



Archaeological excavations at the AIR Building and Car Park 4 Tremough, Cornwall: Archive report



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The Project Manager was Dr Andy Jones.

The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of Historic Environment Projects and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

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Cover illustration

Various images from the excavation

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1 Summary

Two phases of archaeological excavation in advance of development at Tremough University Campus, Penryn, Cornwall, revealed areas of activity dating from the Middle Bronze Age (c 1500-1000 cal BC) to the Late Bronze Age/Iron Age (c 1000-600 cal BC).

On the site of the AIR building a small circular post-built structure was revealed thought to represent occupation on the site dating to the second half of the second millennium BC.

The site of the new car park (Car Park 4) revealed a Middle Bronze Age roundhouse within which was a collection of stone metal-casting moulds. Nearby was a curvilinear enclosure ditch surrounding numerous pits and postholes containing large quantities of burnt stone, worked stones and pottery possibly dating to the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age. The tip of a clay sword mould was also recovered from this enclosure. An additional Middle Bronze Age roundhouse was identified and has been buried in order to preserve it.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

In November 2010 Historic Environment, Cornwall Council (HE Projects) projects were asked by Mr Chris Watson on behalf of Turner and Townsend to provide a project design and estimate for archaeological recording (Jones 2010) (Appendix 1) ahead of the development of the Academy for Innovation and Research (AIR) building at Tremough, Penryn (Fig 1). A subsequent watching brief and archaeological recording was carried out by HE Projects during late November and December 2010. As part of adjacent development on the Tremough campus HE Projects were requested by Mr Paul Mace of the Tremough Development Vehicle to provide a project design and estimate for archaeological excavation (Jones 2011) (Appendix 2) within new car-parking areas at Tremough (Car Park 4 and the Temporary Car Park). An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by HE Projects in January 2011 during the construction of Car Park 4 and an adjacent area of temporary car-parking (Fig 1). On the basis of results from this initial watching brief excavation and recording followed until the end of March 2011.

Both investigations were required as part of planning condition (PA10/04105) which stated that:

'No development shall commence within the site until the applicant has secured and implemented a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation to be submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority in consultation with the County Archaeologist'.

Phil Markham (Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, Cornwall Council) produced a brief for archaeological recording (2/10/10) and was consulted in the preparation of the project designs. He has monitored the archaeological recording programme.

Previous work at Tremough had revealed complex multi-period archaeological remains including evidence for a Neolithic and Bronze Age ceremonial landscape, as well as evidence for Iron Age and Romano-British settlement and medieval farming (see Gossip and Jones 2007; Gossip 2011).

The results from the 2011 fieldwork also proved to be rewarding. The site of the AIR Building on the north side of the college campus revealed a small circular post-built structure 7m in diameter associated with Bronze Age pottery, provisionally dated to the later centuries of the second millennium cal BC.

Car Park 4 and the adjacent temporary car park were located south of the main car park on the Tremough Campus on former pasture land. At the northern end of the Car Park 4 area an enclosure ditch was revealed surrounding structural remains believed to date to the first millennium cal BC (c 1000-800 cal BC). To the south-east, within the area of the temporary car park the remains of two sunken-featured Middle Bronze Age roundhouses were found. One of these (Roundhouse 1) was excavated and although shallow, its deposits produced a collection of stone moulds for casting metal tools. An adjacent roundhouse, of probable contemporaneous date, was preserved beneath geotextile membrane and layers of clean sand.

The excavations were funded by Tremough Development Vehicle.

2.2 Aims

The purpose of the archaeological excavations was to determine the character and significance of the below ground archaeology. The aims of the excavation were:

2.2.1

- To accurately locate archaeological deposits and tie them into the Ordnance Survey mapping.
- To identify and describe all archaeological deposits/features.
- To record in detail any stratigraphical relationships.
- To recover artefacts from all archaeological deposits and features.
- To retrieve environmental and scientific dating evidence from all archaeological deposits and features.
- To increase our understanding of prehistoric settlement in Cornwall.
- To record archaeological features in such a way to enable specialist analysis, interpretation, reconstruction and ultimately publication in an appropriate academic journal.
- To disseminate the results of the excavation appropriately.

2.2.2 Research Objectives

The primary objective was to locate prehistoric, medieval and settlement evidence in the development area and to identify the character of the features which had been identified by the initial soil stripping in Car park 4.

2.2.3 Objectives of this report

This report provides an archive summary in order to aid specialists in assessment and analysis of datasets collected during fieldwork at both the AIR Building and Car Park 4 sites.

The report includes a selection of key site drawings (plans and sections) which will assist specialists in understanding the phasing and layout of the sites.

2.3 Methods

2.3.1 Fieldwork

All deposits were recorded in accordance with Historic Environment guidelines and in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Code of Conduct (see below). Plans were drawn of each stratigraphically important level including the surface remains immediately following clean-up after topsoil stripping and postholes cut into the natural subsoil. Section drawings or profiles were made of each excavated feature to record their stratigraphic make-up.

Adjacent areas surrounding the structure were also cleaned and excavated.

Recording - general

- The topsoil was stripped to the level of the archaeology by mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket, and then hand cleaned.
- An excavation grid was established and surveyed by Total Station EDM. The positions of the grid were then digitally copied onto a scaled base map (linked to the National Grid).
- Site drawings (plans and sections) were made by pencil (4H) on drafting film; all drawings include standard information: site details, personnel, date, scale, north-point.
- All features and finds were accurately located at an appropriate scale, either 1:10, (sections/profiles), 1:20 or 1:50 (plans).

- All archaeological contexts were described to a standard format linked to a continuous numbering sequence.
- Finds were collected in sealable plastic bags labelled with the context number or other identifier.
- Photography: scaled monochrome photography was used as the archive standard record medium supported by digital photography for illustrative and presentation purposes.

2.3.2 Allocation of numbers (section 6 for site indices)

AIR Building

- Context numbers 1-66 were allocated to deposits recorded following topsoil stripping.
- Numbers 100-111 were allocated to environmental samples.
- Numbers 500-506 were allocated to drawings in the graphic index, with the archive prefix GRE 779.
- Structural elements are highlighted in bold, feature cuts in [] brackets and deposits in () brackets.

Car Park 4

- Context numbers 100-299 and 700-798 were allocated to deposits recorded following topsoil stripping.
- Numbers 300-360 were allocated to environmental samples.
- Numbers 500-595 were allocated to drawings in the graphic index, with the archive prefix GRE 767.
- Numbers 400-415 were allocated to small finds ie finds recorded in three dimensions.
- Structural elements are highlighted in bold, feature cuts in [] brackets and deposits in () brackets.

Treatment of finds

- All finds in significant stratified contexts predating 1800 AD (for example, the features within the structural postholes) were retrieved and recorded by context. Some post-1800 material was collected in order to illustrate density of background scatter within the ploughsoil and to date the post-medieval features.
- In addition to the exposed natural subsoil and features all spoil heaps were inspected for unstratified artefacts.

All retained finds will be deposited in the Royal Cornwall Museum, Truro under the accession number TRURI:2010.55.

2.3.3 Environmental Sampling

Soil samples were taken from those features and layers which were considered to have the greatest potential for palaeoenvironmental analysis. Sample numbers were taken from a unique index of numbers and a sample description entered onto a *pro forma* sample record sheet.

A total of eleven sample numbers (Sample numbers <100> - <111>) were assigned to deposits at the AIR Building and totalled approximately 100 litres.

A total of fifty-nine sample numbers (Sample numbers <300> - <359>) were assigned to deposits from Car Park 4 and totalled approximately 563 litres.

In both instances this included 100% samples of many postholes and/or hearth

material thought to have greatest potential for the survival of palaeoenvironmental data. The residues will be collected on a 500 micron mesh and the floats on a 250 micron mesh and floats and coarse residues will be inspected for artefacts and the residues scanned with a magnet for evidence of hammer-scale. Once inspected, coarse residues will be discarded.

Additional samples were taken from deposits associated with roundhouse 1 at Car Park 4 in order to test for background evidence of metallurgical residues.

2.3.4 Archiving

An ordered and cross-referenced site archive has been produced. Site plans, photographs and other records have been completed and indexed, and retrieved artefacts have been washed and marked (where appropriate) and catalogued. A summary of the archive is given in Section 6 of this report.

2.3.5 Archive Report

Copies of this report will be distributed to the Client, the Historic Environment library and the local and main archaeological record libraries. Copies will be made available to specialists undertaking work on assessment and analysis of the site archive. A PDF copy of the report has been produced.

3 Location and setting

The Tremough place-name is of medieval origin and the pre-college development farmland was characterised as 'Anciently Enclosed Land' (Cornwall County Council 1996). 'Anciently Enclosed Land' (AEL) is made up of farming settlements documented before the seventeenth century AD and field patterns of medieval origin. Investigations across Cornwall have demonstrated that AEL has a high potential to contain buried archaeology dating to the prehistoric and Romano-British periods. The medieval and post-medieval farming landscape was extensively altered in the later eighteenth and nineteenth centuries following the construction of the present Tremough house. During this period the field layout was reorganised to make larger rectilinear fields and an ornamental landscape was laid out around the house (Gossip and Jones 2007).

The Tremough AIR Building and Car Park 4 sites are situated at the north-western and southern ends of an elongated spur (100m to 120m OD) immediately north west of Penryn at NGR SW 76741 34834 (Fig 1) on former agricultural land adjacent to the existing Tremough University campus. Immediately to the west and north lies the elevated undulating granite plateau of Carnmenellis whilst the Tremough Landscape Character Area is dominated and strongly influenced by the Fal Ria, comprising a series of interlocking tributary creeks flowing into the River Fal which widens out into a large estuary and the Falmouth deep water harbour.

To the south east are the Fal estuary and the sea beyond, whilst to the east and north lie gentle undulating hills dominated by arable and pasture fields. Prior to the development the AIR Building site was covered with rough scrub comprising shrubs and trees planted in or around 2000 on a gradual north facing slope (sloping from south to north over a distance of c 60m leading down to the bottom of the stream valley and the old Penryn road). The Car Park 4 site was farmland, most recently used for grazing close to the top of a south facing slope running alongside the main road to Falmouth (constructed in 1993). The underlying geology comprises clays associated with the igneous Carnmenellis granite (Geological Survey of Great Britain 1974). The majority of the exposed bedrock is granite but includes metamorphic rock with killas and vein-quartz. The natural clay subsoil ranged from a bright pale yellow to a deep rusty orange across both sites with abundant weathered stones present in the subsoil. The overlying soil-type is classified as Stagnogley soils and Rankers (*ibid*).

Previous geophysical surveys, archaeological assessments and fieldwork by HE Projects across much of the Tremough campus have identified significant prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval remains, including Early and Late Neolithic pits, Bronze Age post-rings, Romano-British settlements and field systems, and a rectilinear enclosure of Late Iron Age date, known as the 'Fort'. Recorded in 2002 to the south of the AIR Building development and to the north of Car Park 4 were a number of Late Neolithic Grooved Ware pits, Bronze Age post-rings and a Romano-British enclosure and roundhouse (Gossip and Jones 2007). Immediately to the west of the AIR Building an early medieval structure was identified and recorded in 2010 (Gossip 2011) whilst two kilometres to the south-east Late Neolithic pits and a Romano-British settlement were identified at Penryn College (Gossip forthcoming). Geophysical survey carried out in 2008 revealed features suggesting prehistoric activity in the area of Car Park 4 (Gossip 2008), including curvilinear features corresponding with the enclosure revealed in Area A. Numerous prehistoric, medieval and post medieval sites are also recorded in the wider vicinity in the Cornwall Historic Environment Record (HER).

4 Archaeological results

4.1 Air Building

4.1.1 Structure 1 – Figures 2 and 3

The AIR building development and associated car park covered an area of just over 1 hectare, all of which was monitored during topsoil stripping (Fig 2).

The principal area of interest at the AIR Building site comprised a circular structure (Structure 1) consisting of 11 features, mostly postholes, forming a slightly elongated circle approximately 7m in diameter. It partially overlay and cut a buried land surface (54)/(28) comprising reddish brown stony silty clay above natural subsoil covering an area of approximately 4.5m x 1.5m. This was located under part of the eastern half of the structure and was cut by pit [56] and posthole [19]/[58]. The buried soil deposit (54) contained sixteen sherds of Bronze Age Trevisker Ware pottery.

The postholes were cut through the natural shillet subsoil, were generally circular and most had near vertical edges and flat bases. Stone packing was evident in some of the features and in postholes [6], [17], [15], [18], [19], [25], [30], and [62] appeared to be *in situ*, suggesting rotting of a post and leaving the post-pipe intact. In others, packing stones were present but had collapsed into the fill. Posthole [6] had been cut by adjacent posthole [8] and fill (7) contained two sherds of probable Bronze Age pottery, one broken muller fragment and one saddle quern fragment. Fills were friable mid brown silty clays, often with charcoal flecks present. Postholes [17] and [19] were set within wider, shallower more concave cuts [49] (which contained three sherds of Bronze Age pottery) and [58]. Posthole [22]/[53] (12)/(52) contained a sherd of decorated Trevisker Ware pottery; posthole [21]/[64] (13)/(63) a possible Bronze Age sherd and a whetstone or anvil, and posthole [25] (24) a pebble utilised as a rubbing stone and a cassiterite pebble. Within posthole [27] two sherds of possible Bronze Age pottery were found and in posthole [30] (29) another four Bronze Age sherds. Postholes were fairly evenly spaced, around 1m apart, with a far wider gap of 3m on the eastern side between postholes [19] and [62]. The presence of shallow pit [56], a possible hearth or burnt area, central within this gap suggests it was deliberately placed within the threshold.

Other features which were part of Structure 1 included pit [56] (which contained 16 sherds of Bronze Age Trevisker Ware) and pit [23] located just to the south-west of the post ring, a shallow concave cut 1m in diameter and 0.15m deep, filled with stone (10) in a reddish clay and brown clayish silt matrix (11) with occasional charcoal. Deposit (11) also contained a total of 41 sherds of Bronze Age pottery, some of which was identified as Trevisker Ware, and a whetstone. Internal posthole [51] contained a

whetstone in fill (50). Pit [56] was 0.9m in diameter and only 0.18m deep, a concave bowl shaped pit containing deposit (54), a mid brown silty clay containing frequent charcoal lumps and flecks and tightly packed angular granite, some of which showed signs of burning.

Five metres to the west of Structure 1 was a shallow concave pit [37] 0.1m deep and 0.9m in diameter. The pit was filled with very dark, greyish brown charcoal-rich silty clay and the edges cut into the natural subsoil were coloured red, presumably a result of *in situ* burning. Its relationship with Structure 1 is uncertain.

The table below presents Structure 1 details:

Feature type	Cut	Fill	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Packing stones	profile	Plan
Posthole	[6]	(7)	0.3	0.3	Y	Vertical/flat base	circular
Posthole	[8]	(9)	0.25	0.15	N	Steep, concave	circular
Posthole	[17] (within (48))	(16)	0.5	0.25	Y (32)	Steep sides, flat base	circular
Posthole	[49]	(48)	0.7-0.25	0.5	N	Steep, near vertical sides, flat base	circular
Posthole	[19] (within (57))	(18)	0.2 -0.1	0.22	Y (31)	Steep sides, flat base	circular
Posthole	[58]	(57)	0.57	0.5	Y	Steep, near vertical sides, flat base	circular
Posthole	[62]	(61)	0.45	0.45	Y	Vertical sides, rounded base	circular
Posthole	[27]	(26)	0.4	0.15	N	Steep concave sides, flat base	circular
Posthole	[30]	(29)	0.56	0.6	Y (35)	Steep, near vertical sides, angled base	circular
Posthole	[25]	(24)	0.46	0.6	Y (34)	vertical sides, flat base	circular
Posthole	[15]	(14)	0.5	0.6	Y (33)	Steep, near vertical sides, irregular base	circular
Posthole	[60]	(59)	0.46	0.4	N	Steep, near vertical sides, flat base	circular
Posthole	[53]=[22]	(52)=(12)	0.56	0.6	N	Steep, near vertical sides, flat base	circular
Posthole	[51]	(50)	0.4	0.22	N	Vertical sides, central stakehole	circular
Pit	[64]=[21]	(63)=(13)	1.0 x0.6	0.12	/	concave	oval
Pit	[56]	(55)	0.9	0.18	/	Shallow concave	circular
Pit	[23]	(10)/	0.9	0.3	Stone filled	concave	circular

Feature type	Cut	Fill	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Packing stones	profile	Plan
		(11)					
Pit	[36]	(37)	0.9	0.1		concave	circular
Buried surface	n/a	(54)/(28)	4.5 x 1.5	0.15	/	concave	irregular

Table 1: AIR Building – Bronze Age post-structure details

4.1.2 Additional features – Figure 2

Additional archaeological pits and postholes were revealed 83m to the north-east of Structure 1. These comprised pits [45] and [47] filled with deposits (44) and (46), dark brown silty clays containing proportionately large quantities of burnt granite and charcoal. The pits were both circular, concave bowl-shaped cuts into the natural subsoil, 0.8m in diameter and 0.2m and 0.3m deep respectively. Deposit (44) contained a broken saddle quern. Close to these pits were three possible postholes or small pits [39], [41] and [43]. The features were all circular with concave profiles and all had signs of root disturbance. Feature [39] was 0.3m in diameter and 0.14m deep, filled by deposit (38) a mid brown silty clay; [41] and [43] were adjacent, 0.38m and 0.3m in diameter and 0.26m and 0.08m deep respectively, with fills (40) and (42) comprising mid brown silty clays much the same as (38). Fill (40) also contained fragments of industrial residue (iron tap slag). The three features formed a slight arc over 4m. The presence of the features was recognised by seven additional undiagnostic but possibly Bronze Age pottery sherds recovered from the surface of the stripped subsoil 2m to the north of [41] in surface spread (28).

Also revealed during the topsoil stripping of the AIR building site were a number of linear ditches (1) - (5). Ditches (1) and (3) were part of the same feature on a north-south alignment at the western end of the study area, with ditches (2) and (5) approximately parallel with these. Ditch (4) was an east-west aligned ditch which may have joined with ditch (2). Short sections of ditch were recorded leading away from ditch (5) towards the east (not numbered). All ditches were filled with a single homogenous deposit comprising mid brown silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions, measuring between 0.5m - 0.8m wide and no deeper than 0.35m, with shallow, concave profiles. Artefacts recovered from the ditches included eighteenth and nineteenth century glazed ceramics and glass.

4.2 Car Park 4

Car Park 4 was located to the south of the main car park on the Tremough Campus in former pasture land (Fig 4). The site was divided into two areas along a north-south axis - that to the west being the site of the finished car park (Area A) and that to the east the site of the temporary car park to be used during construction (Area B). The total area of the two zones covered 0.72 hectares. The topsoil stripping was monitored by HE Projects and areas of archaeological potential were investigated by hand. All located archaeological features were either lying above or cut into the natural subsoil.

A curvilinear enclosure ditch with internal structures of possible Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date was recognised in the north-west corner of the site (Area A – Fig 5). Within the enclosure were pits and postholes in at least four discrete groups. Many of the pits were filled with distinctive dark, silty, charcoal-rich deposits within which were large quantities of granite stones, almost all of which had been heat-cracked or scorched as a result of burning or exposure to high temperatures. In addition to two rectangular structures (Posthole structure 3 and Posthole structure 4) was a central pit/post alignment and a group of pits/postholes (Pit/Posthole Group 1), which possibly formed part of an 'L' shaped or curvilinear structure. Many of the pits contained burnt stones and high quantities of charcoal.

Close to the southern extent of the stripped area and within the area of the temporary car park (Area B) the remains of two sunken-featured Middle Bronze Age roundhouses were revealed. Roundhouse 1 was excavated and found to contain a collection of stone moulds for casting metal tools. An adjacent and probably contemporaneous roundhouse was hand-cleaned, planned and then buried beneath geo-textile membrane and layers of clean sand.

AREA A – Figure 5

4.2.1 Enclosure ditch

A curvilinear enclosure ditch [160] stretched from the western extent of the stripped area in an arc towards the north. The ditch was up to 1.7m wide and up to 1.35m deep, with very steep sides and a slightly rounded base throughout its visible extent. The ditch circuit was broken on its eastern side by a 5.5m entrance into the enclosure. Ditch terminals either side of this were almost square-ended in plan, with vertical sides. The ditch was sampled by the excavation of six sections totalling 40% of the exposed ditch.

The basal fill along the southern arc of the ditch (267)/(798) comprised a dark greyish brown silty clay containing flecks and fragments of charcoal. This was sealed by a succession of dumped or eroded silty clay deposits (266), (265), (264) containing moderate amounts of granite stones, and uppermost deposit (159)/(107)/(259)/(165), a dark brown silty clay containing large quantities of angular granite (mostly fist-sized and larger) and occasional flecks of charcoal in all sections forming the top 0.40 – 0.55m of ditch fill.

The northern terminal of the ditch was half sectioned revealing a similar sequence of deposits. The ditch had been hewn from the bedrock with vertical sides (in contrast to the southern section which was less rocky). The basal fill comprised a gritty yellowish silty clay (261), probably derived from erosion of the sides/base soon after excavation. Above this was (260) a friable light brown silty clay with frequent large granite stones. Along the eastern edge of the cut above this was (262) a yellowish brown silty clay from the eroded side of the ditch. A re-cutting of the ditch [263] was cut through these deposits. It was filled by (117), dark brown silty clay 0.75m deep, with occasional charcoal flecks and very frequent granite stones 0.1m – 25cm in length. A very shallow (5cm) linear feature [223], 5m long and 0.4m wide was recorded 1m inside the entrance. Fill comprised (222), mid reddish brown silty clay with no inclusions.

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>relationship</i>	<i>description</i>	<i>finds</i>
[160] North terminal	(261)	Above [160]	gritty yellowish silty clay, basal fill	
	(260)	Above (261)	friable light brown silty clay with frequent large granite stones	
	(262)	Above (260)	yellowish brown silty clay	
[263] re-cut		(Cuts 262)		
	(117)	Above (fill of) [263]	dark brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and very frequent granite stones	Prehistoric pottery x 3. Worked stone x 1 Flint x 1
[160] south terminal	(267)	Above [160]. Same as (798)	dark greyish brown silty clay containing flecks and fragments of charcoal, basal fill, same as (256)	
	(266)	Above (267)	Mid greyish brown silty clay, occasional charcoal	

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>relationship</i>	<i>description</i>	<i>finds</i>
	(265)	Above (266). Same as (272)	Mid greyish brown silty clay, occasional charcoal, some stone	
	(264)	Above (265)	Light brown silty clay, occasional charcoal	
	(159)	Above (264). Same as (107), (165), (259)	Dark brown silty clay, occasional charcoal, frequent stone	Prehistoric pottery x 1
[160] southern arc	(107)	Same as [159]. Above (264)	Dark brown silty clay, occasional charcoal, frequent stone	Prehistoric pottery x 1
	(165)	Same as 159. Above 264	Dark brown silty clay, occasional charcoal, frequent stone	Prehistoric pottery x 7. Flint scraper x 1
	(259)	Same as 159. Above 264	Dark brown silty clay, occasional charcoal, frequent stone	Prehistoric pottery x 11
	(272)	Same as 265. Above (267)	Mid greyish brown silty clay, occasional charcoal, some stone	Prehistoric pottery x 7. Burnt bone x 2
	(798)	Above [160]. Same as (267)	dark greyish brown silty clay containing flecks and fragments of charcoal	

Table 2: Enclosure ditch 5 contexts

4.2.1.1 Northern pit/posthole group 1 – Figures 5 and 6

A dense grouping of features (Pit/posthole group 1) was revealed in the northern part of Area A within the enclosure. Initially appearing rather random, it is very possible that these features, comprising both postholes and pits containing burnt stone, represent a structure (or structures).

Possible L-shaped structure(s)

A linear arrangement of features comprising postholes [244], [240], [158] and [144] and pit [114] on a north-west to south-east alignment, with a return line aligned south-west to north-east comprising [255], [177] and [211] which may well form an L-shaped structure or two sides of a sub-rectangular structure. Other features on or close to this line, pits [164], [249] and [171], may be associated, or could be part of a circular structure described below. All of the pits contained burnt stones and moderate – frequent amounts of charcoal in their fills.

Parallel to the south-west to north-east alignment were three small postholes [236], [234], [238], which may have formed a structural subdivision within the building. Three larger postholes [251], [253] and [189] appear offset and to the north of the line of small posts, and may represent a separate L-shaped or curvilinear structure. A discrete posthole [242] was revealed 2.3m to the north, containing fill (241), a dark brown silty clay. The posthole was 0.5m in diameter, 0.3m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. A stakehole 0.4m deep was evident in its southern edge. Posthole [208] was recorded between [242] and [251] and may have been related to this possible structure. The fill (207) comprised dark brown silty clay with a moderate amount of charcoal measuring 0.3m in diameter and 0.26m deep. All postholes were circular in plan with vertical sides and flat bases and burnt stones were often present but did not

form intact post-packing. Posthole size varied, with the outside edge postholes ranging in diameter from 0.16m – 0.4m, whilst depths were more consistent ranging between 0.2m – 0.3m. The small inner post alignment ([236], [234], [238]) comprised small postholes 0.1m in diameter and between 0.1m – 0.2m deep. The north-easternmost posthole [189] was notable, being 0.3m in diameter and 0.8m deep.

Possibly part of the same structure, or part of a separate phase, was an arc of pits and postholes approximately 3m in diameter to the south of the south-west to north-east alignment, comprising (possibly pit [164]), postholes [173], [258] (in pit [193]), [130], [132], [150], [152], [154] and [156]. Possibly associated are postholes [171] and [177]. Most of these postholes had vertical or near vertical profiles with flat bases, were between 0.15m and 0.25m in diameter and 0.25m – 0.4m in depth. Postholes [173], [258], [132], [154] and [156] all contained burnt stone which could represent collapsed post-packing. Posthole [132] in particular was filled by a dark and charcoal-rich deposit, (131). In [154] a distinct post-pipe was revealed in the centre of fill (153). Pit [193] had a steep southern edge and more gradual slope around its northern edge, 0.3m deep and a little irregular in plan. The main upper fill (192) comprised a dark reddish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. Of note was a mottled layer of bluish clay on the surface of the deposit (sampled as <335>). Fill (192) sealed (206), a 5cm deep layer of charcoal lining the base of the pit. Posthole [258] was cut through the northern edge of the pit. Pit [164], 0.9m in diameter and 0.5m deep and sub-circular in plan, contained a single fill (163), a dark brown, compact silty clay containing fairly large quantities of angular granite stones, many of which had been burnt. Charcoal flecks and lumps were frequent throughout the fill.

Linear deposits (209) immediately to the north and [213] to the east were probably associated with this group of pits and postholes. Measuring 4m and 6m in length respectively and 1m wide the deposits were only 5cm deep and are more likely to be surviving buried soil deposits than cut features. See 4.2.1.7 below.

<i>Feature type</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Diameter (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Packing/burnt stones</i>	<i>profile</i>	<i>Plan</i>
Posthole	[244]	(243)	.2	0.22		vertical	Circular
Pit/posthole?	[240]	(239)	0.16	0.2		Concave	Circular
Pit	[114]	(113)	0.4x0.3	0.25	Burnt stone in fill	Concave	Oval
Posthole	[158]	(157)	0.4x0.2	0.3	Burnt stone in fill	Vertical	Circular
Posthole	[144]	(143)	0.15	0.25		Vertical	Oval
Posthole	[255]	(254)	0.2	0.25		Vertical	Circular
Pit	[164]	(163)	0.5x0.4	0.4	Burnt stone filled pit	Concave	Sub-circular
Posthole	[177]	(176)	0.3	0.3	Burnt stone in fill	Very steep northern edge	Circular
Pit	[249]	(248)	0.3	0.2	Some burnt stone in fill	Very irregular cut	Irregular
Posthole	[171]	(170)	0.2	0.2	Burnt stone in fill	Concave with vertical stakehole	Sub-circular
Posthole	[211]	(210)	0.2	0.3	Small amount of burnt stone in fill	Vertical	Irregular circle
Posthole	[236]	(235)	0.1	0.2		Vertical	Circular
Posthole	[234]	(233)	0.1	0.2		Vertical	Circular
Posthole	[238]	(237)	0.1	0.1		Vertical	Circular

Feature type	Cut	Fill	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Packing/burnt stones	profile	Plan
Posthole	[251]	(250)	0.25	0.35		Vertical	Circular
Posthole	[253]	(252)	0.25	0.4		Vertical	Circular
Pit	[189]	(188)	0.3	0.8		Vertical	Sub-circular
Posthole	[173]	(172)	0.15	0.35	Burnt stone in fill	Vertical	Sub-circular
Pit/posthole?	[258]	(257)	0.2	0.4	Burnt stone in fill	Steep concave	Irregular
Pit	[193]	(192)	0.9	0.3		Steep concave	Irregular
Posthole	[130]	(129)	0.25	0.25		Vertical	Sub-circular
Posthole	[132]	(131)	0.25	0.3	Burnt stone in fill	Vertical	Circular
Posthole	[150]	(149)	0.25	0.25		V shaped	Circular
Posthole	[152]	(151)	0.15	0.4		Vertical	Circular
Posthole	[154]	(153)	0.2	0.4	Central post pipe	Vertical	Circular
Posthole	[156]	(155)	0.25	0.35	Burnt stone in fill	Near Vertical	Circular
Posthole	[208]	(207)				Near vertical	circular
Posthole	[215]	(214)	0.25	0.35		Vertical	Circular
Posthole	[217]	(216)	0.1	0.2		Near vertical	Circular
Posthole	[242]	(241)				Steep concave	Circular

Table 3: Pit posthole group 1

4.2.1.2 Posthole alignment 2 – Figure 7

An alignment of pits and postholes was recorded along an east-west axis in the central area of the enclosure. This comprised pits [202], [200], [126], [136], [123], [138], and postholes [140] and [142], with additional features [219] and [221] possibly forming part of this group, although they are more likely to be part of a rectangular structure to the north-east. Pits generally contained single deposits comprising mostly dark greyish brown silty clays, often charcoal-rich and containing burnt stones. In plan the pits were more or less circular with profiles either steep-sided with flat bases or more bowl-shaped. The pits were not deep, none of them exceeding 0.3m in depth. Diameters varied, ranging from 0.4m – 1.8m. Pits [134] and [128] were revealed just to the north of the pit alignment at its western end. Pit [128] was oval in plan (1m x 0.8m) and concave in profile, with a rounded base and a steeper northern edge, 0.25m deep. The fill (127) was a dark reddish brown compact silty clay containing frequent burnt granite stones and charcoal flecks. Adjacent pit [134] was a steep (almost vertical) sided feature with a flat base 0.7m in diameter and 0.3m deep. Two fills were present, the uppermost (133) a dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent burnt granite fragments and charcoal (including a large flat stone lying against its north-western edge) 0.25m deep, sealing (245), a light brown silty clay 0.1m thick that probably represents erosion of the natural subsoil. Postholes [140] and [142] at the eastern end of the alignment were both vertical sided flat bottomed features (0.4m and 0.35m deep, 0.25m and 0.3m in diameter) with compact yellowish silty clay fills and with the lower edges of their cuts lined with granite packing stones, those in [140] showing signs of burning. Posthole [140] was cut through (137), the fill of pit [138].

Feature type	Cut	Fill	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Burnt stones in fill	profile	Plan
Pit	[202]	(201)	0.6	0.15		Steep concave, flat base	Circular
Pit	[200]	(199)	0.6	0.30	Y	Steep sided, flat base	Circular
Pit	[126]	(125)	0.85 x 0.65	0.25		Concave	oval
Pit	[136]	(135)	0.8	0.1		Steep sided, flat base	Circular
Pit	[123]	(122)	0.9	0.15	Y	Steep concave, flat base	Circular
Pit	[138]	(137)	0.65	0.2		Concave, shallow	Circular
Posthole	[140]	(141)	0.25	0.4		Vertical	circular
Posthole	[142]	(141)	0.3	0.35		Vertical	Circular
Posthole	[221]	(220)	0.4	0.12		Vertical	Circular
Posthole	[219]	(218)	0.3	0.12		Vertical	Circular
Pit	[128]	(127)	1.0 x 0.8	0.25	Y	concave	Oval
Pit	[134]	(133)	0.7	0.15	Y	concave	circular

Table 4: Central pit/posthole alignment 2 contexts

4.2.1.3 Structure 205 – Figure 7

At the western end of the pit alignment was a large circular pit [119] measuring 1.25m in diameter and 0.3mm deep. The inside edge of the feature was a little deeper forming a groove around the inner edge of the cut within which was deposit (203), a light brown silty clay 0.05m thick, sealed by (118), a dark greyish brown silty clay containing frequent pieces of charcoal, 0.25m deep. Adjacent to this was shallow pit [116] within which was a stone structure 205. The stone was first recorded protruding from the western extents of the stripped area. This was extended to reveal the mounded stone structure 205 comprising a pile of stones, circular in plan, 1.6m in diameter and 0.5m high, many with signs of burning, on top of which was a large flat sub-rectangular stone. The structure was built within a shallow circular, concave cut into the natural subsoil 0.25m deep. The large flat stone was lifted to reveal a soil-filled core to the structure, the outer visible stones having formed a coarsely constructed circular 'wall' 0.25m wide on which the slab had been laid. The mid brown silty clay fill ((115)/(103), sample number <306>) of the structure was excavated down to natural subsoil to a depth of 35m. Very few inclusions and no artefacts were recovered from this deposit. Although small, it is possible that structure 205 represents a burnt mound, with adjacent pit [119] used as a cooking pit.

4.2.1.4 Central rectangular post structure 3 – Figure 8

Alternatively [219] and [221] could be part of a rectangular structure also comprising postholes [146], [162] and [148]. The postholes forming this structure had consistently vertical sides and almost flat bases, were regular in diameter (range 0.12m – 0.15m) and varying in depth between 0.2m and 0.45m. The structure has overall dimensions of 4.2m long (northwest-southeast) and 2m wide (northeast-southwest).

Fills comprised dark greyish brown silty clays, with postholes [221], [162] and [148] containing post-packing stones. Those in posthole [148] were particularly well-preserved, with stones lining the vertical cut of the feature.

Feature type	Cut	Fill	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Packing stones	profile	Plan
Pit	[219]	(218)	0.12	0.2	N	vertical	circular
Pit	[221]	(220)	0.12	0.2	Y	Vertical	Circular
Pit	[146]	(145)	0.12	0.4	N	Vertical	Circular
Pit	[162]	(161)	0.12	0.45	Y	Vertical	Circular
Pit	[148]	(147)	0.15	0.4	Y	vertical	circular

Table 5: Central rectangular post structure 3 contexts

4.2.1.5 Southern rectangular post structure 4 – Fig 9

Immediately south of the pit alignment was a rectangular post structure with its long axis aligned south-west - north-east. Each long side comprised three postholes ([181], [187], [169] on the north-west side, [179], [198] and [269] on the south-east side), with two additional postholes slightly off these lines - [175] on the north-west side and [121]/[197] on the south-east side. An additional double-posthole [191]/[247] was recorded closer to the centre of the structure. The south-western shorter edge also had posthole [183], a deep vertical sided stone lined posthole immediately adjacent to [179]. A 0.2m deep elongated pit [167] measuring 2m x 0.8m was positioned inside the structure close to its northernmost corner, filled with a large quantity of burnt granite stones in a dark greyish brown silty clay. Pit fill (166) (sample <329>) contained 72 sherds of pottery. Postholes [169], [175], [122], [191], [181] and [179] all contained prehistoric pottery, whilst [187] and [191] each contained mullers and [121] and [181] contained burnt bone fragments.

Overall the rectangular structure measured 4.5m in length and 3.5m wide. Several postholes had intact stone packing lining the vertical cuts through the natural subsoil; [179], [183], [181] and [121] were particularly good examples of this. The postholes contained single deposits comprising mid greyish or reddish brown silty clays, with occasional to moderate charcoal fleck inclusions. All postholes were circular and had vertical or near vertical sides and flat or slightly rounded bases, whilst some were particularly deep, with [181], [175] and [121] 0.7m, 0.8m and 0.9m deep respectively. The remaining postholes (with the exception of shallow posthole [196]) ranged in depth between 0.4m – 0.6m with a mean depth of 0.5m. Posthole diameters were remarkably consistent and had a range of 0.15m – 0.25m. Beyond the south-west corner of the structure posthole [185] was another steep-sided posthole with intact stone packing.

4.2.1.5 Pit [124] Figure 5

Pit [124] was revealed 2.5m to the south-west of the southern rectangular structure. The feature was circular in plan with steep concave sides and a flat base, measuring 2m in diameter and 0.55m deep. A single fill (112)/(108) comprising friable mid brown silty clay rich in charcoal flecks and lumps formed the matrix for a densely packed deposit of largely fist-sized angular granite stones, amounting to approximately 75% of the total deposit. All stones were cracked or scorched, showing evidence of heat treatment. The stone survived above the surface of the stripped natural subsoil and may have formed part of a mound.

Finds included over fifty sherds of pottery of possible Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date, fifteen clay mould fragments (including a sword or dagger tip), part of a muller and burnt bone fragments.

Feature type	Cut	Fill	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Packing stones	profile	Plan
Posthole	[169]	(168)	0.15	0.4	N	vertical	circular
Posthole	[175]	(174)	0.25	0.8	N	Vertical	Circular
Posthole	[187]	(186)	0.25	0.4	N	Vertical	Circular
Posthole	[181]	(180)	0.25	0.7	Y	Vertical	Circular
Posthole	[269]	(268)	0.2	0.5	N	Vertical	Circular
Posthole	[121]	(120)	0.25	0.9	Y	Vertical	Circular
Posthole	[191]	(190)	0.22	0.5	N	Vertical	Circular
Posthole	[247]	(246)	0.2	0.5	N	Vertical	Circular
Posthole	[179]	(178)	0.25	0.6	Y	Vertical	Circular
Posthole	[183]	(182)	0.22	0.6	Y	Vertical	Circular
Posthole	[196]	(195)	0.15	0.15	N	Vertical	Circular
Pit	[167]	(166)	4.5 x 3.5	0.10	N	concave	circular

Table 6: Southern rectangular post structure contexts

4.2.16 Possible structure – Figure 5

A group of four postholes 8m to the west of the enclosure entrance may represent a small structure measuring 3.6m long and 2.7m wide. The postholes, [226], [228], [230] and [232] were all sub-circular and steep sided, between 0.25m and 0.35m in depth and all 0.4m in diameter with the exception of [226] which was an oval cut 0.7m x 0.5m with a circular posthole cut on its southern edge. Single deposits were mid brown silty clays with occasional charcoal flecks. [230] and [232] both contained packing stones.

4.2.1.7 Linear features – Figure 5

Three shallow elongated deposits were revealed within the northern half of the enclosure. Deposit (224) was located 4.5m inside the enclosure entrance. It measured 3m long (north-south) and 0.8m wide (east-west). To the west of this was [213] a linear feature 6m in length and 1m wide and west of this was (209), measuring 4m in length and 1m wide. All features were filled with a dark brown silty clay deposit no more than 0.05m deep and contained no finds. Features (209) and [213] appear to be related and appear to mark off the space to the south and west where pit/posthole group 1 is located. The deposits do not appear to have been cut into the subsoil however, and are more likely to be accumulated surface deposits, perhaps the result of material cleaned away from the structure(s).

AREA B – Figure 10

4.2.2 Roundhouse 1 – Figures 10 and 11

The roundhouse was first recognised as a circular area of darker silt approximately 9m in diameter against the reddish brown clay of the shillet. The area was cleaned by hand, and produced a number of ceramic sherds from the top of the deposit.

Once the entire area had been cleaned the roundhouse was divided into four quadrants with 0.25m wide baulks left in place producing longitudinal sections through the roundhouse deposit.

Quadrants 1 and 2 (the northwest and northeast quadrants) revealed the concave cut of the roundhouse [796] through the natural subsoil to a depth of approximately 0.3m, through which postholes and other features had been cut (details in table below).

Quadrants 3 and 4, the southern half of the structure, had been truncated by ploughing. Quadrant 1 showed that the north-western perimeter cut of the roundhouse formed a 'gully' 0.5m deep which rose up again to the flatter interior of the structure, filled by a mid brown silty clay (278). The gully did not form a separate cut feature but represented a deeper section of the house around its perimeter on this side. A number of angular granite stones (283) sat along the bottom of this gully. A single homogenous deposit variously numbered (104) (allocated to the uppermost cleaned areas of fill), (273) / (280) (quadrant 1), (274) (quadrants 2 and 3), (275) (quadrant 4) filled much of the roundhouse hollow, which in quadrant 3 and 4 was almost indiscernible as it levelled out to the natural slope of the subsoil ground surface. These fills contained numerous finds including more than 400 sherds of pottery (many diagnostically Bronze Age Trevisker Ware), fragments of copper alloy wire ring, a socketed axe rim fragment and the remains of seven stone moulds for casting copper alloy tools (axes, pins and other objects –see Appendices). All mould fragments were retrieved from (273) and (278) the uppermost areas of fill in quadrants 1 and 2, mostly around the area of hearth [774] and floor surface (799). A fragment of copper alloy pin 413 was recovered from the top of deposit (784), the fill of posthole [785]. Copper alloy ring 403 was found in the top of (704), the fill of posthole [705] in quadrant 3.

A circle of ten postholes (clockwise from north-west, quadrant 1); [770], [779], [752], [756], [760], [705], [701], [733], [768] and [719] was arrayed within the roundhouse cut at the base of the cut slope. None of which were over 1.25m apart with the exception of postholes [768] and [733] (south-west quadrant 4,) and [756] and [760] (south-east quadrant 3) which were two metres apart. In places additional postholes had been cut adjacent to those in the main ring, posthole [746] next to [768], [758] and [742] either side of [756], [715] and [717] (possibly part of the main post-ring) next to [719], [764] close to [701] and [709] immediately adjacent to [760]. These postholes may have been added to the principal post-ring as a means of strengthening or renewing the structure. Postholes [770] and [779] were both cut through edge of the surviving inner gully (278) in quadrant 1. Many postholes contained the remains of stone-packing ([779], [752], [756], [758], [760], [705], [701], [733], [768], [719], [770]) and ranged in depth from 0.2m – 0.45m and between 0.1m – 0.55m in diameter. A group of small postholes or stakeholes was also recorded close to the main post-ring in quadrant 1 comprising [750], [781], [783] and [785], whilst postholes [707] and [703] occurred immediately outside the main post-ring in the south-east (quadrant 3), perhaps associated with an entrance in this area.

Internal features were concentrated in the northern half of the roundhouse in quadrants 1 and 2, probably as there had been less post-depositional truncation in these areas, and comprised stakeholes, pits and postholes. There was little discernible pattern in plan to the rather jumbled group of stakeholes in quadrant 1 and 2, although there was a definite concentration around hearth [748]/[774]. Stakeholes tended to be 0.08m or less in diameter and 0.1m – 0.2m deep, usually vertical but occasionally driven at an angle up to 30°. Hearth [774] was a concave bowl-shaped cut measuring 0.8m in diameter and 0.15m deep, filled with a dark brown silty clay (747)/(773) with some charcoal flecks. Adjacent to the west was [772] a similar possible hearth pit filled with (771) a charcoal rich silty clay with patches of burnt clay. The cuts of both hearths into the natural subsoil showed extensive scorching of the shillet. To the north-west of the hearths was a tamped clay surface/floor (799) approximately 2m long and 1m wide, through which sixteen stakeholes had been cut. The surface consisted of a thin layer of clay above the natural subsoil no more than 0.06m thick, its hardness suggesting partial firing of the clay, perhaps as a result of prolonged proximity to the two hearth pits.

A sub-rectangular arrangement of postholes located more or less centrally within the structure comprised [776], [277], [282], [754], [740] [286] and [288] and postholes [296], [762] and [794] which were clustered together. These were generally smaller than the outer post-ring with diameters ranging between 0.15m to 0.35m (except [776], 0.44m in diameter) and depths up to 0.4m. Post-packing was largely absent

from these features with the notable exception of [286] and [740]. Outer ring posthole [760] had been cut by gully [292], whilst the base of another posthole [727] was just visible in the base of the gully cut. Deposits were fairly homogenous mid grey or reddish brown silty clays with occasional charcoal flecks and less stone packing than the outer posthole ring.

A north-east to south-west aligned gully [292] cut the roundhouse across quadrants 2, 3 and 4. The gully was up to 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep, with a steep sided profile and a rounded base, filled with homogenous dark brown clayish silt (291). The total length of the feature was 40m, from the eastern extents of the area terminating 15m to the south-west of the roundhouse.

Roundhouse 1 features

Feature type	Cut	Fill	Diameter /Dimensions (m)	Depth (m)	Stone packing	Profile	Plan	Finds
Roundhouse fill								
Upper fill (surface cleaning)		(104)		0.05	/	/	/	Prehistoric pottery (100+)
Quadrant 1		(273), (280)	/	0.1 – 0.25	/	/	/	Prehistoric pottery x 394, stone moulds x 7, worked stone, copper alloy objects
Quadrants 2 and 3		(274)	/	0.1 – 0.25	/	/	/	Prehistoric pottery x 11, worked stone
Quadrant 3		(280)	/	0.1	/	/	/	Prehistoric pottery x 11
Quadrant 4		(275)	/	0.1	/	/	/	Prehistoric pottery x 15, flint
'Gully' fill (278)		(278)		0.5	Stones 183	concave	curvilinear	Prehistoric pottery x 38, flint x 3, worked stone, copper alloy socketed axe rim fragment SF 400
Outer post-ring								
Posthole	[770]	(769)	0.45	0.35	Y	Steep sides, rounded base	circular	
Posthole	[779]	(778)	0.5	0.35	Y	Steep sides, flat base	Circular	
Posthole	[752]	(751)	0.32	0.35	Y	Steep sides, rounded base	Circular	

<i>Feature type</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Diameter /Dimensions (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Stone packing</i>	<i>Profile</i>	<i>Plan</i>	<i> Finds</i>
Posthole	[756]	(755)	0.3	0.28	Y	Vertical sides, flat base	Circular	
Posthole	[760]	(759)	0.25	0.2	Y	Vertical sides (truncated)	Circular	
Posthole	[705]= [725]	(704) =(724)	0.35	0.35	Y	Steep near vertical sides, flat base	Circular	Prehistoric pottery x 2
Posthole	[701]	(700)	0.4	0.45	Y	Vertical sides, flat base (with pad stone)	Circular	Prehistoric pottery x 1
Posthole	[733]	(732)	0.35	0.3	Y	Steep sides, rounded base	Circular	Prehistoric pottery x 6 (inc internal residue)
Posthole	[768]	(767)	0.4	0.4	Y	Steep sides, concave base	Circular	
Posthole	[719]	(718)	0.4	0.25	Y	Steep sides, flat base	Circular	
Additional outer post-ring features							Circular	
Posthole	[746]	(745)	0.25	0.3	Y	Near vertical, flat base	Circular	Prehistoric pottery x 3
Posthole	[758]	(757)	0.4	0.25	Y	Steep, near vertical sides, pointed base	Circular	
Posthole	[742]	(741)	0.4 x 0.55	0.25	Y?	Steep sides (part vertical), flat base	oval	
Posthole	[715]	(714)	0.3	0.3	Y	Steep sides, rounded base	Circular	
Posthole	[717]	(716)	0.35	0.25	Y	Steep sides, rounded base	Circular	
Posthole	[764]	(763)	0.3	0.25	Y	Vertical sides, flat base	Circular	
Posthole/stakehole	[709]	(708)	0.15	0.2	N	Vertical sides, rounded base	Circular	
Posthole	[750]	(749)	0.10	0.15	N	Steep sides,	Circular	Worked

Feature type	Cut	Fill	Diameter /Dimensions (m)	Depth (m)	Stone packing	Profile	Plan	Finds
						rounded base		stone x 1
Posthole	[781]	(780)	0.25	0.3	Y	Vertical sides, flat base	Circular	
Posthole	[783]	(782)	0.2	0.35	Y	Vertical sides, flat base	Circular	
Posthole/stakehole	[785]	(784)	0.1	0.25	N	Vertical sides, flat base	circular	Small find 413, copper alloy pin end
Posthole	[787]	(786)	0.4	0.25	Y	Concave sides, flat base. Steep cut on eastern edge	Irregular oval	
Posthole	[707]	(706)	0.3	0.3	N	Vertical sides, flat base	Circular	
Posthole	[703]	(702)	0.32	0.35	N	Vertical sides, rounded base	Circular	
Pit/hollow?	[711]	(710)	0.8 x 0.65	0.15	N	Concave sides, rounded base	oval	
Internal features								
Posthole	[776]	(775)	0.35x0.28	0.2	N	Vertical sides, rounded base	oval	Prehistoric pottery x 2
Posthole	[277]	(276)	.15	0.3	N	Vertical sides, flat base	Circular	
Posthole	[282]	(281)	0.2	0.3	N	Vertical sides, pointed base	Circular	Prehistoric pottery x 2
Posthole	[754]	(753)	.28	0.25	Y	Vertical sides, flat base	Circular	
Posthole	[740]	(739)	.37	0.28	Y	Vertical sides, flat base	Circular	
Stakehole	[288]	(287)	.18	0.3	N	Vertical sides, flat base	Circular	
Posthole	[286]	(284)/(285)	0.35-0.1	0.3	Y	Steep sides, pointed base	Circular	
Posthole	[296]	(295)		0.4	N	Vertical sides, flat	Circular	

Feature type	Cut	Fill	Diameter /Dimensions (m)	Depth (m)	Stone packing	Profile	Plan	Finds
						base		
Posthole	[794]	(795)	0.35 x 0.45	0.35	N	Steep sides, flat base	Circular	
Posthole	[762]	(761)		0.25	N	Steep sides, flat base	Circular	
Hearth	[774]	(773)	0.8	0.15	N	Concave	Circular	
Hearth	[772]	(771)	0.5	0.1	N	concave	Circular	
Surface		(799)	2 x 1	0.05			sub-oval	

Table 7: Roundhouse 1 contexts

External features

Three postholes [737] (736), [791] (790) and [783] (782) were recorded between roundhouse 1 and roundhouse 2. The postholes were shallow (no more than 0.2m deep) and 0.3m in diameter, with no evident post-packing stones. A shallow bowl-shaped pit [789] (788), 0.1m deep and 0.5m in diameter was located just to the north-west of roundhouse 2. It is likely that these features had been truncated by agricultural activity.

4.2.3 Roundhouse 2 – Figure 10

Removal of topsoil immediately south-west of roundhouse 1 revealed a circular area of darker brown silty clay 7m in diameter. Preliminary hand cleaning of this deposit produced sherds of pottery from layer (109)/(110), recognised as Middle Bronze Age in date. It was quickly realized that it was likely that this feature represented a typical Middle Bronze Age roundhouses similar to Roundhouse 1.

Since Roundhouse 2 appeared to be better preserved than Roundhouse 1 the decision was made by the Historic Environment Planning Archaeologist that it should be buried in order to preserve it. The methodology for preservation involved covering the structure with geo-textile membrane and covering by hand with fine excavated subsoil. This was then covered with an additional layer of sand by machine and finally covered with hardcore to form the base of the temporary car park. This was carried out under controlled conditions monitored by HE Projects archaeologists.

4.2.4 Stone spread/bank and buried soil/old land surface

In the south-eastern corner of the machine-stripped area monitoring of the topsoil strip revealed a north-east - south-west aligned spread of stone (105) stretching from the southern baulk. The stone spread was hand cleaned and comprised a mass of tightly packed granite stones, 5.5m wide and 9m long. Against the eastern side of the feature was a dark clayish silt soil (106), measuring 30m long and 2m wide. This perhaps represents a preserved earlier buried soil or shallow ditch. More than 100 sherds of Bronze Age Trevisker pottery were recovered from both within (105) and above the buried soil (106) and the matrix surrounding the stone spread.

5 Chronology/dating evidence

5.1 AIR Building – Structure 1

Preliminary analysis of artefacts, namely the presence of Trevisker Ware style pottery associated with the post structure suggests a second millennium cal BC date for the

structure, probably in the middle centuries of the second millennium BC. Peripheral features to the north-east may also date to this period.

Linear ditches in the area of the AIR Building site are likely to indicate post-medieval field boundaries removed during the landscaping of the surrounding parkland.

5.2 Car Park 4

Finds from the Area A enclosure are thought to date to the Late Bronze Age or possibly the Early Iron Age, perhaps in the centuries between c 1000 BC – 600 BC.

Roundhouses 1 and 2 and the adjacent stone spread produced Trevisker style pottery consistent with a date in the Bronze Age between c 1500-1000BC. The presence of moulds for making copper alloy objects and the artefacts themselves is consistent with this date. This makes the site of exceptional importance as these will be the first closely dated moulds of this period to be recovered from a roundhouse in the south west region.

6 Site inventory

6.1 AIR Building site indices

6.1.1 Context Index

<i>Context Number</i>	<i>Site sub-division</i>	<i>Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Section Number (GRE)</i>
1	A	D/C	Ditch aligned N-S	EDM
2	A	D/C	Ditch aligned N-S	EDM
3	A	D/C	Same as (1)	EDM
4	A	D/C	Ditch aligned E-W	EDM
5	A	D/C	Same as (2)	EDM
6	A	C	Posthole filled by (7)	779/516
7	A	D	Fill of [6]	779/516
8	A	C	Posthole filled by (9)	779/516
9	A	D	Fill of [8]	779/516
10	A	D	Fill of pit [23]	779/518
11	A	D	Fill of pit [23], matrix containing stone (10)	779/518
12	A	D	Fill of posthole [22]	779/510
13	A	D	Same as [63]	779/517
14	A	D	Fill of Posthole [15]	779/502
15	A	D	Posthole filled by (14)	779/502/512
16	A	D	Fill of posthole [17]	779/501
17	A	C	Posthole filled by (16)	779/501
18	A	D	Fill of posthole [19]	779/500
19	A	C	Cut filled by (18)	779/500
20	A	C	VOID	/
21	A	C	Cut filled by (13), same as [64]	779/517
22	A	C	Cut filled by (12)	779/510
23	A	C	hearth cut filled by (10)	779/518
24	A	D	Fill of posthole [25]	779/503/513
25	A	C	Cut of posthole filled by (24)	779/503/513

<i>Context Number</i>	<i>Site sub-division</i>	<i>Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Section Number (GRE)</i>
26	A	D	Fill of small pit [27]	779/505
27	A	C	P filled by (26)	779/505
28	A	D	Spread/buried soil containing pottery, same as (54)	/
29	A	D	Fill of posthole [30]	779/504/514
30	A	C	Posthole filled by (29)	779/514
31	A	D	Stone packing in posthole [19]	779/500
32	A	D	Stone packing in posthole [17]	779/501/
33	A	D	Stone packing in posthole [15]	779/502
34	A	D	Stone packing in posthole [25]	779/503
35	A	D	Stone packing in posthole [30]	779/504
36	A	D	Fill of hearth [37]	779/515
37	A	C	Cut of hearth filled by (36)	779/515
38	B	D	Fill of possible posthole [39]	EDM
39	B	C	Possible Posthole filled by (38)	EDM
40	B	D	Fill of possible posthole [41]	EDM
41	B	C	Possible Posthole filled by (40)	EDM
42	B	D	Fill of possible posthole [43]	EDM
43	B	C	Possible Posthole filled by (42)	EDM
44	B	D	Fill of pit [45] with burnt stone	EDM
45	B	C	Pit filled by (44)	EDM
46	B	D	Fill of pit [47] with burnt stone	EDM
47	B	C	Pit filled by (46)	EDM
48	A	D	Fill of posthole [49] outer ring (north-east)	779/509
49	A	C	Posthole filled by (48)	779/509
50	A	D	Fill of internal posthole [51]	EDM
51	A	C	Posthole filled by (50)	EDM
52	A	D	Fill of posthole [53] (outside north)	779/510
53	A	C	Posthole filled by (52)	779/510
54	A	D	Possible buried soil cut by [56]	/
55	A	D	Fill of posthole [56]	EDM
56	A	C	Posthole filled by (55)	EDM
57	A	D	Fill of posthole [58], east side	EDM
58	A	C	Posthole filled by (57)	EDM
59	A	D	Fill of posthole [60] (north-west side)	779/511
60	A	C	Posthole filled by (59)	779/511
61	A	D	Fill of posthole [62] (south side)	779/507
62	A	C	Posthole (south side) filled by (61)	779/507
63	A	D	Fill of pit [64] (north side) (same as (13))	779/517
64	A	C	Pit filled by (63), same as [21]	779/517
65	A	D	Fill of possible internal posthole [66]	EDM

Context Number	Site sub-division	Type (Cut/ Deposit/Build)	Description	Section Number (GRE)
66	A	C	Possible internal posthole filled by (65)	EDM

6.1.2 Graphic Index

Drawing Number GRE	Plan / Section	Site sub-division	Description	Context Nos
779/500	S	A	Posthole [19]	Fill (18), packing stones (31)
779/501	S	A	Posthole [17]	Fill (16), packing stones (32)
779/502	S	A	Posthole [15]	Fill (14), packing stones (33)
779/503	S	A	Posthole [25]	Fill (24), packing stones (34)
779/504	S	A	Posthole [30]	Fill (29), packing stones (35)
779/505	S	A	Posthole [27]	Fill (26)
779/506	S	A	Hearth [37]	Fill (36)
779/507	S	A	Posthole [61]	Fill (60)
779/508	S	A	Posthole [58]	Fill (57)
779/509	S	A	Posthole [49]	Fill (48)
779/510	S	A	Posthole [53]	Fill (52)
779/511	S	A	Posthole [60]	Fill (59)
779/512	S	A	Posthole [15]	Fill (14)
779/513	S	A	Posthole [25]	Fill (24)
779/514	S	A	Posthole [30]	Fill (29)
779/515	S	A	Pit [37]	Fill (36)
779/516	S	A	Posthole [6], [8]	Fill (7), (9)
779/517	S	A	Shallow pit [64]/[21]	(63)/(13)
779/518	S	A	Stone filled hearth pit [23]	(10), (11)

6.1.3 Sample Index

Sample Number	Context Number	Quantity (Bags/Litres)	Description	Section Number	Plan Number
100	18	10	Posthole [19]	779/500	EDM
101	16	10	Posthole [17]	779/501	EDM
102	11	10	?Pit/Gully [20]	779/518	EDM
103	14	10	Posthole [15]	779/502	EDM
104	24	10	Posthole [25]	779/503	EDM
105	26	10	Pit [27]	779/505	EDM
106	36	20	Hearth [37]	779/506	EDM
107	50		Posthole [51]	/	EDM
108	57	10	Posthole [58]	/	EDM
109	48	10	Posthole [49]	779/509	EDM
110	55	10	Pit [56]	/	EDM
111	65	10	Posthole [66]	/	EDM

6.2 CAR PARK 4

6.2.1 Context Index

Context Number	Site sub-division	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Description	Section Number (GRE prefix 767)	Plan Number (GRE prefix 767)	Sample
100	A	D	Fill of possible pit – same as (127)	524	509	/
101	A	D	Fill of pit– same as (133)	523	509	/
102	A	D	Fill of posthole/pit – same as (113)	532	509	/
103	A	D	Fill of pit (with quern)	EDM/photo		/
104	B	D	Fill of roundhouse 1	578, 579, 580	581	/
105	B	D	Cleaning number above stone spread	/	EDM	/
106	B	D	Fill above possible ditch	/	EDM	/
107	A	D	Fill of curvilinear ditch near southern terminal	547	EDM	/
108	A	D	Fill of stony pit, same as (112)	500	507	/
109	B	D	Fill of roundhouse 2	/	EDM	/
110	B	D	Fill of roundhouse 2 western edge	/	EDM	/
111	A	D	topsoil	/	/	360
112	A	D	Fill of stony pit [124]	500	507	303, 308
113	A	D	Fill of small stony pit [114]	532	509	300
114	A	C	Cut of pit filled by 113	532	509	/
115	A	D	Fill of stone filled pit [116]	EDM/photo	509	301, 306, 338
116	A	C	Stone filled pit filled by (115)	EDM/photo	509	/
117	A	D	Fill of ditch terminal northern side	546	EDM	/
118	A	D	Top fill of pit [119]	521	509	302
119	A	C	Cut of pit filled by (118)	521	509	/
120	A	D	Fill of deep posthole [121]	501, 557	507	307
121	A	C	Posthole filled by (120)	501, 557	507	/
122	A	D	Fill of small stone-filled pit [123]	/	507	304, 305
123	A	C	Cut of pit filled by (122)	/	509	/
124	A	C	Cut of stone-filled pit [112]	500	509	/
125	A	D	Fill of posthole [126]	518	509	312
126	A	C	Cut of posthole filled by (125)	518	509	/
127	A	D	Fill of pit [128], same as (100)	524	509	309
128	A	C	Cut of pit filled by (127)	524	509	/
129	A	D	Fill of posthole [130]	525	509	310, 315
130	A	C	Cut of posthole filled by (129), cuts (131)	525	509	311
131	A	D	Fill of posthole [132], cut by [130]	525	509	316
132	A	C	Cut of posthole filled by (131)	525	509	/
133	A	D	Fill of shallow pit [134] , same as (101)	523	509	313
134	A	C	Cut of pit filled by (133)	523	509	/
135	A	D	Fill of shallow pit [136]	517	509	314

Context number	Site sub-division	Type (Cut/Deposit/BUILD)	Description	Section Number (GRE prefix 767)	Plan Number (GRE prefix 767)	Sample
136	A	C	Pit filled by (135)	517	509	/
137	A	D	Fill of shallow pit [138]	502	509	/
138	A	C	Cut of pit filled by (137), abutting [140]	502	509	/
139	A	D	Fill of posthole [140]	502	509	/
140	A	C	Cut of posthole filled by (139)	502	509	/
141	A	D	Fill of posthole [142]	503	509	/
142	A	C	Cut of posthole filled by (141)	503	509	/
143	A	D	Fill of possible posthole [144]	530	509	317
144	A	C	Cut of possible posthole filled by (143)	530	509	/
145	A	D	Fill of posthole [146]	504	509	318
146	A	C	Cut of posthole filled by (145)	504	509	/
147	A	D	Fill of posthole [148]	505, 552	509	319
148	A	C	Cut of posthole filled by (147)	505, 552	509	/
149	A	D	Fill of posthole [150]	586	509	/
150	A	C	Cut of posthole filled by (149)	586	509	/
151	A	D	Fill of posthole [152]	537	509	320
152	A	C	Cut of posthole filled by (151)	537	509	/
153	A	D	Fill of posthole [154]	536	509	321
154	A	C	Cut of posthole filled by (153)	536	509	/
155	A	D	Fill of posthole [156]	535	509	322
156	A	C	Cut of posthole filled by (155)	535	509	/
157	A	D	Fill of small pit [158]	531	509	324
158	A	C	Cut of small pit filled by (157)	531	509	/
159	A	D	Fill of enclosure ditch [160], same as (259)	547	EDM	/
160	A	C	Cut of enclosure ditch filled by (159)	546, 547	EDM	/
161	A	D	Fill of posthole [162]	506, 551	509	/
162	A	C	Cut of posthole filled by (161)	506, 551	509	/
163	A	D	Fill of stony pit [164]	528	509	323
164	A	C	Cut of pit filled by (163)	528	509	/
165	A	D	Fill of ditch [160], same as (159), (259), (107)	547	EDM	/
166	A	D	Fill of burnt stone pit [167]	508	507	329
167	A	C	Cut of pit filled by (166)	508	507	/
168	A	D	Fill of posthole [169]	512	560	330
169	A	C	Cut of posthole filled by (168)	512	560	/
170	A	D	Fill of posthole [171]	/	509	/
171	A	C	Cut of posthole filled by (170)	/	509	/
172	A	D	Fill of posthole [173]	527	509	/
173	A	C	Cut of posthole filled by (172)	527	509	/
174	A	D	Fill of posthole [175]	508, 558	507	331
175	A	C	Cut of posthole filled by (174)	508,558	507	/
176	A	D	Fill of pit [177]	529	509	325

Context number	Site sub-division	Type (Cut/Deposit/BUILD)	Description	Section Number (GRE prefix 767)	Plan Number (GRE prefix 767)	Sample
177	A	C	Cut of posthole filled by (176)	529	509	/
178	A	D	Fill of posthole [179]	556, 582	507	326
179	A	C	Cut of posthole filled by (178)	556, 582	507	/
180	A	D	Fill of posthole [181]	513	507	327, 328
181	A	C	Cut of posthole filled by (180)	513	507	/
182	A	D	Fill of posthole [183]	582	507	/
183	A	C	Cut of posthole filled by (182)	582	507	/
184	A	D	Fill of posthole [185]	516	507	/
185	A	C	Cut of posthole filled by (184)	516	507	/
186	A	D	Fill of posthole [187]	514	507	332
187	A	C	Cut of posthole filled by (186)	514	507	/
188	A	D	Fill of pit [189]	548	509	/
189	A	C	Cut of pit filled by (188)	548	509	/
190	A	D	Fill of pit [191]	515	507	/
191	A	C	Cut of pit filled by (190)	515	507	/
192	A	D	Fill of posthole [193]	526	509	335
193	A	C	Cut of pit filled by (192)	526	509	/
194	A	D	Fill of amorphous posthole deposit, probably natural	/	/	/
195	A	D	Fill of posthole [196]	/	560	/
196	A	C	Cut of posthole filled by (195)	/	560	/
197	A	D	Fill of posthole [198], same as (120)	511, 555	507/560	/
198	A	C	Cut of posthole filled by (197), same as [121]	511, 555	507/560	/
199	A	D	Fill of pit [200]	519	509	/
200	A	C	Cut of pit filled by (199)	519	509	/
201	A	D	Fill of pit [202]	520	509	333
202	A	C	Cut of pit filled by (201)	520	509	/
203	A	D	Fill of pit [119]	521	509	/
204	A	D	Topsoil, area A	522	/	/
205	A	D	Stone deposit in (115)	522	509	/
206	A	D	Fill of pit [193], charcoal rich	526	509	334
207	A	D	Fill of pit [208]	533	509	/
208	A	C	Cut of posthole filled by (207)	533	509	/
209	A	D	curvilinear deposit/hollow	/	509	/
210	A	D	Fill of posthole [211]	534	509	/
211	A	C	Cut of posthole filled by (210)	534	509	/
212	A	D	Fill of short linear feature [213]	538	509	/
213	A	C	Cut of linear feature filled by (212)	538	509	/
214	A	D	Fill of posthole [215]	/	509	/
215	A	C	Cut of posthole filled by (214)	/	509	/
216	A	D	Fill of posthole [217]	/	509	/
217	A	C	Cut of posthole filled by (216)	/	509	/
218	A	D	Fill of posthole [219]	539	509	/

Context number	Site sub-division	Type (Cut/Deposit/BUILD)	Description	Section Number (GRE prefix 767)	Plan Number (GRE prefix 767)	Sample
219	A	C	Cut of posthole filled by (218)	539	509	/
220	A	D	Fill of posthole [221]	540	509	/
221	A	C	Cut of posthole filled by (220)	540	509	/
222	A	D	Fill of linear feature [223]	/	EDM	/
223	A		Cut of linear feature inside entrance filled by (222)	/	EDM	/
224	A	D	Spread/deposit inside north side of enclosure entrance	/	509	/
225	A	D	Fill of posthole [226]	541, 549	509	/
226	A	C	Cut of posthole filled by (225)	541, 549	509	/
227	A	D	Fill of posthole [228]	542, 550	509	/
228	A	C	Cut of posthole filled by (227)	542, 550	509	/
229	A	D	Fill of posthole [230]	543	509	/
230	A	C	Cut of posthole filled by (229)	543	509	/
231	A	D	Fill of posthole [232]	544	509	/
232	A	C	Cut of posthole filled by (231)	544	509	/
233	A	D	Fill of posthole [234]	545	509	/
234	A	C	Cut of posthole filled by (233)	545	509	/
235	A	D	Fill of posthole [236]	585	509	/
236	A	C	Cut of posthole filled by (235)	585	509	/
237	A	D	Fill of posthole [238]	584	509	/
238	A	C	Cut of posthole filled by (237)	238, 584	509	/
239	A	D	Fill of posthole [240]	588	509	/
240	A	C	Cut of posthole filled by (239)	588	509	/
241	A	D	Fill of posthole [242]	/	509	/
242	A	C	Cut of posthole filled by (241)	/	509	/
243	A	D	Fill of posthole [244]	587	509	/
244	A	C	Cut of posthole filled by (243)	587	509	/
245	A	D	Basal fill of pit [134]	515, 523	/	/
246	A	D	Fill of posthole [247]	515	507	/
247	A	C	Cut of posthole filled by (246) cutting (190) [191]	515	507	/
248	A	D	Fill of charcoal rich 'scoop' [249]	/	509	336
249	A	C	Cut filled by (248)	/	509	/
250	A	D	Fill of posthole [251]	521	559	/
251	A	C	Cut of posthole filled by (250)	521	559	/
252	A	D	Fill of posthole [253]	/	559	/
253	A	C	Cut of posthole filled by (252)	/	559	/
254	A	D	Fill of posthole/stakehole [255]	/	559	/
255	A	C	Cut of posthole/stakehole filled by (254)	/	559	/
256	A	D	Basal fill of ditch [160]	547	/	/
257	A	D	Fill of posthole [258]	590	559	/
258	A	C	Cut of posthole filled by (257) adjacent to [193]	590	559	/
259	A	D	Fill of enclosure ditch [160], south entrance terminal, same as (159)	547	EDM	/

Context number	Site sub-division	Type (Cut/Deposit/BUILD)	Description	Section Number (GRE prefix 767)	Plan Number (GRE prefix 767)	Sample
260	A	D	Fill of enclosure ditch [160], north entrance terminal	546	/	/
261	A	D	Fill of enclosure ditch [160], north entrance terminal	546	/	/
262	A	D	Fill of enclosure ditch [160], north entrance terminal	546	/	/
263	A	D	Fill of enclosure ditch [160], north entrance terminal	546	/	/
264	A	D	Fill of enclosure ditch [160]	547	/	/
265	A	D	Fill of enclosure ditch [160]	547	/	/
266	A	D	Fill of enclosure ditch [160]	547	/	/
267	A	D	Fill of enclosure ditch [160]	547	/	337
268	A	D	Fill of posthole [269]	554	560	/
269	A	C	Cut of posthole filled by (268) near [198]	554	560	/
270	A	D	stakehole fill, reddish brown silty clay below stone (205)	/	/	339
271	A	D	'greasy' deposit below (205)	/	/	340
272	A	D	Fill of enclosure ditch [160], southern arc	547	/	/
273	B/1	D	Roundhouse 1 - top deposit, quadrant 1 (same as (104))	580, 578, 579	581	/
274	B/2	D	Roundhouse 1 - top deposit, quadrant 2	580	581	/
275	B/4	D	Roundhouse 1 - top deposit, quadrant 4	578	583	/
276	B/1	D	Roundhouse 1 - Stakehole fill quadrant 1	/	581	/
277	B/1	C	Roundhouse 1 - cut of stakehole, quadrant 1	/	581	/
278	B/1	D	Roundhouse 1 - Fill of possible gully around NW edge, quadrant 1	/	581	342, 346
279	B/3	D	Roundhouse 1 - quadrant 3 fill, same as (274)	/	583	/
280	B/3	D	Roundhouse 1 - Topmost deposit quadrant 3	579	583	353
281	B/2	D	Roundhouse 1 - Fill of posthole 282, quadrant 2	577	581	341
282	B/2	C	Roundhouse 1 - Cut of posthole filled by 281, quadrant 2	577	581	/
283	B/1	D	Roundhouse 1 - Stones in (278) quadrant 1	/	581	/
284	B/2	D	Roundhouse 1 - Topmost fill of pit/posthole [286], quadrant 2, sealing (284) and (289)	567	581	345
285	B/2	D	Roundhouse 1 - Sticky dark fill in the base of posthole [286], quadrant 2	567	581	344
286	B/2	C	Roundhouse 1 - Cut of posthole filled by (285), quadrant 2	567	581	/
287	B/2	D	Roundhouse 1 - Fill of stakehole [288], quadrant 2	/	581	/
288	B/2	C	Roundhouse 1 - Cut of stakehole filled by (277)	/	581	/
289	B/2	D	Roundhouse 1 - fill of posthole [290]	564	581	354
290	B/2	C	Roundhouse 1 - Cut of posthole filled by (289)	564	581	/
291	B/2	D	Roundhouse 1 - fill of gully [292]	578, 579, 571, 565	581	348
292	B/2	C	Roundhouse 1 - Cut of gully filled by (291)	571, 578, 565	581	/
293	B/2		VOID		581	/

Context number	Site sub-division	Type (Cut/Deposit/BUILD)	Description	Section Number (GRE prefix 767)	Plan Number (GRE prefix 767)	Sample
294	B/2		VOID		581	/
295	B/2	D	Roundhouse 1 - fill of posthole [296]	568	581	343
296	B/2	C	Roundhouse 1 - Cut of posthole filled by (295)	568	581	/
297	B/3	D	Roundhouse 1 - fill of posthole [298]	568	583	/
298	B/3	C	Roundhouse 1 - Cut of posthole filled by (297)	573, 568	583	/
299	B/3	C	Roundhouse 1 - Stakehole quadrant 3	/	583	/
700	B/3	D	Roundhouse 1 - fill of posthole [701]	569	583	347
701	B/3	C	Roundhouse 1 - cut of posthole filled by (700)	569	583	/
702	B/3	D	Roundhouse 1 - fill of posthole [703]	591	583	352
703	B/3	C	Roundhouse 1 - cut of posthole filled by (702)	591	583	/
704	B/3	D	Roundhouse 1 - fill of posthole [705]	566	583	351
705	B/3	/3	Roundhouse 1 - cut of posthole filled by (704)	566	583	/
706	B/3	D	Roundhouse 1 - fill of posthole [707]	/	583	350
707	B/3	C	Roundhouse 1 - cut of posthole filled by (706), quadrant 3	/	583	/
708	B/3	D	Roundhouse 1 - fill of posthole [709]	/	583	349
709	B/3	C	Roundhouse 1 - cut of posthole filled by (708)	/	583	/
710	B/3	D	Roundhouse 1 - fill of pit? [711]	/	583	/
711	B/3	C	Roundhouse 1 - cut of pit? filled by (710)	/	583	/
712	B/3	D	Roundhouse 1 - fill of posthole [712]	/	583	/
713	B/3	C	Roundhouse 1 - cut of posthole filled by (712)	/	583	/
714	B/1	D	Roundhouse 1 - fill of posthole [715]	580	581	/
715	B/1	C	Roundhouse 1 - cut of posthole filled by (714)	580	581	/
716	B/1	D	Roundhouse 1 - fill of posthole [717]	580	581	/
717	B/1	C	Roundhouse 1 - cut of posthole filled by (716)	580	581	/
718	B/1	D	Roundhouse 1 - fill of posthole [719]	580	581	/
719	B/1	C	Roundhouse 1 - cut of posthole filled by (718)	580	581	/
720	B/4	D	Roundhouse 1 - fill of stakehole [721]	/	583	/
721	B/4	C	Roundhouse 1 - cut of stakehole filled by (720)	/	583	/
722			VOID			/
723			VOID			/
724	B/4	D	Roundhouse 1 - fill of posthole [725], same as (704)	566	583	/
725	B/4	C	Roundhouse 1 - cut of posthole filled by (724), same as [705]	566	583	/
726	B/3	D	Roundhouse 1 - fill of posthole [727] truncated by [242]	571	583	/
727	B/3	C	Roundhouse 1 - cut of posthole filled by (726)	571	583	/
728			VOID			/
729			VOID			/

Context number	Site sub-division	Type (Cut/Deposit/BUILD)	Description	Section Number (GRE prefix 767)	Plan Number (GRE prefix 767)	Sample
730	B	D	Roundhouse 1 - fill of small pit with burnt stone, same as (710)	/	583	/
731	B	C	Roundhouse 1 - cut of small pit filled by (730), same as [711]	/		/
732	B	D	Roundhouse 1 - fill of posthole [733]	570	583	/
733	B	C	Roundhouse 1 - cut of posthole filled by (732)	570	583	/
734			VOID			/
735			VOID			/
736	B	D	Roundhouse 1 - fill of stakehole [737]	/	EDM	/
737	B	C	Roundhouse 1 - cut of stakehole filled by (736)	/	EDM	/
738			VOID			/
739	B/2	D	Roundhouse 1 - fill of posthole [740]	564	581	/
740	B/2	C	Roundhouse 1 - cut of posthole filled by (739)	564	581	/
741	B/2	D	Roundhouse 1 - fill of posthole [742]	562	581	/
742	B	C	Roundhouse 1 - cut of posthole filled by (741)	562	583	/
743	A	D	fill of pit [744], same as (115)	EDM/Photo	509	355
744	A	C	Cut of pit in western baulk (same as [116])	EDM/Photo	509	/
745	B/2	D	Roundhouse 1 - fill of posthole [746]	573	583	/
746	B/2	C	Roundhouse 1 - cut of posthole filled by (745)	573	583	/
747	B	D	Roundhouse 1 - fill of possible hearth pit [748] (same as (773))	/	581	358
748	B	C	Roundhouse 1 - cut of possible hearth pit filled by (747). Same as [774]	/	581	/
749	B	D	Roundhouse 1 - fill of [750]	/	581	/
750	B	C	Roundhouse 1 - cut filled by (749)	/	581	/
751	B	D	Roundhouse 1 - fill of posthole [752] with stone packing	561	581	/
752	B	C	Roundhouse 1 - cut of posthole filled by (751)	561	581	/
753	B	D	Roundhouse 1 - fill of posthole [754] with stone packing	592	581	/
754	B	C	Roundhouse 1 - cut of posthole filled by (753)	592	581	/
755	B	D	Roundhouse 1 - fill of posthole [756]	563	581	/
756	B	C	Roundhouse 1 - cut of posthole filled by (755)	563	581	/
757	B	D	Roundhouse 1 - fill of posthole [758]	563	581	/
758	B	C	Roundhouse 1 - cut of posthole filled by (757)	563	581	/
759	B	D	Roundhouse 1 - fill of posthole [760]	565	583	/
760	B	C	Roundhouse 1 - cut of posthole filled by (759)	565	583	/
761	B	D	Roundhouse 1 - fill of posthole [762]	568	581	357
762	B	C	Roundhouse 1 - cut of posthole filled by (761)	568	581	/
763	B	D	Roundhouse 1 - fill of posthole [764]	569	583	/
764	B	C	Roundhouse 1 - cut of posthole filled by (763)	569	583	/

Context number	Site sub-division	Type (Cut/Deposit/B uild)	Description	Section Number (GRE prefix 767)	Plan Number (GRE prefix 767)	Sample
765	B	D	Roundhouse 1 - fill of stakehole [766]	572	583	/
766	B	C	Roundhouse 1 - cut of stakehole filled by (765)	572	583	/
767	B	D	Roundhouse 1 - fill of posthole [768]	573	583	/
768	B	C	Roundhouse 1 - cut of posthole filled by (767)	573	583	/
769	B	D	Roundhouse 1 - fill of posthole [770]	574	581	/
770	B	C	Roundhouse 1 - cut of posthole filled by (769)	574	581	/
771	B	D	Roundhouse 1 - fill of possible hearth pit [772], with stakeholes and scorching of clay	/	581	/
772	B	C	Roundhouse 1 - cut of pit filled by (771)	/	581	/
773	B	D	Roundhouse 1 - fill of possible hearth pit [774], with stakeholes and scorching of clay. Same as (747)	/	581	/
774	B	C	Roundhouse 1 - cut of hearth pit filled by (773). Same as [774]	/	581	/
775	B	D	Roundhouse 1 - fill of posthole [776]	/	581	/
776	B	C	Roundhouse 1 - cut of posthole filled by (775)	/	581	/
777	B	C	Roundhouse 1 -group of stakeholes	575	581/583	/
778	B	D	Roundhouse 1 - fill of posthole [779]	576	581	/
779	B	C	Roundhouse 1 - cut of posthole filled by (778)	576	581	/
780	B	D	Roundhouse 1 - fill of posthole [781] with well-defined packing	593	581	/
781	B	C	Roundhouse 1 - cut of posthole filled by (780)	593	581	/
782	B	D	Roundhouse 1 - fill of posthole [783]	/	581	/
783	B	C	Roundhouse 1 - cut of posthole filled by (782)	/	581	/
784	B	D	Roundhouse 1 - fill of posthole [785]	/	581	/
785	B	C	Roundhouse 1 - cut of posthole filled by (784)	/	581	/
786	B	D	Roundhouse 1 - fill of posthole [787] with stone packing	594	581	/
787	B	C	Roundhouse 1 - cut of posthole filled by (786)	594	581	/
788	B	D	Fill of shallow pit [789] near roundhouse 2	/	EDM	/
789	B	C	Cut of pit filled by (788)	/	EDM	/
790	B	D	Fill of stakehole/shallow pit [791] to south of roundhouse 1	/	EDM	/
791	B	C	Cut of pit filled by (790)	/	EDM	/
792	B	D	Fill of stakehole [793]	563,	581	/
793	B	C	Cut of stakehole filled by (792)	563	581	/
794	B	D	Fill of possible posthole [795]	595	581	356
795	B	C	Cut of possible posthole filled by (794)	595	581	/
796	B	C	Cut of roundhouse 1	573	581/583	/
797	B	D	Fill of gully terminal [292] to southwest of roundhouse 1. Same as (291)	565	EDM	/
798	A	D	Basal fill of enclosure ditch [160], central south section	/	/	359

Context number	Site sub-division	Type (Cut/Deposit/BUILD)	Description	Section Number (GRE prefix 767)	Plan Number (GRE prefix 767)	Sample
799	B	D	Clay surface in roundhouse 1	/	581	359

6.2.2 Graphic Index

Drawing Number (GRE prefix 767)	Plan / Section	Site sub-division	Description	Context No
500	S	A	Pit [124]	(112)
501	S	A	Posthole [121]	(120)
502	S	A	Posthole/pit [140] [138]	(137) (139)
503	S	A	Posthole [142]	(141)
504	S	A	Posthole [146]	(145)
505	S	A	Posthole [147]	(148)
506	S	A	Posthole [162]	(161)
507	P	A	Plan Area A (south)	
508	S	A	Pit [167], profile [175]	(166) (174)
509	P	A	Plan area A (centre)	
510	P	A	Plan Area A (north)	
511	S	A	Posthole [198]	(197)
512	S	A	Posthole [169]	(168)
513	S	A	Posthole [181]	(180)
514	S	A	Posthole [187]	(186)
515	S	A	Posthole [191] [247]	(190) (246)
516	S	A	Posthole [185]	(184)
517	S	A	Pit [136]	(135)
518	S	A	Pit [126]	(125)
519	S	A	Pit [200]	(199)
520	S	A	Pit [202]	(201)
521	S	A	Pit [119]	(118)
522	S	A	Pit/mound [116]	(115)
523	S	A	Pit [134]	(133)
524	S	A	Pit [128]	(127)
525	S	A	Posthole [130] [132]	(129) (131)
526	S	A	Pit [193]	(192)
527	S	A	Posthole [173]	(172)
528	S	A	Pit [164]	(163)
529	S	A	Pit/posthole [177]	(176)
530	S	A	Posthole [144]	(143)
531	S	A	Pit/posthole [158]	(157)
532	S	A	Pit [114]	(115)
533	S	A	Posthole [208]	(207)
534	S	A	Posthole [211]	(210)
535	S	A	Posthole [156]	(155)

Drawing Number (GRE prefix 767)	Plan / Section	Site sub-division	Description	Context No
536	S	A	Posthole [154]	(153)
537	S	A	Posthole [152]	(151)
538	S	A	Linear feature [213]	(212)
539	S	A	Posthole [219]	(218)
540	S	A	Posthole [221]	(220)
541	S	A	Posthole [226]	(225)
542	S	A	Posthole [228]	(227)
543	S	A	Posthole [230]	(229)
544	S	A	Posthole [232]	(231)
545	S	A	Posthole [234]	(233)
546	S	A	South facing section ditch terminal [160]	(260) (261) (262) (263)
547	S	A	West facing section ditch terminal [160]	(264) (265) (266) (267)
548	S	A	Post-ex profile [189]	(188)
549	S	A	Post-ex profile [226]	(225)
550	S	A	Post-ex profile [228]	(227)
551	S	A	Post-ex profile [162]	(161)
552	S	A	Post-ex profile [148]	(147)
553	S	A	Post-ex profile [146]	(145)
554	S	A	Post-ex profile [269]	(268)
555	S	A	Post-ex profile [198]	(197)
556	S	A	Post-ex profile [179]	(178) (182)
557	S	A	Post-ex profile [181]	(180)
558	S	A	Post-ex profile [175]	(174)
559	P	A	Post ex plan area A	
560	P	A	Post ex plan area A	
561	S	A	Posthole [752]	(751)
562	S	A	Posthole [742]	(741)
563	S	A	Posthole [756] [758]	(755) (757)
564	S	A	Posthole / stakehole [740] [290]	(739) (289)
565	S	A	Posthole [760] gully [292]	(759) (291)
566	S	A	Posthole [705]	(704)
567	S	A	Posthole [286] and stakehole	(285)
568	S	A	Posthole [298] [762] [296]	(297) (761) (295)
569	S	A	Posthole [701] [764]	(700) (763)
570	S	A	Posthole [733]	(732)
571	S	A	Ditch [292]	(291) (726)
572	S	A	Ditch [292] stakehole [766]	(291) (765)
573	S	A	Posthole [768] [746]	(767) (745)
574	S	A	Posthole [770]	(769)
575	S	A	Stakehole [777]	/
576	S	A	Posthole [779]	(778)
577	S	A	Posthole [282]	(281)

Drawing Number (GRE prefix 767)	Plan / Section	Site sub-division	Description	Context No
578	S	B	Roundhouse 1, west facing section	(273), (275), (291), [292]
579	S	B	Roundhouse 1, east facing section	(280), (291) [292], (273)
580	S	B	Roundhouse 1, north facing section	(273), (274)
581	P	B	Roundhouse 1, northern half	(714) [715], (718) [719], (716) [717], (786) [787], (749) [750], 775 [776], 276 [277], (769) [770], 780 [781], (771) [772], 782 [783], (744) [785], 778 [779], (751) [752], 773 [774], (282) [282], 753 [754], (741) [742], (755) [756], 757 [758], 739 [740], (284), (287) [288], (792) [793], (285 [286], (295) [296], 293 [294], (761) [762]
581	P	B	Roundhouse 1, 1:50, part-ex with find-spots SF400, 401, 402, 406, 407, 408, 410, 411, 412	(278), (276) [277]
582	S	B	Section through postholes, <326>	(182) [183], (178) [179]
583	P	B	Roundhouse 1, southern half	(745) (746), (767) (768), (765) (766), (732) (733), (763) (764), (700) (701), (734) (735), (297) (298), (726) (727), (291) (292), (704) (705), (702) (703), (710) (711), (706) (707)
584	S	B	Posthole 238	(237)
585	S	B	Posthole 236	(235)
586	S	B	Posthole 150	(149)
587	S	B	Posthole 244	(243)
588	S	B	Posthole 240	(239)
589	S	B	Posthole 251	(250)
590	S	B	Posthole 258	(257)
591	S	B	Posthole 703	(702)
592	S	B	Posthole 754	(753)
593	S	B	Posthole 781	(780)
594	S	B	Posthole 787	(786)
595	S	B	Posthole 795	(794)

6.2.3 Sample Index

Sample Number	Context Number	Quantity (Bags/Litres)	Description	Section Number
300	(113)	10	Small pit, occasional charcoal	532
301	(115)	/	Small fragments burnt bone	/
302	(118)	/	Bone fragments pit [119]	521
303	(112)	/	Small bone fragments	
304	(122)	/	Small bone fragments	/
305	(122)	10	Bulk sample - charcoal	/
306	(115)	10	Bulk sample - charcoal	/
307	(120)	10	Fill of posthole [121]	501, 557
308	(112)	10	Fill of pit	/
309	(127)	20	Fill of pit	524
310	(129)	10	Fill of posthole	525
311	(131)	10	Fill of posthole	525
312	(125)	10	Fill of posthole [126]	518

Sample Number	Context Number	Quantity (Bags/Litres)	Description	Section Number
313	(133)	25	Fill of pit [134]	523
314	(135)	20	Fill of pit [136]	517
315	(129)	10	Fill of posthole [130]	525
316	(131)	10	Fill of posthole [132]	525
317	(143)	20	Fill of posthole [144]	530
318	(145)	10	Fill of posthole [146]	504
319	(147)	10	Fill of posthole [148]	505, 552
320	(151)	10	Fill of posthole [152]	537
321	(153)	10	Fill of posthole [154]	536
322	(155)	10	Fill of posthole [156]	535
323	(163)	20	Fill of pit [164]	528
324	(157)	30	Fill of pit [158]	531
325	(176)	10	Fill of pit [177]	509
326	(178)	20	Fill of posthole [179]	556, 582
327	(180)	/	Bone fragments in [181]	513
328	(180)	10	Fill of posthole [181]	513
329	(166)	40	Fill of pit [167]	508
330	(168)	10	Fill of posthole [169]	512
331	(174)	10	Fill of posthole [175]	508, 558
332	(186)	11	Fill of posthole [187]	514
333	(201)	3	Fill of pit [202]	520
334	(206)	2	Charcoal in [193]	526
335	(192)	1	Blue/grey clay in [193]	526
336	(248)	10	Charcoal	/
337	(267)	10	Basal fill of ditch [160]	547
338	(115)	20	Deposit surrounding stone mound	/
339	(270)	/	Reddish clay below stone slab (205)	/
340	(271)	/	Greasy deposit below (205)	/
341	(281)	2	Fill of posthole [282], roundhouse 1	577
342	(278)	7	Deposit against north western edge of roundhouse 1	/
343	(295)	1	Fill of posthole, quadrant 2, roundhouse 1	568
344	(285)	1	Fill of post-pipe in [286]	567
345	(284)	5	Deposit sealing [285] [289]	/
346	(278)	1	Fill of gully, Area B	/
347	(700)	/	Fill of posthole [701]	569
348	(291)	40	Fill of ditch [292], quadrant 3, roundhouse 1	578
349	(708)	5	Posthole [709], quadrant 3, roundhouse 1	/
350	(706)	5	Posthole [707], quadrant 3, roundhouse 1	/
351	(704)	10	Posthole [705], quadrant 3, roundhouse 1	566
352	(702)	5	Posthole [703]	591
353	(280)	20	quadrant 3, roundhouse 1	579
354	(289)	5	Posthole [290]	/
355	(743)	10	Fill of pit [744]	EDM
356	(794)	2	Posthole [795]	595

Sample Number	Context Number	Quantity (Bags/Litres)	Description	Section Number
357	(761)	7	Posthole [792]	568
358	(747)	2	Posthole [748]	EDM
359	(798)	30	Basal fill of ditch [798]	/
360	(111)	2	Topsoil for metallurgical analysis	/

6.2.4 Small find index

Small find number	Context number	Location	description	Plan	Depth
1-26	104	Roundhouse 1, quadrant 1	Two layers of pot sherds 0.08m thick in top of roundhouse fill (104)	EDM	surface
400	(278)	Roundhouse 1, quadrant 1	Cu alloy	581	0.2
401	(278)	Roundhouse 1, quadrant 1	Worked pebble	581	0.2
402	(278)	Roundhouse 1, quadrant 1	Worked pebble	581	0.2
403	(279)	Roundhouse 1, quadrant 3	Cu alloy ring/coil	583	0.3
404	(278)	Roundhouse 1, quadrant 1	Worked pebble	581	0.3
405	(273)	Roundhouse 1, quadrant 1	Crushed pot sherds	578	surface
406	(273)	Roundhouse 1, quadrant 1	Perforated baked clay object	578	0.3
407	(273)	Roundhouse 1, quadrant 1	Stone mould - chisel?	578	0.3
408	(273)	Roundhouse 1, quadrant 1	Stone mould - axe	578	0.3
409	(273)	Roundhouse 1, quadrant 1	Stone mould - axe (5 fragments)	578	0.3
410	(273)	Roundhouse 1, quadrant 1	Stone mould - pin	578	0.3
411	(273)	Roundhouse 1, quadrant 1	Stone mould - pin (3 fragments)	578	0.25
412	(273)	Roundhouse 1, quadrant 1	Stone mould (2 fragments)	578	0.2
413	(784)	Roundhouse 1 - fill of posthole [785]	Cu alloy pin	581	0.3
414	(273)	Roundhouse 1, quadrant 1	Stone mould	578	0.3
415	(112)	Fill of stone-filled pit [124]	Clay mould (sword)	/	0.35

7 References

7.1 Publications

Geological Survey of Great Britain 1974. Map Sheet 352

Gossip, J & Jones, AM, 2007 *Archaeological Investigations of a Later Prehistoric and a Romano-British Landscape at Tremough, Penryn, Cornwall* BAR Brit Series **443**

Gossip, J 2008. *An archaeological evaluation report on phase 3 enabling development works, Tremough, Penryn, Cornwall* HES Report no 2008R090

Gossip, J, 2011. *Tremough Innovation Centre archaeological mitigation recording: Archive Report* HES Report no 2011R076

Gossip, J forthcoming. *Later Neolithic Pits and an Iron Age and Romano-British settlement at Penryn College* *Cornish Archaeol*

Jones WSI 2010 Revised Scheme of investigation for Archaeological recording at the Tremough AIR Building and Car-park 10

Jones WSI 2011 Revised Written Scheme of investigation for Archaeological excavation at Car Park 4 and the Temporary car park, Tremough

8 Project archive

The HE project number is **2012024**

The project's documentary, photographic and drawn archive is housed at the offices of Historic Environment, Cornwall Council, Kennall Building, Old County Hall, Station Road, Truro, TR1 3AY. The contents of this archive are as listed below:

1. A project file containing site records and notes, project correspondence and administration.
2. Field plans and copies of historic maps stored in an A2-size plastic envelope: GRE 779 (AIR) and 767 (Car Park 4).
3. Electronic drawings stored in the directory \CAD Archive\Sites T\Tremough AIR and Car Parks 4 and 5
4. Black and white photographs archived under the following index numbers: GBP 2269 and 2270
5. Digital photographs stored in the directory \Images\ SITES.Q-T\Tremough AIR and car parks
6. English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-137968
7. This report text is held in digital form as: ..\HE Projects\Sites\Sites T\Tremough AIR and Car park 10 and Carpark 4 WB\Archive report

Artefacts and environmental material retrieved during the project are stored at the Royal Cornwall Museum, River Street, Truro under the accession number **2010.55**. The site codes are TAIR10 and TCP11.

9 Assessment, analysis and publication: the next stages

9.1 Assessment of the archive

This report has provided a preliminary assessment of the stratigraphic and structural sequences discovered at the Tremough AIR Building and Car Park 4 sites. The assessment and analyses stages for the project have already been agreed but a summary of the tasks which will now take is given in the section below.

9.1.1 Assessment of stratigraphic, artefactual and palaeoenvironmental data

The phasing and structural history of the site requires confirmation by detailed study of the finds (pottery, worked stone, flint) alongside targeted scientific dating of key contexts. Once this has been carried out a summary for publication on the structure and stratigraphy of the site can be produced for publication.

Samples for palaeoenvironmental data (seeds, charcoal, bones and soils) were recovered during the excavation. Assessment of the plant macrofossils and charcoal will provide guidance for further analysis and help identify material suitable for scientific dating.

9.2 Analysis

9.2.1 Analysis of site stratigraphy and overall chronological narratives

Careful analysis of the written and drawn record will assist stratigraphic reconstruction of site processes. This will establish site chronology, helping to determine the processes

of site activity and changing use over time. Comparisons will be possible with similar site types both locally and regionally.

9.2.2 Analysis of the artefacts

The Car Park 4 enclosure forms an unusual site type and the study of pottery forms is essential in understanding the chronological development of the site and may help define function. The presence of the broken moulds in a stratified deposit in roundhouse 1 is unique and provides a rare opportunity to study a group of objects associated with Bronze Age metalworking. The study of form and material will therefore form an important aspect of post-excavation analysis in conjunction with the radiocarbon dating of residues on pottery (if present) and charred plant remains and will allow comparison with material excavated at other sites of similar date in Cornwall and beyond. It will also help to establish ideas of function, assisting the development of a site narrative and an accurate chronology.

9.2.3 Analysis of the palaeoenvironmental data

Analysis of plant macrofossil remains and charcoal will contribute to an understanding of the local environment and economy during the later prehistoric period.

Analyses of the soil within the roundhouse may also have the potential to identify whether metalworking was taking place within the building.

9.2.4 Scientific dating programme

Material suitable for radiocarbon dating (for example, charcoal and residues on ceramics) is available. From this information it should be possible to confirm and define distinctive chronological phases of activity.

9.2.5 Publication

On completion of analysis a synthesis of the results of the excavations will be published in an appropriate monograph.

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Appendix I Finds report

C M Thorpe

9.3 Introduction

The finds were initially processed by Cornwall Archaeological Society members Steve Hebdige, Sally Ealey, and Stella Redgrave going through the stages of cleaning, sorting and marking. This greatly simplified the task of identification and cataloguing. Currently all the artefacts are being temporarily stored in the HE finds store, Kennall Building, Old County Hall, Truro, Cornwall.

A total of 1667 artefacts of all categories were recovered during this project from both excavations.

Eighty nine items were found at the AIR building (76 of which are prehistoric pottery) while 1578 items were found at the Car Park 4 site (including 1427 sherds of prehistoric pot).

Pottery comprises the largest number of finds from both sites (1487 sherds or 89.2% of the collection). There is also stone, flint, charcoal, metalwork, industrial debris, bone and burnt clay within the assemblage.

Some 186 artefacts from both excavations (10.5% of the total) came from the spoil heaps derived from topsoil stripping of the excavation area, and cleaning of the surfaces of the excavation and are unstratified. The remaining artefacts from both sites were collected from sealed features or layers and were recorded by context. A limited number were three dimensionally recorded and these are noted by the symbol Δ.

The prehistoric metalwork and metalworking moulds are not described in detail in this report as these had been sent for conservation prior to this report being written. Their presence is noted though within the appropriate contexts.

Following analysis the finds with the paper archive will be deposited in the Royal Cornwall Museum, Truro, Cornwall. The Royal Cornwall Museum accession number is **TRURI 2010.55**

The total number of finds from each context are summarised in the tables below.

9.4 Tremough AIR Building (TAIR10)

Context No: U/S

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Bronze Age	10g	1		
Metalwork				
Iron	3g	1		

1 abraded sherd Prehistoric pottery (gabbroic admixture?). Bronze Age?

1 iron nail

Context No: (7) Fill of posthole [6]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Bronze Age	13g	2		
Stonework				
Granite	361g	1		
Pebble	876g	1		
Charcoal	66g	1 sample		

2 rimsherds Prehistoric pottery (gabbroic admixture). Bronze Age?

- 1 large broken igneous (greenstone?) cobble utilised as a muller/rubbing stone? Prehistoric.
- 1 fragment of a granite saddle quern with one concave working surface. Prehistoric.
- 1 soil/ charcoal sample.

Context No: (11) Fill of possible hearth [23]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Bronze Age	641g	41		
Stonework				
Pebble	81g	1		

4 large bodysherds of pottery (gabbroic admixture). One has cord-impressed decoration. Large storage jar. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age.

12 co-joining sherds forming rim. Prehistoric pottery (gabbroic admixture). Thin-walled fine vessel. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age.

6 rimsherds and 18 bodysherds of pottery (gabbroic admixture). All from the same vessel with dense cord impressed decoration. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age

1 abraded bodysherd Prehistoric pottery (gabbroic admixture). Bronze Age?

1 broken quartzite flattened pebble whetstone with pecked areas for finger grips. Prehistoric.

Context No: (12) Fill of posthole [22]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Bronze Age	13g	1		

1 bodysherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Dense cord impressed decoration, probably same vessel as in context (11). Trevisker ware. Bronze Age

Context No: (13) Fill of ? cut [21]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Bronze Age	5g	1		
Stonework				
Pebble	209g	1		

1 bodysherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Bronze Age?

1 broken quartzitic sandstone flattened pebble utilised as a whetstone/anvil? Prehistoric.

Context No: (24) Fill of posthole [25]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Pebble	110g	1		
Other	43g	1		

1 broken quartzite cobble utilised as a rubbing stone with pecked areas for finger-grips. Prehistoric.

1 cassiterite water rounded pebble.

Context No: (26) [27] Fill of small pit [27]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Bronze Age	14g	2		

2 undiagnostic bodysherds of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Bronze Age?

Context No: (28) Spread/buried soil containing pottery

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
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Pottery				
Bronze Age	21g	7		

7 bodysherds, small abraded. Prehistoric pottery (gabbroic admixture). Bronze Age.

Context No: (29) [30] Fill of posthole [30]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Bronze Age	5g	2		

2 very small rimsherds of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Thin-walled fine vessels. Bronze Age.

Context No: (40) Fill of possible posthole [41]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Metalwork				
Industrial debris	26g	1		

1 iron tap slag fragment.

Context No: (44) Fill of pit with burnt stone [45]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Granite	849g	1		
Other	673g	1		

1 fragment of a granite saddle quern. Prehistoric.

1 igneous rock fragment – natural.

Context No: (46) [47] Fill of pit with burnt stone [47]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Pebble	3000g +	1		
Other	62g	1		
Charcoal	38g	1 sample		

1 large fragment of a granite cobble. Burnt. Not utilised.

1 fragment of burnt stone.

Context No: (48) Fill of posthole outer ring (east) [49]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Bronze Age	12g	3		

3 bodysherds Prehistoric pottery (gabbroic admixture). One sherd has cord impressed decoration. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age

Context No: (50) Fill of internal posthole [51]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Pebble	94g	1		

1 broken elongated quartzite pebble whetstone. Prehistoric.

Context No: (54) Possible buried soil cut by [56]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Bronze Age	169g	16		

1 rimsherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Medium sized vessel with incised line decoration in a crude chevron pattern. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age

15 bodysherds of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Trevisker ware. Bronze Age.

9.5 Discussion

Trevisker pottery identified as dating to the Bronze Age forms the largest part of the assemblage (76 sherds). These were recovered from contexts (7), (11), (12), (13), (26), (28), (29), (48), (54) and unstratified (from the topsoil).

Diagnostic sherds of Trevisker Ware (52 sherds) came from contexts (11), (12), (48) and (54) the sherds exhibiting decorative styles of both impressed cord, and incised lines. A range of sizes seem to be represented varying from large storage jars, to medium sized cooking vessels. These, and the remainder of the sherds identified as Bronze Age in date are in a gabbroic admixture fabric which is typical of the period, the assignment of the undiagnostic sherds being based purely on fabric typology.

The two fragments of saddle quern from contexts (7) and (44), and a cobble muller, context (7) suggest the activity of processing cereals (or an industrial process involving the reduction of something to the consistency of a powder), while the three whetstones, from contexts (11), (13), and (50), along with a rubbing stone from context (24) perhaps suggest leatherworking or a similar activity. It is probable that all the worked stone recovered is of Bronze Age date.

The presence of a small water rounded pebble of cassiterite, an ore of tin from context (24) the fill of posthole [25] may be of significance in relation to Bronze Age bronze working.

9.6 Tremough Car Park 4 (TCP10)

Context No: U/S

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Post-Medieval	43g	7		
Stonework				
Granite	>4000g			
Pebble	122g	1		

7 sherds Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware. 16th to 18th centuries.

1 quartzite cobble multi faceted whetstone. Prehistoric.

1 small fragment of a granite saddle quern with one convex working surface. Prehistoric.

1 very large granite saddle quern (broken).

Context No: Area A U/S

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Bronze Age	2676g	137		
LBA/Iron Age	6g	1		
Medieval	39g	3		

2 rim sherds of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Trevisker ware. Bronze Age

2 decorated bodysherds of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Incised line decoration, consisting of bands of multiple vertical lines above a horizontal band of three lines. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age

133 sherds of pottery (gabbroic admixture?). Bronze Age

1 rimsherd of pottery (gabbroic fabric). S shaped profile. Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age?

1 rimsherd Cornish Medieval Coarseware. 13th to 14th centuries.

2 bodysherds Cornish Medieval Coarseware. 13th to 14th centuries.

Context No: Area B U/S

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
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Pottery				
Bronze Age	171g	21		
Medieval	18g	1		

1 rimsherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Simple square topped rim. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age

20 bodysherds of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Two have incised line decoration. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age

1 rimsherd Cornish Medieval Coarseware. Jug rim with pinched pouring spout. 13th to 14th centuries.

Context No: Area B U/S S baulk clearing.

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Bronze Age	15g	1		
Stonework				
Flint	3g	1		

1 sherd Prehistoric pottery (gabbroic admixture). Trevisker ware. Bronze Age

1 retouched flint thumbnail scraper. Prehistoric.

Context No: U/S Baulk between Q3 and Q4

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Bronze Age	57g	8		
Stonework				
Flint	7g	1		

8 undiagnostic sherds Prehistoric pottery (gabbroic admixture?). Bronze Age?

1 small Water rounded flint pebble.

Context No: U/S Baulk between Q1 and Q4

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Bronze Age	34g	1		

1 rim/lug sherd Prehistoric pottery (gabbroic admixture). Bronze Age

Context No: RH1 Cleaning layer

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Bronze Age	1577g	82		
Post-Medieval	10g	1		
Stonework				
Other	-	1		
Clay				
Daub	17g	1		

3 rimsherds (2 co-joining) Prehistoric pottery (gabbroic admixture). Everted rim, from a large storage vessel. Zone consisting of four horizontal lines of coarse impressed cord immediately below rim, above a decorative zone of chevrons composed of multiple strands of finer impressed finer cords. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age

2 sherds Prehistoric pottery (gabbroic admixture). One sherd has impressed cord decoration (possibly same vessel as above). Trevisker ware. Bronze Age

1 rimsherd Prehistoric pottery (gabbroic admixture). Trevisker ware. Bronze Age

76 sherds Prehistoric pottery (gabbroic admixture?). Many with decoration (both incised and cord impressed). Trevisker ware. Bronze Age

1 sherd Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware. Clipped to disc (broken). 17th to 18th centuries.

1 fragment burnt clay possibly a mould fragment. Prehistoric.

1 stone mould for casting copper alloy pin? Bronze Age. (with conservators)

Context No: RH2 Cleaning layer

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
LBA / Iron Age	415g	12		

1 rimsherd Prehistoric pottery (gabbroic? fabric). Upright rim, Scar from a lug. Bronze Age? Possibly LBA/EIA?

1 rimsherd of pottery (gabbroic? fabric). Bronze Age? Possibly LBA/EIA?

10 sherds (1 basal angle) of pottery (gabbroic? fabric). One with lug Bronze Age? Possibly LBA/EIA?

Context No: (100) Fill of pit

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Unknown	5g	1		

1 undiagnostic sherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture?). Bronze Age? Possibly LBA/EIA? (Internal residue)

Context No: (101) Fill of pit

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
LBA / Iron Age	53g	3		

1 rim / shoulder sherd of pottery (gabbroic? fabric). Upright, slightly incurved rim with fine incised lone decoration consisting of zones of diagonals above a horizontal band. Decoration is crudely executed. Possibly LBA/EIA?

2 sherds of pottery (gabbroic? fabric). Possibly LBA/EIA?

Context No: (102) Fill of posthole/pit

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
LBA / Iron Age	43g	7		
Bone				
Animal	1g	1		

7 sherds of pottery (gabbroic? fabric). Possibly LBA/EIA? (2 with internal residue)

1 burnt (animal?) bone fragment

Context No: (103) Fill of pit (with quern)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
LBA / Iron Age	55g	4		

2 co-joining sherds forming a basal angle sherd. Prehistoric pottery (gabbroic? fabric). Possibly LBA/EIA? (internal residue)

2 co-joining sherds forming the rim/shoulder. Prehistoric pottery (gabbroic? admixture? fabric). Jar, thin walled, S profiled. Possibly LBA/EIA?

Context No: (104) Fill of RH 1

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Bronze Age	4371g	114	Δ1 - Δ27	

1 rimsherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Slightly everted rim. Decorative zone of cord impressed diagonal lines below a horizontal line immediately below the rim. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age

1 rimsherd of pottery (Fine, well sorted gabbroic fabric). Upright simple rim. Perforated with an 8mm diameter hole. Bronze Age? Possibly LBA?

1 basal angle sherd of pottery (Fine, well sorted gabbroic fabric). Possibly from same vessel as rim above. Bronze Age? Possibly LBA?

4 rimsherds of pottery (gabbroic admixture). One has incised line decoration. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age

9 sherds of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Decorative zone of chevrons composed of impressed cords. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age

71 sherds of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Cord impressed decoration in a chevron pattern. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age

Δ1. 1 sherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Cord impressed decoration. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age

Δ2. 1 sherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Bronze Age

Δ3. 1 sherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Bronze Age

Δ4. 1 sherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Bronze Age

Δ5. 1 sherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Bronze Age

Δ6. 1 sherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Cord impressed decoration. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age

Δ7. 1 sherd pottery (gabbroic admixture). Bronze Age

Δ8. 1 sherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Bronze Age

Δ9. 1 sherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Bronze Age

Δ10. 1 sherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Cord impressed decoration. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age

Δ11. 1 sherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Bronze Age

Δ12. 1 sherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Bronze Age

Δ13. 1 sherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Bronze Age

Δ14. 1 rimsherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture). From a large storage vessel. Zone consisting of four horizontal lines of coarse impressed cord immediately below rim. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age

Δ15. 1 sherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Cord impressed decoration in a chevron pattern. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age

Δ16. 1 sherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Bronze Age

Δ17. 1 sherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Cord impressed decoration. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age

Δ18. 1 sherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Cord impressed decoration in a chevron pattern. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age

Δ19. 1 sherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Cord impressed decoration. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age

Δ20. 1 sherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Cord impressed decoration in a chevron pattern. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age

Δ21. 1 sherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Cord impressed decoration. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age

Δ22. 1 neck sherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Cord impressed decoration. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age

Δ23. 1 sherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Cord impressed decoration in a chevron pattern. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age

Δ24. 1 rimsherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture). From a large storage vessel. Zone consisting of four horizontal lines of coarse impressed cord immediately below rim above chevrons of finer impressed cord. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age

Δ25. 1 rimsherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture). From a large storage vessel. Zone consisting of four horizontal lines of coarse impressed cord immediately below rim above chevrons of finer impressed cord. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age

Δ26. 1 sherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Cord impressed decoration. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age

Δ27. 1 sherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Cord impressed decoration in a chevron pattern. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age

Context No: (105) Cleaning number for material above stone spread

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Bronze Age	369g	35		

1 rimsherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Slightly everted rim. Incised line decoration. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age

1 rimsherd of pottery (Fine, gabbroic?). Bronze Age?

33 sherds of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Trevisker ware. Bronze Age (1 with internal residue)

Context No: (106) Fill above possible ditch

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Bronze Age	1044g	97		

5 rimsherds of pottery (gabbroic admixture). One has incised line decoration. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age

92 sherds of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Some decorated. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age

Context No: (107) Fill of curvilinear ditch near southern terminal

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Unknown	21g	1		

1 undiagnostic bodysherd of pottery (granitic fabric). Prehistoric.

Context No: (108) Fill of stony pit

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
LBA / Iron Age	774g	55		

1 large rimsherd of pottery (gabbroic? admixture? fabric). Pot has part of a handle or lug scar. Possibly LBA/EIA?

3 rimsherds of pottery (? fabric). Simple upright rim, one is well burnished Possibly LBA/EIA?

51 sherds of pottery (gabbroic? admixture? fabric). Possibly LBA/EIA?

Context No: (109) Fill of RH 2

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Bronze Age	413g	32		

1 rimsherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Bronze Age

31 sherds of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Bronze Age (2 with internal residue)

Context No: (110) Fill of RH 2 western edge

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				

LBA / Iron Age	1015g	16		
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4 co-joining sherds of pottery (gabbroic?) forming the complete profile of a jar. Vessel has part of a handle or lug scar. Possibly LBA/EIA? (**Internal residue**)

2 co-joining sherds of pottery (gabbroic?) forming the rim of a vessel with a small vestigial lug. Possibly LBA/EIA?

1 rimsherd of pottery (gabbroic?) Possibly LBA/EIA? (**Internal residue**)

1 basal angle sherd of pottery (gabbroic? fabric). Possibly LBA/EIA? (**Internal residue**)

5 sherds of pottery (gabbroic?). Possibly LBA/EIA? (**One with internal residue**)

All the above could possibly be the same vessel.

1 rimsherd of pottery (fine gabbroic?). Possibly LBA/EIA?

2 sherds of pottery (Fine gabbroic?). With fine incised line decoration. Possibly LBA/EIA?

Context No: (112) Fill of stony pit [124]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
LBA / Iron Age	1417g	49		
Metalwork				
Copper Alloy	2g	1		
Stonework				
Granite	381g	1		
Slate	344g	1		
Pebble	1231g	5		
Bone				
Animal	2g	7		
Clay				
Other Moulds	81g	14 (+1 with conservators)		

5 rimsherds of pottery (gabbroic?) Differing vessels. Possibly LBA/EIA? (**One with internal residue**)

3 basal angle sherds (2 co-joining) of pottery (gabbroic? fabric). Possibly LBA/EIA? (**Internal residue**)

24 sherds of pottery (gabbroic?). Possibly LBA/EIA? (**Two with internal residue**)

14 sherds of pottery (Fine gabbroic?). Possibly LBA/EIA?

3 sherds of pottery (gabbroic? gabbroic admixture?). Bronze Age or possibly LBA/EIA?

1 fragment of clay mould. Possible sword or dagger tip. LBA? (with conservators)

14 clay mould fragments.

1 copper alloy droplet.

1 fragment of a broken microgranitic muller with one convex working surface. Prehistoric.

1 large slate disc partly trimmed to shape. Pot lid? Prehistoric.

1 quartzitic cobble. Multifaceted whetstone/rubbing stone. Prehistoric.

4 water rounded pebbles, one of granite, 3 of white quartz.

7 burnt bone fragments. Animal?

Context No: (113) Fill of small stony pit [114]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Granite	97g	1		

1 granite pebble, trimmed to a disc. Prehistoric.

Context No: (115) Fill of stone filled pit [116]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Bronze Age	253g	16		
LBA / Iron Age	897g	48		
Stonework				
Granite	1278g	2		
Pebble	26g	1		
Bone				
Animal	6g	11		
Clay				
Other Mould	8g	2		

2 co-joining rimsherds of pottery (gabbroic?) Upright plain rim. Decorated with two fingernail slashes near rim. Plain ware. Possibly LBA/EIA?

1 rimsherd of pottery (Very fine gabbroic? admixture?) Upright plain rim. Plain ware. Possibly LBA/EIA?

8 rimsherds of pottery (gabbroic?) Plain ware. Possibly LBA/EIA?

37 sherds of pottery (gabbroic?). Possibly LBA/EIA? (Two with internal residue)

16 sherds of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Residual Bronze Age?

2 clay mould fragments.

1 fine grained granite muller with two convex working surfaces. Prehistoric.

1 fine grained granite muller with one convex working surface. Prehistoric.

1 fragment of a quartzitic pebble whetstone. Prehistoric.

11 burnt bone fragments. Animal?

Context No: (117) Fill of ditch terminal northern side

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
LBA / Iron Age	201g	3		
Stonework				
Flint	2g	1		
Pebble	821g	2		
Charcoal	2g	1 sample		

2 neck sherds of pottery (gabbroic?). Possibly LBA/EIA.

1 bodysherd of pottery (gabbroic?). Possibly LBA/EIA.

1 triangular shaped granite cobble muller with one convex working surface. Prehistoric.

1 fragment of a white vein quartz cobble.

1 waste flint flake. Prehistoric.

4 charcoal fragments.

Context No: (118) Top fill of pit [119]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Pebble	51g	1		
Bone				
Animal	10g	13		

1 elongated quartzite pebble (broken) utilised as a whetstone with pecked finger grips. Prehistoric.

13 burnt bone fragments. Animal? Prehistoric.

Context No: (120) Fill of deep posthole [121]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
LBA / Iron Age	87g	4		
Stonework				
Granite	603g	1		

1 basal angle sherd of pottery (gabbroic?). Possibly LBA/EIA.

3 bodysherds undiagnostic of pottery (gabbroic?). Possibly LBA/EIA.

1 fine-grained granite muller with two convex working surfaces. Prehistoric.

Context No: (122) Fill of small stone-filled pit [123]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
LBA / Iron Age	30g	2		
Bone				
Animal	1g	1		

1 rimsherd of pottery (gabbroic?). Possibly LBA/EIA.

1 bodysherd of pottery (gabbroic?). Possibly LBA/EIA.

1 burnt bone fragment. Animal? Prehistoric.

Context No: (129) Fill of posthole [130]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
LBA / Iron Age	202g	5		

2 co-joining basal angle sherds of pottery (Fine grained gabbroic?). Possibly LBA/EIA.

2 co-joining sherds of pottery (gabbroic?) forming the rim of a vessel. Plain ware? Possibly LBA/EIA. (internal residue)

1 rimsherd of pottery (gabbroic?). Possibly LBA/EIA.

Context No: (143) Fill of possible posthole [144]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
LBA / Iron Age	185g	9		
Clay				
Daub	10g	4		

1 rimsherd of pottery (gabbroic?). Simple everted rim. Possibly LBA/EIA.

7 sherds of pottery (gabbroic?). Possibly LBA/EIA.

1 basal angle sherd of pottery (gabbroic?). Possibly LBA/EIA.

4 burnt clay fragments or daub.

Context No: (149) Fill of posthole [150]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Bronze Age	12g	1		

1 sherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Bronze Age?

Context No: (153) Fill of posthole [154]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
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Pottery				
Unknown	3g	1		

1 undiagnostic sherd of pottery (gabbroic?). Prehistoric. (internal residue)

Context No: (155) Fill of posthole [156]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
LBA / Iron Age	20g	8		

8 co-joining basal angle sherds of pottery (gabbroic?). Plain ware? Possibly LBA/EIA (internal residue)

Context No: (159) Fill of enclosure ditch [160]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Bronze Age	6g	1		
Stonework				
Pebble	19g	1		

1 very abraded bodysherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture?). Bronze Age?

1 water rounded pebble.

Context No: (161) Fill of posthole [162]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Clay				
Daub	12g	9		

9 fragments of burnt clay or daub.

Context No: (165) Fill of ditch [160]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
LBA / Iron Age	220g	7		
Stonework				
Flint	4g	1		

7 bodysherds of pottery (gabbroic? admixture?). One sherd has a shoulder carination. Plain ware. Possibly LBA/EIA.

1 flint thumbnail scraper. Prehistoric.

Context No: (166) Fill of burnt stone pit [167]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
LBA / Iron Age	1245g	71		
Stonework				
Pebble	42g	1		

2 rim sherds of pottery (gabbroic?). Simple everted rim. Possibly LBA/EIA.

1 rimsherd of pottery (gabbroic?). Square topped, upright rim with carinated shoulder. Plain ware. LBA/EIA. (internal residue)

2 carinated bodysherds of pottery (gabbroic?). Plain ware. LBA/EIA.

2 basal angle sherds of pottery (gabbroic?). Possibly LBA/EIA.

64 bodysherds of pottery (gabbroic?). Possibly LBA/EIA. (12 with internal residue)

1 water-worn white quartz pebble.

Context No: (168) Fill of posthole [169]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
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Pottery				
LBA / Iron Age	14g	1		

1 rimsherd of pottery (gabbroic?). Upright simple everted rim. Possibly LBA/EIA.

Context No: (170) Fill of posthole [171]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Unknown	6g	2		
Stonework				
Pebble	871g	1		

2 undiagnostic bodysherds of pottery (gabbroic?). Prehistoric.

1 fine-grained granite cobble muller with one convex working surface. Edge roughened for finger-grip. Prehistoric.

Context No: (174) Fill of posthole [175]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
LBA / Iron Age	66g	2		
Charcoal	1g	1		

2 bodysherds of pottery (gabbroic?). Possibly LBA/EIA.

1 charcoal fragment

Context No: (176) Fill of pit [177]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Granite	1670g	2		

2 co-joining fragments fine granite. Utilised? Natural?

Context No: (178) Fill of posthole [179]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
LBA / Iron Age	43g	1		

1 basal angle sherd of pottery (gabbroic?). Possibly LBA/EIA

Context No: (180) Fill of posthole [181]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
LBA / Iron Age	4g	2		
Stonework				
Granite	896g	1		
Bone				
Animal	1g	1		

2 small sherds of pottery (gabbroic?). Burnished. Possibly LBA/EIA.

1 fragment fine grained granite. Natural.

1 burnt bone fragment. Animal?

Context No: (184) Fill of posthole [185]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Granite	2170g	2		

2 co-joining fragments of fine grained granite saddle quern with one concave working surface. Prehistoric.

Context No: (187) Cut of posthole filled by (186)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Granite	1240g	1		

1 granite cobble muller with one convex working face. Prehistoric.

Context No: (190) Fill of pit [191]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
LBA / Iron Age	63g	4		
Stonework				
Granite	881g	1		

1 rimsherd of pottery (well made gabbroic?). Lid? Possibly LBA/EIA or IA.

3 undiagnostic sherds of pottery (gabbroic?). Prehistoric. (internal residue)

1 fragment fine-grained granite muller with one convex working surface. Prehistoric.

Context No: (192) Fill of posthole [193]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
LBA / Iron Age	110g	13		

1 rimsherd of pottery (gabbroic?). Simple upright (slightly interned?) rim. Plain ware LBA/EIA.

1 rimsherd of pottery (gabbroic?). Simple upright rim with carinated shoulder. Plain ware LBA/EIA.

1 basal angle sherd of pottery (gabbroic?). Possibly LBA/EIA. (internal residue)

10 bodysherds of pottery (gabbroic?). Possibly LBA/EIA.

Context No: (204) Topsoil

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Medieval	2g	1		

1 bodysherd Cornish Medieval Coarseware. 13th to 14th centuries.

Context No: (248) Fill of charcoal rich 'scoop' [249]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Bone				
Animal	1g	1		

1 burnt bone fragment. Animal? Prehistoric.

Context No: (257) Fill of posthole [258]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
LBA / Iron Age	14g	2		

1 rimsherd of pottery (gabbroic?). Simple upright (slightly interned?) rim. Plain ware LBA/EIA.

1 carinated sherd of pottery (gabbroic?). Plain ware LBA/EIA.

Context No: (259) Ditch [160] near southern terminal

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
LBA/ Iron Age	81g	11		
Charcoal	1g	1 charcoal sample		

2 basal angle sherds of pottery (gabbroic? fabric). Fine fabric LBA/EIA?

9 sherds of pottery (fine gabbroic? fabric). Possibly LBA/EIA (1 with internal residue)

3 charcoal fragments

Context No: (271) 'greasy' deposit

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Iron Age	29g	1		

1 shoulder sherd prehistoric pottery (Well made gabbroic fabric). 3 cordons on surface. Cordoned ware. Iron Age/Romano-British.

Context No: (272) Fill of enclosure ditch [160], southern arc

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
LBA / Iron Age	106g	7		
Bone				
Animal	3g	2		

3 rim sherds of pottery (gabbroic?). Possibly LBA/EIA.

4 bodysherds of pottery (gabbroic?). Possibly LBA/EIA.

2 burnt bone fragments. Animal? Prehistoric

Context No: (273) Roundhouse 1 - top deposit, quadrant 1 (same as (104))

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Bronze Age	6442g	394		
Stonework				
Flint	31g	1		
Pebble	274g	3		
Quartz	21g	1		
Other	-	6	Δ407, Δ408, Δ409, Δ410, Δ411, Δ414	
Metalwork				
Copper Alloy	-	1	Δ403	
Clay				
Object	-	1	Δ406	

1 rim sherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Cord impressed decoration. Large storage jar. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age.

2 rim sherds of pottery (gabbroic admixture). One has cord impressed decoration. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age

1 looped lug sherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Bronze Age.

388 bodysherds of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Many have cord impressed decoration. Vessels of varying size. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age. (1 sherd has internal residue)

2 basal angle sherds of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Trevisker ware. Bronze Age.

1 triangular shaped quartzitic pebble whetstone with numerous working facets and striated surfaces. Prehistoric.

1 fine-grained granite pebble utilised as a hammerstone with surfaces roughened and pecked for finger grip. Prehistoric.

1 fragment of a white vein quartz.

1 white quartz pebble.

1 struck flint pebble. Prehistoric.

Δ406. 1 perforated clay weight? Prehistoric (with conservators).

Δ407. 1 stone mould for casting copper alloy objects, Bronze Age. (with conservators)

Δ408. 1 stone mould for casting copper alloy palstave. Bronze Age. (with conservators)

Δ409. 1 stone mould for casting copper alloy palstave. Bronze Age. (with conservators)

Δ410. 1 stone mould for casting copper alloy pin? Bronze Age. (with conservators)

Δ411. 1 stone mould for casting copper alloy pin. Bronze Age. (with conservators)

Δ412. 2 stone mould fragments for casting copper alloy objects. Bronze Age. (with conservators)

Δ414. 1 stone mould for casting copper alloy pin? Bronze Age. (with conservators)

Context No: (274) Roundhouse 1 - top deposit, quadrant 2

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Bronze Age	345g	11		
Stonework				
Flint	16g	1		
Pebble	118g	1		
Clay				
Daub	85g	4		

1 rimsherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Cord impressed decoration. Large storage jar. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age.

1 rimsherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Coarse horizontal cord impressed decoration. Large storage jar. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age.

1 rimsherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Thin walled vessel. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age

8 bodysherds of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Some have cord impressed or incised line decoration. Vessels of varying size. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age.

1 elongated quartzitic pebble whetstone. Prehistoric.

1 flint pebble. Prehistoric.

4 large fragments of burnt clay or daub.

Context No: (275) Roundhouse 1 - top deposit, quadrant 4

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Bronze Age	199g	15		
Stonework				
Flint	1g	1		

2 rim sherds of pottery (gabbroic admixture). One has incised line decoration just below rim. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age

13 bodysherds of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Cord impressed or incised line decoration. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age.

1 flint side scraper. Prehistoric.

Context No: (278) Roundhouse 1 Fill of possible gully around NW edge, quadrant 1

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Bronze Age	1257g	38		
Stonework				
Flint	178g	5		
Pebble	2576g	4		
Metalwork				
Copper Alloy	-	1	Δ400	

1 rim sherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Cord impressed decoration. Large storage jar. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age.

37 bodysherds of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Trevisker ware. Bronze Age.

1 quartzitic pebble rubbing stone pecked for finger grip. Prehistoric.

1 quartzitic cobble rubbing stone pecked for finger grip. Prehistoric.

1 fragment quartzitic pebble rubbing stone pecked for finger-grip. Prehistoric.

Δ402. 1 very large greywacke? Cobble utilised as a pestle with pecked finger grips and dimples on surfaces. Also used as a hammerstone. Prehistoric.

1 flint pebble, polished. Prehistoric.

Δ404. 1 burnt flint pebble. Prehistoric.

3 waste flint flakes. Prehistoric.

Δ400. 1 copper alloy socketed axe rim fragment. Prehistoric (with conservators)

Context No: (279) same as (274) Roundhouse 1 - quadrant 3 deposit SF 403

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Bronze Age	6g	1		

1 sherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Incised line. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age.

Context No: (280) Roundhouse 1 - Topmost deposit quadrant 3

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Bronze Age	113g	11		

11 bodysherds of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Trevisker ware. Bronze Age.

Context No: (281) Roundhouse 1 - Fill of posthole [282], quadrant 2

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Bronze Age	2g	1		

1 sherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Incised line decoration. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age.

Context No: (291) Roundhouse 1 - fill of gully [292]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Bronze Age	42g	5		

5 sherds of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Bronze Age

Context No: (297) Roundhouse 1 - fill of posthole [298]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Bronze Age	7g	1		

1 sherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Bronze Age

Context No: (700) Roundhouse 1 - fill of posthole [701]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Bronze Age	9g	1		

1 sherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Bronze Age

Context No: (704) Roundhouse 1 - fill of posthole [705]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Bronze Age	51g	2		

2 sherds of pottery (gabbroic admixture). One has incised line decoration. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age

Δ403. Coiled Copper alloy wire. Prehistoric (with conservators).

Context No: (724) Roundhouse 1 - fill of posthole [725]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Bronze Age	572g	21		
Stonework				
Flint	4g	1		
Pebble	101g	1		

2 co-joining rim sherds of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Incised line decoration. Storage vessel. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age

19 sherds of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Incised line decoration. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age

1 fine-grained granite pebble utilised? Prehistoric.

1 waste flint flake. Prehistoric.

Context No: (730) same as (710) Roundhouse 1 - fill of small pit with burnt stone

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Granite	268g	1		

1 fragment of a fine-grained granite muller with one convex working surface. Prehistoric.

Context No: (732) Roundhouse 1 - fill of posthole [733]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Bronze Age	54g	6		

6 sherds of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Bronze Age (1 with internal residue)

Context No: (745) Roundhouse 1 - fill of posthole [746]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Bronze Age	22g	3		

3 sherds of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Incised line decoration. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age.

Context No: (747) Roundhouse 1 - fill of possible hearth pit [748]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Bronze Age	812g	13		

2 rim sherds of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Cord impressed decoration. Large storage jar. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age.

11 bodysherds of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Many have cord impressed decoration. Trevisker ware. Bronze Age.

Context No: (749) Roundhouse 1 - fill of [750]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Pebble	641g	1		

1 quartzite cobble lapstone / rubbing stone. Pecked finger-grips. Prehistoric.

Context No: (775) Roundhouse 1 - fill of stakehole [776]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Bronze Age	4g	2		

2 sherds of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Bronze Age

Context No: (784) Roundhouse 1 - fill of posthole [785]

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
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Pottery				
Bronze Age	23g	2		
Metalwork				
Copper Alloy	-	1	Δ413	

2 sherds of pottery (gabbroic admixture). Bronze Age

Δ413. 1 copper alloy pin end. Prehistoric (with conservators)

Context No: (788) Fill of stakehole/ shallow pit [789] near roundhouse 2

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Flint	15g	5		

5 waste flint flakes. Prehistoric.

Context No: (797) Fill of ditch? terminal to southwest of roundhouse 1

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Unknown	6g	1		

1 undiagnostic sherd of pottery (gabbroic admixture). IA/RB?

9.7 Discussion

The earliest finds were flints. Eighteen were recovered from contexts (117), (165), (273), (274), (275), (278), (724), (788) and unstratified from the removal of the south baulk and that between Q3 and Q4. None were particularly diagnostic, but are most likely of Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

The earliest pottery identified was Middle Bronze Age c1500-1000 cal BC in date and form the largest part of the assemblage (1080 sherds). These were recovered from contexts (104), (105), (106), (109), (115), (149), (159), (273), (274), (275), (278), (279), (280), (281), (291), (297), (700), (704), (724), (732), (745), (747), (775), (784), and unstratified from Areas A and B, clearance of the baulks, and the cleaning layers above Roundhouses 1 and 2.

Diagnostic sherds of Trevisker Ware (716 sherds) came from contexts (104), (105), (106), (273), (274), (275), (278), (279), (281), (704), (724), (745), (747), and unstratified from Areas A and B, clearance of the baulks, and the cleaning layers above Roundhouse 1, the sherds exhibiting decorative styles of both impressed cord, and incised lines. A range of sizes seem to be represented varying from large storage jars, to medium sized cooking vessels. These, and the remainder of the sherds identified as being of Middle Bronze Age in date are in a gabbroic admixture fabric which is typical of the period, the assignment of the undiagnostic sherds being based purely on fabric typology.

Alongside the pottery was stonework from the area of the roundhouses which must also belong to this period. This stonework includes saddle querns (and fragments of) from contexts (184), and U/S, mullers from contexts (187), and (730), whetstones from U/S, (118), (273), and (274), rubbing stones from (278), and (749), a hammerstone from (273), and a pestle from context (278).

This suite of stonework suggests a range of activities including the processing of cereals (or an industrial process involving the reduction of something to the consistency of a powder), leatherworking or a similar activity and an activity involving rubbing and polishing or the sharpening of objects which may be the finishing process to metalworking.

Metalworking in the vicinity is attested to by the presence of at least eight stone moulds (or the fragments of) coming from context (273) and other contexts filling Roundhouse 1. These were parts of moulds for casting objects of bronze including palstaves, and ring headed pins. None of the moulds were apparently complete with

just one half of a set present. These in themselves had suffered damage, and in some cases appeared to have been deliberately smashed.

Three pieces of actual metalwork were recovered from roundhouse 1. A coiled copper alloy wire object Δ403 came from context (273), a fragment of a copper alloy socketed axe rim Δ400 was found in context (278) while a copper alloy pin end was retrieved from context (784).

Pottery dating to the Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age c 1000 – 600 BC (348 sherds) was recovered from contexts (100), (101), (102), (103), (108), (110), (112), (115), (117), (120), (122), (129), (143), (155), (165), (166), (168), (174), (178), (180), (190), (192), (257), (272), and unstratified from Area A and the cleaning of Roundhouse 2.

Sherds of possible Late Bronze Age plain ware / Earliest Iron Age ware (43 sherds) were found in contexts (101), (108), (110), (112), (115), (129), (143), (165), (166), (168), (192), (257), unstratified from Area A and the cleaning of Roundhouse 2. Typical jars, and carinated bowls seem to be within the collection. These, and the remainder of the sherds identified as belonging to this date range are in a gabbroic fabric (mostly fine-grained). The assignment of the undiagnostic sherds is based purely on fabric typology and is tentative; it is possible they may belong to the earlier Middle Bronze Age.

A more restricted suite of stonework than that noted for the Middle Bronze Age was recovered alongside this material. The stonework included mullers from contexts (112), (115), (117), (120), (170), and (190), a whetstone from (112), and (115) and a possible slate pot lid from context (112). This may reflect a different function for the area at this time perhaps with a greater concentration on industrial processes?

That metalworking occurred on site is evidenced by the clay mould fragments including part for the tip of a dagger or sword blade, from context (112) that also produced 13 other mould fragments, while a further two came from context (115).

A single sherd of identifiable Iron Age date was recovered from context (271). This was of Cordoned ware in a 'Well-made' gabbroic fabric that dates from the late 2nd century BC to the 1st century AD.

There was a scattering of later medieval and post-medieval pottery (unstratified in topsoil or cleaning layers). This is typical of assemblages obtained from most fields close to farming communities, the finds being derived from domestic midden material being utilised for the manuring and improvement of the fields.

10 Appendix II

Revised Written Scheme of investigation for Archaeological recording at the Tremough AIR Building and Car-park 10

10.1 Background

10.1.1 Introduction

HE projects have been requested by Mr Chris Watson on behalf of Turner and Townsend to provide a project design and estimate for archaeological recording ahead of the development of the Academy for Innovation and Research (AIR) building at Tremough, Penryn. The development area will cover an area of approximately 1.5 HA.

Geophysical survey of this area (Mercer 2001) identified a number of anomalies, which may prove to be of an archaeological nature. These included several pit-type anomalies and a possible prehistoric roundhouse. Previous geophysical surveys, archaeological assessments and fieldwork by HE Projects in the adjacent area have led to the identification of significant prehistoric and Romano-British remains, including Late Neolithic pits containing Grooved Ware, Bronze Age post-rings and Romano-British settlements and field systems (Gossip and Jones 2007), and most recently an early medieval building was found under the TIC Building. It is probable that similar remains will be located within the AIR / Car-park 10 foot-print.

These investigations are required as part of planning condition (PA10/04105). This states that:

'No development shall commence within the site until the applicant has secured and implemented a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation to be submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority in consultation with the County Archaeologist'.

Phil Markham (Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, Cornwall Council) has produced a brief for archaeological recording (2/10/10) and has been consulted in the preparation of this project design and his requirements for archaeological recording have guided this project design and estimate.

The work is scheduled to commence in November 2010.

HE Projects have undertaken a large number of projects at Tremough and we are familiar with the archaeology and ground conditions, and are also experienced with working in conjunction with development programmes of this sort. Previous archaeological recording by HE Projects at Tremough includes:

- Car-park excavation 2000
- CUC building excavation 2002
- Evaluation trenching 2008
- Tremough Phase 2a 2008
- PAC building 2009
- TIC Building excavations 2010

10.1.2 Historical background

Landscape

Tremough is located within an area of Anciently Enclosed Land (land which was enclosed in the medieval period or earlier), which was partially transformed into an Ornamental Landscape consisting of parkland during the post-medieval period (Countryside commission 1996).

Known archaeological sites

The project area is situated within an area of high archaeological potential, which contains evidence for prehistoric, Roman and medieval activity. The proposed development will be located in an area where geophysical anomalies have been identified, and is adjacent to excavated sites of prehistoric/Romano-British and early medieval date. Sites in the vicinity, identified during various archaeological investigations, include:

- Later prehistoric/Romano-British enclosure identified by geophysical surveys of the project area.
- An Early Neolithic flint scatter and greenstone axe.
- Pits and ditches have been radiocarbon dated to the Early Neolithic period.
- Pits of Later Neolithic date.
- The largest assemblage of Neolithic Grooved Ware pottery in south-west Britain
- Middle Bronze Age old land surfaces, pits and pottery, and post-rings associated with ceremonial activity.
- Field systems of later Iron Age and Romano-British origin.
- A structure and pottery of early medieval date.
- A large number of prehistoric, Roman, earlier and later medieval artefacts have also been recovered during the course of archaeological fieldwork.
- Geophysical survey in 2000 and 2008 led to the discovery of group of archaeological anomalies, which included curvilinear ditches and pit-type features.

Potential sites

There is high potential for the survival of unrecorded archaeological remains and artefacts of all periods.

10.1.3 Construction works

The following works are understood to involve ground disturbance.

- The construction of the AIR building within the proposed development area (to be constructed Autumn 2010).
- Excavation of Car-park 10 (to be constructed Autumn 2010).

10.2 Aims and objectives

- To ensure that the site works associated with the AIR development are carried out in such a way as to allow adequate recording.
- To record archaeological features and deposits affected by the scheme.
- To recover and record artefacts uncovered by the works.
- To disseminate the results of discoveries appropriately.

The AIR / Car-park 10 development area has the potential to contain important buried archaeological sites. The archaeological investigation of this area therefore provides an opportunity to better understand the character and potential of this resource by recording sites and features affected by it.

10.2.1 Key objectives are:

- To locate and record prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval settlement activity within the area of the proposed development.

10.3 Methodology

The archaeological programme will follow five stages: fieldwork; archiving; assessment; analysis; publication.

10.3.1 Fieldwork

Archaeological monitoring (watching briefs and controlled soil strips) should be undertaken in advance of construction works.

10.3.1.1 Pre-works

In advance of site works HE Projects, the resident engineer and the contractor will agree:

- Working methods across the development area and programme.
- Health and Safety issues and requirements.

10.3.1.2 Archaeological monitoring

AIR building and Car-park 10 area

Archaeological monitoring within the areas of the AIR building and Car-park 10 will be undertaken as the first stage of the mitigation programme. Controlled soil stripping under archaeological supervision should be carried out across the entire development area.

Soil stripping should be carried out under archaeological supervision using a machine fitted with a toothless bucket. The soil will be stripped cleanly to a level at which archaeological features or layers can be expected to be revealed (ie, top of the "natural subsoil"). Machines will not run over the stripped area until recorded by the archaeologist.

Where significant remains are encountered the site archaeologist will be given the opportunity to make an appropriate record before work proceeds; where a temporary stop of work is required the site archaeologist will request this via the resident engineer.

If archaeological deposits of a regional or national importance are uncovered, then a contingency should be allowed within the construction programme to review options to ensure their preservation *in situ*. In the event that remains cannot be preserved *in situ* then full-scale excavation may be required. The significance of the remains should be agreed between the archaeologist and the Historic Environment Advice Officer.

10.3.1.3 Excavation

Excavations will take place in those parts of the site where the development will lead to the removal of complex or extensive archaeological remains. Following the controlled soil stripping the site archaeologist in consultation with the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer will decide where full-scale excavation is required.

Where complex/extensive remains are encountered the site archaeologist will be given the opportunity to make an appropriate record before work proceeds; a programme to achieve this will be agreed with the Contractor. A contingency excavation time of up to 10 days (x 5 members of HE Projects) has been estimated.

In the event that this contingency is insufficient, additional time will be negotiated between the client and HE Projects.

10.3.1.4 Fieldwork recording

Following the controlled soil stripping the archaeologist will record any archaeological features which are to be affected by the construction of the AIR building / Car-park 10.

Recording - general

- Site drawings (plans, sections, locations of finds) will be made by pencil (4H) on drafting film; all plans will be linked to the Ordnance Survey landline map; all drawings will include standard information: site details, personnel, date, scale, north-point
- All features and finds will be accurately located at an appropriate scale.
- All archaeological contexts will be described to a standard format linked to a continuous numbering sequence.
- Photography: scaled monochrome photography will be used as the main record medium, with digital images used more selectively and for illustrative purposes. A photographic scale will be used and a north arrow included as appropriate. A photographic register will be kept, giving feature number, location and direction of shot.
- A location plan will be made linking the site with features that have been mapped by the Ordnance Survey.
- The heights of all features will be tied into the Ordnance Datum.
- Phased plans and sections at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 will be made of all excavated features.
- Sealed/undisturbed archaeological contexts in the form of buried soils, layers or deposits within cut features (ditches and pits, etc) will be sampled for environmental evidence and dating material. Advice may be needed from Vanessa Straker (Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science).
- The spoil from the controlled stripping will be adequately inspected for finds.

10.3.2 Treatment of finds

The fieldwork is likely to produce artefactual/environmental material.

- All finds in significant stratified contexts predating 1800 AD (eg, settlement features) should be plotted on a scaled base plan and described. Post-medieval or modern finds may be disposed of at the cataloguing stage. This process will be reviewed ahead of its implementation.
- All finds predating 1800 AD will be collected in sealable plastic bags which will be labelled immediately with the context number or other identifier.
- Significant, sealed archaeological contexts (predating c 1500 AD) will be considered for sampling for environmental material and the strategy will be discussed with the project manager. All recovered samples will be evaluated at the assessment stage and some may be disposed of. Only flots will be retained for inclusion within the project archive.

10.4 POST-FIELDWORK STAGES

(To be reviewed in light of results from the fieldwork)

10.4.1 Archiving

Following review with the HE Project Manager, the results from the fieldwork will be collated as an archive. This will involve washing and cataloguing of finds, the indexing and cross-referencing of photographs, drawings and context records. Initial processing of any palaeoenvironmental samples will be undertaken. This will involve flotation of bulk samples to recover plant macrofossils and other remains.

- All finds and samples, etc will be stored in a proper manner (being clearly labelled and marked and stored according to HE guidelines).

- All records (context sheets, photographs, etc) will be ordered, catalogued and stored in an appropriate manner (according to HE guidelines).
- A summary of the results will be presented to the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer.
- The site archive and finds will initially be stored at HE premises and transferred to the Royal Cornwall Museum and the RCM conditions for archives will be followed. The RCM will be notified of the commencement of the project and included in discussions for sampling and disposal as appropriate.

10.4.2 Report production

The results from the archaeological fieldwork will be presented in a concise archive report. Copies of the report will be distributed to the Client, the County Archaeologist and the main archaeological and local record libraries.

This will involve:

- producing a descriptive text;
- producing maps and line drawings;
- selecting photographs;
- report design;
- report editing;
- dissemination of the finished report
- deposition of archive and finds in the Royal Cornwall Museum, Truro

The archive report will have the following contents:

- Summary
- Introduction - background, objectives, methods
- Results - factual description of the results of the various aspects of the project, with separate sections as necessary for discussion/interpretation
- Discussion - discussion of the interpretation of the results, highlighting information gained on a chronological or thematic basis
- Archive - a brief summary and index to the project archive
- Illustrations - general location plan
 - detailed location plans to link fieldwork results to OS map
 - selected plans and section drawings (as appropriate)
 - finds drawings (if appropriate)
 - photographs (if appropriate)

10.4.3 Assessment

On completion of the archive report an assessment stage will be carried out. This will involve assessment of structural and stratigraphic data and artefactual material, etc. The outline of the assessment report, and the work required to produce it will also be determined.

- Liaise with specialists (environmental samples, radiocarbon dating and artefacts, etc) to arrange for assessment of the potential for further analysis and reporting.

- Send off artefacts (ceramics, etc) to the appropriate specialist for further study.
- Send off residues from environmental samples to appropriate specialists.
- Sort out and send off suitable material for radiocarbon dating.
- Project design for further analyses and publication.

10.4.4 Academic/Final publication

In the event of significant remains being discovered there may be a further stage of analyses leading to formal publication. This will involve the analysis of structural and stratigraphic data, artefacts, and environmental samples to be governed by an updated project design agreed with the Historic Environment Advice Officer. The scope and final form of the report will be reviewed; for example in addition to an archive report the results should be published in an academic journal (eg, *Cornish Archaeology*) and would include:

- Discussion of the significance of the results in relation to Local, Regional and National research objectives.

10.5 Project staff

A team of experienced archaeologists employed by HE will carry out the archaeological fieldwork under the supervision of a project officer.

The report will be compiled by experienced archaeologist(s) employed by HE.

Relevant experienced and qualified specialists will be employed to undertake appropriate tasks during the assessment and analysis stages of the project.

The project will be managed by a member of staff who is a member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, or the equivalent standard, who will:

- Take responsibility for the overall direction of the project.
- Discuss and agree the objectives and programme of each stage of the project with project staff, including arrangements for Health and Safety.
- Monitor progress and results for each stage.
- Edit the project report.

10.6 Monitoring

- This written scheme of investigation must be agreed by the Local Planning Authority
- The recording exercise will be monitored. The Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer should be informed 1 week in advance of the intention to start the recording.
- HE projects will liaise with the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer to advise on the programme and progress of work, and agree site meetings as required.
- A summary of the results will be presented to the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer within 1 month of the completion of the fieldwork.
- The updated project design and timetable for the archiving, analysis and publication stages will be agreed with the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer.

NOTES:

- HE Projects will require 2 weeks notification before commencing the fieldwork project.
- The area of the archaeological investigation will be agreed in advance of the project with the client and the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, and this will be marked out on the ground by the client in advance of the archaeological fieldwork.
- HE Projects staff will not be responsible for the direction of Plant other than to ensure the level of the soil stripping is adequate. Historic Environment Projects staff will not operate any machinery.
- The costs of plant hire are not included in this project and estimate. This project design and estimate does not include the costs of site accommodation, or toilets, etc. If these are required the estimate will be revised.
- The Historic Environment Projects team will not be responsible for reinstating the ground after excavations or making it safe.
- It is intended that the programme for archiving, assessment, analysis and reporting is reviewed in the light of the fieldwork results.

10.7 Timetable

The archiving and archive report will be completed within 12 months of the ending of the excavations. The timetable for further stages of assessment, analyses and publication will be agreed with Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer in the light of the results of the excavations.

10.8 Health and safety during the fieldwork

10.8.1 Health and safety statement

10.8.2 Historic Environment is within the Environment, Planning and Economy Directorate of Cornwall Council. The HE projects team follows Cornwall Council's *Statement of Safety Policy*.

Prior to carrying out any fieldwork HE will carry out a risk assessment. A Health and Safety plan will be produced if excavations are required

10.9 Copyright

Copyright of all material gathered as a result of the project will be reserved to the Environment, Planning and Economy Directorate, Cornwall Council. Existing copyrights of external sources will be acknowledged where required. Use of the material will be granted to the client.

This project design and estimate is the copyright of Historic Environment, Cornwall Council.

10.10 Insurance

As part of Cornwall Council, HE is covered by Public Liability and Employers Liability Insurance.

10.10.1 Standards

HE follows the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Code of Conduct and is a Registered Archaeological Organization.

As part of Environment, Planning and Economy Directorate of Cornwall Council, the HE projects team has certification in BS9001 (Quality Management), BS14001 (Environmental Management), OHSAS18001 (Health, Safety and Welfare), Investors in People and Charter Mark.

10.11 Freedom of Information

All information gathered during the implementation of the project will be subject to the rules and regulations of the Freedom of Information Act 2000.

10.12 References

Archaeological Surveys Ltd, 2008, *Tremough Campus, Penryn, Cornwall, Cornwall*, (Survey Ref: 235)

Gossip, J and Jones, A M, 2007, *Archaeological Investigations of a Later Prehistoric and a Romano-British Landscape at Tremough, Penryn, Cornwall*, BAR Brit Series **443**

Mercer, E J F, 2001. *A geophysical survey carried out at Tremough Campus, Falmouth, Cornwall*, Stratascan

Andy Jones 11/11/2010

11 Appendix III: Revised Written Scheme of investigation for Archaeological excavation at Car Park 4 and the Temporary car park Tremough

11.1 Background

11.1.1 Introduction

HE projects have been requested by Mr Paul Mace of the Tremough Development Vehicle to provide a project design and estimate for archaeological excavation within the new car-parking areas at Tremough (Car Park 4 and the Temporary Car Park).

In January 2011 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken by HE Projects during the construction of Car Park 4 and an area of temporary car-parking. These investigations are required as part of planning condition (PA10/04105). This states that:

'No development shall commence within the site until the applicant has secured and implemented a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation to be submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority in consultation with the County Archaeologist'.

During the site stripping two areas of archaeological interest were uncovered. The first was located in the northwest part of the stripped area, within Car Park 4. Archaeological activity in this area (which measures 35m x 25m) is characterised by probable settlement related activity comprised of pits and postholes which are contained within a circular enclosure ditch with an east facing entrance. Pottery and stonework recovered during the stripping suggest that the site is of prehistoric date.

The second area is located in the south-east part of the site, in the Temporary car park area. Activity in this area (which measures 40m x 30m) is comprised of a hollow-set roundhouse with a diameter of 8m, a 'ring-gully' structure with a diameter of 8m, pit and postholes, an area of metalled surfacing and a buried soil. All the areas are associated with pottery of Trevisker type, and it is probable that the settlement is of Middle Bronze Age date (c 1500 cal BC).

A site meeting was held to discuss the appropriate response to the recording of the archaeology. At that meeting it was decided that the archaeological recording would consist of:

- Excavation and recording of archaeological features in the Car Park 4 Area (northwest part of the site). Development of the car park will directly impact upon buried archaeological remains in this area.

- Excavation of 'ring gully feature' in Temporary car park area. Pottery associated with the feature is lying on the surface and would be compacted / crushed by the reburial process.
- Plotting of archaeological features in the temporary car park area so that their locations are documented.
- Reburial of the remaining features archaeological beneath terram under archaeological supervision.

Phil Markham (Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, Cornwall Council) attended the site meeting on the 31/1/11 and has been consulted in the preparation of this project design and his requirements for archaeological recording have guided this project design and estimate.

11.1.2 Historical background

Landscape

Tremough is located within an area of Anciently Enclosed Land (land which was enclosed in the medieval period or earlier), which was partially transformed into an Ornamental Landscape consisting of parkland during the post-medieval period (Countryside commission 1996).

Known archaeological sites

The project area is situated within an area of high archaeological potential, which contains evidence for prehistoric, Roman and medieval activity. The proposed development will be located in an area where geophysical anomalies have been identified, and is adjacent to excavated sites of prehistoric/Romano-British and early medieval date (Gossip and Jones 2007). Sites in the vicinity, identified during various archaeological investigations, include:

- Later prehistoric/Romano-British enclosure identified by geophysical surveys of the project area.
- An Early Neolithic flint scatter and greenstone axe.
- Pits and ditches have been radiocarbon dated to the Early Neolithic period.
- Pits of Later Neolithic date.
- The largest assemblage of Neolithic Grooved Ware pottery in south-west Britain
- Middle Bronze Age old land surfaces, pits and pottery, and post-rings associated with ceremonial activity.
- Field systems of later Iron Age and Romano-British origin.
- A structure and pottery of early medieval date.
- A large number of prehistoric, Roman, earlier and later medieval artefacts have also been recovered during the course of archaeological fieldwork.

11.2 Aims and objectives

- To record archaeological features and deposits affected by the development.
- To recover and record artefacts uncovered by the site works.
- To disseminate the results of discoveries appropriately.

11.2.1 Key objectives are:

- To locate and record prehistoric settlement activity exposed with in the area of Car Park 4 and the 'ring gully' in the northern part of the Temporary car park.

11.3 Methodology

The archaeological programme will follow five stages: fieldwork (excavation and monitoring during preservation *in situ*); archiving; assessment; analysis; publication.

3.1 Fieldwork

Archaeological excavation of key sites and monitoring of reburial of the Bronze Age settlement to be undertaken in advance of construction works.

11.3.1.1 Archaeological Excavation

Excavations will take place in those parts of the site where the development will lead to the removal of complex or extensive archaeological remains.

This will include the excavation of archaeological features identified in Car Park 4 and the 'ring gully' identified in the Temporary car-park.

A programme for the archaeological recording will be agreed with the client.

11.3.1.2 Monitoring during preservation *in situ* (reburial of archaeological features)

Archaeological features in the Temporary car park area should be plotted before reburial occurs. Preservation of the Bronze Age settlement area will include the burial of the site beneath layers(s) of terram before the surfacing stones of the Temporary car park are put in place.

Archaeological monitoring will take place during the backfilling of the area to ensure that the process is undertaken in an archaeologically sensitive manner and to ensure vehicles do not cross archaeological features until they have been adequately sealed and preserved for the future.

Note:

The area will be fenced off until it has been reburied. Vehicles will not enter the area until it has been surfaced.

3.1.1 Fieldwork recording

Recording - general

- Site drawings (plans, sections, locations of finds) will be made by pencil (4H) on drafting film; all plans will be linked to the Ordnance Survey landline map; all drawings will include standard information: site details, personnel, date, scale, north-point
- All features and finds will be accurately located at an appropriate scale.
- All archaeological contexts will be described to a standard format linked to a continuous numbering sequence.
- Photography: scaled monochrome photography will be used as the main record medium, with digital images used more selectively and for illustrative purposes. A photographic scale will be used and a north arrow included as appropriate. A photographic register will be kept, giving feature number, location and direction of shot.
- A location plan will be made linking the site with features that have been mapped by the Ordnance Survey.
- The heights of all features will be tied into the Ordnance Datum.
- Phased plans and sections at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 will be made of all excavated features.

11.3.2 Treatment of finds and environmental samples

- All finds in significant stratified contexts predating 1800 AD (eg, settlement features) should be plotted on a scaled base plan and described. Post-medieval or modern finds may be disposed of at the cataloguing stage. This process will be reviewed ahead of its implementation.
- All finds predating 1800 AD will be collected in sealable plastic bags which will be labelled immediately with the context number or other identifier.
- Significant, sealed archaeological contexts (predating c 1500 AD) will be considered for sampling for environmental material and the strategy will be discussed with the project manager. All recovered samples will be evaluated at the assessment stage and some may be disposed of. Only flots will be retained for inclusion within the project archive.

11.4 POST-FIELDWORK STAGES

(To be reviewed in light of results from the fieldwork)

11.4.1 Archiving

Following review with the HE Project Manager, the results from the fieldwork will be collated as an archive. This will involve washing and cataloguing of finds, the indexing and cross-referencing of photographs, drawings and context records. Initial processing of any palaeoenvironmental samples will be undertaken. This will involve flotation of bulk samples to recover plant macrofossils and other remains.

- All finds and samples, etc will be stored in a proper manner (being clearly labelled and marked and stored according to HE guidelines).
- All records (context sheets, photographs, etc) will be ordered, catalogued and stored in an appropriate manner (according to HE guidelines).
- A summary of the results will be presented to the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer.
- The site archive and finds will initially be stored at HE premises and transferred to the Royal Cornwall Museum and the RCM conditions for archives will be followed. The RCM will be notified of the commencement of the project and included in discussions for sampling and disposal as appropriate.

11.4.2 Report production

The results from the archaeological fieldwork will be presented in a concise archive report. Copies of the report will be distributed to the Client, the County Archaeologist and the main archaeological and local record libraries.

This will involve:

- producing a descriptive text;
- producing maps and line drawings;
- selecting photographs;
- report design;
- report editing;
- dissemination of the finished report
- deposition of archive and finds in the Royal Cornwall Museum, Truro

The archive report will have the following contents:

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- Introduction - background, objectives, methods
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- Discussion - discussion of the interpretation of the results, highlighting information gained on a chronological or thematic basis
- Archive - a brief summary and index to the project archive
- Illustrations - general location plan
 - detailed location plans to link fieldwork results to OS map
 - selected plans and section drawings (as appropriate)
 - finds drawings (if appropriate)
 - photographs (if appropriate)

11.4.3

11.4.4 Assessment

On completion of the archive report an assessment stage will be carried out. This will involve assessment of structural and stratigraphic data and artefactual material, etc. The outline of the assessment report, and the work required to produce it will also be determined.

- Liaise with specialists (environmental samples, radiocarbon dating and artefacts, etc) to arrange for assessment of the potential for further analysis and reporting.
- Send off artefacts (ceramics, etc) to the appropriate specialist for further study.
- Send off flots from environmental samples to appropriate specialists.
- Sort out and send off suitable material (charcoal and residues, etc) for radiocarbon dating.
- Project design for further analyses and publication.

11.4.5 Academic/Final publication

Following the completion of the assessment, a stage of analyses leading to formal publication will be required. This will involve the analysis of structural and stratigraphic data, artefacts, and environmental samples to be governed by an updated project design agreed with the Historic Environment Advice Officer. The scope and final form of the report will be reviewed; for example in addition to an archive report the results should be published in an academic journal (eg, *Cornish Archaeology*) and would include:

- Discussion of the significance of the results in relation to Local, Regional and National research objectives.

11.5 Project staff

A team of experienced archaeologists employed by HE will carry out the archaeological fieldwork under the supervision of a project officer.

The report will be compiled by experienced archaeologist(s) employed by HE.

Relevant experienced and qualified specialists will be employed to undertake appropriate tasks during the assessment and analysis stages of the project.

The project will be managed by a member of staff who is a member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, or the equivalent standard, who will:

- Take responsibility for the overall direction of the project.
- Discuss and agree the objectives and programme of each stage of the project with project staff, including arrangements for Health and Safety.
- Monitor progress and results for each stage.
- Edit the project report.

11.6 Monitoring

- This written scheme of investigation must be agreed by the Local Planning Authority
- The recording exercise will be monitored. The Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer should be informed 1 week in advance of the intention to start the recording.
- HE projects will liaise with the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer to advise on the programme and progress of work, and agree site meetings as required.
- A summary of the results will be presented to the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer within 1 month of the completion of the fieldwork.
- The updated project design and timetable for the archiving, analysis and publication stages will be agreed with the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer.

NOTES:

- The area of the archaeological investigation will be agreed in advance of the project with the client and the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, and this will be marked out on the ground by the client in advance of the archaeological fieldwork.
- HE Projects staff will not be responsible for the direction of Plant. Historic Environment Projects staff will not operate any machinery.
- The costs of plant hire are not included in this project and estimate. This project design and estimate does not include the costs of site accommodation, or toilets, etc. If these are required the estimate will be revised.
- The Historic Environment Projects team will not be responsible for reinstating the ground after excavations or making it safe.
- It is intended that the programme for archiving, assessment, analysis and reporting is reviewed in the light of the fieldwork results.

11.7 Timetable

The archiving and archive report will be completed within 12 months of the ending of the excavations. The timetable for further stages of assessment, analyses and publication will be agreed with Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer in the light of the results of the excavations.

11.8 Health and safety during the fieldwork

11.8.1 Health and safety statement

11.8.2 Historic Environment is within the Environment, Planning and Economy Directorate of Cornwall Council. The HE projects team follows Cornwall Council's *Statement of Safety Policy*.

11.9 Copyright

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As part of Environment, Planning and Economy Directorate of Cornwall Council, the HE projects team has certification in BS9001 (Quality Management), BS14001 (Environmental Management), OHSAS18001 (Health, Safety and Welfare), Investors in People and Charter Mark.

11.11 Freedom of Information

All information gathered during the implementation of the project will be subject to the rules and regulations of the Freedom of Information Act 2000.

11.12 References

Gossip, J and Jones, A M, 2007, *Archaeological Investigations of a Later Prehistoric and a Romano-British Landscape at Tremough, Penryn, Cornwall*, BAR Brit Series **443**

Andy Jones 1/2/2011

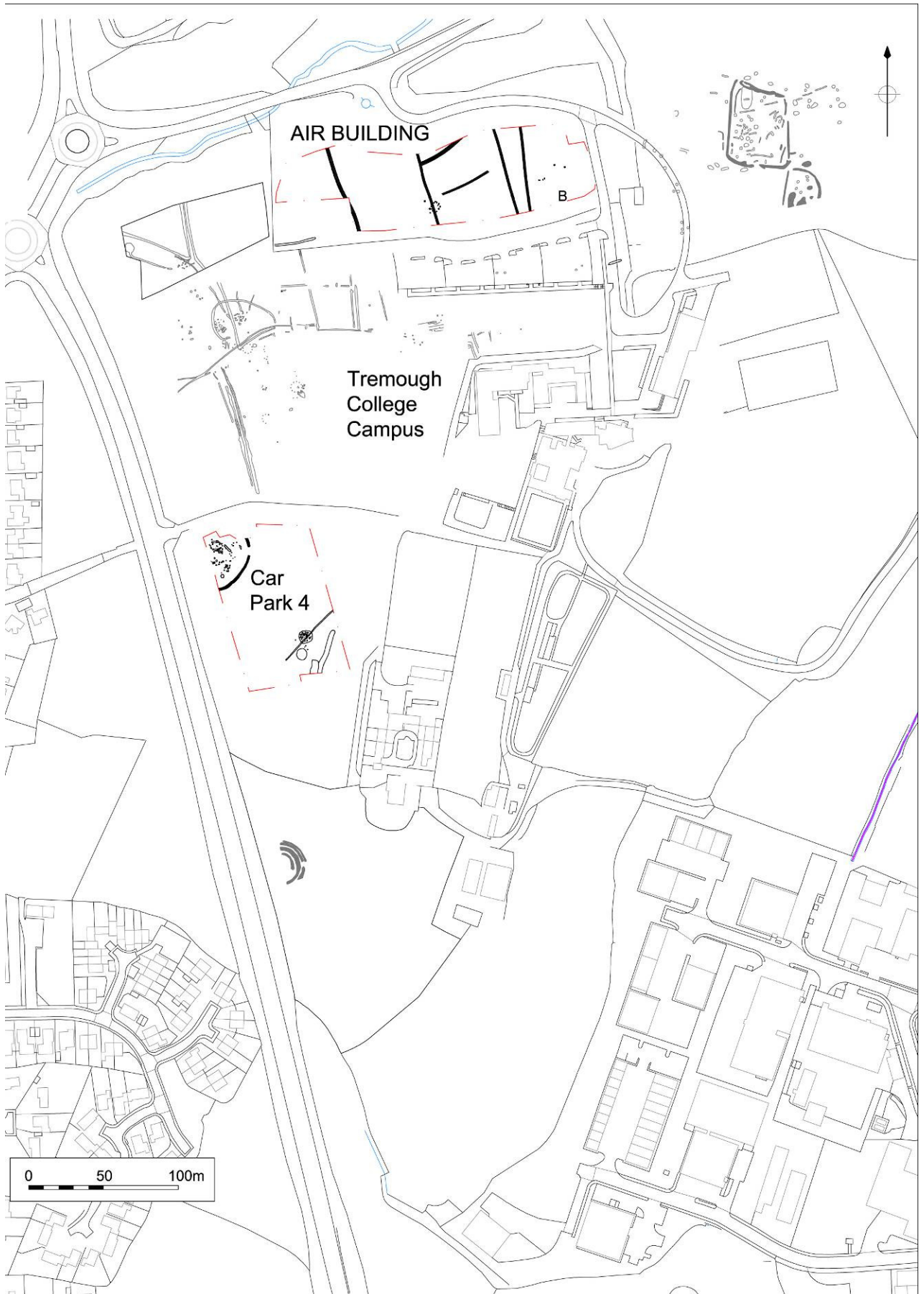


Fig 1 Location map showing the AIR Building and Car Park 4 areas with previous archaeological work (principal features in grey)

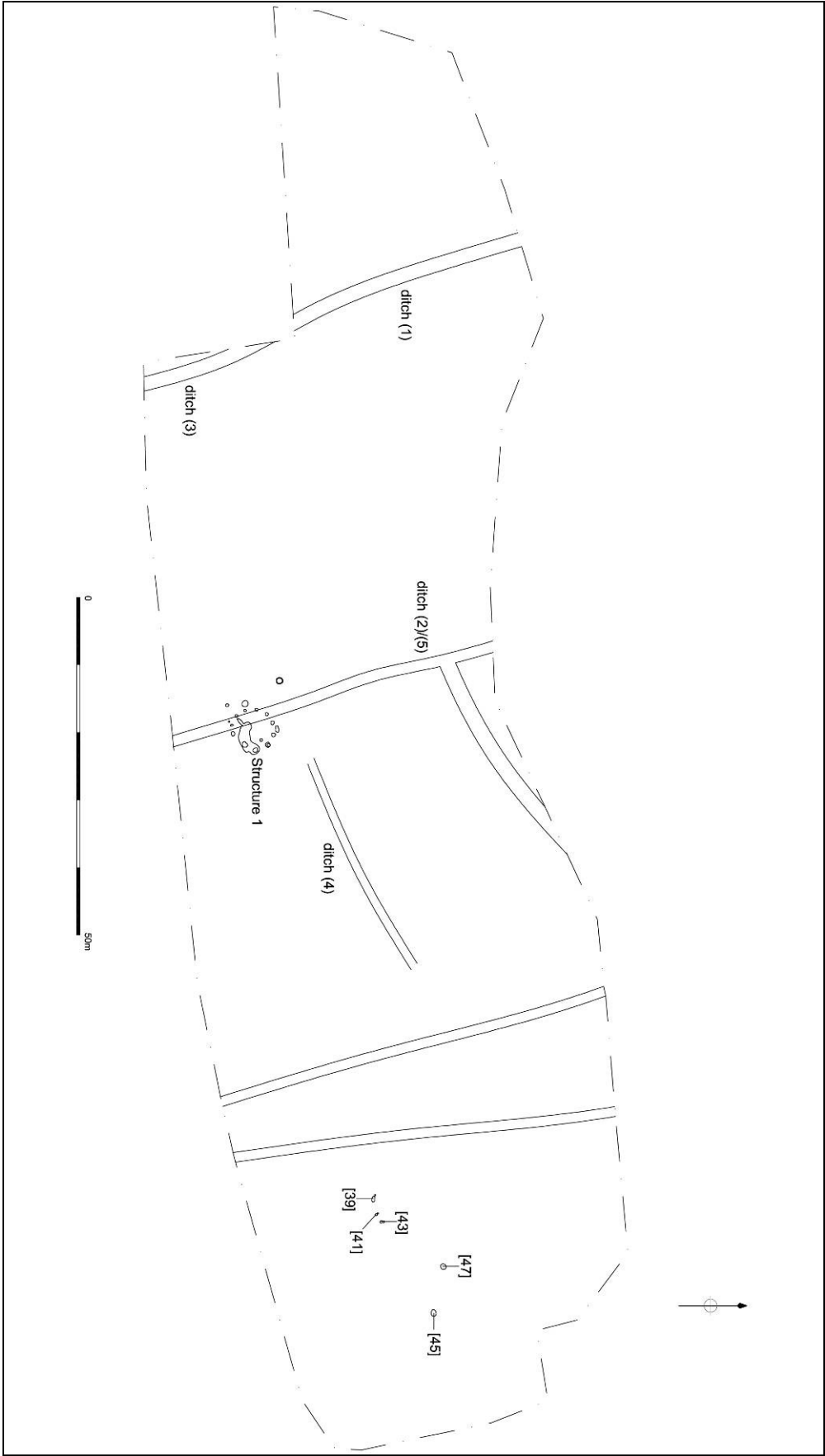


Fig 2 Extent of the AIR Building archaeological recording

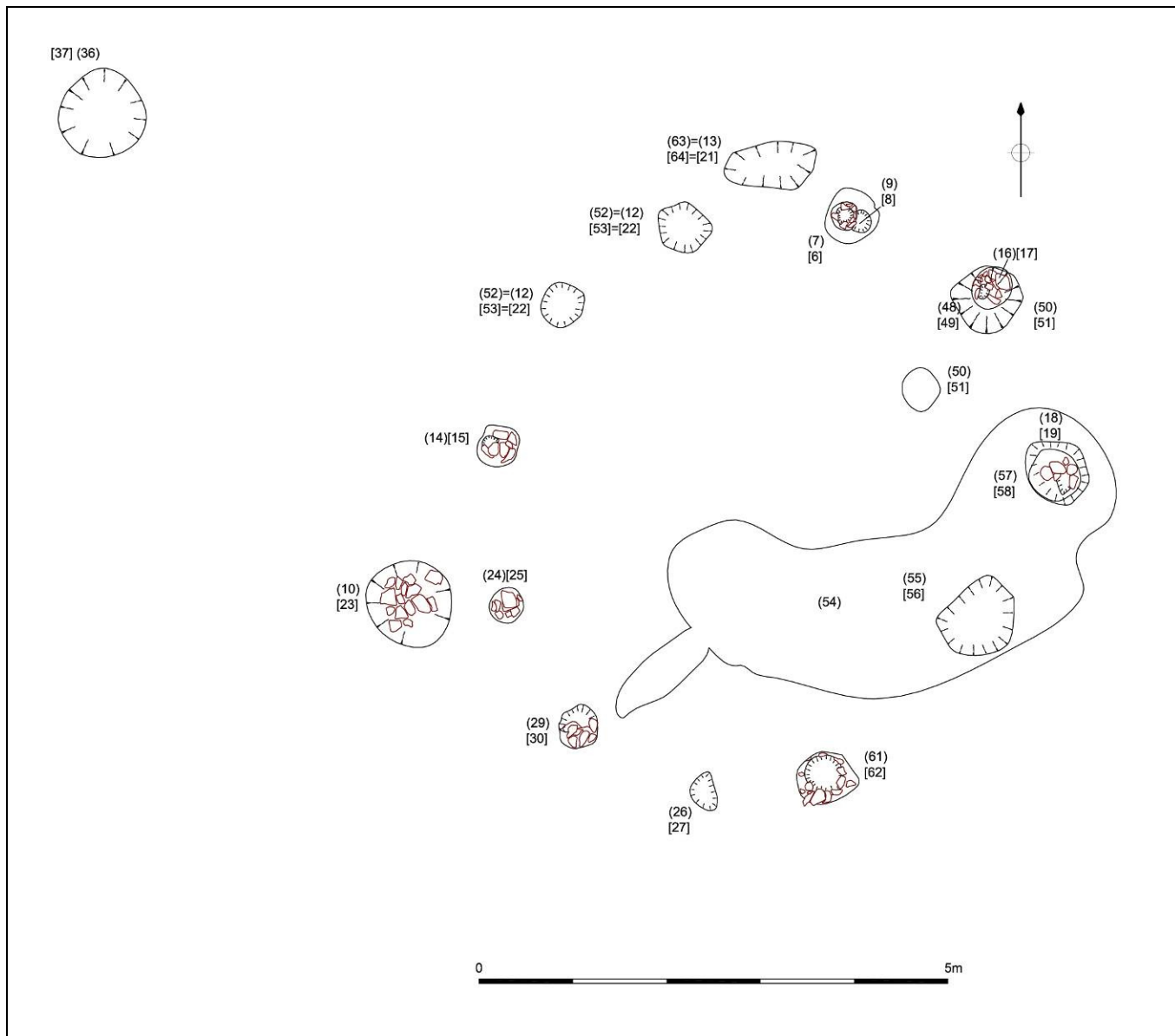


Fig 3 AIR Building, Structure 1

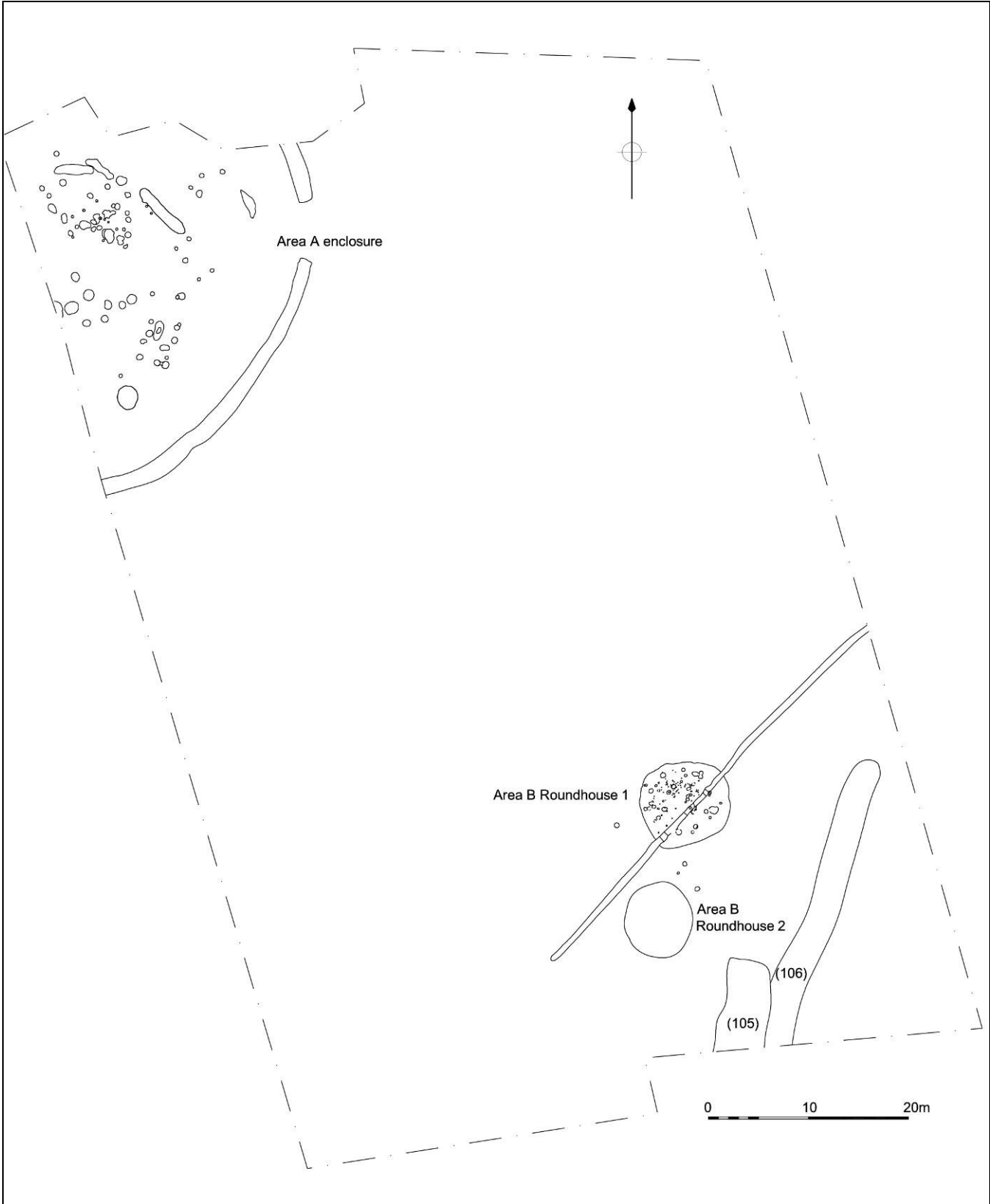


Fig 4 Extent of the Car Park 4 archaeological recording

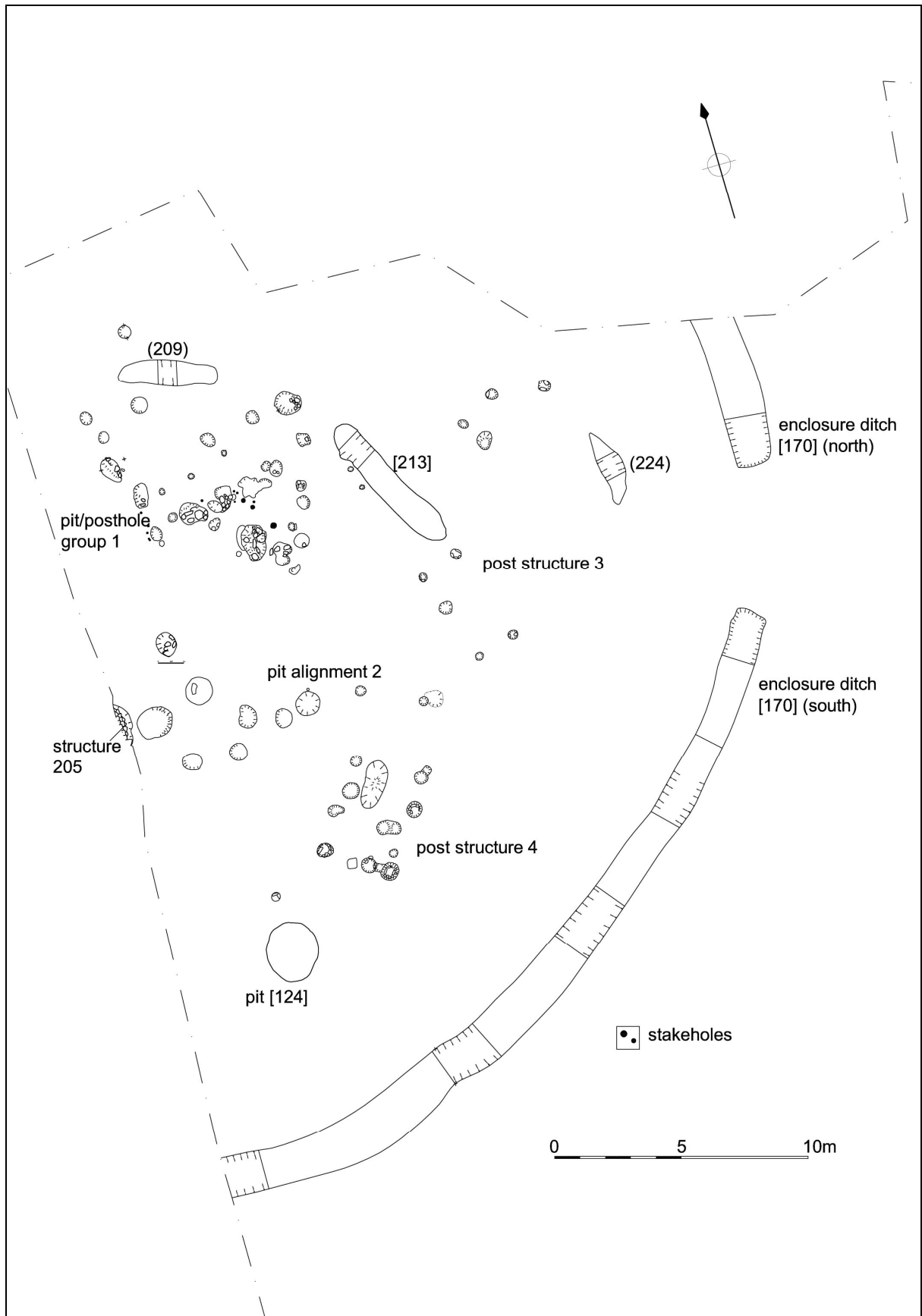


Fig 5 Car Park 4, Area A, enclosure ditch and internal features

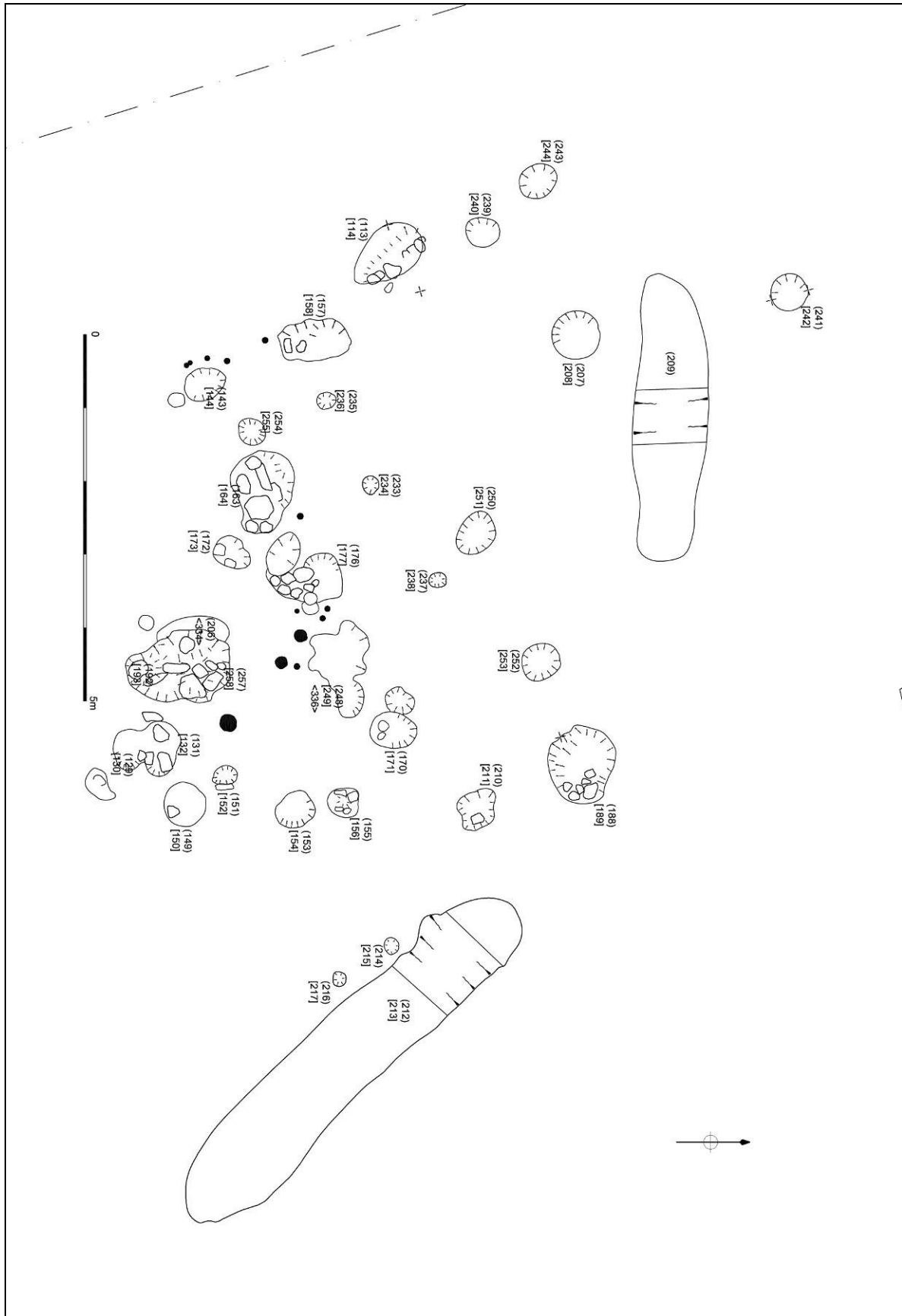


Fig 6 Pit/postholes group 1

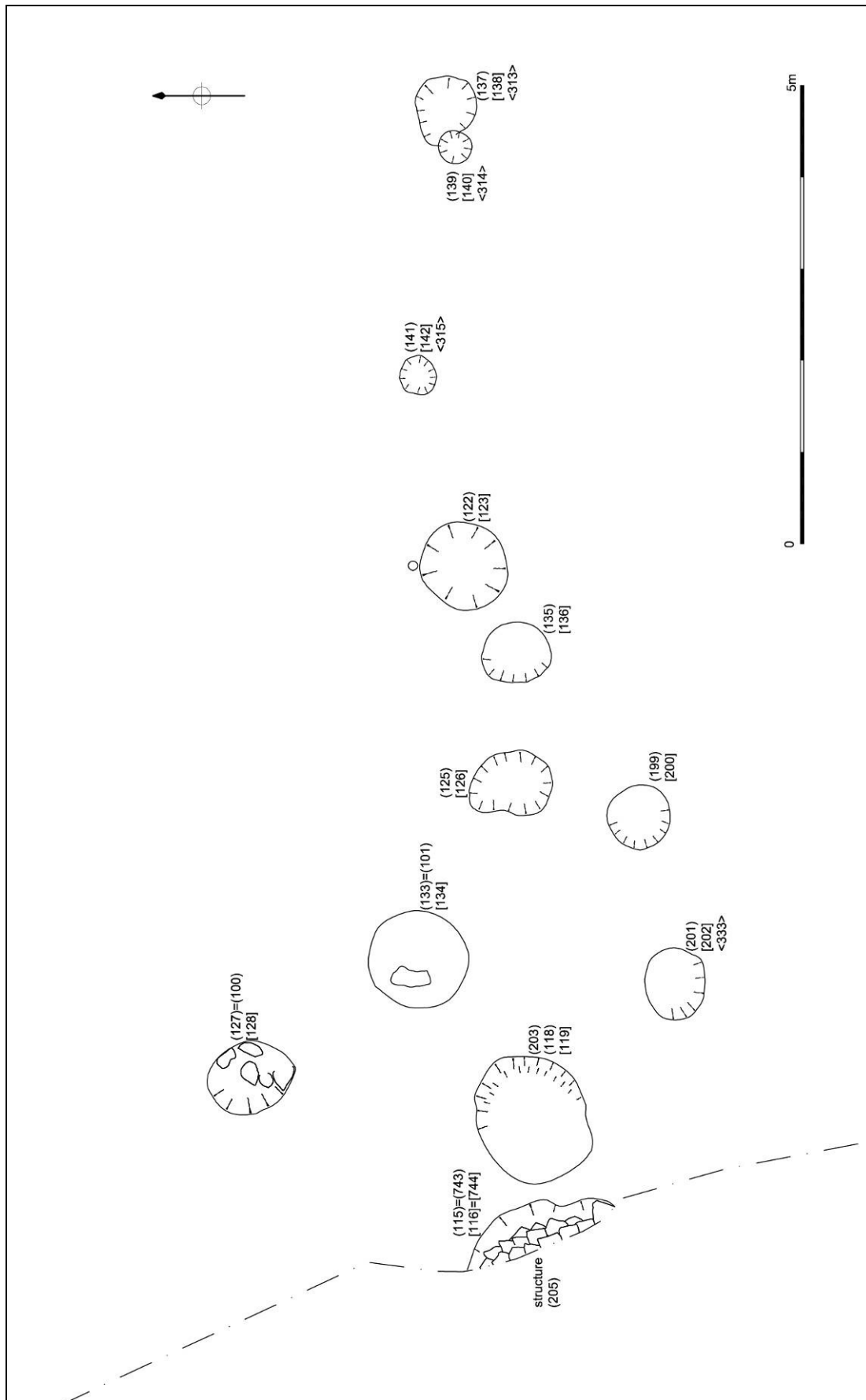


Fig 7 Pit/postholes alignment 3

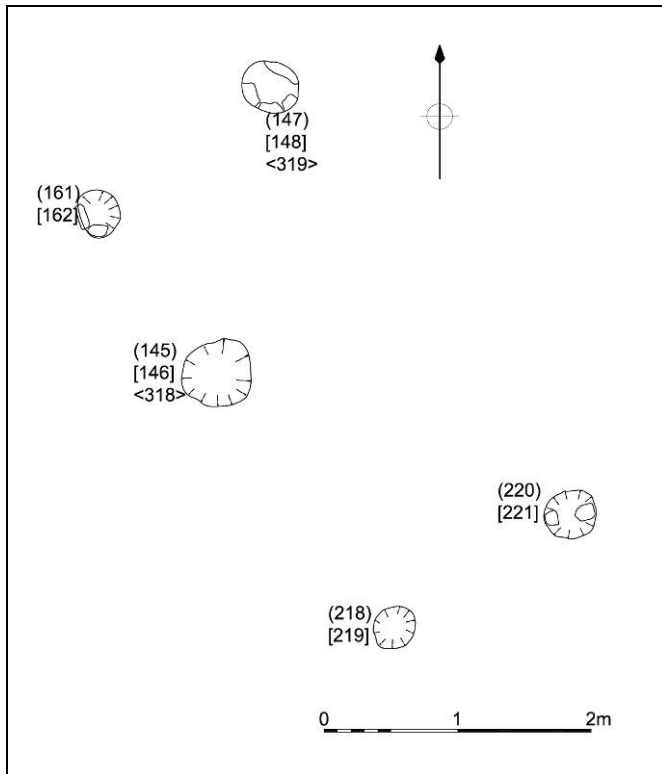


Fig 8 Structure 3

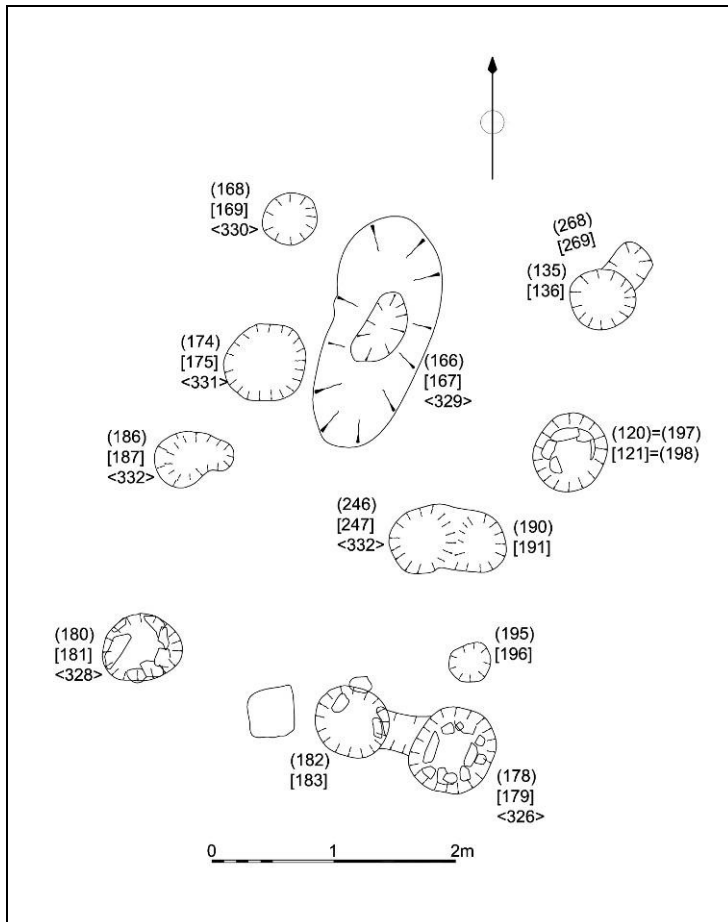


Fig 9 Southern rectangular post structure 4

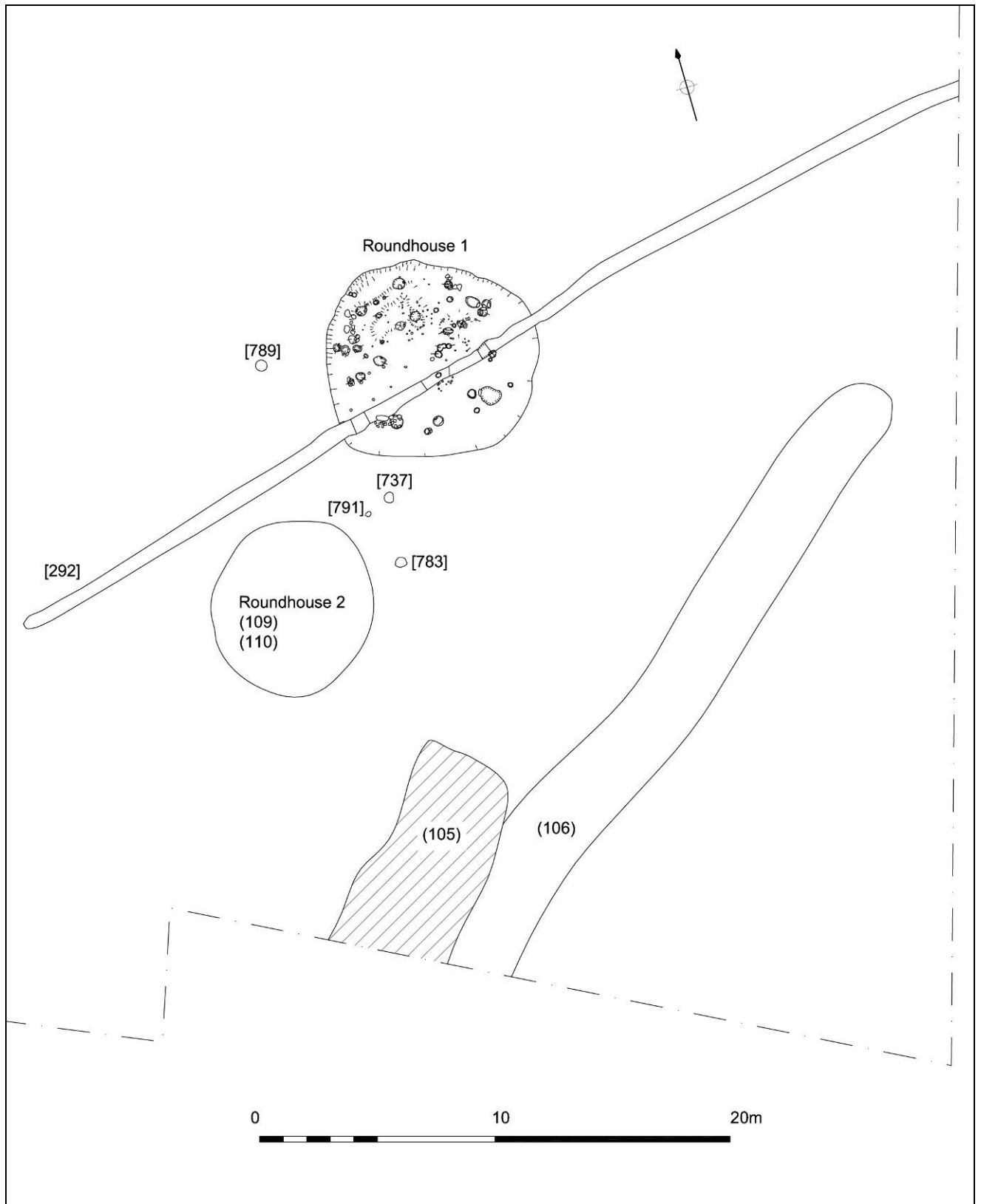


Fig 10 Car Park 4 Area B, roundhouse 1 and 2, linear features

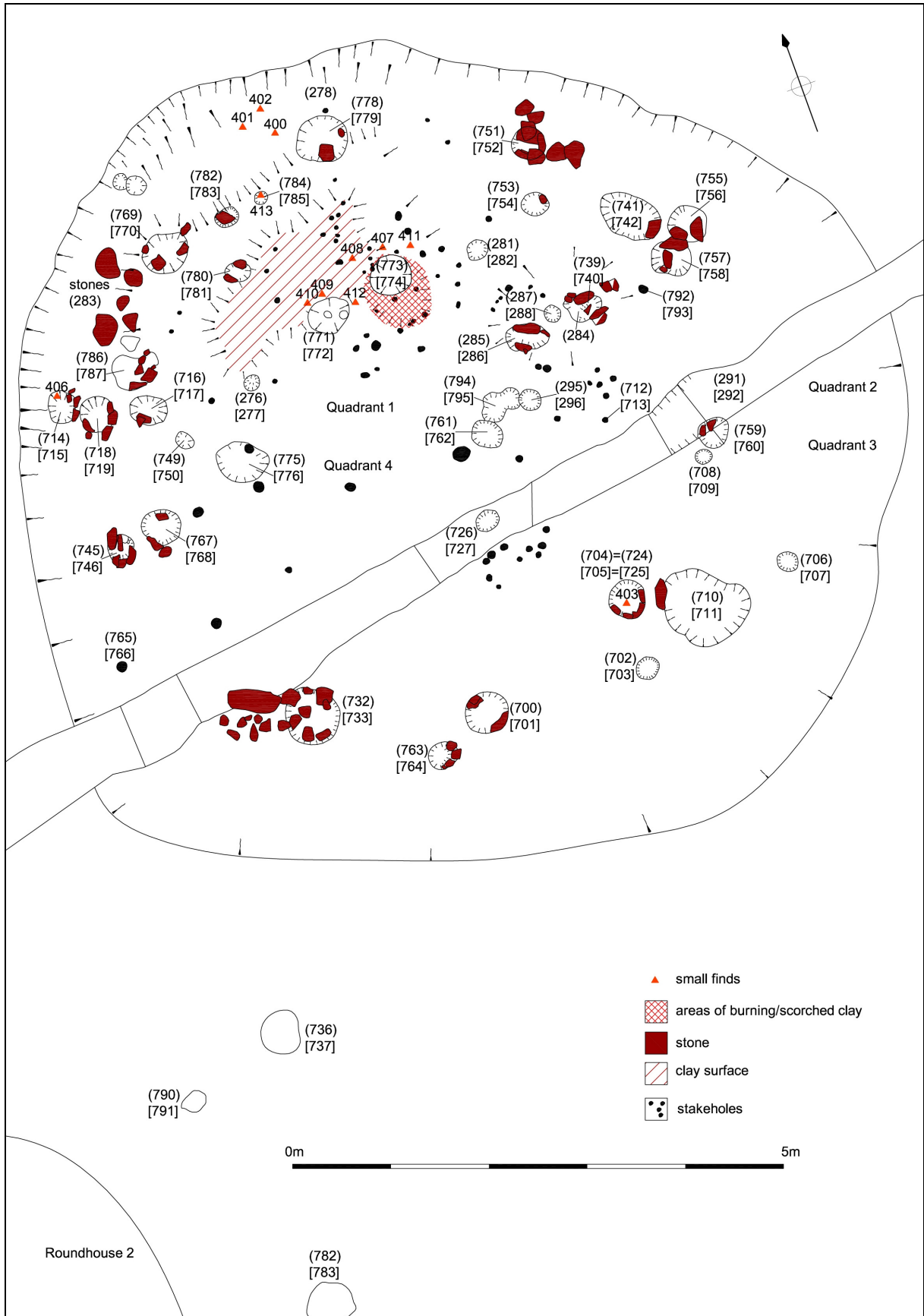


Fig 11 Car Park 4 Area B, roundhouse 1, detailed plan