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Truro Eastern District Centre, Cornwall

Archaeological Mitigation Archive Report

Historic Environment Projects

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This study was commissioned by Tim Wood of Cornwall Council and carried out by Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council.

The Project Managers were Andrew Young and Sean Taylor, who was also the Project Officer. Site supervisors were Anna Lawson Jones and Laura Ratcliffe. Project staff were Angela Bilardi, Graham Britton, Katherine Collins, John Gould, Ed Grenier, Hannah Henderson, Adrianne Huntington, Burcu Keane, Richard Mikulski, Tom Rose Jones, Ryan Smith, Holly Steane Price, and Carl Thorpe. Additional help with excavation was provided by HE Projects staff including Graeme Kirkham, Charlie Johns, Andy Jones, Carolyn Royall, Francis Shepherd, Krystyna Truscoe, and Megan Val Baker. Volunteers were Alex Dwyer, Sam Hewett, Jay Pusill (metal detectorist), and Leah Woods. Post excavation work was undertaken by Laura Ratcliffe (initial finds identification and data entry into spreadsheet), Ryan Smith (digitisation of site plans and sections), and Tommy Rose Jones (sieving of environmental samples and recording of flots). Henrietta Quinnell has commented briefly on some of the unidentified prehistoric pottery.

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.

Freedom of Information Act

As Cornwall Council is a public authority it is subject to the terms of the Freedom of Information Act 2000, which came into effect from 1st January 2005.

Historic Environment, Cornwall Council is a Registered Organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists

Cover illustration

Clockwise from top left: the excavation team; slate disc from pit [1092]; furnace [1077] under excavation.

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Abbreviations

BP	Years Before Present (AD 1950)
CRO	Cornwall County Record Office
EH	English Heritage
HE	Historic Environment, Cornwall Council
HEP	Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council
HEPAO	Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
ka	Thousands of years BP
MCO	Monument number in Cornwall HER
NGR	National Grid Reference
NHL	National Heritage List
OD	Ordnance Datum – height above mean sea level at Newlyn
OS	Ordnance Survey
PRN	Primary Record Number
RIC	Royal Institution of Cornwall
TWE	Transport, Waste and Environment, Cornwall Council

1 Summary

Historic Environment Projects (HEP) were commissioned by Cornwall Council to undertake a programme of archaeological mitigation in advance of a proposed development of land at Newquay Road and Union Hill, Truro. Four areas of 1ha, 0.075ha, 0.3ha, and 0.64ha were stripped of soil and subjected to archaeological excavation and recording of features revealed.

Previous archaeological study of the development area had consisted of a desk-based assessment and walkover survey (Lawson-Jones 2009), monitoring of geotechnical pits (Shepherd 2010), geophysical survey (GSB 2009; 2010), and a trial trench evaluation consisting of thirty 50m by 2m trenches (Cotswold Archaeology 2010). These had revealed the presence of archaeological features and finds of all periods. This work had demonstrated the likelihood that more would be identified through excavation.

In the course of the excavation a large number of archaeological features were uncovered including an enclosure of possible Neolithic date. It became apparent that a substantial area within the enclosure was covered by buried soil horizons of at least Neolithic date, and in fact these soils were present throughout much of the entire site. Below this, deposits of Pleistocene date were identified at the eastern end of the site, including palaeochannels, head deposits, loessic clays, and quartz spring flushes.

Some Mesolithic activity on the site had been suggested by the evaluation (Cotswold Archaeology 2010) and this was confirmed by the identification of pits containing potentially Mesolithic flints. This activity was clustered around the eastern end of the site.

The geophysical survey (GSB 2010) had suggested the presence of a segmented enclosure of potentially earlier Neolithic date and the existence of an enclosure was confirmed by the excavation at Woodcock Corner at the far eastern end of the site. The enclosure was found in association with pit groups containing assemblages of Middle Neolithic and Late Neolithic Grooved Ware pottery; in the case of the latter also with a unique slate disc incised with geometric patterns on both sides. The enclosure itself remains undated at present but it is hoped to establish a chronology for the site through a programme of scientific analyses. The topography of the site is striking and a discussion of this should form the core of any future work on the project.

Elements of a potentially prehistoric field system in the western part of the site had been identified by the geophysical survey (GSB 2009; 2010) and these were identified as being of Middle Iron Age date or earlier during the excavations. In addition two trackways were identified at the far western edge of the site, one of which has been dated by artefactual association to the Middle Iron Age. Additional sites of this period include a grain dryer, and potentially other hearths or furnaces lying within the vicinity. A slagpit furnace of Iron Age or early medieval date was found within the enclosure.

Undated features likely to be of prehistoric date include a large pit dug over a large natural rock fissure and an extensive series of hearth pits and pits containing burnt material found throughout the site. Several examples of structured deposition of artefacts of prehistoric date were also found within pits.

As part of the mitigation process it was agreed that the Neolithic enclosure was of national importance and should be protected from intrusive development. The first stages of preserving the monument *in situ* have been undertaken.

A programme of further assessment and analyses leading to full publication of the results of the mitigation work is recommended.

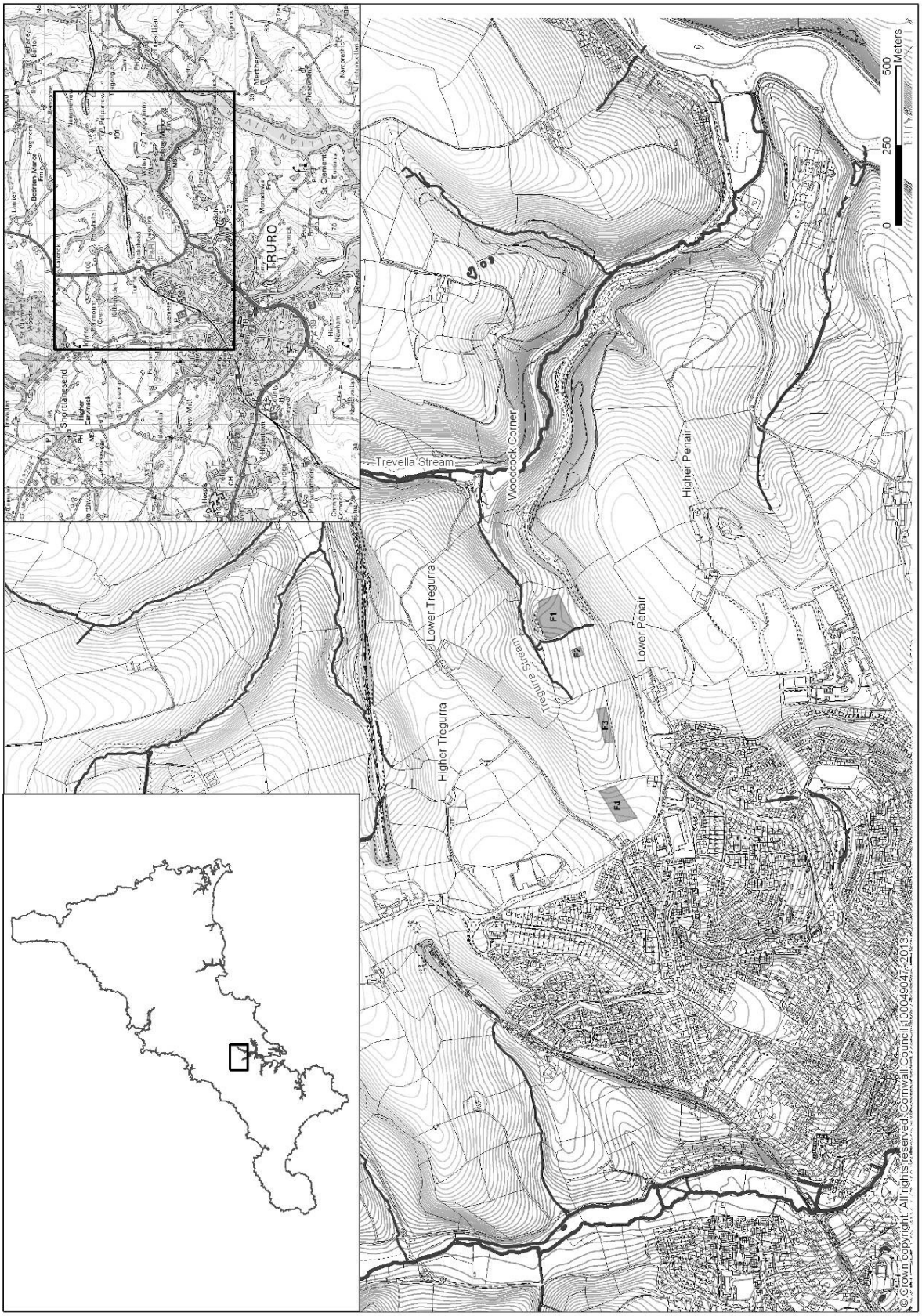

Fig 1 Location map

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

Historic Environment Projects (HEP), Cornwall Council were commissioned by Mr Tim Wood, Assistant Head of Transportation, TWE (Transport, Waste and Environment), Cornwall Council, to undertake a programme of archaeological mitigation in advance of a proposed development of land for a park and ride scheme, retail outlets, housing, a household waste recycling centre, and associated structures and infrastructure at Newquay Road and Union Hill, Truro (Planning Application Number: 11/04599). The development area covers approximately 23.5ha centred on SW 841 459. The development straddles the parishes of Truro and St Clement (Fig 1).

In 2009 an archaeological assessment undertaken by HEP (Lawson-Jones 2009) and a geophysical survey carried out by GSB (GSB) had revealed the potential for the project area to contain a significant number of archaeological features, including an enclosure, field systems and pits.

The proposed development area is situated within land that has been classified as 'Anciently Enclosed Land' (Countryside Commission 1996). 'Anciently Enclosed Land' is land which has been settled since at least the medieval period and which often contains buried archaeological remains dating to prehistoric and medieval times. The assessment identified that most of the surviving field boundaries were depicted on early 19th Century Tithe Survey maps and therefore they would be regarded as 'Important' under the 1994 Hedgerow Regulations.

Dan Ratcliffe (Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer [HEPAO], Cornwall Council) was consulted over the requirements for the archaeological recording, and he prepared a brief asking for total excavation of three areas and a continuous watching brief in the fourth (Ratcliffe 2011, Appendix 6). A Written Scheme of Investigation was produced by HEP (Appendix 7) and accepted by the HEPAO. A further intermittent watching brief has been specified to be carried out on the remaining areas where groundworks take place. This archive report covers the excavation and continuous watching brief phase of the project.

Work undertaken to date in the project area consists of desk-based assessment and walkover survey (Lawson Jones 2009), and monitoring of geotechnical pits (Shepherd 2010) undertaken by Historic Environment Projects, geophysical survey (GSB 2009; 2010), and a trial trench evaluation consisting of thirty 50m by 2m trenches undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology (Cotswold Archaeology 2010).

2.1.1 Identified archaeological sites

The project area was known to be situated in an area with significant archaeological potential, which contains evidence of medieval and earlier activity. The sites include:

- Polwhele Castle (MCO 21306), a Scheduled (NHL number 1020800) round of Iron Age or Romano-British date
- A curvilinear enclosure at the east of the site identified by the geophysical survey.
- A pit with a potentially Mesolithic or Early Neolithic flint tool in its fill found during the evaluation.
- A cluster of ditches and postholes associated with Bronze Age pottery in the centre of the site found during the evaluation trenching.
- A late prehistoric pit found during the evaluation trenching.
- Potential prehistoric field boundaries identified by the geophysical survey.
- Cornish hedge-banks of medieval origin identified by the archaeological assessment.

- Artefacts of prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and later date found during the geotechnical test-pitting.

Potential sites

In addition to the known sites, there was potential for further buried prehistoric and medieval sites and artefacts to survive within the project area and for the survival of organic remains. Although sampling undertaken during the evaluation (Cotswold Archaeology 2010) did not identify any major palaeoenvironmental deposits (pollen, etc), there was the potential for waterlogged or organically rich deposits to be identified in the larger excavation areas.

2.2 Aims

The original aims of the project, as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Taylor 2012, Appendix 5), were as follows:

- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To establish the nature of the activity on the site.
- To identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the site.
- To provide further information on the archaeology of Truro and Cornwall from any archaeological remains encountered.

In addition, specific aims identified by the South West Archaeological Research Framework (Webster 2008), were also applicable to this site. These included:

- The investigation of the segmented enclosure and isolated pits may potentially contribute to Research Aim 28: improve our understanding of Neolithic settlements and landscapes. Research Aim 49: improve our knowledge of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age social life.
- The investigation of the possible Mesolithic or Early Neolithic activity would contribute to Research Aim 25: Improve our understanding of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic landscapes.
- The investigation of the potentially prehistoric field system may contribute to Research Aim 40: improve our understanding of agricultural intensification and diversification in later prehistory.

2.3 Methods

The archaeological programme will follow five stages: fieldwork; archiving; assessment; analysis; report. This report is the culmination of the archive stage of the project.

2.3.1 Fieldwork

2.3.1.1 Pre-works meeting

In advance of site works a meeting was held between HEP, the HEPAO, the resident engineer and the contractor (Cormac Solutions) to discuss and agree:

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

2.3.1.2 Excavation areas

The four areas subject to excavation were laid out using a handheld GPS unit. Once areas had been stripped of overlying deposits a site grid was laid out in each of the excavation areas using a Leica Total Station EDM. Elements of these grids were subsequently recorded using a Leica Viva CS08 GPS rover. The areas were numbered

fields (F) 1-4 (from east to west) during the excavation phase. The area within F1 totalled just over 1ha, in F2, 0.075ha, in F3, 0.3ha, and in F4, 0.64ha. The total area covered by the excavation was just over 2ha (Fig 1).

Soil stripping of the excavated areas was carried out under archaeological supervision using a machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket. The soil was stripped cleanly to a level at which archaeological features or layers, or the natural substrate were revealed, as appropriate.

Spoil was examined for artefacts visually and by metal detection.

2.3.1.3 Excavation

Following the controlled stripping of the designated archaeological area, the HEPAO, Cornwall Council, in consultation with the site archaeologist, confirmed that the excavation was required.

HE Projects recorded any archaeological features that were revealed using the following methodology.

Recording - general

- Excavation involved a representative investigation of the uncovered features. This included the excavation of slots through linear features and sufficient excavation of smaller features (pits and postholes, etc) to obtain samples for environmental/radiocarbon dating purposes and establish the character of the structures and features under investigation.
- Site drawings (plans, sections, locations of finds) were made by pencil (4H) on drafting film; all plans were linked to the Ordnance Survey landline map; all drawings include standard information: site details, personnel, date, scale, north arrow.
- All features and finds were accurately located at an appropriate scale.
- All archaeological contexts were described to a standard format linked to a continuous numbering sequence.
- Photography: scaled monochrome photography and colour digital photography were used as the main record medium, with colour digital photography additionally used for illustrative purposes.
- A location plan was made linking the site with features that have been mapped by the Ordnance Survey.
- The heights of all features were tied into the Ordnance Datum.
- Phased plans and sections at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 were made of all excavated features.
- Suitable sealed/undisturbed archaeological contexts in the form of buried soils, layers or deposits within cut features (ditches and pits, etc) were sampled for environmental evidence and dating material. Deposits with significant palaeoenvironmental potential activated a site visit from an environmental archaeology specialist to discuss and develop sampling methodologies in more detail.
- When significant archaeological deposits were exposed, all works ceased and a meeting was convened with the client and the HEPAO to discuss the most appropriate way forward.

2.3.1.4 Monument protection works

In the course of the mitigation works an enclosure and buried soil horizons of Mesolithic to Neolithic date were identified in F1. It was agreed in consultation with the client and

the HEPAO that the remains were of national importance and should be preserved *in situ*, beneath the proposed development on that part of the site. It was agreed that the enclosure and an area in a 6m radius of the enclosure ditches would be protected by a layer of aggregate laid over geotextile. Due to access problems for large plant, at this stage of the project the geotextile has been laid down and marked with sheets of polystyrene, and covered with topsoil. Once access to the area has been gained (through the construction of access routes) priority should be given to resuming and completing the monument protection works.

2.3.2 Treatment of finds

The fieldwork produced artefactual and environmental (ecofactual) material.

- All finds were retained from each archaeological context. Post-medieval or modern finds may be disposed of at the assessment stage. This process will be reviewed ahead of its implementation.
- All finds were collected in sealable plastic bags which were labelled with the context number or other identifier.
- Significant, sealed archaeological contexts (predating c 1500 AD) were considered for sampling for environmental material. 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 unless directed otherwise by the EH Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science.
- Analyses of environmental material from the buried soil horizons and a pit in F1 has already been undertaken and is presented as an appendix to this report (Appendix 3).

2.3.3 Outreach opportunities

Since significant archaeological remains were identified HE Projects instigated a programme of publicity, which included an Open Day held 8/11/12, for members of the Cornwall Archaeological Society and a press release (Ratcliffe 2012), with the permission of all parties to the scheme. Details of the site and initial conclusions, together with a blog from one of the excavation team, were included in the Historic Environment Projects web pages (HEP Woodcock Corner).

2.3.4 Post-fieldwork

2.3.4.1 Archiving

The results from the fieldwork have been collated as an archive. This involved the washing and cataloguing of finds, and the indexing and cross-referencing of photographs, drawings, and context records. Initial processing of palaeoenvironmental samples has been undertaken. This involved the flotation of bulk samples to recover plant macrofossils and other remains.

- All finds and samples, etc are stored in a proper manner (being clearly labelled and marked and stored according to HE guidelines).
- All records (context sheets, photographs, etc) were ordered, catalogued and stored in an appropriate manner (according to HE guidelines).
- All site drawings were scanned, plans and selected sections have been converted to AutoCad drawing files
- A spreadsheet containing all records for the site has been produced; this forms the source of the record tables in the back of this report
- A summary of the results has been presented to the HEPAO, Cornwall Council.

- The site archive and finds will initially be stored at HE premises and, subject to the permission of the landowner, the Duchy of Cornwall, transferred to the Royal Cornwall Museum at the end of the project. The RCM conditions for archives will be followed. The RCM will be included in discussions for sampling and disposal as appropriate.

2.3.4.2 Archive Report production

The results from the excavations are presented in this archive report. Copies of the report will be distributed to the Client, the Cornwall HER, and the main archaeological and local record libraries. A further digital copy will be supplied on CD-ROM in 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.

The archive report production will be followed by further stages of assessment and analysis which will lead to a final publication. The scope of these stages is outlined in section 7.2 (see below)

3 Location and setting

The project area is located on the northeastern edge of Truro. To the west the area is bounded by the A39 Newquay Road, to the south by the A390 road to St Austell, as far as Woodcock Corner, to the north by Tregurra Lane, and to the east by the Trevella Stream, a tributary of the Tresillian River (Fig. 1).

Topographically, it lies at the head of a valley. The northwestern corner of field 4 is 90m OD, dropping to 45m OD in the northwestern corner of field 2. At this point the Tregurra stream emerges from the base of the boundary between fields 2 and 3 and flows eastwards along a boggy valley bottom until it reaches the boundary with field 1. Just before this point, at the foot of a 2m drop between the edge of field 2 and the boggy ground below, a large spring wells up in a small cave at the head of a cutting leading to the stream. East of the boundary between fields 1 and 2 the stream enters a much steeper valley caused by a much harder geology to the south of the stream, which rises to a knoll in the northern part of field 1. The steepness of the valley may also reflect the course of the stream following a geological fault, the Carrick Thrust (Colin Bristow pers comm). Into the slope immediately north of field 1 has been carved a large quarry, which accentuates the difference in height between field 1 (47m OD) and the valley floor to the north (34m OD).

The underlying geology is varied. The northwestern part of fields 3 and 4 consists of Palaeozoic slaty mudstones with subordinate turbiditic sandstones of the Porthtowan Formation, while the eastern part (fields 1 and 2 and the southern parts of fields 3 and 4) overlie Palaeozoic turbiditic sandstones with subordinate slaty mudstones of the Portscatho Formation. Superficial deposits over the bedrock consist of head deposits representing geliflucted material of periglacial origin and, in the southern part of field 1, loessic clays of Devensian age (*c* 15-20ka) (Colin Bristow pers comm).

3.1 Historic landscape character

All of the project area lies in land characterised as Anciently Enclosed Land (AEL) – Medieval Farmland (Countryside Commission 1996). It represents the agricultural heartland, with farming settlements documented before the 17th century AD and irregular field patterns with medieval origins. Much, even most, of this zone will have been enclosed and farmed since the later Bronze Age (*c*.1500 BC).

The type tends to be on relatively sheltered land, not too steep and not too poorly drained, but can extend onto the higher downs. There would have been networks of winding lanes and roads, often cut deeply by the passage of people, animals, and vehicles over centuries. These connect individual farms whose layouts are typically irregular, often clearly shrunken from hamlets; some are still hamlets. Churchtowns

and a few larger villages are scattered through the type which also contains most of the county's ancient towns.

Land cleared and improved in the early medieval period was re-organised in the later medieval period into extensive strip field systems. Many of these are still recognisable, either as bundles of enclosed strips or as enclosed furlongs or cropping units. Remnant medieval strip fields have been identified to the immediate north of the railway track at Polwhele (HER PRN 55179). The gradual enclosure of open strip fields, mainly from the 14th to the 17th centuries, transformed this type into that which survives today, fields of various sizes and shapes, but almost all with slightly sinuous sides whose boundaries are substantial stock-proof hedges. Within the project area, and helping define it (in the form of roads and trackways), are a number of curvilinear, sinuous boundaries associated with grazing and pre-mechanical ploughing.

Two or three thousand years of agriculture, including revisions to the layout of the fields, has taken its toll on early historical features. The main survivors are the Iron Age/Romano-British rounds (enclosed farming hamlets). To the north of the project area Polwhele Castle (HER PRN 25308), survives as a much diminished, but still visible round. A round of Romano-British date was partially excavated in advance of development at Nancemere *c* 600m to the west of field 4 (Higgins 2009). A series of different field system elements also exists, including both curvilinear and more angular divisions, some of which are shown on the early maps as extant (and identified by the geophysical surveys (GSB 2009; 2010). The underlying (and current) field systems show a mix of shift, alteration and wholesale loss. Fields 3 and 4, and the field to the south of field 3, all show past subdivisions of much smaller plots of land (Lawson Jones 2009).

4 Site history

Previous archaeological recording within the project area, prior to the current development, was limited to an assessment (Exeter Archaeology 2001) and watching brief (Passmore 2002) on a water main replacement, and a watching brief on a gas pipeline undertaken in 2004 (Ruddle 2004). Both were restricted to the field (F4) at the western end of the current project. No features within this field were identified from the former water pipeline but the latter appears to have identified part of a removed Cornish hedge running southwest – northeast immediately to the north of the excavated area and possibly a gully associated with a trackway identified during this project ([4087]) at the southern edge of the field.

Work undertaken to date in response to the current development has consisted of desk-based assessment and walkover survey (Lawson Jones 2009), monitoring of geotechnical pits (Shepherd 2010) undertaken by Historic Environment Projects, geophysical survey (GSB 2009; 2010) (Fig 9), and evaluative trenching consisting of thirty 50m by 2m trenches (Cotswold Archaeology 2010).

The assessment (Lawson Jones 2009) identified a cropmark enclosure of potentially regional importance and 14 sites of local importance (a quarry, a structure, removed field boundaries, lanes and roads, etc).

The geophysical surveys (GSB 2009; 2010) identified a segmented ditched enclosure in field 1, and elements of removed field boundaries of presumed prehistoric and medieval/post-medieval date in fields 2, 3, and 4, as well as a range of pit type responses which had the potential to be of prehistoric or medieval date.

The geotechnical pit monitoring (Shepherd 2010) identified a large assemblage of artefacts, including flint of Mesolithic to Bronze Age date, Romano-British pottery and possibly glass, and medieval pottery.

The evaluation confirmed the presence of the segmented enclosure in field 1, and elements of removed field boundaries in fields 2, 3, and 4. It also identified a number

of pits including some with dateable artefacts (Mesolithic/Early Neolithic in field 2 and late prehistoric in field 3).

5 Archaeological results

The results from the excavations are grouped by field. Context numbers were assigned in blocks by field so that field 1 (F1) was allocated numbers 1001-1240, F2 numbers 2001-2104, F3 numbers 3001-3092, and F4 numbers 4001-4174. Within each field features of similar form have been grouped, into for instance, burnt pits and hearth pits. The distinction between burnt pits and hearth pits, for the purposes of this report, are that burnt pits contained charcoal-rich fills but no evidence of *in situ* burning, whereas hearth pits all displayed evidence for *in situ* burning in the form of heat-oxidised natural and/or ashy or charcoal-rich primary fills. The descriptions of features are ordered by these groupings. However, sub-groups of comparable features have also been identified and tentatively presumed to be contemporary. These are identified with the field number and an alphabetic suffix, for instance group 1a. Brief descriptions of each grouping are summarised at the beginning of each section. A full description of the contexts is given in Appendix 1, and brief summary reports and list of the finds, flots, and material recovered from furnaces are given in Appendices 2, 3, and 4.

5.1 Field 1 (Figs 10 and 11)

This field, at the eastern end of the proposed development, contained an enclosure defined by a segmented ditch, a number of pits and postholes, and an iron-smelting furnace. A number of artefacts were recovered from these features, the earliest being potentially microlithic flints of Mesolithic date, although two flints were also found in potentially Palaeolithic natural deposits. The earliest pottery recovered was Peterborough Ware, of Middle Neolithic date, representing only the second find of this ware in Cornwall. Grooved Ware of Late Neolithic date was also found, in one pit in association with a unique incised slate disc.

The geophysical survey (GSB 2010) had identified three segments of one side of a sub-circular enclosure as well as several large pits along the northern edge of the field. The evaluation (Cotswold Archaeology 2010) identified one segment of the ditch in two trenches ([CA205] and [CA303]) and described it as a flat-based feature 2.5m-3m wide and 0.6m-0.85m deep containing two fills. It also evaluated three of the large pit anomalies, describing them as quarry pits ([CA103], [CA405], and [CA407]) and identified an additional pit interpreted as a tree throw ([CA403]). It did not evaluate the shorter segment of enclosure ditch and failed to locate the ditch anomaly on the western side of the enclosure.

5.1.1 Topography

The field occupies a striking piece of topography, the northern part lying on a saddle of ground that sweeps down from the main A390 road, and encircles a knoll overlooking the steep valley of the Tregurra Stream just above the point it joins the Trevella Stream. The knoll is composed of relatively harder bedrock, and there may even have been outcropping rock in former times. Beyond the edge of the field to the north the side of the slope down to the river has been quarried away. The field is of an irregular shape, reflecting the two streams flowing down its eastern and western sides.

Fig 2 Field 1 facing north showing topography and Woodcock Corner enclosure ditch segments

5.1.2 Natural stratigraphy

The underlying bedrock, (1084), consists of slaty mudstones of the Porthscatho Formation. The field lies immediately south of the Carrick Thrust fault, which the stream valley to the north appears to follow, and where these rocks have been thrust over slaty mudstones of the Porthtowan Formation. This faulting is likely to have caused substantial disturbance to the rock formations as well as quartz veining (Colin Bristow pers comm). The bedrock was exposed at the highest point of the field, along the northern edge of the excavated area. Prior to excavation this bedrock had lain under approximately 0.2m of ploughsoil but it is possible that in earlier historic and prehistoric periods this bedrock had lain exposed. The same number was given to rock encountered at the base of ditch cuts [1008] and [1010] even though it was not clear whether this was solid bedrock or periglacially redeposited rock.

Overlying the bedrock were superficial deposits of Quaternary age. The earliest of these were geliflucted head deposits of periglacial origin, (1062) (inside enclosure 1a) and (1063) (outside enclosure 1a).

In a sondage extended from slot 13 in ditch [1010] that cut through the head deposits and extended down to rock (1084) two parallel shallow gullies were identified following a north east – south west alignment. One, [1197], contained a distinctive fill and was recorded. They were both sealed by head material (1062) and are thought to be palaeochannels of glacial origin. On the exterior side of the ditch in this sondage, two other natural features were recorded. The earliest, an irregularly shaped feature thought to be of periglacial origin, [1125], cut head material (1063). This in turn was cut by a suspected tree bowl, [1123].

Above the head deposits, predominately in the southern part of the excavated area, were intermittent areas of windblown loessic clay, (1086)/(1116)/(1117)/(1199), deposited during a period of low sea level in the final part of the last glacial period c20-

15ka (Colin Bristow pers comm). These seemed to be the same deposit as that encountered in F2, (2039).

A number of sub-linear spreads of predominately quartz gravel, (1028), (1085), and (1202), swept across the southern part of the site, overlying the loessic clays. These are likely to be outwash deposits derived from the scarp upslope (Colin Bristow pers comm), perhaps as a single event, or spring flushes of late glacial or early post-glacial date (Allen 2012, 4). Part of a broken flint blade was found at the edge of spring flush (1202) in gleyed loessic deposit (1117). Another flint was recovered from spring flush (1028).

Interpretation

These deposits are of Pleistocene date and as such they represent a rarely identified resource in Cornwall.

The recovery of flint from natural deposits, 'spring flushes' presumed to be of immediate post-glacial date, is also significant although many post-depositional processes may have led to these artefacts being redeposited from higher levels.

5.1.3 Archaeological deposits

Buried soil horizons

(1011), (1024), (1087)

Above the head deposits in the lower part of the field a remnant colluvial brown earth survives, (1024)/(1087). This material represents the lower part of a colluvial soil of at least Neolithic date, if not earlier, since features containing Neolithic artefacts were observed to cut it. This material was largely confined to the area within enclosure 1a (see below), where it was recorded as (1024), but remnants of what appeared to be the same material survived to the south of the enclosure 1a ditch segments, where it was recorded as (1087). The base of the soil, where exposed in section, was undulating, and in places appeared to fill root holes. It may represent the base of post-glacial soil development. It appears to be an extension of the buried soil horizon found in the other fields: (2060) in F2 and (3047) in F3, and possibly (4078) in F4.

Excavation of this material was confined to three slots extended from the enclosure ditch (slots 2, 7, and 13). Finds from this deposit, mostly from its surface during cleaning, were predominately of flint, but some pottery was also recovered, including a sherd of Peterborough Ware and another sherd displaying cord-impressed linear decoration. Since the field was machine-stripped it is unclear whether many of these finds were securely within the deposit or represent material from the base of the overlying layer, (1011).

Deposit (1011) represented the base of a Neolithic colluvial soil covering parts of the interior of enclosure 1a. The deposit, a mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.03m-0.1m thick, was not continuous and in places had been machined away (or had been plough-truncated) to reveal buried soil horizon (1024). A number of features were cut into deposit (1011) including slagpit furnace [1077] and pit [1108], the fill of the latter containing Late Neolithic Grooved Ware pottery. Finds from the deposit included flint, prehistoric pottery, slag, and worked stone.

Interpretation

Buried soil horizon (1024) is likely to represent post glacial woodland soil formation. Deposit (1011) represents the base of a colluvial soil of at least Neolithic date. Further analyses may provide land-use history, palaeoenvirnonmental, and dating information. (See Allen, Appendix 4, below, for some initial analysis).

5.1.4 Archaeological features

Groups

1a Two or three segments of enclosure ditch, [1005], [1008], and [1010], form enclosure 1a.

1b Consists of seven features, [1082], [1135], [1136], [1137], [1138], [1139], and [1140], situated on the exterior of ditch segment [1010], plus one pit in the interior of enclosure 1a, [1107]. Pits contained flint, worked stone, and pottery (Peterborough Ware).

1c Consists of four pit-like features [1142], [1144], [1146], and [1177]. The pits formed an arc open to the west, immediately to the north of ditch segment [1010].

1d Consists of five pit-like features, [1165], [1167], [1169], (1170), [1171], and [1237]. Features formed an arc open to the north west. These features were all discounted as burrowing following excavation. The fill of [1167] contained a flint.

1e Three to four pits, [1092], [1102]/[1105], and [1108], containing Grooved Ware within enclosure 1a.

1f Consists of seven hearth pits, [1013], [1017], [1019], [1021], [1027], [1034], and [1238], concentrated in the southern part of the excavated area, outside enclosure 1a.

1g Consists of three pit/postholes [1211], [1213], and [1224], found along the inside edge of enclosure 1a ditch segment [1010].

Enclosure 1a (Woodcock Corner) (Figs 2 and 10)

[1005] [1008] [1010]

The geophysical survey identified three segments of enclosure ditch forming one half of a sub-circular enclosure centred on the highest point of the saddle of ground in the northern part of the field. Topsoil stripping revealed the long south eastern segment, [1010], and the short central segment, [1008], but failed to locate the western segment. However, a linear 'shadow' thought to be visible in deposit (1011) in this area was given a cut, [1005], and fill, (1006), number.

Ditch segments [1008] and [1010] cut buried soil horizon (1024), head material (1062) and (1063), and bedrock/redeposited rock (1084). Because the site was machine-stripped the sealing context over the ditch fills was not recorded *in situ* but is assumed to be subsoil horizon (1006).

The enclosure has been named 'Woodcock Corner' on the basis of the nearest placename, a sharp bend on the A390. Normally the nearest historic settlement placename would have been sought but the closest farm, Lower Tregurra, was on the other side of the Tregurra Stream, a natural boundary, from the enclosure. In addition, the location of the enclosure, above a sharp bend in the Trevella Stream, seemed to fit the name allotted to it.

Ditch segment [1010] (Figs 10 and 17-19)

Segment [1010] was the longest section of ditch, covering approximately 70m in an arc from west through to north on the south eastern side of the enclosure. It was up to 3.85m wide at the top and up to 1.85m deep, with a V-shaped profile consisting of straight to slightly concave steep sides and a flat base. Five 2m-wide slots were excavated through the ditch at 10m intervals, including the eastern terminal. These were numbered 5 (from the western end), 7, 9, 11, 13, and 15 (the eastern terminal). The missing numbers represent slots that were laid out but not excavated. A sondage were extended in slot 7 into the interior of the enclosure to investigate deposit (1024) and any features that may have been sealed by this. In addition, a 1m-wide slot was cut either side of the ditch in slot 13 through the glacial head material (1062)/(1063). The reason for this was primarily uncertainty over whether the head material

represented redeposited material forming a bank or whether it was in fact *in situ* natural. The latter proved to be the case and no evidence for a bank on either side of the ditch was identified.

The excavations revealed a typical sequence of primary, secondary, and tertiary fills. Two primary fills were identified, (1060) and (1061), the former lying above the latter where both were present. They comprised yellowish stony silty clays, representing trampled material during construction and subsequent collapse of the sides before they became stabilised with vegetation. In slot 13 an additional primary fill, (1153), was recorded slumped on the south eastern side of the ditch, lying on top of (1160).

Following the stabilisation of the sides of the ditch a sequence of secondary deposits had been laid down. Three of these deposits were identified in the majority of the ditch slots, (from earliest to latest) (1059), (1058), and (1046). In one section of slot 13 deposit (1152) replaced (1058), and deposit (1151) lay above (1046), the latter also visible in slot 15. The earliest finds from the ditch, a piece of flint debitage and a possible scraper, came from deposit (1059) in slots 5 and 11 respectively. This deposit contained more charcoal than many of the others and was more humic, representing soil stabilisation and vegetation growth on the ditch base and sides. The only other find from the secondary fills was another piece of flint debitage from (1046) in slot 15.

A deposit at the same level as (1059), (1121), lay along the top of natural bedrock on the north western edge of the ditch at the point where the ditch cut reaches the softer head material, (1062), above the solid rock geology. This is likely to represent biotic disturbance caused by the rooting of plants from the stabilised fill of the ditch, and possibly animal burrowing too, into the head and along the top of the rock.

Above the secondary fills throughout the ditch was a thin irregular deposit of burnt material, (1045) (recorded as (1047) in slot 9 and (1050) in slots 5 and 7). In plan this layer was visible as sub linear bands of dark burnt material surrounded by burnt heat-reddened soil. It appears to represent a single burning event, perhaps branches laid in the ditch, or given the evidence for ritualised destruction of monuments and warfare in the Neolithic period (Noble 2007; Mercer and Healy 2008), a burning fence or palisade pushed into the ditch. A corresponding fill was present in ditch segment [1008], (1043).

Above this were a couple of tertiary fills likely to have been deposited as a result of ploughing or deliberate backfilling once the enclosure had fallen out of use. A piece of flint was recovered from (1044), slot 11 and from slot 15 a large piece of burnt clay closely resembling the lining from nearby slagpit furnace, [1077].

The upper fill of the ditch, (1009), sealed all other ditch fills. Flint was recovered from slots 5 and 9 whilst pottery was also found in slots 10 and 15, the former post medieval, the latter prehistoric in date. One prehistoric sherd was found in the base of terminal slot 15 having fallen from the section but unfortunately it could not be determined from which fill it had derived.

Three pits and/or postholes, [1079], [1211], and [1224], were identified cutting the northern edge of the ditch segment and in one case, secondary fill (1046). Posthole [1079] was identified in slot 13, sealed beneath tertiary fill (1009). Pit/posthole [1224] cut the edge of the ditch and secondary fill (1046) 1m to the east of slot 5; it contained two fills and was partially sealed by tertiary fill (1009). Hearth pit (or burnt posthole) [1211] was identified in slot 5; its base and sides were heat-reddened and it contained two fills. These contained four flints, a small sherd of pottery, two pieces of worked stone, and a spherical greenstone ball. The pit was sealed by tertiary fill (1009).

Ditch segment [1008] (Figs 10 and 16)

Ditch segment [1008] was much shorter, covering only 10m. It was up to 3.3m wide at the top and 1.1m-1.45m deep. It contained broadly the same sequence of fills as [1010], although different numbers were allocated. Three 2m-wide slots were excavated through the ditch at 2.5m intervals, including both terminals. These were

numbered 1 (the western terminal), 2, and 3 (the eastern terminal). Slot 2 was extended into the interior of the enclosure to investigate deposit (1024) and any features that may have been sealed by this.

There were problems distinguishing the natural weathered rock and head material from the edge of the ditch in this segment. It seems likely that the excavation overcut the ditch and that at least two of the lowest deposits recorded, (1074) and (1127), were natural redeposited rock. Therefore the primary fills appear to have been (1049) and (1126).

Two possible cut features, [1080] and [1081], were identified either side of the ditch in slot 2. They each contained single fills, one sealed by primary fill (1049), the other by secondary fill (1073). They are likely to be natural features.

Secondary fills (1073), (1072), and (1042) lay above the tertiary fills. Deposit (1042) produced a couple of pieces of flint debitage. A burnt layer, (1043), analogous to the burnt deposit (1045) in ditch segment [1010] but more intermittent, lay above (1042).

The only tertiary fill identified was (1007), from which four flints and four sherds of gabbroic pottery were recovered. This deposit sealed all other ditch fills.

Ditch 'segment' [1005]

This 'segment' of ditch consisted of a linear shadow of slightly darker material than the surrounding (1011). It lay downslope to the west of the geophysical anomaly (GSB 2010) thought to represent a third ditch segment of enclosure 1a. Two sondages cut through the location of the geophysical anomaly (along Cotswold Archaeology evaluation trench 4 (Cotswold Archaeology 2010) and at the southern 'terminal' of the anomaly) failed to identify a ditch. However, no attempt was made to further evaluate 'feature' [1005]. It seems more likely that that the 'fill', (1004), represents the base of the ploughsoil or subsoil, it being deeper in this area due to the slope. However, finds of pottery and flint from the deposit were all of prehistoric origin, including some sherds of possible Late Neolithic Grooved Ware.

Interpretation

By themselves, the two ditch segments [1008] and [1010] can hardly be said to form an enclosure. However, the striking topography may have helped to define a space, centred on the knoll to the north. Although extensive quarrying has destroyed the natural topography on the northern side of this knoll, the former slope to the stream valley below can still be visually reconstructed. It is obvious that the steepness of this slope would have served as a natural 'barrier' much as the ditch and any bank would have acted to the south.

The positioning of the feature using natural topography to limit the need for earthworks is a feature of some prehistoric monuments, notably causewayed enclosures on chalk uplands (Oswald *et al* 2001, 63-7), tor enclosures in granitic areas (*ibid,* 85-90), and cliff castles (Sharpe 1992, 66-7). An association with natural watercourses is also a feature of many prehistoric monuments, including causewayed enclosures and henges.

Earthworks exist in the woodland around the quarry and, although the majority are probably associated with the post medieval quarrying activity, it is possible that some may relate to enclosure 1a. A brief survey of some of the earthworks was undertaken using a GPS unit but inaccuracies caused by the tree cover in this area rendered the results fairly unhelpful. One length of low bank to the south-west of the quarry may be worth further investigation and future improvements in woodland surveying techniques may allow an accurate plan of the features to be made.

There is no evidence for a bank, either internal or external, from the stratigraphic evidence, and no consistent asymmetry of fills could be identified that might suggest the presence of a bank. The geophysical survey (GSB 2010) greyscale image shows what may be a shadow of a bank on the inside of the ditch, but equally this may be 'noise' from the ditch signal. There was also no evidence for any recutting of the ditch,

which might suggest that it was a short-lived monument or that regular maintenance was considered unnecessary once the feature had been defined.

During the course of the excavation it was observed that deposit (1011) did not occur within 3m-5m of the inside edge of the ditch segments and nowhere beyond it to the south. It was postulated that this might indicate the presence of an internal bank, laid directly on buried soil horizon (1024) (perhaps any precious topsoil was removed first?), prior to the establishment of buried soil horizon (1011). Alternatively, the absence of a bank or any evidence for one in the ditch fills might suggest that the material excavated from the ditch was taken off site. It must also be borne in mind that many prehistoric monuments have been levelled or had material removed, particularly in the post medieval period, for the purposes of soil manuring and improvement, or just to level and spread in the immediate vicinity (Kirkham 2012).

Stratigraphically, the ditch segments cut a buried soil horizon of at least Neolithic date, (1024). An initial period of primary filling caused by trample and collapse of the sides was followed by a period of stabilisation including the formation of a layer of vegetation. This period contains the first artefactual evidence in the form of a small amount of flint including a piece of debitage but given the background levels of flint in this area this is far from conclusive as far as dating is concerned. A period of gradual silting long enough for the establishment of soils/vegetation, is followed by an episode of intense burning of what appears to have been branches or perhaps a fence or palisade. Some postholes on the inside edge of the ditch were identified but since they were sealed by the upper fills of the ditch they were only revealed in excavated sections or where they extended beyond the fills of the ditch. If a bank was present any evidence of a palisade might be slight in any case since the posts would have had to penetrate it first and may not have reached its base. The evidence for a palisade is therefore inconclusive.

This phase is probably followed by fairly rapid backfilling through deliberate action or, more likely, ploughing activity following the disuse of the monument. At this point pottery appears in the sequence, mostly prehistoric but including one sherd of post medieval ware. Securely within this phase is also a large piece of furnace lining, probably from a slagpit furnace of Iron Age or early medieval date.

The dating evidence so far is therefore reasonably consistent but far from conclusive. On form, it would appear that the ditches are of Neolithic date but the assignation of the enclosure to the Early Neolithic causewayed enclosure building period, the henge building of the of the Late Neolithic, or to somewhere in between is impossible at this stage. The pits within and outside the enclosure with dateable pottery span the Middle to Late Neolithic but earlier periods may be aceramic at this site. The ditches remained open until at least the Iron Age; subsequently they were backfilled, either deliberately or through ploughing, incorporating part of the lining of an iron smelting slagpit furnace.

Large pits

[1101] (1239) (1240)

At the centre of enclosure 1a, close to the summit of the central knoll, a large pit, [1101], was identified by the geophysical survey (GSB 2010) and evaluated (Cotswold Archaeology 2010). The pit lay at the northern edge of the excavated area and, to judge from the geophysical survey, only approximately 80% of it was exposed (Figs 3 and 10).

Fig 3 Pit [1101] post excavation, north to left (1m scales)

The pit cut solid bedrock (1084) and the exposed part of it measured 5.2m by 4m and up to 0.7m deep. It was sub-circular in shape, its edge stepped to the east, following the natural geological bedding planes, but carefully shaped to the west where a curved edge had been pecked out.

It contained up to six fills, some or none of which may have been due to the excavation of an evaluation trench across the feature (Cotswold Archaeology 2010). This trench was not identified in plan or in either section but the discrepancy between the depositional history of the southern and northern parts of the pit indicates that one must be the result of the evaluation trench. It is to be hoped that study of the detailed site plans from the evaluation (not available at this stage), might answer this question. On balance it seems likely that the sequence against the northern side of the pit was undisturbed.

The primary fill of the southern end of the pit was (1120), overlain by two thin deposits, (1119) and (1122), followed by the bulk of the fill, (1100). At the northern end of the pit layer (1122) formed the primary fill, overlain by deposits (1114) and (1154), and then (1100). Two flints were found in the pit fills, a large piece of waste from deposit (1114) and a possible flint projectile point from (1100).

Two other large cut features in the rocky knoll, represented by fills (1239) and (1240), were not excavated. One, (1240), had been evaluated as being 0.3m deep, containing a single fill, and interpreted as a quarry pit (Cotswold Archaeology 2010, [CA103]).

Interpretation

The evaluation (Cotswold Archaeology 2010) interpreted this feature as a quarry pit, which might seem reasonable. However, two points can be made against this interpretation. Firstly, the pit has been carefully shaped, particularly to the south west, and it seems unlikely that quarrying would have required such finesse. Secondly, the obvious place to quarry good quality stone would be to take it from the side of the hill, where better quality stone can be had for least effort, as is shown by the large quarry to the north. However, it may be that issues of land ownership prevented this and that the knoll was the only accessible source of stone on the southern side of a boundary. Alternatively, a surface outcrop of stone at this point may have been considered a good source of hedging stone.

The presence of flints within two of the fills cannot be used to securely date the feature, given the large amount of background material here. The pit did lie towards the centre of enclosure 1a if the ditches are combined with the natural topography to form a circular feature, and at the highest point of the knoll. As such, if it was contemporary with the enclosure, it would have formed a striking central feature.

Hearth pits

[1013] [1017] [1019] [1021] [1027] [1034] [1056] [1112] [1238]

This area contained nine pits interpreted as hearths, containing strong evidence for *in situ* burning. Their distribution was largely confined to the outside of enclosure 1a, particularly to the south east (Fig 10).

The external (to enclosure 1a) hearths have been grouped (1f). This group, comprising [1013], [1017], [1019], [1021], [1027], [1034], [1112], and [1238], were largely sub-circular, 0.8m-1.6m across, and 0.04m-0.3m deep. Four of the pits contained single fills, the other four holding two fills. In all cases either the primary fill or the single fill consisted predominately of charcoal. Two pieces of slag mixed with coked charcoal were recovered from pit [1013]; this has been identified as being likely to be of post-medieval date. A sherd of medieval pottery was identified on the context record sheet as having come from pit [1034] but this was not identified during the finds archiving. The fill of this pit was cut by a small square pit, [1033], perhaps a fence post. These pits all cut natural deposits.

Hearth pit [1056] was situated against the northern edge of the excavated area, within enclosure 1a. It was small, 1.1m in diameter and 0.2m deep, and cut into buried soil horizon (1024) and bedrock (1084). The edges of the cut were heat-reddened, particularly to the east. It contained a single charcoal-rich fill.

Interpretation

The pits were similar in size and form. They may represent seasonal camps from any or several periods, although perhaps more likely to be prehistoric (despite the presence of coke and slag in pit [1013] and the alleged medieval sherd from pit [1134], which might in any case derive from the square pit cut into it). The grouping of the majority of the pits in the south eastern corner of the excavated area is interesting; this area lies in a shallow dip that runs off to the north east. This is sheltered from the prevailing wind and also adjacent to a small stream. The majority of the pits lie outside of enclosure 1a and it might be tempting to explain their distribution with reference to this monument but it may be that topography has determined their location.

Burnt pits

[1068] [1075] [1082] [1103] [1107] [1134] [1160] [1190] [1198] [1210] [1226] [1227] [1232]

Thirteen pits containing charcoal-rich fills but lacking the evidence for *in situ* burning were identified. These ranged in size from 0.4m-1.2m by 0.16m-1.2m and 0.05m-0.61m deep. All contained single fills apart from [1160] and [1198], which contained two; unsurprisingly these were the deepest features indicating that truncation might be responsible for the lack of stratigraphy in the shallower features. The majority of the

pits were observed to cut buried soil horizon (1024)/(1087). Where features didn't cut this deposit it was because it was absent at that location and the pits cut natural deposits.

Pit [1160] was the deepest at 0.61m. It was located at the north-western end of the excavated area, fairly isolated from other features. The primary fill, (1158), contained six small rounded quartz pebbles.

Pit [1198], 0.6m in diameter and 0.37m deep, was identified in a long section cut through slot 13 of enclosure 1a ditch segment [1010]. The base of the pit was a burnt charcoal-rich primary fill, above which were a number of slates lying flat. The upper fill contained some charcoal and burnt hazelnut shells and was virtually indistinguishable in plan view from buried soil horizon (1024), which it cut.

Only two of the pits contained artefacts. Pit [1082] was part of the group 1b pits clustered on the southern external edge of enclosure 1a. It contained sherds from the rim and body of a Peterborough Ware vessel, three flint tools including a knife or blade, and fragments of burnt hazelnut shells.

Pit [1107], towards the centre of the enclosure, contained a large number of sherds, probably from a single cord-impressed vessel, provisionally identified as Middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware (H Quinnell pers comm), two flint cutting tools, two fragments of worked stone, and fragments of burnt hazelnut shells.

Interpretation

None of these pits displayed evidence for *in situ* burning and it seems probable that they were deliberately backfilled with material taken from a nearby hearth or pyre.

The spatial distribution of the pits suggests a concentration of these features in an arc around the outside of enclosure 1a (or where the ditch might have been in the case of pit [1160]). Seven of the pits lay on this arc. Three lay along the inside edge of the ditches. Perhaps the pits marked out the enclosure prior to the construction of the ditch segments?

Pits

[1015] [1033] [1090] [1092] [1094] [1099] [1102] [1105] [1108] [1111] [1132] [1135] [1136] [1137] [1138] [1142] [1144] [1146] [1147] [1149] [1156] [1167] [1169] [1171] [1177] [1218] [1220] [1237]

A total of 28 miscellaneous pits were identified in area 1 (Figs 10 and 11). They ranged in size from 0.29m by 0.25m to 1.4m by 0.51m and 0.08m to 0.41m deep. They all contained single fills apart from five. Three of these, [1111], [1156], and [1218], contained two fills, whilst two, [1102] and [1105], contained three. Nine of the pits contained artefacts. All of the pits within enclosure 1a cut buried soil horizon (1024), some cutting the underlying head deposit (1062) too. Pit [1108] also cut the upper buried soil horizon (1011). Of the pits outside the enclosure [1015] and [1135] cut buried soil horizon (1087), pit [1033] cut the fill of hearth pit [1034], and the rest cut head material (1063).

Pits [1092], [1102]/[1105], and [1108] contained Grooved Ware (pits grouped as 1e). Pit [1108] was located 18m-19m north east of the gap between the two ditch segments of enclosure 1a. It contained a single fill that held a large number of sherds from two Grooved Ware vessels and a flint blade and a waste flake.

Pit [1092], 3m to the east, contained 13 sherds of Grooved Ware from a single vessel (probably the same vessel as one of those from pit [1108]), and also contained an incised slate disc, decorated on both sides, one with a chessboard pattern defined by alternate cross-hatched squares, the other with lozenges arranged in a chessboard pattern, with the blanks filled in by smaller lozenges (Figs 4 and 5). Another, smaller, piece of slate from this pit had cut or tally marks incised on one side. In addition six

flints were recovered from this pit, including four that could be described as cutting tools. Pit [1090], which contained no finds, lay in the vicinity of pits [1092] and [1108].

Pits [1102] and [1105], towards the centre of the enclosure, were conjoined and it is not entirely clear what the stratigraphical relationship between the two was. The smaller, [1102], appears to be earlier. It was oval, 0.79m by 0.66m and 0.41m deep. The only fill that could securely be attributed to this pit is (1128), which contained three tiny sherds of Grooved Ware. Pit [1105], adjacent to the south and also oval, was 1.19m by 0.76m and 0.39m deep. The only fill that could securely be attributed to it is (1113). Two fills above these, (1097) and upper fill (1095), could not be securely identified with one or the other. The latter contained a sherd of Grooved Ware, two pieces of possibly shaped slate, and a worked volcanic pebble. Pits [1099] and [1111], situated 6m to the north, were similarly conjoined but artefact-free. No stratigraphic relationship between the two was established.

Pit [1132] was located 9m north west of the eastern terminal of ditch segment [1010]. It contained a single fill and twelve sherds, some conjoined, forming much of the base of a grass-marked vessel of early medieval date, but also a body sherd from a comb-stamped vessel, provisionally identified as Beaker (H Quinnell pers comm).

Pits [1135], [1136], [1137], and [1138] formed part of the group 1b pits that included the hearth pit, [1082], containing Peterborough Ware (see above). Pit [1137] also contained a sherd from possibly the same vessel, whilst pit [1135] contained a flint and a piece of worked stone.

Pits [1218] and [1220] were both identified in a sondage extended into the interior of enclosure 1a from slot 7 through ditch [1010]. This sondage cut through buried soil horizon (1024). The pits were only identified once (1024) had been removed but both appeared in the sondage sections and could be seen to cut (1024). Both contained single unburnt fills with that of [1218] also holding two small flints.

Pit [1237], part of the group 1d pits situated 5m-6m inside enclosure 1a, contained a single fill that held a piece of waste flint.

None of the other pits contained artefacts.

Interpretation

Some of these pits have been grouped by artefacts, some by spatial distribution, and some by both. The earliest features are likely to be pits [1198], [1218] and [1220]. Their fills were barely distinguishable from the buried soil horizon, (1024), that they cut, possibly implying that they were cut before a humic soil layer had formed (see Allen, Appendix 3, below).

The presence of Middle Neolithic (*c* 3400-3000 cal BC) Peterborough Ware is of great significance given that only one reported find of this ware has been made in Cornwall (Jones and Quinnell 2011, 205). The Late Neolithic Grooved Ware is also significant as it extends the pattern of Grooved Ware usage across central Cornwall (Jones and Quinnell 2011). However, the most important find was undoubtedly the decorated slate disc, a unique item, which is the first recorded example of portable art associated with a later Neolithic context beyond the Wessex chalk.

Pit [1105]/[1108] was the largest of the artefact-bearing pits within the enclosure. It also lies almost precisely at the centre of an arc running through all four terminals of the enclosure ditch segments. It may have formed a focal point for marking out the ditches, held a post or stone, or both.

Fig 4 Incised slate disc – chessboard side (0.1m scale)

Fig 5 Incised slate disc – lozenge side (0.1m scale)

Burnt pit/posthole

[1211]

Pit [1211] lay on the inside edge of enclosure 1a ditch segment [1010], cutting buried soil horizon (1024) and head material (1062). Its base and sides were slightly heat-reddened and it contained two fills. The primary fill, (1225), contained a piece of worked slate and a shaped greenstone ball approximately 0.06m in diameter. The upper fill contained four pieces of flint, a worked stone, and a tiny sherd of undiagnostic pottery. It was sealed by tertiary ditch fill (1009). It has been grouped in 1g with a number of other pit/postholes that run along the inside edge of ditch segment [1010].

Interpretation

Although displaying evidence of *in situ* burning, pit [1211] is clearly different from the hearth pits. It had much steeper sides and contained evidence for structured deposition. It may be that the feature held a post that was burnt *in situ*, removed, and then backfilled with carefully placed deposits and artefacts. Its relationship with enclosure 1a is uncertain, the only thing that can be said with certainty is that it was backfilled prior to the tertiary backfilling of ditch segment [1010]. It is tempting to think that it may have held a palisade post that was subsequently pushed into the ditch and burnt in an episode represented by ditch fill (1045), but evidence for posts from such a structure is limited to nearby pit [1224] despite the exposure of the ditch edge in six 2m-wide slots. Of course if a bank had been present evidence of a palisade would be limited if the posts had been driven through it.

Pit/postholes

[1181] [1183] [1194] [1196] [1213] [1224]

An additional six features were interpreted as either pits or postholes. These were mostly sub-circular and ranged in size from 0.42m to 0.8m across and 0.07m to 0.46m deep. Three contained two fills, the other three single fills. Only one pit, [1213], contained an artefact, a small sherd of abraded prehistoric pottery. Pit/posthole [1224] was of interest in that it lay along the inside edge of enclosure 1a ditch segment [1010] and was partially sealed by its tertiary fill (1009). Three of the other features in this group, [1194], [1196], and [1213], also lay along the inner edge of the ditch segment and one of these, [1213] has been grouped together with [1224], and burnt pit/posthole [1211], as 1g. The other two pits, [1181] and [1183], lay adjacent to each other and close to the outside edge of the ditch. All of the postholes inside of enclosure 1a cut buried soil horizon (1024), [1196] and [1213] also cut head material (1062), and [1224] also cut secondary ditch [1010] fills (1044), (1045), and (1046). The pits outside the enclosure all cut head material (1063).

Interpretation

It is tempting to view the four pit/postholes along the inner edge of the ditch, along with burnt pit/posthole [1211], as potential evidence for a palisade, possibly of an enclosure that existed before the ditch was constructed, or, alternatively, as marking out the route of the ditch prior to excavation. The possibility remains that other features lay hidden beneath the tertiary fills of the ditch segments. However, out of nine 2m-wide slots through the two ditch segments only one definite pit/posthole, [1211], was revealed. It may just be that the location within the enclosure called for a similar type of feature to be constructed. It must also be pointed out that the construction of the ditch itself may have removed evidence of an earlier phase.

Postholes/stakeholes

[1079] [1080] [1081] [1139] [1140] [1163] [1179] [1186] [1187] [1188] [1196]

A total of eight postholes and three stakeholes were identified during the excavations in this field. The postholes ranged from 0.14m-0.25m across and 0.06m-0.3m deep. They all contained single fills. None contained artefacts. All those inside enclosure 1a cut

buried soil horizon (1024) except those on the edge of the ditch segments, [1079] and [1081], which cut head material (1062). All the features found outside of the enclosure cut head material (1063).

Two of the postholes, [1139] and [1140], were associated with the group 1b Peterborough Ware pits on the outside edge of enclosure 1a.

Posthole [1079] was located on the inside edge of enclosure 1a ditch segment [1010], sealed by its tertiary layers. It is possible that it belongs in the same group with the pit/postholes running along the inside edge of the ditch segment.

Possible postholes [1080] and [1081] were located on opposite sides of ditch segment [1008]. The fill of [1080] was sealed by ditch primary fill (1049) whilst the fill of [1081] was sealed by ditch secondary fill (1073). It is possible that these features were the result of natural processes in what appeared to be quite unstable geology.

Postholes [1163] and [1179] were adjacent, the latter cutting the former.

Stakeholes [1186], [1187], and [1188], were intercutting and lay 6m south west of the gap between the two enclosure 1a ditch segments.

Interpretation

Possible postholes [1079], [1080], and [1081], if indeed they are anthropogenic features, may represent posts running along the inside, and in the case of [1080], the outside, edge of the enclosure 1a ditches. Postholes [1139] and [1140] were associated with the group 1b Peterborough Ware pits. Potential interpretation of the other features seems limited.

Fig 6 Furnace [1077] mid excavation showing superstructure (1069) (0.5m and 0.25m scales)

Furnace

[1077]

At the eastern end of enclosure 1a, 6.5m west of the eastern terminal, was a small sub-oval pit, 0.7m by 0.6m and 0.3m deep. It cut buried soil horizons (1011) and (1024) as well as natural (1062). The pit was lined with a compact baked earth or clay, (1067) 0.05m-0.1m thick. This may be *in situ* baked soil or it may be an especially made furnace lining. A large fragment of this material was found in the first tertiary fill of the eastern terminal of ditch segment [1010]. The lowest fill of the furnace, (1070), contained a large amount of charcoal and slag 0.12m thick. The bulk of the slag was found at the southern end of the feature and against the lining. Above this was a compact block of fused clay, (1069), 0.35m across and 0.15m thick. This was yellowish red on the top, black and reflective beneath. It was lifted as a block (see Appendix 4) and is thought to represent the collapsed superstructure of the furnace. Above this was the upper fill of the pit, (1002), from which a quantity of slag was recovered. The slag is likely to be derived from copper or iron (Adam Sharpe pers comm): further analysis will clarify this.

Interpretation

This feature is a slagpit furnace of a type commonly found associated with iron smelting in the Iron Age or early medieval periods (the Romans introduced a slag-tapping furnace). A shaft or superstructure, now truncated, would have overlain this pit. The pit would have been packed with fuel and the ore in the shaft would have been heated leading to a separation of the slag, which descended into the pit, and a bloom of metal, which remained in the shaft. A blowhole in the superstructure above the pit may have been used to introduce oxygen from a bellows. The presence of a possible remnant of the superstructure is useful and may assist with dating and interpretation.

Field system (undated)

[1023] (1241)

Two narrow, shallow sections of ditch were identified at the north eastern and south eastern edges of the excavated area. Both were of similar size, 0.35m-0.4m wide and 0.1m-0.14m deep, and shared a similar alignment, roughly east-west. Ditch [1023] extended beyond the baulk section at either end but (1241), which was not excavated, was only visible over a distance of 10m. Ditch [1023] cut loessic clay (1086) whilst (1241) lay in a cut in buried soil horizon (1024).

Interpretation

These slight features may represent medieval strip field boundaries.

Field drain (post medieval)

[1035]

A stone lined double field drain consisting of two parallel features 1.4m apart ran across the western part of the excavated area, following a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment. There was little depth to the features once the topsoil had been removed, probably indicating truncation during the machine stripping. The drains cut buried soil horizons (1011) and (1024)

Interpretation

The drain is likely to be of recent origin.

Sealing layers

All cuts, fills, and layers were sealed by subsoil (1006) and ploughsoil (1001). The ploughsoil contained large amounts of post-medieval pottery, clay pipe, roofing slate, a possible incised slate, slag, and flint.

5.2 Field 2 (Fig 12)

This field, towards the eastern end of the proposed development, contained a number of pits, both burnt and unburnt, and some possible postholes. A number of artefacts were recovered from these features, predominately flint and worked stone. One piece of prehistoric pottery, with comb and cord-impressed decoration, was recovered from pit [2053]. The geophysical survey (GSB 2009) identified a number of linear features in this field but generally there were fewer anomalies than in other fields. The evaluation (Cotswold Archaeology 2010) had identified a single hearth pit, [CA705], containing late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic flint. Other features evaluated included a tree throw, [CA803], a burnt pit, [CA1104], and elements of undated field system(s), [CA603-607], [CA805], [CA807], [CA1106], and [CA1111].

5.2.1 Topography

This field occupies a gentle north-facing slope that sweeps down from the A390 road to a boggy valley bottom. This valley bottom contains the Tregurra Stream, a tributary of the Trevella Stream, which emerges from the base of the western field boundary. It is unclear whether the stream has been culverted beyond this point to the west. At the lower end of the field the ground surface drops very sharply to the boggy area below, up to a height of 2m. At one point along this interface, almost directly north of the excavated area, a large spring wells up in a small cave at the head of a cutting leading to the stream. It is unclear whether this is a natural feature; it certainly seemed to be. If so this would have formed a point of interest within the landscape throughout prehistory. Another stream runs down from a culvert under the A390 along the western side of the field boundary to the east to join the west-east stream to the north. The excavated area in this field was small, measuring approximately 32m by 25m.

5.2.2 Natural stratigraphy

Neither the bedrock nor the superficial head deposits were encountered in this area. The earliest deposit, (2039), appeared to represent the same glacial loessic clay deposits seen in F1, (1086)/(1116)/(1117)/(1199). The stream valley to the north is assumed to lie along the Carrick Thrust geological fault (Colin Bristow pers comm).

A gully running downslope from south west to north east, [2041], was interpreted as a natural sub-surface drainage feature. A poorly-defined cut feature, [2032] has been interpreted as a burrow; this was observed to cut the edge of a burnt pit, [2030]. Many of the features within this area are described within the site archive as being damaged by burrowing although it seems likely that tree roots may be responsible for some, if not all, of the disturbance.

5.2.3 Archaeological deposits

Buried soil horizons

(2060)

Above the loessic clay a remnant colluvial brown earth, (2060), survives intermittently. This material represents the lower part of a colluvial soil of at least Neolithic date, if not earlier, since features containing Neolithic or Mesolithic artefacts were found to cut it. It appears to be an extension of the buried soil horizon found in the other fields: (1024)/(1087) in F1 and (3047) in F3, and possibly (4078) in F4.

5.2.4 Archaeological features

Within the excavated area a number of cut features were identified and excavated. Two adjoining features seemed to be sealed by buried soil horizon (2060), and are therefore the earliest features recorded. All the rest cut buried soil horizon (2060) and/or loessic clay (2039) and were sealed by subsoil (2002). There were few stratigraphic relationships between features.

Groups

2a Consists of 2 adjacent pits, [2055] and [2057].

2b Consists of six postholes, [2072], [2078], [2084], [2085], [2098], and [2100], that may have formed two edges of a structure or shelter.

2c Four hearth pits, [2005], [2008], [2026], and [2028], identified during the excavation plus one identified during the evaluation, [CA705].

Earliest pits

[2076], [2086]

Pit [2076], a large sub-circular pit in the western corner of the area, contained a sequence of four fills, some of which contained charcoal and burnt quartz. None contained any artefacts. These fills were cut by a large sub-oval pit, [2086], itself containing two fills containing charcoal but no artefacts. The upper fill of this pit was sealed by (2060).

Interpretation

Given their considerable antiquity and lack of artefacts it seems possible that these features are natural, perhaps representing tree throws. However, an anthropogenic origin could not be ruled out, the pits perhaps representing burnt out tree roots.

Hearth pits

[2005], [2008], [2026], [2028]

This area contained four pits interpreted as hearths, containing strong evidence for *in situ* burning. These form group 2c. Flints and worked stone were recovered from these features. The only stratigraphic relationship between them was that pit [2026] cut [2028] and is therefore later.

Sub-circular pit [2005] was up to 2m across but only 0.14m deep. The base and the western edge of the feature were heat discoloured indicating *in situ* burning of considerable heat. The pit contained two fills, primary (2004) and upper (2003). A waste flint was recovered from the latter.

Sub-circular pit [2008] was 1.85m in diameter and 0.14m deep and formed a pair with [2005] in the eastern corner of the area. The base and the northern edge of the feature were heat discoloured indicating *in situ* burning of considerable heat. The pit contained two fills, primary (2007) and upper (2006). Three waste flints, one fire-cracked, and a broken rubbing stone were recovered from the latter.

Oval pit [2028] was 1.5m by 1.2m and 0.4m deep. It contained a sequence of four fills, two of which appeared to be the same primary fill representing a hearth lining. Three of the fills contained waste flint, three flint blades (one fire-cracked), two possible scrapers, and an unworked piece of slate.

Oval pit [2026], 0.72m by 0.6m and 0.12m deep, cut three of the fills of pit [2028]. It contained a single fill that had a waste flint and a small piece of stone with smoothed surfaces.

The evaluation trench encountered a similar feature, [CA705] which appears to have been situated approximately 7.5m to the north-west of hearth [2008]. It too had evidence for *in situ* burning in the form of oxidised natural at the sides and base of the cut and contained two fills, the lower of which contained two flint flakes identified as being of 'probable Mesolithic or Early Neolithic type' (Cotswold Archaeology 2010, 10).

Interpretation

These pits were similar in form and size, and in their artefactual assemblages. All were subjected to considerable heat. Two of the hearths, [2005] and [2008] are likely to be at least fairly contemporary; the hearth identified by the evaluation was probably of

this type too. The intercutting pits [2026] and [2028] suggest the re-use of the same site for probably much the same purpose. The three features, all within 5m-9m of each other suggest either the focus of a settlement that has left no evidence of physical structural remains or the heart of a seasonal camp, the site of which was returned to over several years.

Burnt pits

[2012], [2030]

Two pits containing charcoal-rich fills but lacking the evidence for *in situ* burning were identified. Neither contained dateable artefacts. The only stratigraphical relationship between these and the other features in this area was that pit [2030] was cut by animal burrow [2032]. Both of the pits cut loessic clay (2039).

Sub-circular pit [2012] contained two fills and displayed evidence of substantial disturbance, probably by burrowing. Both fills had large amounts of charcoal whilst the upper fill, (2011), also contained frequent burnt stone. No artefacts were recovered.

Oval pit [2030] contained a single charcoal-rich fill but no artefacts were found within it.

Interpretation

Neither of these pits displayed evidence for *in situ* burning and it seems probable that they were deliberately backfilled with material taken from a nearby hearth or pyre.

Pits

[2010], [2016], [2018], [2020], [2022], [2024], [2035], [2037], [2046], [2051], [2053], [2059], [2062], [2064], [2066], [2068], [2074], [2076], [2086], [2093], [2102], [2104]

A total of 22 miscellaneous pits were identified in this area. They ranged in size from 0.2m by 0.15m to 1.2m by 0.75m and 0.05m to 0.7m deep. They all contained single fills apart from the deepest, [2037], which contained two. Only three of the pits contained finds: worked stone came from [2010] and [2018] contained a waste flint; whilst pit [2053] contained twelve pieces of flint and prehistoric pottery with cord and comb-impressed decoration.

All of the pits cut loessic clay layer (2039) only apart from pits [2037], [2046], and [2051], which also cut buried soil horizon (2060). However, this horizon was intermittent and it could not be stated with any probability that this suggested a later date for the pits that did cut this deposit.

Interpretation

No interpretation for the majority of these features is offered, however, the structured deposition of worked stone, flint and pottery found in pits [2010], [2018] and [2053] is consistent with other Neolithic and Bronze Age occupation sites in the south west. Further analysis should help resolve the dating of this activity.

Pit/postholes

[2049], [2055], [2057], [2070], [2081]

An additional five features were interpreted as either pits or postholes. These were mostly sub-circular and ranged in size from 0.3m to 0.6m across and 0.07m to 0.43m deep. All contained single fills with no artefacts. Two adjacent features, [2055] and [2057], were of comparable form and dimensions and have been grouped (2a). One, [2055], had slate slabs lying within it, suggesting the collapse of a cover into an empty, or largely empty, pit.

Three of the pit/postholes cut loessic clay (2039) only, whilst [2057] was found to cut buried soil horizon (2060) also. Pit/posthole [2070] cut (2039) and pit [2068].

Interpretation

No interpretation is offered.

Postholes

[2072], [2078], [2084], 2085], [2098], [2100]

Six features were identified as postholes ranging in size from 0.24m-0.5m in diameter and 0.09m-0.2m deep. These were of comparable form and/or size and may have formed two edges of a structure or shelter, one 6.5m long, the other 4.8m long. These have been grouped (2b). All contained single fills bereft of artefacts.

All of the postholes cut loessic clay (2039).

Interpretation

It is possible, although far from conclusive, that these features represent part of a shelter. Slightly built structures of prehistoric date have, however, been identified elsewhere in the county, and it is possible that radiocarbon dating will enable the date of this structure to be established.

Sealing layers

(2001), (2002)

All cuts, fills, and layers were sealed by subsoil (2002) and ploughsoil (2001). The ploughsoil contained large amounts of post-medieval pottery, slag, and flint.

5.3 Field 3 (Fig 13)

This field, towards the northern central edge of the proposed development, contained a large pit of uncertain origin, a number of pits and hearths, a grain dryer, elements of a prehistoric field system, and also of a medieval or post-medieval field system. The geophysical survey (GSB 2009) had identified elements of a field system(s) and three large pit-type anomalies. The evaluation (Cotswold Archaeology 2010) identified a pit, [CA1414], containing what has been described as late prehistoric pottery, a group of four postholes, [CA1404], [CA1406], [CA1408], and [CA1416], and a pit at the western end of the excavated area, [CA1705]. The group lay between elements of the prehistoric and medieval field systems whilst the late prehistoric pit lay just outside the excavated area. The other isolated pit may have lain just inside the excavated area. The evaluation also located elements of the field system(s), ditches [CA1410], [CA1412], [CA1418], and [CA1703].

5.3.1 Topography

This field contains a 'dry' valley running west to east along its centre, the ground rising up from it to north and south. The Tregurra Stream, a tributary of the Trevella Stream, emerges from a spring on the eastern side of the eastern field boundary, in F2. It is unclear whether the stream above this point, within F3, has been culverted. The excavated area here was along the southern edge of the field and measured approximately 107m by 30m.

5.3.2 Natural stratigraphy

Bedrock was reached at the base of one feature, pit [3020]. Above this were layers of fractured rock, and above this geliflucted head deposits of periglacial origin, (3019). The stream valley to the north is assumed to lie along the Carrick Thrust geological fault (Colin Bristow pers comm), and this may have been borne out by the discovery of a large fissure in the bedrock at the base of pit [3020] (see below).

5.3.3 Archaeological deposits

Buried soil horizons

(3047)

Lying above (3019) was deposit (3047), a remnant colluvial brown earth that survives intermittently. This material represents the lower part of a colluvial soil of probably Neolithic date, if not earlier. It appears to be an extension of the buried soil horizon found in the other fields: (1024)/(1087) in F1 and (2060) in F2, and possibly (4078) in F4.

5.3.4 Archaeological features

Groups

3a Group of 3 spatially related burnt pits, [3013], [3014], and [3015].

3b Two adjacent hearth or furnace pits, [3040] and [3042], and a third nearby feature, [3043].

3c Two adjacent burnt pits, [3062] and [3064]. May form a larger group with 3d hearth pits.

3d Three similarly-sized hearth pits, [3027], [3045], and [3056], on the external (southern) side of the Iron Age field system. May form a larger group with 3c burnt pits.

3e Two almost intersecting field ditches, (3049) and (3054), forming part of an Iron Age field system.

3f Group of five pits or postholes, [3012], [3016], [3071], [3074], and [3080], following the inside (northern) edge of field ditch [3049].

3g Group of pits and postholes, [3057], [3068], [3075], and [3077], around the eastern end of ditch [3082].

3h Pair of adjacent shallow pits, (3069) and (3070), at eastern end of excavated area.

Large pit

[3020]

Towards the centre of the excavated area a large pit was identified and excavated. The feature appeared as a large anomaly on the geophysical survey (GSB 2009). It was found to be 3.6m by 2.7m and 1.75m deep (Fig 7). It cut through head material (3019), layers of fractured rock, and encountered solid bedrock near its base. Running across the centre of the pit, from west to east, was a fissure in the bedrock 0.2m wide and excavated to a depth of 0.5m without reaching the bottom. It was observed during excavation that the fills in the pit, despite considerable rainfall, did not become waterlogged, and it can be assumed the fissure drains the overlying layers in this area, particularly within the pit itself.

The pit was filled with a sequence of five fills, in order of deposition (3091), (3025), (3024), (3023), and (3005). An area of what appeared to be material redeposited from fill (3091), (3092) lay at the centre of the pit, above (3025). Two of the fills, (3023) and (3024), contained significant amounts of charcoal within them. The former contained the only find recovered from the pit, a disc of worked shillet with tool marks or strikes on it.

Fig 7 Pit [3020] post excavation showing natural fissure in base (1m scales)

Interpretation

Two interpretations are possible for this enigmatic feature. One is that it is a natural feature that has formed in a similar, or at least analogous, manner to dolines or sinkholes on permeable geology (Mike Allen pers comm). The fissure in the bedrock is obviously natural, perhaps related to the proximity of the Carrick Thrust (Bristow pers comm). It may be that the solution or drainage of soils draining down through the fissure has left a large pit. If so, it appears to be an unusual, but perhaps not unique, feature in geological terms. There is a reference to surface subsidence caused by underground fluvial activity on a range of geologies in south west England, including mudstones (Prudden 1995). The presence of archaeological deposits within infilled dolines is well-documented (Mike Allen pers comm) and need not preclude a geological origin for the feature.

The alternative, and perhaps more likely, explanation is that the pit was excavated by human agency and positioned, either by chance or design, over the fissure. It is possible that the excellent drainage over the fissure was noticed at the surface or that some prospecting method, perhaps dowsing had located it. Certainly underground rivers, springs, and water features in general held a fascination for prehistoric, if not later, people. The fills within it indicate a long and gradual process of infilling and no evidence for structured deposition of any kind. However, pit [3017] to the immediate north did contain evidence for structured deposition in the form of fragments of a possibly Early to Middle Neolithic transitional pottery form (Henrietta Quinnell pers comm), and may represent the use of the pit as a natural or semi-natural focal point for activity.

Hearth pits

[3027], [3040], [3042], [3045], [3046], [3056]

A total of five hearth, or furnace, pits were identified in this area, along with one larger pit which has been interpreted as a grain-dryer. All cut head material (3019), hearth [3042] also cut buried soil horizon (3047).

Pits [3027], [3045], and [3056] (group 3g) were similar in form and dimensions, ranging from 0.54m across to 0.9m by 0.6m and 0.1m to 0.16m deep. All displayed evidence for *in situ* burning, in the form of heat-oxidised natural for [3027] and [3045] and a charcoal-studded clay lining for [3056]. All contained single fills (discounting the clay lining of [3056]) with frequent charcoal and/or burnt stone. It is worth noting that these pits all lie within a compact area of the excavated Iron Age field system (as indeed do all of the hearth features) and follow the outside of ditches [3049] and [3054].

Hearth pits [3040] and [3042] (group 3b) lay adjacent to each other towards the southern edge of the excavated area. The features corresponded to an anomaly on the geophysical survey (GSB 2009). Pit [3042] was a fairly amorphous feature, approximately 1.2m by 0.8m and 0.33m deep. To the north east the cut was reasonably well-defined and appeared to form perhaps two intercutting rounded pits; to the south west the feature became more amorphous and disturbed by burrowing and/or roots. The base of the cut was heat-oxidised natural (3041), above which sat the remnants of a hearth or furnace lining, (3037). This lining was block-lifted as a sample (see Appendix 4). The feature was filled by a charcoal-rich deposit, (3022).

Pit [3040] lay 1m to the east of [3042]. It was 0.8m in diameter and 0.25m deep. Heat-oxidised natural (3039) lay at the edges of the pit, above which the pit was lined with a thin lens of charcoal, (3036). Above this the pit was filled with two deposits; the main bulk of fill, (3028), and above this, in the centre of the pit, a deposit of yellowish red compact clay. The latter perhaps represents a redeposited hearth or furnace lining, or perhaps more likely, the remnants of a collapsed superstructure, possibly an oven or kiln.

Pit [3046] was a large sub-oval pit 2m by 0.9m with an asymmetric profile (Fig 8). The western end of the cut was relatively shallow and deepened towards the east, from 0.26m to 0.38m. The eastern end was deeper and rounder, up to 0.6m deep, the base and edges of which, particularly those on the western side of the cut, consisted of heat-oxidised natural. The feature contained a primary fill, (3044), that was rich in charcoal and carbonised cereal grains. It completely filled the deeper eastern end of the cut but continued through to the western end. Three fragments of what appeared to be a saddle quern skeuomorph were recovered from this deposit. Above this, filling the rest of the pit, was deposit (3006) from which sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered.

Interpretation

Pit [3042] appears to have been clay-lined or been covered with a clay superstructure, or both. It seems rather more refined than a simple hearth pit and it may represent the base of a furnace, kiln, or oven. Pit [3040] is also likely to be associated with the same activity.

Pit [3046] appears to be a grain-drying furnace based on the artefactual and ecofactual assemblage and comparison with other recently excavated features in Cornwall (see Discussion, below).

It may be noteworthy that all of these features displaying evidence for *in situ* burning are situated immediately to the south of Iron Age field ditch [3049]. However, only a small area was investigated to the north of the boundary, and further features may therefore be found beyond the excavated trench.

Fig 8 Grain dryer [3046] post excavation (0.5m and 1m scales)

Burnt pits

[3013], [3014], [3015], [3017], [3062], [3064], [3068], [3069], [3070]

Nine pits containing charcoal-rich fills but lacking the evidence for *in situ* burning were identified. They ranged in size from 0.4m by 0.35m to 0.8m by 0.6m and 0.08m to 0.3m deep. Seven of these contained a single fill. All cut head material (3019) apart from pits [3069] and [3070] which cut buried soil horizon (3047).

Pit [3017], immediately to the north of large pit [3020], contained two fills, the upper of which contained at least 36 conjoining sherds of a dark coarse fabric from the rim and body of a single vessel. There is carination on the upper body sherds and a round stamp hole near the rim. There has been a very tentative identification of this material as of possibly transitional Early to Middle Neolithic date (Henrietta Quinnell pers comm).

Pit [3068] contained three fills, the upper of which contained 18 sherds, some conjoined, of abraded prehistoric pottery, whilst both lower fills contained two flint flakes each. This pit has been grouped (3g) with three postholes lying around the eastern end of medieval field ditch [3082].

Only one of the other pits contained any finds: pit [3064] contained what have been described as 'fresh' hazelnut shells. This pit formed a group (3c) with [3062].

Three of the pits, [3013], [3014], and [3015], formed a group (3a) lying adjacent in a line. Pits [3069] and [3070] formed another group of two (3h).

As with the hearth pits, all of the burnt pits lay to the south of the prehistoric field ditch [3049].

Interpretation

None of these pits displayed evidence for *in situ* burning and it seems probable that they were deliberately backfilled with material taken from a nearby hearth or pyre. Two of the pits, [3017] and [3068] displayed evidence for structured deposition in the form of broken partial pottery vessels.

Pits

[3071] [3074] [3085] [3088]

Four pits were identified that did not contain evidence for burning. These ranged from 0.37m to 1.6m by 0.18m to 1.47m and 0.07m to 0.5m deep. All contained a single fill other than pit [3088], which contained two. However, pit [3085] was not excavated and may have contained more. Two of the pits, [3071] and [3074], formed part of a group (3f) (with three postholes) that ran along the inside edge of the prehistoric field ditch [3049]. At least one of these, [3071], cut through the buried soil horizon (3047) but since this deposit was intermittent little can be said about the relationship with other members of the group and with other features. Pit [3085] could also be seen to cut (3047). The others all cut natural (3019).

Pit [3085] lay at the western terminal of ditch [3049] and was cut by this feature. Since the pit cut (3047) the conclusion is that the buried soil horizon is earlier than the Iron Age field system and that the pit falls between the two chronologically.

Interpretation

None of these pits contained dateable artefacts. The group of five pits and postholes, 3f, is interesting in that they all lie along the inside edge of prehistoric field ditch [3049] and none contain evidence for burning. It may be that they are analogous to group 4a in field 4 and that they represent the marking out of the field system before construction of the ditches. It is possible that the unexcavated pit [3085], lying at the western terminal of ditch [3049], fulfilled the same function.

Postholes

[3012] [3016] [3052] [3057] [3075] [3077] [3080]

Seven postholes, ranging in size from 0.13m-0.35m in diameter and 0.08m-0.15m deep, were identified within the excavated area. Three of these, [3012], [3016], and [3080] formed part of a group (3f) with two pits and lay along the inside edge of the prehistoric field system. Three of the other postholes, [3057], [3075], and [3077], formed a group with a burnt pit, [3068] (3g) at the eastern end of ditch [3082]. All cut natural (3019); [3080] also cut buried soil horizon (3047).

The final posthole, [3052], was isolated towards the centre of the excavated area. It lay on the line of a linear geophysical anomaly (GSB 2009), thought to be part of a medieval or post-medieval field system, but this feature was not identified during the excavation.

Interpretation

As mentioned above, the group of three postholes and two pits (3f) may represent the marking out of a field system before the construction of the ditches. Group 3g appears to form a group with pit [3068], which contained a large number of potsherds. They may represent a superstructure around or over this pit.

Field system (prehistoric)

[3049] [3054]

Two field ditches presumed to belong to the prehistoric period, both identified by the geophysical survey (GSB 2009) and the evaluation (Cotswold Archaeology 2010), were situated in the excavated area. The ditches formed an angle with the main ditch running east north east to west south west before returning to the north north west. Excavation revealed that the two were discrete features, the longer east-west ditch,

[3049], terminating at its western extent, with the northward spur, [3054] representing a separate, shallower ditch. Both cut buried soil horizon (3047) and natural (3019).

Ditch [3049] was uncovered over a length of 96m and revealed to be 0.6m wide at the top and 0.4m deep with a steep V-shaped profile. The ditch contained two to three fills. An additional primary fill was identified in the western terminal. There was evidence of a recut in at least one of the sections excavated. A single abraded prehistoric body sherd was recovered from the upper fill.

The ditch running northwards from the western terminal of [3049], [3054], was shallower (0.18m) but wider (0.96m). It ran for a distance of 10m before being truncated by an evaluation trench. However, it was not identified beyond this despite appearing to continue on the geophysical survey.

Interpretation

The two elements of this field system, on the evidence of the geophysical survey, are connected to the Iron Age field system in field 4. The field system may have formed part of the holdings of Polwhele Castle, an Iron Age or Romano-British round, or a possible settlement identified by the geophysical survey (GSB 2009) in the field to the south east of the round.

The siting of the burnt pits and hearth/furnace ([3040] and [3042])/grain-drying ([3046]) features along the outside of this field ditch may be significant and suggest both that the features are contemporary with the field system and that activity of an industrial nature was confined to a particular parcel of land or to the margins of fields.

Field system (medieval/post medieval)

[3082]

A single length of a fragmentary linear feature, [3082], was identified at the eastern end of the excavated area. The feature was very shallow at 0.05m deep and represented the truncated base of a ditch. The geophysical survey suggested that the feature should have continued to the west but no evidence for this was identified during the excavation. The ditch cut natural (3019).

Interpretation

This feature, and the extension identified by the geophysical survey, appears to represent a field ditch or a drain for a trackway aligned with the extant field system. This is likely to be of medieval origin and this feature is similar in form to the element of the medieval field system identified in field 4.

Sealing layers

(3001) (3018)

All of the cut features identified in this field were sealed by subsoil horizon (3018) and ploughsoil (3001). The ploughsoil contained flint and post-medieval pottery, glass, and metal finds.

5.4 Field 4 (Figs 14 and 15)

This field, at the western end of the proposed development, adjoining Tregurra Lane and the A39 Newquay Road, contained a number of features interpreted as tree throws, a large number of pits, many of which were hearths, elements of an Iron Age field system, and also of a medieval field system, and a network of trackways, at least some of which were Iron Age. The geophysical survey (GSB 2009) had identified elements of the field systems and the trackways. The evaluation had identified elements of the field systems ([CA2303], [CA2405]/[CA2908] (prehistoric), [CA2403]/[CA2503]/[CA2610]/ [CA2806] (medieval), and [CA2407]/[CA2409]/ [CA2904]/[CA2906] (post-medieval)) but failed to identify the largest trackway as such ([CA2604]/[CA2606]/[CA2703]). Three pits were also evaluated, [CA2306], [CA2608], and [CA2804]. Of these the latter

two displayed evidence of *in situ* burning, whilst the former was interpreted as a tree throw.

5.4.1 Topography

This field, fairly level from the Newquay Road, steepens to the east, forming the head of the 'dry' valley that becomes the Tregurra Stream to the east. The field straddles two Devonian sedimentary rock formations according to the BGS geological map (Sheet EW352), the Porthowan series to the north and the Portscatho series to the south.

5.4.2 Natural stratigraphy

The excavations in this field failed to reach bedrock and the earliest deposit encountered were geliflucted head deposits of periglacial origin, (4020).

5.4.3 Archaeological deposits

Buried soil horizons

(4078)

Deposit (4078), a mid brownish yellow sandy silt, was encountered at the eastern downslope end of the excavation and may represent a remnant of buried soil horizon comparable with those in fields 1-3, (1024)/(2060)/(3047). The only identified relationship between this deposit and an archaeological feature was that ditch [4014], an element of the Iron Age field system, cut it.

5.4.4 Archaeological features

Groups

4a Group of up to 11 pits of similar form and dimensions that run along the inside edge of the Iron Age field ditches [4010]/[4016]. Possibly marking the boundary prior to excavating the ditch.

4b Group of hearth pits, [4011], [4031], [4039], [4068], [4089], [4091,] [4102], [4116], and [4171], that do not cut subsoil (4060) and should therefore be earlier than the other hearth pits in this area.

4c Group of hearth pits, [4026], [4027], and [4064] that cut subsoil (4060), and should therefore be later than the other hearth pits in this area.

4d A network of trackways and related drainage ditches at the western end of field 4.

4e Ditches, [4010], [4014], [4016], [4056], forming part of an Iron Age field system.

4f Group of features, [4061], [4062], and [4074], interpreted as natural features, probably tree throws. A number of similar features, (4075), (4076), (4079), and (4175), were identified and planned but not otherwise recorded.

Natural features

[4061] [4062] 4074] (4075) (4076) (4079) (4175)

A group of seven features (4c) were identified in this field. All cut natural (4020). Apart from one, (4079), these, alone or combined, took the form of C-shaped features of similar size. Two were excavated. One was found to consist of two distinct segments, [4061] and [4062], which were steep-sided but irregular and up to 0.57m deep, covering an area of approximately 4.2m by 3.5m. Both contained single fills containing occasional charcoal, whilst the fill of [4062] also contained a microlith. The second, [4074], formed a continuous C-shaped circuit. Its fill also contained occasional charcoal.

Interpretation

These features are likely to represent tree throws. The presence of a microlith in one of them is intriguing but cannot be used to definitively date them as it may have been introduced by biological activity.

Hearth pits (earlier)

[4011] [4031] [4039] [4068] [4089] [4091] [4102] [4116] [4171]

A total of nine hearth pits, displaying evidence for *in situ* burning in the form of heat-oxidisation around the sides and/or bases of their cuts, cut natural (4020) only. These have been grouped together (4b) to distinguish them from a group of three pits that cut subsoil (4060) and are therefore potentially later than this group.

The pits were all sub-circular in plan and the majority were bowl-shaped. They ranged in size from 0.6m to 1m in diameter and 0.07m to 0.2m deep. Six contained single fills, two, [4011] and [4091], had two fills and one, [4171], contained three fills.

Only one, [4191], contained a dateable artefact, a body sherd with cross hatching and linear incised decoration probably of Iron Age date.

Interpretation

These pits all displayed evidence for *in situ* burning but no evidence of lining or flues or vents that might indicate anything other than a simple, though high temperature, fire. There was no pattern of spatial distribution that could be discerned.

Hearth pits (later)

[4026] [4027] [4064]

Three hearth pits, group 4c, were observed to cut subsoil (4060) and should therefore be later than the group 4b hearths.

The pits were sub-circular in plan and two of them were bowl-shaped. They ranged in size from 0.9m to 1.2m in diameter and 0.09m to 0.25m deep. Two contained single fills whilst the third, [4064], contained two.

Only one of the pits, [4027], contained a dateable artefact, a sherd of blue and white china of post-medieval date.

Interpretation

These pits all displayed evidence for *in situ* burning but no evidence of lining or flues or vents that might indicate anything other than a simple, though high temperature, fire. There was no pattern of spatial distribution that could be discerned, other than that [4027] and [4026] were adjacent.

Burnt pits

[4054] [4063] [4093] [4106] (4107) [4131]

Five pits containing charcoal-rich fills but lacking the evidence for *in situ* burning were identified. They ranged in size from 0.4m to 0.8m across and 0.05m to 0.1m deep. All contained a single charcoal-rich fill. In addition, a thin spread of charcoal-rich material, (4107), may represent the base of a truncated burnt pit.

Pit [4063] was located close to hearth [4039] and may have been associated with it, perhaps as a means to dispose of the ash from this feature.

The only stratigraphic relationship observed within this group was that pit [4054] was cut by medieval field ditch [4018] and is therefore earlier. A thin deposit of burnt material, (4035), on the other side of the ditch may represent the full extent of this pit. All of the pits cut natural (4020).

None of the pits contained any artefacts.

Interpretation

None of these pits displayed evidence for *in situ* burning and it seems probable that they were deliberately backfilled with material taken from a nearby hearth or pyre.

Pits

[4019] [4028] [4029] [4042] [4043] [4049] [4051] [4059] [4073] [4081] [4083] [4095] [4100] [4104] [4113] [4114] [4120] [4121] [4123] [4125] [4126] [4167]

A total of 22 pits were identified that did not contain evidence for any significant burning.

Eleven of these, [4028], [4029], [4042], [4043], [4049], [4051], [4073], [4081], [4083], [4123], and [4125], formed a group (4a) that followed the inside edge of the Iron Age field ditches [4010]/[4016]. These largely oval pits ranged in size from 0.35m by 0.3m to 1.35m by 0.4m (although the latter may be two pits cut by a field ditch) and 0.08m to 0.25m deep. All contained single fills.

The only stratigraphical relationships established for this group was that pits [4123] and [4125] were cut by Iron Age field ditch [4010]. All cut natural (4020).

The other 11 pits formed no spatial pattern and ranged in size from 0.25m in diameter to 4.1m by 0.6m and 0.07m to 0.25m deep. The largest, [4019], was considerably larger than the others and may represent a grave or, alternatively, a prospecting pit.

The only stratigraphic relationship observed with this group was that pit [4167] was cut by trackway drainage ditch [4154] and is therefore earlier.

Interpretation

The group 4a pits mostly follow the inside edge of the Iron Age field ditches [4010] and [4016]. It may be that they are analogous to group 3f in field 3 and that they represent the marking out of the field system before construction of the ditches. If there is a relationship then it is possible that a property or tenure division had existed prior to the ditch, and that the ditch formalised it. Iron Age pit alignments are known elsewhere in the British Isles.

None of these pits contained dateable artefacts and only a very limited interpretation of these features is possible at this stage of the project.

Posthole

[4156]

Only one feature was identified as a posthole in this area, [4156], a small posthole 0.25m across and 0.17m deep located just to the east of trackway [4087]. It contained a single fill. It cut natural (4020).

Interpretation

The posthole was possibly associated with trackway [4087].

Ring-ditch

[4163]

A section of curvilinear ditch, severely truncated, was recorded in the southern corner of the excavated area. The ditch extended north west then north east from the southern baulk for approximately 10m before curving east. Two slots were dug across the feature, including one across the northern terminal, revealing a shallow U-shaped profile 0.1m-0.2m deep and a single fill. No finds were recovered. It cut natural (4020).

Interpretation

This feature resembled the outer ditch of a barrow or cairn, or perhaps a drip gully for a roundhouse. Alternatively it may represent a structural element tacked on to the north western side of [4160]/[4161]. However, no internal features were recorded and no finds were associated with it.

Field system (prehistoric)

[4010] [4014] [4016] [4056]

Four elements of a field system thought to be associated with the nearby enclosed settlement or 'round', Polwhele Castle, were identified in field 4. All corresponded to linear geophysical anomalies (GSB 2009), had V-shaped profiles, and ranged from 0.6m to 1.5m wide at the top and 0.45m to 0.7m deep. All contained two fills apart from [4010] in which three were identified. All elements cut natural (4020).

The longest section, [4016], was exposed for a distance of nearly 50m. It runs west to east before returning to the north north east as [4010] for 22m before coming to a terminal. No break between the two was identified and they may form a continuous feature. A total of eight slots were cut through the two ditches indicating a similar profile throughout. The depositional history within the ditches seemed to vary throughout with a single fill recorded in some slots and up to three in others. Flint and worked stone were found in both ditches.

Beyond the northern terminal of ditch [4010] was a gap of around 2m before the field boundary continued as ditch [4056]. This contained two fills, the upper of which contained eight body sherds of coarse gabbroic pottery. The area between the two ditches contained a deposit of stony material, (4058), consistent with the laying down of coarse material to aid with drainage in a heavily worn area, for instance in an entrance between two fields.

The fourth element of this field system, [4014], formed a spur running east from [4010] for 18.5m to the edge of the excavated area. It contained two fills, the upper of which contained a body sherd of gabbroic pottery provisionally identified as Iron Age.

These elements were all cut by the medieval field ditch [4018] and are thus earlier. Ditch [4010] appeared to cut pits [4123] and [4125]. All of the ditches cut natural (4020).

Interpretation

These ditches appear to form part of an extensive field system identified by the geophysical survey (GSB 2009). Ditches [4014] and [4016] appear to mark the westernmost extent of the field system uncovered within the excavated area. It may be associated with the Iron Age or Romano-British round of Polwhele Castle, or a possible settlement identified by the geophysical survey in the field to the south east of it. The presence of relatively unabraded Iron Age pottery within the fills of two of the ditches may indicate that Polwhele is of Iron Age date if this is the case, and more certainly, that the field system was laid out at this time.

Trackways and associated drains

[4067] [4084] [4087] [4129] [4135] [4139] [4141] [4143] [4147] [4152] [4154] [4160] [4161]

At least two features interpreted as trackways ran across the western upslope side of the excavated area. The largest feature, [4087], ran across the top edge of the excavated area for 42m but can clearly be seen on the geophysical survey (GSB 2009) as a much longer feature that extends into the field to the north of Tregurra Lane (where it was evaluated – [CA3005]) and to the south east for 310m, up to and beyond the A390. In this direction it occurs as a negative (bank, wall, or track?) feature flanked by one or two positive (ditched) anomalies.

Four slots were excavated across [4087], revealing a cut feature up to 3.4m wide and 0.45m deep. The base of the feature was covered with a bed of laid pebbles, (4149), worn smooth by the passage of traffic. Several gullies or ruts were observed to cut this deposit, perhaps representing wheel ruts. Above the cobbled surface was a layer of fill, (4133), perhaps representing a period of disuse. Into this layer one of several steep-sided ditches that in the main flanked the trackway(s), [4152], was cut, perhaps

indicating that the ditches were a later attempt to improve the trackways following a period of abandonment. Another of these ditches, [4154], ran along the western side of the trackway without intersecting with its stratigraphy. All of the other features associated with [4087] cut natural (4020).

At the south-east end of the excavated area what appeared on the geophysical survey (GSB 2009) to be a Cornish hedge or another trackway intersected with [4087]. However, no trace of the feature was identified other than a steep-sided ditch, [4160] /[4161]. This appeared to be recut, hence the two cut numbers, and crossed the base of [4087], continuing on the north-east side of the trackway as [4143]. The ditches on the south-west side of [4087], [4141] and [4154], respected [4160]/[4161] and hence are either contemporary or later, the latter perhaps indicating that [4087], or at least the later phases of its use, are later than the trackway represented by drainage ditches [4160]/[4161] and [4143].

Sealing drainage ditch [4152] within trackway [4087] was deposit (4086). A number of sherds of gabbroic pottery provisionally identified as Iron Age were recovered from this deposit along with two flints, a piece of worked stone, and a quartz crystal. The finds all came from one slot, which might suggest the disturbance of an earlier feature except that they were found throughout the slot. One piece of gabbroic pottery was also recovered from the layer below, (4133), again from the same slot.

Running from the north-west corner of the excavated area, cutting across the slope eastwards, was another similar but slighter feature, represented by cuts [4129]/[4135] and then, following an interruption, [4084]. This ran for a length of over 60m and its width ranged from 0.8m to 1.5m taking the form of a shallow uneven cut 0.15m-0.28m deep with no evidence for any surfacing. Section [4084] intersected with medieval ditch [4018] but the features were so shallow at this point that it was impossible to establish a relationship. At the north-west end of the feature, on its northern side, was a steep-sided ditch, [4147], containing a single fill and similar in size and form to those associated with trackway [4087]. It may have continued to the east as [4139] and [4067] but these features were far less clear-cut. All cut natural (4020).

Interpretation

Trackway [4087] is clearly an important routeway since it has been surfaced with stone and then subsequently improved by the cutting of drainage ditches either side. The geophysical survey indicates that it covers a length of at least 310m. The artefactual assemblage, although only recovered from one slot, was widespread within that slot and appears to indicate a Middle Iron Age date based on initial pottery identification. The relationship between this trackway and the feature represented by ditches [4143] and [4160]/[4161] remains unsure. The most likely explanation is that it represents an intersecting trackway of possibly earlier date.

However, it is worth noting that medieval field ditch [4018] was not observed cutting the upper fill of the trackway, and the geophysical survey (GSB 2009) appears to show the ditch either cut by the trackway or respecting it, predating it if the former. This would make the trackway of medieval date or later.

The other trackway, [4129]/[4131], remains undated but appears, from the geophysical survey (GSB 2009), to continue up to the medieval field ditch [4018], perhaps terminating at a gateway. The extension of this trackway, [4084], may represent a contemporary feature or an unconnected trackway. Both may be forms of braided holloway leading down from what may have been unenclosed downland at some stage.

Field system (medieval/post medieval)

[4018]

Only one element of a later field system was identified, ditch [4018]. This feature, 0.85m wide and only 0.16m deep ran right through the centre of the excavated area

from south west to north east. It cut the fills of ditches [4010]/[4016], [4014], and natural (4020). Its single fill contained a sherd of medieval pottery. It can be seen on the geophysical survey that it continued into field 3. The same feature is shown as a field boundary on the 1st Edition OS of *c* 1880, forming the northern hedge line in this field, enclosing an area of woodland to the north. This woodland and the field boundary had been removed by *c* 1907 and replaced with a boundary running north-north-west from its former intersection with the eastern field boundary in field 4.

Interpretation

This feature is an element of a field system of medieval origin from which the extant field system, with minor alterations, is derived.

Sealing layers

(4001) (4060) (4071)

The majority of features, with the exception of three of the hearth pits (see above) were sealed by a subsoil horizon, (4060) and a ploughsoil (4001), the latter also recorded as (4071) in one section. A holed slate disc was recovered from (4060) whilst the topsoil contained pottery of prehistoric date through to modern, flint, post-medieval glass, metalwork, plastic, and slag.

6 Conclusions/discussion

The significance of the sites revealed during the course of the excavations cannot be underestimated. At least one site of national importance has been identified, the Neolithic enclosure at Woodcock Corner. However, it is not only the enclosure that is of significance; the survival of large areas of buried soil horizons of Neolithic and/or earlier date within field 1, and indeed throughout much of the lower-lying parts of the project area, demonstrates not only that there is an important and fragile resource present on the site, but raises the possibility that similar deposits may exist elsewhere in Cornwall but have been hitherto unrecognised. Other aspects of the site, including the Pleistocene deposits identified, the potentially Mesolithic/Early Neolithic pits, the Iron Age field system, trackway(s), furnaces/grain-dryers, and pit alignments are also of at least regional significance. Many features, particularly the hearth pits found throughout much of the project area, and several pits containing large ceramic assemblages, remain largely undated at this stage: their significance may only be realised following the recommended programme of assessment and analyses. The significance of the archaeological features in relation to the SWARF (Webster 2008) research objectives is discussed in section 7.

The following discussion is loosely based on the tentative chronology so far established. This chronology should not, at this stage, be regarded as fixed. At this stage of the project we are limited to stratigraphical and artefactual dating for the features and deposits identified. Even so a picture emerges of a landscape in use for millennia from the Mesolithic through to the present. An attempt at producing a basic chronology is therefore presented here. It is recommended that more detailed phasing is undertaken as part of the analyses stage, with the benefit of artefactual, ecofactual, and scientific dating to assist.

6.1 Palaeolithic (*c* 700,000 – 10,000 BP) (phase PA)

Natural features and deposits, in the form of palaeochannels, loessic clay, and spring flushes, with the potential to contain artefacts of this age were identified in field 1. It is conceivable that such features and deposits exist throughout the project area. These are particularly significant as all too often the potential for deposits of this age are ignored by planning briefs and archaeological fieldwork, excavation under archaeological supervision often halting at the level of the top of the 'natural', that is, the head deposits.

The recovery of flints from within and beneath natural deposits, 'spring flushes' presumed to be of immediate post-glacial date, is also significant although many post-depositional processes may have intruded these artefacts from higher levels. However, the presence of artefacts in deposits of this age has been demonstrated and ought to merit consideration in future planning briefs and archaeological mitigation.

6.2 Mesolithic (*c* 10,000 BP – 6000 BP) (phase ME)

It seems likely that the lowest buried soil horizon found throughout all of the fields investigated represents post glacial woodland soil formation. The survival of buried soil horizons of Neolithic and/or earlier date on such a scale is unprecedented (Allen 2012, 6; Appendix 4).

The identification, at this stage, of Mesolithic artefacts within features is limited to three pits, one each in fields 1, 2, and 4, containing microliths. In addition three microliths were recovered from soil horizons in field 1. It is likely that, with further analysis, more flint dating from the Mesolithic will be identified. Further ecofactual analyses and a programme of scientific dating should assist with defining the area and features relating to Mesolithic activity.

6.3 Neolithic (*c* 4000 cal BC – 2400 cal BC) (phase NE)

A large number of features and deposits identified during the excavation have been provisionally identified as Neolithic. Many of these are found in the area of Woodcock Corner, others with the fairly amorphous group of pits in field 2. Outside of these two areas flint thought to be of Neolithic origin was present in only one well-secured context, burnt pit [3068]. This distribution suggests a focus of activity in the Neolithic period at the eastern end of the site. Further artefactual and ecofactual analyses and a programme of scientific dating should confirm or refute this conclusion.

The enclosure at Woodcock Corner remains dated only on form and by association with nearby features containing dateable artefacts. On balance it seems likely that it is of Middle to Late Neolithic date and is contemporary with the activity relating to the structured deposition of either the Peterborough Ware or Grooved Ware on the site. The presence of the former within a programme of properly funded archaeological mitigation is unprecedented. The presence of the latter adds to the mostly recently acquired corpus of work on these features but by including the presence of the unique incised slate disc adds a whole new dimension to Late Neolithic studies in Cornwall that may have implications further afield.

The possibility that some of the pits represent a marking out of the enclosure prior to construction of the ditch merits some consideration. However, it must be borne in mind that a large proportion of the interior of the enclosure lay under deposit (1011) and was not investigated. The only pit observed to cut this deposit was one containing Grooved Ware; earlier activity may have been masked beneath this soil. Features in fields 1 and 2 contained Mesolithic flints and this may represent the use of this site as a focal point over a very long period of time prior to the construction of the enclosure.

The siting of Woodcock Corner is of obvious significance, as any visitor to the site would recognise. The natural topography has influenced its location quite strikingly and comparison with, and analyses of, other sites of this period with a focus on this should form a core component of further work. The nearby presence of a large spring and surrounding watercourses is likely to have further influenced the location. The positioning of the feature using natural topography to limit the need for earthworks is a feature of some prehistoric monuments, notably causewayed enclosures on chalk uplands (Oswald *et al* 2001, 63-7), tor enclosures in granitic areas (*ibid,* 85-90), and Iron Age cliff castles (Sharpe 1992, 66-7). An association with natural watercourses is also a feature of many prehistoric monuments, including causewayed enclosures and henges.

Structurally, the construction of segmented ditches suggests a Neolithic date. Causewayed enclosures of the fourth millennium BC and some henges of the third millennium BC use segmented ditches in their construction. A third type of monument spanning the two is represented by a segmented ditched enclosure of late fourth/early third millennium BC at Flagstones near Dorchester (Smith *et al* 1997). Other possible comparanda include the ditched enclosure surrounding the barrow at Duggleby Howe in Yorkshire and the two henges at Llandegai in North Wales (Parker Pearson 2012). Parker Pearson lists these three and another 15 examples of ditched enclosures from the Middle Neolithic as forming a group of cemetery enclosures found throughout much of Britain.

The absence of any obviously Bronze Age remains within and around the enclosure raises the possibility that Woodcock Corner may have been abandoned as a monument at the end of the Neolithic. Subsequent activity in the area appears to be limited to an iron smelting slagpit furnace of Iron Age or early medieval date and a pit containing early medieval grass-marked ware (the latter also containing a presumably residual Beaker sherd). The presence of part of the lining of the furnace in the tertiary fills of the ditch may suggest that the backfilling of the ditch, whether deliberately or more gradually by ploughing, post-dated this event. The backfilling of the ditch on its own suggests a change in the status of the area, from sacred or taboo space to incorporation within a field system that included arable use.

6.3.1 Early Neolithic (*c* 4000 cal BC – 3400 cal BC) (phase ENE)

It seems likely that the dark buried soil horizon in field 1, representing the base of a colluvial soil, derives from the first cultivation of the soil in this area. Since it has been cut by a pit containing Late Neolithic Grooved Ware it must be earlier.

This period also marks the construction of causewayed enclosures and there is a possibility that Woodcock Corner dates to this period (for example Oswald *et al* 2001; Whittle *et al* 2011a, 2011b). Although no definite causewayed enclosures are known from Cornwall, the distribution of these sites appears to be very much a result of local geology and the concentration of such sites in southern and eastern Britain may be attributable to the geologies of this area, that is, chalk and limestone and alluvial deposits (Oswald *et al* 2001, 84-5).

Outside of these areas, in harder igneous regions, stone-walled enclosures may have served the same function as the causewayed enclosures and it now generally assumed that the tor enclosures of Cornwall fall into this category (*ibid,* 85-90). However, it seems likely that areas in between the granite uplands should be occupied by monuments of similar form to those in sedimentary areas. Certainly, Woodcock Corner is in a fairly typical location for a causewayed enclosure, on a valley side, below higher ground, and overlooking a stream valley (*ibid,* 97).

It may be that local variation is at play: a suspected section of causewayed bank and ditch outside of the Iron Age fort at Bury Down has been largely dismissed as a candidate for a causewayed enclosure due to an uncharacteristic lack of dateable artefacts from a trial excavation through its V-shaped ditch (Ray 1994; 2001). This is comparable to the same paucity of artefacts from Woodcock Corner's ditches and it may be that the two features are of comparable date and function. Other candidates in south east Cornwall were suggested by Walford (1998-9); although none have been investigated and non are associated with Neolithic finds. Whether any of these are Early Neolithic or not is of course open to question.

6.3.2 Middle Neolithic (*c* 3400 cal BC – 3000 cal BC) (phase MNE)

The identification of a group of pits associated with Peterborough Ware is very important given the paucity of sites and artefacts from this period in Cornwall. Only one reported find of this ware has been made in Cornwall, and that an unpublished one from Helston (Jones and Quinnell 2011, 205). An additional sherd has recently been identified from Clodgy Moor (Andy Jones pers comm). It is also possible that some of

the unidentified prehistoric pottery may date to this period. Sites from the Middle Neolithic in Cornwall are rare and scientifically dated examples even more so. Only three sites have been dated in this way to this period, a cremation from Zennor Quoit (Kytmannow 2008) and two pits in Mid Cornwall at Metha, St Newlyn East (Jones and Taylor 2004) and Trenowah, St Austell (Johns 2008). A very tentative identification of pottery from pit [3017] as being of possibly Early Neolithic/Middle Neolithic transitional date, perhaps marking a Cornish variant of the Ebbsfleet stage of Peterborough Ware (Henrietta Quinnell pers comm) will need to be confirmed by further analyses and dating but would be the first identification of such material in Cornwall if proven.

There seems to be a close correlation between the pits containing Peterborough Ware and the presence of burnt hazelnut shells within their fills. This correlation, if proved, might indicate a specific way of life associated with the constructors of these pits, that is, a reliance on, or preference for, gathered natural resources.

Again, it is possible that Woodcock Corner dates to this period, perhaps representing a bridge between the causewayed enclosures of the Early Neolithic and the henges of the Late Neolithic. An example of a possible comparable enclosure from this period was excavated in advance of road construction in Dorset. Here a segmented enclosure ditch or more accurately, 'a single circuit of unevenly spaced pits' (Smith *et al* 1997, 30) formed a circular enclosure around 100m in diameter on the crest of the chalk ridge to the east of Dorchester. Seventeen other examples of ditched enclosures throughout Britain dating to this period have been identified by Mike Parker Pearson (2012).

6.3.3 Late Neolithic (*c* 3000 cal BC – 2400 cal BC) (phase LNE)

The identification of a group of pits with associations with Grooved Ware adds to the growing corpus of knowledge of this period. Groups of pits containing structured deposits of Grooved Ware and flints have been identified at Probus (Nowakowski forthcoming), Padstow (Jones and Quinnell forthcoming), Tremough (Gossip and Jones 2007), and Penryn (Gossip forthcoming a). Other finds of Grooved Ware have come from Clodgy Moor (Jones *et al* forthcoming), Carrick Crane Crags (Cleal and McSween 1999), Trevone (Buckley 1972), and Davidstow (Christie 1988).

The association of Grooved Ware with the incised slate disc and a smaller piece of incised slate is unparalleled in Cornwall. The chessboard decoration on the disc is unusual in a British context, formed by cross hatching alternate squares. However, the chessboard pattern is a familiar motif on Iberian slate plaques of a broadly contemporary period (3500-2000 BC) (Lillios 2008). The other side of the slate also bears the marks of lozenges forming a skewed chessboard pattern but this appears to have been supplemented with, or added to, by a series of lozenges within alternate spaces. This decoration is redolent of Middle Neolithic passage grave art, largely confined to Ireland. Geometric rock art is visible in a British context at, for instance, Fylingdales, North Yorkshire (Lee 2010, 101). The decoration is also comparable to the geometric lines of the Grooved Ware itself and also to patterns on carved stone balls from Scotland (Marshall 1977, and see below) and perhaps the designs on the panels of the Folkton Drums, carved chalk grave goods (Longworth 1999) and other chalk plaques found in southern Britain. The presence of flint tools possibly associated with the decoration of the chessboard slate and/or the smaller piece of incised slate is also of interest in that a more complete picture of an industry may be visible here.

The presence of a pit containing a greenstone ball cut into the inside edge of the enclosure ditch and sealed by its tertiary ditch fills is significant. Recent finds of stone balls in Cornwall have been made in the vicinity of a Beaker mound in at Boscaswell (Jones and Quinnell 2006, 49) and from an unstratified context at Clodgy Moor, where there may be an association with Grooved Ware pottery (Jones *et al* forthcoming). It is also reported (*ibid*) that there are a small number of poorly reported stone balls from across England comparable with the Late Neolithic decorated stone balls, predominately from north east Scotland (Marshall 1977). The ball from pit [1211] is of comparable

size to some of these. Interestingly, the decoration on some of the Scottish balls, of cross hatching, is comparable to the decoration of the incised slate.

If the Woodcock Corner enclosure is found to date to this period it must be compared with the henge monuments (for example, Parker Pearson 2012). Only a small number of henges are known in Cornwall. These are circular or oval earthwork enclosures with an external bank and an internal ditch. Two have been excavated, Castilly near Bodmin (Thomas 1964) and The Stripple Stones on Bodmin Moor (Gray 1908). Neither site provided much in the way of dateable artefacts. Another candidate might be Castlewitch, St Dominic (Mercer 1986) although recent excavations at Hay Close, St Newlyn East have shown the dangers of relying on form alone to date such features (Jones 2010).

6.4 Early Bronze Age (*c* 2400 cal BC – 1700 cal BC) (phase BEA)

Evidence for activity in the Bronze Age is virtually absent from the finds assemblage. One pit, [1107], within the Woodcock Corner enclosure, contained a body sherd tentatively identified as belonging to the earlier Bronze Age (or Beaker using period) but also contained grass-marked basal sherds of early medieval date. It is therefore likely to be residual.

6.5 Iron Age (*c* 800 cal BC – AD 43) (phase IA)

6.5.1 Middle Iron Age (*c* 400 cal BC – 100 cal BC) (phase MIA)

Activity within the project area of Iron Age date appears to be concentrated in the western part of the site and based on current understanding of the pottery, chronologically, centred around the middle part of that period. Finds from the field system in fields 3 and 4, trackway [4087], and grain dryer [3046] have all been provisionally dated to the Middle Iron Age on the basis of initial pottery identification (Henrietta Quinnell pers comm). The pottery within pit [4091] may also date to this period.

However, the grain dryer is similar in form and dimensions to three pits encountered in excavations at Penlee House, Tregony. These also contained charred cereal grains and finds consistent with a late Roman to early medieval radiocarbon date of 1605 ±35 BP, cal AD 380-550 (Wk 19959) obtained from one of the pits (Taylor, forthcoming). These have been interpreted as grain-driers, a type of monument found widely across Roman Britain. It may be that further analyses of the pottery and ecofacts will produce a Roman date or it may be that this is an earlier form of the same monument.

Similar examples are known from nearby Nancemere (Higgins 2009) and elongated charcoal-filled pits with traces of stone and clay linings have also been investigated at St Blazey Gate (St Blazey), at Ruthvoes and Black Cross (both St Columb Major) (Lawson-Jones, forthcoming; Nowakowski and Johns, forthcoming), and at Trevithick Manor, Newquay (Taylor 2011). Dates from these sites range from the mid-second century AD to the early medieval period. It would therefore be significant if the grain-dryer here is confirmed to be Iron Age as the pottery suggests.

It is likely that the furnace feature(s) nearby are also contemporary with the grain dryer. This contrasts with features displaying evidence of similar activity from nearby Nancemere, dated to the Roman period. Here hearths and furnaces were associated with workshops and the artefactual assemblage suggests a mix of activities on site, primarily iron smelting, textile and leather working, and stone working, supplemented by food processing and possibly brewing. Contrasting with the features identified during the current project, the features lay inside a substantial ditched enclosure (Gossip forthcoming b; Higgins 2009).

Slagpit furnace [1077] did not contain any dateable artefacts but is of a form known to exist in both the Iron Age and the early medieval period. These furnaces have been recorded at the Richard Lander site, Truro (Young 2008), Berry Ball (Young 2009) and

Trevelgue Head (Dungworth 2011) from the Iron Age and at Burlescombe (Reed *et al* 2006) and possibly Kestor (Fox 1954) from the early medieval period. An undated example was recently discovered near Plympton (Taylor *et al* in prep). Mineralogical and ecofactual analyses with a programme of scientific dating should resolve the question of dating and precise function for this feature.

A field system of what have been termed 'brick-shaped fields' (Herring 2008) had been identified by the geophysical surveys (GSB 2009; 2010). Elements of this field system appear to extend into all of the fields investigated by the current project apart from field 1, and into the fields to the north of Tregurra Lane. There appears to be an association of the fields with a D-shaped enclosure in the field to the south east of Polwhele Castle. This may have contained a small settlement. It is unclear whether the fields are associated with this potential settlement, or Polwhele Castle, or both. However, the recovery of unabraded sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery from the ditch fills strongly suggests that there was a settlement in the area contemporary with the establishment/use of the field system. A possible candidate is the D-shaped enclosure and another would be the round known as Polwhele Castle. Most rounds that have been dated have been assigned to the Roman period, with very few being earlier (Nowakowski 2010, 251). Of course it is possible that one or both settlements have been inserted into a pre-existing field system and are therefore later, like the Romano-British enclosure and structure at Tremough (Gossip and Jones 2007), but it is tempting to see the origins of at least one of the enclosures as lying in the Middle Iron Age date.

The identification of a complex and well-built trackway from this period in field 4 would probably be unprecedented in Cornwall but it is known that prehistoric people were capable of constructing well planned and laid out networks of droveways, as for instance at Flag Fen, Peterborough, in use between 2500 BC-500 BC (Pryor 2003, colour plate 272-3). The relationship between the trackway and field system remains unknown but it is hoped that future work on the site might establish this, perhaps in the area to the east of the gateway into the field to the east of field 4 where they appear, on the basis of the geophysical survey (GSB 2009), to intersect. Just to the west of this gateway a previous watching brief appeared to identify one of the drainage ditches of the trackway (Ruddle 2003).

The dating of the field system is allowing a greater picture to emerge of Iron Age enclosure in this part of Truro, in conjunction with the results from Nancemere, 600m to the west (Gossip forthcoming b; Higgins 2009). Here, elements of a field system said to be of Late Iron Age date were identified, as well as the large enclosure containing workshops of Roman date.

6.6 Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066) (phase EM)

No features of early medieval date were identified but see discussion concerning the dating of slagpit furnace [1077] above.

A pit, [1107], within the Woodcock Corner enclosure contained basal sherds displaying evidence of grass-marking, dating it to this period (H Quinnell pers comm). An associated Beaker sherd is probably residual.

Field 1 is, from a cursory look at the modern mapping, obviously part of the holdings of Higher Penair, whilst fields 2 to 4 have formed part of Lower Penair. The western boundary of field 1, therefore, is likely to be of considerable antiquity. Such major property boundaries are usually held to be of early medieval origins but recent work has demonstrated that origins may lie even earlier, in the Roman period (Jones and Taylor 2010), or possibly earlier.

6.7 Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1540) (phase M)

Few features of medieval date were encountered. Elements of a medieval field system were identified in fields 3 and 4, and also potentially in field 1.

6.8 Post medieval (AD 1540 - AD 1900) (phase PM)

Although a large amount of post-medieval material was recovered from the topsoil, as might be expected in a location so close to settlement, only two features that could be attributed to the post-medieval period were identified: hearth pit [1013] contained post-medieval slag and hearth pit [4027] contained china.

7 Recommendations

This section outlines recommendations for a programme of further work on the archive produced by the conclusion of the excavation phase. Where feasible, any material produced during subsequent work on the site should be incorporated within this programme before the publication phase.

Firstly, a review of relevant research aims within the South West Archaeological Research Framework (SWARF) is presented. This is followed by specific recommendations to carry the project forward.

7.1 Research aims

This section will deal with the results of the excavation with particular reference to the South West Archaeological Research Framework aims (Webster 2008), both those highlighted by the Planning Brief (Ratcliffe 2011, Appendix 6) and WSI (Taylor 2012, Appendix 7), and those that have become apparent in the course of the project.

7.1.1 Methodology

Research Aim 1: Extend the use of proven methodologies for site location and interpretation, and encourage the development of new techniques

> 'e. It is also important to consider the archaeological potential of all Quaternary deposits likely to be impacted upon by development, including those often termed "natural". This is particularly important for the study of the Middle and Lower Palaeolithic as primary context sites or secondary context artefact assemblages of this date may be buried within or beneath "natural" deposits. There is a clear need to understand deposit stratigraphy (through commercial boreholes, dedicated archaeological boreholes, and GPR) and the potential of that stratigraphy to preserve Palaeolithic material' (Webster 2008, 275).

The identification of palaeochannels, the fills of which have the potential to contain artefacts of Palaeolithic date, beneath the 'natural' head material in field 1 was achieved through the cutting of a 1m-wide sondage. It is likely, therefore, that at least at this end of the site these form a considerable and significant resource that has not previously been identified in this part of Cornwall. The presence of this resource could be acknowledged by the HEPAO and provision for identifying it and mitigation measures to deal with it could form a part of future planning briefs.

7.1.2 Spatial and Temporal Bias

Research Aim 3: Address apparent "gaps" in our knowledge and assess whether they are meaningful or simply biases in current knowledge.

> 'b. Our knowledge of the region's Neolithic and Early Bronze Age archaeology is inevitably uneven, not least because of the huge disparity that exists in levels of archaeological investigation.... Overall, there has been an undue emphasis on uplands, with little attention so far being paid to river valleys, coastal plains and lowlands in general..... In eastern and central England, it is becoming clear that lowlands and river valleys can have a different kind of prehistoric archaeology to the uplands (see Barclay *et al*. 1996; Dawson 2000; Cotton and Field 2004). Stray artefact finds show a Neolithic-Early Bronze Age presence in many lowland

> areas, and use of the whole landscape by prehistoric populations, but this is needs to be investigated further' (Webster 2008, 276).

The identification of a Neolithic enclosure in a lowland setting is unusual for Cornwall and, following a programme of analyses, will allow for comparison to be made with contemporary upland sites and establish a baseline for such monuments in a lowland setting.

> 'h. Are there regional traditions of pit digging and deposition, and what might these tell us of residency, settlement duration, composition, social relations and relations with places and other agencies?' (Webster 2008, 277)

A wide range of pits were identified during the excavation, some displaying evidence of structured deposition. A programme of analyses will allow an interpretation of these with regard to the research aim.

> 'j. How do the ceramic sequences and types of the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age differ across the region and what are the overlaps?' (Webster 2008, 277)

The analyses of the ceramics will integrate with, and expand, previous work. The Peterborough Ware in particular will fill a gap in the Cornish sequence.

7.1.3 Transitions

Research Aim 10: Address our lack of understanding of key transitional periods.

> 'a. Understanding of the processes behind, rates of change, and local consequences of the Mesolithic–Neolithic transition is hindered by a long-standing scholarly divide between people working on these periods. We need to adopt a "joined-up" approach to the events of the late 5th–early 4th millennium BC. What does the apparent absence of "complexity" in the region's late Mesolithic tell us about the Mesolithic–Neolithic transition?.....How do we expect "transitional" sites to manifest themselves, and can we confidently identify transitional lithic assemblages? We need to establish better dated chronologies to improve understanding of this crucial period in British prehistory. High resolution analyses are needed over a 1000-year period. Specialists should also look for evidence of domestication in deposits considered to be late "Mesolithic"' (Webster 2008, 279-80).

A programme of analyses should identify Mesolithic/Early Neolithic features, particularly in field 2, and form the basis of a discussion of this key transitional period.

> 'b. We need to understand better how the arrival of metalworking impacted upon later Neolithic societies. Is there evidence for change in the construction/use of monuments and are there any changes consistent across the region? What social and ideological changes accompanied the uptake of Beaker pottery and the traditions that went with it? How much was the movement of people was involved?' (Webster 2008, 280)

Activity in the Woodcock Corner enclosure appears to stop suddenly with little evidence for Bronze Age activity. A couple of features have been tentatively identified as potentially Early Bronze Age. A programme of analyses will confirm or refute this, forming the basis of a discussion addressing this research aim.

7.1.4 Science

Research Aim 16: Increase the use and improve the targeting of scientific dating.

> 'b. Widespread application of radiocarbon dating (where possible) to Mesolithic sites, especially in Cornwall and Devon, is urgently required in light of the extremely poor chronological frameworks currently available.

> e. A better definition of key transitional phases (such as the beginning of the Neolithic, the introduction of metalworking and Beakers, and the change from the Earlier to the Later Iron Age)' is required (Webster 2008, 282).

A programme of scientific dating of features that are potentially of Mesolithic and Neolithic date will address these research aims.

Research Aim 18: Target specific soil and sediment contexts for environmental information.

> 'a. Targeted use should be made of pollen analysis to investigate particular archaeological questions or gaps in knowledge and not just carried out on long sequences "because they are there". Examples include the Late Glacial (i.e. the environment of the Late and Final Upper Palaeolithic) from catchments including archaeological sites of this period; the Mesolithic to Neolithic transition; the timing and duration of Neolithic and Bronze Age clearance and reforestation; the development of heathland and the immediate post-Roman to Saxon period (Sub-Roman and Early Medieval). High resolution dating strategies will be needed to allow detailed interpretation and not restricted to top, middle and base of sequences unless judged to be appropriate' (Webster 2008, 283).

Analysis of the pollen recovered from pit [1198] may allow some palaeoenvironmental reconstruction, potentially of the Mesolithic/Neolithic transition.

Research Aim 25: Improve our understanding of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic landscapes.

> 'b. The South West also provides an opportunity to study the Mesolithic/Neolithic transition...' (Webster 2008, 285).

Analyses, comparison, and interpretation may expand our knowledge of this transitional period.

7.1.5 Settlement - Rural

Research Aim 28: Improve our understanding of Neolithic settlements and landscapes.

> 'a. A greater focus needs to be placed on the landscape surrounding Neolithic sites. Although such an approach has been applied to some areas of Wessex (such as Cranborne Chase, Stonehenge and Durrington Walls) there are many areas where sites are studied in isolation.
>
> b. The potential of "small-scale" evidence such as pits and stake-holes needs to be realised. While individually not seemingly significant, will cumulative patterns emerge?' (Webster 2008, 286).

Analyses, comparison, and interpretation may allow features from the surrounding landscape to inform a discussion of the activity at Woodcock Corner.

7.1.6 Food production

Research Aim 40: Improve our understanding of agricultural intensification and diversification in later prehistory.

> 'There is a need to better understand the chronology and regionality of crop diversification and intensification of production, which appears to take place from around the Middle Bronze Age onwards. Well-dated assemblages from a range of settlement contexts are required to examine introductions of new crops and associated wild species' (Webster 2008, 289-90).

The analysis of the assemblage of cereal grain from the grain dryer in field 3 may help to address this research aim.

7.1.7 Identities and Interactions

Research Aim 49: Improve our knowledge of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age social life.

> 'a. We need to understand whether the "catchments" of communities involved in the building of large communal monuments can be determined?' (Webster 2008, 291)

Artefactual analyses from Woodcock Corner may allow an identification of sources of raw materials. Analyses of features outside of the enclosure may allow for contemporary activity to be identified allowing some addressing of the research aim.

Research Aim 52: Use archaeological evidence to better understand identities, such as Cornish, through time.

> The archaeology of identity is an important factor within the region .... intra-regional and cross-regional identities would also benefit from research; examples include cross-Channel contacts, elements of "Celtic" and "Atlantic Province" identity...' (Webster 2008, 291-2).

Artefactual analyses, particularly of the incised slate, may demonstrate affinities with similar objects and styles within the British Isles, and possibly beyond.

7.1.8 Religion

Research Aim 54: Widen our understanding of monumentality in the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age.

> 'a. Certain kinds of monumental construction within the region .... remain very poorly understood.
>
> b. All areas of the region contain monuments that challenge "conventional" categories and sequences. Rather than being relegated to the status of "oddities", we should acknowledge and seek to better understand non-conventional monument forms.
>
> c. Likewise, there is a need to better interpret differences in scale, complexity and histories of use in what are seemingly single "categories" of monument.
>
> g. What evidence is there for Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age enclosure in the south-west peninsula where henges are rare? Are there equivalents elsewhere for sites such as Bartinney with a non-defensive enclosure around ceremonial monuments?' (Webster 2008, 292).

These aims will be addressed through a programme of analyses, comparison, and interpretation of the enclosure and the surrounding features.

7.2 Further work

7.2.1 Assessment

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

- Liaise with specialists (environmental samples, radiocarbon dating, and artefacts, etc) to arrange for assessment of the potential for further analysis and reporting.
- Material from the earlier watching brief (Shepherd 2010) and evaluation trenching (Cotswold Archaeology 2010) should be incorporated into the assessment.

- Send off artefacts (ceramics, etc) to the appropriate specialist for further study.
- Send off residues from environmental samples to appropriate specialists.
- Project design for further analyses and publication.

7.2.2 Analyses

Material identified during the assessment stage will be sent to specialists for analyses. This will involve the analysis of structural and stratigraphic data, artefacts, and environmental samples, and a programme of scientific dating, to be governed by an updated project design agreed with the HEPAO, Cornwall Council.

7.2.3 Academic/Final publication

Since significant remains have been discovered there should be a further stage of formal publication. The scale of the results suggests that a standalone monograph would be more appropriate than a journal article. It should include:

- Full stratigraphic synthesis, illustrated with section, plans, phase drawings and photographs
- Specialist reports on key data-sets from the project, including ceramics, worked stone and environmental material.
- Discussion of the significance of the results in relation to Local, Regional and National research objectives.
- A synthesis of the results from the earlier watching brief (Shepherd 2010) and evaluation trenching (Cotswold Archaeology 2010) should be incorporated into the publication.

A 'popular', publication or other form of wider dissemination may also be appropriate. These should be agreed subject to a meeting between HE Projects, the client and the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer.

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9 Project archive

The HE project number is **146169**

The project's documentary, photographic and drawn archive is housed at the offices of Historic Environment, Cornwall Council, Fal Building, New 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 stored in an A2-size plastic envelope (GRE 786).

3. Electronic drawings stored in the directory R:\Historic Environment (CAD)\CAD Archive\Sites T\Truro Eastern District Centre 2012
4. Black and white photographs archived under the following index numbers: GBP 2271-2294
5. Digital photographs stored in the directory R:\Historic Environment (Images)\SITES.Q-T\Truro Eastern District Centre Excavations 2012
6. English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-149657

This report text is held in digital form as: G:\TWE\Waste & Env\Strat Waste & Land\Historic Environment\Projects\Sites\Sites T\Truro Eastern District Centre Excavation 2012\Reports\TX12 Archive Report\ Truro Eastern District Centre Archive Report.docx

Artefacts and environmental material retrieved during the project are stored at the HE Projects Finds Archive Store, Cardrew Industrial Estate, Redruth. The site code is TX12.

Appendix 1: Table of contexts

(cut features are in bold)

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
1001	F1	D	Layer		Y		Topsoil in F1. A mid greyish brown, friable silty clay covering the whole of area 1, depth varies from approximately 0.25m to 0.45m. Occasional charcoal flecks, root ingress, and small stones. Recorded as (1204)/(1205) at the southern edge of the site. Finds: pottery, glass, clinker, flint, and slag.		155 607
1002	F1	D	Fill	1077			Upper fill of slagpit furnace [1077]. A mid greyish brown, friable silty clay 0.1m deep. Occasional charcoal flecks. Finds: slag.	A149	159
1003	F1	D	Fill	1108		1e	Single fill of pit [1108]. A mid reddish brown friable silty clay, 0.08m deep, with a moderate amount of medium sized angular stones (slate and quartz) and infrequent small pieces of charcoal. Finds: Grooved Ware pottery ∆13.	A122 104 131 134	108
1004	F1	D	Fill	1005		1a	Putative upper fill of enclosure 1a ditch segment [1005]. Ephemeral ditch segment that was never found. This context represents a darker, more charcoal-rich layer in the approximate location of the segment and was assumed to be the top fill of the ditch. Finds: flint, prehistoric pottery, and possible Grooved Ware.	A101 A102 A103	
1005	**F1**	**C**	**Ditch (enclosure)**	**1005**	**Y**	**1a**	**Putative cut of the western segment of the enclosure 1a ditch segment. The cut for the ditch segment, identified by geophysical survey, was not found in two evaluative slots cut across the apparent terminal and in the CA evaluation trench. In both slots a change in the natural head material appeared to coincide with the western edge of the anomaly and this may have resulted in a false reading/interpretation. It is also possible that the ditch segment was begun or marked out but not completed, hence (1004), and this left enough of an anomaly to be picked up by the geophysics.**		

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
1006	F1	D	Layer				Subsoil in F1. A light greyish brown, compact clay with a maximum depth of 0.15m and containing occasional stones. It underlies the topsoil [1001] and sits above soil horizons [1011] and [1024]. Recorded as (1203) at the southern end of the site.		
1007	F1	D	Fill	1008		1a	Upper fill of curved enclosure 1a ditch segment [1008]. A mid reddish brown, friable silty clay, 0.28m deep with infrequent, sub-angular, poorly sorted stone and frequent flecks of charcoal. The burnt clay and charcoal lens (1043) sits within this layer. Finds: flint and prehistoric pottery.	A157 A159 147 149	151 168 181 184
1008	**F1**	**C**	**Ditch (enclosure)**	**1008**	**Y**	**1a**	**Cut of the middle ditch segment of enclosure 1a, a curved, V-shaped ditch with moderate to steep sides getting steeper towards the flat base, and with rounded terminals. It is 10m long by 3.3m wide and 1.45m deep. Filled by (1007), (1042), (1043), (1049), (1072), (1073), (1074), (1126), and (1127). Cuts buried soil horizon (1024), head material (1062) and (1063), and redeposited rock (1084). The edges of the ditch may have been cut by two postholes/pits, [1080] and [1082], on either side of it but it wasn't clear that these features were anthropogenic.**	**149 152 625 629**	**151 168 181 184**
1009	F1	D	Fill	1010		1a	Upper fill of curvilinear ditch segment [1010]. A mid greyish brown friable silty clay, 0.3m deep containing poorly sorted small to medium sized angular shillet and quartz. Finds: flint, prehistoric pottery, and PM pottery.	A158 A159 A160 A161 A162 A163 A164 A165 A166 A167 A168 A169 A170 634 651	157 182 183 185 186 188 189 190 191 609 616

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
1010	**F1**	**C**	**Ditch (enclosure)**	**1010**	**Y**	**1a**	**Cut of the longest curvilinear ditch segment of enclosure 1a, approximately 70m long by 3.8m wide and 1.85m deep, V-shaped, with straight to slightly concave steep sides and a flat base. Both terminals are rounded with steep sides. A series of 5 2m-wide slots (5, 9, 11, 13, & 15) have been excavated so only a sample of the ditch cut has been exposed. Slot 11 filled by (1009), (1044), (1045), (1046), (1058), (1059), (1060), and (1061). The interior edge of the ditch was cut by three postholes or pits, [1079], [1211] and [1224]. buried soil horizon (1024), head material (1062) and (1063), and redeposited rock (1084).**	**177 180 617 636 639 643 651 653 668**	**157 182 183 185 186 188 189 190 191 609 616**
1011	F1	D	Layer		Y		A deposit representing the base of a Neolithic colluvial soil covering parts of the interior of enclosure 1a. The deposit, a mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.03m-0.1m thick containing small sub-angular slate and shillet fragments and occasional charcoal flecks, was not continuous and in places had been machined away (or had been plough-truncated) to reveal buried soil horizon (1024). A number of features were cut into deposit (1011) including bowl furnace [1077] and pit [1108], the fill of the latter containing Grooved Ware. Finds: flint, prehistoric pottery, slag, and worked stone.	A101-110 A113-116 A120-133 A136-143 A146-150 A154 149 156 164 169 170	108 157
1012	F1	D	Fill	1013		1f	Upper fill of pit [1013]. A mid brownish grey silty clay, 0.2m thick, with very occasional angular shillet and occasional medium-sized charcoal. Finds: slag.	101	111
1013	**F1**	**C**	**Pit (hearth)**	**1013**	**Y**	**1f**	**Cut of sub-circular hearth pit, 0.85m by 0.8m by 0.3m deep, with shallow/moderate sides and a flat base. The sides were reddened by heat-oxidisation. Filled by (1012) and (1025). Cuts head (1063).**	**123**	**111**
1014	F1	D	Fill	1015			Single fill of pit [1015]. A mid reddish brown, friable silty clay, 0.4m thick, with occasional stone and occasional charcoal.	102	125
1015	**F1**	**C**	**Pit**	**1015**			**Cut of circular pit, 0.9m by 0.75m by 0.4m deep, with concave sides, steep on one side and gradual on the other and an irregular base. Filled by (1014). Cuts buried soil horizon (1087).**	**126**	**125**

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
1016	F1	D	Fill	1017		1f	Single fill of hearth pit [1017]. A mid greyish brown, friable silty clay, 0.1m thick, with occasional stone and frequent charcoal.	110	116
1017	**F1**	**C**	**Pit (hearth)**	**1017**		**1f**	**Cut of oval hearth pit, 1.1m by 0.7m by 0.1m deep, with concave sides and a flat base. Poorly defined edges, possible machine truncation and evidence of *in situ* burning on the eastern edge. Filled by (1016). Cuts head (1063).**	**120**	**116**
1018	F1	D	Fill	1019		1f	Single fill of pit [1019]. A mid/dark greyish black/brown plastic silty clay, 0.08m thick, with very occasional stone and frequent charcoal, particularly at the base.	113	115
1019	**F1**	**C**	**Pit (hearth)**	**1019**		**1f**	**Cut of circular hearth pit, 1.36m by 1.25m by 0.08m deep, with well-defined edges, shallow concave sides and a sloping base. The sides and base were reddened by heat-oxidisation. Filled by (1018). Cuts loessic clay (1086) and quartz band (1028).**	**119**	**115**
1020	F1	D	Fill	1021		1f	Upper fill of pit [1021]. A light greyish brown, compact silty clay, 0.07m thick, with 5% very fine angular quartz fragments and charcoal flecks.	121	122
1021	**F1**	**C**	**Pit (hearth)**	**1021**		**1f**	**Cut of shallow, circular hearth pit, 1m by 1.02m by 0.17m, with sides which are steep on the S side and sloping on the N side. There were occasional patches of reddened material indicating at least some heat-oxidisation of the sides and base of the cut. Filled by (1029) and (1020). Cuts loessic clay (1086).**	**121**	**122**
1022	F1	D	Fill	1023			Single fill of ditch [1023]. A mid/light greyish brown, plastic silty clay, 0.11m thick, with occasional large angular quartz pebbles.	121	122
1023	**F1**	**C**	**Ditch (field)**	**1023**			**Cut of a linear ditch, 0.4m wide by 0.14m deep, with sides that are steep on the S side and sloping on the N side. Filled by (1022). Cuts natural (1086). Possibly the remains of a strip field boundary.**	**121**	**122**

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
1024	F1	D	Layer		Y		Buried soil horizon surviving within enclosure 1. A mid yellowish red, compact silty clay between 0.1m-0.4m deep containing frequent small to medium sub-angular slate and shillet and occasional larger angular quartz. There is evidence of roots and burrowing, both into this layer and into the natural head material (1062) below it. The layer sits on top of (1062) inside the enclosure and underneath the intermittent colluvial soil base (1011). Almost all of the pit features inside the enclosure cut this horizon. The same deposit has been numbered (1063) outside the enclosure. Seems likely to be the same material as (2060) in F2, (3047) in F3, and possibly (4078) in F4. Finds: burnt earth, flint, and prehistoric pottery.	A101-123 A126-160 A162-170 149 168 181 623 634 651 657 668	157 159 616
1025	F1	D	Fill	1013		1f	Primary fill of hearth pit [1013]. A dark brownish grey, friable silty clay, 0.05m thick, with freq small to large pieces of charcoal.	112	111
1026	F1	D	Fill	1027		1f	Upper fill of hearth pit [1027]. A dark greyish brown, friable silty clay, 0.16m thick, with occasional quartz and shillet fragments, moderate charcoal flecks and occasional charcoal pieces.	114	117
1027	**F1**	**C**	**Pit (hearth)**	**1027**		**1f**	**Cut of sub-circular hearth pit, 1m diameter by 0.18m deep, with slightly concave sides and a flat base. The base and northern side of the cut were reddened by heat-oxidisation. Filled by (1026) and (1031). Cuts head (1063).**	**118 124**	**117**
1028	F1	D	Layer		Y		Band of quartz-rich material forming a sub-linear band following a SW-NE alignment in the SE corner of F1. Possibly marking a flash flooding event. Lies over head (1063) and loessic clay (1086). Finds: flint ∆62.	EDM	
1029	F1	D	Fill	1021		1f	Primary fill of hearth pit [1021]. A dark greyish black, compact silty clay, 0.1m thick, with 80% charcoal.		122
1030	F1	D	Fill	1034		1f	Fill of hearth pit [1034]. A light greyish brown/black, compact clay, 0.08m deep with occasional quartz pieces and frequent charcoal flecks. The context record states that a medieval potsherd was found in this pit and also some baked earth towards the bottom of the fill, but neither of these have been identified during the finds archiving. Cut by pit [1033].	127	129

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
1031	F1	D	Fill	1027		1f	Primary fill of hearth pit [1027]. A dark black, friable charcoal/silty clay, 0.04m thick, with occasional stone and abundant charcoal (100%).	118	117
1032	F1	D	Fill	1033			Fill of pit [1033]. A mid greenish brown, very compact silty clay with no obvious inclusions.	127	129
1033	**F1**	**C**	**Pit**	**1033**			**Cut of small square pit, 0.44m by 0.44m by 0.13m deep, with near vertical sides and a flat bottom, sitting within pit [1034]. Filled by (1032). Cuts (1030).**	**127**	**129**
1034	**F1**	**C**	**Pit (hearth)**	**1034**		**1f**	**Cut of sub-circular hearth pit, 1.4m by 1.1m by 0.08m deep with slightly concave edges and a flat bottom. There were a moderate number of patches of reddened material at the base of the cut indicating heat-oxidisation. Approximately N-S aligned. Filled by (1030). Cuts quartz gravel (1085).**	**128**	**129**
1035	**F1**	**C**	**Drain (field)**	**1035**			**Cut of linear field drain 1.36m wide by 0.08m deep with straight sides and a flat bottom, running approximately N-S on the far western side of area 1. Cuts buried soil horizon (1024).**	**A101-105**	
1036	F1	D	Fill	1068			Single fill of burnt pit [1068]. A mid to dark reddish brown, compact silty clay, 0.08m deep with occasional (20%) small to medium stones and medium sized charcoal pieces (15%). Very close to ditch slot 2 on the outside of the enclosure.	A157 160	158
1037	F1	D	Layer				Lens of charcoal 0.6m by 0.4m, very thin (no depth recorded), and ephemeral.	A120 A159	
1038	F1	D	Fill	1082		1b	Single fill of burnt pit [1082]. A dark greyish brown, friable silty clay, 0.08m deep with occasional small burnt quartz and frequent charcoal and burnt hazelnut shells. Finds: pottery (Peterborough Ware ∆73), and flint.	A161 154 167	173
1039	F1	D	Fill	1238		1f	Upper fill of hearth pit [1238]. A dark brown slightly plastic silty clay, 0.1m deep with occasional quartz 0.005m-0.01m across and moderate charcoal presence.	A163	661
1040	F1	D	Fill	1210			Single fill of burnt pit [1210]. A mid reddish brown, plastic, silty clay, 0.03m deep with infrequent unsorted sub-angular slate and a solid layer of charcoal in the top part of the fill.	A165	631

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
1041	F1	D	Fill	1226			Single fill of burnt pit [1226]. A mid reddish yellow, friable sandy silt, 0.1m deep with frequent, large burnt quartz and slate pieces in the upper part of the fill and frequent charcoal. More of a burnt layer with a lot of animal burrow disturbance.	A169	660
1042	F1	D	Fill	1008		1a	Fill of enclosure 1a ditch segment [1008]. A mid yellowish grey friable silty clay, 0.23m deep with frequent, sorted, small angular stone and frequent small flecks of charcoal. Sits below (1043) and above (1072). Finds: flint.		151 168 181 184
1043	F1	D	Fill	1008		1a	Burnt layer at the base of enclosure 1a ditch segment fill (1007) (slot 3). A mid red clay and charcoal lens 0.72m by 0.34m and up to 0.07m thick. Similar in appearance to the burnt clay layer in ditch segment [1010] - (1045)/(1047)/(1050) - but less extensive and linear and more localised.	147	168
1044	F1	D	Fill	1010		1a	Fill of enclosure 1a ditch segment [1010]. A light greyish brown, friable silty clay 0.21m deep with occasional, well-sorted small angular shillet and small, infrequent charcoal. Sits below (1009) and above (1045). Finds: burnt clay and flint.	668	157 182 183 185 186 188 189 190 609 616
1045	F1	D	Fill	1010		1a	Burnt fill layer in enclosure 1a ditch segment [1010] (slots 11, 13, and 15). A mid to dark blackish red and brown, soft silty clay 0.05m to 0.1m deep with frequent charcoal, occasional small shillet and patches of burnt earth. Sits in the centre of the ditch below (1044) and above (1046) and appears to be a lens of burning seen in all of the slots through [1010]. It is the 6th fill of [1010]. Same as (1047) and (1050) in ditch segment [1010] and (1043) in ditch segment [1008].	148	157 185 190 191 609
1046	F1	D	Fill	1010		1a	Fill of enclosure 1a ditch segment [1010]. A light yellowish brown, friable silty clay, 0.4m deep with moderate, well-sorted small angular shillet. The fifth fill of [1010]. Finds: flint.	148	157 182 183 185 186 188 189 190 191 609 616

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
1047	F1	D	Fill	1010		1a	Burnt layer in enclosure 1a ditch segment [1010] (slot 9). A mid to dark blackish red and brown, soft silty clay 0.05m to 0.1m deep with frequent charcoal, occasional small shillet and patches of burnt earth. The charcoal forms sub-linear bands encased by red burnt earth and may be the result of burning branches or a palisade/wattled fence. Same as (1045) and (1050) in ditch segment [1010] and (1043) in ditch segment [1008].	150	182 183
1048	F1	D	Fill	1008		1a	Fill of enclosure 1a ditch segment [1008] (slot 1). A light reddish brown plastic clay, 0.1m deep with occasional small grit. A slumped material on the north side of the western terminal of [1008]. It only appears in this section.		151
1049	F1	D	Fill	1008		1a	Fill of enclosure 1a ditch segment [1008]. A light yellowish brown, friable sandy clay, 0.25m deep with very frequent small sub-angular stones sorted towards the middle of the fill, labelled as (1126), which sits in the centre of the fill. Sits below (1073) and above (1074).		151 168 181 184
1050	F1	D	Fill	1010		1a	Burnt area in enclosure 1a ditch segment fill (slots 5 and 7). A mid to dark blackish red and brown, soft silty clay 0.05m to 0.1m deep with frequent charcoal, occasional small shillet and patches of burnt earth. The charcoal forms sub-linear bands encased by red burnt earth and may be the result of burning branches or a palisade/wattled fence. Same as (1045) and (1047).	153 668	151 186 188 189 616
1051	F1	D	Fill	1135		1b	Single fill of pit [1135]. A mid purplish brown plastic silty clay, 0.1m deep with occasional, unsorted, sub-angular slate and charcoal. Finds: flint, and water-worn pebble.	A161 154	192
1052	F1	D	Fill	1136		1b	Single fill of pit [1136]. A mid purplish brown, friable silty clay, 0.1m deep with occasional, unsorted angular quartz and sub-angular slate and very infrequent flecks of charcoal.	A161 154	193
1053	F1	D	Fill	1137		1b	Single fill of pit [1137]. A mid reddish brown plastic silty clay, 0.15m deep with occasional small and large quartz and slate and occasional unsorted charcoal. Finds: prehistoric pottery - Peterborough Ware.	A161 154	194
1054	F1	D	Fill	1138		1b	Single fill of pit [1138]. A light reddish grey, friable silty clay, 0.15m deep with frequent, unsorted sub-angular slate.	A161 154	195

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
1055	F1	D	Fill	1056			Burnt fill of hearth pit [1056]. A dark brownish black friable silt, 0.2m thick with occasional angular slate and frequent charcoal.	A136	155
1056	**F1**	**C**	**Pit (hearth)**	**1056**			**Cut of sub-circular hearth pit, 1.1m in diameter and 0.2m deep with well-defined edges, sloping to straight sides and a flat base. There was some indication of heat-oxidisation by some reddening of the sides of the cut, particularly to the east. Filled by (1055). Cuts buried soil horizon (1024) and bedrock (1084). Lies at the northern edge of area 1 and not all of the feature was exposed.**	**156**	**155**
1057	F1	D	Layer		Y		Buried soil horizon surviving within enclosure 1. Same as (1024) but recorded as this number in exploratory sondage in slots 2 and 7. Finds: flint, prehistoric pottery, and worked stone.	625	
1058	F1	D	Fill	1010		1a	Fill of enclosure 1a ditch segment [1010]. A mid yellowish red to brown plastic silty clay, 0.22m deep with occasional, well-sorted small pieces of shillet. The fourth fill of ditch [1010], which appears to have fallen down from the SE side of the ditch.		157 182 183 185 186 188 189 616
1059	F1	D	Fill	1010		1a	Fill of enclosure 1a ditch segment [1010]. A mid brownish grey plastic silty clay, 0.3m deep with frequent small, well-sorted pieces of angular shillet and large, occasional charcoal. The third fill of [1010]. A gravelly fill that has slumped down from the NW side of the ditch. Finds: flint.		157 182 183 185 186 188 189 190 191 609 616
1060	F1	D	Fill	1010		1a	Fill of enclosure 1a ditch segment [1010]. A light yellowish brown plastic silty clay, 0.38m deep with moderate, well-sorted small angular shillet inclusions, occasional small angular pieces of quartz and occasional large pieces of charcoal. The second fill of [1010] in slots 5-11 and primary fill in slots 13 and 15.		157 182 183 185 186 188 189 190 191 609 616
1061	F1	D	Fill	1010		1a	Fill of enclosure 1a ditch segment [1010]. A light greyish yellow, plastic silty clay 0.25m deep with moderate, well-sorted, mid-sized angular shillet pieces. The primary fill of the ditch in slots 5-11.		157 182 183 185 186 616

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
1062	F1	D	Layer				Natural head material internal to enclosure 1a ditch. A light bluish grey plastic silty clay. Glacial head material covering natural slaty bedrock (1084). Ditch segments [1008] and [1010] are cut into it. Same as (1088) and same material as (1063).		157 171
1063	F1	D	Layer				Natural head material external to enclosure 1a ditch segment [1010]. A light bluish grey plastic silty clay. Glacial head material covering natural slaty bedrock (1084). Ditch segments [1008] and [1010] are cut into it. Same as (1083) and same material as (1062).		157
1064	F1	D	Fill	1211		1g	Upper fill of hearth pit [1211]. A mid reddish brown plastic clayey silt 0.35m deep with occasional stone and charcoal. Finds: flint, prehistoric pottery fragment, and worked stone (∆120 121 127).	636	641
1065	F1	D	Fill	1079			Single fill of posthole [1079]. A mid yellowish brown friable silty clay, 0.1m deep.		
1066	F1	D	Fill	1075			Single fill of burnt pit [1075]. Dark reddish brown friable silty clay, 0.12m deep. Occasional unsorted large and small quartz and slate/shillet fragments and frequent large charcoal pieces.	A149	161
1067	F1	D	Fill	1077			Lining of furnace [1077]. A mid greyish brown and red compact, baked clay/earth 0.05m-0.1m thick. It lines the furnace, protrudes above the cut and curves over the inside slightly and represents soil baked to high temperatures during the operation of the furnace. A possible piece of this was found in the NE terminal of ditch [1010]. Finds: burnt clay lining.	163 164 165 169	159
1068	**F1**	**C**	**Pit (burnt)**	**1068**			**Cut of an irregular oval burnt pit, 0.4m by 0.25m by 0.08m deep with well-defined edges, concave sides and a roughly flat base oriented E-W. Filled by (1036). Cuts buried soil horizon (1087) and natural (1086).**	**162**	**158**
1069	F1	D	Fill	1077			Fill of furnace [1077]. A mid yellowish red, compact fired clay approximately 0.35m across and 0.15m thick. The 'inside' or lower surface is fused black and shiny, matching the slag in (1070). Represents the collapsed superstructure of the furnace; it sits below (1006) and above (1070), the second fill. Block-lifted as ∆72. Finds: burnt earth/clay.	163	159

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
1070	F1	D	Fill	1077			Primary fill of furnace [1077]. A dark greyish black, compact sandy silt 0.12m deep with frequent charcoal - 90% - and slag. The slag does not constitute a continuous layer within (1070) but is scattered throughout with the bulk being about 0.04m down and at the S end of the feature, and against the lining material, (1067), of the furnace. Sits above lining (1067) and also directly on the base of cut [1077], and below (1069). Finds: burnt earth.	163 164 165	159
1071	F1	D	Layer		Y		Layer of dark reddish brown, plastic clayey silt with occasional slate and quartz and frequent charcoal 0.1m deep. A layer of charcoal sitting on the buried soil horizon (1024), no cut evident but evidence of bioturbation. Finds: slag.	A154	602
1072	F1	D	Fill	1008		1a	Fill of enclosure 1a ditch segment [1008]. A light yellowish red friable silty clay, 0.14m deep with small, regular, poorly sorted stone and occasional charcoal flecks. Sits below (1042) and above (1073) and can only be seen in the NW-facing section of slots 2 and 3.		168 184
1073	F1	D	Fill	1008		1a	Fill of enclosure 1a ditch segment [1008]. A mid to dark reddish grey, friable silty clay, 0.3m deep with very frequent, poorly sorted, small to medium, angular stones. Sits below (1072) and above (1049) and (1126).		168 181 184
1074	F1	D	Fill	1008		1a	Possible fill of enclosure 1a ditch segment [1008]. A very light brownish red, plastic silty clay 0.26, deep with medium to large, sub-angular stones. Sits above (1127) and below (1049) and (1126). Probably overcut natural weathered rock.		168 181 184
1075	**F1**	**C**	**Pit (burnt)**	**1075**			**Cut of an irregular shaped burnt pit 0.79m by 0.58m by 0.12m deep with well-defined edges, sloping sides and a flat base, oriented NW-SE. Filled by (1066). Cuts buried soil horizon (1024).**	**174**	**161**
1076	F1	D	Fill	1080			Fill of [1080]. A very light reddish yellow compact clay 0.35m deep with very few stone inclusions. Lies below (1073).		181

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
1077	**F1**	**C**	**Pit (furnace)**	**1077**	**Y**		**Cut of oval slagpit furnace 0.7m by 0.6m by 0.3m deep with well-defined edges, concave to sloping sides and a flat base. Some undercutting on the S end of the feature and heat discolouration to the earth at the N end. Filled by (1002), (1067), (1069), and (1070). Cuts Neolithic/Mesolithic soil horizons (1011) and (1024), and natural (1062).**	**169 170**	**159**
1078	F1	D	Fill	1081			Single fill of posthole [1081]. A light brownish yellow compact clay, 0.3m deep with occasional (1%) stone inclusions.		168
1079	**F1**	**C**	**Posthole**	**1079**			**Cut of a sub-circular possible posthole 0.15m in diameter by 0.1m deep with well-defined edges, steep concave sides and a sloping base. Filled by (1065). Cuts (1062) on the NW side of ditch segment [1010] (slot 11).**	**172**	**171**
1080	**F1**	**C**	**Posthole**	**1080**			**Cut of oval feature 0.24m in diameter and 0.35m deep with sloping sides and a concave base. Filled by (1076). Cuts (1063) on the SW edge of ditch segment [1008]. Possible dip in the natural rather than a posthole.**	**625**	**181**
1081	**F1**	**C**	**Posthole**	**1081**			**Cut of oval posthole 0.24m in diameter by 0.3m deep with moderately well-defined edge, convex sides and a concave base. Possible posthole in the NW edge of enclosure 1 segment [1008] (slot 2). Filled by (1078). Cuts (1062).**	**625**	**168**
1082	**F1**	**C**	**Pit (burnt)**	**1082**	**Y**	**1b**	**Cut of oval burnt pit 0.9m by 0.7m by 0.08m deep with concave sides and a shallow flat base. Central pit of group 1b, and containing the Peterborough Ware pottery ∆73. Filled by (1038) . Cuts natural (1063).**	**103**	**173**
1083	F1	D	Layer				Layer of glacial head material covering the natural shillet layer (1084) outside enclosure 1a. Same as (1063).	A157 A158 A160-170 A173-178 154 646 670	

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
1084	F1	D	Layer				Slaty bedrock in F1. Protrudes through natural weathered head deposit (1062) inside enclosure 1, primarily at the highest point of the interior of the enclosure at the N end of the field.	A105 A106 A111 A112 A117-119 A124-127 A134-136 A143 A144 A150 156	
1085	F1	D	Layer				Layer of stream bed/spring deposit. A light whitish grey-brown, compacted silty clay with numerous, sorted, small white veined quartz pieces and the occasional small piece of shillet. Sits above (1086). Cut by [1034].	EDM	
1086	F1	D	Layer				Layer of natural outside enclosure 1. A light reddish/yellowish brown compact silty clay with occasional, well-sorted veined quartz. Part of a natural loessic clay deposit. Cut by [1021], [1023], and [1034]. Same as (1116), (1117), and (1199).		
1087	F1	D	Layer		Y		Buried soil horizon outside enclosure 1, probably representing the same horizon as (1024) within the enclosure. A mid reddish brown silty clay of varying depths. Represents the remains of a Neolithic/pre-Neolithic soil horizon. Very patchy. Finds: flint.	632	157
1088	F1	D	Layer		Y		Head material inside enclosure 1. A light reddish yellow plastic silty clay or varying depths up to 0.35m deep with frequent, compacted, sub-angular pieces of shillet and slate. Exposed natural weathered layer sitting over the bedrock (1084) and under buried soil horizon (1024) where it is present. Same as (1062). Finds: flint.	A122	157
1089	F1	D	Fill	1090			Single fill of pit [1090]. A mid yellowish red friable to plastic silty clay 0.3m deep with poorly sorted, small sub-angular shillet and quartz and very infrequent charcoal flecks.	A122	142
1090	**F1**	**C**	**Pit**	**1090**			**Cut of irregular-shaped pit 0.96m by 0.66m by 0.3m deep with well-defined edges, steep sloping sides and an irregular base. Filled by (1089). Cuts buried soil horizon (1024) and natural (1062).**	**144**	**142**

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
1091	F1	D	Fill	1092		1e	Single fill of pit [1092]. A mid reddish brown friable silty clay, 0.15m deep with infrequent, sub-angular well-sorted pieces of slate, two large pieces of slate at the bottom of the fill amongst a lens of charcoal flecks. Finds: decorated slate disc Δ82, flint, Δ79, Δ80, Δ81, Δ83, and Grooved Ware pottery Δ78.	A122 109 133	107
1092	**F1**	**C**	**Pit**	**1092**	**Y**	**1e**	**Cut of a sub-circular pit 0.58m by 0.56m by 0.15m deep with well-defined edges, moderately concave sides with a step on the S side and a concave base. Filled by (1091). Cuts buried soil horizon (1024) and natural (1062).**	**135**	**107**
1093	F1	D	Fill	1094			Single fill of pit [1094]. A dark greyish brown friable silty clay 0.1m deep with large, sub-angular quartz inclusions mostly sitting in the base of the fill and occasional fragments of charcoal.	A124 A125	105
1094	**F1**	**C**	**Pit**	**1094**			**Cut of a circular pit, 0.9m in diameter by 0.1m deep with good edge definition, sloping sides and a flat base. Filled by (1093). Cuts buried soil horizon (1024) and natural (1062).**	**106**	**105**
1095	F1	D	Fill	1102 /1105		1e	Upper fill of adjoining pits [1102] and [1105]. A mid reddish brown compact silty loam 0.17m deep with frequent unsorted sub-angular slate and shale, occasional flecks of charcoal and some roots. Finds: Grooved Ware, possibly worked slate, and worked stone.	A133	136 199
1096	F1	D	Fill	1103		1e	Single fill of burnt pit [1103]. A dark brown friable silty clay, 0.2m deep with frequent (90%) sub-angular, burnt quartz mixed sizes 0.01m-0.1m in size.	A134	137
1097	F1	D	Fill	1102 /1105		1e	Secondary deposit of adjoined pits [1102] and [1105]. A mid reddish yellow compact silty clay, 0.15m deep with occasional slate and shale fragments and occasional charcoal flecks.		199
1098	F1	D	Fill	1099			Fill of pit [1099]. A dark greyish brown friable soft silty clay 0.21m deep with very large unsorted pieces of shillet (up to 0.5m) and occasional quartz and occasional charcoal on the surface of the fill.	A134	132
1099	**F1**	**C**	**Pit**	**1099**			**Cut of rectangular pit 1.4m by 0.51m by 0.21m deep with clearly defined edges, near vertical sides and a slightly concave base. Filled by (1098) and butts against [1111]. Cuts buried soil horizon (1024) and natural (1062).**	**145**	**132**

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
1100	F1	D	Fill	1101			Upper fill of large pit [1101]. A dark brownish black loose silty loam, 0.4m deep with poorly sorted, angular shillet and quartz of varying sizes. Finds: flint.	A118 A119 A126 A127	179 607
1101	**F1**	**C**	**Pit (large)**	**1101**	**Y**		**Cut of large oval pit in centre of enclosure 1. Not fully exposed but geophysical survey shows that approximately 80% of it was. Exposed area is 5.2m by 4m by 0.7m deep with well-defined edges, stepped and irregular sides and an irregular base. Orientation is N-S. Filled by (1100), (1114), (1119), (1120), (1122), and (1154). Cuts exposed bedrock (1084). The outer edge and a deeper edge within the pit, to the SW where the cut is against the grain of the rock, have been carefully shaped to form a rounded edge. Possibly a quarry pit but may be a feature forming a focal point of enclosure 1.**	**175**	**179 607**
1102	**F1**	**C**	**Pit**	**1102**	**Y**	**1e**	**Cut of oval pit 0.79m by 0.66m by 0.41m deep with clearly defined edges, steeply sloping concave sides and a flat base. E-W orientation and is adjacent to [1105]. Filled by (1095), (1097), and (1128). Cuts (1024), (1062), and possibly cut by [1105], although this is unclear.**	**637**	**199**
1103	**F1**	**C**	**Pit (burnt)**	**1103**			**Cut of circular burnt pit 0.5m in diameter by 0.2m deep with clearly defined edge, vertical sides and a flat base. Filled by (1096). Cuts buried soil horizon (1024) and natural (1062).**	**138**	**137**
1104	F1						NOT USED		
1105	**F1**	**C**	**Pit**	**1105**	**Y**	**1e**	**Cut of oval pit 1.19m by 0.76m by 0.39m deep with poorly defined edges, moderately concave sides and a flat base. Roughly E-W orientation. Filled by (1095), (1097), and (1113). Cuts buried soil horizon (1024) and natural (1062), and possibly pit [1102].**	**637**	**199 600**
1106	F1	D	Fill	1107			Single fill of burnt pit [1107]. A dark brown friable silty clay, 0.2m deep with occasional sub-angular slate and quartz, frequent charcoal, burnt hazelnut shell, and occasional roots. Finds: flint, prehistoric pottery (provisionally identified as possible Peterborough Ware), and worked stone Δ78, Δ79, Δ88.	A133 140	139

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
1107	**F1**	**C**	**Pit (burnt)**	**1107**	**Y**		**Cut of a circular burnt pit 0.6m in diameter by 0.2m deep, clearly defined edges, sloping sides and a flat base. Filled by (1106). Cuts buried soil horizon (1024) and natural (1062).**	**143**	**139**
1108	**F1**	**C**	**Pit**	**1108**	**Y**	**1e**	**Cut of a sub-circular pit 0.5m by 0.4m by 0.08m deep with clearly defined edges, shallow concave sides and a flat base. Filled by (1003). Cuts buried soil horizon (1011).**	**141**	**108**
1109	F1	D	Fill	1112		1f	Single fill of hearth pit [1112]. A dark greyish black and brown friable clay, 0.08m deep with infrequent fragments of veined quartz and very frequent charcoal.	A178	146
1110	F1	D	Fill	1111			Upper fill of pit [1111]. A dark greyish brown friable silty clay, 0.23m deep with large pieces of shillet up to 0.5m, occasional quartz and charcoal.		
1111	**F1**	**C**	**Pit**	**1111**			**Cut of rectangular pit 0.65m by 0.40m by 0.36m deep with well-defined edges, near vertical sides and slightly concave base. Approximate NW-SE alignment and adjacent to [1099]. Filled by (1110) and (1115). Cuts buried soil horizon (1024) and natural (1062). See section 132.**	**145**	
1112	**F1**	**C**	**Pit (hearth)**	**1112**		**1f**	**Cut of sub-circular hearth pit, 1.6m in diameter and 0.08m deep with well-defined edges, shallow concave sides, and a flat base. Some heat discolouration on the base of the cut. Filled by (1109). Cuts loessic clay (1116)**	**178**	**146**
1113	F1	D	Fill	1105		1e	Primary fill of pit [1105]. A mid yellowish red loose sandy loam 0.11m deep with frequent 0.01m-0.02m shale fragments and occasional flecks of charcoal.		199
1114	F1	D	Fill	1101			Fill of pit [1101]. A mid brown loose silty loam 0.7m deep with much poorly sorted sub-angular shillet in it. Finds: flint (∆90).		179 607
1115	F1	D	Fill	1111			Primary fill of pit [1111]. Light yellow compact silty clay with frequent small shillet throughout and two much larger pieces of shillet sitting on the base of the deposit.		
1116	F1	D	Layer				A light yellowish brown compact clay layer containing infrequent quartz fragments. A natural loessic clay beneath (1087). Same as (1086) and (1199). Cut by [1112].	178	

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
1117	F1	D	Layer	1209			Upper deposit within undulation [1209]. A light greyish yellow compacted silty clay 0.03m deep with frequent small angular quartz. Represents gleyed loessic clay. Finds: flint.		630
1118	F1	D	Fill	1123			Single fill of pit/tree bowl [1123]. A light greyish brown friable silty clay 0.45m deep with occasional medium angular shillet.		157
1119	F1	D	Fill	1101			Fill of pit [1101]. A mid greyish green silty clay 0.1m deep forming a loose stony layer of poorly sorted irregular pieces of shillet.		179
1120	F1	D	Fill	1101			Primary fill of pit [1101]. A mid brown plastic silty clay approximately 0.02m thick.		179
1121	F1	D	Layer				Natural layer on the side of [1010]. A light greyish brown friable silty clay 0.25m deep with occasional, well-sorted small shillet flakes. Possible result of bioturbation following the top of the natural bedrock outwards from the ditch.		157
1122	F1	D	Fill	1101			Fill of pit [1101]. A mid greyish green friable silty gravel 0.1m deep with frequent small shillet pieces throughout. Sits above (1119) and below (1100)		179 607
1123	**F1**	**C**	**Natural feature**	**1123**			**Cut of a possible tree bowl, which shows up in section as a shallow concave feature. Cut by [1010]. Filled by (1118). Cuts natural (1063) and periglacial fill (1124) on the SE side of ditch [1010] in slot 11.**		**157**
1124	F1	D	Fill	1125			Single fill of periglacial feature [1125]. A mid brownish grey friable silty clay 0.4m deep with frequent angular mid-sized shillet. Visible in slot 11. Cut by tree bowl [1123].		157
1125	**F1**	**C**	**Natural feature**	**1125**			**Cut of a shallow, irregularly shaped feature 3.4m wide and 0.4m deep visible in slot 11. Filled by (1124). Cut by tree bowl [1123]. Cuts (1063).**		**157**
1126	F1	D	Fill	1008			Probable primary fill of enclosure 1a ditch segment [1008]. A light yellowish brown friable sandy clay, 0.25m deep with a high frequency of small sub-angular and medium angular stone. Situated in the centre of (1049), running down the middle of the ditch, above (1074) and below (1073).		168 181 184

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
1127	F1	D	Fill	1008			Possible primary fill of enclosure 1a ditch segment [1008]. A light brownish yellow plastic silty clay, 0.1m deep with frequent large rounded stones. Sits below (1074). Probably overcut natural weathered rock.		168 181 184
1128	F1	D	Fill	1102		1e	Primary fill of pit [1102]. A dark greenish yellow loose sandy silt, 0.1m deep with frequent angular slate and shale pieces 0.05m to 0.1m in size. Finds: Grooved Ware pottery.		199
1129	F1	D	Fill	1139		1b	Single fill of posthole [1139]. A mid reddish grey plastic silt, 0.12m deep with occasional small sub-angular slate.	A161	196
1130	F1	D	Fill	1140		1b	Single fill of posthole [1140]. A mid reddish grey plastic silt, 0.17m deep with occasional, small, sub-angular unsorted slate.	A161	196
1131	F1	D	Fill	1132			Single fill of pit [1132]. A mid reddish brown plastic silty clay, 0.17m deep with frequent very small angular shillet pieces and infrequent charcoal. Finds: Beaker and early medieval grass-marked pottery (Δ117).	A155 198	606
1132	**F1**	**C**	**Pit**	**1132**	**Y**		**Cut of sub circular pit, 0.7m by 0.5m by 0.17m deep with well-defined edges, near vertical sides and a base that slopes towards the SE. Filled by (1131). Cuts buried soil horizon (1024).**	**610**	**606**
1133	F1	D	Fill	1134			Single fill of burnt pit [1134]. A dark greyish black compact silty clay, 0.12m deep with infrequent (<20%) small stones and frequent (>75%) charcoal. No indication of in-situ burning. Signs of animal disturbance but fill mostly intact.	A149	601
1134	**F1**	**C**	**Pit (burnt)**	**1134**			**Cut of a sub-circular burnt pit 1.2m in diameter by 0.15m deep with well-defined edge, sloping (30°) sides and a flat base, although some evidence of animal/root disturbance. Filled by (1033). Cuts buried soil horizon (1024).**	**611**	**601**
1135	**F1**	**C**	**Pit**	**1135**	**Y**	**1b**	**Cut of sub-circular pit, 0.5m in diameter and 0.12m deep with well-defined edge, sloping sides and an irregular base. Filled by (1051). Cuts buried soil horizon (1087) and natural (1063). Part of group 1b.**	**197**	**192**
1136	**F1**	**C**	**Pit**	**1136**		**1b**	**Cut of a sub-circular pit, 0.45m in diameter by 0.1m deep with well-defined edges, sloping sides and a flat base, part of group 1b. Filled by (1052). Cuts natural (1063).**	**197**	**193**

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
1137	**F1**	**C**	**Pit**	**1137**	**Y**	**1b**	**Cut of a sub-circular pit, 0.6m in diameter by 0.14m deep with well-defined edges, sloping sides and an irregular base, part of group 1b. Filled by (1053). Cuts natural (1063).**	**197**	**194**
1138	**F1**	**C**	**Pit**	**1138**		**1b**	**Cut of a sub-circular pit, 0.4m in diameter by 0.17m deep with well-defined edges, sloping sides and an irregular base, part of group 1b. Filled by (1054). Cuts natural (1063).**	**197**	**195**
1139	**F1**	**C**	**Posthol e**	**1139**		**1b**	**Cut of a sub-circular posthole, 0.25m in diameter by 0.06m deep with well-defined edges, straight sides and an irregular base, part of group 1b. Filled by (1129). Cuts natural (1063).**	**197**	**196**
1140	**F1**	**C**	**Posthol e**	**1140**		**1b**	**Cut of a sub-circular posthole, 0.15m in diameter by 0.14m deep with well-defined edges, tapering sides and concave base, part of group 1b. Filled by (1130). Cuts natural (1063).**	**197**	**196**
1141	F1	D	Fill	1142		1c	Single fill of pit [1142]. A mid greyish brown plastic silty clay, 0.19m deep with occasional small shillet and burnt quartz and occasional small charcoal pieces. Limited burrowing in the SW corner avoided during sampling.	A162	603
1142	**F1**	**C**	**Pit**	**1142**		**1c**	**Cut of oval pit, 0.52m by 0.4m by 0.19m deep with clearly defined edge, steep sides and a sloping base N to S. Part of pit group 1c. Filled by (1141). Cuts buried soil horizon (1024).**	**634**	**603**
1143	F1	D	Fill	1144		1c	Single fill of pit [1144]. A mid greyish red/brown plastic silty clay with a small amount of loam, 0.19m deep with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks.	A162	604
1144	**F1**	**C**	**Pit**	**1144**		**1c**	**Cut of an oval pit, 0.45m by 0.32m by 0.19m deep with clearly defined edges, steep sides and a concave base on a roughly NE-SW orientation. Part of group 1c. Filled with (1143). Cuts buried soil horizon (1024).**	**634**	**604**
1145	F1	D	Fill	1146		1c	Single fill of pit [1146]. A mid greyish red/brown plastic silty clay with a small amount of loam, 0.14m deep with occasional charcoal flecks.	A162	605
1146	**F1**	**C**	**Pit**	**1146**		**1c**	**Cut of a circular pit, 0.29m by 0.25m by 0.14m deep with clearly defined edges, steep sides and a flat base. Part of pit group 1c. Filled with (1145). Cuts buried soil horizon (1024).**	**634**	**605**

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
1147	**F1**	**C**	**Pit**	**1147**			**Cut of a sub-oval pit, 1.2m by 0.72m by 0.21m deep with clearly defined edges and concave sides and base on a roughly N-S orientation. Filled with (1148). Cuts natural (1063).**	**621**	**615**
1148	F1	D	Fill	1147			Fill of pit [1147]. A mid yellowish grey friable silty clay 0.21m deep with occasional angular stone and small pieces of charcoal.	A162	615
1149	**F1**	**C**	**Pit**	**1149**			**Cut of an oval pit, 0.99m by 0.75m by 0.2m deep with edges partially well-defined to the S, less so to the N, concave sides and a flat, NW sloping base. Filled by (1150). Cuts natural (1063).**	**620**	**614**
1150	F1	D	Fill	1149			Single fill of pit [1149]. A mid yellowish red brown friable-sticky silty clay, 0.20m deep with occasional (10%) sub-angular quartz and flecks of charcoal.	A162 608	614
1151	F1	D	Fill	1010			Fill of enclosure 1a ditch segment [1010] (slots 13 and 15). A mid yellowish red/brown plastic silty clay, 0.15m deep with very occasional, well-sorted shillet flakes. Similar to (1058) in slot 11 although stratigraphically unrelated. Visible in NE-facing section of slot 13 (S190) and in slot 15 (S609).		190 609
1152	F1	D	Fill	1010			Fill of enclosure 1a ditch segment [1010]. A light yellowish brown plastic silty clay, 0.17m deep with occasional, well-sorted shillet flakes. Similar to (1151) and only appears in NE facing section of slot 11 (S190).		190
1153	F1	D	Fill	1010			Fill of enclosure 1a ditch segment [1010]. A mid reddish brown plastic silty clay, 0.15m deep. Appears in slot 13 as slumping on the SE side of [1010].		190 191
1154	F1	D	Fill	1101			Fill of pit [1101]. A mid reddish brown friable silty loam approximately 0.1m deep. Sits within (1114).		607
1155	F1	D	Fill	1156			Upper fill of pit [1156]. Light yellowish grey friable sticky silty clay 0.15m deep with infrequent (25%) medium-sized stones (>0.05m) and a single piece of charcoal.	608	612
1156	**F1**	**C**	**Pit**	**1156**			**Cut of oval pit, 0.56m by 0.4m by 0.29m deep with well-defined edges, concave sides and a curved base on a NW-SE orientation. Filled by (1155) and (1157). Cuts natural (1063).**	**620**	**612**
1157	F1	D	Fill	1156			Primary fill of pit [1156]. A mid yellowish grey silty clay, 0.29m deep with frequent (40%) angular, medium sized stones (>0.05m)		612

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
1158	F1	D	Fill	1160			Primary fill of burnt pit [1160]. A light grey friable silty clay 0.35m deep with 6 small rounded quartz pebbles near the bottom of the fill, infrequent shillet pieces, and frequent large charcoal pieces. Possible animal/root disturbance.		613
1159	F1	D	Fill	1160			Upper fill of burnt pit [1160]. A dark red friable silty clay 0.35m deep with infrequent pieces of shillet and frequent large pieces of charcoal in the top of the fill. Possible burrowing/roots on the N side of the fill.		613
1160	**F1**	**C**	**Pit (burnt)**	**1160**			**Cut of a sub-circular burnt pit 0.4m by 0.65m by 0.61m deep with unclear edges, near vertical sides and a slightly concave base. Filled by (1158) and (1159). Cuts buried soil horizon (1024) and natural (1062).**	**626**	**613**
1161	F1	D	Layer				Layer of stones. A group of irregular, large pieces of slate sitting on and within the buried soil horizon (1024). No cut, only burrowing/roots beneath.	623	
1162	F1	D	Fill	1163			Single fill of posthole [1163]. A dark reddish yellow friable to plastic silty clay 0.28m deep with mid sized angular stones, occasional small pieces of charcoal and roots. Sits adjacent to (1178)	A129	627
1163	**F1**	**C**	**Posthol e**	**1163**			**Cut of circular posthole 0.24m by 0.25m by 0.28m deep with well-defined edge, straight sides and a concave base. Filled by (1162). Cuts [1179] and buried soil horizon (1024).**	**638**	**627**
1164	F1	D	Fill	1165		1d	Fill of burrow [1165] - drawn but not otherwise recorded	A137	656
1165	**F1**	**C**	**Natural feature**	**1165**		**1d**	**Cut of burrow - drawn but not otherwise recorded. Part of pit group 1d.**		**656**
1166	F1	D	Fill	1167		1d	Single fill of pit [1167]. A mid reddish brown friable/sticky silty clay 0.2m deep with occasional small pieces of shillet and charcoal flecks. Tree root disturbance.	A137	618 655
1167	**F1**	**C**	**Pit**	**1167**		**1d**	**Cut of an oval pit, 0.5m by 0.3m by 0.2m deep with well-defined edges, concave sides and a curved base. Filled by (1166). Cuts buried soil horizon (1024). Part of pit group 1d.**		**618**
1168	F1	D	Fill	1169		1d	Single fill of pit [1169]. A dark reddish brown soft silty clay 0.25m deep with occasional charcoal pieces. Much burrowing/root disturbance.	A137	648

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
1169	**F1**	**C**	**Pit**	**1169**		**1d**	**Cut of an irregular shaped pit, 0.49m by 0.25m by 0.25m deep with uncertain edges and irregular sides and base - much burrowing interference. Filled by (1168). Cuts buried soil horizon (1024). Part of pit group 1d.**	**652**	**648**
1170	F1	D	Layer			1d	Number given to sub-circular patch of material in the area of pit group D on pre-ex plan but not otherwise recorded.	A137	
1171	**F1**	**C**	**Pit**	**1171**		**1d**	**Cut of sub-oval pit 0.31m by 0.23m by 0.2m deep with steep sides and a concave to flat base. Filled by (1172). Cuts buried soil horizon (1024). Part of pit group 1d but not located on a plan.**		**619**
1172	F1	D	Fill	1171		1d	Fill of pit [1171]. A mid reddish brown firm clay loam 0.2m deep with occasional shillet fragments and charcoal flecks, more dense in the upper part of the fill.		619
1173	F1						NOT USED		
1174	F1						NOT USED		
1175	F1	D	Fill	1187			Single fill of stakehole [1187]. A mid brown friable silty clay 0.21m deep with frequent charcoal inclusions. Closely associated with (1184) and (1185).		628
1176	F1	D	Fill	1177		1c	Single fill of pit [1177]. A mid reddish brown plastic silty clay 0.19m deep with occasional small (up to 0.04m) stones.	A162	622
1177	**F1**	**C**	**Pit**	**1177**		**1c**	**Cut of oval pit 0.35m by 0.33m by 0.19m deep with unclear edges, sheer to steeply inclined edges and a tapered base. Part of pit group 1c. Filled by (1176). Cuts buried soil horizon (1024).**	**634**	**622**
1178	F1	D	Fill	1179			Single fill of posthole [1179]. A light greyish red friable to plastic silty clay 0.11m deep with occasional angular stones and charcoal flecks. Adjacent to (1162)/[1163], evidence of burrowing/roots.	A129	627
1179	**F1**	**C**	**Posthol e**	**1179**			**Cut of oval posthole 0.14m by 0.1m by 0.11m deep with steeply concaved sides and base. Filled with (1178). Cut by [1163] at the top of its fills. Cuts buried soil horizon (1024).**	**638**	**627**
1180	F1	D	Fill	1181			Upper fill of pit/posthole [1181]. A mid reddish yellow friable silty clay 0.14m deep with occasional shillet fragments in it. Sits above (1214), adjacent to (1182)/[1183].		635

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
1181	**F1**	**C**	**Pit/post hole**	**1181**			**Cut of sub-circular pit/posthole, 0.43m in diameter by 0.18m deep with steep sides and a flat base immediately adjacent to [1183]. Filled by (1180) and (1214). Cuts natural (1063).**	**650**	**635**
1182	F1	D	Fill	1183			Upper fill of pit/posthole [1183]. A mid greyish yellow friable silty clay 0.1m deep with occasional small shillet fragments in it. Sits adjacent to (1180)/[1181].	624	635
1183	**F1**	**C**	**Pit/post hole**	**1183**			**Cut of sub-circular pit/posthole 0.42m in diameter by 0.18m deep with steep sides and a flat base, immediately adjacent to [1181]. Filled by (1182) and (1215). Cuts natural (1063).**	**650**	**635**
1184	F1	D	Fill	1188			Single fill of stakehole [1188]. A mid brown friable silty clay 0.14m deep with no inclusions. Closely associated with (1175), (1185), [1187], and [1188].		628
1185	F1	D	Fill	1186			Single fill of shallow hollow [1186]. A mid brown friable silty clay 0.07m deep with no inclusions. Closely associated with (1175) and (1184).		628
1186	**F1**	**C**	**Stakehole**	**1186**			**Cut of a circular hollow 0.09m in diameter and 0.07m deep with clearly defined edge, 45° sloping sides with undercutting to the E and a concave base of 20° angle. Adjacent to stakeholes [1187] and [1188]. Filled by (1186). Cuts (1063).**	**646**	**628**
1187	**F1**	**C**	**Stakehole**	**1187**			**Cut of a circular stakehole 0.17m in diameter and 0.21m deep with clearly defined edge, vertical sides and slightly concave base. Adjacent to stakehole [1188] and hollow [1186]. Filled with (1175). Cuts natural (1063). This feature is 5m S of the eastern terminal of enclosure 1 segment [1008], the group lies on an E-W orientation and may be stakeholes or root holes.**	**646**	**628**
1188	**F1**	**C**	**Stakehole**	**1188**			**Cut of a circular stakehole 0.17m in diameter and 0.14m deep with clearly defined edge, vertical sides and flat base. Adjacent to stakehole [1187] and hollow [1186]. Filled with (1184). Cuts natural (1063).**	**646**	**628**
1189	F1	D	Fill	1190			Single fill of burnt pit [1190]. A light patchy greyish and reddish brown plastic silty clay 0.2m deep with occasional small sub-angular quartz and frequent small charcoal fragments. Animal burrowing/roots across the base.	A145	664

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
1190	**F1**	**C**	**Pit (burnt)**	**1190**			**Cut of a sub-oval burnt pit, 0.6m by 0.36m by 0.2m deep with poorly defined edges on an E-W orientation, with steep sides and an irregular base due to burrowing/roots. Filled by (1189). Cuts buried soil horizon (1024).**	**667**	**664**
1191	F1	D					Duplicate number - same as (1217).		
1192	**F1**	**C**					**Duplicate number - same as [1218].**		
1193	F1	D	Fill	1194		1g	Single fill of pit/posthole [1194]. A light reddish brown friable/plastic silty clay 0.13m deep with occasional, poorly sorted, angular stones and occasional charcoal fragments and pieces of burnt clay towards to top of the fill.	A145	647
1194	**F1**	**C**	**Pit/post hole**	**1194**			**Cut of an oval pit/posthole 0.44m by 0.36m by 0.07m-0.12m deep with well-defined edges, step (45°) sides and an irregular base, possibly due to animal burrowing/roots. Orientation is E-W. Filled by (1193). Cuts buried soil horizon (1024).**	**654**	**647**
1195	F1	D	Fill	1196		1g	Single fill of pit/posthole [1196]. A dark reddish grey compact silty clay 0.18m deep with infrequent (20%) sub-angular stones and infrequent (less than 10%) charcoal.	A145 A164	640
1196	**F1**	**C**	**Pit/post hole**	**1196**			**Cut of a sub-circular posthole 0.6m by 0.45m by 0.18m deep with reasonable well-defined edges, sloping sides(30°) and a flat base. Filled by (1195). Cuts buried soil horizon (1024) and natural (1062).**	**649**	**640**
1197	**F1**	**C**	**Natural feature**	**1197**			**Cut of a possible glacial stream bed 0.7m wide and 0.28m deep (intervention 0.6m wide as sondage extended out of slot 11 through [1010]). Linear feature with sloping sides and a flat base. Filled by (1229). Cuts natural (1062).**	**180**	**157**
1198	**F1**	**C**	**Pit (burnt)**	**1198**			**Cut of a sub-circular burnt pit 0.6m in diameter and 0.37m deep with clearly defined edges, straight sides and a slightly concave base. Filled by (1228) and (1235). Cuts buried soil horizon (1024) and natural (1062).**	**666**	**157 665**
1199	F1	D	Layer				Layer of light, reddish yellow and brown plastic silty loessic clay 0.15m deep (on average) lying under stream/spring bed (1202)/(1203). Same as (1086) and (1116).		630
1200	F1	D	Layer	1209			Lower deposit within undulation [1209]. A light greenish grey plastic silty clay with no inclusions. Sits below quartz layer (1117)		630

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
1201	F1	D	Layer	1208			Primary fill of spring/stream bed [1208]. A light greyish green and brown plastic silty clay 0.07m deep (max) with no inclusions. Sits below (1202) and shows signs of leaching		630
1202	F1	D	Layer	1208			Secondary fill of spring/stream bed [1208]. A light greyish brown plastic silty clay 0.05m deep (max) with numerous, angular veined quartz (up to 0.1m in diameter). Sits below (1203) and above (1201).	A172-178	630
1203	F1	D	Layer				Buried soil horizon overlying stream/spring beds [1208] and [1209]. A light greyish brown compacted clay 0.15m deep (max) with infrequent stones. Sits above (1202) and below the subsoil (1006). May represent the same deposit as (1024)/(1087).		630
1204	F1	D	Layer				Deposit of subsoil - same as (1006). A mid greyish brown friable clay loam 0.15m deep with occasional stones.		630
1205	F1	D	Layer				Deposit of topsoil - same as (1001). A mid greyish brown friable clay loam 0.08m deep with occasional stone and roots.		630
1206	F1	C	Evaluation trench	1206			Cut of rectilinear evaluation trench 2.2m wide and 0.25m deep with concave sides and a flat bottom.		630
1207	F1	D	Fill	1206			Fill of evaluation trench [1206]. A mid greyish brown friable clay 0.25m deep containing stones, modern vegetation, maize, and re-deposited loessic clay.		630
1208	F1	C	Natural feature	1208			Cut of stream/spring bed, 1.9m wide by 0.11m deep with well-defined edges, concave sides and an irregular base. Filled by (1201), (1202), and (1203).		630
1209	F1	C	Natural feature	1209	Y		Cut of stream/spring bed, 1.25m wide by 0.08m deep with well-defined edges, irregular, concave sides and an irregular base. Filled by (1117) and (1200). Cuts loessic clay layer (1199).		630
1210	**F1**	**C**	**Pit (burnt)**	**1210**			**Cut of sub-oval burnt pit 0.9m by 0.5 by 0.05m deep with indistinct edges, sloping sides and a concave base. Orientation is roughly NE-SW. filled by (1040). Cuts buried soil horizon (1087).**	**632**	**631**

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
1211	**F1**	**C**	**Pit/post hole (burnt)**	**1211**	**Y**	**1g**	**Cut of sub-circular burnt pit or posthole 0.6m in diameter and 0.35m deep with well-defined edges, sloping sides (60° angle) and a flat base. Base and sides were slightly reddened by heat-oxidisation. Filled by (1064) and (1225). Sealed by (1009). Cuts buried soil horizon (1024) and head material (1062).**	**636 663**	**641**
1212	F1	D	Fill	1213		1g	Single fill of pit [1213]. A mid reddish grey friable silty clay 0.46m deep with occasional medium (up to 0.06m) quartz and shillet and small amounts of charcoal. Finds: prehistoric pottery (Δ125).		633
1213	**F1**	**C**	**Pit/post hole**	**1213**	**Y**	**1g**	**Cut of sub-circular pit or posthole 0.44m by 0.23m by 0.46m deep with well-defined edges, concave to undercutting edges and a very concave base. Possible burrowing/root disturbance, located less than 0.1m from the inner edge of enclosure 1 ditch segment [1010]. filled by (1212). cuts buried soil horizon (1024) and natural (1062).**	**645**	**633**
1214	F1	D	Fill	1181			Primary fill of pit/posthole [1181]. A mid greyish yellow friable silty clay 0.1m deep on average with occasional small shillet fragments.		635
1215	F1	D	Fill	1183			Primary fill of pit/posthole [1183]. A mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.1m deep on average with occasional small shillet fragments. Some animal disturbance within this context.		635
1216	F1	D	Fill	1218			Upper fill of pit [1218]. A dark reddish brown friable silty clay 0.22m deep with occasional sub-angular small stone and quartz and moderate charcoal.		186
1217	F1	D	Fill	1218			Primary fill of pit [1218]. A mid yellowish red slightly plastic silty clay, 0.12m deep with occasional shale and quartz (<5mm) and occasional charcoal flecks and two small flints (Δ118).		186
1218	**F1**	**C**	**Pit**	**1218**	**Y**		**Cut of a sub-circular pit 0.77m diameter by 0.36m deep with poor to moderately defined edges, shallow, concave sides and a flat base. Filled by (1216) and (1217). Cuts buried soil horizon (1024).**	**653**	**186**
1219	F1	D	Fill	1220			Single fill of possible pit [1220]. A mid brownish red plastic silty clay 0.1m deep with a moderate layer of charcoal and occasional shillet.		616

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
1220	**F1**	**C**	**Pit**	**1220**			**Cut of irregular layer or pit with poorly defined edges, concave sides and irregular base. Visible in the sondage of slot 7 through enclosure 1 ditch segment [1010]. Cuts buried soil horizon (1024).**	**653**	**616**
1221	F1	D	Layer				Circular area of material recorded on the pre-ex plan but later interpreted as burrowing and not recorded further.	A160	
1222	F1	C					Cut number allocated for (1221) but not used.		
1223	F1	D	Fill	1224		1g	Upper fill of pit/posthole [1224]. A pale greyish brown friable silty clay/loam 0.17m deep with frequent (40%) small pieces of shillet. Sealed by upper ditch fill across half the feature, this pit sits on the inside edge of enclosure 1a ditch segment [1010].	A160 651	659
1224	**F1**	**C**	**Pit/post hole**	**1224**		**1g**	**Cut of sub-circular pit/posthole 0.8m in diameter 0.38m deep with indistinct edge, stepped sides and a concave base. Lies on edge of ditch segment [1010]. Filled with (1223) and (1230). Cuts (1044), (1045), and (1046), and buried soil horizon (1024). Sealed partially by (1009).**	**651 668**	**659**
1225	F1	D	Fill	1211		1g	Primary fill of pit [1211]. A dark greyish brown plastic silty clay 0.05m deep with finely ground and chunks of charcoal. Finds: worked stone (Δ122, 126).	642	641
1226	**F1**	**C**	**Pit (burnt)**	**1226**			**Cut of irregular burnt pit, possibly animal/root disturbance, 0.5m by 0.3m and 0.1m deep. Filled by (1041). Cuts natural (1063).**		**660**
1227	**F1**	**C**	**Pit (burnt)**	**1227**			**Cut of a sub-oval burnt pit 0.62 by 0.16m by 0.15m deep with undefined edges and shallow irregular sides and base - possible animal/root disturbance. Adjacent to similar hearth feature [1232]. Filled with (1231). Cuts natural (1063).**	**658**	**664**
1228	F1	D	Fill	1198			Upper fill of burnt pit [1198]. A mid reddish brown plastic silty clay 0.37m deep with occasional angular, unsorted quartz and infrequent, un-sorted (<5%) charcoal and burnt hazelnut shells.	657	157 665
1229	F1	D	Fill	1197			Single fill of glacial stream bed [1197]. A reddish brown friable silty clay 0.25m deep with frequent, unsorted shillet and slate of small to medium size.		157
1230	F1	D	Fill	1224		1g	Primary fill of posthole/pit [1224]. A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.2m deep with infrequent shillet.		659

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
1231	F1	D	Fill	1227			Single fill of pit [1227]. A mid yellowish red friable silty clay with lenses of 0.15m deep with occasional shillet and quartz fragments and rich in charcoal, including some twig fragments.	658	664
1232	**F1**	**C**	**Pit (burnt)**	**1232**			**Cut of oval burnt pit 0.6m by 0.25m by 0.21m deep with sloping sides (20°) and a flat base. Orientation is E-W. Filled by (1233). Cuts buried soil horizon (1087) and natural (1063). Possibly the same feature as [1227] - burrowing/root disturbance in the area. Not fully excavated.**	**658**	**664**
1233	F1	D	Fill	1232			Single fill of burnt pit [1232]. A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.21m deep with small sub-angular stones and frequent charcoal (10-20%). Much disturbed by burrowing.	658	664
1234	F1	D	Fill	1238		1f	Primary fill of hearth pit [1238]. A dark black friable silt 0.04m deep with occasional quartz cobbles and an abundance of charcoal (>75%).	669	661
1235	F1	D	Fill	1198			Primary fill of burnt pit [1198]. A dark brownish black friable silty clay 0.03m deep consisting almost entirely of charcoal (90%). Stones (slate) evident in S157 of slot 11 [1010] but not in section 665, one large piece of angular burnt quartz present on the N side of the pit.		157 665
1236	F1	D	Fill	1237		1d	Single fill of pit [1237]. A mid reddish brown friable clay 0.15m deep with occasional small pieces of shillet and charcoal flecks. Some evidence of burrowing/bioturbation. Finds: flint.	A139	655
1237	**F1**	**C**	**Pit**	**1237**	**Y**	**1d**	**Cut of sub-oval pit 0.5m by 0.34m by 0.15m deep with well-defined edges, convex, irregular sides, an irregular base and NE-SW alignment. Part of group 1d. The NE side is disturbed by burrowing/roots. Filled by (1236). Cuts buried soil horizon (1024).**	**662**	**655**
1238	**F1**	**C**	**Pit (hearth)**	**1238**		**1f**	**Cut of sub-circular hearth pit 1.6m by 1.4m by 0.04m deep with well-defined edges to the W/NW and less well-defined edges to the E. Concave sides and flattish but irregular base - evidence of burrowing/roots on E half and some reddening caused by heat-oxidisation. Filled by (1039) and (1234). Cuts head (1063)**	**670**	**661**

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
1239	F1	D	Pit (large)				Fill of an unexcavated feature within enclosure 1a. A dark greyish brown friable silty clay with frequent shillet fragments. Initial investigation of the feature encountered straight sides and vertical edges to a cut on the northern and western sides of the feature. The feature was not excavated due to time constraints.	A135	
1240	F1	D	Pit (large)				Fill of a large unexcavated feature within enclosure 1a. A dark greyish brown friable silty clay with frequent shillet fragments. Initial investigation of the feature encountered straight sides and vertical edges to a cut. The feature was not excavated due to time constraints.	A144	
1241	F1	D	Ditch (field)				Fill of unexcavated field ditch section visible for 10m at the north-eastern edge of the excavated area. A brief investigation revealed that the feature was 0.35m wide and shallow (<0.1m deep). Possibly the remains of a strip field boundary.		
2001	F2	D	Layer		Y		Topsoil in field 2. Dark reddish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick containing occasional shillet and roots. Uniform throughout 0.2m max. This layer seals all features this field. Finds: PM pottery, flint, and slag.		
2002	F2	D	Layer				Subsoil in field 2. Mid reddish brown compact silty clay 0.1m thick max containing occasional shillet, quartz, and charcoal. Sometimes disturbed by past roots/burrowing and stones having been ripped up by machine. Is less silty than the patchy underlying buried soil horizon, (2060).		
2003	F2	D	Fill	2005			Upper fill of hearth pit [2005]. Mid greyish brown compact silty clay 0.07m thick containing moderate shillet and occasional charcoal with 1 flint on southern edge. Finds: flint.	A201 277	201
2004	F2	D	Fill	2005			Primary fill of hearth pit [2005]. Dark greyish brown friable silty clay 0.13m max thick containing occasional small burnt stone up to 0.06m and frequent charcoal up to 0.06m. Base of (2004) fused with highly burnt clay forming a very thin layer of heat-oxidised material.	A201 277	201

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
2005	**F2**	**C**	**Pit (hearth)**	**2005**	**Y**	**2c**	**Cut of a sub-circular hearth pit 2m by 1.85m by 0.14m deep, 45° sides, concave sided, slightly concaved base, clear edge definition. One of two with [2008] - very similar burnt pits. Peripheral burnt natural clay distinctly pinkish/reddish. Heat discolouration clearest along base and round western edge where natural clay and fragmentary shillet have partly fused to form hard base. Slightly confused southerly edge with medium stones up to 0.15m protruding into cut. Filled by (2003) and (2004). Cuts natural (2039).**	**204**	**201**
2006	F2	D	Fill	2008			Upper fill of hearth pit [2008]. Mid greyish brown compact silty clay 0.15m thick containing moderate shillet and occasional small charcoal fragments. Hard to trowel with several flat, thin and often burnt shillet stones - usually towards base of (2006) close to/at junction with lower (2007) charcoal. Finds: flint and worked stone.	A202 A205 278 281	202
2007	F2	D	Fill	2008			Primary fill of hearth pit [2008]. Dark greyish brown friable silty clay containing occasional small burnt stone up to 0.06m and frequent charcoal up to 0.05cm. Base of (2007) fused with natural, forming a very thin hard layer of heat-oxidised material.	A202 203 204 A205 278 281	202
2008	**F2**	**C**	**Pit (hearth)**	**2008**	**Y**	**2c**	**Cut of a sub-circular hearth pit 1.85m diameter and 0.14m deep, 45° concave sides, slightly concave base, clear edge definition. One of two with [2005] - very similar adjacent burnt pits. Peripheral burnt natural clay distinctly pinkish/reddish. Heat discolouration clearest around northern edge and along base, where the natural clay and fragmentary shillet has partly fused to form a very hard material. Filled by (2006) and (2007). Cuts natural (2039).**	**203 205**	**202**
2009	F2	D	Fill	2010			Fill of pit [2010]. Dark greyish brown soft clayey loam 0.15m thick containing burnt shillet, quartz, and occasional charcoal up to 0.02m. One large shillet slab placed horizontally half way down the NE part of fill. Small/compact ash pockets. Finds: worked stone.	A205 208 281	207
2010	**F2**	**C**	**Pit**	**2010**	**Y**		**Cut of shallow oval pit, steep-sided, with a flat base, 0.6m by 0.45m by 0.15m deep. Close to large burnt pit [2008]. Filled by (2009). Cuts natural (2039).**	**208**	**207**

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
2011	F2	D	Fill	2012			Upper fill of hearth pit [2012]. Dark greyish brown compact sandy/stony 0.34m thick containing frequent large burnt shillet, burnt quartz on surface, and infrequent charcoal. Top of pit disturbed natural and disturbed edge of [2012] on south side. Severely disturbed by burrows.	A202 209 278	206
2012	**F2**	**C**	**Pit (burnt)**	**2012**			**Cut of sub-circular burnt pit 0.85m by 0.44m by 0.27m deep, steep-sided, concave base, good edge definition. Southern edge and most of bottom lost through disturbance by burrowing. Filled by (2011) and (2014). Cuts natural (2039) and disturbed material (2013).**	**209**	**206**
2013	F2	D	Layer				Disturbance below burnt pit [2012]. Dark greyish brown friable silty clay 0.15m thick containing occasional small stones up to 0.05m and frequent charcoal up to 0.04m. Collapsed/disturbed and burrowed, extending beyond base of original pit. Excavation stopped before base of deposit reached.	209	206
2014	F2	D	Fill	2012			Primary fill of burnt pit [2012]. Dark greyish black friable silty clay 0.35m thick containing infrequent small gravel approx 0.01m and frequent charcoal. Small area at junction between (2013) and (2011).	209	206
2015	F2	D	Fill	2016			Fill of pit [2016]. Mid reddish brown compact silty clay 0.15m thick containing shillet up to 0.15m and occasional small charcoal 0.03m.	A201 211 277	210
2016	**F2**	**C**	**Pit**	**2016**			**Cut of oval pit 1.1m by 1m by 0.15m deep, concave sides, concave base, N-S orientation, poor edge definition. Darker line of natural stony material underlying. Surface not clearly defined. Filled by (2015). Cuts natural (2039).**	**211**	**210**
2017	F2	D	Fill	2018			Fill of pit [2018]. Mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.15m thick containing shillet fragments occasional charcoal and 1 flint from extreme W edge. Finds: flint.	A204 215 280	214 222
2018	**F2**	**C**	**Pit**	**2018**	**Y**		**Cut of oval pit 1.2m by 0.75m by 0.15m deep, concave sides, concave base, E-W orientation, poor edge definition. E-W aligned, cuts down through an area of stony natural deepest at W end where a shallow pit with a concave base found. Filled by (2017). Cuts natural (2039).**	**215**	**214 222**

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
2019	F2	D	Fill	2020			Fill of pit [2020]. Mid reddish brown plastic silty clay 0.05m thick containing 5 large sub angular shillet stones.	A204 219 280	218
2020	**F2**	**C**	**Pit**	**2020**			**Cut of oval pit 0.61m by 0.25m by 0.05m deep, concave sides, concave base, N-S orientation, poor edge definition. Filled by (2019). Cuts natural (2039).**	**219**	**218**
2021	F2	D	Fill	2022			Fill of pit [2022]. Mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.3m thick containing moderate shillet up to 0.3m. Very occasional small charcoal.	A204 213 280	212
2022	**F2**	**C**	**Pit**	**2022**			**Cut of sub-circular pit 0.4m by 0.3m by 0.3m deep, steep concave sides, concave base, very clear edge definition. Filled by (2021). Cuts natural (2039).**	**213**	**212**
2023	F2	D	Fill	2024			Fill of pit [2024]. Mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.1m thick containing occasional small shillet and charcoal.	A204 215 280	214
2024	**F2**	**C**	**Pit**	**2024**			**Cut of oval pit 0.8m by 0.4m by 0.1m deep, concave sides and base, E-W orientation, poor edge definition. Filled by (2023). Cuts natural (2039).**	**215**	**214 222**
2025	F2	D	Fill	2026			Fill of hearth pit [2026]. Dark reddish grey friable silty loam 0.12m max thick containing burnt quartz and shillet, and charcoal at base. Stones broken by machine clearance. Finds: flint and worked stone.	225 280	216 224
2026	**F2**	**C**	**Pit (hearth)**	**2026**	**Y**	**2c**	**Cut of oval hearth pit 0.72m by 0.6m by 0.12m deep, steep concave sides, concave base, E-W orientation, clear edge definition. Filled by (2025).Cuts the fills of pit [2028], (2033), (2042) and (2027), and natural (2039).**	**225 229**	**216 224**
2027	F2	D	Fill	2028			Second fill of hearth pit [2028]. Dark reddish grey friable silty loam 0.28m deep (max) containing burnt quartz and sub-angular shillet up to 0.3m with much burnt soil and ash in pockets. Charcoal in main central fill of pit. Distinct from (2033) and (2042) but merges with (2038). Finds: flint.	225 229	224
2028	**F2**	**C**	**Pit (hearth)**	**2028**	**Y**	**2c**	**Cut of broad oval hearth pit 1.5m by 1.2m and 0.4m deep, steep-sided, flattish base, N-S orientation, poor edge definition. Filled by (2027), (2033), (2038), and (2042). Cuts natural (2039).**	**225 229**	**224**

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
2029	F2	D	Fill	2030			Single fill of burnt pit [2030]. A dark greyish brown/black friable silty clay 0.2m deep with occasional shillet pieces, burnt quartz and very frequent charcoal.	220	217
2030	**F2**	**C**	**Pit (burnt)**	**2030**			**Cut of an oval burnt pit 0.5m by 0.2m by 0.2m deep, steep concave sides, a slightly concave base, good edge definition. Filled by (2029). Cut by [2032]. Cuts natural (2039). Cut on the S side of the feature is disturbed by burrowing.**	**220**	**217**
2031	F2	D	Fill	2032			Fill of 'burrow' [2032]. Dark greyish brown friable silty clay 0.2m deep containing frequent small fragments of charcoal. Fill disturbed by burrows [2032] which disturbs [2030] and fill (2029). Fill of 2 or 3 burrows given cut no. [2032]. (Nos. (2031) and [2032] have only been kept because of the nos. shown on the initial pre ex photos. (2031) and [2032] have been given to at least 2 burrows located at the S edge of the 'real' pit [2030]).	220	217
2032	**F2**	**C**	**Natural feature**	**2032**			**Cut of oval 'burrow' 0.45m by 0.15m by 0.15m deep, irregular sides and base, poor edge definition. Filled by (2031). Cuts natural (2039).**	**220**	**217**
2033	F2	D	Fill	2028			Upper fill of hearth pit [2028]. Light reddish brown friable silty clay loam 0.18m thick containing occasional small shillet and charcoal. Appeared undisturbed, other than when cut on S edge by pit [2026]. Finds: flint and stone.	A204 237	224 280
2034	F2	D	Fill	2035			Fill of [2035]. Dark greyish brown friable silty clay 0.23m thick containing small amount of shillet. Highly disturbed through burrowing.	223	221
2035	**F2**	**C**	**Pit**	**2035**			**Cut of sub-circular pit 0.55m by 0.3m by 0.23m deep, steep concave sides, slightly concave base, clear edge definition. Highly disturbed from E to W by burrowing. Filled by (2034). Cuts natural (2039).**	**223**	**221**
2036	F2	D	Fill	2037			Primary fill of pit [2037]. Mid brownish red friable silty clay 0.33m thick containing very occasional shillet up to 0.05m. Highly disturbed by burrowing and mixed with redeposited natural.	227	226

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
2037	**F2**	**C**	**Pit**	**2037**	**Y**		**Cut of pear-shaped pit 1.15m by 1.1m by 0.7m deep, steep concave sides, slightly concave base, mostly good edge definition. Pre ex shows a very clear circular feature, however after clean edges seemed less certain. Investigation revealed clear stratigraphy but as excavation progressed extent of burrowing became obvious and edges of [2037] were lost in many places through extensive disturbance. Edges that remain are clearly defined. Filled by (2036) and (2047). Cuts buried soil horizon (2060) and natural (2039).**	**227**	**226**
2038	F2	D	Fill	2028			Primary fill of hearth pit [2028]. Light reddish brown plastic silty loamy clay 0.33m thick containing occasional small shillet and charcoal. Fill recorded against N edge of pit cut [2028], difficult to see clearly during excavation, merging with natural clay but darkened on contact with air. Not visible on surface. Finds: flint. Similar, but not identical, to fill (2042). Possibly a hearth lining.	229	224
2039	F2	D	Layer				Natural in F2. Mid yellowish/reddish brown compact silty clay containing shillet and quartz. Very dense and poor draining. Likely to be a loessic clay deposit representing the same deposit as (1086)/(1116)/(1117)/(1199) in F1. Occasionally hard to differentiate between buried soil horizon (2060) and top of this layer.		226
2040	F2	D	Fill	2041			Fill of gully [2041]. Mid reddish brown friable silty 0.15m thick containing occasional shillet. Fill merges with underlying natural (2039). Unevenness appears to reflect scoured out parts of underlying softer natural.	231	230
2041	**F2**	**C**	**Natural feature**	**2041**			**Cut of gully 0.63m wide, 0.06m deep, and up to 10m long. Appears to have been formed through natural downslope sub-surface drainage. NNE-SSW orientation. Probably fed by springs upslope to S near the road. A similar example could be seen 2m to E. Filled by (2040). Cuts natural (2039).**	**231**	**230**
2042	F2	D	Fill	2028			Primary fill of hearth pit [2028]. Light yellowish red plastic clay 0.32m thick containing 1 large stone and tiny flecks of charcoal. Difficult to see against natural clay to immediate S (under [2026]). Located around S edge of cut [2028]. Similar, but not identical, to fill (2038). Possibly a hearth lining.	229	224

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
2043							NOT USED		
2044							NOT USED		
2045	F2	D	Fill	2046			Fill of pit [2046]. Dark greyish brown plastic clay 0.46m thick containing small infrequent fragments of charcoal.	239	228
2046	**F2**	**C**	**Pit**	**2046**			**Cut of oval pit 0.56m by 0.3m by 0.46m deep, almost vertical sided, good definition on one edge. Cut by animal burrowing. Cuts buried soil horizon (2060). Filled by (2045). Cuts natural (2039).**	**239**	**228**
2047	F2	D	Fill	2037			Upper fill of pit [2037]. Dark greyish black friable silty clay 0.36m thick containing a number of shillet and quartz up to 0.25m. Disturbed by burrowing. Finds: stone.	227	226
2048	F2	D	Fill	2049			Fill of pit/posthole [2049]. Mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.07m deep containing small to medium stone 10%.		232
2049	**F2**	**C**	**Pit/post hole**	**2049**			**Cut of oval pit/posthole 0.5m by 0.32m by 0.07m deep, steep-sided, flat base, N-S orientation, poor edge definition. Filled by (2048). Cuts natural (2039).**	**233**	**232**
2050	F2	D	Fill	2050			Fill of pit [2050]. Dark greyish brown friable silty clay 0.35m thick containing occasional shillet up to 0.3m and small quartz up to 0.05m. Highly disturbed by burrowing and some mix of natural.	238	234
2051	**F2**	**C**	**Pit**	**2051**			**Cut of sub-oval pit 0.5m by 0.3m by 0.25m deep, steep concave sides, slightly concave base. Edges severely disturbed by burrowing, although near vertical where not disturbed. Filled by (2050). Cuts buried soil horizon (2060) and natural (2039).**	**238**	**234**
2052	F2	D	Fill	2053			Fill of pit [2053]. Dark reddish brown friable silty clay 0.1m thick containing one large and several medium to small stones, occasional quartz, and 1% fragmented charcoal. Finds: flint, and PX pottery.	237	236
2053	**F2**	**C**	**Pit**	**2053**	**Y**		**Cut of sub circular pit 0.65m by 0.72m by 0.1m deep, near vertical sides, flat base, E-W orientation, good edge definition. Filled by (2052). Cuts natural (2039).**	**237**	**236**

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
2054	F2	D	Fill	2055			Fill of pit/posthole [2055]. Light reddish brown compact silty clay 0.15m thick containing 3 large stones, 2 quartz stones overlying the top at an angle. Slates mistakenly removed during excessive clearance prior to excavation and appear to have been placed over feature and have slumped in at an angle, dropping from S to N. Slates possibly placed over cut prior to filling?	242	235
2055	**F2**	**C**	**Pit/post hole**	**2055**		**2a**	**Cut of sub-circular pit/posthole 0.3m diameter by 0.15m deep, steep-sided, flat base, poor edge definition. Probable posthole cut with slate slabs lying across top. Slabs appear to have collapsed down into the cut, suggests that this was largely empty at the time of this event. Located 0.2m to the S of similar pit/posthole [2057]. Filled by (2054). Cuts natural (2039).**	**242**	**235**
2056	F2	D	Fill	2057			Fill of pit/posthole [2057]. Light brownish yellow compact silty clay 0.15m thick. A uniform undisturbed fill, hard to see in plan, clear in section. No finds or charcoal. Occasional worm run down from (2002)?	242	235
2057	**F2**	**C**	**Pit/post hole**	**2057**		**2a**	**Cut of sub-circular pit/posthole 0.3m diameter by 0.15m deep, steep-sided, flat base, poor edge definition. One of two similar and adjacent features with [2055]. Filled by (2056). Cuts buried soil horizon (2060) and natural (2039).**	**242**	**235**
2058	F2	D	Fill	2059			Fill of pit [2059]. Mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.25m deep containing moderate small and mid-sized stones and occasional flecks of charcoal.	245	240
2059	**F2**	**C**	**Pit**	**2059**			**Cut of oval pit 0.9m by 0.65m by 0.25m deep, shallow sided, flat base, N-S orientation, fair edge definition. Southern edge subject to animal disturbance. Other edges fairly well defined. Filled by (2058). Cuts natural (2039).**	**245**	**240**
2060	F2	D	Layer				Buried soil horizon in F2. Mid reddish brown compact silty clay 0.01-0.3m deep. Intermittent. Frequent old burrowing and possible root damage - little obvious more recent burrowing. Occasionally has stones, quartz, shillet, and charcoal. More clayey in NW corner of site, less patchy and discoloured. Appears to be an extension of the buried soil horizon - (1024)/(1087) in F1 and (3047) in F3, and possibly (4078) in F4.	231	235 262

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
2061	F2	D	Fill	2062			Fill of pit [2062]. Dark greyish brown friable silty clay 0.32m thick containing frequent shillet up to 0.3m, some burnt quartz up to 0.02m and very occasional charcoal no bigger than 0.01m. Slightly disturbed on W side.	248	241
2062	**F2**	**C**	**Pit**	**2062**			**Cut of sub-circular pit 1.06m by 1.05m by 0.32m deep, concave sides, slightly concave base, very clear edge definition. W edges and bottom slightly lost through disturbance. Filled by (2061). Cuts natural (2039).**	**248**	**241**
2063	F2	D	Fill	2064			Fill of pit [2064]. Mid reddish brown plastic clay 0.32m deep containing frequent sub-angular stones and frequent small charcoal. Appears defined by stones but may reflect natural peripheral stones.	249	243
2064	**F2**	**C**	**Pit**	**2064**			**Cut of oval pit 0.7m by 0.4m by 0.14m deep, shallow sides, irregular base, N-S orientation, good edge definition. Large angular stones line the outside of the pit. Filled by (2063). Cuts natural (2039).**	**249**	**243**
2065	F2	D	Fill	2066			Fill of pit [2066]. Light greyish red friable silty clay 0.15m deep containing 10% stone inclusions, 1 small pebble. Some animal burrow disturbance.	244	246
2066	**F2**	**C**	**Pit**	**2066**			**Cut of sub circular pit 0.3m by 0.2m by 0.15m deep, near vertical sides, flat base, N-S orientation, good edge definition. Disturbed to the SW by an animal burrow. Filled by (2065). Cuts natural (2039).**	**244**	**246**
2067	F2	D	Fill	2068			Fill of pit [2068]. Light reddish yellow plastic silty clay 0.13m thick. Limited rooty, wormy disturbance. No finds.	257 268	247
2068	**F2**	**C**	**Pit**	**2068**			**Cut of oval pit 1.08m by 1.02m by 0.13m deep, concave sides, concave to flat base, E-W orientation, poor edge definition. Shallow pit cut by [2070]. Filled by (2067). Cuts natural (2039).**	**257 268**	**247**
2069	F2	D	Fill	2070			Fill of pit/posthole [2070]. Mid greyish brown plastic silty clay 0.33m thick containing 1 quartz block 0.15m max, small occasional shillet and 2 tiny charcoal flecks.	257 268	247
2070	**F2**	**C**	**Pit/post hole**	**2070**			**Cut of circular pit/posthole 0.6m diameter by 0.33m deep, steep sides, flattish base, good edge definition. Filled by (2069). Cuts pit (2067)/[2068] and natural (2039).**	**257 268**	**247**

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
2071	F2	D	Fill	2072			Fill of pit/posthole [2072]. Dark greyish brown plastic silty loam 0.12m thick containing ash and charcoal. Soft and stone free.	268	256
2072	**F2**	**C**	**Posthole**	**2072**		**2b**	**Cut of sub-circular pit/posthole 0.24m diameter by 0.12m deep, steep-sided, flat based, moderate edge definition. May be part of a group with [2098], and possibly [2078]/[2084]/[2085] also. Filled by (2071). Cuts natural (2039).**	**268**	**256**
2073	F2	D	Fill	2074			Fill of pit [2074]. Light brownish red plastic silty clay 0.15m deep containing 20% stone, 1 large stone 0.03m by 0.04m by 0.2m.	254	255
2074	**F2**	**C**	**Pit**	**2074**			**Cut of circular pit 0.2m by 0.15m by 0.13m deep, steep-sided, flat base, good edge definition. Filled by (2073). Cuts natural (2039).**	**254 275**	**255**
2075	F2	D	Fill	2076			Upper fill of pit [2076]. Dark greyish brown friable silty clay 0.12m thick. Containing very occasional shillet up to 0.05m, quartz up to 0.1m and very occasional charcoal mostly on surface up to 0.01m. Large piece of quartz 0.08m on boundary between stratigraphic layers (2094) and (2075). Merges with/same as (2079) the upper fill of adjacent pit [2086].	269 273	252 271
2076	**F2**	**C**	**Pit**	**2076**			**Cut of sub-circular pit 1.4m by 0.98m by 0.61m deep, slightly concave near vertical sides, concave base, very clear edge definition. Possible slight burrowing on N and S ends near base. Filled by (2075), (2094), (2095), and (2096). Cuts natural (2039).**	**269 273**	**252 271**
2077	F2	D	Fill	2078			Fill of pit/posthole [2078]. Mid greyish brown plastic silty clay 0.1m deep containing few small stones. Fairly clean fill.	253	251
2078	**F2**	**C**	**Posthole**	**2078**		**2b**	**Cut of oval pit/posthole 0.5m by 0.4m by 0.1m deep, shallow-sided, flat base, N-S orientation, poor edge definition. Similar shape and fill to [2084] and [2085] and may possibly form part of a circuit with those features and [2072]/[2098]. Filled by (2077). Cuts natural (2039).**	**253**	**251**

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
2079	F2	D	Fill	2086			Upper fill of pit [2086]. Mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick containing occasional sub-angular stones and frequent small charcoal inclusions. Fill (2079) appears to partially overlie/merge with the primary fill of pit [2076], (2075). Possibly means pit [2088] post dates [2076] fills. This deposit was overlain by buried soil horizon (2060) suggesting a very early date for this feature.	269	262
2080	F2	D	Fill	2081			Fill of pit/posthole [2081]. Mid reddish brown plastic silty loamy clay 0.43m thick containing occasional very small stones and charcoal. No finds.	268	256
2081	**F2**	**C**	**Pit/post hole**	**2081**			**Cut of circular pit/posthole 0.5m diameter by 0.43m deep, vertical-sided, base slopes down from E to W, good edge definition. Uniform fill. Filled by (2080). Cuts natural (2039).**	**268**	**256**
2082	F2	D	Fill	2084			Fill of posthole/pit [2084]. Mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.09m deep containing 20% small stone defining edge of cut, otherwise clean.	259	258
2083	F2	D	Fill	2085			Fill of posthole [2085]. Mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.13m deep containing 20% small stones defining edge of cut, otherwise clean.	261	260
2084	**F2**	**C**	**Posthol e**	**2084**		**2b**	**Cut of oval posthole/pit 0.4m by 0.28m by 0.09m deep, shallow-sided, concave base, E-W orientation, fair edge definition. Poorly defined at NNE edge. Similar shape and fill to [2078] and [2085] and may possibly form part of a circuit with those features and [2072]/[2098]. Filled by (2082). Cuts natural (2039).**	**259**	**258**
2085	**F2**	**C**	**Posthol e**	**2085**		**2b**	**Cut of oval posthole 0.4m by 0.3m by 0.13m deep, 45° sides, rounded base, N-S orientation, good edge definition. Similar shape and fill to [2078] and [2084] and may possibly form part of a circuit with those features and [2072]/[2098]. Filled by (2083). Cuts natural (2039).**	**261**	**260**

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
2086	**F2**	**C**	**Pit**	**2086**			**Cut of pit 1.95m by 1.1m by 0.4m deep, irregular sides and base, E-W orientation, moderate edge definition. Initially thought to be a ditch, but seems like a globular pit with very irregular edges. Upper fill (2079) was well defined against the yellowish clay of the natural before excavation. Filled by (2079), and (2091), and sealed by buried soil horizon (2060). Cut by [2104] but appeared to cut the lower fills of pit [2076].**	**269 273**	**262 271 274**
2087							NOT USED		
2088							NOT USED		
2089							NOT USED		
2090							NOT USED		
2091	F2	D	Fill	2086			Primary fill of pit [2086]. Light yellowish brown plastic clay 0.22m thick containing infrequent stone and moderate small flecks of charcoal. Evidence of burrowing at bottom of fill.	269	262
2092	F2	D	Fill	2093			Fill of pit [2093]. Light greyish red silty clay 0.28m deep containing 50% small stone inclusions and one square quartz pebble 0.02m by 0.02m by 0.03m.	267	276
2093	**F2**	**C**	**Pit**	**2093**			**Cut of circular pit, steep-sided, flat base, 0.45m by 0.38m by 0.28m deep. Filled by (2092). Cuts natural (2039).**	**267 275**	**276**
2094	F2	D	Fill	2076			Fill of pit [2076]. Mid yellowish brown friable silty clay 0.1m thick containing frequent shillet up to 0.15m and burnt quartz up to 0.05m. More friable than (2095). Below (2075), above (2095).	269 273	252
2095	F2	D	Fill	2076			Fill of pit [2076]. Mid reddish brown plastic silty clay 0.27m thick containing frequent shillet up to 0.15m and burnt quartz up to 0.05m. Below (2094), above (2096).	269 273	252
2096	F2	D	Fill	2076			Primary fill of pit [2076]. Dark reddish brown plastic clay 0.17m thick. Possible part natural as very fine clay with no shillet or other inclusions.	269 273	252
2097	F2	D	Fill	2098			Fill of posthole [2098]. Mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.14m deep containing 15% small stones. Otherwise clean, no finds.	268	270

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
2098	**F2**	**C**	**Posthole**	**2098**		**2b**	**Cut of sub-oval posthole 0.25m by 0.2m by 0.14m deep, 60° sides, rounded base, E-W orientation, fair edge definition. May be part of a group with [2072], and possibly [2078]/[2084]/[2085] also. Area of animal disturbance at N edge. Filled by (2097). Cuts natural (2039).**	**268**	**270**
2099	F2	D	Fill	2100			Fill of posthole [2100]. Mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.2m deep containing 20% small to med size stones. No finds.	268	270
2100	**F2**	**C**	**Posthole**	**2100**		**2b**	**Cut of sub-circular posthole 0.5m in diameter by 0.2m deep, 45° sides, rounded base, E-W orientation, fair edge definition. Filled by (2099). Cuts natural (2039).**	**268**	**270**
2101	F2	D	Fill	2102			Fill of pit [2102]. Light yellowish brown friable silty clay 0.16m thick containing occasional small shillet up to 0.05m.	268	272
2102	**F2**	**C**	**Pit**	**2102**			**Cut of pear-shaped pit 0.64m by 0.42m by 0.16m deep, steep-sided, near flat base, N-S orientation, poor edge definition. Some animal disturbance at narrower N end. Filled by (2101). Cuts natural (2039).**	**268**	**272**
2103	F2	D	Fill	2104			Fill of pit [2104]. Mid greyish brown friable silty loam 0.22m thick containing occasional very small shillet and charcoal patches. Possibly animal disturbed. Probably cut by [2086]. Partly covered by buried soil horizon (2060), initially seen as natural.	275	274
2104	**F2**	**C**	**Pit**	**2104**			**Cut of sub-rectangular pit 0.8m by 0.52m by 0.22m deep, steep-sided, uneven base, N-S orientation, moderate edge definition. Southern part cut away by [2086]. Sealed by a dense clay initially identified as natural but this is probably buried soil horizon (2060). Filled by (2103). Cuts natural (2039).**	**273**	**274**
3001	F3	D	Layer		Y		Topsoil in F3. Mid brown friable silty clay 0.2m deep containing frequent small sub-angular poorly sorted slate. Over whole site in field 3, sits above the sub soil. Finds: flint, PM glass, PM pottery, and PM metal.		
3002	F3	D	Fill	3049			Tertiary fill of ditch [3049]. Mid brownish grey friable silty clay 0.1m thick containing occasional well-sorted small angular shillet and occasional flecks of charcoal. Finds: PX pottery.	336 337 341 342 343 346	344 350
3003	F3	D	Fill		Y		Fill of feature allocated a fill number but not re-located and probably not re-allocated another number or excavated. Finds: PM pottery.		

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
3004	F3	D	Fill	3017			Upper fill of burnt pit [3017]. Mid greyish brown plastic clayey silt containing broken pot sherds, frequent random sub-angular stone 0.005m to 0.05m, and occasional charcoal mottled/fragments. Stone lining at the bottom of fill, above charcoal-rich lining (3034). Finds: PX carinated pottery ∆74. There has been a very tentative identification of this material as of possibly transitional Early to Middle Neolithic date (Henrietta Quinnell pers comm).	301 306	
3005	F3	D	Fill	3020			Upper fill of pit [3020]. Dark brown loose silty loam of large pit, 0.44m deep.	301 311 321 339	333
3006	F3	D	Fill	3046			Upper fill of grain-drying pit [3046]. Mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.3m thick containing frequent angular poorly sorted shillet and quartz, and moderate small charcoal. Finds: IA pottery.	303	319 327
3007	F3	D	Fill	3013			Only fill of hearth pit [3013]. Mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.25m thick containing occasional small angular shillet, frequent mid-large charcoal inclusions, and patches of burnt clay. Closely related to (3008) and (3009).	302	309
3008	F3	D	Fill	3014			Only fill of burnt pit [3014]. Mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.15m thick containing occasional angular small shillet and moderate small charcoal inclusions. Closely related to (3007) and (3009).	302	309
3009	F3	D	Fill	3015			Only fill of burnt pit [3015]. Dark greyish brown friable silty clay 0.3m thick containing infrequent angular small shillet and frequent mid-large charcoal inclusions. Closely related to (3007) and (3008).	302	309
3010	F3	D	Fill	3012			Fill of burnt pit [3012]. Mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.1m deep containing occasional small slate/shale fragments. Cut into by animal/root disturbance.	305	313
3011	F3	D	Fill	3016			Fill of posthole [3016]. Mid brownish red friable silty clay 0.15m thick containing occasional sub-angular poorly sorted slate.	304	308
3012	**F3**	**C**	**Posthole**	**3012**		**3f**	**Cut of sub-circular posthole 0.3m in diameter and 0.09m deep, steep and concave sides, flattish base, good edge definition. Originally thought to be a posthole, however on closer inspection possible animal disturbance. Feature is cut on west side by further animal disturbance. Filled by (3010). Cuts natural (3019).**		**313**

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
3013	**F3**	**C**	**Pit (burnt)**	**3013**		**3a**	**Cut of sub-circular burnt pit 0.8m by 0.7m by 0.25m deep, moderate-steep concave sides, small flat base, NE-SW orientation, good edge definition. Contained charcoal-rich fill (3007). Closely related to [3014] and [3015]. Cuts natural (3019).**	**312**	**309**
3014	**F3**	**C**	**Pit (burnt)**	**3014**		**3a**	**Cut of sub-oval burnt pit 0.6m by 0.4m by 0.15m deep, shallow steep concave sided, flat base, NE-SW orientation, good edge definition. Contained fill (3008). Closely related to pit [3015] suggesting contemporary use. Cuts natural (3019).**	**312**	**309**
3015	**F3**	**C**	**Pit (burnt)**	**3015**		**3a**	**Cut of sub circular burnt pit, moderate steep concave sided, flat base, NE-SW orientation, good-moderate edge definition, 0.8m by 0.6m by 0.3m deep. Contained a charcoal-rich fill (3009). Closely related to pits [3014] and [3013] suggesting contemporary use. Cuts natural (3019).**	**312**	**309**
3016	**F3**	**C**	**Posthol e**	**3016**		**3f**	**Cut of posthole, straight sided, flat base, clear edge definition, 0.35m diameter by 0.15m deep. Cuts natural (3019).**	**310**	**308**
3017	**F3**	**C**	**Pit (burnt)**	**3017**	**Y**		**Cut of oval burnt pit 0.62m by 0.56m and 0.15m deep, shallow sheer to 45° sides, slightly concave base, N-S orientation, distinctive edge definition. Filled by (3004) and (3034). This pit contained a large number of small broken sherds from one prehistoric carinated vessel ∆74. Cuts natural (3019).**	**301 306 307 322 330**	
3018	F3	D	Layer				Subsoil in F3. Mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.12m thick containing frequent poorly sorted sub angular slate <0.05m. Sits directly below topsoil and above intermittent patches of buried soil horizon (3047) or natural (3019). Features were all sealed by this level.		
3019	F3	D	Layer				Natural in F3. Light greenish grey compact silty clay matrix containing frequent broken angular stone and disturbed slate above bedrock layer. Strips of broken bedrock pushing through in places. Patches of buried soil horizon (3047) survive intermittently above this layer.		

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
3020	**F3**	**C**	**Pit (large)**	**3020**	**Y**		**Cut of very large sub-oval pit, 3.6m by 2.7m and 1.75m deep with steep convex sides, flat base, N-S orientation, with good edge definition. The material that the pit was cut into was banded natural geology, probably redeposited head material, at least towards the top of the feature, and was fairly loose and susceptible to collapse. The base of the pit was bisected by a fissure in the bedrock up to 0.2m wide. This was filled by the same material as the primary fill of the pit and was excavated to a depth of up to 0.5m without reaching the base of it. The pit was filled by (3005), (3023), (3024), (3025), (3031), (3091), and (3092). Cuts natural (3019) and underlying fractured rock down to solid bedrock at the base. Interpreted as a natural feature akin to a doline by a geoarchaeologist (Mike Allen) and as an archaeological feature by a geologist (Colin Bristow). Corresponds with an anomaly shown on the geophysical survey (GSB 2009).**	**311 321 339 385 386**	**333**
3021	F3	D	Fill	3049			Secondary fill of ditch [3049]. Mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick containing frequent well-sorted small angular shillet and occasional small inclusions of charcoal. IA field boundary ditch running E-W across F3. Returns to the NW at W end as ditch [3054].	359 364 380	346
3022	F3	D	Fill	3042			Upper fill of hearth pit [3042]. Mid reddish brown compact silty clay 0.1m thick containing occasional poorly sorted slate and frequent charcoal. Mottled red burnt earth and charcoal deposit. Sits over hearth lining (3037) and burnt natural (3041).	314	317
3023	F3	D	Fill	3020			Fill of large pit [3020]. Mid brown loose silty clay up to 0.75m thick containing poorly sorted angular stone, quartz, occasional small flecks of charcoal, and 1 small pebble. Possibly slump material from the S side of the pit. The stones are more prominent on the S side in the section and become less obvious toward the N. Finds: worked stone.	339	333

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
3024	F3	D	Fill	3020			Fill of large pit [3020]. Mid brownish loose silty clay up to 0.73m thick containing poorly sorted angular stone, 2 large quartz stones, and a patch of charcoal. Similar to (3023) with the exception of the size of the stones. The stones varied in size, however, only a handful were >0.15m: these were shillet. No indication of burning *in situ*; the charcoal was against and under the quartz stones.	321 339	333
3025	F3	D	Fill	3020			Fill of large pit [3020]. Mid reddish brown loose silty clay 0.2m thick. Very similar in appearance to the buried soil horizon (3047), possibly formed at the same time?	339	333
3026	F3	D	Fill	3027			Fill of hearth pit [3027]. Dark greyish brown clay 0.16m thick containing some burnt stone and quartz and few charcoal flecks.	331	334
3027	**F3**	**C**	**Pit (hearth)**	**3027**		**3d**	**Cut of sub-circular hearth pit 0.65m by 0.54m by 0.16m deep, irregular concave sides, irregular flattish base, E-W orientation, good edge definition. Edges showed some signs of burning. Filled by (3026). Cuts natural (3019).**	**335**	**334**
3028	F3	D	Fill	3040			Fill of hearth pit [3040]. Mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.25m thick containing small irregular poorly sorted slate, occasional small quartz and occasional charcoal. This deposit forms the bulk of the fill within the pit and lies over charcoal lens (3036).	314	317
3029	F3	D	Fill	3052			Fill of posthole [3052]. Mid reddish brown loose silty clay 0.15m thick containing occasional small charcoal. Disturbed by burrowing.	340 352	349
3030	F3	D	Fill	3056			Fill of hearth pit [3056]. Dark greyish brown friable clay 0.1m thick, containing a couple of fragments of burnt quartz, large amount of charcoal and wood fragments.	338	348 353
3031	F3	D	Fill	3020			Fill of large pit [3020]. Mid greenish brown loose silty clay 0.18m deep containing occasional small angular stone and shillet. Possible slump from the edges.	339	333
3032							NOT USED		
3033	F3	D	Fill	3043			Fill of pit [3043]. Mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.1m thick containing occasional poorly sorted small slate and occasional charcoal. Emerges from burrow that cuts through (3022) dragging earth and charcoal with it from (3037) and (3022) into this deposit.	314	318

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
3034	F3	D	Fill	3017			Primary fill of burnt pit [3017]. Very dark greyish black plastic silt 0.03m thick containing quartz stone lining and layer of charcoal at the base of this pit.	307 322	
3035	F3	D	Fill	3045			Fill of hearth pit [3045]. Dark reddish brown friable silty clay 0.14m thick containing frequent small angular slate, small quartz, frequent large flecks and pieces of charcoal. Large amounts of charcoal concentrated in the base of the deposit. Also within fill are reddish brown patches, mainly situated at the top, representing burnt soil, probably redeposited.	316	320
3036	F3	D	Fill	3040			Primary fill of hearth pit [3040]. Dark greyish black friable silt 0.02m thick containing 100% charcoal forming a lens at the base of the pit above burnt natural (3039).	324	317
3037	F3	D	Fill	3042			Primary fill of hearth pit [3042]. Mid red compact clay 0.05m thick. Burnt/fired clay lining for hearth, red outer fabric black inner surface sitting on cut of feature. Low-fired clay layer, block lifted. section remains in place. The fill above, (3022), contains broken pieces of this as do the burrows either side.	328	317
3038	F3	D	Fill	3040			Fill of hearth pit [3040]. Mid yellowish red compact clay 0.07m thick. Red lens of burnt earth or clay, not fired to a ceramic, though sitting over main pit fill in the centre.	314	317
3039	F3	D	Fill	3040			Heat-altered material at the base of hearth pit [3040]. Mid reddish brown compact silty clay 0.03m thick containing frequent sub angular slate. Thin layer of burnt earth lining the pit directly under the charcoal lens (3036).	314 324 328	317
3040	**F3**	**C**	**Pit (hearth)**	**3040**		**3b**	**Cut of sub-circular hearth pit 0.8m diameter, by 0.25m deep, sloping sided, flat base, good edge definition. Filled by (3028), (3036), (3038), and (3039). Cuts natural (3019).**	**326 324 328**	**317**
3041	F3	D	Fill	3042			Burnt natural deposit lining hearth pit [3042]. A reddish brown compact silty clay 0.03m-0.04m thick.	328	317

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
3042	**F3**	**C**	**Pit (hearth)**	**3042**		**3b**	**Cut of irregularly shaped hearth pit 1.2m by 0.8m by 0.33m deep, irregular sides, irregular base, poor edge definition. Heavily burrowed along most edges. Filled by (3022), (3037), and (3041). Cuts natural (3019) and buried soil horizon (3047). Corresponds to a feature on the geophysical survey (GSB 2009).**	**326 328 329**	**317**
3043	**F3**	**C**	**Natural feature ?**	**3043**		**3b**	**Small irregular pit, 0.55m by 0.41m and 0.2m deep, adjacent to hearth pits [3040] and [3042]. Interpreted as a natural feature (burrow?) that became filled by material disturbed from [3042] but may be a posthole associated with it.**		**318**
3044	F3	D	Fill	3046			Primary fill of grain-drying pit [3046]. Dark brownish grey friable silty clay 0.3m thick containing infrequent large shillet, frequent charcoal, and carbonised cereal grains. This fill was located primarily in the deeper E section of the feature, however a thin lens was also found to continue into the shallower W end. Finds: PX pottery, and worked stone (parts of a broken saddle quern polymorph ∆75 and ∆76).	315 325	319 327
3045	**F3**	**C**	**Pit (hearth)**	**3045**		**3d**	**Cut of sub-circular hearth pit 0.95m by 0.41m by 0.14m deep, concave sides, flat base, clear edge definition with evidence of burnt natural on the cut. Filled by (3035). Cuts natural (3019).**	**323**	**320**
3046	**F3**	**C**	**Pit (grain dryer)**	**3046**	**Y**		**Cut of sub-oval pit 2m by 0.9m by 0.6m deep, vertical/steep concave sides, flat base, E-W orientation, good edge definition. The E half of pit is deeper and the natural (3019), displays a red colour characteristic of heat oxidisation, suggesting burning at high temperatures. The primary fill of the pit, (3044), contained further evidence for burning. This feature is located c. 2/3m S of IA field ditch [3049]. Filled by (3006) and (3044). Cuts natural (3019). Likely to be a grain drier.**	**332**	**319 327**
3047	F3	D	Layer				Buried soil horizon in F3. Mid yellowish red friable silty clay 0.1m-0.2m thick. Intermittent horizon between subsoil (3018) and natural (3019). Many features cut through this and the natural below. Appears to be the same material as (1024)/(1087) in F1 and (2060) in F2, and possibly (4078) in F4.	325 332 371 375 381	367 374

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
3048	F3	D	Fill	3049			Primary fill of ditch [3049]. Mid yellowish brown friable silty clay 0.1m thick containing occasional poorly sorted angular mid-small shillet. Ditch running E-W along the length of F3.	344 359 360 364 380	346
3049	**F3**	**C**	**Ditch (field)**	**3049**	**Y**	**3e**	**Cut of curvilinear ditch 96m by 0.6m by 0.4m deep, steep and convex on one side, concave on the other (this pattern does not consistently fall on the same side throughout the length of the ditch and may represent recutting), flat base, E-W orientation, good edge definition. The ditch runs almost the full length of the excavated area in F3. Filled by (3002), (3021), and (3048). An additional primary fill, (3086), was identified in the western terminal. Cut by ditch [3054] and cuts pit [3085], buried soil horizon (3047), and natural (3019). The field system continues to the west as ditch [3054].**	**345 346 357 361 365 381**	**344 350 359 360 364 380**
3050	F3	D	Fill	3057			Fill of posthole [3057]. Dark brown loose loam 0.08m thick containing decayed organic material.	347 356	353
3051	F3	D	Fill	3056			Primary fill of hearth pit [3056]. Light whitish grey plastic clay 0.03m thick containing few flecks of charcoal. Clay lining at base of pit [3056].	354	348
3052	**F3**	**C**	**Posthol e**	**3052**			**Cut of sub-circular posthole 0.33m by 0.32m by 0.15m deep, convex sides, irregular base, good edge definition. Cut into by burrowing. Filled by (3029). Cuts natural (3019).**	**352**	**349**
3053	F3	D	Fill	3054			Fill of ditch [3054]. Mid yellowish brown friable silty clay 0.18m thick containing infrequent quartz, moderate angular slate, occasional charcoal. Occasional small fragments of iron-rich stone found within deposit and there was evidence of heat-oxidisation along much of the top of the deposit.	341 355	351
3054	**F3**	**C**	**Ditch (field)**	**3054**		**3e**	**Cut of linear ditch 10m by 0.96m by 0.18m deep, shallow-moderate 45° S side, 50° N side, flat base, SE-NW orientation, good edge definition. Shallow ditch, thought to be same as [3049], however on excavation is much shallower and can be seen to be a separate feature. Probably truncated to the NW by CA evaluation trench. Filled by (3053). Cuts ditch [3049], buried soil horizon (3049), and natural (3019).**	**314 355 381**	**351**
3055							NOT USED		

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
3056	**F3**	**C**	**Pit (hearth)**	**3056**		**3d**	**Cut of sub-circular hearth pit 0.54m in diameter by 0.1m deep, concave sides, rounded base. Filled by (3030) and (3051). Cuts natural (3019).**	**354**	**348**
3057	**F3**	**C**	**Posthole**	**3057**		**3g**	**Cut of sub-circular posthole 0.33m in diameter by 0.08m deep, convex/steep-sided, flat base, good edge definition. Well defined cut. Shallow edges on the N side, edges comprised of material from original field surface. Filled by (3050). Cuts natural (3019).**	**356**	**353**
3058	F3	D	Fill	3068			Upper fill of burnt pit [3068]. Mid brown loose loam 0.2m thick containing frequent charcoal. Organic appearance, pottery no more than 0.04m below surface. Finds: PX pottery.	347	363
3059	F3	D	Fill	3069			Fill of pit [3069]. Mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.08m thick containing occasional small angular shillet, moderate medium charcoal inclusions and small particles of burnt clay. Damaged by extensive animal burrowing.	358	367
3060	F3	D	Fill	3070			Fill of pit [3070]. Mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.1m thick containing occasional small shillet and moderate medium charcoal inclusions.	358 367	367
3061	F3	D	Fill	3062			Fill of pit [3062]. Mid reddish brown plastic clayey silt 0.21m thick containing poorly sorted small sub angular stones, frequent medium charcoal inclusions and burnt clay.	336	377
3062	**F3**	**C**	**Pit (burnt)**	**3062**		**3c**	**Cut of oval pit 0.7m by 0.6m by 0.23m deep, steep on S side, less so on N side, concave base, E-W orientated, good edge definition. Pit edge does show signs of burrowing. Burnt pit, more regular in form than adjacent burnt pit [3064]. Filled by (3061). Cuts natural (3019).**	**366 382**	**377**
3063	F3	D	Fill	3064			Fill of pit [3064]. Mid reddish brown plastic clayey silt 0.18m thick containing poorly sorted large sub-angular burnt stone, infrequent small quartz, and very frequent small pieces of charcoal. Pit does seem to be affected by burrowing. Finds: 2 fresh hazelnut shells.	366	370
3064	**F3**	**C**	**Pit (burnt)**	**3064**	**Y**	**3c**	**Cut of pit, irregular moderate-steep sides, irregular base, SE-NW orientation, poor edge definition, 0.86m by 0.48m by 0.2m deep. Pit appears to be heavily affected by animal burrowing, edges are very irregular. Filled by (3063). Cuts natural (3019).**	**366 382**	**370**

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
3065	F3	D	Fill				Fill of animal burrow. Mid reddish brown silty clay 0.07m thick.	362	
3066	F3	D	Fill	3068			Fill of burnt pit [3068]. A mid yellowish brown loose sandy loam 0.18m thick with infrequent stones and moderate charcoal inclusions. Finds: flint.	347 356	363
3067	F3	D	Fill	3068			Primary fill of burnt pit [3068]. Dark brownish loose loam 0.03m deep containing moderate charcoal. Finds: flint.	347 356	363
3068	**F3**	**C**	**Pit (burnt)**	**3068**	**Y**	**3g**	**Cut of sub-oval burnt pit 0.6m by 0.53m by 0.14m deep, moderate (E) to steep (W) concave sides, irregular base, good edge definition. Filled by (3058), (3066), and (3067). Cuts natural (3019).**	**356**	**363**
3069	**F3**	**C**	**Pit (burnt)**	**3069**		**3h**	**Cut of sub-oval pit 0.4m by 0.35m by 0.08m deep, shallow concave sides, base disturbed by burrowing, good edge definition. The base has been destroyed by animal burrowing, which has also disturbed the cut on the E side of the pit. Located 0.1m S of [3070]. Filled by (3059). Cuts buried soil horizon (3047).**	**368**	**367**
3070	**F3**	**C**	**Pit (burnt)**	**3070**		**3h**	**Cut of sub-circular pit 0.5m by 0.5m by 0.1m deep, shallow-medium concave sides, flat base, good edge definition. Located 0.1m N of pit [3069]. Filled by (3060). Cuts buried soil horizon (3047).**	**368**	**367**
3071	**F3**	**C**	**Pit**	**3071**		**3f**	**Cut of oval pit 0.37m by 0.18m by 0.07m deep, steep sides, flat base. Base slopes N. Filled by (3081). Cuts through buried soil horizon (3047) and natural (3019).**	**369 378**	**376**
3072	F3	D	Fill	3075			Fill of posthole [3075]. Mid brown loose loam 0.14m thick. No section drawing carried out. Further surface troweling revealed a second smaller post hole about 0.28m NW of the first.	347 356	
3073	F3	D	Fill	3074			Fill of pit [3074]. Mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.22m deep containing 20% stone, 15% medium size and 15% small/fine quartz and shillet.	373	372
3074	**F3**	**C**	**Pit**	**3074**		**3f**	**Cut of sub-circular pit, vertical S side and 45° N side, sloping W base, E-W orientation, good edge definition, 0.5m by 0.45m by 0.22m deep. Small animal burrow at base on W side 0.12m by 0.12m? Filled by (3073). Cuts natural (3019).**	**373**	**372**

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
3075	**F3**	**C**	**Posthole**	**3075**		**3g**	**Cut of sub-circular posthole 0.19m by 0.18m by 0.14m deep, steep sides, flat base, good edge definition. Filled by (3072). Cuts natural (3019). Smaller posthole 0.4m to the NW drawn in plan but not otherwise recorded.**	**347 356**	
3076	F3	D	Fill	3077			Fill of posthole [3077]. Mid brown loose loam 0.13m thick. This post hole appeared after re-cleaning surface material off (3072), covered by buried soil horizon (3047).		
3077	**F3**	**C**	**Posthole**	**3077**		**3g**	**Cut of circular posthole 0.13m in diameter and 0.13m deep, steep sides, flat base, good edge definition. Filled by (3076). Cuts natural (3019).**		
3078	F3	D	Fill	3080			Fill of part of posthole [3080]. Mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.1m thick containing frequent poorly sorted angular small 0.02m slate.	371	374
3079	F3	D	Fill	3082			Fill of ditch [3082]. Mid brown loose loam 0.05m thick containing frequent shillet.	347 358	
3080	**F3**	**C**	**Posthole**	**3080**		**3f**	**Cut of circular posthole 0.26m diameter by 0.1m deep, sides tapering inwards, concave base, clear edge definition. Near ditch [3049]. Filled by (3078). Cuts buried soil horizon (3049) and natural (3019).**	**375**	**374**
3081	F3	D	Fill	3071			Fill of pit [3071]. Mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.07m deep containing moderate stone, occasional large angular pebble, and frequent small/fine angular pebbles.	369	
3082	**F3**	**C**	**Ditch (field)**	**3082**			**Cut of fragmentary linear ditch 60m by 0.77m by 0.05m deep, irregular/shallow sides, irregular base, E-W orientation, good edge definition. Filled by (3079). Cuts natural (3019).**	**356**	
3083	F3	D	Fill	3085			Fill of pit [3085]. Mid greyish brown plastic clayey silt approx 0.25m thick containing heavy fragmented shillet and occasional flecks of charcoal. Revealed when excavating ditch cut [3049]. Not excavated due to time constraints.	381	
3084	F3	D	Fill	3085			Primary fill of pit [3085]. Mid pinkish brown plastic silty clay 0.04m thick containing heavy shillet fragments. Fill of feature, not excavated, given numbers then abandoned due to time constraints. See (3083) and [3085].		

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
3085	**F3**	**C**	**Pit**	**3085**			**Cut of sub-oval pit 1.6m by 1.47m. Pit cut revealed in plan and a small amount in section. Not excavated. Filled by (3083). Cuts buried soil horizon (3049) and SW terminal of [3049].**		**380**
3086	F3	D	Fill	3049			Fill of ditch [3049]. Mid yellowish brown plastic silty clay 0.45m thick containing frequent small shillet, and occasional fragments of charcoal.	381	380
3087	F3	D	Fill	3088			Upper fill of pit [3088]. Dark reddish brown friable silty clay, 0.2m thick containing infrequent fine and small pebbles. Lies above (3089).	384	383
3088	**F3**	**C**	**Pit**	**3088**			**Cut of sub-circular pit 1.4m by 0.5m deep, 45° sloping sides, NE-SW orientation, poor edge definition, especially to the NE. Filled by (3087), (3089), and (3090). Cuts natural (3019).**	**384**	**383**
3089	F3	D	Fill	3088			Fill of pit [3088]. Light greyish yellow compact sandy silt 0.4m thick containing infrequent fine small pebbles. Probably mixed in pit by animal burrowing or sloped natural.	384	383
3090	F3	D	Fill	3088			Fill of pit [3088]. Dark reddish brown plastic silty clay 0.32m thick containing infrequent stone.	384	383
3091	F3	D	Fill	3020			Fill of large pit [3020]. Mid yellowish brown loose silty clay 0.27m thick containing small angular shillet. Redeposited natural, which was below deposit (3025).		333
3092	F3	D	Fill	3020			Fill of large pit [3020]. Mid yellowish brown loose silty clay 0.17m thick containing small angular shillet. Same material as (3091). This was a small patch of the same material above (3025).		333
4001	F4	D	Layer		Y		Topsoil in Field 4. Mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.1m-0.2m deep with occasional sub-angular shillet fragments. Lies over subsoil (4060) over much of Field 4, becoming thinner towards the top of the slope to W. Finds: flint, PM glass, PM metal, IA pottery, Med pottery, PM pottery, PM plastic, slag, and stone.		
4002	F4	D	Fill	4026			Fill of hearth pit [4026]. A dark greyish brown friable silty clay 0.09m thick, with occasional angular stone and frequent medium pieces of charcoal.	-	402
4003	F4	D	Fill	4027			Fill of hearth pit [4027]. Dark greyish brown friable silty clay 0.21m thick, with occasional angular stone and frequent large pieces of charcoal. Finds: PM pottery.	-	402

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
4004	F4	D	Fill	4011			Burnt upper fill of pit [4011]. A dark greyish brown plastic silty clay 0.16m thick, with occasional sub angular slate and quartz and occasional mottled charcoal.	401	404
4005	F4	D	Fill	4005			Small sub circular area of burnt natural 0.15m in diameter, presumably marking the base of a truncated hearth pit.	-	-
4006	F4	D	Fill	4031			Burnt upper fill of hearth pit [4031]. A dark brown plastic silty clay 0.12m thick, with occasional sub angular slate and quartz and occasional mottled charcoal.	412	413
4007	F4	D	Fill	4019			Fill of elongated pit [4019]. A light reddish brown friable silty clay 0.18m thick, with occasional sub-angular quartz.	-	403
4008	F4	D	Fill	4011			Burnt primary fill of pit [4011]. A dark greyish black friable silty clay 0.02m thick, with moderate small quartz stones and abundant charcoal.	405	404
4009	F4	D	Fill	4010			Upper fill of ditch [4010]. A mid greyish brown friable silty clay 0.2m thick, with frequent angular stone and occasional mottled charcoal. Equivalent to (4015). Finds: flint, and worked stone.	444 445	435 436 448 450
4010	**F4**	**C**	**Ditch (field)**	**4010**	**Y**	**4e**	**Cut of IA field ditch 0.7m wide and 0.55m deep. Runs 22m NE from a return from ditch [4016] (with which it appears to be coterminous) to a terminal. Contains up to three fills, primary (4053), secondary (4009), and, in places, tertiary (4129). Continues to the NE of its terminal as [4056]. Cuts ditch (4013)/[4014] with which it is assumed to be broadly contemporary, and natural (4020).**	**434 444 445**	**435 436 448 450 465 535 536**
4011	**F4**	**C**	**Pit (hearth)**	**4011**		**4b**	**Cut of sub-circular hearth pit 1m in diameter and 0.15m deep with concave sides and a flat base. There was some heat oxidisation on the base of the cut. Filled by (4004) and (4008). Cuts natural (4020).**	**407**	**404**
4012							NOT USED		
4013	F4	D	Fill	4014			Upper fill of ditch [4014]. A mid reddish brown, friable sandy silt 0.7m thick, with moderate sub-angular stones and occasional flecks of charcoal. Appears to be cut by [4010], with which it is assumed to be broadly contemporary. Finds: IA pottery.	416 417 418 440	428 436 438 453 457

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
4014	**F4**	**C**	**Ditch (field)**	**4014**	**Y**	**4e**	**Cut of IA field ditch 1.5m wide at the top by 0.7m deep and runs SE from ditch (4010] for 18.5m (until edge of excavation). Linear, steep-sided to the north, stepped to the south (possibly indicating a recut), and a flat base. Filled by (4013) and (4052). Cuts natural (4020).**	**431 440 468**	**428 436 438 453 457**
4015	F4	D	Fill	4016			Upper fill of ditch [4016]. A mid reddish brown, friable silty clay 0.49m thick, with infrequent inclusions of medium pebbles and small angular slate. Cut by ditch [4018]. Equivalent to (4009).	431 440 444 468	432 433 452 454 455 469 472
4016	**F4**	**C**	**Ditch (field)**	**4016**	**Y**	**4e**	**Cut of IA ditch 0.95m wide and 0.45m deep, steep-sided, with a flat base. Forms a continuation of ditch [4010] for 50m to the edge of excavation following a 90° turn to the NW. Filled by (4015) and (4070). It is cut by medieval ditch [4018]. Cuts natural (4020).**	**434 456 458 460 473**	**432 433 452 454 455 469 472**
4017	F4	D	Fill	4018			Only fill of ditch [4018]. A mid greyish brown, friable sandy silt 0.13m-0.16m deep, with occasional sub-angular stones and charcoal flecks. Finds: Med pottery.	416 417 418 419 420 440 508 509 510	428 432 433 441 438 532
4018	**F4**	**C**	**Ditch (field)**	**4018**	**Y**		**Cut of medieval field ditch 0.85m wide and 0.13m-0.16m deep, with curved sides and flat base. Runs across the excavated area in F4 NE-SW for 145m. Filled by (4017). Cuts ditches [4010]/[4016], [4014], and natural (4020).**	**423 425 440 534 451**	**428 432 433 438 441 532**
4019	**F4**	**C**	**Pit**	**4019**			**Cut of elongated pit 4.1m by 0.6m by 0.18m deep with a slight slope on the E side and steep to the W, and a flat base. Filled by (4007). Cuts natural (4020).**	**474**	**403**

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
4020	F4	D	Layer				Natural in F4. Mostly a light reddish brown, occasionally light yellowish grey, plastic clay, with frequent slate/shillet inclusions. Head material.	416 417 418 419 420 421 425 429 440 445 449 458 466 477 493 494 495 506 507 508 509 510	428 464 479
4021	F4	D	Fill	4028			Fill of pit [4028]. A mid reddish brown, compact silty clay, 0.11m deep, with infrequent angular pieces of slate.	418 419	408
4022	F4	D	Fill	4029			Fill of pit [4029]. A mid reddish brown silty clay, 0.16m deep, with 5% inclusions large angular stones and frequent small slate pieces.	419	409
4023	F4	D	Fill	4043			Single fill of pit [4043]. A mid brown, loose silty clay, 0.1m deep with occasional small stones.	419 424	422
4024	F4	D	Fill	4049			Single fill of pit [4049]. A mid brown, loose silty clay, 0.17m deep, with flecks of charcoal and occasional small stones.	420 424	427
4025	F4	D	Fill	4051			Single fill of pit [4051]. A mid brown, loose silty clay, 0.15m deep, with occasional charcoal flecks.	420 439	437
4026	**F4**	**C**	**Pit (hearth)**	**4026**		**4c**	**Cut of sub-circular hearth pit 1m by 0.9m by 0.09m deep with shallow concave sides and a concave base. There was some slight heat-oxidisation of the base of the cut. Filled by (4002). Cuts subsoil (4060).**	**406**	**402**
4027	**F4**	**C**	**Pit (hearth)**	**4027**	**Y**	**4c**	**Cut of sub-circular hearth pit 1.15m by 1.1m by 0.21m deep with steep convex sides. There was heat-oxidisation of the base and sides of the cut. Filled by (4003). Cuts subsoil (4060).**	**406**	**402**
4028	**F4**	**C**	**Pit**	**4028**		**4a**	**Cut of sub-rectilinear pit 1m by 0.6m by 0.11m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Filled by (4121). Cuts natural (4020). Part of group 4a pits.**	**410**	**408**
4029	**F4**	**C**	**Pit**	**4029**		**4a**	**Cut of sub-rectilinear pit 0.9m by 0.4m by 0.16m deep, with shallow concave sides and a flattish base. Filled by (4022). Cuts natural (4020). Part of group 4a pits.**	**411**	**409**

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
4030	F4	D	Fill	4031			Primary fill of hearth pit [4031]. A dark greyish black friable silty clay, 0.2m thick with frequent charcoal and occasional quartz and slate pieces.	414	413
4031	**F4**	**C**	**Pit (hearth)**	**4031**		**4b**	**Cut of sub-circular hearth pit, 0.92m diameter by 0.13m deep with concave sides and base. There was some heat oxidisation at the base of the cut. Filled by (4030). Cuts natural (4020).**	**412 414 415**	**413**
4032	F4	D	Fill	4126			Fill of pit [4126]. A mid reddish brown, friable silty clay, 0.2m, with occasional large stones and charcoal flecks.		530
4033	F4						NOT USED		
4034	F4						NOT USED		
4035	F4	D	Fill	4035			Small, shallow burnt deposit cut by ditch [4018]. A dark blackish brown, compact silty clay 0.05m deep. Probably represents the continuation of fill (4036) to the N of ditch [4018] but no relationship could be established, and it is possible that this represents another feature.	417 418	441
4036	F4	D	Fill	4054			Fill of burnt pit [4054]. A dark blackish brown, compact silty clay, 0.1m deep, with 10% sub angular stone and frequent (30%) charcoal.	417 418	441
4037	F4	D	Fill	4037			A dark reddish brown friable clay, with occasional sub-angular slate. An area of burnt natural 0.6m in diameter which appears paler in the middle. Represents the base of a fire but no cut was associated with it due to truncation.	416	*
4038	F4	D	Fill	4039			Fill of hearth pit [4039]. A dark reddish brown, friable silty clay, 0.07m deep, with infrequent small angular stones, infrequent burnt orange clay, moderate flecks and small pieces of charcoal.	420	446
4039	**F4**	**C**	**Pit (hearth)**	**4039**		**4b**	**Cut of sub-circular hearth pit 0.6m by 0.5m by 0.07m deep with concave sides and flat base. Filled by (4038). Cuts natural (4020), part of which around the edge of the cut has been oxidised through heating to a dark brownish red. May form a pair with nearby pit [4063].**	**442**	**446**
4040	F4	D	Fill	4063			Fill of burnt pit [4063]. A dark reddish brown, friable silty clay, 0.5m deep, with occasional shillet pieces and moderate charcoal on top of fill.	420	470

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
4041	F4	D	Fill	4042			Fill of pit [4042]. A dark reddish brown, loose silty clay, 0.16m deep, with very occasional charcoal flecks and occasional quartz and shale.	421	443
4042	**F4**	**C**	**Pit**	**4042**		**4a**	**Cut of sub-rectangular pit 0.89m by 0.30m by 0.24m deep, with straight/moderate sides and irregular base. Filled by (4041). Cuts natural (4020). Part of group 4a pits.**	**447**	**443**
4043	**F4**	**C**	**Pit**	**4043**		**4a**	**Cut of sub-rectangular pit 0.30m by 0.40m by 0.1m deep with shallow sides and a flat base. Filled by (4023). Cuts natural (4020). Part of group 4a pits.**	**424**	**422**
4044	F4	C		4044			Duplication of [4018]. May appear on some photos.		
4045	F4	D	Fill	4074			Fill of C-shaped pit [4074]. A mid reddish brown, friable silty clay, 0.25m deep, with occasional sub-angular slate and occasional charcoal.	429 481	476
4046	F4	D	Fill	4061			Fill of C-shaped pit [4061]. A mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.35m deep, with infrequent slate fragments and charcoal.	426	461
4047	F4	D	Fill	4062			Fill of C-shaped pit [4062]. A mid reddish brown, friable silty clay, 0.57m deep, with occasional charcoal and roots. Finds: flint.	426	462
4048	F4	C		4048			Duplication of [4014]. May appear on some photos.		
4049	**F4**	**C**	**Pit**	**4049**		**4a**	**Cut of shallow rectangular pit 0.76m by 0.47m by 0.17m deep with an irregular base. Filled by (4024). Cuts natural (4020). Part of group 4a pits.**	**429**	**427**
4050	F4	D	Fill	4059			Only fill of pit [4059]. A mid reddish brown, friable silty clay, 0.2m deep, with occasional small angular slate and occasional small pieces of charcoal.	426	459
4051	**F4**	**C**	**Pit**	**4051**		**4a**	**Cut of shallow oval pit 0.89m by 0.47m by 0.15m deep with an irregular base. Filled by (4025). Cuts natural (4020). Part of group 4a pits.**	**439**	**437**
4052	F4	D	Fill	4014			Primary fill of ditch [4014]. A mid yellowish brown, plastic silty clay, 0.1m thick, with occasional sub-angular stones along the longest side.	*	428 453
4053	F4	D	Fill	4010			Primary fill of ditch [4010]. Dark greyish brown, friable silty clay, 0.35m thick, with frequent small angular stones.	449	435 436 448 450 535 536

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
4054	**F4**	**C**	**Pit (burnt)**	**4054**			**Cut of sub-circular burnt pit 0.4m by 0.3m by 0.1m deep with concave sides and a flattish base. Filled by (4036) and cut by [4018]. It was unclear as to whether this feature extended to the N side of [4018] or whether the thin deposit on this side of the ditch, (4035), represented a discrete feature. Cuts natural (4020).**	**451**	**441**
4055	F4	D	Fill	4056			Secondary fill of ditch cut [4056]. A mid reddish brown, friable sandy silt, 0.4m thick, with moderate stone especially in centre and occasional charcoal flecks. Finds: PX pottery.	*	464
4056	**F4**	**C**	**Ditch (field)**	**4056**	**Y**	**4e**	**Cut of linear ditch 0.6m wide and 0.45m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. Runs 11m NE from a terminal to the edge of the excavation. Filled by (4055) and (4057). Cuts natural (4020).**	**466**	**464**
4057	F4	D	Fill	4056			Primary fill of ditch [4056]. A mid greenish brown, plastic silty clay, 0.05m thick, with occasional sub-angular stone and occasional charcoal flecks.	*	464
4058	F4	D	Fill	4077			Only fill of feature [4077]. A mid pinkish brown, friable silty clay, 0.3m deep, with frequent stones. Forms a stony/cobbled surface in the entrance between the terminals of ditches [4010] and [4056] and probably represents a rough surfacing over a wet, worn area.	466	479
4059	**F4**	**C**	**Pit**	**4059**			**Cut of shallow sub-oval pit 0.9m by 0.5m by 0.2m deep with straight sides and a sloping base. Filled by (4050). Cuts natural (4020).**	**467**	**459**
4060	F4	D	Layer		Y		Subsoil layer of mid reddish brown compact silty clay 0.1-0.2m deep, with frequent small angular stones. Covers the whole area. Finds: worked stone.	406 496	402 453 539
4061	**F4**	**C**	**Natural feature**	**4061**		**4f**	**Cut of eastern segment of C-shaped pit, 2.8m by 0.7m by 0.35m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. Filled by (4046). Cuts natural (4020). Interpreted as a tree throw.**	**468**	**461**
4062	**F4**	**C**	**Natural feature**	**4062**	**Y**	**4f**	**Cut of western segment of shallow C-shaped pit, 3.24m by 0.8m by 0.57m deep, with sides that are steep in places and sloping in others. Filled by (4047). Cuts natural (4020). Interpreted as a tree throw.**	**463**	**462**

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
4063	**F4**	**C**	**Pit (burnt)**	**4063**			**Cut of sub-circular burnt pit 0.4m diameter by 0.05m deep with irregular sides, steep on the W and shallow on the E, and a moderately flat base. Filled by (4040). May form a pair with hearth pit [4039]. Cuts natural (4020).**	**471**	**470**
4064	**F4**	**C**	**Pit (hearth)**	**4064**		**4c**	**Cut of concave sub-circular hearth pit, 1.2m by 1m by 0.25m deep. The natural at the base of the pit was heat-oxidised. Filled by (4065) and (4096) and cuts subsoil (4060).**	**496**	**486**
4065	F4	D	Fill	4064			Upper fill of hearth pit [4064]. A dark reddish brown, friable sandy silt, 0.2m thick, with infrequent very small angular pebbles and charcoal flecks. This fill had been identified during the evaluation (a label was attached to it) but had not been recorded.		486
4066	F4	D	Fill	4067			Fill of ditch cut [4067]. A dark reddish brown, plastic silty clay, 0.48m deep, with occasional small quartz and shillet, and occasional charcoal with a possible concentration in the upper part of the fill on the N side.	494 495	482
4067	**F4**	**C**	**Ditch (drain)**	**4067**		**4d**	**Cut of ditch/trackway, with a vertical slope on the S side whilst the N side is irregular and a flattish base, 1.05m wide and 0.48m deep. Filled by (4066). Cuts natural (4020). This number represents the eastern terminal of a feature that runs down from the edge of excavation 30m to the W. In two other slots dug across this feature a drain was discovered on the N side of a trackway. It is unclear whether this terminal represents the end of the ditch or the trackway. Probably the same as [4147].**	**483**	**482**
4068	**F4**	**C**	**Pit (hearth)**	**4068**		**4b**	**Cut of a sub-circular hearth pit 0.8m by 0.7m by 0.07m deep with concave sides and an irregular flat base. The base of the cut was slightly reddened through heat-oxidisation. Filled by (4069). Cuts natural (4020).**	**480**	**475**
4069	F4	D	Fill	4068			Only fill of hearth pit [4068]. A dark brown, compact silty clay, 0.07m deep, with small sub-angular stones and frequent charcoal.		475
4070	F4	D	Fill	4016			Upper fill of ditch [4016]. A mid reddish brown, loose silty clay, 0.2m thick, with occasional stone. Finds: flint and worked stone.		454 472
4071	F4	D	Layer				Layer sealing the upper fill of ditch [4016]. A dark brown silty clay, 0.3m thick, with occasional stone. Same as (4001).	473	472

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
4072	F4	D	Fill	4073			Fill of pit [4073]. A mid reddish brown, friable/compact silty clay, 0.22m deep, with infrequent small stones.	485	478
4073	**F4**	**C**	**Pit**	**4073**		**4a**	**Cut of sub-oval pit 1.2m by 0.65m by 0.22m deep, with irregular/steep sides and a concave base. Filled by (4072). Cuts natural (4020). Part of group 4a pits.**	**485**	**478**
4074	**F4**	**C**	**Natural feature**	**4074**		**4f**	**Cut of C-shaped pit 0.29m wide by 0.25m deep and 6.5m in circumference, with steep sloping irregular sides and an irregular base. Filled by (4045). Cuts natural (4020). Interpreted as the remains of a tree throw.**	**481**	**476**
4075	F4	D	Fill	4075		4f	Fill of C-shaped feature. Not excavated. A mid reddish brown, friable silty clay.	EDM	
4076	F4	D	Fill	4076		4f	Fill of C-shaped feature. Not excavated. A mid reddish brown, friable silty clay.	EDM	
4077	**F4**	**C**	**Disturb ance**	**4077**		**4e**	**Cut of shallow feature approximately 7m-10m by 2m by 0.3m deep with concave sides and an irregular flattish base. Filled by (4058). Cuts natural (4020). Likely to be an area of wear in the field entrance formed between ditches [4010] and [4056].**	*****	**479**
4078	F4	D	Layer				Deposit cut by ditch [4014]. Mid brownish yellow, friable sandy silt 0.1m deep with occasional small angular stones. Lies below subsoil (4060) at the eastern, downslope end of the excavation and may represent a remnant of buried soil horizon comparable with those in fields 1-3, (1024)/(2060)/(3047).	*	453
4079	F4	D	Fill	4079		4f	Fill of unexcavated cut feature. A mid reddish brown, friable silty clay of similar appearance to that of the C-shaped pits in this part of the field.	EDM	
4080	F4	D	Fill	4081			Fill of pit [4081]. A mid reddish brown, compact silty clay, 0.23m deep, with infrequent shillet.		487
4081	**F4**	**C**	**Pit**	**4081**		**4a**	**Cut of oval pit 0.95m by 0.55m by 0.23m deep, with steep sides and a concave irregular base. Filled by (4080). Cuts natural (4020). Part of group 4a pits.**	**489**	**487**
4082	F4	D	Fill	4083			Fill of pit [4083]. A mid reddish brown, friable silty clay, 0.23m deep, with occasional sub-angular stones and frequent charcoal fragments.		492

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
4083	**F4**	**C**	**Pit**	**4083**		**4a**	**Cut of oval pit 0.7m x 0.36m x 0.23m deep, with steep sides to the S and an irregular base. Filled by (4082). Cuts natural (4020). Part of group 4a pits.**	**501**	**492**
4084	**F4**	**C**	**Trackway**	**4084**		**4d**	**Cut of curvilinear trackway 0.8m wide and 0.15m deep with a concave base. Runs for approximately 35m from west to east, just above the steepest part of the field. Filled by (4085). The base of the cut contained a possible metalled surface surviving along the northern side of the feature. This feature is likely to be a continuation of [4067]/[4129]. Cuts natural (4020).**	**A409 504**	**503**
4085	F4	D	Fill	4084			Fill of trackway [4084]. A mid to dark greyish brown, friable silty clay, 0.15m deep, with moderate small/mid size stones and occasional charcoal.	504	503
4086	F4	D	Fill	4087			Upper fill of trackway [4087]. A dark reddish brown, friable, silty clay, 0.34m deep, with infrequent sub-angular stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Finds: flint and IA pottery.	506 507 508 509 510 521	532 533 542 545 550 552 553 557 565
4087	**F4**	**C**	**Trackway**	**4087**	**Y**	**4d**	**Cut of linear trackway 3.4m wide by 0.4m-0.45m deep, with concave sides and a flat base. The feature runs for 42m across the NW corner of the excavation but corresponds with a geophysical feature that runs from the field to the north of Tregurra Lane, down through field 4, into field 5 and, crossing the A390, into the field to the west of Lower Penair Farm, a distance of approximately 460m. Filled by (4086), (4133), (4149), and (4174), and cut by ditch [4018] and drains [4141] and [4152]. Recorded elsewhere as [4134]. The base of the feature contained a metalled surface, (4149), which overlay wheel ruts in places. Cuts natural (4020) and subsoil (4060).**	**534 549 556 559 573**	**532 533 542 545 550 552 553 557 565**
4088	F4	D	Fill	4089			Only fill of hearth pit [4089]. A dark greyish brown, friable silty clay, 0.2m deep, with occasional angular stone and frequent large pieces of charcoal.		490

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
4089	**F4**	**C**	**Pit (hearth)**	**4089**		**4b**	**Cut of shallow sub-circular hearth pit 0.8m diameter by 0.2m deep with concave sides and a flat base. The base of the pit was slightly reddened by heat-oxidisation. Filled by (4088). Cuts natural (4020).**	**498**	**490**
4090	F4	D	Fill	4091			Upper fill of hearth pit [4091]. A dark greyish brown, friable sandy silt 0.1m deep, with occasional stone and frequent charcoal. Finds: IA pottery.	518	516
4091	**F4**	**C**	**Pit (hearth)**	**4091**	**Y**	**4b**	**Cut of sub-circular hearth pit, 0.9m diameter by 0.1m deep with concave sides and base. The sides and base of the cut were reddened through heat-oxidisation. Filled by (4090) and (4117) and cut into natural (4020).**	**518**	**516**
4092	F4	D	Fill	4093			Fill of burnt pit [4093]. A dark brown, loose silt, 0.05m deep, with infrequent stone and frequent charcoal.		491
4093	**F4**	**C**	**Pit (burnt)**	**4093**			**Cut of sub-oval burnt pit 0.4m by 0.38m by 0.05m deep, concave sides with an irregular base. Filled by (4092). Cuts natural (4020).**	**499**	**491**
4094	F4	D	Fill	4095			Fill of oval pit [4095]. A mid reddish brown, compact silty clay, 0.1m deep, with infrequent stone.	500	497
4095	**F4**	**C**	**Pit**	**4095**			**Cut of sub-oval pit, 0.9m by 0.5m by 0.1m deep with concave sides and base. Filled by (4094). Cuts natural (4020).**	**500**	**497**
4096	F4	D	Fill	4064			Primary fill of hearth pit [4064]. Comprised of compact small charcoal pieces, 0.1m deep, with infrequent stone.		486
4097	F4						NOT USED		
4098	F4						NOT USED		
4099	F4	D	Fill	4100			Fill of pit [4100]. A mid reddish brown, compact silty clay, 0.21m deep, with infrequent small stones.	513	502
4100	**F4**	**C**	**Pit**	**4100**			**Cut of sub-oval pit, 0.9m by 0.55m by 0.21m deep with concave sides and base. Filled by (4099). Cuts natural (4020).**	**513**	**502**
4101	F4	D	Fill	4102			Fill of hearth pit [4102]. A dark greyish brown, friable sandy silt, 0.09m deep, with occasional stones and frequent charcoal.		517
4102	**F4**	**C**	**Pit (hearth)**	**4102**		**4b**	**Cut of sub-circular hearth pit, 0.65m diameter by 0.09m deep with concave sides and base. The base and the steeper edge to the west were reddened by heat-oxidisation. Filled by (4101). Cuts natural (4020).**	**518**	**517**

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
4103	F4	D	Fill	4104			Fill of pit [4104]. A mid reddish brown, friable silty clay, 0.14m deep.		514
4104	**F4**	**C**	**Pit**	**4104**			**Cut of sub-oval pit 0.56m by 0.45m by 0.19m deep with mostly shallow sides, though steep on W face, and a concave base. Filled by (4103). Cuts natural (4020).**	**522**	**514**
4105	F4	D	Fill	4106			Fill of burnt pit [4106]. A dark greyish brown, friable silty clay, 0.08m deep, with occasional small angular stones and frequent large pieces of charcoal.		511
4106	**F4**	**C**	**Pit (burnt)**	**4106**			**Cut of shallow sub-circular burnt pit 0.8m by 0.7m by 0.08m deep with concave/straight sides and a flat base. Filled by (4105). Cuts natural (4020).**	**512**	**511**
4107	F4	D	Fill	4107			Layer of dark reddish black friable silty clay/charcoal 0.08m deep and 0.3m in diameter sitting on top of (4020), though no obvious burning upon the natural bedrock, and therefore unlikely to be *in situ* burning. Perhaps the remains of a truncated burnt pit.		
4108	F4						NOT USED		
4109	F4						NOT USED		
4110	F4	D	Fill	4113			Fill of small shallow pit [4113] 0.12m deep. *No context sheet*		519
4111	F4	D	Fill	4114			Fill of small shallow pit [4114] 0.07m deep. *No context sheet*		520
4112	F4	D	Fill				Layer of dark greyish brown, friable silty clay 0.25m deep with infrequent slaty inclusions and small fine charcoal fragments. Probably represents a truncated pit. Lies above subsoil (4060).	505	
4113	**F4**	**C**	**Pit**	**4113**			**Cut of small pit, 0.43m by 0.15m by 0.12m deep. Filled by (4110) *No context sheet.***	**523**	**519**
4114	**F4**	**C**	**Pit**	**4114**			**Cut of small pit, 0.4m by 0.15m by 0.07m deep. Filled by (4111) *No context sheet.***	**523**	**520**
4115	F4	D	Fill	4116			Fill of hearth pit [4116]. A dark reddish brown, friable silty clay, 0.13m deep, with moderate/frequent angular stones and frequent small/mid charcoal pieces.	*	524
4116	**F4**	**C**	**Pit (hearth)**	**4116**		**4b**	**Cut of shallow sub-circular hearth pit 0.9m by 0.8m by 0.13m deep with concave/straight sides and a flat base. The sides of the cut were reddened by heat-oxidisation. Filled by (4115). Cuts natural (4020).**	**525**	**524**

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
4117	F4	D	Fill	4091			Primary fill of hearth pit [4091]. A dark greyish black, friable silty clay, 0.01m thick, with a high concentration of charcoal: pieces, fragments and flecks.	*	516
4118	F4	D	Fill	4121			Fill of pit [4121]. A mid greyish brown, friable silty clay, 0.1m deep, with sub-angular stones, slate and quartz.	*	526
4119	F4	D	Fill	4120			Fill of pit [4120]. A mid greyish brown, friable sandy silt, 0.25m deep, with occasional charcoal.	*	527
4120	**F4**	**C**	**Pit**	**4120**			**Cut of sub-oval pit 0.3m by 0.25m by 0.25m deep with sheer sides and a flat base. Filled by (4119). Cuts natural (4020).**	**525**	**527**
4121	**F4**	**C**	**Pit**	**4121**			**Cut of sub-circular pit, 0.25m diameter by 0.1m deep with concave sides and base. Filled by (4118). Cuts natural (4020).**	**529**	**526**
4122	F4	D	Fill	4123			Fill of pit [4123]. A mid reddish brown, compact silty clay, 0.08m deep, with infrequent shillet. Cut by ditch [4010].	537	535
4123	**F4**	**C**	**Pit**	**4123**		**4a**	**Cut of sub-oval pit 1.35m by 0.4m by 0.08m deep with concave sides and base cut by ditch [4010]. Filled by (4122). It is possible that this feature is in fact two discrete features but any gap between the two has been removed by the cutting of ditch [4010]. Cuts natural (4020). Possibly part of group 4a pits.**	**537**	**535**
4124	F4	D	Fill	4125			Fill of pit [4125]. A mid reddish brown, compact silty clay, 0.25m deep, with infrequent medium shillet. Cut by ditch [4010].	537	536
4125	**F4**	**C**	**Pit**	**4125**		**4a**	**Cut of sub-oval pit 0.35m by 0.30m by 0.25m deep with concave sides and base. Filled by (4124) and cut by [4010]. Cuts natural (4020). Possibly part of group 4a pits.**	**537**	**536**
4126	**F4**	**C**	**Pit**	**4126**			**Cut of a sub-circular pit, 0.7m by 0.6m by 0.2m deep, with concave sides and base. Filled by (4032). Cuts natural (4020).**	**531**	**530**
4127	F4	D	Fill	4010			Upper fill of ditch [4010]. A mid reddish brown, compact silty clay, 0.3m thick, with occasional small stones. Only recorded in one slot.	537	535 536
4128	F4	D	Fill	4129			Fill of feature [4129]. A light yellowish brown, compact silty clay, 0.12m thick, with frequent shillet fragments. Only encountered in one unrecorded slot.	*	*

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
4129	**F4**	**C**	**Trackway**	**4129**		**4d**	**Cut of curvilinear feature 1m-1.2m wide and up to 0.28m deep, with 45° sides and an uneven, mostly concave, base. Runs for approximately 30m ESE from the edge of excavation. Filled by (4146) and, in one slot, (4128). The latter appeared in an unrecorded slot where the cut was barely distinguishable. Cuts natural (4020). Appears to be a truncated trackway, in which case adjacent ditch [4147] would have acted as a drain for this feature. Probably the same as [4067] and [4135].**	**540 546**	**548**
4130	F4	D	Fill	4131			Fill of burnt pit [4131]. A dark greyish black, friable silty clay, 0.12m deep, with sub-angular stones and very frequent charcoal. This fill was sealed by (4060), or possibly a spread of redeposited material.	508	539
4131	**F4**	**C**	**Pit (burnt)**	**4131**			**Cut of sub-circular burnt pit 0.6m diameter by 0.12m deep with concave sides and a flattish base. Filled by (4130). Cuts natural (4020).**	**541**	**539**
4132							NOT USED		
4133	F4	D	Fill	4087			Fill of trackway [4087]. A light greenish brown, plastic silty clay, 0.2m deep, with infrequent small to medium sub-angular stones. Lies above cobbled surface (4149). Finds: IA pottery.		542 545 550 552 553 557 565
4134	F4						NOT USED		
4135	**F4**	**C**	**Trackway**	**4135**		**4d**	**Cut of linear feature up to 1.5m wide and 0.23m deep, with irregular sides and base. Filled by (4136). Cuts natural (4020). Probably the same feature as trackway [4067] and [4129].**	**544**	**547**
4136	F4	D	Fill	4135			Fill of trackway [4135] Dark greyish brown, friable silty clay, 0.23m deep, with 30% stone.	544	547
4137	F4	D	Fill	4139			Redeposited natural 0.25m thick within deposit (4138).	544	547
4138	F4	D	Fill	4139			Fill of ditch [4139]. No description. The deposit is up to 0.43m thick.	544	547
4139	**F4**	**C**	**Ditch (drain)**	**4139**		**4d**	**Cut of ditch 1.95m wide by 0.43m deep with concave sides and a curved base. Filled by (4137). Cuts natural (4020). Likely to be a continuation of ditch [4147], a drain for adjacent trackway [4135].**	**544**	**547**
4140	F4	D	Fill	4141			Fill of ditch [4141]. A mid reddish brown friable silty clay, 0.42m deep, with small fragments of charcoal.	506	545 551 552 557

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
4141	**F4**	**C**	**Ditch (drain)**	**4141**		**4d**	**Cut of ditch 0.1m-0.38m wide by 0.53m deep, with vertical sides, flat base, running along the SW side of trackway [4087] to the SE of intersecting ditches/trackways. Filled by (4140). Cuts natural (4020) and possibly deposit (4133).**	**549 556 573**	**545 551 552 557**
4142	F4	D	Fill	4143			Fill of [4143]. A mid reddish brown friable silty clay with very occasional charcoal flecks.	506	554
4143	**F4**	**C**	**Ditch (drain)**	**4143**		**4d**	**Cut of ditch that runs along the eastern side of trackway [4087] at the SE edge of the excavated area before curving west and running underneath cobbled base (4149). Becomes cut [4161] on the western side of the trackway. Probably a drainage ditch related to the intersecting trackways at this point.**	**556 573**	**554**
4144	F4	D	Fill	4161			Primary fill of ditch [4161]. A mid reddish brown friable silty clay 0.62m deep with occasional small shillet fragments and mottled charcoal.	506	555
4145	F4						NOT USED		
4146	F4	D	Fill	4129			Fill of curvilinear feature [4129]. A mid reddish brown, compact silty clay, 0.27m thick, with 15% stones.	540 546	548
4147	**F4**	**C**	**Ditch (drain)**	**4147**		**4d**	**Cut of ditch 0.52m wide and 0.39m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Filled by (4148). Cuts natural (4020). Similar to the ditches alongside [4087] and may represent a similar drainage feature for adjacent trackway [4129]. Likely to be the same feature as [4139].**	**540 546**	**548**
4148	F4	D	Fill	4147			Fill of ditch [4147]. A light yellowish brown, compact silty clay, 0.39m thick, with moderate stone inclusions.	540 546	548
4149	F4	D	Fill	4087			Primary fill of holloway [4087]. A layer of quartz fragments (90%) ranging in size from 0.01m to 0.1m lying in a deposit up to 1.8m wide (but interrupted and not continuous) and 0.06m deep, sitting at the base of [4087], forming a cobbled surface, apparently worn smooth by the passage of people, animals, and possibly wheeled vehicles. In some places this deposit fills what look like wheel ruts. Cut by drainage ditch [4152], which may represent reuse of the track.	543 549 556 559 567	545 550 552 553 557 565
4150	F4	D	Fill	4152			Upper fill of ditch [4152]. Mid yellowish brown plastic silty clay 0.1m deep with occasional very small quartz gravel inclusions.	506	553 565

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
4151	F4	D	Fill	4152			Primary fill of ditch [4152]. A mid reddish yellow plastic silty clay 0.15m deep with moderate shillet stones. Some quartz cobbles along the side of the cut between (4150) and (4151)		553 565
4152	**F4**	**C**	**Ditch (drain)**	**4152**		**4d**	**Cut of linear ditch 0.5m wide by 0.32m deep with well defined edges, near vertical sides and a flat base. Filled by (4150) and (4051). Cut by [4143]. Cuts natural (4020), and also trackway fill (4133). A drainage ditch on the NE side of trackway [4087], which also cuts into one of the fills of this feature, indicating that it is a later improvement to the track.**	**556 559 567 573**	**553 565**
4153	F4	D	Fill	4154			Single fill of ditch [4154]. A mid reddish, yellowish brown friable silty clay 0.5m deep with moderate medium sized(<5cm) shillet, occasional small pieces of quartz and occasional charcoal flecks.		552 553 558 564 565
4154	**F4**	**C**	**Ditch (drain)**	**4154**		**4d**	**Cut of linear ditch (small excavated section of) 0.46m by 0.5m by 0.9m deep with well defined edges, near vertical sides and a flat base. Filled by (4153). Cuts natural (4020). Follows the SW side of trackway [4087].**	**556 559 573**	**552 553 558 564 565**
4155	F4	D	Fill	4156			Single fill of pit/post hole [4156]. A mid reddish brown friable - sticky silty clay 0.17m deep with small to medium angular quartz stones and shillet pieces.	556	
4156	**F4**	**C**	**Posthol e**	**4156**		**4d**	**Cut of a sub-circular posthole 0.25m in diameter and 0.17m deep with well-defined edges, the E side having sloping edges and the W side being near vertical with an irregular base, deeper to the W. Possibly associated with trackway [4087]. Filled by (4155). Cuts natural (4020).**	**556 573**	**571**
4157	F4	D	Fill	4141			Primary fill of ditch [4141]. A light reddish to greyish brown plastic silty clay 0.22m deep with frequent shillet and occasional angular quartz pieces and very infrequent charcoal flecks.		557
4158	F4	D	Fill	4143			Primary fill of ditch [4143]. A mid greyish brown plastic silty clay 0.33m deep with moderate small shillet pieces, occasional quartz cobbles and infrequent charcoal.		554
4159	F4	D	Fill	4160			Single fill of ditch [4160]. A mid grey to greenish brown soft, loose silty clay 0.75m deep made almost entirely of shillet gravel and quartz cobbles. Very similar to natural in this area. Cut by [4161].	506	555

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
4160	**F4**	**C**	**Ditch (drain)**	**4160**		**4d**	**Cut of linear ditch 1.55m by 1.45m by 0.75m deep with well defined edges to the SE side, less well defined on the NW side. Edges undercut on the NW side, 45° slope on the SE side, with a flattish base. Filled by (4159). Re-cut by [4161]. Cuts natural (4020). Runs 9.5m NE from the edge of excavation to trackway [4087].**	**556 573**	**555**
4161	**F4**	**C**	**Ditch (drain)**	**4161**		**4d**	**Cut of linear ditch 0.6m-8m wide by 0.6m deep with well-defined steep edges. Filled by (4144). Cuts natural (4020) and ditch fill (4159). Unclear whether this ditch re-cut follows [4160] to the edge of excavation 9.5m to the SW.**	**556 573**	**555**
4162	F4	D	Fill	4163			Single fill of ditch [4163]. A mid to dark greyish brown compact silty clay with frequent small stones.		
4163	**F4**	**C**	**Ring-ditch**	**4163**			**Cut of a curvilinear ditch 0.3m-5m wide by 0.1m-0.2m deep with well-defined edges, sloping sides (45°) and a flat base. Filled by (4162). Cuts natural (4020). Runs out from the edge of excavation to the N, turning E, for approximately 10m.**	**561 563**	**560 562**
4164	F4	D	Fill	4165			Single fill of gully [4165]. A light brownish grey compact, soft silty loam 0.15m deep with occasional small stones. Underlies (4086).	559	565
4165	**F4**	**C**	**Gully**	**4165**		**4d**	**Cut of linear gully 0.6m by 0.5m by 0.15m deep with moderately defined edges, concave sides and a concave base. Orientation is N-S, along the base of trackway [4087]. Filled by (4164). Cuts (4020).**	**559**	**565**
4166	F4	D	Fill	4167			Single fill of pit [4167]. A mid brownish red soft silty clay with very infrequent charcoal flecks. Cut by ditch [4154].	559	564
4167	**F4**	**C**	**Pit**	**4167**			**Cut of sub-circular pit 0.45m by 0.35m by 0.38m deep with almost vertical sides and a flattish base sloping down to the W. Cut by ditch [4154]. Filled by (4166). Cuts natural (4020).**	**559**	**564**
4168	**F4**	**C**	**Gully**	**4168**		**4d**	**Cut of linear gully or wheel rut 0.28m wide by 0.25m deep in the base of trackway [4087], alongside and underneath the cobbled surface (4149). Well-defined edges, steep sides, and a flat base. Filled by (4169). Cuts natural (4020).**	**568**	**565**
4169	F4	D	Fill	4168			Single fill of gully/rut [4168]. A light reddish grey compact silty clay 0.25m deep.	568 559	565

Context no.	Site sub-division	Type (**C**ut/ **D**eposit /**B**uild)	Feature type	Cut no.	Finds	Group (if appli-cable)	Description	Plan No.	Section No.
4170	F4	D	Fill	4171			Upper fill of hearth pit [4171]. A mid reddish brown friable silty clay, 0.06m deep with infrequent, angular stones and charcoal flecks. Sits above (4172).	572	569
4171	**F4**	**C**	**Pit (hearth)**	**4171**		**4b**	**Cut of sub-circular hearth pit 1.15m by 1.1m by 0.2m deep with well defined sides, shallow sloping sides (45-50°) and a concave base. The base was reddened by heat-oxidisation. Filled by (4170), (4172), and (4173). Cuts natural (4020).**	**572**	**569**
4172	F4	D	Fill	4171			Fill of hearth pit [4171] a light reddish yellow friable silty clay 0.08m deep with infrequent sub-angular, poorly sorted quartz and occasional small charcoal pieces. Sits below (4170) and above (4173).	572	569
4173	F4	D	Fill	4171			Primary fill of hearth pit [4171]. A dark greyish black friable layer 0.08m deep consisting almost entirely of charcoal (>90%).	572	569
4174	F4	D	Fill	4087			A layer at the base of trackway [4087]. A light bluish grey layer down the centre of the trackway beneath and bedded around the cobble layer (4149). Possibly cut by ditches [4161] and [4143] but this is uncertain. It may be a weathered natural layer into which the cobbles were bedded.	573	
4175	F4	D	Fill	4175		4f	Fill of C-shaped feature. Not excavated. A mid reddish brown, friable silty clay.	EDM	

Appendix 2: Finds report

Finds summary report

At this stage in the project the finds have been washed and an initial identification has been undertaken. The results are presented in the table below. Identification of material is strictly provisional and subject to change upon full assessment and analysis. The summary below is presented by type and then period. The finds table is available in the site spreadsheet and it is recommended that this is used in conjunction with this report.

Material	Period	Number of pieces	Weight (g)
Burnt clay/earth	Iron Age?	64	2897.77
	Total	***64***	***2897.77***
Clinker	Post medieval	1	0.42
	Total	***1***	***0.42***
Flint	Palaeolithic?	2	4.18
	Mesolithic	8	11.69
	Neolithic	96	510.86
	Prehistoric	40	185.92
	Unknown	1	1.36
	Total	***146***	***712.65***
Glass	Post medieval	56	460.34
	Total	***56***	***460.34***
Metal	Post medieval	17	973.18
	Total	***17***	***973.18***
Organic material (hazelnut shells)	Middle Neolithic	8	0.63
	Prehistoric	6	0.38
	Modern	2	4.56
Organic material (carbonised grain)	Iron Age		
	Total	***16***	***5.57***
Plastic	Modern	1	3.27
	Total	***1***	***3.27***

Pottery	Middle Neolithic (Peterborough Ware)	83	1486.46
	Late Neolithic (Grooved Ware)	70	1994.77
	Early Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	3	17.47
	Iron Age	27	331.98
	Prehistoric (unidentified/undiagnostic)	59	287.13
	Prehistoric subtotal	*232*	*4081.45*
	Early medieval	9	110.06
	Medieval	3	41.21
	Medieval/Post medieval	1	7.85
	Post medieval	424	2792.73
	Medieval/Post medieval subtotal	*437*	*2951.85*
	Total	***669***	***7033.30***
Slag	Prehistoric?	147	1900.11
	Post medieval?	11	746.89
	Total	***158***	***2647***
Stonework	Neolithic	18	14680.92
	Iron Age	4	18723.7
	Prehistoric	5	362.93
	Unknown	12	579.7
	Total	***39***	***34247.25***
Totals	**All**	**1147**	**48876.54**

9.1.1 Palaeolithic

Two flint flakes were recovered from the base of quartz spring flush (1202) in loessic clay (1117) and in spring flush (1028). They are both likely to have been introduced from higher up in the soil profile by biotic activity but the contexts are assumed to be Upper Palaeolithic.

9.1.2 Mesolithic

A total of eight flints have been identified as being of potentially Mesolithic date. These are primarily microliths and/or serrated blades. They were recovered from features [1005], [1218], [2028], and [4062], and from buried soil horizon (1011).

9.1.3 Neolithic

A large number of flints (93) provisionally identified as of Neolithic date were recovered, predominately from contexts in fields 1 and 2. Pit [3068] also contained a large number of sherds (18) of presumably the same vessel but the sherds were very abraded, as well as a flint assemblage provisionally identified as of Neolithic date

Middle Neolithic

Sherds of Peterborough Ware were recovered from two pits, [1082] and [1137], both part of group 1b, and from buried soil horizon (1024). Burnt hazelnut shells and a small flint assemblage were recovered from one of these pits, [1082]. A large number of sherds (24) of another possible Peterboprough Ware vessel (Henrietta Quinnell pers comm) were recovered from pit [1107], within enclosure 1a. Burnt hazelnut shells and a small flint assemblage were also recovered from this pit. More sherds (36) of a possibly Middle Neolithic carinated bowl, perhaps early Peterborough Ware (Henrietta Quinnell pers comm) were recovered from pit [3017].

Late Neolithic

A large number of sherds (70) of Grooved Ware were recovered from three to four pits, [1092], [1102]/[1105], and [1108], and from the 'fill' of putative ditch segment [1005] and buried soil horizon (1011). Pit [1092] also contained a decorated slate disc, a smaller slate incised with straight lines, and a flint assemblage.

The inclusion of a greenstone ball within the assemblage from pit [1211] is suggestive of a Late Neolithic date. The other finds included a flint assemblage, a small sherd of pottery, and a couple of stones displaying evidence of rubbing.

9.1.4 Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

Two sherds of decorated Beaker from pit [1132] (Henrietta Quinnell pers comm), and a sherd from an unknown context within ditch segment [1010], have provisionally been assigned to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age transition. However, the sherds from pit [1132] were found in association with an Early Medieval grass-marked vessel and are likely to be residual.

9.1.5 Iron Age

A number of finds were identified as being of Iron Age date. These included pottery and fragments of a quern skeuomorph from grain dryer [3046], and pottery from a hearth pit, [4091], and the topsoil in field 4. A large amount of copper or iron slag was recovered from slagpit furnace [1077], which is assumed to be of Iron Age or early medieval date from the form of the feature.

Middle Iron Age

A number of sherds recovered from a section of the prehistoric field system, [4014], and a trackway, [4087], have been provisionally assigned to the Middle Iron Age. A slate pebble with pecking and cut marks was also recovered from field ditch [4014].

9.1.6 Prehistoric (unidentified/undiagnostic)

A number of sherds were clearly of prehistoric date but undiagnostic or were not able to be identified at this initial stage. Two conjoined sherds of cord and comb impressed pottery were recovered from pit [2053].

Other unidentified pottery came from ditch segments [1005], [1008], and [1010], buried soil horizons (1011) and (1024)/(1057), pits [1211] and [1213], and field ditches [3049] and [4056].

A large assemblage of flint and stonework from various contexts, many from the buried soil horizons in field 1, have only been identified as prehistoric at this stage.

9.1.7 Early medieval

Nine sherds of grass-marked pottery were identified from pit [1132], within enclosure 1a. However, the sherds were found in association with Beaker sherds.

9.1.8 Medieval

A limited number of medieval artefacts were recovered. A sherd of pottery came from from field ditch [4018] whilst a glazed sherd of uncertain date was recovered from the top of an unidentified cut feature in field 3. Two sherds of pottery came from the topsoil in field 4.

9.1.9 Post medieval

A large number of post medieval artefacts comprising clinker, glass, metalwork, pottery, and slag were recovered from the site, predominately from the topsoil and spoil heaps. Few artefacts came from secure contexts but these included china from pit [4027], glazed pottery from the top of enclosure ditch [1010], and slag from pit [1013].

9.1.10 Modern

A single piece of clay pigeon was identified amongst the finds assemblage.

Finds table

(Periods: PX-Prehistoric; ME-Mesolithic; NE-Neolithic; EBA-Early Bronze Age; BA-Bronze Age; IA-Iron Age; RB-Roman period; EM-Early Medieval; MED-Medieval; PM-Post medieval; MOD-Modern

Area	Context No	Cut No	Feature	Material	No of items	Weight (g)	Description	Phase	Period	Broad Period	Box No
F1	1001		Topsoil	Glass	1	4.88	1 glass fragment, dark green (MD find)	PM	PM	PM	2
F1	1001		Topsoil	Glass	1	3.09	1 glass fragment, matt and pale green	PM	PM	PM	2
F1	1001		Topsoil	Glass	1	1.8	1 glass fragment, dark green	PM	PM	PM	2
F1	1001		Topsoil	Pottery	19	109.66	19 assorted china body sherds	PM	PM	PM	2
F1	1001		Topsoil	Pottery	8	89.86	8 assorted china base sherds	PM	PM	PM	2
F1	1001		Topsoil	Pottery	10	87.16	10 assorted china rim sherds	PM	PM	PM	2
F1	1001		Topsoil	Pottery	2	36.06	2 coarse red body sherds with green glaze on interior surface	PM	PM	PM	2
F1	1001		Topsoil	Pottery	3	26.22	3 body sherds, unglazed, red fabric	PM	PM	PM	2
F1	1001		Topsoil	Pottery	3	20.14	3 body sherds of coarse pottery with dark fabric and large, frequent inclusions.	PM	PM	PM	2
F1	1001		Topsoil	Pottery	3	15.18	3 pieces of glazed tile	PM	PM	PM	2
F1	1001		Topsoil	Slag	1	20.6	1 piece of black vitreous slag	PM	PM	PM	2

Area	Context No	Cut No	Feature	Material	No of items	Weight (g)	Description	Phase	Period	Broad Period	Box No
F1	1001		Topsoil	Stone	1	59	1 triangular piece of slate - not worked		UX	UX	3
F1	1001		Topsoil	Stone	1	22	1 water-worn stone		UX	UX	3
F1	1002	1077	Slagpit furnace	Slag	1	46	1 piece of Cu/Fe slag.		IA?	PX	3
F1	1002	1077	Slagpit furnace	Slag	46	551	46 pieces of Cu/Fe slag		IA?	PX	3
F1	1003	1108	Sub-circular pit	Flint	2	1.5	Blade and waste flake (sample 71)	LNE	NE	PX	A5
F1	1003	1108	Sub-circular pit	Pottery	33	1200.76	33-plus mostly conjoined pieces of rim and body sherds from one Grooved Ware vessel (vessel 1), with straight sides and a thick 'plant pot' style rim with incised and finger impressed decoration (chevrons on the body along side vertical bands of raised finger tip impressed decoration, pinching on the rim) the upper portion of the vessel has a thick vitreous residue on the outside surface ∆13. Very likely to be the same vessel as that found in pit [1092]. Incorporates numbered sherds: 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 23, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42.	LNE	NE	PX	A4
F1	1003	1108	Sub-circular pit	Pottery	17	257.76	17-plus pieces of mostly conjoined pottery from the rim and body of a Grooved Ware vessel (vessel 2). Incised chevron decoration on the body with holes in the shoulder and an un-decorated rim. Residue present on the exterior surface of some rim and upper body sherds and interior surface of some sherds ∆13. Incorporates numbered sherds: 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 43, 44, 45.	LNE	NE	PX	A4

Area	Context No	Cut No	Feature	Material	No of items	Weight (g)	Description	Phase	Period	Broad Period	Box No
F1	1003	1108	Sub-circular pit	Pottery	1	68	1 sherd of Grooved Ware (sieving find sample 71)	LNE	NE	PX	A4
F1	1004	1005	Enclosure 1a ditch segment	Flint	1	3.05	1 flint cutting tool with serration along the cutting edge and a single notch at the top Δ33	ME	ME?	PX	3
F1	1004	1005	Enclosure 1a ditch segment	Flint	2	0.94	2 conjoined pieces of a serrated microlith blade Δ32	ME	ME?	PX	3
F1	1004	1005	Enclosure 1a ditch segment	Flint	1	6.77	1 flint cutting or scraping tool (half of) with much re-working along the curved edge Δ39		NE?	PX	3
F1	1004	1005	Enclosure 1a ditch segment	Flint	1	0.42	1 piece of flint - blade fragment Δ35		NE?	PX	3
F1	1004	1005	Enclosure 1a ditch segment	Flint	1	8.53	1 flint tool with re-working along the cutting edge		PX	PX	3
F1	1004	1005	Enclosure 1a ditch segment	Flint	1	2.45	1 flint core fragment Δ38		PX	PX	3
F1	1004	1005	Enclosure 1a ditch segment	Flint	1	2.37	1 flint point Δ37		PX	PX	3
F1	1004	1005	Enclosure 1a ditch segment	Pottery	2	8.31	2 conjoined body sherds with faint linear and chevron decoration. Possibly Grooved ware Δ36	LNE	NE?	PX	2
F1	1004	1005	Enclosure 1a ditch segment	Pottery	1	16.26	1 body sherd of coarse pottery with red exterior fabric and a charred interior surface with organic residue Δ55		PX	PX	2
F1	1004	1005	Enclosure 1a ditch segment	Pottery	4	13.51	4 conjoined body sherds, black fabric and coarse dark inclusions Δ40		PX	PX	2

Area	Context No	Cut No	Feature	Material	No of items	Weight (g)	Description	Phase	Period	Broad Period	Box No
F1	1004	1005	Enclosure 1a ditch segment	Pottery	1	5.94	1 body sherd with faint decoration and surface charring ∆41		PX	PX	2
F1	1007	1008	Enclosure 1a ditch segment	Flint	1	9.26	1 rounded flint cutting tool with extensive re-working along the curved cutting edge which is very worn.		NE	PX	3
F1	1007	1008	Enclosure 1a ditch segment slot 1	Flint	3	14.54	3 flint pieces, two partial tools with re-working and one debitage? Fragment		PX	PX	3
F1	1007	1008	Enclosure 1a ditch segment, slot 7	Pottery	4	26.21	4 body sherds with dark grey fabric and frequent inclusions		PX	PX	2
F1	1009	1010	Enclosure 1a ditch segment slot 5	Flint	2	2.73	2 small flint debitage pieces		PX	PX	3
F1	1009	1010	Enclosure 1a ditch segment slot 9	Flint	1	2.18	1 flint waste fragment		PX	PX	3
F1	1009	1010	Enclosure 1a ditch segment slot 10	Pottery	1	3.03	1 body sherd of fine grey fabric with salt glaze on the inside and an oxide application on the outside	PM	PM	PM	1
F1	1009	1010	Enclosure 1a ditch segment slot 15	Pottery	1	3.15	1 small body fragment, possibly gabbroic		PX	PX	2
F1	1011		Buried soil horizon	Flint	1	1.2	1 flint, possibly a microlith ∆61	ME	ME?	PX	3
F1	1011		Buried soil horizon	Flint	1	35.31	1 large round cutting tool with re-working along the edge ∆54		NE	PX	3

Area	Context No	Cut No	Feature	Material	No of items	Weight (g)	Description	Phase	Period	Broad Period	Box No
F1	1011		Buried soil horizon	Flint	1	24.97	1 chunky piece of flint - possible core fragment.		NE	PX	3
F1	1011		Buried soil horizon	Flint	1	20	1 smooth flint pebble		NE	PX	3
F1	1011		Buried soil horizon	Flint	1	12.88	1 fragment of flint core		NE	PX	3
F1	1011		Buried soil horizon	Flint	1	11	1 piece of flint, probably a blade, Δ14.		NE	PX	3
F1	1011		Buried soil horizon	Flint	1	5.81	1 flint piece, possibly a puncturing tool with re-working on the point		NE	PX	3
F1	1011		Buried soil horizon	Flint	1	4.77	1 piece of flint - waste flake fragment Δ63		NE	PX	3
F1	1011		Buried soil horizon	Flint	1	4.28	1 piece of flint with possible re-working along the cutting edge Δ28.		NE	PX	3
F1	1011		Buried soil horizon	Flint	1	4	Possible tip of a flint blade with a rounded end and much wear to the edge Δ96		NE	PX	3
F1	1011		Buried soil horizon	Flint	1	2.2	1 piece of flint - debitage Δ27		NE	PX	3
F1	1011		Buried soil horizon	Flint	1	0.92	1 small piece of flint debitage Δ30		NE	PX	3
F1	1011		Buried soil horizon	Flint	1	0.6	1 small piece of flint debitage Δ29		NE	PX	3
F1	1011		Buried soil horizon	Flint	1	5.43	1 flint core fragment Δ43		NE?	PX	3
F1	1011		Buried soil horizon	Flint	1	4.38	1 flint blade (tip missing) with heavy wear on the cutting edge Δ46		NE?	PX	3
F1	1011		Buried soil horizon	Flint	1	2.8	1 flint cutting tool with re-working Δ44		NE?	PX	3

Area	Context No	Cut No	Feature	Material	No of items	Weight (g)	Description	Phase	Period	Broad Period	Box No
F1	1011		Buried soil horizon	Flint	1	2.31	1 flint fragment Δ52		NE?	PX	3
F1	1011		Buried soil horizon	Flint	1	2.01	1 flint waste fragment Δ48		NE?	PX	3
F1	1011		Buried soil horizon	Flint	1	1.99	1 flint waste fragment Δ91		NE?	PX	3
F1	1011		Buried soil horizon	Flint	1	0.83	1 flint fragment Δ53		NE?	PX	3
F1	1011		Buried soil horizon	Flint	1	0.71	1 small flint waste fragment		NE?	PX	3
F1	1011		Buried soil horizon	Flint	1	0.6	1 flint waste fragment Δ47		NE?	PX	3
F1	1011		Buried soil horizon	Flint	1	0.59	1 flint fragment Δ51		NE?	PX	3
F1	1011		Buried soil horizon	Flint	1	0.54	1 flint waste fragment Δ49		NE?	PX	3
F1	1011		Buried soil horizon	Flint	1	0.38	small flint fragment Δ54		NE?	PX	3
F1	1011		Buried soil horizon	Flint	1	0.3	1 small flint waste fragment Δ115		NE?	PX	3
F1	1011		Buried soil horizon	Flint	1	0.22	1 flint fragment Δ50		NE?	PX	3
F1	1011		Buried soil horizon	Pottery	1	6.79	1 body sherd, Grooved Ware, with impressed chevron decoration on the exterior surface, grey to black fabric with small inclusions Δ42	LNE	NE	PX	2
F1	1011		Buried soil horizon	Pottery	1	9.93	1 partial thick abraded body sherd with the outer surface missing Δ77. Possibly associated with Δ13.		PX	PX	2

Area	Context No	Cut No	Feature	Material	No of items	Weight (g)	Description	Phase	Period	Broad Period	Box No
F1	1011		Buried soil horizon	Slag	1	4	1 piece of Cu/Fe slag		IA?	PX	3
F1	1011		Buried soil horizon	Stone	1	562	1 flat piece of slate with a V shaped notch on one edge and linear cut marks on one side (v shaped profile)		NE?	PX	3
F1	1011		Buried soil horizon	Stone	1	13	1 small flat piece of slate with a partial hole on one side Δ57.		NE?	PX	3
F1	1012	1013	Pit	Slag	2	7.14	2 pieces of slag/coked charcoal	PM	PM	PM	2
F1	1024		Buried soil horizon	Burnt clay/earth	1	10.37	1 small piece of burnt clay/earth similar to that in the slagpit furnace Δ111		IA?	PX	1
F1	1024		Buried soil horizon	Flint	1	7.22	1 flint cutting tool with a lot of re-touch work along the curved edge which is very worn Δ104		NE	PX	3
F1	1024		Buried soil horizon	Flint	1	6.42	1 piece of flint debitage - possible core fragment Δ86		NE	PX	3
F1	1024		Buried soil horizon	Flint	1	4.57	1 semi-circular flint cutting tool with extensive re-touch along the curved cutting edge which is very worn Δ110		NE	PX	3
F1	1024		Buried soil horizon	Flint	1	3.35	1 flint waste fragment Δ70		NE	PX	3
F1	1024		Buried soil horizon	Flint	1	2.35	1 flint fragment Δ113		NE	PX	3
F1	1024		Buried soil horizon	Flint	1	2.31	1 flint blade Δ107		NE	PX	3
F1	1024		Buried soil horizon	Flint	1	2.25	Top of a flint blade Δ95		NE	PX	3
F1	1024		Buried soil horizon	Flint	1	1.61	1 fragment of a flint blade Δ102		NE	PX	3

Area	Context No	Cut No	Feature	Material	No of items	Weight (g)	Description	Phase	Period	Broad Period	Box No
F1	1024		Buried soil horizon	Flint	1	1.13	1 flint waste fragment Δ92		NE	PX	3
F1	1024		Buried soil horizon	Flint	1	0.9	1 flint waste fragment Δ103		NE	PX	3
F1	1024		Buried soil horizon	Flint	1	0.83	1 flint possible blade fragment with re-working at one end Δ114		NE	PX	3
F1	1024		Buried soil horizon	Flint	1	0.79	1 pointed flint fragment Δ97		NE	PX	3
F1	1024		Buried soil horizon	Flint	1	0.69	1 flint flake fragment Δ123		NE	PX	3
F1	1024		Buried soil horizon	Flint	1	0.65	1 flint flake fragment Δ109		NE	PX	3
F1	1024		Buried soil horizon	Flint	1	0.64	1 fragment of a flint blade Δ101		NE	PX	3
F1	1024		Buried soil horizon	Flint	1	0.39	1 flint waste fragment Δ100		NE	PX	3
F1	1024		Buried soil horizon	Flint	1	0.2	1 flint fragment Δ106		NE	PX	3
F1	1024		Buried soil horizon	Pottery	1	12.92	1 body sherd, very abraded, fine soft fabric with large quartz inclusions, Peterborough Ware (very similar to the Peterborough ware (Δ73) found in (1038)). No decoration Δ112	MNE	NE	PX	2
F1	1024		Buried soil horizon	Pottery	1	3.34	1 small fine body sherd with cord impressed linear decoration red fabric with small white inclusions and charred organic temper Δ99		PX	PX	2
F1	1024		Buried soil horizon	Pottery	2	0.29	2 tiny pottery fragments Δ108		PX	PX	2

Area	Context No	Cut No	Feature	Material	No of items	Weight (g)	Description	Phase	Period	Broad Period	Box No
F1	1028		Quartz layer in natural spring bed	Flint	1	3.48	1 piece of flint, possibly part of a tool ∆62	PA?	PA?	PX	3
F1	1038	1082	Oval pit	Flint	1	7.86	1 flint knife/elongated blade	MNE	NE	PX	3
F1	1038	1082	Oval pit	Flint	1	5.33	1 flint knife fragment with re-working along the main cutting edge	MNE	NE	PX	3
F1	1038	1082	Oval pit	Flint	1	1.18	1 small piece of flint tapering to a point	MNE	NE	PX	3
F1	1038	1082	Oval pit	Organic	8	0.63	8 fragments of burnt hazelnut shell	MNE	NE	PX	With flots
F1	1038	1082	Oval pit (group 1b)	Pottery	21	204.66	21 associated and conjoining sherds from the rim and body of a Peterborough Ware vessel. Cord impressed decoration on the rim (braid pattern) and stamped hole - not fully perforating decoration just under the rim. The fabric is soft and a pale buff red colour with large quartz inclusions ∆73.	MNE	NE	PX	1
F1	1042	1008	Enclosure 1a ditch segment slot 3	Flint	1	3.93	1 flint debitage fragment		PX	PX	3
F1	1042	1008	Enclosure 1a ditch segment slot 3	Flint	1	2.07	1 piece of flint debitage		PX	PX	3
F1	1044	1010	Enclosure 1a ditch - longest segment slot 15	Burnt clay/earth	1	268	1 piece of burnt clay/earth, possibly associated with slagpit furnace [1077]		IA?	PX	4

Area	Context No	Cut No	Feature	Material	No of items	Weight (g)	Description	Phase	Period	Broad Period	Box No
F1	1044	1010	Enclosure 1a ditch - longest segment slot 11	Flint	1	4.57	1 flint fragment, possibly part of a waste flake		NE	PX	3
F1	1046	1010	Enclosure 1a longest ditch segment slot 15	Flint	1	9.78	1 piece of flint debitage		NE?	PX	3
F1	1051	1135	Circular pit (group 1b)	Flint	1	5.38	1 flint waste fragment Δ64		PX	PX	3
F1	1051	1135	Circular pit (group 1b)	Stone	1	234	1 curved, smooth piece of sedimentary stone, possibly a beach pebble, with wear on one edge		NE	PX	3
F1	1053	1137	Circular pit (group 1b)	Pottery	1	14.34	1 thick, wedge shaped rim sherd with cord impressed decoration, large quartz inclusions and a soft, pale fabric. Possibly Peterborough Ware probably from the same vessel as (Δ73) found in (1038), also part of group 1b	MNE	NE	PX	2
F1	1057		Buried soil horizon - same as (1024)	Flint	1	15.15	1 large flint waste flake Δ66		NE	PX	3
F1	1057		Buried soil horizon - same as (1024)	Flint	1	12.41	1 large piece of flint debitage		NE	PX	3
F1	1057		Buried soil horizon - same as (1024)	Flint	1	1.65	1 flint waste fragment Δ68		PX	PX	3

Area	Context No	Cut No	Feature	Material	No of items	Weight (g)	Description	Phase	Period	Broad Period	Box No
F1	1057		Buried soil horizon - same as (1024)	Flint	1	1.59	1 flint fragment Δ71		PX	PX	3
F1	1057		Buried soil horizon - same as (1024)	Flint	1	0.09	1 tiny flint fragment Δ67		PX	PX	3
F1	1057		Buried soil horizon - same as (1024)	Pottery	1	3.13	1 small body sherd with grey fabric and coarse inclusions Δ69		PX	PX	2
F1	1057		Buried soil horizon - same as (1024)	Stone	1	177	1 soft elongated beach pebble with wear on one side - possible sharpening/rubbing stone		PX	PX	3
F1	1059	1010	Enclosure 1a ditch segment slot 5	Flint	1	4.63	1 piece of flint debitage		NE	PX	3
F1	1059	1010	Enclosure 1a ditch segment slot 5	Flint	1	2	Scraper? (sample 108)		NE	PX	3
F1	1064	1211	Circular pit	Flint	1	11.57	1 large flint waste flake Δ127		PX	PX	3
F1	1064	1211	Circular pit	Flint	1	6.46	1 piece of flint possible blade Δ120		PX	PX	3
F1	1064	1211	Circular pit	Flint	1	1.76	1 flint fragment, possibly from a waste flake Δ121		PX	PX	3
F1	1064	1211	Circular pit	Flint	1	0.29	1 small weathered flint waste fragment		PX	PX	3

Area	Context No	Cut No	Feature	Material	No of items	Weight (g)	Description	Phase	Period	Broad Period	Box No
F1	1064	1211	Circular pit	Pottery	1	0.46	1 tiny body fragment		PX	PX	2
F1	1064	1211	Circular pit	Stone	1	521	1 largely flat stone with rounded edges one edge is rubbed.		NE	PX	3
F1	1067	1077	slagpit furnace	Burnt clay/earth	29	672	29 small pieces of fired clay/earth material from the lining of the furnace.		IA?	PX	4
F1	1069	1077	slagpit furnace	Burnt clay/earth	1	909	1 piece of fired clay/earth from the collapsed superstructure of the furnace ∆72. (pc 3)		IA?	PX	4
F1	1069	1077	slagpit furnace	Burnt clay/earth	1	?	Block-lifted furnace superstructure		IA?	PX	Separate tub
F1	1069	1077	slagpit furnace	Burnt clay/earth	18	368	18 small pieces of fired clay/earth material from the lining of the furnace		IA?	PX	4
F1	1069	1077	slagpit furnace	Burnt clay/earth	1	237	1 piece of fired clay/earth from the collapsed superstructure of the furnace ∆72. (pc 1)		IA?	PX	4
F1	1069	1077	slagpit furnace	Burnt clay/earth	1	197	1 piece of fired clay/earth from the collapsed superstructure of the furnace ∆72. (pc 2)		IA?	PX	4
F1	1069	1077	slagpit furnace	Burnt clay/earth	1	149	1 piece of fired clay/earth from the collapsed superstructure of the furnace ∆72. (pc 4)		IA?	PX	4
F1	1069	1077	slagpit furnace	Burnt clay/earth	1	79	1 piece of fired clay/earth from the collapsed superstructure of the furnace ∆72. (pc 5)		IA?	PX	4
F1	1070	1077	slagpit furnace	Slag	95	1282	95 small pieces of Cu/Fe slag		IA?	PX	3
F1	1071		Burnt layer on buried soil horizon (1024)	Slag	4	17.11	4 small piece of slag found within a small layer of burning		PX?	PX	1

Area	Context No	Cut No	Feature	Material	No of items	Weight (g)	Description	Phase	Period	Broad Period	Box No
F1	1087		Buried soil horizon outside enclosure 1a	Flint	1	1.86	1 flint blade with a single notch in the top and one re-worked edge ∆98		NE	PX	3
F1	1088		Natural inside enclosure 1a	Flint	1	12.26	1 flint waste fragment, possible core ∆116		PX	PX	3
F1	1091	1092	Sub-circular pit	Flint	1	8.22	1 flint tool with a rounded cutting edge carrying extensive re-working ∆79	LNE	NE	PX	A3
F1	1091	1092	Sub-circular pit	Flint	1	5.6	1 piece of flint debitage ∆80	LNE	NE	PX	A3
F1	1091	1092	Sub-circular pit	Flint	2	4.91	2 pieces of flint, one small debitage fragment, one fire cracked cutting tool with a rounded edge and extensive re-working to the cutting edge.	LNE	NE	PX	A3
F1	1091	1092	Sub-circular pit	Flint	1	15.58	1 piece of flint, possibly a tool with a 90° point ∆83	LNE	NE	PX	A3
F1	1091	1092	Sub-circular pit	Flint	1	6.8	1 flint tool with a rounded, re-worked cutting edge ∆81	LNE	NE	PX	A3
F1	1091	1092	Sub-circular pit	Pottery	13	498.18	13 plus pieces, often conjoined body sherds and one basal angle sherd of a Grooved Ware vessel (probably the same as vessel 1 ∆13) with chevron incised decoration, vertical bands of raised finger tip impressed decoration ∆78. Black vitreous residue present on the upper outer sides of the vessel alongside patches of a super fine white clay/plaster-like material. some of the sherds have a very abraded outer surface. Incorporates numbered sherds 1-13 and was associated with incised slate disc ∆82.	LNE	NE	PX	A2

Area	Context No	Cut No	Feature	Material	No of items	Weight (g)	Description	Phase	Period	Broad Period	Box No
F1	1091	1092	Sub-circular pit	Stone	1	700	1 incised slate disc, decorated on both sides, one with chequered pattern, the other diamond or triangle patterned; evidence of wear on the surface. Δ82	LNE	NE	PX	A1
F1	1091	1092	Sub-circular pit	Stone	1	30	1 piece of slate with iron oxide staining, dissimilar in appearance to the slate found naturally on site, Δ85.	LNE	NE	PX	A3
F1	1091	1092	Sub-circular pit	Stone	1	27	1 small flat piece of slate with cut marks on one side Δ84	LNE	NE	PX	A3
F1	1095	1102 1105	Oblong conjoined pits	Pottery	1	19.4	1 lower body sherd with vertical cordoning and horizontal comb impressed decoration, Grooved Ware.	LNE	NE	PX	2
F1	1095	1102 1105	Oblong conjoined pits	Stone	1	5000	Flat piece of slate, possibly shaped	LNE	NE	PX	not in box
F1	1095	1102 1105	Oblong conjoined pits	Stone	1	4000	Flat piece of slate, possibly shaped	LNE	NE	PX	not in box
F1	1095	1102 1105	Oblong conjoined pits	Stone	1	113	1 flat volcanic pebble (possibly a pumice - crystalline inclusions and open structure) with a modified flat edge for pounding or crushing.	LNE	NE	PX	3
F1	1100	1101	Quarry? pit	Flint	1	2.97	1 piece of flint, possibly a projectile point (sub triangular) with a single notch at the top and extensive re-working on all edges Δ94		NE	PX	3
F1	1106	1107	Circular pit	Flint	1	14.05	1 small rounded cutting tool with much re-working along the cutting edge Δ89		NE	PX	3
F1	1106	1107	Circular pit	Flint	1	1.41	1 small top piece of a fire-cracked flint cutting tool		NE	PX	3
F1	1106	1107	Circular pit	Organic	6	0.38	6 fragments of burnt hazelnut shell		PX	PX	With flots

Area	Context No	Cut No	Feature	Material	No of items	Weight (g)	Description	Phase	Period	Broad Period	Box No
F1	1106	1107	Circular pit	Pottery	24	305.41	24 sherds of very thick basal, basal angle, rim and body sherds, most likely from the same vessel and some pieces conjoined. Some of the body sherds have linear, cord impressed decoration and the rim sherds have deep pinch decoration just below the rim. Incorporates numbered sherds 1-24. Provisionally identified as Peterborough Ware (H Quinnell pers comm)	MNE	NE	PX	1
F1	1106	1107	Circular pit	Stone	1	167	1 piece of sedimentary stone, roughly wedge shaped with one worn edge.		NE	PX	3
F1	1106	1107	Circular pit	Stone	1	60	1 small fragment of igneous stone with the remains of one smooth polished surface still present Δ88.		NE	PX	3
F1	1114	1101	Quarry? pit	Flint	1	34.69	large piece of flint waste Δ90		PX	PX	3
F1	1117	1209	Stream bed	Flint	1	0.7	1 piece of a broken flint blade Δ93	PA?	PA?	PX	3
F1	1128	1102	Oval pit	Pottery	3	3.57	3 tiny fragments of pottery, Grooved Ware	LNE	NE	PX	2
F1	1131	1132	Sub-circular pit	Pottery	4	61.08	4 pottery sherds, 2 conjoined basal fragments making approximately 50% of a base, reddish grey fabric with mixed dark and light inclusions of varying sizes and two conjoined body sherds, no decoration Δ117 (bag 1/4) probably from the same vessel. Grass-marked (H Quinnell pers comm)	EM	MED	MED	1
F1	1131	1132	Sub-circular pit	Pottery	4	32.75	4 conjoined sherds that make up a segment of base and side of a vessel with reddish grey fabric with mixed dark and light inclusions of varying sizes Δ117 (bag 2/4). Grass-marked (H Quinnell pers comm)	EM	MED	MED	1

Area	Context No	Cut No	Feature	Material	No of items	Weight (g)	Description	Phase	Period	Broad Period	Box No
F1	1131	1132	Sub-circular pit	Pottery	3	17.47	2 conjoined body sherds with horizontal, linear cord impressed decoration and one small body sherd no decoration, most likely the same vessel as Δ117. Reddish grey fabric with light and dark inclusions of varying sizes. Possibly comb-stamped Beaker (H Quinnell pers comm)	BEA	NE	PX	1
F1	1131	1132	Sub-circular pit	Pottery	1	16.23	1 flat base sherd reddish grey fabric with mixed dark and light inclusions of varying sizes Δ117 (bag 3/4). Grass-marked (H Quinnell pers comm)	EM	EM	MED	1
F1	1212	1213	Sub-circular pit	Pottery	1	1.69	1 very small body fragment, dark fabric, oxidised outer surfaces, fine inclusions Δ125		PX	PX	2
F1	1217	1218	Sub-circular pit	Flint	2	2.54	2 pieces of flint, one blade with a single notch in the top and one microlith Δ118		ME?	PX	3
F1	1225	1211	Circular pit	Stone	1	1900	Flat piece of slate with rubbing along one edge, Δ126.		NE	PX	4
F1	1225	1211	Circular pit	Stone	1	394	1 spherical, very fine grained igneous stone ball with 90% pecked surface and one remaining area of original, water-worn surface Δ122.		NE	PX	3
F1	1236	1237	Oval pit	Flint	1	1.04	1 flint waste fragment		PX	PX	3
F1	US		SW corner of F1	Flint	1	2.66	1 flint waste fragment		PX	PX	3
F1	US	1010	Enclosure 1a ditch segment [1010] terminal slot 15.	Pottery	1	23.17	1 thick basal angle sherd, dark brown-black fabric, fine inclusions		NE/EBA	PX	2
F1	US		Spoil heap	Pottery	1	64.9	1 basal angle sherd of a straight sided vessel, possible remains of a glaze on interior. Heavily abraded.	PM	PM	PM	2

Area	Context No	Cut No	Feature	Material	No of items	Weight (g)	Description	Phase	Period	Broad Period	Box No
F1	US		Spoil heap	Pottery	1	23.15	1 body sherd, orange buff coloured	PM	PM	PM	2
F1	US		Spoil heap	Pottery	5	18.9	5 assorted china sherds	PM	PM	PM	2
F1	US		Spoil heap	Pottery	1	5.22	1 body sherd of china with a raised oriental pattern and a blue glaze	PM	PM	PM	2
F1	US		Spoil heap	Pottery	1	3.24	1 piece of a clay pipe stem	PM	PM	PM	2
F1	US		Spoil heap	Pottery	1	1.57	1 piece of a clay pipe stem	PM	PM	PM	2
F1	US			Stone	1	85	1 flat piece of slate with uneven edges and two oblong holes cut through.		UX	UX	3
F1	US			Stone	1	17	1 small flat piece of slate with possible linear cut markings		UX	UX	3
F2	2001		Topsoil	Pottery	1	1.38	1 thin body sherd with a pale grey slip coating on the interior surface	PM	PM	PM	2
F2	2001		Topsoil	Slag	1	192	1 heavy piece of slag Sn/Fe		UX	UX	3
F2	2001		Topsoil	Slag	1	175.14	1 heavy piece of slag Sn/Fe		UX	UX	3
F2	2001		Topsoil	Slag	1	127.93	1 heavy piece of slag Sn/Fe		UX	UX	3
F2	2001		Topsoil	Slag	1	97.07	1 heavy piece of slag Sn/Fe		UX	UX	3
F2	2001		Topsoil	Stone	1	30.87	1 piece of sedimentary stone with no apparent working		UX	UX	
F2	2003	2005	Pit (hearth)	Flint	1	2.01	1 flint waste fragment		NE	PX	3

Area	Context No	Cut No	Feature	Material	No of items	Weight (g)	Description	Phase	Period	Broad Period	Box No
F2	2006	2008	Pit (hearth)	Flint	1	4.6	1 flint fragment		NE	PX	3
F2	2006	2008	Pit (hearth)	Flint	1	4.25	1 piece of flint, possibly the shattered top part of a blade with a single notch		NE	PX	3
F2	2006	2008	Pit (hearth)	Flint	1	1.48	1 fire-cracked flint fragment		NE	PX	3
F2	2006	2008	Pit (hearth)	Stone	1	65.47	1 half of a broken, tubular, igneous water-worn pebble with possible rubbing on one side		PX	PX	3
F2	2009	2010	Pit	Stone	3	869.42	3 pieces of sedimentary stone, two un-worked, the largest of the three has one smoothed, polished/rubbed edge		NE	PX	3
F2	2017	2018	Pit	Flint	1	0.78	1 waste fragment of flint		NE	PX	3
F2	2025	2026	Pit (hearth)	Flint	1	7.04	1 flint waste fragment		NE	PX	3
F2	2025	2026	Pit (hearth)	Stone	1	30.06	1 small piece of sedimentary stone with very smooth if irregular faces.		PX	PX	3
F2	2027	2028	Pit (hearth)	Flint	1	32.04	1 piece of waste flint, possible core fragment		NE	PX	3
F2	2027	2028	Pit (hearth)	Flint	1	1.36	1 small, possible blade with single notch in the top		NE	PX	3
F2	2027	2028	Pit (hearth)	Flint	1	2.96	1 flint waste flake		PX	PX	3
F2	2027	2028	Pit (hearth)	Flint	2	9.7	Two scrapers? (sample 24)		PX	PX	3
F2	2033	2028	Pit (hearth)	Flint	1	3.75	1 fire-cracked flint blade with two serrated edges	ME	ME?	PX	3
F2	2033	2028	Pit (hearth)	Flint	1	3.36	1 flint waste fragment		NE	PX	3

Area	Context No	Cut No	Feature	Material	No of items	Weight (g)	Description	Phase	Period	Broad Period	Box No
F2	2033	2028	Pit (hearth)	Stone	1	90.5	1 unworked piece of slate with quartz vein		NE	PX	3
F2	2038	2028	Pit (hearth)	Flint	1	3.21	1 flint blade with tip missing and wear to the edges		NE	PX	3
F2	2047	2037	Pit	Stone	1	154.98	1 sub-angular piece of shillet/slate not worked		UX	UX	3
F2	2052	2053	Pit	Flint	1	5.76	1 flint cutting tool fragment, re-working along two remaining cutting edges		NE	PX	3
F2	2052	2053	Pit	Flint	1	4.29	1 flint flake fragment		NE	PX	3
F2	2052	2053	Pit	Flint	1	3.7	1 flint blade fragment		NE	PX	3
F2	2052	2053	Pit	Flint	1	2.14	1 flint fragment		NE	PX	3
F2	2052	2053	Pit	Flint	1	0.87	1 flint blade with missing tip		NE	PX	3
F2	2052	2053	Pit	Flint	1	0.85	1 fragment of a possible flint tool, one edge looks to have been re-worked		NE	PX	3
F2	2052	2053	Pit	Flint	1	0.14	1 flint fragment		NE	PX	3
F2	2052	2053	Pit	Flint	5	6.2	Assorted flint flakes (sample 25)		PX	PX	3
F2	US		Eastern spoil heap	Clinker	1	0.42	1 small fragment of vitreous clinker	PM	PM	PM	3
F2	US		NE quadrant	Flint	1	3.68	1 flint waste fragment		NE	PX	3
F2	US		Western spoil heap	Flint	1	7.5	1 flint waste fragment, heavily abraded		PX	PX	3

Area	Context No	Cut No	Feature	Material	No of items	Weight (g)	Description	Phase	Period	Broad Period	Box No
F2	US		Western spoil heap	Flint	1	6.29	1 flint waste fragment, heavily abraded		PX	PX	3
F2	US		Eastern spoil heap	Flint	1	1.58	1 flint tool fragment with possible re-working on one side		PX	PX	3
F2	US			Flint?	1	1.36	1 very small circular cutting tool with extensive fine re-working around the edge. Edge is worn.		UX	UX	3
F2	US		Eastern spoil heap	Glass	1	4,72	1 small piece of glass slag	PM	PM	PM	3
F2	US		Eastern spoil heap	Pottery	1	8.89	1 saucer rim sherd with yellow glaze (MD find)	PM	PM	PM	2
F2	US		Eastern spoil heap	Pottery	1	7.76	1 handle sherd with brown glaze (MD find)	PM	PM	PM	2
F2	US		Eastern spoil heap	Pottery	1	7.14	1 body sherd, abraded with greenish yellow salt glaze on interior surface (MD find)	PM	PM	PM	2
F2	US		Western spoil heap	Pottery	1	6.47	1 pottery body sherd, abraded red fabric (MD find)	PM	PM	PM	2
F2	US		Eastern spoil heap	Pottery	1	6.24	1 body sherd with brown glaze (MD find)	PM	PM	PM	2
F2	US		Western spoil heap	Pottery	1	3.34	1 pottery body sherd, abraded buff fabric (MD find)	PM	PM	PM	2
F2	US		Eastern spoil heap	Pottery	1	2.98	1 body sherd (MD find)	PM	PM	PM	2
F2	US		Eastern spoil heap	Pottery	1	2.36	1 body sherd with green glaze (MD find)	PM	PM	PM	2
F2	US		Western spoil heap	Pottery	1	1.65	1 pottery body sherd, abraded buff fabric with oxide glaze on interior (MD find)	PM	PM	PM	2
F2	US		Western spoil heap	Pottery	1	1.65	1 pottery body sherd, abraded buff fabric (MD find)	PM	PM	PM	2

Area	Context No	Cut No	Feature	Material	No of items	Weight (g)	Description	Phase	Period	Broad Period	Box No
F2	US		Western spoil heap	Pottery	1	0.73	1 china body sherd, blue and white decoration (MD find)	PM	PM	PM	2
F2	US		Western spoil heap	Slag	2	122.98	2 pieces of heavy slag with ferrous oxide staining on outer surface		UX	UX	3
F3	2052	2053	Pit	Pottery	2	10.41	2 thin, conjoining body sherds with cord- and comb-impressed decoration. Fine dark fabric with fine inclusions.		PX	PX	2
F3	3001		Topsoil	Flint	1	7.36	1 piece of broken flint		NE	PX	3
F3	3001		Topsoil	Flint	1	2.8	1 flint waste fragment		NE	PX	3
F3	3001		Topsoil	Flint	1	0.94	1 flint blade, leaf shaped with a possible notch at the top ∆15		NE	PX	3
F3	3001		Topsoil	Flint	2	2.53	2 heavily abraded and weathered flint fragments		PX	PX	3
F3	3001		Topsoil	Glass	3	63.89	3 pieces of glass bottle, one base and 2 body sherds, dark green	PM	PM	PM	2
F3	3001		Topsoil	Glass	3	41.05	3 pieces of pale blue square sided glass bottle, one side piece, one base and one neck piece	PM	PM	PM	2
F3	3001		Topsoil	Glass	7	13.72	6 pieces of water white plate glass	PM	PM	PM	2
F3	3001		Topsoil	Glass	2	8.08	2 pieces of pinkish clear bottle glass	PM	PM	PM	2
F3	3001		Topsoil	Glass	1	7.86	1 glass spherical bottle stopper	PM	PM	PM	2
F3	3001		Topsoil	Glass	1	5.5	1 glass piece from a bottle body, mid green	PM	PM	PM	2
F3	3001		Topsoil	Glass	1	1.25	1 piece of white glass	PM	PM	PM	2

Area	Context No	Cut No	Feature	Material	No of items	Weight (g)	Description	Phase	Period	Broad Period	Box No
F3	3001		Topsoil	Glass	1	0.88	1 piece of pale green plate glass	PM	PM	PM	2
F3	3001		Topsoil	Glass	1	0.77	1 piece of red flat glass	PM	PM	PM	2
F3	3001		Topsoil	Glass	1	0.48	1 piece of clear bottle glass, body	PM	PM	PM	2
F3	3001		Topsoil	Metal	1	93.07	1 large iron pin	PM	PM	PM	3
F3	3001		Topsoil	Metal	1	72.88	1 spherical lead shot/weight	PM	PM	PM	3
F3	3001		Topsoil	Metal	1	16.63	1 iron nut, corroded.	PM	PM	PM	2
F3	3001		Topsoil	Metal	1	5.7	1 copper alloy item, possible a toothed gear wheel?	PM	PM	PM	3
F3	3001		Topsoil	Pottery	49	210.5	49 assorted china body sherds	PM	PM	PM	2
F3	3001		Topsoil	Pottery	18	140.88	18 assorted china base sherds	PM	PM	PM	2
F3	3001		Topsoil	Pottery	18	137.48	18 assorted china rim sherds	PM	PM	PM	2
F3	3001		Topsoil	Pottery	1	16.3	1 heavily abraded body sherd	PM	PM	PM	2
F3	3001		Topsoil	Pottery	4	13.99	4 pieces of brick	PM	PM	PM	2
F3	3001		Topsoil	Pottery	1	2.59	1 piece of clay pipe stem	PM	PM	PM	2
F3	3001		Topsoil	Stone	1	7	1 piece of calcareous stone with polishing		UX	UX	3

Area	Context No	Cut No	Feature	Material	No of items	Weight (g)	Description	Phase	Period	Broad Period	Box No
F3	3001		Topsoil	Stone	1	3	Water-worn pebble		UX	UX	3
F3	3002	3049	Linear ditch	Pottery	1	3.75	1 body sherd, heavily abraded and quite thin. Mid brown fabric with fine, frequent inclusions		PX	PX	2
F3	3003	?	Pit	Pottery	1	7.85	1 body sherd, thin with yellowish red fabric with a dark salt glaze on the inside surface and a burnt residue on the outer surface		MED/PM	MED/PM	2
F3	3004	3017	Pit (burnt)	Pottery	36	949.13	36+ pieces of conjoining pottery from the rim and body of a single vessel. No apparent impressed or incised decoration on the body or rim but there is carination on the upper body sherds and a round stamp hole near the rim. Some sherds have a vitreous burnt organic residue on the inside surface. fabric is coarse and dark with large quartz inclusions ∆74. At least one sherd (no 6) has a cordon. There has been a very tentative identification of this material as of possibly transitional Early to Middle Neolithic date (Henrietta Quinnell pers comm).	MNE	NE	PX	1
F3	3006	3046	Pit (grain-dryer)	Pottery	3	28.27	3 conjoining basal angle sherds from a small vessel, dark grey fabric with fine sandy pale inclusions		IA	PX	2
F3	3006	3046	Pit (grain-dryer)	Pottery	1	15.23	1 everted rim sherd, dark grey fabric with fine sandy pale inclusions		IA	PX	2
F3	3022	3042	Pit (hearth)	Burnt clay/earth	10	8.4	Fragments of burnt clay recovered from sieving (sample 35)		IA?	IA?	2
F3	3023	3020	Pit (large)	Stone	1	25.05	1 small, flat disk shaped piece of shillet, the edges are flat and have tool marks/strikes in them		UX	UX	3
F3	3044	3046	Pit (grain-dryer)	Stone	1	12300	Conjoined piece of a possible granite skeuomorph of a saddle quern. The form is representative of a saddle quern but there is no evidence of wear ∆76		IA?	PX	not in box

Area	Context No	Cut No	Feature	Material	No of items	Weight (g)	Description	Phase	Period	Broad Period	Box No
F3	3044	3046	Pit (grain-dryer)	Stone	1	6300	Conjoined piece of a possible granite skeuomorph of a saddle quern. The form is representative of a saddle quern but there is no evidence of wear ∆75		IA?	PX	not in box
F3	3044	3046	Pit (grain-dryer)	Stone	1	113	Conjoined piece of a possible granite skeuomorph of a saddle quern. The form is representative of a saddle quern but there is no evidence of wear ∆76		IA?	PX	3
F3	3058	3068	Pit (burnt)	Pottery	18	34.8	18 associated and some conjoined body sherds, all very abraded		PX	PX	2
F3	3063	3064	Pit (burnt)	Organic	2	4.56	2 fresh hazelnuts - probably from this year, buried by animals		MOD	MOD	With flots
F3	3066	3068	Pit (burnt)	Flint	1	15.55	1 flint blade with re-worked edges		NE	PX	3
F3	3066	3068	Pit (burnt)	Flint	1	2.8	1 small piece of flint		NE	PX	3
F3	3067	3068	Pit (burnt)	Flint	1	12	1 flint waste fragment		NE	PX	3
F3	3067	3068	Pit (burnt)	Flint	1	6.34	1 piece of a broken flint blade with re-working along the cutting edge		NE	PX	3
F3	3067	3068	Pit (burnt)	Flint	1	2.6	1 fragment of a possible flint blade with a serrated cutting edge showing extensive re-working		NE	PX	3
F4	4001		Topsoil	Flint	1	5.29	1 flint flake		PX	PX	3
F4	4001		Topsoil	Flint	1	1.27	1 weathered flint fragment		PX	PX	3
F4	4001		Topsoil	Glass	12	127.2	12 pieces of unassociated dark green bottle glass body pieces. Abraded	PM	PM	PM	2
F4	4001		Topsoil	Glass	1	45.78	1 ground glass bottle stopper fragment, pale green	PM	PM	PM	2

Area	Context No	Cut No	Feature	Material	No of items	Weight (g)	Description	Phase	Period	Broad Period	Box No
F4	4001		Topsoil	Glass	4	37.7	4 pieces of mid green bottle glass body pieces. Abraded.	PM	PM	PM	2
F4	4001		Topsoil	Glass	5	29.46	5 body pieces of pale green glass	PM	PM	PM	2
F4	4001		Topsoil	Glass	1	29.15	1 basal piece of a pale green glass bottle	PM	PM	PM	2
F4	4001		Topsoil	Glass	1	9.86	1 water white wine glass foot fragment	PM	PM	PM	2
F4	4001		Topsoil	Glass	1	9.44	1 pale green glass stopper	PM	PM	PM	2
F4	4001		Topsoil	Glass	2	6.68	2 pale blue glass body pieces	PM	PM	PM	2
F4	4001		Topsoil	Glass	1	4.79	1 mid blue body sherd from a flat sided bottle	PM	PM	PM	2
F4	4001		Topsoil	Glass	2	4.14	2 thin water white glass fragments	PM	PM	PM	2
F4	4001		Topsoil	Glass	1	2.89	1 small rim piece of milky pale blue glass	PM	PM	PM	2
F4	4001		Topsoil	Metal	8	681	8 pieces of corroded iron, pins, nails and a piece of horse shoe.	PM	PM	PM	3
F4	4001		Topsoil	Metal	3	80.9	3 pieces of lead, one shot, one piece of melted lead and one piece of pipe	PM	PM	PM	3
F4	4001		Topsoil	Metal	2	23	2 pieces of copper alloy, one bit of trim and one possible buckle fragment	PM	PM	PM	3
F4	4001		Topsoil	Plastic	1	3.27	1 piece of clay pigeon	PM	PM	PM	2
F4	4001		Topsoil	Pottery	1	18.92	1 body sherd, abraded, with linear decoration, gabbroic Δ20		IA	PX	2

Area	Context No	Cut No	Feature	Material	No of items	Weight (g)	Description	Phase	Period	Broad Period	Box No
F4	4001		Topsoil	Pottery	7	38.28	7 irregular body sherds with brown to red fabric with small inclusions, gabbroic		IA?	PX	2
F4	4001		Topsoil	Pottery	1	11.85	1 body sherd, abraded, gabbroic		IA?	PX	2
F4	4001		Topsoil	Pottery	1	7.85	1 upper body sherd, fine with brown fabric and fine inclusions, possibly gabbroic ∆25		IA?	PX	2
F4	4001		Topsoil	Pottery	1	11.04	1 everted rim sherd with flat top. Linear decoration just below the rim, pale grey fabric with sand like inclusions, much mica ∆2	MED	MED	MED	2
F4	4001		Topsoil	Pottery	1	19.85	1 basal angle sherd, chunky, greyish brown fabric with large inclusions	MED	MED?	MED	2
F4	4001		Topsoil	Pottery	33	454.08	33 assorted body sherds of reddish fabric, glazed	PM	PM	PM	2
F4	4001		Topsoil	Pottery	127	401.16	127 assorted china body sherds	PM	PM	PM	2
F4	4001		Topsoil	Pottery	45	277.03	45 assorted china rim sherds	PM	PM	PM	2
F4	4001		Topsoil	Pottery	6	200	6 assorted basal sherds of reddish fabric, glazed pottery	PM	PM	PM	2
F4	4001		Topsoil	Pottery	4	79.5	4 pieces of chunky, irregular broken brick material	PM	PM	PM	2
F4	4001		Topsoil	Pottery	5	56.77	5 assorted rim sherds of reddish fabric, glazed pottery	PM	PM	PM	2
F4	4001		Topsoil	Pottery	6	48.49	6 assorted body sherds, red fabric	PM	PM	PM	2
F4	4001		Topsoil	Pottery	1	47.54	1 crucible base	PM	PM	PM	2
F4	4001		Topsoil	Pottery	1	40.4	1 white, headless china kneeling child figure, head and R arm missing	PM	PM	PM	2

Area	Context No	Cut No	Feature	Material	No of items	Weight (g)	Description	Phase	Period	Broad Period	Box No
F4	4001		Topsoil	Pottery	1	25.41	1 white headless china seated figure, head missing	PM	PM	PM	2
F4	4001		Topsoil	Pottery	1	24.72	1 crucible base	PM	PM	PM	2
F4	4001		Topsoil	Pottery	24	19.56	24 assorted china basal sherds	PM	PM	PM	2
F4	4001		Topsoil	Pottery	1	10.25	1 rim sherd with flat, outward sloping top and lip, red fabric	PM	PM	PM	2
F4	4001		Topsoil	Pottery	1	10.18	1 basal angle sherd with mottled green glaze on the interior	PM	PM	PM	2
F4	4001		Topsoil	Pottery	3	8.24	3 clay pipe stem fragments	PM	PM	PM	2
F4	4001		Topsoil	Pottery	1	7.65	1 rim sherd with rounded top, red fabric	PM	PM	PM	2
F4	4001		Topsoil	Pottery	1	2.52	1 china horses leg	PM	PM	PM	2
F4	4001		Topsoil	Slag	2	4.03	2 pieces of slag/clinker	PM	PM	PM	2
F4	4001		Topsoil	Stone	1	45.7	1 flat, triangular piece of broken slate with the edge of a hole on one side		UX	UX	3
F4	4003	4027	Sub-circular hearth pit	Pottery	1	2.61	1 china rim sherd with blue patterning	PM	PM	PM	2
F4	4009	4010	Linear ditch	Flint	1	7	1 broken flint blade ∆24		NE	PX	3
F4	4009	4010	Linear ditch	Flint	1	4.36	1 flint		NE	PX	3

Area	Context No	Cut No	Feature	Material	No of items	Weight (g)	Description	Phase	Period	Broad Period	Box No
F4	4009	4010	Linear ditch	Stone	1	70.3	1 lozenge-shaped quartzite water-worn pebble with polishing to the two flatter edges and possible pecking to one end. One end is missing Δ6		PX	PX	3
F4	4013	4014	Linear ditch	Pottery	1	48.05	1 upper body sherd, possibly gabbroic Δ9	MIA	IA?	PX	2
F4	4017	4018	Linear ditch	Pottery	1	10.32	1 body sherd, pale grey fabric with fine inclusions Δ10	MED	MED	MED	2
F4	4047	4062	Possible tree bowl	Flint	1	0.21	1 very small piece of a microlith		ME?	PX	3
F4	4055	4056	Linear ditch	Pottery	8	26.73	8 body sherds/fragments of very coarse gabbroic pottery Δ11		PX	PX	2
F4	4060	*	Sub soil	Stone	1	13.6	1 piece of rounded slate with a notch on one edge, part of a hole though a disk shaped item		UX	UX	3
F4	4070	4016	Linear ditch	Flint	1	15.16	1 broken flint pebble Δ7		PX	PX	3
F4	4070	4016	Linear ditch	Stone	1	10.7	1 flat, oval slate pebble with pecking and cut marks in the centre of both flat faces forming depressions Δ8		IA	PX	3
F4	4086	4087	Trackway	Flint	1	39.16	1 large piece of a flint scraping/cutting tool with a notch in one side and extensive re-working along the cutting edge Δ18		NE	PX	3
F4	4086	4087	Trackway	Flint	1	9.2	1 piece of flint cutting tool with re-working on the remains of the cutting edge		PX	PX	3
F4	4086	4087	Trackway	Pottery	4	75.14	4 body sherds with brown fabric and fine inclusions Δ3	MIA	IA	PX	2
F4	4086	4087	Trackway	Pottery	1	17.51	1 body sherd, fine with brown fabric and fine inclusions Δ4, possibly gabbroic	MIA	IA	PX	2
F4	4086	4087	Trackway	Pottery	1	8.62	1 upper body sherd, fine with brown fabric and fine inclusions Δ12, gabbroic	MIA	IA	PX	2

Area	Context No	Cut No	Feature	Material	No of items	Weight (g)	Description	Phase	Period	Broad Period	Box No
F4	4086	4087	Trackway	Pottery	1	7.69	1 upper body sherd, fine with brown fabric and fine inclusions Δ12, gabbroic	MIA	IA	PX	2
F4	4086	4087	Trackway	Pottery	3	32.64	3 conjoining everted rim and shoulder sherds of a thin sided vessel, possibly gabbroic	MIA	IA	PX	2
F4	4086	4087	Trackway	Stone	1	20.1	1 small piece of broken shillet with a notch on one side Δ5		PX	PX	3
F4	4086	4087	Trackway	Stone	1	16.5	1 naturally formed quartz crystal		UX	UX	3
F4	4090	4091	Pit (hearth)	Pottery	1	10.31	1 body sherd with cross hatching and linear incised decoration.		IA	PX	2
F4	4133	4087	Trackway	Pottery	1	11.62	1 upper body sherd, gabbroic Δ26	MIA	IA	PX	2

Appendix 3: Flots

Flots summary report

A total of 156 samples were taken for palaeoenvironmental and dating purposes. These were wet-sieved and the flots recovered. A large amount of material, predominately charcoal but including burnt seeds (from enclosure ditch fill (1058) and pit [3046]) and hazelnut shells (from pits [1082], [1211] and [3064]), was recovered. This comprises a total weight of 13685.49g of material.

This material, combined with the organic material already identified during the excavation (hazelnut shells from pits [1082], [1107], and [3064] and carbonised grains from pit [3046]), will be sent off for assessment to suitable specialists during the next phase of the project.

Flots summary table

Sample no.	Context	Cut	Feature type	Description	Weight (g)	Qty (bags)
1	4003	4027	Fill of hearth pit (associated with modern china)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	115.3	1
2	4008	4011	Fill of hearth pit	Charcoal, some modern plant material	637.8	2
3	4030	4031	Fill of hearth pit	Charcoal, some modern plant material	126	1
4	4025	4051	Fill of pit (Group 4a)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	6.1	1
5	4038	4039	Fill of hearth pit	Charcoal, some modern plant material	388.5	1
6	4036	4054	Fill of burnt pit	Charcoal, some modern plant material	366.9	1
7	4009	4010	Secondary fill of field ditch (associated with flint and worked stone)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	2.2	1
8	4040	4063	Fill of burnt pit	Charcoal, some modern plant material	42.8	1
9	4069	4068	Fill of hearth pit	Charcoal, some modern plant material	615.2	2
10	4065	4064	Upper fill of hearth pit	Charcoal, some modern plant material	430	2
11	4088	4089	Fill of hearth pit	Charcoal, some modern plant material	1057.4	4
12	4096	4064	Primary fill of hearth pit	Charcoal, some modern plant material	?	
13	4090	4091	Upper fill of hearth pit	Charcoal, some modern plant material	667.8	2
14	4101	4102	Fill of hearth pit	Charcoal, some modern plant material	364.3	1
15	4105	4106	Fill of burnt pit	Charcoal, some modern plant material	130.7	1
16			NOT USED -			

			DISCARDED			
17	4115	4116	Fill of hearth pit	Charcoal, some modern plant material	135.2	1
18	1025	1013	Primary fill of hearth pit	Charcoal, some modern plant material	290.1	1
19			NOT USED			
20	2004	2005	Primary fill of hearth pit (upper fill associated with flint)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	1001.4	4
21	2007	2008	Primary fill of hearth pit (upper fills associated with flint and worked stone)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	425.5	2
22	2009	2010	Pit fill (associated with worked stone)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	29.8	1
23	2025	2026	Fill of hearth pit (associated with flint and possibly worked stone)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	9.1	1
24	2027	2028	Fill of hearth pit (associated with flint)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	27.5	1
25	2052	2053	Pit fill (associated with PX pottery and flint)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	11	1
26	2071	2072	Posthole fill	Charcoal, some modern plant material	6.3	1
27	2079	2086	Pit upper fill	Charcoal, some modern plant material	16.4	1
28			NOT USED ?			
29	2092	2093	Pit fill	Charcoal, some modern plant material	1.5	1
30	3007	3013	Fill of burnt pit	Charcoal, some modern plant material	62.7	1
31	3009	3015	Fill of burnt pit	Charcoal, some modern plant material	48.3	1
32	3006	3046	Grain-drying pit upper fill (associated with PX pottery)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	7.6	1
33	3044	3046	Grain-drying pit primary fill (associated with worked stone)	Charcoal, cereal grains	511.7	2
34	3004	3017	Upper fill of burnt pit (associated with PX pottery)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	10.2	1
35	3022	3042	Upper fill of hearth pit	Charcoal, some modern plant material	1034.6	4
36	3021	3042 ?	Hearth pit fill	Charcoal, some modern plant material	29.9	1
37	3035	3045	Hearth pit fill	Charcoal, some modern plant material	69.2	1
38	3036	3040	Hearth pit primary fill	Charcoal, some modern plant material	100.5	1

39	3024	3020	Large pit fill	Charcoal, some modern plant material	207.7	1
40	3034	3017	Primary fill of burnt pit	Charcoal, some modern plant material	593.8	2
41	1045	1010	Burnt lens within enclosure 1a ditch segment, slot 13	Charcoal, some modern plant material	18.9	1
42	1047	1010	Burnt lens within enclosure 1a ditch segment	Charcoal, some modern plant material	5.5	1
43	1050	1010	Burnt lens within enclosure 1a ditch segment, slot 7	Charcoal, some modern plant material	3.3	1
44	1055	1056	Fill of hearth pit	Charcoal, some modern plant material	901.9	3
45	1059	1010	A secondary fill of enclosure 1a ditch segment (associated with flint)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	8.9	1
46	1002	1077	Upper fill of bowl furnace (associated with slag)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	21	1
47	1036	1068	Fill of burnt pit	Charcoal, some modern plant material	8.1	1
48	1057	Layer	Buried soil horizon in slot 13 -same as (1024) (associated with PX pottery, flint, and possibly worked stone)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	7	1
49	1038	1082	Pit fill (Group 1b, associated with Peterborough Ware, flint, and hazelnut shells)	Charcoal, some modern plant material, hazlenut shell	131.7	1
50	1070	1077	Primary fill of bowl furnace (associated with slag)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	371	1
51	1065	1079	Post-hole fill	Charcoal, some modern plant material	0.99	1
52	4133	4087	Second fill of trackway (associated with IA pottery)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	1.3	1
53	4151	4152	Primary fill of drainage ditch	Charcoal, some modern plant material	1.8	1
54	4142	4143	Upper fill of drainage ditch	Charcoal, some modern plant material	1.6	1
55	3023	3020	Fill of large pit (associated with worked stone)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	34.3	1
56	3058	3068	Upper fill of burnt pit (associated with PX pottery)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	26	1
57	3066/ 3067	3068	Burnt pit primary/secondary fills	Charcoal, some modern plant material	34.7	1
58	3060	3070	Fill of burnt pit	Charcoal, some modern plant material	36.4	1

59	3030	3056	Fill of hearth pit	Charcoal, some modern plant material	90.8	1
60	4140/ 4157	4141	Mixed fills of drainage ditch	Charcoal, some modern plant material	1.3	1
61	3063	3064	Fill of burnt pit (hazelnut shells in fill described as modern)	Charcoal, hazlenut shell, modern plant material	12.5	1
62	3061	3062	Fill of burnt pit	Charcoal, some modern plant material	19.2	1
63	2080	2081	Pit/posthole fill	Charcoal, some modern plant material	2.7	1
64	4149	4087	Build layer of quartz cobbles in trackway	Charcoal, some modern plant material	3.3	1
65	4158	4143	Primary fill of drainage ditch	Charcoal, some modern plant material	2.2	1
66	4144	4161	Fill of recut drainage ditch	Charcoal, some modern plant material	1.9	1
67	3053	3054	Field ditch fill	Charcoal, some modern plant material	4.5	1
68	3086	3049	Upper fill of field ditch	Charcoal, some modern plant material	1.7	1
69	1093	1094	Pit fill	Charcoal, some modern plant material	2.9	1
70	1091	1092	Pit fill (associated with Grooved Ware and decorated slate)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	28.4	1
71	1003	1108	Pit fill (associated with Grooved Ware)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	23.4	1
72	1098	1099	Primary fill of pit	Charcoal, some modern plant material	6.5	1
73	1128	1102	Primary fill of pit	Charcoal, some modern plant material	1.6	1
74	1141	1142	Pit fill	Charcoal, some modern plant material	4.2	1
75	1148	1147	Pit fill	Charcoal, some modern plant material	3.3	1
76	1143	1144	Pit fill (Group 1c)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	13.4	1
77	1145	1146	Pit fill (Group 1c)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	2	1
78	1040	1210	Fill of burnt pit	Charcoal, some modern plant material	10	1
79	1212	1213	Pit/posthole fill (associated with PX pottery)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	2.1	1
80	1106	1107	Fill of burnt pit (associated with PX pottery, flints, and worked stone)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	37.6	1

81	1109	1112	Hearth pit fill	Charcoal, some modern plant material	373.5	1
82	1089	1090	Pit fill	Charcoal, some modern plant material	2.6	1
83	1098	1099	Pit fill	Charcoal, some modern plant material	3	1
84	1097	1102/ 1105	Deposit sealing 2 pits	Charcoal, some modern plant material	2	1
85	1110	1111	Upper fill of pit	Charcoal, some modern plant material	3	1
86	1051	1135	Pit fill (Group 1b, associated with flint and water-worn pebble)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	17.2	1
87	1052	1136	Pit fill (Group 1b)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	6.5	1
88	1053	1137	Pit fill (Group 1b, associated with Peterborough Ware)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	27.7	1
89	1054	1138	Pit fill (Group 1b)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	2.7	1
90	1129	1139	Posthole fill (Group 1b)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	2	1
91	1130	1140	Posthole fill (Group 1b)	modern plant material	0.5	1
92	1131	1132	Pit fill (associated with PX pottery)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	39.2	1
93	1133	1134	Fill of burnt pit	Charcoal, some modern plant material	159.9	1
94	1121	1101	Bottom fill of quarry pit (should be (1120) or (1122))	Some modern plant material, small flecks of charcoal	1.8	1
95	1121	1101	Bottom fill of quarry pit (should be (1120) or (1122))	Some modern plant material, small flecks of charcoal	1.2	1
96	1087	Layer	Buried soil horizon outside of enclosure - probably the same as (1024) (associated with flint)	Large piece of charcoal	16.2	1
97	1071	Layer	Layer of burnt material on the buried soil horizon (1024) (associated with slag)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	39.7	1
98	1157	1156	Primary fill of pit	Charcoal, some modern plant material	1.5	1
99	1155	1156	Upper fill of pit	Charcoal, some modern plant material	2.3	1
100	1150	1149	Pit fill	Charcoal, some modern plant material	1.3	1
101	1158	1160	Primary fill of burnt pit	Charcoal, some modern plant material	12.9	1

102			SAMPLE DISCARDED - UNUSED			
103	1009	1010	Area of animal disturbance noted in upper fill of enclosure 1a ditch segment - slot 11	Charcoal, some modern plant material	5.2	1
104	1044	1010	Enclosure 1a ditch segment - slot 11, upper fill directly underneath (1009)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	1.2	1
105	1045	1010	Enclosure 1a ditch segment - slot 11, burnt fill above (1046)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	3.1	1
106	1046	1010	Enclosure 1a ditch segment - slot 11, fill above (1058)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	2	1
107	1058	1010	Enclosure 1a ditch segment - slot 11, fill above (1059)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	2.3	1
108	1059	1010	Enclosure 1a ditch segment - slot 11, fill Above (1060)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	2.5	1
109	1060	1010	Enclosure 1a ditch segment - slot 11, fill above (1061)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	1	1
110	1061	1010	Enclosure 1a ditch segment - slot 11, primary fill	Charcoal, some modern plant material	1	1
111	1166	1167	Pit fill	Charcoal, some modern plant material	3.1	1
112	1172	1171	Pit fill	Charcoal, some modern plant material	11.1	1
113	1159	1160	Upper fill of burnt pit	Charcoal, some modern plant material	40.4	1
114	1064	1211	Upper fill of hearth pit cutting edge of enclosure ditch [1010] (associated with PX pot, flint, worked stone)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	17.8	1
115	1189	1190	Fill of burnt pit	Charcoal, some modern plant material	32.1	1
116	1024	Layer	Buried soil horizon inside enclosure 1a.	Charcoal, some modern plant material	6.6	1
117	1011	Layer	Buried soil horizon inside enclosure 1a.	Charcoal, some modern plant material	4.9	1
118	1162	1163	Posthole fill	Charcoal, some modern plant material	5.1	1
119	1178	1179	Posthole fill	Charcoal, some modern plant material	15	1
120	1195	1196	Posthole fill	Charcoal, some modern plant material	2.5	1
121	1007	1008	Enclosure 1a ditch segment - slot 2 upper fill	Charcoal, some modern plant material	8.1	1

122	1043	1008	Enclosure 1a ditch segment - slot 2, burnt fill above (1042)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	3.7	1
123	1042	1008	Enclosure 1a ditch segment - slot 2, fill above (1072)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	2	1
124	1072	1008	Enclosure 1a ditch segment - slot 2, fill above (1073)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	1.9	1
125	1073	1008	Enclosure 1a ditch segment - slot 2, fill above (1126)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	1.6	1
126	1126	1008	Enclosure 1a ditch segment - slot 2, fill above (1049)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	1.3	1
127	1049	1008	Enclosure 1a ditch segment - slot 2, fill above (1074)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	1.8	1
128	1074	1008	Enclosure 1a ditch segment - slot 2, secondary fill	Charcoal, some modern plant material	1.2	1
129	1127	1008	Enclosure 1a ditch segment - slot 2, primary fill	Charcoal, some modern plant material	3.6	1
130	1180	1181	Upper fill of pit/posthole	Charcoal, some modern plant material	1.8	1
131	1182	1183	Upper fill of pit/posthole	Charcoal, some modern plant material	1.4	1
132	1024	Layer	Buried soil horizon inside enclosure 1a ditch segment [1008] slot 2,	Charcoal, some modern plant material	2.9	1
133	1225	1211	Primary fill of hearth pit (associated with stone ball and flint)	Charcoal, Hazlenut shell, modern plant material	103.2	1
134	1168	1169	Pit fill (Group 1d)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	5.3	1
135	1193	1194	Pit/posthole fill	Charcoal, some modern plant material	1.5	1
136	1166	1167	Pit fill (Group 1d)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	4	1
137	1214	1181	Primary fill of pit/posthole	Charcoal, some modern plant material	1.4	1
138	1215	1183	Primary fill of pit/posthole	Charcoal, some modern plant material	1.4	1
139	1009	1010	Enclosure 1a ditch segment - slot 7, uppermost fill	Charcoal, some modern plant material	2.7	1
140	1044	1010	Enclosure 1a ditch segment - slot 7, fill below (1009)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	1.7	1
141	1050	1010	Enclosure 1a ditch segment - slot 7, burnt fill below (1044)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	2	1
142	1046	1010	Enclosure 1a ditch segment - slot 7, fill above (1058)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	1.1	1

143	1058	1010	Enclosure 1a ditch segment - slot 7, fill above (1059)	Charcoal, small seeds, modern plant material	1.4	1
144	1059	1010	Enclosure 1a ditch segment - slot 7, fill above (1060)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	1.4	1
145	1060	1010	Enclosure 1a ditch segment - slot 7, secondary fill	Charcoal, some modern plant material	2.6	1
146	1061	1010	Enclosure 1a ditch segment - slot 7, primary fill	Charcoal, some modern plant material	5.7	1
147	1024	Layer	Buried soil horizon inside enclosure 1a ditch segment [1010], slot 8	Charcoal, some modern plant material	2.7	1
148	1041	1226	Fill of burnt pit		1.8	1
149	1100	1101	Upper fill of large pit (associated with flint)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	2.3	1
150	1223	1224	Upper fill of pit/posthole [1224]	Charcoal, some modern plant material	2.2	1
151	1230	1224	Primary fill of pit/posthole [1224]	Charcoal, some modern plant material	3.4	1
152	1231	1227	Fill of burnt pit	Charcoal, some modern plant material	79.3	1
153	1233	1232	Fill of burnt pit	Charcoal, some modern plant material	8.4	1
154	1216/ 1217	1218	Mixed pit fill (associated with flint)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	1.8	1
155	1219	1220	Pit fill	Charcoal, some modern plant material	2.5	1
156	1039/ 1234	1238	Mixed fill of hearth pit	Charcoal, some modern plant material	297.3	1
157	1228	1198	Upper fill of burnt pit (associated with hazelnut shells)	Charcoal, some modern plant material	4.4	1
158	1235	1198	Primary fill of burnt pit	Charcoal, some modern plant material	17.3	1
159	1039	1238	Upper fill of hearth pit	Charcoal, some modern plant material	60.1	1
160	1234	1238	Primary fill of hearth pit	Charcoal, some modern plant material	690.8	2

Appendix 4: Furnace material

Two sections of furnace material were block-lifted for potential analyses. The first, from slagpit furnace [1077], lay on top of the upper fill of the furnace pit and is thought to represent a collapsed clay superstructure forming the upper part of the feature. This element of this type of furnace is usually truncated and this may represent a rare opportunity to examine the element. The position of magnetic north has been recorded with the material to allow for the possibility of archaeomagnetic dating.

The second section is from furnace or hearth pit [3042]. The primary fill, (3037), consisting of burnt clay forming the lining of the feature, was block-lifted. The position of magnetic north has been recorded with the material to allow for the possibility of archaeomagnetic dating.

Appendix 5: Landscape and land-use; soil, sediment and pollen evidence *by Michael J. Allen, with contributions from Richard Macphail and Rob Scaife*

The Neolithic enclosure was defined by a substantial ditch, 1.8m deep , and there appeared to be the remnants of an internal bank (and possibly an outer bank) overlain by a reddish soil into which pits containing Neolithic Grooved Ware are cut. A few Neolithic pits containing Grooved Ware pottery were also present within the enclosure.

Local topographic settling, geology and soils

The area is recorded as comprising interbedded sandstones and argillaceous rocks of the Devonian Portscatho Formation, supporting brown earths of the Eardiston Association and brown rankers of the Powys Association (Findlay *et al.* 1984). The parent geology is a shaly fractured rock, but is mantled in the centre of the saddle up to about 1m of head comprising a light yellowish brown heterogeneous stony silt, with common small stones and varying quantities of medium surrounded and subangular stones - probably periglacial gelifluction material.

Topographically the area is generally undulating but the location of the D-shaped 'Neolithic' enclosure is particularly striking; the open D faces a steeply incised brook, while the enclosure lies on falling ground and lies on the northern spur of a saddle or col. In some respects this is not dissimilar to the D-shaped causewayed enclosure of Offham, East Sussex, which on a larger scale overlooks the Ouse valley (Drewett 1977). Consequently the enclosure at Truro has views; to the east and west over falling ground, and to the south over locally falling ground which rises to form the col or saddle. The local topography provides specific vistas, and viewsheds, but also the accumulation of localised colluvium.

The modern soil profile was described in two locations on the side of the excavation; one to the north where the soils were over rock, and the second in the saddle where the soils were colluvially enhanced (Appendix 2). Some part of the ditch circuit cut this lower profile.

Geoarchaeology and soils

Soils and sediments were described in the field and in laboratory conditions following standard notation and terminology outlined in Hodgson (1976). All field sections were cleaned back before description and sampling. Munsell colours were recorded moist in natural light. Field descriptions were augmented by examination in laboratory consideration and under illuminated magnification. Subsamples for pollen were taken at 10mm band width at appropriate sample intervals. The undisturbed soil sampled (kubiena samples M1 and M2) were cleaned and also subsampled for pollen at Allen Environmental Archaeology's facilities.

The Interior colluvial soil

Inside the enclosure, on the saddle or col in the ridge, soils were thicker as a result of colluviation and the formation of colluvial brown earths. Consequently features were preserved beneath, and cutting through the lower portions of, this soil profile. Artefacts also resided in the lower colluvial horizons of the colluvial brown earth. The profile was described in two locations in slot 11, and sampled for soil micromorphology and pollen. Slot 11 exposed the ditch, but also cut through the local superficial geology (head material) to both north and south, clearly being deeper (*c.* 1m) in the saddle, and

thinning upslope. The head deposit clearly extended along the entire slot, and probing with a narrow diameter (1.5cm) gouge auger showed it to continue up slope, beyond slot 11, towards the rock outcrop. A relict soil profile was exposed in section and preserved below the deeper colluvial brown earth. Although the entire A and part of the colluvial B horizon had been stripped by machine, the lower soil profile (through which the Grooved Ware pits were cut) survived.

The Neolithic soil

The profile exposed in slot 11 contained the base of the colluvial brown earth to the north, (bB horizon) and the weathered bB/C horizon along its full length (Fig. 1).

Depth (cm)	***context***	***sample***			***Description***
		kubiena		***pollen***	
					colluvial brown earth stripped
upto 10	1011	M1	M2	2cm 4cm 6cm	dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) to brown (7.5YR 3/4) ?humic slightly clayey silt loam, very weak medium probably blocky subangular structure with clear to abrupt boundary stripped to horizon at which Grooved-Ware pits were noticed bB - base of colluvial brown earth
c. 25-30	1024	M1		8cm 10cm 12cm	Strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) (?rubified) silt with rare medium stones and rare small stones with a clear undulating (if not cyroturbated indurated) boundary bB/C
30- *c.* 100	head			14cm	Light yellowish brown silt with common small and medium subsanglar stone fragments and rare large stones, with zones or patches with greater abundance, over shaly rock Rw
c. 100 +					Rock C Parent material

Two undisturbed samples (M1 and M2) were taken in 8 × 12cm kubiena tins, and subsampled for pollen at 10mm band width and 2cm intervals.

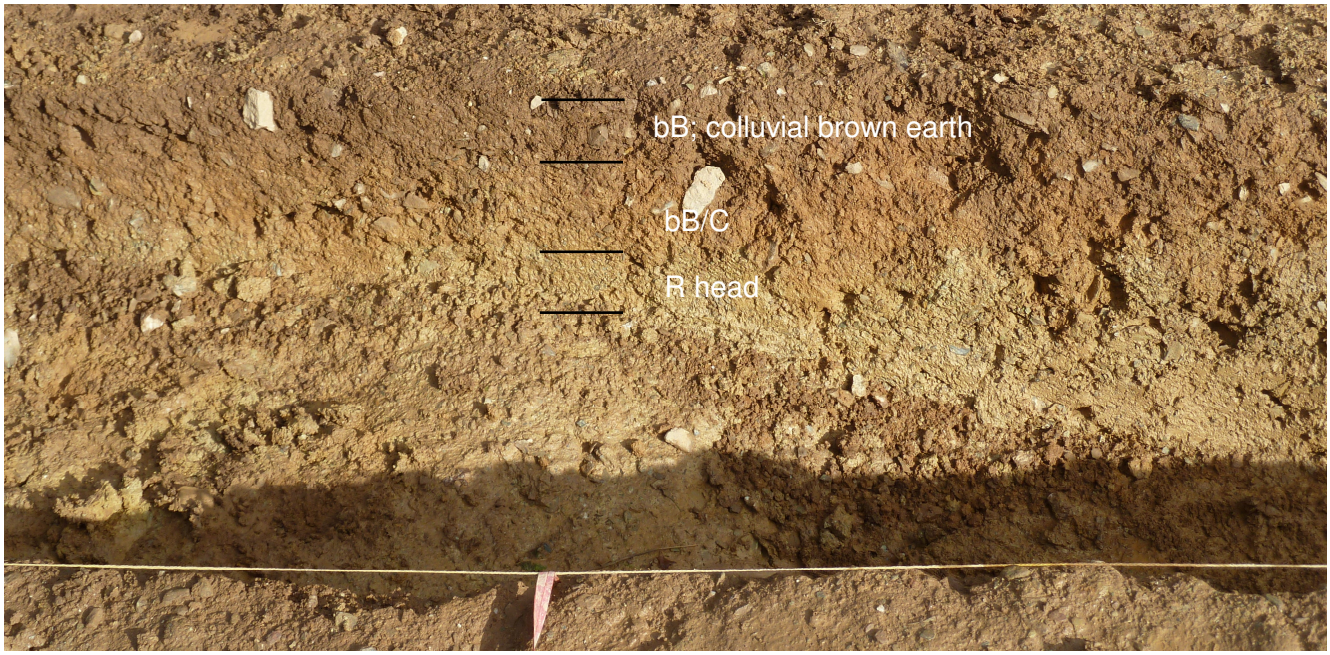

Figure 1. Profile in slot 11

Soil Micromorphology, by Richard Macphail

Two 12cm-long thin sections collected from the soil profile adjacent to a Neolithic enclosure ditch and were studied through soil micromorphology. The samples were taken and provided by Dr Mike Allen (*Allen Environmental Archaeology*), to the thin section slides were and manufactured by Julie Boreham (*Earth Slides* Cambridge).

Samples and methods

Thin sections 1 and 2 sampled lateral variations in the relict Neolithic soil and underlying natural deposits in Slot 11 (Allen 2012). These (Truro M1 and M2) were analysed using a petrological microscope under plane polarised light (PPL), crossed polarised light (XPL), oblique incident light (OIL) and using fluorescent microscopy (blue light – BL), at magnifications ranging from ×1 to ×200/400. Thin sections were described, ascribed soil microfabric types (MFTs) and microfacies types (MFTs)(see Tables 1 and 2), and counted according to established methods and previous investigations in Norway (Bullock *et al*. 1985; Courty 2001; Courty *et al*. 1989; Macphail & Cruise 2001; Stoops 2003; Stoops *et al*. 2010).

Results

Results are presented in Tables 1 and 2, and in Figures 2-13 (this appendix), and in the CD-Rom archive.

> *bB/bC horizon (Truro M1)*: Only diffuse horizonation was found. Instead, it is a very heterogeneous and poorly sorted silt loam, with small and medium stones (Fig. 2). These stones are dominantly frequent to common shale rock fragments (max 16mm) in C horizon material, and upwards frequent small and medium stones (max 22mm, quartzite and siltstone). A massive, with patchy open coarse subangular blocky and vertical fissured structure is present. In bB horizon material there are occasional fine charcoal (max 1.5mm), possibly including monocotyledonous material. Many example(s?) of burned/fire- cracked quartzite (e.g. 7mm and 11mm), including possibly larger examples, occur (Figs 2-4). The soils are characterised by very abundant textural intercalations and matrix coatings and infills, with perhaps collapsed granules in C horizon soil and very abundant

matrix intercalations and channel infills (Figs 5-7), with associated closed vughs and vesicles in the bB horizon material (Fig. 8). There are also rare weak iron staining and trace of iron-manganese impregnations, very abundant very broad (max 10mm) burrows, and many thin and broad organo-mineral excrements. The shale-rich bC horizon soil seems to have had a soliflual origin, dating to Pleistocene slope talus deposition (Catt 1986; Van Vliet-Lanoë 2010). The bB is probably a muddy (ploughsoil? trample?) colluvium, *sensu lato* (Allen 1994; Goldberg & Macphail 2006, 81-84, 202-207; Healy & Harding 2007; Macphail 1992; 2011; Macphail & Linderholm 2004; Van Vliet-Lanoë *et al*. 1992), which also occurs in very broad channels within the underlying truncated bC soil. Fire cracked quartzite rocks probably also testify to a burned rock midden history possibly associated with local occupation of the enclosure (Goldberg & Guy 1996; Macphail & Crowther 2012).

bB-bC (Truro M2): This is a very heterogeneous burrow- and excrement-mixed very fine charcoal-rich and minerogenic soils, including very few sand size humic soil clasts (Figs 9-11). There are frequent small and medium stones (max 25mm), many fine charcoal including wood (max 1mm) and monocotyledonous (max 2mm – including trace of iron staining; Figs 12-13) and occasional examples of burned quartzite (max 30mm). Very abundant textural intercalations and matrix coatings and infills – some up to 100µm thick, rare Fe-staining and Fe-Mn impregnations, very abundant very broad burrows, with abundant broad and thin burrows, and abundant broad, thin and many very thin organo-mineral excrements, were all noted.

Here, there is a moderately biomixed minerogenic subsoil and fine charcoal rich B horizon soil. It is the colluvial junction of a truncated *in situ* lower subsoil and colluvium containing both wood charcoal and charred monocotyledonous organic matter (cereal?); burned rock midden material also occurs. A trace of very humic soil may imply possible associated animal management affected the site (cf. LBK Bavaria; Macphail 2010: see also Healy & Harding 2007; Macphail 2011; Macphail & Linderholm, 2004).

Discussion and Conclusion

The soil can be called an almost totally ploughed-out colluvial brown earth. This overlies a deeply truncated subsoil formed out of Pleistocene soliflual deposits containing weathered shale. There is no remaining evidence of the former undisturbed soil cover. The bB horizon appears to be a muddy colluvium, with the charcoal (including charred monocotyledonous plant material) and fire cracked quartzite rocks being consistent with burned rock middens/ovens possibly associated with a causewayed enclosure. Such truncated soils were found at Windmill Hill, Wiltshire (Whittle *et al*. 1999) for example, and trampled muddy colluvium was identified at Balksbury Camp, Hampshire (Macphail *et al*. 2001). The probability, given the proximity of the enclosure and the marked presence of fire cracked rocks and embedded possible charred cereal material, is that this is a muddy trampled colluvium, rather than one resulting simply from cultivation.

The thin sections essentially record the muddy trample and truncated soliflual head. There is no obvious 'hillwash' – i.e. no laminated colluvium or 'agricutan' infills etc. The matrix intercalations – especially the interlaced intercalations - probably record muddy trampling within the enclosure. The concentration of fire cracked quartzite and charcoal/charred possible cereal all suggest this activity is Neolithic, and not modern.

Neolithic Enclosure Ditch

The steep-sided V-shaped ditch approximately 1.8m deep although unlike many causewayed enclosure ditches, is similar in form to those at Whitesheet Hill, Wiltshire (Rawlings *et al.* 2004). The section was examined in slot 11 (Fig 10). The lower part of the ditch is clearly cut into shaly natural, and in the upper part through the softer Head, or periglacial gelifluction deposits, which superficially look like re-deposited parent material (aka 'natural') and could be confused as dumped or bank material - see description below. The V-shaped enclosure ditch contained a typical tripartite ditch fill (cf. Evans 1972, 321-28; Limbrey 1975; 290-300), with a rock rubble-dominated primary fill with some silty head material weathered from the ditch sides, fining upwards. A clear grey (slightly humic) but structureless context (1059) coincidental with the change from the solid geology and the head, represents a stasis and buried ranker soil. At this point, where the ditch cut abuts the softer the head immediately above the rock, some local biotic disturbance (rooting of plants established along the buried soil) and possible collapse is evident with the rooting forming humic soil within the head adjacent to the ditch. Superficially this looks like a buried soil under a dumped head deposit, but is clearly localised and related to biotic activity and the buried soil.

Pit [1198] (infilled with context 1228)

A shallow pit *c.* 0.5m deep was exposed in slot 11 infilled with B/C material, context (1228). It containing medium to large tabular stones deposited near its base, upon which was clear band and concentration of charcoal, (1235). This feature lies below the developed colluvial brown earth of pre-Grooved Ware date, and may relate to Early Neolithic or Mesolithic activity and pre date the enclosure. This was subsampled in the field for pollen (see below).

The pit contains only B/C horizon material (i.e. base of the soil profile), and no humic B horizon material suggesting that these fills pre-date the development of the humic horizons relating to brown ranker or brown earthy soil. As such we can postulate that this pit may pre-date the Neolithic activity, and could, therefore, may be of Mesolithic date. Unfortunately pollen did not survive in the samples examined (see below), but Mesolithic flints have been recovered on the site and the locality, confirming widespread activity here.

Spring washes

Two linear of concentrations of small and medium angular and subangular quartz were present. They were situated at the foot of the southern slope, and ran into the enclosure. These took the form of linear sinuous bands of loose quartz pieces in a fine quartz-based and silt matrix only 1-4cm thick overlying the parent material (head), and beneath the brown earth and brown ranker soil profiles. The parent material beneath was gleyed yellowish brown to light grey, as a result of the passage of water. These probably represent ancient late glacial or early postglacial spring flushes, and today are corridors of surface and subsurface water flow, but there was no evidence of quartz fragments in the soil profiles overlying the spring flushes, suggesting that the deposition of quartz, suggesting that the erosion and deposition of the quartz fragments did not continue into the post glacial period during soil formation.

Stream/Brook deposits

The stream or brook that runs from the footslope to the south of the site and flows to the south east of the site is fringed with *Juncus* (reeds) indicating high groundwater and

wet conditions. The possibility of peat deposits which could contain stratified pollen sequence detailing the vegetation and land history existed. The area of the reeds, and other areas in the stream/brook or spring vicinity were probed with a narrow diameter gouge auger. About 20 points were tested. The deposits were shallow (to 35cm) soft, moist greyish or yellowish brown silts. No peat or humic deposits were encountered despite rapid auger testing. The potential for peat or stratified deposits contemporary with the Neolithic activity is considered low.

Soil Pollen, by Rob Scaife

Samples for pollen analysis were taken by Dr. M.J. Allen from the exposed archaeological sections including the Neolithic buried soil and the sediment fills of pit [1198]. It was anticipated that analysis of the preserved sub-fossil pollen and spores might provide vegetation and environmental data pertaining to the period prior to construction of the monument and possible uses of the pit. Unfortunately, preservation was found to be extremely poor in the palaeosol and non-existent in the pit. A concerted attempt has produced a little, but not very satisfactory data from the palaeosol. Eight samples were examined for their sub-fossil pollen and spores content. Samples were examined from both sequences; and included 2cm, 6cm, 8cm and 14cm from the colluvial soil, and 10cm, 16cm, 24cm and 32cm from pit [1198].

Pollen Method

Standard techniques for pollen concentration of the sub-fossil pollen and spores were used on samples of 1.5 ml. volume (Moore & Webb 1978; Moore et al. 1991). Pollen was identified and counted using an Olympus BH2 microscope fitted with Leitz optics. Pollen taxonomy, in general, follows that of Moore and Webb (1978) modified according to Bennett et al. (1994). These procedures were carried out in the Palaeoecology Laboratory of the School of Geography, University of Southampton.

Pollen Data

Pollen was absent in samples from pit [1198]. Results are given in table 3 for the palaeosol. In the palaeosol, pollen is extremely sparse but with greater numbers, as might be expected, at the old land surface. Because of the paucity of pollen (Table 3), only very small and rather unsatisfactory counts were made ranging from 50 at 2cm (the bB) to very sporadic occurrences at the base of the profile (bB/C at 14cm). The Lactucoideae (dandelion types) are most prominent followed by fern spores of bracken and polypody. These are robust taxa and as such, may have a long residency in soils when other pollen is destroyed. This obviously gives badly skewed pollen data, as is frequently seen from poor pollen preserving condition (Havinga 1964; Dimbleby 1985). The causes of this may be due to biological and/or chemical activity. It is likely that both are factors in the poor preservation here with biological activity in the brown earth and later oxidation of the soil (see soil micromorphology, above).

The Neolithic vegetation

Pollen preservation is poor and only limited interpretation can be made from the pollen data obtained. From what pollen data is available, it appears that the environment on and near the site was open and treeless. The pollen data here at the old land surface is dominated by Lactucoideae (dandelion types). This is typical of poor pollen preserving conditions, which frequently results in the differential preservation of this robust taxon. This obviously results in skewed pollen data since the less well preserved types are more readily destroyed. It is, however, common in such circumstances to recover small

numbers of such thinner walled pollen grains which are attributed to pollen settling on-site immediately prior to monument construction and burial of the soil here by colluviation and paedogenesis (Dimbleby & Evans 1974). Both points are applicable here. High values of Lactucoideae (dandelion types) along with some Poaceae are all indications of onsite grassland. Occasional occurrences of *Calluna* (ling) imply some acidic soils with possible heathland.

Also of interest are a small number of cereal pollen grains at the top of the sampled sequence. These are large and as such, also tend to remain when other taxa may have been destroyed. This implies that cereal cultivation may also have been taking place in proximity although secondary sources such as crop processing must also be considered. The suggested grassland, the presence of cereal pollen, and few trees and shrubs, suggest an onsite or very local agricultural land use. Given the Neolithic age of this sequence, it is interesting that such a largely open and treeless environment existed at this time. Pollen in soils does, however, tend to reflect the on and very near site vegetation. That is probably the case here and wooded zones remained probably at not too far a distance from the site (hazel). It must, however, be emphasised that these suggestions are based on less than satisfactory pollen data.

There are few existing pollen data from buried soils at of this date. However, sites of later, Iron Age date, at Woodbury Castle (Dimbleby 1971) and Embury (Scaife unpublished) are available. Whilst the latter has abundant but not well-preserved pollen, Dimbleby remarks on the poor pollen preservation at Woodbury. Both of these sites also show an open, predominantly grassland, environment.

Summary and conclusions

Pollen preservation is poor to non-existent in pit [1198], and less than satisfactory pollen counts have been obtained from the buried soil with best numbers at the top of the old land surface. Pollen that has been recovered is largely of robust, differentially preserved taxa, especially dandelion types (Lactucoideae) with smaller numbers of finer types including grasses. Few tree and shrubs and dominance of pasture type herbs and occasional cereal pollen suggests a mixed agricultural economy at least on the site. Small numbers of ling (*Calluna*) indicate some acid, heathland on or near the site. Because pollen is sparse in the soil, interpretation has been treated with caution but results are somewhat comparable with existing data from the Iron Age soils at Woodbury Castle and Embury.

The Neolithic environment and land-use (Michael J. Allen)

The poor pollen preservation was unfortunate, but the interpretation provided by Scaife is consistent with the field observation and the soil micromorphology analysis (Macphail). The absence of woodland locally at the time of the burial and preservation of the bB horizon under colluvium is significant especially in view of recent explanations (French *et al.* 2003; 2007; Allen 2002; Allen & Gardiner 2009; Allen & Scaife 2007).

The site and setting

Topographically the location and siting of the enclosure is locally spectacular with clear define vistas, and overlooking the brook to the north and the col to the south. With woodland removed from this hilltop saddle views would have been available into the areas to west and east. Springs issue from the southern slope, as well as water emerging from the high rock outcrop. All of these aspects provide a clear and defined sense of space, and of local significance. The nature and extent of any woodland clearing

and the presence of wet ground vegetation are clearly important characteristics, which we are unfortunately unable to define any further, and may have been an important social and economic resource as well as defining significant places (cf. Allen & Gardiner 2012).

Pre-Neolithic activity

The pit in slot 11 contains only bB/C horizon material (i.e. base of the soil profile), and no humic B horizon material suggesting that these fills pre-date the development of the humic horizons relating to brown ranker or brown earthy soil. As such we can postulate that this pit may pre-date the Neolithic activity, and may, therefore, be of Mesolithic date. Mesolithic flints have been recovered on the site and the locality, confirming wide spread activity here. We are assuming that the buried soil and the microfossils are coeval with the Neolithic activity, and certainly the field and soil micromorphological evidence seem to confirm this. This being the case, the fact that no woodland occurs on the hilltop suggests either thinning and removal of woodland prior to the main phase of Neolithic activity represented in the environmental data, or that the hilltop and col were never fully wooded as has been suggested for other major Neolithic sites (Allen & Gardiner 2009).

The Neolithic Soil

The colluvial brown earth soil profile buries the base of a former *in situ* soil that is clearly Neolithic as one of the Grooved Ware pits was seen to cut into and through this horizon. This level does not indicate the Neolithic surface horizon, as the definition of the features above this point have been eradicated by pedogenesis and biotic activity, and subsequent erosion. Nevertheless, the lower portion does represent an *in situ* buried Neolithic soil that is very extensive and confined to the col and largely within the enclosure. The palaeo-environmental potential and significance is discussed below. The extent of such a large area of persevered Neolithic buried soil is almost unprecedented in this area.

Neolithic Activity

Both the soil micromorphology and field soil evidence indicate physical disruption of the soil within the enclosure, and this seems to be accompanied by a grassland or unwooded hilltop. More significantly there is clear evidence of trampling of a muddy surface within the enclosure, and of burning resulting in charred plant material (possibly cereals) and burnt stone becoming trampled into the interior soil. Some of the trampling is anthropogenic, but hints of animal corralling and trampling are tentatively indicated in the soil micromorphology evidence. The processing of cereals on site is likely, and their cultivation was probably local.

We can postulate that of the development of a colluvial brown earth over the former soil was accelerated by human activities and possibly vegetation clearance, and human and herd activities, trampling etc.

Despite the poor and difficult to interpret pollen from the Neolithic soil, this analysis makes a significant contribution regionally and to our understanding of Neolithic environments in the South West (cf. Wilkinson & Straker 2007, 70), and evokes the question about the uniformity of the post-glacial woodland development(Allen & Gardiner 2009). The geoarchaeological evidence has provided important information about the site activities.

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TABLES

	Truro 1	**Truro 2**
Relative depth	0-120 mm	0-120 mm
Context	bB/ BC	bB-bC
MFT	A1	A2
SMT	1a, 2a	1a,2a(2b)
Voids	35-40%	30%
Gravel	ff-fff	ff
Dominant stone type	Qtz/Shale	Shale et
Charcoal	aa/0	aaa
Monocot charcoal	a*/0	a*
Burned Qtz	aaa/0	aa
Matrix intercal	aaaaa	aaaaa
Matrix channel-fill	aaaaa/0	aaaaa
Fe(FeMn)	a	a
V. broad burrows	aaaaa	aaaaa
V. thin O-M excr.	a	aaa
Thin O-M excr.	aaa	aaaa
Broad O-M excr.	aaa	aaaa

* - very few 0-5%, f - few 5-15%, ff - frequent 15-30%, fff - common 30-50%, ffff - dominant 50-70%, fffff - very dominant >70%, a - rare <2% (a*1%; a-1, single occurrence), aa - occasional 2-5%, aaa - many 5-10%, aaaa - abundant 10-20%, aaaaa - very abundant >20%

Table 1: Truro Neolithic soil Slot 11: soil micromorphology samples and counts

Microfacies type (MFT)/Soil microfabric type (SMT)	**Sample**	**Depth (relative depth)** **Soil Micromorphology (SM)**	**Preliminary Interpretation and Comments**
MFT A1/SMT 1a and 2a	Truro M1	0-120 mm SM: very heterogeneous with common minerogenic SMT 1a ('C horizon') and variants, with common (in very broad burrows) more humic SMT 2a; *Microstructure*: massive, with patchy open coarse subangular blocky and vertical fissured, 35-40% voids, very broad chambers (max 8mm), poorly accommodated planar voids, complex and simple packing voids, closed vughs and vesicles in places – uppermost part of thin section; *Coarse Mineral*: C:F (Coarse:Fine limit at 10µm), 1a=80:20, very poorly sorted coarse quartz silt (with coarse silt and very fine sand-size micas) , mainly mixed with coarse and very coarse sand-size angular and subangular rock fragments (frequent to common angular, tabular weathering shale – max 5mm); 2a=65:35, moderately poorly sorted coarse silt and very fine sand (quartz, feldspar, quartzite, mica), coarse sand (shale rock fragments; max 16mm) and frequent small and medium stones (max 22mm, quartzite and siltstone); *Coarse Organic and Anthropogenic*: occasional fine charcoal (max 1.5mm), possibly including monocotyledonous material; many example(s?) of burned/fire- cracked quartzite (eg 7mm and 11mm) – possibly larger examples; *Fine Fabric*: SMT 1a: dusty and cloudy yellowish brown (PPL), low interference colours (close porphyric, stipple speckled b-fabric, XPL), yellow (OIL), trace of micro-contrasted particles/ferruginised organic traces; SMT 2a: cloudy dotted dark reddish brown (PPL), very low interference colours (cloes porphyric, stipple speckled b-fabric, XPL), speckled brownish orange (OIL), many fine charred and ferruginised humic particles; *Pedofeatures*: *Textural*: very abundant textural intercalations and matrix coatings and infills in SMT 1a, with perhaps collapse granules (C horizon); very abundant matrix intercalations and channel infills, with associated	bB/bC horizon Very heterogeneous and poorly sorted silt loam, with small and medium stones: dominantly frequent to common shale rock fragments (max 16mm) in C horizon material, and upwards frequent small and medium stones (max 22mm, quartzite and siltstone). A massive, with patchy open coarse subangular blocky and vertical fissured structure is present. In bB horizon material there are occasional fine charcoal (max 1.5mm), possibly including monocotyledonous material; many example(s?) of burned/fire- cracked quartzite (eg 7mm and 11mm); possibly larger examples occur. The soils are characterised by very abundant textural intercalations and matrix coatings and infills, with perhaps collapse granules in C horizon soil and very abundant matrix intercalations and channel infills, with associated closed vughs and vesicles in the bB horizon material. There are also rare weak iron staining and trace of iron-manganese impregnations, very abundant very broad (max 10mm) burrows, and many thin and broad organo-mineral excrements. *The shale-rich bC horizon soil seems to have had a soliflual origin, dating to Pleistocene slope talus deposition. The bB is probably a ploughsoil colluvium, which also occurs in very broad channels within the underlying truncated bC soil. Fire cracked quartzite rocks likely also testify to a burned rock midden history possibly associated with this arable landuse.*

		closed vughs and vesicles in SMT 2a; *Amorphous*: rare weak iron staining and trace of iron-manganese impregnations; *Fabric*: very abundant very broad (max 10mm) burrows; *Excrements*: many thin and broad organo-mineral excrements.	
MFT A2/SMT 1a, 2a, 2b	Truro M2	0-120 mm SM: very heterogeneous with dominant minerogenic SMT 1a and variants, with frequent (in very broad burrows) darker SMT 2a and very few very dark 2b; *Microstructure*: massive, with patchy compact coarse subangular blocky and vertical fissured, with few fine crumbs upwards (very few fine pellety in paces), 30% voids, very broad chambers (max 8mm), poorly accommodated planar voids, complex and simple packing voids, channels, closed vughs and vesicles in places – uppermost part of thin section; *Coarse Mineral*: C:F as SMT 1 and 2, frequent small and medium stones (max 25mm; angular, subangular, tabular; quartzite, fissile rocks, shale and schistose examples); *Coarse Organic and Anthropogenic*: many fine charcoal including wood (max 1mm) and monocotyledonous (max 2mm – including trace of iron staining) and occasional examples of burned quartzite (max 30mm); *Fine Fabric*: as in M1; SMT 2b: dark speckled brown (PPL), very low interference colours/isotropic in places (close porphyric, stipple speckled b-fabric, XPL), blackish to very dark brown (OIL), humic staining with patch of very humic material; *Pedofeatures*: *Textural*: very abundant textural intercalations and matrix coatings and infills – some up to 100µm thick; *Amorphous*: rare Fe-staining and Fe-Mn impregnations; *Fabric*: very abundant very broad burrows, with abundant broad and thin burrows; *Excrements*: many broad, thin and very thin organo-mineral excrements.	bB-bC Very heterogeneous burrow and excrement mixed very fine charcoal-rich and minerogenic soils, including very few sand size humic soil clasts. There are frequent small and medium stones (max 25mm), many fine charcoal including wood (max 1mm) and monocotyledonous (max 2mm – including trace of iron staining) and occasional examples of burned quartzite (max 30mm). very abundant textural intercalations and matrix coatings and infills – some up to 100µm thick, rare Fe-staining and Fe-Mn impregnations, very abundant very broad burrows, with abundant broad and thin burrows, and abundant broad, thin and many very thin organo-mineral excrements. *Moderately biomixed minerogenic subsoil material and fine charcoal rich B horizon soil. Colluvial junction of truncated in situ lower subsoil and ploughwash colluvium containing both wood charcoal and charred monocotyledonous organic matter; burned rock midden material also occurs. A trace of very humic soil may imply possible associated animal management affected the site.*

Table 2: Truro Neolithic enclosure Slot 11: Soil micromorphology descriptions and preliminary interpretations

Horizon	bB	bB	bB	bB/C
Sample	2cm	6cm	8cm	14cm
Trees & Shrubs				
Quercus	-	1	-	-
Alnus	1	-	-	-
Corylus avellana type	2	4	1	-
Erica	-	-	-	1
Calluna	7	-	2	-
Herbs				
Dianthus	1	1	-	-
Plantago lanceolata		1	2	1
Tubuliflorae	1	-	-	-
Centaurea nigra type		1	-	-
Lactucoideae	30	13	15	5
Poaceae	5	3	5	-
Cerealia	1	1	-	-
Unidentified/degraded	2	2	1	-
Ferns				
Dryopteris type	1	1	-	-
Pteridium aquilinum	3	1	3	2
Polypodium	8	9	6	2
Liverwort	-	-	-	1
Total pollen	50	27	26	7
Total spores	12	26	9	5

Table 3: Pollen counts from the buried soil/base of the colluvial brown earth

APPENDIX 5.1: soil micromorphology figures - Neolithic enclosure soil

Fig. 2: Scan of thin section M1 (Truro Slot 11); composed of the pale yellow remains of the bC subsoil and inwashed and burrowed-in bB horizon soil material. Subsoil is stony with weathered shale, whereas the bB includes coarse fire cracked burned quartzite (BQ). Frame height is ~120mm.

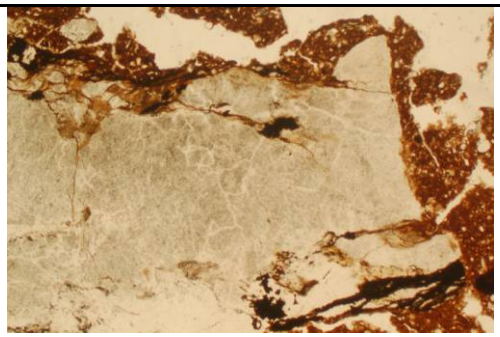

Fig. 3: Photomicrograph of thin section M1 (Truro Slot 11); fire cracked burned quartzite. Plane polarised light (PPL), frame width is ~4.62mm.

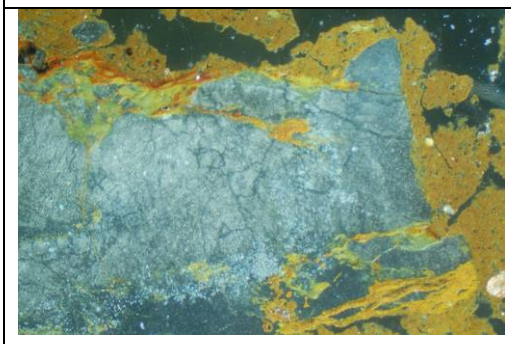

Fig. 4: As Fig 3, under oblique incident light (OIL).

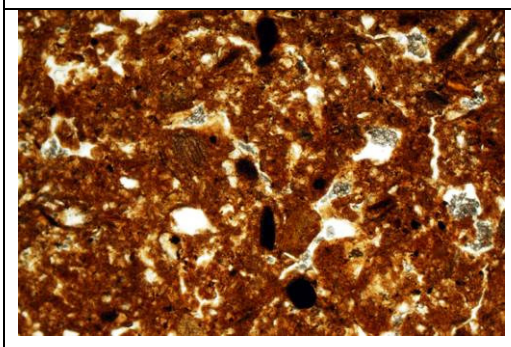

Fig. 5: Photomicrograph of thin section M1 (Truro Slot 11); lower subsoil bC horizon material, composed of silt size quartz and mica, with textural intercalations and infills, possibly also associated with collapsed granules. PPL, frame width is

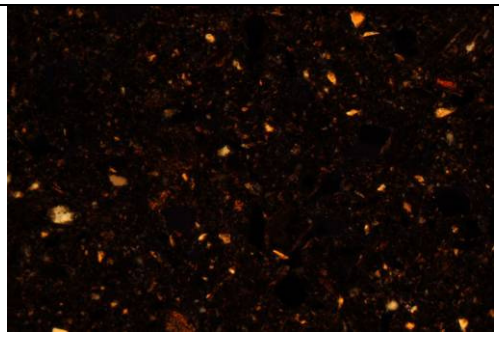

Fig. 6: As Fig 5, under crossed polarised light (XPL), showing grain size and matrix void coatings.

~2.38mm.

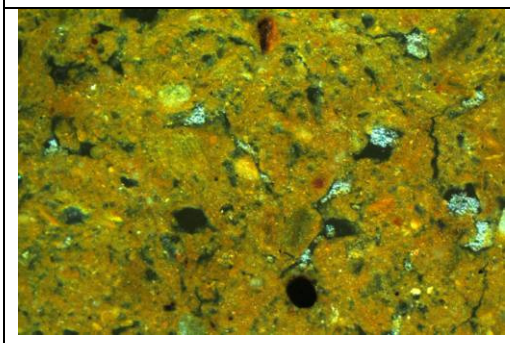

Fig. 7: As Fig 5, under OIL; note mixed materials. Likely periglacial soliflual slope deposit.

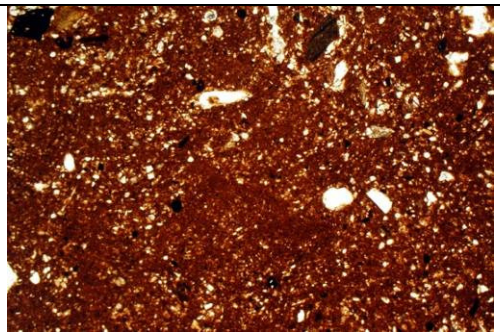

Fig. 8: Photomicrograph of thin section M1 (Truro Slot 11); bB horizon soil, with interlaced matrix intercalations, and associated closed vughs, relict of muddy colluvial mixing and deposition. PPL, frame width is ~4.62mm.

Fig. 11: Fig. 1: Scan of thin section M2 (Truro Slot 11); moderately biomixed bC and bB soil, with angular and tabular shale rock fragments. Frame height is ~120mm.

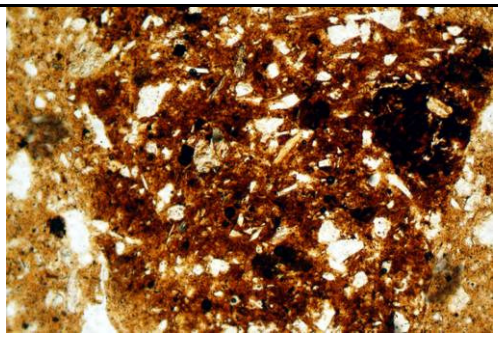

Fig. 9: Photomicrograph of thin section M2 (Truro Slot 11); rare included clasts of humic soil in bB horizon soil, possibly relict of animal management. PPL, frame width is ~0.90mm.

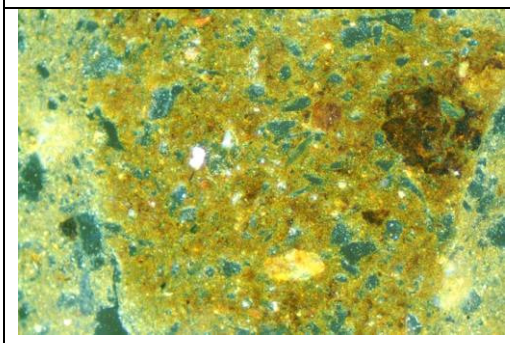

Fig. 10: As Fig 9, under OIL; note Fe-Mn staining of relict amorphous organic matter (dung trace?)

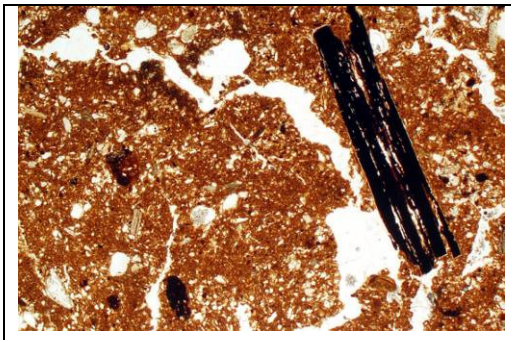

Fig. 12: Photomicrograph thin section M2 (Truro Slot 11); colluvial plough soil with charred monocotyledonous plant material from stubble burning/crop processing waste? PPL, frame width is ~4.62mm.

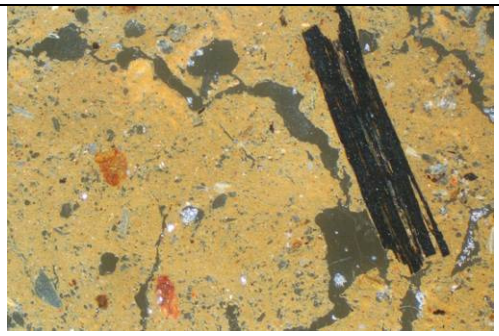

Fig. 13: As Fig 11, under OIL.

APPENDIX 5.2: present day soil profiles

Profile 1; Brown ranker

0-16cm	Brown (7.5YR 4/4) silt loam (under grass), with very weak medium crumb structure, rare small stones, clear to abrupt boundary
	Ah
16-22cm	Brown (7.5YR 4/4) stone-free silt loam
	A
22cm	Shaly rock
	C

Profile 2; Colluvial brown earth

0-18cm	Brown (7.5YR 4/4) silt loam (under grass), with very weak medium crumb structure, rare small stones, clear to diffuse boundary
	A
18-35cm	Brown (7.5YR 4/4) silt loam, almost stone-free, massive, clear boundary,
	colluvial B1
35-46cm	Strong brown (7.5YR 5/4-6) stone-free silty clay, clear boundary
	B2
46cm +	Fractured stone in a silty clay matrix
	Rw

Appendix 6: Planning brief

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION: Truro Eastern District Centre

Date: 7/7/2011

Address: Land At Newquay Road And Union Hill Newquay Road Truro, Cornwall

Applicant: CC/ DoC

Agent:

Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer: Dan Ratcliffe, Cornwall Council, Historic Environment Service, Kennall Building, Old County Hall, Truro TR1 3AY. Tel. 01726 223463 E-mail. dratcliffe@cornwall.gov.uk

Local Planning Authority Officer: Ian Lloyd

This brief is only valid for six months. After this period the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO) should be contacted. Any written scheme of investigation (WSI) resulting from this brief shall only be considered for the same period. The contractor is strongly advised to visit the site before completing their WSI as there may be implications for accurately costing the project.

Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

No ground works are to be undertaken until the HEPAO and the Local Planning Authority (LPA) have approved the archaeological contractor's WSI.

1 Introduction

This brief has been written by the HEPAO and sets out the minimum requirements for archaeological recording at the above site. Planning application PA11/04599 is currently pending determination by the council. HES have advised that should the council be minded to grant consent a scheme of archaeological excavation will be required to mitigate against the loss of known and unknown archaeological sites. This brief provides an indication of the scope of work which would meet this requirement.

2 Site Location and Description (taken from Cotswold Archaeology evaluation report 10212: 2010)

"The site is approximately 23.5ha in area, and is located on the north-eastern edge of Truro at the western end of a broad west/east valley, and lies between 45 and 90m AOD. The site is bordered to the south by the A390, to the west by the A39, and to the north and east by farmland. The site contains 11 fields (Fields 1-5 and E9-11) which are currently used for agricultural purposes (Fig. 1). Trenching took place within Areas 4-10, as the remaining areas lie outside the redline area of the proposed development. The underlying solid geology of the north-western third of the site is mapped as Porthtowan formation mudstone and sandstone of the Givetian period, theunderlying solid geology across the remainder of the site is mapped as Portscatho Formation sandstone and subequal/subordinate Argillaceous rocks (BGS 2010). Orange grey clay with abundant shillet inclusions was encountered throughout the site."

3 Planning Background

Planning application PA11/04599 was received by Cornwall Council on 14th June 2011 and was for the "Demolition of two houses and construction of Truro Eastern District Centre to comprise Park and Ride, Household Waste and Recycling Facility, Cornish Food Centre (Use Class A1), Energy Centre, Hub building, residential development (97 dwellings and separate lodge house), formation of four new vehicular accesses (A39 Newquay Road, two access off A390 Union Hill, bus only access A39/A390 Union Hill), car and cycle parking, open space, landscaping, and associated works" This application is still under consideration by the authority. HES have advised the planning officer that a scheme of archaeological work will be required should the application gain consent secured by the use of the following conditions

A) No demolition/development shall take place/commence until a programme of archaeological work including a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording

2. The programme for post investigation assessment

3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording

4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation

5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation

6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.

B) No demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A).

C) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A) and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

The applicant, their agents and any subcontractors should note that where there are other conditions requiring satisfaction in advance of the commencement of works on site; it is the responsibility of the applicant to liaise with the planning officer concerned to ensure that the timetabling of these works is managed.

4 Archaeological Background

Work undertaken to date has consisted of two phases of desk based assessment / walkover survey and geophysics undertaken by Historic Environment Projects, and a trial trench evaluation consisting of thirty 50m by 2m trenches undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology. Technical reports of this work have been submitted in support of the application and are available through the Cornwall Online Planning Register at http://planning.cornwall.gov.uk/online-applications/simpleSearchResults.do?action=firstPage

The desk-top work highlighted the high potential of the land due to its archaeological classification of 'Anciently Enclosed Land' (ie enclosed since the medieval period or earlier and likely to have been suitable for occupation / agricultural use in later prehistory). The assessment also identified that most of the surviving field boundaries were identified on early 19th Century Tithe Survey

maps and therefore they would be regarded as 'Important' under the 1994 Hedgerow Regulations.

Subsequent geophysical survey (reproduced in the submitted reports) indicated a curvilinear enclosure in the east of the site, another in the west of the site and likely prehistoric field systems across the whole site overlain by later double ditched features indicating removed post-medieval Cornish hedges.

The evaluation exercise targeted both geophysical anomalies (where the data suggested archaeological features) and apparently blank areas in order to test the reliability of the survey and the nature of the features. It also sought to clarify the site's potential for research and the preservation of evidence of past environments (preserved pollen and seeds, bone etc)

The evaluation demonstrated that the western enclosure shown on the geophysics were in fact produced by modern recreational activities but that elsewhere the geophysics accurately predicted the presence of ditches and pits. Confirmed heritage assets on the site include: the extant Cornish hedge-banks; a curvilinear enclosure to the east of the site (as yet undated); the prehistoric field boundaries (again undated as yet); a cluster of ditches and postholes associated with Bronze Age pottery in the centre of the site; and a single pit with a potentially Mesolithic or Early Neolithic flint tool in its fill. Indications from scientific samples taken give little indication that the deposits present will be of much use for the extraction of materials that can be used for the analysis and reconstruction of past biological environments – however should waterlogged or organically rich deposits be present later in the process it should be a requirement of any programme of archaeological mitigation work that they are recovered for this process.

5 Requirement for Work

Ground works associated with the development may disturb buried archaeological remains. The advice of HES to the planning authority, based on the results of the previous investigations and the outline mitigation strategy provided in the applicant's Environmental Statement is that any significant archaeological deposits to be disturbed should be subject to professional recording and analysis the aim of such work being to partially offset the resultant damage to their significance through an increase in understanding. In order to appropriately safeguard and maximise that public benefit it will be important that this work is informed by appropriate research aims, undertaken to agreed standards, results in an ordered archive and report and that the results of the investigation are communicated to an appropriately broad audience including both specialists and the general public.

The general aims are to:

- Establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains
- Determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered
- To establish the nature of the activity on the site
- To identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the site
- To provide further information on the archaeology of Truro and Cornwall from any archaeological remains encountered.

More specific aims applicable to this site taken from the regional research framework (Webster 2008) include:

- The investigation of the 'round' type enclosure may potentially contribute to Research Aim 29: improve our understanding of non-villa Roman rural settlement.
- The investigation of the possible Mesolithic or Early Neolithic activity would contribute to Research Aim 25: Improve our understanding of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic landscapes (Webster 2008). The investigation of the potentially prehistoric field system may contribute to Research Aim 40: improve our understanding of agricultural intensification and diversification in later prehistory.

Further / alternative research foci are welcomed and may be discussed with the HEPAO.

6 General Methodology

6.1 All stages of the investigation shall be supported by a written scheme of investigation (WSI).

6.2 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the code of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).

6.3 Details including the name, qualifications and experience of the site director and all other personnel (including specialist staff) shall be included within the WSI.

6.4 All of the latest Health and Safety guidelines shall be followed on site.

6.5 The IfA's Standards and Guidance should be used for additional guidance in the production of the WSI, the content of the report and the general execution of the project.

6.6 Terminology will be consistent with the English Heritage Thesaurus.

6.7 Recording methodologies will include a combination of 'excavation', 'continuous watching brief', and 'intermittent watching brief' as described by IfA standards and guidance, except that in those areas subject to 'continuous watching brief earth moving will initially be under archaeological control and supervision and will cease as soon as the first significant archaeological horizon is reached (an operation generally termed 'strip map and sample'). The areas within which these differing approaches are advised to be appropriate by the HEPAO are shown on the accompanying map extract with areas of full excavation shown in green and areas subject to 'strip, map and sample' shown in green. Elsewhere monitoring will comprise intermittent watching brief.

7 General Archaeological Recording Methodology

7.1 Prior to the commencement of on site works the archaeological contractor should familiarise themselves with the site by examining the information held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment record (HER), the Cornwall Records Office at Truro and the Cornwall Centre at Redruth, where appropriate.

7.2 An archaeologist shall be present during all ground works associated with the development, unless circumstances dictate a different approach. A toothless ditching bucket can be used for the removal of any overburden until the first archaeological horizon is exposed. This will then be hand cleaned as appropriate.

7.3 Any surviving remains which will be disturbed or destroyed by the development shall be archaeologically excavated and recorded.

7.4 Details of how all archaeological contexts and artefacts will be excavated, surveyed, recovered and recorded shall be provided. The site will be tied into the national grid.

7.5 Details of the site planning policy shall be given in the WSI. The normal preferred policy for the scale of archaeological site plans is 1:20 and sections 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

7.6 The photographic record shall consist of prints in both black and white and colour together with the negatives. Digital photography may be used for report illustration. For both general and specific photographs, a photographic scale shall be included. In the case of detailed photographs it may be appropriate to include a north arrow. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum, feature number, location and direction of shot.

7.7 If significant archaeological deposits are exposed, all works must cease and a meeting convened with the client and the HEPAO to discuss the most appropriate way forwards.

8 Finds

8.1 All finds, where appropriate, will be retained from each archaeological context excavated.

8.2 All finds, where appropriate, shall be washed.

8.3 All pottery, and other finds, where appropriate, shall be marked with the site code and context number.

8.4 The WSI shall include an agreed list of specialist consultants, who may be required to conserve and/or report on finds, and advise or report on other aspects of the work including environmental sampling.

8.5 The requirements for conservation and storage shall be agreed with the Royal Cornwall Museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed in writing to the HEPAO.

8.6 Finds work should be to accepted professional standards and adhere to the Institute for Archaeologists *Guidelines for Finds Work*.

8.7 Environmental sampling should be guided by *Environmental Archaeology* (English Heritage Centre for Archaeological Guidelines. 2001/02).

8.8 Further English Heritage guidance that may be helpful includes *Geoarchaeology* (2004) and *Archaeometallurgy* (2001).

8.9 The English Heritage Advisor for Archaeological Science will be able to provide archaeological science advice if required (Vanessa Straker 0117 975 0689).

9 Human Remains

9.1 Any human remains which are encountered must initially be left in situ and reported to the HEPAO and the appropriate authorities (the Coroner), where appropriate. If removal is necessary this must comply with the relevant Government regulations. If burials are encountered their legal status must be ascertained and recording and/or removal must comply with the legal guidelines.

9.2 If human remains are not to be removed their physical security must be ensured, preferably by back filling as soon as possible after recording.

9.3 If human remains are to be removed this must be done with due reverence and in accordance to current best practice and legal requirements. The site must be adequately screened from public view. Once excavated, human remains must not be exposed to public view.

10 Results

10.1 The full report including all specialist assessments of artefact assemblages shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding six months) to be agreed between the applicant and the archaeological contractor, Cornwall County Council Historic Environment Service and the Royal Cornwall Museum. A further digital copy shall be supplied on CD-ROM preferably in 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.

10.2 The archaeological contractor will undertake the English Heritage/ADS online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS).

10.3 This report will be held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available for public consultation.

10.4 The report must contain:

- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation.
- A discussion of the archaeological findings in terms of both the site specific aims and the desk based research.
- A location map, a drawing showing those areas examined as part of the archaeological recording, and copies of any archaeological plans and sections. All plans shall be tied to the national grid.
- All specialist reports and assessments.
- A summary of the archive contents and date of deposition.
- A context register with brief descriptions shall be included as an appendix.
- A copy of the brief and the approved WSI will be included as an appendix.

10.5 A contingency shall be made within the costs for full publication in an appropriate journal. The HEPAO will notify the contractor of such a need within four weeks of receipt of the report.

11 Archive Deposition

11.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006* upon completion of the project. The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the Royal Cornwall Museum. Please check the accessioning and deposition information on the Royal Cornwall Museum website and fill in the 'Notification of Fieldwork' form. Once this has been accepted an accession number will be provided by the museum.

http://www.royalcornwallmuseum.org.uk/policies/

11.2 If the finds are to remain with the landowner a full copy of the documentary archive shall be housed with the Cornwall County Record Office and with the Courtney Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.

11.3 The archive including a copy of the written report shall be deposited with the Royal Cornwall Museum within two months of the completion of the full report and confirmed in writing with the HEPAO.

11.4 Where there is only a documentary archive this will be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office as well as the Courtney Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.

11.5 A copy of the report will be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon.

11.6 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.

11.7 Only on completion of 11.1 to 11.5 (inclusive) will there be a recommendation for the discharge of any archaeological recording condition.

12 Monitoring

12.1 The HEPAO will monitor the work and should be kept regularly informed of progress.

12.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given preferably in writing to the HEPAO at least one week in advance of its commencement.

12.3 Any variations to the WSI shall be agreed with the HEPAO, preferably in writing, prior to them being carried out.

Appendix 7: Written Scheme of Investigation

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT PROJECTS

Updated Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological mitigation at Truro Eastern District Centre

Introduction

Background

HE Projects have been requested by Mr Tim Wood of Cornwall Council, to provide a written scheme of investigation for a programme of archaeological mitigation at a proposed development of land at Newquay Road and Union Hill, Truro (Planning Application Number: 11/04599). The development area covers approximately 23.5ha. This document represents an updated project design following the completion of the initial excavation phase of the project.

The Planning application was for the "Demolition of two houses and construction of Truro Eastern District Centre to comprise Park and Ride, Household Waste and Recycling Facility, Cornish Food Centre (Use Class A1), Energy Centre, Hub building, residential development (97 dwellings and separate lodge house), formation of four new vehicular accesses (A39 Newquay Road, two access off A390 Union Hill, bus only access A39/A390 Union Hill), car and cycle parking, open space, landscaping, and associated works" HES have advised the planning officer that a scheme of archaeological work will be required secured by the use of the following conditions

The planning condition states:

> *A) No demolition/development shall take place/commence until a programme of archaeological work including a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:*
>
> *1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
>
> *2. The programme for post investigation assessment*
>
> *3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*
>
> *4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
>
> *5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
>
> *6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*
>
> *B) No demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A).*
>
> *C) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A) and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.*

Dan Ratcliffe (Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer [HEPAO], Cornwall Council) has been consulted over the requirements for the archaeological recording, and he has asked for total excavation of three areas and a continuous watching brief in the fourth (Cornwall Council 2011). These were numbered fields 1-4 (from east to west) during the first excavation phase. A further intermittent watching brief has been specified to be carried out on the remaining areas where groundworks will take place. He will monitor the progress of the project.

This Updated Written Scheme of Investigation is for the total excavation of three areas and for the continuous watching brief of the fourth area. It includes the intermittent watching brief over the rest of the site but this component of the project has not yet been costed and the agreed costs for the project so far do not include this. It also includes the agreed extension to the excavation of one of the three excavation areas following the discovery of significant features, the agreed increased provision for post excavation work as a result of this discovery, and the proposed protection of these features *in situ,* as agreed with the HEPAO.

The fieldwork stage will be followed by the following elements:

- Collation of archive and production of archive report
- Assessment, analysis (and archive deposition)
- Final publication (in an academic journal)

Archaeological background

Work undertaken to date has consisted of desk based assessment / walkover survey (Lawson Jones 2009) and monitoring of geotechnical pits (Shepherd 2010) undertaken by Historic Environment Projects, geophysical survey (GSB 2009; 2010), and a trial trench evaluation consisting of thirty 50m by 2m trenches undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology (Cotswold Archaeology 2010).

The proposed development area is situated within land that has been classified as 'Anciently Enclosed Land' (Countryside Commission 1996). 'Anciently Enclosed Land' is land which has been settled since at least the medieval period and which often contains buried archaeological remains dating to prehistoric and medieval times. The assessment identified that most of the surviving field boundaries were identified on early 19th Century Tithe Survey maps and therefore they would be regarded as 'Important' under the 1994 Hedgerow Regulations.

Identified archaeological sites prior to excavation

The project area is situated in an area with significant archaeological potential, which contains evidence of medieval and earlier activity. The sites, including those which have been identified on the Historic Buildings, Sites and Monuments Record (HBSMR) in the vicinity, include:

- a curvilinear enclosure to the east of the site (as yet undated)
- a single pit with a potentially Mesolithic or Early Neolithic flint tool in its fill.
- a cluster of ditches and postholes associated with Bronze Age pottery in the centre of the site
- a late prehistoric pit
- potential prehistoric field boundaries (undated as yet)
- the extant Cornish hedge-banks

Identified archaeological sites during the first phase of excavation

A large number of significant sites were identified during the excavation of the four targeted areas during the first phase of archaeological mitigation. These include:

- a number of pits and features containing Mesolithic or Early Neolithic flints were excavated in fields 1 and 2. These are of at least regional significance.
- a segmented enclosure ditch of probable Middle to Late Neolithic date was partially excavated, the remainder to be preserved *in situ* on the advice of the HEPAO. This feature is so far unique to Cornwall and is of national significance
- a large expanse of preserved Neolithic soil horizons was identified in field 1, and possibly in fields 2 and 3 also. The soil horizons contained large numbers of flint artefacts. This is of national significance. The extent of the soil in field 1 is to be preserved *in situ* on the advice of the HEPAO.
- a large pit was excavated at the centre of the segmented enclosure. If it is associated with the enclosure it is of national significance, otherwise of local significance. Further analysis should address this.
- pits containing Middle to Late Neolithic grooved ware, a unique decorated slate disc, and a greenstone ball were excavated in field 1, and possibly in field 3. These are of national significance.
- a pit group containing Middle Neolithic Peterborough ware was excavated in field 1. This is only the second identification of this material in Cornwall. This is of national significance.
- a smelting furnace, complete with a rare survival of a collapsed clay superstructure, was excavated in field 1. The slag recovered from the feature appears to be iron and the form of the feature dates it to the Iron Age or Early Medieval periods. The feature is of regional significance.
- elements of an Iron Age field system were partially excavated in fields 3 and 4. These are of regional significance.
- an Iron Age corn drier was excavated in field 2, the first identified in Cornwall. This is of regional significance.
- two intersecting droveways with associated drainage ditches were partially excavated in field 4. Initial pottery identification dates the features to the Middle Iron Age. The droveways continue beyond the excavated area in field 4 and into field 5 according to the geophysical survey (GSB 2009). These features are of at least regional significance.
- a large number of burnt pits containing charred organic remains were excavated in all four areas. These are of local to regional significance.
- a pit containing a quantity of as yet unidentified prehistoric pottery was excavated in field 1. This is of at least local significance
- a large pit overlying a natural fissure in the bedrock was excavated in field 3. It is unclear whether the pit is a natural feature or anthropogenic at this stage – further analysis may inform the significance of this feature.
- elements of the underlying medieval field system were excavated in fields 3 and 4. These are of local significance.

Potential sites still remaining for the watching brief stage

There is potential for buried prehistoric and medieval sites to survive within the project area and there is the scope for the survival of previously unrecorded archaeological sites, artefacts, and organic remains, of all periods. Indications from scientific samples

taken during the evaluation (Cotswold Archaeology 2010) gave little indication that the deposits present will be of much use for the extraction of materials that can be used for the analysis and reconstruction of past biological environments – however the excavations to date have produced a large number of organically rich deposits and identified nationally significant buried soils and it should be a requirement of any further programme of archaeological mitigation work that they are recovered for this process.

Aims and objectives

- Establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains
- Determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered
- To establish the nature of the activity on the site
- To identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the site
- To provide further information on the archaeology of Truro and Cornwall from any archaeological remains encountered.

More specific aims applicable to this site taken from the regional research framework (Webster 2008) include:

- The investigation of the segmented enclosure and isolated pits may potentially contribute to Research Aim 28: improve our understanding of Neolithic settlements and landscapes. and Research Aim 49: improve our knowledge of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age social life.
- The investigation of the possible Mesolithic or Early Neolithic activity would contribute to Research Aim 25: Improve our understanding of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic landscapes.
- The investigation of the potentially prehistoric field system may contribute to Research Aim 40: improve our understanding of agricultural intensification and diversification in later prehistory.

Methodology

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

Fieldwork

Pre-works meeting

In advance of site works a meeting will be held between HE, the resident engineer and the contractor to discuss and agree:

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

Excavation areas

The areas subject to excavation will be laid out using a handheld GPS unit. A site grid will be laid out using a Leica Total Station EDM subsequent to this.

All soil stripping using mechanical excavators within the four areas specified above will be archaeologically monitored. The total excavation areas total just over 2ha. Soil stripping of the excavated areas will be carried out under archaeological supervision using a machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket. The soil will be stripped cleanly to a level at which archaeological features or layers are revealed or the natural

substrate, as appropriate. Following this all surfaces will be hand cleaned.

Spoil will be examined for artefacts visually and by metal detection.

Excavation

Following the controlled stripping of the designated archaeological area, the site archaeologist in consultation with the HEPAO, Cornwall Council will confirm that the excavation is required.

Following this HE Projects will record any archaeological features that have been revealed.

Intermittent Watching Brief

The archaeological recording across the remainder of the development area (where ground reduction is to take place) will take the form of an intermittent watching brief. Site works will be carried out with an archaeologist in attendance to record any features which become exposed during the stripping process. 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 and the HE Planning Advice Archaeologist (Dan Ratcliffe). However, the site archaeologist will not control the stripping level and recording will be kept to what is essential.

Recording - general

- Excavation will involve a representative investigation of the uncovered features. This will include the excavation of slots through linear features and sufficient excavation of smaller features (pits and postholes, etc) to obtain samples for environmental/radiocarbon dating purposes and establish the character of the structures under investigation.
- 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 colour digital photography used more selectively and for illustrative purposes.
- 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.
- Suitable 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. 'If deposits with significant paleoenvironmental potential are identified a site visit will be arranged from a environmental archaeology specialist to discuss and develop sampling methodologies in more detail.
- If significant archaeological deposits are exposed, all works will cease and a meeting convened with the client and the HEPAO to discuss the most appropriate way forwards.

Treatment of finds

The fieldwork is likely to produce artefactual/environmental material.

- All finds will be retained from each archaeological context. Post-medieval or modern finds may be disposed of at the cataloguing stage. This process will be reviewed ahead of its implementation.
- All finds 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 unless directed otherwise by the EH Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science.

Human remains

Any human remains which are encountered will initially be left in situ and reported to the HEPAO and the appropriate authorities (the Coroner), where appropriate. If removal is necessary this will comply with the relevant Government regulations. If burials are encountered their legal status will be ascertained and recording and/or removal will comply with the legal guidelines.

If human remains are not to be removed their physical security will be ensured, preferably by back filling as soon as possible after recording.

If human remains are to be removed this will be done with due reverence and in accordance to current best practice and legal requirements. The site will be adequately screened from public view. Once excavated, human remains will not be exposed to public view.

Outreach opportunities

In the event of significant archaeological remains being identified HE Projects will instigate a programme of publicity to include an Open Day, with the permission of all parties to the scheme.

POST FIELDWORK STAGES

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

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 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 HEPAO, Cornwall Council.
- 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.

Archive Report production

The results from the excavations 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. A further digital copy shall be supplied on CD-ROM preferably in 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.

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 and with reference to both the site specific aims and the desk based research
- Archive - a brief summary and index to the project archive including context registers
- Brief/WSI - A copy of the brief and WSI will be included as an appendix
- 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)

An OASIS record will be made for the project.

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 residues from environmental samples to appropriate specialists.
- Sort out and send off suitable material for radiocarbon dating.
- Project design for further analyses and publication.

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 HEPAO, Cornwall Council. 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*) or a standalone monograph as appropriate and would include:

- Discussion of the significance of the results in relation to Local, Regional and National research objectives.
- A Synthesis of the results from the earlier evaluation trenching will be incorporated into any final publication.

According to the character of the results, some form of more 'popular, publication or other form of dissemination may also be appropriate. These will be agreed subject to findings and a meeting between HE Projects, the client and the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer.

Note: Possible costs for a popular publication are not included in the attached estimate.

Monitoring

- This written scheme of investigation will need to be approved by the 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.
- In the event that significant remains are encountered an updated project design will be agreed with the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer.

Project Staff

An experienced archaeologist employed by HE will supervise the archaeological fieldwork.

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 manager who is a Member of the Institute for Archaeologists or equivalent, 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.

Timetable

The archiving and archive report will be completed within 6 months of the ending of the excavations. The timetable for further stages of assessment, analyses and publication will be agreed with HEPAO in the light of the results of the excavations.

Health and safety during the fieldwork

Health and safety statement

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 produce a Health and Safety plan.

Insurance

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

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.

Copyright

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

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

Use of the material will be granted to the client.

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.

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Notes

- The post excavation programme (assessment, analysis and reporting) will need to be reviewed in the light of the fieldwork.

31/07/12

Sean Taylor

Historic Environment Projects

Cornwall Council

Kennall Building

Old County Hall

Station Road

Truro

TR1 3AY

Polwhele Castle

Lower Tregurra

Higher Tregurra

Woodland Place

Tegurra House

Woodcock Corner

field 1

field 2

field 3

field 4

UNION HILL

A 39

Lower Penair Farmhouse

Lower Penair Barn

Springfield House

St Clement Vean

excavated areas

0 50 100m

Figure 9: Geophysical survey

N

[1101] Pit (large)

[1056] Pit (hearth/furnace)

[1103] Pit (burnt)

[1099] Pit

[1163] Pit / posthole

[1010] Ditch (enclosure)

[1023] Ditch (field)

(1024) 'Natural' feature / deposit

Peterborough Ware

Grooved Ware

Stone ball

[1056] (1240) (1241) (1239) (1024) [1132] [1101] (1084) (1084) (1084) [1099] [1111] [1103] [1077] [1075] [1107] [1134] [1226] [1232] [1227] test pit ? [1102] [1105] (1024) (1011) (1011) (1024) (1024) (1011) (1024) (1011) (1011) [1094] (1024) (1083) [1198] [1197] slot 11 [1079] (1011) (1011) [1090] [1092] [1108] (1088) [1123] [1125] [1190] (1011) (1024) (1024) (1028) group 1d pits [1169] [1163] (1170) [1179] [1237] [1196] [1194] (1009) slot 9 [1210] [1027] [1220] [1218] [1213] [1017] group 1c pits (1024) slot 7 [1144] [1183] [1181] [1177] [1142] [1146] [1238] [1221] [1224] [1211] [1010] (1028) [1149] [1013] (1009) [1135] [1082] [1147] slot 5 [1138] [1136] [1156] [1139] [1137] [1140] group 1b pits (1083) [1019] (1028)

slot 15 [1010] (1009) slot 13 (1087)

(1011) [1035] [1005] (1004) [1160] [1035] (1011) (1004) [1024] [1005] [1081] slot 2 slot 1 (1007) slot 3 (1024) [1080] [1068] [1008] [1187] [1188] [1186]

Cotswold Archaeology evaluation trench

0 5 10m

Figure 10: Field 1 (north)

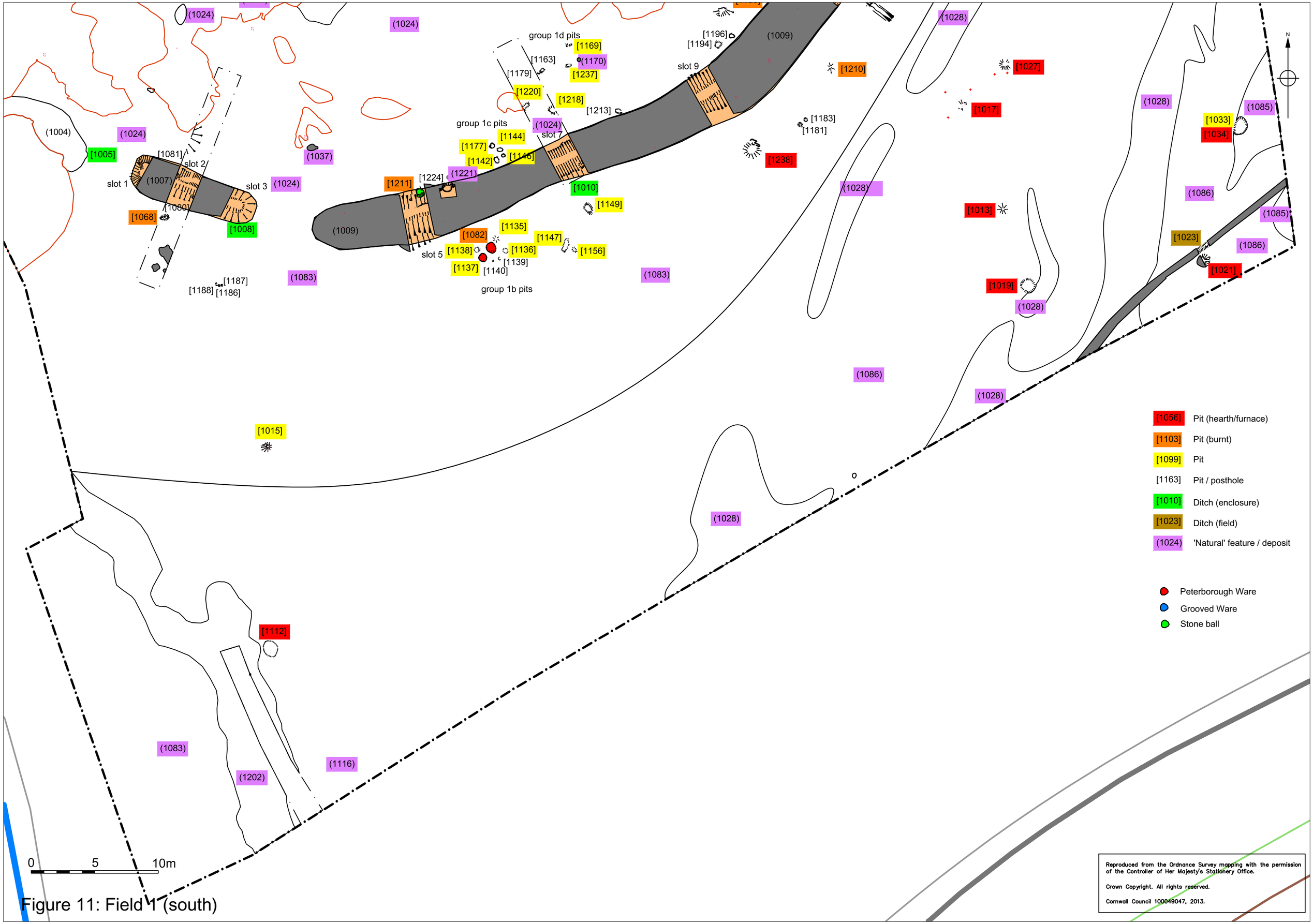


Figure 11: Field 1 (south)

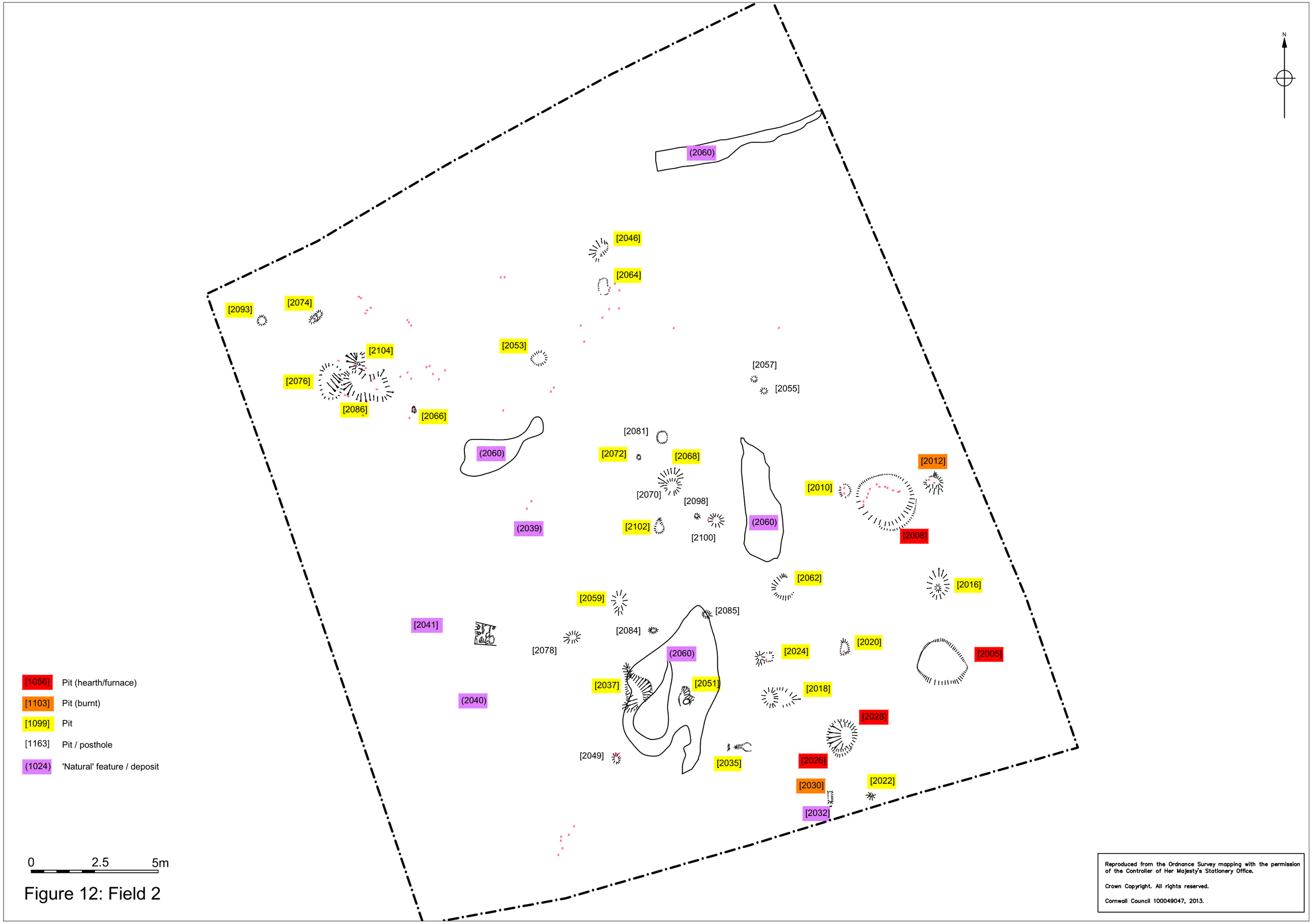


Figure 12: Field 2

[1101] Pit (large)

[1056] Pit (hearth/furnace)

[1103] Pit (burnt)

[1099] Pit

[1163] Pit / posthole

[1023] Ditch (field)

(1024) 'Natural' feature / deposit

Peterborough Ware

N

slot 1

(3002)

[3049]

slot 2

[3016]

[3012]

(3002)

[3074]

[3049]

[3071]

[3080]

slot 3

[3046]

[3070]

[3069]

[3077]

[3075]

[3082]

[3068]

[3088]

(3079)

[3057]

(3079)

[3049]

slot 6

[3027]

[3054]

slot 5

(3053)

slot 4

(3002)

(3019)

[3085]

(3047)

[3049]

(3083)

[3062]

[3064]

[3043]

[3040]

[3042]

[3045]

[3056]

[3017]

natural

fissure

(3065)

[3020]

(3079)

[3015]

[3014]

[3013]

[3052]

0 5 10m

Figure 13: Field 3

[1056] Pit (hearth/furnace)

[1103] Pit (burnt)

[1099] Pit

[1163] Pit / posthole

[1023] Ditch (field)

(1024) 'Natural' feature / deposit

N

(4053)

[4056]

(4058)

[4010]

(4175)

[4010]

(4009)

[4018]

[4027]

[4026]

[4010]

[4014]

(4013)

[4014]

(4013)

[4014]

[4018]

(4017)

[4100]

[4028]

(4035)

group 4a

[4039]

[4123]

[4125]

[4054]

[4063]

[4016]

[4095]

(4015)

[4081]

[4073]

[4104]

[4029]

[4043]

(4037)

[4051]

[4049]

[4042]

[4083]

[4016]

(4015)

[4016]

(4015)

[4016]

[4045]

[4059]

[4074]

[4075]

[4062]

[4061]

[4064]

(4045)

(4112)

[4019]

(4079)

(4017)

(4076)

[4011]

[4031]

[4126]

[4068]

[4121]

[4089]

[4106]

[4091]

[4116]

[4102]

(4020)

0 5 10m

Figure 14: Field 4 (east)

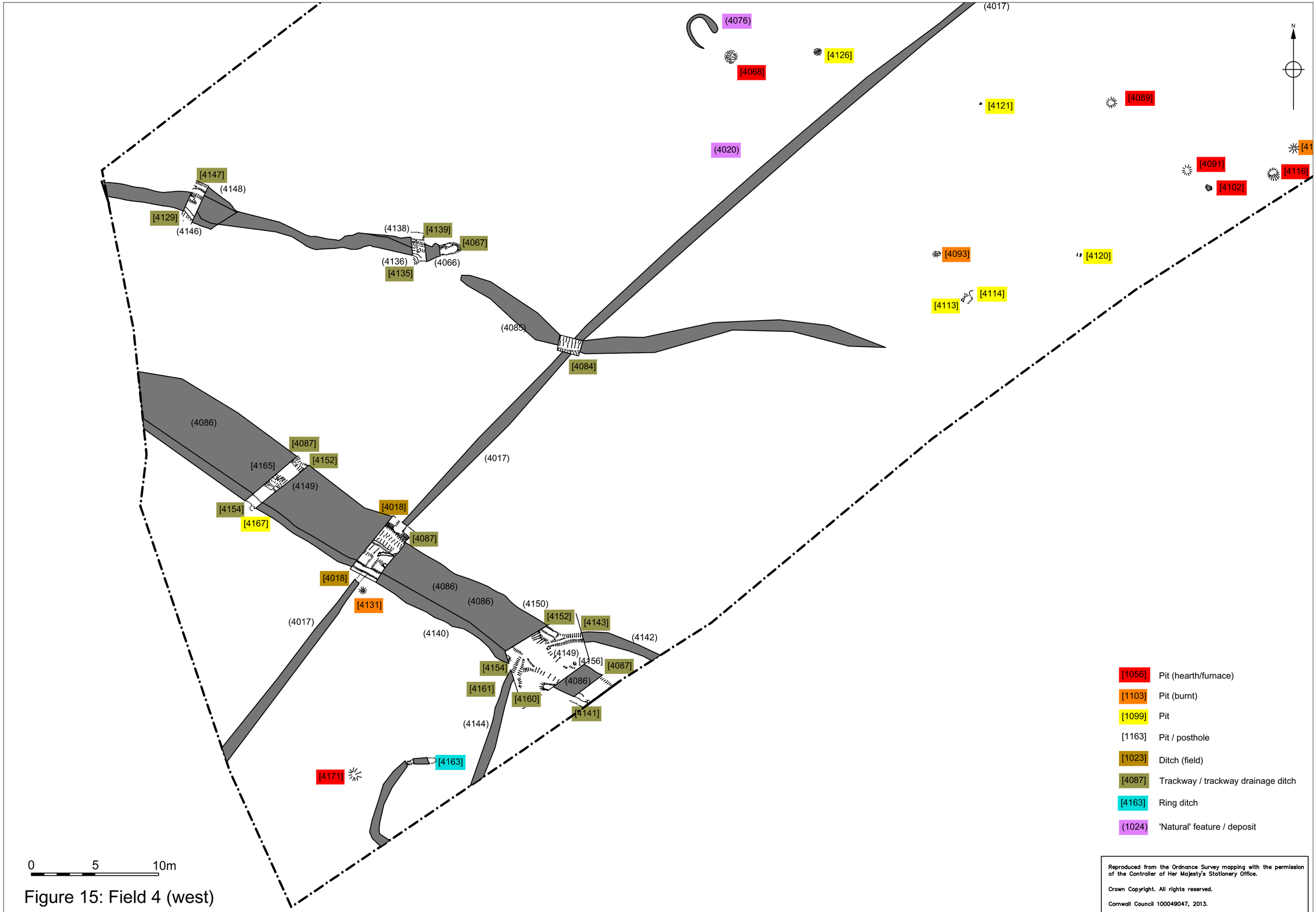
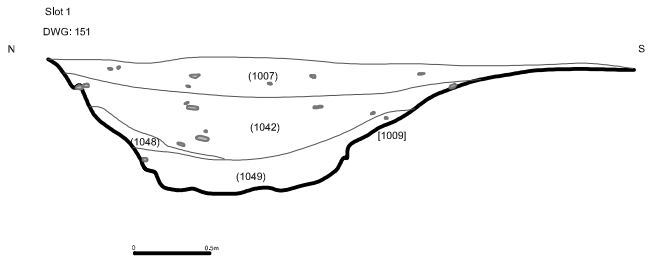
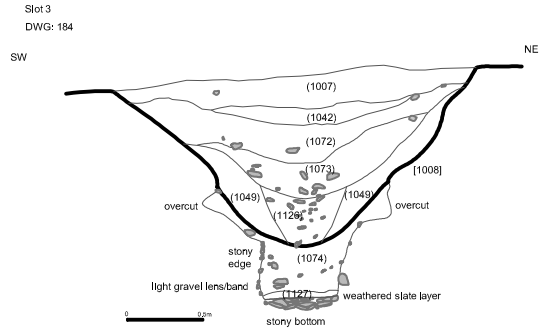
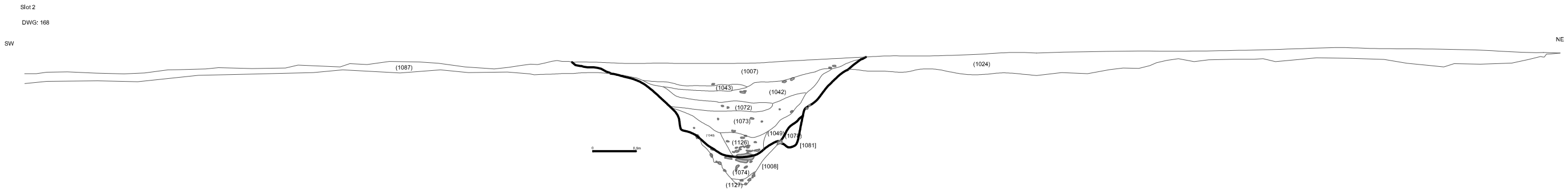


Figure 15: Field 4 (west)







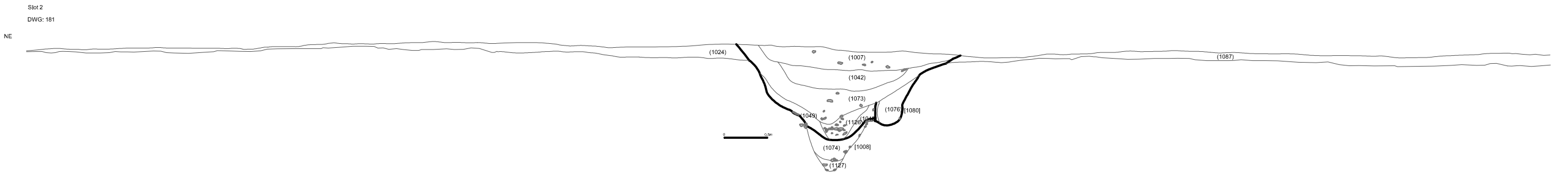
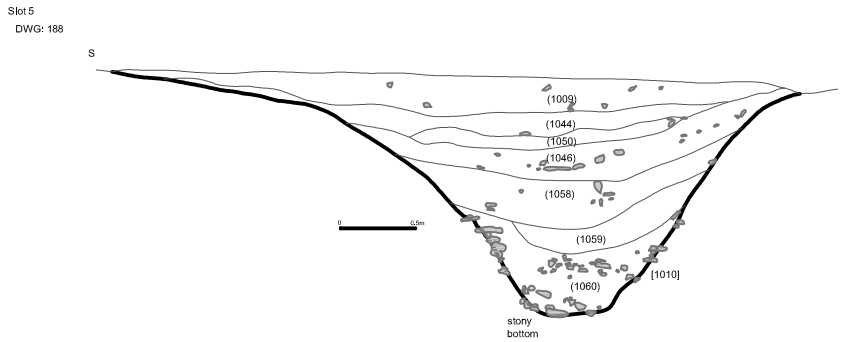
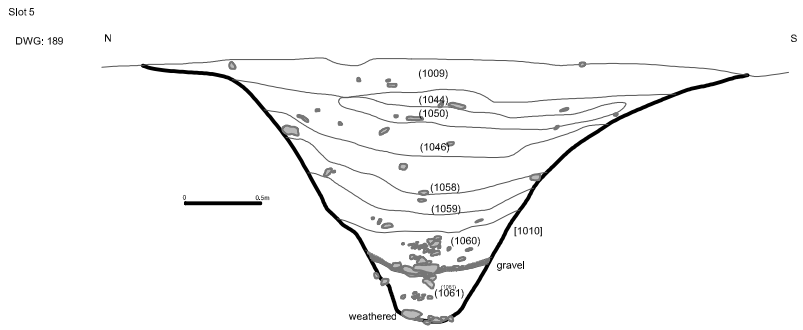
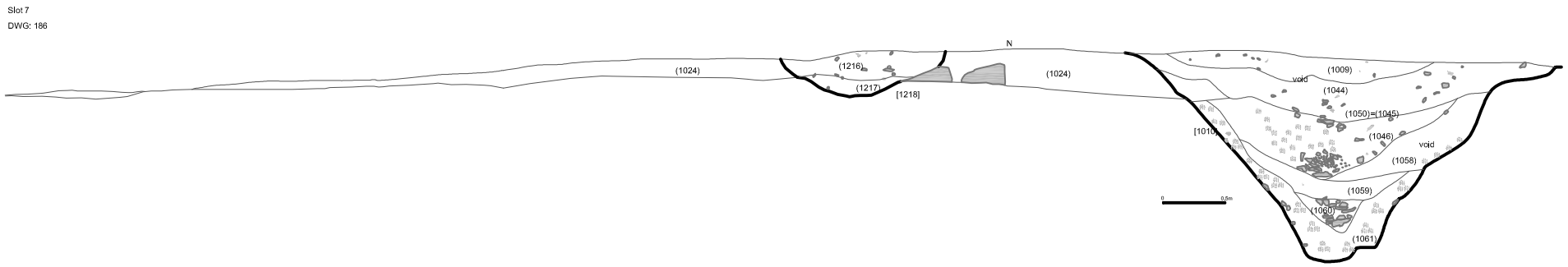
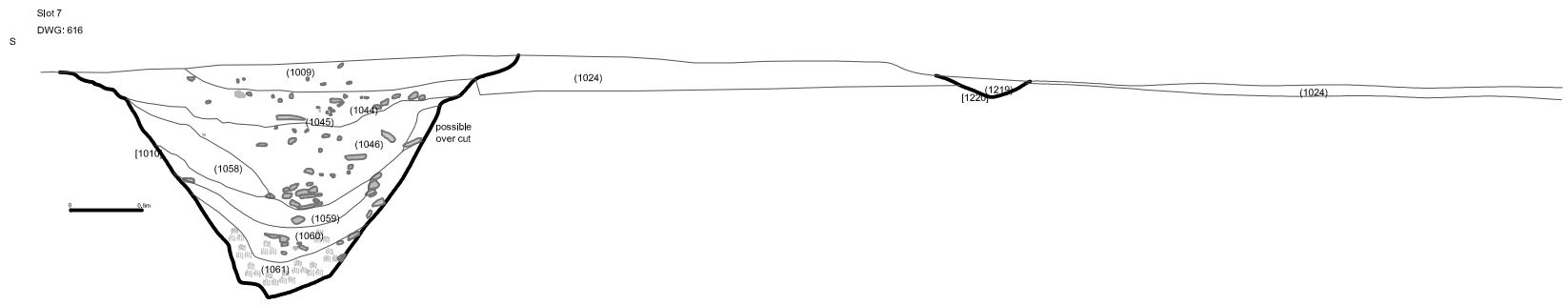


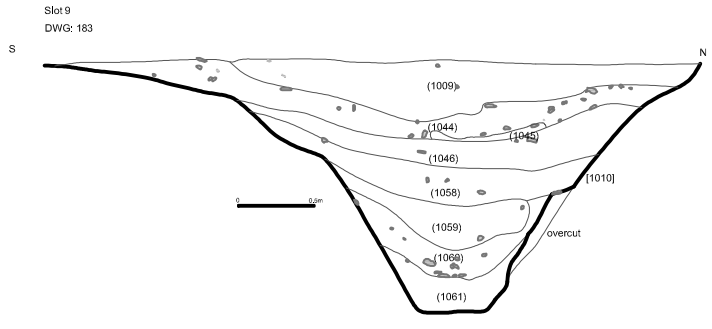
Figure 16: Ditch segment [1008] sections slots 1, 2, and 3











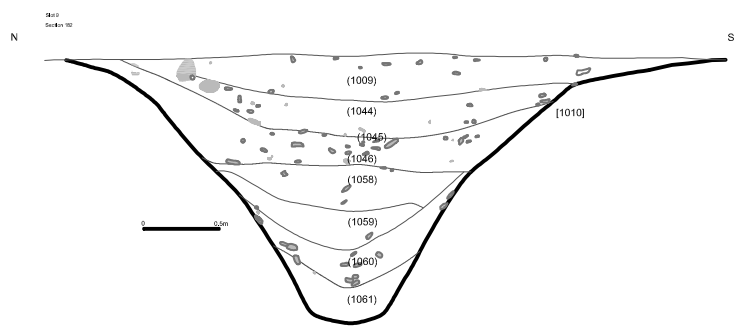
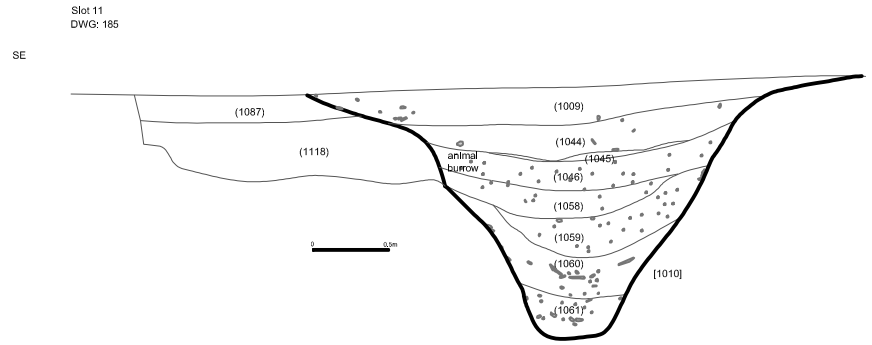
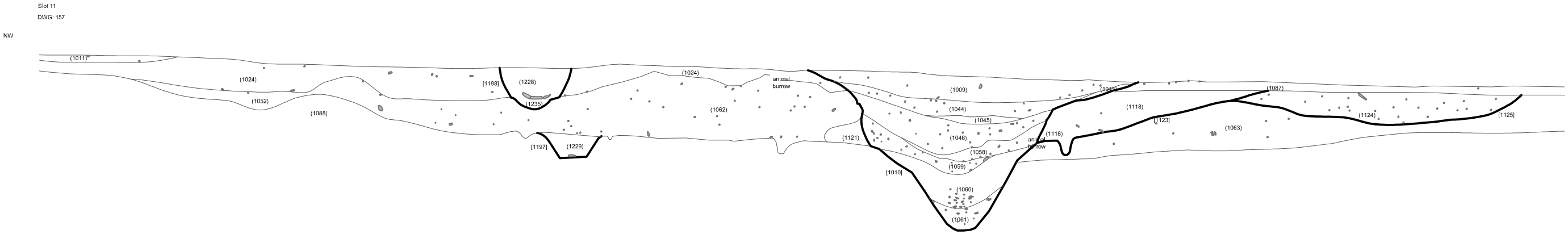
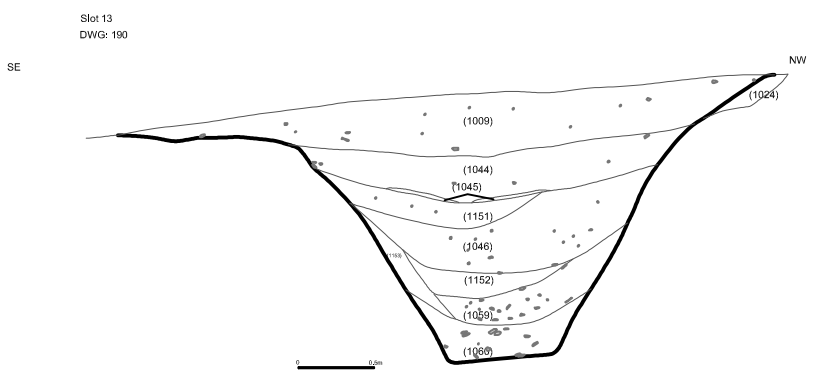
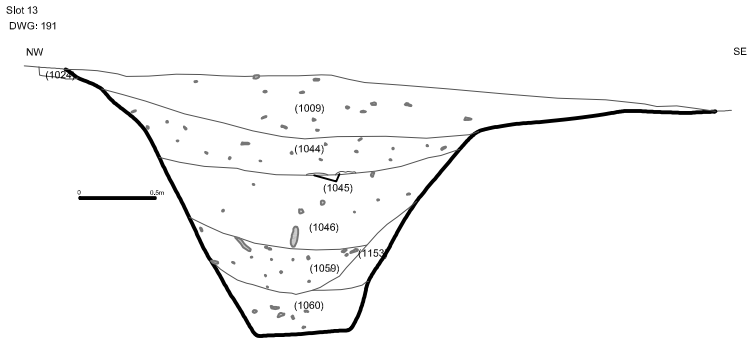


Figure 17: Ditch segment [1010] sections slots 5-9









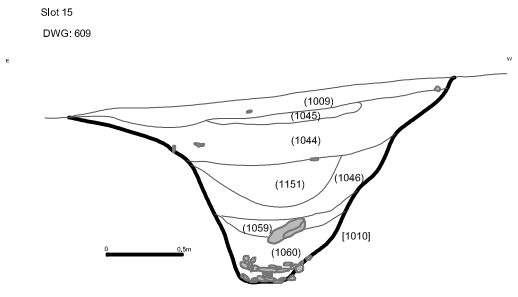


Figure 18: Ditch segment [1010] sections slots 11-15