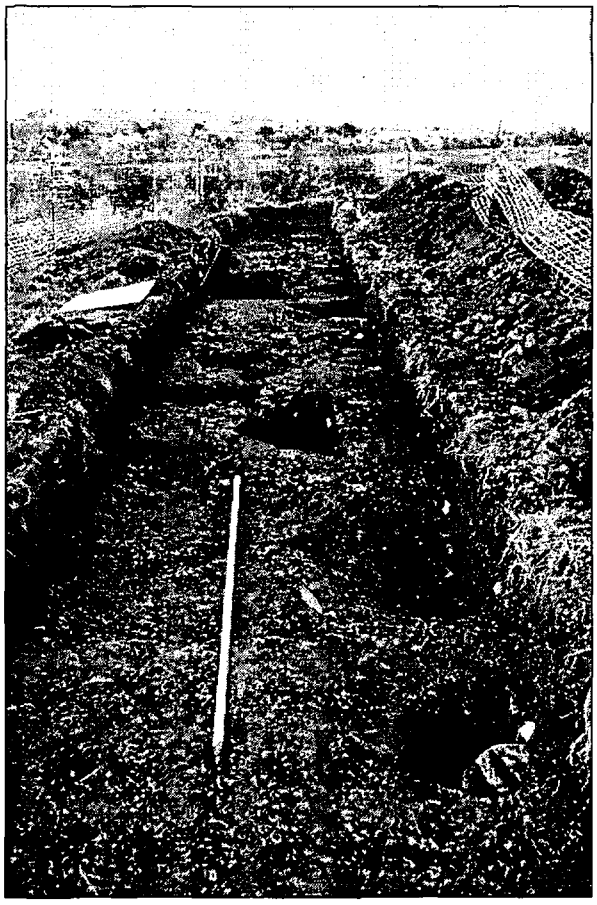
Report No: 2002R076

Tretherras School, Newquay, Cornwall

Archaeological evaluation



Cornwall Archaeological Unit

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A Report for the Duchy of Cornwall

Tretherras School, Newquay, Cornwall

Archaeological evaluation

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Report No: 2002R076

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Within Cornwall Archaeological Unit, James Gossip and Neil Craze carried out the fieldwork, Carl Thorpe processed and reported on the finds, Bryn Perry Tapper advised on GIS mapping, the Project Manager was Charles Johns.

Cover illustration

Trench 2 showing the interior features with the ditch of the Iron Age/Romano-British round at the far end (photo: CAU GBP 1492 /21)

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Abbreviations

CAU	Cornwall Archaeological Unit
CCC	Cornwall County Council
EH	English Heritage
NGR	National Grid Reference
OS	Ordnance Survey
RCM	Royal Cornwall Museum
PRN	Primary Record Number in Cornwall HER
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record

1 Summary

In November 2002 the Cornwall Archaeological Unit carried out an archaeological evaluation of land to the south of Tretherras School, Newquay (SW 8280 6170) for the Duchy of Cornwall.

The evaluation consisted of four trenches positioned to investigate anomalies of potential archaeological significance recorded by a geophysical survey undertaken by Stratascan in 1994. In Trenches 1 and 4 these proved to be caused either by a post-medieval field boundary or by the natural geology of the site, which seems to have a strong magnetic signature.

However, significant archaeological remains were revealed in Trench 2 which targeted a sub-circular anomaly some 50m in diameter. The excavated features demonstrate that this anomaly represents the enclosure ditch of an Iron Age or Romano-British round (defended settlement) with internal features, in the form of pits and postholes, surviving inside this. Dating evidence was provided by sherds of Iron Age pottery from one of these pits. Other finds, including a number of stone artefacts, daub fragments, a quern stone fragment and charcoal-rich deposits are indicative of occupational activity on the site.

Trench 3 was positioned to investigate an amorphous anomaly and a linear anomaly external to the round ditch. Excavation produced no trace of the linear feature but a wide, shallow feature was revealed which contained deposits of reddish brown and black silty clay and represents the northern part of the amorphous anomaly. This feature is of archaeological significance and is potentially associated with activity taking place within the round or could relate to earlier prehistoric activity.

The round at Tretherras may be regarded as a site of National importance as the preservation of archaeological features is good and the archaeological potential for the remainder of the enclosure is high.

In addition to the round, other prehistoric activity is suggested by the results from Trench 3 and by a sherd of possible Bronze Age pottery; other prehistoric features not identified by geophysical survey, such as scattered pits and postholes, or field banks associated with the round, may also survive within the study area.

If the proposed development proceeds and is likely to affect the site of the round and its environs mitigation should involve a written scheme of archaeological recording and assessment, analysis and publication of the results.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

A brief for archaeological recording was prepared by the Senior Archaeologist (Planning Advice) CCC in response to a preliminary development proposal for a new school and playing fields in the field immediately to the south of Tretherras School, Newquay by CCC's Property Resources Group in conjunction with the Duchy of Cornwall. The proposed development would occupy only the northern half of the field, an area of high archaeological potential approximately 2.5ha in extent, where below ground remains were indicated by geophysical surveys in 1982 and 1994 (David 1982; Stratascan 1994). The Authority wishes to take a responsible approach towards the historic environment and recognises the need to consider archaeology in development proposals in accordance with *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (DoE, 1990) and policy ENV2 of the *Cornwall Structure Plan.* (Thorpe 2002, see Appendix 9.3).

The Duchy of Cornwall asked CAU to submit a tender for carrying out the archaeological work, namely a site evaluation, which was accepted. The work was carried out according to a Project Design prepared by CAU and based on the Brief (Johns 2002, see Appendix 9.4).

2.2 Aims and objectives

2.2.1 Principal objectives

The principal objectives of the evaluation were set out in the Brief:

- The investigation by field evaluation of anomalies identified through geophysical survey in the northern half of the site.
- To assess the presence, character, quality, condition and importance of archaeological remains within the site.
- To provide information which will inform decisions on mitigation options and to enable risk to be more fully quantified.
- To provide supporting information in support of planning applications.
- The analysis and interpretation of the evaluation archive and dissemination of the results.
- The long-term conservation of the evaluation archive in appropriate conditions.

2.2.2 Specific questions

In addition the Brief set out some specific questions to be asked in determining the evaluation strategy and examination of the evidence:

- Dating of the ring-ditch enclosure.
- Dating of linear features and their relationship to the ring-ditch.
- Extent and survival of settlement or funerary activity both within and beyond the ring ditch.

2.3 Methodology

The methodology was detailed in the Project Design.

The final location of the four evaluation trenches was agreed at a site meeting between CAU and the Senior Archaeologist (Planning Advice) CCC. A site grid was established and the trenches set out using electronic distance measuring equipment (EDM).

The trenches were excavated by a JCB equipped with a toothless bucket (1.6m wide) under archaeological supervision to the horizon at which archaeological features became

apparent, which in this case was either the natural shillet or a thin layer of subsoil overlying it. Archaeological deposits and features were investigated by hand and recorded as appropriate. Excavation of features was restricted to the minimum necessary to assess their likely potential and to address the objectives and specific questions set out in the Brief. Features were recorded in plan and section at 1:20 scale on drafting film using a 4H pencil. All archaeological contexts were described to a standard format linked to a continuous numbering sequence. Finds were collected and treated as per the Brief. Samples were taken from suitable contexts. A scaled photographic record was maintained throughout (mainly monochrome with colour slides used more selectively and for illustrative purposes).

2.3.1 Archiving

The results of the fieldwork were collated for archiving. Site drawings and photographs were indexed, finds were cleaned examined and catalogued.

2.3.2 Report production

Following completion of archaeological fieldwork an A4 page summary of results was submitted to the Senior Archaeologist (Planning Advice) officer within 5 working days.

This evaluation report describes the nature of the fieldwork undertaken, the circumstance and conditions under which it occurred and the results that were obtained. In this report the context numbers for archaeological features and structures are distinguished by square brackets eg [14] and layers and deposits by parentheses eg (2). Numbers of geophysical anomalies, relating to the Stratascan report, are numbered thus *M27*.

3 Background

3.1 Location and setting

The evaluation site is a field situated on the eastern outskirts of Newquay, immediately to the south of Tretherras School (NGR SW 8280 6170, OS field number 6865). Currently grazed by ponies and with a footpath running across it, the field is approximately 5 hectares in extent although the proposed development would occupy only the northern half of the field. The site occupies a south-facing hill slope with the coast visible to the west and the china clay tips on the St Austell granite on the horizon to the east and gives good views of the landscape below to the south (Fig 1).

3.2 Historic land use

During 1994, CAU carried out a map-based historic landscape assessment across the whole of Cornwall, using existing field patterns and early map and place-name evidence among other systematic sources to characterise the landscape (Cornwall County Council 1996). This characterisation reflects the historic processes that have shaped the Cornish landscape and involved dividing the county into a series of zones, each of which reflects a particular set of historic processes and tends to contain a predictable range of archaeological sites and historic features.

The study area is mapped as Anciently Enclosed Land (AEL), which is defined as the agricultural heartland, with farming settlements documented before the 17th century AD and strip-based or irregular field patterns with either medieval or prehistoric origins. The rounds, detected by geophysical survey at Tretherras, provide evidence of later prehistoric settlement which is also characteristic of AEL. The place-name Tretherras is itself first recorded in 1284 as *Tretheyris* (Gover 1948, 329). Trevenson is not recorded in medieval documents but may be of medieval origin.

3.3 Archaeological and historical background

3.3.1 The site

The remains of an Iron Age/Romano-British defended settlement, with associated hut-circle and enclosures extending over three modern fields was first discovered at Tretherras during the digging of an east-west sewage trench in 1956 (HER PRN 4650). At approximately SW 827 616 the trench cut through a substantial north-south aligned ditch, 2.9m deep by 3.4m wide at the top, narrowing to 0.6m wide at the bottom. Occupational debris and a few sherds of pottery were found within the ditch which indicated activity on the site between the 1st century BC and the 1st century AD. The archaeologist Dorothy Dudley thought that the ditch must once have enclosed a hill slope 'living site' and noted a faint circular outline in the field and also a slight rise in the field to the south which she thought could indicate the position of a wall. Record photographs show the ditch with a considerable charcoal deposit to the west of it. OS air photos from 1966 show a faint semi-circular feature (centred at SW 833 612) with traces of banks.

In 1982, prior to housing development in field no 7148 (south of the present study area), English Heritage's Ancient Monuments Laboratory (AM Lab) carried out a geophysical survey for the Cornwall Committee for Rescue Archaeology (David 1982), which extended into the southern part of field 6865. This indicated a rectangular/square ditched enclosure measuring 55m by 45m. Running from the west side of the enclosure are a series of ditches possibly forming strip like enclosures which could be garden plots or stock enclosures. Beyond these are other features including a possible hut-circle with a central drain to the north-east. The southern part of the site (in field 7148) is now built over but as far as is known the remains in fields 6855 and 8368 lie undisturbed below the turf.

In 1994, further geophysical survey was carried out by Stratascan in advance of a proposed development in the field 6865 to the north and west of the rectangular/square enclosure (Stratascan 1994 and see Fig 2). This confirmed details of the rectilinear enclosure and revealed the site of a sub-circular univallate enclosure straddling the field boundary some 60m to the north. This survey also indicated faint traces of round houses within the round and indications of a possible organised landscape across most of the two surrounding fields. The close proximity of a rectilinear and a curvilinear enclosure within a broadly contemporary landscape setting is potentially of considerable archaeological significance.

3.3.2 Archaeological potential

The most prominent geophysical anomaly in the proposed development area is the circular enclosure *M28* (Fig 2). Scattered amorphous anomalies such as *M15* were also thought to be potentially significant and may have indicated the sites of Bronze Age houses. The two distinctive linear anomalies *M22* and *M27* were on the lines of removed field boundaries and were considered low priorities for evaluation. However study of the Stratascan geophysical survey report showed that *M27* includes a *M15*-type feature which was targeted for evaluation.

4 Results

4.1 Trench 1

Trench 1, measuring 16m long by 1.6m wide , was positioned close to the northern edge of the site, to test linear anomalies and a larger, amorphous anomaly *M27* (Figs 3 and 4). At a depth of 200mm below turf and topsoil two linear infilled ditches [7] and [12] separated by a band of compact weathered natural shillet (8) were revealed. These represent the ditches and base of a post-medieval field boundary and caused the linear geophysical anomalies. The excavated northern ditch [7] was 400mm deep and filled by mid grey/brown silty clay (6) from which a single sherd of modern pottery was recovered. The ditch was cut into reddish brown silty clay (10) filling a depression [9] in the natural shillet 1.3m deep (Fig 8). The southern ditch [12] was not excavated. At the northern end of the trench the natural shillet rose up again to 200mm below the ground surface. The subsoil filled depression [9] which created the amorphous geophysical anomaly is a naturally occurring feature.

4.2 Trench 2

Trench 2, measuring 21.7m long by 1.6m wide was located on an east-west alignment in order to investigate a large sub-circular anomaly *M28*, measuring up to 55m across, and a north-west aligned linear anomaly *M29* (Figs 3, 5 and 6). Below 300mm – 400mm of turf and topsoil (28) the natural shillet (40) and brown clay subsoil (26) was exposed. Towards the western edge of the trench was an infilled curvilinear ditch [13] cut into natural shillet. The ditch was 2.10m wide at the top of the cut and was excavated to a depth of 1.3m below ground level. Excavation was halted at this point due to safety reasons. The ditch had a steep profile with a break of slope 1.20m below ground level at which point the edges became nearer the vertical (Fig 10). The fills were light brown silty clay (14) over dark grey/brown clay with shillet (31). Finds from these contexts included fragments of burnt stone, 3 possible sling stones and a whetstone.

To the east of the ditch five shallow, steep sided sub-circular pits were identified cutting through the brown clay subsoil and the natural shillet, [32], [34], [36], [38], [41]. Typically the pits were up to 1.0m in diameter, 300-450mm deep, and filled by greyish brown silty clay with stones, slate and pebbles (Fig 11). Some stones were burnt, others had been used as whetstones, rubbing stones, hammer stones and (possibly) sling stones. Charcoal samples were taken from fills of two of the pits. Thirty-five fragments of daub recovered from the pits could come from domestic fittings eg daub on walls, hearth or oven linings. Pit [32], the one nearest to the curvilinear ditch yielded two sherds of Iron Age pottery (from fill context (33)). Other features identified included three small circular features, [24], [29] and [42]. One of these [29] was a possible posthole and the fill (30) contained a large piece of burnt granite, possibly a quern stone fragment. Another, [42], contained a large amount of charcoal and was sampled accordingly.

The excavated features indicate that the ditch represents the enclosure ditch of a sub-circular univallate round with internal features surviving inside this and is of Iron Age/Romano-British date.

4.3 Trench 3

Trench 3, measuring 20m long by 1.6m wide, was positioned to investigate an amorphous anomaly *M15* and a linear anomaly *M17* external to the round ditch (Figs 3 and 7). At the north end of the trench overburden comprised 250mm of turf and topsoil (19) above natural shillet (18) which sloped down to a depth of 900mm at the southern end of the trench. Here a number of deposits were revealed in section. At a depth of 400mm was an

undulating layer of light brown silty clay 300mm thick (21) sealing the top of a wide shallow cut [15], truncating a layer of brown clay subsoil (17). [15] was filled with a stony layer of grey/brown clay c300mm thick (20) overlying a deposit of reddish brown friable silty clay (16) and an underlying black lens of black silty clay (22) (Fig 9). A soil sample was taken from deposit (16).

There was no evidence of the linear anomaly *M17*, but cut [15] is an archaeological feature of undetermined function which is likely to be the northern edge of amorphous anomaly *M15*. A single sherd of abraded medieval pottery was found in the topsoil but no other finds were recovered from this trench.

4.4 Trench 4

Trench 4, measuring 15.5m long by 1.6m wide, was positioned to evaluate a linear spread of three amorphous anomalies *M24* (Figs 3 and 4). Two areas of reddish brown silty clay (2) and (3) were identified at a depth of 400mm below topsoil and turf (1). These amorphous spreads measured 2.25m and 4.5m in length respectively, and when excavated were 300mm deep down to natural shillet (4). These deposits are pockets of subsoil settled within undulations in the natural shillet. A single small abraded Bronze Age potsherd recovered from the westernmost deposit (2) is likely to be intrusive.

4.5 Finds summary report

By Carl Thorpe

The earliest identifiable artefact is a Mesolithic microlith from an unstratified context. An unstratified flint flake from Trench 2 could date to the Bronze Age.

The earliest stratified material from context (2) in Trench 4 is a prehistoric rimsherd with an apparently gabbroic admixture fabric which is usually considered to be typical of Bronze Age Trevisker ware.

Two sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from a pit fill in Trench 2 (33). Though both were undiagnostic body sherds and in a gabbroic fabric, one has a highly burnished finish that could belong within the South West Decorated Ware tradition dating from the Middle Iron Age 4th to 1st centuries BC (Quinnell forthcoming).

Twenty water rounded pebbles (mostly quartzite and white vein quartz) were found, 14 from within fills of pit [34] and the round ditch [14/31]. Five were recognisable quartzite whetstones (some with identifiable wear facets and iron stained polished surfaces) while two were utilised as hammer stones bearing distinctive percussion marks. The rest were of a size that would be suitable for use as sling stones.

A fragment of heavily burnt granite from posthole fill (30) is possibly part of a quern stone (it bears one flat face). Thirty-five fragments of burnt clay or daub, recovered from pit fills, are also indicative of occupational activity on the site

There is evidence of activity continuing on the site after the abandonment of the round, the topsoil producing some medieval and post-medieval material. The artefacts found are typical of assemblages obtained from most Cornish fields close to farming communities, the finds being derived from domestic midden material being utilised for the manuring and improvement of the fields.

5 Conclusion

The anomalies identified, excavated and recorded in Trenches 1 and 4 proved to be the result of either natural processes of post-medieval field enclosure. The feature recorded in Trench 3 is of archaeological significance, and is potentially associated with activity taking place a short distance to the north-west within the suspected round, or could relate to earlier prehistoric activity.

Trench 2 has provided evidence for the existence of an Iron Age/Romano-British round (defended settlement) comprising a number of features including the enclosure ditch and internal pits and postholes, representing settlement or small-scale industrial activity. The archaeological potential for the remainder of the enclosure is high. There has evidently been some truncation of archaeological levels because no rampart material survived in the trench, however the preservation of features cut into the natural shillet is good and there is potential for a greater depth and complexity of archaeological stratigraphy further down slope or near the entrance, which is likely to be in the south-eastern quadrant of the round.

It should be noted that although the trenches investigating anomalies exterior to the round were not fruitful, Trench 3 did produce evidence for presumably prehistoric occupation and the single sherd from Trench 1, considered to be Bronze Age would suggest activity of this date in the vicinity. Fieldwork elsewhere in Cornwall (eg Penhale, St Enoder (Davis *et al* 1994) and Tremough, Penryn (Gossip forthcoming) has shown the presence of Iron Age/Romano-British rounds can also be indicative of a long history of occupation and land-use in prehistory, and this is likely to be the case here, with potential for a range of sites and features not easily identifiable by geophysical survey (eg scattered pits and postholes. This might include potential for the survival of the buried remains of a field system associated with the round which has not been detected by geophysical survey. For instance boundaries in the form of stony banks often remain undetected by magnetometer or resistivity surveys.

The round may be considered a site of National importance because of the demonstrated survival of archaeological potential and the likely association with a similar site just 100m to the south. If the proposed development proceeds and affects the site of the round and its environs then the development proposals should include a written scheme of archaeological recording, to include assessment, analysis and publication of the results

6 References

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7 Project archive

The CAU project number is **2002063**

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

1. A project file containing site records and notes, project correspondence and administration and copies of documentary/cartographic source material (file no 2002063).
2. Field plans and section drawings with context descriptions stored in an A2-size plastic envelope (GRE 449).
3. Electronic drawings stored in the directory G:\DRAWINGS\CAD ARCHIVE\TRETHERRAS SCHOOL 2002063
4. Black and white photographs archived under the following index numbers: GBP 1492/1-21
5. Colour slides archived under the following index numbers: GCS 33927 - 33935
6. This report held in digital form as: G:\CAU\DOCUMENTS\SITES\SITES N\NEWQUAY TRETHERRAS SCHOOL EVALUATION 2002063\EVALUATION REPORT.DOC.

Artefacts and environmental material retrieved during the project are stored at the Royal Cornwall Museum, River Street, Truro. The site code is **TRS 02**.

8 Appendices

8.1 Tabulated list of Contexts

Context Number	Description
Trench 4	
1	Layer, light greyish brown loam topsoil.
2	Layer, reddish brown silty clay subsoil above natural shillet.
3	Layer, reddish brown silty clay subsoil above natural shillet.
4	Undisturbed natural, weathered shillet bedrock.
Trench 1	
5	Layer, light greyish brown loam topsoil.
6	Layer, fill of field boundary ditch [7], mid greyish brown silty clay.
7	Cut of field boundary ditch. A gently sloping northern edge with a steeper, almost vertical edge.
8	Undisturbed natural, compacted weathered shillet.
9	Undisturbed natural, weathered shillet.
10	Layer, reddish brown clay silty subsoil.
11	Layer, fill of field boundary ditch [12]
12	Cut of field boundary ditch to the south.
Trench 2	
13	Cut of enclosure ditch (14). Steep, almost 45 degrees cut through the natural shillet (40), becomes more vertical at 70cm.
14	Layer, fill of enclosure ditch. Light brown silty clay.
Trench 3	
15	Shallow, wide, concave cut. Sealed by (21) filled by (20), (16), (22).
16	Layer, friable brown silty clay with frequent red staining and occasional charcoal flecks. Sampled
17	Layer, subsoil cut by [15], above natural (18). Mid-brown clay, very frequent weathered shillet fragments.
18	Undisturbed natural, weathered shillet sloping rapidly down to the north end of the section.
19	Layer, light greyish brown loam topsoil.
20	Layer, stony layer above (16). Flat shillet fragments some large (27x15cm), in greyish brown loam matrix.
21	Layer, subsoil below (19), light brown silty clay with small angular stones.
22	Layer, similar to (16) but burnt.

Context Number	Description
Trench 2 (continued)	
23	Layer, fill from small pit [42] containing numerous charcoal fragments. Sampled.
24	Cut, very shallow rounded base, shallow concave sides, cut through (26).
25	Layer, fill of cut [24]. Mid greyish brown firm, silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks.
26	Layer, subsoil in an east-west linear band. Light brown silty clay.
27	Layer, fill of cut [41] a layer of dark silty clay
28	Layer, light greyish brown loam topsoil.
29	Cut, of possible posthole. Very steep sided cut on one side, vertical the other.
30	Layer, fill of cut [29]. Dark greyish brown silty clay with numerous charcoal, haematite and daub fragments.
31	Layer, fill of cut [13] in enclosure ditch, underlying (14). Dark brown silty clay with numerous shillet fragments and large stones.
32	Cut, of pit. Vertical sides with an undulating base deepening towards the centre
33	Layer, fill of pit [32]. Light brown silty clay packed with stone, shillet, slate, shale and some burnt stone.
34	Cut, of pit. Gently sloping sides with an uneven sloping base.
35	Layer, fill of pit [34]. Similar to (33).
36	Cut of pit, a steep sided west side, curving gently upwards on the east side.
37	Layer, fill of pit [36] light greyish brown silty clay with many large stones and shillet fragments, some burnt.
38	Cut of pit, steep almost vertical sides.
39	Deposit, fill of pit [38]. Similar to (37).
40	Undisturbed natural, weathered shillet and mid brown clay subsoil.
41	Cut of shallow pit, filled by (27)
42	Cut of shallow pit, filled by (23)

8.2 Tabulated list of finds

By Carl Thorpe

A total of 69 artefacts were recovered during this project. Thirty-five fragments of daub comprise the largest part of the collection. Twenty water-rounded pebbles or stone fragments (utilised as tools or unworked) comprises the second largest group. The third largest group comprises 8 sherds of pottery. The assemblage also contains granite, flint and charcoal. 11 artefacts came from the spoil heaps, or topsoil thus considered unstratified (u/s), the remainder came from recognisable features or layers. The total number of finds from each area or context are summarised in the tables below.

Context No u/s spoil.

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Flint	0.5g	1		1
1 small flint blade (microlith?). Prehistoric. Mesolithic?				

Context No Trench 2. u/s Topsoil.

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Medieval	1g	1		1
Post-Medieval	3g	1		1
Stonework				
Flint	2g	1		1
Pebble	1341g	4		1
1 retouched flint flake. Prehistoric. 1 sherd Cornish Medieval Coarse ware (Bunnings Park / Stuffle Ware) 13th to 14th centuries. 1 sherd North Devon Post medieval Glazed Red earthenware (Barnstaple Ware). 17th to 18th centuries. 1 large water-rounded quartzite pebble (possibly utilised as a whetstone). Prehistoric. 1 large water-rounded quartzite pebble. 2 small water-rounded pebbles.				

Context No (2).

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Bronze Age	4g	1		1
1 small rimsherd, simple, vertical that appears to be in a Gabbroic Admixture fabric. Bronze Age or Early Iron Age.				

Context No (19). Topsoil.

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Medieval	65g	3		1
3 sherds Cornish Late Medieval Coarse ware. 15th to 16th centuries.				

Context No (34).

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Pebble	40g	1		1
Other Quartzite	690g	3		1
Charcoal	17g	-		1

2 water-rounded quartzite pebbles utilised as hammer stones. Prehistoric.

1 water-rounded quartzite pebble. Possible whetstone?

1 water-rounded white quart pebble (suitable for use as a slingstone).

Charcoal fragments.

Context No (31) - Round Ditch.

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Pebble	243g	3		1
Other Quartzite	176g	1		1
Unknown	295g	2		1

2 fragments of burnt stone (1 ironstone? 1 breccia?).

1 water-rounded quartzite pebble whetstone showing a polished surface and iron staining. Iron Age / Romano-British.

3 water-rounded pebbles (2 of white quartz). Ideal size for sling stones.

Context No (30)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stonework				
Granite	1224g	4		1
Clay				
Daub	199g	9		1
Charcoal	3g			1

1 large fragment of burnt granite, showing one flat surface (quern stone?).

3 fragments of burnt granite, possibly same as above.

9 Burnt clay or daub fragments.

Charcoal.

Context No (33).

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Iron Age	42g	2		1
Stonework				
Pebble	519g	4		1
Other Quartzite	335g	2		1
Charcoal	62g			1

1 body sherd prehistoric gabbroic fabric. Iron Age "Well made" fabric with good quality burnishing.

1 body sherd (basal?) prehistoric gabbroic fabric. Iron Age.

1 broken oblongate water-rounded (quartzite) pebble whetstone showing distinctive use wear facets and striations. 1 facet iron stained. Iron Age / Romano-British.

1 water-rounded (quartzite) pebble whetstone with iron stained facet and striations. Iron Age / Romano-British.

1 large-water rounded quartzite pebble

3 water-rounded pebbles (2 of white quartz). Ideal size for sling stones.

Charcoal.

Context No (36).

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Clay				
Daub	41g	15		1
15 fragments of burnt clay or daub. Prehistoric.				

Context No (37).

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Clay				
Daub	52g	11		1
Charcoal	43g			1
11 Burnt clay or daub fragments. Prehistoric. Charcoal.				

8.3 Brief for Archaeological Recording

Site: land adjacent Tretherras School, Trevenson Lane, Newquay

Planning Reference:

Date: 14th October 2002

Historic Environment Reference: 2002/065

Historic Environment Contact: Simon Thorpe, Senior Archaeologist (Planning Advice)

8.3.1 Introduction

8.3.1.1 This brief for archaeological works has been prepared by the Senior Archaeologist (Planning Advice) of Cornwall County Council in response to a preliminary development proposal for a new school and playing fields by Cornwall County Council's Property Resources Group in conjunction with the Duchy of Cornwall. The Authority wishes to take a responsible approach towards the historic environment and recognises the need to consider archaeology in development proposals in accordance with *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (DoE, 1990) and policy ENV2 of the *Cornwall Structure Plan.*

8.3.1.2 Prior to work commencing the appointed archaeological contractor should submit a *written scheme of investigation* to the Senior Archaeologist (Planning Advice). The *written scheme of investigation* will form a measurable standard for the project and should include details of the number and qualification of staff provided for the project (including provision for specialist staff) and the project timetable. The *written scheme of investigation* will subsequently be approved in writing by the Senior Archaeologist (Planning Advice).

8.3.1.3 Contractors are advised to consult the geophysical survey results before tendering for this project.

8.3.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

8.3.2.1 Tretherras School is located on the eastern fringe of Newquay (SW 8280 6170). The field to the south is being investigated for a proposed new school. The site is approximately 5 hectares although the proposed development would occupy only the northern half of the field.

8.3.2.2 The Cornwall & Scilly Historic Environment Record extract for this site is as follows:

PRN 4650: the remains of an Iron-age/Romano-British defended settlement and an associated hut circle and enclosures, which extend into three modern fields was first discovered in 1956 during the digging of an east-west sewer trench. At approximately SW 827616 the trench cut through a substantial north-south ditch, 2.9m deep by 3.4m wide at its top and 0.6M wide at its bottom. Inside the ditch were a mass of rubbish and a few sherds of pottery which gave an approximate occupation date of from the first century BC to the first century AD or a little later. Dudley thought the ditch must have once enclosed a hill slope "living site" and noted a faint circular outline in the field and in the next field on the south she noted a slight rise which she thought may indicate the position of a wall. Charles Woolf has photographs of the ditch and a considerable charcoal deposit to the west of the ditch which he remembers carefully removing. On air photographs taken in 1966 the OS record a faint semi-circular feature (centred at SW 833612) with traces of banks. In 1982, prior to housing development taken place in field no. 7148, a geophysical survey was carried out for CCRA by the Ancient Monuments Laboratory. This revealed the site to be a rectangular ditched enclosure, 55m by 45m. Running from the west side of the enclosure are a series of ditches which form a number of strip like enclosures, which

are perhaps garden plots or enclosures for cattle or houses. Further features lie beyond these. To the north-east may be a hut circle with a central drain. The southern part of the site (in field 7148) is now built over; as far as is known the remains in fields 68655 and 8368 still lie undisturbed below the turf.

In advance of a proposed development of the fields to the north and west of the square enclosure a geophysical survey was carried out in December 1994. This confirmed details of the rectilinear enclosure and revealed the site of a sub-circular univallate enclosure straddling the field boundary some 60 metres to the north. This survey also showed faint traces of round houses within the round and indications of landscape organisation across most of the two surrounding fields. The close proximity of a rectilinear and a curvilinear enclosure within a probably contemporary landscape setting is of considerable archaeological significance.

8.3.2.3 Geophysical survey was initially carried out by the Ancient Monuments Laboratory in 1982 which identified a square ditched enclosure in the south-eastern part of the field. A second geophysical survey of the whole field was carried out by Stratascan in 1994 which identified a possible second square ditched enclosure, a ring ditch enclosure and many other linear and amorphous anomalies.

8.3.3 Objectives

8.3.3.1 The principle objectives of this project are:

The investigation by field evaluation of anomalies identified through geophysical survey in the northern half of the site

To assess the presence, character, quality, condition and importance of archaeological deposits within the site

To provide information which will inform decisions on mitigation options and to enable risk to be more fully quantified

To provide supporting information in support of planning applications

The analysis and interpretation of the evaluation archive and dissemination of the results

The long-term conservation of the evaluation archive in appropriate conditions

8.3.3.2 There are some specific questions to be asked in determining the evaluation strategy and examination of the evidence:

Dating of the ring-ditch enclosure

Dating of linear features and their relationship to the ring-ditch

Extent and survival of settlement or funerary activity both within and beyond the ring-ditch

8.3.4. Fieldwork

Site specific methodology

8.3.4.1 To establish a grid, set out and excavate a series of evaluative trenches within the site positioned carefully in relation to the anomalies identified in the geophysical survey.

8.3.4.2 An indicative trench plan is attached showing 4 trenches each 2m wide and 15m long with the exception of T3 at 20m long. A final trench plan must be agreed with the Senior Archaeologist (Planning Advice) in the submitted Written Scheme of Investigation.

The trench plan should be lead by the need to answer questions about anomalies on the site in the most efficient manner, not by a percentage sampling approach.

General methodology

8.3.4.3 Topsoil and overburden should be removed using a toothless bucket under archaeological supervision. If archaeological deposits are encountered then machine excavation must cease and appropriate hand-excavation, sampling and recording take over.

8.3.4.4 Trenches should be backfilled upon completion but not prior to a monitoring meeting with the Senior Archaeologist (Planning Advice).

8.3.4.5 Access to the site will be arranged through the Duchy of Cornwall.

8.3.4.6 The minimum requirement for archaeological science during evaluation is that the archaeological contractor must commission programmes of investigation which are adequate to provide a sound basis for developing the project design of any subsequent excavation or other form of recording strategy, in particular *in situ* preservation. The results of these investigations must be presented in the evaluation report. Due attention must be paid to artefact retrieval and conservation, ancient technology, dating of deposits, and assessment of the potential for scientific analysis of soils, sediments, biological remains, ceramic, stone and metals.

8.3.4.7 Financial provision should be made to ensure that a full and appropriate programme of analysis and publication of scientific material from evaluations is completed, in the event that no further fieldwork takes place.

8.3.4.8 A metal detector should be used to assist in the retrieval of metal artefacts from the site.

8.3.4.9 Appropriate written, drawn (including OS datum points) and photographic records should be made on site, accountable to the time and conditions.

8.3.4.10 All finds from the site will be retained. They will be removed from the site for processing and conservation where necessary, in preparation for further analysis and archiving. Provision must be made for specialist treatment of finds by a conservator.

8.3.4.11 All current Health and Safety legislation must be followed on site which may include undertaking a site-specific risk assessment.

8.3.4.12 The archaeological contractor should ensure study of buried mains services and avoid damage to these.

8.3.5 Post-Fieldwork

8.3.5.1 Following completion of archaeological fieldwork an A4 page summary of results should be submitted to the Senior Archaeologist (Planning Advice) officer within 5 working days.

8.35.2 An interim report will be produced which should describe the nature of the fieldwork undertaken, the circumstance and conditions under which it occurred and the results that were obtained. Included in this format should be:

- details of the archaeological organisation and personnel involved
- the date of works
- a site centred national grid reference
- a concise non-technical summary of the results

- a critical review of the methodology
- assessment of potential for archaeological science
- a site location plan at an appropriate scale
- graphical representation of the results
- a copy of this brief and Written Scheme of Investigation appended

8.3.5.3 Two copies of this report should be submitted to the Senior Archaeologist (Planning Advice); one copy will be added to the Cornwall & Scilly Historic Environment Record. The report can be submitted in a digital format if preferred (text in .doc, .pdf or .html file formats and graphics as .tiff format).

8.3.5.4 Provision should be made for the assembly of a site archive which should be prepared and deposited with a relevant museum. The archive will need to conform to the relevant standards for deposition set out by the receiving museum.

8.3.5.5 If the finds are to remain with the landowner then a copy of the non-artefact archive should be deposited with a museum.

8.3.6 General

8.3.6.1 Monitoring

The archaeological contractor will inform the Senior Archaeologist (Planning Advice) of the start date and progress of work, so that provision can be made for monitoring. The contractor will also inform when fieldwork finishes. Monitoring stages within the post-fieldwork stage will be agreed.

8.3.6.2 Standards

The archaeological contractor is expected to work to the relevant Standards and Guidance issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), and to follow the IFA Code of Conduct and Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology.

8.4 Tretherras School, Newquay: Project Design for Archaeological Evaluation

Client: The Duchy of Cornwall

Client contact Katherine Dawe-Lane/T M G Gray

Client tel: 01225 874372

8.4.1 Project Background

The Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) has been asked by The Duchy of Cornwall to tender for the job of carrying out an archaeological evaluation at Tretherras School, Newquay (SW 8280 6170). The field to the south of the school is being investigated for a proposed new school. The proposed development would occupy only the northern half of the field, an area of high archaeological potential approximately 2.5ha in extent, where below ground remains were indicated by geophysical surveys in 1982 and 1994.

CAU's project design and estimate for the evaluation are based on the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation prepared by Simon Thorpe, Senior Archaeologist, Planning Advice, Historic Environment Section, Cornwall County Council (Thorpe 2002).

8.4.2 Archaeological and historical background

The site

The remains of an Iron Age/Romano-British defended settlement, with associated hut-circle and enclosures extending over three modern fields was first discovered at Tretherras during the digging of an east-west sewage trench in 1956 (PRN 4650). At approximately SW 827 616 the trench cut through a substantial north-south aligned ditch, 2.9m deep by 3.4m wide at the top, narrowing to 0.6m wide at the bottom. Within the ditch were a mass of rubbish and a few sherds of pottery which indicated occupation between the 1st century BC and the 1st century AD or a little. The archaeologist Dorothy Dudley thought that the ditch must once have enclosed a hill slope 'living site' and noted a faint circular outline in the field and also a slight rise in the field to the south which she thought could indicate the position of a wall. Charles Woolf has photographs of the ditch and a considerable charcoal deposit to the west of it. Ordnance Survey air photos from 1966 show a faint semi-circular feature (centred at SW 833 612) with traces of banks.

In 1982, prior to housing development in field no 7148, English Heritage's Ancient Monuments Laboratory (AM Lab) carried out a geophysical survey for the Cornwall Committee for Rescue Archaeology (David 1982). This indicated that the site was a rectangular/square ditched enclosure measuring 55m by 45m. Running from the west side of the enclosure are a series of ditches possibly forming strip like enclosures which could be garden plots or stock enclosures. Beyond these are other features including a possible hut-circle with a central drain to the north-east. The southern part of the site (in field 7148) is now built over but as far as is known the remains in fields 6855 and 8368 lie undisturbed below the turf.

In 1994, further geophysical survey was carried out by Stratascan in advance of a proposed development in the fields to the north and west of the rectangular/square enclosure (Stratascan 1994). This confirmed details of the rectilinear enclosure and revealed the site of a sub-circular univallate enclosure straddling the field boundary some 60m to the north. This survey also indicated faint traces of round houses within the round and indications of an organised landscape across most of the two surrounding fields. The close proximity of a rectilinear and a curvilinear enclosure within a broadly contemporary landscape setting is potentially of considerable archaeological significance.

Archaeological potential

The most prominent geophysical anomaly in the proposed development area is the circular enclosure (M28). Scattered amorphous anomalies such as M15 are also potentially significant and could, for instance, indicate the sites of Bronze Age houses. The two distinctive linear anomalies (M22 and M27) are on the lines of removed field boundaries and are considered low priorities for evaluation. However study of the Stratascan geophysical survey report shows that M27 includes a M15-type feature which should be evaluated.

8.4.3 Project aims and objectives

Principle objectives

The principle objectives of the evaluation are set out in the Brief:

- The investigation by field evaluation of anomalies identified through geophysical survey in the northern half of the site.
- To assess the presence, character, quality, condition and importance of archaeological remains within the site.
- To provide information which will inform decisions on mitigation options and to enable risk to be more fully quantified.
- To provide supporting information in support of planning applications.
- The analysis and interpretation of the evaluation archive and dissemination of the results.
- The long-term conservation of the evaluation archive in appropriate conditions.

Specific questions

In addition the Brief sets out some specific questions to be asked in determining the evaluation strategy and examination of the evidence:

- Dating of the ring-ditch enclosure.
- Dating of linear features and their relationship to the ring-ditch.
- Extent and survival of settlement or funerary activity both within and beyond the ring ditch.

8.4.4 Methodology

The archaeological work will involve four main phases of work.

Fieldwork

Archiving, analysis and interpretation

Report production and dissemination

Archive deposition

Fieldwork

Site specific methodology

- A grid will be established using electronic distance measuring equipment (EDM). A series of evaluation trenches will be set out using the EDM and positioned carefully in relation to the anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. The grid and position of the trenches will be marked onto a scaled base map (linked the National Grid).

- Attached to the Brief is an indicative trench plan showing 4 trenches each 15m long and 2m wide, with the exception of T3 at 20m long. The final trench plan will be agreed at a site meeting with the Senior Archaeologist (Planning Advice and will be lead by the need to answer questions about anomalies on the site in the most efficient manner, not by a percentage sampling approach. CAU suggest an alternative trench plan (appended to this project design):

  Trench 1 will examine anomaly linear anomaly M27 and an unnumbered amorphous anomaly (this trench will be 15m long by 2m wide).

  Trench 2 will evaluate the ditch and interior of the circular enclosure (this trench will be 20m long by 2m wide).

  Trench 3 will sample amorphous anomaly M15 (this trench will be 15m long by 2m wide).

  Trench 4 will investigate anomaly M24 as shown on the indicative trench plan accompanying the Brief (this trench will be 20m long by 2m wide).

General methodology

- Access to the site will be arranged through the Duchy of Cornwall.
- CAU will ascertain the location of buried mains services and avoid damage to these.
- Topsoil and overburden will be removed using a toothless bucket under archaeological supervision. If archaeological deposits are encountered machine excavation will cease and appropriate hand-excavation, sampling and recording take over.
- The trenches will be excavated down to the level of the archaeology or the top of the natural subsoil by mechanical excavator, which has been fitted with a toothless bucket, and then hand cleaned.
- Site drawings (plans and sections) will be made by pencil (4H) on drafting film; all drawings will include standard information: site details, personnel, date, scale, north-point.
- Excavation of features will be restricted to the minimum necessary to assess their likely potential and to address the objectives and specific questions set out in the Brief.
- All features and finds will be accurately located on at an appropriate scale.
- All archaeological contexts will be described to a standard format linked to a continuous numbering sequence.
- A metal detector will be used to assist in the retrieval of metal artefacts from the site.
- Finds will be collected in sealable plastic bags, which will be labelled immediately with the context number or other identifier. They will be removed from the site for processing and conservation where necessary, in preparation for further analysis and archiving. Provision will be made for specialist treatment of finds by a conservator.
- Photography: scaled monochrome photography will be used as the main record medium, with colour slides used more selectively and for illustrative purposes.

- Where features lack artefactual associations, or are of an uncertain date/function sealed/undisturbed archaeological contexts in the form of buried soils or deposits within cut features (ditches and pits, etc) may be bulk sampled for dating material (e.g. charcoal). It is recommended that a minimum of 4 HW70 sample bags (approximately 20 litres) are taken from each of the contexts within larger features (e.g. ditches) and that smaller deposits (e.g. postholes) are 50% or 100% sampled.
- Open trenches will be fenced off.
- The trenches will be backfilled upon completion but not prior to a monitoring meeting with the Senior Archaeologist (Planning Advice).

Note: We assume that there are no special requirements for reinstatement other than backfilling.

Archiving

During this phase the results of the fieldwork will be collated for archiving. This will involve the following tasks.

- Indexing of site drawings and photographs.
- Processing and analysis of artefacts, if appropriate, in agreement with the Senior Archaeologist (Planning Advice).
- Processing and analysis of environmental data, if appropriate, in agreement with the Senior Archaeologist (Planning Advice).

Report production

Following completion of archaeological fieldwork an A4 page summary of results will be submitted to the Senior Archaeologist (Planning Advice) within 5 working days.

An interim report will be produced which will describe the nature of the fieldwork undertaken, the circumstance and conditions under which it occurred and the results that were obtained as per the Brief. CAU will commission programmes of scientific investigation which are adequate to provide a sound basis for developing the project design of any subsequent excavation or other form of recording strategy, in particular *in situ* preservation. The results of these scientific investigations will be presented in the report. Due attention will be paid to artefact retrieval and conservation, ancient technology, dating of deposits, and assessment of the potential for scientific analysis of soils, sediments, biological remains, ceramic, stone and metals.

Production of the report will involve:

- producing a descriptive text;
- producing maps, scaled plans and section drawings;
- selecting photographs;
- report design;
- report editing;
- dissemination of the finished report.

Two copies of the report will be submitted to the Senior Archaeologist (Development Control), one copy will be added to the Cornwall Sites and Monuments Record as specified

in the Brief, and copies will be distributed to the main archaeological copyright libraries and local record centres.

The report will have the following contents:

- Summary
- Introduction - Background, objectives, methods
- Results - A concise non-technical summary of the results and a critical review of the methodology with separate sections as necessary for interpretation and assessment of potential for archaeological science. To include specialists' reports as necessary
- Discussion - discussion of the interpretation of the results, highlighting information gained on a chronological or thematic basis (including provisional phasing of geophysical survey plan)

  significance of the archaeological resource

  recommendations for further analysis and publication

  recommendations for further mitigation
- Archive - A brief summary and index to the project archive
- Illustrations - Site location plan
  - Copies of relevant historical cartography
  - Site plans showing the location of archaeological features, deposits and finds
  - Selected scaled plans and section drawings of significant archaeological features and deposits

  Finds drawings (if appropriate)

  Illustrative photographs
- Appendices - Copy of the Brief for Archaeological Recording
  - Copy of the Project Design

Archive deposition

On completion of the project the project archive and finds will be collated according to CAU archive guidelines and deposited at the Royal Cornwall Museum, Truro. The museum will be contacted at the beginning of the project and written agreement on the deposition of the finds sought from the Duchy of Cornwall.

Note

It is currently assumed that any further programme of analysis and publication required will be incorporated into future programmes of archaeological recording should the development proceed. In the event that no further fieldwork takes place the Client will review the results with the Senior Archaeologist (Planning advice) and arrange for a programme of analysis and publication. This work is not detailed and costed for in the current project design.

Copyright

Copyright of all material gathered as a result of the project will be reserved to the Historic Environment Section, Planning, Transportation and Estates Department, Cornwall County Council. Existing copyrights of external sources will be acknowledged where required. Use of the material will be granted to the client.

8.4.5 Timetable

The fieldwork could be commenced on Monday 25 November 2002. It is estimated that this will take three to five days to complete. Following completion of work an A4 page summary of results will be submitted to the Senior Archaeologist (Development Control) within 5 working days. It is expected that the archive and interim site report will be completed within one to two months of the conclusion of the fieldwork.

8.4.6 Project staff

The project will be carried out by CAU field staff who have expertise in carrying out archaeological evaluation.

The project will be managed by a nominated Senior Archaeologist who will:

- Inform the Senior Archaeologist (Planning Advice) of the start date and progress of work, so that provision can be made for monitoring and also inform him when fieldwork finishes.
- Discuss and agree the detailed objectives and programme of each stage of the project with the field officers, including arrangements for health and safety.
- Monitor progress and results for each stage.
- Agree any necessary Monitoring stages within the post-fieldwork process with the Senior Archaeologist (Planning Advice)
- Edit the project report

All recording work will be undertaken according to the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*. Site staff will be expected to follow the IFA *Code of Conduct* and *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*.

8.4.7 Health and safety statement

Cornwall Archaeological Unit is a trading name of the Historic Environment Section, within the Planning, Transportation and Estates Department of Cornwall County Council. The Unit follows the County Council's *Statement of Safety Policy*. For more specific policy and guidelines the Unit uses the manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (1997) endorsed by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers and also the Council for British Archaeology's Handbook No. 6 *Safety in Archaeological Field Work* (1989).

Prior to carrying out on-site work CAU will carry out a Risk Assessment.

8.4.8 Insurance

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

Charles Johns

Senior Archaeologist

7 November 2002

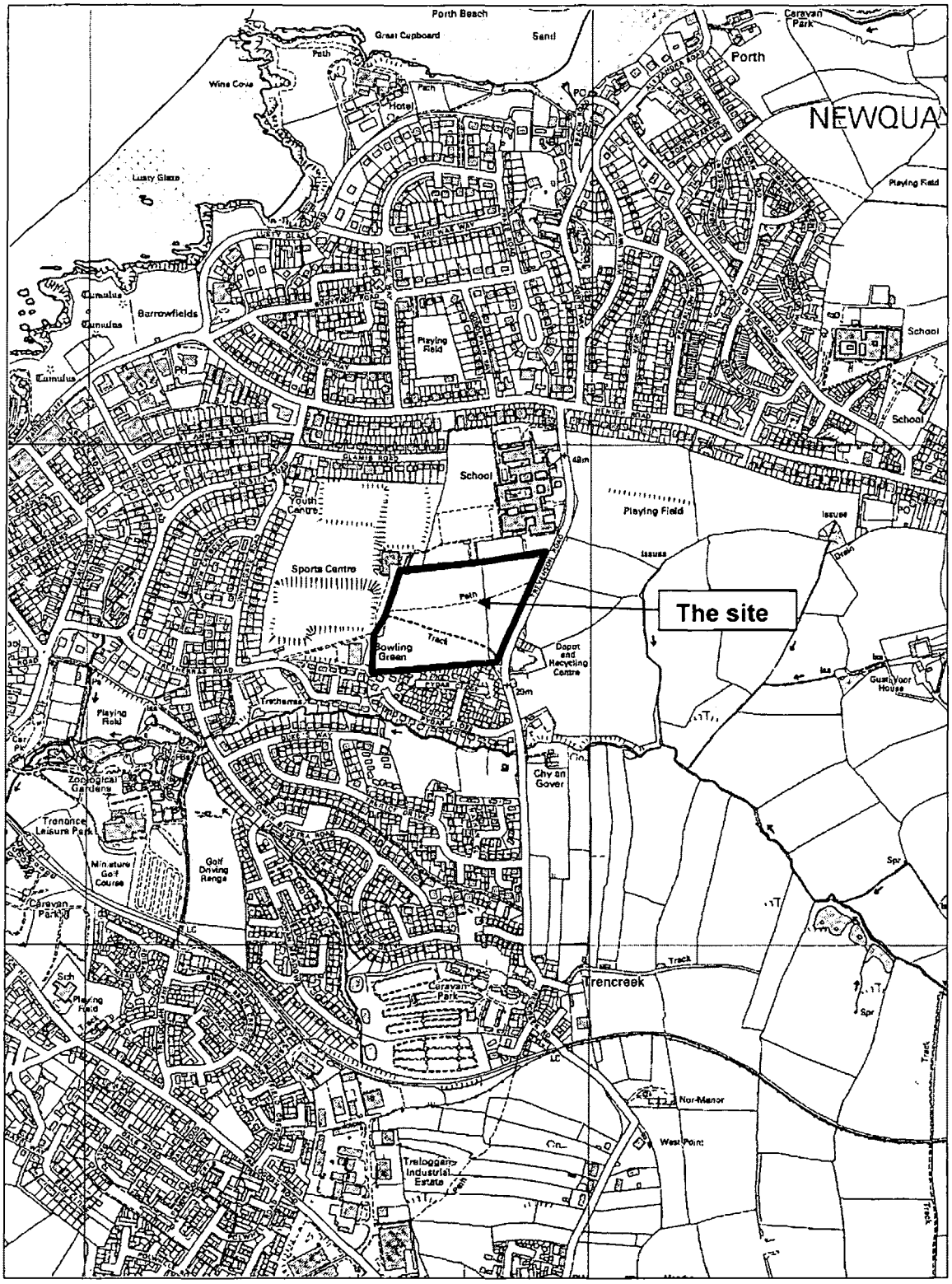


Fig 1 *Location map (Based on the Ordnance Survey 1:10000 and LandLine mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. CCC licence No. LA076538)*

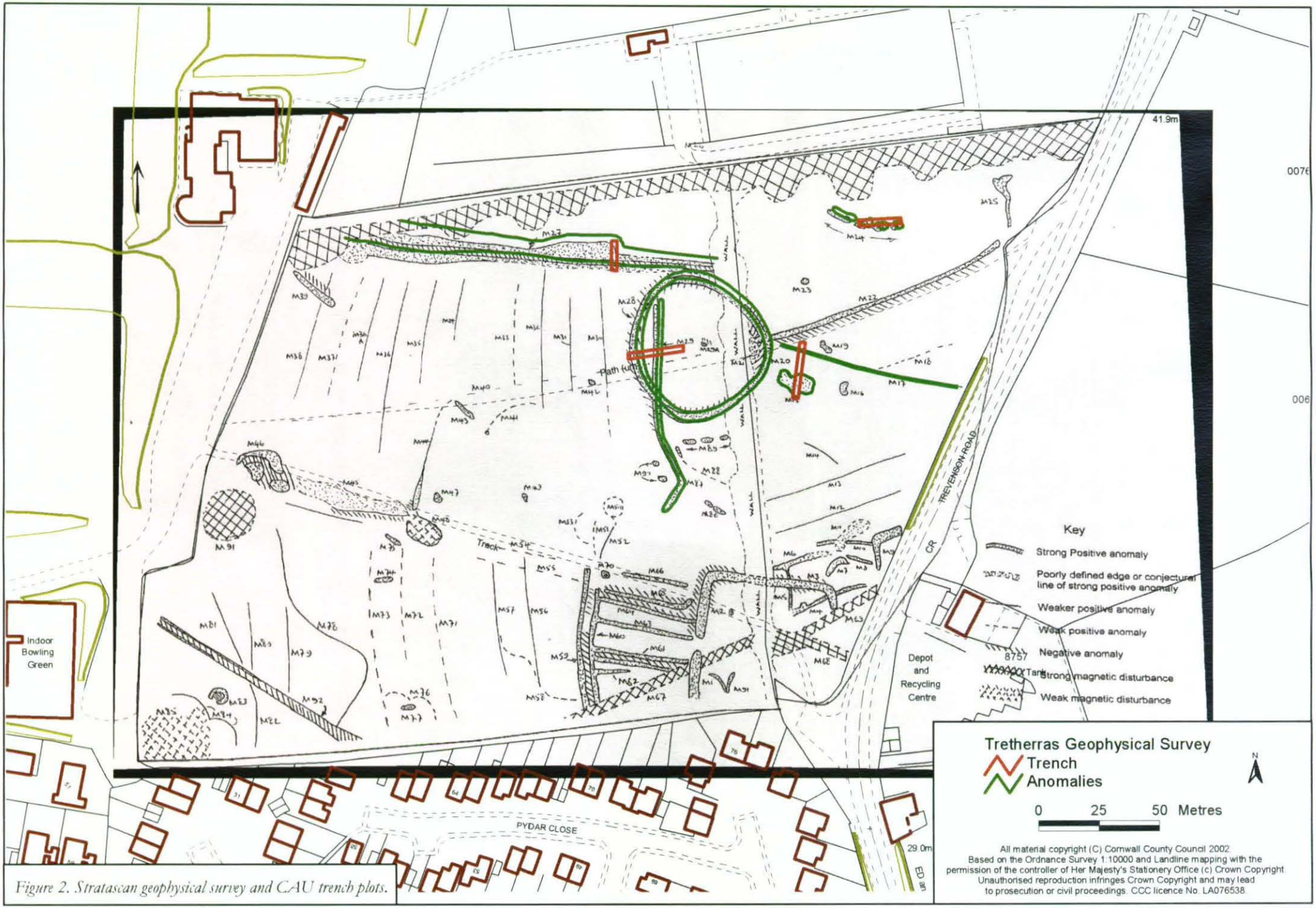


Figure 2. Stratascan geophysical survey and CAU trench plots.

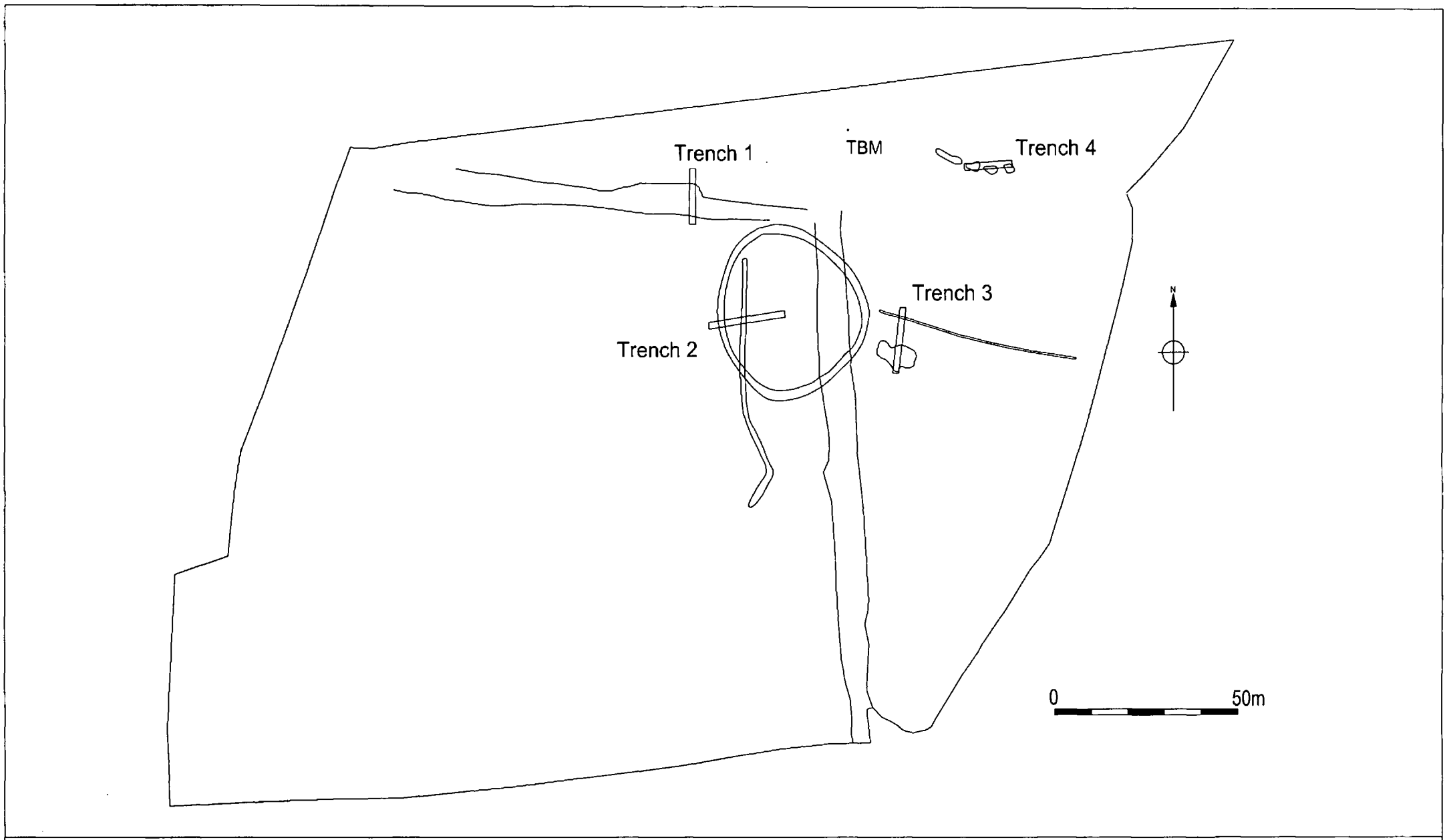
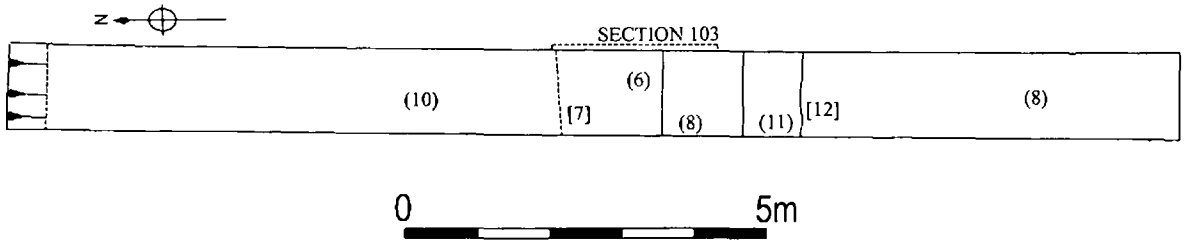
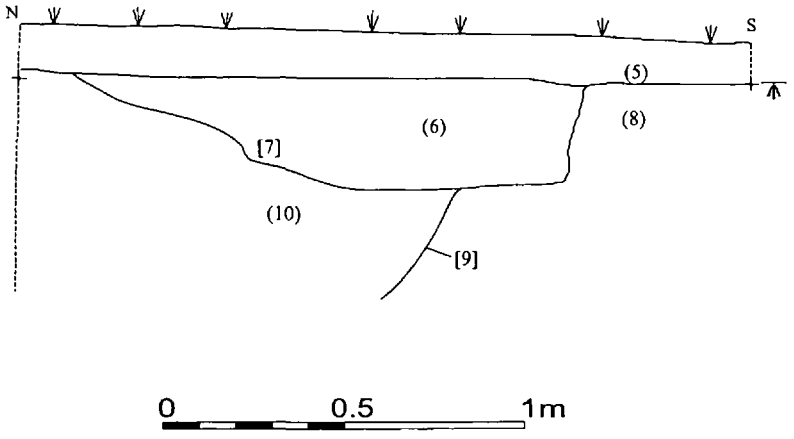


Figure 3 *Simplified site plan showing the location of the trenches and geophysical anomalies investigated*

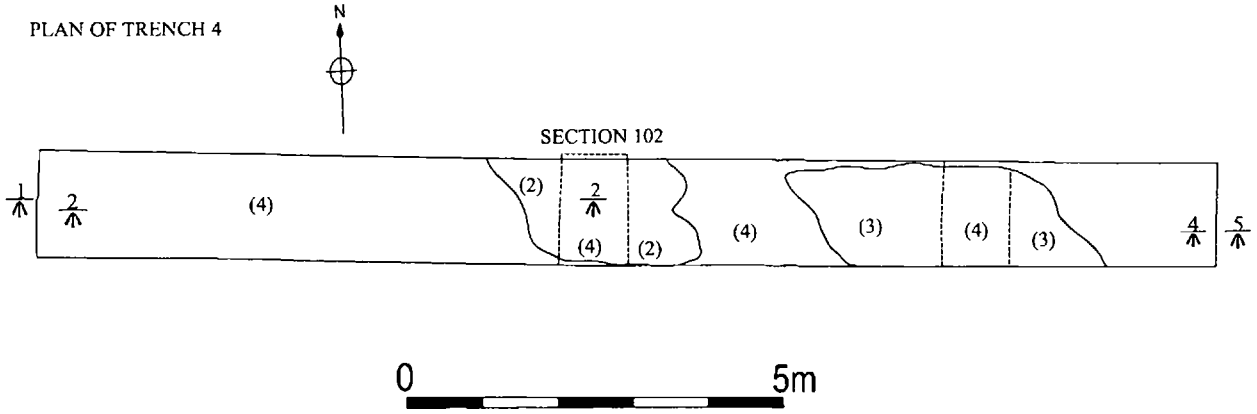
PLAN OF TRENCH 1



SECTION 103 TRENCH 1



PLAN OF TRENCH 4



SECTION 102 IN TRENCH 4

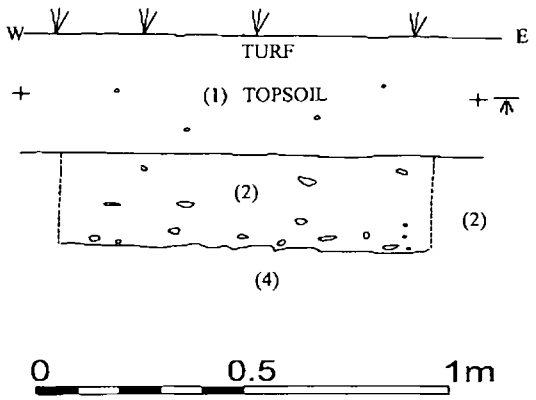


Fig 4 Trench 1 and Trench 4 Plans and Sections

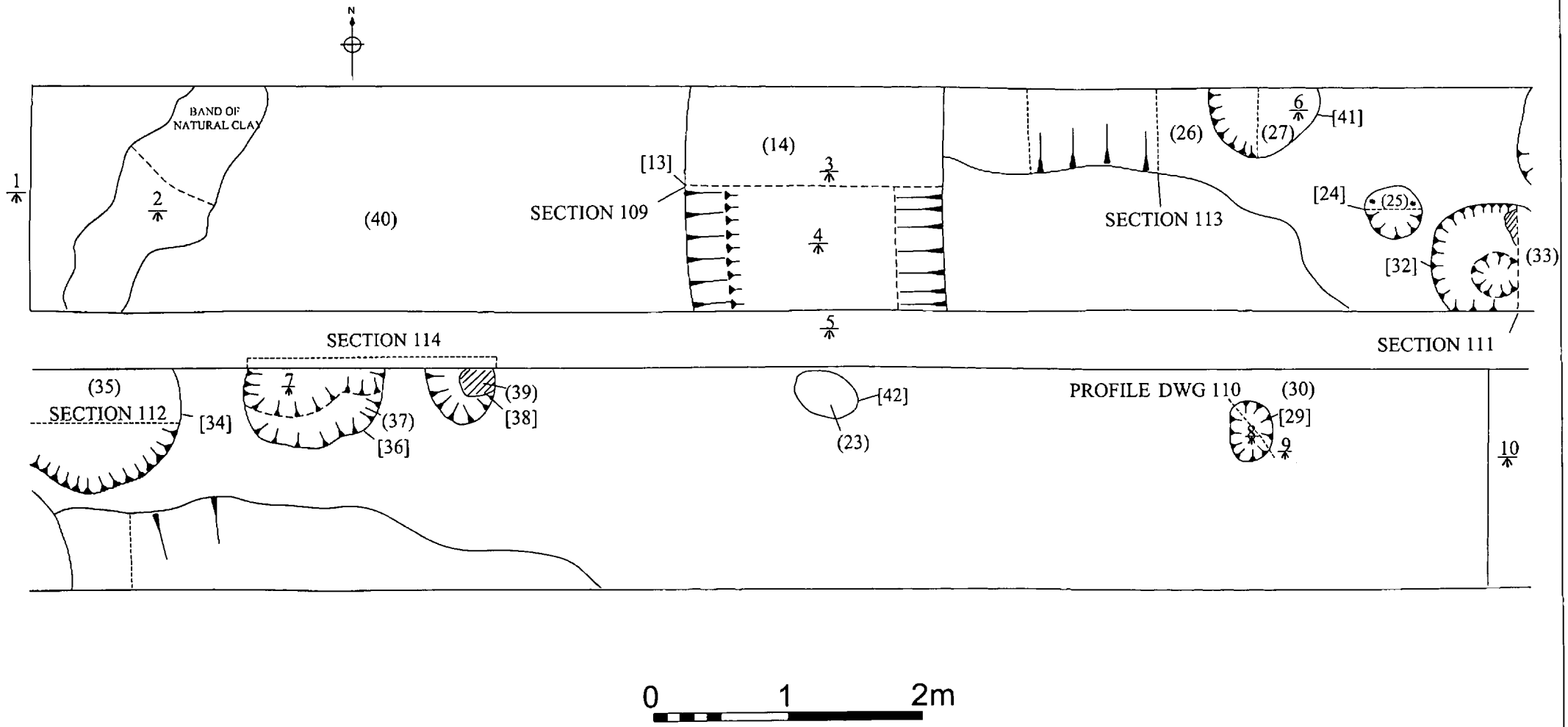
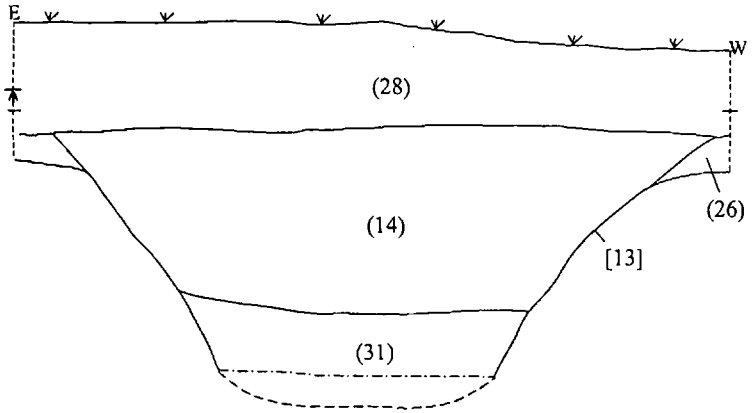
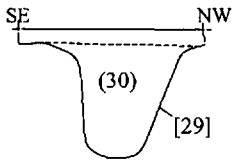


Fig 5 Trench 2 Plan

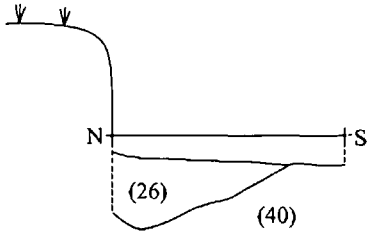
NORTH FACING SECTION 109 THROUGH ENCLOSURE DITCH



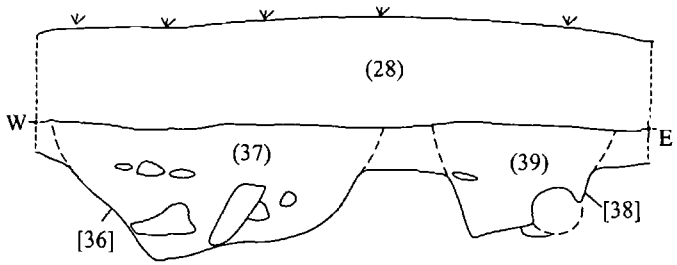
PROFILE 110 THROUGH POSTHOLE IN TRENCH 2



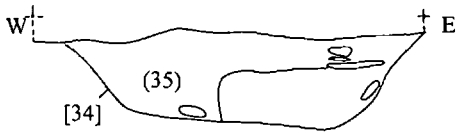
SECTION 113 THROUGH CONTEXT 26



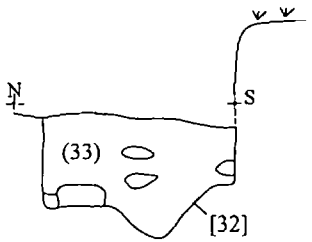
SECTION 114 THROUGH PITS



SECTION 112 THROUGH PIT



SECTION 111 THROUGH PIT



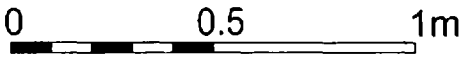


Fig 6 Trench 2 Sections

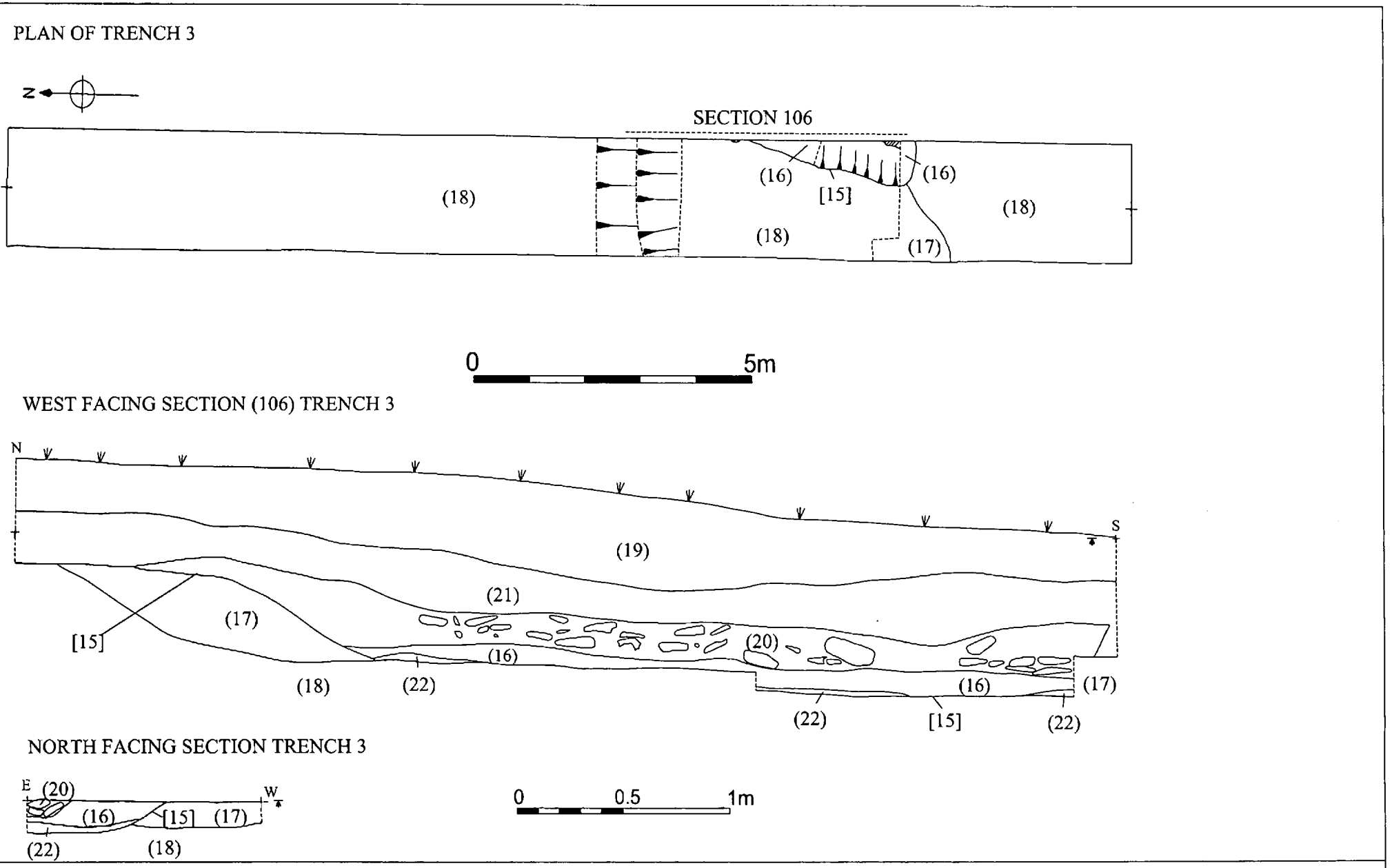


Fig 7 Trench 3 Plan and Sections

Fig 8 *Trench 1 the large natural depression, feature [9] (photo: CAU GBP 1492/3)*

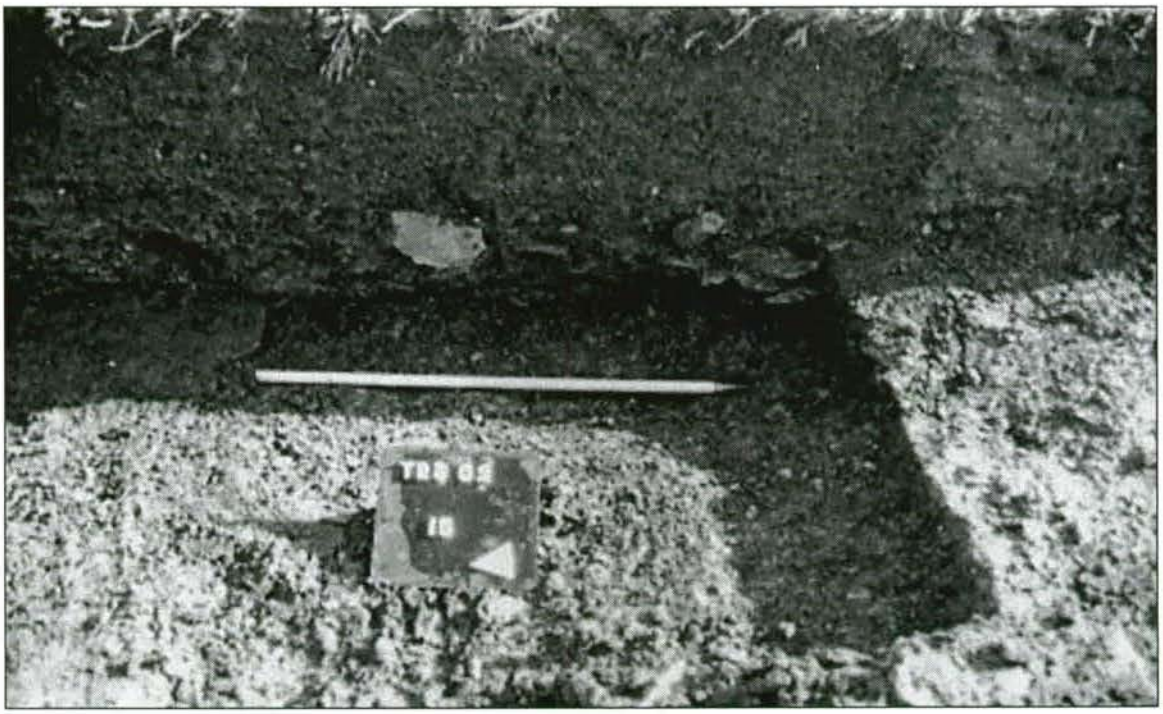


Fig 9 *Trench 3, detail showing cut [15] and context (16) (photo: CAU GBP 1492/14)*

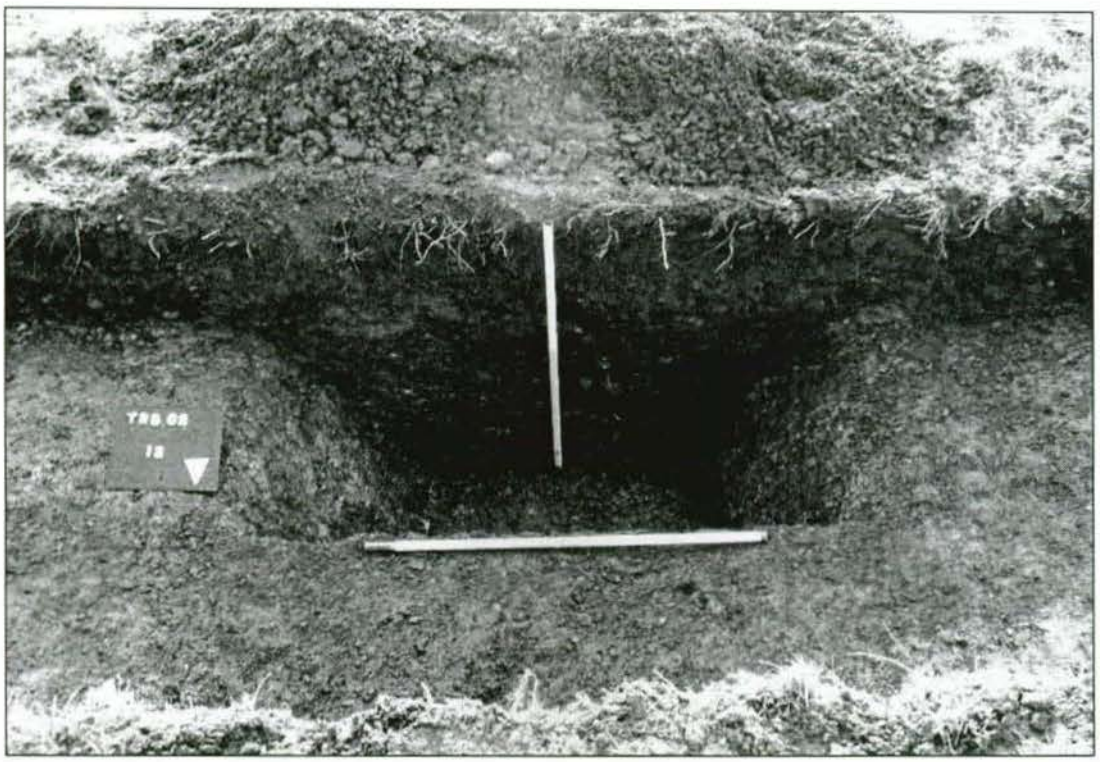


Fig 10 *Trench 2, section through the ditch of the Iron Age/Romano-British round, feature [13] (photo: CAU GBP 1492/10)*

Fig 11 *Pits within the round, features [26] and [38] (photo: CAU GBP 1492/18)*