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Penhale Round Excavation - PR93

- Archive Report

Volume I

The A30 Project by
the Cornwall Archaeological Unit
Cornwall County Council 1994

Archive Report by:

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A30 Project

**Archive Report on the Archaeological Excavations at Penhale Round, Fraddon,
Cornwall 1993**

Compiled by

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Nowakowski with contributions from Margaret Brooks and Caroline Earwood.**

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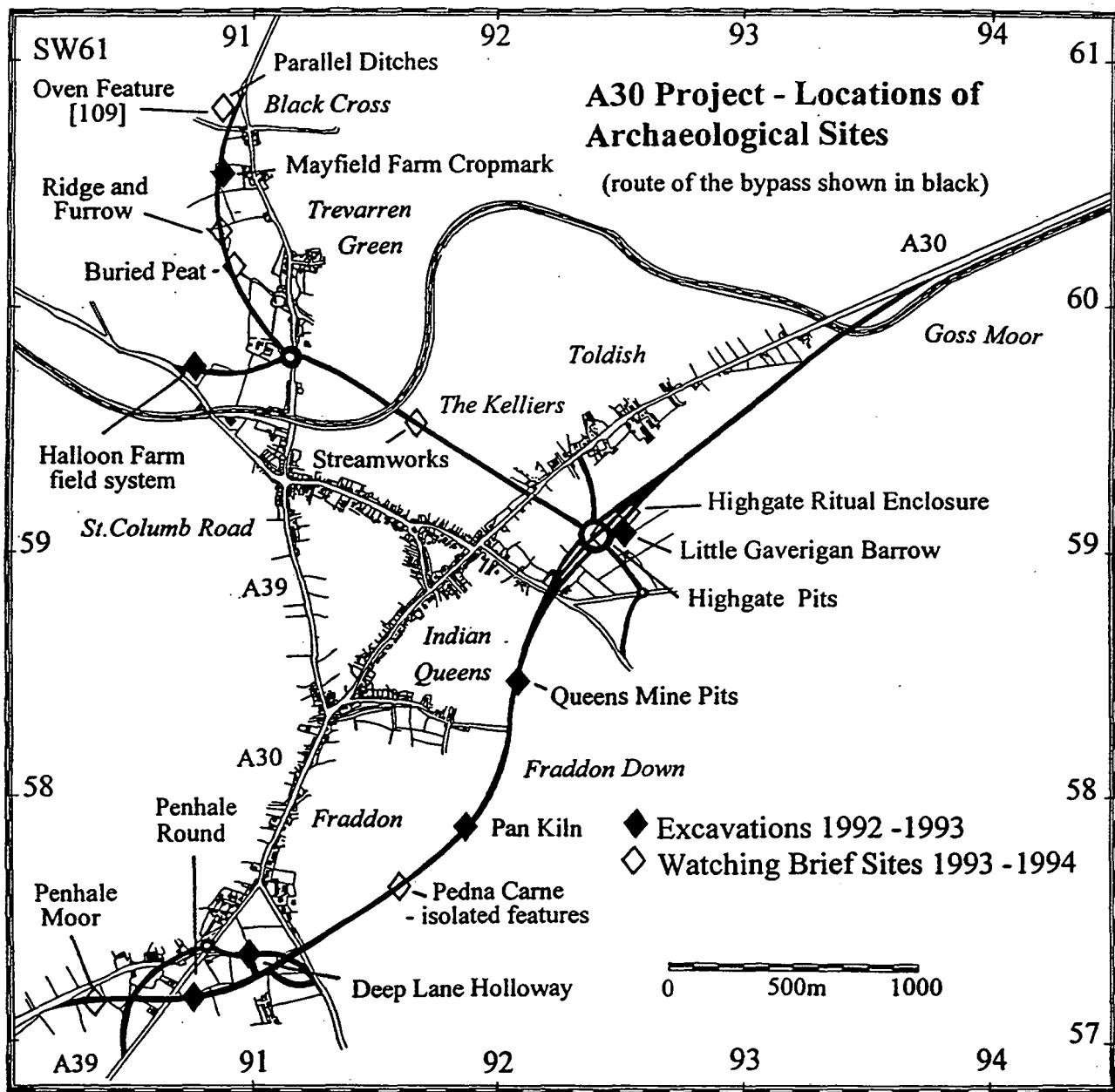


Fig. 1 Locations of all the sites investigated on the A30 Project. Penhale Round excavated in 1993 lies at the western end of the road scheme just over 1000 metres from the junction where the new bypass joins the A30.

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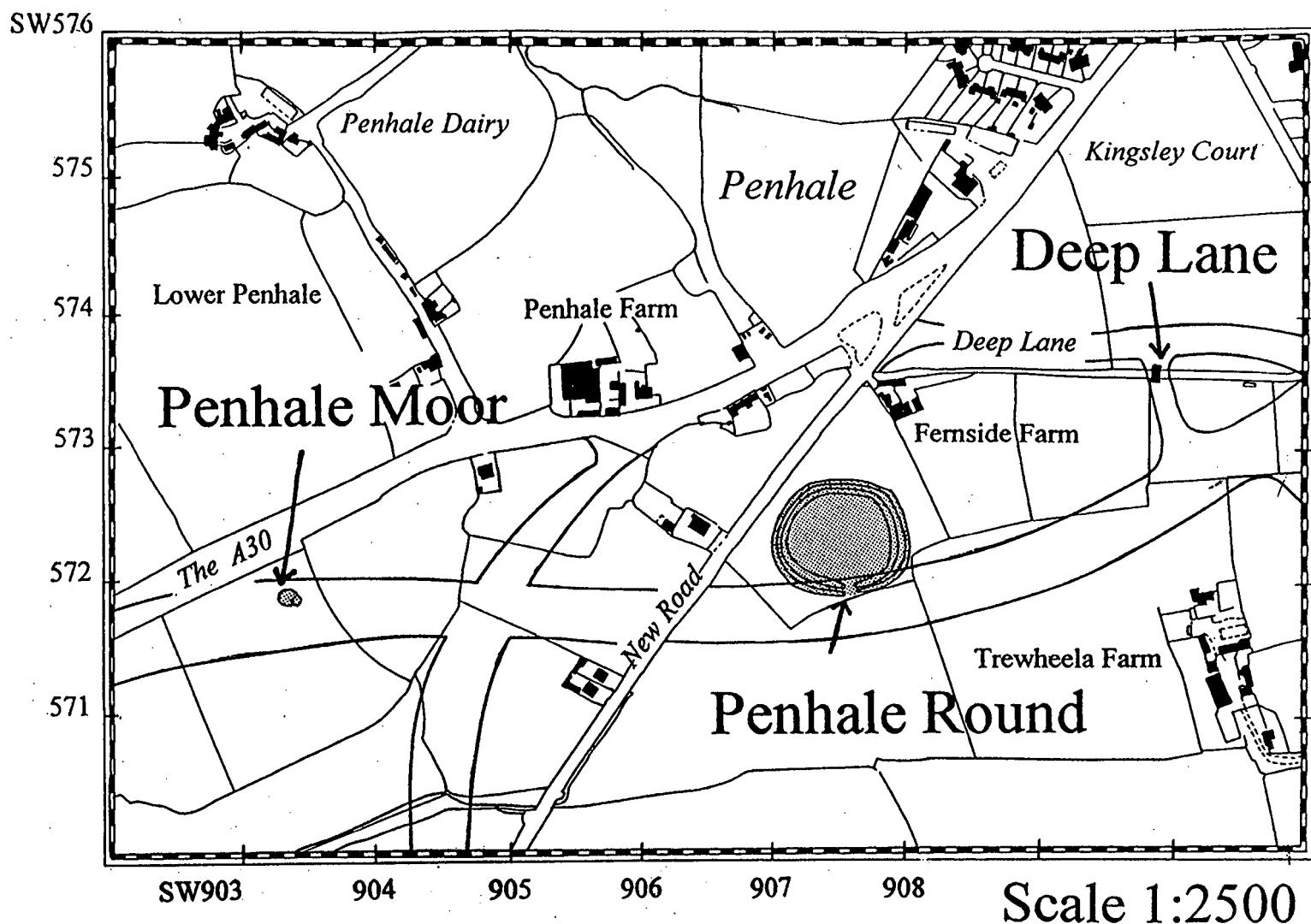


Fig. 2 Penhale Round currently lies in improved pasture although the new bypass cut across one side of the site. Less than 500 metres to the west lies the site of Penhale Moor which was excavated in 1994. Excavations at Penhale Round and Penhale Moor have shown that the area was favoured for settlement from at least the Middle Bronze Age.

Penhale Round Excavations 1993 - Archive Report

1. Introduction by Jacqueline Nowakowski

This archive report describes the results of an excavation at the site of Penhale Round in Fraddon, Cornwall (SW 9075 5721 and PRN:21088). This work was carried out over a period of 5 months (January to May) in 1993 and formed part of a programme of archaeological work along the corridor of the Indian Queens-Fraddon bypass. The work was carried out prior to the construction of the bypass which began in July 1993. This was one of the first areas monitored during road construction that summer and the results of the watching brief and related service works (carried out by South Western Electricity Plc) are also discussed in this report. The work was carried out by a team from the Cornwall Archaeological Unit and volunteers of the Cornwall Archaeological Society. The excavations were funded by English Heritage, the Dept of Transport and South Western Electricity Plc.

The Indian Queens bypass cut through part of Penhale Round which is an enclosed settlement dating to the later prehistoric period (Fig. 2). The site was first recognised as a cropmark on an aerial photograph taken in the late 1950s. Above ground remains were slight although a number of geophysical surveys undertaken by the Ancient Monuments Laboratory in 1982, and 1990-91 (Payne, forthcoming and Linford 1991) revealed a density of well-buried archaeological features (Fig. 4). The geophysical survey showed that the site was complex and multi-ditched and that it was surrounded by a network of boundaries defined by linear ditches (Fig. 5). In addition the outlines of at least three round houses could be seen within its interior. Excavations were focused on the section of the settlement which was cut through by the road corridor. Work was guided by a number of recommendations made in the A30 Project research design (Rose, Herring and Nowakowski, 1992). The overriding aim of the excavation was the rescue of archaeological information which was to be lost with the construction of the bypass.

Rounds are a settlement type typical of the late Iron and Romano-British periods in the South-West. Although a number of these sites have been examined by excavation in Cornwall most previous work has tended to examine the interiors and the character of rampart construction. The Indian Queens bypass cut across one side of the settlement along the ramparts and its accompanying ditches. This was the location of the main entranceway into the settlement. In addition areas immediately adjacent to the site were affected. Our work at Penhale therefore provided the first opportunity in Cornwall to look beyond the confines of an enclosed late prehistoric settlement in order that its contemporary landscape setting and broader context could be explored. Only a small section of the interior was examined. Work was directed therefore at retrieving as much information about the occupational history of the site as well as its setting.

The main objectives were to investigate the following:

- * The date range for the occupation of the enclosure, including the date at which the enclosure was established, no longer maintained, and the date by which the settlement was abandoned.
- * The form and development of the defences and the entrance
- * Evidence for economy and environment
- * The field systems - relationship to the round

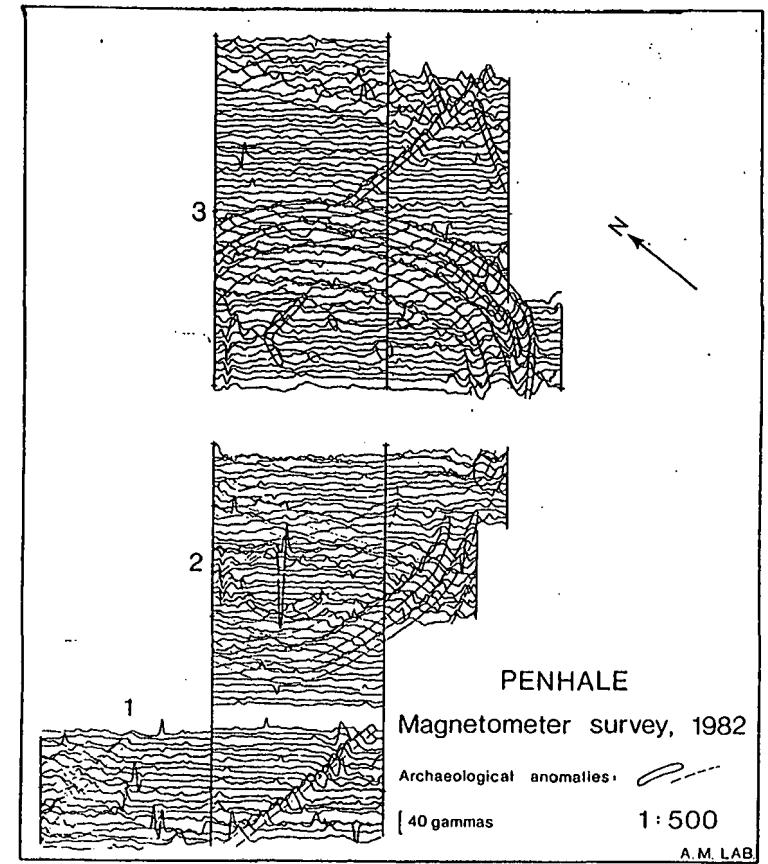
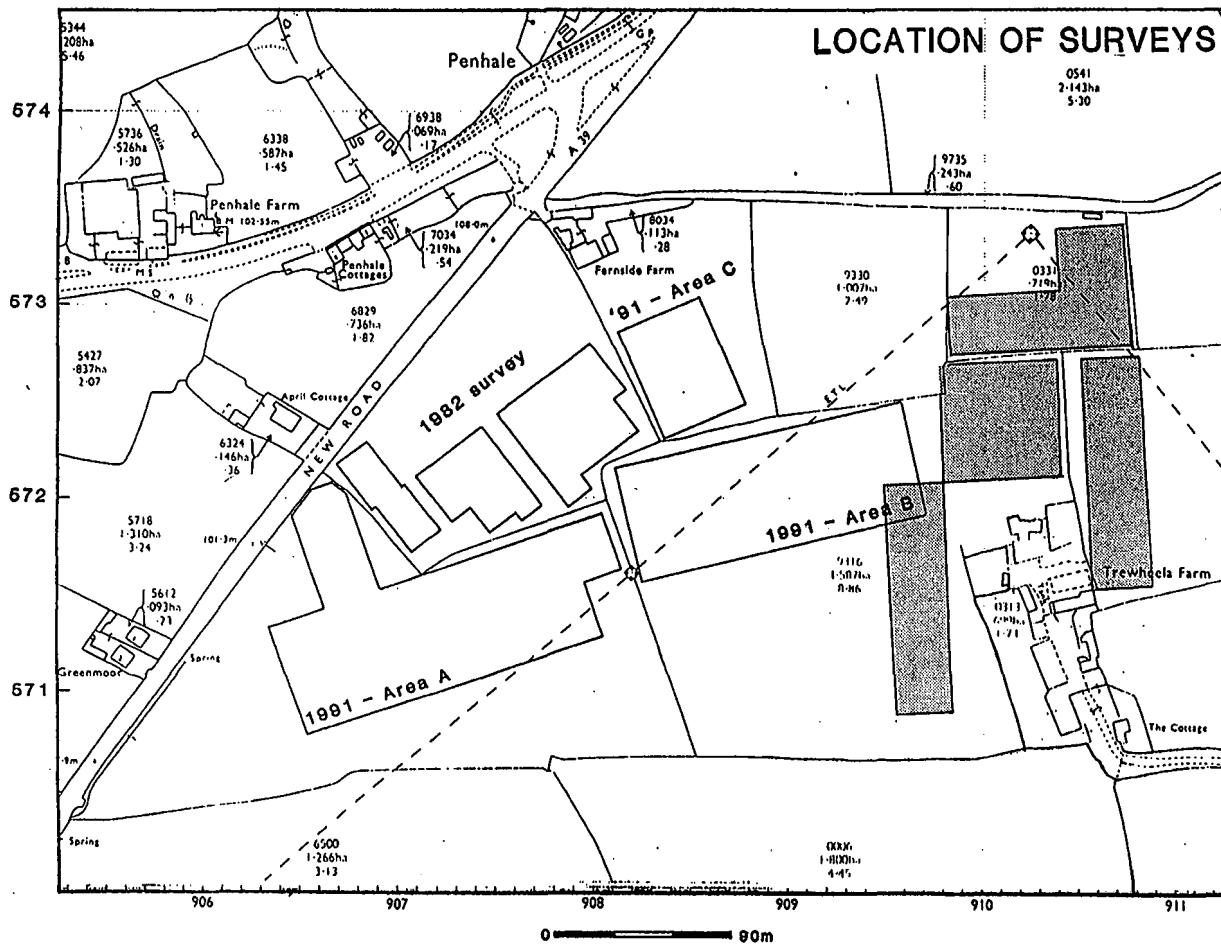
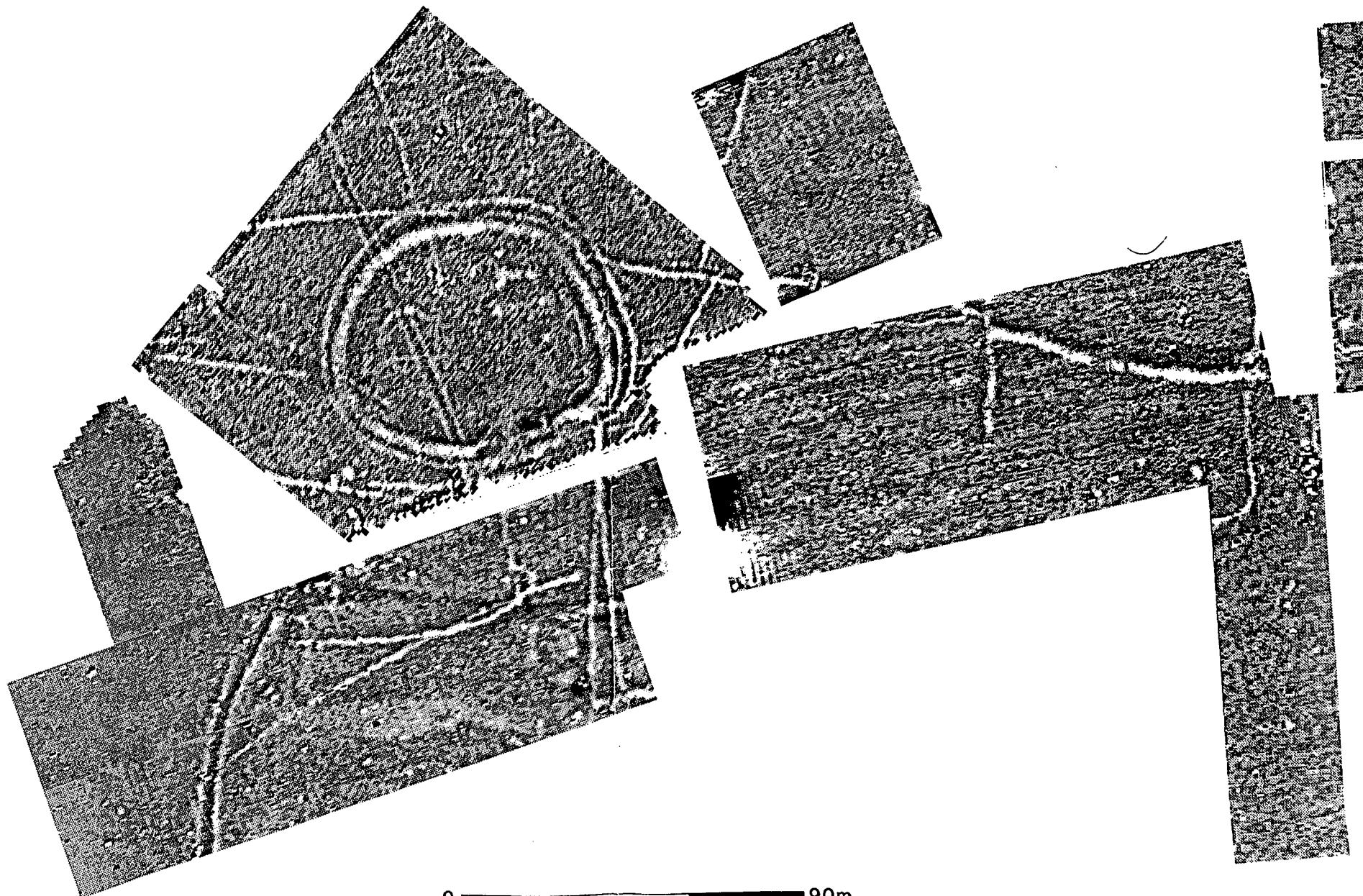


Fig. 3 Locations of the magnetometer surveys which were carried out by the Ancient Monuments Laboratory in 1982 and 1991 at Penhale Round. (Source: David and Linford, Ancient Monuments Lab).

- character, date and phasing

* The relationship between the round and nearby settlements (Herring, Rose and Nowakowski 1992, 44).

A number of excavation trenches were opened up by machine across one side of the round itself and at various locations around the settlement where the geophysical surveys had indicated well-buried archaeological remains (Fig. 6). Eight trenches were excavated. The largest - Area 3 - cut across the round itself whilst seven smaller satellite trenches (Areas 1, 1A, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7) were positioned in areas where buried features had been detected by the geophysical surveys. The results are discussed in detail by area although overall phasing is summarised in the following section whilst the broader significance of the work is sketched out in section 21. In addition a number of separate but related investigations were also carried out and these are discussed as distinct operations. They are SWEB 1, SWEB 2, SWEB 3 and SWEB 4.



English Heritage

Fig. 4 The results of the geophysical surveys of Penhale Round. The survey revealed a wealth of information - showing the round to be multi-ditched as well as sitting within a landscape of apparently contemporary enclosures and fields. (Source: Ancient Monuments Lab 1991).

A M LAB 1991

2. Summary of Overall Phasing by Jacqueline Nowakowski with Janice Grove and Charles Johns

A number of chronological phases and sub-phases have been identified. These are discussed in sequence in each of the area summary reports and are shown on a series of phase plans (Figs. 8-16). The broad overall chronological sequence and the main characteristics of each phase are discussed in summary below.

Bronze Age Landscape - Phase 1 (Fig. 8)

- Phase 1.1* * Stake-built structure area [3053] in Area 7.
- Phase 1.2* * Bronze Age Structure [358] in Area 3 - south
 * Curvilinear ?enclosure boundary [409/2247/5579] in Area 3 - south
 * Pit [350] in Area 3 - south
 * Boundary ditch [2605] in Area 6 - terminates as [3016] in Area 7
 * Structure/enclosure [3299] with hearth pit [254] in Area 3 - north
 * Structure [6652] in Area 3 - north
 * Pit [3189] in Area 5. (= [6] SWEB 2)
 * Hollow [4] in SWEB 2
 * ?Primary features in pit [3106] in Area 5

Archaeological evidence associated with the earliest traces of activity at the site were found in Areas 3, 5, 6, 7 and in the SWEB 2 investigations. The majority of these can be dated by finds to the Middle Bronze Age period although hints of earlier activity may also be suggested with the discovery of a number of flint and stone artefacts which may be earlier in date. The flint assemblage needs particular study in this respect.

It is perhaps worth emphasising that the features assigned to sub-phases 1.1 and 1.2 of site phase 1 may in fact be broadly contemporary. In addition to the above-listed features there may well be other less clearly interpretable features which may be related to the Middle Bronze Age period. There were for example clusters of shallow pits and postholes in areas 5 and 7 which may be related to this major phase of site activity. In area 5 this may include the posthole scatter (section 13.2.1) and the northern feature complex (section 13.2.2). The few finds from related deposits in this trench should be carefully examined. It is possible that very early features in pit [3106] (area 5) pre-date Iron Age and later activities - although this was not clear and if so, it is unlikely that they were of the same character to later activities in this area of the site (section 13.2.4). Pit [3189] (also in area 5) is also a perplexing feature - unfortunately it was only partially excavated (see section 13.2.3). A flint axe head <4351> and a thumbnail scraper came from its fills although some residual RB pottery was also found in the pit. This pit was also recorded in section ([6]) during the SWEB 2 investigation which took place after the main excavations were completed (see section 16.2). There was also a dense scatter of postholes, stakeholes and a cobbled surface in area 7 which are similarly difficult to phase (see sections 15.2.1, 15.2.3 and 15.2.4). Associated flint finds from this area also need close examination. A hard (cobbled) surface [2505] found in area 1 (section 4.2) may also be a feature of this

early landscape although because of the lack of intercepting stratigraphic relationships this too is difficult to phase precisely.

The watching brief exercise in August 1993 gave us some additional information as to the probable extent of prehistoric activities beyond the areas examined by detailed archaeological excavation (see Fig. 6). Of particular interest was the discovery of another possible occupation hollow ([4] in SWEB 2, see section 16.2) located to the east of the main excavation trenches. This produced a few early finds and it may have been the location of another building in this early landscape. A general scatter of flints and abraded pottery sherds were also found in the road corridor during topsoil stripping operations further to the north-east (Fig. 6) and although none were associated with any clear archaeological features, their presence does indicate the general spread of related activities. Part of a linear ditch and an isolated hearth pit were also recorded in this general area (see Fig. 66). To the west, small sections of linear features - presumably ditches - were also recorded although none with associated finds.

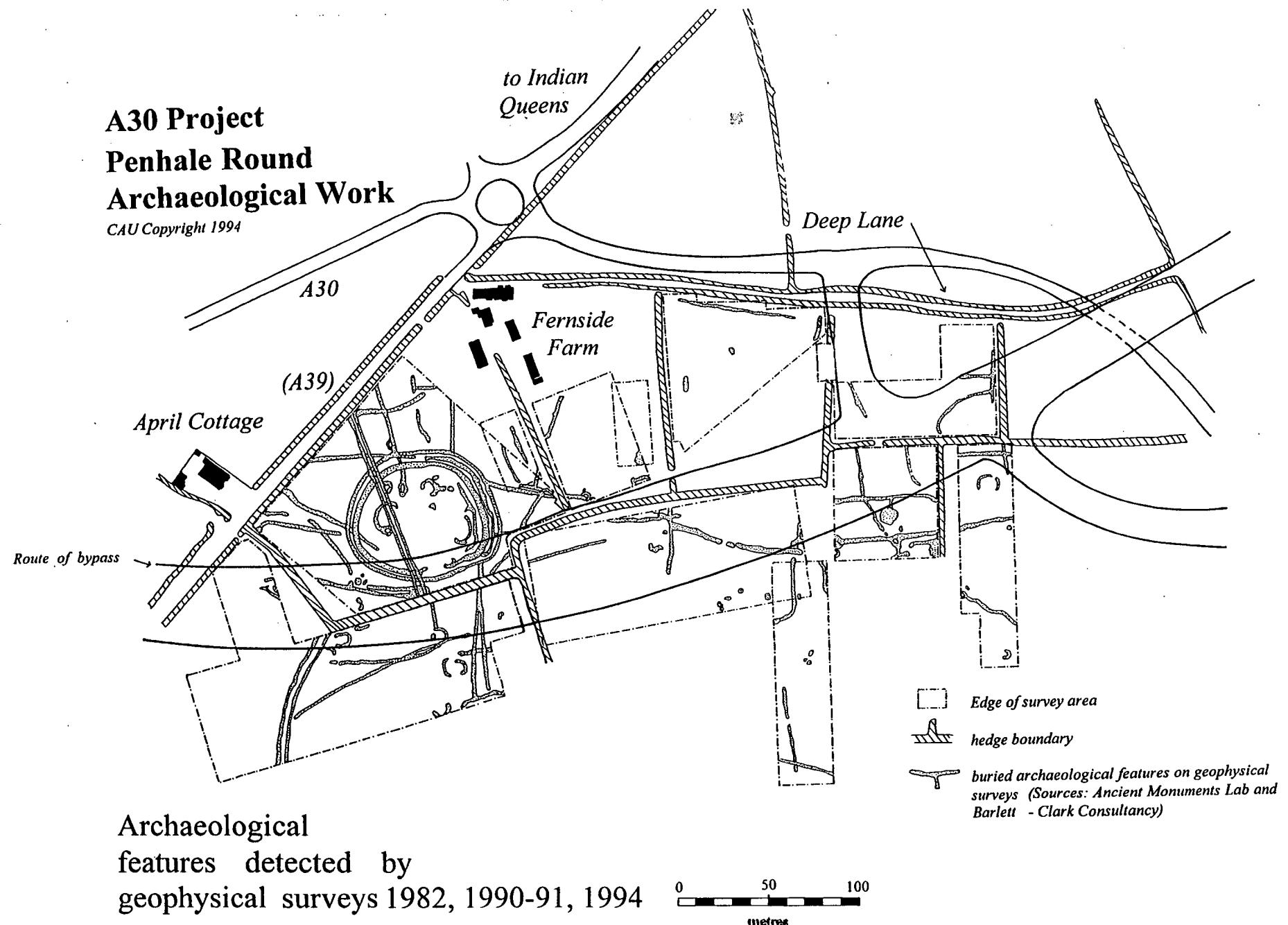
There is a range of evidence which suggest that activities belonging to this phase were probably extensive and of a dispersed character. There is considerable variety in the nature of the four main structures assigned to this phase: an oval structure [358] (section 6); rectangular structure/enclosure [3299] (section 8.1) and a four-post structure [6652] (section 8.1) all excavated in area 3 and a circular stake-built structure [3053] (section 15.2.1) excavated in area 7 (Fig. 8). The character and function of pit [3189] found in area 5 remains a mystery (see above). Of all these structures, two were exceptionally well-preserved - [358] in area 3 (south) and [3053] in area 7. The interior plan of [358] suggests an ancillary function - perhaps an outbuilding used to house small animals. In contrast the simplicity of [3053] suggests a small animal compound or perhaps even a raised circular granary building. The rectangular structure [3299] found in area 3 (north) is for the moment a unique feature of this landscape and indeed is of a building or enclosure type not previously recognised in the Cornish Middle Bronze Age. The possible four-post structure [6652] is also an uncommon building type for this period - the only probable parallel may be structure B found during excavation at Trevisker Round, St. Eval, in the 1950s (ApSimon and Greenfield 1972, 312).

At least two linear and curvilinear ditches or boundary features can be assigned to this phase: ditch line [2247/409/5579] in area 3 south (section 7.2) and ditch [2605] in area 6 (section 14.2.1). The latter terminates as [3016] in area 7 (see section 15.2.2).

Taken altogether this range of evidence suggests an open agricultural landscape which comprised free-standing structures and related enclosures which spread across a fairly wide tract of land during the Middle Bronze Age. The dispersed character of settlement and related activities is one suggested also by the results of an excavation of a probable contemporary settlement which was excavated nearby at Penhale Moor in 1994 - this site lay further west along the bypass corridor (Jones, Jones and Nowakowski 1994). For the moment this range of evidence contributes to a general perception of the formally organised character of Middle Bronze Age settlement in the Cornish lowlands - where domestic and agricultural activities were spatially organised. Although the extensive spatial layout of this early settlement at Penhale contrasts with the compact neatness of the nucleated Middle Bronze Age village of

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Trethellan Farm (Nowakowski 1991), there are perceived similarities with regard to the spatial organisation of space and this would generally seem to support the idea that the underlying structure of peoples lives during the Middle Bronze Age was highly formalised. This is one area of analysis which requires further detailed work and whose significance will be of value to the study of prehistoric settlement as a whole (see section 21).

Pre-Round Landscape - Phase 2 (Fig. 9)

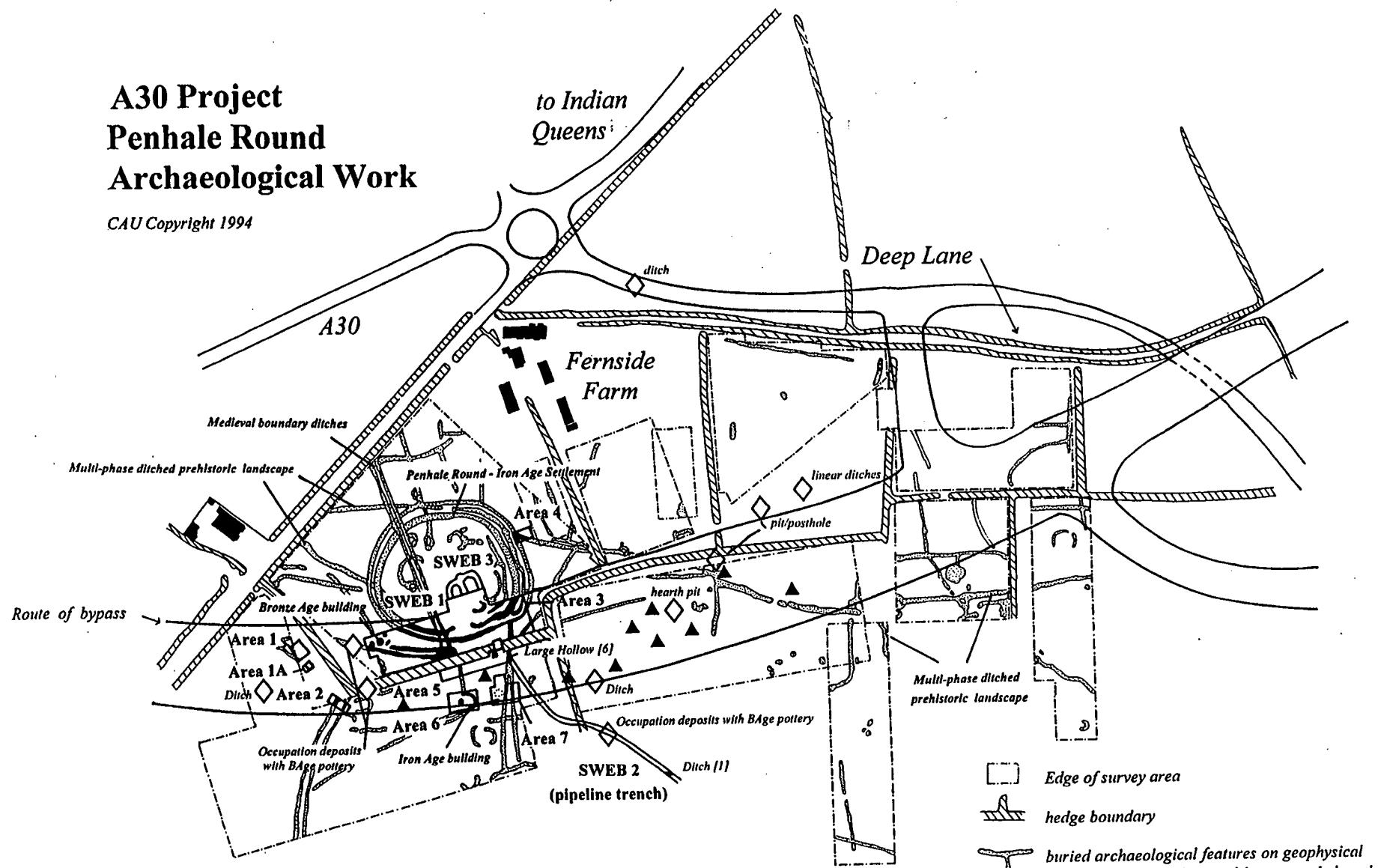
- Phase 2.1*
- * Segmented ditched structure [5517] and open hearth pit [3305] in Area 6
 - * Pit [3106] in Area 5
 - * Pit [3111] in Area 5
- Phase 2.2*
- * Ditches [2502] and [2528] in Areas 1 and 1A
 - * Ditch [2526] in Area 1A
 - * Ditches [400]; [329/396/395]; [313/405]; [2327]; [304]; [335/2248]; [337/2250/2249]; [5557] and [5564] in Area 3 (south)
 - * Ditches [206]; [269] and [2042]; [237] in Area 3 (north)
 - * Ditches [6011/6017/6018] in Area 4
 - * Ditches [6121] and [3174] in Area 5
 - * Ditch [3303] in Area 6
 - * Ditches: [3086/3004] and [3006] in Area 7.

The next major chronological phase identified is that of pre-round activity provisionally dated to the late Iron Age. At the time of writing no late Bronze Age or early to Middle Iron Age material has been identified from the entire material archive recovered during excavation. There appears therefore to be a considerable gap in settlement continuity at this location between phase 1 - the Middle Bronze Age (provisionally dated by pottery to c. 1300 - 900 BC) - and later activities. The earliest later prehistoric material either appears to be either 2nd or 1st century BC in date (Quinnell, *pers.comm*). Confirmation of this would be useful and for this purpose a re-examination of material from pit [3106] (Area 5) and from structure [5517] and hearth pit [3305] (Area 6) is proposed. Also any material retrieved from any of the many linear ditched features stratigraphically assigned to this overall phase (see list above).

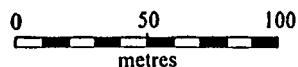
Since the majority of the features assigned to this phase are linear ditched features (see Fig. 9) overall phasing has been either through direct stratigraphic positioning or conversely by a lack of such supporting information. Hence phasing can be proposed by association as well as direct evidence where features intercept one another. Some of the linear features located in the outlying trenches are therefore difficult to phase securely. This is particularly true for Areas 1, 1A and 2 where the excavated ditch-lines could either relate to this general phase of pre-round activity or could equally be contemporary with the landscape of the round (i.e., phase 3). So it is possible that some of the features provisionally assigned to phase 2 could have been contemporary features with the round. Indeed it is unlikely that some were not. For example ditch [206] in Area 3 (north) may belong to phase 3.

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Areas of
Archaeological
Excavations 1993 (English Heritage and SWEB funded)
Fig. 6 (GRH:178/4)



- [Box] Edge of survey area
- [Hatched line] hedge boundary
- [Wavy line] buried archaeological features on geophysical surveys (Sources: Ancient Monuments Lab and Barlett - Clark Consultancy)
- [Crossed lines] excavated features
- [Diamond] Prehistoric feature (watching brief)
- [Triangle] Prehistoric artefact (watching brief)

There were however some very clear stratigraphic relationships between ditched features which generally makes the phasing sequence outlined here as relatively secure. This is particularly so in area 3 (south) where a number of channels and ditches lay under the area which later became the entranceway into the round (see section 7.5). This was also the case in area 3 (north) and area 4 where a couple of ditches were cut by ditches associated with the round. These were ditches [237] and [6011/6017/ 6018] respectively.

A few associations between boundaries were also possible to detect - this was particularly so in the cases of ditch-line [337/2250/2245] and [5557]. The latter stops just short of the former suggesting a coetaneous relationship (see section 7.4.1).

One of the most striking aspects of many of the linear ditched features was the considerable amount of re-cutting activities which appeared to have taken place. It seems that these ditches were frequently recut or re-profiled and since boundary realignment generally appears to be minimal this implies a constant degree of boundary maintenance. Unfortunately no associated or accompanying banks survived and apart from the actual ditches we do not have any idea of what these early boundaries originally looked like. Although we have a plan of the layout of boundary divisions they need not all necessarily be contemporary although some clearly were associated (see above). One further unusual aspect which is difficult to clearly explain given the apparent discontinuity of activities between phases 1 and 2 (see above), is the probable reuse of the boundary line [409] (interpreted as originating in phase 1) some several hundreds of years later when it was realigned as ditch [313/405] (see section 7.4.1). This was the only clear example of such an association and implies that to some minor degree later settlement was partly influenced by the earlier underlying landscape. That traces of the earlier landscape were partly visible in the vicinity is demonstrated by the general avoidance of earlier features - for example in area 3 (south) where ditch [400] cut through one edge of the earlier Middle Bronze Age structure [358] (see section 6.7). In other parts of the site however earlier features were generally ignored and heavily truncated which resulted in the survival of only minimal traces (see for example the patchy survival of structures [6652] and [3299] in area 3 north).

Some ditched features could be linked across areas - as in the case of ditch-line [5557] which was detected in area 5 (as [3174]) and in area 6 (as [3303]). The southern section of this ditch-line cut through an earlier structure [5517] in area 6 and thus providing us with a clear and significant chronological relationship. At the time of writing, structure [5517] has been assigned to an earlier sub-phase of 2 as it is clearly earlier than the ditch-line (see below).

Ditch [269] recut as ditch [2042] which was located in the northern part of area 3 was shown to be a section of ditch-line detected as [6121] in area 5 and as [3086/3004] in area 7. Both ditches [269] and [2042] pre-dated the construction of the outer ditch associated with the round although their relationship with the inner round ditch was unclear - this ditch-line could therefore be a boundary contemporary with occupation within the round - certainly up to phases 3.5 or 3.6 before the round had multiple encircling ditches (see sections 8.3.5 and 8.3.6).

Structure [5517] in area 6 can either be seen as an early component of the pre-round landscape or as a feature contemporary with settlement in the round. Associated finds suggest a late Iron Age or early RB date but as this type of structure is almost without

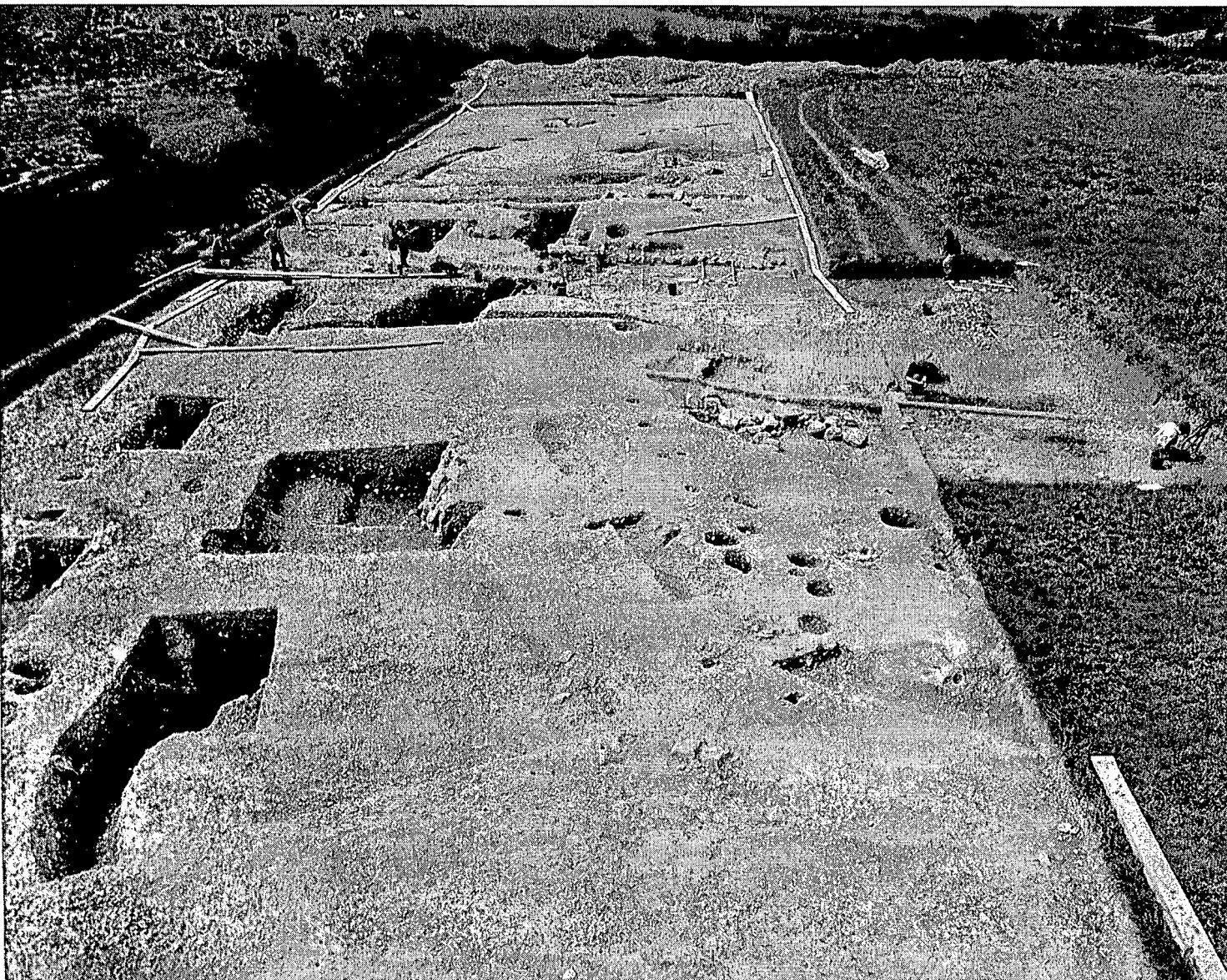


Fig. 7 A general view looking south across Area 3 during excavations at Penhale Round. In centre foreground the northern rampart and accompanying ditches can be seen. In the SWEB 1 trench (centre right) excavation of oval structure [5045/2045] progresses. (CAU Archive PR93 Photo no: 3890).

parallel in the Cornish Iron Age we have no comparative data. It is described in detail in section 14.2.2. It may have been a small roofed building. Stratigraphic phasing places it within an early phase (see above) but careful analysis of all associated finds from this major feature will be important in helping us to fine tune its chronological position within the overall site chronology. To date only two possible parallels for this type of feature have been found in the archaeological literature (although this has been by no means been an exhaustive search). Both examples were excavated outside Cornwall and were found on Iron Age settlements. A circular (although larger) structure (house 1) with similar opposing entrances and ditches was found at Roxby in NE Yorkshire (Inman, Brown, Goddard and Spratt 1985, 181). Another possible parallel is hut C found during excavations at Caesar's Camp at Heathrow during excavations in 1944 (Grimes and Close-Brooks 1993, 319-321). Hearth pit [3305] sited close by to structure [5517] is probably associated and so finds from this feature must be closely examined as well.

Two isolated pits in area 5 have been assigned to phase 2.1. Pit [3106] is of interest due to its unusual character and associated deposits. It is likely to have been the focus of a deep fire pit which may have contained a stone structure - perhaps for use in an industrial activity as pieces of slag were found in this area of the site. Residual finds of Iron Age and RB pottery found associated have provisionally assigned this feature to a pre-round phase of activity but confirmation of this, perhaps with a radiocarbon date, may help us to clarify its overall chronological position. It is possible that this feature was used in some way with the cluster of post and stakeholes and gullies found close by and collectively identified as the northern feature complex (see sections 13.2.2 and 13.3). Analysis of material from deposits within pit [3106] and those taken from surrounding features may aid interpretation as well as clarify the date of these features. Pit [3111] located close by may also be related to these activities.

Summary

There is no comparative excavated data in Cornwall with which to compare the features discussed above and for the moment assigned to overall phase 2. For the moment this range of evidence is unique and it is therefore important that as much information as possible is gained from further detailed study. As noted above some of the ditches have been shown to pre-date activities associated with the round - although some may equally be contemporary features belonging to the early history of the round. In particular these may be ditches [206], [269] and [2042] in area 3 (north) and perhaps ditches [2505], [2528] and [2526] in area 1, [2565] and [2582] in area 2 and [6012] in area 4 (see Fig. 9). However there remains the difficulty of being able to clearly sketch out the character of the field system predating the round as well as providing a (contemporary) coherent picture from the small sections of ditches which were excavated. In general the majority of the linear ditches appear to pre-date the construction of the round and if so, these ditched features would therefore be part of an earlier field system upon which the round was imposed. If this were the case then where is the settlement activity associated with the field system? Does structure [5571] belong to this earlier settlement before newer boundaries were laid out? Was pit [3106] part of this earlier landscape? Was the round constructed on top of an earlier Iron Age settlement for which only minimal evidence such as an associated field system only survived? Outside the area of the road corridor the geophysical survey did detect traces of other possible circular features - perhaps round houses - this is especially true just several metres to the south of structure [5571] in area 6 (see Fig. 4). All these questions will not be answered by the results of this excavation but should be considered during analytical and interpretative stages of work on this site.

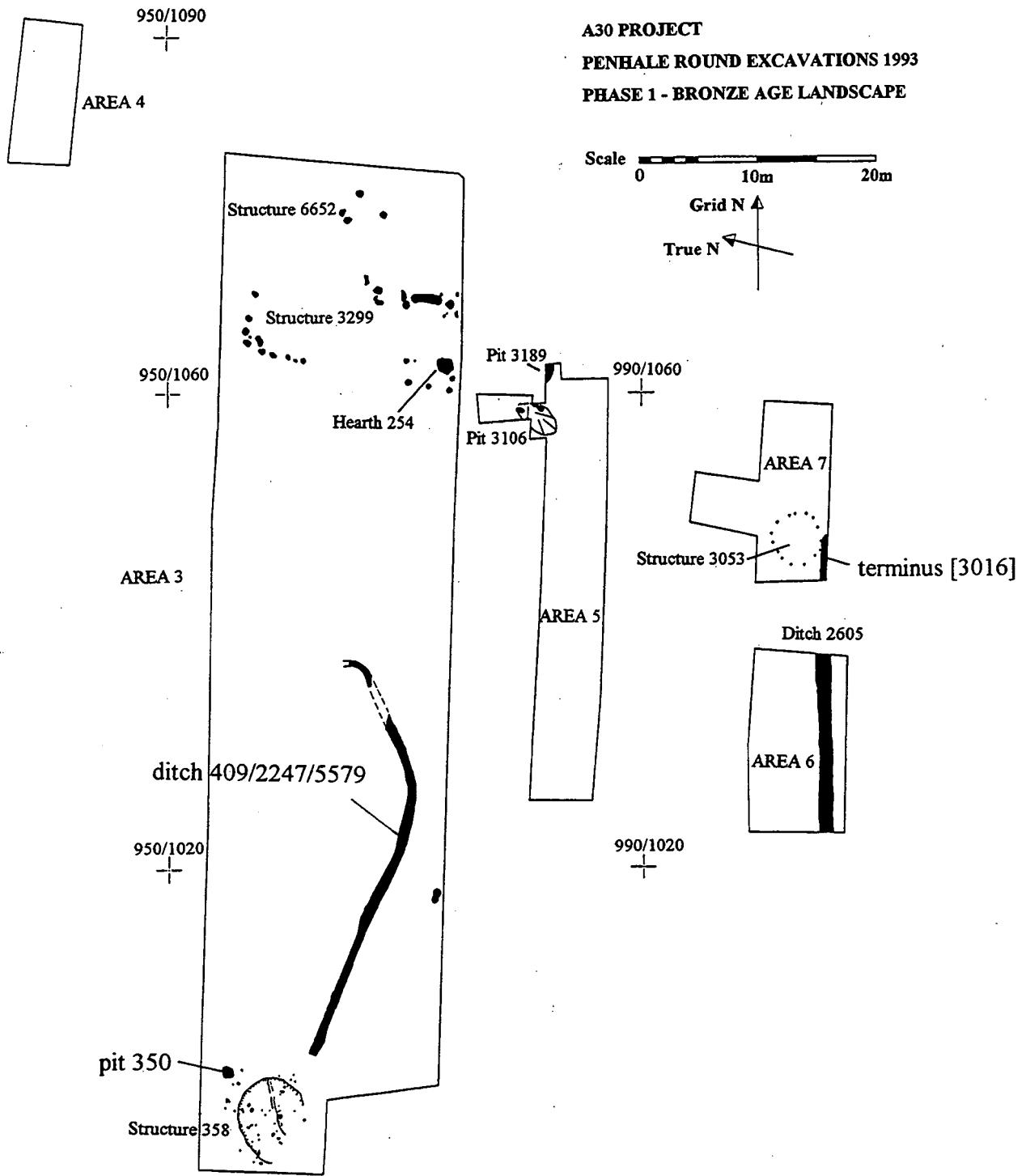
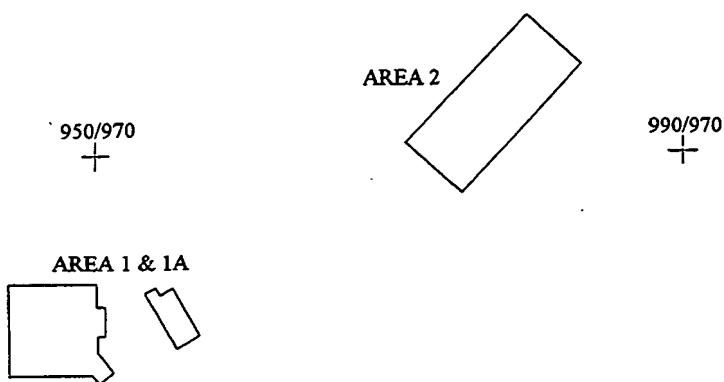


Fig. 8 (GRH:178/45)

Drawn by Janice Grove



The Round - Phase 3

The next chronological phase is focused on the settlement of Penhale Round itself. A number of phases relating to the occupational history of the site have been identified and the major features and their significance are summarised below. Detailed descriptions of events are discussed in sections 7, 8, 9 and 10.

Phase 3.1 Univallate Enclosure (Fig. 10)

- * Northern ditch terminal [5575] - Area 3 north
- * Southern ditch terminal [300/6640]- Area 3 south
- * ?Posthole [5591] in entrance
- * Postholes and stakeholes etc. in Area 3 south
- * Stakehole alignment [6515] in Area 3 south
- * Pit [3106] in area 5

The first phase of occupational activity at Penhale Round was focused within a univallate enclosure. The original ditches were fairly wide-mouthed and relatively deep. The terminal sections investigated suggested flat, uneven rock-cut bases and sloping sides. They spanned as entrance approximately 6 metres wide (see section 8.3.1). A posthole [5591] found within the entrance may have been a gatepost which channelled passage and divided the entry and exit points along two routes (see section 7.6). It is worth noting that within this arrangement during this phase the posthole was not centrally placed and if it had been positioned for such purposes then this feature would sit more comfortably within the remodelled entrance in phase 3.4 (see section 8.3.4 and below phase 3.4). An alignment of stakeholes were found also within the mouth of the entrance and could have represented a temporary wooden fence-line erected across part of the mouth of the entrance (see section 7.6). In addition a stakehole alignment ([6515]) forming perhaps a wooden "stock-proof" fence-line was found along the outer edge of the ditch in area 3 (south) (see section 7.6). No similar features were recorded elsewhere although this was partly due to limited investigation and besides later remodelling of the ditches may have removed traces of such ephemeral features. A shallow ditch found in area 4 - [6023] - could be suggestive of an early boundary perhaps erected for stock-proofing purposes (see section 12.3).

Phase 3.2 Univallate Enclosure Fig.10

- *Re-cut [5585] in northern ditch terminal in area 3 north

Perhaps for reasons of ground instability the northern ditch terminal was recut as [5585]. This followed an episode of material being redeposited into the base of the original ditch - with no evidence for natural silting.

Phase 3.3 Univallate Enclosure Fig 10

- * NW-SE aligned gully [5562] in area 3 north

A sub-phase. A short stretch of a gully [5562] was cut across the outer edge of the northern ditch feeding into it. Its purpose - perhaps for drainage? - is unclear.

Phase 3.4 ?Univallate enclosure Fig.11

- * N-S aligned gully/ditch [5672]=[6500/5567] in area 3 north

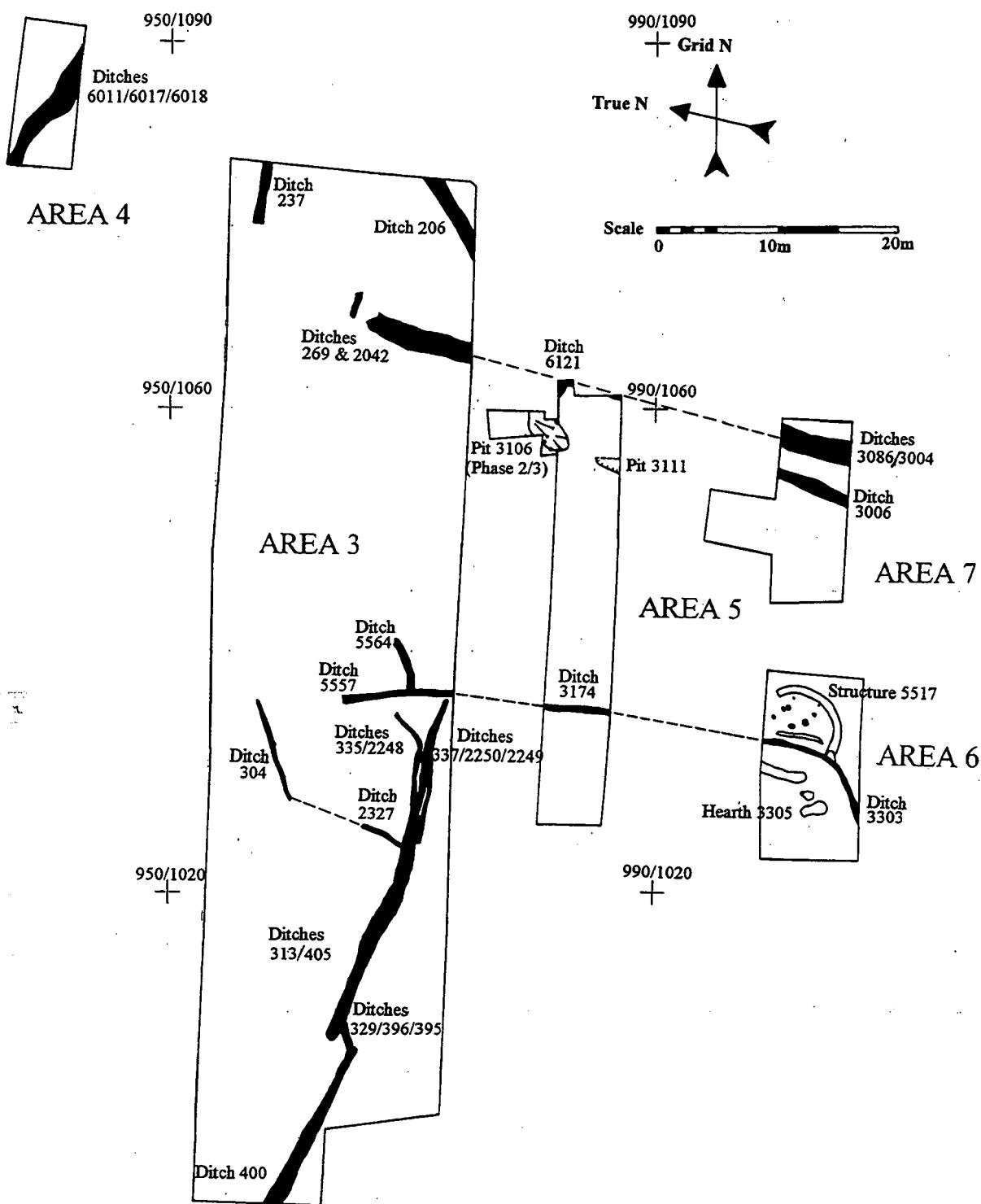
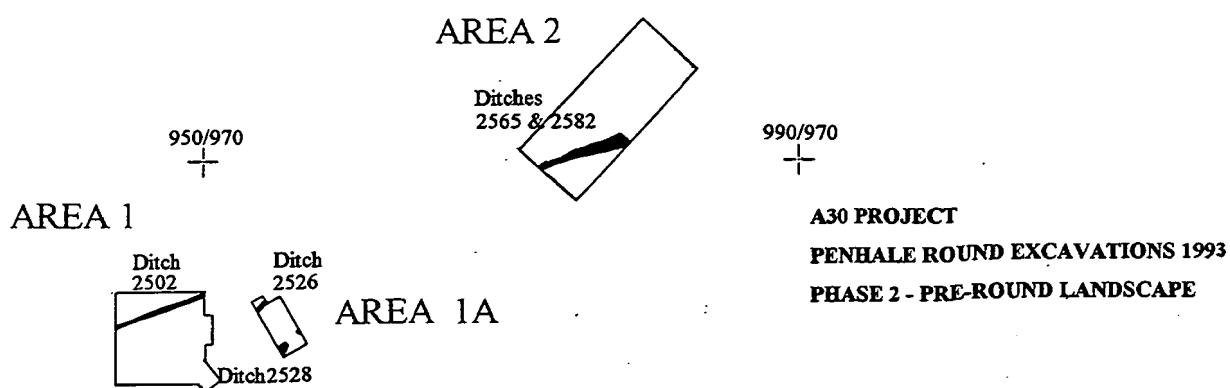


Fig. 9 (GRH:178/46)

Drawn by Janice Grove



- * Stone setting [341] and related ditches (see below).
- * Metalled surfaces [3299/5559] and [332/390]
- * ?Posthole [5591]
- *?Pit [3106]

As discussed in detail in section 8.3.4 below the precise stratigraphic position of gully [5672=6500/5567] which was only found in the northern ditch is unclear. If it is a "major" feature it can either be interpreted as a "main" outer ditch (thereby indicating the first signs of a tendency to become a multi-vallate enclosure) or it can be interpreted as a minor feature and viewed as a second recut of a section of the northern ditch replacing [5585] (see above). This gully therefore remains insecurely phased as it is noted that if were cut as part of major remodelling episode then there is no secure corresponding feature found along the ditch to the south of the entranceway. As discussed below, a comparison of the soils from both [5575] and [5672] may help with phasing. If the gully represented a major event then posthole [5591] (if assigned to this phase rather than phase 3.1) would be more centrally placed (see above and section 8.3.4).

The entrance during this phase was well maintained with a well-made metalled/cobbled surface [3239/5559] and [332/390].

Exterior Features

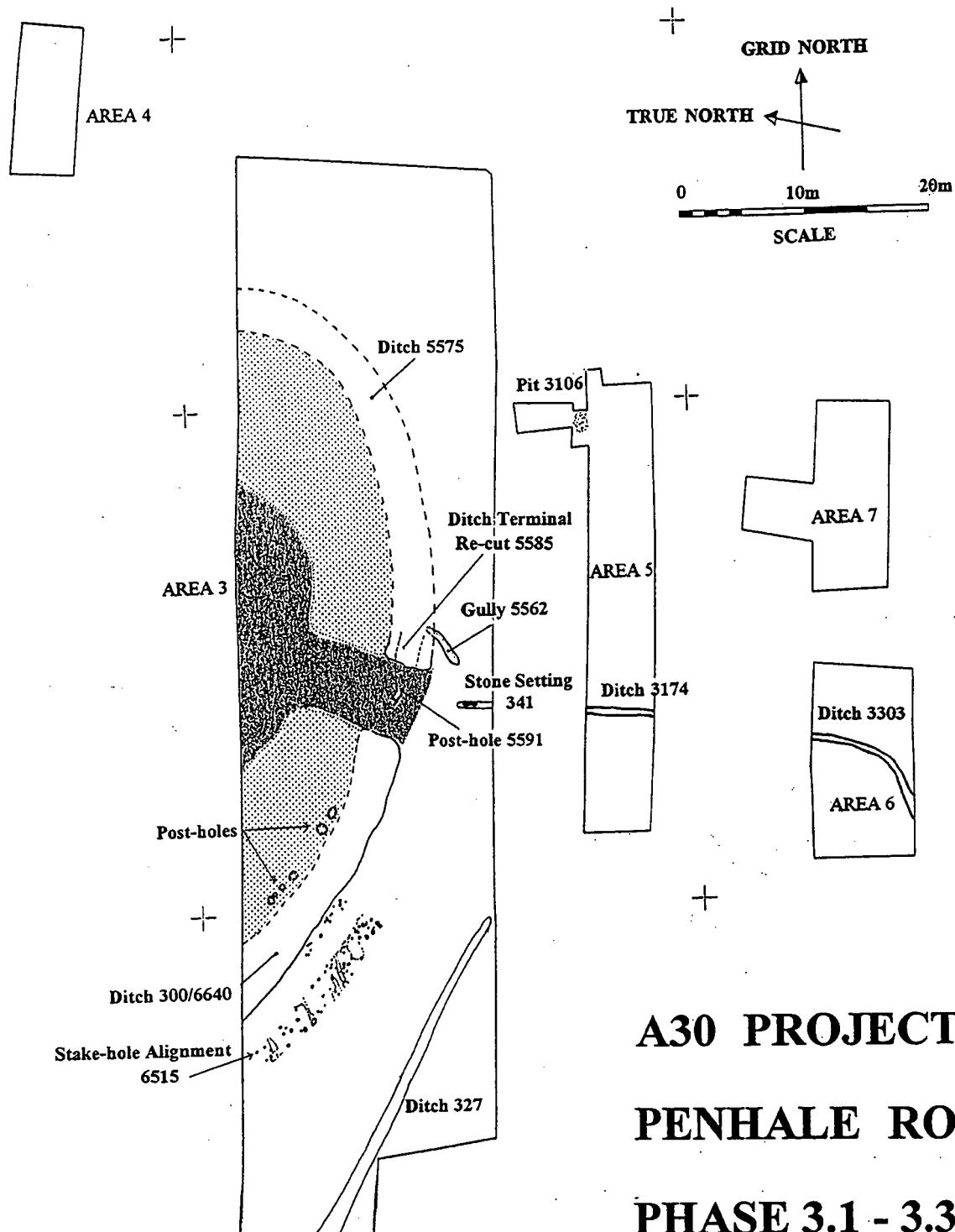
Exterior features associated with the round during these early phases from 3.1 to 3.4 are perhaps ditch [327] in area 3 (south) and the stone setting [341] in ditch [3174], [3101] in (area 5) and ditch [3303] in area 6. Isolated pit [3106] in area 5 and a shallow ditch [6023] in area 4 could equally be part of activities belonging to phases 3.1 to 3.4. This is also true for features [2508] (ditch) in area 1 and 1A and cobbles [2576] in Area 2.

Phase 3.5 Univallate Enclosure Fig. 12

- * Southern ditch terminal [2116] [=413] in area 3 south
- * Northern ditch terminal [5601] in area 3 north
- * Rampart basal stone kerb [2090] in area 3 south
- * Rampart stone revetment [211] in area 3 north
- * Cobbled surface [3200/5559] and [332/390] in area 3 south
- * Ditch [220] in area 3 north

Some major remodelling works occurred during this phase. Both ditches on either side of the entrance were recut which resulted in remodelled narrower entrance which was c. 4 metres wide. The base of the southern rampart terminal was revetted with a stone kerb [2090] and this marks a phase where stonework appears to become an ever-increasing feature of the outward appearance of the round. The stone kerb along the rampart terminal may well be the remnants of a once much higher face (see section 8.3.7). With this change the southern edge of the entrance moved northwards whilst the northern rampart terminal was cut back which may explain the lack of a similar kerb on this side (see section 8.3.5).

The southern ditch was recut at its terminal as [2116] and further south as [413]. This resulted in a very steep and narrow ditch with a distinctive V-shaped profile and blunt narrowed base. Its original form in this phase was better preserved as [413] further to the south away from the

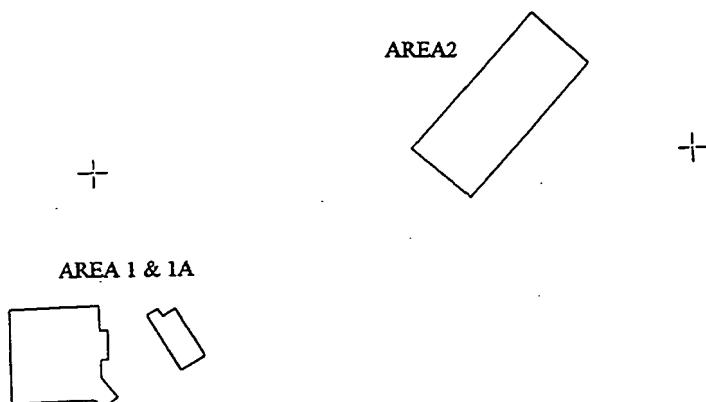


A30 PROJECT

PENHALE ROUND

PHASE 3.1 - 3.3

Fig. 10 (GRH:178/47)
Drawn by Charles Johns



actual entrance. Here it was at least 2.30 m deep and was later partly infilled with large stone blocks reminiscent of collapsed revetted walling material. These stone blocks may be displaced material from a rampart stone revetment which survived in places *in situ* - especially as [211] in area 3 north. A corresponding recut along the northern ditch was [5601] and this was cut slightly to the NW of the position of the earlier ditch terminals which had been fully back-filled.

The overall appearance of the round undergoes some considerable change during this phase and the use of selected and cut blocks of stone to revet and kerb the body of the ramparts may be viewed as much as a desire to display as well as to serve practical purposes. It is worth noting that with each ditch recut material becomes displaced and it is possible that this up-cast was added to perhaps heighten the ramparts. Indeed an illusion of heightened ramparts would be created when the ditches became deeper. With a narrower entrance and part realignment of the ditch terminals the resulting effect was to create a slightly inwards splay on either side of the entrance way.

Phase 3.6 Univallate Enclosure Fig. 13

- * Re-cut southern ditch [2116] terminal [2105] in area 3 south
- * Re-cut northern ditch [240] terminal [5602] in area 3 north
- * Stone kerb on southern rampart base [2091/6642]
- * Drain [5676]
- * Roadway - metalled surface [3233] and [3289] and maybe [3320/5558] to the east
- * Stone rampart revetment [211] in area 3 still existing or built.

This phase is also marked by change as the position of the entrance is shifted again (0.80 metres) to the north. It becomes slightly wider at approximately 6.0 metres (see section 8.3.6). Both ditches on either side of the entrance are recut - the north as [5602] and to the south as [2105] (the southern ditch as [2116] was notably shallower at 1.85 ms). Both ditches may have been left open for some time - perhaps indicating a period of some stability - as there were signs of gradual silting at the bases of both ditches. The base of the rampart on the south was refurbished with a new stone kerb [2091/6642]. A linear drain [5676] was dug parallel to the line of the stone kerb (a few metres to the north) and this flowed down slope and out of the entrance into the southern ditch. In the north the ditch cut [240] is much shallower (0.75 ms) than its terminus (which is 1.30 ms deep) and a general tendency for the ditches to deepen towards the south is apparent. Ditch [240] is probably the same ditch which is coded as [6012] and found in area 4 (see section 12.3). It is possible that the stone rampart revetment [211] in area 3 north could have been built during this phase rather than phase 3.5 (see above and section 8.3.6). Accompanying the changes focused on the entrance were new road surfaces laid down as [3233], [3289] and [3220/5558].

Phase 3.7 Univallate Enclosure Fig 13

- * Stone kerb [2091/6641] in area 3 north
- * Platform [2085] - area 3 south
- * Wheel rut [3207]

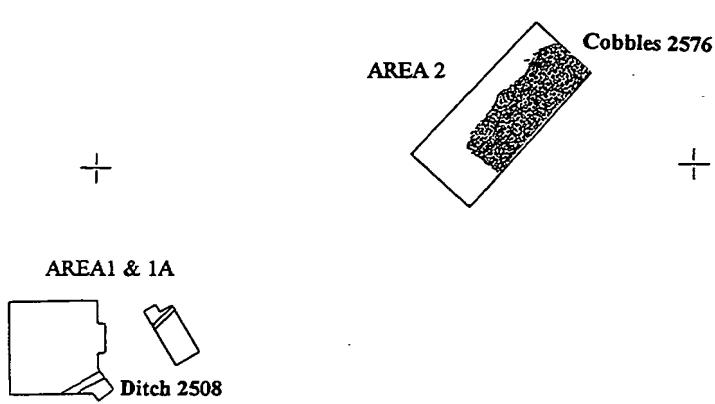
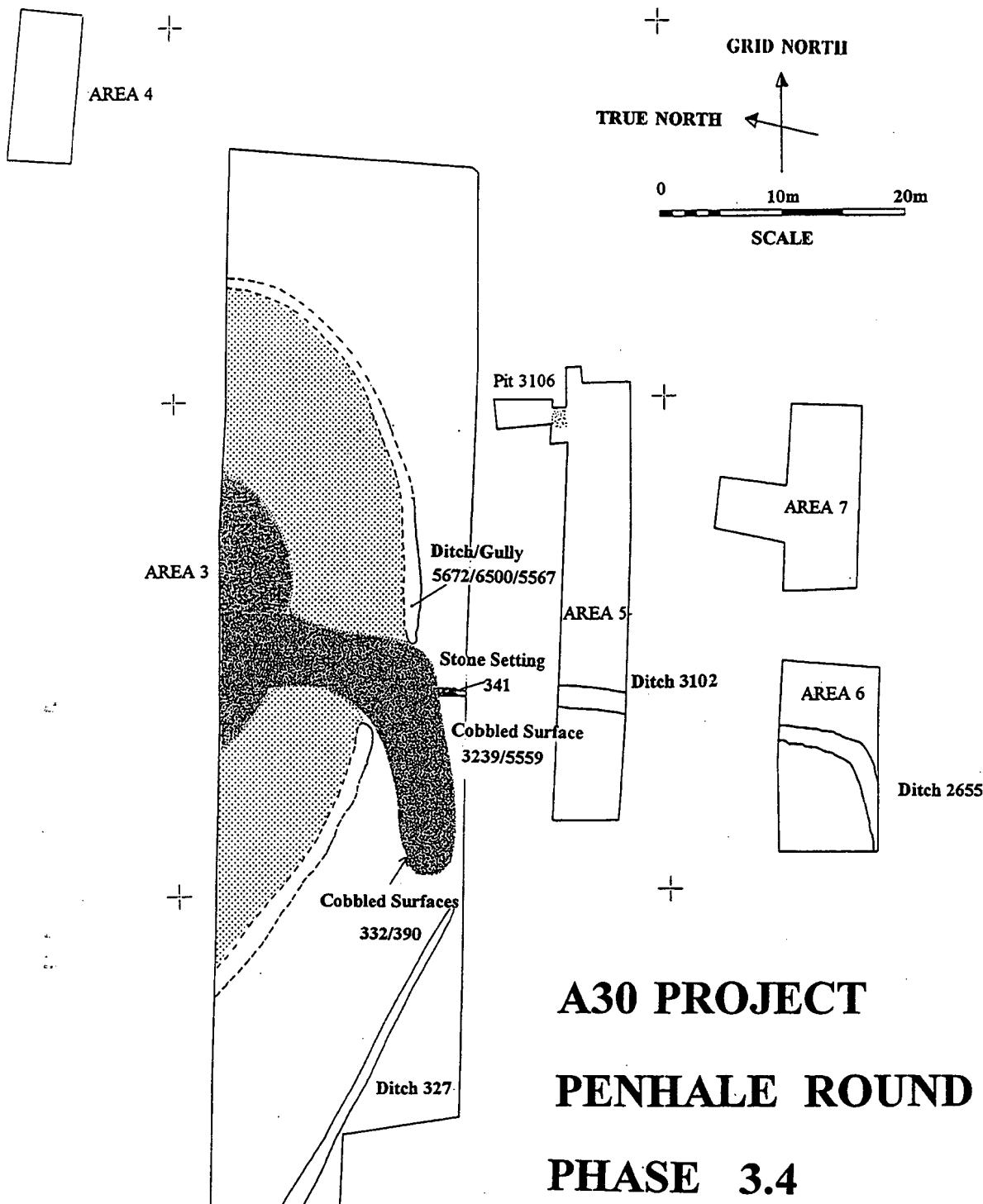


Fig.11 (GRH:178/ 48)
Drawn by Charles Johns

This is a minor phase of activity which is centred on the refurbishment of the earlier stone kerb - the replacement being [2091/6641] - along the southern rampart terminal. The earlier open drain of phase 3.6 is buried under silted deposits. A new feature of this phase was a cobbled (stone) raised platform [2085] built into the edge of the (inner face) base of the southern rampart. (This feature was retained for the following two phases). Some patches of the roadway were re-laid and a possible wheel-rut [3207] was found in the mouth of the entrance (see section 8.3.7).

Phase 3.8 Multi-vallate Enclosure Fig. 14

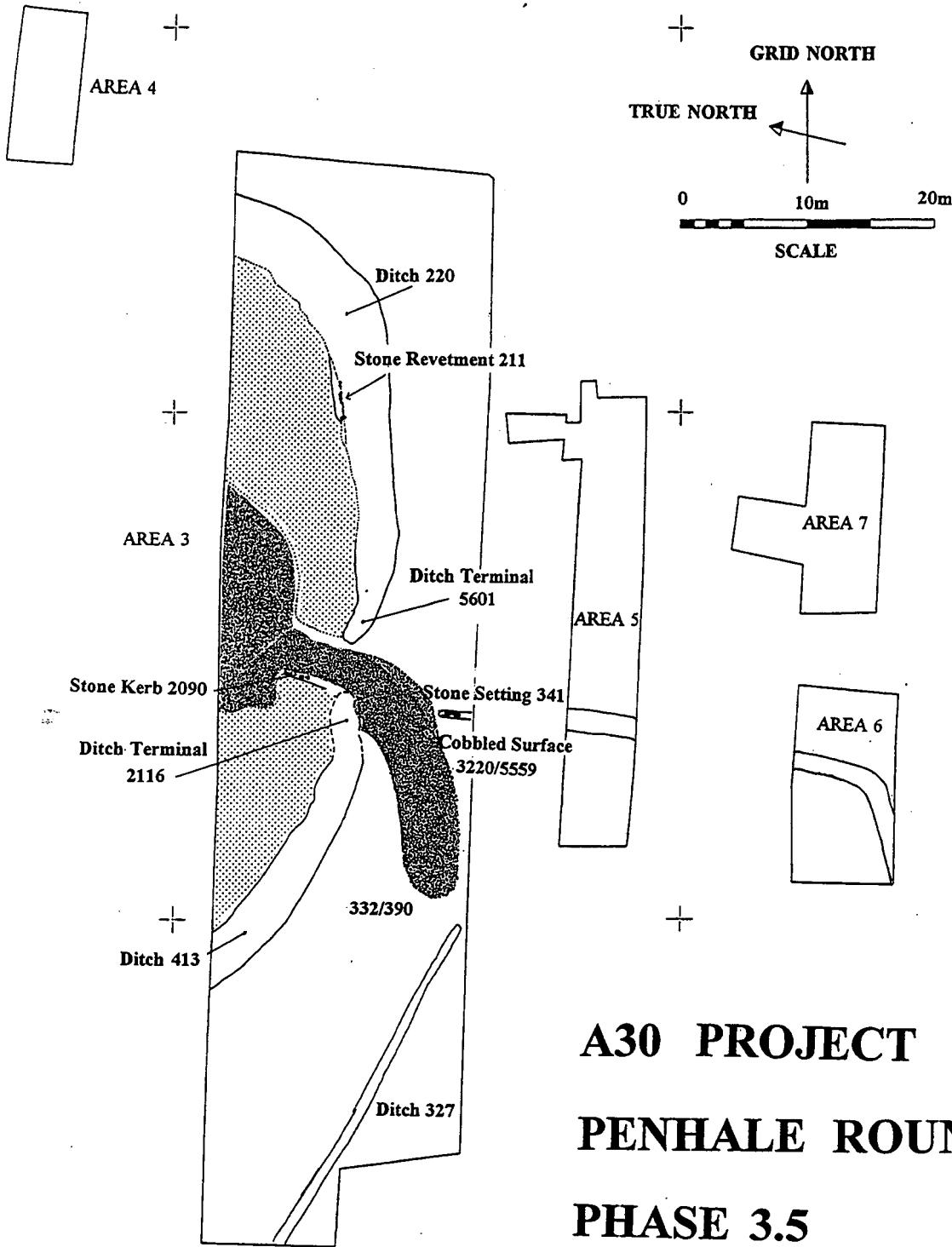
- * Entrance rebuilt with stonework [2075] with underflow drain [5661 in area 3 north]
- * Inner ditch terminal [3276] in area 3 south
- * Inner ditch terminal [2010] in area 3 north
- * Outer southern ditch [2025/309] in area 3 south
- * Outer northern ditch [280/218] in area 3 north
- * Rampart furniture - postholes and palisade slot [214] in area 3 north
- * Rampart postholes [258] - northern rampart and [3230] in southern rampart
- * Paved surface [2055]
- * Gateway stone [220] in area 3 north
- * Cobbled platform [290] in area 3 north
- * Stone kerb setting outside entrance in south = [2030]

Exterior features

- * Ditches [6023] and [6014] in Area 4
- * Ditch [327] in Area 3 - south
- * Ditch [2609] recut in Area 6
- * Ditch [2509] in Areas 1 and 1A

During this phase there are major changes as Penhale Round becomes a multi-vallate enclosure. This phase witnessed major remodelling which resulted in a dramatic transformation of the outward appearance of the settlement. Alongside the addition of a pair of outer ditches, the entranceway was also completely overhauled.

A unique feature of the new refurbished entrance was a well-constructed stone "box" [2075] with a "cleverly constructed" underflow drain [5661] (see section 8.3.8). Distinctive greisen flagstones and new roadway surfaces were laid down in the mouth of the entrance which was now considerably narrower at c. 3 metres wide. The inner ditches at the terminals [3276] (south) and [2010] (north) were notably shallow and more rounded in profile. Whilst still retaining a similar alignment to the earlier ditches, the inner ditch on the northern side of the entrance moved 6 metres to the north (see section 8.3.8). The two new outer ditches [2025/309] on the south and [280/218] on the north were also notably shallower and more rounded in profile than their inner partners - though they tended to deepen at their termini. It has been suggested that these features were added to enhance the overall appearance of the



A30 PROJECT PENHALE ROUND PHASE 3.5

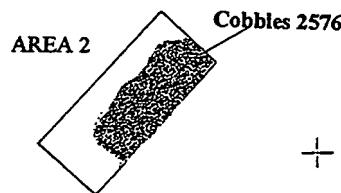
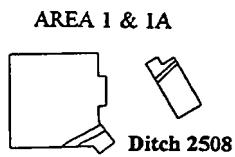


Fig. 12 (GRH:178/49)
Drawn by Charles Johns



round rather than to serve purely "defensive" functions (see section 8.5 and Nowakowski 1993, 150). Although it is clear that they helped relief drainage problems as well. Further evidence of "enhancement" can be seen in the laying down of a new stone kerb [2030] which edged a berm (ditch up-cast) which sat between the ends of the ditch termini on the southern side of the entrance, and in a distinctive colourful stone kerb [3225] placed along the inner (outer face) of the outer northern ditch (see section 8.3.8).

In area 4 two stretches of parallel ditches [6023] and [6014] were discovered as part of the later phase of activity within the trench. The inner ditch [6014] had recut an earlier ditchline [6012] (which, it is worth noting, was a shallow feature during the earlier phase 3.6 - see above). The alignment thus retained can be followed through to link with the line of the outer ditch detected in area 3 and coded as [218/280] during this phase. It was noted though that [6014] retained its overall shallowness (0.64 m) and that the ditchline was very much narrower than its terminal end at the northern side of the entrance. The relative shallowness is intriguing and gives further support to the idea that the exterior ditches not only served the more prosaic function for drainage but were also perhaps cut for display rather than being signs of strengthening defensive behaviour. Overall there was a tendency for ditches to deepen towards the south and this was particularly so in the terminal ends on each side of the entrance where ditches were deeper. (Ditch [6023] although parallel in area 4 was not part of a "major" round ditch and can be assigned to an early phase 3.1 - see section 12.3).

The preservation of ditches associated with the round was excellent and it is likely that truncation was minimal; their tops having been well buried by dispersed and re-spread rampart material and thus protected from the effects of ploughing following the post prehistoric period. It seems probable therefore that the depths of ditches excavated would therefore be their approximate true depths.

All these changes may have been accompanied by rampart refurbishment in the form of a palisade slot [214] with its accompanying posthole alignment which was positioned along the crest of the northern rampart and perhaps formed part of a box-rampart construction (see section 8.3.8). Unfortunately parallel features did not survive on the southern rampart - whose height appeared to have been much reduced by ploughing in post-prehistoric times. Two extremely large postholes ([3230] and [258]) - for massive post settings - were positioned at each terminal end of the northern and southern ramparts. What sort of gateway construction they may have supported is unclear (see section 8.3.8).

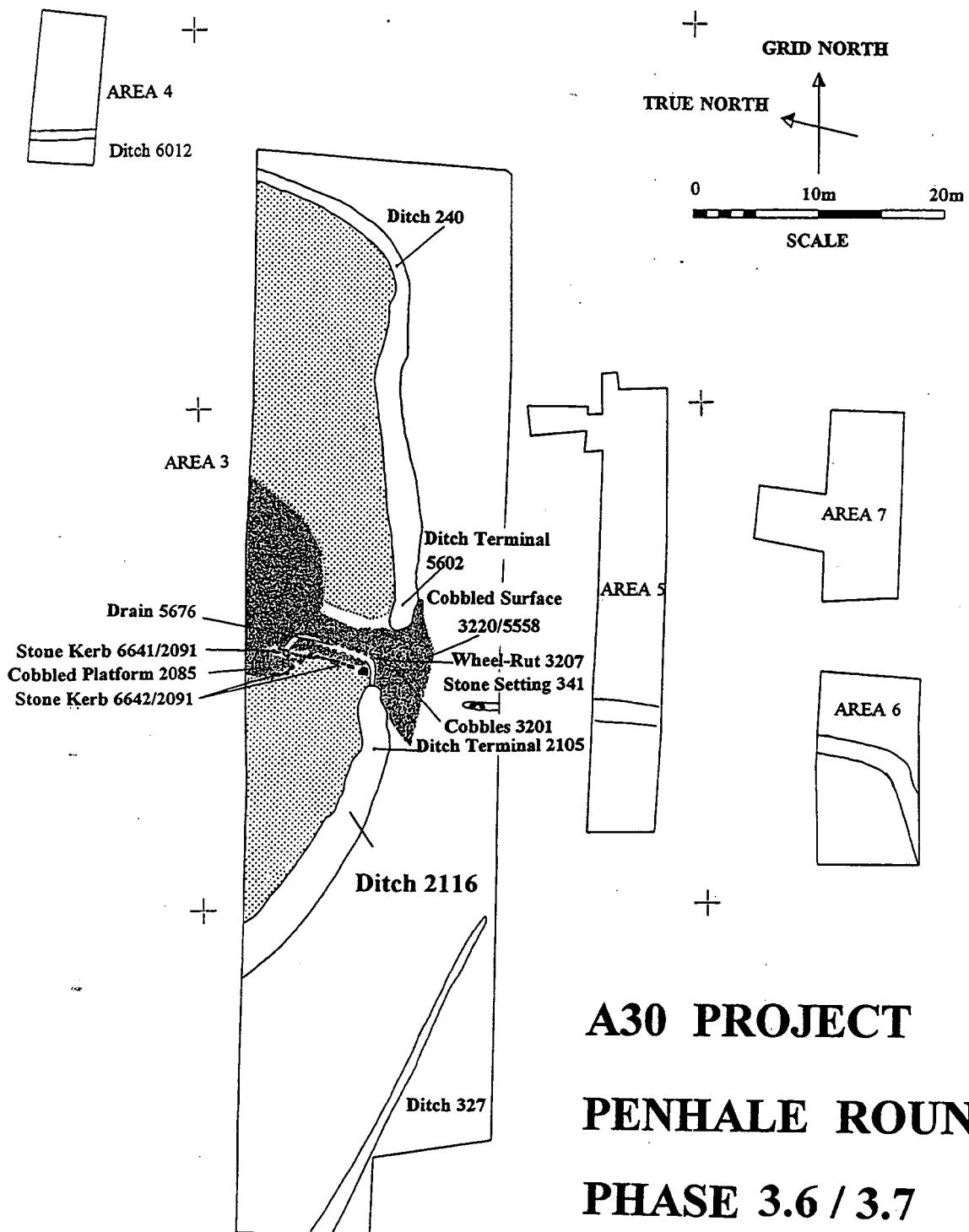
Phase 3.8.1 Multi-vallate Enclosure Fig 14

- * Accumulated silt deposits [2088] and [2089] in the entranceway

This was a minor (sub) phase of activity isolated in the area of the entrance where a slight build up of silted deposits accumulated over the southern ditch terminal (see section 8.3.9).

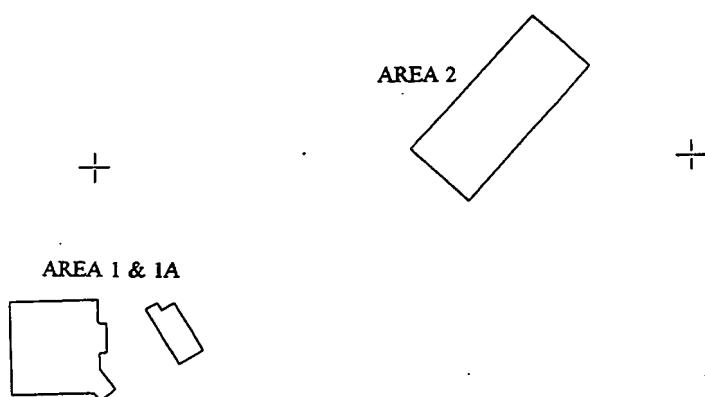
Phase 3.9 Multi-vallate Enclosure Fig. 15

- * Entrance refurbished with additional stone kerb [2074] built over the terminal of the southern inner ditch
- * Drain [2041] constructed and flowed into outer southern ditch
- * Inner ditches now mainly back-filled though remain as hollows
- * Cobbled surface [296] laid over northern outer ditch terminal
- * Structure [5045/2045] - Phase 1 occupation and general activity area



A30 PROJECT PENHALE ROUND PHASE 3.6 / 3.7

Fig. 13 (GRH:178/50)
Drawn by Charles Johns



- * Outer southern ditch recut as [2259] - a shallower affair
- * Stone setting [341] and ditchline recut as [3101] in area 5 and [2609] in area 6
- * ?Ditch-lines [2509] in areas 1 and 1A

It was during this phase that we see an indication of the more prosaic functions of the ditches associated with the round. The inner ditches became redundant as features and were infilled though still remained as "hollows" whilst the outer ditches - especially the one on the southern side of the entranceway had a clear drainage function. This was not the case for the northern outer ditch terminal which was overlain by a cobbled surface [234]. A linear drain was cut into the entrance and this flowed into [2020] - the terminal end of the outer southern ditch. The need for clear drainage channels/ passages may have necessitated ditch maintenance on a regular basis - a shallow recut of the outer southern ditch coded as [2259] may be evidence for this (see section 7.6). A cobbled surface [296] was laid across the infilled area of the northern outer ditch whilst the character of the entrance way in general was altered with the addition of further stonework - notably stone kerb [2074] on the southern side. A corresponding feature on the northern side was not so well preserved but may have incorporated stone [2000]. The result became a "funnel-shaped" and narrower entrance passage (see section 8.3.10). An oval structure [5045/2045] which was located inside the round and which had been cut into the inner face of the northern rampart has been assigned to this phase (sub-phase 1 activities within this structure). A general activity area comprising shallow pits which lie adjacent to [2045] may be associated with this primary phase of occupation (see sections 8.3.11 and 9.3.3).

Outside and immediately to the south of the round lay a ditchline which may be associated with this phase. It is a boundary line evident in earlier phases but which was later recut - the re-cutting episodes may be assigned to this phase or be part of sub phase 3.7, 3.8 and even perhaps 3.10. Perhaps we must also consider that the ditch-line [2509] found in areas 1 and 1A (their fills contained a considerable amount of RB pottery) are part of this overall phase as well.

Phase 3.10 Multi-vallate Fig.16

- * Cobbled surface [2066] laid down over northern inner ditch
- * Midden deposit [2003] builds up in northern inner ditch terminal
- * Cobbled surface [5617] across the entrance
- * Cobbled surface [234] over the northern ditch terminal
- * Drainage channels in use in phase 3.9 (still active) south of the entrance
- * Oval structure [5045/2045] - phases 2 and 3

There were no major modifications to the round during this phase. New cobbled surfaces were laid down across the entrance and to the north covering the inner and outer ditches which were already infilled by this time. The drainage system apparent in phase 3.9 was still in use and a midden deposit [2003] started to accumulate in the infilled (inner) northern ditch terminal. Occupation phases (2 and 3) within structure [2045] are assigned to this phase (see sections 9.3.2 and 9.3.3).

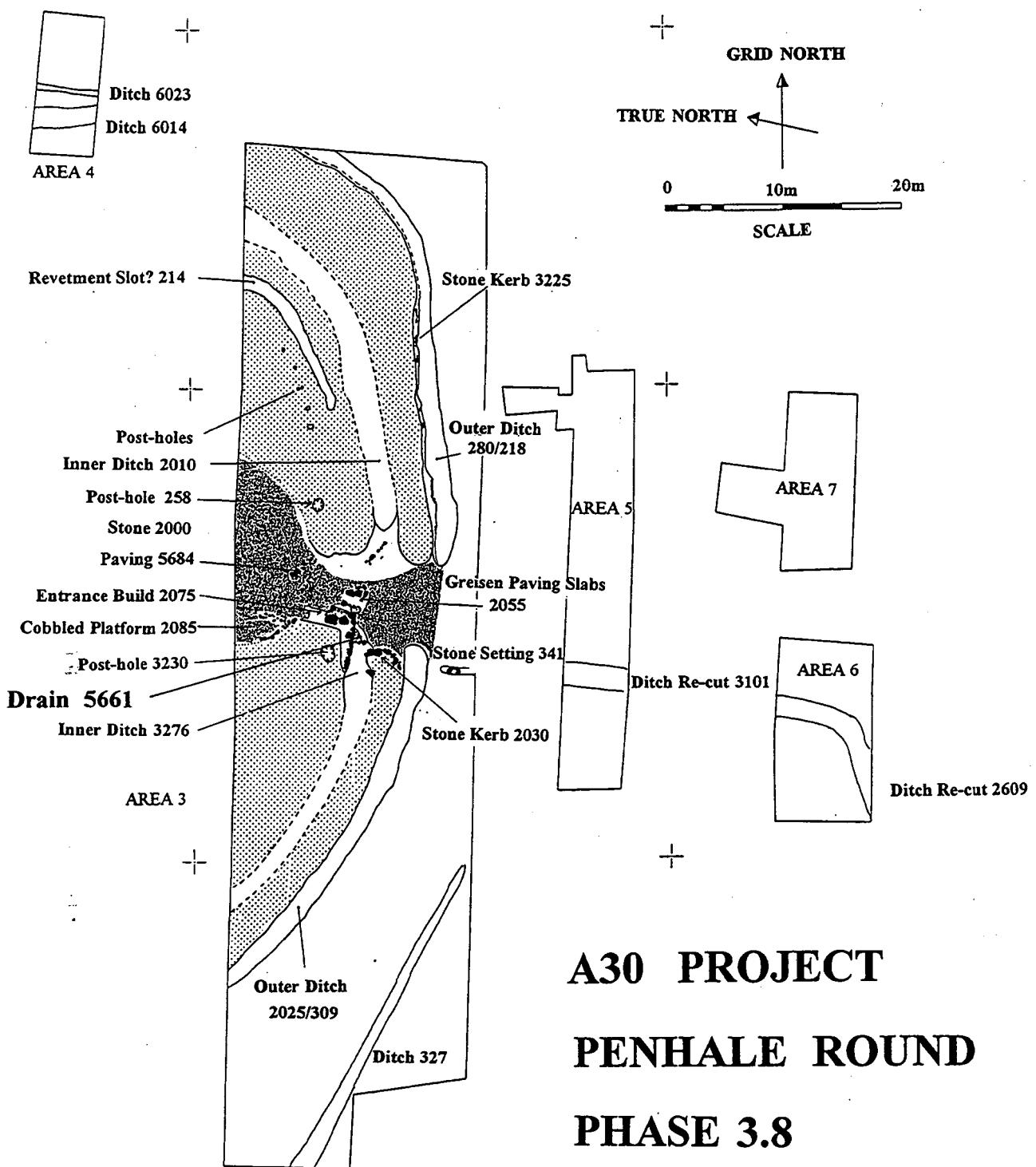
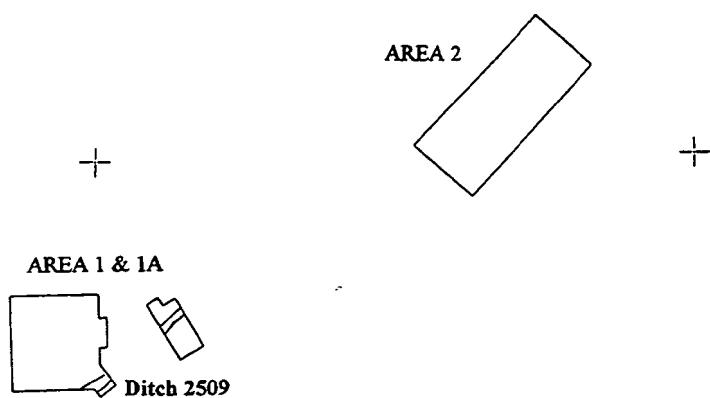


Fig. 14 (GRH:178/51)
Drawn by Charles Johns



In fact there may not have been any considerable time span between events assigned to phases 3.8.1 and 3.10 and it would be interesting to see whether finds analysis from deposits assigned to these phases will shed any light on this.

Abandonment

There is an "air" of neglect following the final occupational phase of activity at Penhale Round. Layers of built-up deposits started to accumulate and the drainage system (drain [2041] and ditch [2021] to the south of the entrance became "clogged up" (see section 8.4). The stonework collapsed and tumbled stones fall into the shallow hollows and lie scattered abandoned around the entranceway. A 4th century Roman coin was found in weathered build up deposits in the round interior. As the site gradually transformed into an archaeological ruin it was probably left as a deserted settlement in the landscape as there is no substantial evidence for later use of the site. This field was obviously turned over to agriculture possibly at some late point of time in the Medieval period. The ramparts became eroded as they lost height and were spread across the field over the following centuries.

Post-Round Activity - Phase 4

*Phase 4.1 * Parallel ditches [202] and [203] for medieval field boundary in Area 3.*

The final event at the site is the construction of a hedge-line (removed sometime last century?) which ran E-W across the round just south of the entranceway. This may be medieval or later in origin and was presumably constructed at a time when the field in which it is sited was as level as it could be. This late feature left its scars - as ditches [202] and [203] - across part of the site (see section 7.7 and Fig. 29).

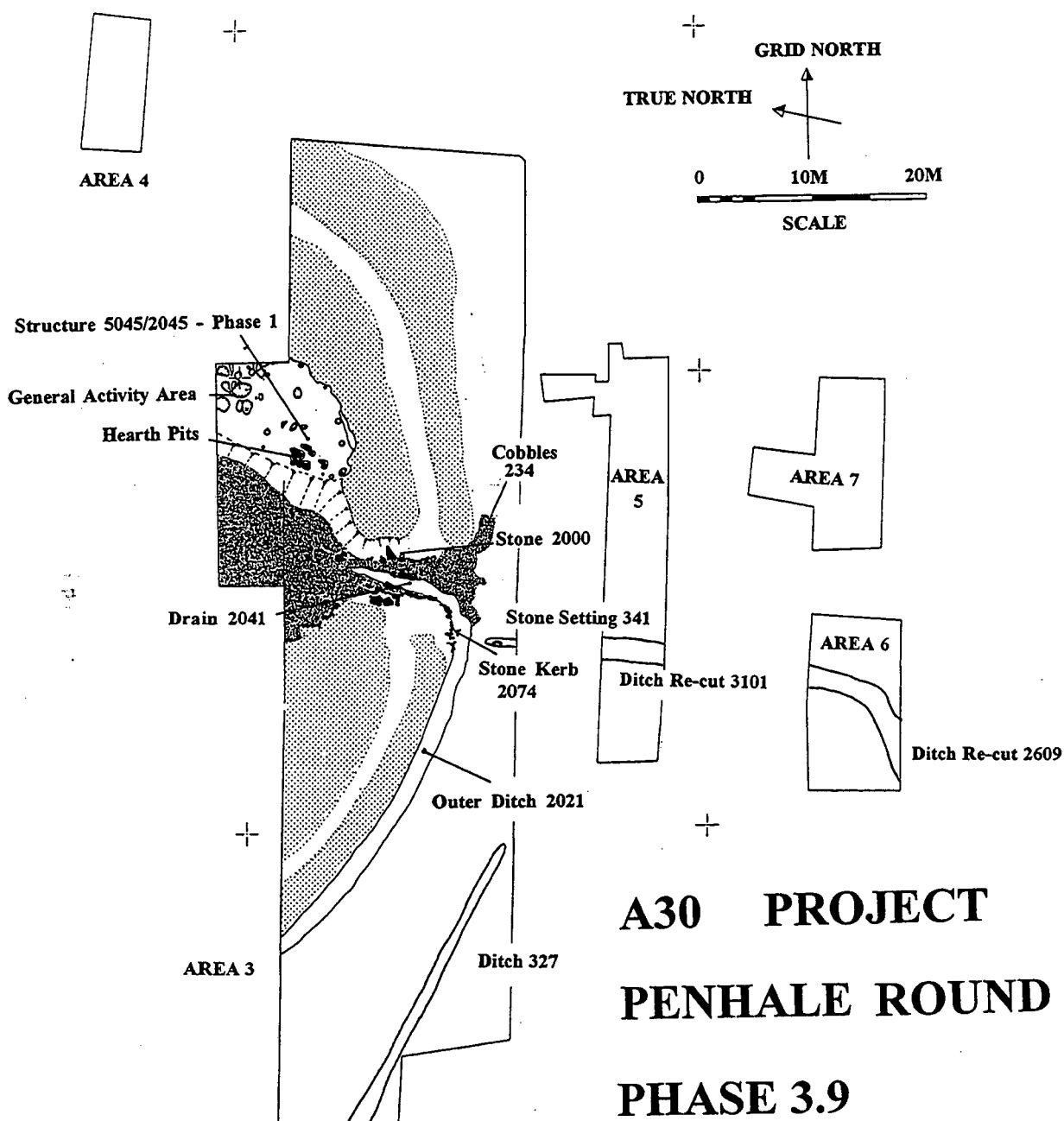
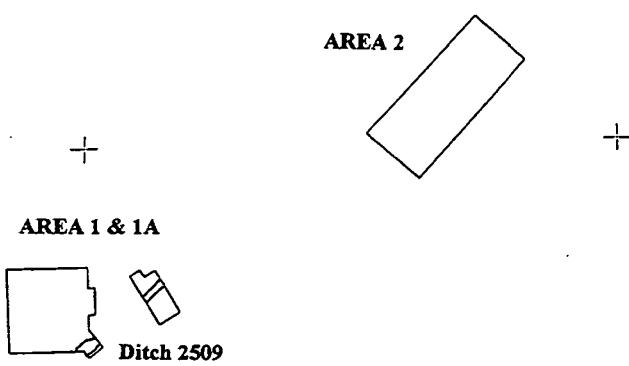


Fig. 15 (GRH:178/52)
Drawn by Charles Johns



3. Interim Statement September 1994 by Jacky Nowakowski

Overall the results of this excavation have been extremely significant revealing insights into the history of land use in this zone of the project area. Evidence for four major archaeological periods were uncovered: The Middle Bronze Age, the later Iron Age, the Romano-Cornish period and the Medieval period. A summary describing the results appears in a project summary report produced in the summer of 1994 (Nowakowski 1994, 11-18) and the following is a digest of that summary.

The earliest archaeological remains comprise the boundaries and structure of a **Middle Bronze Age** farming landscape. All of the earliest remains were remarkably well-preserved - this was especially so in the case of the oval structure 358 found in area 3 (south). Other probable contemporary remains comprise a stake-built structure, a sub-rectangular structure, an enclosure and remnants of a field system (Fig.8). These remains form part of a wider Bronze Age landscape context which encompasses the small detached site at Penhale Moor (Jones, Jones and Nowakowski 1994).

Evidence suggests that settlement at this location was not continuous and so following a gap of perhaps several hundred years after the abandonment of the Middle Bronze Age settlement, the landscape appears to have been reorganised and a rectilinear field system with associated isolated building(s) were established at this location. This phase is provisionally dated to the **late Iron Age**.

Penhale Round - the enclosed later prehistoric settlement - was established upon the remnant traces of earlier settlement at this location. Pottery suggests that Penhale Round was occupied from at least the **1st century BC up to the 3rd/4th centuries AD**. The round was initially an univallate enclosure and was later developed into a multi-vallate enclosure. A complex sequence outlining the structural development of the round was revealed during the excavation of the main entranceway into the settlement.

Following abandonment of the site in the late Roman period, the site appears to have been left as a landscape ruin and was not re-used for settlement during the **Medieval period**. It is likely that the site fell into a neglectful state and began the gradual transformation into an archaeological ruin so that for some 600 years at least it is probable that it was no more than an overgrown earthwork.

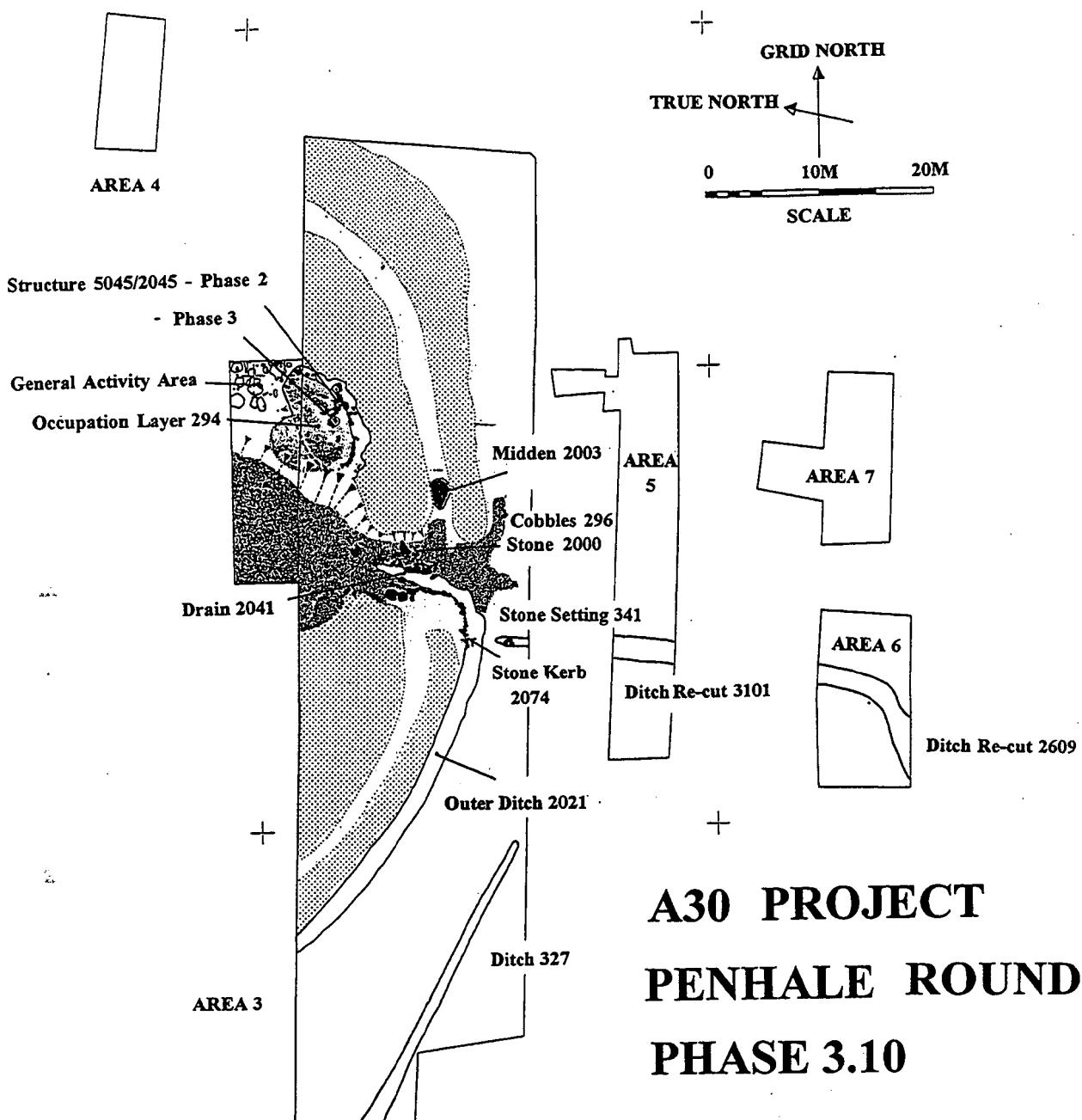
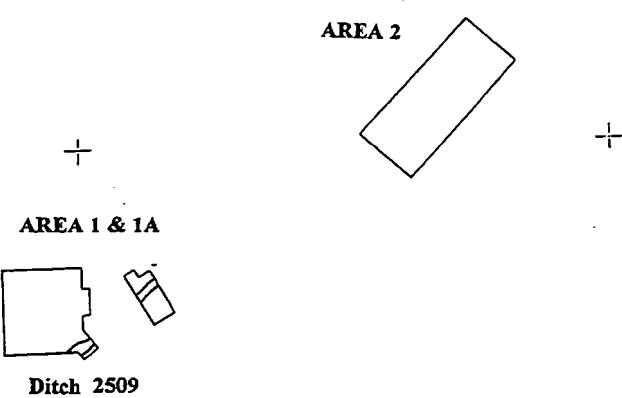


Fig. 16 (GRH:178/53)
Drawn by Charles Johns



4. Stratigraphic Summary Report for Areas 1 and 1A by Janice Grove

4.1 Introduction

The aim of opening up Area 1 was to locate an anomaly detected by the geophysical survey. (It is almost certain that we missed! Thus providing a good argument for large area stripping rather than targeting smaller areas). Area 1 initially measured 6 metres by 6 metres in extent and it was opened up by machine. It was extended by hand in two sections to the south in order to establish the nature of two features which ran under the baulk.

An additional trench measuring 4 metres by 2 metres was later opened up (by hand) approximately 4 metres to the east. This was Area 1A and this was excavated in order to follow through the investigation of a ditch line ([2508]) which had been found in Area 1 (Fig. 17).

The lack of intercepting features generally and the shallow depth of overlying ploughsoil made excavation in these areas relatively straightforward.

The largest features were two parallel ditches: [2509] and [2528]. There were four other channels, all aligned NE-SW. In addition two other features were detected in Area 1. These were a double posthole [2510/2500] and a stone concentration [2505].

The nature of the subsoil was a yellow clay shillet. This was in contrast to the pink/orange shillet noted in the majority of other trenches. A grey silty clay (gleyed) subsoil was also present in the southern extent of both areas. This was not noted elsewhere on the excavations.

4.2 Descriptive summary

The southernmost ditch [2528] was visible for only 0.85 metres in Area 1A. It was 0.55 metres wide and 0.28 ms deep. Its main fill, [2529], was a distinctive grey silty clay. The cut of this ditch was obscured by a find grey clay silt [2519]. This ditch terminated in Area 1A and was not located within Area 1. To the north, separated by stony layer [2520] was ditch [2509].

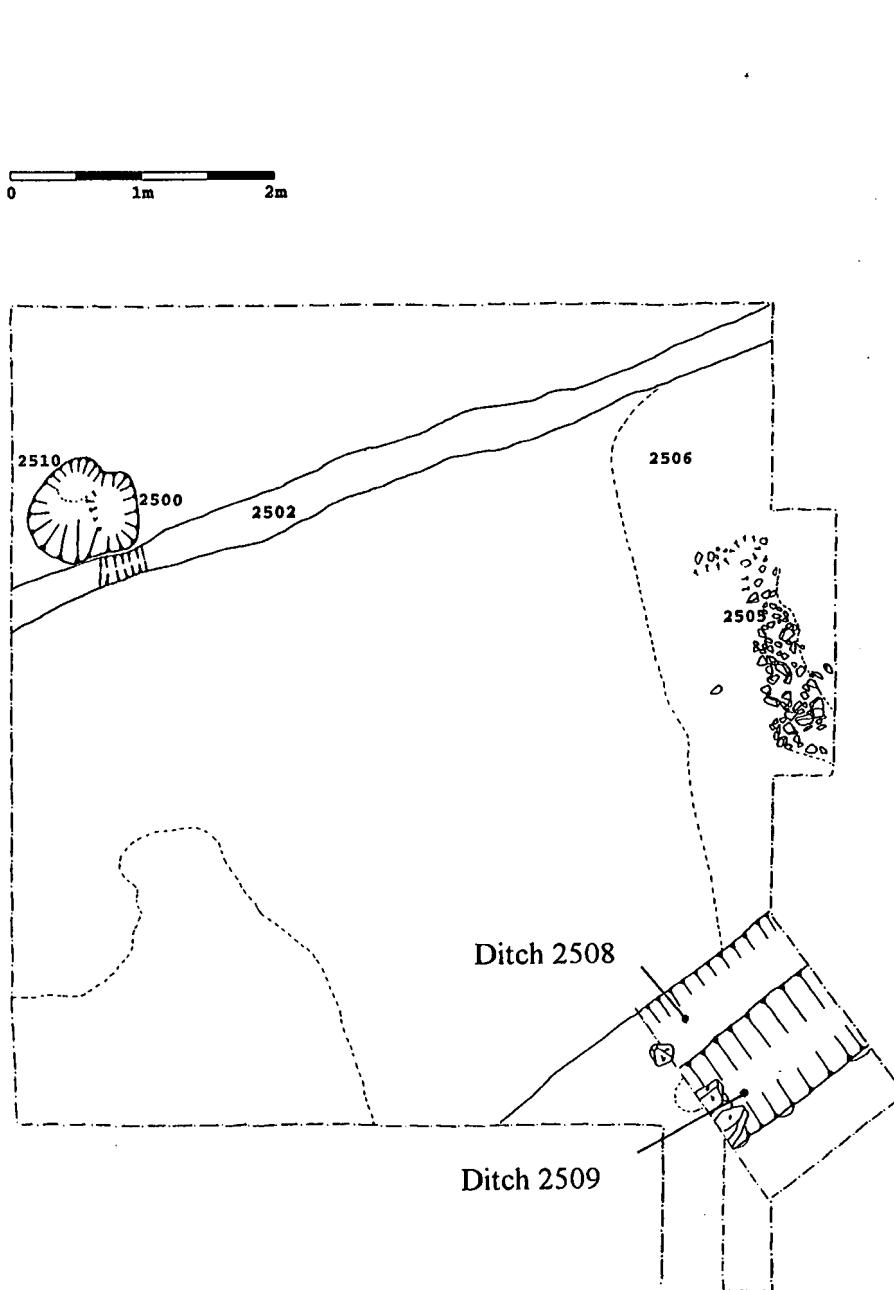
Ditch [2509] which was recorded in both areas, possibly replaced a previous cut which was indicated by a band of redeposited natural on the southern side: [2512]. This was a typical U-shaped ditch which was 0.50 m wide at the mouth and 0.40 m deep. It was filled with deposits: [2504], [2515], [2538], [2537] and [2524]. The upper fills of [2504] and [2524] were again a distinctive grey silty clay with yellow shillet flecking.

There were a number of large stone blocks in [2504] and a large number of pot sherds. There was the suggestion of a related posthole on its southern edge [2513]. The ceramic assemblage in [2504] was mixed: a possible Bronze Age sherd, 4 Iron Age sherds and 20-24 sherds of RB pottery.

In Trench 1A ditch [2508] is north of and separate from ditch [2509]. In Area 1, some 4 metres to the south they have converged and [2508] cut into the fills of [2509] at a depth of 0.26 ms. [2508] is therefore a secondary cut, perhaps representing a realignment of [2509].

North again from [2508], in Area 1A, was channel [2526] which was 0.35 m wide and 0.22 m deep. This did not appear in the main trench.

In Area 1A both ditches [2509] and [2508] were sealed beneath layer [2521], but it is likely that channel [2526] cut through this layer (see Fig. 18).



Drawing no: GRE:157/659 See fig. 18

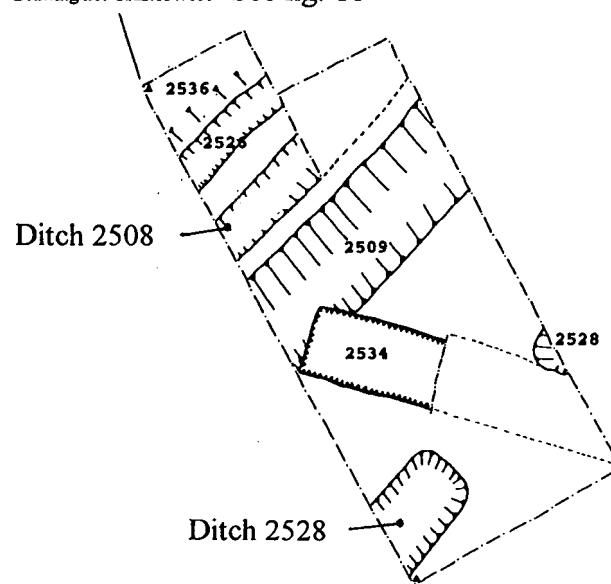
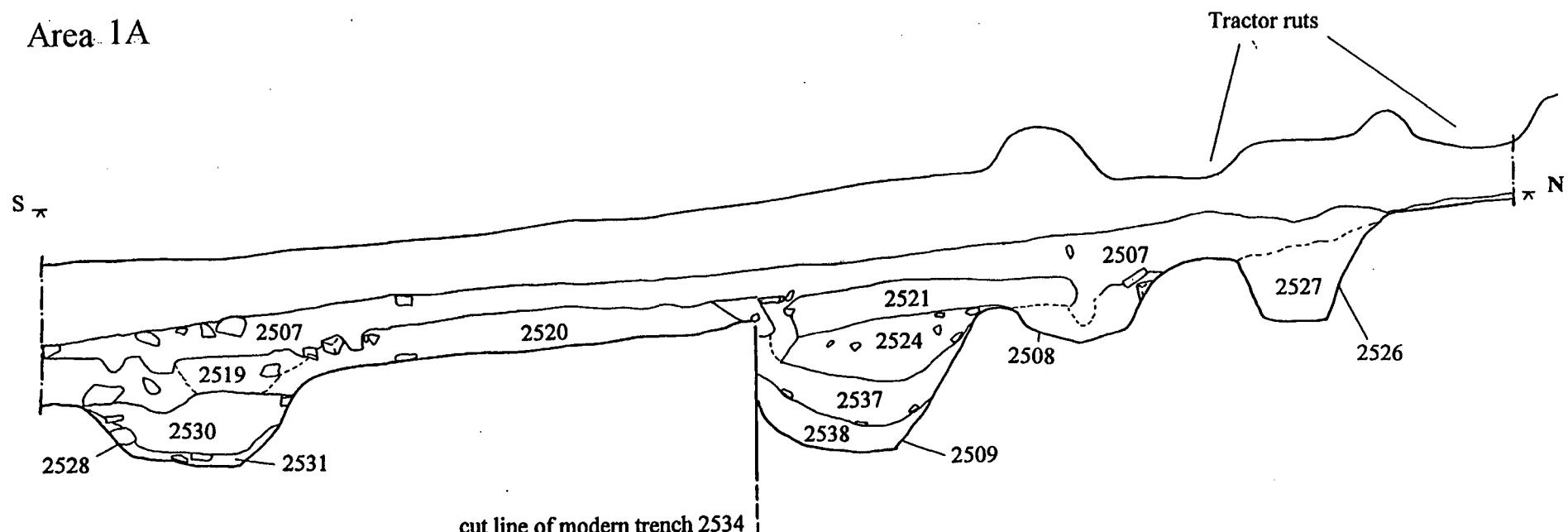


Fig.17 (GRH:178/28)
Post Excavation plan - Areas 1 and 1A
Drawn by A Sharpe and Janice Grove

PENHALE ROUND 1993

Area 1A



Drawing no: GRE:157/659

Scale
0 0.5m 1m

Fig. 18 (GRH:178/27)
East-facing section across Area 1A
Drawn by A Sharpe

Above the three northern channels lay a loamy layer which had inclusions of degraded orange clay, which could possibly have been daub. This was sampled.

To the east in Area 1 was a linear concentration of angular stone [2505] (averaging 6-10 cm in size). This was localised and spread 2 metres in length and was 0.50 m wide. It was very compact and lay compressed within a grey brown clay within a hollow over a compact silty clay [2523]. This appeared to be a structural feature but was not investigated further as it was not very substantial. A piece of worked flint <2482> was found here.

A double posthole to the NW of Area 1 was discovered. This was bowl-shaped and had been recut so that [2500] (0.55 m in diameter) replaced [2522] (0.66 m in diameter). This was stratified below a small channel [2502] which was 0.25 m wide and 0.06 m deep and aligned NE-SW.

A modern drain [2534] in Area 1A cut across everything in this area - it was only partly excavated.

4.3 Interpretation

The silty fills in the channels may indicate a drainage function rather than boundary ditches and the fact that they share a common orientation may suggest association and therefore may be contemporary.

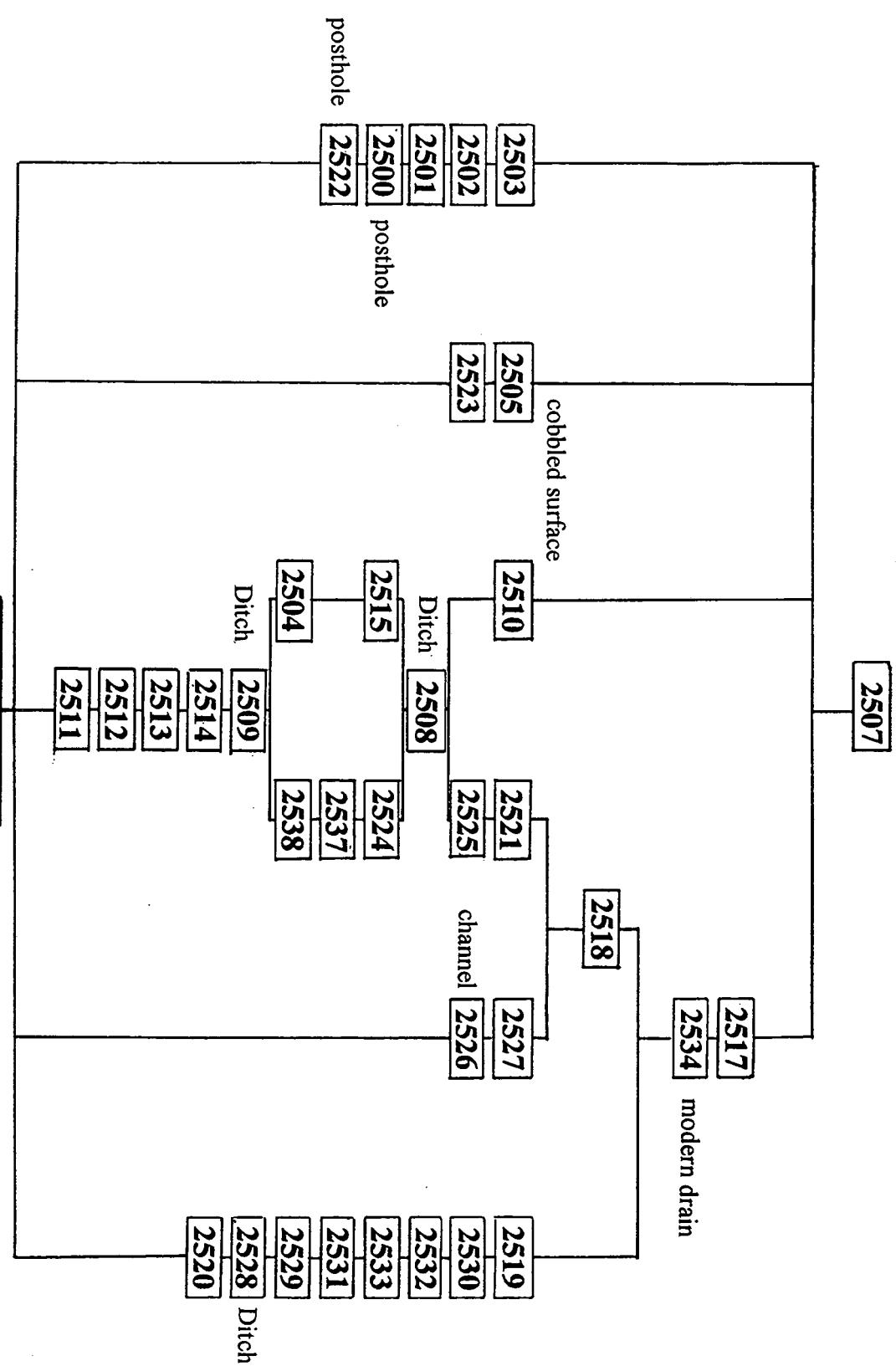
The notable quantity of pottery recovered from fill [2504] within ditch [2509] may suggest nearby occupational activity - perhaps even closer to this area than the round. Unfortunately no further information came to light during the watching brief of this area in August 1993. The main ceramic assemblage is provisionally RB in date and this could suggest that these ditches were open during the later phases of activity within the area. Ditches [2508] and [2509] are for the moment assigned to the main phase 3 sequence on the excavations. These and the other finds need more detailed study - clearly some of this material is residual.

The stone concentration [2505] was only partially investigated and so any interpretation or phasing is limited. The flint find is probably residual. If it was part of a structural feature - a prepared surface, or hard steading perhaps - then the evidence is too slight to be interpreted further.

Channel [2502] would appear to have been on the same alignment as the two channels beneath the cobbled surface detected in Area 2 (see section 5.2.1). This may be an early feature within the landscape and it has been assigned to phase 2.

In conclusion the ditched features show a continued use of a boundary aligned NE-SW and this may relate to division of land on the periphery of the round. The tiny collection of probable Iron Age sherds (needs confirmation) could suggest that the boundary was established within an earlier phase of the local landscape development.

Fig. 19 (GRH:178/26)



5 Stratigraphic Summary report for Area 2 by Janice Grove

5.1 Introduction

Area 2 was opened at the field corner in an area where an anomaly was detected by the geophysical survey. The trench measured 5 metres by 12 metres in extent and it was opened by machine.

Three clear basic phases were recorded in the trench. All of which overlay a layer identified as the old ground surface [2581], and the natural subsoil, which in this part of the site was of a yellow/brown clay shillet.

5.2 Descriptive Summary

5.2.1 Earliest Features (Fig.20a Area 2 Phase plan 1, and Fig. 9 site phase 2) - The earliest features within the trench were two inter-cutting channels aligned E-W. The earliest [2565], was visible for 6 metres in the southern half of the trench, and was filled with a clay silt with charcoal flecks: [2566]. Neither this nor the fill of the second parallel channel [2581/2], contained any dating evidence. The second channel was only visible for a length of 3 metres before converging with [2565] in the west. Fills of both channels were routinely sampled. Channel [2582] is later than [2565], but they share the same alignment which suggests the re-establishment of a known boundary. To the north lay an isolated pit/post hole [2556].

5.2.2. Intermediate Phase (Fig.20b Area 2 Phases 2 and 3, and Figs. 11 and 12 Site Phases 3.5 and 3.6) - Partly overlying these channels was a compact cobbled surface [2576], which would probably have once covered much of the trench. (Some loss may have been due to vigorous hoeing during initial cleaning-up). The removal of part of this produced a number of struck flints.

The cobbled surface comprised granite, shillet, greenstone and quartz - the main make-up being granite and shillet which varied in size from 0.05 to 15 cm. Towards the east it changed in character as its make-up was composed of a larger stone matrix. Here a short length of granite blocks [2564], (0.5-30cm in size) was recorded. This was 2.30 m in length and it may have be remnants of something more of a structural nature. This was not exposed beyond the confines of the trench, and later disturbance makes interpretation difficult.

5.2.3 Later features (Fig. 20b, site phase 4) - Cut into the cobbling, or into the natural subsoil, were 7 stakeholes, 6 postholes, and a pair of ditches. The two ditches which ran parallel NNW-SSE where located in the eastern half of the trench. The southern ditch [2557], was fairly shallow - 11 cm deep, but 70 cm wide, and 3 sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered during surface cleaning (provisionally dated to the Bronze Age (1) and Iron Age (2)) from its compact light brown loam fill [2558].

The northern ditch [2559] which cut the cobbled surface [2576] to the south of [2564], was up to 34 cm deep, and its north end terminated in the trench. Visible for 3.30 m, it was 80 cm wide, U-shaped in section and had a rounded, stepped, sloping terminal. Its fill [2560] was a friable mid brown to plastic clay loam which contained one sherd of probable Iron Age pottery.

None of the six postholes cut into or were cut by the ditches. Postholes [2551], [2554] and [2561] were grouped in the northern corner of the trench and had similar bowl-like profiles. The other stake and postholes did not form any alignments and did not produce any finds.

Phase 1

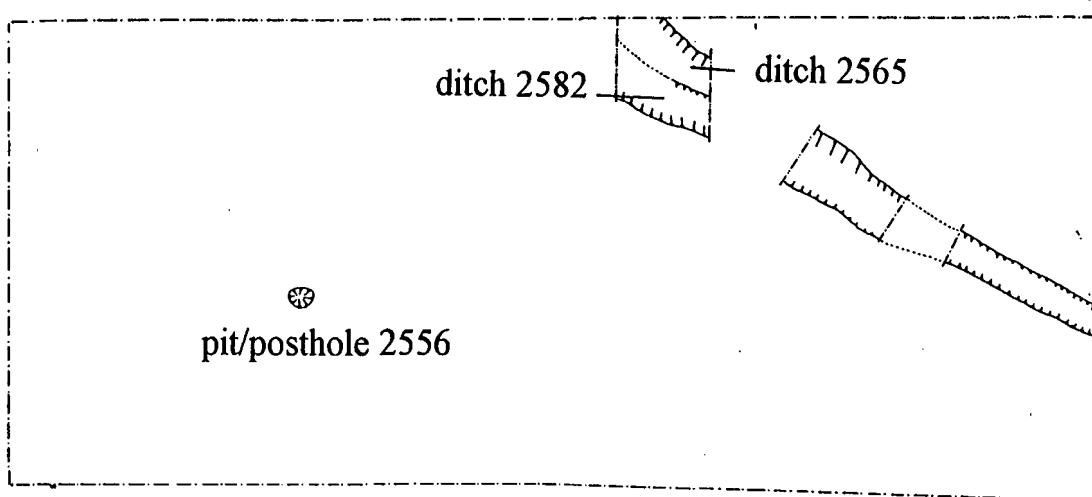


Fig. 20a

0 1 2 metres

N

X
980/970

Fig. 20 (GRH:178/29)

Post Excavation plans - Area 2

Drawn by J.Hull and J. Grove

Cobbled surface 2576

Phases 2 and 3

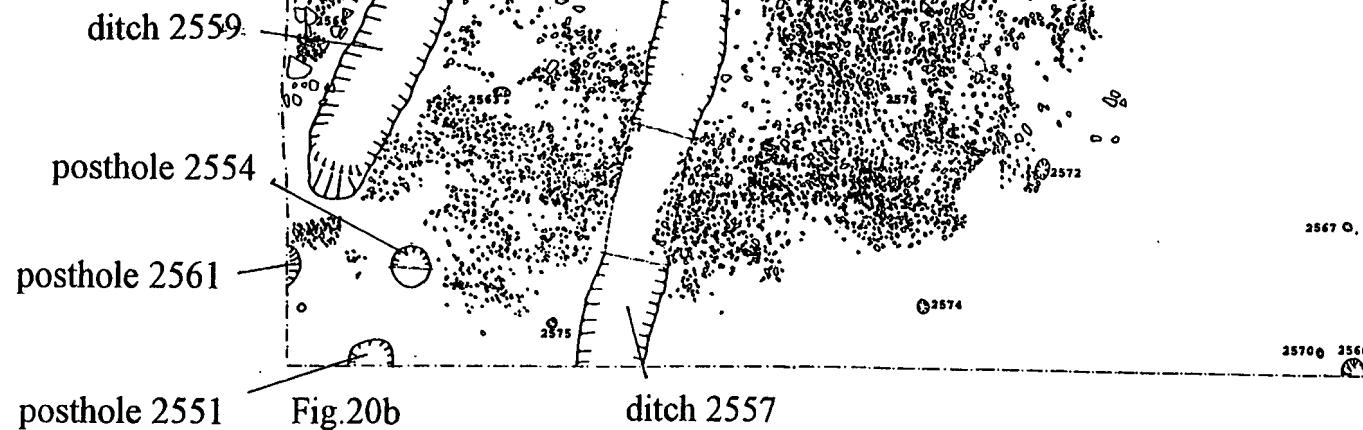


Fig. 20b

A30 PROJECT

PENHALE ROUND 1993

AREA 2 MATRIX & HEDGE II MATRIX

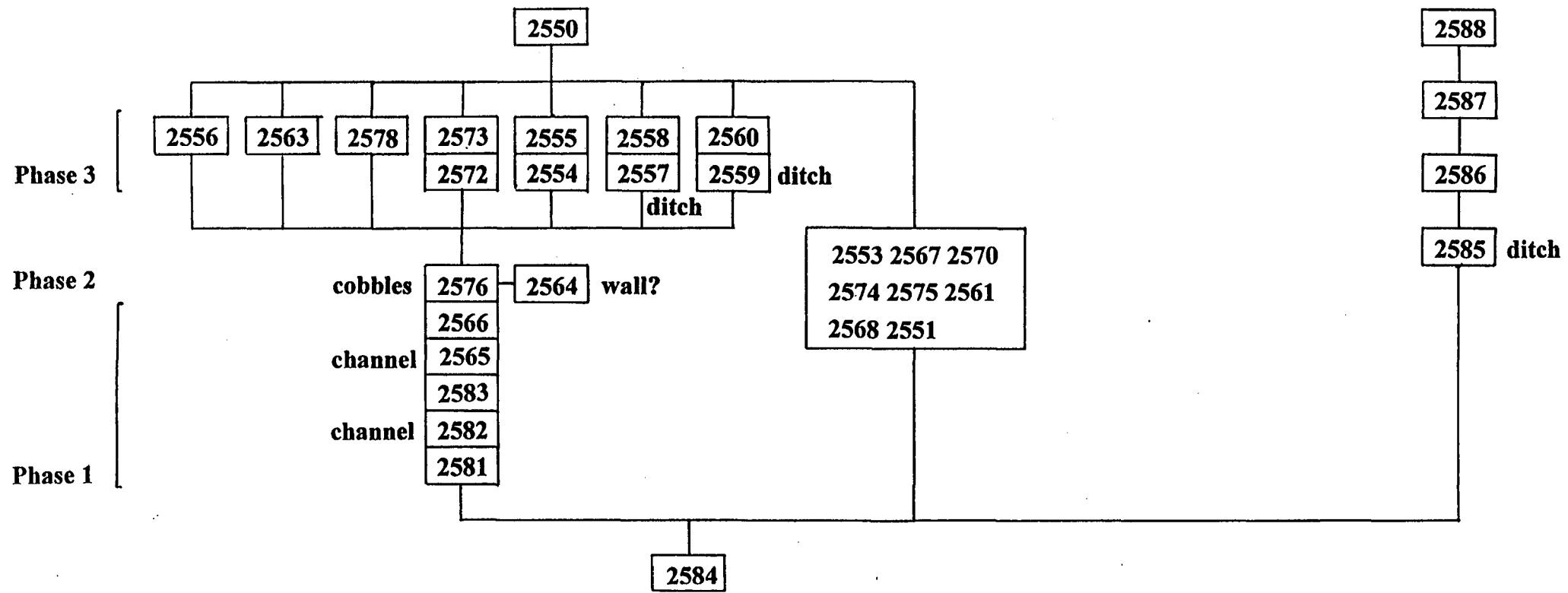


Fig. 21 Matrix for Area 2 and Hedge 2 (GRH:178/30)

The depth of overlying ploughsoil in part of the site was 30 cm deep.

5.2.4 Hedge Section 2

A section 1.70 m wide was cut by machine through a hedge-line between Area 2 and Area 3 (Fig.22). Excavation proceeded by hand and revealed a ditch [2585] which was 1 metre wide and 0.40 m deep. This ditch had been cut through layer [2586], which may have been the old ground surface. This was a dark yellowish brown clay loam. Above [2586] was layer [2587] which would appear to represent the up-cast from the ditch, as it consisted of redeposited compact clay shillet. The section through the hedge showed that it was 1.80 m high, 1.20 m wide, and along its south face were large granite stones revetting a bank of friable brown clay loam. The bank had slumped and the ditch was filled with the same brown clay loam. This could indicate that there were two phases to the hedge construction: the first comprising [2585] and [2587], and the second simply being the revetted bank of earth. It was not possible to investigate the northern side of the hedge-line, but it is probable that a ditch also existed there.

5.3 Interpretation

With the cobbling forming the ground surface for one phase, is a suggestion that truncation of features within this part of the site was fairly limited.

Despite the lack of dating evidence, it is probable that the two later ditches [2257] and [2259] represent the Cornish hedge-line showing in a 1950's aerial photograph and detected by the geophysical survey - they can therefore be placed within the post-prehistoric landscape of phase 4. They are a similar distance apart to the hedge-line ditches recorded in Area 3 (south) [202] and [203] (see section 7.7). The lack of finds is mirrored by the lack of later occupation material from features in the main area. The postholes which form an arrangement in particular with ditch [2559] could be associated with the public footpath at this point, possibly a stile?

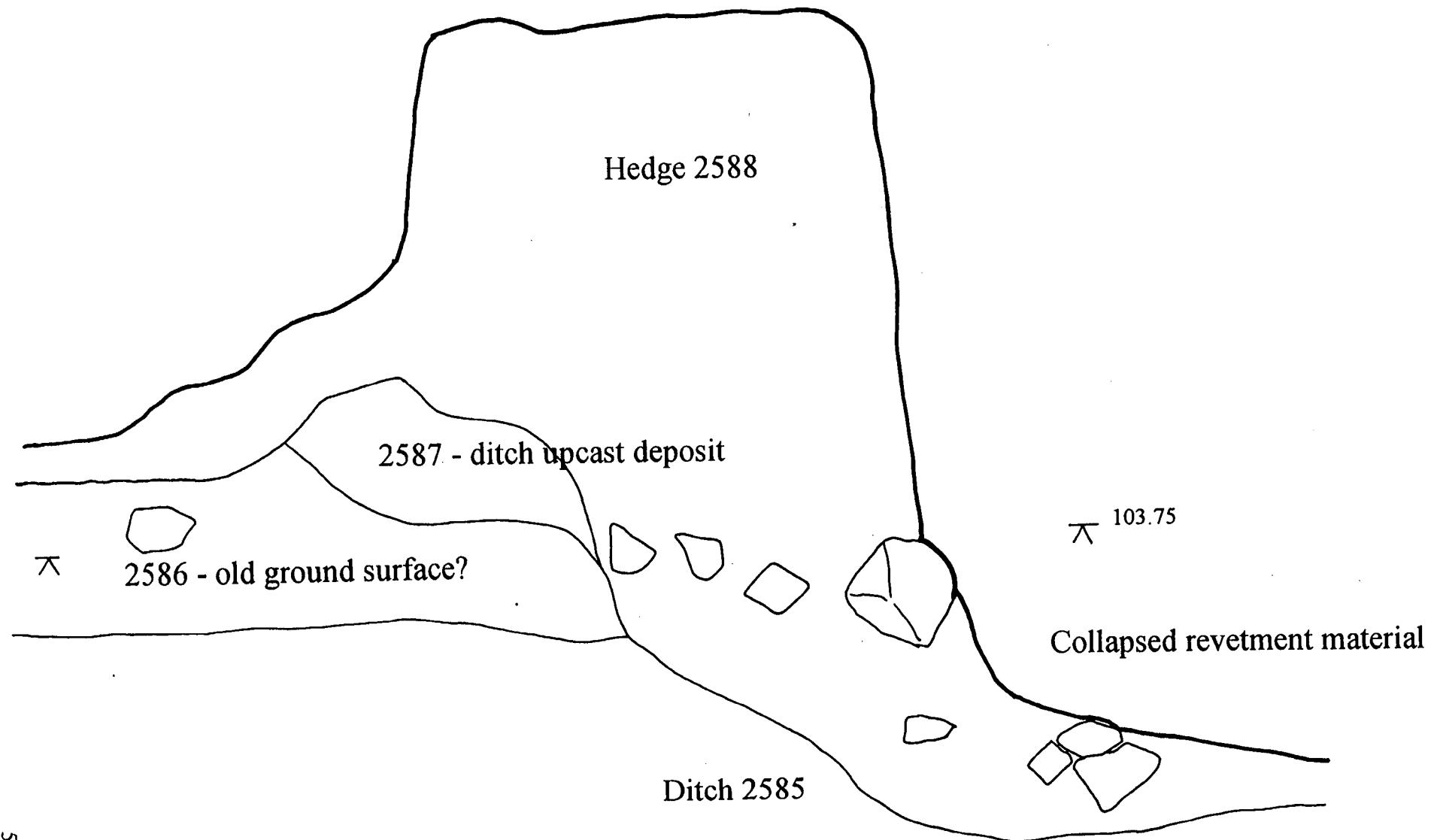
The initial view of the cobbles being a roadway to a gate was quickly revised as it became clear that the ditches and the cobbles were not associated. The cobbled area was extensive, covering two-thirds of the trench (maybe more). The surface was not rutted at all and presented a compact even surface of a single phase, which could suggest a yard area rather than a roadway. The larger cobbling or wall footings to the east were cut by the later ditch, but would appear to be contemporary with the cobbling over the majority of the trench.

No reason was discovered for the presence of cobbling at this point, and it was not possible to define its extent in the watching brief. No dating evidence came directly from the cobbled area, though the layer it overlay produced two pieces of flint. The geophysical survey highlights an area to the north east of this trench which could indicate the extent of the cobbling or possibly the presence of a circular structure.

The cobbling could provisionally be assigned to the landscape of the round, that is phase 3, with the earlier ditches perhaps forming part of the early or pre-round landscape, that is, phase 2.

Fig. 22 Penhale Round PR93

North facing section across hedge 2 (GRH:178/70) Scale 1:10



6. Stratigraphic Summary Report for Bronze Age Structure [358] - Area 3 by Janice Grove

6.1 Introduction and Summary

A Middle Bronze Age, slightly oval structure, was found south of the Round in area 3. This appeared only as a faint anomaly on the geophysical survey. The area was stripped by machine and an obvious stony structure was revealed following the removal of a shallow depth of ploughsoil. This structure provides us with evidence of earlier prehistoric activity on the site. The structure was fairly well-preserved and a quantity of pottery together with carbonised wood should provide good dating evidence. The structure was excavated in phase by the quadrant method, plans were made of all features and layers, and the main N-S and E-W sections were recorded (Fig. 27). The total floor area was excavated after the baulks were removed; all finds were three-dimensionally or contextually recorded. The pottery scatters were recorded in detail with a view to remodelling interior behaviour (see section 17.2.4.2 and Figs. 69 - 71).

This structure falls within overall Phase 1.2 which is provisionally dated to the Middle Bronze Age (Fig. 8). Five major sub-phases of activity were recorded within and these are summarised below:

Phase 1.2.1 - Timber build (Fig.23)

Phase 1.2.2 - Abandonment/burning

Phase 1.2.3 - Stone rebuild (Figs 25 and 26)

Phase 1.2.4 - Abandonment

Phase 1.2.5 - Later activity

6.2 Descriptive Summary

Structure 358 was located on a natural clay shillet subsoil. This subsoil was disturbed in one area to grid NE by what was initially identified as a ditch [485], but which on excavation was later interpreted as a probable natural feature - perhaps a root hollow. [485] was however filled in part by a compact yellow clay, [348], which produced a number of worked flints. This feature was cut by a number of stakeholes associated with the Bronze Age structure. The basic phasing recorded showed that [358] was initially a timber-built structure set in a hollow. It was abandoned or accidentally destroyed perhaps as a result of a fire. It was then quickly rebuilt, but this time, with a stone foundation. The south-eastern side of the structure was destroyed by a later prehistoric ditch [400] (see Fig.27b).

6.3 Primary build and Use - Phase 1.2.1 (See Fig.23/GRE:157/5992)

A hollow, [360], deepest to the NW at 0.25m, was dug into the natural subsoil, forming over 180° of an oval circuit; the south-eastern arc was non-existent. The lie of the land sloped from north to south and this was partly reflected in the depth of the hollow. There was no trace of the structure on the south-eastern side of later ditch [400], and this gave the structure a sub-rounded almost, oval shape, which measured 6.8m N-S by a projected 5.8m E-W.

Contained within this hollow were the earliest signs of activity. The floor area was divided in two from NNW to SSE by a slot [4401], which was 3.50 m in length. Up to 10 cm wide and up to 17 cm deep, it had two fills, the lower of which was cut by stakehole [4437]; which could suggest that the slot had more than one phase of use. There were three other slots of

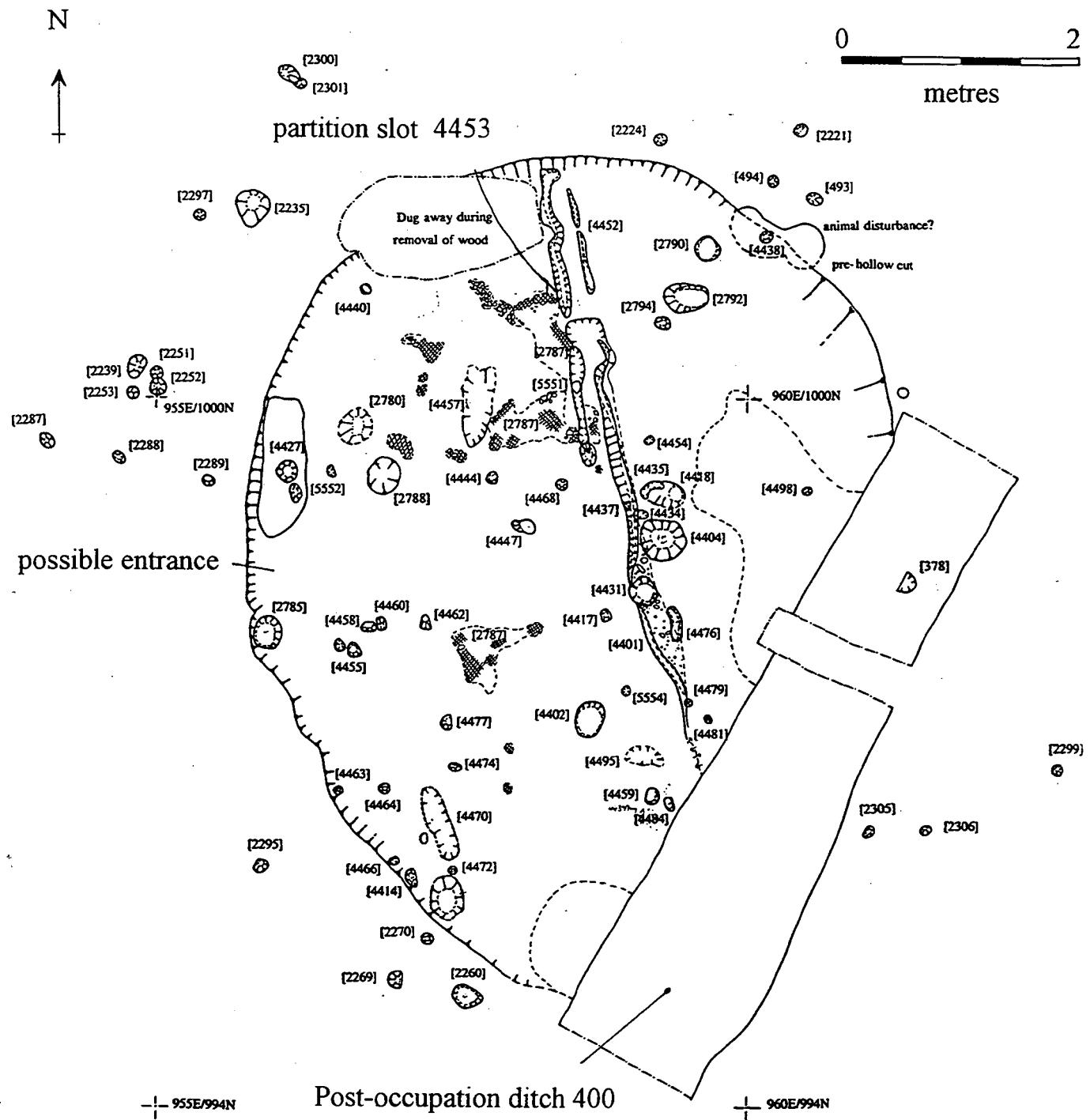


Fig.23 Phase 1 build of Oval Bronze Age Structure 358 - Area 3 (south) (GRH:178/ 5)

Drawn by J. Nowakowski and J. Grove

shorter lengths, on the same alignment. [5551] was parallel to the north end of [4401], and was located 10-15 cm to the west. It was 0.63 m long, 0.7 cm wide and averaged 0.3 cm deep. Slot [4453] continued the line of [5551] 20 cm to the north, for a length of 1.22 m, and was up to 13 cm deep. Slot [4452] was parallel with [4453], continuing the line of [4401] to the north for a length of 0.85m. It was up to 6 cm deep. These slots indicate the presence of a wall or wooden partition, and the parallel nature of the slots suggests some refurbishment activities.

The floor surface to the west of slot [4401] was best seen after excavation was complete and the site left open for a number of days - the colours of the surface then emphasised the interior divisions; a deep purple to red discoloured shillet (heated?) divided in two by a corridor of naturally-coloured compacted pink shillet: 1 metre wide, running E-W from slot [4401]. This corridor was distinctive also in that it was clear of stakeholes and postholes and its edges coincided with a possible stakehole alignment comprised of [4455], [4458], [4460] and [4462]. This was also associated with the deposition pattern of [2787]; a remnant floor surface up to 3 cm deep which consisted of compact stone and shillet and had a blackened surface showing also as red/purple coloration over a compact orange clay. This covered 2.6% (0.72 sq m) of the floor area. [2787] was not present to the east of slot [4401] (except possibly in two tiny patches). Partly overlying [2787] was [4400]: this was a compacted deposit of bright orange friable clay, which was mainly contained within the NW quadrant, and covered just 1% (0.28 sq m) of the total floor area of the structure (which was approx. 28 sq m).

The features relating to the first phase of build can be divided into six categories - the slots and surfaces already mentioned, postholes, stakeholes, hollows, and a 'mystery' category.

Summary - 4 slots, 2 surfaces, 10 postholes, 31 stakeholes (10 were 17-27 cm deep and the remaining 21 up to 14 cm deep), 9 hollows/depressions/pits, and 2 'odd' cuts.

Table 1 Posthole depths in structure 358 - Phase 1

Posthole	Depth
[2785]	0.20
[4427]	0.17
[2790]	0.28
[378]	0.35
[4439]	0.24
[4402]	0.20
[4431]	0.27
[4404]	0.13
[4418]	0.24
[2792]	0.35

The postholes seem to fall into two categories - those on the circuit of the structure: [2785], [4427], [2790], [378], and those which follow approximately the line of the central partition, [4439], [4402], [4431], [4404], [4418], [2792]. Posthole [4431] is of note as it cuts through the partition slot [4401], indicating that the posthole does not relate to the primary build.

However, it must relate to a "sub phase" of phase 1, showing again that refurbishment occurred during the earliest phase of occupation.

The majority of stakeholes were to the west of [4401], with 'clear' areas possibly defining activity areas. Two rows were notable on either side of the 'corridor' - these were the northern row which comprised: [5552], [4442], [4447], [4468], [4444] and [4437]. The southern row comprised: [4455], [4458], [4460], [4462] and [4417].

Running south from stakehole [4462] was a possible N-S alignment of [4462], [4477], [4474], [4472] and [2270].

It is notable that postholes [4427] and [2785] were directly in line with the two E-W rows, perhaps this is suggestive of an entrance-way.

Other stakeholes are either on the edge of the circuit or following the line of the partition [4401]; there are only three stakeholes to the east of the partition, showing a very obvious difference to the west side.

There was one large stakehole [2260], on the outside of hollow [360] to the south, which was deep enough to be considered associated with the structural postholes.

There were a number of shallow scoops and hollows in the floor surface which varied in depth: from 5 to 10 cm. Briefly, [2779] may have been a post-pad remnant which belonged to a later sub-phase (phase 3). [2788] was a regular hollow 6 cm deep. The others: [4457], [4470], [4495] and [4422] were all hollows of irregular shape with depths of 6 cm. [4449] was stratified above floor level [2787], but was of an irregular shallow nature, suggestive of animal or root disturbance. [4411] was also of an irregular shape, but its positioning on the edge of the circuit and its slightly greater depth (8 cm) could mean that it had a structural function.

Feature [4425] was more than a hollow. Set against the western edge of [360], it was 1.10 m in length, 0.45 m wide and up to 20 cm deep. It contained posthole [4426/7]. Its fill [4424] contained 7 Bronze Age sherds. This pit was associated with the later deposition of [2744/45] and vessel <2972> (see sub-phase 2).

Two distinctly cut features which could not be identified as having any particular purpose or explanation were [4435] and [4476]. [4435] was 'L' shaped, narrow and up to 8 cm deep, it was very regularly cut with steep to vertical sides. [4476] was 15 cm deep and also 'L' shaped (although oriented differently). Both lay to the west of partition [4401].

A number of spreads were associated with this first phase. [2771], situated below the northern edge of the hollow, was a grey friable silty clay loam with a gritty texture. This lay beneath the wood [2739] (sub-phase 2) and directly over the natural shillet floor surface [5586], and contained one sherd of Bronze Age pottery. Spread [4446] was in the NE quadrant, lay above stakehole [4498], and comprised a very thin deposit of light brown slightly sandy clay. Spread [4428] on the SE edge of the interior contained one Bronze Age sherd.

Table 2 Summary of finds from phase 1.2.1 features

[4457] - hollow in NW quadrant - 3 Bronze Age sherds

[4428] - spread on SE edge - 1 Bronze Age sherd

[4424] - fill of pit 4425 - 7 Bronze Age sherds

[4420] - fill of 4476 ('L' shaped cut) - 1 Bronze Age sherd

A30 PROJECT

PENHALE ROUND 1993

PLAN OF CARBONISED TIMBERS WITHIN
BRONZE AGE STRUCTURE 358

Drawing no:GRE:157/648/670

Drawn by B Peacock & B Matthews

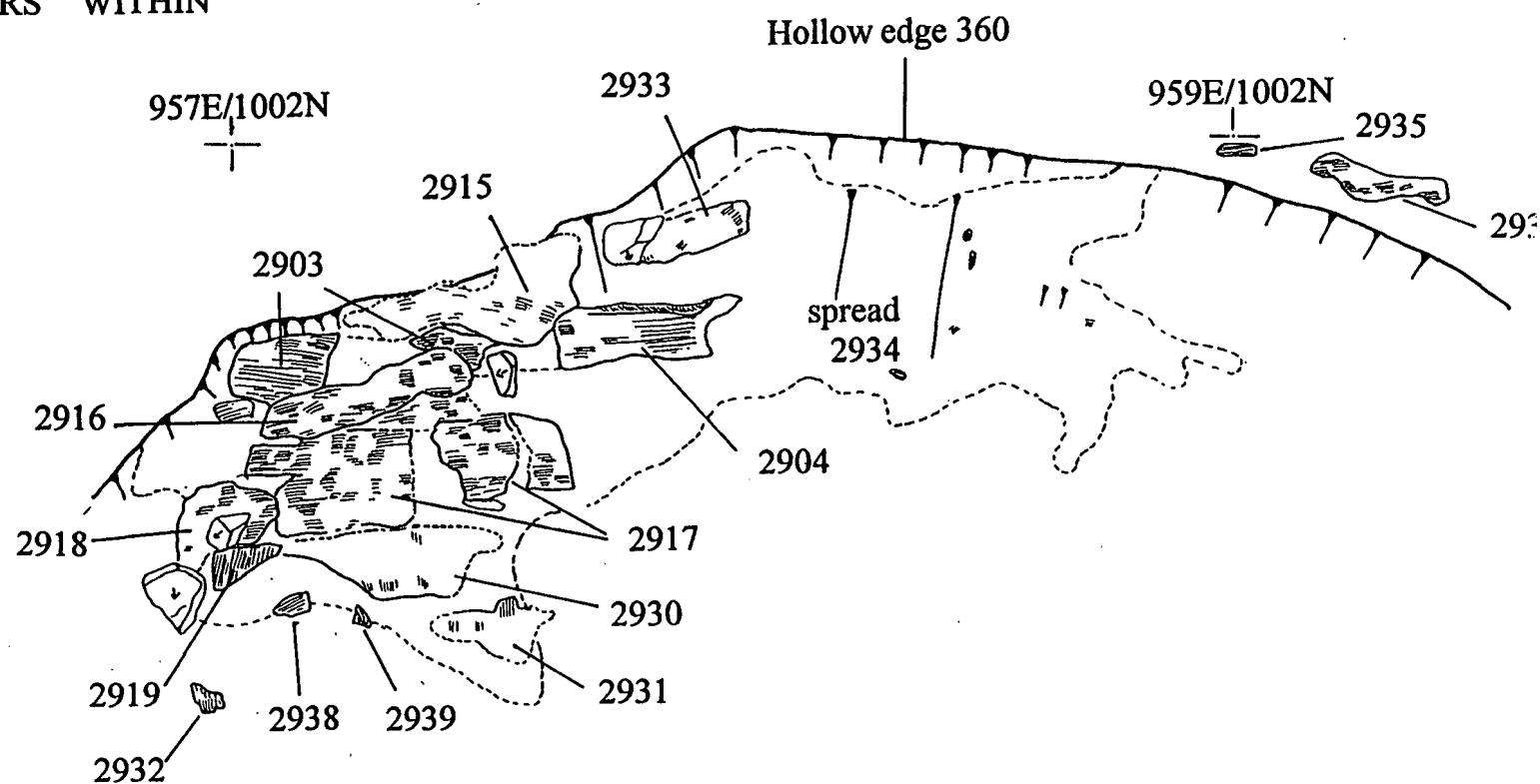
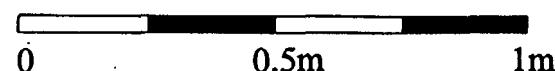


Fig.24 (GRH:178/69)

Scale



957E 1000N

959E/1000N

[2785/6] - posthole on W side - 1 Bronze Age sherd

[2771] - spread on N edge - 1 Bronze Age sherd [2985]

6.3.1 Summary - Phase 1.2.1

[358] was a timber-built structure, with internal and perhaps external roof supports, and some evidence for refurbishment. Early occupational activities were of a character which lead to the wear and compacting of floor surfaces. The interior was divided by a central partition. It is not known whether it was of the full height. A corridor divided the western side of the building into two spaces, with 2 occupation areas either side of it. It may also have partitioned off others areas, so that there were at least three, or possibly four, "cells".

It is not known for certain where the entrance lay. It is possible that it lay somewhere on the east side, as the hollow was shallower here. It is more probable that it lay to the west, because of the corridor alignment, the positioning of two postholes at the western end of the corridor, and an exterior stakehole alignment.

No hearth or any other permanent feature was found which begs the question of the use of this building. The areas partitioned off could possibly be for animal stalls - although these would probably have to be young or very small creatures. The samples taken from deposits for environmental analysis may help shed some light on this. Its use as an outbuilding in a larger settlement is a possibility, with the pottery used for storage, or food/liquid containers perhaps for animals.

6.4 Phase 1.2.2

Included in this sub-phase are a number of features which relate to activities associated with the primary phase. Most notable features in this phase were a number of pottery-rich spreads and an area of carbonised timber. There were three major spreads associated with this phase - [2375], [2784] and [2739]. Associated pottery spreads shows that there was not any significant gap in time between disuse and reuse.

The Timbers (see also section 20 and Fig.24)

A number of timbers were uncovered in the NW quadrant, their preservation due to carbonisation and slight water-logging and their positioning in the deeper part of hollow [360]. Other timbers could have fallen outside the house and any other internal ones would have been cleared for later floor space. Their discovery presented the opportunity to examine what wood was used, how the structure was built (or part thereof), as well as giving some insight into woodworking techniques employed in the Cornish Middle Bronze Age. The wood, oak, may be suitable for radiocarbon dating. The timbers were exposed, recorded and lifted by the excavation team with the help of Margaret Brooks. The lifting unavoidably caused the destruction of a part of the NW quadrant, but inspection at the time and subsequently suggests that no additional vital evidence was also destroyed.

Two main timbers lay parallel to each other: [2903/4] and [2917] (Fig 24). [2903/4] was of oak, broken in half, but its probable overall length was 1.05 m. It was up to 20 cm wide (this conflicts with measurements given by Earwood who noted that it was 28 cm) and up to 5 cm thick (which would mean that it was a fairly substantial timber), and it was radially split. The second timber [2917], alongside to the south of [2903/4], was 0.63 m long, 18 cm wide and 5.5 cm thick. Its dimensions were similar to [2903/4] and it too was of squared, radially split oak. Both timbers lay against the edge of hollow [360], and inclined to the south and east,

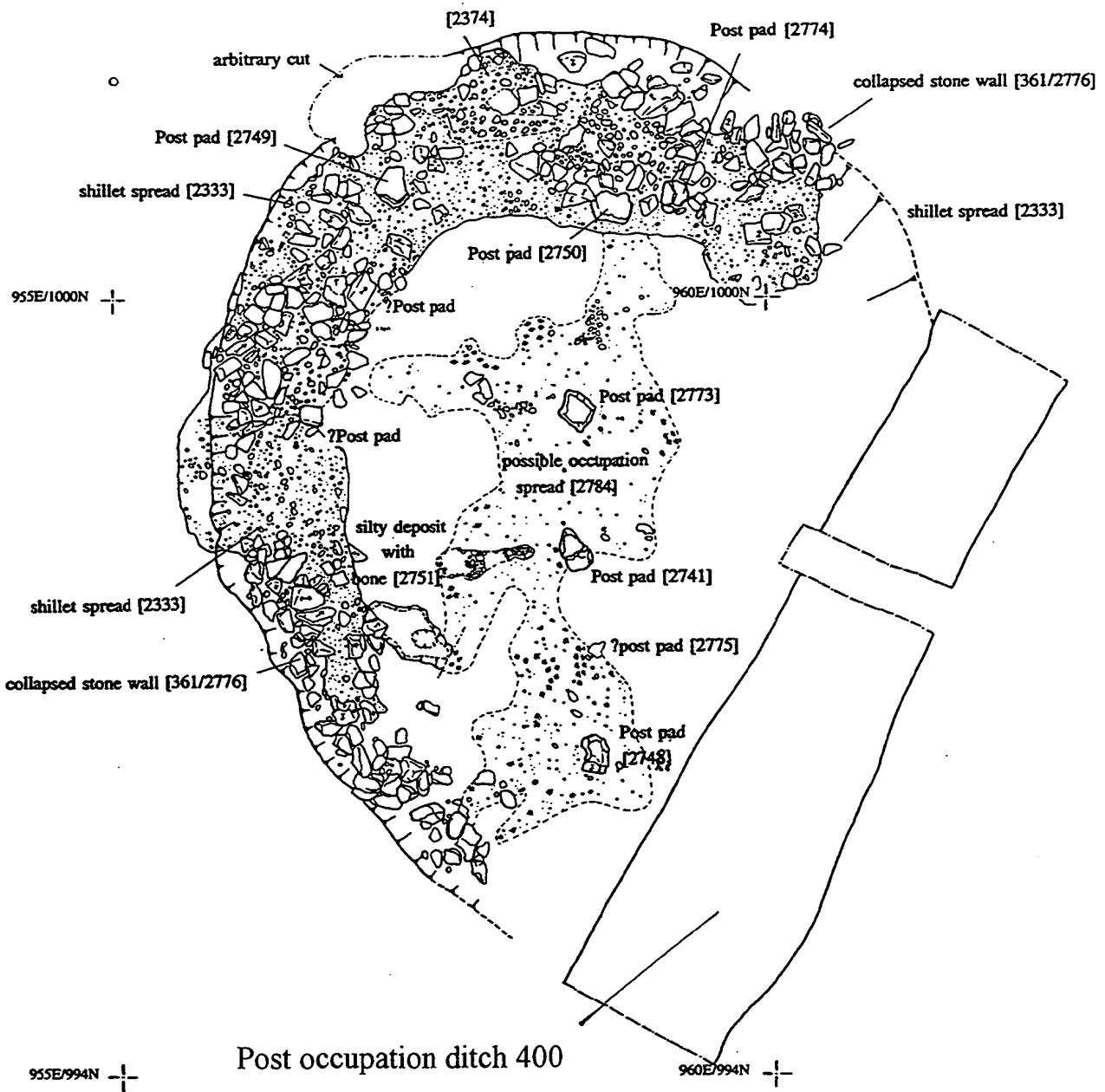


Fig.25 Phase 3 build of Oval Bronze Age Structure 358 - Area 3 (south) (GRH:178/ 6)

Drawn by J. Nowakowski and J. Grove



i.e., they sloped inwards, were slightly on edge, and set at an approximate angle of 20°, but tilted to the side at 45°.

Fragment [2918] was possibly part of timber [2917], but was separated from it. The grain of the wood grain ran in the same direction as [2917]: i.e., with the length of the timber and measured 0.24 m long, 0.15 m wide and 3 cm thick. With [2917], this would measure 0.81m in length. Both had a squared profile.

Fragment [2919] was located to the south of [2918], but the grain was oriented N-S with a 90° difference. Its northern edge which faced the hollow was relatively straight, giving a width of 0.15 m and a thickness of 0.04 m. Overlying the main timbers was a fragment of degraded carbonised wood [2916]. This was 0.45 m long and parallel with [2917]. Unfortunately, this was damaged during recovery.

Ten other fragmentary pieces of wood were identified, and a very degraded spread of charcoal lay to the east of the main timbers. In total, the extent of the timber and charcoal spread was 2.2 m - 85% of the total, but all of the timber, lay to the west of slot [4401].

Caroline Earwood concluded that the majority are remains of large timbers with [2903/4] clearly recognisable as structural beams - which may have been part of the structure of the building, possibly wall plates (see section 19). With so few postholes associated with the structure, it is unclear how it was built, the only obvious receptacle for timber planks was slot [4401], which coincidentally had a moderate charcoal content in its fill ([4416]). The radially split oak indicates use of mature trees and carpentry skills. Wall plates are a possibility - but it is uncertain as to how they'd fit in structurally. An alternative possibility is they were part of furniture within the hut - perhaps a loom or bed. (But I prefer the wall partition theory).

Overlying the wood were a spread of orange/yellow sand [2765] and [2737]; an interface deposit between the second structural phase and the wood. [2737] had a very mixed matrix of orange sand, orange clay and charcoal fragments in a dark brown loam. It also lay over contexts [2738] and [2740], which are awaiting analysis, as this appeared to be an area of burning associated with fragments of bone and burnt pottery (possibly with applied cordon). (This may turn out to be incredibly interesting or simply residual - cremation or discard?).

Other deposits in this area were [2766], [2767], [2768], [2769] and [2769] which contained two sherds of black/red pottery.

[2375] was a spread of ginger brown compact sand located on the western side of the hollow. Underlying and therefore by the later phase build, it did not extend into the central area, but covered a number of primary phase features. It produced a quantity of well-preserved incised and decorated pottery: <2909> was especially notable for rim and lug sherd with matching decoration (see section 17.2.4.2 and Fig. 70). There were at least three vessels present in this layer - the group lifts of <2909> and <2912> comprised 86 sherds from at least 2 vessels, and the base <2972>, which was to the NW of the scatter, set against hollow [360], in [2744/45], may be the base from one of these vessels. To the north was a distinctive group, with cord-impressed motifs. This was <2914> of 12 sherds. [2375] also produced one stone artefact, a possible quern fragment or rubbing stone.

A spread to the south, [2799], covered features [4411], [4412] and [4413]: this was a friable sandy clay, which contained charcoal fragments but no finds.

The major central spread in this phase was [2784]: a friable light ginger brown sandy clay with a maximum depth of 4 cm. It lay over many of the central postholes and features, and gave

further evidence for burning, in the form of timber [4318] over posthole [4402] - preserved because it had been pressed into the fill of the posthole. It had a N-S grain, and was 33 cm long, and probably part of a larger timber. Associated was timber [4319], lying to the west of [4318], and despite its poor condition, being only 1 cm thick, it is probable that it was part of a split timber. This spread produced four sherds of Bronze Age pottery and covered an area of approx. 3 sq m. It is possible that it could be associated with sub-phase 3 occupation.

6.4.1 Summary - Phase 1.2.2

Although it is tempting to think of [2375] as representing an occupation deposit, this cannot be the case as it overlay features [2785], [4425], [4460], [4458], [4455], [4463], [4464], [4442], [5552], [4466], [4474], and underlay the stone build [2776]. It is possible though that [2784] represents use during phase 1.2.3 rather than disuse in phase 1.2.2., as its relationship to the post-pads was always dubious.

It could be that partial burning of the structure was responsible for its abandonment. Partial because there was no evidence of charcoal in [2375], although much of the pottery appeared to have been burnt or heated.

The wood recovered from [2739] should provide a secure radiocarbon date for the structure, (taking into account its probable maturity), as it would seem to have been exposed for a relatively short length of time before the rebuild in sub-phase 3. As the bulk of it was sealed by phase 3 levels, little contamination should have occurred.

6.5 Phase 1.2.3 - Stone rebuild (See Figs 25 and 26)

This sub-phase represents the rebuild of structure [358], within the hollow and displaying the same dimensions as that of the first phase. The structural elements consist of internal post-pads [2741], [2750], [2773], [2774], [2749], [2775], [2748]; an outer stone ring of wall [361], [2776]; stone holes [2777/8], [2716/9], [2717/20], [2718/30], [2390/89]; and layers [2374], [2333].

The build consisted of an outer stone wall [361]/[2776]. The majority of the stone was angular, averaging 0.15 cm x 0.15 cm to 0.20 cm x 0.20 cm in size and rarely larger. This ran around the inner edge of the hollow for 210° of the circuit and was contemporary with [2374], which was 40% compact shillet (1-6 cm) and which formed a band - 80 cm wide. [2374] underlay [2333], which was 80% shillet, dipping inwards from the edge of the hollow. [361/2776] and [2374] was not apparent on the eastern side of the hollow. There was a gap of approximately 1 metre to the west - perhaps where the entranceway was once sited. The stones of [361/2776] lay under and over [2333] and [2374]. [2776], to the north of the gap, was seen to be set in two courses to a height of 15 cm.

Layer [2333] dipped slightly on its inner edge over the gap, i.e. 2-3 cm lower than that on either side of the gap. So, if the entrance during this phase was on the west, it mirrors the suspected entrance during the first phase, and the level of [2333] would actually be the threshold, as the pottery spread <2912>, which was directly below [2333], was not damaged further after initial breakage.



Fig. 26 View of phase 3 stone build of Bronze Age structure 358 during excavation (CAU archive PR93 Photo no: 1235).

Table 3 Details of Internal Structural Features - Post-pads - Sub-phase 1.2.3

Contexts	Location	Dimensions	Comments
[2741]	central	0.34 x 0.22 x 0.17 deep,	jagged, scooped cut 7cm deep.
[2748]	southern	0.35 x 0.24 x 0.16 deep	flat top set in shallow hollow 4cm deep.
[2749]	off centre to W	0.33 x 0.33 x 0.07	flat top, 10cm deep cut.
[2750]	northern	0.39 x 0.32 x 0.25	flat top, V-shaped base, 15 cm below surface, identical shape to cut [4491].
[2773]	central	0.30 x 0.30 x 0.16	flat top, angular edge down, 13 cm deep cut.
[2774]	north	0.67 x 0.36	Possible. Adjacent to [2750], lies above posthole [2792] of the same stone as post -pads, set in a 6cm deep hollow.
[2775]	central	0.15 x 0.10	Possible. Lies over posthole [4402], below layer [2286].

Of these, three were set in purposely-dug holes ([2749], [2750], and [2773]), and three in slight hollows which may have been created by the downward pressure of posts ([2741], [2748] and [2774]). An alignment of six ([2741], [2748], [2775], [2773], [2750], and [2774]) mirrors the line of the internal partition [4401], but [2750] and [2748] could be associated with the exterior circuit of the structure together with [2749].

[2775] and [2774] are similar in that they were fragmentary and appeared to have replaced postholes below them. They were not post-packing.

The larger pads [2748], [2750], [2749] and [2773] were cracked and split from the pressure of load bearing; they all had flat upper surfaces, and the type of stone was significant in that it differed from the wall circuit - it was soft, easily worked and from local veins, and was probably selected for their suitability as post-pads. The exception was [2741] which was possibly of a different type of stone, as it had a jagged surface.

A further probable post-pad was noted from the plans (plan GRE:157/631) and photos, and this was located immediately to the north of the E-W baulk, within the bulk of the outer wall ring [361/2776]. (It is possible that several more may have not been recognised as possible post-pads and therefore were removed during excavation).

Five stone-holes were excavated during the removal of [361/2776] and these would have represented the previous location of part of the outer stone build.

It is difficult to associate any of the internal layers with occupation activity during this phase. As mentioned previously spread [2784] could be contemporary with either sub-phases 2 or 3.

An isolated silty deposit [2751] in the SW quadrant, contained a burnt bone and charcoal, but it has not proved possible to identify the bone, and the sample awaits analysis.

6.5.1 Summary - Phase 1.2.3

It seems that during this phase the structure was of a different build with an external stone wall and a wooden superstructure. The interior had a set of wooden uprights resting on stone post-pads with a central partition still in place. This was represented by the N-S arrangement of the post-pads. The entrance was probably on the western side of the building, in the same place as that of the first phase. The supporting evidence for this was a gap in the otherwise continuous arc of a stone wall represented by [361] and [2776]. The stone build of [361/2776] would have supported the rafters of a timber structure. Three timbers of the circuit seem to have been slightly internal to the rubble wall, as evidenced by post-pads

In comparison to the build of the first phase, there seems to have been little change in this replacement building other than its use of an external stone wall. The structure in sub-phase 3 is of the same size as in sub-phase 1. It was also set in the hollow (which did not appear to have been altered or re-cut) and the entrance is thought to be in the same place. A central partition is evident in both phases, and the use of the structure would not appear to have altered, there being no hearth, focal feature or pits in either sub-phase.

6.6 Abandonment - Phase 1.2.4

A number of layers were stratified above the features relating to sub-phase 3, but these do not seem to be related to occupation, as the lowest layer [2280], overlay one of the post-pads [2748].

Layer [2280] consisted of a compact deposit of green and red angular/sub-angular stone, and measured 1.90 m x 1.35 m in extent. This was very friable (not apparently heated as the red colour was probably due to high iron content, and the green was simply weathered greenstone, Alan Francis, *pers.comm*). The appearance of the deposit was one of heat and burning, any quartz inclusions also being friable and reddened. 90% of the stone was 10-20 cm in size, some of it very sharply angular, suggesting it had been shattered, and was in a matrix of firm sandy clay loam (stone 70%, matrix 30%).

Layer [2280] lay over and around post-pad [2748], and seemed not to be part of the occupation of the hut, but was however contained within the confines of the hollow. It was also overlain by deposit [2286]; a spread of reddish brown sandy clay located in the south eastern area of the structure. [2286] contained 539 fragments of Bronze Age pottery; most of which were positioned to the east of the underlying partition (either [4401] or the line of post-pads). Despite the fragmentary nature of many of the sherds it was possible to discern decoration and form.

Three other deposits can be assigned to this sub-phase: [476] which was an interface layer in the NW quadrant above the occupation surfaces, and contained a high percentage of charcoal.

Layer [2278] was a spread of firm clay with charcoal inclusions, 2 m x 0.50 m in extent, which overlay [2286] and [2280]. Overlying all other contexts in the NE and SE quadrants was a spread of reddish brown clay [489] which contained a number of sherds of black coarse pottery.

6.7 Later Activities - Phase 1.2.5

[436] was a deep layer (up to 18 cm) which filled the remaining hollow and contained some of [2376]: the displaced or collapsed outer stone circuit, within its matrix. It also contained occasional pottery and flint and a number of stone artefacts.

Cut into this layer was channel [441/461] which ran NNE-SSW for the length of the hollow, but did not cut into the natural surface outside the confines of hollow [360]. This suggested that the interior of the hut was softer to dig. This channel and the rest of the surface layers were covered by [364]: remnant ploughsoil.

On the south eastern side a deep ditch: [400/430/399] (See Fig. 27b/GRE:157/5904) cut through from layer [436] and probably removed 2-3 sq m of the structure. The upper fills of this ditch contained much structural stone from [361/2776], as well as a probable saddle quern.

6.8 Exterior features

In the immediate area surrounding structure [358], the area was thoroughly cleaned and numerous features identified and dug. To summarise, these consisted of 32 stakeholes, 6 small postholes, 3 stone holes, 4 root/animal disturbances, 1 pit and 15 dubious stakeholes, which could either be stone or root holes. A further feature [350/349] lay outside the immediate area but this may be of Bronze Age date.

Pit [350/349] is included here, as it was exterior to the later round and within 2 metres of the Bronze Age structure. It was sub-rectangular, measuring 0.98 m x 0.96 m, had 80° sides and had been cut to a depth of 15-22 cm. It has a fairly even base. Its fill of red/brown sandy loam, with a high shillet content contained occasional charcoal fragments, but no finds.

The stakeholes surrounding [358] did not make any particular pattern or structural sense; the exception being a row of three in line with the supposed entrance on the west side - [2287], [2288] and [2289].

A pit or post -setting [347/367] lay 20 metres to the North East, which contained an amount of decorated Bronze Age pottery. This measured 0.80 m x 0.50 m and was 0.30 m deep. It contained six very large stones (of up to 25 cm in size) presumably these were packing stones. It was cut by the later field boundary ditch [327].

6.9 Overall Summary

Structure [385] had two main occupation phases. It was initially a timber-built building which may have been burnt down and replaced by a structure of stone and timber build. In terms of internal use of space there was little perceived difference in both phases of occupation with the need for internal partitions being important in the way that the building was used. The entranceway probably lay on the western side of the building in both phases. The remarkable survival of this structure maybe the result of the way it was eventually abandoned and buried. The interior layers were full of artefacts of Middle Bronze Age date which indicate a limited history of use. Finds vary from worked stone - quern fragments and a saddle quern, to worked flint and structural oak timbers. A small fragment of burnt animal bone was also found. The pottery assemblage is big - over 1100 sherds of pottery - some sherds were from the same vessels (see section 17.2.4.2).

Probably associated with this structure was ditch [409] (see Area 3 - south, section 7 below), which was aligned to the building but stopped 3.3 m (in the north) from it and ran to the NE

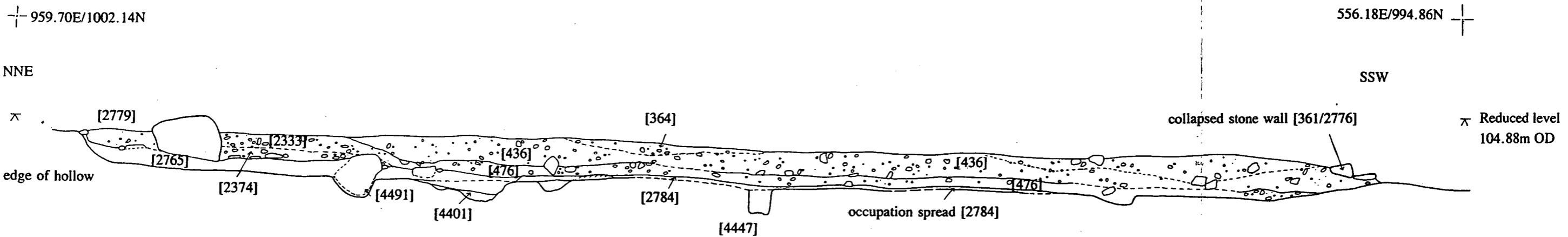


Fig.27a West-facing section across Bronze Age Structure 358

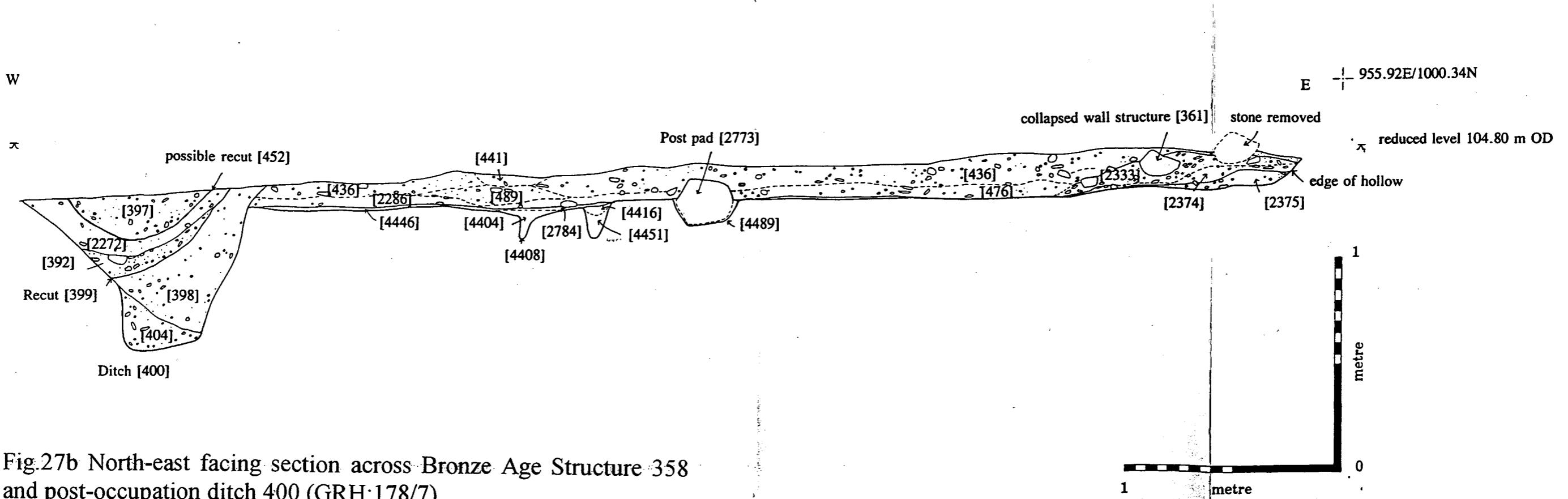


Fig. 27b North-east facing section across Bronze Age Structure 358 and post-occupation ditch 400 (GRH:178/7)

before curving to the west beneath the round. It is likely that this was a field or enclosure boundary associated with structure [358]. Together with other evidence from the excavation, (see sections 8.1 and 14.2.1), this building and its related activities form part of the early landscape dating to the Middle Bronze Age phase.

7. Stratigraphic Summary Report for Area 3 - South by Janice Grove

7.1 Introduction

The southern half of Area 3 (the major area of excavation) was shown on the geophysical survey, to be the location of four ditches, two relating to the round and two outside of these. This report discusses these features. The Bronze Age Structure [358] located within this area has been discussed separately (see section 6 above).

These four ditches were excavated in segments to investigate profiles, stratigraphy and their overall chronological relationships to the history of the site. They were also routinely sampled for environmental data. Other minor features in this area were also excavated.

The earliest phase of the round entrance way will be discussed in the section as well as its relationship to pre-round channels/ditches in this area. Features in the following summary will be discussed in their chronological phases.

7.2. Ditch 2247/409/5579 (Site Phase 1.2)

The Bronze Age landscape (Fig. 8)

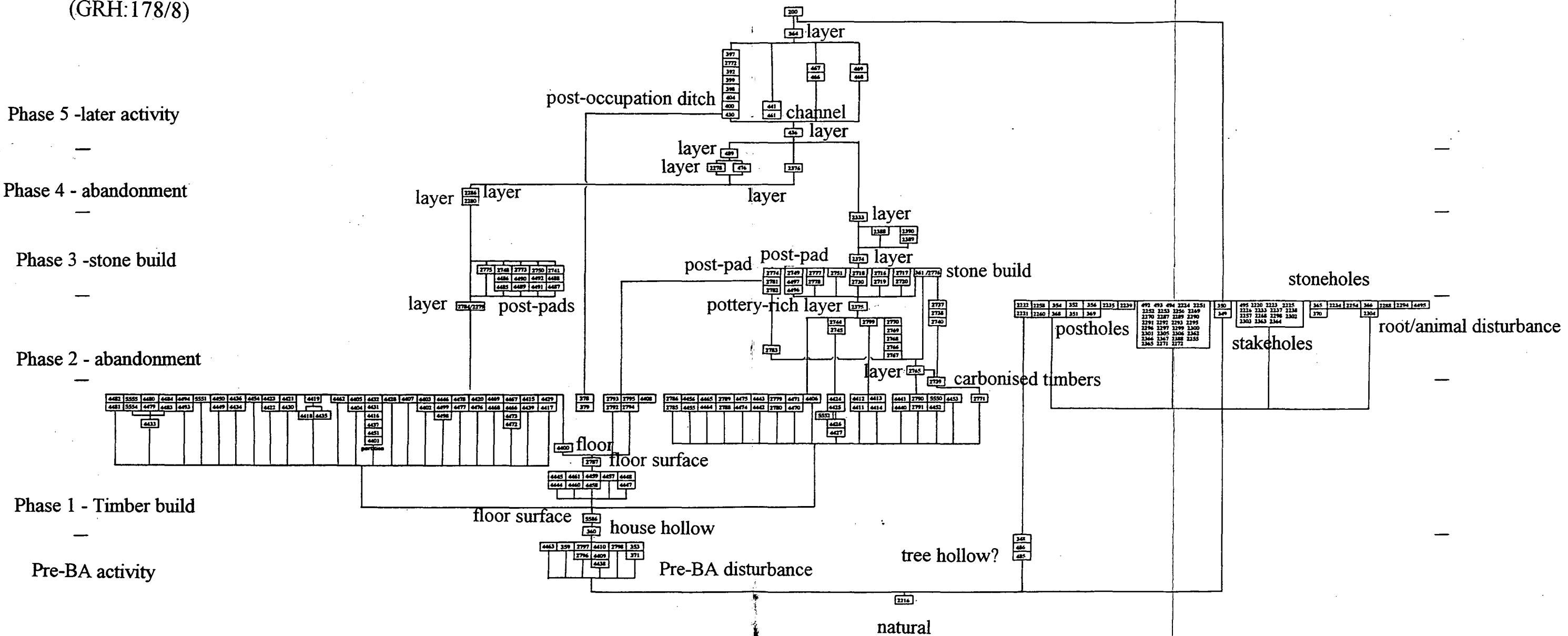
This ditch line was located between the outer ditch of the round [309] and the outer field boundary ditch [327]. It maintained a single trajectory for 25 ms before dividing into four individual channels. Nine cuts were identified within the line, with the indication of one more. Of these, three were major cuts/recuts, three were smaller channels linking into the main channel, two were mostly obliterated by major cut [313], and one was a possible continuation of a major cut.

Cuts [2247], [409] and [5579] (Figs 30f, 30a and 30h :section drawings GRE:157/531, GRE:157/543, GRE:157/581 & GRE:157/5845) could possibly be the same cut as they form one continuous line which deepened to the south. The furthest northern cut was [5579] where it was the last traceable part of the ditch before it became obscured by later activity in the round entrance way. Lying below the cobbling [3220], [3239] ([5558], [5559]) and cut by ditch [5557], it represents the earliest phase of activity identified in the area of the later round entrance way.

Ditch [5579] was 50 cm wide at the mouth, 33 cm wide at the base and was a maximum depth of 20 cm. It had a rounded scooped profile, but with sharply-defined edges, and encompassed a turn of 90° to the west from the point at which it was obliquely cut by later ditch [309] - the point at which it became obscured by activity associated with the round. At this juncture only a single cut (and fill of a reddish brown sandy clay loam) [5578] was noted. This produced one piece of flint.

Missing for a length of 5.30 m due to later ditches [309] and [203], ditch [5579] was picked up again between the later (medieval?) Cornish hedge-line ditches; its fills compressed beneath surfaces [390] and [332], and recorded as cut [2247]. Here ditch [2247] was 9.30 m in length and it was cut by [309] and [203] to the north and bisected by hedge-line [202]. The profile changed slightly from [5579] in that it became deeper - 0.44 m - and wider (0.70 top, 0.50 base) with steeply cut sides. It was noted that all ditches, with the exception of one [309], tended to deepen to the south, this is probably because of severe truncation of the ground surface in the entrance way. The length of the ditch would allow for quite a gentle gradient (also necessary for drainage). The fill of this cut was mainly of a reddish brown sandy clay with a high shillet content [2241/433] over a base deposit which contained less shillet.

Fig.28 Matrix for Bronze Age Structure 358 - Area 3 (south) (GRH:178/8)



Neither of these fills extended into cut [409]. The upper fill [2240] was a distinctive olive green: a greasy silty clay loam, which contained a slate object <194>.

Ditches [2247] and [409] could possibly be contemporary: [409] ran for 19 m to the SSW. It proved impossible to identify which of the two was the earlier; a step cut into the base of the feature was identified initially as the northern end of [409], but no other difference was observed, so it is possible that [2247] and [409] were part of the same activity and the step represented a variation in the process of the actual digging of the ditch.

[409] was a steep-sided, regularly-cut, flat-based ditch, which had a maximum depth at the southern end of 0.90 m. Its mouth was probably 0.70 m wide with a narrower base at a consistent 0.40 m width. The southern end finished in a steeply-cut squared terminus, which gives an indication as to its original form. The eastern side was less steep than the west, and the top of the cut was 0.75 m wide. There was no evidence of a bank associated with the ditch. The main fill [377] had a high shillet content, and [2708], its base fill, was a sandy clay with a low to moderate shillet content. Deposit [377] was sampled.

The next re-cut of this boundary line was [407] (Fig 30e - GRE:157/581) which represented the remnant of a scooped cut, truncated by later cuts [313] and [405]. It was recorded only for a length of 4 m along the eastern side of ditch [409]. At its base it was 0.26 m wide. Its original upper width and profile are unknown while below surface it was 0.38 m deep.

7.3 Pre-round Landscape - Site Phase 2

The line of the boundary established during the earlier Bronze Age may have been maintained at a later phase of activity on site. A third re-cut of this boundary was noted and this was recorded as a wide shallow cut [405] (Site Phase 2.2) (Fig.30e - GRE:157/543). This lay just to the east of the earlier ditch Bronze Age [409]. [405] was 1.25 m wide, 0.30 m deep and its length could be traced for 18.50 m. This was from the approximate position of ditch [2249] in the north-east, to just south of the junction with ditches [329/396], thereby suggesting an association (see Fig.9). There was no direct relationship because this had been removed by a later cut, [313]. The fill of [405] was virtually sterile and produced only one sherd of possible Iron Age pottery.

The ditch was recut as [313] which was a regular rounded cut 40 cm deep, 90 cm wide at surface and U-shaped in profile. [313] became shallower in the north. Its fill, a reddish brown sandy loam with frequent shillet, was [314]. The southern end of [313] was not established. Initially it was thought to extend the length of the ditch beyond ditch [329] however, on excavation the cut in the side of the ditch did not extend past [329]. This cut could not be traced to the north of the later hedge-line ditches [202] and [203].

To the north east were three shallow channels (Fig.30f - GRE:157/581) which extended north from the main channel. These were only apparent where the main channel bent around to the NW, and cannot be linked with other cuts within the ditch. Because of later disturbance by the Cornish hedge-line ditches ([202] and [203]), part of the route-ways of these channels had been removed. All three channels at some point were sealed beneath *in-situ* metalling/cobbling ([2281/332/390/459]).

Channel [2250] was short: 4.50 m long, 0.30 m wide with a maximum depth of 0.20 m. It got shallower in the south and petered out to the east of the main channel. Its fill [2245] was a gritty sandy loam, but this may possibly represent a residual deposit from later activity. There was no relationship to [2247] to the west.



Fig. 29 View of Area 3 - south- during excavation. The outer ditches of the round were sectioned in places (centre right). The outer ditch - a much shallower affair - was added to the site at a later phase and in doing so cut across earlier cobbled surfaces and linear field ditches (centre). Exterior features (centre left) consist of ditch-lines - some pre-date the later history of the round and one may belong to the Bronze Age landscape. In the middle distance lies the Bronze Age structure 358. A pair of ditches post-dating the round cut across all features (middle picture). (CAU Archive PR93 Photo no: 7569).

Channel [2249] was situated directly to the west of and parallel to [2250]. It was 2.20 m long, 0.30 m wide and 0.10 m deep. The compression caused by the overlying cobbles and the limited depth made identification of its stratigraphic position unclear, and it was probably heavily truncated.

Both these channels - [2249] and [2250] - were cut by hedge-line [202]. Within the 1 metre gap, the two channels merged and formed a wider, deeper channel [312] which was 0.70 m wide, 0.25 m deep and 2.30 m long. The upper part contained large cobbling [390], which seems to be confined to deeper ditch fills.

The line of [312] continued north of hedge-line [203] for 3 metres as channel [337], but the line altered slightly to the NE. Having a width of 0.50 m and a maximum depth of 0.20 m, it was distinctive in that it was not overlain by metalling/cobbling, and it got shallower and stopped before the east baulk. The total combined lengths of channels [337] and [2250] was 13.50 metres.

Channel [2248] ran north from [2247], parallel and to the west of [2249], for 5.20 metres. Cut by hedge-line ditches [202] and [203], to the north of the latter it would appear to turn (at an angle of 45°) to the NW (and is identified as 335/336). It ran on for a further 2.50 m before being cut by the outer round ditch [309]. Its width was consistent at 0.25-0.30 m, and it was 0.10 m deep. It was overlain by metalling [332].

It is possible that these three channels were feeding into a channel which had been obliterated and were only seen as a remnant cut. For example, cut [2246] was only noted for a length of 1.05 m on the west side of [2247].

7.4 Ditch 327/396/395 plus junction 329 (Site Phase 2.2)

This ditch line ran NE-SW for 29 metres and comprised three main cuts. It was linked to the line of ditch [409] by an adjoining channel [329]. To the south it cut through the south-eastern side of Bronze Age structure [358] (see section 6.7 below).

Three phases of use indicated by re-cuts were recorded. The first two were associated with pre-round activity, the third re-cutting episode could relate to the round. All of the cuts are thought to be later than the primary cut of ditch [409].

The first cut of the ditch, which cut through one side of Bronze Age structure [358], was [400] (Fig. 27b - GRE:157/5904). This was a steep-sided, blunt, U-shaped ditch; the character of which became shallower markedly to the north as described by contexts [453] and [396] (Fig. 30d - GRE:157/561). It did however retain its flat base and U-shaped profile in [396]. [400] was 0.70 m deep, and incorporated a step of 0.12 m ([430]) which was similar to the step of [409/2247] with no differing fills identifiable. By the junction, cut [396/400] was only 0.35 m deep. Here it turned 75° to the NW and ran for a distance of 2.40 m (as cut [329]) to the ditchline of [409], thus intercepting it 4.50 m north of its terminal. Cut [329] (Figs 30b and 30c - GRE:157/588 & 533) was 30 cm deep and 60 cm wide. It was possibly re-cut, though due to a high large stone content, this could not be definitely established. Because of severe truncation by later re-cuts, it was only established on full excavation that [396] and [329] were cut at the same time - the angled turn of the southern edge being continuous.

There were five stakeholes on the NE edge of this channel, suggesting a fence-line.

The fill of [329] (Fig. 30a - GRE:157/531) was truncated on its north-west end by the cut of [313] (the final cut of primary boundary ditch [409]) making it probable that it was contemporary with the use of ditch [405]. The fill produced one possible Iron Age sherd.

The first re-cut of channel [396/400] was cut [395] (Figs 30c and 30d - GRE:157/533 & 561), which had a northern terminus at the junction point with [329]. It ran southwards from here for 13 metres, as cuts [454] and [399], deepening slightly from 0.30 to 0.40 m, and widening from 0.35 to 1.05 m, giving a wide scooped profile. No finds came from reliable fills; those adjacent to the Bronze Age structure produced a high number of Bronze Age sherds, two Iron Age sherds and the fragment of a saddle quern. The Bronze Age sherds and the saddle quern relate to the disturbance caused by the ditch cutting across the south-east side of structure [358].

The final cut, [327] (**Possibly Site Phase 3**) (Figs 30c, 30d and 30g - GRE:157/ 533, 561 & 553), of the line ignored the linking channel of [329] and continued the line of [395] north for 29 metres, and got shallower (from 0.40 m) by the Bronze Age structure so that it petered out at its northern end. It maintained a regular rounded scooped profile and produced one sherd of Romano-British pottery <109>.

7.4.1 Discussion and phasing

1. (**Site Phase 1.2, Fig.8**) Primary cut of [409/2247/5578]. There was no direct relationship or artefact evidence to link this ditch to the Bronze Age structure. But an association may be suggested as the southern terminal of ditch [409] respected the structure, and stopped just 3.30 m away from it. This ditch, coded as [5579] at its northern end, curved west to form a possible enclosure contemporary with the structure and was later cut by the pre-round ditch [5557].

2. (**Site Phase 2.2.1, Fig.9**) The line of primary ditch [409] was reused, recorded as cut [405], and the alignment appeared to be straightened, possibly using ditch [312/337], which could have been contemporary with ditch [5557], as [312/337] terminated directly to the south of it. The linking channel [329] was cut and continued to the south cutting through the edge of the Bronze Age structure as [400]. The linking channel could have been cut to change the alignment to avoid the mass of stone associated with structure [358].

3. (**Site Phase 2.2.2**) A re-cut of this line, comprising [313] and [395].

4. (**Site Phase 3 possibly**) Channels [409] and [329] became disused and cut [327/328] to establish a straight line. These could possibly be Romano-British in date and linked to the round. No metalling reached this far. (Possible entrance of metalling between this ditch and stone setting [341]).

The relationship of [313] and [2247] was not firmly established, but because ditch [5557] cut the line of [2247], it seems probable that [313] did not extend this far and terminated or became shallower before continuing as [312]. This would seem to be the only logical supposition, as there would seem to be no reason for the curvilinear boundary by this time, if the Bronze Age structure is associated (cut by ditch [399]). The proliferation of channels to the NE of the north end of [313] is so far inexplicable other than for temporary drainage arrangements.

7.5 Pre-Round Features in the Entranceway

The earliest ditch [5557], discussed in section 7.2, was cut through by an E-W aligned ditch, [5557] (**Site Phase 2.2.1 or 2.2.2**). This latter ditch had no direct relationship to any of the other previous cuts; [337/8] terminated shortly before it.

Recorded for a stretch of 9 metres, [5557] (Fig. 30j - GRE:157/5763/5788) had a steep-sided, regular well-cut profile, was 40 cm wide and 39 cm deep, and had a near-flat base

which was 23 cm wide. It was clearly stratified as being pre-round as it was overlaid by cobbling and cut by the outer round ditch [309] and inner round ditch [413/2116] on the southern side of the entrance way. The fill [5556] was a firm charcoal-flecked sandy clay and produced one flint find <4352>.

It was not possible to see any continuation on the interior of ditch [413] ([2116]) due to a wall-line [3200]. However it could continue westwards, as a ditch on the same alignment can be seen on the geophysical survey on the far western interior of the round (Fig. 4).

It is proposed that this ditch was the same as that represented by primary cuts [3174] and [3303] in areas 5 and 6, both of which were later re-cut twice on the same line, but relate to the round. (Dating from pottery finds in fills). The re-cuts of [2655] and [3173] could possibly terminate as feature [341]. (See below)

A section of 1.20 metres in length on the northern edge of [5557] showed evidence of a shallow re-cut, [339] (**Site Phase 2.2.3**). This was wider than [5557] by 20 cm, but only 22 cm deep. This was cut into by ditch [5564], which could possibly be contemporary, as [339] did not continue to the west of it.

Ditch [5564] (**Site Phase 2.2.4**) (Figs 30j and 30i - GRE:157/5763/5788 & 5781) cut through both [339/340] and [5556/7], but was sealed beneath lower metalling [5559]; and compact surface [5569]. It was slightly deeper than [5557] and had similar well-cut sides and a flat base. It is possible that it was related to [5557] in some way as its southern terminus cut into the fills of [5557] but not through to the southern edge.

Having a regular width of 0.51 m and a depth of 0.55 m, [5564] curved slightly to the NNW for 4.50 metres. Its fill in the main was ([5568]) a plastic skillet clay. How much further this continued is not known, as its line to the north was through the entranceway complex to the round, where it was later cut by [5575]: the primary northern ditch terminal.

Other stratified pre-round activity (not in entranceway) was represented by channel [304/305] (**Site Phase 2.2**) located on the southern interior of the inner ditch to the round. Presumably surviving below the rampart material, a 9 metre long channel ran NNW-SSE, its southern end being cut by posthole [428] on the edge of ditch [413], and its northern end got shallower towards the interior of the round. It had a maximum depth of 0.20 m. It continued between the outer ditch of the round [309] and ditch-line [409] as channel [2327]; the fill of which was overlain by metalling [2329]. It is possible that it is contemporary with ditch [409/2247] or the later re-cut of [405], as it appeared to cut through the fill [2240], and was not seen to continue to the east of the ditch.

A number of other post, stakeholes and gullies were noted in an area on the outside edge of ditch [309], and these may pre-date the round, but their phasing is tentative and there was a notable lack of finds from this area.

7.5.1 Discussion and phasing

Ditch [5557] post-dates primary ditch [5579] but otherwise cannot be definitely phased. It appears to be part of the field system highlighted by the geophysical survey, and could be contemporary with features in phases 2.2.1 or 2.2.2. It is probable that it is contemporary as the ditches relating to these phases do no extend as far as [5557], suggesting that it was a visible boundary when they were dug.

(Site Phase 2.2.4) Ditch [5564] which cut ditch [5557] belongs to the pre-round phase. Its fills were sealed beneath a compact surface, perhaps indicating use of the area for entry and its northern end was cut by the primary northern ditch terminal [5575]. There was no silting in the base of [5564], and it probably represents an enclosing ditch rather than one for drainage, as it had a definite southern terminus.

It is impossible to relate it clearly to other sequences of boundary construction further to the south and as such represents a sub-phase of the pre-round activity on site.

7.6 The Entranceway to the Round

(i) Primary entranceway - Phase 3.1

The primary entrance way to the round consisted of two opposed ditch termini [5575] and [300] and a centrally positioned stake and post alignment. Associated with this phase were a number of postholes on the inner edge of ditch [300], and possibly a stakehole row [6515] on the outside of the ditch (see Fig. 10).

The centrally positioned posthole [5591] (Fig. 31f - GRE:157/5815) was deep, with vertical sides which tapered from a top diameter of 0.31 m to a base diameter of 0.22 m. It was deep at 0.81 m, which is exactly an arm's length. It was filled by a sandy clay which contained three large stones, (up to 20 cm x 20 cm x 15 cm in size) which could represent later deliberate blocking, their size perhaps precluding post-packing. The top was blocked by large cobbles relating to metalled surfaces [5558/5559/3239]; this suggests that the infill took place when the surface was laid down as the metalling ran up to but not over the larger cobbles in the mouth of the posthole. Below surface [5559/3239] was a row of four equidistant stakeholes [6511, 6509, 6504, 5593], arcing slightly to the SSW away from posthole [5591].

The primary ditch terminal on the northern side of the entrance [5575] (Fig. 31c and GRE:157/5819) was also stratified below the metalled surfaces of [5558/5559/3239]. It had a regular square blunted cut, with an irregular base, and was slightly aligned to the SW. Having very steep sides, it was 3.55 m wide, and had a maximum depth of 1.20 m. In contrast, further north, its base rose by 70 cm and the remnant excavated could be seen to have a wide flat base 2.40 m across, this was in direct contrast to all other ditches relating to the round.

The base fill of the deeper terminus was of a redeposited natural [5584], lying below four deposits of firm to compact silty clay, with varying degrees of shillet and charcoal inclusions: [5581], [5583], [5574] and [5580].

To the north, sections were excavated E-W and N-S (Fig. 31e - GRE:157/ 5821) establishing the flat base (2.40 m wide), and showed that the base fill [5599], a compact sandy clay with a high shillet content, was the major fill for some 3.20 m, and was up to 0.80 m deep. Overlying this on the west side, in a wedge shaped lens, was a distinctive sticky clay loam with regularly spaced shillet chips [5597]. Above this was a yellow/brown silty clay [5596], which was possibly truncated by later activity as the entrance moved north; it only being present up to a dip in the gradient, and did not extend below the cobbling/metalling. The layer over this, [5595] represents rampart material from later phases of activity - this also stopped as the gradient dipped south.

Neither the E-W nor N-S section showed any sign of a re-cut, so it is probable that the re-cut of this primary ditch was confined to the terminal end. (See [5585] later text)

PR93 Sections through linear ditches - Area 3 - south (GRH:178/24)

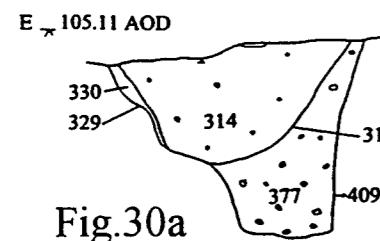
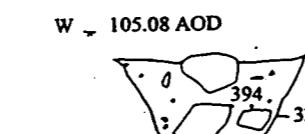


Fig.30a

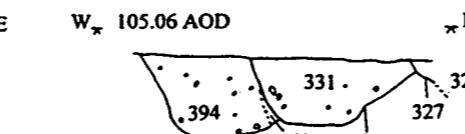
Drawing no: GRE:157/531
Drawn by Andy Jones
North facing section through pre-round re-cut ditch boundary



Drawing no:GRE:157/588

Drawn by B Peacock
South-east facing section through linking ditch 329

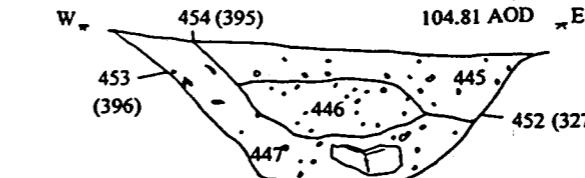
Fig.30b



Drawing no:GRE:157/533

Drawn by B Peacock
South facing section showing intercutting sequence of ditches 396/329, 395 & 327

Fig.30c

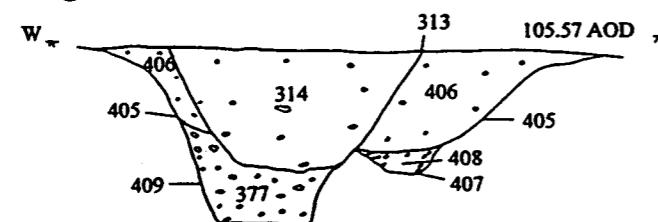


Drawing no:GRE:157/561

Drawn by B Peacock
South facing section through field boundary ditch to show variation of cuts

Fig.30d

Fig.30e



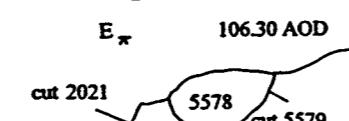
Drawing no:GRE:157/543
Drawn by Andy Jones
South facing section showing inter-cutting of ditch line 409

Fig.30g



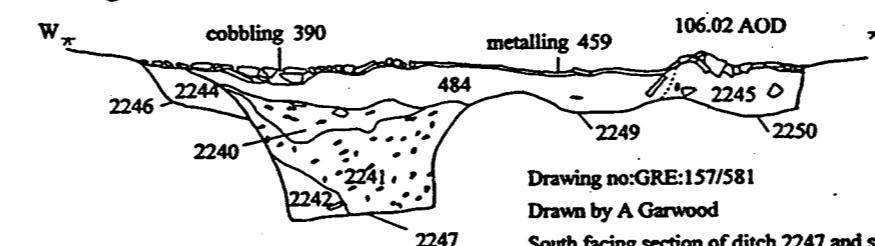
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Drawn by B Peacock
South facing section of ditch 327

Fig.30h



Drawing no:GRE:157/5845
Drawn by R Brumming
North facing section of pre-round ditch 5578/9

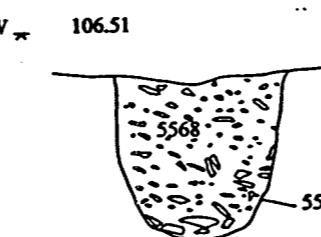
Fig.30f



Drawing no:GRE:157/581

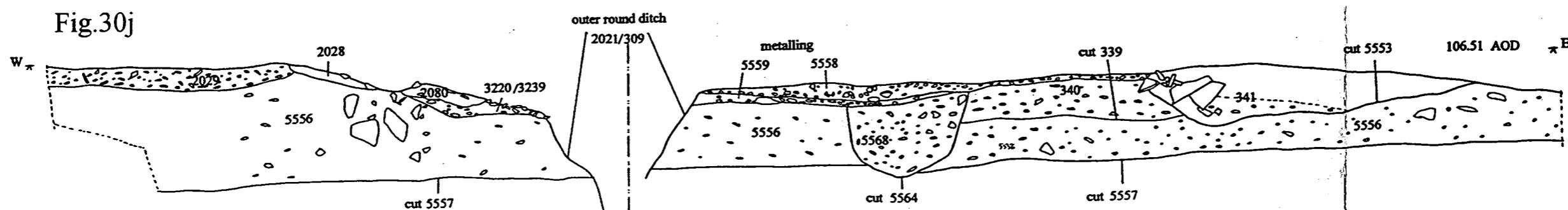
Drawn by A Garwood
South facing section of ditch 2247 and shallower cuts

Fig.30i



Drawing no:GRE:157/5781
Drawn by Andy Jones
South facing section of ditch 5564

Fig.30j



Drawing no:GRE/157/5763/5788
Drawn by A Garwood/Andy Jones
South facing longitudinal section of ditch 5557

The primary cut [300] (Figs 31a and 31b - GRE:157/575/537 & 642) of the southern ditch is contemporary. Two segments of the southern main ditch were excavated - that closest to the entrance contained one, two or possibly three cuts, i.e. one definite cut, a slot in the base possibly cut at the same time, and another possible cut at a higher level, all preceded a major re-cutting phase (Site Phase 3.5) represented by [413].

The definite cut [300] in the first segment closest to the entrance, was 1.80 m deep, and had a projected top width of 3 metres. Feature [477] (Fig.31b - GRE:157/642) was a cut into the natural in the base of [300]. It was 45 cm deeper and visible for 1.24 m. It was 90 cm wide, had an ovoid base, and contained three fills: [473], [474], and [475]. All had high shillet content, in which there were no structural features. It continued to the north - but it was not the same slot detected in the terminal. It is possible that [300] cut it or that it is contemporary. It is not clear as they share the same eastern edge and are truncated to the west by the [413] recut.

The fills of the primary ditch indicate that in-filling was a gradual process, and that the ditch was practically full before the major recut occurred.

The primary cut [300] in the southern segment (Fig.31b - GRE:157/ 642) excavated was far more jagged in form, and tapered to a point rather than a blunted V-profile, but the angle of slope was similar on the exposed eastern face; being slightly steeper in the southern segment. As seen in the first segment, a possible shallow recut was identified at a depth of 1.80 m. The primary cut was deeper here - up to 2.20 m (which reflects the general trend of the depths of ditches all over the site - they tended to deepen to the south).

On the inside of the primary ditch, truncated by the re-cut [413] (and therefore not contemporary) were a number of postholes. Their alignment on a curve is echoed by the main ditch cut [300], so it is probable that they are associated with the primary phase of the ditch.

Of the six postholes - [6514], [428], [437], [2763], [2752], [2760] cut by the re-cut [413], four were of substantial size and depth: their projected diameters ranged between 0.70 - 0.90 m and depths varied between 0.43 - 0.60 m. There was one double posthole [428] and surviving post-pipes had diameters of 0.22 and 0.25 m (see Table 4).

It is likely that these postholes represented the remains of a timber framework for revetting the rampart. They were only noticeable when the ditch had been excavated, so it is likely that more would have been revealed if more of the ditch had been emptied.

Table 4 Posthole Dimensions - Rampart Revetment - Area 3 - south

Posthole	Diameter.	Depth	
[6514]	0.35	0.12	
[428]	0.90	0.43	post-pipes of diameters 0.22 and 0.25
[437]	0.90	0.60	post-pipe diameter 0.35
[2763]	0.70	0.50	
[2752]	0.35	0.07	
[2760]	0.80	0.48	post-pipe possibly 0.30 m diameter

On the outside edge of the outer ditch to the round, a one metre wide strip and 7 metres long was investigated for any other features. An alignment of stakeholes [6515] was recorded. Eighteen stakeholes were positioned directly on the edge of the outer ditch [309], some of them being cut by it, so that the line of stakes, which curved to echo the sweep of the round, belongs to an earlier phase. The stakeholes were spaced 5 - 50 cm apart (the average gap being 20 cm) and their depths varied from 5 - 17 cm.

This may have been a fence-line relating to the uni-vallate phase of the round - it could have been a means of stock control (i.e. prevent animals falling into ditch) and possibly presented the line for the cutting of the outer ditch [309].

(ii) Re-cut [5585] - Phase 3.2

The northern ditch terminus [5575] was re-cut once. This is represented by cut [5585] (Fig.31c - GRE:157/5819), which was steep-sided and central to the terminal end, with a wide rounded base, 1.90 m wide and 0.90 m deep. It cut through all but the base fill. It is probable that this terminal re-cut did not have a very long life-span, as there was little sign of silting.

The two main fills appeared to be the result of deliberate back-filling: [5582] consisted of 90-95% shillet and [5577] 80% of slightly smaller shillet. This re-cut was not present in the sections investigated to the north, so it is thought that the re-cut was confined to the terminal end and that the whole length of the ditch may not have been re-cut at this time.

(iii) Ditch [5562] - Phase 3.3

Cutting into the fills of [5575] (not known whether cut into [5585] fills also) was a shallow slot/ditch, [5562], running from the natural in the south-east for 3.85 m to the north-west. (No north-west terminus was found - but time to investigate was limited). It was regularly cut, mostly through the natural shillet subsoil, and had fairly steep sides with a scooped base, and a depth of 10-25 cm (deepening to the NW). No finds were recovered and its purpose/use is not known. It was bi-sected by ditch [5567] (see below).

(iv) Ditch [5567/6500]; metalling [5558/9]; stone setting [341] - Phase 3.4

Ditch [5567/6500] (Figs 31c and 31e - GRE:157/5819 & 5821) was a shallow ditch on the outside edge of primary ditch [5575], cutting partly through the upper fills. It perhaps represents the first indication of a multi-vallate round. It was truncated by the outer ditch [218/280] and sealed under up-cast for much of its length, and lay below cobbling make-up [5570] in the later phases of the entranceway.

Oriented N-S, its southern end terminated slightly north of [5575] and was approximately level with [5601] & [5602] - the other two inner northern termini. Ditch [5567] was noted in the cross section of [5575] as [6500] - which gave it a total recorded length of 8.20 m. It had a regular width of 0.57 m and a maximum depth of 0.70 m. Its south terminal became shallower to 0.43 m and it had well-cut near-straight sides and an even scooped base. There were no associated finds. The most distinctive fill was a light green silty clay [6501] which was sampled.

At various points in the entrance way, it was noted that there were two layers of early metalled surfaces (as opposed to the later surface [230]). The upper surface [5558] (see context [3220] in section 8.3.6 - Phase 3.6)) comprised sub-angular worn, rounded shillet and stone; a high proportion of which were blue/green and the majority being 4-6 cm in size. This

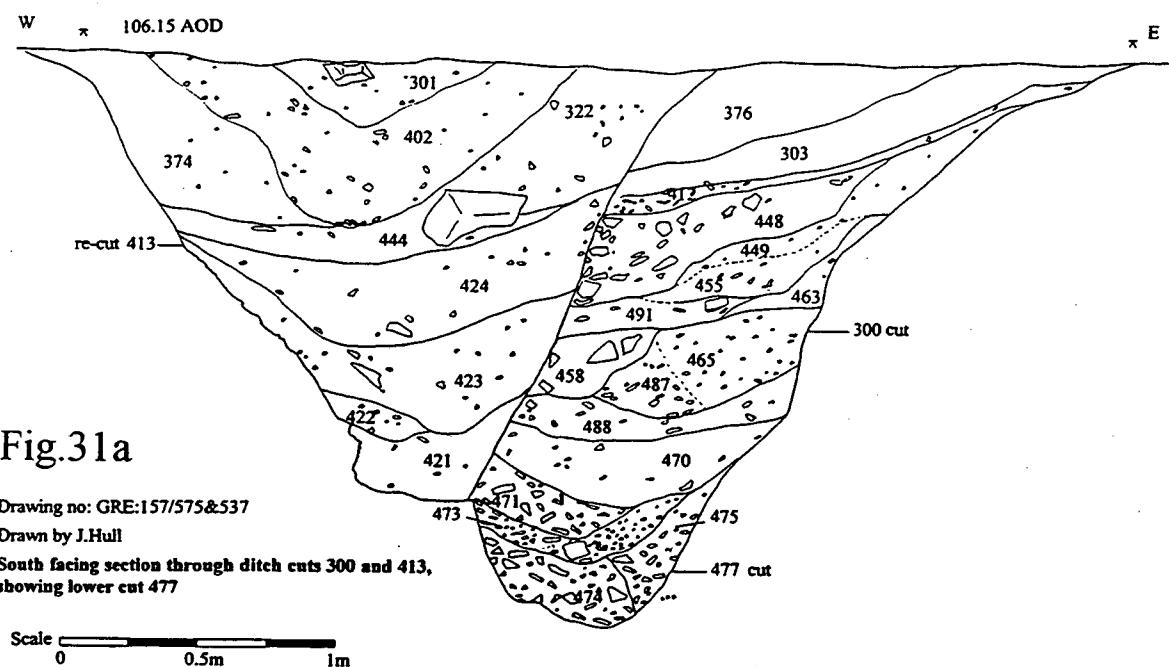


Fig.31a

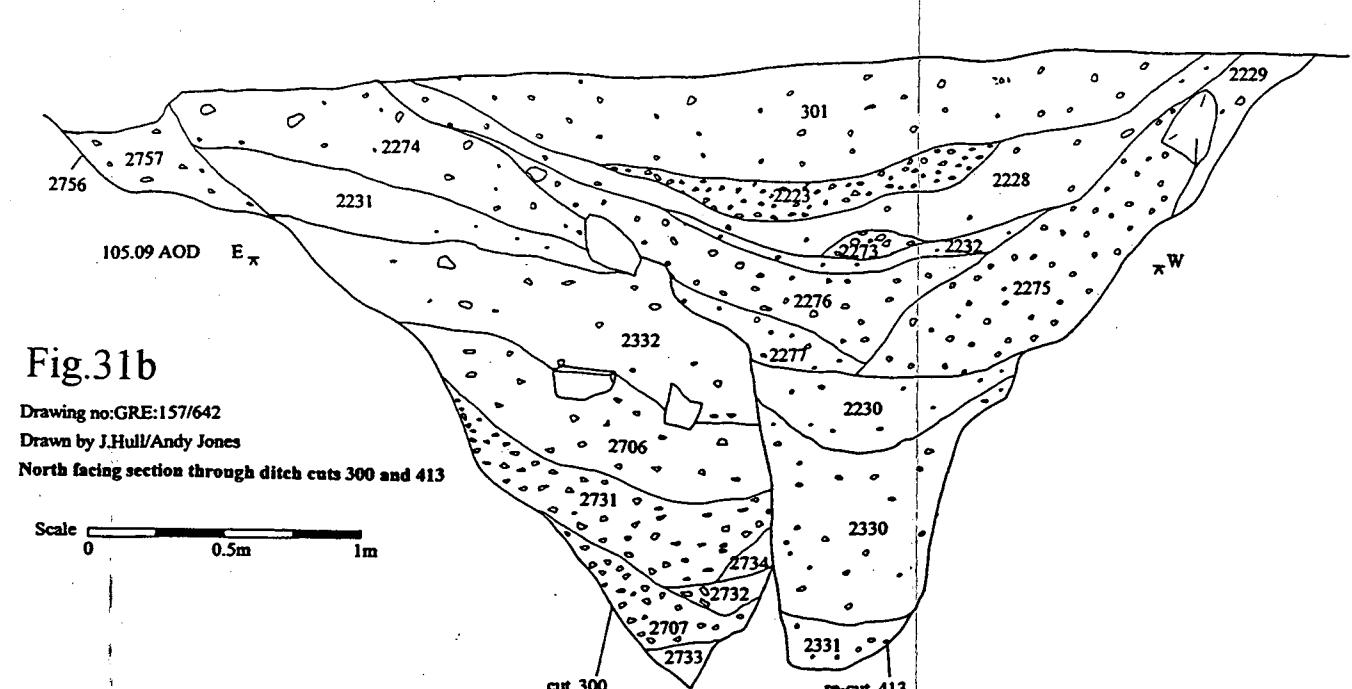


Fig.31b

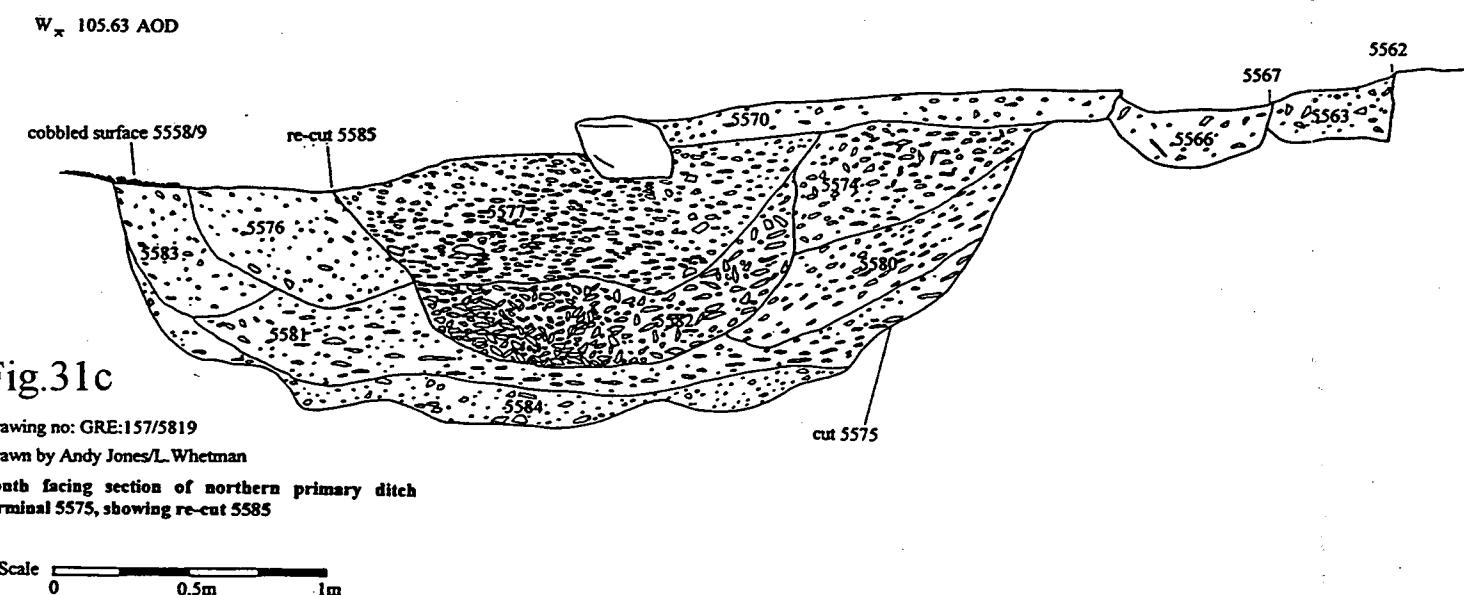


Fig.31c

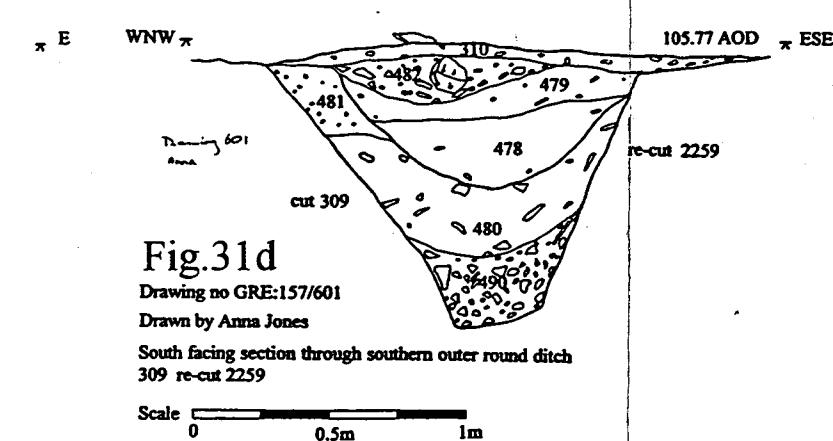


Fig.31d

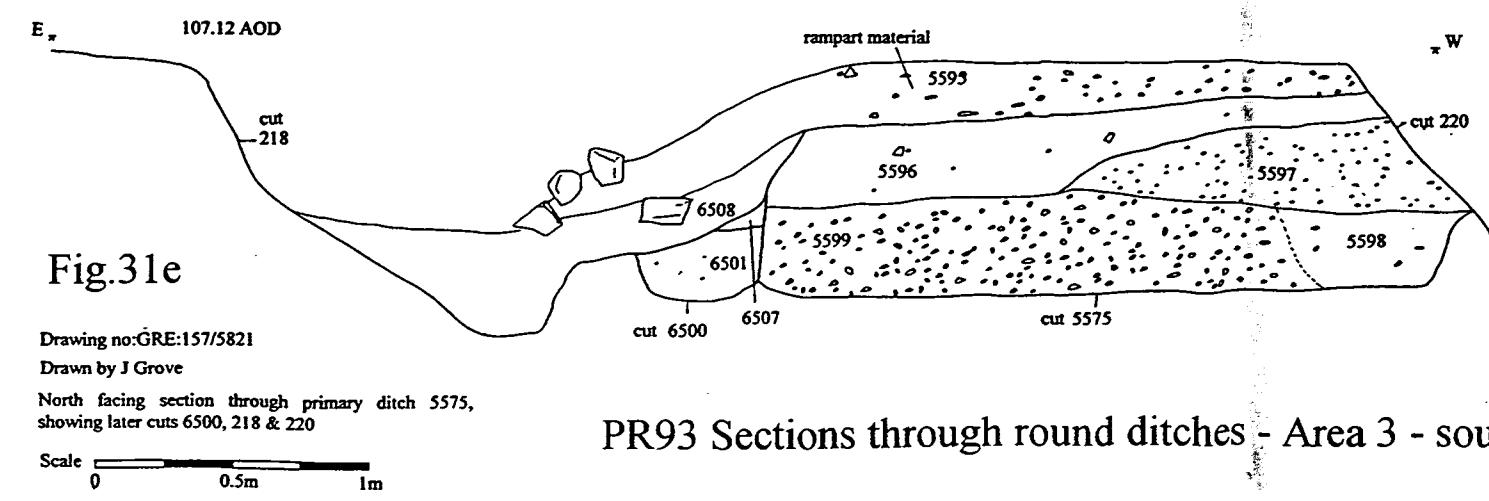


Fig.31e

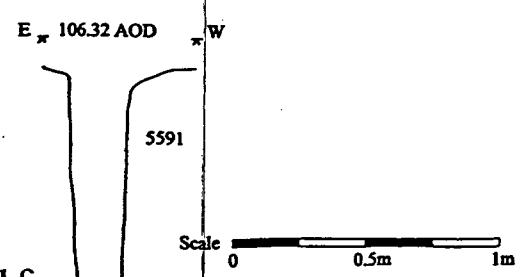


Fig.31f

PR93 Sections through round ditches - Area 3 - south (GRH:178/23)

overlay [5559] ([3239]), which comprised mostly smaller stones (in the size range of 3-6 cm), with frequent quartz pebbles, and was better laid than [5558].

The preservation and nature of the surfaces varied with the depth of the stratigraphy below. To the south of the entrance way, a metalled surface [332], similar to [5559] was only noted between the hedge-line ditches and over shallow channels into which it had been depressed. Over deeper ditches, e.g. [2247], the metalling was characteristic of cobbling. This [390] comprised rounded granite, limestone and shillet up to 18 cm in size, the majority averaging 10 cm. It is probable that the stones were deliberately bigger so as to compensate for the lack of solidity of the surface of the ditch fills.

The survival of surfaces [332/390] extended south-east of the entrance way, but was not noted in any form to the north or further east than feature [341] (see below). Surfaces [332/390] are probably contemporary with surfaces [5558/9], as all are cut by the outer ditch [309] to the round. Surfaces [5558/9] could be associated with ditch [5567] as they do not overlie it and they clearly post-date the primary ditch terminal [5575].

Covering an area of 26 square metres in total, the metalling was noted at a distance of 18 metres to the south east of terminal [5575]. The western extent of the metalling was truncated by southern ditch re-cut [413] ([2116]) so the surface must relate to an early phase of the round's development as the orientation of the entrance way changed gradually from south east to east.

Feature [341] was a concentration of large stones (up to 0.60 x 0.50 m in size) which lay within the upper fills of channel [5557] (see section 5763/5788) in a shallow pit which measured 1.50 m long x 0.80 m wide and 0.17 m deep). It could represent the start or end of the Romano-British boundary/enclosure which was detected in areas 5 & 6 (as [3171] & [2655] respectively); as it had massive stone in a shallow cut; the stone being larger than any in the outer trenches. This could have marked a terminal end; perhaps a gate-post or entry marker. The metalled surface [332] did not extend over or beyond it to the east, and appeared to be funnelled between it and the round.

(v) Ditch cut 413 - Phase 3.5

Ditch cut [413] (Figs 31a and 31b - GRE:157/ 575/537 & 642) represented a major re-cut of ditch [300], but this was confined to the inside of the primary ditch line, 1.50 m to the west, so that it cut through the fills of [300] on its eastern side and through the natural shillet subsoil to the west. It was of similar dimensions to [300], being steep-sided and 2 - 2.35 m deep. It had a blunted V-shaped profile, with a wide top (3.40 m) and its base was a slot 25-30 cm wide. Its fills were similar to those of [300] and contained both Iron Age and Romano-British finds.

It is probable that it was faced, or that the rampart accompanying it, was faced in stone, as large blocks were present in the base of the northern segment, and a few were displaced within the surface fills on the inner edge of the ditch.

Ditch [413] represented a major modification to the primary ditchline. No clear recut was seen within it, as evidence of silting was noted on both sides. There was a possible recut (at a depth of 0.80m) in the segment closest to the entrance way ([301],[402]), but this was not continued in the southern segment. This may imply a re-working of the entrance complex which did not extend to the outer reaches of the round. No associated postholes were found on the inside edge of ditch [413].

(vi) Ditch 309 - Phase 3.8

Ditch [309] was the southern outer ditch to the round (Fig. 31d - GRE:157/601). A 5 metre section was fully excavated and its line established. Being wider towards the north, (at the entrance way), the ditch curved round to the SW, and was parallel to the inner round ditch.

The ditch was 1.20 m wide at ground level, 1 m deep, and had a narrow base (0.30 m wide). Flat-based and steep-sided, the angle of cut was steepest on the outer edge - approximately 80° compared to 60°. The ditch widened and deepened in the north near the entrance. Its base fill [490] had a high concentration of shillet, which underlay two sandy clays: [480] and [481]. Fill [480] contained two perforated slate objects and a flint flake, while [481] (the upper fill of [309]), contained two sherds of Romano-British pottery.

The narrow gap between [309] and [300] (of 40-60 cm) was such that no rampart could have existed if these cuts were regarded as contemporary, but the gap between [309] and [413] (of 1.5-2 m) would have provided sufficient space for a low bank. An alternative view could be that ditch [309] was created when [413] became redundant, which would mean that the southern half of the round was only ever univallate - a prospect which seems unlikely.

(vii) Re-cut 2259 - Phase 3.9

Ditch [309] was re-cut once as [2259] (Fig. 31d - GRE:157/601). This event meant that the ditch was made narrower (0.94 m) and that its profile changed to a wide U-shaped form which was 0.55 m deep. Its lowest fill [478] was a distinctive deep green silty clay (sample [841] and pollen samples [844], [845]) preliminary identified by V Straker and M Canti as cess. It contained a notched slate object and lay below sandy clays of [479] and [482]. The upper fill ([310]) contained some post-medieval pottery.

The re-cut extended south from the entrance way for a distance of at least 23 metres.

It is possible that the northern terminal of [309] was re-cut twice, as a separate cut to [2025] (the terminal of [309]) was found. This was [5628] which was shallower than [2025] and possibly earlier, as cut [2025] would have removed any trace of it besides the very end; there being no evidence of it in section.

7.7 Later activity - Phase 4

There was no further activity in this area until the establishment of a hedge-line the remains of which were two parallel ditches [202] and [203] which were set 2.20 m apart and were respectively 30 cm deep. These ran E-W across Area 3 to the south of the entranceway to the round. Features in the area between them, particularly the earlier underlying metalled surfaces, were well-buried and survived in a better state of preservation. The fills of both produced two sherds of Romano-British pottery but mainly a quantity of post-medieval pottery,

A fragment of worked stone <91> was found in posthole [345]. Its hexagonal shape suggests it was part of a medieval window frame; this artefact was the only other indication of non-agricultural use of this area once the late prehistoric settlement had been abandoned.

7.8 Overall Summary - Area 3 - South

Phase 1.2 - Bronze Age structure [358] and enclosing ditch [5578/409/2247]. There was no direct stratigraphic relationship between [358] and [5578] etc., and there were no finds from the ditch fills. The ditch is seen as part of the Bronze Age landscape, underlying the field system associated with pre-round activity. Structure [358] is dated by pottery to the Middle Bronze Age. Isolated pit [350] may also be included here.

Phase 2.2.1 - The realignment of ditch [409], which cut [405/329/400] and [5557]? The ditch line in Phase 1.2 must have still been visible in the landscape, with structure [358] presenting an obstacle to the continuation of ditch line [405], thereby forcing the dog-leg.

Phase 2.2.2 - Re-cut [313/395], [5557] cut? This represents a re-digging of phase 2.2.1 ditches, and is seen as part of the field system immediately prior to the establishment of the round. Ditch [5557] has no stratigraphic relationship to either Phases 2.2.1 or 2.2.2, but spatially, it appears to be part of the pre-round field system, and is pre-round also.

Phase 2.2.3 - a minor sub-phase of activity, represented by a partial shallow re-cut of ditch [5557].

Phase 2.2.4 - Ditch [5564], post dates [5557]. A length of ditch cut by [5575] in the primary entrance of the round, below compact and metalled surfaces. This is the latest activity to be noted before the first phase of the round.

Phase 3 (?) - Realignment of boundary ditch [395], [329] in disuse, cut [327/328], possibly linked to round phases, as its fill contained a sherd of Romano-British pottery. No other dating is available, as it was not cut or overlain by any features.

Phase 3.1 - Primary entrance way to the round [5575/300/5591]. This phase comprised two opposing ditches, with squared termini ([300] and [5575]), a deep posthole ([5591]) positioned centrally between them, and a number of postholes on the inner edge of ditch [300], probably representative of rampart revetment/structure. Stakehole alignment [6515] is suggestive of a fence-line on the outside of the ditch. There were no signs of similar features elsewhere.

Phase 3.2 - Re-cut [5585], of the primary ditch terminal. This was confined to the terminal end of ditch [5575] having a very short life span, its two fills showed no silting and perhaps therefore indicate rapid back-filling

Phase 3.3 - Ditch [5562], a short length of ditch, cutting through the fills of the primary ditch terminal, and cut by Phase 3.4 ditch [5567/6500/5672].

Phase 3.4 - Ditch [5567/6500/5672], metalling [5559/3239/390/332]. Ditch [5567] could represent a shallow ditch of an univallate phase, or be the first indication of a multi-vallate site if it can be twinned with inner ditch terminal [5602]. It was located on the outer edge of ditch [5575] and was sealed beneath later rampart material and metalled surface [230].

Phase 3.5 - A re-cut [413] of southern main ditch, metalling [5558](?). Ditch [413] represents a major re-cut of ditch [300], but was positioned approximately 1.5 m inwards.

Phase 3.6 - metalling [5558]?

Phase 3.7 - levelling up in entrance way, [5570] etc.?

Phase 3.8 - Outer southern ditch [309], paralleling ditch [413] - this ditch was shallower than [413] and could possibly be contemporary. Multi-vallate round.

Phase 3.9 - Re-cut of [309], [2259]. A shallow re-cut of ditch [309], following the same alignment, slightly narrower, possibly with a drainage function.

Phase 4 - Later features are represented by hedge line ditches [202] and [203] and a single post-hole [345] containing possibly medieval stone-work.

Table 5 - Area 3 - South

Contexts with charcoal/bone; plus deposits with potential for further environmental analysis and possible material for radiocarbon dating

Fill of Primary ditch cut 300 - Phase 3.1

- [455] - occasional charcoal flecks
- [456] - occasional charcoal flecks
- [470] - occasional charcoal flecks
- [472] - occasional charcoal flecks
- [2231] - occasional charcoal flecks
- [2274] - occasional charcoal flecks
- [2332] - rare charcoal flecks, bone fragments
- [2706] - rare charcoal flecks
- [2733] - rare charcoal flecks

Fill of Primary ditch cut 5575 - Phase 3.1

- [5573] - occasional charcoal flecks
- [5574] - occasional charcoal flecks
- [5576] - occasional charcoal flecks
- [5580] - rare charcoal
- [5581] - rare charcoal
- [5583] - rare charcoal
- [5584] - rare charcoal

Fill of re-cut 5585 - Phase 3.2

- [5577] - rare charcoal
- [5582] - rare charcoal

Fill of re-cut 413 - Phase 3.5

- [322] - slag fragments
- [422] - charcoal flecks
- [2227] - occasional charcoal, slag fragments
- [2228]- occasional charcoal

[2275] - occasional charcoal flecks

[2277] - rare charcoal flecks

[2330] - rare charcoal flecks

Fill of outer round ditch re-cut 2259 - Phase 3.9

[478] - deep green silty clay, possibly cess

Round-associated deposits

[6501] - fill of outer ditch 6500, light green silty clay with iron pan fragments - Phase 3.4

[5570] - make-up layer below cobbles 230, above ditch 5575, occasional charcoal fragments - Phase 3.5/7?

Pre-round deposits

[347] - fill of pit [367], BA pottery, occasional charcoal fragments - Phase 1.2

[348] - yellow clay band, charcoal flecks, tree-root disturbance? cut by pre-round channels - no phase assigned, pre phase 1.2

[486] - below [348], occasional charcoal flecks - no phase assigned, pre phase 1.2

[2240] - greasy green clay silt in channel [2247]- Phase 1.2

[5556] - fill of E/W ditch through entrance way south, frequent charcoal flecks - Phase 2.2.1/2.2.2

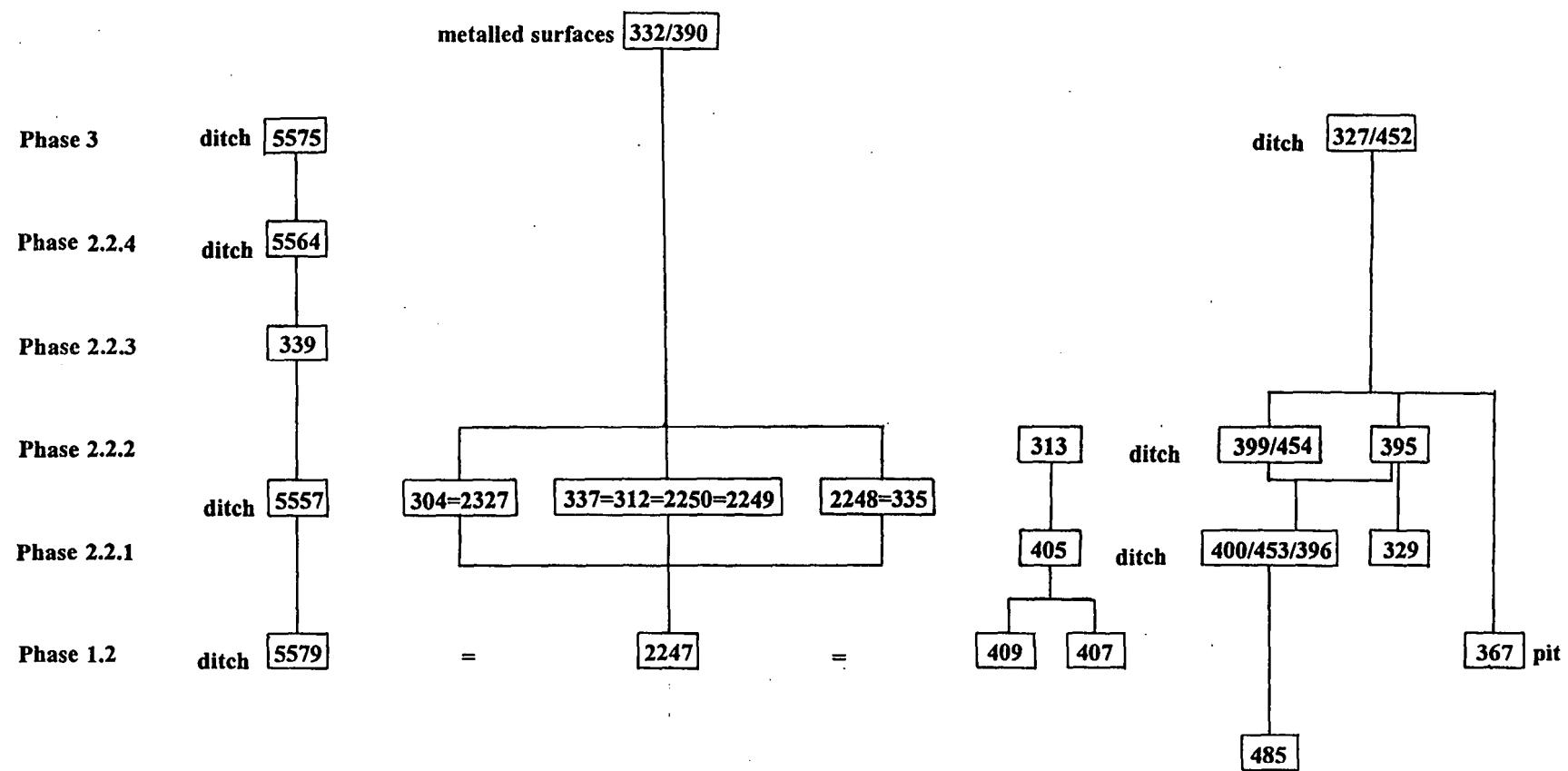
[2346] - spread outside ditch [309], occasional charcoal flecks - no phase assigned

Posthole fills

[325] - fill of [324] between ditches [309] & [300], charcoal fragments

[346] - fill of [345], charcoal flecks, contained worked stone (medieval? Phase 4)

[2267] - fill of [2266] between [309] & [300], occasional charcoal flecks



A30 PROJECT
PENHALE ROUND 1993
MATRIX FOR PRE-ROUND FEATURES - AREA 3 SOUTH

Fig.32 (GRH:178/25)

8. Stratigraphic Summary Report for Area 3 - North by Charles Johns

J'ai plus de souvenirs que si j'avais mille ans.

Charles Baudelaire *Les Fleurs du Mal*

8.1 Bronze Age Landscape - Phase 1

Phase 1.2 (Fig. 8)

The Bronze Age landscape is represented here by a sub-circular shaped hearth-pit [254] (Fig. 34) (Grid Ref: 975.50/1067.50), associated with a sub-rectangular post-built structure [3299]. A tentative four-post structure [6652] may also be contemporary with this phase (Grid Ref: 965/1075) (Fig.34).

The hearth-pit was filled by [252], a sticky deposit of brown clay loam with c.10% charcoal flecks and fragments and medium-sized "burnt" stones and contained 36 flints, 25 ceramic sherds or groups (three dimensionally recorded) and 64 sherds of (bulk found) pottery. *"The pottery may be of Bronze Age date, and is generally very fragile, probably due to burning. The pottery assemblage includes group 2485 (fig 69). The plan shows that many joining sherds were found adjacent to one another, which suggests relatively little post-burial disturbance beyond, perhaps, some larger sherds being broken by pressure from the overlying deposit. However the group does not represent a complete vessel, and it is probable that there was sufficient disturbance for the remainder to become mixed with other material in the fill. The flint assemblage is varied, comprising both beach pebble and nodular flint, and including a scraper, a blade, a core fragment and a leaf-shaped arrowhead. 254 also contained a small quantity of burnt bone."* (See 17.2.4.1).

On the eastern side of [254], and probably contemporary with it, was a stake-hole [2053] which may have contained the vertical support for some sort of apparatus to suspend a cooking pot or cauldron over the fire.

Also contained within [254] was a sub-circular arrangement of burnt stones (253) which were considered to be dislodged hearth stones. (253) was stratigraphically above the pottery group <2485> which lay flat in the pit and may have been re-used as part of a secondary hearth-lining (Quinnell 1993, *pers comm*).

Judging from the quantity of finds recovered from (252) it seems likely that debris from the surrounding area may have been "tidied" into the hearth-pit and the hearth stones kicked in on top when it ceased to be used. Similarly, perhaps, the sweepings from domestic hearths - pottery, burnt flints and carbonised remains - appear to have been tidied into the N ditch of the Late Bronze Age enclosure at Loft's Farm, Essex (Brown 1988, 296).

The hearth-pit [254] is contained within, and may be associated with, an arrangement of post holes forming a sub-rectangular pattern 19 metres long x 7 metres wide, with the long axis oriented NW-SE - Structure [3299]. [3299] can be interpreted either as a rectangular palisade enclosure with a structure, perhaps of a lean-to nature, on its SW side forming a shelter over the hearth [254] or, alternatively, as a post-built longhouse - perhaps reflecting the manner of habitation, with the hearth and humans at the SE end and animals at the NW end (Figs 33 and 34).



Fig.33 Area 3 - north. View of pre-round features: structure [3299] and hearth pit [254] (top left). These were cut through by ditches associated with the round (CAU Archive PR93 Photo no. 3889).

The pottery from the hearth [254] has been provisionally dated as the Middle Bronze Age (Nowakowski; Quinnell, *pers comm*). Long rectangular structures are, apparently, uncommon in the Middle Bronze Age (Nowakowski, *pers comm*) but have been found on a number of later Bronze Age sites in Britain including the enclosure at Loft's Farm (Brown *ibid*, 249-302). At Loft's Farm a rectangular structure was found together with a central round house and a possible separate cooking area in the southern part of the enclosure (Parker Pearson 1993, 121), this would seem to consist of "*16 paired post-holes forming a rectangular structure 15.5 by 2m, perhaps representing the central posts of an aisled building rather like those known from the Netherlands*" (Brown *ibid*, 260).

The context numbers, location, dimensions and further information concerning the post holes and other features comprising Structure [3299] are detailed in Table 6. The NW part of the enclosure is divided from the remainder by the ditches of the Phase 3 Round. The postholes comprising this part of [3299] cut across the scarped natural shillet reflecting the outline of the base of the north rampart of the Phase 3 Round, continuing the NW-SE alignment of three regularly spaced post holes, [3250], [3252] and [3258], SE of [254] and forming a short NE return. [2126] may be a recessed corner posthole. Two of the postholes are truncated by the Phase 3.8 palisade slot [214].

Table 6 Phase 1.2 - Bronze Age Enclosure/Structure [3299] - Related Features

Feature No.	Type	Dimensions, mm	Fill no.	Remarks
NW Side				
[2195]	P/H	500 x 350 x 250	(2194)	No finds, dislodged packing stones
[2122]	P/H	520 x 440 x 150	(2121)	No finds, cut by [218]
[2124]	P/H	620 x 440 x 150	(2123)	Flint 4378
[2126]	P/H	940 x 480 x 450	(2125)	Corner post
SW Side				
[2128]	P/H	600 x 600 x 320	(2127)	No finds, dislodged packing stones
[2130]	P/H	600 x 520 x 300	(2129)	Flint 4321, <i>in</i> <i>situ</i> post packing
[2146]	P/H	540 x 400 x 300	(2145)	No finds, cut by [214]
[2134]	P/H	500 x 400 x 250	(2133)	No finds
[2191]	P/H	520 x 460 x 180	(2190)	No finds

NE Side

[3274]	P/H	650 x 550 x 280	(3273)	Flints 4343;4354;4355; 4356, cut by 218, dislodged packing stones
[3222]	P/H	480 x 480 x 180	(3221)	No finds, dislodged packing stones
[273]	P/H	670 x 480 x 180	(272)	No finds, dislodged packing stones
[5261]	P/H	800 x 600 x 400	(5618)	No finds, dislodged packing stones
[251]	Linear/Trench	2500 x 700 x 400	(250); (2198)	Residual material in upper fill, cut by later ?P/H [2197]]
[249]	P/H	500 x 500 x 300	(210)	No finds, cut by later P/H [209]
[3272]	P/H	700 x 560 x 180	(3267)	No finds, dislodged packing stones
[3222]	P/H	480 x 480 x 180	(3221)	Flint 4374, dislodged packing stones
[3264]	P/H	220 x 220 120	(3263)	No find, dislodged packing stones
[3260]	P/H	400 x 400 180	(3259)	Flint 4326, dislodged packing stones
[3266]	P/H	120 x 120 x 100	(3265)	No finds
[3262]	P/H	220 x 220 x 130	(3261)	No finds
[5615]	P/H	320 x 200 x 210	(5614)	No finds

Hearth and possible associated structure

[254]	Hearth-pit	1400 x 120 x 200	(252)	36 flints; 24 numbered ceramics, dislodged hearth stones, broken vessel re-used as hearth lining, stakehole on E side
[2053]	S/H	160 x 160 x 240	(2052)	Stakehole on E side of [254] -to support cauldron? No finds
[3254]	P/H	? x 500 x 160	(3253)	No finds, cut by [218], dislodged packing stones
[3256]	P/H	400 x 400 x 180	(3255)	No finds
[3268]	S/H	130 x 120 x 220	(3267)	No finds

N.B. The fill (210) of posthole [249] is cut by [209], a sub-circular cut 0.35 metres in diameter and 90 mm deep [209]. [209] was filled by a deposit of dark brown silt loam (208) containing c. 5% flecks and fragments of whitened burnt bone up to 20 mm in size. This feature is, as yet un-phased.

Approximately 5 metres N of Structure [3299] are four postholes [242], [244], [246], and [3224] which form a discrete group; Structure [6652] (Fig. 34). The distance between the postholes varies between 1 metre and 2.5 metres. Posthole [242] is set slightly apart from the rest to form a splayed, sub-rectangular pattern - this may be a deliberate design feature! Two of the post-holes are positioned on either side of the Phase 3.8 outer ditch [218] - but this could well be coincidental. Four-post structures are usually interpreted as granaries although one of the four-post structures identified at Loft's Farm may have had some other use (Brown *ibid*, 294). It is possible that Structure [6652] is associated with the Phase 3 Round; this possibility and an alternative interpretation of its function are discussed in Phase 3.1. Dimensions etc. of the components of Structure [6652] are detailed in Table 7. Later activities in this part of Area 3 removed all traces of any associated occupation spreads. Hearth [254] was routinely sampled.

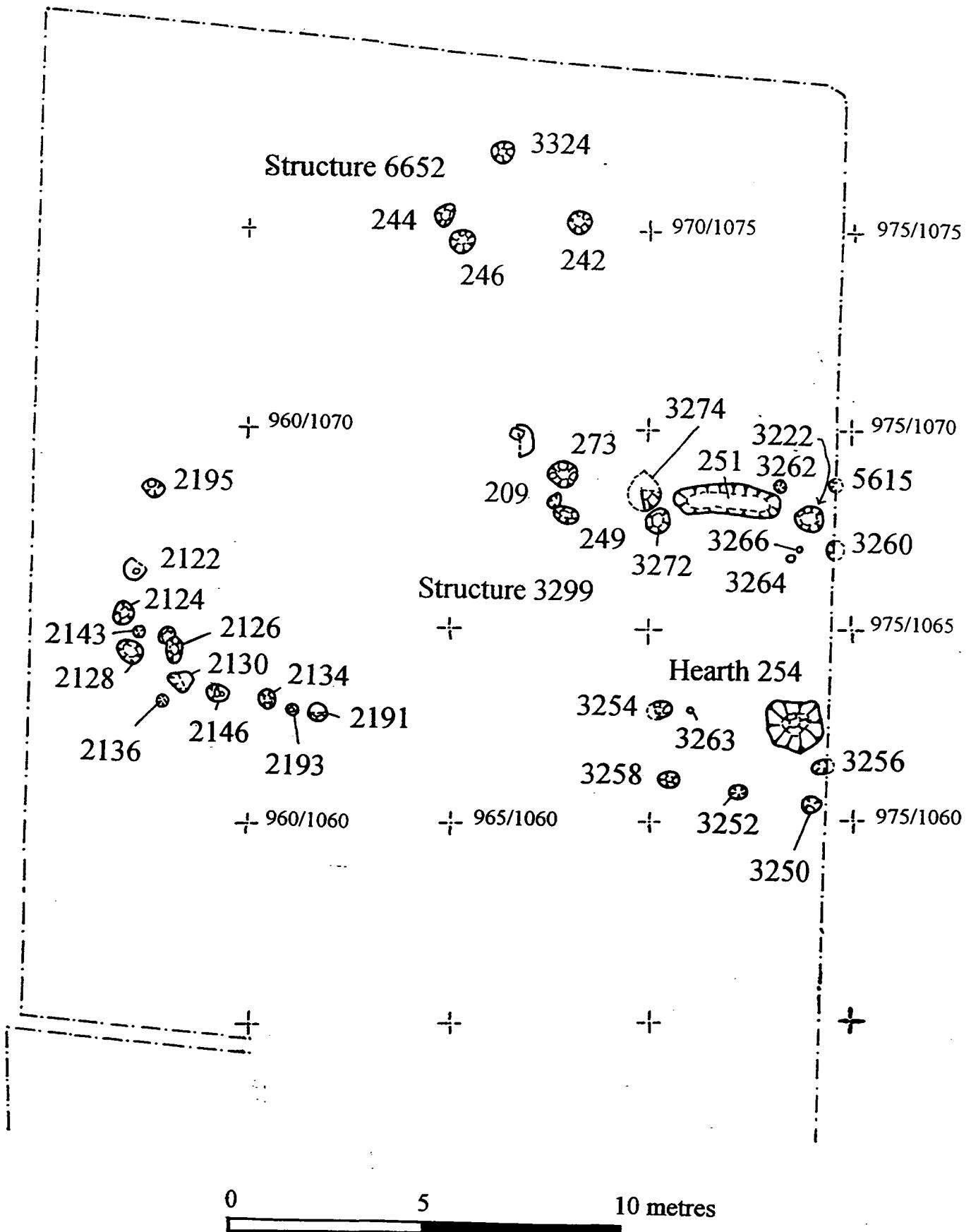


Fig.34 Area 3 - North Detailed plan of structures 6652, 3299 and hearth pit 354

Table 7 Phase 1.2 - Structure [6652] - Related Features

Feature No.	Type	Dimensions, mm	Fill No.	Remarks
[242]	P/H	520 x 520 x 240	(241)	-
[244]	P/H	350 x 350 x 210	(243)	-
[246]	P/H	460 x 420 x 260	(245)	-
[3224]	P/H	550 x 540 x 250	(3223)	-

8.2 Pre-Round Landscape - Phase 2 (Fig 9).

Five linear features, indicated as anomalies on the geophysical survey, have been assigned provisionally to this phase.

[206], an 8.0 metres length of a NW-SE aligned ditch, was located in the extreme NE corner of Area 3. An excavated segment 3 metres long revealed a cut 1.20 metres wide x 0.42 metres deep with a steeply sloping W side, a shelled E side and a flat base. [206] was filled with a homogeneous deposit of stony, strong brown coloured clay loam (207). (207) contained 2 sherds of ?residual Romano-British pottery. The profile of [206] suggested that it may have been cleaned out or re-cut before natural silting occurred. There was no stratigraphic link between [206] and the other excavated features in Area 3.

[237] was a N-S aligned linear feature situated in the NW corner of Area 3. Excavation showed [237] to be a shallow ditch 0.35 metres wide x 0.14 metres deep, filled by layers of stony, dark yellowish brown clay loam (236) and (5633). (236) contained a sherd of ?residual post-medieval pottery and a piece of industrial material. The profile of [237] indicated that it had probably been cleaned out or re-cut before natural silting occurred. The fills were cut by [220] and [240], respectively the Phase 3.5 and 3.6 inner ditch cut and re-cut.

Fs.[269] and [2042] were indicated on the geophysical survey as a single linear anomaly intersecting with the inner and outer ditches of the round at c.965-970E/1065N and dividing into two features at a point c. 30 metres to the E (where it was examined in Area 7 as F.[3004]/[3086]).

Excavation showed that in Trench 3 the anomaly consisted of a ditch, probably c.1.25 metres wide x 0.75 metres deep with steep sides and a flat, rock-cut, base - F.[269]. The ditch was infilled with naturally accumulated deposits of reddish and yellowish brown coloured, stony clay loam. The southern edge of [269] was truncated by re-cut [2042] a ditch with a similar profile and alignment. [2042] had also been filled by natural silting processes and contained deposits of stony, yellowish brown clay loam. No finds were recovered from the fills of either ditch.

[269] and [2042] were both cut by [218], the Phase 3.8 outer ditch of the Round, the stone kerbing of which could be seen to be laid on the truncated fills of the earlier features.

The stratigraphic relationship between [269], [2042] and the inner ditches of the Round was unclear. A sondage was excavated at the junction of these features which indicated that [2042] terminated in a shallow rounded butt-end apparently respecting the phase 3.6/7 inner ditch re-cut [240]. [269] had been cut by [240] and could be seen to continue westwards although its relationship with the primary inner ditch cut [220] was not determined. It is possible that [269] and [2042] are associated with the Round phases 3.5 and 3.6.

8.3 The Round - Phase 3

8.3.1 Phase 3.1 (Fig. 10)

The earliest, univallate, manifestation of the Round is represented by the opposed N and S terminals of a substantial ditch which, between them, form a SE facing entrance c. 6 metres wide (between 1034.50N and 1040N). Almost equidistant between the terminals is a NE-SW aligned row of stakeholes [6511], [6509], [6504], [5593] at the north end of which is a deep posthole [5591] located 2.0 metres from the N terminal and 3.80 metres from the S terminal (See above Section 7.6 and below Phase 3.4).

The primary N terminal [5575] was wide and square-ended. The infilled ditch terminal had been buried below the cobbled surfaces and up-cast spoil of successive phases. It is likely that the northerly continuation of [5575] was truncated by later ditch cuts at c.965E/1060N. (For a further description of [5575] see Section 7.6).

The S ditch terminal [6640]/[300] had been truncated along its western edge by later re-cuts. In the excavated segment the terminal was shown to be more than 2 metres wide x 1.35 metres deep with the surviving eastern edge sloping at c.45° to a flat, uneven base. It was likely that in-filling of the ditch was a gradual process (See Section 7.6). A charcoal-rich deposit with inclusions of red clay, (6635), may be evidence of *in situ* burning in the shelter of the almost infilled ditch terminal. {For a further description of [300] see Section 7.6).

8.3.2 Phase 3.2 (Fig 10)

This sub-phase consists of a possible re-modelling of the Phase 3.1 N ditch terminal [5575] represented by the possible re-cut [5585] (see Section 7.6).

8.3.3 Phase 3.3 (Fig 10)

This sub-phase consists of the NW-SE aligned gully [5562] (see Section 7.6).

8.3.4 Phase 3.4 (Fig 11)

The main component of this phase is the N-S aligned gully/ditch [5672] (aka [6500]/[5567]) located on the outer (eastern) edge of the Phase 3.1 northern ditch terminal [5575]. [5672], which was defined for a length of c.11.5 metres between 969.5E/1052N and 969.5E/1040.5N where it terminated in a rounded butt-end, was c.0.70 metres wide with a fairly consistent depth of between 0.70 - 0.85 metres. The edges of the feature were almost vertical and the rock-cut base concave. The basal fill along its length - the primary silt - was a deposit of silt clay with a distinctive greenish hue and strong brown flecks, (6626)/(6501), probably the result of iron panning in a waterlogged deposit (*cf* Schwieso 1976, 52).

The ditch/gully [5672]/[5567]/[6500] may be contemporary with the stone setting [341] and the metalled surfaces 3239/5559 and 332/390 which form a cobbled track leading from the SE into the entrance of the round (Section 7.6) - although these could equally well be associated with the Phase 3.5 entrance (see below).

The precise positioning of [5672] within the stratigraphic framework is unclear. No finds were recovered from the fills. Excavation showed that [5672] cut the fills of the Phase 3.1 ditch [5575] but was overlain by the same layers, 3290/6621 and 3291/6622, which could be levelling deposits, naturally formed soils or up-cast from later ditches. The fills of [5672] were, in turn, clearly cut by the Phase 3.8 outer ditch [218].



Fig. 35 Looking down onto the north side of the entranceway at Penhale Round. The squared ditch terminal in centre left represents the primary ditch belonging to the earliest phases at the site. To the top are two rounded terminals representing sequential recuts of the inner ditch during later phases. (CAU archive PR93 6418).

On the one hand it seems unlikely that [5672] existed in isolation and, because of its spatial position, it is tempting to interpret it as being an outer ditch, perhaps contemporary with the "inner" ditch terminal [5601] (see Phase 3.5) and consequently the first indication of a multi-vallate enclosure. Alternatively the level from which [5672] is cut and the lack of differentiation in the deposits overlying it and the earlier ditch terminal [5575] seems to preclude this theory. Also there is no evidence of a corresponding southern outer ditch terminal for this phase - in fact the cobbled track represented by 3239, 5559, 332 and 390, if contemporary, is situated where the southern ditch terminal should have been.

It is feasible that [5672] is in fact a second re-cut of the Phase 3.1 northern ditch [5575] and that the corresponding southern ditch to [5672] is the possible shallow re-cut of Phase 3.1 ditch [300] (See Section 7.6). It is worth noting that the post-hole [5591], assigned to Phase 3.1, is not equidistant between the terminals of [5575] and [300]/[6640] but is equidistant between the terminals of [5672] and [300]/[6640] and could in fact belong to Phase 3.4.

Consequently, after much deliberation and although a number of alternative scenarios can be hypothesised, [5672] remains, for the present, as part of a separate univallate phase - though this must still be open to debate. For instance - the full extent of [5672] is unknown and it could be a feature limited to the area immediately N of the entrance. It is hoped that analysis of the soil samples taken from layers 3290/6621 and 3291/6622, the deposits sealing both [5575] and [5672], will provide further data crucial to the interpretation of this phase.

8.3.5 Phase 3.5 (Fig. 12)

This phase reflects a major modification of the entrance to the round, which is shifted c. 3 metres to the N. The enclosure is univallate.

The southern side of the entrance way is defined by the NW - SE aligned vestigial stone kerb [2090]. [2090] consists of six stones (up to 0.42 by 0.40 by 0.20 metres in size) laid with their long axes NE - SW. The stones, predominantly blue schorl tourmaline, are set into a straight-edged NW - SE aligned construction trench [3287] cut into the inside edge of the scarped natural shillet reflecting the outline of the base of the southern rampart, 3288.

Probably associated with [2090] is the southern "inner" ditch cut [2116] (= [413] to south - see Section 7.6). [2116] survived only as a slot, 0.50 metres wide by 0.30 metres deep, in the base of the southern "inner" ditch terminal segment. The remainder of the Phase 3.5 ditch terminal had been truncated by successive re-cuts. The terminal is likely to have been c. 3 metres to the north of the Phase 3.1 terminal. The projected profile of the ditch is that of a steep-sided, flat-based ditch, c. 1.45 metres deep, 1.10 metres wide at the top and 0.30 metres wide at the base. The surviving fill was the primary silt, a distinctive layer of gritty, greenish coloured, sandy silt clay, (2115).

The northern side of the Phase 3.5 entrance is represented by the terminal [5601] of ditch cut [240] located to the NW of the earlier terminals. [5601] was 1.30 metres wide, with a maximum depth of 1.90 metres rising to 0.92 towards the terminal. The ditch had steep, regular edges and a flat, rock-cut base, the terminal was irregular and rounded.

The Phase 3.5 entrance thus formed would have been c. 4 metres wide, retaining the SE facing orientation of the earlier phase entrances. The early high quality metalled surface 3239/5559 may be a feature of this phase rather than the preceding one (see section 7.6 and Phase 3.4).

On the northern side of the entrance there was no survival of *in situ* structural elements comparable to the stone kerbs and revetments on the southern side - this is true at least for all but the final phases. This seems to be because, as the entrance was moved northwards in successive phases the southern side was "built out" or added to, preserving, at least in part, earlier configurations of stone whilst, conversely, the stonework on the northern side was continuously demolished, the rampart cut back and new kerbs built. The basal fills of [5601] consisted primarily of large blocks of stone (up to 0.40 metres in length) in a clay loam matrix - there was only a thin layer of silting at the bottom of the ditch - (2032), (2073), (5613) and (5632). This suggests that while in use the ditch was kept clean. Revetment or kerb stones from the northern side of the entrance then tumbled into the ditch necessitating further back-filling and re-cutting or, more likely, were used to deliberately back-fill the ditch in preparation for the construction of the Phase 3.6 entrance. Eight sherds of RB pottery were recovered from layer (2073).

The deliberate back-filling of the ditch with stone from the ramparts is paralleled at Goldherring where, *The ditch must have been deliberately refilled by reducing the ring-wall shortly after construction*, and also, *outside the middle rampart at the Rumps, Pentire, where a deliberate stone infill collected water* (Guthrie 1969, 7). At Penhale Round the firm foundation provided by stone back-filling would have been necessary as the new entranceway was over the old N ditch terminal. (Although it may also have caused some problems in later phases - see Phase 3.8 and 3.10).

A layer consisting of large tumbled stones in a matrix of silt clay, [2171], in the base of the N inner ditch segment [2151], upon which the stone revetment [211] was built, suggests that suggest that during this phase much or all of the ditch or rampart was faced in stone. Similarly large blocks of stone were present at the base of the contemporary S ditch [413] (Section 7.6). Stone revetment [211] may be a revetment rebuild - a sub-phase of Phase 3.5 or may belong to Phase 3.6. The revetment follows the curve of the inner edge of the Phase 3.5 ditch [220] whereas the Phase 3.6 ditch re-cut [240] would have to make a difficult kink to take it in.

8.3.6 Phase 3.6 (Fig.13)

During this phase the entrance is moved a further 0.80 metres to the north, although still retaining the old orientation. The enclosure is still a univallate one. The Phase 3.6 entrance would have been c. 6 metres wide. The southern side of the entrance is delineated by the stone kerb [2091]/[6642] (see Fig.37). [2091], the eastern or outer section of the kerb, was a NW - SE aligned kerb of blue/black schorl (av. size 0.41 x 0.30 x 0.25 metres). [2091] was c. 6 metres long and mostly one course high. The stones presented a face to the NE (i.e. the entranceway) and had evidently been chosen with some regard to conformity of colour and size. The stone at the SE end of the alignment was considerably larger being 0.65 x 0.60 x 0.50 metres in size. The stones were placed in a straight edged construction cut, [3287], which truncated a build up deposit, (3286), over the Phase 3.5 kerb [2090]. The inner or western part of the kerb, [6642], swung round in a curve to the SW - presumably reflecting the interior of the southern rampart. This segment of the kerb was c. 3 metres long and of similar construction to [2091]. At the approximate junction of [2091] and [6642] was a post-hole, [5678], 0.34 metres long by 0.26 metres wide by 0.30 metres deep which may have been a socket for a gate-post.

The stone kerb [2091]/[6642] is probably contemporary with [2105], a re-cut of the Phase 3.5 southern "inner" ditch terminal [2116]. The ditch was c. 1.10 metres deep, 1.85 metres wide

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Composite Section Through the Ditches and Revetments South of the Entrance

Drawn by C. Johns, J. Grove, A. Garwood, A. Jones,
R. Ault & J. Hamilton

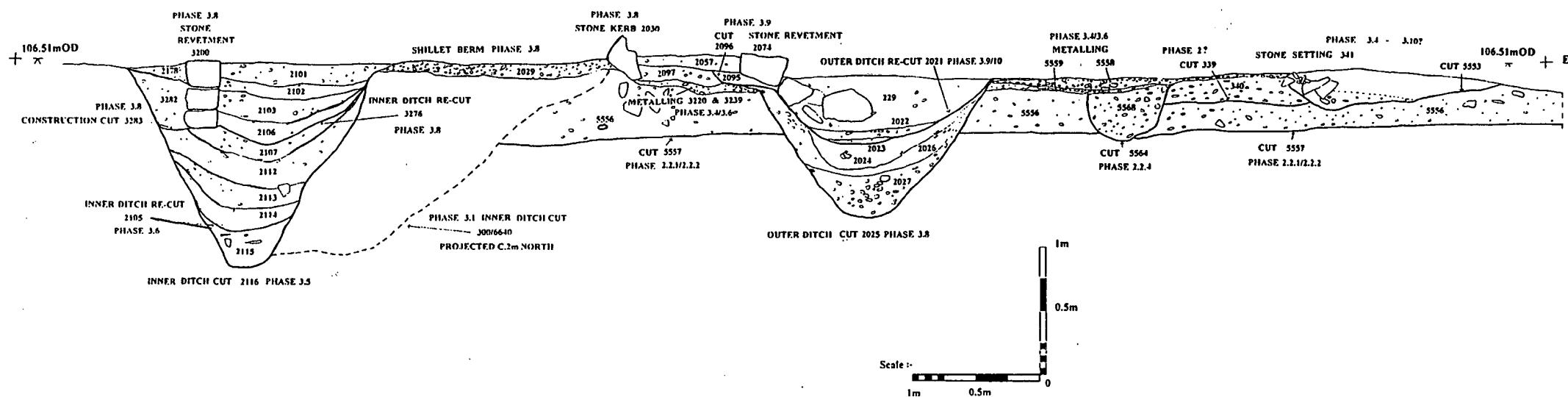


Fig.36 Composite Section through the ditches and revetments south of the entrance (GRH:178/18)

at the top and 0.75 metres wide at the base; the sides were regularly cut, the base concave and the terminal rounded. The nature of the layers of fill suggest that the in-filling of the ditch was a gradual silting.

In the entrance, 1.2 metres north of the stone kerb [2091]/[6642] and reflecting its alignment, was a curvilinear drain, [5676], 0.45 metres wide by 0.15 metres deep. [5676] had been truncated by later activity, but a 3.1 metres length survived and excavation proved that it continued eastwards, (as [3278]), where it flowed into the southern ditch terminal [2105]. [5676]/[3278] was filled by silting deposits. A few tabular stones, [5679], lying haphazardly over the drain fills were not sufficient to prove that the drain had had a stone capping.

The well-laid cobbled surfaces 3233 and 3289 would seem to form the contemporary roadway through the entrance and into the interior of the Round. These surfaces consisted of c.90% rounded and sub-angular stones - white quartz, blue schorl, greisen and shillet (average size 60mm by 50mm by 30mm) in a matrix of dark yellowish brown clay. The cobbled surfaces survived as islands truncated by later activity (the Phase 3.8 construction cut [3242]) but they could be linked to the cobbled surface 3220/5558 further to the east of the entrance by a tenuous isthmus, as well as being on a similar level and of comparable construction, constituents and appearance.

The northern side of the Phase 3.6 entrance is represented by the ditch re-cut [240], the terminal of which, [5602], is on virtually the same alignment as the Phase 3.5 ditch terminal [5601] diverging slightly to the east at a point c. 6 metres from the terminal end, which is 2 metres to the north of that of [5601] (see Fig.13). [5602] is c.2.80 metres wide at the top, 1.30 metres wide at the bottom and 1.30 metres deep. The sides were steep and regular, the base flat and rock-cut, giving a compressed U-shaped profile. The fills were a complex accumulation of layers of clay loam with stones and shillet, indicating a slow in-filling process with slippage from the rampart and slumping from the edges alternating with natural silting. There were virtually no finds from the ditch fills of this phase.

Further to the N [240] is much shallower, having a maximum depth of 0.75 metres, curving round c.1.20 metres to the N of the Phase 3.5 ditch cut [220]. [240] was identified in Area 4 as F. [6012], a ditch 0.64 metres deep (See below Section 12). The two ditch cuts converge at c.965E/1065N where [240] plummets to a depth of c.2.5 metres and continues S to the terminal.

The stone revetment [211], revealed on the inner edge of the ditch in the N. ditch segment [2151], was built on an earlier ditch fill containing tumbled stones (see Phase 3.5) so it seems possible [211] belongs to Phase 3.6/7, although the ditch re-cut [240] would have to make an awkward bend to accommodate it (Fig. 12). [211] was a somewhat slumped eight courses (2.10 metres) deep and 3.50 metres long, stretching between 159-1062.5N, built from large blocks of schorl and greisen (average size 0.40 by 0.22 by 0.20 metres). The wall ends with blocks positioned to form an almost straight line, suggesting a deliberate ending of the wall (See Fig 38). A large sherd of RB pottery was recovered from (2160), the layer behind [211]. Comparison of this fragment (part of a rounded jar with beaded rim) with the sherds of pottery found in the backfill context (2073) of the Phase 3.5 ditch terminal [5601] might help in "fine tuning" the phasing of the N ditches.

8.3.7 Phase 3.7 (Fig.13)

This is a minor sub-phase represented by a modification of the Phase 3.6 stone kerb. The curvilinear western part of the kerb, [6642], was replaced by a straight length of kerb, [6641],

which butted onto the eastern section of kerb [2091], continuing its NW-SE alignment into the interior of the round. [6641] was built over the silted-up Phase 3.6 drain [5676]. Its components were similar to those of the earlier kerb.

The space between [6642] and its replacement [6641] was partially back-filled with a quantity of stone - the characteristics of which suggested that they were demolition from [6642]. This may indicate that this part of the kerb was originally more than one course high and formed a revetment or retaining wall on the inside edge of the rampart. The remainder of the space was back-filled with a levelling deposit of reddish brown coloured, sticky, stony, clay loam, 2093, and surfaced with a well-laid metalling deposit, 2085. The effect was to create a cobbled platform on the interior of the rampart defined to the south by a stone path and to the north by the kerb [6641]. This feature was retained in the two successive phases of the round, the cobbled surface occasionally being levelled and repaired and the stone edging renewed.

In the entrance the Phase 3.6 cobbled surface 3220, over which there was a thin, 20 mm deep, weathering layer, 3209, was buried below a levelling deposit 3208. 3208 was 0.14 metres deep and consisted of 70-80% small stones in a mixed matrix of yellowish red/yellowish brown clay loam - presumably the end result of a number of small (basket or bucket-sized?) deposits being dumped. 3 large stones (<0.50 x 0.28 x 0.20 metres) within the matrix infilled a shallow hollow in the earlier cobbled surface.

A cobbled surface, 3201, was laid down over 3208 (centre point 965E/1040N). This was an uneven surface, 30 mm thick, sloping to the N and consisting of 85% small to medium sized stones - not particularly rounded - in a compact yellowish brown clay loam matrix. 3201 seemed, in fact, to be of inferior quality to the surface it replaced.

Scoring the surface of 3201 was an E-W aligned linear depression, 1.40 metres long by 0.25 metres wide by 0.03 metres deep, [3207]. This feature had shallow, sloping sides and flattish base inclining to the N. Its fill was indistinguishable from 2097, the build up layer overlying 3201. [3207] was the only feature approximating to a wheel-rut found in the entrance - in any of the phases (see section 8.5).

3208, surmounted by 3201, survived only as an islet, 3.80 metres long by 2.0 metres wide. To the S and W it was truncated by the Phase 3.8 construction cuts [3206] and [3242], to the N and E it was truncated by the Phase 3.9 drain [2041].

8.3.8 Phase 3.8 (Figs 14 and 40)

This phase witnesses a major re-modelling of the entranceway with the first unequivocal manifestation of a multi-vallate enclosure.

On the southern side there was a major rebuild - build [2075]. The entrance was moved a further 1.32 metres to the north (although retaining its old orientation). [2075] basically consisted of a rectangular stone box, 2.85 by 1.25 metres - long axis NW-SE, the northern wall of which, [3296], formed the southern side of the entranceway. The stone box was cleverly constructed with a drain, [5661], flowing through it and emptying into a shallow re-cut of the southern inner ditch, [3276]. The inner edge of [3276] was revetted by a N-S aligned stone wall [3200], which was 5 metres long and also formed the eastern wall of the stone box (being bonded at a right angle to [3296]) and incorporated [5656] the stone edging of the drain [5661]. [3200] was a wall of substantial construction being 3 courses high and built of large stones - up to 1.20 metres in length. [3200] was built on top of the truncated

fills of the Phase 3.6 southern ditch terminal ([2105]) in a construction cut [3283] (Fig 36). [3283] truncated the Phase 3.6/7 stone kerb [2091] although the large schorl end-stone was integrated into [3200]. Further excavation showed that [3283] was an arm of [3242] the main sub- rectangular construction cut for build [2075] (see below).

About 0.70 metres west of and parallel to [3200] were the remains of another wall, [2199]. [2199] was 1.65 metres long, only one course high and consisted of 3 large blocks of schorl. [2199] was butted onto rather than bonded with [2075]. It is likely that [3200] and [2199] were the stone skins of an earthen-cored rampart.

[3219], the "lid" of the stone box, consisted 4 large tabular slabs of greisen, up to 0.90 by 0.64 x 0.29 metres in size. Flagstones of a similar type and size were used as paving stones in the immediate area of the entranceway, [2055]. These paving slabs were laid over the infilled Phase 3.5 and 3.6 northern ditch terminals [5601] and [5602], (see also below, phase 3.9). Cobbles 6650 were laid up to the paving stones and further to the E of the entrance cobbled surface 230 was laid down.

On the northern side of the stone box, at the corner formed by [3200] and [3296] was a large post-hole [2185], 0.65 by 0.55 by 0.60 metres. [2185] was an integral part of build [2075] - its southern edge being formed by the footings of the stone box. [2185] contained both *in situ* and dislodged post-packing stones. Its keyhole shape indicated that the original post may have been renewed, although the replacement was also levered out in antiquity and the post-pit back-filled with a homogeneous deposit of heavy, sticky, reddish brown clay loam containing frequent shillet stones (2182). There were no finds or other inclusions within this deposit.

On the N side of the entrance was the large stone [2000] (Fig.41). [2000] was a wedge shaped block of blue/black schorl tourmaline 1.18 by 0.80 by 0.40 metres lying flat with its long axis oriented SE-NW thus partly blocking access but also forming a N side to the entrance. It seems likely that [2000] had been a component of the earlier phase entrances - perhaps standing upright as a gateway orthostat - it is certainly an element of the later Phase 3.9/10 entrance. If the stone was *in situ* during the current phase it would have been a component of a paved entrance 3 metres wide and up to 5 metres long with a single-leaved gate hinged on its S side. This is comparable to the gateway at Goldherring which was 9 feet wide and twelve feet long with a single gate on its N side (Guthrie *ibid*, 10).

N.B. The profile and plan of scarped S edge of the N rampart base suggested that a stone revetment or kerb may have been dislodged or robbed out.

An area of paving in the interior, 5684 may be contemporary with this phase. The paving stones, covering an area 0.60 by 0.40 metres were laid down over a shallow depression, perhaps caused by water puddling. Also in the interior, and perhaps coetaneous, was a distinctive sub-circular patch of tight, white quartz cobbling 2.0 by 1.0 metres, 6651.

The Phase 3.8 S inner ditch terminal re-cut [3276], was rounded and 1.10 metres wide and 0.50 metres deep. In the base of the terminal was a sub-circular spread of charcoal 2110 with a burnt red clay penumbra, 2111, which could represent a single event of *in situ* burning in the lee of the ditch. To the S, corresponding with [3276], a possible 0.80 metres deep re-cut, [402], of the Phase 3.5 ditch [413] / [2116] was identified in one of the ditch segments (Section 7.6).

There may be a complementary inner ditch re-cut on the N side of the entrance - tentatively identified as a shallow terminal c.0.35 metres deep, [2010] and further N as a re-cut 0.85m

A30 PROJECT

PR 93

AREA 3

ELEVATION OF STONE KERB

2091 NORTH FACING

DRAWN BY

J.HAMILTON & J. ABBOTT

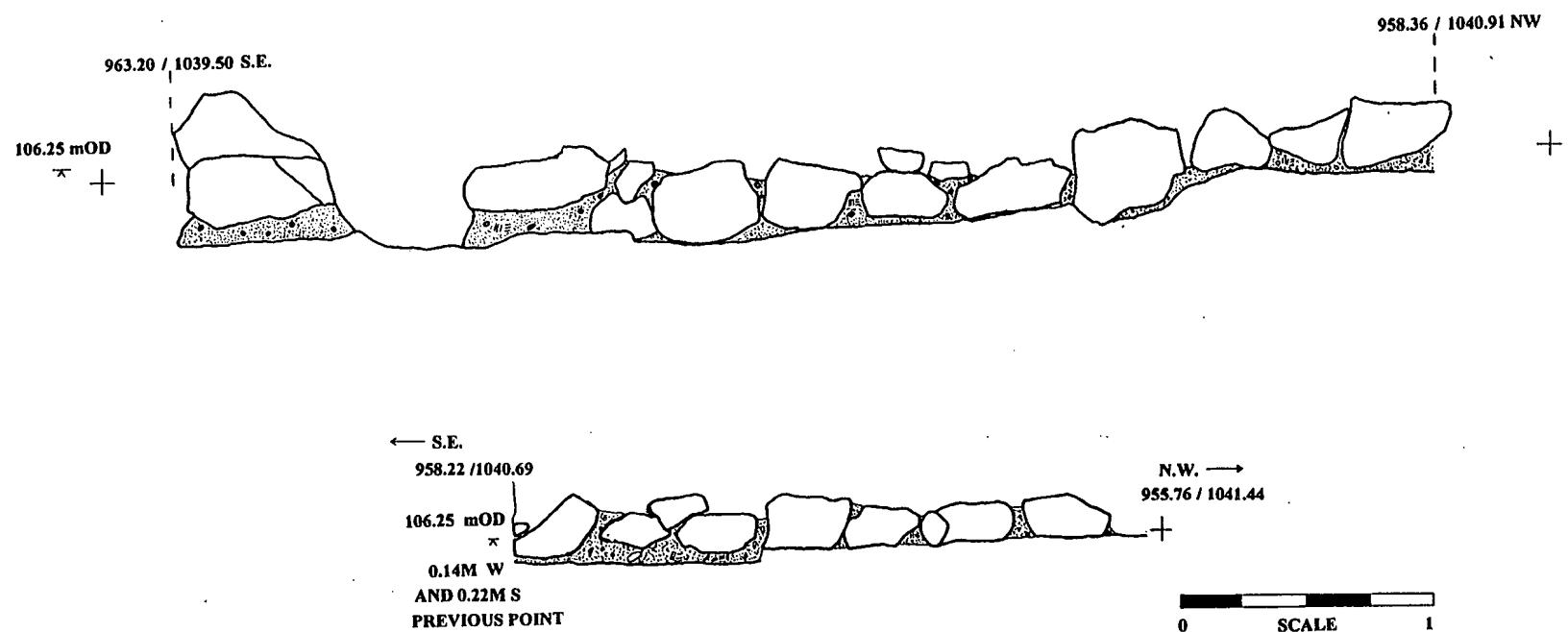


Fig.37 (GRH:186/19)

A30 PROJECT ELEVATION OF
PR 93 STONE REVETMENT 211
AREA 3

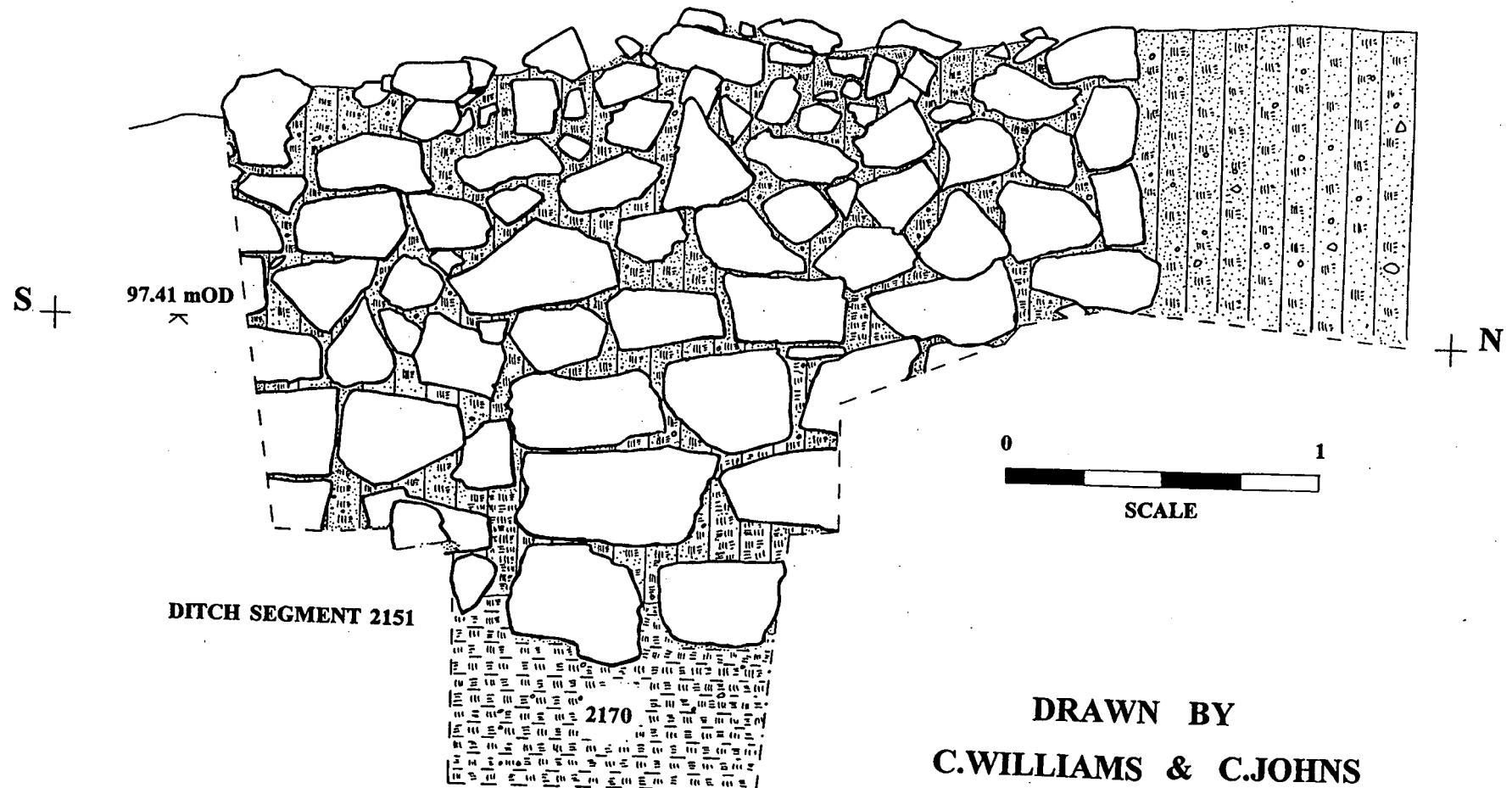


Fig.38 (GRH:178/22)

deep, [6603]. This implies that the terminal, retaining the alignment of the Phase 3.5/6 ditches, was moved 6 metres to the N.

The two large postholes [258] and [3230], respectively flanking the entrance at the extremities of the base of the N and S ramparts, have been assigned to this phase. [258] is on the same latitude as the N terminal [2010] and, [3230] has a similar spatial relation to the S terminal [3276]. (N.B. [3230] would have been in the middle of the Phase 3.1 - 4 entranceways). These are substantial postholes, ([3230] is 1.42 metres long by 1.35 metres wide and 0.40 metres deep and [258] is 1.0 metres long by 0.80 metres wide by 0.58 metres deep). They could have held massive wooden posts although the distance between them is 13 metres and it seems unlikely that they could have upheld a timber superstructure spanning the entrance without additional support - for which no further evidence was found.

[258] continues the alignment of an approximately NW-SE oriented series of postholes: [262], [264], [2068], [2136], [2138], [2140], [2148] which were all cut into the scarped natural shillet, 215, reflecting the outline of the N rampart. These post-holes are much smaller than [258] but are of comparable size to each other. They were regularly spaced and contained similar fills. The post-hole alignment could either represent a single fence-line or, if associated with the possible revetment slot [214], be part of a box-rampart construction. (Measurements of the postholes are listed in Table 8).

Table 8 Phase 3.8 Post-Hole Alignment, N Rampart - Area 3 - North

Feature No.	Type	Dimensions, mm	Fill No.	Remarks
[258]	P/H	1300 x 800 x 580	(255);(256);(257)	Large P/H at S end of rampart
[262]	P/H	260 x 240 x 200	(261)	-
[264]	P/H	280 x 220 x 200	(263)	-
[2068]	P/H	240 x 220 x 180	(2067)	-
[2136]	P/H	300 x 280 x 160	(2135)	-
[2138]	P/H	380 x 340 x 200	(2137)	-
[2140]	P/H	540 x 390 x 220	(2139)	-
[2148]	P/H	280 x 240 x 100	(2147)	-

[214] is a NW-SE oriented curvilinear slot or gully, 11.0 metres long by 1.52 metres wide by 0.30 metres deep, cut into [215] c.1.5 metres NE of the post-hole alignment but converging to 1.0 metres at the NW. end. [214] may have been a bedding trench for horizontally-laid sleeper beam(s) supporting jointed wooden uprights which would have revetted the outer face an earthen/shillet rampart core and been tied back to the inner post-hole alignment. To the S the slot terminated in a butt end at the same northing as [2138] the penultimate post-hole of the alignment but may have continued, albeit as a much shallower cut, as far as [2140], the end post-hole. As mentioned above the post-holes were regularly spaced at distances of c.1.65 metres, however there was a gap of c.7.0 metres between [2140] and [258] at the rampart terminal and what happened to the rampart here is an unresolved question.

N.B. Cut into the base of the N rampart are four features, sub-rectangular or sub-circular cuts, [2172], [2174], [2176], [2189] which do not appear to be structural. These features are un-phased although the last two are cut by [214]. (See Phase 3.9/10).

Phase 3.8 is the first, and probably only, unequivocal multi-vallate phase of the round. That the outer ditch, [218]/[280] to the N and [2025]/[309] to the S (if these are, indeed, the same ditch) is contemporary with the Phase 3.8 inner ditch is demonstrated by the fact that [2030] the curvilinear stone kerb delineating the N end of the shillet berm [2029] formed by up-cast spoil from the S outer ditch terminal [2025] is built on [3277] the stone revetment of the S inner ditch terminal re-cut [3276] (See Fig 36). [2030] consisted of large, rough-hewn blocks of blue-black schorl and had been built in a construction cut, [3206], which truncated the poorly laid Phase 3.7 cobbles 3201, exposing the tight underlying Phase 3.7 cobbled surface 3220.

The S outer ditch, purposes of defence and stock control notwithstanding, probably originated largely because of drainage problems in the entrance. - the infilled earlier N ditch terminals, partially back-filled with stone and paved over, would have been very wet in winter. At Goldherring the deliberate stone infill of the ditch was found to collect water - a phenomenon paralleled at the Rumps Cliff Castle (Guthrie *ibid*, 7). The drain [5661], flowing into the S inner ditch, might have served the interior of the Round but not the entrance, where a new outlet to run off surface water was required. It was remarked during excavation that the fills of [2025] had a higher silt content than those of the other ditches.

The outer ditch was evidently decorative as well as functional. The redeposited shillet berm 2056 (and 6621?) on the inner edge of the N outer ditch was revetted by a single course of stones, [3225], laid on a cut "shelf" up to 0.45 metres wide, [3294]. Dorothy Dudley wrote an appealing description of the natural shale (shillet) at Pendean Earthwork (Threemilestone Round), *Pendean is situated on a bed of soft slate known as shale. When exposed this splits very easily so that it is not difficult to cut; it varies greatly in colour, shading from a rich, re-brown to buff and pale shades of yellow, green and even blue* (Dudley 1960, 5). The kerbstones of the N outer ditch at Penhale exhibited this rich variety of colour - blue, green, yellow, red-brown, turquoise - it is hard to believe that they were not selected without some regard as to their aesthetic qualities.

North of c.1070N the N outer ditch [218] was less than 0.57 metres in depth deepening to more than 1 metre as it progressed towards the terminal [218]. This was unlikely to be due to later truncation caused by ploughing etc. - the stone kerb [3225] was one course high both at the N end and at the terminal and [3295], the shelf on which it was laid, was of consistent depth indicating that, presumably for reasons of display, the ditch was deliberately cut deeper nearer the entrance. (Deepening towards the entrance was also a feature of the Phase 3.6/7 ditch).

8.3.9 Interphase

Between phases 3.8 and 3.9 there was an accumulation of build up deposits over the S inner ditch terminal and in the area N of stone kerb [2030] between the S inner and outer ditches, context 2097; in the entrance there was an accumulation of silting deposits 2088 and 2089.

8.3.10 Phase 3.9 (Figs. 15 and 40)

In Phase 3.9 the entrance was refurbished with the addition of a curvilinear stone kerb [2074] which butted on to the NE corner of the Phase 3.8 build [2075] (see Fig.42). [2074] continued to the SE for c.3.0 metres and then curved round to a N-S alignment for 4.0 metres

where it was built over the W edge of the infilled Phase 3.8 S outer ditch terminal [2025] (see also Fig. 43). [2074] was constructed of roughly dressed blocks of schorl and greisen (average size 0.40 by 0.25 by 0.20 metres) presenting a face to the N, i.e. the entrance, the kerbstones were laid in a construction trench [2095], which cut the "interphase" build up layer 2097. The W part was better preserved, surviving to a height of up to three courses the remainder had suffered the ravages of time and it was difficult to distinguish *in situ* and tumbled stones - the whole kerb seemed to have slipped forward and mingled into the S outer ditch terminal re-cut [2021].

The alignment of the kerb was reflected by the alignment of a drain [2041] which had been created in the entrance and emptied into [2021]. [2021] was 0.40 deep and filled with silt clay deposits (229) and (2022). A shallow 0.55 metres deep re-cut [2259] of the S outer ditch was also identified further to the south (See Section 7.6).

The drain [2041], which was 9.0 metres long by 1.20 metres wide by 0.40 metres deep, cut a channel through the Phase 3.8 greisen paving slabs [2055] (Figs 41 and 43). The greisen "lid" [3219] of build [2075] may have been formed by the removal and re-positioning of paving stones during construction of the drain.

In this phase, and in phase 3.10, the S outer ditch was primarily a drainage channel (see Fig. 43). The inner ditches had been largely infilled although there would still have been ditch hollows. The N outer ditch had been infilled and partially metalled over with cobbled surface 296.

A vestigial kerb [3285] on the S side of the entrance continued the E-W alignment of [2074]/[2075] into the interior. The context number [235] was used to describe the composite facade on the S side of the entrance.

On the N. side of the entrance the large wedge-shaped stone [2000] was incorporated into the 3.20 metres long stone kerb [3284]/[2077]. This was the only surviving stone kerb on the N side of the entrance and consisted of a single course of large, roughly faced stones (average size 0.38 by 0.34 by 0.145 metres). The kerb would have extended out over the infilled N outer ditch terminal to form a doppelganger of the S kerb. The result was a funnel-shaped entrance c. 10.0 metres long by 3 .0 metres wide in the interior and c.9.0 metres wide at the mouth of the entrance.

A c. 11 metres long by 6 metres wide, oval-shaped, post-built structure, [2045] - Phase 1, was constructed in the N interior of the Round. The NE side of the structure was cut into the base of the rampart - construction cut [2050]. (For details of post-holes see Table 9). The structure was associated two groups of intercepting pits, [5622]/[5623] and [5624]/[5630], filled with burnt clay, charcoal and quantities of burnt stone. These were recognised as domestic hearth pits similar to those found at Trethurgy (Quinnell *pers comm*) - these had heavy burning around their tops and may have been used for slow cooking, with pots safely embedded in hot ashes below floor level as the fire died down (Quinnell 1986, 126). (See Phase 3.10).

Table 9 Phase 3.9 Components of Structure [2045] Phase 1 - Area 3 - North

Feature No.	Type	Dimensions, mm	Fill No.	Remarks
[2143]	P/H	400 x 400 x 420	(2141);(2142)	Packing stones & post-pipe
[5647]	P/H	680 x 460 x 250	(5646)	Possible P/H
[5671]	P/H	440 x 420 x 300	(5668);(5669) (5670)	Packing stones & post-pipe
[5688]	P/H	440 x 360 x 300	(5687)	-
[5690]	P/H	580 x 520 x 180	(5689)	Below stone wall [2047]
[5692]	P/H	280 x 200 x 100	(56912)	Possible P/H
[5694]	P/H	780 x 590 x 100	(5693)	-
[6653]	P/H	200 x 200 x 40	(6652)	Possible P/H

Traces of the SW side of the structure were exposed in the SWEB 1 extension trench. Also revealed was a general activity area (Quinnell *pers comm*), a complex of small pits, shallow scoops, gullies and post-holes often overlain by flat stones. It is possible that some features cut into the base of the N rampart NE of the structure are associated with the general activity area - the un-phased features [2172] and [2174] and [260], a sub-ovoid cut 1.04 by 0.58 by 0.21 metres with stone edging and capping which could be a cool store for meat etc. (See also Phase 3.10. and Section 9.3.3).

N.B. The drain [2041] in the entrance was well positioned to service structure [2045].

8.3.11 Phase 3.10 (Fig. 16)

During this phase a 1.20 metre length of the Phase 3.9 N stone kerb [3284]/[2077] subsided into infilled the Phase 3.5 ditch terminal [5601]. This was probably caused by the settling of loose fill layers in the terminal. The area was levelled off and the cobbling in the entrance extended N into the N inner ditch hollow - cobbled surface 2066.

About 1.20 metres north of the cobbled surface 2066, in the inner ditch hollow was a "midden" deposit (2003), a layer of dark yellowish brown clay loam with frequent charcoal flecks from which 45 sherds of RB pottery were recovered (object nos. 179-188 inclusive, 190 and 193) as well as 3 items of metalwork (object nos. 2483, 2488, 2491) and a fragment of a greisen bowl (object no. 177). Below 2003 was a thin (30 mm thick) sticky charcoal surface (2005) which could represent an event of in situ burning. Eight sherds of RB pottery were recovered from (2005) . Both of these deposits lay within [2010] the possible, shallow Phase 3.8 northern inner ditch terminal re-cut. Also within the ditch hollow was a fire pit [2015] filled with charcoal and small stones.

A new layer of metalling, cobbles 5617, were laid down in the entrance and the metalling over the infilled Phase 3.8 outer ditch terminal was extended, cobbles 234.

The drain [2041] in the entrance was maintained and periodically cleaned out there was evidently some problem with drainage in the entrance, sedimentary deposits 3212 and 3214 may probably be interpreted as overflow from the drain [2041] and context 3213 probably

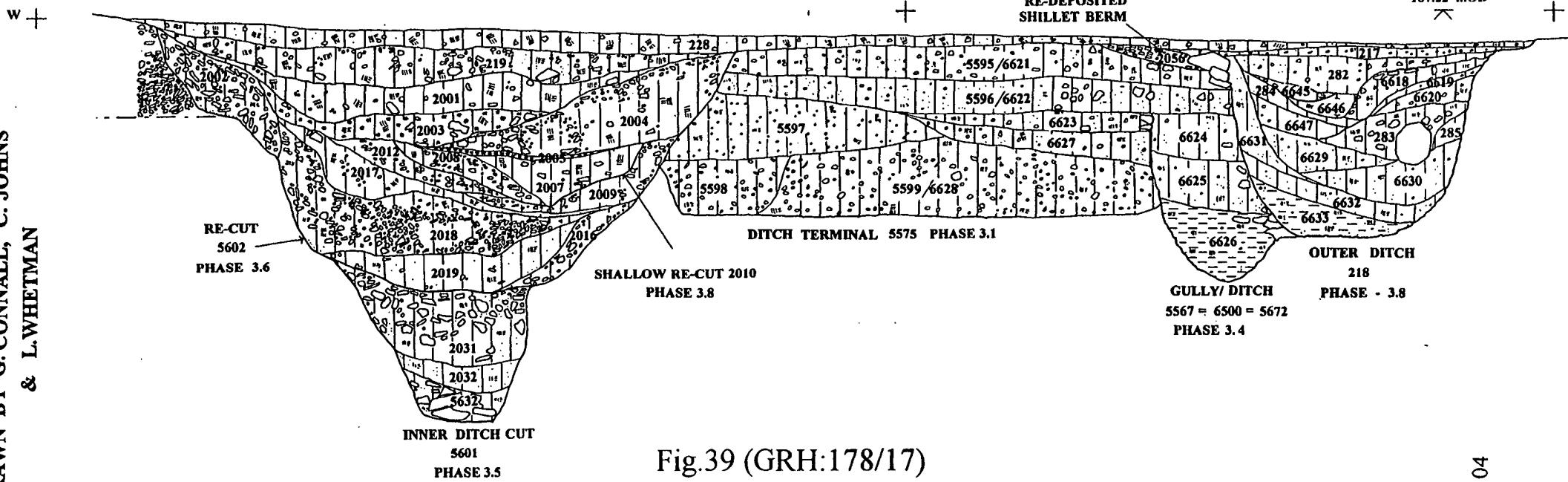
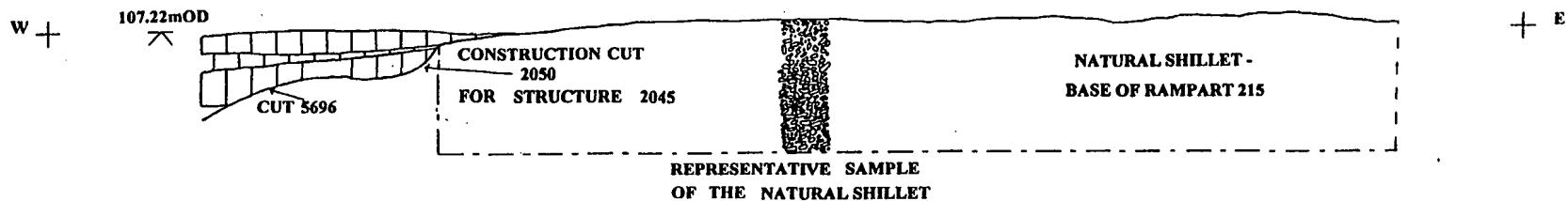
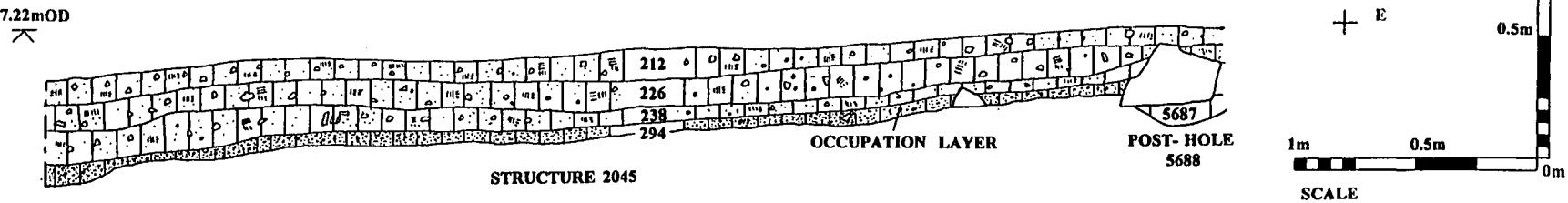


Fig.39 (GRH:178/17)

represents an *ad hoc* stone edging, which includes a fragment of re-used moulded stone (object no. 4317), to try to contain the overflow.

In the N interior Structure [2045] was rebuilt as an oval-shaped stone-built wall (wall [2047]) structure 8 metres long by 4 metres wide, (Structure [2045], Phase 2). Oval shaped houses are typical of the Cornish Roman period (Quinnell 1986, 126).

A shallow, sub-circular, partially stone-lined hearth [5625] is associated with this phase of [2045]. The flat stones over the working hollows in the SWEB 1 Trench may have been laid down in this phase as paving or flat working surfaces. A patch of metalling, cobbles 5097, to the SW in the SWEB 1 Trench may also be associated with this phase.

The interior of Structure [2045], Phase 2, was overlain by a 0.10 metres deep, greenish tinged occupation/post-occupation layer, 294, which was bounded by wall [2047] to the NE and spilled down slope into the interior on the SW. A quantity of pottery was recovered from 294 as well as a whetstone (object no. 2467) and a bronze or copper bell (object no. 2475 and see Fig 74). Fragments of holed slate within the context may have come from the collapsed roof. Layer 294 directly overlay the slate shillet natural in the interior - there were no preserved floor surfaces. Given its excellent drainage qualities which would have been impaired by the laying down of say, a clay surface, the natural would have served very well as a floor - perhaps covered with the traditional rushes and straw which could be easily cleaned out and replaced.

Structure [2045] Phase 2 is similar in many respects to Huts Y and Z at St. Mawgan-in-Pydar - surviving elements were semi-circular cuts into the hill revetted by dry stone walling, a central hearth, a single occupation layer and, at least in the case of Hut Y, evidence of an earlier phase of occupation. (Thriepland 1956, 45,49).

Phase 3 of Structure [2045] consisted of a curvilinear stone wall 2.40 metres long, [2046], 0.80 metres to the SW of, and respecting the alignment of the earlier phase wall [2047]. [2046] was built on top of the occupation layer/post-occupation layer 294 and connected to [2047] at one point by some stones [2049]. [2049] butted both [2046] and [2047] and may be either be structural, i.e. an *in situ* wall, or tumbled stones. Phase 3 of the structure may represent the rebuilding of the structure on a smaller scale (Quinnell, *pers comm*). In this case the projected dimensions of the rebuilt structure would have been c.5 metres by 4 metres. Alternatively [2046] and [2049] may represent some sort of partitioning, perhaps stalling for animals, which may have occurred in the abandonment phase of the site.

8.4 Abandonment

In the interior of the Round, overlying the areas of cobbling and natural shillet, was a thin layer of pea gravel in sandy clay (279) which has been interpreted as initial weathering of these exposed surfaces after the abandonment of the settlement and before they were finally buried below the accumulation of build up deposits in the entrance and interior. 279 was 2 mm in depth and extended over an area c.7 by 5 metres. A small, thin Roman coin (object no. 189) was recovered from this layer which has been provisionally dated to the period AD 324-337 (Davis *pers comm*), and effectively provides a secure *terminus ante quem* for the abandonment of the site (see section 17.2.4.1).

Against the inner edge of the S rampart a fragmented ?RB pottery vessel (object no. 134) was found embedded in context 222, the primary build up layer over Phase 3.9 shillet metalling 293.

The drain [2041] and shallow S ditch terminal [2021] became clogged with deposits of sticky, silt clay. (229) the uppermost deposit in [2021] spilled back into [2041] and contained numerous large tumbled stones from the Phase 3.9/3.10 stone kerb 2074.

Further into the entrance, at the threshold to the interior, there was a layer tumbled stones, 291, from the stone facade on the S side of the entrance. 291 consisted of c.80% stones up to 0.6 metres long in a matrix of dark yellowish-brown clay loam.

8.4.1 Post-Occupation Build up Deposits

An estimated volume of c.150 cubic metres of post-occupation build up deposits and demolition layers were excavated by hand in the entrance and interior of the Round, a process which took nearly two months. The deposits were excavated by mattock and shovel, with N-S and E-W running sections as controls. The homogenous upper layers were excavated in spits, the lower layers were cleaned, recorded and excavated in sequence. The lower layers consist of various deposit types - sandy clay (225, 277), gravel (278), charcoal (275), grey clay loam (274, 276), dark yellowish brown clay loam with charcoal (224, 233) - some of which appeared to be naturally accumulated sediments, e.g., 225 and 277, and others which may have been deliberate infill dumps, e.g., 278 or ploughed in layers. Sherds of ?RB pottery and a whetstone and quern stone were amongst the finds recovered from these layers.

The upper layers or spits were fairly indistinguishable from one another - deposits of reddish brown clay loam with a high proportion of small stones and shillet fragments blanketing the entrance, interior and N ditch terminals. The exception was 233 which contained linear and sub-circular spreads of yellowish red clay which were investigated as potential features and half-sectioned but proved to be merely amorphous inclusions within the context. These deposits have been interpreted as rampart/bank material, which has been ploughed into the hollowed centre of the Round in a gradual levelling process over the centuries.

N.B. It was noticeable that on the NE side of Area 3 (i.e. outside the Round) the topsoil was as little as 0.10m deep deepening to 0.70m in the interior. When the field was under cultivation as a market garden the owner, Mr Perry, ploughed from the outside edges of field into the centre in an attempt to fill in the hollow (Mr Perry's daughter *pers comm*).

8.5 Discussion

The earliest Phase 3 pottery from Area 3, including a sherd of 1st-2nd century BC South West decorated ware (object no. 164) which was recovered from (448) a context of fill in the primary S "inner" ditch cut [300]/[6642], indicates that enclosure was probably occupied from the 2nd century BC onwards.

The Roman coin (object no. 189) found in weathering layer 279 over the natural shillet and cobbled surfaces of the interior and provisionally dated to 324-337AD would seem to provide a secure *terminus ante quem* for the abandonment of the round.

The assemblage from the "midden" deposit (2003) in the hollow of the almost infilled N inner ditch terminal (Phase 3.10) which includes a fragments of a greisen bowl and a considerable quantity of ceramics is probably associated with the penultimate or final occupation phases of the site.

The entrance and defences at Penhale underwent a complex sequence of development and modification consisting of at least five major phases: 3.1; 3.5; 3.6; 3.8; 3.9 and six sub-phases: 3.2; 3.3; 3.4; 3.7; 3.9; and 3.10, during which time the ditches were continually re-cut and the entrance rebuilt and moved seven metres to the N in a series of stages whilst retaining its

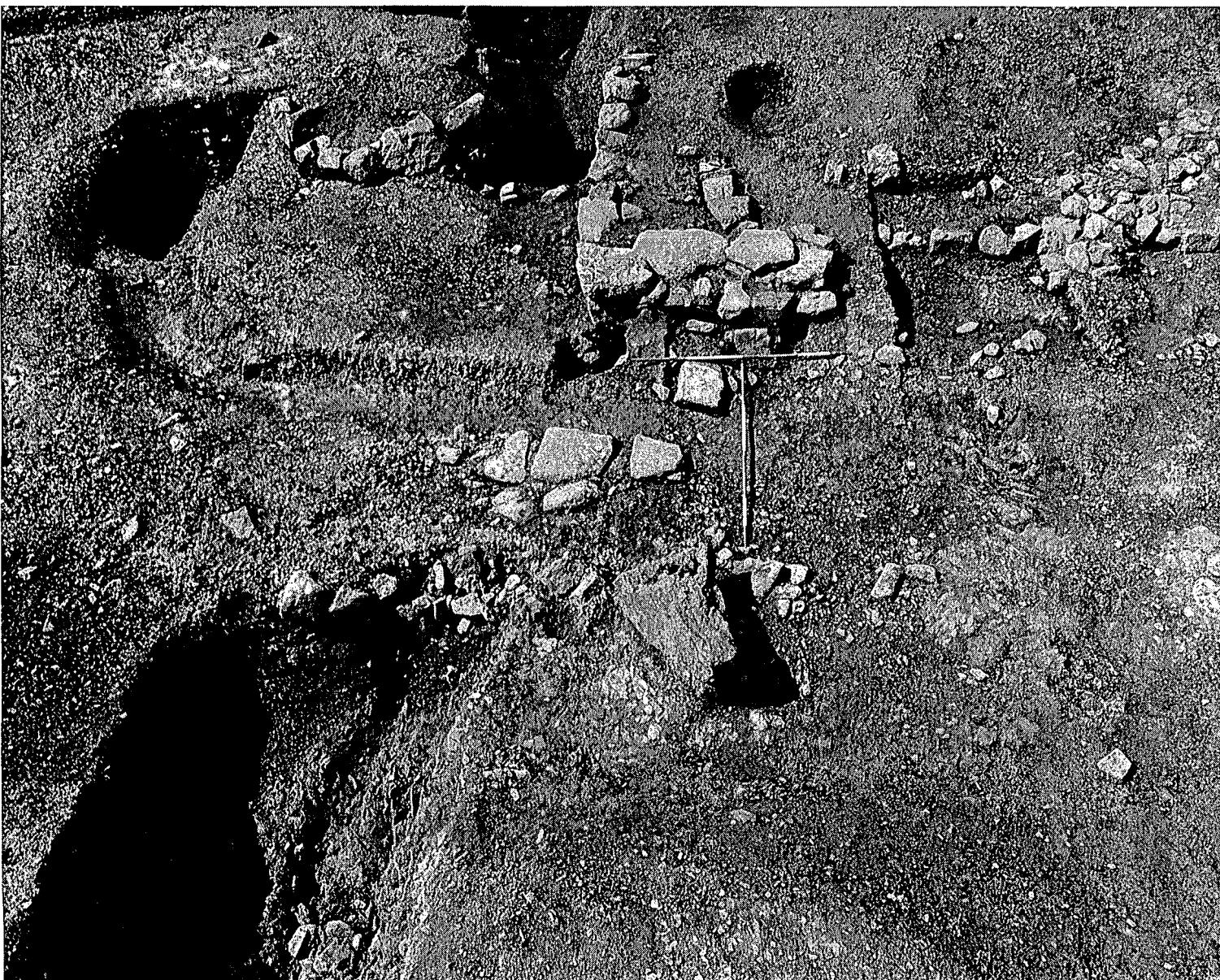


Fig.40 A heavily modified entrance during phases 3.8 - 3.9. Top centre are remnants of a stone box [2075] and to the left stone kerb remnants of the southern rampart terminal refurbishment can be seen (i.e., [2091] and [6641]). Stone kerb [2030] on the south side of the entrance and later drain [2041] is shown feeding into the outer round ditch [2021]. (CAU Archive PR93 Photo no: 3665).

original orientation. This complexity of the defences and remodelling of the entrance may be unique amongst previously excavated rounds.

At St. Mawgan-in-Pydar: *From its earliest occupation, probably in the first quarter of the 1st century A.D., the camp was fortified by a single bank and ditch and no alteration in the fortification appears to have been made throughout its occupation except at the north-west entrance.* (Thripland, 1956, 51).

At Trethurgy the rampart survived to a height of c.1.5 metres with dry-stone revetments front and back, the ditch was c.1.5 metres in depth. *The defences were built on an earlier, slighter and ruined enclosure, which was probably only a cattle enclosure; the shallow silted ditch of this earlier phase, together with a length of eroded bank, was found beneath the rampart on the north and east sides. There was a single entrance through the defences in the centre of the downhill side. This was paved with massive granite slabs on which a double-leaved gate opening inwards had left scratches. The gateposts had been renewed at least twice* (Miles and Miles 1973, 143, 145).

At Threemilestone there was a deep inner ditch and a shallow outer ditch which appeared to be contemporary with each other. *The only explanation of this shallow outer ditch which the excavator has been offered is that it formed a barrier to prevent cattle being seriously injured by a fall into the deep inner ditch. This does not explain the absence of such a safeguard at other round sites.* (Schwieso 1976, 65).

At Reawla excavations revealed an univallate enclosure with two phases of defences (Appleton-Fox 1992).

It seems probable that for most of its occupational history Penhale was in fact a univallate enclosure, the multiple ditches resulting from successive re-cutting of the ditches as the entrance was remodelled and moved north. It is not inconceivable that a considerable period of time - perhaps a hundred years or more - may separate the earliest phases (3.1-3.4) from Phase 3.5 when the entrance is first moved 3 metres N. This may be borne out by comparison of finds from the Phase 3.1 and 3.5 ditches. It may have been necessary to move the entrance further N in subsequent phases as it was now tracking over earlier infilled ditch terminals, although ostentation and status could have been as important a motivation for remodelling the entrance as anything else.

The only unequivocal multi-vallate manifestation of the Round is in Phase 3.8 when the entrance is substantially rebuilt and the inner ditch re-cut as a shallow feature. The outer ditch might have originated on the S side of the entrance as a channel to drain off surface water from the entrance which had been trapped by the stone infill of the Phase 3.5 N ditch terminal. The outer ditch circuit may have been completed as much for reasons of symmetry and display as for defence or stock control. The stone kerb on the inner edge of the N ditch evidently performed a decorative as well as practical function. It was noticeable that the N outer ditch and later phases of the N inner ditch were almost mere gullies within this part, deepening considerably to impressive ditches as they approached the entrance.

In Phases 3.9 and 3.10 only the S arm of the outer ditch was open, functioning as a drainage channel, the corresponding N ditch terminal was infilled and partially covered with cobbles..

It is common sense that defence, security and stock control would have been the primary functions of the inner ditch. There was no evidence of military use, in terms of finds such as slingshots or other weaponry and missiles such as spear or arrowheads.

A30 PROJECT
PR 93

AREA 3

COMPOSITE SECTION

THROUGH

THE ENTRANCE
NORTH - SOUTH

DRAWN BY R. AULT, J. HAMILTON
& C.JOHNS

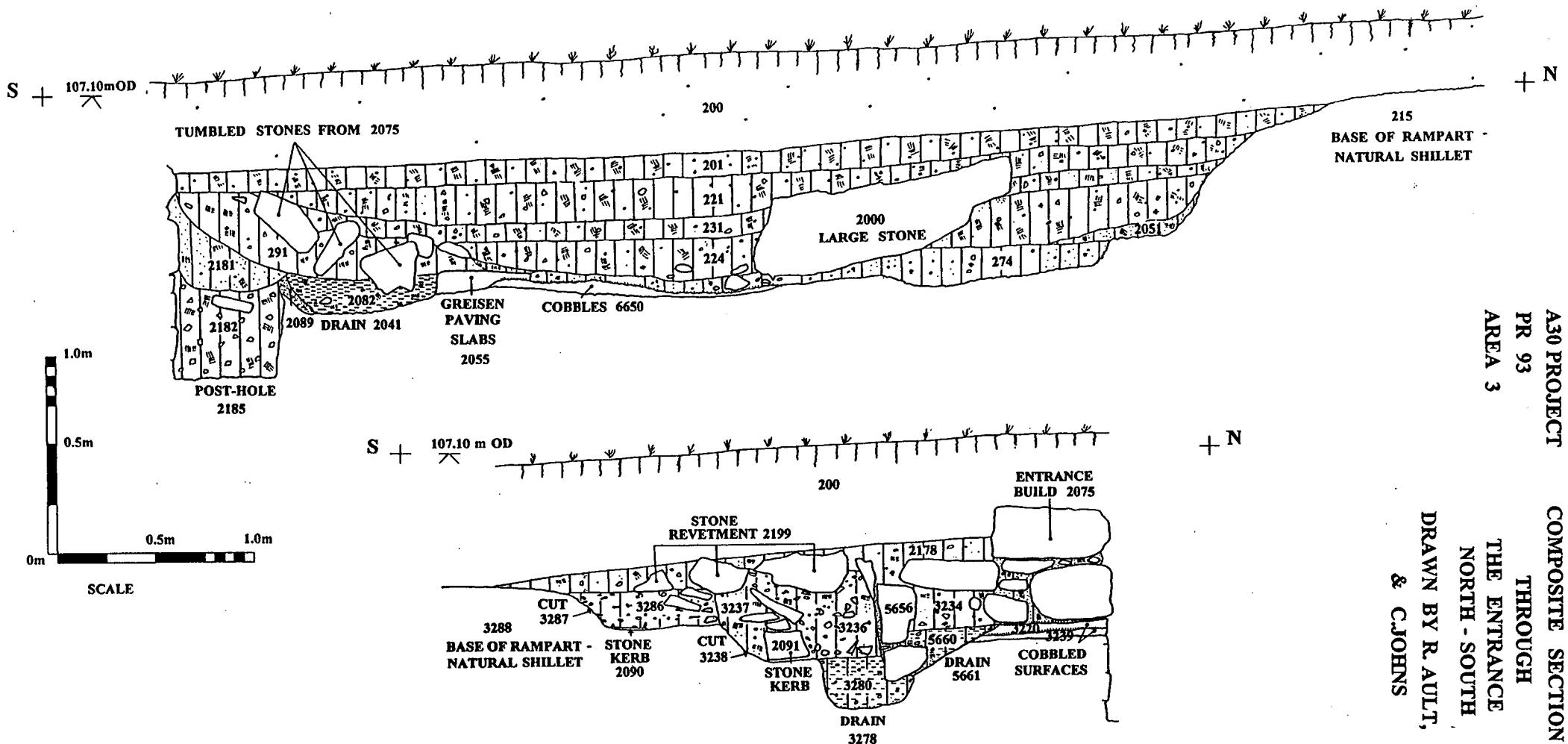


Fig.41 (GRH:178/16)

A 30 PROJECT

PR 93

AREA 3

NORTH FACING ELEVATION

OF STONE REVETMENTS

2074 - 2075

DRAWN BY R.O' NEILL AND J.ABBOTT

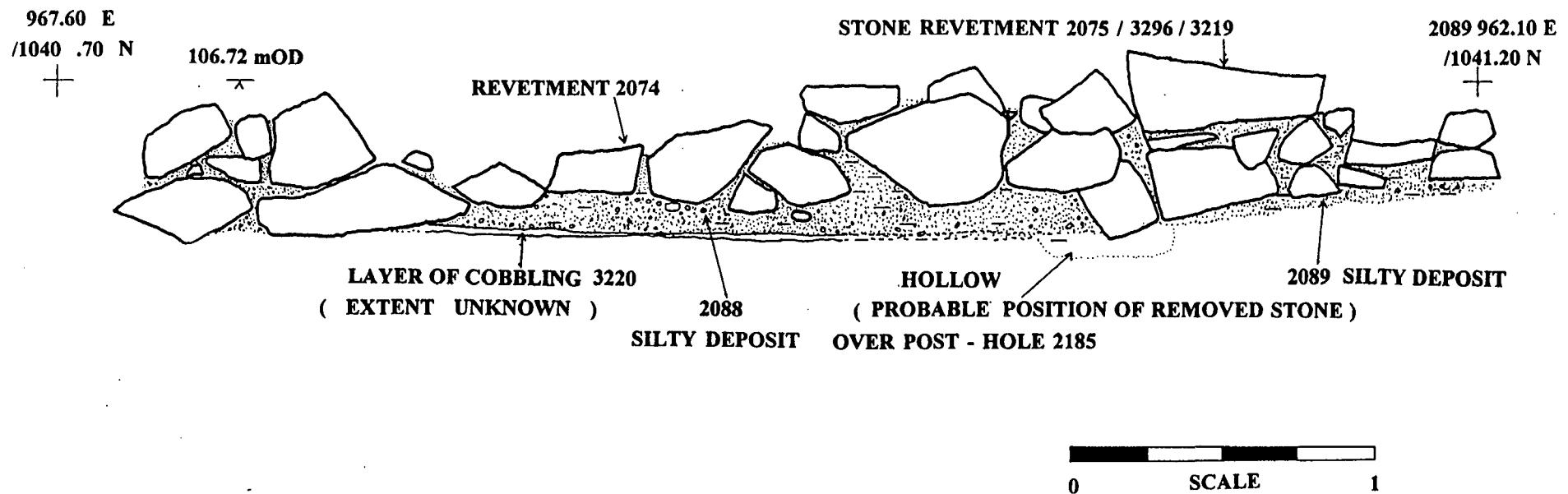


Fig.42 (GRH:178/21)

The inner ramparts had been completely levelled although the outline of the base of the ramparts was preserved in the scarped natural shillet by the ditch cuts and scooped interior. Postholes and possible sleeper beam slot in the N rampart base indicate either a box rampart construction or two successive palisade settings. (Phase 3.8) The stake-hole alignment on the outer edge of the S primary ditch may in fact have been intended to prevent stock falling into the ditch.

The Round was superimposed on an already existing palimpsest of settlement and field systems dating from the middle Bronze Age. The possible middle Bronze Age post-built longhouse or enclosure with an associated hearth, NE of the Round had not been detected by the geophysical survey. Related and earlier field systems were mainly investigated in the outlying trenches and Area 3 South (see Section 7) Of the four boundary ditches investigated in Area 3 North two pre-date and two may be contemporary with the Round.



Fig.43 Looking out of the entranceway during final phases of occupation at Penhale Round. The remnants of elaborate stonework which characterised the appearance of the round during later phases can be seen defining a very narrow entrance. (CAU Archive PR93 7119).

8.6 List of Contexts - Area 3 North

Context No.	Type	Phase	Description
200	Deposit		Topsoil
201	Deposit	4	Build up - ploughed out rampart material
202	Cut	4	Ditch
203	Cut	4	Ditch
204	Deposit	4	Fill of 202
205	Deposit	4	Fill of 203
206	Cut	2	Ditch
207	Deposit	2	Fill of 206
208	Deposit	3	Fill of 209 - burnt bone
209	Cut	3	Small pit or P/H with burnt bone frags
210	Deposit	1.2	Fill of 249
211	Structure	3	Stone revetment in inner ditch
212	Deposit	4	Build up in entrance - ploughed out rampart
213	Deposit	3	Fill of 214
214	Cut	3	Possible palisade slot
215	Deposit		Base of N inner rampart - natural
216	Deposit		Berm between inner & outer ditches
217	Deposit	3.8	Fill of 218
218	Cut	3.8	Outer ditch cut - N of entrance
219	Deposit	3	Top layer of fill in inner ditch
220	Cut	3.5	Inner ditch cut
221	Deposit	4	Build up in entrance
222	Deposit	3	Build up in interior, contains pot 134
223	Deposit	4	Build up in entrance
224	Deposit	4	"
225	Deposit	4	"
226	Deposit	4	Build up in interior
227	Deposit	4	Build up over S outer ditch terminal
228	Deposit	4	Build up over N ditch terminals
229	Deposit	3.8	Upper fill of N outer ditch terminal
230	Deposit	3.8	Cobbles in entrance
231	Deposit	4	Build up in entrance
232	Deposit	4	Build up in interior
233	Deposit	4	Build up in interior

234	Deposit	3	Cobbles over N outer ditch terminal
235	Structure	3.9/10	Stone facade S side of entrance
236	Deposit	2	Fill of 237
237	Cut	2	Ditch, field boundary
238	Deposit	4	Build up - ploughed out rampart material
239	Deposit	3	Fill of 240
240	Cut	3.6	Inner ditch re-cut
241	Deposit	1.2	Fill of 242
242	Cut	1.2	P/H - part of 4 post structure 6652
243	Deposit	1.2	Fill of 244
244	Cut	1.2	P/H - part of 6652
245	Deposit	1.2	Fill of 246
246	Cut	1.2	P/H - part of 6652
247	Deposit	1.2	Fill of 248
248	Cut	1.2	P/H - part of structure 3299
249	Cut	1.2	"
250	Deposit	1.2	Fill of 251
251	Cut	1.2	Bedding trench - part of 3299
252	Deposit	1.2	Fill of 254
253	Deposit	1.2	"
254	Cut	1.2	Hearth pit assoc. with 3299
255	Deposit	3.8	Fill of 258
256	Deposit	3.3	"
257	Deposit	3.8	"
258	Cut	3.8	Large P/H, S end of N rampart
259	Deposit	3.9/10?	Stone lining of 260
260	Cut	"	Oval feature - storage pit?
261	Deposit	3.8	Fill of 262
262	Cut	"	P/H N rampart
263	Deposit	"	Fill of 264
264	Cut	"	P/H N rampart
265	Deposit	?	Fill of 266
266	Cut	?	P/H - renumbered as 2193
267	Deposit	3	Build up, interior
268	Deposit	2	Fill of 269
269	Cut	2	Ditch - field boundary
270	Deposit	2	Fill of 269

271	Deposit	2	"
272	Deposit	1.2	Fill of 273
273	Cut	1.2	P/H - part of 3299
274	Deposit	3-4	Build up in entrance
275	Deposit	"	"
276	Deposit	"	Build up in interior
277	Deposit	"	"
278	Deposit	"	Build up in entrance
279	Deposit	"	Weathering layer in interior-Roman coin
280	Cut	3.8	N outer ditch terminal
281	Deposit	"	Fill of 280
282	"	"	"
283	"	"	"
284	"	"	"
285	"	"	"
286	"	"	"
287	"	"	"
288	"	"	"
289	"	"	"
290	"	"	"
291	Deposit	3-4	Tumbled stones in entrance
292	Deposit	"	Build up S of entrance
293	Deposit	3	Shillet metalling
294	Deposit	3	Occupation layer in structure 2045
295	Deposit	3-4	Build up in entrance
296	Deposit	3.9	Cobbles over N outer ditch terminal
297	Deposit	3	Cobbles
298	Deposit	3	Levelling
299	Deposit	3-4	Build up S of entrance
2000	Structure	3	Large stone in entrance
2001	Deposit	3	Fill of N inner ditch terminal
2002	"	"	"
2003	"	"	" = midden
2004	"	"	"
2005	"	"	" = <i>in situ</i> burning
2006	"	"	"
2007	"	"	"

2008	"	"	"
2009	"	"	"
2010	Cut	3.8	Shallow re-cut of N inner ditch terminal?
2011	Deposit	3	Fill of N inner ditch terminal
2012	"	"	"
2013	"	"	"
2014	"	"	"
2015	Cut	"	Hearth-pit in ditch terminal
2016	Deposit	"	Fill of N inner ditch terminal
2017	"	"	"
2018	"	"	"
2019	"	"	"
2020	Cut	"	Segment, N inner ditch terminal
2021	Cut	3.9	Re-cut of S outer ditch terminal
2022	Deposit	"	Fill of 2021
2023	Deposit	3.8	Fill of 2025
2024	"	"	"
2025	Cut	"	S outer ditch terminal cut
2026	Deposit	"	Fill of 2025
2027	"	"	"
2028	"	"	"
2029	"	"	Berm between S inner & outer ditches
2030	Structure	"	Stone kerb revetting 2029
2031	Deposit	3	Fill of 2020
2032	"	"	"
2033	"	3.8	Fill of 218
2034	"	"	"
2035	"	"	"
2036	-	-	Unused
2037	Deposit	3	Fill of 2038
2038	Cut	3	P/H
2039	Deposit	3	Fill of 2040
2040	Cut	3	P/H
2041	Cut	3.9	Drain in entrance
2042	Cut	2	Ditch - field boundary
2043	Deposit	3.9/10	Structure 2045
2044	Deposit	"	"

2045	Structure	"	Oval Building N interior
2046	"	"	Curvilinear wall, structure 2045
2047	"	"	"
2048	"	"	Wall, structure 2045
2049	"	"	"
2050	Cut	"	Construction for 2045
2051	Deposit	3-4	Build up entrance
2052	Deposit	1.2	Fill of 2053
2053	Cut	1.2	S/H in base of hearth 254
2054	Deposit	3	Shillet metalling
2055	Structure	3.8	Greisen flagstones in entrance
2056	Deposit	3.8	Surviving bank material between ditches
2057	Deposit	3	Build up S of entrance
2058	Deposit	3	Cobbles in entrance
2059	Deposit	3.3	Fill of 214
2060	Deposit	3.9/10	Structure 2045
2061	Deposit		Slaty natural - structure 2045
2062	Deposit	3.9	Fill of 5625
2063	Deposit	3.8	Fill of 2063
2064	Cut	3.8	? P/H in 214
2065	Deposit	"	Fill of 214
2066	Deposit	3.9	Cobbles over N inner ditch terminals
2067	Deposit	3.8	Fill of 2068
2068	Cut	"	P/H, N rampart
2069	Deposit	3.9	Levelling
2070	Deposit	3	Tumbled stones in N inner ditch terminal
2071	"	"	Fill of 2020
2072	"	"	"
2073	"	"	"
2074	Structure	3.9	Stone kerb, S of entrance
2075	Structure	3.8	Entrance build
2076	Deposit	3	Cobbles
2077	Deposit	3.9	Collapsed stone kerb in N inner ditch terminal
2078	Deposit		Undisturbed natural
2079	Deposit	3	Fill of 2041
2080	Deposit	3	Same as 2057
2081	Deposit	3	Same as 3220

2082	Deposit	3	Fill of 2041
2083	"	"	"
2084	"	"	"
2085	Deposit	3	Cobbled surface
2086	Deposit	3	Cobbled surface
2087	Deposit	3	Stones on edge of 2041
2088	Deposit	3	Fill of 2041
2089	Deposit	3	Silting in entrance
2090	Deposit	3	Silting in entrance
2091	Structure	3.6/7	Stone kerb S side of entrance
2092	Deposit	3	Levelling
2093	Deposit	3	Levelling
2094	Deposit	3	Cobbles
2095	Deposit	3.9	Fill of 2097
2096	Cut	3.9	Construction cut for 2074
2097	Deposit	3.8/9	Build up S of entrance
2098	Deposit	3-4	Tumble from kerb 2030
2099	"	"	"
2100	Structure	3	Stone Revetment?
2101	Deposit	3.8	Fill of S inner ditch terminal
2102	"	"	"
2103	"	"	"
2104	"	"	"
2105	Cut	3.6/7	S inner ditch terminal re-cut
2106	Deposit	"	Fill of S inner ditch terminal
2107	"	3.8	"
2108	"	"	"
2109	"	"	"
2110	"	"	"
2111	"	"	"
2112	"	3.6/7	"
2113	"	"	"
2114	"	"	"
2115	"	3.5	"
2116	Cut	3.5	S inner ditch terminal
2117	-	-	Unused
2118	-	-	"

2119	"	"	"
2120	"	"	"
2121	Deposit	1.2	Fill of 2122
2122	Cut	"	P/H - part of 3299
2123	Deposit	"	Fill of 2124
2124	Cut	"	P/H - part of 3299
2125	Deposit	"	Fill of 2126
2126	Cut	"	Double P/H - part of 3299
2127	Deposit	"	Fill of 2128
2128	Cut	"	P/H - part of 3299
2129	Deposit	"	Fill of 2130
2130	Cut	"	P/H - part of 3299
2131	Deposit	?	Fill of 2132
2132	Cut	?	P/H
2133	Deposit	1.2	Fill of 2134
2134	Cut	"	P/H - part of 3299
2135	Deposit	3.8	Fill of 2136
2136	Cut	"	P/H - N rampart
2137	Deposit	"	Fill of 2138
2138	Cut	"	P/H - N rampart
2139	Deposit	"	Fill of 2140
2140	Cut	"	P/H - N rampart
2141	Deposit	3.9	Fill of 2143
2142	"	"	"
2143	Cut	"	P/H - part of 2045
2144	Cut	"?	P/H- N of 2045
2145	Deposit	1.2	Fill of 2146
2146	Cut	"	P/H - part of 3299
2147	Deposit	3.8	Fill of 2148
2148	Cut	"	P/H - N rampart
2149	Deposit	3.9?	Fill of 2144
2150	Structure	3.9	Context No. for late phase entrance
2151	Cut	3	N inner ditch segment
2152	Deposit	"	Fill of 2151
2153	"	"	"
2154	"	"	"
2155	"	"	"

2156	"	"	"
2157	"	"	"
2158	"	"	"
2159	"	"	"
2160	"	"	"
2161	"	"	"
2162	"	"	"
2163	"	"	"
2164	"	"	"
2165	"	"	"
2166	"	"	"
2167	"	"	"
2168	"	"	"
2169	"	"	"
2170	"	"	"
2171	Deposit	3	Fill of 2172
2172	Cut	3	Shallow linear cut N of 2045
2173	Deposit	3	Fill of 2174
2174	Cut	3	Pit or posthole N of 2045
2175	Deposit	3?	Fill of 2176
2176	Cut	3?	Shallow feature cut by 214
2177	Deposit	3.8	Levelling
2178	Deposit	3-4	Build up between 3200 & 2199
2179	Deposit	3.9	Build up against stone kerb 2030
2180	Deposit	3.8	Demolition/tumble from kerb 2091
2181	Deposit	3-4	Loose soil below tumble & over P/H 2185
2182	Deposit	3.8	Fill of 2185
2183	Deposit	3.8	Posthole inner, 2185
2184	Deposit	3.8	Post-packing in 2185
2185	Cut	3.8	Entrance posthole
2186	Deposit	3?	Fill of 2178
2187	Cut	3?	Similar to 2176, cut by 214
2188	Deposit	3?	Fill of 2189
2189	Cut	3?	Stakehole in base of 2187
2190	Deposit	1.2	Fill of 2191
2191	Cut	"	P/H - part of 3299
2192	Deposit	"	Fill of 2193

2193	Cut	"	P/H - part of 3299
2194	Deposit	"	Fill of 2195
2195	Cut	"	P/H - part of 3299
2196	Deposit	3?	Fill of 2197
2197	Cut	3?	P/H? - intrusive cut in 251
2198	Deposit	1.2	Fill of 251
2199	Structure	3.8	Wall footings S of entrance
3200	Structure	"	Revetment S inner ditch
3201	Deposit	3.7	Cobbled surface in entrance
3202	Deposit	3.9?	Fill of 3203
3203	Cut	"	Posthole, inner
3204	Deposit	3.9?	Post-packing or fire pit lining
3205	Cut	"	Posthole or fire pit
3206	Cut	3.8	Construction cut for 2030
3207	Cut	3.7	Wheel rut?
3208	Deposit	"	Levelling
3209	Deposit	3.6/7	Weathering over cobbles 3220
3210	Deposit	3.9?	Fill of 3210
3211	Cut	"	Posthole?
3112	Deposit	3	Fill of 2041
3213	"	"	<i>Ad hoc</i> edging to 2041
3214	"	"	<i>Overflow from</i> 2041
3215	Deposit	3.9?	Fill of 3216
3216	Cut	"	P/H S side of entrance
3217	Deposit	"	Fill of 3218
3218	Cut	"	P/H S side of entrance
3219	Structure	3.8	Capping stones build 2075
3220	Deposit	3.6	Cobbled surface in entrance
3221	Deposit	1.2	Fill of 3222
3222	Cut	"	P/H - part of 3299
3223	Deposit	"	Fill of 3224
3224	Cut	"	P/H - part of 6652
3225	Structure	3.8	Stone kerb, N outer ditch
3226	Deposit	3.8?	Fill of 3227 - 6 sherds of RB pottery
3227	Cut	"	Truncated P/H, S rampart
3228	Deposit	3.8	Fill of 3230
3229	Deposit	"	Fill of 3230

3230	Cut	"	Large P/H, S rampart
3231	Deposit	3.9/10	Levelling below 2086
3232	"	"	"
3233	Deposit	3.6	Cobbled surface in entrance
3234	Deposit	3.8	Earthen core of build 2075
3235	"	"	"
3236	"	3.8?	Back-fill between 2091 & 3240
3237	"	3.6	"
3238	Cut	"	Construction cut for stone kerb 2091
3239	Deposit	3.4-5	cobbled surface in entrance
3240	Structure	3.8	S wall of build 2075
3241	Deposit	3.8	Fill of 3242
3242	Cut	"	Construction cut for build 2075
3243	Deposit	2?	Fill of 269
3244	Deposit	"	Fill of 2042
3245	"	"	"
3246	"	"	"
3247	Deposit	1.2	Fill of 3248
3248	Cut	"	P/H inner
3249	Deposit	"	Post-packing
3250	Cut	"	P/H - part of 3299
3251	Deposit	"	Fill of 3252
3252	Cut	"	P/H - part of 3299
3253	Deposit	"	Fill of 3254
3254	Cut	"	P/H - part of 3299
3255	Deposit	"	Fill of 3256
3256	Cut	"	P/H - part of 3299
3257	Deposit	"	Fill of 3258
3258	Cut	"	P/H - part of 3299
3259	Deposit	"	Fill of 3260
3260	Cut	"	P/H - part of 3299
3261	Deposit	"	Fill of 3262
3262	Cut	"	P/H - part of 3299
3263	Deposit	"	Fill of 3264
3264	Cut	"	P/H - part of 3299
3265	Deposit	"	Fill of 3266
3266	Cut	"	S/H - part of 3299

3267	Deposit	"	Fill of 3268
3268	Cut	"	S/H - part of 3299
3269	Deposit	"	Fill of 3272
3270	Deposit	3.1	Same as 6634
3271	Deposit	"	Same as 6635
3272	Cut	1.2	P/H - part of 3299
3273	Deposit	"	Fill of 3274
3274	Cut	"	P/H - part of 3299
3275	Deposit	3-4	Charcoal spread over 2178
3276	Cut	3.8	S inner ditch terminal re-cut
3277	Structure	"	Stone revetment of 3276
3278	Cut	3.6	Drain S side of entrance - same as 5676
3279	Deposit	3.6-8	Fill of 5660
3280	Deposit	3.8	Fill of 3278
3281	Deposit	"	Fill of 3276
3282	Deposit	"	Fill of 3283
3283	Cut	"	Construction for stone revetment 3200
3284	Structure	3.9	Stone kerb N side of entrance
3285	"	"	" S "
3286	Deposit	3.5	Fill of 3287
3287	Cut	"	Construction for stone kerb 2090
3288	Deposit		Scarpd natural - base of S rampart
3289	Deposit	3.6	Cobbles, equivalent to 3233 & 3220
3290	Deposit	3.4+	Same as 6621
3291	Deposit	"	Same as 6622
3292	Deposit	3.8?	Cobbles, adjacent to 230
3293	Deposit	2	Fill of 269
3294	-	-	Unused
3295	Cut	3.8	Construction , N outer ditch for kerb 3225
3296	Structure	3.8	Stone wall, N face of build 2075
3297	-	-	Unused
3298	-	-	Unused
3299	Structure	1.2	Rectangular structure or enclosure
5600	-	-	Unused
5601	Cut	3.5	N inner ditch terminal
5602	Cut	3.6	N inner ditch terminal re-cut
5603	Deposit	3.8-10	Cobbles over infilled N ditch terminals

5604	"	"	Fill of N inner ditch terminals
5605	"	3.6-7	Fill of 5602
5606	"	3.5	Fill of 5601
5607	"	3.6-7	Fill of 5602
5608	"	3.5	Fill of 5601
5609	"	3.6-7	Fill of 5602
5610	"	"	"
5611	"	"	"
5612	"	3.8	Levelling below 2055
5613	"	3.5	Fill of 5601
5614	"	1.2	Fill of 5615
5615	Cut	1.2	P/H - part of 3299
5616	Deposit	3.5	Fill of 5601
5617	"	3.9-10	Cobbles in entrance
5618	"	1.2	Fill of 5621
5619	"	"	"
5620	"	3.9/10	Fill of 5623
5621	Cut	1.2	P/H - part of 3299
5622	Cut	3.9/10	Domestic hearth pit, structure 2045
5623	"	"	"
5624	"	"	"
5625	"	"	"
5626	"	"	"
5627	Deposit	"	Fill of 5623
5628	Cut	"	Putative S outer ditch re-cut
5629	Deposit	"	Fill of 5624
5630	Cut	"	Domestic hearth pit, structure 2045
5631	Deposit	"	Fill of 5630
5632	"	3.7+	Layer of fill in N inner ditch terminals
5633	"	2	Fill of ditch 237
5634	"	3.6-7	Fill of 240
5635	"	"	"
5636	"	3.9/10	Fill Of 5623
5637	"	"	"
5638	"	"	"
5639	"	"	"
5640	"	"	"

5641	"	"	Fill of 5642
5642	Cut	"	Construction, structure 2045 - phase 2
5643	Deposit	"	Fill of 5645
5644	"	"	"
5645	Cut	"	P/H - structure 2045 - phase 1
5646	Deposit	"	Fill of 5647
5647	Cut	"	P/H - structure 2045
5648	Deposit	"	Fill of 5649
5649	Cut	"	S/H - structure 2045
5650	-	-	Unused
5651	Deposit	-	Fill of 5650
5652	Cut	-	Natural hole
5653	Deposit	3.9/10	Fill of 5654
5654	Cut	"	?S/H - structure 2045
5655	Cut	"	?Construction - structure 2045 - phase 2
5656	Structure	3.8	Stone lining of drain 5661
5657	Cut	3.9/10	S/H on edge of 5623
5658	Deposit	"	Fill of 5622
5659	"	"	"
5660	"	3.8	Fill of 5661
5661	Cut	"	Underflow drain in build 2075
5662	"	3.9/10	S/H - structure 2045
5663	Deposit	"	Fill of 5662
5664	"	"	Fill of 5667
5665	"	"	Fill of 5666
5666	Cut	"	P/H - structure 2045
5667	"	"	"
5668	Deposit	"	Fill of 5669
5669	Cut	"	P/H inner
5670	Deposit	"	Post-packing
5671	Cut	"	P/H - structure 2045 - phase 1
5672	Cut	3.4	Gully/ditch, N side of entrance
5673	Deposit	3.9/10	Below stone wall 2046
5674	"	"	Below stone wall 2047
5675	"	3.6	Fill of 5676
5676	Cut	"	Drain S side of entrance
5677	Deposit	3.6-7	Fill of 5678

5678	Cut	"	P/H, S side of entrance
5679	Deposit	3.6	Stones over 5675
5680	Deposit	3.8-10	Fill of 5681
5681	Cut	"	?P/H N side of entrance
5682	Deposit	3.8	Fill of 5683
5683	Cut	"	Depression below 5684
5684	Deposit	"	Paving stones over 5683
5685	Deposit	-	Fill of 5686
5686	Cut	-	Natural depression
5687	Deposit	3.9/10	Fill of 5688
5688	Cut	"	?P/H - structure 2045
5689	Deposit	3.9/10	Fill of 5690
5690	Cut	"	P/H - structure 2045 - below wall 2047
5691	Deposit	"	Fill of 5692
5692	Cut	"	?P/H - structure 2045
5693	Deposit	"	Fill of 5694
5694	Cut	"	P/H - structure 2045
5695	"	"	Same as 5642
5696	"	"	Construction - 2045
5697	Deposit	"	Tumbled stones - 2045
5698	Structure	"	Wall - 2045
5699	Deposit	3.8	Cobbles/natural shillet in entrance
6600	"	"	Fill of 6603
6601	"	"	"
6602	"	"	"
6603	Cut	"	?Shallow inner ditch re-cut (Segment 2151)
6604	Cut	3.6	Inner ditch cut (Segment 2151)
6605	Deposit	"	Fill of 6604
6606	"	"	"
6607	"	"	"
6608	"	"	"
6609	"	"	"
6610	"	"	"
6611	"	"	"
6612	"	"	"
6613	Cut	3.5?	Inner ditch cut (Segment 2151)
6614	Cut	3.5	inner ditch cut (Segment 2151)

6615	Deposit	3.6	Fill of 6604
6616	"	"	"
6617	"	3.5	Fill of 6614
6618	"	3.8	Fill of outer ditch 218
6619	"	"	"
6620	"	"	"
6621	"	3.4+	Overslies 5575 & 5672
6622	"	"	
6623	"	3.1	Fill of 5575
6624	"	3.4	Fill of 5672
6625	"	"	"
6626	Deposit	3.4	Fill of 5672
6627	"	3.1	Fill of 5575
6628	"	"	"
6629	"	3.8	Fill of 280
6630	"	"	"
6631	"	"	"
6632	"	"	"
6633	"	"	"
6634	"	3.1	Fill of 6640
6635	"	"	"
6636	"	"	"
6637	"	"	"
6638	"	"	"
6639	"	"	"
6640	Cut	"	Primary S inner ditch terminal
6641	Structure	3.7	Stone kerb S side of entrance
6642	"	3.6	"
6643	Deposit	"	Fill of 6604
6644	Cut	3.5	Same as 3287
6645	Deposit	3.8	Fill of 218
6646	"	"	"
6647	"	"	"
6648	"	3.6	Large cobbles over P/H 5591
6649	Cut	3.9	Earlier phase of 2041?
6650	Deposit	3.8	Cobbles in entrance
6651	"	"	Quartz cobbles in interior

6652	Structure	1.2	4 post structure - granary?
6653	Cut	3.9/10	Dubious P/H - structure 2045
6654	Deposit	"	Fill of 6654

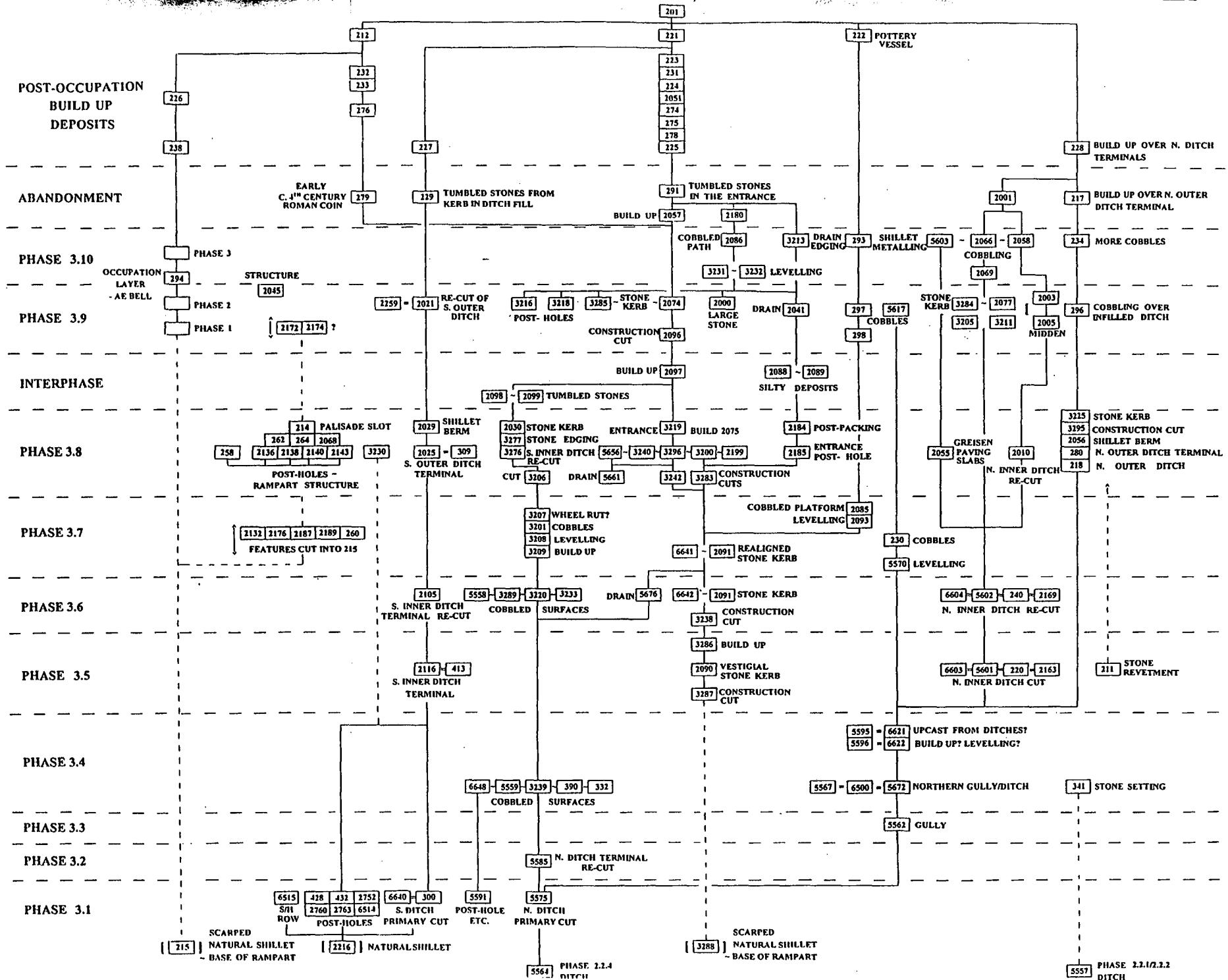


Fig. 44