



Shrubberies Hill, Porthleven, Cornwall Archaeological Mitigation Archive Report



Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Shrubberies Hill, Porthleven, Cornwall

Archaeological Mitigation Archive Report

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Acknowledgements

This study was commissioned by 3MS Construction and carried out by Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council.

The Project Manager was Dr Andy Jones. The Project Officer was Ryan Smith. The excavation team comprised, Hayley Goacher, Emma Ruddle, Megan Val Baker, Paul Reddish, Ian Rose, volunteers Richard Mikulski, Bret Archer and Martin Andrews.

The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of Cornwall Archaeological Unit 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.



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Cover illustration

Top: Hearth within Group F (S1).

Bottom Row l-r: Close-up of impressed marks on hearth, stone object found adjacent to hearth, animal teeth found in pit [760].

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Abbreviations

CAU	Cornwall Archaeological Unit
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
MCO	Monument number in Cornwall HER
NGR	National Grid Reference
OD	Ordnance Datum – height above mean sea level at Newlyn
OS	Ordnance Survey
RCM	Royal Cornwall Museum

1 Summary

A planning application PA13/04905 was submitted on the 3rd June 2013 for the development of land at Shrubberies Hill, Porthleven and in 2014 Cornwall Archaeological Unit was commissioned by 3MS Construction to undertake archaeological recording during the redevelopment of 2.2HA of land at this site.

An archaeological assessment of the project area carried out by Southwest Archaeology in 2012 (Walls 2012) had identified that the site had archaeological potential. The assessment had revealed that a building had stood within the proposed development area prior to 1880, whilst post-medieval mining activity had taken place on the periphery of the development area.

Archaeological recording began in May 2014, concurrent with the construction phase of the development and revealed two phases of activity on the site. A second stage of excavation was carried out after the discovery of an enclosure ditch and a hearth with impressed circular marks on its clay surface.

Four areas containing dense concentrations of pits and postholes were identified in the western half of the project area, there being two pits on the periphery of the area to its north east and south west. Two post-rings were clearly identified among the collection of pits and postholes, and several others were indicated within densely intercut features. Artefacts recovered from Group D dated this group to the Bronze Age and it is probable that the postholes and pits within Groups A and B are likely to have been associated with roundhouses of this date.

On the south east side of the project area several pits belonging to Group E were identified in close proximity to a removed field boundary. These pits contained flint, parts of a saddle quern and prehistoric pottery. Earlier field boundaries were present on the lower and upper areas of the site

The northern area of the site contained a large sub-oval enclosure measuring approximately 75m by 50m in plan. Structures used for the smelting of non-ferrous material were found within the backfills of the enclosure ditch.

Several structures were recorded within the enclosure, including a hearth within an area defined by postholes. A further hearth flanked by postholes and pits to its south east was also recorded, whilst two drains (one stone-lined, the other stone capped) were identified within the north east and south west sections of the enclosure's interior. Artefacts recovered from this area date the features to the Romano-British period.

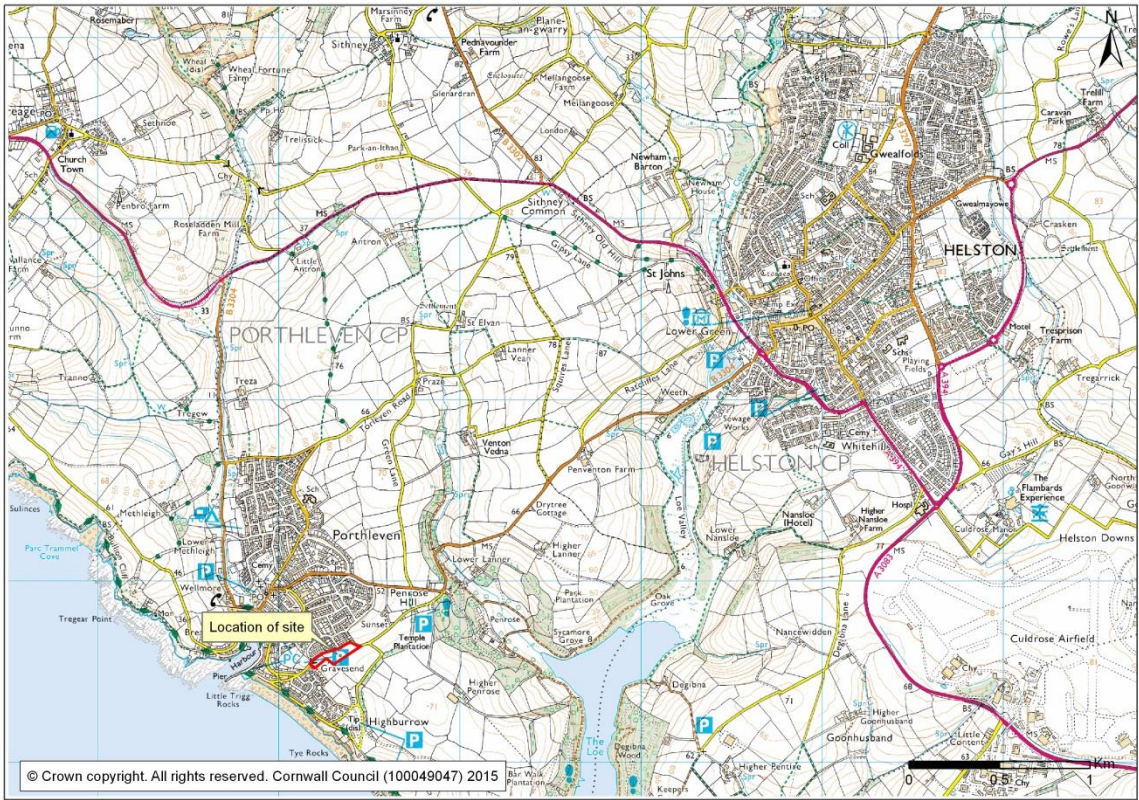


Figure 1: Location of site.

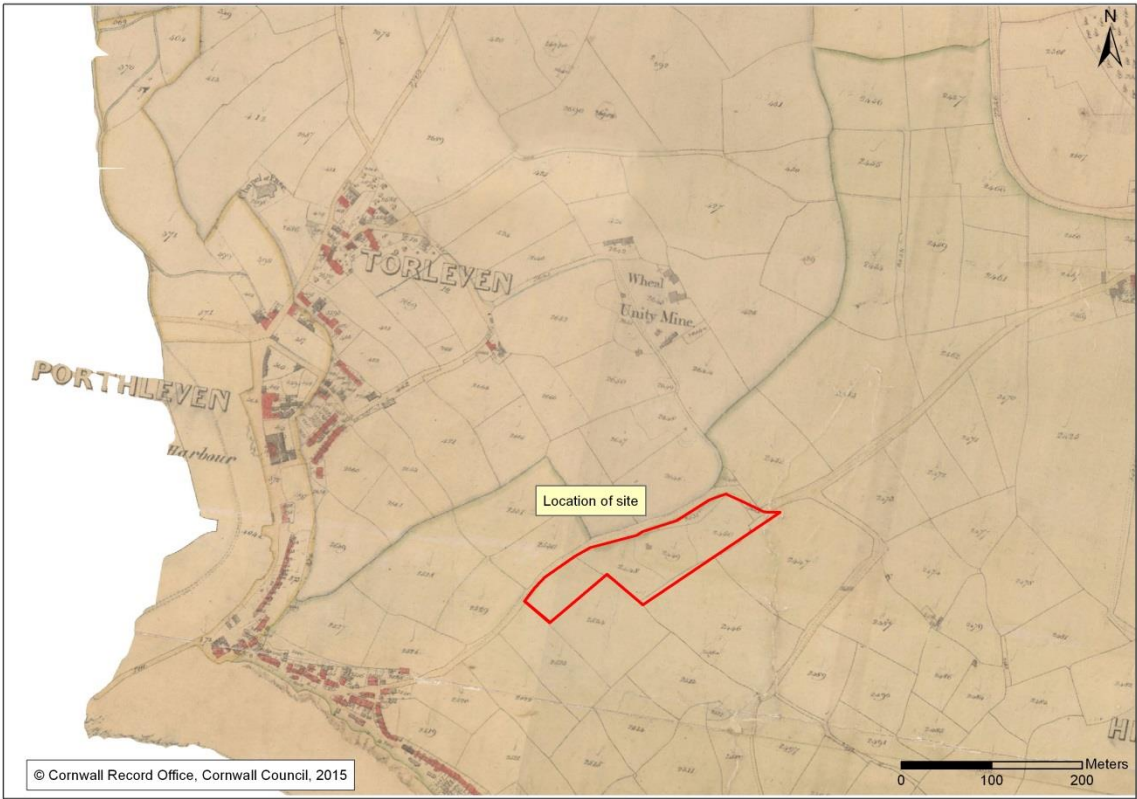


Figure 2: Sithney Tithe Map showing location of site.

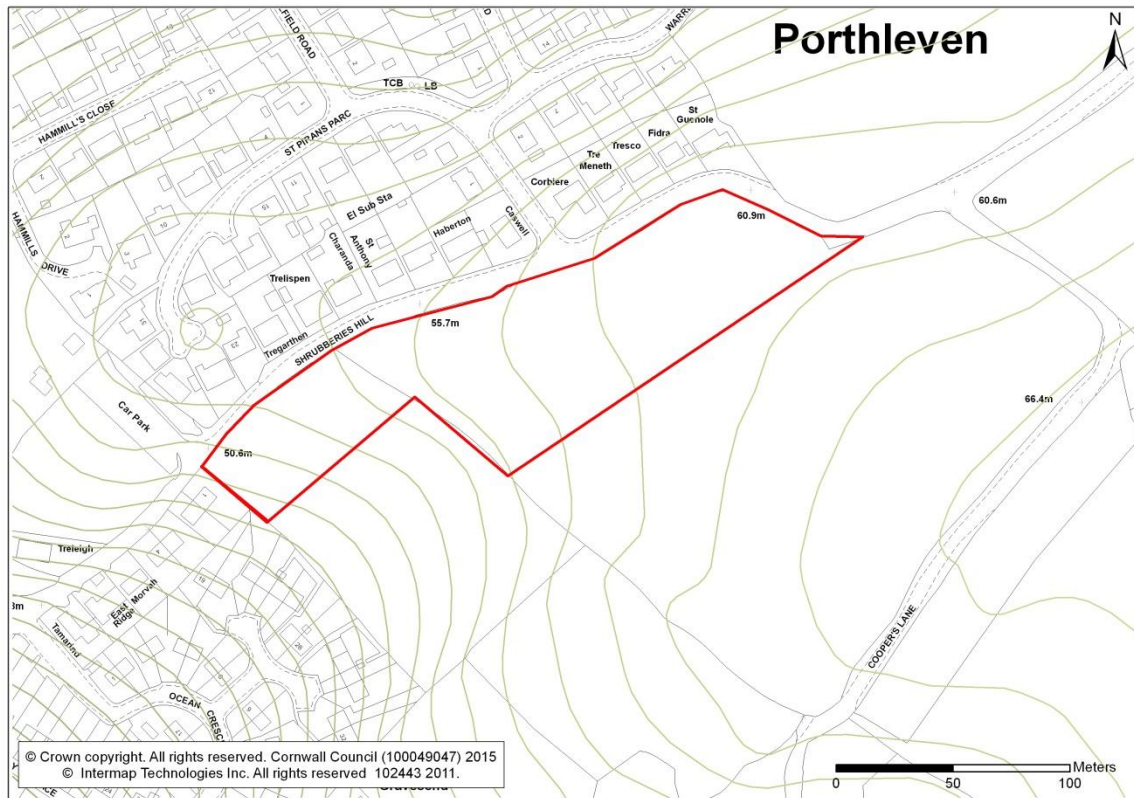


Figure 3: Location of site with contour overlay.

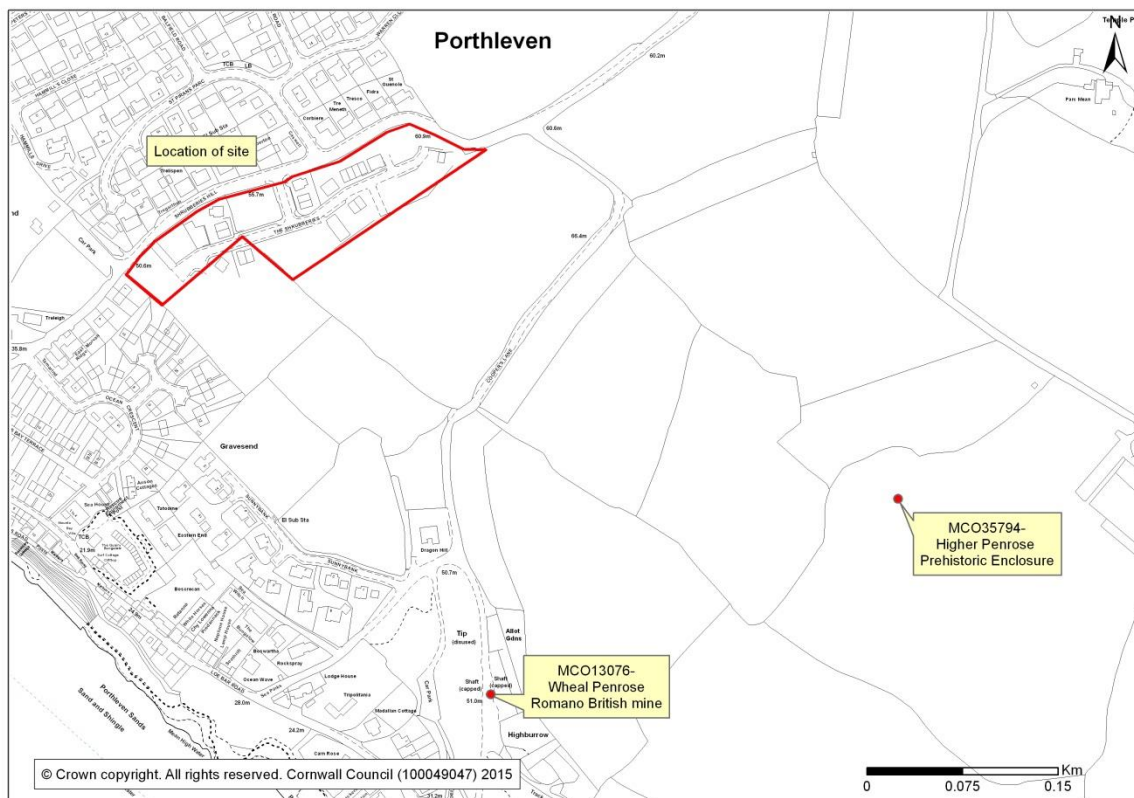


Figure 4: Map of area showing identified archaeological sites in the vicinity of the site.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) was commissioned by Terry Kennedy on behalf of 3MS Construction to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation required to fulfil a planning condition (PA 13/04905) associated with the development of new dwellings on land at Shrubberies Hill, Porthleven (centred at SW 6322 2553, Figs 1 and 3). A brief was produced by the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) (Appendix 1 in this report) setting out the requirements for archaeological recording. CAU produced a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covering the methodologies to be used for the site investigation (Appendix 2).

As the archaeological fieldwork progressed it became apparent that the western side of the project area contained several archaeological features which would require further investigation. During May 2014 a large enclosure and accompanying features were uncovered and an additional WSI was produced in response to cover the additional excavation required to better understand and record these features (Appendix 3).

2.1.1 Identified archaeological sites

Prior to the archaeological excavations, a desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken by Southwest Archaeology (Walls 2012). These suggested '*that there is some archaeological potential within the proposed development area*', although it was also noted that these fields had been heavily ploughed in recent years. A probable mine building had been shown in this location on the c 1840 Tithe map, and archaeological sites had been identified in the wider vicinity of the site (Figs 2 and 4).

2.1.2 Aims and methods

The aims and working methods of the fieldwork stage of the project were set out in the Written Scheme of Investigations for the project (see Appendices 2 and 3).

The excavation of the features commenced on the western side of the project area. Pits and accompanying postholes were recorded as elements of Groups A-F, context numbers being assigned from 101. Those associated with Group F and associated with Phase 2 of the excavation were assigned numbers starting with 700.

Throughout this report the convention used for context numbers is that deposits (layers and fills) appear in round brackets - for example (102); cuts (for example, pits and ditches) are given in square brackets - for example [105], and built contexts - for example walls, are un-bracketed - for example 123.

2.1.3 Post-fieldwork

The results from the fieldwork have been collected 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 involving the flotation of bulk samples to recover plant microfossils and other remains. No further analysis of artefacts and sampled material has been undertaken to date.

- All finds and samples, etc. have been stored, labelled and marked according to CAU guidelines.
- All records (context sheets, photographs, etc.) have been ordered, catalogued and stored according to CAU guidelines.
- All site drawings have been scanned and 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 for the record tables in the back of this report.
- A summary of the results has been presented to the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment), Cornwall Council.

- The site archives and finds will initially be stored at CAU premises and, subject to the permission of the landowner, transferred to the Royal Cornwall Museum (RCM) at the end of the project. The RCM archiving requirements will be followed. The RCM will be included in discussions for sampling and the disposal policy to be applied to artefacts.

2.1.3.1 Archive Report Production

The results from the excavation are presented in this archive report. Copies of the report will be distributed to the client, the Cornwall HER, and appropriate archaeological and local libraries. A further digital copy will be supplied to the client 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 the final publication of the results of the excavation.

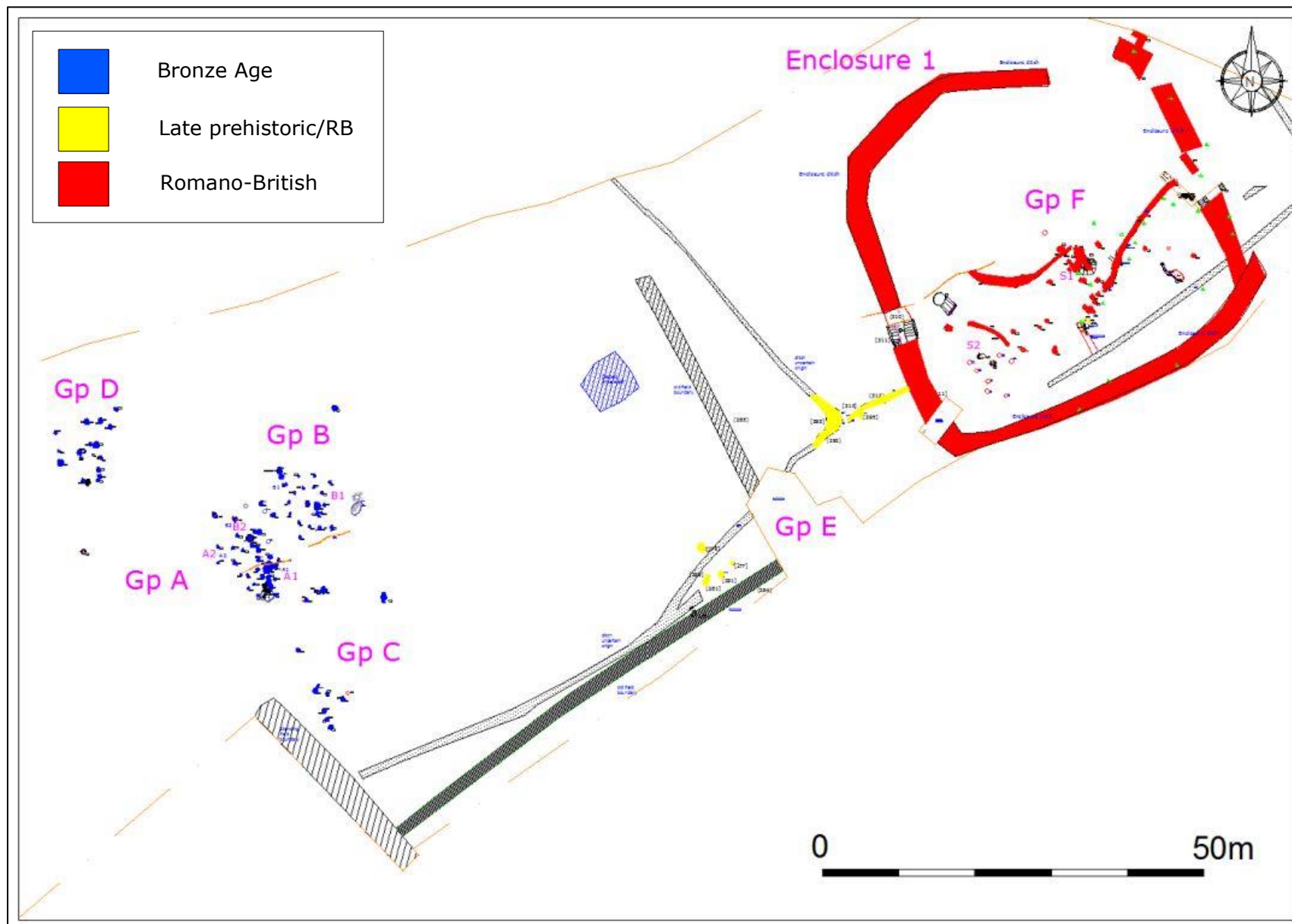


Figure 5: Overall site plan with broad phasing and the locations of individual areas of the site (Groups).

3 Location and setting

The project area is located on the west side of Porthleven immediately adjacent to Shrubberies Hill (Fig 1) and comprises two fields covering approximately 2.2HA; the principal area of archaeological interest lay within the northern field.

3.1.1 Topography

The site was situated on a gentle south facing slope (49m - 61m OD), divided by a field boundary orientated north west to south east. The northern area of the site has a commanding view of the surrounding areas to the north and north west (Fig 3).

3.1.2 Geology

The underlying bedrock geology is identified as the Mylor Slate Formation, locally comprising hornfelsed slates and siltstones. This bedrock was formed approximately 359 to 385 million years ago in the Devonian period and was subsequently locally metamorphosed during the intrusion of granite which outcrops to the north of this site (BGS 2015).

3.1.3 Archaeological background

The area of the proposed development falls into a Historic Character Zone classified as 'Anciently Enclosed Land' (Cornwall County Council 1996). Anciently Enclosed Land frequently contains buried archaeological remains dating to medieval and earlier periods. The *circa* 1840 Sithney Parish Tithe Map indicates the presence of now removed field boundaries crossing the site, and a rectangular building which is likely to have been associated with a now capped mine shaft (Fig 2).

- A crop-mark enclosure of a probable prehistoric/Romano-British date (MCO 35794) has been recorded to the south east of the project area (Fig 4).
- A post-medieval mine, Wheal Unity (MCO 13177) is located to the west of the project area (Fig 4).
- A crop-mark spoil heap has been identified to the immediate east of the project area. This may be associated with Wheal Penrose (MCO 13076), most of whose remains are located further to the south east (Fig 4).
- At Guisseny Place, Porthleven a pit group, field boundaries and postholes of Bronze Age date have been recorded (Morris and Walls 2011).

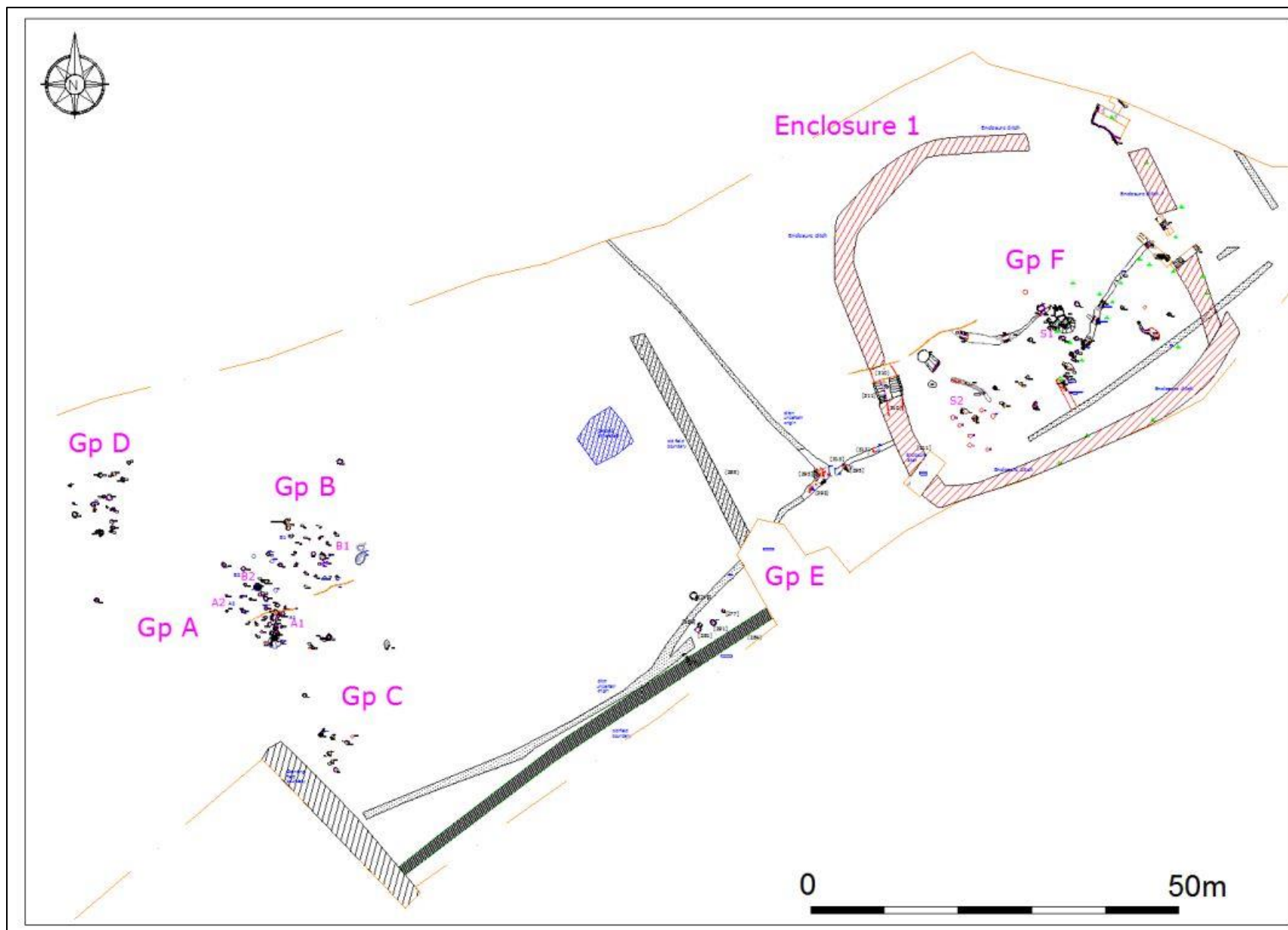


Figure 6: Overview of excavated area showing recorded features.

4 Archaeological results

The results from the excavation are grouped in the following section as physically adjacent features within the project area (for example, Group A -Gp A) for ease of reference, although it should be noted that these areas are not strictly defined and some overlap between groups occurred. A provisional interpretation of the results suggests that the excavation revealed features and artefacts dating to both the Bronze Age and the Romano-British periods (Fig 5). The features are described from west to east in the following sections of the report. Detailed descriptions of contexts are given in Appendix 4.

Group D (Gp D) (Figs 5, 6 and 7)

Summary

Group D, consisting of a closely set group of 16 pits and postholes, was located on the north western edge of the excavated area.

Pit [102] measured 0.62m in diameter and was 0.22m deep. It was filled by (101). The pit was capped by a large disk shaped stone, its fills including smoothed pebbles and a sherd of pottery.

Pit [107] measured 0.71m in diameter and was 0.22m deep. It was filled by (105), (106) and (108).

Pit [150] was oval in shape and measured 0.88m long by 0.38m wide; it was 0.15m deep and contained a single fill (149).

The three pits were aligned north east to south west over a distance of nearly 6m.

There were 13 postholes forming a scatter within this group, these being [104], [152], [155], [157], [257], [261], [263], [265], [267], [269], [271], [273] and [275]. These did not appear to represent either a single defined structure or a series of structures.

The postholes were either circular, ranging from 0.3m to 0.6m in diameter and 0.15m to 0.38m deep, or oval, ranging from 0.35m to 0.6m long and 0.3m to 0.43m wide. Feature [155], an oval shaped pit/posthole measuring 0.6m long, 0.4m wide, and 0.3m deep appeared to have been damaged by agricultural activities; this contained two fills, (153) and (154), the upper fill (153) containing what appeared to be a broken stone mould.

The features in this area had been heavily disturbed, and the landowner indicated that a mechanical sub-soiler had been used within the project area (a sub-soiler or mole plough is a tractor mounted implement used to break up the ground below the top soil to depths of at least 0.5m).

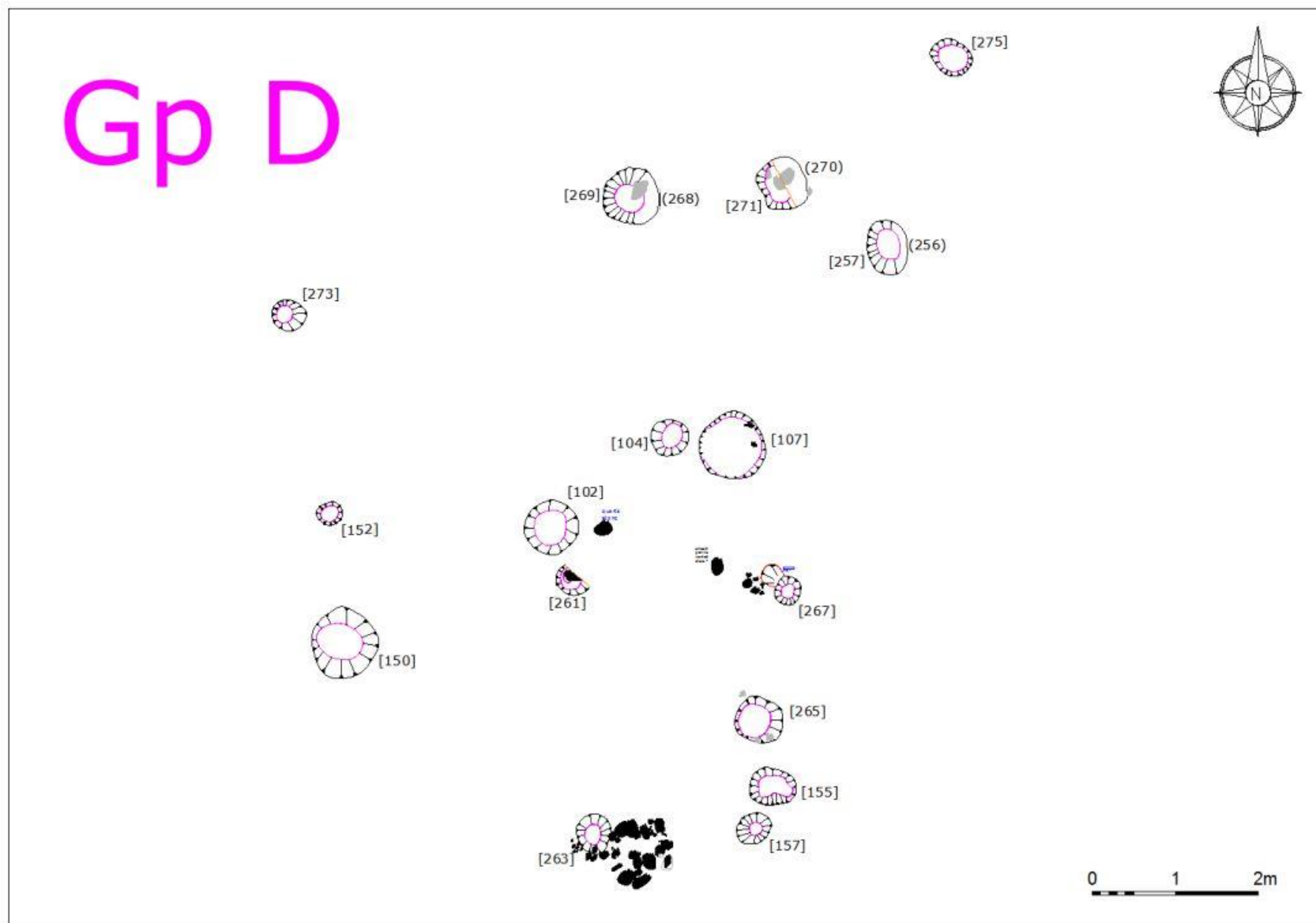


Figure 7: Overview of Group D features.

Group A (Gp A) (Figs 5, 6, 8 and 18)

Summary

Group A comprised several groups of postholes, some of which are likely to have been associated with structures.

Feature A1 consisted of seven postholes, [206], [208], [215], [226], [230] and [302], ranging from 0.25m to 0.5m in diameter; the majority were 0.38m to 0.5m across. Their depths ranged from 0.13m to 0.27m, but the majority were between 0.13m to 0.19m deep. All of the postholes contained a single fill.

Within this group of features posthole [226] was 0.73m long, 0.55m wide and 0.2m deep. Its fill (225) was the only feature within this cluster of postholes to produce artefacts, these including pottery and smoothed stones.

This group (A1) measured approximately 3m in diameter and appeared to be encircling two pits, [200]/[227], probably originally a single large pit which had been recut. Measuring 1.5m long, 0.95m wide, and 0.4m deep, the fills of this pit contained charcoal and large pieces of granite and slate, and it appeared to be lined with slate and granite stones at its base.

The area to the south of A1 contained more postholes dug into the shillet, these comprising [222], [228] [231], [235] and [300], whilst to the north east was another posthole - [224]. A larger pit [210] sited to the north could be interpreted as an element of Group B2 (see below).

The postholes comprising feature A2 consisted of a loose group of post settings. These might reflect the former site of a screen or other form of linear structure. It appeared to be made up of eight postholes, six of these being set in close proximity to one another.

The outer post settings of A2 comprised postholes [131], [133] and [141] whilst the inner components were [135], [138], [139], [217] and [233].

Ranging from 0.25m to 0.3m in diameter and 0.1m to 0.2m deep, these postholes were consistent in their size. Some postholes appear to have been elongated or truncated, which could be attributed to later ploughing. Also in close proximity to the post group A2 were two further postholes - [213] which was 0.3m long, 0.22m wide and 0.15m deep and [231] which was 0.22m in diameter and 0.06m deep.

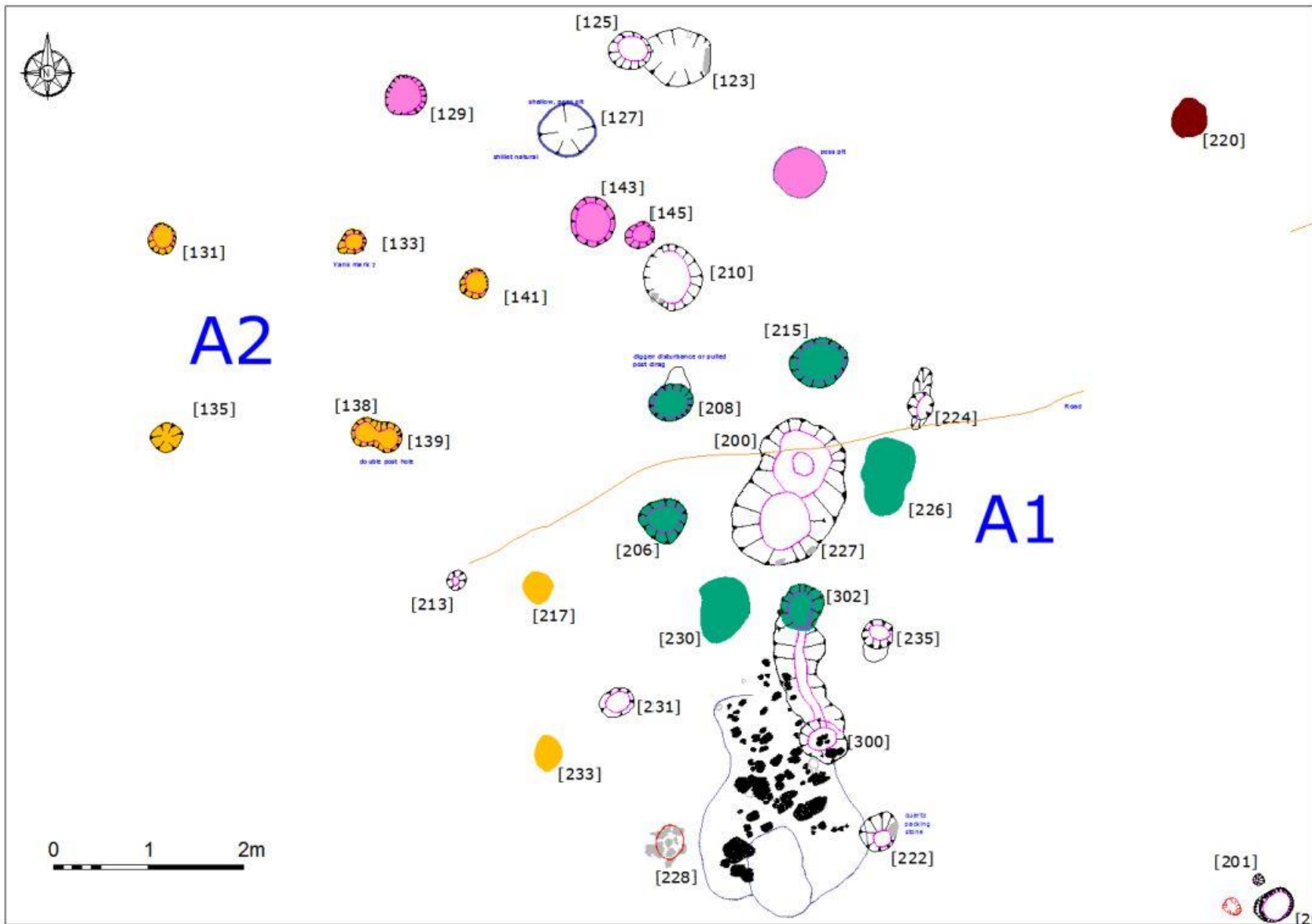


Figure 8: Overview of Group A (Gp A) showing pit groups A1 (green) and A2 (yellow).

Group B (Gp B) (Figs 5, 6, 9, 10 and 19)

Summary

Group B comprised two post-rings apparently reflecting the sites of two circular post-built structures.

Feature B1 appeared to form a structure incorporating both inner and outer post-rings. Eight post-holes made up the inner ring of B1, these being clockwise from the south, [167], [169], [171], [173], [175], [182], [191], and [239]. The postholes ranged from 0.23m to 0.3m in diameter, and were 0.1m to 0.2m deep.

Three postholes were located within the eastern and south eastern edge of the inner ring, [241], [250] and [255]. These ranged from 0.27m to 0.32m in diameter. Posthole ([250] was oval in shape and 0.13m to 0.18m deep. Posthole [255] retained the marks of a stone having being dragged from its fill (254); this stone was recovered and found to have been worked. The fill of posthole [250], (249), contained a smooth round pebble.

Feature B1 was approximately 5.25m in diameter and its interior contained several features. These included a large oval shaped pit [160] measuring 1.0m long, 0.35m wide and 0.24m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. It contained two fills, (158) and (159); no artefacts were recovered from these. Positioned to the north west of [160] was a second pit [188], this being circular and 0.5m in diameter and 0.3m deep, with vertical sides. The pit appeared to have been undercut and was filled by (185), (186), (187) and (189).

Six postholes made up the outer post-ring, from the south and running anti-clockwise these being [220], [177], [180], [184], [243] and [162]. These postholes ranged from 0.24m to 0.34m in diameter and were 0.1m to 0.15m deep. Posthole [220] was oval in shape, being 0.43m long, 0.3m wide and 0.13m deep.

To the north west of B1 were two pits. Pit [245] was a large oval cut, which possibly contained two postholes [258] and [259]. It measured 0.8m long, 0.25m wide, and was 0.2m to 0.37m deep. The pit was not fully excavated but a section was cut across it, the postholes being recorded, these being [258] which was 0.3m long, 0.25m wide and 0.2m deep to the north, and [259], 0.5m long, 0.25m wide and 0.37m deep to the south. Pit [247] to its south was circular in shape, 0.55m wide and 0.37m deep, with almost vertical sides and a U-shaped base.

Feature B2 appears to have been defined by five postholes, these being clockwise from the north [117], [120], [129], [143], [145] and [114]. Two further postholes which may also have been part of this structure were identified but were not excavated (see Fig 9).

The postholes ranged from 0.25m to 0.45m in diameter, the majority ranging from 0.4 to 0.48m in diameter. They were from 0.15m to 0.3m deep, but these depths were notably inconsistent.

Measuring 5.6m in diameter, feature B2 contained three further pits - [123], [125] and [127], these lying within the interior of the area defined by the post-ring.

Posthole [136] lay to the west of B2 and was irregular in shape, being 0.6m long and 0.4m wide. Its shallow depth (0.08m) suggests that it had been truncated by agricultural activities.

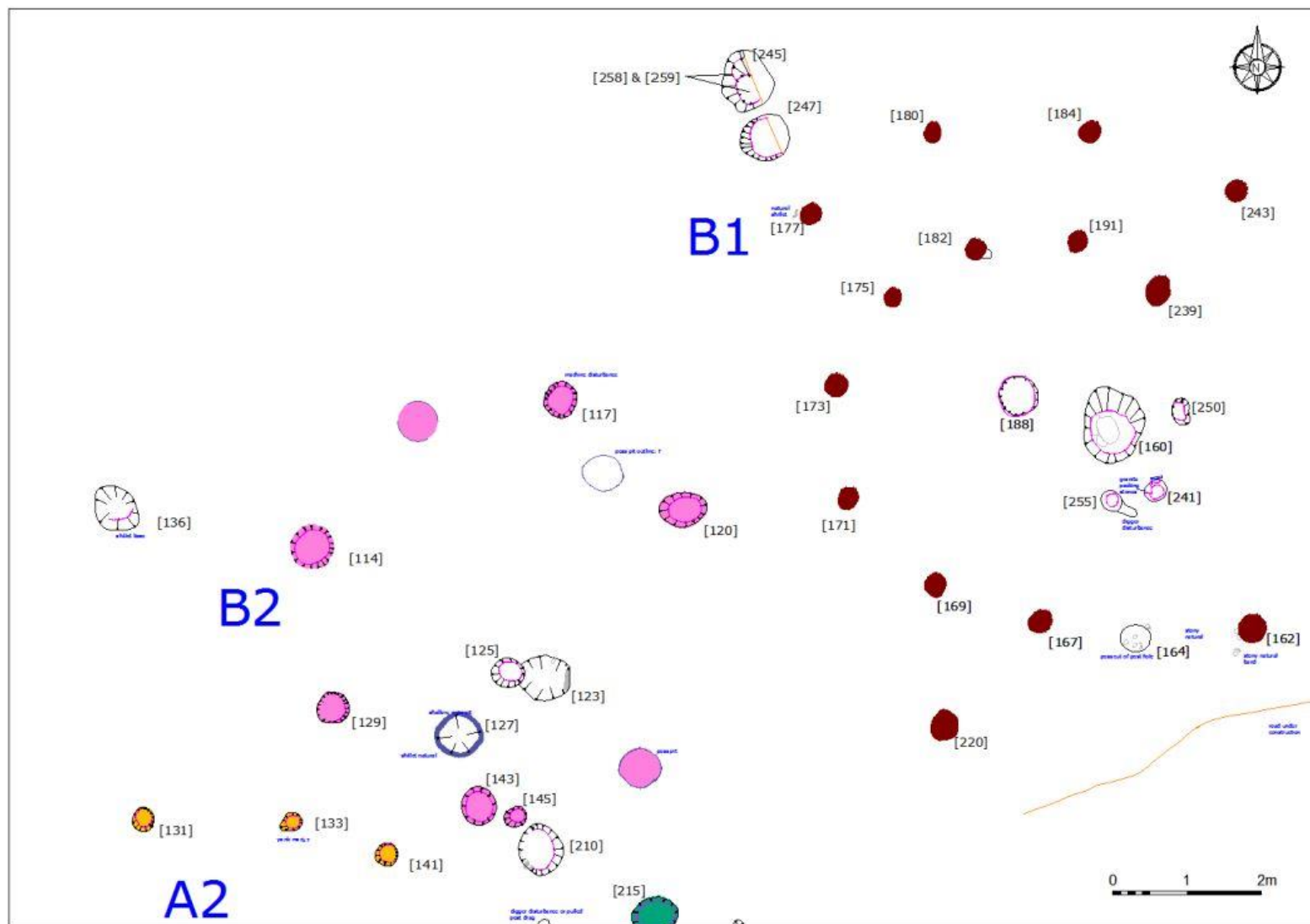


Figure 9: Overview of Group B showing B1 (red) and B2 (pink).

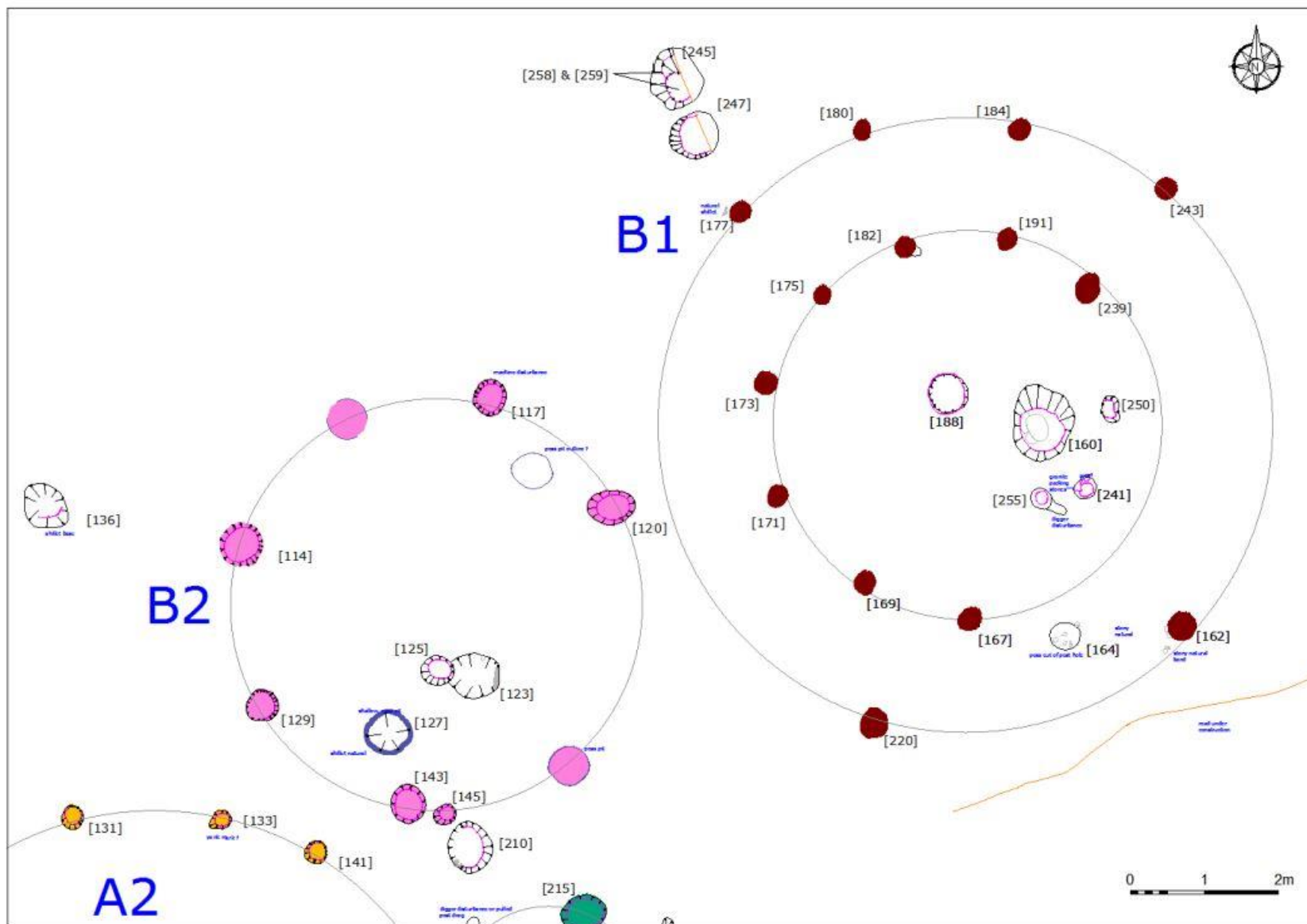


Figure 10: Overview of Group B with projected diameters of features.

Group C (Gp C) (Figs 5, 6 and 11)

Summary

A loose group of small pits and postholes.

Comprising a loose cluster of pits and postholes, Group C was situated in the south western corner of the project area on a gently south west facing slope traversed by a standing field boundary running northwest to south east across the site. The majority of the pits and postholes forming this group lay within three metres of this boundary and may have been disturbed by its construction. Topsoil had accumulated against the upslope side of this boundary as a result of ploughing operations in the northern field.

Of note within this group was a circular feature [335], this being 0.55m in diameter and 0.07m deep and containing an un-compacted off white clayey material containing many small stone inclusions (334).

Several pits in this group had been truncated during topsoil clearance operations.

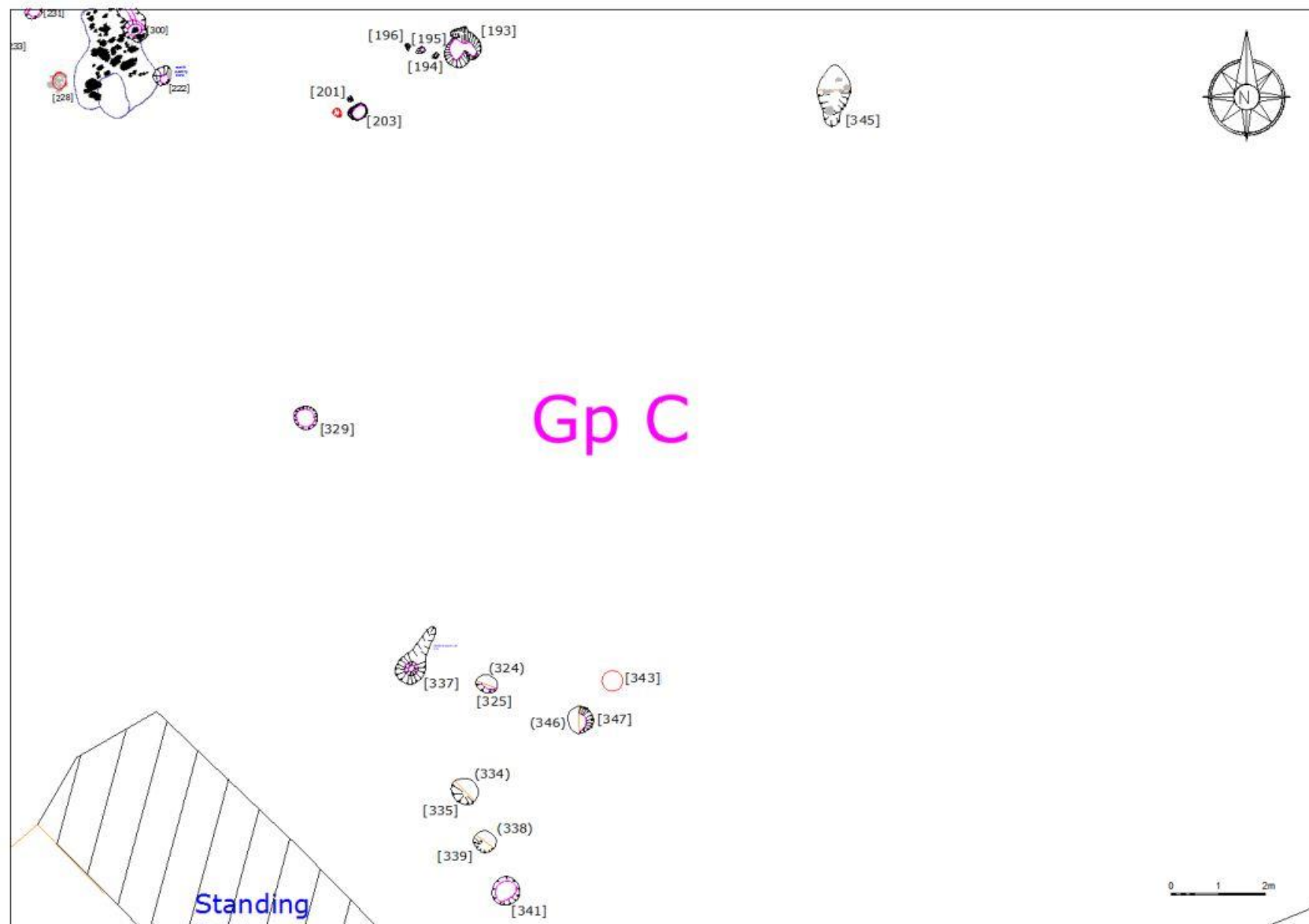


Figure 11: Overview of Group C (Gp C).

Group E (Gp E) (Figs 5, 6 and 12)

Summary

Group E was located to the south west of the south west corner of enclosure ditch [311]. Divided by an unexcavated section of the site, Group E comprised a group of pits to the south west and a shallow ditch associated with an early field boundary to the north east.

The group of pits comprised [277], [279], [281] and [289]. Pit [279] was separated from the group by a ditch; this was not excavated and was poorly defined, but was probably related to [293]. A piece of what appeared to be a saddle quern, together with some flint and smooth stones were found within (278) - the upper fill of [279]. The basal fill (297) contained very small beach stones with some evidence of crazing indicative of exposure to heat. The beach pebbles were present within other fills of the pit, but were predominant within the lowest contexts.

Pit [277], an oval-shaped feature 0.44m long, 0.37m wide, and 0.15m deep within the same cluster of pits also contained beach pebbles. Pit [291], a circular feature 0.7m in diameter and 0.3m deep contained a dark brownish-black firm clayey silt incorporating quartz stones and charcoal. The fill also contained pottery, flint and worked stone.

The two remaining pits within this cluster - [281] and [289] - were set adjacent to one other, pit [281] being oval in shape and measuring 0.7m long, 0.65m wide, and 0.13m deep; it had shallow sides and a flat base. Its edges were moderately well-defined and its fill consisted of (280) - a dark brown loose silty clay. Only after excavating [281] did it become apparent that [289] lay immediately adjacent to it, this also being oval in shape, 0.69m long, 0.67m wide and 0.25m deep, with a 'U'-shaped base. This pit contained a single fill (288) incorporating large smooth stones.

On the eastern side of this group were the remains of an old field boundary running north east to south west across the site.

The north eastern elements of Group E included a shallow ditch [293], its eastern section being orientated north east to south west; to the east it was orientated north west to south east. A second ditch [313], continued the alignment of [293] to the east, and was 0.5m wide and 0.25m deep. The excavated section of the ditch was approximately nine metres long. Ditch [313] terminated just under 1.2m to the west of a location where it had been cut by a large oval shaped pit [295] set on its southern side, this being only a short distance to the east of enclosure ditch [311]. This pit was 0.8m long, 0.73m wide and 0.27m deep and had concave sides and base; it was clearly identifiable by its burnt fill (294).

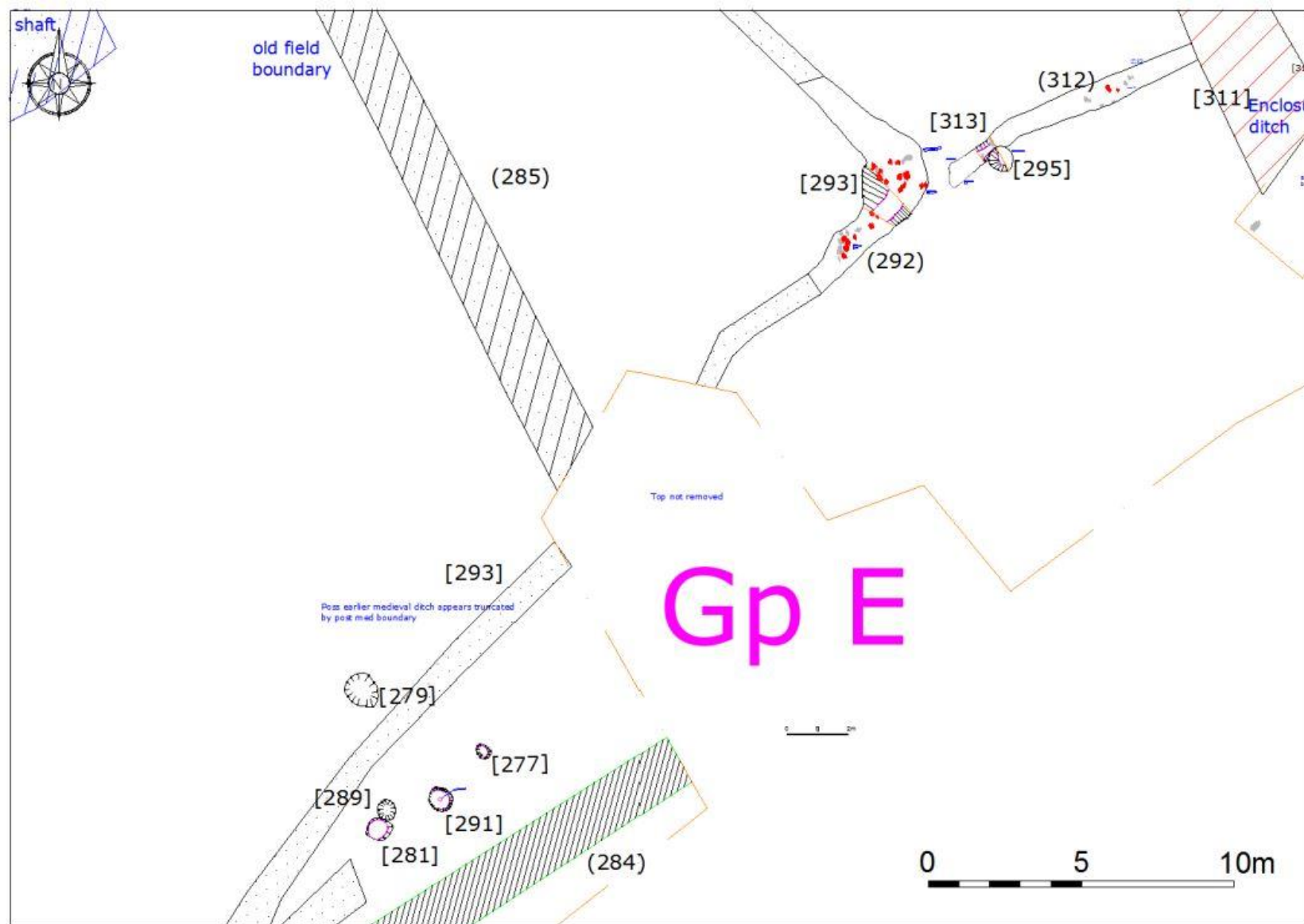


Figure 12: Overview of Group E (Gp E).

Enclosure 1 (Fig 5, 6, 13 and 14)

Summary

A sub-rectangular enclosure was identified in the north-eastern area of the site. This was not fully excavated, but evaluation trenches excavated across the course of its ditch enabled its dimensions to be established. One of these trenches also revealed the site of a small metal-working furnace and an associated flue which had been constructed within the upper ditch fills.

Enclosure 1 and the features within it - Group F - were the last part of the site to be excavated, and were located in the northern and eastern sections of the excavated area. The feature comprised a sub-rectangular enclosure ditch measuring 75m x 50m in plan [311]. The ditch was only fully machine excavated on its south western side, where it was found to be 4m wide by 2m deep, notably steep-sided and containing a series of very loose deposits. The material which was machine excavated predominantly comprised a mixture of shillet and loam; the ditch fill examined near furnace [792] again comprised a mixture of loams and silts, though incorporating a high concentration of charcoal and slag. Prior to excavation, the surface of the enclosure ditch in this area had exhibited a high concentration of charcoal and slag content (310)/(789).

A narrow evaluation trench cut through the upper fills of the ditch (310), (789), (790), (796) to a depth averaging 0.65m revealed the remains of a possible furnace 806, together with an associated flue [792] (see Fig 14 A). The remains of furnace 806 measuring 0.4m by 0.37m were identified within the fill of the enclosure ditch, into which it had been cut. The furnace was identified by an area of tightly packed quartz and shillet. These, however, did not make up a structure or platform, but rather comprised a blackened compact surface which dropped sharply to the south by about 0.03m, where it expanded as a shallow linear depression less than 0.05m deep and 0.5m wide in the fill of the enclosure ditch. This continued along the ditch as a probable flue [792] and within 1m of the initial linear depression this feature started to rise towards the surface, where it became markedly less distinct. The western side of the flue incorporated some small stones and a piece of a rotary quern, possibly the remains of a retaining wall. The slag recovered was non-ferrous and appeared to represent tap slag (Paynter 2011).

The eastern side of the enclosure was less well defined than elsewhere around its circuit, and was sectioned to reveal its upper edges - [710] and [720] (see Fig 14 B). The ditch was found to have been cut into the natural (366) but this section of the ditch was not bottomed. The excavated upper ditch fills consisted of dark silty clays (707) and (709) which contained a large quantity of pottery sherds; the stripped ground surface to the west of this area also incorporated a large amount of pottery which has been tentatively identified as diagnostic of manufacture during the Romano-British period. The limited excavation undertaken within this area suggested the location of a possible ditch terminal but this could not be confirmed.

To the south east of ditch edges [710], [720] further limited excavation revealed another section of the ditch circuit (see Fig 14 C). The south eastern side of the evaluation trench excavated in this area appeared to indicate the location of another ditch terminal, but again this could not be confirmed. Given the limited amount of excavation undertaken within this area of the enclosure, the relationship between ditch [710] and ditch [727] could not be defined. The evaluation trench also implied the presence of a shallow gully [730] entering the ditch from the interior of the enclosure to the north west.

To the south east along the probable line of the enclosure ditch [727], another linear feature [722] with a south-south east orientation was visible in the topsoil stripped surface running for approximately 7m (see Fig 14 D). An evaluation trench across this feature revealed it to be a ditch 4.2m wide and over 0.8m deep. This feature was not fully excavated. Its fills suggested the presence on its western side of slumped material

from an associated bank containing large pieces of quartz, as did the area bordering the ditch on its western side, suggesting the former presence of a retaining wall on this side of the feature.

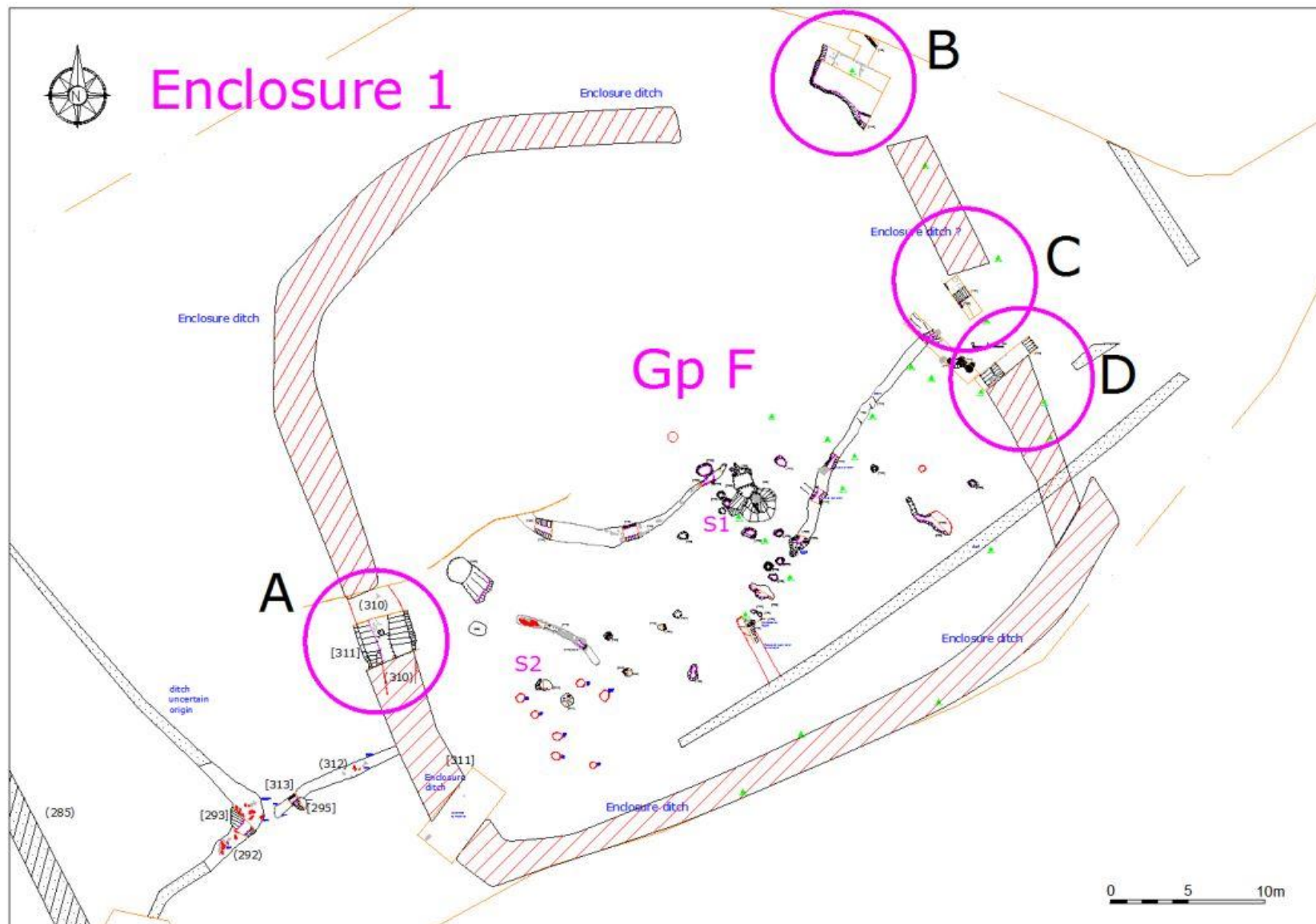


Figure 13: Overview of Enclosure 1 showing locations of evaluation trenches A-D.



Figure 14: Overview of Enclosure 1 showing the detail of evaluation trenches A-D.

Group F (Gp F) Features inside Enclosure 1

(See Figs 5, 6, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21 and 24)

Summary

Several clusters of features described below as Group F were identified within the excavated part of the interior of Enclosure 1. These included a substantial hearth, a number of groups of pits and postholes, and a drain or gully.

S1

S1, an area containing a feature initially tentatively identified as decorated hearth 704 lay to the south of the centre of the enclosure (see Fig 20). The hearth had become covered over with an almost black fine silt (701), the area covered by this material being approximately 2m by 3m. This material incorporated body and rim pottery sherds of probable Romano-British date, together with worked stone. The material varied in thickness, averaging 0.3m deep, but was found to be thickest on the western side of the hearth; it appeared to be organic in origin and it may represent dumped material.

Hearth 704 was defined by 17 pieces of quartz, mudstone and siltstone, these varying in size and shape. The stones were partly buried by (701) and had been set into lower layer (703) a mixture of stone and soil, some being within settings cut into or terminating on the surface of the underlying natural (366) (see Fig 24). The base of the hearth consisted of a baked compact reddish clay whose surface bore the traces of a series of circular impressions. This clay base abutted the ring of stones on its north eastern and southern sides. To the north, north western and south western sides the hearth base was less well preserved; the hearth surface to the east south east incorporated several small sherds of pottery.

Subsequent excavation revealed that the hearth had been set within a shallow, oval shaped depression [805], cut into the underlying natural (366). This depression sloped gently down toward the north and was separated from a pre-existing pit [758] by a large stone, and by a bank of stones set lower down within the pit, these appearing to have been deliberately set.

The surfaces of the shillet bedrock within which [758] had been cut had evidently been exposed to heat. The feature itself had shallow sides to the north and east but vertical sides to the south and west. The true extent of this feature was difficult to define, as the evidence suggested that it either joined another feature [807], a sub rectangular pit, 2.5m long, 0.75-0.7m wide, averaging 0.5m deep, shallowing to the south west, or extended to the south west as a sub rectangular pit. Its southern edge had been damaged and could not be recorded in detail. Parts of the sides of this pit also exhibited evidence for exposure to heat, whilst the western section of its base was covered by a thin deposit of yellow clay which might represent evidence for siltation following abandonment rather than a deliberate lining. The photographs of this feature reproduced in this report show this part of the site following the excavation of the hearth; as a result, these do not show the original form and extent of [758].

Cut [758] would appear to be the first activity within the area, appearing as an irregularly-shaped feature, being shallow on its north side, but recut by later activity to the south. Many parts of the feature exhibited evidence for reddening as a result of exposure to high temperatures, suggesting that it was associated with nearby hearth 704. Feature [758] was cut by a rectangular shaped pit [752], 1.2m long, 0.75m wide and 0.9m deep which was filled by (737), (749) and (754), and which abuts (757) which is within [758], (757) was a mixture of (701), (749), (753) and (754) and may have originally been a spread on the surface of (366) the natural shillet. The pit [752] contained Romano-British pottery and pieces of worked stone including fragments of a rotary quern.

S2

A drain [772] was found in the south west corner of Enclosure 1. Measuring 6m long, 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep, this feature was both lined and capped with pieces of slate and granite (see Fig 22). The drain appeared to border a potential structure or a working area (S2 on Fig 15). Seven postholes were tentatively identified (but not excavated) in the area to the south of the drain, as was also an oval area of burnt compact clay identified as a further hearth [317], this being 0.9m long, 0.75m wide and 0.05m deep. To the north east of the drain were two further postholes, these being [783] measuring 0.5m long, 0.41m wide, 0.53m deep and [319] which was 0.55m wide and 0.5m deep (this only being half sectioned).

Other features

Northwest of stone lined drain [772] was a large pit [760], measuring 2.2m long, 2m wide and 1.3m deep. This was filled by (759), containing around 3kg of animal bone, large stones and sherds of Romano-British pottery.

To the south of hearth 704 was the possible terminal of a shallow drain [715], orientated north east to south west. The drain was capped by large stones, predominantly of slate, which were clearly visible at its north east end. The drain fills were particularly visible in damper conditions, and could be seen to continue for about 17m eastwards to the interior of the enclosure near [727], where it either stopped or had been truncated. The feature was 0.6m wide and less than 0.2m deep, and had shallow sides and a concave base.

The area to the south east of drain [715] contained pits/postholes [736], [738] and [725]. Pit [725] appeared to be another area which had been subjected to extreme heat given the reddening of the material around its lip. A narrow gully continuing north from the pit was probably a natural feature.

Located to the northwest and west of ditch edge (701) was a shallow gully [742], possibly a shallow drain or evidence for an earlier enclosure or structure. This was 15m long, between 1.3 and 0.3m wide and between 0.44m and 0.17m deep. Having been truncated by a contractor's road, only its southern side could be examined.

Located on the north east end of gully [742] was a circular shaped pit [743], 0.65m in diameter and 0.13m deep with vertical sides and well defined edges. This was filled by (737), a mid reddish brown coloured loose silt, containing body sherds, smooth stones and a ferrous cylindrical shaped object with a serrated edge at one end.

At the south western end of [715] were a series of pit/posthole groups; the first comprised [796], [798] and [800], which were closely grouped together. Further south west was a larger pit [761], which was separated from a second large pit [773] by three postholes, [763], [766] and [768].

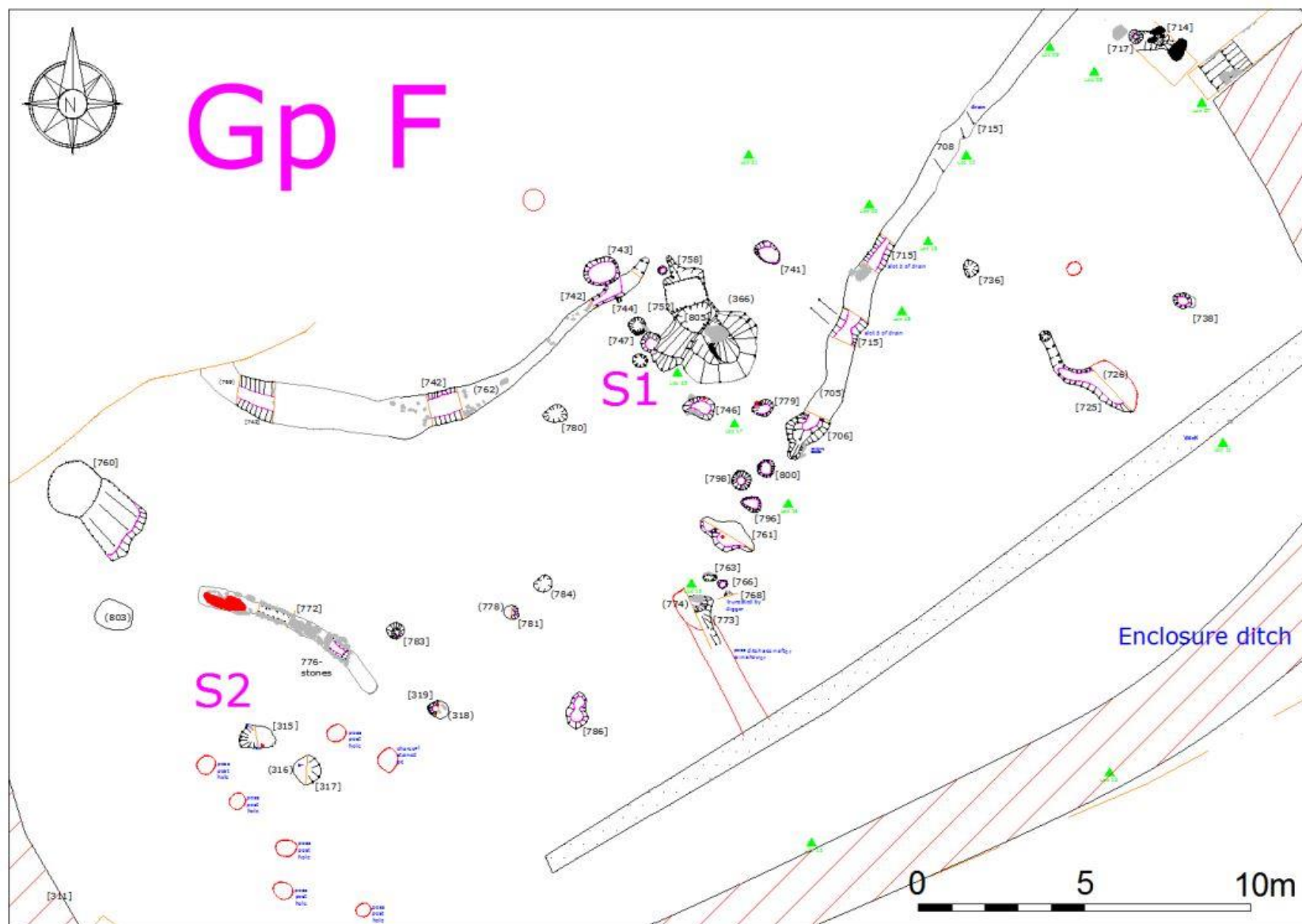


Figure 15: Overview of Group F showing locations of S1 and S2.

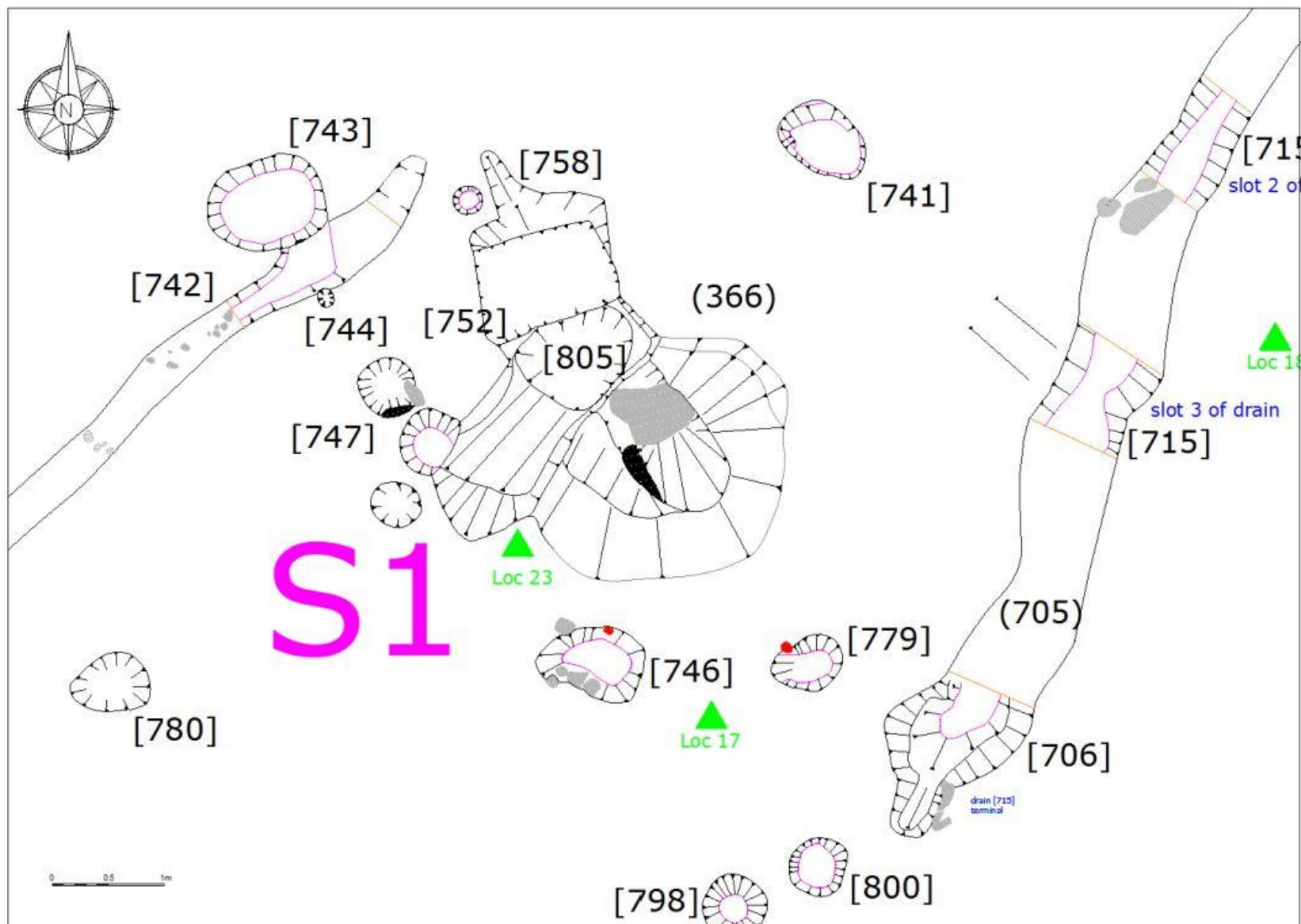


Figure 16: S1 within Group F.

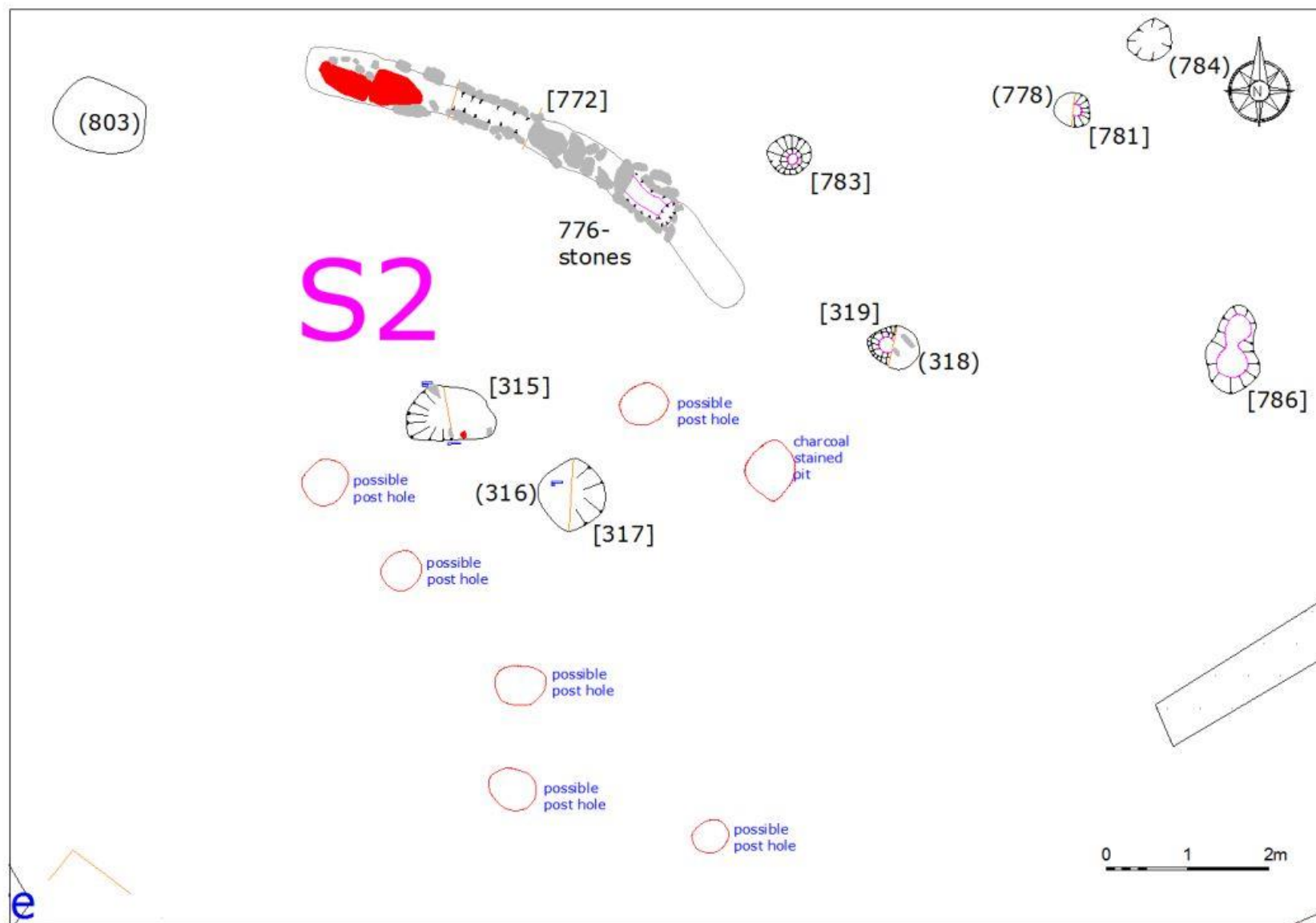


Figure 17: S2 within Group F.

Isolated features

A single pit [110], 0.46m long, 0.27m wide and 0.3m deep was excavated on the southern edge of the project area within the northern field. This feature contained no finds or dating material.

North of B1 was a circular shaped pit [148], measuring 0.7m in diameter and 0.26m deep with steep sides and a flat base. This pit appeared to be isolated. The fill of [148] comprised (146) and (147), (146) containing a few possible body sherds of Beaker pottery

Several removed field boundaries were also revealed during the topsoil strip. The field in the southern part of the project area contained three ditches (367), (368) and (369): two orientated north east to south west, the third cutting across the field on a northwest south east orientation. None were excavated, but they appeared to be of post-medieval origin. The Tithe Map for Sithney parish (Fig 2) indicated the presence of three field boundaries in the northern field; all three were uncovered during the soil stripping, these being cuts (284), (285) and (292).

An area of quartz stone of almost circular plan was discovered on the north west edge of the field adjacent to the road. This was initially thought to be a backfilled prospecting pit, though a subsequent conversation with a mining surveyor revealed that nothing lay under the collection of stone, although a broken loom weight was found near to it. The date and function of the feature is unknown.

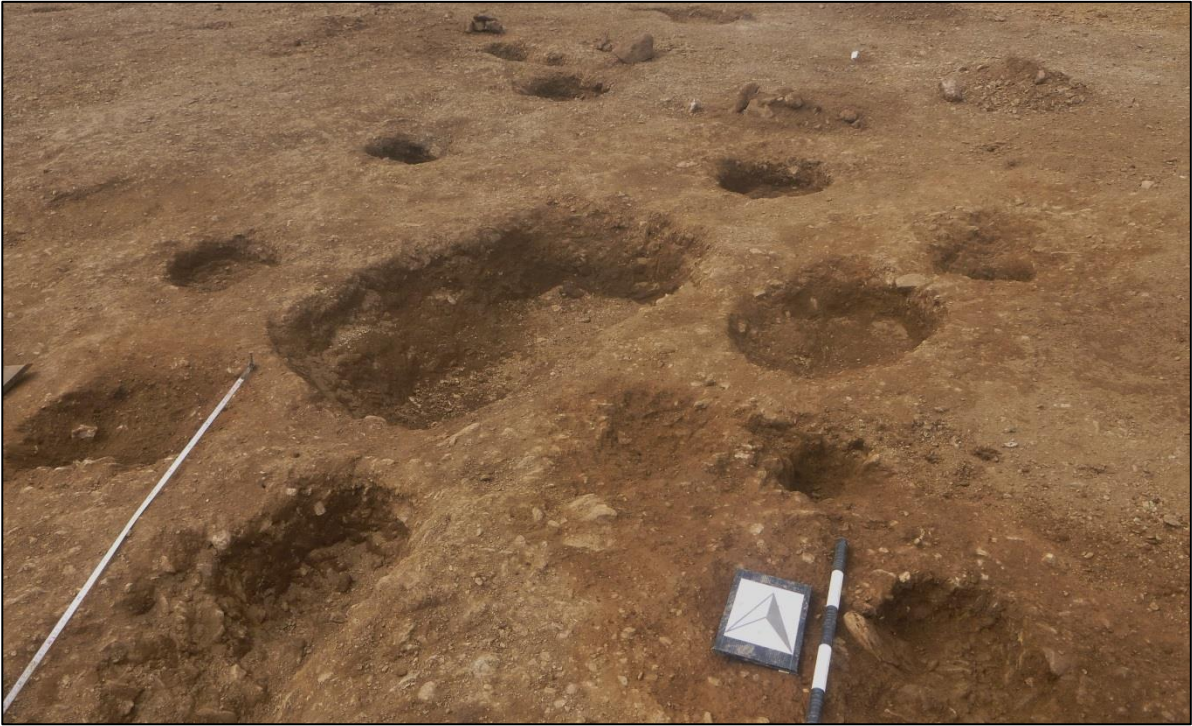


Figure 18: Group A1 looking north.



Figure 19: Group B1 looking southeast.

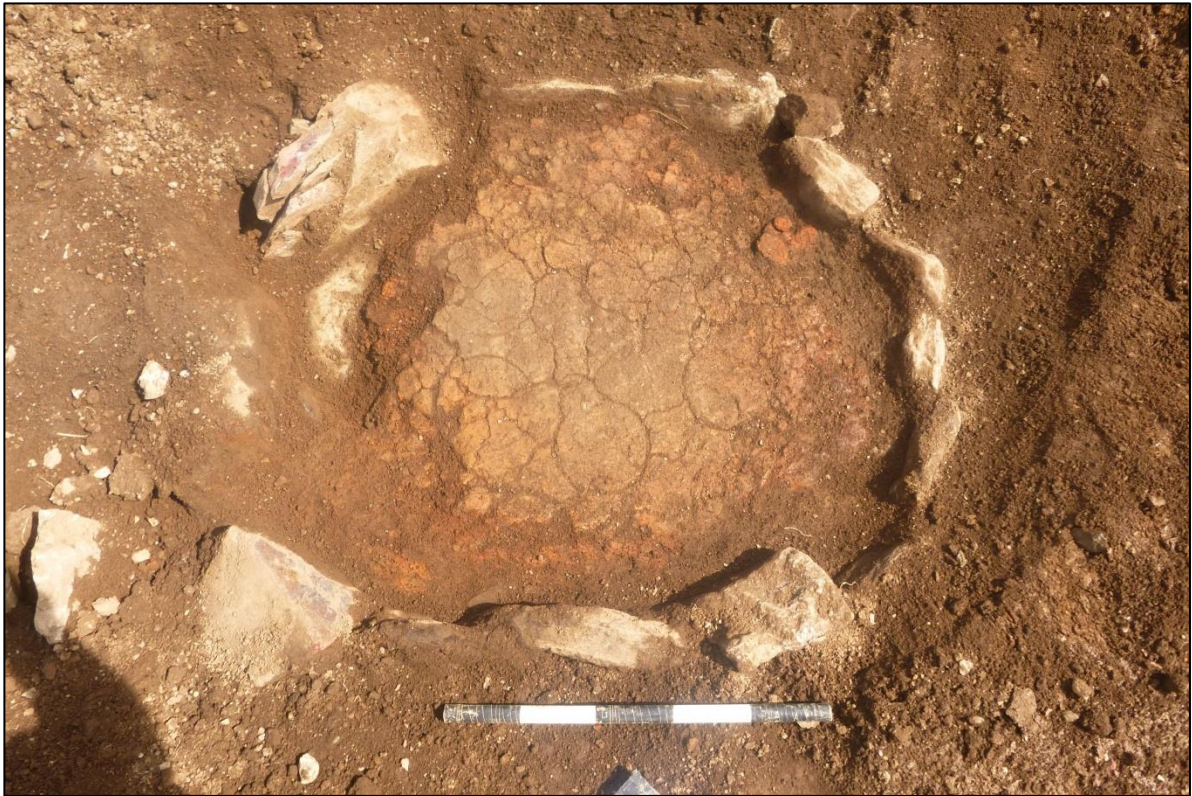


Figure 20: Hearth (701), 702 and (704) (0.5m scale).



Figure 21: Stone-lined drain Group F (S2) (772) and 776 (looking east).

5 Summary and discussion

The site extended across two fields, the larger north field containing 98% of the archaeology; no detailed excavation was carried out in the southern field. The richness of the archaeology produced from this site was not hinted at by the archaeological assessment. The presence of a documented mine shaft implied that the area was likely to have been heavily disturbed during the 18th - 19th centuries, raising the probability that any early archaeological features would have been significantly damaged or destroyed. This proved not to be the case, however, and mining impacts on the site proved to be minimal, though disturbance to and truncation of archaeological features had resulted from sub-soiling operations. Had a geophysical survey been carried out as part of the original assessment, the presence of the prehistoric enclosure and other archaeological features which survived across this site would have been known about prior to the archaeological watching brief summarised in this report, and would have allowed for a more targeted programme of works.

The following summary is based on the tentative chronology which has been established so far. This should not, at this stage, be regarded as fixed and final, as it is based on stratigraphical observations and preliminary artefactual dating. More detailed phasing should be available from the results of the analysis stage, which will benefit from ecofactual and radiocarbon dating. Even so, it is clear that this part of the Cornish landscape has been in use for at least two millennia, and was a particular focus of attention during the Romano-British period.

Bronze Age

Evidence of Bronze Age activity within the project area consisted of groups of post-settings (Groups A and B), which are likely to represent more than one built structure. Those forming Groups C and D comprised post-settings making up no clearly identifiable patterns. Similarly amorphous groups of pits and postholes are known from several Middle and Late Bronze age settlements in Cornwall (Jones and Taylor 2010).

Group A contained at least two settings of posts: A1 and A2. A1 was 2.5m in diameter and comprised at least 6 postholes. A2 was more amorphous - some of its posts may have formed an arc, or the patterns found here may represent a series of smaller and not necessarily contemporary post settings. Group B contained two separate structures: B1 which was made up of two rings of postholes - an inner ring made up of eight postholes demarcating a structure 5m in diameter; its outer ring incorporated six postholes demarcating an 8m diameter feature. These are likely to represent the post-rings for a roundhouse. The interior of B1 contained two pits, one was again more amorphous in plan. It is also possible that the post settings suggest a more sub-rectangular building as comparable structures have been found elsewhere beside roundhouses in Cornwall, as at Penhale Moor (for example, Nowakowski 1994).

Finds from these structures comprised worked stone only, and no pottery was recovered from sealed contexts.

Group D, a collection of pits and postholes in the north western part of the project area, produced what appeared to be the remains of a broken mould, a possible indication of Bronze Age metal casting within the area. A pit within the group contained a single sherd of pottery. With the exception of the mould, no other diagnostic artefacts were recorded to definitively date these post-settings.

A pit located to the north west of Group B and north east of Group D contained Beaker pottery dating to the earliest part of the Bronze Age.

Group C represented another collection of pits and postholes on the south western edge of the project area. Pottery in the form of rim and body sherds was recovered from two pits.

Group E also included pits and postholes. The pits on the south western edge of Group E contained sherds of pottery, flint and stones. One of the pits was of particular interest

in that it contained the number of small pebbles within its basal fill which appeared to have been subjected to intense heat. Within the same pit were worked stones and a piece of a possible saddle quern.

Romano-British period

Evidence for two probable phases of activity during the Romano-British period at the site was focussed on Group F, and in particular with Enclosure 1.

Enclosure 1

Enclosure 1 is sub-rectangular in plan. One section of its backfilled ditch appears to have been recut and used to site a later furnace or kiln. Evidence of early metalworking was also found lying on the surface of the ditch fills. The metalworking activity undertaken at this site was not iron smelting as very little trace of ferrous material could be seen in the discarded waste. Instead some form of non-ferrous metal working seems to have been undertaken here, the waste apparently predominantly made up of tap slag, the waste product of primary ore smelting. The production of either tin or copper from locally-available ores is a strong possibility, therefore.

This bowl furnace had been formed in an excavation cut into the fills of the enclosure ditch, its attached flue rising to the former ground surface to the south west. The base of the flue appears to have been lined with stones on its western west side, this material incorporating a single piece of rotary quern.

The form of the enclosure could not be fully established, though initial analysis suggests that it measured approximately 50m by 75 metres in plan. Only one section of its ditch was bottomed, this being achieved using a mechanical excavator, which revealed that it measured over four metres wide and two metres deep. The excavation of this ditch therefore represented a significant undertaking, and its form and scale are similar to those taken by enclosed settlements or 'rounds' dating to the Romano-British period (Quinnell 2004).

Only partial excavation of the enclosure was undertaken, particularly on its eastern side, at whose northern end there may have been an annex and an entrance. Archaeological features on this side of the enclosure proved complex and difficult to fully understand. Preliminary examination of the ground surface in this area suggested the presence of a possible field boundary, which when excavated revealed itself to be a 4m wide ditch [722] which probably formed the eastern side of the enclosure. However as the ditch was not fully excavated this could not be confirmed. Further to the north the upper fills of ditch [710]/[720] produced sherds of probable Romano-British pottery. Again this ditch was not fully excavated, but it is believed that it incorporated the terminal of an annex or an irregular (approximately 4m wide) entrance into the enclosure. If it were part of the main enclosure ditch circuit, then the overall shape of the enclosure would have been roughly square.

The placement of the furnace within the ditch fills implies that it was constructed following the abandonment of the enclosure ditch as a deep cut feature. Occupation of the site following the abandonment of the ditch is also indicated by the large amount of pottery which was recovered from the north eastern area of the site above the line of the ditch, implying that by the period when this material was being discarded the ditch had become infilled, possibly with midden material. The date for this later phase of activity is uncertain, although the ceramic assemblage appears to be of Romano-British date.

Internal features

Two gullied features were identified within the enclosure on the southern side of the contractors' haul road: a stone lined drain [772] possibly related to a structure, and a partially capped drain [715] which appeared to enter the enclosure ditch [727] on its eastern edge.

The structure associated with the stone lined drain incorporated a shallow oval pit [317] which had been subjected to intense heat, possibly indicating the site of a workshop. The proximity of this feature to the bowl furnace in the enclosure ditch implies a working relationship during a re-use of the site as part of a later phase of occupation.

Postholes were identified within the area of pit [317], but only two were excavated, these were 0.5m – 0.53m deep respectively. The depth of these postholes and the presence of others within the immediate area suggest the former presence of a large substantial circular structure.

The fill (759) of a large pit [760] to the north west of drain [772] contained animal bone and sherds of pottery again suggesting occupation. This pit proved too deep to excavate fully, and its function remains unclear.

The curving gully [742] to the north west of the hearth had been truncated by one of the contractors' roadways and its northern side was not clearly defined, possibly having been machined away, but the evidence suggests that it continued to the north of the roadway. It may have been part of an earlier structure within the main enclosure, as there were ephemeral indications of the remains of postholes/pits on the surface to the north of the road; none of these were examined. The north eastern side of the gully had been cut by pit [743], the basal fill of which contained sherds of pottery of probable Romano-British date, and a ferrous ring shaped object with a serrated edge, together with smoothed stones. Pit [741] to the north east of the hearth also contained metal objects, which appear to be ferrous.

Hearth 704 was found within an oval depression [805] and was covered by (701). It was encircled by a ring of quartz, granite and slate stones. These were large, but not uniform in size, they protruded through (701), and splayed outwards. The subsequent removal of the hearth revealed that the stones had been laid against the sides of depression [805] cut into the shillet (366) containing the hearth, and must have been intended to form a lining for it. The surface of the hearth was formed of baked red clay and incorporated at least four circular impressions, with further impressions around the outer area of the base. The impressions in the surface appear to be regular in size and shape, but are interspersed around the hearth in a random pattern and were probably formed from the objects of the same size and form having been placed on a damp clay surface. Several sherds of decayed pottery were found on the surface of the hearth, but there were no indications of charcoal within this feature. This was clearly a small kiln or furnace which may have been used for the processing of metal or possibly the production of pottery. Its use remains, however, obscure at present.

A rectangular pit [752] located on the north side of the hearth appears to have cut through an area of burning and was separated from the hearth by a wall of large stones. Its fills included charcoal and an organic-rich deposit which included sherds of probable Romano-British pottery. Located to the south west and west of the hearth was a stone capped drain [715], this continuing north east and apparently terminating to the east at the enclosure ditch. The presence of this feature suggests that water was used in at least one of the processes carried out on site, probably during its later phase of use.

The pottery from Group F indicates that the enclosure dates to the Romano-British period and the several ferrous objects (including possible hobnails) which were recovered from the site may prove to be of a similar date. In its earlier phase the enclosure may have been a domestic site – small numbers of loom weights were found, together with quern fragments. A later phase of occupation following the infill of the ditch appears to have had an industrial character associated with two (or possibly more) hearths and some evidence for primary metal working. The processing of other materials (such as leather) may be indicated by the abundant rounded beach stones found on site, one of the larger of these having been deliberately levelled off, possibly to make an anvil on which material such as ore could be crushed.

The results from the excavation were significant because they suggest that in common with enclosed 'rounds' such as Trethurgy and Penhale (Quinnell 2004; Nowakowski 1994), the Romano-British enclosure at Porthleven was multi-phased and that its function may have changed over time from an enclosed settlement to an area that was demarcated by a shallower ditch but which was associated with larger-scale industrial activity. The association with metalworking is of interest as although smithing is not uncommon on rounds, on a small, domestic, scale (for example, Reawla, Gwinear, Appleton-Fox 1992), larger-scale metalworking is far less commonly found. Evidence from Romano-British enclosures at Killigrew, Little Quoit Farm and St Newlyn East (Cole and Nowakowski, forthcoming; Lawson-Jones and Kirkham 2009-10; Jones forthcoming) have also revealed comparable activity and this might suggest that metalworking was undertaken at specialised industrial sites.

In conclusion, the site is also important because it emphasises the need not to dismiss sites where surface evidence suggests that there is unlikely to be any interesting archaeology, particularly when close to later mining activity. It is becoming evident that Romano-British metal working sites are likely to have been considerably more widespread in Cornwall than had previously been thought to be the case.

6 References

6.1 Primary sources

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Tithe Map and Apportionment, c1840. Parish of Sithney (licensed digital copy at CRO)

6.2 Publications

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Cole, R, and Nowakowski, J, forthcoming. Killigrew Round excavation 1996 *Cornish Archaeol*

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Morris, B. & Walls, S. 2011. *Guisseny Place, Porthleven, Cornwall. Results of Archaeological Monitoring and Excavation*, Southwest Archaeology report no 110314, South Molton, Devon

Nowakowski, J A. 1994. *Bypassing Indian Queens*. Truro: Cornwall Archaeological Unit.

Paynter, S. 2011. *Introduction to Heritage Assets Pre-Industrial Ironworks*, English Heritage

Quinnell, H. 2004. *Excavations at Trethurgy Round, St Austell: Community and Status in Roman and Post-Roman Cornwall*, Truro, Historic Environment Service, Environment and Heritage, Cornwall County Council

Walls, S. 2012. *Land off Shrubberies Hill Porthleven, Cornwall Results of an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment & Walkover Survey*, Southwest Archaeology report no. 121217, Southwest Archaeology, South Molton, Devon

6.3 Websites

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/> English Heritage's online database of Sites and Monuments Records, and Listed Buildings

<http://www.umequip.com/tillage/primary/tremor/> Unverth Tremor Subsoiler

7 Project archive

The CAU project number is **146471**

The project's documentary, digital, photographic and drawn archive is maintained by Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council, Fal Building, County Hall, Treyew Road, Truro, TR1 3AY.

English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-204967

Appendix 1: Planning brief

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

Date: 21st February 2014

Address: Shrubberies Hill, Porthleven TR13 9BJ

Application: PA13/04905

HBSMR: CCO5612

Contact: [REDACTED]

Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer: [REDACTED]

Historic Environment Advice, Council Offices, Dolcoath Avenue, Camborne
TR14 8SX t. [REDACTED]

Local Planning Authority Officer: [REDACTED] Cornwall Council, Planning &
Regeneration, Council Offices, Dolcoath Avenue, Camborne TR14 8SX

t. [REDACTED]

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

- 1.1 This brief has been written by the HEPAO and sets out the minimum requirements for archaeological recording at the above site to discharge conditions 3 and 4.

2 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The site is located at Ordnance Survey Grid Reference SW 6322 2553 on the south-east edge of Porthleven and is currently agricultural land on a relatively gentle south-west facing slope.

3 Planning Background

- 3.1 Planning application PA13/04905 was submitted on the 3rd June 2013 and was for a residential development of 60 dwellings (36 affordable and 24 open market) with associated access, car parking, landscaping and public open space. This application has been approved subject to 20 conditions. Planning Conditions 3 and 4 state:
- 3.2 3 (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:
- a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording
 - b. The programme for post investigation assessment
 - c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording
 - d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis

and records of the site investigation

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

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

- 3.3 Reason: To protect potentially important archaeological remains in accordance with the requirements of Para. 128 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.
- 3.4 4 No demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (3).
- 3.5 Reason: To protect potentially important archaeological remains in accordance with the requirements of Para. 128 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.
- 3.6 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

- 4.1 The archaeological assessment by South West Archaeology and the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) records that mineral exploitation took place on the site and may have had early origins. The assessment also includes that the divergence of the road around the northern part of the site is also strongly indicative of the possible presence of archaeological deposits, as there appears to be no topographical or physical reason for the road to change direction so markedly. The HER also records a potential Iron Age/Romano-British settlement site approximately 500m to the east.

5 Requirement for Work

- 5.1 Ground works associated with the development may disturb buried archaeologically significant deposits. It is therefore important that a suitably qualified archaeologist(s) is/are present during these works in order to identify and record any features of interest.
- 5.2 The site specific 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 undertake palaeo-environmental investigation as appropriate
 - To provide further information on the archaeology of the site from any archaeological remains encountered

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.

7 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 2: Written Scheme of Investigation

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT PROJECTS

Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological investigation at the Shrubberies Hill, Porthleven

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

HE Projects have been requested by Mr Terry Kennedy of 3MS Construction, to provide a written Scheme of Investigation for a watching brief during the redevelopment of land at Shrubberies, Porthleven. The overall development area covers approximately 2.2 HA.

This project design is for a watching brief across the development area where reduction in ground level will take place.

Planning application PA13/04905 was submitted on the 3rd of June 2013 and was for a residential development of 60 dwellings (36 affordable and 24 open markets) with associated access, car parking, landscaping and public open space. This application has been approved subject to 20 conditions.

Planning Conditions 3 and 4 state:

3 (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:

- a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
- b. The programme for post investigation assessment*
- c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*
- d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

Reason: To protect potentially important archaeological remains in accordance with the requirements of Para. 128 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

4 No demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (3).

Reason: To protect potentially important archaeological remains in accordance with the requirements of Para. 128 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

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.

Phil Markham (Historic Environment Advice Officer, Cornwall Council) produced a brief for the archaeological recording (21/2/14), and this Written Scheme of Investigation has been guided by that brief.

The post-fieldwork stages will need to be reviewed in the light of results from the fieldwork. This project design is for a watching brief across the development area where reduction in ground level will take place.

In the event that significant remains are uncovered, this stage would be followed by one or more of the following elements:

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

1.2 Historical background

The area of the proposed development falls into a historic character zone which has been classified as "Anciently Enclosed Land" (Cornwall County Council 1996). "Anciently Enclosed Land" frequently contains buried archaeological remains dating to medieval and earlier periods. The proposed development is therefore situated within an area which has the potential to contain buried archaeological remains.

Identified archaeological sites

A number of sites in the vicinity of the study area have been identified. They include:

- A crop-mark enclosure of probable prehistoric/Romano-British date (MCO35794) has been found to the southeast of the development area. This site is not directly impacted by the development, but associated activity may extend into the development area.
- A medieval cross (MCO05901) may have been located to the northeast of the development area.
- The medieval settlement of Porthleven (MCO16477) is located to the immediate west of the development area.
- The medieval settlement of Penros Bighan (MCO16221) is located to the southeast of the development area.
- A post-medieval mine, Wheal Unity (MCO13177) is located to the west of the development area and
- A crop-mark spoil heap has been identified to immediate the east of the development area. This may be associated with Wheal Penrose (MCO13076), the remains of which are located further to the southeast.

Potential sites

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, organic remains, and artefacts of all periods.

2. Aims and objectives

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

The development area contains a number of potentially important buried archaeological sites, which include an enclosure, and a ring-ditch, both of which are of potentially prehistoric date. The archaeological investigation of this area

therefore provides an opportunity to better understand the character and potential of this resource by recording sites and features affected by it.

3. Methodology

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

3.1 Fieldwork

The archaeological fieldwork will involve a watching brief during the soil stripping.

Pre-works meeting

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

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

Watching Brief

Where ground reduction is to take place, archaeological recording will take the form of a 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. The site archaeologist will control the stripping level and recording in those parts of the site where geophysical survey anomalies of potential archaeological interest were revealed.

In the event that significant remains are uncovered a contingency has been allowed for archaeological recording. However, in the event that major or extensive remains are uncovered, further time will be agreed on site in consultation with Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, the Client and Historic Environment Projects.

3.1.1 Fieldwork recording

Following the soil stripping the archaeologist will record any archaeological features which are to be affected by the construction of the building.

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 slides 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.
- Sealed/undisturbed archaeological contexts in the form of buried soils, layers or deposits within cut features (ditches and pits, etc) will be sampled for environmental evidence and dating material. Advice may be needed from Vanessa Straker (Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science).
- The spoil from the stripping will be adequately inspected for finds.

3.1.2 Treatment of finds

The fieldwork is likely to produce artefactual/environmental material.

- All finds in significant stratified contexts predating 1800 AD (eg, settlement features) should be plotted on a scaled base plan and described. Post-medieval or modern finds may be disposed of at the cataloguing stage. This process will be reviewed ahead of its implementation.
- All finds 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.

POST FIELDWORK STAGES

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

3.2 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 Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, 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.

3.3 Report production

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

This will involve:

- producing a descriptive text;
- producing maps and line drawings;

- selecting photographs;
- report design;
- report editing;
- dissemination of the finished report
- deposition of archive and finds in the Royal Cornwall Museum, Truro

The archive report will have the following contents:

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

An OASIS record will be made for the project.

3.4 Assessment

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

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

3.5 Analysis/Final publication

In the event of significant remains being discovered there may be a further stage of analyses leading to formal publication. This will involve the analysis of structural and stratigraphic data, artefacts, and environmental samples to be governed by an updated project design agreed with the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, 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*) and would include:

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

4. 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.

5. Project Staff

An experienced archaeologist employed by HE will carry out 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, 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.

6. Timetable

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

7. Health and safety during the fieldwork

7.1 Health and safety statement

Historic Environment is within the Environment 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.

8. Insurance

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

9. Standards

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

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

10. Copyright

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

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

Use of the material will be granted to the client.

11. Freedom of Information

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

Notes

- It is assumed that the client will supply the mechanical excavator.
- The client will be responsible for the Health and Safety arrangements onsite (including fencing, etc), and it is assumed that welfare and storage facilities will be made available.
- The post excavation programme (assessment, analysis and reporting) will need to be reviewed in the light of the fieldwork.

4/3/14

Dr Andy Jones

Historic Environment Projects

Cornwall Council

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Treyew Road

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Appendix 3: Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological investigation of an enclosure at Shrubberies Hill, Porthleven.

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT PROJECTS

Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological investigation of an enclosure at the Shrubberies Hill, Porthleven

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

HE Projects were commissioned by Mr Terry Kennedy of 3MS Construction, to provide a written Scheme of Investigation for a watching brief during the redevelopment of land at Shrubberies, Porthleven. The overall development area covered approximately 2.2 HA.

During May 2014 a watching brief was carried out across the site and archaeological features associated with a later prehistoric settlement were excavated.

This project design is for the excavation of a group of features at the north east of the site within an area covering approximately 0.3 HA. Within this area an enclosure ditch was uncovered which appears to encircle a group of hollows and related features. Preliminary dating based on pottery suggests that this activity dates to the Late Iron age/Romano-British period.

The post-fieldwork stages will need to be reviewed in the light of results from the fieldwork. This project design is for the recording of archaeological features which have been recovered within the enclosure. It has been agreed with Dan Ratcliffe (Historic Environment Advice Officer, Cornwall Council).

1.2 Identified sites

The watching brief, excavations at the southern end of the site, and subsequent cleaning within the enclosure has already produced a number of archaeological features.

Excavated archaeological sites

A number of sites have already been investigated. They include:

- Prehistoric pits including one with Beaker pottery.
- Later prehistoric post-ring roundhouses.

Uncovered archaeological sites

Following cleaning of the site a number of archaeological features were exposed. These include.

- An enclosure ditch 3m wide by up to 2m deep with evidence of metalworking in its upper fills.
- A decorated clay hearth set within a structure.
- Three hollows which are likely to be associated with structures.
- Two stone-lined drains which may have been associated with industrial activity
- A scattering of postholes and pits, and a ploughed down bank.

2. Aims and objectives

- To record archaeological features and deposits affected by the scheme.
- To recover and record artefacts uncovered by the works.

- To disseminate the results of discoveries appropriately.

Key objectives:

The development area contains a number of potentially important buried archaeological features, which require investigation. The decorated hearth is almost unique in a British context and a key objective will be to see that it is recorded and lifted for future display purposes.

Metalworking in the later prehistoric and Romano-British periods is poorly understood and the investigation of the activity in the main enclosure ditch as well as in adjacent features will provide a significant opportunity to increase our knowledge.

The investigation of hollows and other features will provide an opportunity to better understand the character and potential of this site by recording a good sample of the range of features affected by the development.

3. Methodology

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

3.1 Excavation

The excavation will be carried out by archaeologists and will be targeted on the following features:

Enclosure Ditch

The ditch of the possible enclosure (up to 2m in depth) produced evidence of smelting in its upper fill (approx. 0.8m in depth). Slag (possibly from the early stages of copper working) has been recovered from the surface of the ditch and the dark charcoal-rich layer associated with it, within the fill of the ditch on its north side.

The priority for the investigation of this feature would be to excavate further into the standing section, to establish whether the slag is in a cut feature. Recovery of slag from the various contexts identified to ascertain their relationship with metalworking in the site.

Decorated Hearth

The priority will be to record the decorated hearth and examine the design and construction of the hearth. The structure around the hearth will also be investigated.

On completion of the recording, the hearth will be block lifted by an experienced conservator (see method statement below).

Hollows 1 and 2

Located on the northern edge of the site, these two features are either situated within the enclosure ditch, making them possible structures/middens or unrelated structures from a different phase. The larger of the two when cleaned produced large quantities of Romano British pottery. Examination of these hollows would identify their function date and relationship to other features including the enclosure ditch, stone-lined drains and Hollow 3.

Hollow 3

Located at the terminus of the larger of the stone-lined drains (see below), and similar in size to Hollow 1. Pottery was recovered from it during cleaning. Examination of this feature will help establish its date and relationship with other features including the adjacent stone-lined drain and Hollow 1.

Stone-lined drains

Two stone-lined drains are located within the site. The priority will be to cut slots through them to examine their construction. They will also be sampled to see if they contain any material which might give an indication of their function and date.

Other features

A number of other features were uncovered, including a bank, pits and postholes.

Adjacent to the drain and hollow and following almost a right angle to the east is a ploughed out bank. This could be following the line of a removed boundary; however, a slot excavated across it would help to clarify its date. Likewise, a sample number of ungrouped pits will be investigated to help establish their date.

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 slides 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.
- Sealed/undisturbed archaeological contexts in the form of buried soils, layers or deposits within cut features (ditches and pits, etc) will be sampled for environmental evidence and dating material. Advice may be needed from Vanessa Straker (Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science).
- The spoil from the stripping will be adequately inspected for finds.

Treatment of finds

The fieldwork is likely to produce artefactual/environmental material.

- All finds in significant stratified contexts predating 1800 AD (eg, settlement features) should be plotted on a scaled base plan and described. Post-medieval or modern finds may be disposed of at the cataloguing stage. This process will be reviewed ahead of its implementation.
- All finds 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.

Conservation of hearth: methodological statement for its lifting

(Produced by Laura Ratcliffe, Conservation Heritage Service)

Prior to lifting, with the stones in place, excavation will need to take place around the hearth to leave it on a raised pillar of earth slightly larger than the outside of the stones (approx. 0.2m) so that it can be consolidated and lifted more easily. If the stones look to be coming loose, then a bigger margin of earth will need to be left around the hearth as a 'sill'. This can be a square, using a spade to cut the edges cleanly, with the edges shored up with planks of wood.

Prior to lifting – full planning and numbering of the stones will be required, in case they need to be removed and later placed back in position. If this is not possible, the stones can be block lifted with the hearth but the end result will be heavy and bulkier. If stones are to be removed without damaging (i.e., unconsolidated into the hearth) – all will need to have their numbers attached to match the plan and 'North' marked on each of them using masking tape and an arrow, as this will help immeasurably in reconstruction.

The on-site block lifting will need to include consolidation of the cracked hearth surface using resin and cotton sheeting as then plaster bandages to form a rigid covering over the whole hearth to keep it together and avoid loss or damage to the hearth material. This block will be lifted by road irons hammered through the pillar under the hearth it to separate it from the subsoil and then the whole lot lifted onto a board and pallet and secured in place.

The piece should be kept as dry as possible for this to be done with the greatest chance of success.

POST FIELDWORK STAGES

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

3.2 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 Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, 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.

3.3 Report production

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

This will involve:

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

The archive report will have the following contents:

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

- finds drawings (if appropriate)
 - photographs (if appropriate)
- An OASIS record will be made for the project.

3.4 Assessment

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

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

3.5 Analysis/Final publication

In the event of significant remains being discovered there may be a further stage of analyses leading to formal publication. This will involve the analysis of structural and stratigraphic data, artefacts, and environmental samples to be governed by an updated project design agreed with the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, 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*) and would include:

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

4. 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.

5. Project Staff

An experienced archaeologist employed by HE will carry out 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, 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.

6. Timetable

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

7. Health and safety during the fieldwork

7.1 Health and safety statement

Historic Environment is part 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.

8. Insurance

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

9. Standards

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

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

10. Copyright

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

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

Use of the material will be granted to the client.

11. Freedom of Information

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

Notes

- It is assumed that the client will supply the mechanical excavator.
- The client will be responsible for the Health and Safety arrangements onsite (including fencing, etc), and it is assumed that welfare and storage facilities will be made available.
- The post excavation programme (assessment, analysis and reporting) will need to be reviewed in the light of the fieldwork.

11/6/14

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Appendix 4: Table of contexts

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
101	102	P1	D	Fill	D	Y	Fill of pit [102]. A dark brown silty clay, 0.22m thick, friable material with sparse stone inclusions, small flecks of charcoal. Finds: A large disc shaped stone covering smooth pebbles and a body sherd.		1	1
102	102	P1	D	Pit	C		Cut of circular shaped pit, 0.62m in diameter, 0.22m deep, concave sides, concave base, good edge definition.	2/216	1	
103	104	P2	D	Fill	D		Fill of pit [104]. A dark brown silty clay, 0.2m thick, friable, contained common stone inclusions, most being less than 0.05m in size, unsorted/irregular. Some quartz and mudstone packing stones present within the fill.		3	2
104	104	P2	D	Pit	C		Cut of circular shaped pit, 0.4m in diameter, 0.2m deep, vertical sides, concave base, good edge definition.	5/216	3	
105	107	P3	D	Fill	D		Surface fill of pit [107]. A mid brown friable silty clay 0.15m thick, containing sparse stone inclusions and small flecks of charcoal.		4	3

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
106	107	P3	D	Fill	D		Primary fill of [107]. A mid brown friable silty clay, 0.11m thick, similar to (105), with the exception of smaller stone inclusions present in the deposit; occasional charcoal flecks. Adjacent to (108).		4	4
107	107	P3	D	Pit	C		Cut of circular shaped pit, 0.71m in diameter, 0.22m deep, vertical sides, flat base, containing three fills (105), (106) and (108).	5/216	4	
108	107	P3	D	Fill	D		Fill of pit [107]. A mid yellowish brown friable clay silt, 0.08m thick, appears to be a mixture of (105) and (106).		4	
109	110	P5		Fill	D		Fill of pit [110]. A dark brown friable silty clay, 0.3m thick, containing common stone inclusions of mudstone, irregular shapes <0.05m in size, unsorted.		6	
110	110	P5		Pit	C		Cut of oval shaped pit, 0.46m long, 0.27m wide, 0.3m deep, Steep sides, flat base, good edge definition.	7/217	6	
111	136	P6		Fill	D	Y	Fill of [136] possible posthole, a dark brown silty clay, 0.08m thick, containing sparse stone inclusions, a single pebble found at the base. Damaged by machine, initial section was inconclusive (appeared more as a scrape). Finds: round beach pebble.		NR	

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
112	114	P8		Fill	D		Fill of posthole [114]. A dark brown friable silty clay, <0.15m thick, containing sparse stone inclusions. This is at on top of (113), easy to trowel.		8	
113	114	P8		Fill	D		Primary fill of posthole [114]. A yellowish brown compact clay < 0.2m thick, containing common stone inclusions, mainly mudstone, small irregular shapes. Some small packing stones present.		8	
114	114	P8		Posthole	C		Cut of a circular posthole, 0.48m in diameter, 0.3m deep, vertical sides, almost flat base, well defined edges cut into the natural shillet.	9/213	8	
115	117	P9		Fill	D		Surface fill of posthole [117]. A dark brown friable silty clay, 0.14m thick, containing sparse stone inclusions.		10	
116	117	P9		Fill	D		Primary fill of posthole [117]. A dark brown compact silty clay, 0.12m thick, similar to (115) but harder to trowel.		10	
117	117	P9		Posthole	C		Cut of circular shaped posthole filled by (115) and (116), 0.28m in diameter, 0.24m deep, vertical sides, flat base, moderately well-defined edges.	11/214/2 12	10	
118	120	P10		Fill	D		Surface fill of posthole [120]. A dark brown friable silty clay, 0.1m thick, containing sparse stone inclusions.		12	

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
119	120	P10		Fill	D		Primary fill of posthole [120]. A dark brown compact silty clay, 0.05m thick, similar to (116) but harder to trowel.		12	
120	120	P10		Posthole	C		Cut of circular shaped posthole, 0.4m in diameter, 0.15m deep, almost vertical sides, concave base, good edge definition, filled by (118) and (119).	13/213	12	
121	123	P11	A	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [123]. A dark brown silt, 0.14m thick, containing sparse stone inclusions, mudstone, irregular shaped, <0.02m in size. Abuts a second fill (122) within the same feature.		14	
122	123	P11	A	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [123]. A dark brown silt, 0.14m thick, similar to (121), but contains a higher density of stone inclusions. Could be derived from [125] which cuts into the posthole.		14	
123	123	P11	A	Posthole	C		Cut of roughly circular shaped posthole, 0.68m in diameter, 0.14m deep, concave sides, flat base, good edge definition, filled by (121) and (122). Cut into by [125].	16/213	14	
124	125	P12	A	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [125]. A dark brown friable silt, 0.2m thick, containing sparse stone inclusions, occasional flecks of charcoal, very similar to (122).		15	5
125	125	P12	A	Posthole	C		Cut of oval shaped posthole, 0.43m long, 0.38m wide, 0.2m deep, vertical sides, flat base, good edge definition, filled by (124).	16/213	15	

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
126	127	P13	A	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [127]. A dark brown friable silt clay, 0.06m thick, containing sparse stone inclusions, irregular shapes, unsorted. Similar to the top fills of other postholes within the area.		17	
127	127	P13	A	Posthole	C		Cut of oval shaped posthole, 0.52m long, 0.5m wide, 0.06m deep, shallow sides, uneven base, good edge definition, filled by (126), cut into the natural shillet.	18/213	17	
128	129	P14	A	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [129]. A dark brown clay silt 0.18m thick, plastic consistency, containing sparse stone inclusions, mudstone, irregular shapes, unsorted, less than 0.02m in size.		19	
129	129	P14	A	Posthole	C		Cut of circular shaped posthole, 0.4m in diameter, 0.18m deep, vertical sides, concave/flat base on the NE side, good edge definition, filled by (128).	20/213	19	
130	131	P15	A	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [131]. A dark brown friable clay silt, 0.15m thick, containing sparse stone inclusions.		21	
131	131	P15	A	Posthole	C		Cut of circular shaped posthole, 0.27m in diameter, 0.15m deep, steep sides, concave base, good edge definition. Cut into the shillet, similar to other postholes in the area, contained (130).	22/213	21	
132	133	P16	A	Fill	D	Y	Fill of posthole [133]. A dark brown friable silty clay, 0.2m thick, infrequent charcoal inclusions. Finds: body sherd.		23	6

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
133	133	P16	A	Posthole	C		Cut of circular shaped posthole, 0.28m diameter, 0.2m deep, vertical sides, flat base, good edge definition. Cut into natural shillet, contains (132).	24/213	23	
134	135	P17	A	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [135]. A dark brown friable silty clay, 0.1m thick, contained sparse stone inclusions.		25	
135	135	P17	A	Posthole	C		Cut of posthole, 0.3m diameter, 0.1m deep, steep sides, concave base, good edge definition. Contains (134).	26/213	25	
136	136	P6	A	Posthole	C		Cut of irregular shaped posthole, 0.6m long, 0.4m wide, 0.08m deep, shallow sides, uneven base, poor edge definition, (damaged by mechanical sub-soiler?), contains (111).	27/214	NR	
137	138/139	P18a-b	A	Fill	D	Y	Fill of double posthole [138] and [139]. A dark brown friable silty clay, <0.2m thick, contained some packing stones, quartz and mudstone, with occasional flecks of charcoal. The same fill was evident in both postholes. Finds: oval shaped stone, small beach pebbles.		28	7
138	138	P18a	A	Posthole	C		Cut of circular shaped posthole filled by (137), 0.25m in diameter, 0.2m deep, vertical sides, flat base, good edge definition. Cut by posthole [139] which is slightly deeper.	30/213	28	
139	139	P18b	A	Posthole	C		Cut of circular shaped posthole, 0.28m in diameter, 0.22m deep, vertical sides, flat base, good edge definition, filled by (137). Cuts posthole [138].	30/213	29	

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
140	141	P19	A	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [141]. A dark brown friable silty clay, 0.2m thick, contained sparse stone inclusions.		31	
141	141	P19	A	Posthole	C		Cut of circular shaped posthole, 0.29m in diameter, 0.19m deep, vertical sides, flat base, good edge definition, filled by (140), no packing stones present.	32/213	31	
142	143	P20a	A	Fill	D	Y	Fill of posthole [143]. A dark brown friable loam, 0.26m thick, contained packing stones with occasional flecks of charcoal. Finds: worked stone.		33	8
143	143	P20a	A	Posthole	C		Cut of circular shaped posthole, 0.45m in diameter, 0.26m deep, vertical sides, flat base, good edge definition, filled by (142). Cut into shillet, packing stones appeared to be on the north and east sides of the feature, these comprised of quartz and mudstone.	34/213	33	
144	145	P20b	A	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [145]. A mid brown, friable, silty, 0.15m thick, containing sparse stone inclusions. Some packing stones present.		33	
145	145	P20b	A	Posthole	C		Cut of circular shaped posthole, 0.25m in diameter, 0.15m deep, vertical sides, flat base, good edge definition, filled by (144). Located close to [143].	34/213	33	
146	148	P21	Isolated	Fill	D	Y	Fill of pit [148]. A dark brown friable silt, 0.2m-0.23m thick, containing large stones, occasional flecks of charcoal. Abuts (147). Finds: body sherds, beaker.		35	9

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
147	148	P21	Isolated	Fill	D		Fill of pit [148]. A mid yellowish brown, compact clay, less than 0.2m thick, abuts (146). Compact to trowel, with common stone inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal.		35	10
148	148	P21	-	Pit	C		Cut of circular shaped pit, 0.7m in diameter, 0.26m deep, steep sides, flat base, good edge definition, containing (146) & (147), cut into the shillet.	36/215	35	
149	150	P22	D	Fill	D		Fill of pit [150], a dark almost black friable silt, 0.15m in thickness, sparse stone inclusions, with occasional flecks of charcoal.		37	11
150	150	P22	D	Pit	C		Cut of oval shaped pit, 0.88m long, 0.38m wide, 0.15m deep, steep sides, uneven base, good edge definition, filled by (149). Cut into the shillet.	38/216	37	
151	152	P23	D	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [152]. A mid brown compact loam, 0.19m thick, contained common stone inclusions, some larger stones associated with post packing present.		39	
152	152	P23	D	Posthole	C		Cut of circular shaped posthole, 0.30m in diameter, 0.15m deep, vertical sides, uneven base, good edge definition, cut into the shillet.	40/216	39	
153	155	P24a	D	Fill	D	Y	Fill of pit/posthole [155]. A dark brown friable 'dust-like' silt, 0.3m thick, large stones present within. Above (154). Finds: possible broken mould made from stone.		41	

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
154	155	P24a	D	Fill	D		Fill of pit/posthole [155]. A dark brown compact clay silt, 0.1m thick, common stone inclusions, possible slumped material within feature.		41	
155	155	P24a	D	Pit/Posthole	C		Cut of oval shaped pit/posthole, 0.6m long, 0.4m wide, 0.3m deep, vertical sides, concave base, good edge definition, damaged by machine. Cut into shillet.	42/216	41	
156	157	P24b	D	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [157]. A mid brown friable clay silt, 0.34m thick, containing sparse stone inclusions, large packing stone present.		41	
157	157	P24b	D	Posthole	C		Cut of oval shaped posthole, 0.39m long, 0.35m wide, 0.34m deep, vertical sides, flat base, good edge definition, damaged by machine, cut into shillet.	42/216	41	
158	160	P25	B	Fill	D		Fill of pit [160]. A mid brown friable silt, 0.24m thick, containing sparse stone inclusions, larger stones present within the fill comprised of degraded granite possibly subjected to heat. Sits above (159).	44	43	12
159	160	P25	B	Fill	D		Basal fill of pit [160]. A dark grey almost black compact silt, 0.05m thick, common stone inclusions, three large stones within the base of the pit.	44	43	13
160	160	P25	B	Pit	C		Cut of oval shaped pit, 1m long, 0.35m wide, 0.24m deep, steep sides, flat base, good edge definition, cut into shillet, appears to be almost central to a circular shaped structure.	44/45/210	43	

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
161	162	B-1	B	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [162]. A dark reddish brown friable silt, 0.12m thick, occasional flecks of charcoal.		46	14
162	162	B-1	B	Posthole	C		Cut of a circular shaped posthole, 0.34m in diameter, 0.15m deep, steep sides, uneven base, good edge definition, cut into shillet.	47/211	46	
163	164	B-2	B		D		Natural		48	
164	164	B-2	B		C		Natural	211	48	
165	167	B-3	B	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [167]. A mid brown friable/loose sandy silt, 0.15m thick, common stone inclusions.		49	
166	167	B-3	B	Fill	D		Fill of posthole 167]. A mid brown friable/loose sandy silt, 0.07m thick, fill is similar to (165), but contains heavier concentration of stones.		49	
167	167	B-3	B	Posthole	C		Cut of circular posthole, 0.3m in diameter, 0.2m deep, vertical sides, flat base, good edge definition. Cut into shillet.	50/211/ 210	49	
168	169	B-4	B	Fill	D		Fill of circular shaped posthole [169]. A mid brown loose loam, 0.12m thick, contained common stone inclusions.		51	
169	169	B-4	B	Posthole	C		Cut of circular shaped posthole, 0.25m in diameter, 0.12m deep, <45 degree angle on the sides, uneven base, good edge definition.	52/210	51	
170	171	B-5	B	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [171]. A dark brown loose loam, 0.1m thick containing common stone inclusions, similar to (168).		53	

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
171	171	B-5	B	Posthole	C		Cut of circular shaped posthole, 0.27m in diameter, 0.1m deep, <45 degree angle on the sides, uneven base, good edge definition.	54/210	53	
172	173	B-6	B	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [173]. A dark brown loose loam, 0.2m thick, sparse stone inclusions.		55	
173	173	B-6	B	Posthole	C		Cut of circular shaped posthole, 0.29m in diameter, 0.2m deep, vertical sides, uneven base, good edge definition, cut into shillet.	56/210	55	
174	175	B-7	B	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [175]. A dark brown loose loam, 0.14m thick, sparse stone inclusions.		57	
175	175	B-7	B	Posthole	C		Cut of circular shaped posthole, 0.25m in diameter, 0.14m deep, vertical sides, uneven base, good edge definition.	58/210	57	
176	177	B-8	B	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [177], a mid brown loose/compact silt, 0.1m in thickness consisting of quartz stones and lined with two packing stones of slate.		59	
177	177	B-8	B	Posthole	C		Cut of circular shaped posthole, 0.26m in diameter, 0.1m deep, vertical sides, flat base, good edge definition, cut into shillet.	60/212/210	59	
178	180	B-9	B	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [180]. A dark brown compact silt, 0.05m thick, sparse stone inclusions.		61	
179	180	B-9	B	Fill	D		Basal fill of posthole [180]. A dark brown compact silt 0.08m thick, containing common stone inclusions.		61	
180	180	B-9	B	Posthole	C		Cut of circular shaped posthole, 0.24m in diameter, 0.12m deep, vertical sides, uneven base, good edge definition. Cut into the shillet.	62/212	61	

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
181	182	B-10	B	Fill	D	Y	Fill of posthole [182]. A dark brown compact silt, 0.1m thick, sparse stone inclusions. Finds: pebble.		63	
182	182	B-10	B	Posthole	C		Cut of circular posthole, 0.23m in diameter, 0.1m deep, vertical sides, uneven base, good edge definition.	64/212	63	
183	184	B-11	B	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [184]. A dark reddish brown loose silty sand, 0.14m thick.		65	
184	184	B-11	B	Posthole	C		Cut of circular shaped posthole, 0.24m in diameter, 0.14m deep, <45 degree sides, uneven base, good edge definition, cut into shillet.	66	65	
185	188	B-12	B	Fill	D		Upper fill of pit [188]. A mid brown friable silt, 0.1m thick, occasional flecks of charcoal.		67, 69	
186	188	B-12	B	Fill	D		Fill of pit [188]. A dark almost black silt, 0.17m thick, occasional stones, charcoal content, below (185) and adjacent to (189).		67, 69	15
187	188	B-12	B	Fill	D		Fill of pit [188]. A mid brown friable silt, 0.09m thick, occasional flecks of charcoal, some stone inclusions, below (189).		67, 69	
188	188	B-12	B	Pit	C		Cut of circular shaped pit, 0.5m in diameter, 0.3m deep, undercut vertical sides, flat base, good edge definition, undercutting of the edge appears to have been deliberate, located very close to the central pit of the post-ring.	68/210	67, 69	

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
189	188	B-12	B	Fill	D		Fill of pit [188]. A mid reddish orange compact burnt earth, <0.12m thick, located on the south side of the pit, above (187), below (185), (186) sits on the northern edge.	68	67, 69	
190	191	B-13	B	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [191]. A mid brown compact loam, 0.15m thick, common stone inclusions.		71	
191	191	B-13	B	Posthole	C		Cut of circular shaped posthole, 0.25m in diameter, 0.14m deep, <45 degree angle on the sides, concave base, good edge definition, cut into shillet.	73/210	71	
192	193	C-1	D	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [193]. A dark reddish brown loamy silt, 0.13m thick, common stone inclusions. Quartz inclusions appeared to have been subjected to heat.		72	
193	193	C-1	C	Posthole	C		Cut of oval shaped posthole, 0.84m long, 0.16m wide, 0.13m deep. Sides: moderately steep on SW, S and E aspects, shallower on W and N sides, flattish base, good edge definition.	74	72	
194	194	C-1	C	Stakehole	C		Circular shaped stakehole, 0.1m in diameter, 0.1m deep, cut into shillet.	74	72	
195	195	C-1	C	Stakehole	C		Circular shaped stakehole, 0.2m in diameter, 0.12m deep, cut into shillet.	74	72	
196	196	C-1	C	Stakehole	C		Circular shaped stakehole, 0.14m in diameter, 0.11m deep, cut into shillet.	74	72	
197	194/195/196	C-1	C	Fill	D		Fill of stakeholes [194], [195], [196]. A dark reddish brown loamy silt, 0.1-0.14m thick.		72	

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
198	200/227	A-2	A	Fill	D		Fill of pit [200], [227]. A mid brown compact loam, <0.15m thick, containing common stone inclusions, bottomed by a piece of slate, occasional flecks of charcoal. Divided from the rest of the feature by large stones.	76	75, 79	16
199	200	A-2	A	Fill	D		Fill of pit [200]. A dark brown friable loose, silty loam, 0.3m thick, containing common stone inclusions, <2% flecks of charcoal. Abuts large stones on the north face, which divide this context from (198). Large stones found within the context, slate and granite, appear to line the base and part of the side.	76/81	75, 79	
200	200	A-2	A	Pit	C		Cut of large oval shaped pit comprising two sub pits, 1.5m long, 0.95m wide, 0.4m deep, steep sides, undulating base, N-S orientation, good edge definition. [200] is the southerly and larger of the two pits, 0.8m in length (N-S), 0.95m in width (E-W), 0.4m in depth.	76,78, 81	75, 79	
201	201	C-2	C	Stakehole	C		Cut of circular shaped stakehole, 0.13m in diameter, 0.27m deep, vertical sides, good edge definition, cut into shillet.	80	77	
202	201	C-2	C	Fill	D		Fill of stakehole [201]. A dark brown loamy silt, 0.27m thick, containing sparse stone inclusions, <0.02m in size, unsorted.	80	77	
203	203	C-2	C	Posthole	C		Cut of sub circular shaped posthole, 0.33m long, 0.45m wide, 0.26m deep, vertical sides, flat base, good edge definition.	80	77	

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
204	203	C-2	C	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [203]. A dark brown loose loamy silt, 0.26m thick, containing two large slate/shillet cobbles 0.02-0.05m in size, moderate to small shillet content <0.02m in size.		77	
205	227	A-2	A	Fill	D		Fill of [227]. A dark almost black loose charcoal, 0.01m thick, <70% charcoal. Observed in plan on the north side of the pit was a circular area of charcoal, removal of a white clay veneer revealed more charcoal underneath.	78	79	17
206	206	A-3	A	Posthole	C		Cut of circular shaped posthole, 0.43m in diameter, 0.18 deep, concave sides, flat base, good edge definition, cut into shillet.	84	83	
207	206	A-3	A	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [206], a mid brown loose clay silt, 0.14m in thickness, containing sparse stone inclusions.		83	
208	208	A-4	A	Posthole	C		Cut of circular shaped posthole, 0.38m in diameter, 0.19m deep, vertical sides, flat base, good edge definition.	84/213	85	
209	208	A-4	A	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [208]. A dark brown friable silty loam, 0.19m thick, sparse - common stone inclusions, <1% charcoal content. Quartz stone at the southern edge of the feature on the surface.		85	
210	210	A-5	A	Posthole	C		Cut of irregular shaped posthole, 0.4m long, 0.6m wide, 0.25m deep, vertical sides, flat base, good edge definition.	84/213	86	

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
211	210	A-5	A	Fill	D	Y	Basal fill of posthole [210]. A mid brown friable silty loam, 0.18m thick containing sparse stone inclusions, packing stones of quartz present within the fill. Finds: large hammer stone and small beach pebble.		86	
212	210	A-5	A	Fill	D		Upper fill of posthole [210]. A dark brown loose loam, 0.07m thick, containing common stone inclusions, <30% quartz and shillet mix <0.05m in size, irregular shapes, unsorted.		86	
213	213	A-6	A	Posthole	C		Cut of oval shaped posthole, 0.3m long, 0.22m wide, 0.15m deep, steep sides, uneven base, good edge definition, cut into shillet.	88	87	
214	213	A-6	A	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [213]. A mid brown loose loam, 0.15m thick, sparse stone inclusions, single large stone of quartz on the surface of the feature, some packing stones within the fill.		87	
215	215	A-7	A	Posthole	C		Cut of circular shaped posthole, 0.5m in diameter, 0.27m deep, vertical sides, flat base, good edge definition. Cut into shillet.	90, 213	89	
216	215	A-7	A	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [215]. A mid brown loose silty loam, 0.27m thick, containing sparse stone inclusions, large quartz stone within the fill.		89	18
217	217	A-8	A	Posthole	C		Cut of circular shaped posthole, 0.29m in diameter, 0.18m deep, concave sides, concave base, good edge definition, cut into shillet.	88	91	

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
218	217	A-8	A	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [217]. A mid brown loose loam, 0.18m thick.		91	
219	220	A-10	A	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [220], a dark brown loose loam, 0.13m thick.		92	
220	220	A-10	A	Posthole	C		Cut of oval shaped posthole, 0.43m long, 0.3m wide, 0.13m deep, sloping sides, uneven base, moderate edge definition. Suspect as a feature.	94/211	92	
221	222	A-12	A	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [222]. A dark brown loose loam, 0.22m thick, containing occasional flecks of charcoal <1%, sparse stone inclusions, small quartz crystal fragments, some larger stones probable post packing.		93	
222	222	A-12	A	Posthole	C		Cut of oval shaped posthole, 0.32m long, 0.4m wide, 0.22m deep, vertical sides, flat base, good edge definition, cut into shillet.	95	93	
223	224	A-13a	A	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [224]. A mid brown loose loam, 0.17m thick, common stone inclusions unsorted, irregular shapes, quartz and shillet mix.		97	
224	224	A-13a	A	Posthole	C		Cut of oval shaped posthole, 0.3m long, 0.25m wide, 0.17m deep, < 45 degree sides, uneven base, moderate to good edge definition, true diameter, is 0.25m.	99	97	
225	226	A-13b	A	Fill	D	Y	Fill of posthole [226]. A mid brown loose loam, 0.2m thick, <1% charcoal content. Finds: Various smooth stones, body sherds.		97	19

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
226	226	A-13b	A	Posthole	C		Cut of oval shaped posthole, 0.73m long, 0.55m wide, 0.2m deep, <45 degree angle on the sides, flattish base, good edge definition, the southern edge of the feature had been damaged and does not reflect its true measurements, more circular and 0.4m in diameter.	99	97	
227	227	A-2	A	Pit	C		Cut of irregular shaped pit, intercutting [200], 0.63m long (n-s), 0.7m wide (e-w), 0.35m deep, cut by [200], sealed from [200] by large stones, no indication of heat within the walls of the feature, large piece of quartz and slate found within the fill and at the base.	76, 81	75, 79	
228	228	A-14	A	Posthole	C		Cut of irregular oval shaped posthole, 0.36m long, 0.3m wide, 0.07m deep, filled by a mid brown loam, this feature was situated in an area of disturbance, and was recorded in profile only, the stones appear to indicate the presence of a posthole, albeit a shallow one.	104	96	
229	230	A-15	A	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [230]. A mid brown loose/compact silty loam, 0.14m thick, sparse stone inclusions.		98	
230	230	A-15	A	Posthole	C		Cut of circular shaped posthole, 0.42m in diameter, 0.14m deep, <45 degree sides, flat base, moderate edge definition. Cut into the shillet.	100	98	

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
231	231	A-16	A	Posthole	C		Cut of circular shaped posthole, 0.22m in diameter, 0.06m deep, <45 degree sides, uneven base, poor edge definition, cut into the shillet. Very poor definition, but does appear to be a very shallow posthole.	100	101	
232	231	A-16	A	Fill	D	Y	Fill of posthole [231]. A dark brown compact silt, 0.06m thick, common unsorted stone inclusions, small irregular shapes, <20%. Finds: small beach pebble.		101	
233	233	A-17	A	Posthole	C		Cut of irregular oval posthole, 0.29m long, 0.25m wide, 0.2m deep, <45 degree sides, flat base, moderate edge definition, cut into shillet.	100	102	
234	233	A-17	A	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [233]. A dark brown compact silt, 0.1m thick, common stone inclusions, unsorted irregular shapes.		102	
235	235	A-18	A	Posthole	C		Cut of circular shaped posthole, 0.25m in diameter, 0.13m deep, vertical sides, uneven base, moderate edge definition.	99	103	
236	235	A18	B	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [235]. A dark brown compact silt, 0.13m thick, common unsorted stone inclusions, small irregular shapes.		103	
237		B-14	B				NATURAL			
238	239	B-15	B	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [239]. A dark brown friable clay silt, 0.14m thick, containing common stone inclusions, irregular unsorted <20%, stones, <0.01m in size, cut into shillet.		105	

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
239	239	B-15	B	Posthole	C		Cut of circular shaped posthole, 0.3m in diameter, 0.14m deep, concave sides, concave base, good edge definition, cut into shillet.	107/210	105	
240	241	B-16	B	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [241]. A dark brown compact silt, 0.13m thick, containing common burnt stones, occasional flecks of charcoal.		106	
241	241	B-16	B	Posthole	C		Cut of circular shaped posthole, 0.32m in diameter, 0.13m deep, concave sides, concave base, good edge definition, cut into shillet.		106	
242	243	B-17	B	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [243]. A dark brown friable clay silt, 0.12m thick, contains common stone inclusions, irregular unsorted <20%, stones, <0.01m in size. Cut into shillet.		108	
243	243	B-17	B	Posthole	C		Cut of circular posthole, 0.28m in diameter, 0.12m deep, vertical and sloping sides, uneven base, good edge definition. Cut into shillet.	109/210	108	
244	245	B-18a	B	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [245]. A dark brown compact silt clay, 0.2m thick, common irregular unsorted stone inclusions, <0.01m in size, mudstone/shillet, large piece of quartz on the surface.		110	

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
245	245	B-18a	B	Posthole	C		Cut of large oval pit containing two postholes, 0.8m long, 0.25m wide, 0.2-0.37m deep, pit appeared to contain two postholes, only a section was excavated due to time, northern posthole 0.3m long, 0.25m wide, 0.2m deep, southern posthole 0.5m long, 0.25m wide, 0.37m deep, good edge definition.	212	110	
246	247	B-18b	B	Fill	D		Fill of pit [247]. A dark brown compact clay silt, 0.05m thick, common stone inclusions, <30% unsorted, irregular shapes. Similar to fill of (244).		110	
247	247	B-18b	B	Pit	C		Cut of circular shaped pit, 0.55m wide, 0.37m deep, (section only recorded), almost vertical sides, U shaped base, good edge definition, cut into shillet. Half-sectioned only.	212	110	
248	160	Pit 25	B	Fill	D		Fill of [160]. A black/brown charcoal fill, 0.03m thick, sat underneath the large smooth stone central to the pit's base.	45		20
249	250	B-19	B	Fill	D	Y	Fill of posthole [250]. A dark reddish brown friable clay silt, 0.18m thick, containing occasional flecks of charcoal. Finds: smooth rounded pebble.		111	
250	250	B-19	B	Posthole	C		Cut of oval shaped posthole, 0.28m long, 0.23m wide, 0.18m deep, concave/vertical sides, U shaped base, moderate edge definition.	210	111	
251	245	B-18a	B	Fill	D		Basal fill of pit [245]. A dark brown compact clay silt, 0.15m thick.		110	

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
252	247	B-18b	B	Fill	D		Fill of pit [247]. A dark brown compact clay silt, 0.08m thick, containing common stone inclusions, irregular shapes, unsorted, also occasional flecks of charcoal.		110	
253	247	B-18b	B	Fill	D		Fill of pit [247]. A dark brown compact clay silt, 0.19m thick, containing common stone inclusions, irregular shapes, unsorted, occasional flecks of charcoal. Similar to (246).		110	
254	255	B-20	B	Fill	D	Y	Fill of posthole [255]. A dark brown loam, 0.16m thick, the posthole was damaged by excavator, a worked stone had been dragged from this feature. Find: worked stone.		NA	
255	255	B-20	B	Posthole	C		Cut of circular shaped posthole, 0.27m in diameter (max), 0.16m deep, vertical sides, flat base, good edge definition, damage to the south west section of the posthole, where a stone had been dragged by the machine.	210	NA	
256	257		D	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [257]. A dark brown loose, silty clay, 0.24m thick, packing stones present, less than 10% stone inclusions comprised shillet. Occasional flecks of charcoal.	218	118	
257	257		D	Posthole	C		Cut of circular shaped posthole, 0.3m in diameter, 0.24m deep, almost vertical sides, flat/U shaped base, moderate to good edge definition. Cut into shillet.	218	118	
258	NIU						Not used			

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
259	NIU						Not used			
260	261		D	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [261]. A dark reddish brown friable clay silt, 0.38m thick, containing <40% shillet and quartz stones, medium packing stones, shillet at the top, quartz at the base, pockets of reddish orange fill packed in under the shillet packing stones.		113	
261	261		D	Posthole	C		Cut of oval shaped posthole, 0.45m long, 0.36m wide, 0.38m deep, steep sides, concave base, good edge definition. Cut into shillet.	216	113	
262	263		D	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [263]. A dark blackish brown friable clay silt, 0.17m thick, <50% medium shillet and quartz stones, occasional flecks of charcoal.		119	
263	263		D	Posthole	C		Cut of circular shaped pit, 0.43m in diameter, 0.17m deep, steep sides, flat /irregular base, good edge definition.	216	119	
264	265		D	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [265]. A dark brown loose silty clay, 0.17m deep, containing common stone inclusions, <0.01m in size, irregular shapes, unsorted.		112	
265	265		D	Posthole	C		Cut of oval shaped posthole, 0.49m long, 0.43m wide, 0.17m deep, north side vertical, south side, <45 degree angle, uneven base, N-S orientation, moderate to good edge definition, topped on east side with a large quartz stone (0.15m x 0.1m).	216	112	

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
266	267		D	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [267]. A dark brown loose silt, 0.31m thick, containing sparse stone inclusions, packing stones present quartz and shillet large 0.15-0.2m in size, appeared to have been subjected to heat, flecks of charcoal present.		114	21
267	267		D	Posthole	C		Cut of circular shaped posthole, 0.3m in diameter, 0.31m deep, vertical sides, flat base, good edge definition. Cut into the shillet. Could not be seen on the surface.	216	114	
268	269		D	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [269]. A dark brown loose silty clay, 0.3m thick, containing post packing stones, quartz and granite.		117	
269	269		D	Posthole	C		Cut of oval shaped posthole, 0.37m long, 0.3m wide, 0.3m deep, vertical sides, flat/U shaped base, N-S orientation, moderate to good edge definition, would be circular without the overcut, half-sectioned only.	218	117	
270	271		D	Fill	D	Y	Fill of posthole [271]. A dark brown loose silty clay, 0.26m thick, containing common stone inclusions, irregular shapes, unsorted. Large packing stones 0.15-0.2m in size, quartz and shillet, 1x flat edged stone used in the packing. Finds: flat edged stone.		115	
271	271		D	Posthole	C		Cut of circular shaped posthole, 0.49m wide, 0.26m deep, vertical sides, U shaped base, moderate to good edge definition. Appeared to be almost circular on the surface. Half-sectioned only.	218	115	

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
272	273		D	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [273]. A dark reddish brown friable clay silt, 0.3m thick, containing <40% medium shillet and quartz packing stones, packed tightly around the edges of the posthole, a flat sub-rectangular stone at the top of the posthole, some shillet appeared to be burnt or badly decayed.		116	
273	273		D	Posthole	C		Cut of oval shaped posthole, 0.35m long, 0.37m wide, 0.3m deep, steep sides, concave base, good edge definition.	216	116	
274	275		D	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [275]. A dark brown loose silt, 0.28m thick, containing packing stones around the side.		120	
275	275		D	Posthole	C		Cut of circular shaped posthole, 0.41m in diameter, 0.28m deep, vertical sides, flat base, good edge definition, cut into the shillet.	218	120	
276	277		E	Fill	D	Y	Fill of pit [277]. A dark black loose silt, 0.15m thick, sparse stone inclusions <1%, 60% charcoal content. Two large stones within the fill, slate and quartz. Finds: pebbles at base of pit.		121	22
277	277		E	Pit	C		Cut of oval shaped pit, 0.44m long, 0.37m wide, 0.15m deep, <45 degree on the sides, U shaped base, moderate to good definition, cut into the yellow clay/shillet.	219/220	121	

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
278	279		E	Fill	D	Y	Fill of pit [279]. A dark brown loose, silty clay, 0.22m thick. The base had a layer of charcoal 60% content hardened, the base layer contained small smooth beach pebbles and red heated stones, intermixed with other materials. The pebbles were less than 0.01m in size, and were interspersed with other pebbles and stones. The beach pebbles had been subjected to heat, some had popped and had evidence of crazing, flint was found within this deposit. The fills in the sections show the harder more concentrated areas separating the fills, but in reality they were intermingled with one other. Finds: quern stone, smooth stones, flint.		124	
279	279		E	Pit	C		Cut of large oval shaped pit, 1.2m long, 1m wide, 0.15-0.22m deep, sides were a gentle sloping rounded less than 45 degrees into a bowl shape. Evidence of extreme heat in the bottom, with charcoal burned into the natural. Cut into the yellow natural.	220	124	
280	281		E	Fill	D		Fill of pit [281]. A dark brown loose silty clay, 0.13m thick, containing common stone inclusions and large stones within the fill, some quartz <0.1m in size, irregular shapes, and sizes, flecks of charcoal present. Surface indications implied the presence of a single pit, only after excavation had progressed, a second pit was revealed adjacent to this one.		122	

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
281	281		E	Pit	C		Cut of an oval shaped pit, 0.7m in length, 0.65m in width, 0.13m in depth, <45 degree angle on the sides, flat base, moderate edge definition, cut into the yellow clay shillet.	219	122	
282	283		E	Fill	D		Fill of ditch [283]. A mid orangey brown friable silty clay, 0.35m thick, containing >10% small shillet fragments, >5% medium quartz, occasional flecks of charcoal.		123	
283	283		E	Ditch	C		Cut of ditch, 1.2m wide, 0.35m deep, steep sides, uneven base, NE-SW orientation, moderate edge definition, cut into yellow clay shillet.	219	123	
284				Ditch	D		Field boundary			
285				Ditch	D		Field boundary			
286	NIU						Not used			
287	NIU						Not used			
288	289		E	Fill	D	Y	Fill of pit [289]. A dark brown loose silt clay, 0.25m thick, common stone inclusions, irregular shapes, unsorted, <10% charcoal content. Finds: smooth stones.		122	23
289	289		E	Pit	C		Cut of oval shaped pit, 0.69m long, 0.67m wide, 0.25m deep, <45 degrees sides, U shaped base, moderate to good edge definition. Cut into the yellow clay shillet.	219	122	
290	291		E	Fill	D	Y	Fill of pit [291]. A dark brown/black firm clay silt, 0.3m thick, containing 50% quartz stones, frequent charcoal. Finds: body sherds, flint and worked stone.		125	

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
291	291		E	Pit	C		Cut of circular shaped pit, 0.7m in diameter, 0.3m deep, undercut on the west side, steep sides, flattish base, good edge definition.	219	125	
292	293		E	Fill	D		Fill of ditch [293]. A dark brown loose, silty clay, 0.35m thick, large quartz stones within fill. Quartz stones on the surface were more prominent before being run over by mechanical excavator.	221	126	
293	293		E	Ditch	C		Cut of ditch, 1.15m wide, 0.35m deep, shallow sides, uneven base, poorly defined edge, linear feature which appears to cut across the site NE-SW orientation, then turns N. Originally thought to be a pit within the surface area of the ditch.	221	126	
294	295		E	Fill	D		Fill of pit [295]. A dark blackish brown friable silty clay, 0.27m thick, containing 30% small quartz stones and 70% charcoal.	221	127	25
295	295		E	Pit	C		Cut of oval shaped pit, 0.8m long, 0.73m wide, 0.27m deep, concave sides, concave/flattish base, good edge definition, cuts through adjacent ditch [313], evidence of burning around the edges.	221	127	
296	279		E	Fill	D		Fill of pit [279]. A dark grey loose sandy fill, 0.08m thick, <1% stone inclusions, <20% charcoal content, two concentrations of the same material within the pit, could be degraded granite.		124	

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
297	279		E	Fill	D	Y	Fill of pit [279]. A dark almost black loose charcoal silt, 0.09m thick, found at the base of the pit. Finds: small pebbles.		124	
298	279		E	Fill	D		Fill of pit [279]. A mid red compact silt clay, 0.06m thick, common stone inclusions, <20% charcoal, result of extreme heat <i>situ</i> , material both compact and loose within the pit, possible result of moisture intrusion.		124	
299	279		E	Fill	D		Same as (298) 0.05m thick, isolated piece.		124	
300	300	A-1	A	Pit	C		Cut of irregular shaped pit, 0.4m long, 0.35m wide, 0.17m deep, shallow sides, uneven base.	82	200	
301	300/302	A-1	A	Fill	D		Fill of pits [300] and [302]. A brown compact silty sand, 0.17m thick, appears to be the same fill for both features and intermediate area in between, containing frequent slate and quartz inclusions, occasional flecks of charcoal.		200	
302	302	A-1	A	Pit	C		Cut of oval shaped pit, 0.44m long, 0.35m wide, 0.17m deep, shallow sides, uneven base.	82		
303	NIU						Not used			
304	NIU						Not used			
305	279		E	Fill	D		Fill of pit [279]. A dark grey loose sandy fill, 0.08m thick, <1% stone inclusions, <20% charcoal content, second concentration of the same as (296).		124	

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
306	279		E	Fill	D		Fill of pit [279]. A mid red compact silt clay, 0.05m thick, common stone inclusions, <20% charcoal, evidence of extreme heat <i>in situ</i> . Same as (298).		124	
307	279		E	Fill	D		Fill of pit [279]. A dark almost black loose charcoal silt, 0.06m thick, found at the base of the pit, contained small pebbles. Above (305), abuts (306). Same as (297).		124	
308	NIU						Modern machine bucket scoop			
309	NIU						Modern machine bucket scoop			
310	311		E	Fill	D	Y	Upper fill of ditch [311]. A dark greyish black loose/friable clay silt, 0.65m thick, containing <5% stone inclusions, shillet and quartz mix, <2% charcoal within the fill. Slag predominant in the area excavated on the surface and within the fill. This fill is the same as (790)/(789). Finds: body sherd.	222/223/ 225	131/13 2/200	
311/79 5	311		E	Ditch	C		Cut of ditch, 2.2m wide, 0.65m deep (not fully excavated), another section revealed the ditch to be 4m wide, 2m deep, Steep sides, flat base, NW-SE orientation, moderate to good edge definition. Filled by (310), (362), (363), (364) and (365). Second section excavated by machine and revealed the full extent and depth of the ditch. The fill was loose and unstable. The evaluation trench contained the bowl furnace, cut number given [795]. Only excavated to a depth of 1m.	222/223/ 225/ 203	132/20 0	

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
312	313		E	Fill	D		Fill of ditch [313]. A mid orangey brown friable silty clay, 0.25m thick, frequent <60% medium quartz inclusions, occasional flecks of charcoal.	221	127	
313	313		E	Ditch	C		Cut of ditch, 0.5m wide, 0.25m deep, concave sides, flattish base, SW-NE orientation, good edge definition, cut by [295]. Possible earlier field boundary.	221	127	
314	315		E	Fill	D	Y	Upper fill of pit [315]. A dark brown, loose silty clay, 0.15m thick, containing common stone inclusions, and charcoal. Finds: worked stones?		130	
315	315		E	Pit	C		Cut of oval shaped pit, 0.8m long, 0.65m wide, 0.23m deep, almost vertical sides, flattish base, good edge definition.	224	130	
316	317		E	Fill	D		Upper fill of pit [317], a light orangey red compact silty clay, 0.05m in thickness, occasional small quartz and shillet inclusions, some smooth pebbles, occasional charcoal.		129	
317	317		E	Pit/ Hearth	C		Cut of oval shaped pit, 0.9m long, 0.75m wide, 0.05m deep, shallow sides, flat base, good edge definition. Possible remnant of kiln surface. Subjected to heat.	224	129	
318	319		E	Fill	D	Y	Fill of posthole [319]. A mid brown plastic silty clay, 0.5m thick, containing packing stones of slate and quartz. Finds: body sherd, small pebbles.		128	

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
319	319		E	Posthole	C		Cut of circular shaped posthole (half section only), 0.55m wide, 0.5m deep, vertical sides, U shaped base, good edge definition, cut into shillet.	224/201	128	
320	317		E	Fill	D		Basal fill of pit [317]. A light greyish yellow compact silty clay, 0.02m thick, containing occasional flecks of charcoal.		129	
321	315		E	Fill	D		Fill of pit [315]. A dark brown/black loose charcoal, 0.04m thick, containing <20% charcoal fill, mixed with post packing stones.		130	
322	315		E	Fill	D	Y	Basal fill of pit [315]. A dark brown, loose silty clay, 0.05m thick, containing common stone inclusions, and charcoal. Finds: worked stones?		130	
323	293		E	Fill	D		Basal fill of ditch [293]. A mid brown friable silty clay, <0.15m thick, contains large quartz stones. Possibly same as (292) upper fill.		121	
324	325		C	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [325]. A dark brown friable silty clay, 0.23m thick, containing sparse stone inclusions, some larger stones present within the fill.		137	
325	325		C	Posthole	C		Cut of circular shaped posthole, 0.46m in diameter, 0.23m in depth, NW side shallow sides (truncated by machine), SE side steep almost vertical sides, U shaped base, moderate to good edge definition.	138	137	
326	NIU						Not used			
327	NIU						Not used			

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
328	329		C	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [329]. A dark brown loose loam, 0.35m thick containing large packing stones of various shapes and sizes, quartz and mudstone.		135	
329	329		C	Posthole	C		Cut of circular shaped posthole, 0.6m in diameter, 0.35m deep, vertical sides, flat base, good edge definition.	136	135	
330	329		C	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [329]. A mid brown loose loam, 0.15m thick abuts (328), common stone inclusions, irregular and unsorted quartz and shillet <0.02m in size. Probable slumped material.		135	
331	NIU						Not used			
332	NIU						Not used			
333	NIU						Not used			
334	335		C	Fill	D		Fill of hearth pit [335]. A light off white loose clay, 0.07m thick, containing small common stone inclusions, <30%. The fill was very loose to trowel probably as a result to long term exposure to rain.		137	

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
335	335		C	Hearth	C		Cut of circular shaped hearth, 0.55m in diameter, 0.07m deep, <45 degree angled sides, flat base, moderate edge definition. Surrounded by loamy soil and silt clay, this feature was damaged by the machine, initial impression was of a modern bore hole. Further investigation revealed a possible hearth that may have not been used, i.e. not subjected to heat, similar in appearance to [317].	134	137	
336	337		C	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [337]. A mid orangey brown friable silty clay, 0.42m thick, containing sparse medium and large quartz stones, occasional flecks of charcoal.		139	
337	337		C	Posthole	C		Cut of irregular oval shaped posthole (damaged by machine), 0.85m long, 0.54m wide, 0.42m deep, steep and shallow sides, U shaped base, moderate edge definition.	140	139	
338	339		C	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [339]. A mid yellowish brown plastic silty clay, 0.21m thick, containing common stone inclusions, <0.01m in size.		141	
339	339		C	Posthole	C		Cut of oval shaped posthole, 0.55m long, 0.35m wide, 0.21m deep, the feature had been damaged by machine and would have been circular in profile, <45 degree sides, U shaped base, good edge definition.	142	141	
340	341		C	Fill	D	Y	Fill of pit [341], a mid brown loose loam clay, 0.2m in thickness, common stone inclusions, <30% shillet and quartz mix. Finds: flint.		143	

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
341	341		C	Pit	C		Cut of circular shaped pit, 0.55m in diameter, 0.2m deep, steep and shallow sides, flat base, moderate edge definition. Damaged by machine.	142	143	
342	343		C	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [343]. A mid orangey brown friable silty clay, 0.22m thick, containing small quartz stone inclusions, occasional flecks of charcoal.		144	
343	343		C	Posthole	C		Cut of oval shaped posthole, 0.45m long, 0.4m wide, 0.22m deep, <45 degree angle on the sides, U shaped base, moderate edge definition.	NP	144	
344	345		C	Fill	D	Y	Fill of posthole [345]. A dark brown loose clay silt, 0.18m thick, containing 40% stone inclusions, angular quartz and slate, some large packing stones. Finds: body sherd.		145	
345	345		C	Posthole	C		Cut of oval shaped posthole, 1 m long, 0.65m wide, 0.18m deep, steep sides, uneven base, cut into shillet	147	145	
346	347		C	Fill	D	Y	Fill of pit [347]. A dark orangey brown friable silty clay, 0.18m thick, sparse stone inclusions quartz and shillet. Finds: body sherd.		148	
347	347		C	Pit	C		Cut of circular shaped pit, 0.5m in diameter, 0.18m deep, <45 degree angle on the sides, U shaped base, moderate edge definition.	146	148	
348	349		C	Fill	D	Y	Fill of pit [349]. A dark orangey brown friable silty clay, 0.13m thick, sparse stone inclusions quartz and shillet. Finds: flint.		149	

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
349	349		C	Posthole	C		Cut of oval shaped posthole, 0.44m long, 0.5m wide, 0.13m deep, <45 degree on the sides, U shaped base, moderate edge definition.	150	149	
360	311		E	Fill	D		Charcoal layer within ditch [311], same context as (789), 80% charcoal fill, with tap slag.		131/200	
362	311		E	Fill	D		Fill of ditch [311]. A mid brown loose silty clay, containing common stone inclusions shillet and quartz, <0.03m in size.		132	
363	311		E	Fill	D		Fill of ditch [311]. A light yellowish brown loose shillet, containing 90% stone.		132	
364	311		E	Fill	D		Fill of ditch [311]. A mid greyish brown loose, stone clay, 80% stone inclusions, <0.05m in size, unsorted, irregular shapes.		132	
365	311		E	Fill	D		Fill of ditch [311]. A mid reddish brown plastic clay, sparse stone inclusions, primary fill of ditch.		132	
366			All				Shillet natural	All	All	
Second Phase Excavation										
701			F	Fill	D	Y	A dark brownish black, very loose organic silt, top fill around the area of the hearth covering approximately 2m x 3m, predominantly on the north and west side of the feature, the depth of the fill varied around the feature. Finds: various pieces of worked stone, including quern, piece of granite, body and rim sherds.	151		46

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
702	805		F	Hearth	B		Seventeen various shaped stones surrounding the periphery of the hearth, ranging in sizes and shapes, comprised of granite, quartz and other types of sedimentary or igneous stones ? These lined the red surface of the hearth, but were embedded in (701) reaching below (701) to other contexts and touched the natural shillet (336) on the east and south sides of the hearth. The stones were angled within a depression, in which hearth 704 had been laid.	151		
703	805		F	Hearth	D		Layer underneath the bake layer 704, a mixture of small stones (shillet mix) and soil. Lying within an oval shaped depression cut into the natural [805].			
704	805		F	Hearth	B		Baked reddish orange compact circular clay, thickness (awaiting report), impressed in the surface circular impressions. Abuts the outer stones 702 on the NE and S sides, some degradation on the N, SW and NW sides, still remnants of baked material against the stone outer. Some broken sherds on the surface.	151/152		
705	706/ 715		F	Fill	D	Y	Dark reddish brown compact soil, 0.4m thick, very stony shillet, appears to be a single fill within the terminal, the west side of the feature contained some larger slate stones, which could have represented lining of a wall. Fill of [706]/[715]. Finds: body and rim sherds, worked stone, metal (ferrous).	195	167	42

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
706/715	706/715		F	Drain	C		Irregular cut of ditch terminal/pit adjacent to the hearth feature, difficult to assess extent of feature due to ground conditions, 1.4m long (excavated), 1m wide, 0.4m deep, irregular sides possibly supported by stones on the west side.	169/195	167	
707	710		F	Fill	D	Y	Dark yellowish brown soil friable. Top layer of feature designated Hollow 1 on the northern side of Gp F. (Probable enclosure ditch). Not fully excavated. Finds: body and rim sherds, worked stone.	160	155/156	
708	715		F	Build	B	Y	Stone capped drain, this number is attributed to the stones capping the drain. This drain extended for nearly 20 metres across the site, but was totally silted up, shallow in profile and not very well constructed. Finds: body sherds.	153/154/166/ 191		
709	710		F	Fill	D	Y	Dark organic silty content, lower fill, but not the base of the feature. The soil was very silty and fine with some stone inclusions. Finds: body and rim sherds, possibly worked stone.	160	155/156	
710	710		F	Ditch	C		Cut of ditch probable outer ditch to an enclosure, only the banks presence was confirmed due to lack of time, side revealed was more than 45 degrees in angle and appeared to curve.	160	155/156	

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
711			F	Fill	D	Y	Fill of ditch (end of stone capped drain). A dark brown loose, loam, common stone inclusions, feature was not bottom, >0.3m thick. Finds: body and rim sherds, worked stone.			
712	715		F	Fill	D	Y	Fill under (708), 0.2m thick. A mid yellowish brown, firm, silty gravel with moderate stone inclusions, occasional flecks of charcoal. Finds: Body and rim sherds, worked stone.		159	
713	714		F	Fill	D		Possible fill of posthole. A dark brown loose, silty clay, 0.4m thick, located adjacent to hollow 3, contained a large slate stone possibly used for post packing, with sparse stone inclusions within the fill.		157	
714	714		F	Posthole	C		Cut of irregular oval, 0.3m long, 0.25m wide, 0.4m deep, vertical sides, U shaped base, very soft material cut into natural shillet.	158	157	
715	715		F	Drain	C		Linear feature, drain, cutting across the site on a NE-SW orientation (see (705) /[706], shallow cut gully probable drain emanating from the enclosure to a possible outer ditch. 17m long, 0.6m wide, 0.2m deep.	153/163/ 169/ 191/ 195	159, 162	
716	717		F	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [717]. A dark brown, plastic loam, 0.44m thick, common stone inclusions, irregular shapes.		157	

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
717	717		F	Posthole	C		Cut of circular shaped posthole. 0.38m in diameter, 0.44m deep, vertical sides, flat base, cut into the natural shillet, moderate edge definition. Possibly a second posthole within the same area.	158	157	
718	718		F	Ditch	C		Cut of opposing bank to hollow 1, related to [710], almost a 45 degree angle on the edge, cut into the blue grey shillet natural, filled by (709), possibly a second perimeter ditch, over 4.4m in width. Not bottomed.	158		
719	722		F	Fill	D	Y	A mid brown loose loam fill, 0.4m thick, part of the upper surface of a possible ditch on the NE side of the enclosure, this fill is located on the north east side of the ditch. Finds: Body and rim sherds, worked stone.		164	
720	720		F	Ditch	C		Cut of ditch in hollow, moderate edge definition, NW-SE orientation, almost vertical sides. Not bottomed.	160	161	
721	722		F	Fill	D		Dark brown loose silt, 0.4m thick, lower fill of [722] on the south west side of the ditch, appears to be re-deposited soil mixed with natural subsoil, contains common stone inclusions, and some pebbles.		164	41

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
722	722		F	Ditch	C		Cut of the ditch, 4.2m wide, 0.8m deep, (limit of excavation), trench was only 1m width. This was a section through a possible enclosure ditch, vertical edges with signs of collapse against the south west side of the cut, there were also large stone present possible indication of bank remnants <i>in situ</i> , but could not be confirmed. Filled by (719), (724), (721) and (723).	165	164	
723	722		F	Fill	D	Y	Base of ditch where excavated, this was not the bottom only the limit of the excavation. A mid yellowish brown, friable and plastic clay silt, 0.44m thick, easy to excavate, contained some larger stones possible collapse from the adjacent sides, this fill was predominant on the north east side of the excavated feature. Fill of [722]. Finds: stone.		164	
724	722		F	Fill	D		Appears to be a mid reddish brown compact soil, 0.4m thick, on the south west side of [722], slumped material from a possible bank, this was sat on top of (721) and abuts (719).		164	
725	725		F	Pit	C		Cut of irregular oval shaped pit, 1.8m long, 1.3m wide, 0.24m deep, sloping sides, uneven base, moderate edge definition, hard compact surface, possible flue. Filled by (726) and (733).	190	171	

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
726	725		F	Fill	D		Fill of pit [725]. A mid orangey brown/black compact silty clay, 0.16m thick, subjected to intense heat.		171	
727	727		F	Ditch	C		Cut of ditch, >0.65m deep, vertical/concave sides, ENE-WSW orientation, moderate edge definition. Filled by (728). Not fully excavated.	170	168	
728	727		F	Fill	D	Y	Fill of [727]. A mid yellowish brown friable silty clay, >0.65m thick containing frequent angular rounded stones, less than 0.02m in size. Fill of the ditch [728], fill of [727]. Finds: body and rims sherds, flint.	170	168	
729	729		F	Drain	C		Cut of possible terminus of drain [715], appeared to respect the ditch [727], or edge of an entrance to the enclosure, possibly associated with [715].	170	168	
730	729		F	Fill	D		Mid yellowish brown friable silty clay, fill of [729], frequent shillet inclusions.	170	168	
731	732	NIU					Not used			
732	732	NIU					Not used			
733	725		F	Fill	D	Y	Fill of [725]. A mid reddish orange compact silty clay, 0.15m thick, possible flue. Finds: worked stone.		171	
734	736		F	Fill	D		Fill of [736]. A mid brown compact silt with stone fill, 0.13m thick.		173	
735	738		F	Fill	D		Fill of [738]. A mid reddish brown, friable silty clay, 0.1m thick, frequent small sub angular stones within the fill, possible posthole.	175	174	

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
736	736		F	Pit/Posthole	C		Cut of Irregular oval shaped pit/posthole, 0.5m long, 0.42m wide, 0.13m deep, <45 degree angle on the sides, stony uneven base, poor edge definition. Filled by (734).	191	173	
737	743		F	Fill	D	Y	Fill of [743]. A mid reddish brown loose silt, 0.35m thick. Finds: Metal ring, body sherds, smooth stones.		176	44
738	738		F	Pit	C		Cut of oval shaped pit, 0.55m long, 0.45m wide, 0.1m deep, shallow concave sides, <28 degree angle on the sides, slightly concave base, moderately defined edge.	175/190	174	
739	741		F	Fill	D	Y	Fill of [741]. A mid yellowish brown, friable soft, clay silt, 0.24m thick, occasional quartz stones and shillet inclusions, occasional flecks of charcoal. Finds: body sherds, worked stone, corroded metal (nails).		178	45
740	746		F	Fill	D	Y	Fill of [746]. A mid yellowish brown friable silty clay, <0.2m thick, containing frequent stone inclusions, sub angular <0.03m in size. Finds: body sherds, worked stone, metal.		179	
741	741		F	Pit	C		Cut of oval shaped pit, 0.72m long, 0.5m wide, 0.3m deep, vertical sides, slightly undercut, good edge definition. Filled by (739).	191	178	
742	742		F	Gully	C		Cut a shallow gully, 15m long, arcs behind 752], [758], [805], cuts or is cut by [745]. Slot 1: 0.3m wide, 0.17m deep, the gully is possibly a drain. Slot 2: 1.3m wide, 0.44m deep.	195/198/202	183	

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
743	743		F	Pit	C		Cut of circular shaped pit, 0.65m in diameter, 0.35m deep, concave/steep sides, flat base, good edge definition. This pit appears to cut through [742], the gully continues on either side of the pit. Filled by (737)	195	176	
744	744		F	Stakehole	C		Cut of circular shaped stakehole, 0.15m in diameter, 0.13m deep, vertical sides, between the hearth and [742]. Possibly a small posthole or large stakehole. Filled by (745).	195		
745	743		F	Fill	D		Fill of [743]. A dark greyish brown loose loam silt, common <20% stone inclusions, unsorted, shillet/quartz. This context covers several features within this area.		176	
746	746		F	Pit	C		Circular shaped pit, 1.1m in diameter, 0.2m deep, shallow to steep sides, flat base, moderate edge definition. Filled by (740).	195	179	
747	747		F	Posthole	C		Cut of circular shaped posthole, 0.7m in diameter, 0.2m deep, concave sides, concave base, good edge definition.	195	180	
748	747		F	Fill	D	Y	Fill of posthole [747]. A mid greyish brown friable silty clay, 0.2m thick, containing frequent stone inclusions, 0.03-0.05m shillet. Finds: body and rim sherds, metal (ferrous).		180	
749	752		F	Fill	D		Fill of [752]. A dark brown loose silt, frequent charcoal inclusions, < 0.26m thick, similar to (701) & (753). Below (701), above (753), abuts (757).		189	47

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
750	NA		F	Fill	D	Y	Mid to light yellowish brown friable silty loam. Initially believed to be a posthole, containing a large heat cracked stone lying on the surface, with fragments of pottery and a smooth stone. When excavated was revealed to be very shallow, but no edge definition. Finds: body sherds, small beach pebbles.			
751	742		F	Fill	D		Fill of [742]. A dark greyish brown loose loamy silt, <0.2m thick, containing common 20% stone inclusions, similar to (745).			
752	752		F	Pit	C		Cut of a rectangular shaped pit, 1.2m long, 0.75m wide, 0.9m deep. Vertical sides with the exception of the south side, flat base, N-S orientation, very good edge definition. Appears to have cut through [758] an earlier heat defined cut within the area. This cut contained (701), (749), (753), (754) and (764). May have been lined on the south side with large stones which also abutted the hearth.	195	189	
753	752		F	Fill	D	Y	Fill of [752]. A charcoal heavy layer of dark brown loose silt loam but with frequent charcoal, common stone inclusions, <0.15m thick. This layer appears to abut (757), but is separated by larger stones. Finds: body and rim sherds.		189	48
754	752		F	Fill	D		Basal fill of [752]. A dark brown loose silt clay, <0.1m thick, below the lip separating this pit from the area containing (757).		189	49

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
755	761		F	Fill	D		Fill of [761]. A light reddish brown firm to compact silty clay, 0.11m thick, containing frequent quartz stones of varying sizes, occasional flecks of charcoal.		181	
756	763		F	Fill	D		Fill of [763]. A dark reddish brown soft silty clay, 0.09m thick, containing moderate angular quartz and slate. Stones around the sides appear to be packing stones and had been subjected to heat, blackened and decaying.		181	50
757	758		F	Fill	D	Y	Fill of [758]. A mid yellowish brown compact clay, situated on the west side of the hearth, appears to be sitting on shillet natural, contained broken pot in an area which appeared to have been subject to burning. Not associated with a specific cut, but in all probability belonged to [758]. The outer cut of the whole complex. The deposit appeared to be a mix of (710), (749), (753), (754). Found when removing the hearth. Finds: body sherds (decorated).		189	
758	758		F	Pit	C		Cut of the area around the hearth complex, delineated by the burnt shillet and reddish cast to the surface around this area of the site. This was cut through by the rectangular pit [752], the cut was irregular in shape and appears to have been cut by other pits/trenches. Some of the sides were almost vertical, others on the south sides more gently sloping.	195	189	

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
759	760		F	Fill	D	Y	Fill of [760]. A mid yellowish brown plastic clay silt, containing large quartz stones, and occasional flecks of charcoal. This feature was never bottomed excavated stopped at 1.3m. Finds: Animal bone, body sherds, worked stone.		197	53-55
760	760		F	Pit	C		Cut of oval shaped pit, 2.2m long, 2m wide, 1.3m deep (not bottomed). Vertical sides, moderate edge definition. Cut into the shillet natural, this feature was not fully excavated.	202	197	
761	761		F	Pit	C		Cut of oval shaped pit, 0.95m long, 0.74m wide, 0.11m deep, shallow sides, uneven base, moderate to poor edge definition. Very burnt reddish base, described as extremely shallow with gradual sides, no break of slope.	195	181	
762	742		F	Fill	D		Fill of [742]. A dark yellowish brown plastic silty clay, 0.28m thick containing occasional sub angular stone inclusions, moderate flecks of charcoal.	195/198	183	
763	763		F	Posthole	C		Cut of oval shaped posthole, 0.41m long, 0.27m wide, 0.09m deep, shallow sides, concave base NW-SE orientation, possible socket associated with this feature on the east side. In close proximity to [766] and [768].	199	182	
764	752		F	Fill	D		Basal fill of [752]. A mid yellowish brown plastic clay, <0.2m thick, containing common stone inclusions, <10% charcoal content.		189	51

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
765	766		F	Fill	D	Y	Fill of posthole [766]. A mid reddish brown firm silty clay, 0.13m thick, containing moderate stone inclusions, frequent flecks of charcoal. Finds: body and rim sherds, worked stone.		181	
766	766		F	Posthole	C		Cut of circular shaped posthole, 0.25m in diameter, 0.13m deep. Concave sides, concave base, well defined edges.	199	182	
767	768		F	Fill	D		Fill of posthole [768]. A light orangey-red brown silty clay, 0.08m deep, occasional stone inclusions, moderate sized, occasional flecks of charcoal.			
768	768		F	Posthole	C		Cut of circular shaped posthole, 0.23m in diameter, 0.08m deep, concave sides, concave base, moderate edge definition. Truncated by machine.	199		
769	742		F	Fill	D	Y	Fill of gully [742]. A dark reddish brown friable silty clay, 0.44m thick. Frequent sub angular stone inclusions, 0.02m-0.2m in size, moderate flecks of charcoal. Finds: Stones and body sherds.	202	184	
770	758		F	Fill	D	Y	Located on the west side of the hearth below (701), a mid reddish brown loose silt, thin layer <0.05m thick, sat on top of shillet and clay. Finds: body sherds.			
771	772		F	Fill	D		Fill of [776]. A mid reddish brown friable silty clay, 0.2m thick, containing occasional <0.02m sub angular stone inclusions and moderate flecks of charcoal.	186/201	185	52

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
772	772		F	Drain	C		Cut of stone lined drain. 1m long (excavated), 0.5m wide, 0.2m deep (6m in total length). Lined by stones.	186/201/226	185	
773	773		F	Posthole	C		Cut of oval shaped posthole, 0.6m long, 0.5m wide, 0.46m deep, steep sides, slightly concave base, good edge definition. Only half sectioned due to time constraints.	188/199	187	
774	773		F	Fill	D	Y	Fill of [773]. A mid yellowish brown friable silty clay, 0.15-0.2m thick. Containing occasional small quartz and shillet stone inclusions. Occasional lumps/flecks of charcoal. Finds: body sherds.	188	187	
775	773		F	Fill	D	Y	Basal fill [773]. A mid to light yellowish brown firm silty clay, 0.3m thick, containing moderate shillet and quartz stone inclusions, large shillet boulders. Finds: body sherds, worked stone.	188	187	
776	772		F	Drain	B		Stone lined drain, 1m long (excavated), 0.5m wide, 0.2m deep. Lined and capped with various flat stones, slate, granite and quartz. ESE-WNW orientation.	186/201/226	185	
777	780		F	Fill	D		Fill of pit [780]. A mid yellowish brown loose loam, 0.13m thick, containing common stone inclusions shillet and quartz, also contained larger stones probable packing around the sides and a piece of granite.		192	
778	781		F	Fill	D	Y	Fill of [781]. A mid yellowish brown loose silt, 0.4m thick. Finds: Rim sherd.		193	
779			F	NATURAL	D		NATURAL	195		

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
780	780		F	Posthole	C		Cut of circular shaped posthole, 0.68m in diameter, 0.13m deep. <45 degree angle on the sides, flat base (rough), good edge definition.	195/198	192	
781	781		F	Posthole	C		Cut of circular shaped posthole, 0.34m in diameter, 0.4m deep (not bottomed), vertical sides, good edge definition.	199	193	
782	783		F	Fill	D	Y	Fill of posthole [783]. A dark brown loose loam, 0.53m thick, sparse stone inclusions, occasional flecks of charcoal. Finds: rim sherd.		194	
783	783		F	Posthole	C		Cut of oval shaped posthole, 0.5m long, 0.41m wide, 0.53m deep, vertical sides, U shaped base, good edge definition.	201	194	
784			F		D		NATURAL	199		
785	786		F	Fill	D	Y	Fill of [786]. A mid yellowish brown loose loam, 0.13m thick, occasional flecks of charcoal. Finds: ball shaped stone.	199	196	
786	786		F	Pit	C		Cut of oval shaped pit, 0.7m long, 0.63m wide, 0.13m deep, shallow sides, uneven base, moderate to poor edge definition. Cut into the shillet.	199	196	
787	758		F	Fill	D	Y	Fill underneath the hearth, a mix of clay and shillet, heavily disturbed, and subjected to heat, sat on top of natural shillet. Abuts stones on the north side. Finds: body sherds.			56

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
788	758		F	Fill	D		Charcoal underneath (757) and the large stones, this deposit was set on top of a yellow clay, which appeared to be abutting the burnt red natural sides of a second larger pit on the north side of the hearth's location.			57
789	311		F	Fill	D		A dark greyish black, loose charcoal silty, <0.4m (max) thick, containing common stone inclusions of shillet and quartz irregular unsorted <0.05m in size, and common slag (non-ferrous), which appears to be predominantly tap slag, very rounded smooth edges.		200/207	
790	311		F	Fill	D		Same as (310). A mid to dark brown compact loose silty clay with common stone inclusions some pieces of slag and occasional flecks of charcoal.		200/207	
791	791		F	Flue	C		Well defined edge within enclosure ditch, [795]/[311]. This defines the edge of the flue, charcoal and slag layer from the rest of the ditch fill. Only visible on the west side of the ditch and appears to stop at the small stone wall 794.		200/207	
792	792		F	Flue	C		Cut of flue into (790), 0.5m wide, 0.05m deep (prior to rising form the ditch), sub circular in shape, section drawing does not show the profile accurately. See image PLN-500.	203	200	

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
793	792		F	Fill	D		A dark brown almost black matrix of soil and charcoal, same as (789), as this layer was excavated later it became apparent that it did not continue into the baulk, but actually started to rise following a potential flue line to the surface of the ditch. <0.1m thick at the base, following the path of the flue line toward the remains of the furnace.		200/207/208	
794	792		F	Wall	B	Y	Various stones, quartz and slate making a shallow wall, which appears to determine the path of the flue toward the south. Find: piece of rotary quern.		200/207/208	
795a/311	795		F	Ditch	C		Cut of enclosure ditch (see [311]. Steep sided, this evaluation trench was not bottomed. Well defined edge.	222/223/225/ 203	200	
796a	791		F	Fill	D		Upper fill of [791] and [795]. A dark brown friable silty clay, <0.25m thick, containing occasional flecks of charcoal and pieces of slag (non-ferrous).		200/207/208	
795	796		F	Fill	D	Y	Fill of shallow pit/posthole [796]. A mid yellowish brown loose silt, <0.15m thick, small stone inclusions. Finds: body sherds.		206	
796	796		F	Pit/Posthole	C		Cut of pit/posthole, 0.62m long, 0.44m wide, 0.15m deep, shallow sides, uneven base, moderate edge definition.	195	206	
797	798		F	Fill	D	Y	Fill of [798]. A mid yellowish brown loose silt, 0.4m thick, containing common stone inclusions, irregular shapes, <0.01m in size. Finds: body and rim sherds.		205	

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
798	798		F	Posthole	C		Cut of circular shaped posthole, 0.6m in diameter, 0.4m deep. Vertical sides, U-shaped base, good edge definition.	195	205	
799	800		F	Fill	D	Y	Fill of posthole [800]. A mid yellowish brown loose silt, 0.2m thick. Finds: body sherds and smooth stones.		205	
800	800		F	Posthole	C		Cut of circular shaped posthole, 0.43m in diameter, 0.2m deep. Vertical sides, flat base, good edge definition.	195	205	
801	802		F	Fill	D	Y	Fill of posthole [802]. A light greyish brown loose loam, 0.27m thick. Finds: body sherds.		204	
802	802		F	Posthole	C		Cut of circular shaped posthole, 0.2m in diameter, 0.27m deep. Vertical sides, flat base, good edge definition.	NP	204	
803			F	Fill	D		Not fully excavated, an area containing various dumped materials, dark greyish brown in colour, loose, clay silt, no edge definition due to time constraints appeared to be backfilled feature. Located in close proximity to the large pit [760] and at the NW end of [772] stone lined drain.			
804			F		D		Context sheet lost.		204	
805	805		F	Hearth	C		Oval shaped cut of depression containing hearth 704 and accompanying stones 702. 0.9m long, 0.8m wide.	152/195		

Context Number	Cut Number	Site sub-division	Group	Feature	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Finds	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Sample Number
806	792		F	Furnace	B		Remains of bowl furnace, 0.4m long 0.37m wide, no solid remains just a patch of darkened stone and clay, defined on the northern side by quartz and shillet stones, the south face drops by 0.03m, following the line of a potential flue, only the area near the baulk retained stones on the west side of the flue line.	203		
807	807		F	Pit	C		Possible elongated pit, 2.3m long, 0.75-0.7m wide, 0.5m deep average, rising to the west. Steep sides, sloping base, north east to south west orientation.	151		

Appendix 5: Finds report

A total of 1423 artefacts were recovered from this site, as follows:

The pottery assemblage comprised 1006 sherds or 66.05% of the material recovered, which also included 465 stones of various types, these accounting for 30.53% of the finds (not including flint). The stone assemblage included worked granite, slate and burnt stones. Nine pieces of flint were recovered (forming 0.59% of the artefactual assemblage); most appear to be waste flakes, some appearing to have been subject to heat.

Metal (possibly ferrous) was recovered from eight separate contexts, identifiable pieces including hobnails and a ring. Several bags of non-ferrous slag were recovered from the enclosure ditch; these were bagged separately and are not included within the table below.

Nearly 3kg of animal bone was recovered from pit [760].

Some 323 artefacts (21.20% of the total) came from unstratified contexts. The remaining artefacts were collected from features and were recorded by context.

Area	Context Number	Cut No	Feature	Material	Number of items	Weight	Description	Period	Broad Period
D	101	102	Pit	Stone	1	9.635kg	Rounded stone, 0.3m x 0.31m x 0.07m, almost circular, grey in colour, rounded edges, flat in appearance.		
D	101	102	Pit	Stone	7	1.025kg	Various beach cobbles/pebbles mixed with other stone types, some appear to have been broken or snapped off.		
D	101	102	Pit	Pot	1	9.3g	Small body sherd.		
D	111	136	Posthole	Stone	1	63.6g	Round beach pebble, pale off-white in colour.		
A	132	133	Posthole	Pot	1	89.3g	Body sherd still retaining part of the base, carbon on the interior, large inclusions present.		
A	137	138	Posthole	Stone	3	0.385kg	Very flat oval shaped stone, translucent pebble, small beach pebble.		
A	142	143	Posthole	Stone	1	2.090kg	Reddish coloured stone, rough on some sides, very smooth on other faces.		
North of B	146	148	Pit	Pot	7	33.2g	Body and rim sherds, reddish in colour, thin walls, decorated. Possibly BA.		BA

Area	Context Number	Cut No	Feature	Material	Number of items	Weight	Description	Period	Broad Period
D	153	155	Posthole/Pit	Mould	1	0.510kg	Fragment from either a possible stone or ceramic mould. 12cm x 8cm x 5cm, dark red in colour, two opposing thin edges with a flat surface area in between, the opposing side is very rough and irregular.		BA
B	181	182	Posthole	Stone	1	15.5g	Small round beach pebble, off-white in colour.		
A	211	210	Posthole	Stone	2	2.865kg	Large hammer stone, with indent around centre and a small beach pebble.		
A	225	226	Posthole	Stone	1	0.500kg	Smooth broken piece of granite.		
A	225	226	Posthole	Stone	2	115.2g	Stone with smooth surface plus a small beach pebble.		
A	225	226	Posthole	Pot	1	6.4g	Small body sherd, pale red with dark interior.		
A	225	226	Posthole	Pot	3	14.0g	Body sherds from a small vessel, dark in colour		
A	232	231	Posthole	Stone	1	4.0g	Very small beach pebble.		
E	276	277	Pit	Stone	2	13.3g	Two very small beach pebbles		
E	278	279	Pit	Stone	7	0.975kg	Various stones, including a piece of slate, which appears to have been notched, and a broken flint.		
E	278	279	Pit	Stone	1	7.890kg	Quern stone 0.3m x 0.2m x 0.1m		
E	278	279	Pit	Stone	91	1.130kg	Various stones, Three pieces of possible ore or heavy stone with rounded edges broken in places but jagged rough texture, some ferrous staining within the matrix of the stone, an elongated thin blade like stone, 0.11m long, 0.035m wide, <0.01m thick. The rest of the stones appears to be smaller beach pebbles some exhibiting popping or breaking as a result of exposure to heat, some appear to show possible use wear on their surfaces being shinier than the rest of the surface. Some flint pebbles within the stones, but these do not show any retouch and were probably thrown into the mix within the pit. One very rounded pebble, could be a sling shot.		

Area	Context Number	Cut No	Feature	Material	Number of items	Weight	Description	Period	Broad Period
E	278	279	Pit	Stone	1	28.6g	Rounded piece of grey coloured slate with hole in centre, loom weight?		
E	288	289	Pit	Stone	2	3.150kg	Large beach pebble and smaller stone, both smooth and appear to have been used.		
E	288	289	Pit	Stone	1	2.055kg	Large worked stone.		
E	290	291	Pit	Stone	1	0.240kg	Broken piece of worked granite, speckled rounded edge appears to have been the result of a break.		
E	290	291	Pit	Stone	3	57.5g	Two beach pebbles, off white in colour, rounded piece of broken slate?		
E	290	291	Pit	Flint	1	3.2g	Piece of waste flint.		
E	290	291	Pit	Pot	5	95.0g	Body sherds, chunky, dark in colour.		
E	292	293	Ditch	Stone	1	44.4g	Small rounded beach pebble, pale brown in colour, some dimpling in the surface.		
E	292	293	Ditch	Stone	1	116.1g	Smooth rounded flat greyish coloured stone,		
E	292	293	Ditch	Pot	2	27.9g	Rim sherds, light brown in colour, black staining on the interior.		
E	294	295	Pit	Pot	3	50.3g	Body sherds, dark brown in colour, two exhibit shiny exterior surfaces, both retaining partial base, third smaller sherd, fine inclusions dark reddish in colour, single line impressed into the surface.		
E	310	311	Ditch	Pot	1	25.6g	Body sherd, retains carbon on the exterior.		
E	318	319	Posthole	Pot	1	39.7g	Rim sherd, red in colour, thick.		
E	318	319	Posthole	Stone	3	40.3g	Small white beach pebbles.		
C	324	325	Posthole	Pot	3	14.0g	Body sherds, small in size, dark in colour.		
C	340	341	Pit	Flint	1	2.0g	Dark coloured flint.		
C	344	345	Posthole	Pot	4	29.5g	Body sherds, poor condition, dark brown in colour, small inclusions.		

Area	Context Number	Cut No	Feature	Material	Number of items	Weight	Description	Period	Broad Period
C	346	347	Pit	Pot	1	9.0g	Body sherd, reddish in colour on the exterior, blackened interior.		
C	348	349	Posthole	Flint	1	11.4g	Triangular shaped flint, light grey off white in colour, partial cortex.		
F	701	NA	Area around hearth	Stone	4	4.435kg	Four pieces of rotary quern stone, granite stone, light grey in colour.	RB	RB
F	701	NA	Area around hearth	Stone	4	1.175kg	Two larger stones, one rough granite 'gourd' shaped, appears to have been subjected to work, indent around the centre, the second, larger one is a smooth grey flat pebble, again appears to have been worked.		
F	701	NA	Area around hearth	Stone	2	0.390kg	Large piece of mid grey coloured slate, with a single hole drilled through it, small pale brown disk shaped beach pebble.		
F	701	NA	Area around hearth	Stone	1	156.8g	Circular shaped stone/, cross etched on the base, similar to an inkpot in shape. Not cleaned. Found on the west side of the hearth in close proximity to the hearth stones.		
F	701	NA	Area around hearth	Pot	4	41.3g	Four body sherds, red in colour, not in good condition.	RB	RB
F	701	NA	Area around hearth	Stone	2	25.4g	Two small beach pebbles.		
F	701	NA	Area around hearth	Pot	23	0.425kg	Body and rim sherds from different vessels, pot has been blackened, carbon on surface.		
F	701	NA	Area around hearth	Stone	1	176.6g	Possible notched slate		
F	701	NA	Area around	Stone	4	0.235kg	Various sized beach pebbles, two are disc shaped.		

Area	Context Number	Cut No	Feature	Material	Number of items	Weight	Description	Period	Broad Period
			hearth						
F	701	NA	Area around hearth	Pot	18	0.455kg	Body and rim sherds from a dark coloured vessel.		
F	701	NA	Area around hearth	Pot	16	0.575kg	Body and rim sherds, dark in colour retaining some carbon.		
F	701	NA	Area around hearth	Pot	19	0.345kg	Body sherds, dark red in colour, carbon present on surface.		
F	701	NA	Area around hearth	Stone	4	4.415kg	Four pieces of granite, three appear to be pieces of a rotary quern, rough stone, but shaped. The fourth, smaller piece appears to be a finer stone, again appears to have been shaped. One piece of the rotary quern appears to have a groove cut into the side.		
F	701		Layer	Pot	18	0.455kg	Body and rim sherds including three sherds with decoration consisting of three straight lines running parallel across the surface. A single piece with two lines running parallel across the surface. Three rim sherds, dark in colour, rough surface texture.		
F	701		Layer	Stone	2	26.5g	Beach pebbles, light grey in colour, both appear to have been subjected to heat and exhibit popping and breaks on the bodies.		
F	701		Layer	Pot	32	300.0g	Body and rim sherds including body sherds various colours and condition, single rim sherd, dark almost black in colour, well defined.		
F	705	706	Drain	Metal	1	19.6g	Cylindrical long piece of possibly ferrous metal.		
F	705	706	Drain	Pot	22	0.330kg	Body and rim sherds, some decoration on two of the sherds, straight lines impressed in the surface, red in colour.		

Area	Context Number	Cut No	Feature	Material	Number of items	Weight	Description	Period	Broad Period
F	705	706	Drain	Stone	5	25.1g	Small beach pebbles.		
F	705	715	Drain	Stone	1	1.375kg	Found in drain, evaluation trench 2, heavy, grey in colour, has a groove cut into the body, appears to have been worked.		
F	705	706	Drain	Pot	21	0.330kg	Body sherds, reddish brown fabric, three sherds carry impressed decoration, rough texture on surface.		
F	705	706	Drain	Stone	1	35.6g	Piece of light grey slate, broken with flat surface on one side, rounded edge with broken jagged sides.		
F	705	706/715	Drain	Stone	5	25.1g	Various small beach pebbles, two appear to have been subjected to heat and exhibit 'popping' on their surfaces.		
F	705	706/715	Drain	Stone	3	43.7g	Three beach pebbles, one very red in colour, smooth surface, the remainder smaller and appear to have been subjected to heat, exhibiting 'popping' on their surfaces.		
F	705	706/715	Drain	Pot	2	18.9g	Body sherds, reddish in colour, inclusions present, some charcoal present on one sherd.		
F	711		Ditch	Stone	2	0.160kg	Pebbles, one larger than the other, found in the upper fill of drain, evaluation trench 3, grey and speckled grey in colour, smooth beach pebbles.		
F	711		Ditch	Pot	4	35.2g	Body and rim sherds, two rim sherds from small vessels.		
F	711		Ditch	Pot	5	69.2g	Body sherds, and a rim sherd, very rough texture to the surface, some carbon present.		
F	711		Ditch	Stone	1	1.830kg	Large beach pebble, of white, rounded.		
F	711		Ditch	Stone	3	0.215kg	Flat piece of slate stone, rounded edge, appears to have been broken, grey in colour, speckled beach pebble, elongated smooth all over, rounded edges, small piece of broken pebble.		

Area	Context Number	Cut No	Feature	Material	Number of items	Weight	Description	Period	Broad Period
F	712	715	Drain	Stone	1	107.6g	Rounded stone, off yellow egged shaped, beach pebble found in the drain. Evaluation trench 3.		
F	712	715	Drain	Burnt earth	1	50.0g	Appears to be a ball of burnt earth found in the drain in evaluation trench 3		
F	712	715	Drain	Pot	11	91.7g	From evaluation trench 3 under drain, body sherds, one rim sherd, a piece with prominent ridge, reddish in colour, some carbon remnants.		
F	712	715	Drain	Pot	3	48.3g	Evaluation trench 3 on drain, two body sherds, black in colour, partial base, rim sherd.		
F	712	715	Drain	Pot	2	26.4g	Two rim sherds, dark in colour, rough exterior texture.		
F	712	715	Drain	Stone	1	1.5g	Small black beach pebble.		
F	719	722	Ditch	Stone	9	1.130kg	Various smooth stones, appeared to have been worn, beach pebbles.		
F	719	722	Ditch	Pot	3	51.2g	Two body sherd and a single rim sherd, off red in colour.		
F	723	722	Ditch	Stone	1	2.660kg	Semi-circular grey stone, 0.27m in width, 0.15m x 0.04m, curved base/top, rounded edges.		
F	728	727	Ditch	Stone	5	0.910kg	Various stones, smooth, some beach pebbles, some have been broken.		
F	728	727	Ditch	Pot	7	0.085kg	Body sherds and rim sherds x 2, red in colour thin material.		
F	728	727	Ditch	Flint	2	21.8g	Two pieces of flint, retaining cortex, waste flakes ?		
F	733	725	Pit	Stone	1	51.2g	Stone weight broken in half, granite?		
F	733	725	Pit	Stone	16	1.095kg	Assorted pebbles, mostly flat or disk shaped.		
F	737	743	Pit	Stone	1	1.135kg	Large off white egg shaped stone, could be granite.		
F	737	743	Pit	Pot	8	0.190kg	Body & rim sherds, thin, reddish brown in colour.		

Area	Context Number	Cut No	Feature	Material	Number of items	Weight	Description	Period	Broad Period
F	737	743	Pit	Metal	1	15.0g	Cylindrical metal ring shape, possibly ferrous, no colour, still un-cleaned, possible serrated edge on one end, stored in plastic container.		
F	739	741	Pit	Stone	1	0.515kg	Broken beach pebble, almost disk shaped but has been broken, off white in colour.		
F	739	741	Pit	Pot	6	0.175kg	Body sherds from different vessels.		
F	739	741	Pit	Metal	14	30.0g	Small rusted pieces of metal possible hob nails.		
F	740	746	Pit	Pot	29	0.215kg	Body sherds and a rim sherd, most of the pieces are very small.		
F	740	746	Pit	Pot	54	0.660kg	Body sherds and five rim sheds, most of the pieces are small, various colours, thin material		
F	740	746	Pit	Pot	31	0.665kg	Body and rim sherds, 7 rim sherds, different vessels, one body sherd with decoration a single groove on the surface of the pot.		
F	740	746	Pit	Stone	1	159.3g	Flat grey elongated worked stone		
F	740	746	Pit	Metal	1	31.4g	Lump of metal, possible ferrous.		
F	740	746	Pit	Metal	2	7.1g	Two pieces of corroded ferrous material.		
F	748	747	Posthole	Pot	5	32.5g	Body sherds and single rim sherd, reddish brown in colour, thin walled, possible decoration on one body sherd.		
F	748	747		Metal	1	73.5g	Lump of corroded metal, possible ferrous.		
F	750	NA	Fill	Pot	8	61.0g	Body sherds, small vessels		
F	750	NA	Fill	Stone	2	63.0g	Small beach pebbles.		
F	753	752	Pit	Pot	17	0.255kg	Body sherds, remains of a handle, four rim sherds, piece with black material (not pot?).		
F	753	752	Pit	Pot	12	0.300kg	Two rim sherds from different vessels, body sherds, red in colour, carbon present on the exterior.		
F	757	758	Pit	Pot	14	0.275kg	Body sherds, rim sherds from four different vessels, pot is not in good condition.		

Area	Context Number	Cut No	Feature	Material	Number of items	Weight	Description	Period	Broad Period
F	757	758	Pit	Stone	3	1.505kg	Three stones, a flat sub circular off grey with evidence of heating, one sides smooth other appears to have been broken, 0.16m x 0.15m x 0.035m. Small off white beach pebble, smooth surface. A smooth grey stone with a prominent quartz inclusion smooth surface appears to have been used.		
F	759	760	Pit	Stone	9	0.240kg	Nine small pebbles various shapes and colours.		
F	759	760	Pit	Pot	13	0.160kg	Body sherds, one with part of the base attached, reddish in colour, some evidence of burning, some chunky pieces.		
F	759	760	Pit	Stone	1	16.6g	Small piece of grey slate with notch cut into the middle.		
F	759	760	Pit	Pot	6	47.8g	Body and rim sherds, dark red in colour, some blackening on the exteriors.		
F	759	760	Pit	Metal	5	43.7g	Possible ferrous material, amorphous lumps.		
F	759	760	Pit	Bone		0.855kg	Pieces of animal bone and teeth		
F	759	760	Pit	Bone		2.255kg	Pieces of animal skull, bone and teeth.		
F	765	766	Posthole	Pot	5	29.7g	Body and rim sherds, dark red in colour, one sherd is decorated with a single groove.		
F	765	766	Posthole	Stone	2	11.7g	Two small beach pebbles, one appears to have blown as a result of exposure to heat.		
F	769	742	Gully	Stone	3	3.040kg	Three beach cobbles, two almost egg shaped in appearance, one of fine granite, the second reddish brown banding very smooth surface, when wet becomes very distinct. Large almost black cobble, smooth surface but appears worn in places, some indentions natural within the stone.		
F	769	742	Gully	Pot	1	6.8g	Body sherd, almost black in colour and appeared burnished.		

Area	Context Number	Cut No	Feature	Material	Number of items	Weight	Description	Period	Broad Period
F	770	758	Pit	Pot	17	0.680kg	Body sherds and rim sherds, pale red in colour, chunky pieces, two rims, different vessels, four pieces with decoration.		
F	774	773	Posthole	Pot	7	87.1g	Body sherds, one with decoration single impressed line into the surface, dark in colour.		
F	775	773	Posthole	Pot	4	25.0g	Body and rim sherds, one rim sherd, reddish in colour, with charcoal staining on the lip of the rim. Body sherds possibly from different vessels, one sherd very chunky dark brown in colour smooth exterior, remainder smaller pieces, one very thin.		
F	775	773	Posthole	Stone	1	5.6g	Small white coloured beach pebble, possible flint.		
F	778	781	Posthole	Pot	1	13.6g	Rim sherd, dark in colour exterior and interior, fine inclusions.		
F	782	783	Posthole	Pot	1	8.3g	Rim sherd, reddish coloured exterior, dark coloured interior, inclusions present.		
F	785	786	Pit	Stone	1	0.200kg	A beige coloured ball-shaped stone, crazed but with a smooth surface.		
F	787	758	Pit	Pot	2	38.1g	Body sherds, Smooth almost burnished surface, fine and large inclusions, light brown in colour. Smaller body sherd, two lines running p[parallel across the body in close proximity impressed into the surface, rough texture on the surface. Found underneath the hearth after its removal.		
F	794	792	Ditch	Stone	1	5.770kg	Almost half of a rotary quern found in the flue lining in the enclosure ditch, found side up and as part of a demarcation between the wall and the possible flue following the base of the recut. Top part of quern. Fine beige coloured stone, carved decoration on top adding a ring to the surface. 0.33m x 0.18m x 0.12m.		
F	795	796	Pit/Posthole	Pot	2	5.5g	Thin pot, body sherds, with decoration formed by twin lines across the pot.		

Area	Context Number	Cut No	Feature	Material	Number of items	Weight	Description	Period	Broad Period
F	797	798	Posthole	Pot	6	50.7g	Body and rim sherds, dark in colour, fine inclusions, smooth exterior. Small body sherd, thinner material, dark in colour, fine inclusions, two pieces badly abraded.		
F	799	800	Posthole	Pot	2	32.2g	Body and rim sherd, body sherd smooth almost black exterior, brownish coloured interior, body sherd, red in colour, smaller vessel, finer inclusions.		
F	799	800	Posthole	Stone	2	3.2g	Two very small beach stones, both appear to have popped from heat exposure.		
F	799	800	Posthole	Pot	11	0.170kg	Body sherds from black coloured vessel, found in posthole near drain.		
F	803	NA		Stone	2	0.345kg	A small dark coloured beach pebble, a larger broken smooth cobble, light grey in colour.		
F	803	NA		Pot	1	10.9g	Body sherd, dark in colour.		
F	804			Pot	2	3.1g	Very small sherds.		
F	707, 709	710	Ditch	Stone	37	1.150kg	Assorted stones and beach pebbles, some have been subjected to heat, having cracked or crazed surfaces, some stones appear to have been used.		
F	707, 709	710	Ditch	Pot	26	0.710kg	Two base sherds, six rim sherds from different vessels, reddish and pale yellow in colour, fine inclusions.		
F	707, 709	710	Ditch	Pot	52	0.685kg	Body, base and rim sherds, one body sherd retains part of a lug, 6 rim sherds from various vessels,		
F	707, 709	710	Ditch	Pot	48	0.565kg	Body & rim sherds, 4 rims sherds, one with what appear to be impressions made by finger pressing, a piece of white coloured body sherd with two striated lines impressed into the surface.		
F	707, 709	710	Ditch	Pot	44	0.490kg	Body and rim sherds, 3 rims, two from a thin walled off white vessel, body sherd with decoration.		

Area	Context Number	Cut No	Feature	Material	Number of items	Weight	Description	Period	Broad Period
F	707, 709	710	Ditch	Stone	1	0.975kg	Appears to be the remains of a stone bowl, granite medium to dark grey with part of the base and sides.		
F	707, 709	710	Ditch	Pot	68	0.760kg	Various body sherds, from different vessels.		
F	707, 709	710	Ditch	Pot	12	0.395kg	Rim sherds from different vessels. Body sherd with decoration. Typical RB form.	RB	RB
F	707, 709	710	Ditch	Stone	5	72.5g	Four small beach pebbles and a piece of grey slate that appears to have been drilled through the centre.		
F	707, 709	710	Ditch	Stone	25	5.430kg	Ten pebbles less than 0.05m x 0.05m in size, two broken pieces of smooth pebble, smooth speckled grey granite, 0.18m x 0.08m x 0.04m, smooth rounded edges. Possible rubbing stone speckled light grey and black in colour, (inclusions are black, very rounded edges, smooth surface. three beach cobbles, one appears oval (potato shaped), possible damage to the surface on one side, one appears flat and has been damaged on two edges, light piece of beige coloured stone, very light for its size, flat on one sides, with curved but not smooth sides. oval shaped granite stone, darker on one sides, rough in texture possible worked. Two pieces of grey coloured slate, appear to have rounded edge on one side. Flat piece of grey coloured slate, elongated water worn stone. Small piece of granite. Smooth cobble rounded edges.		
F	742, 751	742	Drain	Stone	4	5.280kg	Surface of [742], four stones, 1 x piece of grey coloured flat smooth grained stone, not slate. 0.22m x 0.12m x 0.015m, mid brown smooth beach cobble, 0.16m x 0.15m x 0.045m, a speckled grey beach cobble, 0.13m x 0.08m x 0.05m, large speckled grey smooth stone/cobble, 0.18m x 0.14m x 0.06m smooth all over, possible flat base, may have been used for rubbing.		

Area	Context Number	Cut No	Feature	Material	Number of items	Weight	Description	Period	Broad Period
F	757, 770	758	Pit	Pot	30	0.525kg	Body sherds, 6 pieces with decoration of straight and diagonal lines, two pieces of base attached to the body sherd, one with a hole drilled through the base, a piece of possible lug. Pale reddish in colour, thick, inclusions are prominent on some sherds, others appears to be finer.		
F	757, 770	758	Pit	Stone	1	92.0g	Single smooth rounded pebble, pale yellow in colour, found amongst pot.		
F	757, 770	758	Pit	Pot	18	0.590kg	Body sherds, rim sherds, one with remains of lug, two different rims sherds, three pieces with straight line decoration cut into the surface of the pot. Pale reddish in colour, inclusions prominent on some sherds, one piece is grey almost black in colour from a different vessel.		
F	757, 770	758	Pit	Stone	3	46.6g	Three pebbles, one broken, almost black on colour but has been shattered, the remainder, pale brown in colour, very rounded.		
F	757, 770	758	Pit	Pot	24	0.630kg	Body sherds, pale red in colour, four have decoration straight lines, and angles, single piece with base thick quite chunky pot		
F	757, 770	758	Pit	Stone	1	20.5g	Small speckled grey beach pebble, very rounded, found amongst pottery. Surface appears crazed and may have been subjected to heat.		
F	757, 770	758	Pit	Pot	1	0.07kg	Single body sherd, this was found directly underneath the hearth.		
F	757, 770	758	Pit/Hearth	Pot	18	0.680kg	Body & base sherds, many have decoration, pale red in colour.		
F	Loc 1		NA	Pot	22	0.355kg	Body and rim sherds, four rim sherds from different vessels, the rest are body sherds, all dark in colour.		
F	Loc 1		NA	Pot	20	0.290kg	Body & rim sherds, various vessels.		

Area	Context Number	Cut No	Feature	Material	Number of items	Weight	Description	Period	Broad Period
F	Loc 1		NA	Stone	5	0.280kg	Various stones, pebbles and a stone which appears to have been worked.		
F	Loc 10		NA	Pot	2	38.0g	Post-medieval body sherds.		
F	Loc 11		NA	Stone	1	42.4g	Disk shaped beach pebble.		
F	Loc 12		NA	Stone	1	0.965kg	Worked granite very grainy. Grey in colour with speckling.		
F	Loc 13		NA	Pot	2	5.1g	Badly degraded body sherds?		
F	Loc 14		NA	Pot	1	16.2g	Rim sherd.		
F	Loc 14		NA	Stone	4	15.8g	Small beach pebbles.		
F	Loc 15		NA	Pot	5	37.3g	Body sherds, prehistoric and modern.		
F	Loc 15		NA	Stone	1	33.5g	Black beach pebble.		
F	Loc 16		NA	Pot	4	39.1g	Body sherds.		
F	Loc 16		NA	Stone	1	10.0g	Small beach pebble.		
F	Loc 16		NA	Pot	5	38.0g	Body sherds, dark brown in colour, one piece contains decoration, single line impressed into the surface.		
F	Loc 16			Stone	1	10.1g	Small rounded off white beach pebble.		
F	Loc 17		NA	Pot	5	67.1g	Body and rim sherds, reddish in colour.		
F	Loc 18		NA	Pot	1	4.9g	Poor quality body sherds.		
F	Loc 19		NA	Pot	3	30.4g	Badly degraded body sherds.		
F	Loc 19		NA	Stone	1	12.3g	Small beach pebble.		
F	Loc 23	NA	Area around hearth	Pot	8	0.120kg	Body sherds, pale reddish in colour, carbon present on the interiors of some sherds.		
F	Loc 2		NA	Pot	20	0.155kg	Body sherds, includes a possible handle.		
F	Loc 2		NA	Stone	6	0.155kg	Various beach pebbles.		
F	Loc 20		NA	Pot	2	15.1g	Body sherds, poor quality.		
F	Loc 20		NA	Stone	3	20.9g	Small beach stones		

Area	Context Number	Cut No	Feature	Material	Number of items	Weight	Description	Period	Broad Period
F	Loc 21		NA	Pot	1	9.3g	Poor quality pot fragment		
F	Loc 22		NA	Pot	1	4.0g	Rim sherd.		
F	Loc 3		NA	Pot	1	51.2g	Badly degraded body sherd.		
F	Loc 4		NA	Pot	2	17.3g	Body sherds, poor condition		
F	Loc 4		NA	Stone	2	45.7g	Small pebbles and shaped piece of slate.		
F	Loc 4		NA	Flint	1	8.1g	Piece of waste flint.		
F	Loc 5		NA	Pot	1	24.8g	Body sherd, poor condition.		
F	Loc 6		NA	Pot	3	22.2g	Body sherds, poor condition.		
F	Loc 6		NA	Stone	1	12.4g	Small beach pebble		
F	Loc 6		NA	Pot	3	22.2g	Body sherds, dark in colour, different vessels.		
F	Loc 7		NA	Stone	3	48.1g	Various small beach pebbles.		
F	Loc 7		NA	Pot	5	95.5g	Body sherds, dark in colour, carbon residue present.		
F	Loc 8		NA	Pot	7	83.9g	Body sherds, reddish in colour.		
F	Loc 8		NA	Stone	1	6.9g	Small beach pebble.		
F	Loc 9		NA	Pot	1	17.8g	Rim sherd.		
F	Loc 9		NA	Pot	1	16.5g	Body sherd, dark brown fabric, some charcoal staining on the interior.		
F	Loc A1		NA	Pot	3	21.6g	Body sherds.		
F	Loc A2		NA	Pot	4	50.1g	Body and rim sherds. Pale red in colour, some carbon present on the surface.		
F	Surface find near Loc 14			Stone	1	1.390kg	Rounded granite stone, curved on the interior, light brown in colour.		

Area	Context Number	Cut No	Feature	Material	Number of items	Weight	Description	Period	Broad Period
	Surface [715] NE end.			Pot	9	0.205kg	Nine body sherds, reddish in colour, thick pieces with some carbon on the interior, inclusions prominent on two of the sherds.		
	U/S			Metal	3	62.1g	Two nails probably ferrous, appear modern.		
	U/S			Pot	3	95.4g	Two body sherds and a base sherd, post medieval.		PM
	U/S			Stone	55	3.215kg	Stone light grey flat, 0.17m x 0.13m x 0.015m, thin rounded sides, three large beach cobbles, various colours, rounded surfaces, different materials. Two pieces of slate, one is a broken loom weight slate grey in colour, hole drilled in the remains of the centre, broken in half. second elongated slate with rounded edges, Piece of quartz crystal, six smooth beach pebbles, 0.05m x 0.05m (max), remaining stone are less than 0.05m in size, rounded beach pebbles, some appear very rounded and could be sling shots. Some of the stones appear to have been 'popped' by extreme heat: one small stone appears to have been used as a rubbing stone, smooth flat sides very shiny and black in colour.		
	U/S			Pot	4	27.1g	Body and rim sherds, dark in colour.		
	U/S		NA	Stone	2	185.3g	Two pieces of slate, a broken loom weight? Found by engineer in the area of the possible prospecting pit, damaged by machine.		
A	U/S Gp A			Stone	1	21.8g	Off white beach pebble.		
A	U/S Gp A			Pot	1	28.1g	Body sherd, light reddish in colour, rough surface texture.		
B	U/S Gp B			Stone	1	2.640kg	Piece of granite appears to be a rubber, was found after being dragged from a pit/posthole by a machine.		

Area	Context Number	Cut No	Feature	Material	Number of items	Weight	Description	Period	Broad Period
B	U/S Gp B			Flint	1	17.5g	Flint beach pebble, retains cortex, possible use indicated.		
C	U/S Gp C			Stone	3	0.725kg	Two pieces of granite, one, beige/yellow in colour, the other subjected to heat and reddish both rough surfaces, smooth black speckled beach stone, rounded edges.		
C	U/S Gp C			Pot	1	8.6g	Rim sherd, inclusions evident, reddish brown in colour.		
C	U/S Gp C			Flint	2	15.3g	Two pieces of flint, broken/blown beach pebble, possible core refresh flake.		
D	U/S Gp D			Stone	6	0.190kg	Various sized beach pebbles.		
D	U/S Gp D			Pot	1	8.5g	Body sherd, post medieval, light green glaze, reddish coloured interior.	PM	
E	U/S Gp E			Stone	1	2.255kg	Large pale coloured stone, smooth all over.		
E/F	U/S Gp E/F			Stone	31	1.085kg	One large flat beach pebble, 0.11 x 0.09m x 0.035m in size, reddish brown in colour, disk shaped piece of quartz/slate, quartz crystal, remains of a flint pebble, with cortex, broken pebble, remainder are less than 0.05m 0.04m in size, some appear to have been subjected to heat and have surface indentations from 'blowing or popping', others appear crazed.		
E/F	U/S Gp E/F			Slag	15	0.375kg	Pieces of what appear to be non-ferrous tap slag.		
E/F	U/S Gp E/F			Pot	3	0.055kg	Body sherds, one post medieval retains light green glaze, the remainder, different vessels, inclusions obvious on the larger sherd, chunky material, brownish coloured fabric.		

Area	Context Number	Cut No	Feature	Material	Number of items	Weight	Description	Period	Broad Period
F	U/S Gp F			Stone	2	0.915kg	Smooth grey beach pebble very smooth surface 0.13m x 0.065m x 0.03m. Ovoid piece of granite, rough texture, speckled colouring, dark and white, appears to have been worked.		
F	U/S Gp F			Stone	5	0.610kg	Various shaped beach pebbles, smooth surface, single stone grey in colour appears to be rough on one surface, but rounded around the base.		
	U/S nr Loc 14			Pot	1	9.0g	Rim sherd, black exterior, reddish brown interior, finer inclusions.		
D	U/S/ Gp D			Pot	2	22.2g	Glazed body sherd and piece of blue and white pot.		PM
E	US/Gp E			Stone	5	2.380kg	Three beach cobbles, light in colour, smooth surfaces, one almost round in shape. A smaller piece of grey water worn pebble which has been broken and an elongated stone, 0.17m x 0.05m x 0.035m, appears to have a section removed, flat base.		