

Penlee House, Tregony, Cornwall

Archaeological Mitigation Archive Report



Historic Environment Service (Projects)

Cornwall County Council

A Report for Roseland Care Properties
Ltd

Penlee House, Tregony, Cornwall

Archaeological Mitigation Archive Report

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Within the Historic Environment Service, the Project Manager was Andy Jones. The HES Project team was Sean Taylor (Project Officer), Francis Sheppard, and Imogen Wood (Site Assistants). Imogen Wood processed the environmental samples and finds. Carl Thorpe confirmed the finds identifications.

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

Cover illustration

Clockwise from top left: soil stripping; pit [310] under excavation; charred cereal grains; Romano-British cremation vessel (Δ390, left) and handled beaker (Δ391, right) .

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Abbreviations

EDM	Electronic Distance Measurement
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
HES	Historic Environment Service, Cornwall County Council
NMP	National Mapping Programme
PRN	Primary Record Number in Cornwall HER
RCM	Royal Cornwall Museum

1 Summary

HES was commissioned by Mr Iain Fairbairn of Roseland Care Properties Ltd, to undertake a programme of archaeological recording at Penlee House, Tregony (Figs 1 and 2) in May 2005. This programme followed an archaeological assessment (Lawson Jones 2004) and a geophysical survey (Shiel *et al* 2004) that had identified a number of potential sites within the development area (Fig 3). These included part of a rectilinear enclosure of probable Romano-British date, identified by the geophysical survey, two circular anomalies, which were thought to be potential prehistoric house sites, and a linear ditched anomaly thought to be associated with a removed medieval field boundary.

A total of four trenches were opened, three of 10m by 1.5m, the third a larger open area measuring approximately 30m by 26m (780 square metres). Trench 1 contained two small pits either side of a steel cable, Trenches 2a and 2b were empty, whilst Trench 3 found the corner of the ditched rectilinear enclosure identified by the geophysical survey. Within the enclosure were a number of pits, and two pits were also identified to the north of the enclosure. Subsequent excavation of the features within Trench 3 revealed that three of the pits contained large amounts of burnt material, including significant amounts of cereal grains, at their bases. The relationship between these pits and the enclosure is unclear at this stage.

The enclosure ditch also surrounded a number of unburnt pits, the largest of which contained a smaller pit at its edge that was found to contain two complete vessels, initially dated to the 2nd century AD. These appear to be of local gabbroic material but in the style of Roman vessels known from southern Britain. One vessel is an urn that contained the majority of a cremated individual, whilst the other is a handled drinking jug, perhaps a ceramic copy of a metal vessel, which contained the rest of the burnt bone.

The presence of both the pits with charred grain and the rectilinear enclosure containing burial and/or votive deposits dating to the Roman period is previously unknown in Cornwall. There is a growing knowledge base of Roman-period or Roman-influenced activity that seems to be concentrated around tidal river headwaters. The report recommends that further analysis of this site will be of great use in increasing this knowledge base as well as furthering our understanding of the site itself.



Fig 1: Location map

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

The projects team of the HES was commissioned by Mr Iain Fairbairn of Roseland Care Properties Ltd, to undertake a programme of archaeological recording required as part of the planning consent for a proposed nursing home development at Penlee House, Tregony (Fig 1). The proposed development covers an area of approximately 3.25ha and affects an area of Anciently Enclosed Land lying within a Conservation Area. The archaeological investigations followed an archaeological assessment (Lawson Jones 2004) and a geophysical survey (Shiel *et al* 2004) that identified a number of potential sites within the development area. In summary these sites included:

- The settlement of Tregony is known to have medieval origins (first mentioned in 1049) and includes the Cornish element *tre*, ‘farmstead’, and a personal name. The borough of Tregony is believed to have been established in 1197. There is no known charter but there is a reference to burghal status in 1294, and from 1306 it was taxed. Three distinct zones of development can be identified: the river, quay and church; the castle and market area (probably replacing the earlier settlement); and a sausage-shaped extension to the northeast stretching to St Cuby’s church.
- Part of a rectilinear enclosure of probable Romano-British date, identified by the geophysical survey (anomaly F; Shiel *et al* 2004), measuring approximately 16m from north to south, 13m east to west.
- Two circular anomalies C and G, which were thought to be prehistoric house sites.
- A linear ditched anomaly E associated with a removed medieval field boundary.
- A walled garden of 19th century date.

This archive report details the results of a small-scale excavation undertaken in May 2005 that set out to investigate some of the geophysical anomalies, namely C, E, F, and G.

2.2 Aims

2.2.1 Fieldwork objectives

The purpose of the project was to record and report upon areas considered to be of high archaeological potential (as identified by the geophysical survey) in the field to the south of Penlee House that was to be affected by the proposed development. This included the excavation of a small rectilinear enclosure (Site F) and its environs (including Site G), and evaluation trenching of two further sites (C and E).

The principal objectives of the excavation were:

- To ensure that ground works were carried out in such a way as to allow adequate recording, as set out in the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer’s brief.
- To accurately locate archaeological features and tie them into the Ordnance Survey mapping.
- To identify and describe the archaeological features.
- To record in detail the stratigraphical relationships.
- To recover artefacts from and retrieve environmental and scientific dating evidence from all archaeological deposits and features.

- To increase our understanding of prehistoric/Romano-British settlement in lowland Cornwall.
- To disseminate the results of the excavation appropriately.

Key objectives were:

- To locate and identify the character of archaeological features within the area of the proposed development.
- To assess the significance and preservation of the features which were identified by the geophysical survey.
- To answer questions about later prehistoric and medieval landscape change that has been indicated by the geophysical survey.
- To identify areas that would require further detailed excavation, recording and publication

2.3 Methods

2.3.1 Controlled soil stripping and evaluation trenching

The first phase archaeological work consisted of a supervised machined removal of topsoil and subsoil in the area of the rectilinear enclosure, and the excavation of two evaluation trenches. Members of HES were present during these excavations to identify and record any archaeological features, layers and finds exposed during the site works.

Soil stripping (Fig 3)

- The soil stripping of an area measuring approximately 784 square metres (Trench 3) was carried out under archaeological supervision using a machine fitted with a toothless bucket. The soil was stripped cleanly to a level at which archaeological features or layers were visible. Care was taken not to disturb the mature trees, subject to Tree Preservation Orders, growing along the western side of the site.

Evaluation trenching (Fig 3)

The information from the geophysical survey was used to guide a programme of evaluation trenching, which tested the accuracy of the results from the survey. Two 1.5m wide by 10m long trenches were excavated across the site.

- Trench 1 was designed to investigate pit-type geophysical anomaly C to confirm whether it was an archaeological feature.
- Trench 2 was designed to investigate the linear feature, anomaly E, thought to represent a medieval ditched boundary.

On completion of the soil strip there was a rapid review of the requirements for further archaeological recording. This assessed the range and complexity of the remains to be recorded and agreed on the remaining programme of fieldwork. This resulted in a programme of full excavation. A timetable for excavation was agreed with the client, HES Projects, and the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer.

2.3.2 Excavation

Areas of interest within the excavation areas were hand cleaned initially by hoe, and any identified features cleaned by trowel. All archaeological deposits were hand excavated. Pits and ditches were excavated in section, small postholes and stakeholes were excavated in

totality.

A site grid was laid out and archaeological features planned at a scale of 1:20. The grid and any isolated features were surveyed using a total station EDM. All plans were linked to the Ordnance Survey Landline map and the heights of all features were tied into the Ordnance Datum. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Each drawing was assigned its own unique number (see below). Site drawings were made by pencil (4H) on drafting film. All drawings included standard information: site details, personnel, date, scale, north point. All field drawings were then scanned and digitised.

A full photographic record was maintained throughout the excavation, with all excavated features recorded with black and white negative film. Illustrative images were taken using digital photography. All photographs were recorded in a register on site, with a description and details of the photographer, date, and orientation. Black and white photographs were assigned a film (1-2) and photograph (1-36) number, digital photographs were assigned a number using a continuous numbering system starting with 1.

Registers of drawings, small finds, contexts, samples and photographs were maintained during the fieldwork.

Detailed records of all archaeological features were made, with each context being allocated a unique number. All cuts are presented within [] brackets, fills within () brackets. The Romano-British enclosure is presented as an unbracketed number. Blocks of numbers were assigned in advance of excavation to the various elements of the recorded archive (not all of the numbers within a block were used):

Context records (Appendix 9.1)

Trench 1:	100-106
Trench 2:	200-202
Trench 3:	300-350, 385-398

Graphic record (drawings) (Appendix 9.2)

Trench 1:	150-152
Trench 2:	-
Trench 3:	351-372

Sample records: 1-999 (Appendix 9.3)

Trench 1:	175-176
Trench 2:	-
Trench 3:	375-382

Small finds records 1-749 (Appendix 9.4)

Trench 1:	-
Trench 2:	-
Trench 3:	390-393

2.3.3 Collection and Processing of Finds

Isolated finds were bagged by context. Those found in groups with others, with decoration, or of unusual type were three dimensionally recorded, often photographed *in situ* and assigned a small finds number, shown in this report as Δnumber (Appendices 9.4 and 9.5). Unstratified post medieval artefacts were not collected and ceramics and finds post-dating c.1800 will not be retained. All finds will be deposited in the Royal Cornwall Museum, Cornwall. Prior to excavation an arrangement for the deposition of the finds was made with the client and the RCM.

Metal detecting

Local metal detectorists Jonathon Clemes and Brian Parker visited the site during the excavation phase and conducted sweeps over the spoil heaps and identified, but hitherto unexcavated, features. Another visit occurred following the backfilling of the site. A large quantity of material consisting of iron, bronze, and lead artefacts was recovered from the spoil heaps and from the backfilled material but no artefacts were recovered from stratified deposits.

2.3.4 Environmental Sampling strategy

Soil samples were taken from those features and layers that were considered to have the greatest potential for palaeoenvironmental analysis. From most features an amount of 40 litres was sampled.

In total 10 sample numbers were allocated (numbers 175-176 and 375-382). The residues were collected on a 500 micron mesh and the floats on a 250 micron mesh (Appendix 9.6). The residues were sorted by hand into the following categories:

- Plant macrofossils – obvious plant remains such as grain or larger pieces of charcoal were picked out.
- Pottery/stone/bone fragments were sorted from the coarse floats.

3 Background

3.1 Location and setting (Figs 1 and 2)

The underlying geology of the area is that of interbedded sandstones, siltstones, and slates. These form part of the Portscatho Formation of the Gramscatho Group of sedimentary rocks laid down in the Upper Devonian (Bristow 1999). These rocks have weathered to form loamy soils over weathered shale rubble of the Denbigh 2 type (HER GIS layer 'Soils').

Cutting through the geology are a number of small streams that drain into the River Fal immediately to the west of Tregony. These tributaries have alluvium-filled valley bottoms, and many were probably tidal creeks until some time in the fairly recent past. The Fal itself was tidal up to Tregony until the end of the medieval period, and prior to the silting up of the river, caused by tin streaming in the Fal catchment, Tregony was an important port. The site itself lies on the eastern side of a level promontory that overlooks the confluence to the south-west of a small stream, possibly a tidal creek in the Roman period, and the River Fal. To the east of the site lies another small creek into which drains a number of springs, whilst to the north-west another spring drains into the Fal.

4 Results

The results given below are ordered by excavation area (Trenches 1, 2, and 3).

4.1 Trench 1 (Figs 3 and 8)

Trench 1 was placed in order to investigate two parallel linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey (anomaly E, Shiel *et al* 2004). These anomalies were located at the eastern edge in the lowest part of the field and were thought to represent post medieval ditched features.

The trenching removed topsoil (104) to a depth of 0.5m followed by subsoil (105) to a depth of 0.7m, which lay upon a natural weathered clay. No sign of linear ditched features were observed but a cable was noted in the middle of the trench at a point that corresponded to the mid point between the two linear anomalies. The cable followed the same alignment as the linear anomalies and it seems likely to have caused the readings observed by the geophysical survey.

4.1.1 Pits

Either side of the cable were two small pits, [100] and [102]. Both were of similar dimensions (0.53m-0.55m diameter and 0.15m-0.18m deep), and were circular with concave sides and a flat base. The fills, (101) and (103), were almost identical (dark yellowish brown friable silty clays with frequent charcoal) and it extremely likely that the features are contemporary.

The pits lay at an equidistant position either side of the metal cable that crossed this trench. This might suggest that they are associated with this feature (although in what capacity is uncertain), which would suggest a late 20th century date. However their positioning with regard to the cable might be a matter of chance in which case they could be of any date.

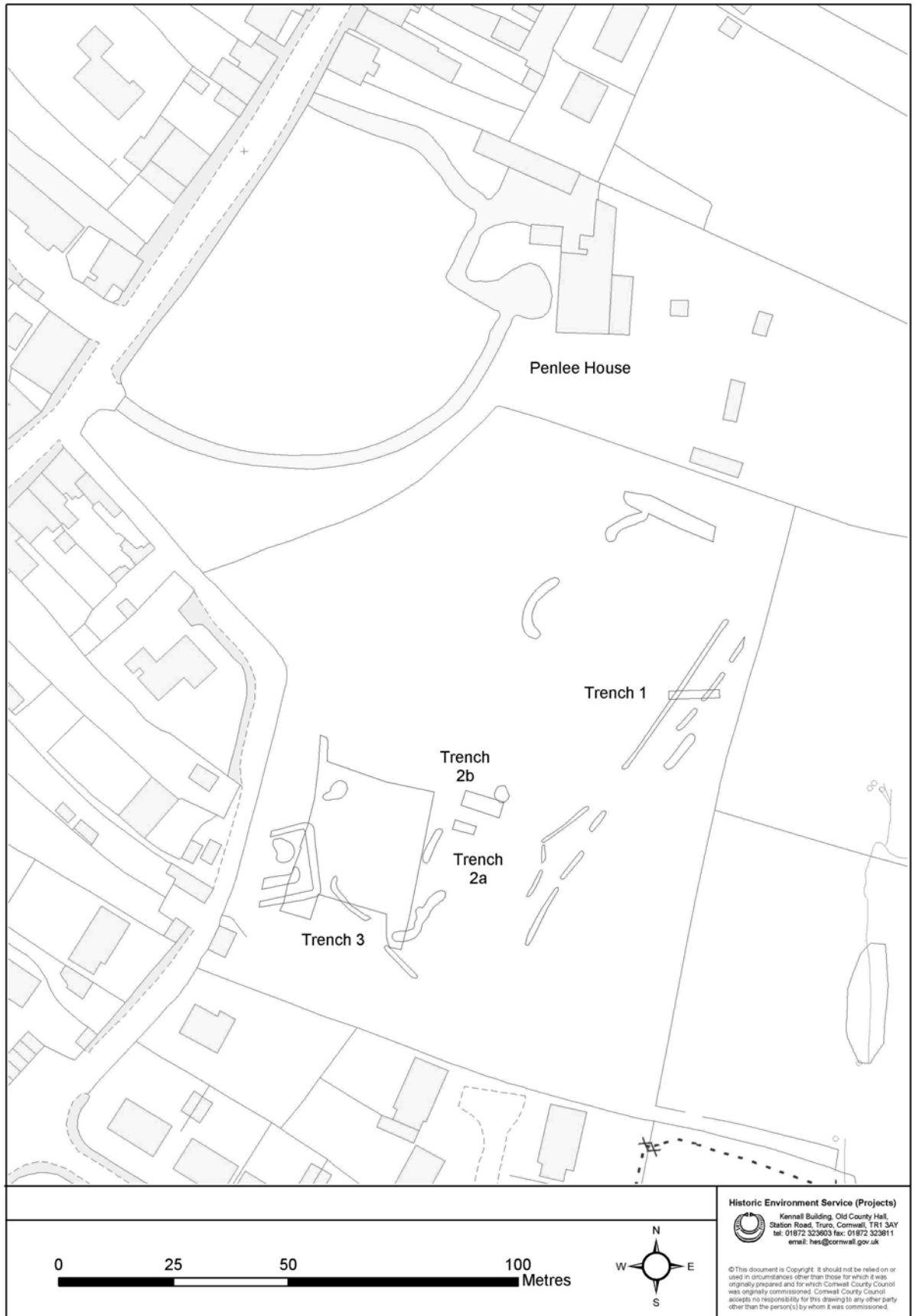


Fig 3: Trench location map and geophysical anomalies

4.2 Trenches 2a and 2b (Fig 3)

These trenches were positioned in order to investigate a circular geophysical anomaly (anomaly C, Shiel *et al* 2004) approximately 3m-3.5m in diameter. The first attempt (Trench 2a) to locate the anomaly failed to locate any features, whilst the second (Trench 2b) located two roughly circular areas of harder mudstone bedrock amongst natural weathered clays beneath 0.5m-0.6m of topsoil and subsoil. It was assumed that these patches of harder rock were responsible for the anomaly and work in this area was halted.

However once the results from the EDM survey of the trench locations were compared to the GSB survey following the end of the excavation, it was realised that the anomaly may have been missed by the trenching. Given the size of the anomaly, comparison with similar features within Trench 3 that were excavated ([333]/[335]) might indicate that the anomaly represented a pit.

4.3 Trench 3 (Figs 3 and 9)

This trench consisted of a large open area, of approximately 750 square metres, at the western end of the field. The trench was positioned in order to investigate a rectilinear anomaly that had been partially revealed by the geophysical survey (anomaly F, Shiel *et al* 2004), a large pit-type anomaly nearby (anomaly G, *ibid*), as well as a linear anomaly to the south-east of the rectilinear feature (no letter, *ibid*).

Excavation of the topsoil, (300), ploughsoil, (301), and subsoil, (302), revealed, at a depth of approximately 0.9m, a clean natural surface, predominately of mudstone, but interspersed with patches of weathered clay. A number of features were observed to cut this surface. These included sections of ditch, [308] and [331], that corresponded to the rectilinear geophysical anomaly, and formed an enclosure, 305, only the eastern half of which was exposed by the excavations. Within this enclosure a number of pit-like and short linear features could be seen. To the north of enclosure 305 another pit-like feature, [333]/[335], was also observed. The only other feature noticed within Trench 3 was a narrow linear ditch following a WNW-ESE alignment, [397].

4.3.1 Enclosure 305 (Fig 9)

This rectilinear enclosure, partially revealed by both the geophysical survey and the excavation, comprised a shallow ditch that enclosed an area containing several pits and linear features. The known enclosure as revealed by excavation measured 13m by 7.5m but is known to extend westwards for at least another 4m, as revealed by the geophysical survey (Shiel *et al* 2004).

Ditches [308] and [331]

The ditches forming the enclosure, [308] and [331], were of similar dimensions. Ditch [308] formed the north-south section of the enclosure ditch: it was nearly 15m long, 1.2m wide and reached a depth of 0.35m. The sides were stepped and the base was flat. Within the ditch was a single fill, (309), a dark yellowish brown silty clay. Ditch [331] formed the east-west section of the enclosure ditch and was 7.3m long, 1m wide, and 0.2m deep. It had straight sides and an irregular concave base. Again, a single fill was contained within the ditch, (332), a dark yellowish brown silty clay. Both fills contained moderate amounts of mudstone and quartz fragments.

There was no break between the two ditch sections and no relationship could be observed between the two identical fills in section, indicating that they are contemporary and that the ditch was one continuous feature. Both fills were sealed by subsoil layer (302).

The enclosure ditch was not entirely excavated: three slots were excavated from [308], two from [331], and the intersection between the two was also excavated. One find, a fragment of tile with two surfaces, and of unknown fabric at this stage, was recovered from fill (309). One soil sample, <382>, was taken, also from (309).

Ditches [343], [345], and [347]

Immediately to the north of the northern corner of Enclosure 305, a gully was observed to emerge from under the western baulk section. Prior to excavation it seemed as if this was a single linear feature, [345], that then followed the line of enclosure ditch [308] 1.7m to the east. However excavation of a slot against the western trench edge revealed that the linear feature diverged into two distinct features, [343] and [347]. The irregularity of the base and sides of [347] suggests that is a natural feature, probably a tree throw (see below). Feature [343] is merely the continuation of [345] to the west. Although not linked stratigraphically it might seem likely that [343]/[345] and [308]/[331] are associated, perhaps as the source of a bank that may well have once occupied the space between the two. Against this interpretation is the apparent fact that whilst [343] could be seen to cut subsoil (302), ditch [331]/(332) lay beneath it and is thus earlier.

Pit [321]

Just over 2m north of pit [310] (see below) another pit was excavated, adjacent to enclosure ditch [308]. Pit [321] was circular at the top and measured 1.6m in diameter. It became more oval towards the base, at a depth of 0.75m. The sides ranged from near vertical to steep and were often irregular. The upper fill, (322) was a dark yellowish brown silty clay with infrequent mottled charcoal. The primary fill, (324), was a light yellowish brown clayey silt with frequent mudstone fragments, probably representing a backfill deposit. Since no charcoal was visible in this layer no soil samples were taken.

Pits [325] and [329]

To the west of pit [310], pit [329] was partially excavated. This pit lay against the trench baulk section, revealing a roughly semi-circular feature with a maximum diameter of just under 4m north to south and extending into the trench a distance of 1.3m. Gully [316] was observed to run into the pit with no discernible change in fills. Another gully (unnumbered) was observed to run from the south-east corner of the feature, again with no discernible change in fills. The sides of the pit ranged from steep to gradual and the base was irregular and contained numerous hollows that were interpreted as root holes. The fill, (330), was a dark yellowish brown silty clay that contained no observable charcoal but frequent fragments of mudstone and quartz. One find, a piece of worked flint, was recovered from the fill and one soil sample, <381>, was taken.

An initial interpretation of the feature regarded it as a very large tree throw but comparison of the feature planned with the geophysical survey (Shiel *et al* 2004) shows that it formed the swollen eastern end of a large linear feature that runs past the western edge of the trench for a further 6m (Fig 9).

Cut into the eastern side of [329] was a small pit, [325]. This contained two complete pottery vessels. The pit was oval in plan with a length of 0.45m and a width of 0.3m. It was 0.3m deep. Although the vessels protruded above the level of the observable cut into fill (330), cut [325] was not seen in this deposit. The fill of the pit, (326), was a brownish yellow silty clay, the colour the result of a good deal of mixing with the natural mudstone.

Unfortunately since the cut for the pit containing the vessels was not observed, the first vessel encountered, Δ390, sustained some damage during excavation. This resulted in the loss of 8 sherds from the rim of the vessel; these were recovered and later repaired to the

pot. The vessel itself is a slack-profiled fine jar (Fig 5), of possibly 1st–2nd century AD date. It is of a gabbroic-type fabric and was observed to contain fragments of cremated human bone, the remains of an elderly woman (see Section 5 and Appendix 2).

The other vessel, Δ391, was recovered whole from the same feature. This is a small jug with a beaded rim 0.8m in diameter and a globular shape with a flat base. It has a large strap handle and a total height of 0.13m. It is possibly of 1st–2nd century AD date. Although not observed at the time of excavation, the vessel was found to contain cremated human bone, probably the remains of the same elderly woman found in Δ390 (see Section 5 and Appendix 2).

A soil sample, <376>, was taken from fill (326).

Miscellaneous cut features

Within Enclosure 305 a number of cut features were identified that were not easily interpreted or were interpreted as natural features.

A short length of a linear ditched feature, [319], was half excavated at the northern corner of enclosure 305. It ran from the edge of enclosure ditch [308], which it appeared to respect, to the baulk section 1.9m to the west. It was 0.9m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.18m with straight sides and a concave base. However, it appeared to cut subsoil (302) and thus is later than enclosure ditch [308] whose fill, (309), lay beneath this deposit. The fill, (320), was a yellowish brown silty clay. No finds were recovered and no soil samples taken.

Two features, [337] and [396], lying at the southern edge of pit [329] were identified in section but their amorphous shape and root hole-pocked bases suggested that they might be large tree throws. The same interpretation was made of an irregular feature, [347], at the northern corner of enclosure 305. A shallow oval scoop, [327], lay in the bottom of pit [329] and was interpreted as the base of an animal burrow.

4.3.2 Pits with grain

A total of three large pits, each containing burnt primary deposits containing substantial amounts of charred cereal grains, were excavated within Trench 3. One of these, pit [310], lay within Enclosure 305; the other two, [333] and [335], were situated 8m to the north-east of the enclosure and lay adjacent to each other.

Pit [310] (Fig 9)

Towards the south-eastern corner of Enclosure 305, a large sub-oval feature measuring 2.1m by 1.1m was recorded. Excavation revealed that the southern end of the feature was relatively shallow but that the northern end became more circular and was much deeper. At a depth of 0.63m the sides levelled off, forming a flat base. The pit contained two layers, a primary layer, (314), composed of redeposited natural weathered stony clay, and a thick upper fill, (311), of dark yellowish brown silty clay. This upper fill appeared to be cut by a slightly angled pit or postpipe, [312], which itself was filled by a brown silty clay that was much stonier than the surrounding deposit. The pit or postpipe was only observed in section, and was 0.85m wide.

In this base was a smaller oval cut, [318], measuring 0.8m by 0.5m, and 0.05m deep. Within this cut was a burnt fill, (315), of very dark greyish brown silty clay that contained abundant mottled charcoal. Within this fill was one piece of very abraded piece of pottery, possibly prehistoric, of unknown fabric. One soil sample, <375>, was taken from this fill. This deposit lay over an area of burnt natural, (323), that had become red as a result of oxidation through heating.

On the northern side of the pit a small gully, [316] ran east-west and was observed in section to cut the upper fill, (311). This gully ran into pit [329] (see above).

Pits [333] and [335] (Figs 10 and 11)

This group of two pits lay 8m to the north-east of the northern corner of enclosure 305. They had been identified as one large anomaly by the geophysical survey (Shiel *et al* 2004). However, upon cleaning back the feature it became apparent that the anomaly represented two intercutting pits, [333] to the north and [335] to the south, and a linear gully, [340], that ran off to the north-east from the eastern side of [335].

Pit [335] was observed to be cut by [333] and was therefore the earlier feature. It consisted of an oval cut 1.6m long, 1.3m wide, and 0.7m deep, with near vertical sides and a slightly concave base. There was a hint of a recut within the upper fill, (303): this was too insubstantial to be given a number and it is likely that the other upper fill, (336), is identical to (303). Both were dark yellowish brown clay or silty clay. Fill (336) produced two items of stone: water-rounded pieces of metamorphosed quartz and burnt granite. Fills (303) and (336) both sealed a burnt deposit, (339), that lay in the base of the pit. The deposit, a brown silty clay, contained abundant charcoal, both mottled and in the form of some large pieces, and was also found to contain a large number of charred cereal grains. A soil sample, <377>, was taken from this layer, from which a small piece of burnt clay was recovered. Beneath deposit (339), at the base of cut [335], the natural had turned a reddish colour due to a degree of oxidisation caused by heat from a fire.

Running into the south-eastern quarter of the pit was a steep-sided V-shaped gully, [340], that was 0.82m wide, 0.5m deep, and at least 1.2m long. The gully extended further to the north-east but time constraints meant that it was not investigated further in this direction. The gully contained a single fill, (341), a yellowish brown silty clay that was found to contain three flint objects, two of which were scrapers. These were all found at the base of the deposit. Since they were all found together it seems unlikely that they are residual and may therefore indicate that the gully is prehistoric, ie pre-Roman. Although no stratigraphic relationship could be established between the gully and pit [335], it seems likely that they are contemporary since the gully respected the pit, terminating at it. However, the dateable finds recovered from pits [333] and [335] were all of Romano-British date and therefore it must be assumed that the flints were, if not residual, curated objects, ie they had been kept for a substantial period of time since their last functional use. However, this explanation seems unlikely.

Pit [333] was also oval, 2.5m long and 1.5m wide, and 0.48m deep. It had steep, regular sides and a concave base, and was observed to cut the upper fill of the adjacent pit, [335]. The upper fill of [333], (334), was a dark yellowish brown silty clay, which contained occasional lumps of redeposited natural clay. A number of finds were recovered from this fill including a fragment of tile with two surfaces of unknown fabric and an apex fragment of obtuse V-shaped tile with incised wavy decoration on one outer surface, Δ393. Also recovered were a body sherd of unknown fabric and an upper body sherd with incised linear and zigzag decoration of possibly gabbroic fabric, Δ392. These are all possibly of Roman date. In addition an incomplete circular slate disc with perforated centre was found.

Below this layer, the interface of which was marked by a thin charcoal lens at the northern end of the pit, was deposit (342). This was also a dark yellowish brown silty clay and contained a large angular slate and three large igneous, possibly granitic, rocks. A bulk sample, <378>, was taken from this deposit, as well as a piece of roundwood charcoal, <379>.

Below this deposit a burnt layer, (385), and an ashy layer, (386), appeared to form the upper fills of a pit below [333], [389]. This pit was oval, 1.45m long, 1.1m wide, and 0.16m deep. It had slightly convex sides and a concave base.

Burnt deposit (385) was a very dark brown silty clay that contained abundant pieces of roundwood charcoal. This was sampled, <380>, from which 10 fragments of burnt clay and a large amount of charred cereal grains were recovered. Ashy deposit (386) was a dark yellowish brown silty clay containing some mottled charcoal. Below these deposits lay another ashy fill, (387), a brown silty clay containing frequent mottled charcoal. The primary fill of the pit was another burnt deposit, [388], a very dark brown silty clay that contained abundant pieces of roundwood charcoal.

4.3.3 Stratigraphical Interpretation

The feature identified by the geophysical survey was found to be a ditched rectangular enclosure, 305. The size of at least one side of the enclosure can be estimated by comparing the excavation and geophysical results. The north-south section, [308], bounds an internal length of 13m. Assuming a square enclosure, this gives an internal area of 169 square metres. This falls within the middle of three size ranges of Romano-British temple enclosures identified by Woodward (1992, 46). The form that these shrines or temples took is uncertain but they may have consisted of a low superstructure surrounding an internal *cella* or shrine (Salway 1993, 491). The presence of tile fragments, albeit of a very limited number, may suggest a roofed structure at the centre of a *cella*.

Within this area two features were measured by the geophysical survey: a large sub-circular pit-type anomaly measuring approximately 5.5m by 3.9m, of comparable size and shape to the pit group lying to the north of the enclosure ([333]/[335]); to the south of this and following an east-west alignment, is a linear anomaly over 8m long and 2m wide. The latter widens to the east, coinciding with the location of pit [329], suggesting that this pit lies at the eastern end of a wide linear cut feature.

The only stratigraphic relationships observed within the enclosure were that of gully [316], an offshoot of pit [329], cutting the upper fill of pit [310]. This pit shares characteristics with two pits, [333] and [335], which lie to the north of the enclosure, which in turn show similarities in geophysical signatures with an anomaly within the enclosure but lying beyond the excavated area. It is possible that these pits are earlier than the enclosure and the presence of some of them within Enclosure 305 is coincidental. This may be supported by the presence of flints within a gully associated with the pits, suggesting a pre-Roman date. Or it may be that their location was known to the builders of the enclosure and was a factor in the siting of this feature. However, the dateable finds from the pits are all Romano-British and it seems more likely that the features are all broadly contemporary.

The pits resemble grain storage pits found throughout southern Britain but these were located in areas of permeable geology offering good drainage, and are in any case associated more with Iron Age settlements, the practise becoming less common in the Roman period (Frere 1978). It seems unlikely that the sub-surface geology of impermeable clays at Tregony would have provided the conditions required for the preservation of cereals. However, it is possible that gully [340], connected to pit [335], represents an attempt to drain excess water from the pit. An alternative explanation is that this feature is a form of what has been termed a 'corn drier'. These features have been identified as underground flues, within many of which quantities of burnt grain have been deposited. However, experimental archaeology at Butzer has shown that the flues did not function effectively as driers unless the grain was spread impractically thinly and an alternative

theory sees the features as part of the malting process associated with brewing (Millet 1990, 205).

Another possible explanation, particularly given the position of pit [310] within the enclosure, is that the pits represent depositories for food, and perhaps drink, for the dead buried within the enclosure. This activity may or may not be connected to the Roman opening of the World of Ceres, a festival celebrated on the 24th August, 5th October, and 8th November. On these days the Mundus Cereris, a vaulted ritual pit of two compartments, was opened. Since the cover of the pit was considered an Ostium Orci (Gate of Hades), the Manes (ancestral spirits) were freed to roam the streets. First-fruit offerings to the Manes could be placed in the pit (Website 'Opening the World of Ceres', see Section 10.4).

The presence of two fragments of possible Roman tile is rare in a Cornish context, previous examples being known only from the villa at Magor, where substantial amounts were recovered (O'Neill 1933), and from Little Quoit Farm at St Columb, where two fragments of different fabrics were recovered (Lawson Jones 2003). Three different fabrics have been identified from these two sites, local gabbroic (all from Magor); one with igneous inclusions (from Magor and St Columb; possibly local, but thought more likely to be continental); and calcareous (only from St Columb; common throughout southern Britain and possibly manufactured in the Solent area). It will be interesting to see the results of the pottery analysis for the Tregony tile fragments as this may have implications for both structural interpretation and for the reconstruction of trading links.

The only feature that can be accepted with confidence as being an integral part of the enclosure complex is the large pit, [329], which contained on one of its flanks two Roman vessels, which between them contained a cremation of an individual elderly woman (see Section 5 and Appendices 1 and 2). It has been remarked that the poorest dead were often cremated, placed in an urn, and buried with one other vessel intended to hold food for the journey ahead (Watcher 1980). Often the remains were washed in wine before being placed in the vessel (Salway 1993, 519). A good example of a reasonably large group of burials of cremation urns accompanied by pottery flagons was excavated in Neatham in Hampshire (Millet and Graham 1986).

Pit [310] had a pit or large postpipe cut into it and one interpretation of this is that it could have held an inscribed memorial stone, a common feature associated with Roman burials. These stones were almost always removed, and often destroyed, by subsequent Christian populations. No examples of such a memorial stone are known from Cornwall, although a later, sixth century, example (commemorating three local siblings, one a woman) is built into the church at Tregony (Okasha 1993; Thomas 1994).

Enclosures of this type containing burials of this period are fairly common in lowland Britain, but are previously unknown in Cornwall, and indeed Devon, although a number of cremations have been found in Exeter in a Roman military context (Salvatore 2001). However, an example of an urn (Fig 4) similar to Δ 390 (Fig 5) was recovered in the 19th century or earlier from an unknown location close to Penquite, Golant (Borlase 1872, 228-9). The context is unfortunately unknown, but the position of Penquite (SX 11809 55643) is remarkably similar to that of Tregony, overlooking a tidal river (as the Fal would have been in the Roman period). A rectangular enclosure has subsequently been identified by the NMP (HER PRN 57723) 250m to the south-west of Penquite House and, although its association with the Penquite urn is uncertain, it is intriguing to compare it to enclosure 305. It must be borne in mind that the vessel is of a domestic type presumably common in households, and it may have come from a completely different context. However, the work by Borlase is specifically about funerary monuments and associated artefacts and although

he doesn't give one, there may well be an unstated reason why he regards this vessel as sepulchral (other than the footnote in which he mentions an identical vessel from Droitwich in a funeral context). Complete, unbroken vessels are rare from domestic contexts, which might again indicate a sepulchral function for the Penquite urn.



Fig 4: Penquite Urn (from Borlase 1872)



Fig 5: Tregony Urn Δ390

Other possible urned cremations dating to this period in Cornwall have been recorded at Kerris Vean in Paul, Penwith (HER PRN 28780), at Calvadnack in Wendron (HER PRN 35232, allegedly found with Roman coins dating to the middle of the second century AD), and Tywardreath Bay (HER PRN 60046), none of which survive (Borlase 1872).

The presence of the cremation diminishes the possibility of a shrine or temple function for the enclosure and indicates that it is more likely to be an enclosed cemetery, of a type known in the Iron Age, whose use continued into the Roman period, particularly on the continent and in rural locations. An example from Württemberg (Salway 1993, 511) might be particularly relevant to the Tregony enclosure in that it was observed to have a relationship with a ritual shaft, a possible function of the pits encountered.

5 Cremated bone report by Sue Anderson

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5.1 Introduction

This report examines the cremated bone from two Roman vessels which were interred in a single pit, context [325].

5.2 Methodology

The pots were lifted with their contents and submitted to a conservator for excavation. The fills of both were excavated in spits of approximately 3cm in depth, the soil was sieved and the bone was extracted and washed.

The individual spits from each vessel were sorted into six categories: skull, axial, upper limb, lower limb, unidentified long bone, and unidentified. All fragments in the first five categories were counted and weighed to the nearest tenth of a gram, those in the sixth were weighed only. This allowed an average fragment weight to be calculated. Measurements of maximum skull and long bone fragment sizes were also recorded. These data are listed in Appendix 1. Observations were made, where possible, concerning bone colour, age, sex, dental remains and pathology. Identifiable fragments were noted. Methods used follow the Workshop of European Anthropologists (WEA 1980) and McKinley (1994 and 2004). A catalogue of burials is included as Appendix 2.

5.3 Quantification, identification, collection and survival

Table 1 shows the bone weights, percentages of identified bone from each burial, and the proportions of bone identified from the four areas of the skeleton (skull, axial, upper limb, lower limb). Expected proportions are provided in the first row.

Vessel	Total wt/g	% identified	% Skull	% Axial	% U limb	% L limb
<i>Expected*</i>			18.2	20.6	23.1	38.1
390	931.2	63.6	26.9	21.2	20.8	31.1
391	170.1	74.1	18.9	50.0	5.6	25.6
Total	1101.3	65.3	25.5	26.2	18.1	30.1

Table 1: Percentages of identified fragments out of total identified to area of skeleton.

(*expected proportions from McKinley 1994, 6)

This shows that skull and axial fragments are over-represented amongst the identifiable material, and that other areas of the skeleton are under-represented. It has been suggested that 'it should be possible to recognise any bias in the collection of certain areas of the body after cremation' (McKinley 1994, 6). However there is also some bias inherent in the identification of elements. McKinley notes the ease with which even tiny fragments of skull can be recognised, and conversely the difficulty of identifying long bone fragments. The same is true of small fragments of rib and vertebra. These Figures can therefore provide only a rough guide to what was originally collected.

Mays (1998, Table 11.2) notes that the combusted weight of an adult skeleton has a mean of around 1500g for females and 2300g for males. The largest proportion of bone in this assemblage came from vessel 390, but it appears to represent only around half of the

combusted weight of an average adult skeleton. The total weight from both vessels would represent c.73% of an average female skeleton.

5.4 The cremation burial

No duplication was observed amongst the fragments from each vessel, and it is likely that the two vessels contained the remains of a single individual. The homogenous appearance and size of the bones seem to corroborate this.

Based on combined evidence from both vessels, the cremated remains are those of a mature adult female. Sexing was based on the sciatic notch – largely intact in the left innominate fragment contained within vessel (391) – and also the general size and gracility of the bones. Epiphyseal fusion had been completed well before death and there was some evidence for ligamentous ossification which may indicate an older individual. The anterior edges of the surviving vertebrae were unaffected by osteophytosis, although the rib facets appeared to have minor new bone growth at the margins. The few fragments of dental remains showed no evidence for disease and no other osseous pathological changes were noted.

The vessels were excavated in spits, which allows for the relative proportions of the four main skeletal areas to be compared. Figures 6 and 7 show the results of this (based on percentages of identified fragments by weight) for those spits containing more than 5g of identifiable bone.

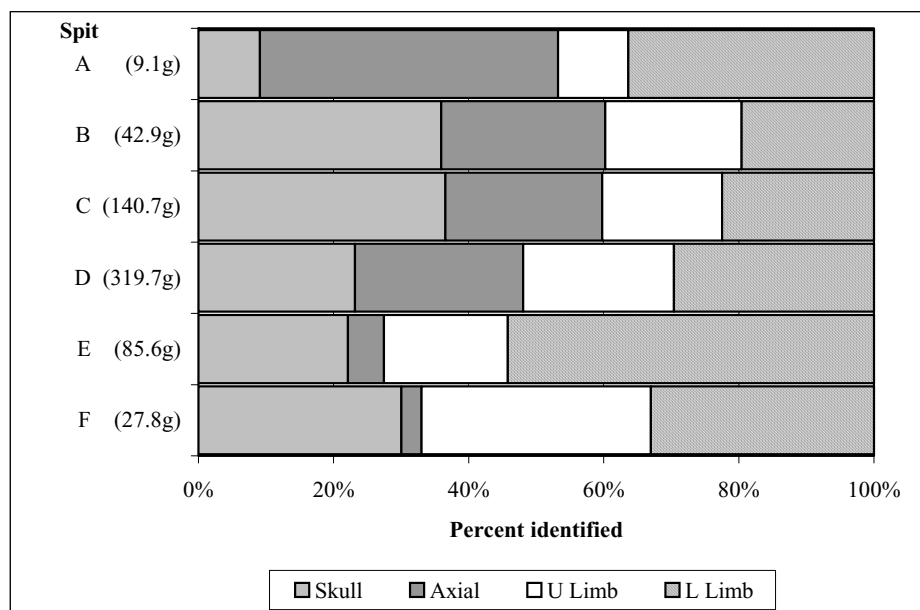


Fig 6: Proportions of skeletal area by spit from vessel Δ390.

Elements from all parts of the body are represented throughout vessel Δ390, suggesting that the pattern of collection was more likely to be due to convenience than to any ritual requirements. However, it is interesting to note that the proportion of axial skeleton increases from the bottom to the top of the larger pot Δ390 and is almost overwhelming in the smaller vessel, perhaps indicating that the latter was used when the larger one was filled, and that the axial skeleton was being focused upon at that point. It also contained fragments from the back of the skull, whereas Δ390 contained fragments from the front and the face area. There was markedly less limb bone present in the smaller vessel, although those fragments which were present were relatively large.

The degree of fragmentation, based on average fragment weight, can also be compared between the spits in these two vessels. In $\Delta 390$ the largest fragments were located in the central spits (C-E) of the vessel, whilst in $\Delta 391$ they were closer to the bottom. The much greater weight of bone in the larger vessel may have crushed some of the underlying fragments, as it might be expected that bigger pieces of bone would be more noticeable amongst the ashes of the pyre and consequently picked up first. Some evidence for this can be seen in inverted vessel cremation burials of Bronze Age date, where the largest, most intact fragments are often located at the top (i.e. within the vessel base) of the burial (e.g. Anderson in archive).

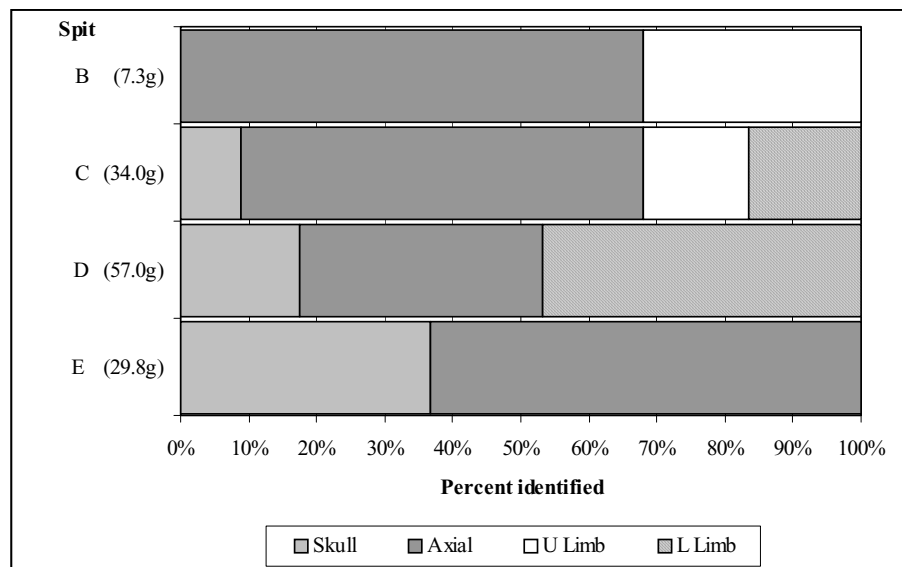


Fig 7: Proportions of skeletal area by spit from vessel $\Delta 391$.

The majority of bone in this group was fully oxidised and cream to white in colour, although a few fragments from the back of the spine were blue-grey, indicating incomplete oxidation. The presence of a high proportion of white bone indicates firing temperatures in excess of c.600°C (McKinley 2004, 11). Mays (1999, 159) noted that the uniformity of colour in the surviving bone at Ardleigh in Essex may be due to poor survival of less well cremated bone. This may be one reason for only three-quarters of the skeleton surviving here. Another factor to consider is that poorly cremated black and blue-grey bone may have appeared very similar to charcoal fragments amongst the ashes and perhaps would not have been picked out as a result.

5.5 Summary and Discussion

The two vessels from pit [325] contained a minimum of one mature adult female. No evidence was observed for the inclusion of other individuals or animal remains. There was little evidence for pathology in this skeleton, beyond the typical slight degeneration in the joints of the spine which is a common finding in older adults.

The total weight of bone from the two vessels suggests that the entire skeleton was not present in the burial. This may be due to incomplete collection, poor preservation of incompletely cremated material following burial, or possibly retention of some fragments as a *momento mori*. It has been suggested that fragments were sometimes kept back for burial with another family member, and that this is one reason for the appearance of a few fragments of additional individuals in some cremation burials. No evidence of such a practice was found in this burial, however.

Some insight into the cremation ritual can be gained based on the evidence provided by excavation of the vessel fills in spits, the colour of the bone and the degree of fragmentation. Study of the spits suggests that collection of bone following cremation was fairly random in this case, and also that the original pot was not big enough. Another had to be brought in, apparently continuing from the point where the first had reached capacity. Most of the bone indicates that firing reached the high temperatures normally associated with cremation. Cremations of Roman date are commonly found to be less intact and more crushed than those of the Bronze Age, and this has been attributed to the use of professional 'crematoria'. However, this is more likely to be the case in urban centres, and the Tregony burial is noteworthy for containing much larger fragments of bone than its contemporaries in towns such as Colchester.

6 Discussion

6.1 Results and research questions

The excavations at Penlee House led to the investigation of number of archaeological features that are of regional significance. These include a possible cemetery and/or shrine/temple enclosure, and associated pits of Roman date. These provide a major opportunity to analyse features dating to this period in Cornwall. In general low status rural Roman sites in the south-west as a whole are under-represented in the archaeological record, the focus having been on villa sites in the east of the region (Holbrook forthcoming).

The following section will highlight the major discoveries and will briefly outline their significance.

6.1.1 Results

Archaeological deposits dating to the Romano-British period are relatively common in lowland Cornwall (Quinnell 1986). However, ritual enclosures (305), and cremations (Δ 390 and Δ 391), are rare in the county, and deep pits containing grain ([310] and [333]/[335]) are previously unknown. Key objectives will be to identify the purpose behind the siting of the enclosure, the deposited vessels, and the storage pits, and their distribution with regard to features of the same period within Cornwall.

The enclosure appears to have many features in common with Iron Age shrines found throughout lowland Britain (Woodward 1992). These consist of ditched rectilinear enclosures, interpreted as bedding trenches for timber palisades, surrounding a central area often containing pits. The form of these sites continued into the Roman period and Woodward has identified three distinct size ranges for these features: the Tregony enclosure falls within the middle size range (100-175 square metres), larger than the earlier Iron Age shrines that she identifies. The evidence for shrines of Iron Age or Romano-British date is limited in Cornwall: a recently excavated circular feature of probable Middle Iron Age date (from the pottery assemblage) has recently been excavated near St Stephen (Taylor 2005) and this may have been an enclosure; a 14C determination of 400-200 cal BC (lab no. unknown) has also been derived from a pit next to a ritual platform near Padstow, although this may be re-use of a Bronze Age feature (Gent forthcoming); whilst a small building within the round at Trethurgy has been interpreted as a shrine of 4th century AD date (Quinnell 2004).

However, the presence of the cremation suggests that the enclosure was in fact a cemetery enclosure. Inhumation was the preferred method of disposal of the dead in the Late Iron Age, although relatively few examples are known from Cornwall. Here, the cist inhumation

burial is the most widely observed practice, cemeteries being known from Harlyn Bay and the Scillies, with isolated burials known from various localities, mostly coastal (Johns 2002-3). A few isolated examples are known from inland areas, at Ladock (Whimster 1981a and b) and St Stephen (Taylor 2005). Unlined graves containing crouched inhumations are known in Cornwall only from Trethellan near Newquay (Nowakowski 1991).

Following the incursions into south-eastern Britain by Julius Caesar in 55-54 BC, the use of cremation to deal with the dead became prevalent in the south-east. These cremations, belonging to what has been referred to as the 'Aylesford Culture', were contained in ceramic vessels and buried in flat graves within small cemetery enclosures. After the Roman invasion of AD 43 the practise became widespread throughout the province of Britannia. The burials were often accompanied by grave goods, often taking the form of sustenance for the dead and perfumed substances such as flowers or herbs (Woodward 1992, 86).

Cremations were almost universal in the early Imperial age (1st century AD), and the first Roman inhumations in Britain do not appear until the late 2nd century AD, gradually replacing cremation completely by the end of the 3rd century AD (Collingwood and Richmond 1969). The pottery vessels from Tregony, of local gabbroic fabric and copies of vessels found throughout Roman Britain, have been provisionally dated to the 2nd century AD (Quinnell pers comm.).

Cremated remains were taken from a pyre and usually placed in a pottery vessel, often a domestic type, and usually accompanied by other vessels containing food or drink for the dead. In what seems to have been a departure from the accepted tradition, the accompanying vessel in the Tregony cremation, Δ391, contained burnt bone from the same cremation. This seems likely to be due to inefficient cremation practice, perhaps by people not used to the procedure, leading to the need for additional space for the burnt bone. The use of the smaller vessel after the main vessel had been filled is supported by the distribution of bone fragments between the two containers (see Section 5). The handled vessel had been deliberately holed in antiquity, an aspect of Romano-British practice that has been recently analysed in an, amongst others, funerary context (Fulford and Timby 2001). Examples of holed vessels are known from cremation cemeteries in London and Kent, whilst over 70 examples from non-funerary pits and wells in Silchester have been recorded. The practice appears to have been in use from the first century BC to the fourth century AD (*ibid*).

The cemeteries were often placed outside settlements, following the Twelve Tables, an ancient law re-enacted by Antoninus Pius (emperor AD 138-161): *hominem mortuum in urbe ne sepelito neve urito*, 'thou shalt not bury nor burn a dead man within a city' (Collingwood and Richmond 1969). The cemeteries were often situated alongside roads and the graves marked by monuments. These monuments are almost always removed from the site by subsequent inhabitants of an area and reused as building stone (*ibid*). The presence of the cemetery therefore might suggest both the presence of a road in use in the Roman period and/or a nearby settlement. Although no strong evidence for a Romano-British settlement on the site of Tregony has previously been discovered, antiquarian references to the town as having Roman origins are known (Polsue 1870) as well as various references to the Roman settlement of *Voliba* as being somewhere on the River Fal (Camden 1607). It is interesting to note that even in fairly recent times the Fal was known as the 'Val' (G Kirkham pers comm.)

The pits containing charred grain, although superficially resembling grain storage pits common in free-draining areas of southern Britain, are more likely to represent provision of food, and possibly libations, to the dead. The combination of the two features, cemetery

and pits containing food for the dead, suggests an external influence. This is perhaps supported by the use of locally made copies of regional pottery vessels and the non-standard way in which the cremation was interred within these vessels.

The location of the site on a headland overlooking the upper tidal stretches of the River Fal might suggest a maritime influence, perhaps a trading post or local administration centre connected with the Roman Government of Britain during the 1st and/or 2nd century AD, perhaps, tenuously, even the site of Ptolemy's *Voliba* (Interpretation of Ptolemy's *Geography*). Other possible Roman-influenced burial sites have been located in the upper reaches of tidal river valleys, for instance at St Stephen (cist and inhumation, Taylor 2005) and Ladock (cist, Whimster 1981a and b). It is known that many of the few known major Roman sites in Cornwall are located in the upper tidal reaches of river valleys, for instance forts at Nanstallon on the Camel, Restormel on the Fowey, and possibly Carvossa further up the Fal, although a recent geophysical survey did not support the claim of the latter to be identified as such (Cripps 2004a). Excavations at Carvossa revealed its origins lay in the 1st century BC but that occupation continued into the 3rd century AD (Carlyon 1987). Study of recent aerial photographs (CCC GIS Layer 'Aerial Imagery 1999-2001 1:10000 Vertical') seems to indicate that Carvossa was originally a large hillfort and that the inner rectilinear enclosure may well be a later Roman addition. Other possible Roman period forts include unexcavated sites at Golden Camp, 2km north of Tregony, also on the Fal (again, recent geophysical survey does not support this conclusion, Cripps 2004b), and Merthen on the Helford. Place-name evidence may locate possible forts at two settlements named 'Carlyon', one near Kea, the other near St Minver, both of which overlook tidal rivers, the Fal and the Camel (Gover 1928, but see Padel 1985 for an alternative derivation). The latter is supported by cropmark evidence (Cornwall NMP and CCC GIS Layer 'Aerial Imagery 1999-2001 1:10000 Vertical'). In the context of this preponderance with tidal rivers as communication networks, a Roman site at Tregony, overlooking the Fal, is not so surprising.

6.1.2 Research questions

The rarity of the site type, the artefacts, and the cremation itself within a Cornish, or even wider Dumnonian, context leaves a number of questions unanswered. These may be summarised as follows:

- What was the context of the enclosure: was the cemetery lying outside a town, a trading settlement, alongside a road, or an isolated rural settlement? Does the site form an important addition to our understanding of the Romano-British period in Cornwall or is it an 'exotic' occurrence, so unusual as to be discounted in any overview of the region? Does it allow Cornwall to be integrated into the wider context of Britannia? This might be answered by further detailed study of classical (eg Ptolemy; Ravenna Cosmography) and antiquarian (eg Camden; Borlase; Polsue) sources, contemporary grey literature (eg recent archaeological work in and around Tregony), and further detailed study of the historic landscape surrounding the town.
- What was the function of the enclosure: simply as a cemetery or are additional ritual functions indicated by the presence of pits containing charred grain? This might be dealt with by comparison with similar sites across Britannia and beyond.
- Can an accurate chronology of activity on the site be produced? This might be addressed by further analysis of the cremated bone, eg 14C dating of carbonates within the bone, a new technique (J McKinley pers comm.), 14C dating of charred grains within the pits, and analysis of pottery types and fabrics and other artefacts.

- Can the site be put into its environmental context? This may be addressed by the analysis of the charcoal and charred plant remains from the site.

7 Recommendations

This report has covered the initial results from the excavation. It is the first stage in the analysis of the excavation results. It is designed to provide a record to be used to target further assessment and analysis.

At the conclusion of this stage of this project the following tasks have been achieved:

- An archive report outlining the results of the excavation has been produced.
- All context, finds, and sample record sheets have been completed and archived.
- All photographs have been indexed and catalogued.
- All correspondence has been filed and stored within the archive boxes.
- All finds have been cleaned, catalogued and stored in acid free boxes.
- The Roman burial urns ($\Delta 390$ and $\Delta 391$) recovered from the site have been excavated and conserved to display standard at the Conservation Centre at Salisbury Museum
- The cremated bone has been examined and reported on (see Anderson, this volume, section 5)
- All environmental samples have been wet sieved and sorted into floats and residues.

Following the completion of the fieldwork and archiving the requirements for further work will need to be reviewed and outlined in an updated project design for analysis and publication. The post excavation stages of the project will include the following:

7.1.1 Analysis

The analysis will involve the study of structural and stratigraphic data, artefacts, and environmental samples and will be governed by the updated project design.

- Liaise with specialists (eg environmental samples, radiocarbon dating and artefacts, etc) to for further analysis.
- Send off artefacts (ceramics, etc) to the appropriate specialist for analysis.
- Send off residues from environmental samples to appropriate specialists.
- Send off suitable material for radiocarbon dating.
- Review results from analyses and agree final form of academic publication.

7.1.2 Academic/Final publication

The excavation of a Romano-British cemetery enclosure is of Regional importance and requires wider dissemination than an archive level report. Therefore, in addition to an archive report the results should be published in an academic monograph or journal, e.g. *Cornish Archaeology*. The final scope of the publication will need to be reviewed in the light of the results from the analyses but will include:

- The results from earlier phases of the fieldwork.
- Discussion of the significance of the results in relation to Local, Regional, and National research objectives.

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9 Project archive

The HES project number is **2005024**

The project's documentary, photographic and drawn archive is housed at the offices of the Historic Environment Service, 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.
2. Field plans and copies of historic maps stored in an A2-size plastic envelope (GRE 552).
3. Electronic drawings stored in the directory R:\CAU\Drawings\CAD Archive\Sites T\Tregony Penlee House
4. Black and white photographs archived under the following index numbers: **GBP 1775 and 1776**
5. Digital photographs stored in the directory R:\Images\HES Images\SITES.Q-T\Tregony Penlee House
6. This report held in digital form as: **G:\CAU\HE PROJECTS\SITES\SITES T\TREGONY, PENLEE HOUSE MITIGATION\MITIGATION_2005024\ARCHIVE REPORT\TREGONY ARCHIVE REPORT.DOC**

The site code is PH05. Artefacts and environmental material retrieved during the project will be stored at the Royal Cornwall Museum, River Street, Truro.

10 Appendices

10.1 Appendix 1: cremated bone quantification and measurements, by Sue Anderson

Pot	Fill	Spit	Skull			Axial			Upper limb			Lower limb			Unident long bone			Unident	Totals	max skull (mm)	max l.b. (mm)
			No.	Wt/g	Ave. wt	No.	Wt/g	Ave. wt	No.	Wt/g	Ave. wt	No.	Wt/g	Ave. wt	No.	Wt/g	Ave. wt				
391	(307)	A																0.1	0.1		
		B				2	3.6	1.8	3	1.7	0.6				2	2.0	1.0	4.3	11.6		
		C	1	3.0	3.0	20	20.1	1.0	3	5.3	1.8	1	5.6	5.6				17.3	51.3	40	50
		D	8	9.9	1.2	21	20.4	1.0				2	26.7	13.4				15.4	72.4	40	90
		E	3	10.9	3.6	19	18.9	1.0										4.9	34.7	46	
Totals			12	23.8	2.0	62	63.0	1.0	6	7.0	1.2	3	32.3	10.8	2	2.0	1.0	42.0	170.1		

390	(306)	A	2	0.7	0.4	8	3.4	0.4	1	0.8	0.8	4	2.8	0.7	6	1.4	0.2	1.7	10.8	16	22
		B	27	13.2	0.5	28	8.9	0.3	10	7.4	0.7	14	7.2	0.5	20	6.2	0.3	17.0	59.9	27	40
		C	61	46.8	0.8	97	29.7	0.3	26	22.7	0.9	38	28.8	0.8	28	12.7	0.5	82.7	223.4	40	48
		D	85	72.9	0.9	135	78.3	0.6	52	70.2	1.4	43	93.1	2.2	9	5.2	0.6	152.1	471.8	41	77
		E	24	18.6	0.8	14	4.5	0.3	10	15.4	1.5	15	45.6	3.0	3	1.5	0.5	28.3	113.9	35	72
		F	8	6.1	0.8	2	0.6	0.3	6	6.9	1.2	5	6.7	1.3	13	7.5	0.6	15.6	43.4	30	34
		G	5	0.6	0.1													2.3	2.9	10	
		u/s	1	0.6	0.6										8	3.1	0.4	1.4	5.1	14	20
Totals			213	159.5	0.7	284	125.4	0.4	105	123.4	1.2	119	184.2	1.5	87	37.6	0.4	301.1	931.2		

Total if MNI=1			225	183.3	0.8	346	188.4	0.5	111	130.4	1.2	122	216.5	1.8	89	39.6	0.4	343.1	1101.3		
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10.2 Appendix 2: Cremated bone catalogue, by Sue Anderson

10.2.1 Cremation burial Δ390 (fill 306): mature adult ?female

Quantification:	Total weight 931.2g: Skull 213 (159.5g), axial 284 (125.4g), upper limb 105 (123.4g), lower limb 119 (184.2g), unidentified long bone 87 (37.6g), unidentified (301.1g).
Description:	Urned, excavated in seven 3cm spits.
Condition:	Good, well-preserved, large fragments.
Determination of age:	Some degeneration.
Determination of sex:	Bones are gracile and of small-medium size, possibly female.
Identified elements:	Fragments of frontal, right zygoma, maxilla, cervical vertebrae, manubrium, ribs, ilium, scapula, proximal and distal humeri, fragments of radius and ulna, distal femur, proximal tibia, femur and tibia shafts, fibula, metatarsals, talus and calcaneus.
Measurements:	Max skull frag size 41mm, max long bone frag size 77mm.
Colours:	Mostly cream-white, a few blue-grey pieces.
Teeth:	Six fragmentary tooth roots, and fragment of upper right maxilla (second premolar and first molar sockets open).
Pathology:	Some degenerative changes to vertebral facets for ribs. Ligamentous ossification of spinal arches.

10.2.2 Cremation burial Δ391 (fill 307): mature adult female

Quantification:	Total weight 170.1g: Skull 12 (23.8g), axial 62 (63.0g), upper limb 6 (7.0g), lower limb 3 (32.3g), unidentified long bone 2 (2.0g), unidentified (42.0g).
Description:	Urned, excavated in five 3cm spits.
Condition:	Good, well-preserved, large fragments.
Determination of age:	Epiphyses fused well before death.
Determination of sex:	Sciatic notch is wide.
Identified elements:	Fragments of occipital, thoracic and lumbar vertebrae, innominates, proximal femur.
Measurements:	Max skull frag size 46mm, max long bone frag size 90mm.
Colours:	Mostly cream, a few white/grey fragments.
Teeth:	None
Pathology:	No osteophytosis of lumbar vertebrae.

10.3 Appendix 3: Site records

10.3.1 Context Index

Context Number	Type (Cut / Deposit / Structure)	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Date	Init.
100	C	Cut of small circular pit. Concave sides and a flat base.	152	150	3/5/2005	IW
101	D	Fill of [100]. Dark yellowish brown friable silty clay containing frequent charcoal.	152	150	3/5/2005	IW
102	C	Cut of small circular pit. Steep concave sides and a flat base.	152	151	3/5/2005	IW
103	D	Fill of [102]. Dark yellowish brown friable silty clay.	152	151	3/5/2005	IW
104	D	Ploughsoil in Trench 1. Not recorded.	-	-	4/5/2005	SRT
105	D	Subsoil in Trench 1. Not recorded.	-	-	4/5/2005	SRT
106	D	Natural weathered clay in Trench 1. Not recorded.	152	-	4/5/2005	SRT
200	D	Ploughsoil in Trench 2. Not recorded.	-	-	4/5/2005	SRT
201	D	Subsoil in Trench 2. Not recorded.	-	-	4/5/2005	SRT
202	D	Natural weathered clay in Trench 2. Not recorded.	-	-	4/5/2005	SRT
300	D	Topsoil in Trench 3. Dark brown friable silty loam.	-	371, 372	4/5/2005	SRT
301	D	Ploughsoil in Trench 3. Brown friable silty clay.	-	371, 372	4/5/2005	SRT
302	D	Subsoil in Trench 3. Dark yellowish brown compact silty clay. Overlies enclosure ditch ([308], [331]) fills. Cut by linear features [319]? and [343].	-	371, 372	4/5/2005	SRT
303	-	Fill of pit [333]. Dark yellowish brown friable clay.	-	365	13/5/2005	SRT
304	D	Natural surface in Trench 3. Pale olive mudstone.	-	-	4/5/2005	SRT
305	S	Rectilinear ditched enclosure.	-	-	4/5/2005	SRT
306	D	Fill of Δ390.	-	-	31/3/2006	SRT
307	D	Fill of Δ391	-	-	31/3/2006	SRT
308	C	Cut of enclosure ditch, part of structure 305. Stepped sides and a flat base.	-	351, 353, 354, 355, 360	4/5/2005	IW
309	D	Fill of [308]. Dark yellowish brown friable silty clay.	-	351, 353, 354, 355, 360	4/5/2005	IW
310	C	Large oval pit within enclosure 305. Steep concave sides with a flat base	357	352	5/5/2005	SRT
311	D	Upper fill of [310]. Dark yellowish brown loose silty clay.	-	352	5/5/2005	SRT
312	C	Cut of pit/posthole within the fill of [310]. Only observed in section. Straight sides at 60° from horizontal with a flat base.	-	352	5/5/2005	SRT
313	D	Stony fill of [312]. Brown friable silty clay.	-	352	5/5/2005	SRT
314	D	Stony redeposited natural at base of [310]. Dark yellowish brown plastic clay. Seals pit [318].	-	352	5/5/2005	SRT
315	D	Burnt fill of [318]. Very dark greyish brown plastic silty clay with abundant mottled charcoal.	-	352	5/5/2005	SRT
316	C	Possible linear only seen in section, situated to the north of [310]. Poorly defined edge with concave sides and a slightly convex base.	357	352, 356	5/5/2005	SRT
317	D	Dark yellowish brown loose silty clay.	-	352, 356	5/5/2005	SRT
318	C	Cut of small circular posthole, pit, or hearth in the base of [310]. Steep straight sides and a flat base.	357	352	5/5/2005	SRT
319	C	Short length of shallow linear ditch. Terminates at intersection with ditch [308]. Shallow sides with a concave base. Appears to cut subsoil (302).	-	353	6/5/2005	IW
320	D	Fill of [319]. Yellowish brown friable silty clay.	-	353	6/5/2005	IW
321	C	Cut of large circular pit cutting ditch [319]. Irregular sides with a concave base.	-	354, 355	9/5/2005	IW
322	D	Upper fill of [321]. Dark yellowish brown friable silty clay containing infrequent flecks of charcoal.	-	354, 355	9/5/2005	IW

Context Number	Type (Cut / Deposit / Structure)	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Date	Init.
323	D	Burnt natural in the base of [318]. Red loose clay.	-	-	9/5/2005	SRT
324	D	Primary fill of [321]. Light yellowish brown sticky clayey silt with frequent small shillet fragments.	-	354, 355	9/5/2005	SRT
325	C	Small oval pit cut into the side of [329]. Concave sides and base.	357	358, 359	10/5/2005	SRT
326	D	Fill of [325]. Brownish yellow friable silty clay. Finds: two Romano-British vessels, an urn containing a cremation (Δ390), the other a handled beaker (Δ391).	-	-	10/5/2005	SRT
327	C	A shallow oval scrape at the base of [329]. Shallow with a concave base.	357	-	10/5/2005	SRT
328	D	Fill of [327]. Dark yellowish brown friable silty clay.	-	-	10/5/2005	SRT
329	C	Cut of large pit or tree bowl. Only partially revealed at edge of baulk. An amorphous feature with steep and shallow sides and an irregular, hole-pocked base.	357	364	10/5/2005	SRT
330	D	Fill of [329]. Dark yellowish brown friable silty clay.	-	364	10/5/2005	SRT
331	C	Cut of enclosure ditch, part of structure 305. Straight sides with a concave base.	-	361, 364	11/5/2005	IW
332	D	Fill of [331]. Dark yellowish brown friable silty clay.	-	361, 364	11/5/2005	IW
333	C	Cut of large oval pit to the north of enclosure 305. Steep sides and a concave base. Cuts [335].	363	365	11/5/2005	SRT
334	D	Upper fill of [333]. Dark yellowish brown friable silty clay. Contained occasional pieces of redeposited natural. Finds: Romano-British potsherd (Δ392) and tile (Δ393).	-	365	11/5/2005	SRT
335	C	Cut of large oval pit adjacent to [333]. Straight sides with a concave base.	370	365	11/5/2005	SRT
336	D	Upper fill of [335]. Dark yellowish brown plastic silty clay.	-	335	11/5/2005	SRT
337	C	Cut of amorphous feature just inside enclosure 305. Irregular sides with a concave base. Possibly a tree throw.	-	364	12/5/2005	SRT
338	D	Fill of [337]. Yellowish brown compact sandy clay.	-	364	12/5/2005	SRT
339	D	Primary fill of [335]. Brown soft silty clay with frequent mottled charcoal. Burnt deposit overlying burnt natural.	-	365	12/5/2005	SRT
340	C	Cut of a deep linear gully or ditch that terminates at pit [335]. Steep sided with a flat base.	-	366	12/5/2005	FS
341	D	Fill of [340]. Yellowish brown soft silty clay. Finds: flint.	-	366	12/5/2005	FS
342	D	Fill of [333]. Dark yellowish brown friable silty clay with frequent mottled charcoal and occasional larger pieces.	-	365	12/5/2005	FS
343	C	Cut of possible linear feature that only extended 0.3m from the western baulk section. Straight sided with a v-shaped base. Cuts subsoil (302).	-	-	13/5/2005	IW
344	D	Fill of [343]. Yellowish brown friable silty clay.	-	-	13/5/2005	IW
345	C	Cut of gully running along outside of enclosure 305. Shallow sides and a flat base.	-	367	13/5/2005	IW
346	D	Fill of [345]. Yellowish brown friable silty clay.	-	367	13/5/2005	IW
347	C	Cut of probable tree throw. Amorphous in plan with irregular sides and base.	-	367	13/5/2005	IW
348	D	Fill of [347]. Yellowish red brown compact silty clay.	-	367	13/5/2005	IW
349	C	Cut of shallow linear feature, possibly a continuation of [331], running on from the intersection of [308] and [331]. Straight sides (45° and flat base).	-	362	13/5/2005	SRT
350	D	Fill of [349]. Dark yellowish brown friable silty clay.	-	362	13/5/2005	SRT
351-384	-	Reserved for drawings and samples.	-	-	-	-
385	D	Upper fill of [389]. Very dark brown friable silty clay containing abundant charcoal.	-	365	13/5/2005	SRT
386	D	Ashy deposit at base of [333]/top of [389]. Dark yellowish brown friable silty clay.	-	365	16/5/2005	SRT
387	D	Ashy fill of [389]. Brown loose silty clay with frequent mottled charcoal.	-	365	16/5/2005	SRT
388	D	Burnt primary fill of [389]. Very dark brown loose silty clay containing abundant charcoal.	-	365	16/5/2005	SRT
389	C	Cut of small pit beneath [333]. Concave sides and a flat base.	-	365	16/5/2005	SRT
390-394	-	Reserved for Small Finds.	-	-	-	-

Context Number	Type (Cut / Deposit / Structure)	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Date	Init.
395	D	Fill of [396]. Yellowish brown friable silty clay.	-	371	16/5/2005	IW
396	C	Cut of probable tree throw. Irregular in plan with uneven sides and a flattish base.	-	371	16/5/2005	IW
397	C	Cut of linear running east-west at the eastern end of Trench 3. Not excavated.	-	-	16/5/2005	IW
398	D	Fill of [397]. Not excavated.	-	-	16/5/2005	IW

10.3.2 Graphic Index

Drawing Number	Plan/Section	Drawing Sheet	GRE Number	Description	Context Nos	Date	Init.
150	S	1	552/1	Section through pit [100]	100, 101	3/5/2005	IW
151	S	1	552/2	Section through pit [102]	102, 103	3/5/2005	IW
152	P	2	552/3	Post ex plan of Trench 1	100, 101, 102, 103	3/5/2005	IW
351	S	3	552/4	Section through ditch [308]	308, 309	5/5/2005	IW
352	S	3	552/5	Section through pit [310]	310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318	6/5/2005	SRT
353	S	4	552/10	Section through ditch [308] and ditch [319]	308, 309, 319, 320	6/5/2005	IW
354	S	4	552/11	Section through ditch [308] and pit [321]	308, 309, 321, 322	9/5/2005	IW
355	S	4	552/12	Section through ditch [308] and pit [321]	308, 309, 321, 322, 324	9/5/2005	IW
356	S	3	552/6	Section through ditch [316]	316, 317	10/5/2005	SRT
357	P	5	552/13	Plan of southern end of enclosure 305	310, 316, 318, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330	11/5/2005	SRT
358	S	3	552/7	Profile of pit [325]	325	11/5/2005	IW
359	S	3	552/8	Profile of pit [325]	325	11/5/2005	IW
360	S	6	552/14	Section through ditch [308]	308, 309	11/5/2005	IW
361	S	3	552/9	Section through ditch [331]	331, 332	11/5/2005	IW
362	S	7	552/16	Section through gully [349]	349, 350	11/5/2005	IW
363	P	8	552/19	Mid ex plan of pit [333]	333, 334	11/5/2005	SRT
364	S	6	552/15	Section through [329], [331], and [337]	302, 304, 329, 330, 331, 332, 337, 338	12/5/2005	SRT
365	S	9	552/20	Section through pits [333] and [335]	333, 334, 335, 336, 339, 342, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389	12/5/2005	FS
366	S	9	552/21	Section through [340]	340, 341	12/5/2005	FS
367	S	7	552/17	Section through [345] and [347]	345, 346, 347, 348	13/5/2005	IW
368	P	10	552/22	Post ex plan 0, 0 – 10, 5	308, 310, 316, 318, 325, 327, 329, 331, 349, 350	13/5/2005	SRT
369	P	11	552/23	Post ex plan 10, 0 – 20, 5	308, 319, 321, 345, 347	13/5/2005	SRT
370	P	7	552/18	Mid ex plan 25, 0 – 30, 5	333, 335, 340, 385, 386, 389	13/5/2005	SRT
371	S	12	552/24	Baulk section (south)	300, 301, 302, 329, 330, 331, 332, 395, 396	17/5/2005	IW
372	S	13	552/25	Baulk section (north)	300, 301, 302, 304, 319, 320, 343, 344	16/5/2005	IW

10.3.3 Sample Index

Sample Number	Context Number	Quantity (Bags/Litres)	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Date	Init.
175	101	40 litres	Fill of pit [100]	152	150	3/5/2005	IW
176	103	40 litres	Fill of pit [102]	152	151	3/5/2005	IW
375	315	30 litres	Burnt fill of pit [318]	-	352	6/5/2005	SRT
376	326	10 litres	Fill of pit [325]	-	358, 359	10/5/2005	SRT
377	339	40 litres	Burnt fill at base of pit [335]	-	365	12/5/2005	FS
378	342	40 litres	Fill of pit [333]	-	365	12/5/2005	FS
379	342	<1 litre	Piece of burnt roundwood from pit [333]	-	-	12/5/2005	FS
380	385	30 litres	Large charcoal fragments from pit [389]	-	365	13/5/2005	SRT
381	330	40 litres	Fill of pit [329]	-	364	16/5/2005	SRT
382	309	40 litres	Fill of enclosure ditch [308]	-	351	16/5/2005	SRT

10.3.4 Small Finds Index

Small Find No	Context Number	Level No	Reduced Level (m OD)	Description	Plan Number	Section Number	Date	Init.
390	326	1		Romano-British urn	357	-	10/5/2005	SRT
391	326	2		Romano-British handled beaker	357	-	10/5/2005	SRT
392	334	21		Romano-British potsherd	363	-	11/5/2005	SRT
393	334	22		Romano-British tile fragment	363	-	11/5/2005	SRT

10.3.5 Finds catalogue

Context	Cut	Feature	Material	Period	No of items	Description	Weight	Box no
(101)			Pottery	Medieval ?	2	1 very abraded fine medieval sherd 1 piece of pottery undiagnostic	3g	1
(102)			Metal	Unknown	1	1 piece of undiagnostic iron.	9g	1
(102)			Stone	Unknown	1	1 piece of rounded shillet with two possible perforations	10g	2
(302)			Pottery	Medieval 13th to 14th centuries	1	1 wide everted rim sherd of jar, possibly Lostwithiel ware.	9g	1
				Prehistoric	1	1 very abraded beaded rim sherd, undiagnostic fabric	14g	1
(302)			Metal	Unknown	2	1 undiagnostic piece of iron 1 large piece of undiagnostic iron	75g	3
(309)			Tile	Modern?	1	1 fragment of tile with two surfaces and unknown fabric.	38g	1
(315)			Pottery	Unknown	1	1 very abraded piece of pottery, possibly prehistoric. Fabric unknown.	2g	1
(326)	[325]	Pit	Pottery	Romano-British	9	8 co-joining everted bead rim and shoulder sherds, with parallel incised lines on shoulder. Sherds have internal residue. Sherd co-joining to form complete vessel. 1 slack profiled fine jar, co-joins	Unknown still in block	

Context	Cut	Feature	Material	Period	No of items	Description	Weight	Box no
						with above 8 sherds to form complete vessel. Possibly 1st-2nd century AD, gabbroic. Contains fragments of cremated bone possibly human.		
(326)	[325]	Pit	Pottery	Romano-British	1	1 complete small jug with beaded rim 0.8m in diameter and globular shape with flat base and large strap handle, total height 0.13m. Undiagnostic fabric. Possibly 1st – 2nd century AD.	Unknown still in block	
(326)	[325]	Pit	Bone	Romano-British?	10+	10 or more very small fragments of bone possibly human. 390Δ	10g	
(330)			Stone	Unknown	1	1 piece of worked flint	5g	2
(334)			Tile	Romano-British/ Roman	2	1 fragment of convex tile, with two surfaces and unknown fabric possibly of Roman date. 1 apex fragment of obtuse v-shaped tile with incised wavy decoration on one outer surface. 393Δ	204g	1
(334)			Pottery	Romano-British/ Roman 3rd to 4th centuries AD.	2	1 upper body sherd with incised linear and zigzag decoration. Possibly gabbroic fabric. Trethurgy Type 4 vessel. 392Δ 1 body sherd of Roman amphora.	42g	1
(334)			Bone	Prehistoric?	1	1 very small fragment of bone	>1g	1
(334)			Stone	Unknown	1	1 circular incomplete slate disc with perforated centre.	258g	2
(336)			Stone	Unknown	2	1 water-rounded piece of quartz. 1 water rounded fragment of burnt granite.	369g	2
(339)			Clay	Unknown	1	1 very small piece of burnt clay	1g	1
(341)			Stone	Prehistoric	3	1 flint thumb nail scraper with patina. 1 flint, worked possible scraper. 1 flint waste flake with out cortex.	19g	2
(342)			Stone	Unknown	3	3 pieces of burnt granite, possibly worked.	7000g	2
(385)			Clay	Unknown	10	10 small pieces of burnt clay	7g	1
Trench 1 u/s			Pottery	Medieval	1	1 medieval body sherd, possibly Lostwithiel ware.	3g	1
Trench 2 u/s			Pottery	Medieval	6	1 broad everted rim sherd, possibly of Lostwithiel type. 1 undiagnostic piece of pottery. 4 pieces of burnt clay.	17g	1
Trench 2 u/s			Glass	Post-medieval?	1	1 piece of brown green bottle glass.	9g	1
Trench 2 u/s			Industrial Material	Unknown	2	2 pieces of slag, very light.	5g	1
Trench 2 u/s			Metal	Post-medieval?	1	1 large iron nail square in section with concave head.	45g	1
Trench 2 u/s			Stone	Unknown	2	1 water rounded pebble. 1 fragment of slate with possible	18g	2

Context	Cut	Feature	Material	Period	No of items	Description	Weight	Box no
						perforation on one edge.		
Trench 3 u/s			Pottery	Medieval/ Post-medieval	17	1 fragment of 0.5m wide medieval strap handle to jug. 1 medieval flanged rim sherd. 1 medieval lower body sherd with slight trace of external lead glaze. 2 small medieval fine sherds. 1 medieval body sherd with internal yellow glaze. 3 post-medieval everted/flanged rim sherds with interior lead glaze. 1 post- medieval rim sherd, pinched with trace of handle springing. 1 post-medieval clay pipe fragment. 5 tile fragments of varying type and fabric. Unknown date. 1 abraded brick fragment, post-medieval/modern?	379g	1
Trench 3 u/s			Stone	Unknown	1	1 water rounded sedimentary stone, no evidence of working.	49g	2
Trench 3 u/s			Glass	Post-medieval?	1	1 concave base to dark green glass bottle.	149g	1
Trench 3 u/s metal detector			Metal	15th century	1	Silver Silver clipped penny of Edward IV, 1472-75.	1g	3
			Metal	Unknown	8	Copper alloy 1 possible copper alloy blade. 1 copper alloy hook of fitting 1 small copper alloy button 1 section of circular copper alloy piping, possibly for edging wooden object such as tankard. 1 copper alloy military officers button with royal insignia pre 1820. 1 copper alloy strip with iron rivets 1 copper alloy sheet object hexagonal in shape with copper alloy rivets around edges, possibly decorative plating. 1 copper alloy piece of flattened tube.	119g	3
			Metal	19th-20th century	2	1 copper alloy precision-cast cap for end of cylinder. 1 copper alloy machine cut disc with wire attached, probably modern.	25g	3
			Metal	19th century	3	1 copper alloy penny dating to 1885. 1 copper alloy button, embossed with a crown and the words 'GOLD COLOUR'.	21g	3

Context	Cut	Feature	Material	Period	No of items	Description	Weight	Box no
						1 copper alloy button embossed with the words 'TREBLE GILT STANDARD'.		
			Metal	18th-19th century	1	1 copper alloy coin, milled, too corroded to be identified.	9g	3
			Metal	17th century	2	1 copper farthing of Charles II circa 1675. 1 copper alloy button	10g	3
			Metal	Late medieval	1	1 copper alloy cauldron leg.	104g	3
			Metal	Late Bronze Age	1	1 copper alloy ingot fragment, from a plano-convex ingot.	65g	3
			Metal	Unknown	4	Iron 1 undiagnostic piece of iron 1 iron ring possible part of horse harness 1 complete small iron wedge possibly RB? 1 complete iron key, corroded	208g	3
			Metal	Unknown	7	Lead 1 piece of undiagnostic lead 1 piece of undiagnostic lead 1 lead musket shot 18mm in diameter. 1 small piece of undiagnostic lead 1 small piece of undiagnostic lead 1 piece of undiagnostic lead sheet 1 short folded strip of sheet lead	269g	3
			Metal	Late medieval	1	1 lead spindle whorl, decorated.	56g	3
Trench 3 u/s SW			Pottery	Medieval	3	1 piece of thick tile 1 basal sherd 1 small undiagnostic sherd with internal glaze.	54g	1
Trench 3 u/s SW above natural			Pottery	Prehistoric	2	2 co-joining body sherds of large vessel, with external burnt residue. Possibly gabbroic fabric.	74g	1

10.3.6 Floats Catalogue

Note: The samples were weighed in the bags; therefore the weight contains also the weight of the bags: 1 small bag approx 1g, 1 medium bag approx: 4

Context	Cut	Feature type	Sample no.	Description	Weight (g)	Qty (bags)
101	100	Pit	175	Charcoal, seeds	6	1
103	102	Pit	176	Charcoal	4	1
309	308	Ditch	382	Roots, ?seeds	20	1
315	318	Pit	375	Charcoal, seeds	253	2
326	325	Pit	376	Charcoal	1	1
330	329	Pit	381	Charcoal	5	1
339	335	Pit	377	Charcoal	142	1

Context	Cut	Feature type	Sample no.	Description	Weight (g)	Qty (bags)
342	333	Pit	378	Charcoal, wood	57	1
385	389	Pit	380	Charcoal, wood, seeds	462	3
Unwashed sample						
342	333	Pit	379	Wood, charcoal	79	1

10.3.7 Photographic Index: black and white

GBP No	Photo No	Feature	Subject	Photo date	Format	HES Record No
1775	3	-	Trench 1 pre-ex	3/5/2005	GBP	127654
1775	4	Pit	Section through pit [100]	3/5/2005	GBP	127655
1775	5	Pit	Section through pit [100]	3/5/2005	GBP	127656
1775	6	-	Trench 3 pre-ex	3/5/2005	GBP	127657
1775	7	-	Trench 3 pre-ex	3/5/2005	GBP	127658
1775	8	Enclosure	Trench 3 structure 305 pre-ex	3/5/2005	GBP	127659
1775	9	Enclosure	Enclosure 305 pre-ex	3/5/2005	GBP	127660
1775	10	Enclosure	Enclosure 305 pre-ex	3/5/2005	GBP	127661
1775	10	Enclosure	Enclosure 305 pre-ex	3/5/2005	GBP	127662
1775	11	Enclosure	Enclosure 305 pre-ex	3/5/2005	GBP	127663
1775	112	Pit	Pit [306] pre-ex	3/5/2005	GBP	127664
1775	13	Ditch	Section through [308]	3/5/2005	GBP	127665
1775	14	Pit	Pit [310] showing burnt spread (315)	3/5/2005	GBP	127666
1775	15	Pit	Pit [310] showing burnt spread (315)	3/5/2005	GBP	127667
1775	16	Pit	Section 352, pit [310]	3/5/2005	GBP	127668
1775	17	Ditch	Section 353, ditches [308]/[319]	3/5/2005	GBP	127669
1775	18	Ditch and pit	Section 354, ditch [319] and pit [321]	9/5/2005	GBP	127670
1775	19	Ditch and pit	Section 354	9/5/2005	GBP	127671
1775	20	Pit	Pit [310] post ex	9/5/2005	GBP	127672
1775	21	Pit	Pit [310] post ex	9/5/2005	GBP	127673
1775	22	Pit and ditch	Section 355, ditch [319] and pit [321]	9/5/2005	GBP	127674
1775	23	Pit and ditch	Section 356, ditch [316] and pit [310]	10/5/2005	GBP	127675
1775	24	Pit	Section 356	10/5/2005	GBP	127676
1775	25	Pit	Pit [321] post ex	10/5/2005	GBP	127677
1775	26	Pit and findspot	SF390 in pit [327]	10/5/2005	GBP	127678
1775	27	Pit	Pit [329] with pits [325] and [327]	10/5/2005	GBP	127679
1775	28	Pit	Pit [329] and pits [325] and [327]	10/5/2005	GBP	127680
1775	29	Pit	Pit [329] and pits [325] and [327]	10/5/2005	GBP	127681
1775	30	Pit	Pit [329] and pits [325] and [327]	10/5/2005	GBP	127682
1775	31	Pit and findspot	SF390 and SF391	10/5/2005	GBP	127683
1775	32	Pit	SF390 and SF391	10/5/2005	GBP	127684
1775	33	Findspot	SF390 and SF391	10/5/2005	GBP	127685

GBP No	Photo No	Feature	Subject	Photo date	Format	HES Record No
1775	34	Findspot	SF390 and SF391	10/5/2005	GBP	127686
1775	35	Findspot	SF391	10/5/2005	GBP	127687
1775	36	Findspot	SF391	10/5/2005	GBP	127688
1776	2	Findspot	SF390 in situ following removal of SF391	10/5/2005	GBP	127689
1776	3	Findspot	SF390 in situ following removal of SF391	10/5/2005	GBP	127690
1776	4	Ditch	Ditches [319] and [331]	10/5/2005	GBP	127691
1776	5	Ditch	Ditch [331], ?[337], pit [329]	10/5/2005	GBP	127692
1776	6	Pit	Pits [325] and [329]	10/5/2005	GBP	127693
1776	7	Pit	Pits [325] and [329]	10/5/2005	GBP	127694
1776	8	Ditch	Ditch [319] section	12/5/2005	GBP	127695
1776	9	Pit	Burnt layer (339) at base of pit [335]	12/5/2005	GBP	127696
1776	10	Pit	Pit [335] half excavated	12/5/2005	GBP	127697
1776	11	Pit	Pit [335] section	12/5/2005	GBP	127698
1776	12	Ditch	Mid ex of ditch/gully [333]	12/5/2005	GBP	127699
1776	13	Ditch	Ditch [333] mid ex	12/5/2005	GBP	127700
1776	14	Ditch	Section 365 through [333] and [335]	12/5/2005	GBP	127701
1776	15	Pit	Section 365, [333] and [335]	12/5/2005	GBP	127702
1776	16	Ditch	Section 366, ditch [340]	12/5/2005	GBP	127703
1776	17	Ditch	Section 366, ditch [340]	12/5/2005	GBP	127704
1776	18	Ditch	Section through ditch [343]	13/5/2005	GBP	127705
1776	19	Ditch	Section through ditches [345] and [347]	13/5/2005	GBP	127706
1776	20	-	Section against western baulk	13/5/2005	GBP	127707
1776	21	-	Section against western baulk	13/5/2005	GBP	127708
1776	22	-	Section against western baulk	13/5/2005	GBP	127709
1776	23	-	Section against western baulk	13/5/2005	GBP	127710
1776	24	-	Section against western baulk	13/5/2005	GBP	127711
1776	25	Pit	Pit [333] and spread (385)	13/5/2005	GBP	127712
1776	26	Pit	Pit [333] and spread (385)	13/5/2005	GBP	127713
1776	27	Pit	Pits [333] and [335] post ex	13/5/2005	GBP	127714
1776	28	Pit	Pits [333] and [335] post ex	13/5/2005	GBP	127715
1776	29	Pit	Pits [333] and [335] post ex	13/5/2005	GBP	127716
1776	30	Pit	Pits [333] and [335] post ex	13/5/2005	GBP	127717
1776	31	Pit	Pits [333] and [335] post ex	13/5/2005	GBP	127718
1776	32	Enclosure	Enclosure 305 post ex	13/5/2005	GBP	127719

10.3.8 Photographic index: colour digital

Photo No	Feature	Subject	Photo date	Format	HES Record No
1	-	Field pre-ex	3/5/2005	GDI	127720
2	-	Field pre-ex	3/5/2005	GDI	127721
3	-	Field pre ex	3/5/2005	GDI	127722

Photo No	Feature	Subject	Photo date	Format	HES Record No
4	-	Trench 1 pre ex	3/5/2005	GDI	127723
5	Pit	Section 150	3/5/2005	GDI	127724
6	Pit	Section 151	3/5/2005	GDI	127725
7	-	Trench 3 pre ex	4/5/2005	GDI	127726
8	-	Trench 3 working shot	4/5/2005	GDI	127727
-	-	Deleted	-	-	127728
9	Enclosure	enclosure 305 pre ex	5/5/2005	GDI	127729
10	Enclosure	enclosure 305 pre ex	5/5/2005	GDI	127730
11	Enclosure	enclosure 305 pre ex	5/5/2005	GDI	127731
12	-	Trench 3 working shot	5/5/2005	GDI	127732
13	Enclosure	enclosure 305 pre ex	5/5/2005	GDI	127733
14	Pit	pit [306] pre ex	5/5/2005	GDI	127734
15	Ditch	Section 351, ditch [308]	5/5/2005	GDI	127735
16	Pit	pit [310], burnt deposit (315)	6/5/2005	GDI	127736
17	Pit	pit [310], burnt deposit (315)	6/5/2005	GDI	127737
18	Pit	section 352, pit [310]	6/5/2005	GDI	127738
19	Ditch	Section 353, ditches [308]/[319]	6/5/2005	GDI	127739
20	Ditch and pit	Section 354 ditch [319] and [it [321]	6/5/2005	GDI	127740
21	Ditch and pit	Section 354 ditch [319] and [it [321]	6/5/2005	GDI	127741
22	Pit	Working shot pit [310]	6/5/2005	GDI	127742
23	Pit	Working shot pit [310]	6/5/2005	GDI	127743
24	Pit	Working shot pit [310]	6/5/2005	GDI	127744
25	Pit	Contexts [315] and [319] in pit [310]	9/5/2005	GDI	127745
26	Pit	Burnt layers in base of pit [310]	9/5/2005	GDI	127746
27	Pit and ditch	Section 355, pit [321] and ditch [319]	9/5/2005	GDI	127747
28	Pit and ditch	Pit [310] and ditch [319]	10/5/2005	GDI	127748
29	Ditch	Section 356, ditch [316]	10/5/2005	GDI	127749
30	Ditch	Ditch [319], wider context	10/5/2005	GDI	127750
31	Pit	Pit [321]	10/5/2005	GDI	127751
32	Findspot	SF390	10/5/2005	GDI	127752
33	Findspot and pit	Pits [329], [327] and [325]	10/5/2005	GDI	127753

Photo No	Feature	Subject	Photo date	Format	HES Record No
34	Findspot	SF391	10/5/2005	GDI	127754
35	Findspot	SFs 390 and 391, working shot	10/5/2005	GDI	127755
36	Findspot	SFs 390 and 391, working shot	10/5/2005	GDI	127756
37	Findspot	SFs 390 and 391, working shot	10/5/2005	GDI	127757
38	Findspot	SF391	10/5/2005	GDI	127758
39	Findspot	SFs 390 and 391	10/5/2005	GDI	127759
40	Findspot	SFs 390 and 391	10/5/2005	GDI	127760
41	Findspot	Lifting SFs 390 and 391	10/5/2005	GDI	127761
42	Findspot	Lifting SFs 390 and 391	10/5/2005	GDI	127762
-	-	Deleted	-	-	127763
43	Findspot	Lifting SFs 390 and 391	10/5/2005	GDI	127764
44	Findspot	Lifting SFs 390 and 391	10/5/2005	GDI	127765
45	Findspot	Lifting SFs 390 and 391	10/5/2005	GDI	127766
46	Findspot	Lifting SFs 390 and 391	10/5/2005	GDI	127767
47	Findspot	Lifting SFs 390 and 391	10/5/2005	GDI	127768
48	Findspot	Lifting SFs 390 and 391	10/5/2005	GDI	127769
48	Findspot	Lifting SFs 390 and 391	10/5/2005	GDI	127770
49	Findspot	Lifting SFs 390 and 391	10/5/2005	GDI	127771
50	Findspot	Lifting SFs 390 and 391	10/5/2005	GDI	127772
51	Findspot	Lifting SFs 390 and 391	10/5/2005	GDI	127773
52	Findspot	Lifting SFs 390 and 391	10/5/2005	GDI	127774
53	Findspot	Lifting SFs 390 and 391	10/5/2005	GDI	127775
54	Findspot	SF 390 before lifting	10/5/2005	GDI	127776
55	Findspot	SF390 before lifting	10/5/2005	GDI	127777
56	Findspot	SF390 being lifted	10/5/2005	GDI	127778
57	Findspot	SF390 being lifted	10/5/2005	GDI	127779
58	Ditch	Ditches 319 and 331	10/5/2005	GDI	127780
59	Ditch	Section 364	12/5/2005	GDI	127781
60	Pit	Pits [325] and [329]	12/5/2005	GDI	127782
61	Ditch	Ditch [319] section	12/5/2005	GDI	127783
62	Pit	Burnt layer (339) at base of pit [335]	12/5/2005	GDI	127784

Photo No	Feature	Subject	Photo date	Format	HES Record No
63	Pit	Pit [335] section	12/5/2005	GDI	127785
64	Pit	pit [335] section	12/5/2005	GDI	127786
65	Pit	pit [333] mid ex	12/5/2005	GDI	127787
66	Pit	pits [333] and [335]	12/5/2005	GDI	127788
67	Pit	Section 365	12/5/2005	GDI	127789
68	Pit	Section 366	12/5/2005	GDI	127790
69	Pit and ditch	Pits [333], [335] and ditch [340]	12/5/2005	GDI	127791
70	Ditch	Ditch [343] section	12/5/2005	GDI	127792
71	Ditch	Ditches [345] and [347] section	12/5/2005	GDI	127793
72	-	Section 371, baulk section	12/5/2005	GDI	127794
73	-	Section 364	12/5/2005	GDI	127795
74	-	Section 371, baulk section	12/5/2005	GDI	127796
75	-	Section 371, baulk section	12/5/2005	GDI	127797
76	-	Section 371, baulk section	12/5/2005	GDI	127798
77	-	Section 371, baulk section	12/5/2005	GDI	127799
78	-	Section 371, baulk section	12/5/2005	GDI	127800
79	-	Section 371, baulk section	12/5/2005	GDI	127801
80	Pit	Pit [333] and layer (385)	13/5/2005	GDI	127802
81	Pit	Pit [333] and layer (385)	13/5/2005	GDI	127803
82	Pit	Pits [335] and [333] post ex	13/5/2005	GDI	127804
83	Pit	Pits [335] and [333] post ex	13/5/2005	GDI	127805
84	Pit	Pits [335] and [333] post ex	13/5/2005	GDI	127806
85	Enclosure	Enclosure 305 post ex	13/5/2005	GDI	127807

10.4 Sources

10.4.1 Opening the World of Ceres, Ancient: IX Kal. September (Modern: August 24th)

“On this day the Mundus Cereris (World of Ceres), a two- compartment vaulted ritual pit, is opened, which occurs on only two other days (Oct. 5, Nov. 8). Since its lid, the Lapis Manalis (Stone of the Manes), is considered an Ostium Orci (Gate of Hades), the Manes (ancestral spirits) are freed to roam the streets; therefore no marriages, battles, business or enterprises of any kind is conducted. First-fruit offerings to the Manes may be placed in the pit” (Hammond and Scullard 1970 *s.v.* Mundus; Glare 1968-1982 *s.v.* manalis; Scullard 1981 179-81).

<http://www.cs.utk.edu/~mclennan/BA/SF/MidSummer.txt>

10.4.2 Feast day of the Mania, ancient Rome

Mundus patet: opening of Mundus Cereris, ancient Rome

“Mundus cereris was the womb or labyrinthine passage to the underworld, the domain of Ceres, the great Mother of vegetation. The structure was vaulted in the shape of an inverted sky, divided into two parts, and had a cover. We do [not] know for certain where the Mundus Cereris was, or is, but in 1914 Giacomo Boni [eminent Italian archaeologist b.1859 d.1925] discovered on the Palatine Hill in Rome a subterranean structure which he identified with the Mundus.

The cover was removed on August 24, October 5 and November 8, and these days were religiosi, when the way was supposed to be open to the lower world. First-fruits of the season would be offered to the Manes and placed in the pit.

Because the cover to the Mundus, the Lapis Manalis (Stone of the Manes), is considered an Ostium Orci (Gate of Hades), the Manes (ancestral spirits) are freed to roam for the day, so marriage was not permitted today, and nor were battles nor business considered advisable.

One of the numerous spheres over which the goddess Ceres had influence was liminality, that is, boundaries and transitions between different stages of social life, a function that she shared with Janus. We note that this commemoration in its November occurrence almost precisely coincides with the Celtic Samhain (October 31), at which time the veil between the living world and that of the dead is said to be its thinnest, and its Christian corollaries, All Saints' Day and All Souls' Day, November 1 and 2 respectively.

Departed ancestors were remembered at this time.”

<http://www.wilsonsalmanac.com/book/oct5.html>

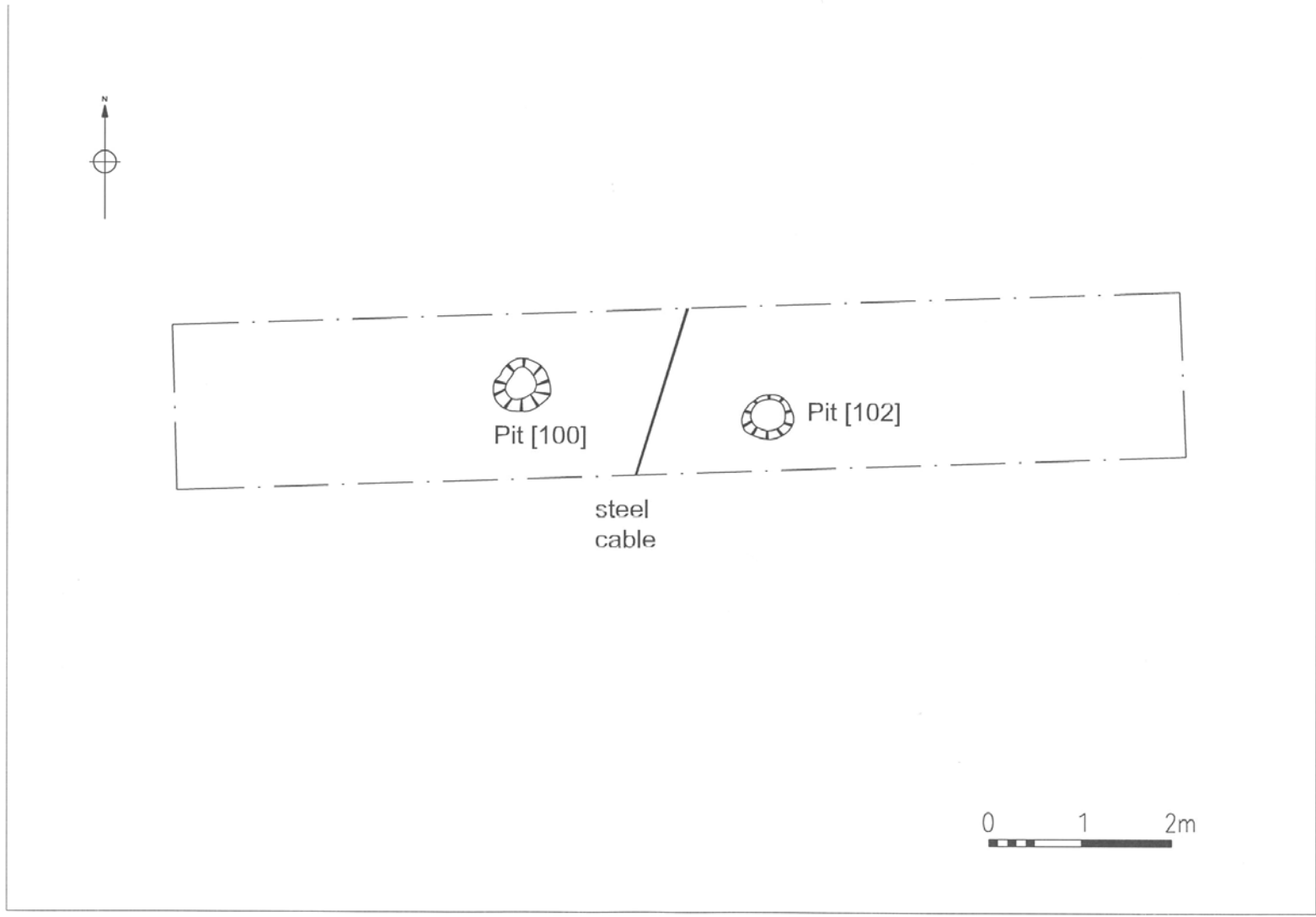


Fig 8: Trench 1, pits [100], [102] post excavation plan

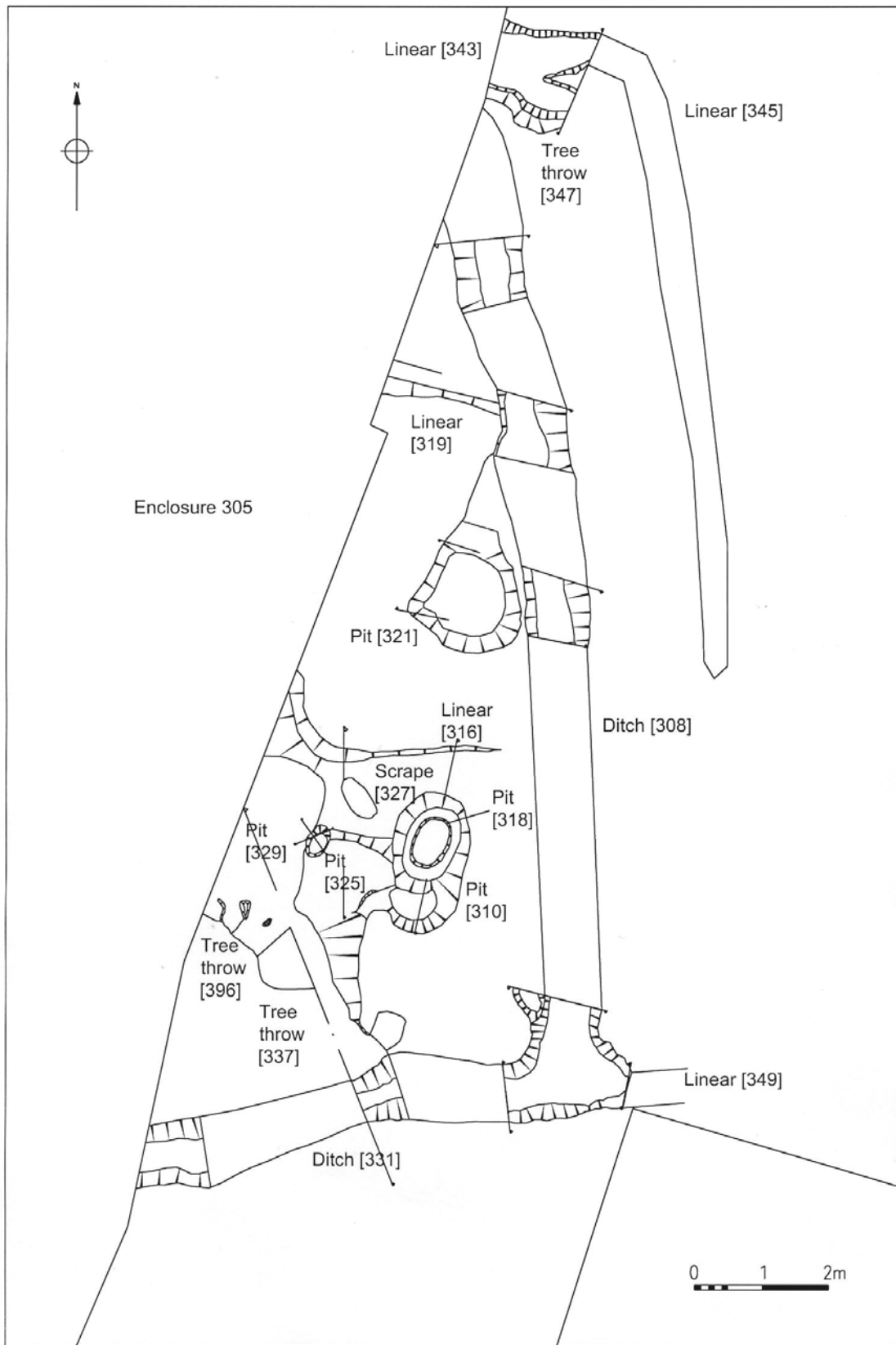


Fig 9: Trench 3, enclosure 305, post excavation plan

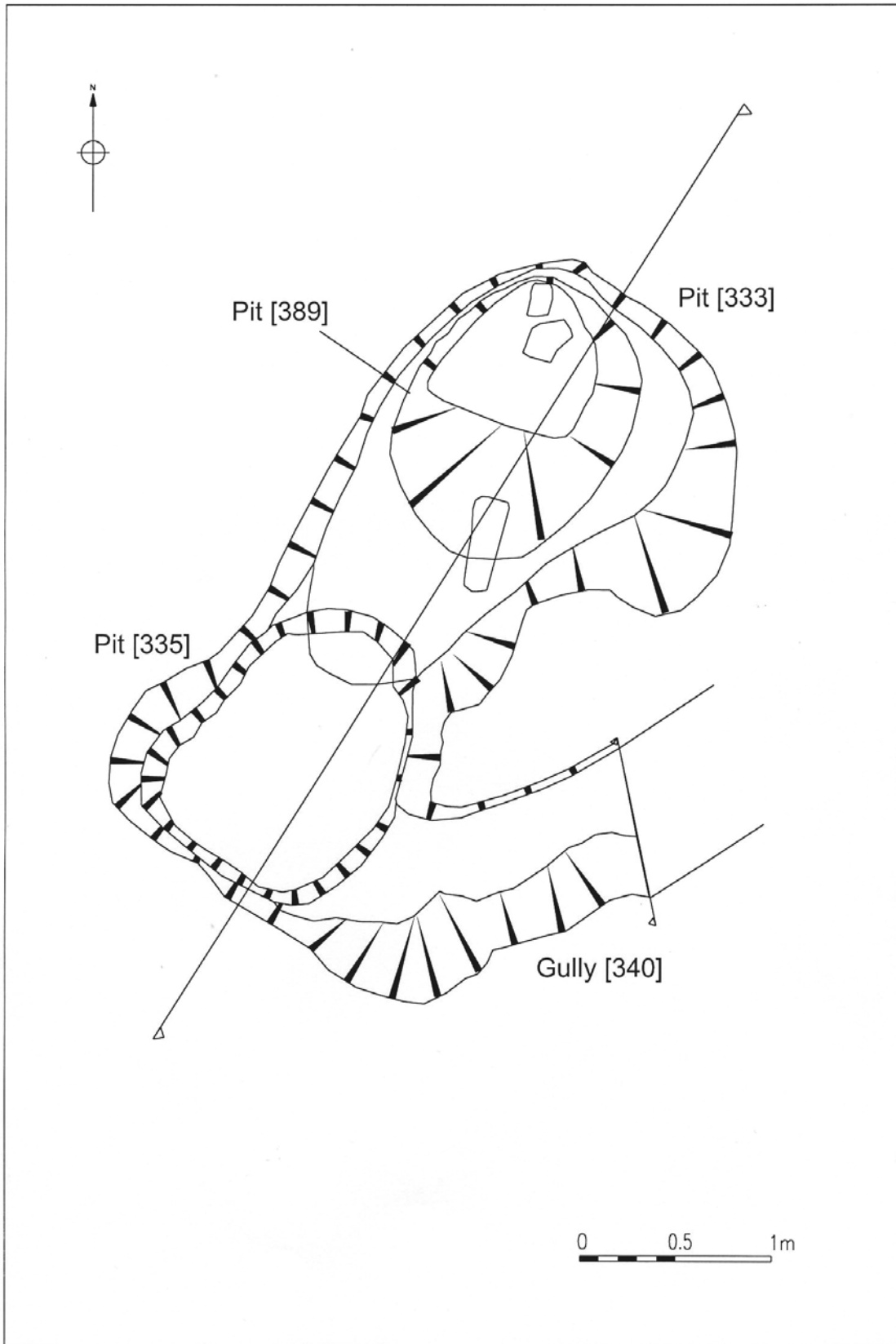


Fig 10:Trench 3, pits [333], [335], and gully [340], post excavation plan

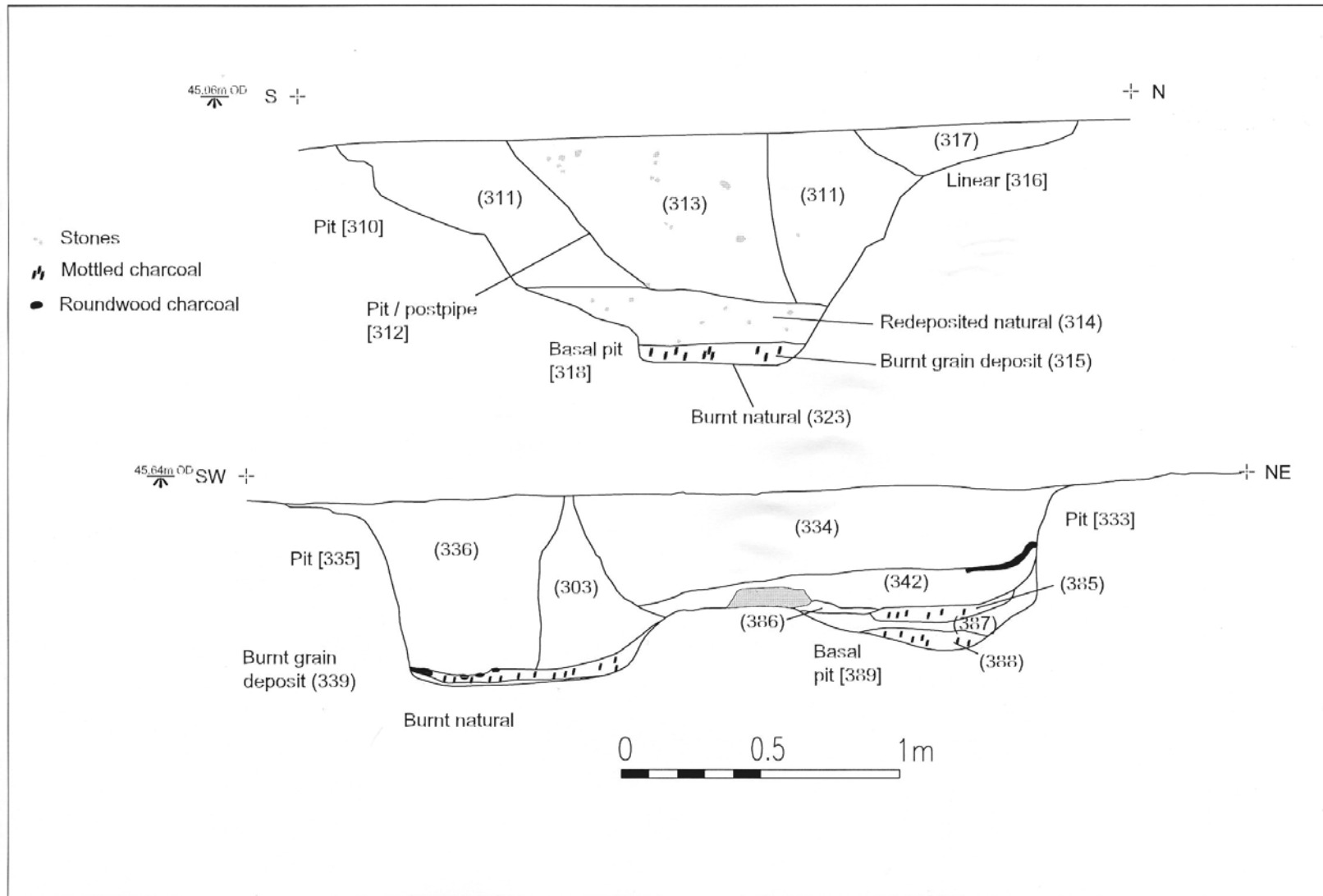


Fig 11: Trench 3, pits [333] and [335], section