

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT
NANCEMERE FIELDS
TRURO, CORNWALL

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Non-technical summary

Excavations were undertaken by South West Archaeology at Nancemere Fields, Truro during the winter of 2004/5, for Persimmon Homes (South West) Ltd, as part of a required programme of archaeological works prior to a residential development.

The most significant remains encountered comprised an enclosure of Romano-British date with internal features including pits, structures, hearths and at least one possible furnace or kiln. The enclosure contained evidence of two phases of activity. Phase I comprised a number of stone and timber structures, possibly associated with metalworking or other small-scale industry. Radiocarbon dates from two of the structures indicated the site was occupied during the 3rd-4th century AD. Phase II activity on the site, probably dating to the 4th century AD, comprised use of the former structures as midden dumps for domestic waste, perhaps from a nearby settlement.

A lack of evidence for multiple phases of activity suggested occupation was short-lived, and the absence of clear evidence for a domestic dwelling indicated the enclosure may have been primarily industrial in function.

The range of artefacts and ecofacts recovered suggested a number of other activities including food processing, leatherworking, textile manufacture, stoneworking, trade, and possibly brewing, were undertaken on a small scale either at the site or in close proximity. The use of hobnails and upholstery tacks, possibly associated with sophisticated furniture, indicated some degree of Romanisation, although no imported ceramics were recovered. Evidence of wheat and barley processing was found within the settlement, and an associated rectilinear field system was identified also suggesting arable cultivation.

In addition, a Late Bronze curvilinear field ditch, possible Late Iron Age field ditches and truncated hearth features of probable Bronze Age and Late Iron Age date, provided evidence of prehistoric activity on the site, although no conclusive evidence of occupation of this period was encountered.

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Finds and environmental analysis and reporting were provided by Kayt Brown, Sue Nelson, Phil Andrews, Kevin Heyward, Matt Leivers, Megan Stoakley, Dr Chris J. Stevens and Dr Cathie Barnett of Wessex Archaeology Post-excavation Specialist Services. Radiocarbon dating was provided by Beta Analytic, Miami, Florida, USA. Special thanks to Rachael Seager Smith and Andrew Crockett of Wessex Archaeology.

Finds illustrations were by Liz James (Wessex Archaeology) and Richard Anderson. Digital excavation illustrations were by Joanna Higgins.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 South West Archaeology (SWA) were commissioned by Persimmon Homes (South West) Ltd. to undertake a required programme of archaeological excavation at Nancemere Fields, Truro, in advance of development of the land for residential use (Planning ref. MC03/1057/02/R). The excavations were undertaken during November 2004-February 2005, according to a project design (Anderson 2004) approved by the Cornwall County Council Planning Archaeologist.

1.2 Site location, geology and topography

1.2.1 The development area was a triangular parcel of former farmland (enclosed pasture) located on the north eastern outskirts of the city of Truro, centred on NGR SW 831 461 (Figure 1). New and existing residential areas lay immediately to the east and south. The site was bounded to the north and west by the main railway line, with farmland (enclosed pasture) beyond. The A39 main road lay approximately 600m to the east.

1.2.2 The site predominantly occupied a west-facing slope, approximately 0.5 km to the west of the River Allen, one of the main tributaries of the Truro River.

1.2.3 The underlying geology is Devonian sandstones and slates of the Portscatho series (Geological Survey of Great Britain 1974), with Brown Earth soils and deeper, more clayey soils with poor drainage, or shallow soils over rock (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1974).

1.3 Archaeological background

1.3.1 The Cornish place name of Nancemere (nans-meur), associated with a settlement to the west of the development area, translates into English as 'great valley' (Padel 1985).

1.3.2 An archaeological assessment of the site conducted in 2003, including analysis of a geophysical survey by GSB Propection, identified a large sub-circular enclosure likely to be of prehistoric or Romano-British date, and several linear and rectilinear features, likely to represent medieval or earlier field systems. The site also contained a number of other features associated with 'Anciently Enclosed Land', and was therefore likely to have been farmed since the prehistoric period (Dudley, 2003)

1.3.3 Subsequent archaeological excavations on the site by Cornwall Archaeological Unit prior to infrastructure works confirmed the presence of a Romano-British univallate enclosure and a range of other archaeological features, including field systems, dating from the Bronze Age to the post-medieval period (Gossip 2005).

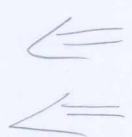
1.3.4 Although small univallate enclosures, known in Cornwall as 'rounds', are extremely numerous, perhaps totalling between 2000-3000 (Gossip 2005) in the county, they are poorly understood. Representing the settlements of a large proportion of the rural population in the late Iron Age and Romano-British period, only one enclosure at Trethurgy near St Austell has been fully excavated. Trethurgy was a well-preserved, relatively high status domestic

settlement site. However, partial excavations of a handful of other enclosures have indicated that their form and function may be more complex and varied, with a several sites forming industrial centres rather than domestic settlement (Quinnell 2004).

- 1.3.5 A number of features recorded during previous excavations were attributed to the Bronze Age, and possibly represented the truncated remains of a funerary monument and a stock management feature. However, no conclusive evidence of settlement of this date was encountered (Gossip 2005).

2. Methodology

- 2.1 A total of five areas (Areas A-E) were open stripped under archaeological supervision (Figure 2).
- 2.2 The overburden, including topsoil and colluvial subsoil, was removed to the top of the highest archaeological horizon using a tracked, 360 degree mechanical excavator with a toothless grading bucket, under the supervision of a qualified archaeologist.
- 2.3 All archaeological features were subsequently cleaned and excavated by hand. Sufficient excavation was undertaken to ascertain the nature, form and extent of all archaeological features. A number of features in the western part of Area E were unexcavated due to severe and persistent flooding of this area at the time of excavation.
- 2.4 A written, drawn and photographic record was made of all archaeological features.
- 2.5 The written record was made using pro-forma context sheets and a continuous numbering system (Appendix I). Plans and sections were drawn at an appropriate scale, normally 1:10 for sections and 1:20 for plans. All drawings were tied into the British National Grid, and Ordnance Survey datum. The site grid for each area was surveyed using a Leica TS 406 total station. All drawings were scanned and digitised.
- 2.5 Photographic images were taken using 35mm monochrome and colour slide film, and supported by high-resolution digital images, with scale, identification board and north arrow as appropriate.
- 2.6 All finds, with the exception of pottery and bone, were assigned a unique 'small find' number, and both bulk and small finds were retained, cleaned and catalogued. All categories of finds were submitted for specialist analysis and reporting.
- 2.7 Bulk soil samples were taken where appropriate for deposits with environmental or scientific dating potential, or potential to contain industrial residues. Several samples of charcoal were taken where appropriate, for radiocarbon dating. A selection of the samples were submitted for specialist analysis and reporting.
- 2.8 The results of the excavations and post-excavation analysis will be submitted for publication in an appropriate regional and/or specialist journal.
- 2.9 The excavation archive, including artefacts and ecofacts, will be submitted to the Royal Cornwall Museum, Truro.



3. Results

3.1 Site Description

Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

- 3.1.1 The earliest activity in the area was represented by a small assemblage of worked and unworked flint, primarily from topsoil and subsoil contexts, or occurring as residual finds. Flint tools of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age date were recovered (see Nelson and Leivers, this report).

Bronze Age

Area A (Fig. 3 and 8)

- 3.1.2 The earliest feature identified in Area A was a linear ditch (**1161**) primarily orientated northeast-southwest, that curved to the west and continued beyond the area of excavation. The ditch was U-shaped in profile, and measured a maximum of 3.62m wide, and 1.05m deep. The primary fill (1164) was light reddish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions. A radiocarbon date obtained from oak charcoal from this context dated the ditch to the Late Bronze Age (970-800 cal. BC). The remaining fills of greyish or reddish brown silty clays (1162/63) with charcoal and small stone inclusions also contained no finds, suggesting the feature was probably a field boundary ditch.

Area E (Fig. 14 and 15)

- 3.1.3 Five discrete, shallow, sub-circular pits with dimensions of between 0.3-2.25m in diameter and 0.08-0.22m in depth, were distributed across the northwestern part of the area. The smaller pits (**5020**, **5022**, **5025**) all had evidence of *in situ* burning, with charcoal-rich fills (5021/23/24/26/27) and heat-reddening of the surrounding natural. The two larger pits (**5016**, **5018**) lacked the heat-reddened characteristics, although pit **5016** had charcoal flecks throughout the fill (5017). A single sherd of Bronze Age Trevisker pottery was recovered from the fill of pit **5018** (5019). A similar small pit was also excavated at the southern limit of Area E (**5028**). These pits were probably hearth pits, but are of uncertain association.

Late Iron Age

Area E1 (Fig. 14 and 15)

- 3.1.4 A series of shallow, irregular pits (**5057**, **5059**, **5061**, **5063**), with evidence of *in situ* burning episodes, including heat-reddened surrounding natural and charcoal rich fills (5058/60/62/64/65), provided the only clear evidence of Iron Age activity. Late Iron Age (LIA) pottery was recovered from the fill of pit of **5057** (5058); a stone burnisher (sf70) and probable LIA sherds were recovered from the fill of pit **5063** (5064).

- 3.1.5 East-west linear ditch **5008** was also of possible of Iron Age date. Extending from beyond the eastern edge of excavation, and terminating centrally within Area E, this u-shaped ditch measured 0.55m wide, 0.56m deep and contained two sterile silty clay fills (5009, 5015). Pottery of uncertain date was recovered from another segment of this ditch (5011), which was cut by several features of Romano-British date.

Romano-British

Area A- Enclosure (Fig. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8)

- 3.1.6 The Late Bronze Age ditch (**1161**) was cut by a substantial curvilinear ditch (**1116**), which continued to the south beyond the area of excavation, formed part of a substantial enclosure approximately 55m diameter. The ditch had a flat-based, v-shaped profile, measured a maximum of 3.3m wide by 1.7m deep, and within Area A, enclosed an area of approximately 45m by 15m. Two segments were excavated through the ditch. In segment 1 the reddish brown silty clay primary fill (1115) and brownish black clay silt tertiary fill (1113) contained pottery of 2nd-5th century AD date. Deposit 1113 also contained fragments of fired clay and pierced slate, and an elvan rubbing stone. A clean secondary fill (1114) of brownish yellow silty clay approximately 0.25m deep and containing no finds suggested a possible period of complete abandonment of the site. In segment 2, a similar sequence of fills was identified, comprising reddish brown and brownish grey silty clays beneath grey clay silts (1171/60/59/72/58). The secondary fill (1160) contained pottery of Romano-British date.
- 3.1.7 A slightly curved linear ditch (**1142**) with a u-shaped profile was located north of the enclosure ditch, orientated east-west, and measured approximately 13m in length, 1m wide, and 0.65m deep. This ditch respected the enclosure ditch (**1116**) and its shape suggested it was closely associated with the former, although its function was not clear. Filled by a primary deposit of reddish brown silty clay (1143) and an upper fill of clean greyish brown clay silt (1144), a single fragment of 3rd-4th century AD pottery was recovered from primary fill deposit 1143.
- 3.1.8 To the south, within the enclosure, a second slightly irregular and interrupted curvilinear gully (**1165**, **1069**, **1046**) ran parallel to, and appeared to respect the line of ditch **1116**. This feature measured between approximately 1-3m in width, with a maximum depth of 0.6m, and was filled by mixed brownish grey, yellowish brown or reddish brown clay silts and silty clays (1047/48/67, 1166/70) with occasional charcoal flecks but no finds. Overall the feature was very irregular, with frequent root holes, and appeared to be a grubbed-up hedge or tree line. This vegetation may have been associated with an internal bank, although there were no extant upstanding remains. A shallow, linear pit (**1051**), filled by a single deposit of sandy silt (1052), and containing Romano-British pottery and a fragment of iron horseshoe (sf46), may have been a continuation of this feature.
- 3.1.9 A number of both discrete and intercutting features were located within the area enclosed by ditch **1116** and curvilinear **1165**, including two distinct

groups that represented a structure or complex of structures (Group A1 and A2).

Group A1: Phase I

- 3.1.10 The principle feature was a curvilinear gully (**1225**). Approximately 1m wide, the gully was not fully excavated, but varied in profile and in depth (0.25m-0.45m) along its length. A single light brown silty clay deposit with occasional charcoal flecks and several sherds of Romano-British pottery filled the gully (1191).
- 3.1.11 A second, very shallow curvilinear gully (**1205**) with a friable reddish brown fill (1149/1207) lay inside this gully, and several sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered from the fill. The irregular and insubstantial nature of the gully suggested it was an area of disturbed natural, perhaps the result of occupation, rather than a cut feature.
- 3.1.12 Gully **1225** appeared to have been partially re-cut along similar dimensions (**1168**), after the original gully silted up or was backfilled. A single post-hole (**1169**), was located in the base of this gully, perhaps indicating a structural function. The post-hole was filled by reddish brown sandy silt (1148), sealed by the primary gully fill of yellowish brown clay silt (1147/1215), which contained a fragment of possible furnace or smithing hearth bottom. An elvan weight (sf71) was recovered from the upper fill of the gully (1098).
- 3.1.13 This arrangement of gullies lay partially beneath a low (0.6m) but upstanding curvilinear mixed deposit (1014) of reddish brown silty clay and stone (killas slate, quartz), a maximum of 2m wide, with associated Romano-British pottery, a fragment of Cornish mortar (sf59) and a whetstone (sf64). The deposit was possibly a second structural phase, contemporary with gully **1168** and sealing the other cut features, but more likely represented an earth and stone wall with external (**1225**) and possible internal (**1205**) gullies, that had later collapsed.
- 3.1.14 The arrangement of wall and gullies appeared to represent a semi-circular structure, and a number of discrete internal features were located within the c.4m diameter area. Three substantial post-holes (**1212**, **1152**, **1093**) located on the southeast side of the group, ranging from 0.35 – 0.48m deep, were perhaps related to a post-built entrance structure or doorway. These features all contained fills of dark or reddish brown silty or sandy clay with charcoal inclusions and occasional packing stones (1221, 1153, 1092, 1049, 1086, 1151). Romano-British pottery was recovered from post-hole **1093** (1049 and 1086).
- 3.1.15 Two adjacent short, shallow gullies (**1227**, **1229**), a maximum of 0.2m in depth, filled by mottled light brown silty clay (1226,1228), may have been related to the structure, perhaps an internal partition.
- 3.1.16 Central to the group were two large, sub-oval pits (**1127** and **1128**). Pit **1127** measured 1.02m by 0.89m, and 0.37m in depth. The primary fill was friable light brownish yellow clay with frequent shillet and occasional flecks of charcoal (1123), overlain by a distinctive brownish red silt with similar

inclusions and several Romano-British pottery sherds (1099). This feature was cut by, or possibly contemporary with pit **1128**, which measured 1.90m by 0.8m, and a maximum of 0.78m in depth. In profile from east to west, the eastern side was steeply sloping with a slight undercut edge, whereas the western slope was more gradual. The natural clay of the base and sides of the pit was scorched red and baked from intense heat. The pit contained a sequence of fills comprising a discrete primary deposit of reddish brown clay with charcoal and shillet inclusions (1187), overlain by a thick deposit of mature oak charcoal (1176) in the base of the cut, which provided a radiocarbon date of 130-380 cal AD. A friable deposit of light red clay with frequent charcoal inclusions (1125) lined much of the west side of the cut, overlain by a clean deposit of yellow and white mottled clay (1173), predominantly limited to the east side of the pit. Significant amounts of charred cereal remains, as well as seeds of wild species, and a few germinated grains and sprouts possibly associated with brewing, were recovered from a bulk sample of deposit 1125 (see Stevens, this report). The remaining fill comprised a light brown clay silt with frequent yellow, white and light red clay inclusions (1120), possibly representing a collapsed clay superstructure and/or pit lining.

- 3.1.17 These deposits suggested the feature may have functioned as a clay-lined oven, kiln or furnace. The upper dark brown silty clay fill (1050) contained Romano-British pottery, was very similar to the overlying deposit (1004), and can be seen as related to the next phase of activity (see below). An adjacent post-hole (**1223**), 0.4m diameter and 0.5m depth, was probably related to these features.
- 3.1.18 Deposit 1040 comprised a charcoal-rich sandy silt deposit, approximately 0.2m in depth, with frequent burnt quartz and fire-cracked stone fragments. This deposit lay directly on the natural clay, adjacent to pits **1127** and **1128**. A substantial assemblage of pottery of late 3rd-4th century AD date, tap slag fragments, pierced slate fragments, and a single fragment of Roman vessel glass was associated with this deposit, possibly contemporary with use of the structure, or representing the early stages of abandonment.

Group A1: Phase II

- 3.1.19 All the interior features, including part of the collapsed wall (1014) lay beneath a firm clay silt deposit (1004) containing a substantial pottery assemblage of late 3rd to 4th century AD date, a small fragment of tap slag, fragments of fired clay, a possible iron punch (sf37), and a rim fragment of a Cornish mortar (sf52). This deposit sealed the earlier features and indicated a change of use of the structure to a domestic midden area. This continued activity, but lack of clear structural evidence of domestic dwellings, suggested continued occupation of a nearby site.
- 3.1.20 An irregular linear gully (**1027**) that cut through the top of this deposit (0.7m width, 0.2m depth) appeared to represent a footpath aligned approximately southeast to northwest across the enclosure. Late 3rd to 4th century AD finds associated with the fill of this gully (1013), including a shale lathe core (sf33), suggested it was broadly contemporary with the midden phase of use. Two

shallow circular pits (**1145, 1146**) cutting the upper fill of gully **1168/1150**, and filled by charcoal-rich silty clay deposits (1015, 1016), may also be associated with this phase.

Group A2 – Phase I

- 3.1.21 Located immediately downslope of Group A1, this group comprised a complex of shallow terraces, orientated north-south across the natural slope, and associated post-holes, pits and stone features, representing a structure. The majority of the features appear to have been contemporary, as there was little evidence of intercutting or multiple phases. However, interpretation of this group was limited by continuation of the structure beyond the area of excavation to the south.
- 3.1.22 The upper (eastern) terrace (**1029**) defined an area 2.37m in width and 0.2m in depth, and was contemporary with a sub-rectangular post-trench (**1011**) containing two post-pipes (**1042, 1043**) of approximately 0.3m diameter. The trench was filled by reddish brown silty clay with frequent angular packing stones (1010).
- 3.1.23 To the south was the terminus of a gully or possibly a second post trench (**1082**), which continued beyond the edge of excavation, and was filled by a single clean deposit of reddish brown clay silt (1083). Two additional post-holes (**1079, 1080**) approximately 0.4m diameter and 0.2-0.3m in depth lay to the west, each containing reddish brown clay silt with occasional large packing stones (1037, 1035).
- 3.1.24 A second terrace measuring 0.21m high was located immediately downslope to the west, associated with a linear stone structure (1070) which appeared to line the terrace cut (1084). The stone structure comprised the remains of an un-bonded or earth-bonded wall or revetment of moderate to large slate slabs. Adjacent was a discrete deposit of small quartz fragments with some associated burnt clay (1132). An additional poorly-defined linear arrangement of stones to the west may have represented a parallel wall, the western face of the same wall, associated rough paving, or possibly tumble derived from 1070. Two postholes (**1081, 1129**) were integrated with stone wall 1070. Post-hole **1081** had similar dimensions to those on the terrace above (0.3m diameter; 0.16m depth), and contained a number of packing stones, including a granite rubbing stone (1036).
- 3.1.25 Post-hole **1129** was one of a group of slightly larger oval post-holes, which also included feature **1089** and **1094**. Post-holes 1089 and 1129 were approximately 0.75m diameter, with depths of 0.35m and 0.16m respectively, and filled by reddish brown clay silts with occasional moderate-small packing stones, fragments of Romano-British pottery (1090, 1130, 1131), and an iron nail (1090). As a group, these features appeared to represent part of a fairly substantial post-built building, possibly the terminus of an open-fronted, semi-circular structure.
- 3.1.26 A very substantial post-hole (**1094**) that measured approximately 1m in diameter, and 0.95m deep was related to, but of distinctly different character to the other cut features. Filled by a sequence of yellowish brown silty clay with frequent large packing stones beneath reddish brown clay silt (1119, 1101,

1095), this post-hole may have related to an entrance structure, or perhaps was related to an industrial process represented by features to the west.

- 3.1.27 Immediately downslope to the west were the remains of a second stone structure (1057, 1065, 1066) that lay within a shallow rectangular cut (1126), also with integrated post-holes (1058, 1122) and associated stakeholes (1110/11/12). Features 1057 and 1065 were parallel but heavily disturbed linear arrangements of earth-bonded slate slab and quartz, similar to 1070 described above, with associated Romano-British pottery. Late prehistoric pottery associated with 1065 was residual, or perhaps a rare survival from the earlier period. Adjacent feature 1066, probably significantly disturbed, comprised a number of slate slabs set vertically on edge and driven into the clay, forming an 'L' shape.
- 3.1.29 There were a number of other related features in the form of post-holes, stakeholes, pits and gullies, possibly representing an industrial working area. Pit 1077, 0.8m in diameter, was filled by a densely packed layer of quartz fragments 0.1m thick, overlain by a thin deposit of reddish brown burnt sandy silt (1056). A short associated gully (1102) filled by a dark brown sandy silt with charcoal inclusions (1103), was cut by a similar pit (1054), 0.25m deep, filled by a high proportion of small stone fragments, charcoal and Romano-British pottery in a clay silt matrix (1053). A radiocarbon date of 130-390 cal. AD was obtained from mixed twig and roundwood charcoal in this deposit, and charred cereal grains were recovered from a bulk sample. A row of stakeholes (1104/05/06) were associated with these features.
- 3.1.29 Two other pits (1061, 1062) were associated with rings of scorched earth, suggesting heating or burning at high temperatures. Pit 1061 measured 1.08m by 0.63, and contained a primary deposit of dark brown clay silt with frequent charcoal fragments (1019), a deposit of burnt natural shillet (1085), with an upper fill of clean yellowish brown clay (1008). Shallow gully 1091 (1.8m long, 0.42m wide, 0.12m deep) and a row of stakeholes approximately 0.1m diameter and 0.13m deep (1107/8/9) were associated with this feature. A discrete deposit of clay (1071) lay in the base of gully 1091, beneath a large slab of burnt slate, suggesting the remains of a clay-bonded structure. A second pit with associated scorching (1062) measured 0.3m diameter and only 0.06m depth, with a single fill of yellowish brown silty clay (1063). Two similarly insubstantial pits lay adjacent (1073, 1078). Romano-British pottery was recovered from fills in pit 1061 (1019, 1085) and 3rd-4th century AD pottery as well as fired clay fragments from gully 1091 (1064).

Group A2 - Phase II

- 3.1.30 A number of discrete deposits (1007, 1024, 1025) overlying these features probably represented the latest stages of use or earliest stage of abandonment of the structure, and contained late 3rd century-4th century AD pottery, and tap slag. Overlying these deposits was a thick (0.4m maximum) homogenous deposit of dark brown clay silt, with frequent large stone inclusions, burnt and fire-cracked stone, burnt clay, charcoal, and a large assemblage of late 3rd to 4th century pottery, small fragments of tap slag and fired clay, a number of iron nails, hobnails and broken or unidentifiable iron objects, and several

pierced slate objects including a small weight (1022/23). Charred cereal remains, seeds of a wide range wild species and two fragments of hazelnut shell were recovered from a bulk sample of this deposit. These deposits represented use of the structure as a midden during the period of dereliction.

- 3.1.31 Several other discrete features were also located within the enclosure ditch, comprising two substantial pits (**1031**, **1183**), a shallow, irregular pit with associated Romano-British pottery and iron nail fragments (1045), possibly a treebole, and a small post-hole (**1009**). Pit **1031** was rectangular with a u-shaped profile, and measured 2.23m long, 1.4m wide and 0.86m deep. The primary fill (1030) of dark reddish brown sandy silt (0.35m deep) contained 3rd century AD pottery and a discrete deposit of 81 iron upholstery studs (sf35), and was overlain by clean yellowish brown and greyish brown silts (1039, 1038) with frequent small stone inclusions. Initially interpreted as a possible grave, the silty primary fill, pottery inclusions and presence of charred cereal grains suggested a gradual accumulation of material in the base of the cut, and it may have functioned as a storage pit or trough. The upholstery studs, which also bore traces of mineralised leather, could have derived from a piece of furnishing, or perhaps even a set of leather bellows used in conjunction with the nearby ovens or furnaces. The sterile and homogenous upper fills suggest the remainder of the feature was deliberately backfilled.
- 3.1.32 A very substantial oval post-pit (**1183**) measured 2.98m long, 1.21m wide and 1.10m deep. The silty clay fills (1182, 1003) contained numerous moderate to large stones, possibly packing stones. Early 4th century AD pottery and a possible elvan bowl roughout was recovered from the upper fill of the pit (1003). This feature may be related to pit **1031**, but could also have been associated with the Group A1 complex of features.

Area B – Enclosure (Fig. 9 and 10)

- 3.1.33 A linear ditch (**2073**) aligned approximately southeast-northwest represented the earliest feature in this area. A minimum of 0.95m wide and 0.3m deep, and containing clean, reddish brown and dark brown clay silts (2068, 2069) this u-shaped ditch was cut by the later enclosure ditch (see **2016** below). Although the enclosure appeared to preserve the line of the existing boundary, this may have been coincidental, as the existing ditch fill would have been easier to excavate than the surrounding natural clay. This would also account for the sharp change in direction of the enclosure ditch, if its alignment was altered to follow the line of the existing silted-up ditch.
- 3.1.34 A substantial curvilinear ditch (**2016**), ran from the eastern limit of excavation on a northeast-southwest alignment, and abruptly turned to the west continuing beyond the western limit of excavation. This ditch was assumed to be a continuation of the enclosure ditch in Area A, and defined an area of approximately 17m by 44m. The ditch was a wide-based v-shape in profile, measuring 2.16m wide by a maximum of 1.13m deep, and was filled by a series of mostly sterile yellowish brown and greyish brown clay silts (2013/14/15), with upper fills of dark brown silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions (2012, 2001). A single sherd of Romano-British pottery was

recovered from deposit 2013, and an iron object of indeterminate function (sf13) from deposit 2001.

- 3.1.35 Within the enclosure, the main features in this area were two stone revetted terraces, orientated across the slope, with associated structural features. The lower, slightly curved, western terrace cut (2075) measured approximately 5m in length and 0.14m high. The terrace appeared to have been lined by a crude earth-bonded stone structure, now mostly collapsed forming a deposit of moderate to large stones (2008) in a matrix of dark greyish brown sandy silt (2007), up to 0.5m in depth. A fragment of Cornish mortar (sf65) and Romano-British pottery was associated with this deposit. This stone-lined feature formed the eastern wall of a sub-circular structure.
- 3.1.36 The remainder of the structure was represented by several post-holes, possibly roof supports, a possible shallow post-trench or beam-slot (2018, 2059) and numerous stakeholes (2045/47/49, 2051/53/55/57/61/63). The post-holes ranged between 0.19-0.58m in diameter, 0.07-0.27m in depth, and contained greyish brown silty clay fills with occasional concentrations of charcoal. Two of the post-holes (2020, 2026) were relatively substantial, and contained packing stones in the fill, although others were shallow, probably truncated (2022, 2024, 2028, 2034, 2036). Several features had Romano-British pottery incorporated in the fill (2020, 2024, 2034).
- 3.1.37 An outlying group of post-holes (2030, 2032, 2034, 2043) were very similar, with packing stones in the fills and Romano-British pottery retrieved from 2032. This group may also have formed part of the structure.
- 3.1.38 Within the structure was a central hearth pit (2039), measuring 1.47m diameter and a maximum of 0.23m in depth. The hearth feature contained a charcoal-rich sandy silt fill approximately 0.12m thick, with frequent burnt stone inclusions (2038) and containing Romano-British pottery, overlain by a compact layer of re-deposited natural clay (2037). The upper fill of greyish-brown silty clay (2009) contained Romano-British pottery, a fragment of Cornish mortar (sf68), a quernstone and a fragment of possible smelting slag. This deposit was identical to the overlying deposit (2003) and may have related to the next phase of use. Some of the stone artefacts may have derived from dereliction of the adjacent stone structure (2007/8). A post-hole (2041) and a single stakehole (2061) were associated with the hearth.
- 3.1.39 These features were sealed by deposit 2003, a dark brown silty clay containing Romano-British pottery, pierced slate objects, occasional bone and fired clay fragments, representing a midden deposit accumulated following abandonment of the structure.
- 3.1.40 The upper, eastern terrace cut (2066) measured 3.13m in length and 0.23m high, and was less well defined, although kerbed with large stone slabs (2064). The terrace itself had an area of rough hardstanding comprised of small to moderate stone fragments (2065), although some of this stone could represent downslope tumble from a terrace revetment.
- 3.1.41 Occupation activity in this area was represented by spreads of charcoal, and a cluster of small pits (2079, 2083, 2105, 2110), post-holes (2128, 2130, 2141) and numerous stakeholes, (2081-2, 2084-2103, 2107-32), all contemporary with surface 2065. The largest pit (2105) measuring 1.18m by 0.53m, with a

maximum depth of 0.25m, had a flat base and was lined with large, flat stones. The pit edges were reddened and heat altered, and the fill was a dark grey silty clay (2104) with a concentration of charcoal towards the base of the fill, inclusions of burnt stone and a broken stone suspension weight. The remaining pits were generally shallow, with similar fills of brownish or greyish black silty clay with high concentrations of charcoal and burnt stone fragments within the fills. Post-holes **2128** and **2130** were relatively deep and well-defined (c.0.45m depth), and may have related to a small structure. The associated stakeholes ranged diameter and depth from 0.03-0.15m and 0.04-0.19m respectively, with a uniform fill of dark brown silty clay with charcoal inclusions. These features appeared to relate to a domestic cooking area, although an industrial function is also possible.

- 3.1.42 A large oval pit to the north of this cluster (**2137**) measured 2.63m by 1.77m, and 0.41m deep, and contained significant inclusions of charcoal in the primary silty clay fill (2142). This was overlain by a deposit of clean yellow natural clay (2143), and a silty clay deposit with large quantities of burnt reddish-yellow clay, stone rubble and charcoal in the fill (2136). Several fragments of smelting slag and a fragment of probable Romano-British pottery was recovered from fill 2136, and the feature may have represented the remains of a metalworking hearth or furnace. These and other cut and stone features in this area may all relate to a small scale industrial complex, later subjected to considerable dereliction and disturbance.

Area E1 (Fig. 14 and 15)

- 3.1.43 A curvilinear gully (**5031**) semi-enclosed an area approximately 7.40m in diameter. A maximum of 0.6m wide, 8m long, 0.15m deep, with a v-shaped profile, the gully contained a single, clean, mid reddish brown silty clay fill (5032). Central to the enclosed area was a sub-circular arrangement of moderate to large angular slate fragments (5068) in a dark brown silty clay matrix, lying within a very shallow gully (**5066**), and measuring in total approximately 4m in diameter. Pottery of Romano-British date was recovered from stone deposit 5068. A central pit or hollow (**5082**) enclosed by this feature measured 2.2m by 1.4m, and a maximum of 0.5m in depth. The basal fill (5067) comprised clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks, and several moderate to large angular stones, some of which were placed on the base of the cut. A fragment of featureless fired clay of unknown origin was recovered from this deposit, which was overlain by a sequence of yellowish brown, reddish brown and grey clay silts (5035, 5043).
- 3.1.44 An adjacent truncated pit (**5002**), approximately 0.7m diameter and 0.12m deep, filled by reddish brown silty clay with charcoal inclusions (5003), may be related to these features. A single sherd of Romano-British pottery was recovered from the fill.
- 3.1.45 These features were initially interpreted as the possible remains of a funerary monument, with a central burial pit. However no finds or skeletal remains were retrieved from any of the fills, and the Romano-British date now suggests this interpretation was unlikely. The curvilinear gully provided the only structural evidence, possibly for a small palisade fence. The feature may have

related to a well or spring, now dry, perhaps protected from stock by the palisade and ringed by a low wall or crude paving. In addition, a possible ritual or industrial function cannot be ruled out. The lack of domestic debris and other structural features suggested this was not a dwelling.

- 3.1.46 A series of intercutting pits of unknown function (**5054**, **5073**, **5075**, **5077**), ranging from 0.15m to 0.5m in depth, were located west of these features and were probably contemporary. Each was filled by clean yellowish or reddish brown clay silt or silty clay (**5079**, **5074**, **5076**, **5078**), and a single sherd of Romano-British pottery was recovered from the latest feature (**5073**).

Romano-British field system (*Fig. 3, 11, 12, and 14*)

- 3.1.47 In Area A a group of three contemporary linear ditches (**1189**, **1197**, and **1198**) formed part of a rectilinear field drainage system. Ditch **1189** was orientated east-west, and ditch **1198** was orientated north-south, and both measured approximately 1m wide and 0.4m deep. The two ditches were linked by a short, contemporary section of ditch (**1197**), most likely inserted to improve the drainage of water from ditch **1198** (running across the natural slope) into ditch **1189** which ran downslope. The ditches were filled by clean greyish brown or yellowish brown clay silts (**1204**, **1199**, **1200/1/2**). No finds were recovered from any of these features.
- 3.1.48 A wide, shallow, linear ditch (**1213**) aligned east-west (3.24m wide, 0.47m deep), most likely a hollow-way or drove road, appeared to provide an access route to this field system, and possibly to the enclosure entrance. No finds were recovered from the fill (**1214**). All the ditches associated with this field system respected the enclosure ditch, and are likely to be contemporary, although the enclosure may have remained extant for a considerable period following abandonment, and its boundaries fossilized within later field systems.
- 3.1.49 In Area D, three linear ditches (**4002**, **4004**, **4006**) formed part of a broadly contemporary field system. Ditch **4006** was orientated north-south, measured 1.34m wide by 0.24m deep, and was also observed in Area A (**1198**). This feature was cut by a larger east-west linear ditch (**4002**), 1.78m wide and 0.66m deep, which extended into and terminated in Area E as ditch **5006**, dated to the Romano-British period. Another linear ditch (**4004**), a maximum of 1m wide and 0.27m deep extended at right angles to ditch **4002**. This ditch was probably of similar date, representing a less substantial, cross-slope boundary.
- 3.1.50 In Area C a linear ditch (**3007**) that measured 1.25m wide and 0.37m deep, and ran east-west, before curving to the south and continuing beyond the edge of excavation, was probably of Romano-British date. This ditch was cut by a wide, shallow north-south linear (**3006**), 3.4m wide and 0.2m deep, and of unknown date, but which maintained the same alignment as the earlier feature. Both ditches each contained a single, clean fill, with natural shillet and clay inclusions (**3004**, **3003**) and no finds were recovered, suggesting they were field boundary/drainage ditches.

- 3.1.51 In Area E, east-west linear ditch **5006**, a continuation of ditch **4002** observed in Area D, was a substantial feature with a wide u-shaped profile, orientated east-west. Measuring 2.10m in width, and 0.42m in depth, the fills were mid-reddish brown silty clay deposits (5014, 5007), the lower of which contained frequent charcoal inclusions. A single sherd of possible Romano-British pottery was recovered from the fill at the terminus of the ditch (**5004**, 5005), which respected stone deposit **5068**, suggesting it was broadly contemporary.
- 3.1.52 A narrow linear ditch orientated north-south (**5033**), 0.58m wide and 0.30m deep with a u-shaped profile, extended for over 70m. No finds were recovered from the mid reddish brown silty clay fill (5034). Although the feature also appeared to respect stone deposit 5068, it stratigraphically post-dated curvilinear gully **5031**, suggesting a slightly later date.

Post-medieval field system (*Fig. 3, 11, 12, and 14*)

- 3.1.53 A number of post-medieval linear field boundary ditches, generally following different alignments to the early ditch systems, were identified in all the excavated areas. In Area A, ditches 1075 and 1117 were insubstantial gullies a maximum of 0.18m in depth, apparently part of the same north-south boundary, with fragments of clinker noted in the fill of the former. Ditch 1208, located at the eastern limit of the area was associated with the existing, probably medieval, eastern field boundary. A short section of east-west gully within the enclosure (1177, 1179), a maximum of 0.15 wide and 0.04m deep, was probably the truncated remains of post-medieval ditch.
- 3.1.54 In Area C, a narrow north-south linear ditch (**3007**), 0.95m wide and 0.56m deep, with a single fill containing natural shillet and clay inclusions (3002), appeared to be part of post-medieval rectilinear field system, which partially reused the alignment of earlier field ditches in this area.
- 3.1.55 In Area D a pair of parallel ditches (**4009**, **4011**) emerging from the eastern edge of excavation were clearly later, post-medieval field boundary features (not illustrated). A pair of shallow, parallel linear ditches in Area E (**5053**, **5070**), were probably a continuation of these features.
- 3.1.56 Linear ditch **5055**, probably a continuation of north-south linear **5048**, measured a minimum of 0.46m wide, 0.07m deep, and was filled by a deposit of clean, dark grey silty clay (5056). No finds were recovered from either feature, which were probably considerably truncated, but their form and location, along with east-west linear **5049** (unexcavated) suggest they formed part of a rectilinear post-medieval field system.

3.2 *The Finds*

Pottery

Kayt Brown

Introduction

- 3.2.1 A total of 2739 sherds (36081g) of pottery was recovered. The pottery was in a relatively good condition with an average sherd weight of 13g and with good surface preservation. The pottery is predominately late Roman in date, with a small number of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval sherds. Pottery was recovered from four of the five excavated areas (Table 1). This report is focused primarily on the Roman pottery assemblage.

Table 1. Quantification of pottery by area

Area	No. sherds	Weight (g)
A	2544	33864
B	156	1554
D	4	114
E	24	464
U/S	11	85
Totals	2739	36081

Methodology

- 3.2.2 The assemblage has been recorded according to the guidelines set out in The analysis of pottery: Wessex Archaeology Guideline No. 4 (Morris 1994) and taking into account guidelines produced by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 1994). The pottery from each context was divided into broad fabric groups on the basis of predominant inclusion type, in addition to a group of fabrics of known source or type and quantified by sherd count and weight by fabric and form. Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs) were also recorded.
- 3.2.3 The majority of forms could be paralleled in the Trethurgy type series (Quinnell 2004) and any others were recorded using a site-specific form series (detailed in the archive). The presence of decoration, surface treatment, use wear and re-use was noted, as were any cross-context joins between vessels. All the data was entered into an Access database, which will be deposited with the site archive (Appendix II).

Composition of the assemblage

- 3.2.4 This information is summarised in Table 2. The small prehistoric pottery assemblage comprised a Bronze Age gabbroic sherd, and single Late Iron Age sherds in sandy, grog-tempered and gabbroic fabrics. The Bronze Age gabbroic rim is from a Trevisker-style vessel (Figure 16), decorated with two rows of whipped cord impressions. It is comparable to vessels within

ApSimon and Greenfield's style 1 (1972, 326, figs. 14-15, nos 1-10 and fig. 19, nos 60-62) and represents the only dating evidence from pit 5018. Based primarily on its grog-tempered fabric, a jar rim (not illustrated) from the remains of stone wall 1065 has been tentatively assigned to the Late Iron Age, although it was found alongside three plain, gabbroic ware body sherds indistinguishable from those of Roman date. Part of a necked bowl with infilled, curvilinear decoration, reminiscent of Glastonbury ware (Figure 17) was certainly of this date. It was found with a sand-tempered base sherd in pit 5057, suggesting a Late Iron Age date for this feature.

Table 2. Quantification of pottery by fabric

Date	Ware Code	Description	No. sherds	Weight (g)	EVES
Bronze Age	R99	Gabbroic ware	1	16	0.05
sub-total			1	16	0.05
Late Iron Age	G99	Grog-tempered	1	28	0.15
	R99	Gabbroic ware	1	135	-
	Q99	Sand-tempered	1	5	-
sub-total			3	168	0.15
Roman	E101	Black Burnished ware	47	574	0.58
	E104	South Devon ware	84	710	0.20
	Q100	Unsourced reduced sandy wares	14	125	0.22
	Q110	Unsourced oxidised sandy wares	7	48	-
	R100	Gabbroic wares	2552	32725	12.8
sub-total			2704	34182	13.8
Medieval	M400	Sandy wares, glazed	1	12	0.06
	R400	Gabbroic fabric	2	7	-
	Q400	Unglazed sandy ware	1	53	-
sub-total			4	72	0.06
Post-medieval	E600	Red earthenwares	12	563	-
	E636	N Devon gravel-tempered	2	87	-
	E680	Slipware	1	38	-
	E710	Beauvais ware	1	4	-
	E740	Fine white wares	6	18	-
	E745	Fine red earthenwares	1	1	-
	E751	Pearlware	1	3	-
	E770	Stonewares	2	65	-
	Q600	Unsourced sandy wares	1	5	-
sub-total			27	784	-
Overall total			2739	36081	14.06

- 3.2.5 Roman sherds accounted for 99% of the pottery assemblage (by sherd count), and were overwhelmingly dominated (92% by count and weight) by the local gabbroic fabrics from the Lizard (Quinnell 1987; Holbrook and Bidwell, 1991, 183, fabric 2). Minor quantities of South-east Dorset Black Burnished ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 127, fabric DOR BB1), South Devon ware (*ibid.* 126, fabric SOD RE) and un-sourced reduced and oxidised sandy wares were the only other Roman fabrics present. These fabrics also formed part of the range of wares in the larger assemblage from Trethurgy (Quinnell, 2004) where a similar reliance on the local gabbroic wares was apparent, although the samian, other imported finewares, amphorae and regional British wares also present at this site (*ibid.* 96-7, tables 5.3 and 5.4) were completely absent at Nancemere.
- 3.2.6 The medieval sherds comprised two abraded cooking pot rim fragments, part of a handle and a body sherd, all in un-sourced coarsewares. The Post-medieval fabrics included a piece of Beauvais single-slip sgraffito (Hurst et al, 1986, 110), two sherds of North Devon gravel-tempered ware (Allan 1984, 129) as well as glazed earthenwares and stonewares (Table 2).
- 3.2.7 The Roman assemblage was dominated by jar forms, most paralleled at Trethurgy (Quinnell 2004). In the gabbroic wares, jars with slack-profiled necks (Figure 18 and 19; Trethurgy type 4) were the most prolific form, with over 30 examples (by rim count). Although the form had a wide date range spanning the 2nd to 5th centuries, most of the Nancemere vessels had large rim diameters (frequently 180mm or greater), which may indicate a date towards the end of this spectrum (*ibid.*, 113). Many also displayed sooting residues over the rim. The distinctive large storage jar (Trethurgy type 16) was also well represented. Most examples occurred in an oxidised fabric, coarser than that used for the other gabbroic forms, with the characteristic finger-pinched decoration on the neck and/or rim. A single example had incised decoration on the rim (Figure 20) while a few others had wide burnished lattice decoration on the body (Figure 21a and 21b) or burnished decoration below the rim (Figure 21c). Although likely to have come into use during the 3rd century AD, these may have continued to be manufactured into the 5th century AD (*ibid.* 120). Large jars with moulded, everted rims (Figure 22), were not paralleled at Trethurgy but the form belongs within the South-western grey ware tradition seen widely across east Devon and south Somerset from the late Antonine period into the 4th century AD (Holbrook and Bidwell, 1991, 175, fig. 66, 12.1 and 12.2 and fig. 68, 2.1). Four examples were identified, all in gabbroic wares, one carrying the impressed finger-tip decoration on the inner surface of the rim characteristic of, the South-western grey wares.
- 3.2.8 Other gabbroic forms included lid-seated jars (Figure 23; Trethurgy type 6) and single examples of a jar with rolled rim and a vertical pierced lug (Figure 24; Trethurgy type 12) and a large jar with rolled rim and a cordon (Figure 25; Trethurgy type 13). The only jar rims present in non-gabbroic fabrics were four in South Devon ware; two were too small to be assigned to type, but the remaining two were from cooking pots with upright rims, dated to the late 2nd to 4th centuries AD at Exeter (Holbrook and Bidwell, 1991, 180, fig. 71, 7.1).

3.2.9 Bowls were less well represented. In the gabbroic fabrics, bowl and dishes with grooves and cordons below the rim (one example, not illus; Trethurgy type 19), flat grooved rims (two examples, not illus; Trethurgy type 21) and Cornish flanged rims (12 examples including Fig. A, 11; Trethurgy type 22) followed the development of forms from the early 2nd to late 4th, possibly early 5th, century AD, identified elsewhere (Quinnell 2004, 110). Other late Roman forms included bowls with upright or slightly everted rims (Figure 26: Trethurgy type 9) while two shallow bowl/dish forms (Figure 27 and 28) were reminiscent of the imported Gallo-Belgic wares and the wide variety of native copies in coarseware fabrics made across southern England during the later 1st and 2nd centuries AD. The South-east Dorset Black Burnished wares were restricted to bowl/dish forms, with five examples of the shallow, plain-rimmed dish (Figure 29; Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, 112, fig. 32, types 56-59) and a single flanged bowl (Fig. A, 16; *ibid.*, 109, fig. 31, types 45-47), all from Area A and of late Roman date.

Distribution

- 3.2.10 The bulk of the assemblage was recovered from Area A (93% by sherd count). Most of the pottery derived from a number of large layers, with comparatively little material from the cut (negative) features. Within Area A, deposit 1004, forming part of group A1 which sealed all the internal features within this area, contained particularly large numbers of sherds (793 sherds, 9389g). Material from this sealing layer, presumably associated with the abandonment of the site, showed a distinct late Roman emphasis, with a concentration of Black Burnished ware bowl/dish forms, as well as the Cornish flanged rim forms, large storage jars and a range of other vessel forms in the gabbroic fabric. Two further layers within group A1, 1040 a layer of burnt material, and deposit 1041 also contained considerable amounts of pottery, again of late Roman date.
- 3.2.11 A similar layer 1023 (within group A2), also associated with abandonment of activity at the site, contained fewer sherds but a similar range of vessel forms. Within area A2, part of a large cordoned jar with rolled rim (Figure 25), probably of 3rd to 4th century AD in date (Quinnell 2004, 118) was recovered from the primary fill of ditch 1142. Pottery was also recovered from the possible grave 1031, comprising gabbroic ware body sherds and one (Figure 29) of the early Roman shallow dishes perhaps based on Gallo-Belgic forms.
- 3.2.12 A much smaller proportion of the assemblage (Table 1) was recovered from Area B, where only four diagnostic rim sherds were present. Jars with slack-profiled necks were identified from hearths 2002 and 2039, although the single 16th century Beauvais sherd, presumably intrusive in this context, was also found in hearth 2002. A rim from a late Roman Cornish flanged rim bowl was the only diagnostic sherd recovered from midden deposit 2003 as was a bowl sherd with grooves and cordons below its rim, probably of 2nd century AD date (Quinnell 2004, 121) from abandonment deposit 2007.
- 3.2.13 Only four sherds were recovered from Area D, all post-medieval in date and from the topsoil while the pottery from Area E had a broader chronological range. The single Bronze Age Trevisker-style sherd (Figure 16) was found in pit 5018 in the northern sector of this area. Feature 5057, one of a series of intercutting pits in the southern part of Area E contained the two Late Iron

Age sherds, including the one with Glastonbury-style decoration (Figure 17). The two gabbroic base sherds from associated pit 5063, although indistinguishable from, and identified here as being Roman, could also potentially be of Late Iron Age date. The remainder of the assemblage from this area comprised miscellaneous gabbroic body sherds with just a single diagnostic piece, part of a bowl with an upright or slightly everted rim of 3rd to 4th century AD date (Quinnell, 2004, 117, type 9), from sub soil 5001.

- 3.2.14 Overall, there appear to be some chronological differences across the areas, with the earliest (later prehistoric) activity located to the north-west of the site, in Area E. From the pottery assemblage, this seems to have been either very small-scale, or focused beyond the limits of the excavation. There was, however, little evidence to suggest any continuity of activity between the Late Iron Age and perhaps the early/middle 2nd century AD, when the earliest identified gabbroic ware forms originated, although the problems of dating these wares are well-known (Quinnell 2004, 109-110).
- 3.2.15 This overwhelming dominance of gabbroic fabrics is in keeping with regional patterns and the Roman assemblage is broadly comparable with the material from Trethurgy (Quinnell 2004), although without the more Romanised elements (e.g. the Continental and regionally- imported finewares and amphora) seen at this site. Although beginning during the 2nd century AD, the main focus of activity seems to have occurred during late 3rd, or more probably the 4th century AD, potentially even extending into the early 5th century, as suggested by the South Devon ware, Black Burnished ware and other late bowl forms.

Copper Alloy

Sue Nelson

- 3.2.16 Only five copper alloy items were recovered, all from Area A. Several small, badly corroded fragments from a flat object, perhaps a coin and a few scraps of badly corroded sheet metal, one with a piece of leather attached, were found associated with late Roman pottery in layer 1006 and may be of similar date. The other three, a teaspoon handle from the topsoil, a small button and a possible lace-end with traces of mineralised woven textile attached, from the subsoil (context 1002) were all of post-medieval date.

Iron

Sue Nelson

- 3.2.17 In general, the assemblage of 139 iron objects survived in very poor condition, with few diagnostic fragments. With the exception of a tapering, rectangular-sectioned iron bar fragment of uncertain function and date from enclosure ditch 2016 (Area B), all the iron was from Area A.
- 3.2.18 The only tools of Roman date seem to relate to leather or textile working and upholstery, indicating something of the range of activity carried out at the site. These include a possible awl and part of a needle from layer 1006, as well as a number of upholstery tacks with short stems and domed heads (Manning 1985,

40mm), perhaps part of a small furnace bottom, although it might be a relatively dense smithing hearth bottom. No ore, furnace or hearth lining was present amongst the material examined, and no bulk sample residues were available to test for the presence of hammerscale.

- 3.2.24 Evidence for a small amount of smithing, but no iron smelting, was encountered at Trethurgy (Bayley 2004), where it is noted that no specialist centre for iron smelting had yet been identified in Cornwall (Quinnell 2004, 83). However, Quinnell also noted that most Roman sites in the county had produced what has been identified as smithing slag. If the few pieces of tap slag from Nancemere Fields have been correctly identified, then this provides rare evidence for iron smelting in the area, presumably to meet local demand, during the later Roman period.

Fired Clay

Sue Nelson

- 3.2.25 Only 25 pieces (505g) were found, including parts of two small (less than 65mm in diameter) spindle whorls from gully 1027 and the subsoil in Area A. Both were carefully finished in a fine, oxidised sandy fabric but their worn and abraded condition makes it uncertain whether they represent re-used pottery sherds or were made from scratch.
- 3.2.26 The remaining pieces consisted of small featureless fragments in a pale brown, iron-poor fabric (12 pieces) and an oxidised sand and grog-tempered fabric (eight pieces). A few had wattle impressions, indicating a probable structural origin. One other featureless piece, from pit/hollow 5066 in Area E was made in an unusually dense, hard-fired fabric tempered with polycrystalline quartz, but is of uncertain use/origin.

Worked Stone

Sue Nelson and Kevin Heyward

- 3.2.27 The assemblage consisted of pieces of stone carved and shaped to form utensils or utilised in their natural form to perform as utensils or tools, including mortars, querns, rubbers and weights. Taken as a whole, it would seem that all the stone used on the site came from sources to the south and west, transported along the River Fal and Truro River.
- 3.2.28 Three large pieces from a single Cornish mortar (Figure 32) made from elvan (a quartz porphyry found in dykes or sill intrusions just one or two kilometres south of the site), were each found in different contexts in Areas A and B. The beaded rim, externally-defined base and carefully-finished spout, of this vessel can all be paralleled among the examples from Tregurthy, dating from the late 3rd through to 5th or 6th century AD (Quinnell, 2004, 138, fig. 63, 7-10). Both surfaces of this vessel had been worked smooth all over. A tiny rim fragment from a second elvan vessel was found in layer 1004, while two broken pieces, from post-pit 1020 and hearth/pit 2002, each with a single roughly worked surface surviving, may represent failed or unfinished bowls. Evidence for the

production of such vessels on settlement sites was also encountered at Trethurgy (ibid. 139, fig. 64, 11).

- 3.2.29 Two flat stones were also associated with grinding, rubbing or polishing, perhaps in food processing or in the working of leather or textiles. An ovoid phenocryst granite beach pebble (not illustrated), typical of the granite intrusions around Falmouth and Redruth, was found in post-hole 1081. This object had a flat, worn working surface but without the hollow typically associated with saddle querns. A roughly boomerang-shaped slab of elvan (not illustrated), with smoothed edges and a flat, smooth, almost polished upper surface may also have been utilised in this way.
- 3.2.30 A complete suspension weight (Figure 33) was found in the primary fill of pit 1127, part of the A1 group of structures. It was made from elvan, coarser than that used for the mortars, but clearly formed part of the same tradition as the Trethurgy bowls and Cornish mortars (Quinnell 2004, 139). A second weight, from pit 2105 and made from a basalt or greenstone which outcrops near Falmouth, was unfortunately broken but part of the central lead fixing survived in situ (Figure 34). Only one other stone counterpoise weight with a lead fixing is known from Cornwall, from Killigrew, 8km to the north (ibid. 140). Both Nancemere examples were probably mensuration weights; at 944g, the elvan weight equalled approximately 2.8 Roman pounds, and fell towards the centre of the range of weights known from other sites in Cornwall (ibid. 140, table 6.1).
- 3.2.31 A green micaceous mudstone altered to Devonian slate which occurs locally in the Falmouth series, outcropping around Truro, was used for twelve pierced objects from Areas A and B, including two flat perforated discs. Such items are more commonly found in Iron Age and early Roman contexts than those of later Roman date, and generally interpreted as pot-lids (Quinnell 2004, 142, fig. 67, 16). However, the diameter of these two examples (both c. 90mm), is too small for the pottery jars present, so at this site at least, an alternative function, perhaps as weights, seems likely. The complete disc (Figure 35) weighed 152g, broadly equivalent to half a Roman pound (327.168g) or five unica (27.264g). The other perforated objects were too fragmentary to determine their original size and shape, but all had at least one straight, worked edge. While some may represent medieval or later roofing slates, others, such as the pieces from ditch 1116 and layer 1022 associated with Roman pottery and other finds, may also be from weights of Roman date.
- 3.2.32 A bar-shaped whetstone made from locally-available altered fine Devonian sandstone, with three of its four long faces worn smooth through use, was found in layer 1014. A flake from a whetstone probably made from elongated or ovoid pebble of a similar rock type, was also found in layer 1070. The surviving face had some flattened sharpening facets across its centre and towards the tip, and a highly polished, glassy surface.
- 3.2.33 Small burnishing or polishing stones of a size to be held in the fingers were also found. One broken example, made from altered fine Devonian sandstone, was found with other artefacts of Roman date in pit 5063. A pebble of green micaceous mudstone altered to Devonian slate from layer 1006 may also have been used in this way.

Flint

Sue Nelson and Matt Leivers

- 3.2.34 The general scarcity of flint in Cornwall makes its presence significant even when unworked. In total, 12 pieces were recovered, from Areas A, B and D, and although most were associated with late Roman pottery and other finds, their presence indicates prehistoric activity in the vicinity.
- 3.2.35 The assemblage included three simple, chronologically undiagnostic flakes, two from the subsoil in Area A and one from post-hole 1058 and a probable core from layer 1004 within the Roman structure. The earliest piece was a small blade of possible Neolithic date, from treethrow 1170. Two tools, a possible scraper (Figure 36a) and an unusual three-in-one tool (a scraper, knife and notch – Figure 36b), both from Area A, are likely to be of Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date. The scraper had been retouched on both sides in unusual places, perhaps indicating re-use either at the time or possibly even during the Roman period, while the three-in-one tool may have been made in response to the paucity of good quality flint in this area. A knife (Figure 36c) from the topsoil of Area D and probably made from an inclusion from a cemented beach deposit, perhaps around the Helston/Penzance area, is unlikely to post-date the Early Bronze Age.
- 3.2.36 A water-worn but otherwise unworked/unutilised lump was recovered from the topsoil of Area B, while an unworked nodule from the subsoil in this area has the appearance of flints from Upper Cretaceous beds, the nearest outcrop being near Sidmouth in Devon, some 100km distant. Two small water-worn pebbles, from the subsoil of Area A and layer 1040, had highly-polished, glassy surfaces; the possibility that these were also utilised as burnishing or polishing stones cannot be completely excluded.

Miscellaneous finds

Sue Nelson

- 3.2.37 A shale lathe-core (Calkin 1953, type A), probably re-used as a spindle-whorl (Figure 37), was found associated with late Roman pottery in gully 1027. A similar spindle-whorl from Trethurgy was also found in a late 3rd to early 4th century AD context (Quinnell, 2004, 143, fig. 68, S27). Such items, although not commonly found in either Devon (except at Exeter (Allason-Jones 1991, 271)) or Cornwall, probably travelled around the coast in tandem with Black Burnished ware (Quinnell 2004, 144).
- 3.2.38 A piece of pale green Roman vessel glass, possibly part of a tubular or folded rim or base (Price and Cottam, 1998, fig. 1.4-6 and fig. 3.6-8), was found in layer 1040, associated with late 3rd to 4th century AD pottery.
- 3.2.39 Other finds included part of a medieval glazed, crested ridge tile from the topsoil of Area D and three clay tobacco pipe stem fragments from topsoil and subsoil contexts in Areas A and D.

- 3.3.6 A number of seeds of an unidentified grass, probably either heath grass (*Danthonia decumbens*) or sweet grass (*Glyceria* sp.), was also recovered from the enclosure ditch 1116. This same context also produced single seeds of buttercup, quite possibly of hairy buttercup (*Ranunculus sardous*), clover (*Trifolium* sp.), and goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.).
- 3.3.7 Other seeds included those of buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*, *repens*, *bulbosus*), dock (*Rumex* sp.), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*) and common club rush (*Schoenoplectrus* cf. *lacustris*) all from layer 1023 in Structure 2. Two fragments of hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*) were also recovered from this context.
- 3.3.8 The only other context producing seeds of wild species were those from a pit fill (2104). These seeds included clover (*Trifolium* sp.) or medick (*Medicago* sp.) and cleavers (*Galium aparine*).
- 3.3.9 As noted above, all the samples without exception contained fragments of tubers and stems, as well as unidentified fragments of parenchyma (soft plant tissues), also probably from roots and tubers.

Discussion

- 3.3.10 The presence of spelt wheat and barley as the two predominant crops at Nancemere correlates with evidence recorded throughout Cornwall from the Iron Age to Romano-British periods (Scaife 1999a; Wessex Archaeology 2008), with spelt wheat known in the region from as early as the Bronze Age (Straker 1991). While the predominance of glume chaff at Nancemere matches patterns seen at other Iron Age to Romano-British sites in the region (e.g. Lellizzick, Penhale etc.), not in the quantities recorded elsewhere, where cereal remains numbered into the hundreds.
- 3.3.11 The range of weed seeds is also broadly similar to that seen at sites such as Lellizzick and Penhale. With the exception of the single seed of common club rush from context (1023) the remainder of the species represented are associated more with drier fields than wetlands.
- 3.3.12 The high number of glumes is typical of general domestic waste generated as crops are taken from storage and processed as and when more grain is required. The general low numbers of weed seeds may indicate that such crops were stored relatively well-processed and in the case of spelt most probably within the spikelet.
- 3.3.13 The germinated grain and coleoptiles or elongated sprouts are of some interest; while they may represent nothing more than spoilt grain that has germinated, such finds have been found in greater quantity to the east at Catsgore, Somerset, where they are more probably associated with the preparation of malt for brewing (Hillman 1982).
- 3.3.14 The high number of rootlets and stems in the samples is particularly comparable with Lellizzick (for instance), and may be related to the burning and clearance of local heath vegetation, or possibly even the collection of such material for fuel. It is worth noting that Gale identified both gorse and heather from the site at Penhale (Gale 1999) and speculates that such resources were probably locally available and readily used as fuel at this site.

Table 3. Assessment of the Charred Plant Remains

		Sample	3	6	9	13	21
	Feature	Structure	Structure	Post-hole	Hearth	Enc. ditch	
	Cut	2	1	1054			1116
	Context	1023	1004	1053	1040		1115
	Sample Size	25	40	20	40		40
	Flot	100	250	175	520		8
	%Roots	5	10	0	2		50
	Charcoal >4mm	12ml	10ml	20ml	30ml		2ml
	Charcoal >2mm	12ml	15ml	10ml	40ml		2ml
Cereals							
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L. <i>sl</i> (grains)	barley	2	-	-	-		-
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L. <i>sl</i> (hulled barley)	barley	8	1	-	-		-
<i>Triticum</i> sp. L. (grains)	wheat	-	2	2	4		-
<i>Triticum spelta</i> L. (glume base)	spelt wheat	-	-	4	-		-
<i>Triticum dicoccum/ spelta</i> (grain)	emmer/ spelt wheat	1	-	1	-		-
<i>Triticum dicoccum/ spelta</i> (glume base)	emmer/ spelt wheat	8	-	25	-		2
Cereal indet. (grains)	cereal	3	-	4	2		-
Species							
<i>Ranunculus</i> L. sp. subg <i>Ranunculus</i> arb	buttercup	cf.1	-	-	-		cf.1
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	hazel	2	-	-	-		-
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp. L.	goosefoot	-	-	-	-		1
<i>Rumex</i> sp. L.	dock	1	-	-	-		-
<i>Trifolium/ Medicago</i> sp. L.	clover	-	-	-	-		1
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.	ribwort plantain	3	-	-	-		-
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> (L.) Sch. Bip.	scentless mayweed	1	-	-	-		-
<i>Schoenoplectrus cf. lacustris</i> (L.) Palla	Common club rush	1	-	-	-		-
Poaceae indet. (culm node)	grasses culms	2	1	3	-		-
Poaceae (interculms)	grasses stems	2	-	1	-		-
Poaceae (rootlets)	grasses rootlets	-	2	-	2		-
<i>Poa</i> sp. L.	meadow grass	-	-	1	-		-
<i>Glyceria</i> R.Br./ <i>Danthonia decumbens</i> (L.) DC	Sweet grass	-	-	-	-		cf.5
<i>Arrhenatherum var. bulbosus</i>	onion couch grass	-	1	-	-		-
<i>Avena</i> sp. L.	oat	2	-	1	-		-
<i>Avena</i> sp. L. (awns)	oat	-	-	16	-		-
<i>Avena</i> L./ <i>Bromus</i> L. sp.	oat/ brome	-	-	1	-		-
<i>Bromus</i> sp. L.	brome	-	-	1	-		-
Basal culm nodes/ rootlets)	indet. Plant roots	11	-	5	1		2
Tuber	Indet. Tubers	cf.2	22	-	cf.11		3+6f
Seed indet.		2	-	-	-		1
Parenchyma indet.	soft plant tissue	++	++	++	++		+

Contd.

Sample	30	34	41	56	57	60	66	72
Feature	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Pit	Gully	Enc. ditch	Pit/ hollow	Pit
Cut	1128	1031	1161	1061	1225	2016	5066	?
Context	1125	1030	1164	1019	1191	2013	5067	2104
Sample Size	25	40	40	20	40	40	40	16
Flot	500	175	30	450	10	5	40	30
%Roots	2	2	5	2	5	2	8	2
Charcoal >4mm	30ml	15ml	1ml	60ml	0	0	4ml	4ml
Charcoal >2mm	30ml	10ml	1ml	40ml	1ml	2ml	5ml	4ml

Cereals

Hordeum vulgare L. sl (grains)	barley	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-
Triticum sp. L. (grains)	wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	cf.1
T. spelta L. (glume base)	spelt wheat	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
T. spelta L. (spikelet fork)	spelt wheat	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T. dicoccum/ spelta (grain)	emmer/ spelt wheat	7	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
T. dicoccum/ spelta (germinated grain)	emmer/ spelt wheat	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T. dicoccum/ spelta (glume base)	emmer/ spelt wheat	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
T. dicoccum/ spelta (spikelet fork)	emmer/ spelt wheat	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
T. dicoccum/ spelta (rachis fragment)	emmer/ spelt wheat	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum cf. aestivum/ turgidum L. sl (grain)	bread wheat	-	-	cf.1	-	-	-	-	-
Cereal indet. (grains)	cereal	-	7	-	-	-	-	5	-
Cereal frags Indet. (est whole grains)	cereal	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cereal (coleoptile)	cereal	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cereal (rachis fragments)	cereal	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cereal (culm ndoes)	cereal	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Species

Trifolium/ Medicago sp. L.	clover	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Galium aparine L.	cleavers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Poaceae indet. (culm node)	grasses culms	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Poaceae (seed indet 3mm)	grass seeds indet.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2f	-
Poa/ Phleum sp. L.	meadow grass / cats'-tails	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lolium sp. L.	perennial rye grass	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Avena sp. L.	oat	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basal culm nodes/ rootlets)	indet. Plant roots	-	2	6	6	5	3	10	1
Tuber	Indet. Tubers	4	2+1f	3+3f	11	1	cf.8	4	cf.6
Seed indet.		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Parenchyma indet.	soft plant tissue	+	+	+	++	+	2	+	+

Wood Charcoal

Dr Cathie Barnett

Introduction

- 3.3.15 Wood charcoal was initially assessed according to the quantities present within the 2mm and 4mm sieve fractions, with the presence of oak and twig or roundwood also noted in Table 4.
- 3.3.16 Seven samples proved rich in charred remains, notably large fragments of wood charcoal, of which four contexts were chosen for detailed charcoal assessment; discrete hearth layer 1040; fill 1053 from posthole 1054; and layers 1176 and 1125 from pit 1128, a possible kiln with clay lining.

Methods

- 3.3.17 Fifty randomly selected fragments were taken from each sample. The fragments were prepared for identification according to the standard methodology of Leney and Casteel (1975, see also Gale and Cutler 2000). Each was fractured with a razor blade so that three planes could be seen: transverse section (TS), radial longitudinal section (RL) and tangential longitudinal section (TL). The pieces were mounted using modelling clay on a glass microscope slide, blown to remove charcoal dust and examined under bi-focal epi-illuminated microscopy at magnifications of x50, x100 and x400 using a Kyowa ME-LUX2 microscope. Identification was undertaken according to the anatomical characteristics described by Schweingruber (1990) and Butterfield and Meylan (1980). Identification was to the lowest taxonomic level possible, usually that of genus and nomenclature is according to Stace (1997).

Results

- 3.3.18 Although oak clearly dominated the four assemblages examined, a minimum of seven other species were also identified, as detailed below (Table 4). All are of native deciduous woody types and include trees, shrubs and a climber (ivy).
- 3.3.19 Mature oak formed the main species selected for fuel in hearth layer 1040 but small quantities cherry type, pomaceous fruit wood and possible ivy were also burnt.
- 3.3.20 Identification of the wood charcoal contained in posthole 1054 (fill 1053) clearly shows the post itself is not represented; instead the sample contained a range of species, with twigwood and small roundwood of ivy, pomaceous fruit wood, oak, mature elm represented and with juvenile hazel dominant. A mix of locally available types collected for use as fuel is indicated, the types and juvenile nature of most might indicate either that this dump is of burnt trimmings from collected/ managed woody species; that small kindling was deliberately selected or that mature wood sources were limited, the latter interpretation unlikely given the common presence of mature oak in the other contexts observed.
- 3.3.21 The two contexts examined for a possible kiln, pit 1128, both contained substantial quantities of mature oak. Large oak pieces formed the whole of the assemblage from context 1176 and might potentially represent only one or two timbers. However, three further taxa were found in context 1125; downy or

silver birch, willow/ poplar (the two anatomically indistinguishable) and hazel, and provides further detail on types locally available and selected for industrial fuel use.

Discussion

- 3.3.22 The results of this limited analysis compare well with the findings of Gale (1999) from Roman contexts at Penhale Round, Cornwall. A number of the larger woody types found here were present there also, including pomaceous fruit wood (likely hawthorn), birch, cherry type and willow/ poplar but with the addition of elder, ash and alder. Oak again dominated. In addition elm was identified in the pollen analysis from the same site (Scaife 1999b). However, there, gorse/ broom and heather were commonly identified in the wood charcoal assemblage, clearly present and chosen for fuel and none has been identified here.
- 3.3.23 It is unclear whether this contrast is due to variations in presence locally or whether greater pressure on fuel resources at Penhale Round necessitated their use there. It is clear, however that a diverse range of woody types was available to the occupiers of Nancemere Fields and utilised. No clear indication of management of these types has been found in this analysis.

Radiocarbon Dating

Dr Cathie Barnett

- 3.3.24 Three samples were submitted for radiocarbon dating to Beta Analytic from ditch 1161, posthole 1054 and pit 1128. Two of these comprised oak charcoal while the third from posthole 1054, was from short-lived narrow twig/ branch wood of possible oak. The sample details (Table 5) and determination graph (Table 6) are presented below.
- 3.3.25 Two of the dates returned from posthole 1054 and pit 1128 were Romano-British; early/ middle 2nd century to late 4th century in date, with the bulk of the dates falling between 200-350 cal. AD. The material from pit 1054 was from short-lived narrow branch twigwood, probably of hazel which was dominant in this sample (see Barnett above), although this piece was not identified. The other was from oak large roundwood, and as such was probably relatively short-lived.
- 3.3.26 The final date was on oak large wood from ditch 1161, the resultant date being Late Bronze Age, 970-800 cal. BC. Because of the nature of the material (oak heartwood) and the longevity of oak it is quite possible that the yielded result may be some 500 years or more older than the date of its deposition in the ditch. However, given that the date is some 1000 years earlier than the other two dates, it would seem probable that unless it comes from reused timber of substantial age that the ditch is indeed substantially earlier than the posthole and pit and the Romano-British date suggested by the pottery for much of the settlement.

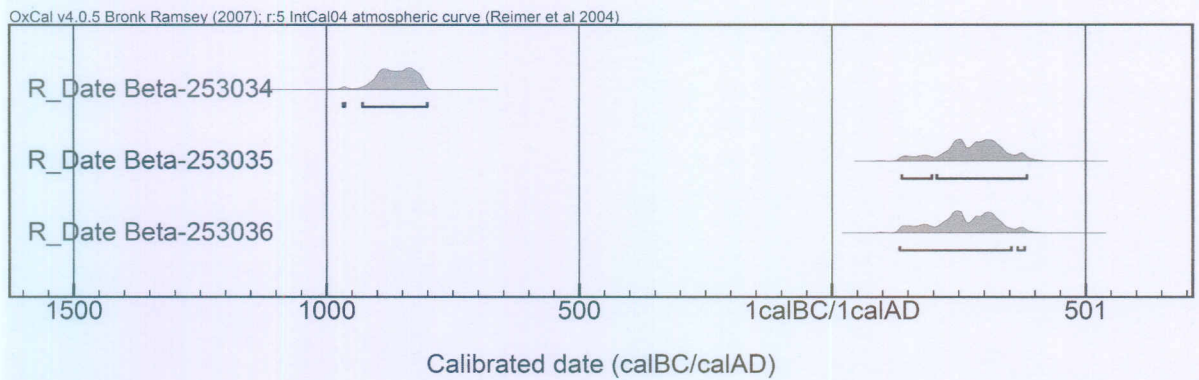
Table 4. Assessment of the Wood Charcoal

Feature	Hearth	Posthole 1054	Pit 1128 (Possible clay-lined kiln)	
			1125	1176
Comment	Discrete burnt area with fire-cracked flint and charcoal, near pit 1128		Large pit, one of two interconnected, several fills	
Context no.	1040	1053	1125	1176
Sample no.	13	9	30	48
Provisional date (from pottery)	Late Roman	Late Roman	Late Roman	Late Roman
Vol. of charcoal >2mm in flot	70ml	30ml	60ml	50ml
Betula pendula/ pubescens (silver/downy birch)	-	-	8	-
Corylus avellana (hazel)	-	-	2	-
Corylus avellana (hazel) juvenile (3-5yr, 5-8mm twig/ small r'wd)	-	15	1	-
Hedera helix (ivy)	-	7	-	-
Twigwood cf. Hedera helix (ivy)	1	1	-	-
Pomoideae sp. (pomaceous fruits)	1	1	-	-
Prunus sp. (cherry type)	1	-	-	-
Quercus sp. (oak)	45	2	34	50
Quercus sp. (oak) r'wd	1	7	-	-
Quercus sp. (oak), juvenile (8mm, 3yr twig)	-	8	-	-
Salix/ Populus sp. (willow/ poplar)	-	-	2	-
Ulmus sp. (elm)	-	8	-	-
Unidentified vitrified plant matter	-	1	3	-
Comments	Sample fragmentary but rich. Scan of whole sample indicates mature oak fragments also heavily dominate the remainder.	Sample heavily dominated by juvenile (twig/ small roundwood) pieces	All large mature fragments, up to 70mm in length	
Approx. percentage of the flot identified by volume	7.5%	20%	10%	90%

Table 5. Radiocarbon sample details

Lab Ref.	Feature number	Context number	Sample number	Material	Date BP	$\delta^{13}C$	Cal BC/ AD (2 sig. 94.5%)
Beta-253034	Ditch 1161	1164	47	Largewood oak charcoal (Quercus sp.)	2710±40	-25.3‰	970-800 cal. BC
Beta-253035	Posthole 1054	1053	53	Narrow branch/twigwood	1760±40	-26.1‰	130-390 cal. AD
Beta-253036	Pit 1128 Poss. clay lined kiln	1176	48	Large roundwood Oak charcoal (Quercus sp.)	1770±40	-25‰	130-380 cal. AD

Table 6. Radiocarbon determination graph



4. Discussion

- 4.1 A Late Bronze Age curvilinear ditch and a group of hearth pits provided the earliest evidence of occupation at the Nancemere site. A possible grain of free-threshing bread wheat (Stevens, this report) from the probable field boundary ditch may provide an indication of the type of crops cultivated during this period. Distributed across a south-facing hillside, the hearth pits may indicate low density, small-scale or short-lived occupation. However the lack of associated evidence for structures or occupation, possible due to truncation of the former land surface by later activity such as ploughing, has limited interpretation of these features. In addition, these pits can only tentatively be assigned to the Bronze Age, on the basis of a single sherd of Trevisker pottery recovered from one of the fills.
- 4.2 A discrete group of hearth pits containing LIA pottery and a stone burnisher also suggested small scale, low intensity occupation or activity continuing in the late prehistoric period, perhaps accompanied by some degree of land division, indicated by possible LIA field boundaries in Areas B and E.
- 4.3 The most significant evidence of occupation encountered was a ditched enclosure of Romano-British date. Defined by a substantial ditch and possible internal bank, the enclosure measured approximately 55m in diameter. Evidence of a revetted bank preserved near the enclosure entrance was found during previous excavations (Gossip 2005). Interior gullies, pits and post-holes provided evidence of at least two phases of domestic and industrial activity.
- 4.4 Establishing a precise chronology based on gabbroic wares can be problematic during this period (Quinnell 2004). Despite the presence of some probable 2nd century AD forms, the assemblage suggested a 3rd-4th century AD date for the majority of activity at the site (Brown, this report). Radiocarbon dates from two pits also indicated occupation was most likely to have been during the 3rd-mid 4th century AD. The majority of pottery both from the fills of features, and from the Phase II midden layers, dated to the 3rd-4th centuries AD, with perhaps a greater emphasis on 4th century and possibly 5th century AD types from the middens. The lack of structural evidence for multiple phases of occupation, or re-cutting of the enclosure ditch suggested the site was relatively short-lived, perhaps becoming a marginal area to a nearby settlement during its second, abandonment phase.
- 4.5 The lack of clear evidence for a substantial dwelling on the site is problematic, given the evidence for food processing, cultivation and other domestic crafts. Features in Area A2 could relate to a domestic structure that continued beyond the area of excavation, particularly if a significant amount of stone was robbed out during the period of dereliction. The poorly preserved structure in Area B was of small diameter, and despite the central hearth was more likely a workshop. Similarly, Group A1 features appeared to relate to a relatively small, possibly open-fronted structure, used for baking or other industry, possibly the preparation of malt for brewing, which required the use of a kiln to arrest grain germination. The recovery of several fragments of fired clay

with wattle impressions indicated wattle and daub formed part of these structures.

- 4.6 Metalworking debris, mostly the product of iron smelting, was found in a number of contexts. Tap slag was recovered exclusively from Phase II midden deposits in Area A. Possible furnace bottom slag was retrieved from pit 2137 and hearth 2002/2039 in Area B, and from gully 1168 in Area A, although this latter fragment may have been dense smithing hearth bottom. Although no ore, furnace or hearth lining was found, it is likely that small-scale iron smelting, was undertaken either within the enclosure, and/or on a nearby site. The material from Area A was almost exclusively associated with abandonment deposits, indicating metalworking activity in the vicinity, whereas material from Area B was mostly associated with hearth or possible furnace features (2137), suggesting these features could have been directly associated with iron smelting.
- 4.7 Evidence for small-scale smithing, although a common characteristic of rural Romano-British sites in the region (Quinnell 1986), was limited at Nancemere. However, none of the samples were tested for hammerscale, and this activity could have been focussed outside the area of excavation.
- 4.8 Iron tools, including a needle and an awl, also provided evidence for leather or textile working, and a number of upholstery tacks, some with mineralised leather attached indicated leather upholstery, possibly in the form of upholstered furniture, as suggested at Trethurgy (Quinnell 2004). However, the poor preservation of iron objects in general has probably limited the potential for identifying the full range of industries undertaken at the site.
- 4.9 Two flat rubbing stones may also have been used in leather or textile processing (Nelson and Heyward, this report), although food processing is also a possible function for these objects. A shale lathe-core from one of the Area A midden deposits was probably re-used as a spindle-whorl, and indicates small-scale textile production in, or in the vicinity of the enclosure.
- 4.10 Production of elvan mortars on the site was indicated by fragments of roughouts, one of which was used as post-packing for structure A1 in Area A. Pieces of broken mortar found in deposits associated with dereliction of the site may have been used as building stone the walls of structures.
- 4.11 Whetstones, rubbing stones and small polishing or burnishing stones could have been used in a range of manufacturing activities. The majority of the worked stone was locally available.
- 4.12 Many of the bulk samples contained some charred cereal remains, notably the charcoal-rich deposits from Group A1 oven of furnace, and from a pit in Group A2. Similarly to other Iron Age and Romano-British domestic sites in Cornwall, spelt wheat and barley were the most frequent cereals recorded, with evidence of crop storage and processing also found, although it was noted that the quantities were much lower than at other sites, such as Lellizick and Penhale (Stevens, this report). This may be a consequence of incomplete excavation of the site, but also supports the possibility of relatively short-lived occupation, or a primarily industrial function for the enclosure.

- 4.13 Other evidence for subsistence practices was limited by a complete lack of bone preservation, although the presence of livestock is assumed from the very small fragments of bone noted in several deposits.
- 4.14 Palaeobotanical evidence suggested the high number of rootlets and stems in the samples may be due to burning of local heath vegetation for clearance purposes, or perhaps collection of heath vegetation such as gorse and heather for fuel (Stevens, this report). However, wood charcoal analysis of several samples indicated that large oak wood was available, as was a range of other species local trees, shrubs and climbers, including birch, willow/poplar, hazel, elm, pomaceous fruitwood (probably hawthorn) and ivy, most likely from managed woodland (Barnett, this report). Therefore, clearance of vegetation appears the more likely explanation.
- 4.15 In addition to the woody species in the locality, and wide range of wild species were identified, including grasses, clover, buttercup, goosefoot, dock, ribwort plantain and club rush. The majority of these species suggested dry field conditions (Stevens, this report), and some may have been deliberately gathered as food, animal fodder, or for other domestic purposes.
- 4.16 Although the Roman ceramic assemblage from Nancemere was broadly comparable to other Romano-British sites in the region, predominantly comprising local gabbroic fabrics and forms, there was an absence of the Continental imported finewares such as samian and amphorae, and other regional British wares, seen at Trethurgy (Brown, this report). This suggests the site at Nancemere was probably of a lower status than Trethurgy, with a reliance on local pottery later supplemented with occasional pieces from the south west region, and limited contact or interaction with the wider Roman world. Despite this, the presence of upholstery tacks possibly related to higher status furniture suggested the site was not completely isolated.
- 4.17 A number of stone weights including a two suspension weights, and two perforated discs were recovered. These were interpreted as mensuration weights (see Nelson and Heyward, this report), and could have been used for a multitude of purposes. However, their presence indicates that trade was a significant part of the local economy. A number of other pierced stone objects may have functioned as mensuration weights, or possibly loomweights.
- 4.18 Outlying landscape features possibly contemporary with the enclosure were a hollow-way, a rectilinear field drainage system, presumably for arable crops, and a circular feature of unknown function, although its location suggests it was most likely an agricultural feature, such as a stock enclosure or watering-hole.
- 4.19 The Nancemere enclosure forms part of a group of rounds and enclosures constructed in the mid-2nd century AD, including Trethurgy (St Austell), Shortlanesend, Little Quoit Farm (St Columb Major) and Killigrew (Trispen). The founding of these sites coincided with the abandonment of some earlier sites, but may be related to population increase, or even to changes to social and administrative organisation in the Roman period (Quinnell 2004, 216).
- 4.20 The lack of evidence for domestic structures and the relatively steeply sloping site, suggests that Nancemere was primarily an industrial enclosure. Direct evidence for metalworking activities was limited, but the presence of several

hearths, and two possible kilns or furnaces, together with fragments of smelting and possible smithing debris, make a small-scale iron-working site a distinct possibility. Comparable sites are the tin-working site at Killigrew (Coles, forthcoming), and the iron-smithing site at Little Quoit Farm, St Columb Major (Lawson-Jones 2003).

- 4.21 However, there was clearly an associated domestic settlement nearby, if not within the enclosure itself, perhaps of 'middle' status. From the 4th century AD the local inhabitants used at least part of the Nancemere enclosure to dispose of domestic, and possibly industrial waste. On the whole, the finds assemblage is perhaps more closely comparable with the 2nd-4th century AD enclosure at Reawla, Camborne (Appleton-Fox et al. 1992), where a strikingly similar finds assemblage included mostly local gabbroic wares, with a small proportion of Dorset and Devon ceramics, stone bowls and weights, a variety of grinding, rubbing and polishing stones, a single shale spindle-whorl and a number of poorly preserved iron implements, suggested a range of activities relating to food processing, leather and textile production and metal working.
- 4.22 Despite the large number of Romano-British enclosure sites in the region, few have been investigated and the character of rural settlement is still poorly understood (Holbrook 2007). This excavation of a significant proportion of the Nancemere enclosure makes a valuable contribution to our understanding of the rural socio-economic structure of the region during this period.

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Figure 1. Site location

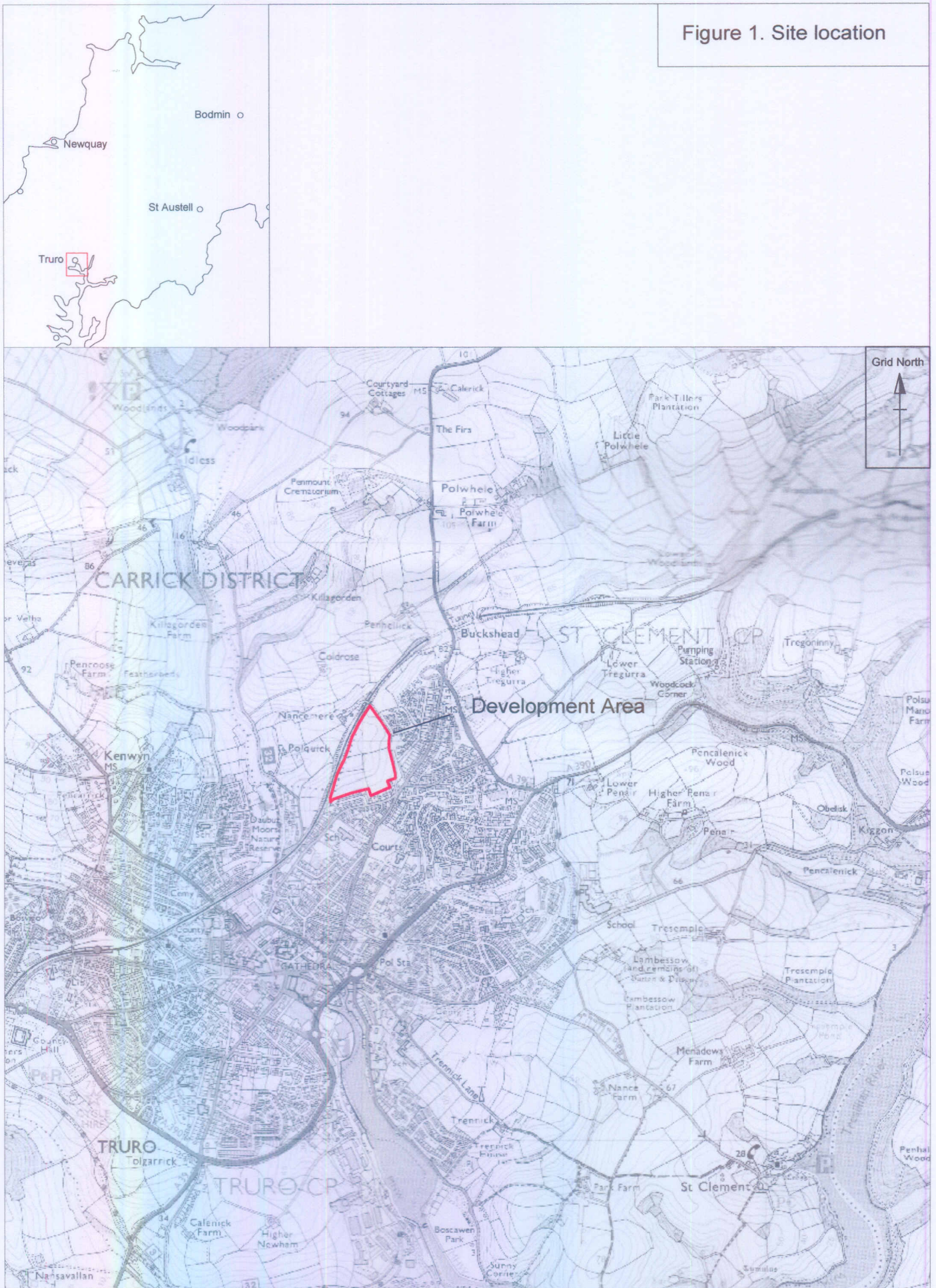


Figure 2. Location of Areas A-E

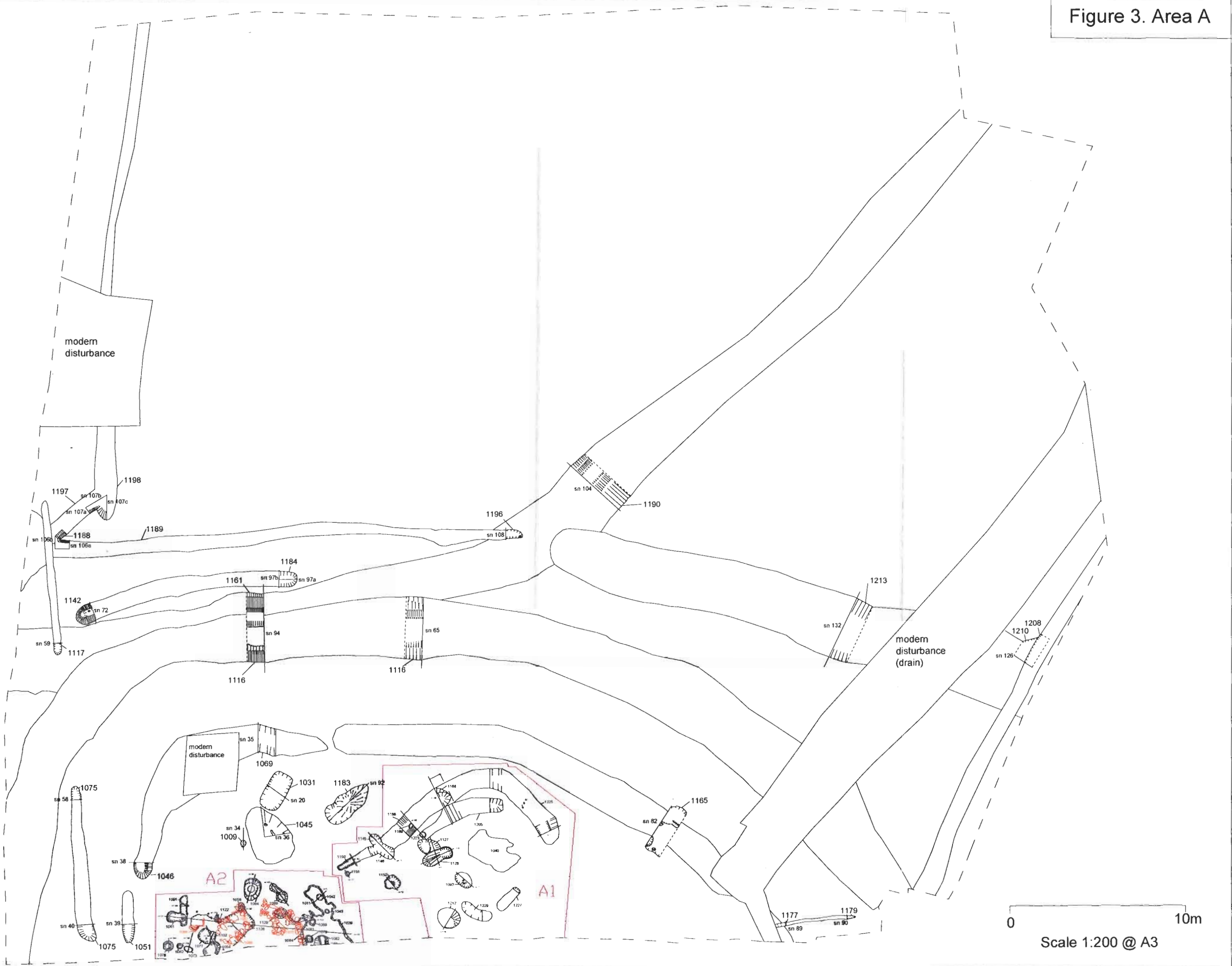


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Figure 3. Area A

Grid North



Grid North

Figure 4. Detail of Group A1 and A2

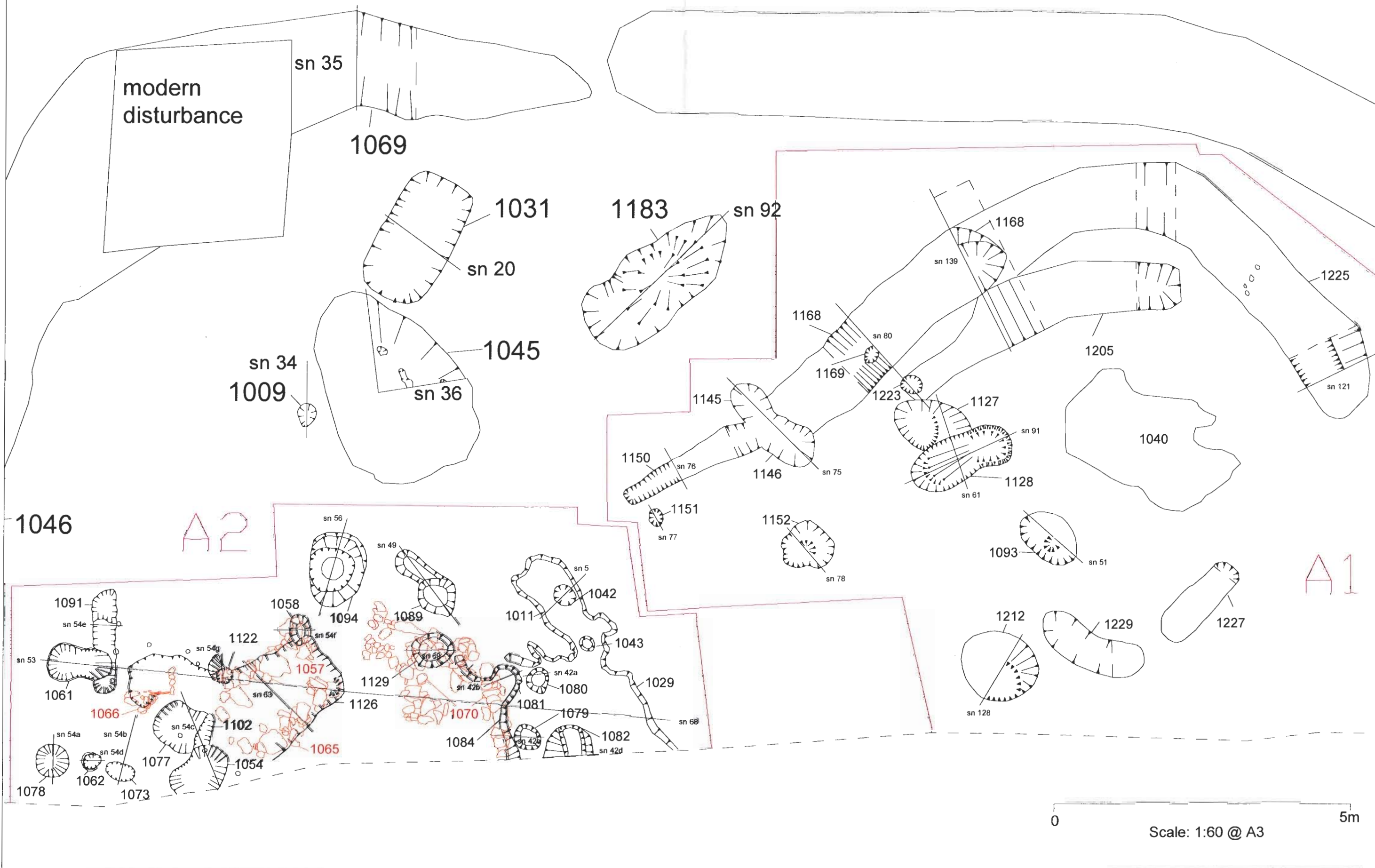
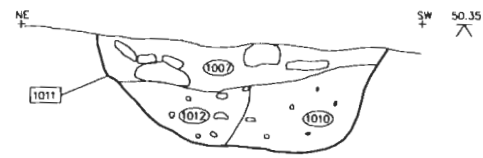
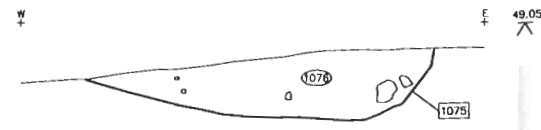


Figure 5.
Area A sections

Section 5



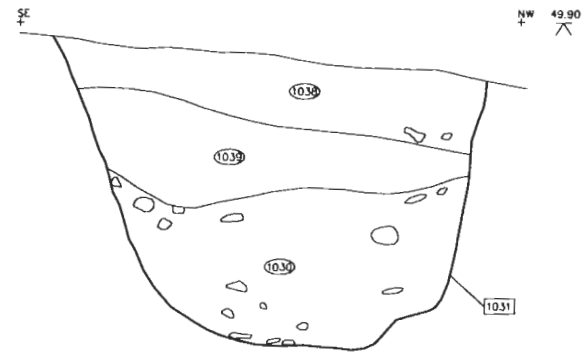
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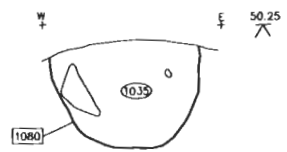
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Section 20



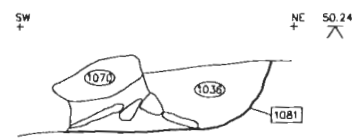
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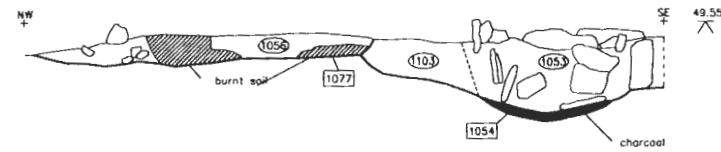
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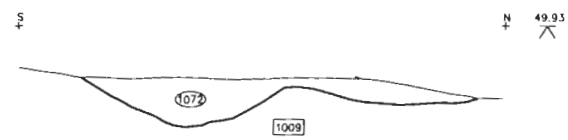
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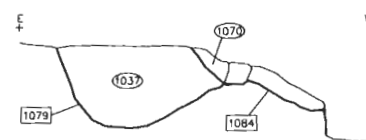
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Section 34



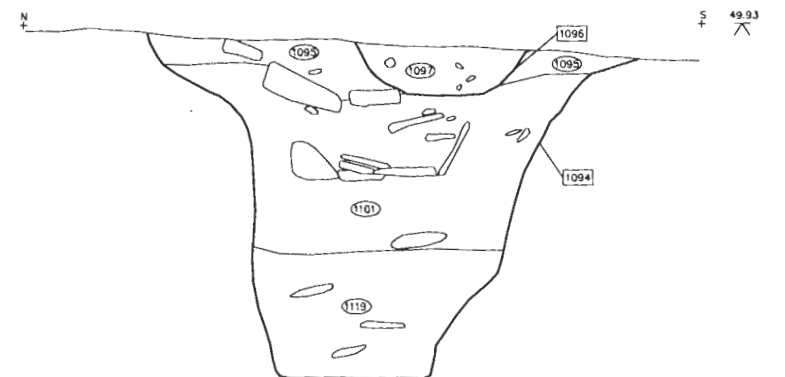
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Section 54d



Section 56



Section 35



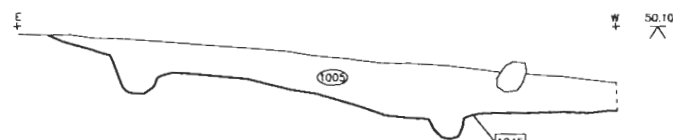
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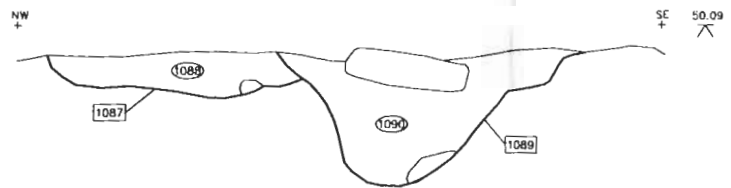
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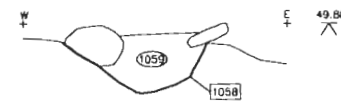
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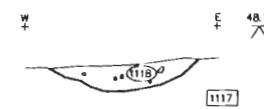
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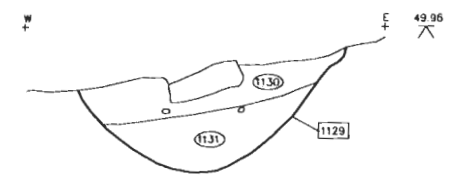
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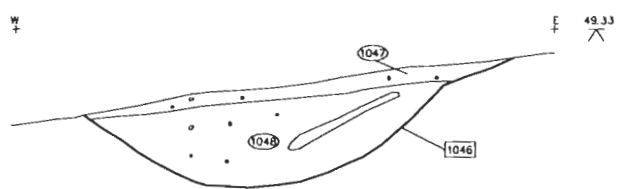
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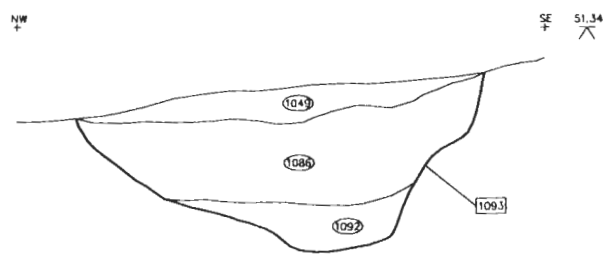
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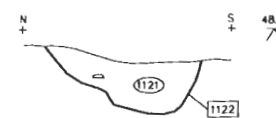
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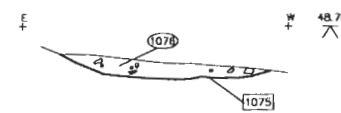
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Section 54g



Section 58



Section 39

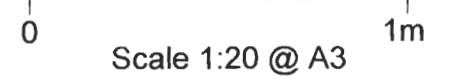
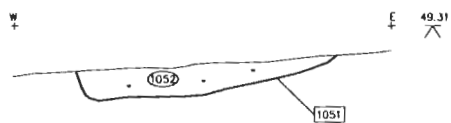
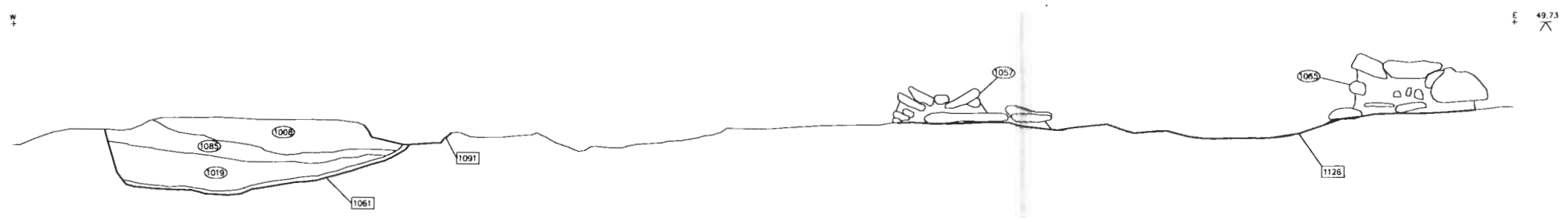
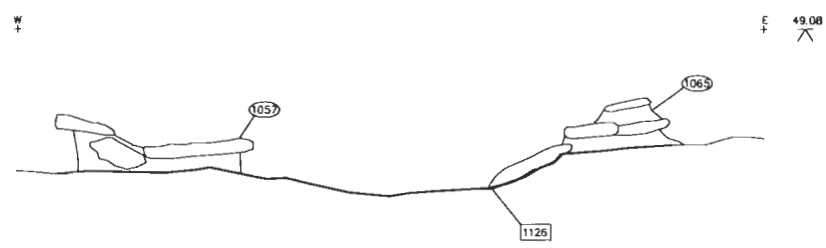


Figure 6.
Area A sections

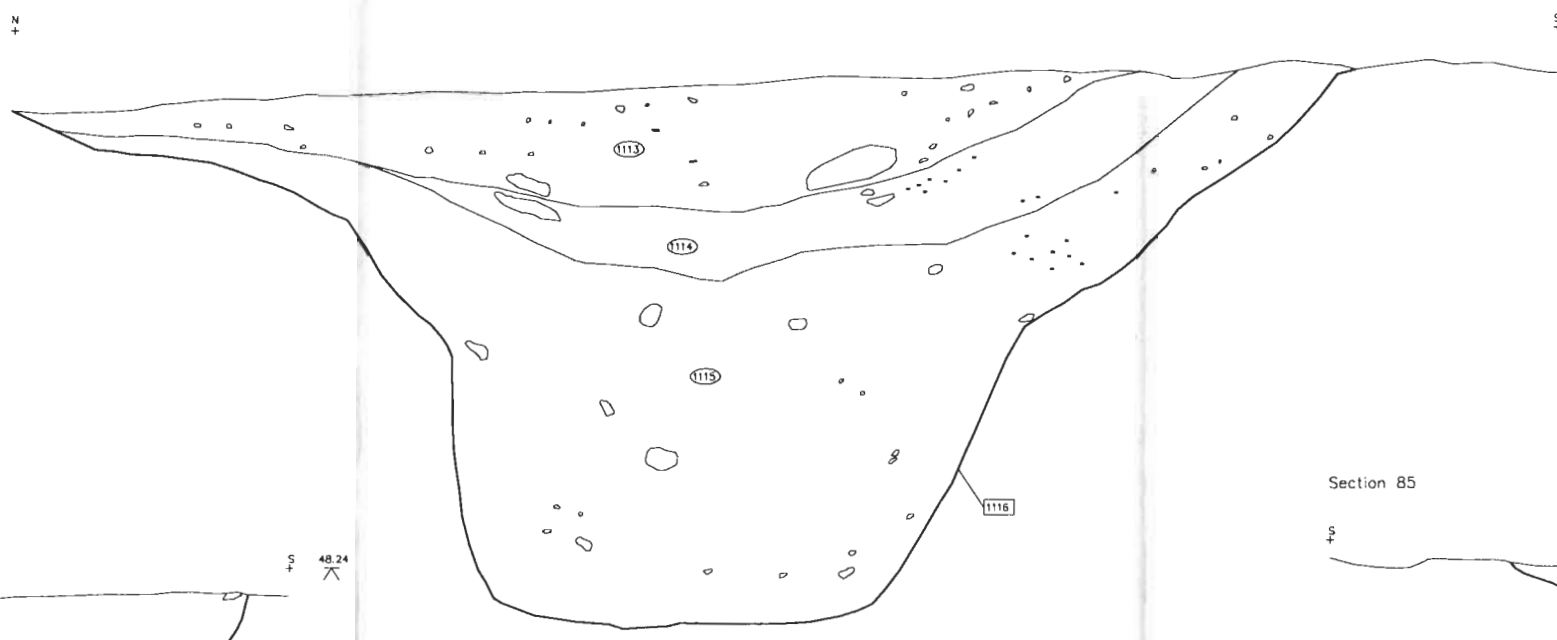
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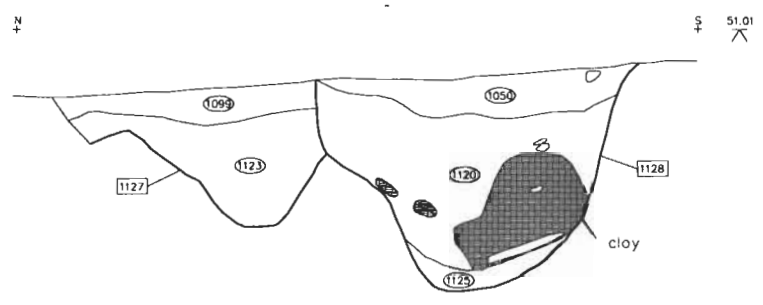
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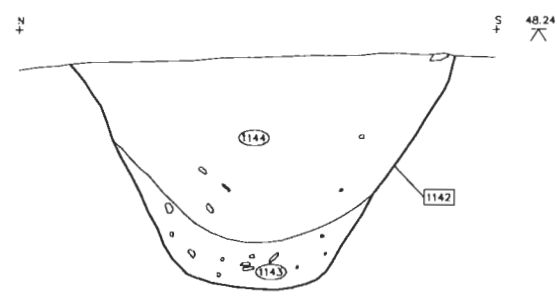
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Section 61



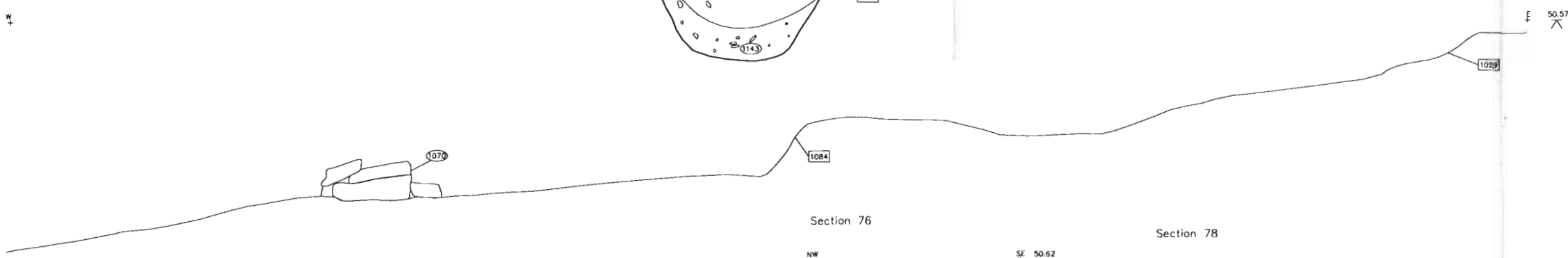
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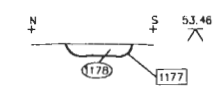
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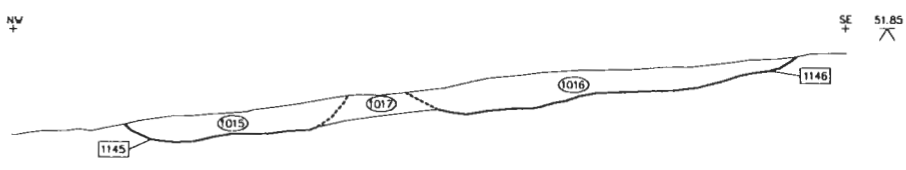
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Section 89



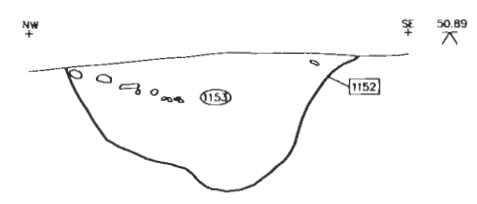
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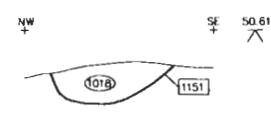
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Section 78



Section 77



Section 90

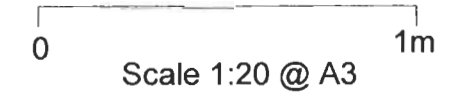
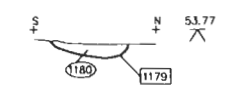
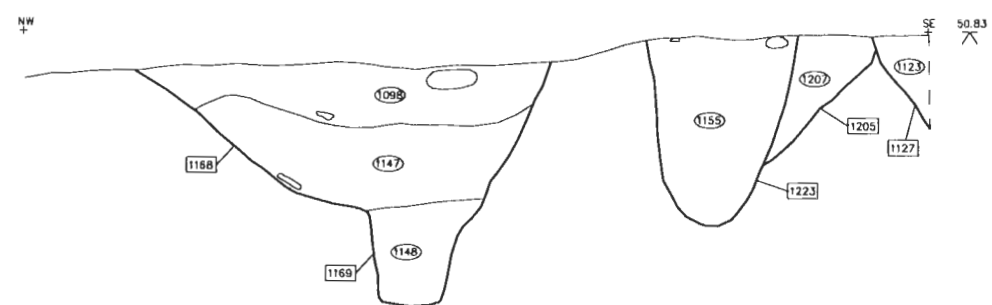
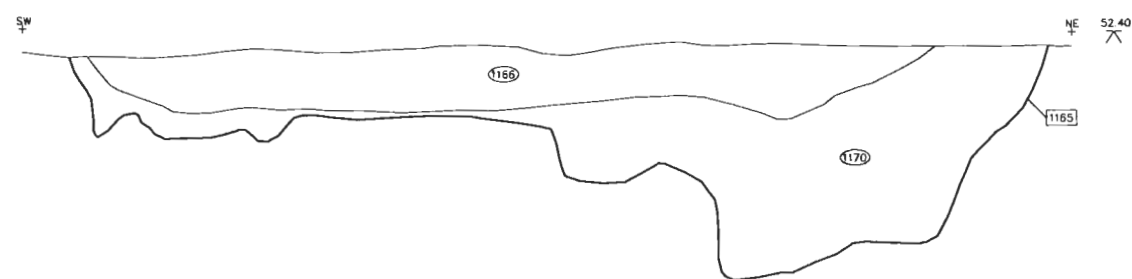


Figure 7.
Area A sections

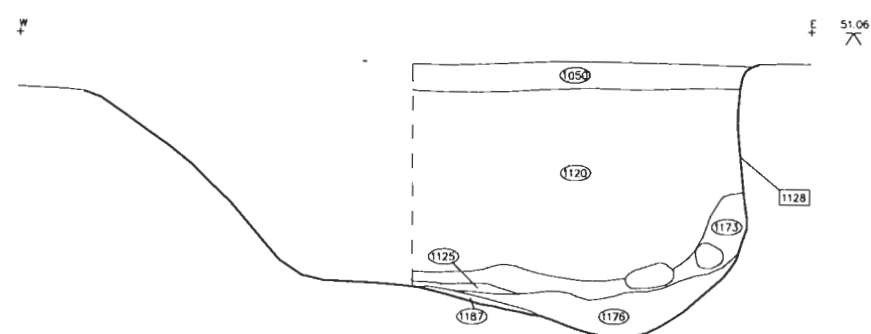
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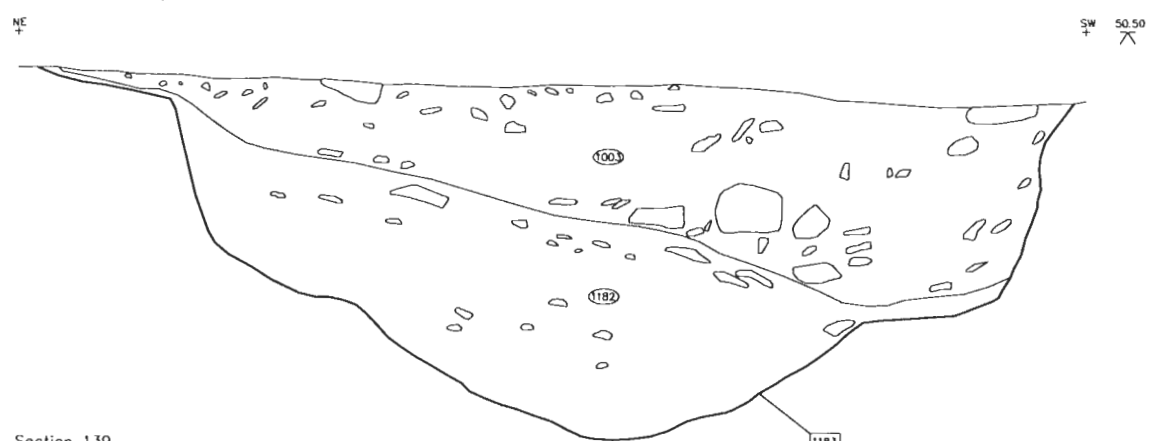
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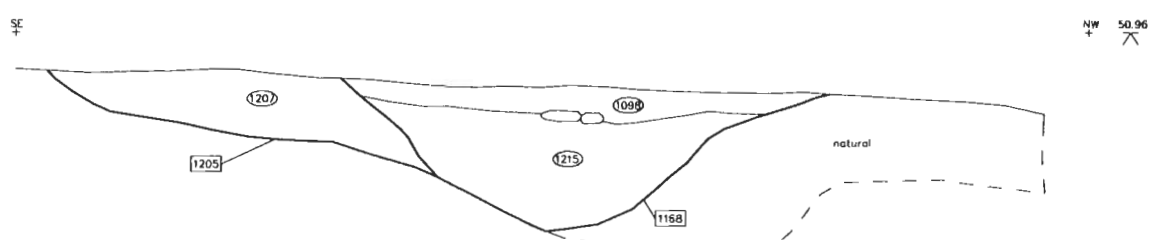
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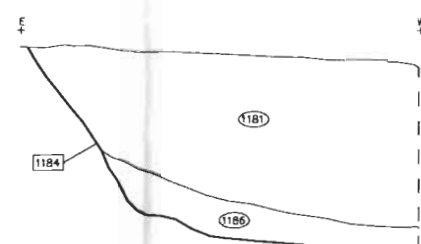
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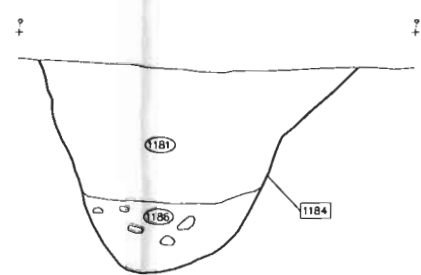
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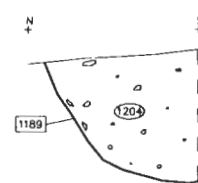
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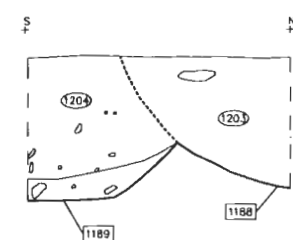
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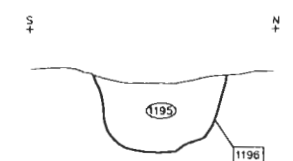
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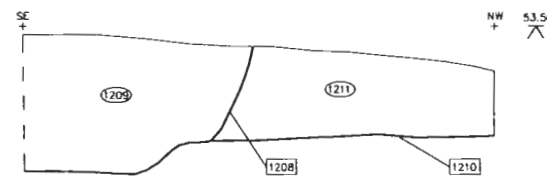
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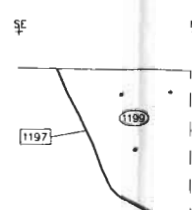
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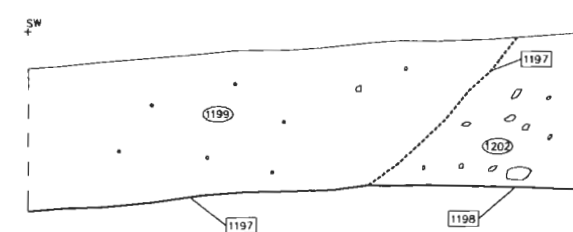
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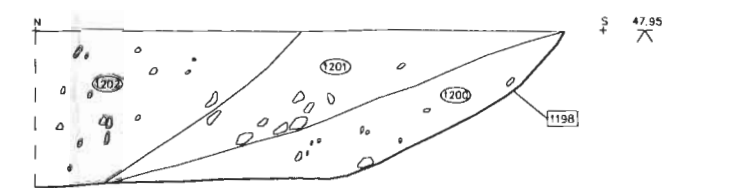
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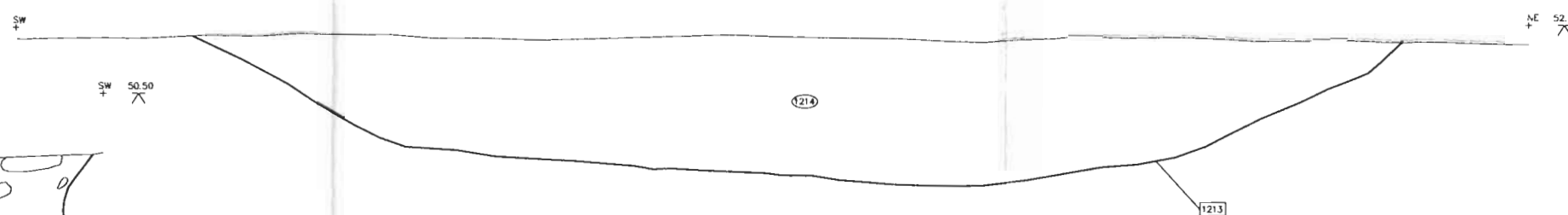
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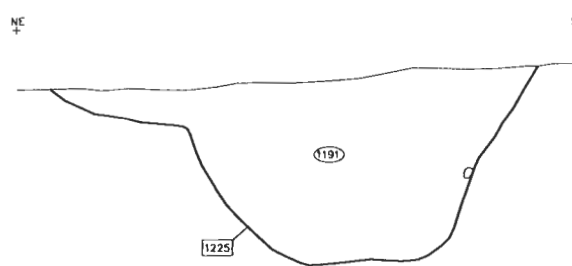
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Section 132



Section 121



Section 128

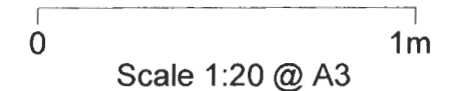
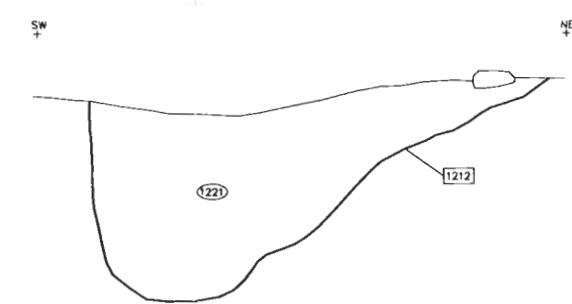
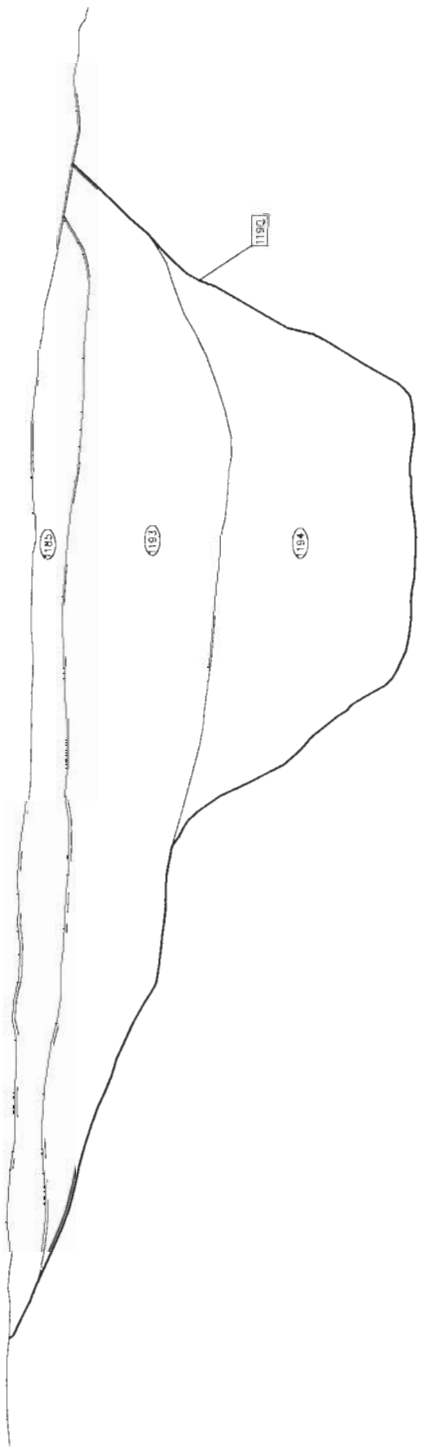


Figure 8.
Area A sections

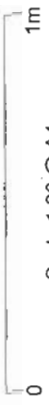
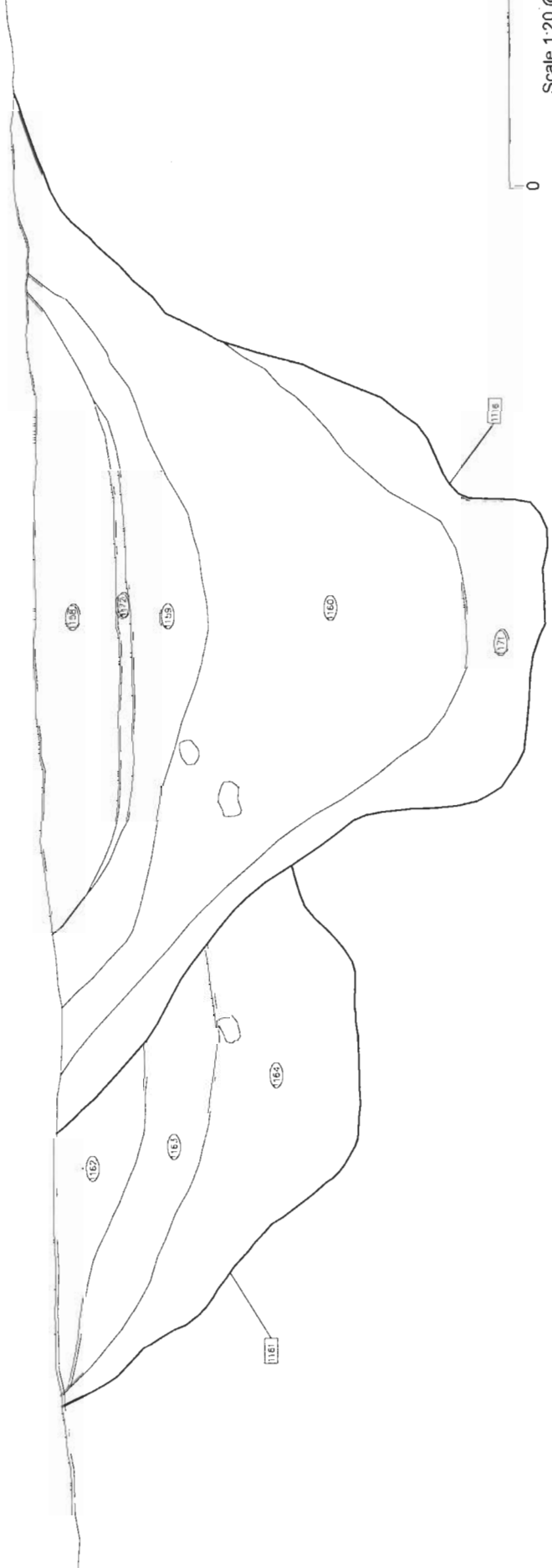
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NW 49.86
SE



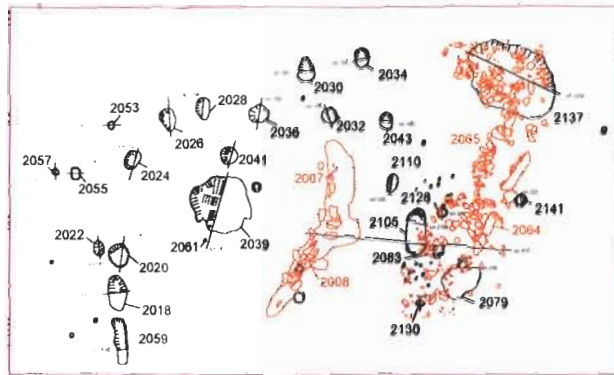
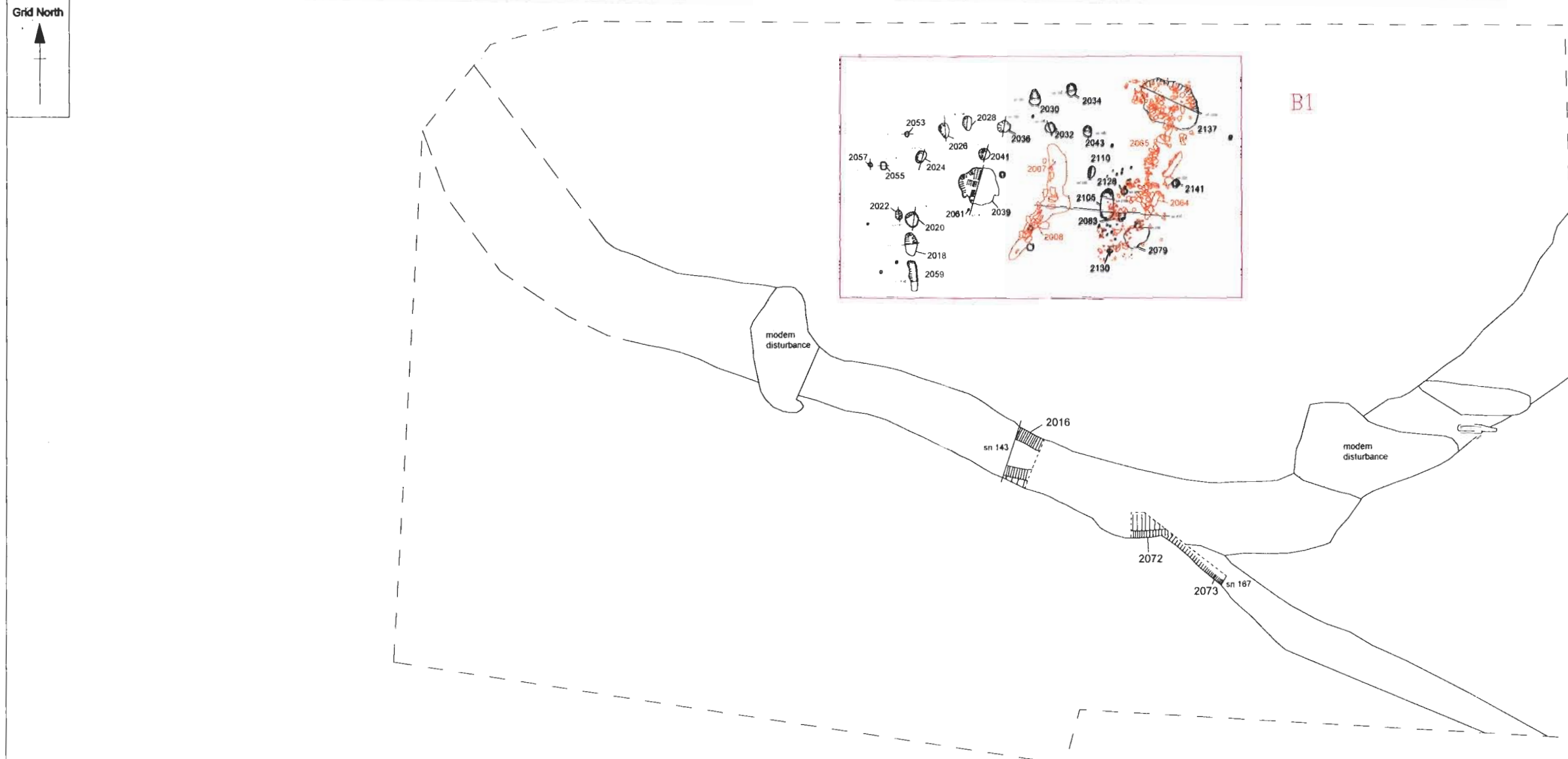
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S 49.29
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Scale 1:20 @ A4

Figure 9. Area B



Detail of Group B1

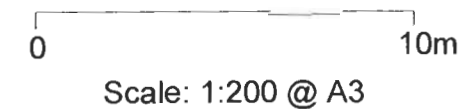
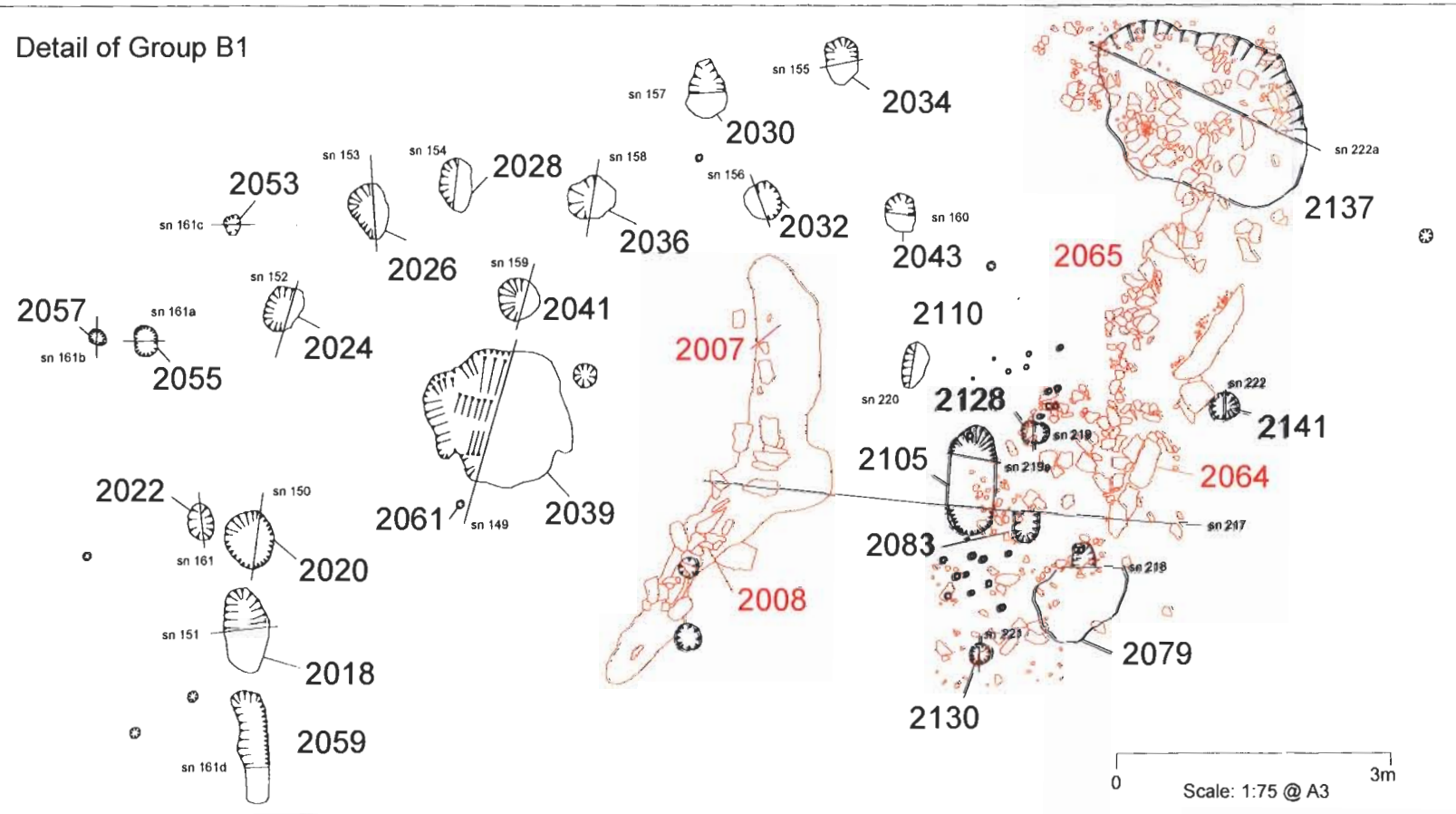


Figure 10.
Area B sections

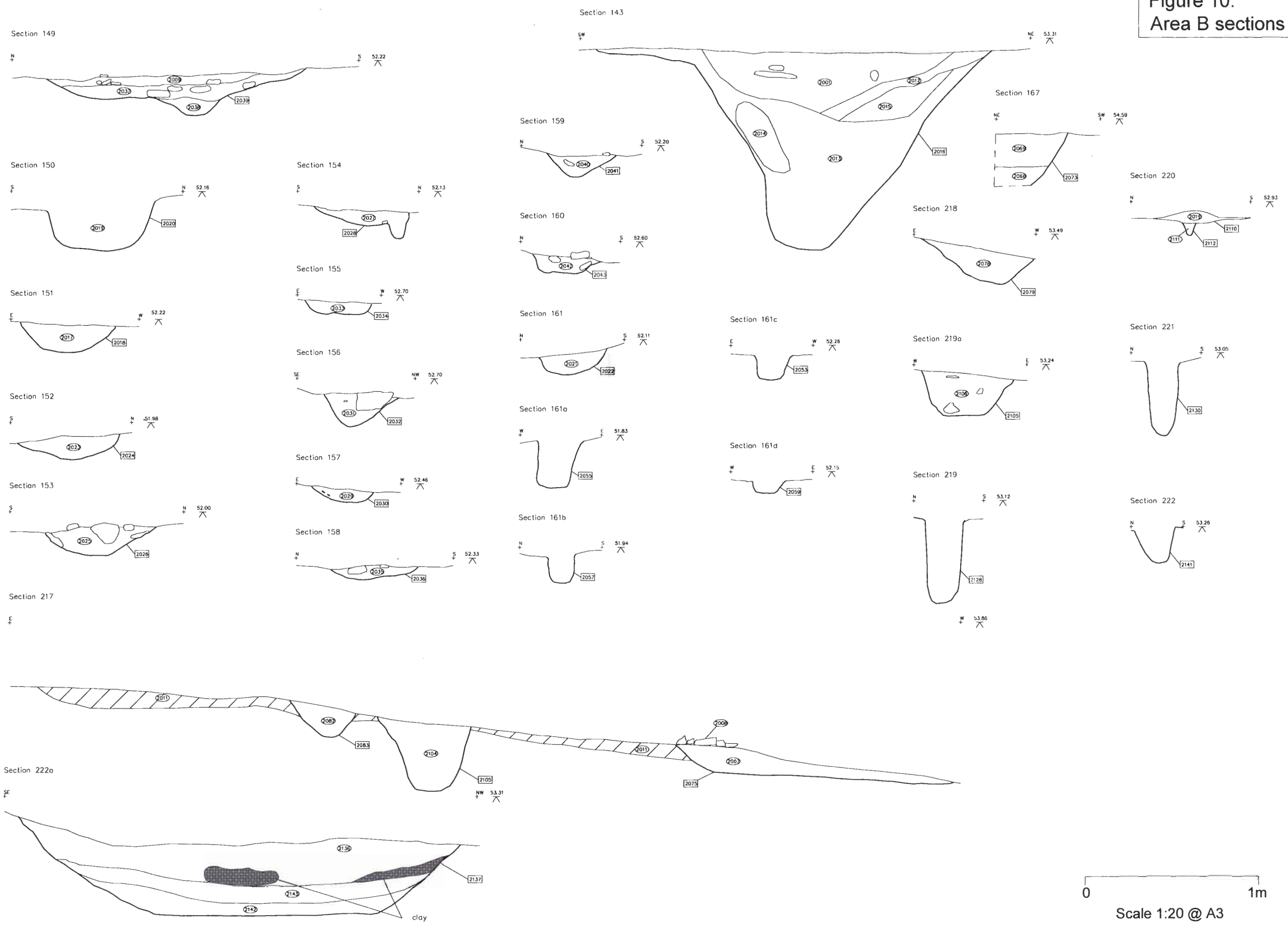


Figure 11. Area C

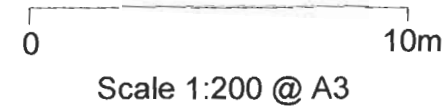
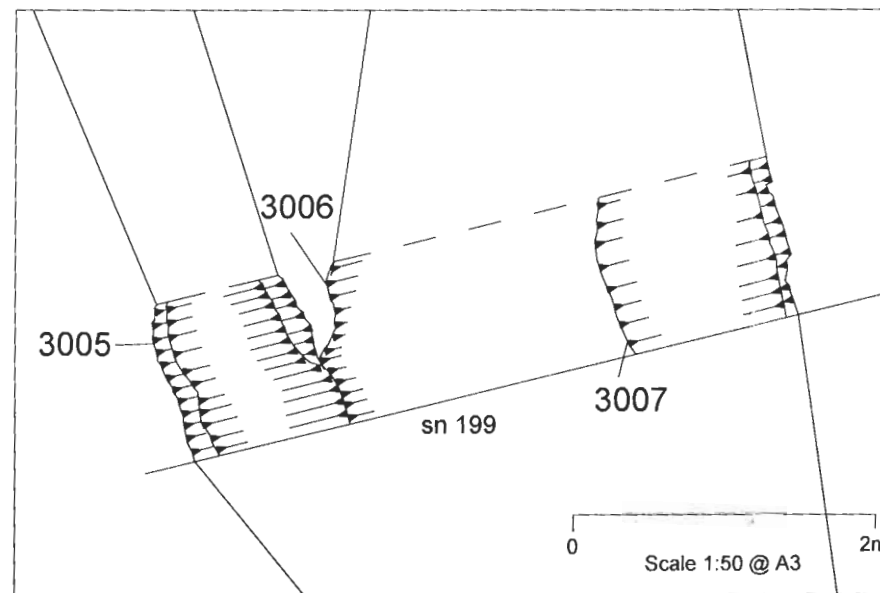
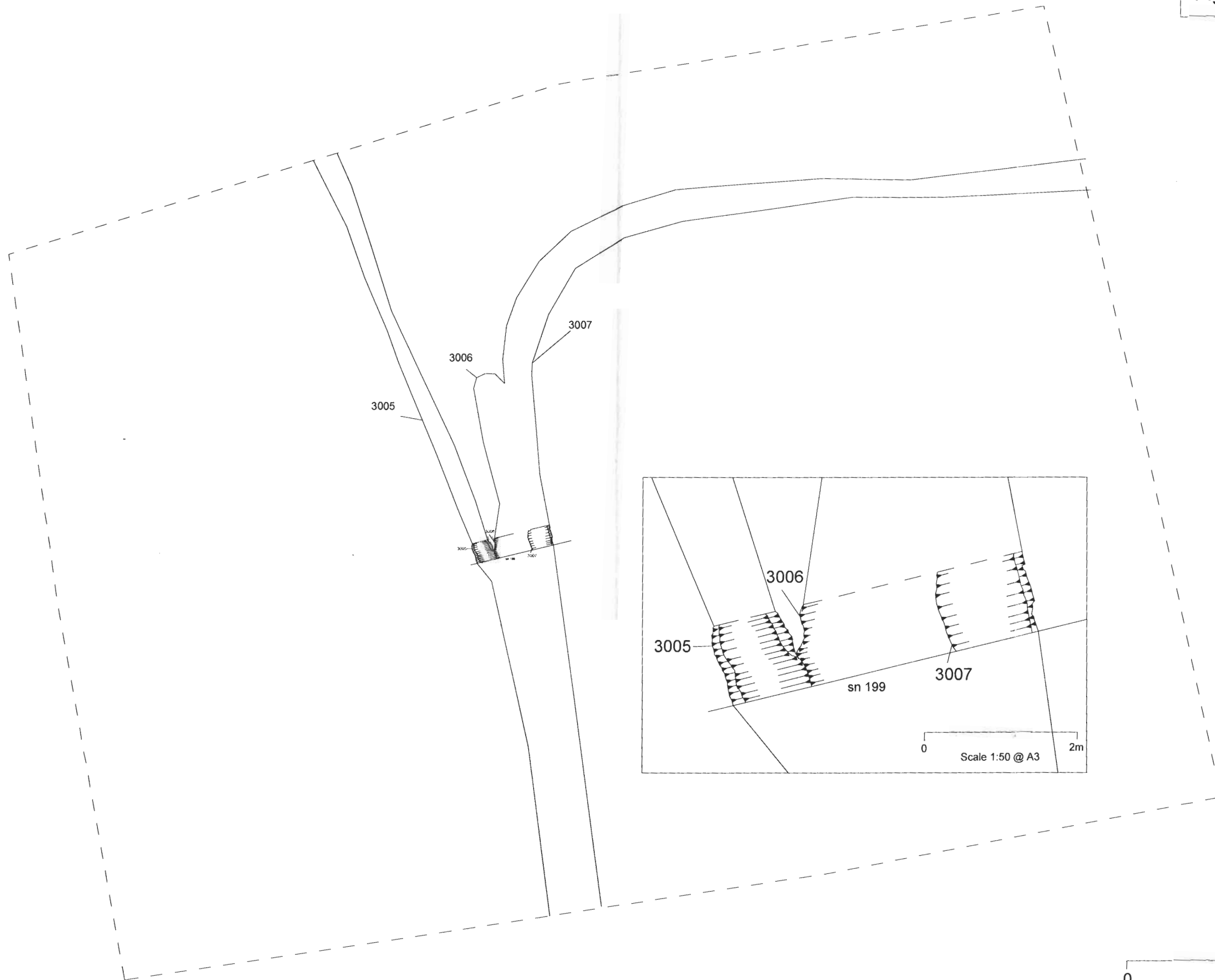
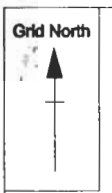


Figure 12. Area D



0 10m
Scale 1:200 @ A3

Figure 13. Area C and Area D sections

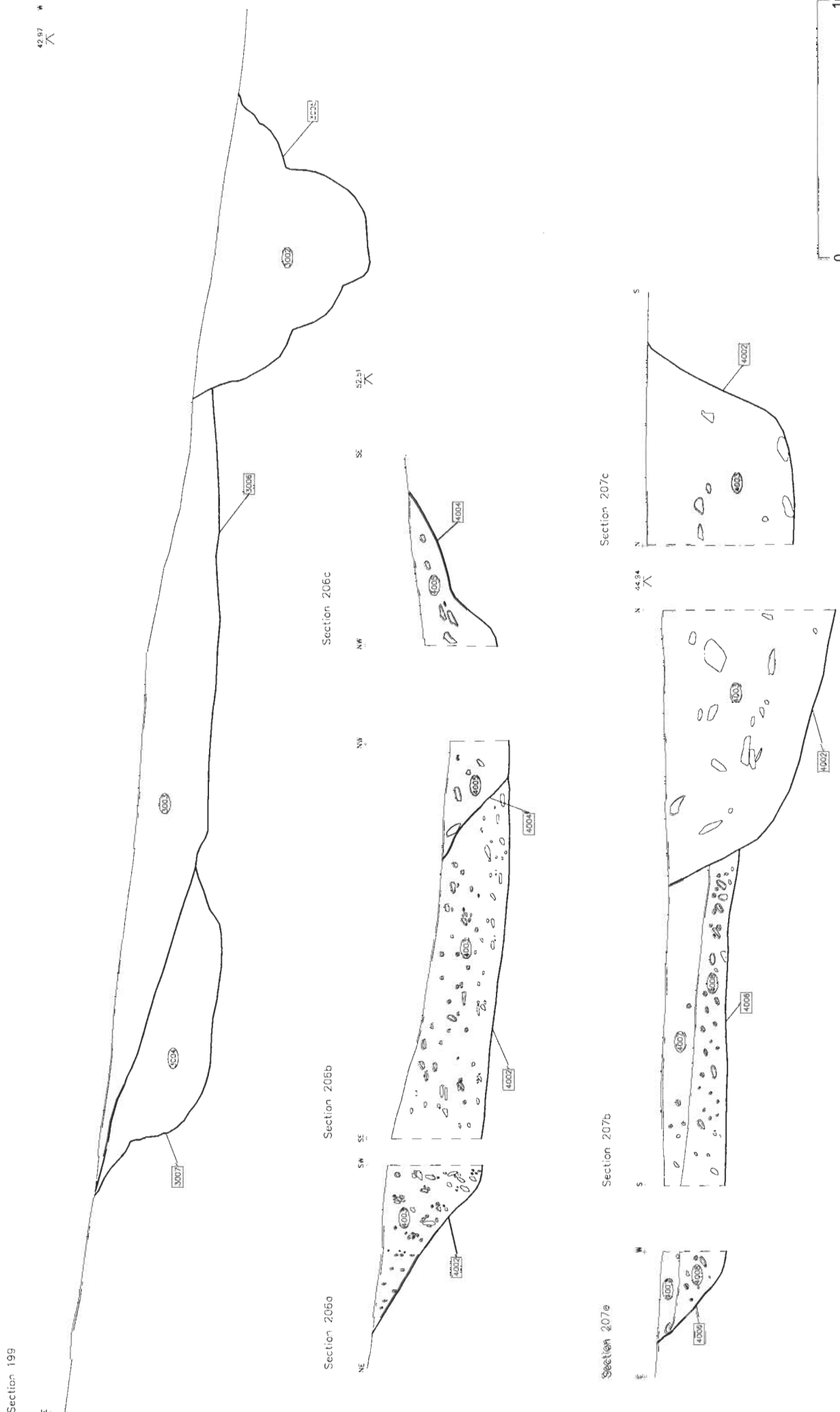
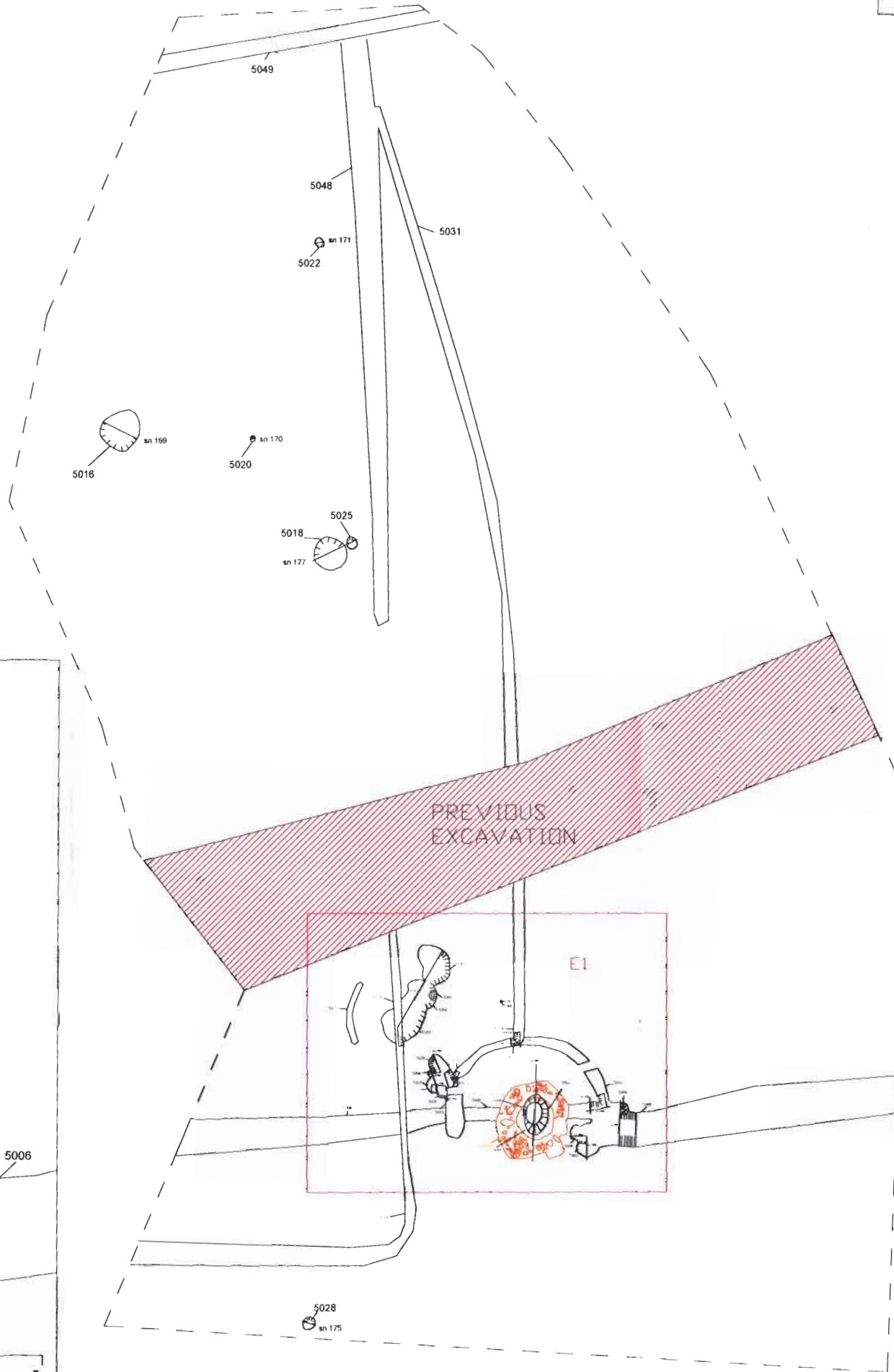
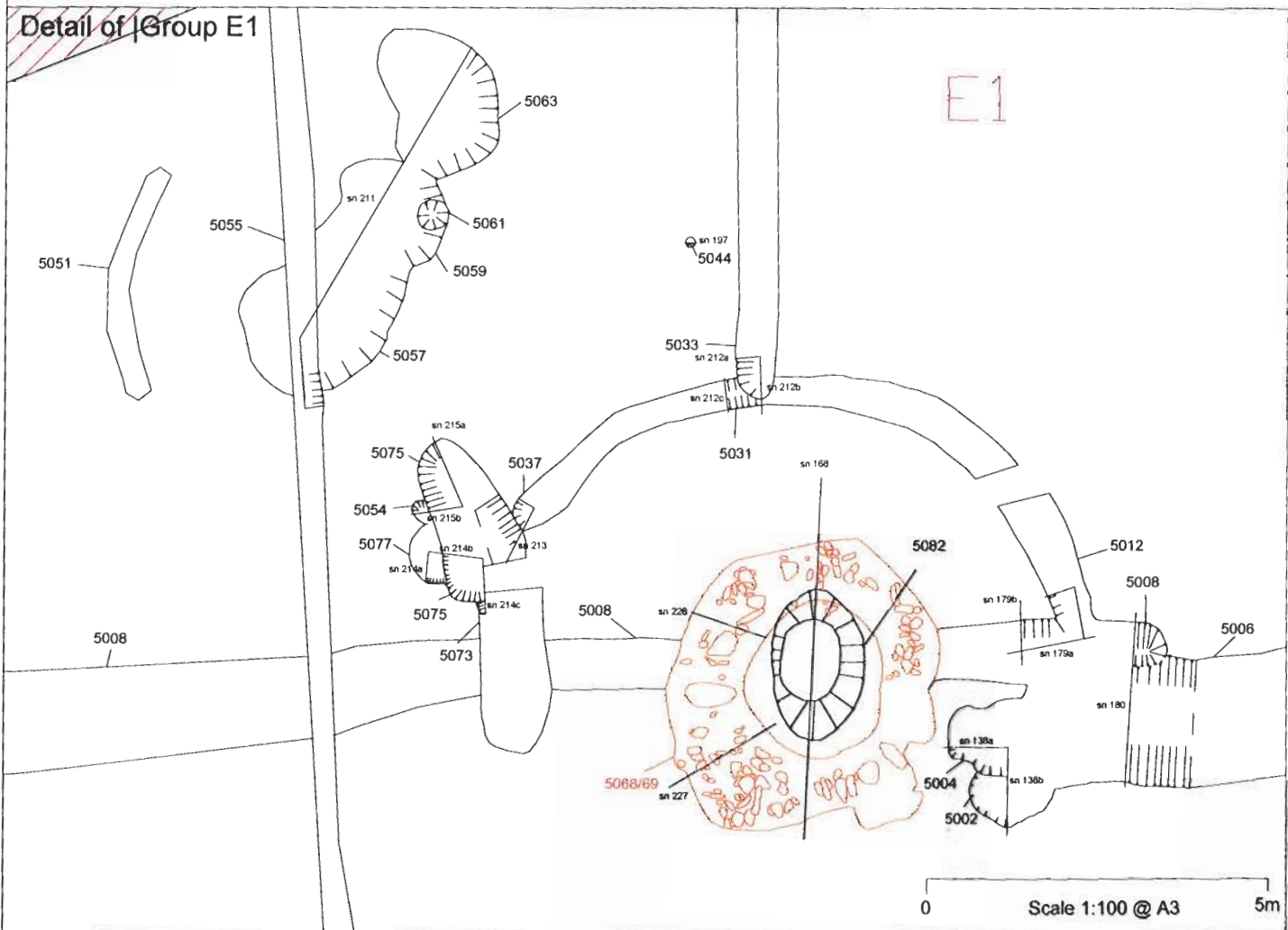


Figure 14. Area E

Grid North

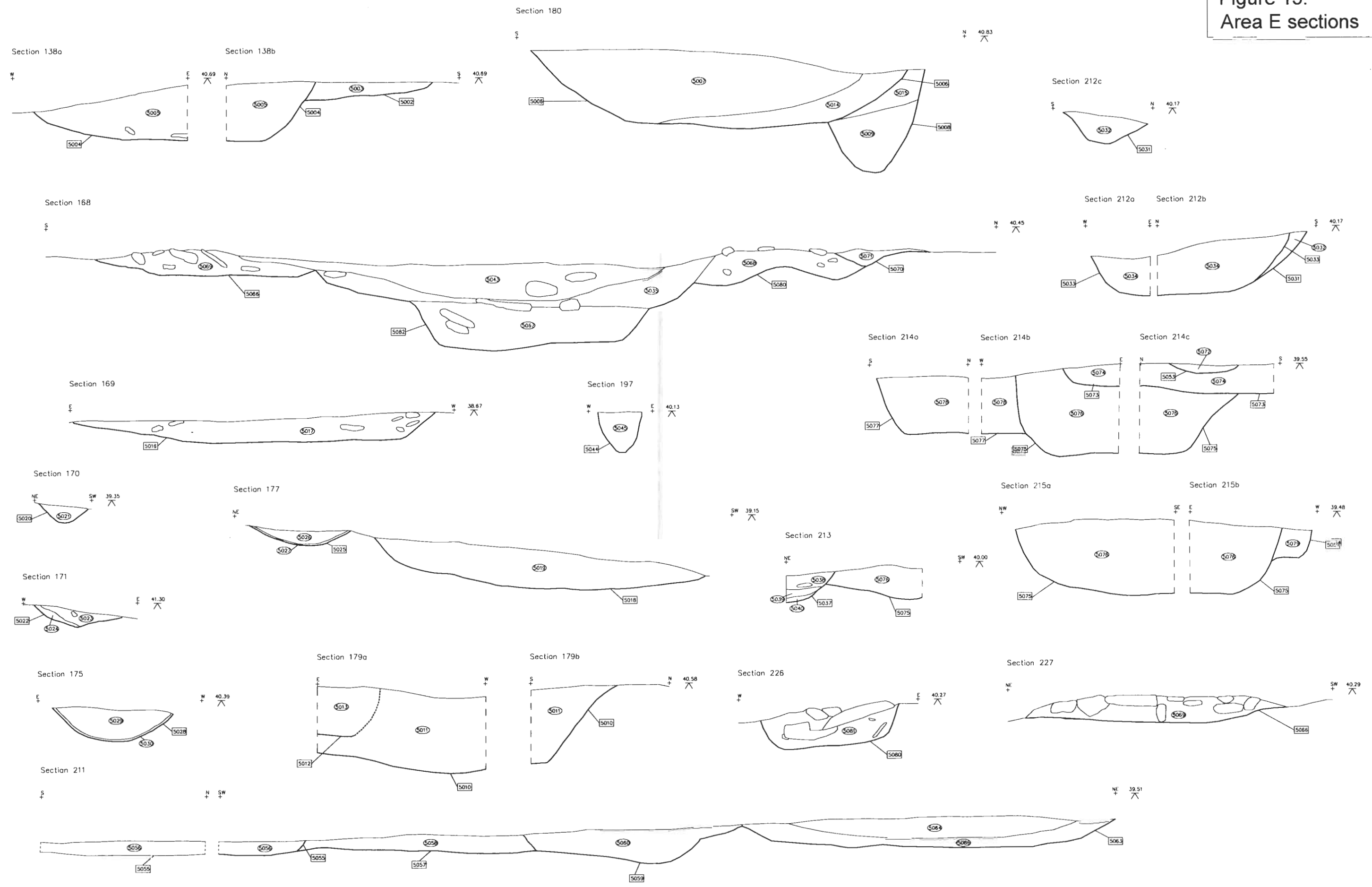


Detail of Group E1



0 10m
Scale 1:300 @ A3

Figure 15.
Area E sections



0 1m
Scale 1:20 @ A3

3.3 *The Environmental Evidence*

Introduction

- 3.3.1 A total of 13 bulk samples, mainly from Roman features were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoals. The samples were processed by Megan Stoakley and were assessed and analysed by Dr Chris J. Stevens. Wood charcoal was analysed by Dr Cathie Barnett. Radiocarbon dating was provided by Beta Analytic, Miami, Florida, USA.

Charred Plant Remains

Dr Chris Stevens

Methods

- 3.3.2 Bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. Flots were fully sorted under x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and charred remains where possible identified, quantified and recorded (Table 3). Identifications in all cases follow the nomenclature of Stace (1997).

Results

- 3.3.3 The flots were quite variable in size, with some very rich in wood charcoal, while others contained very little charred matter. Cereal remains and seeds were generally not well preserved except in a few of the richer samples. The percentages of roots were also recorded, as these can be indicative of stratigraphic movement, reworking or the degree of contamination by later intrusive elements. Most of the samples, however, contained very few roots. Cereal remains were present in all but two of the samples (gully 1225 and enclosure ditch 2016). However, they were generally very poorly represented in all but four of the samples; the exceptions being occupation/ midden layer 1023, posthole 1054, and pits 1128 and 1031.
- 3.3.4 The main cereal observed was spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) represented by both grains and glume bases. Barley grains, probably mainly of hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare* sl.), were also recorded in five of the samples with several grains present from the occupation/ midden layer 1023 in Structure 2. A possible grain of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum*) was also recovered from ditch 1161. The only other cereal remains of interest were a germinated grain of probable spelt and two elongated coleoptiles or sprouts recovered from pit 1128.
- 3.3.5 Seeds of wild species were present in most of the samples containing cereals, with the widest range of species being present in those from layer 1023 and pit 1128. Seeds, rootlets, tubers, stems and awns of grasses were the most common remains. A number of unidentified tubers, rhizome and root fragments were also present and some of these are also likely to be from grasses. Grass seeds included those of oats (*Avena* sp.), meadow grass (*Poa* sp.), cat's tails (*Phleum* sp.), brome grass (*Bromus* sp.), rye grass (*Lolium* sp.) and a single identified tuber of onion couch grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* var. *bulbosus*) from Structure 1, layer 1004.

135, fig. 32, type 8). The largest group consisted of around 80 tacks, some with mineralised leather, found in the primary fill of pit 1031; one group of three still holds together showing the form of one corner of the original furnishing. Others were recovered from the subsoil, layer 1006 and gully 1027. Although rare on rural sites to the west of Exeter, four similar studs from late Roman contexts at Trethurgy were interpreted as representing furniture of some sophistication (Quinnell 2004, 81, fig. 49, M19). A small, square, hollow item, found with pottery and other late Roman finds in layer 1004, may also represent part of a tool but was too broken to be more closely identified.

- 3.2.19 Hobnails (Manning 1985, 135, fig. 32, type 10), probably from nailed boots or shoes, occurred singly or in small groups in layers 1006 and 1023, associated with late Roman pottery and other artefacts. Although not uncommon on rural sites in the south-west (Quinnell 2004, 78), such items show some measure of Romanised influence on the styles of dress adopted in the area.
- 3.2.20 Only six hand-made nails were identified; the four from the topsoil and subsoil could be of any date but associated finds suggested that the two from layers 1006 and 1023 were of late Roman date. Nails were also relatively uncommon at Trethurgy, and probably used for boxes, fittings and furniture rather than structural purposes (Quinnell 2004, 78). Part of a perforated iron binding (cf Manning 1985, 143, pl. 69, S118) was also found in layer 1023.
- 3.2.21 Items such as a large ring-shaped object, possibly a washer, a flat disc, a broken buckle or large staple, a screw and a small, bent fitting from the topsoil and subsoil were all probably of post-medieval date. Part of a horseshoe was also found in sub-rectangular feature 1051. The evenly-spaced, rectangular nail holes set within a recessed channel, suggest that it is of relatively recent date although two gabbroic sherds, probably Roman, were also recovered from this feature. Horseshoes are notoriously difficult to date (e.g. Manning 1985, 63), as few come from securely stratified contexts and many examples thought to be Roman, share forms generally considered to be much later (Clark 1995, 79). The dating of this piece therefore remains uncertain.

Metalworking debris

Phil Andrews

- 3.2.22 A total of 3.28kg of metalworking debris was recovered, all of it derived from iron working, much if not all the product of smelting. Associated ceramics indicated a probable late Roman date.
- 3.2.23 Tap slag (0.8kg) came from layers 1014, 1024 and 1040 in Area A. This material was all relatively dense and characterised by a 'ropey' structure with runs and drips where it solidified after tapping from the furnace. Another piece (0.13kg,) from layer 1006, may also be tap slag, but did not exhibit the same surface structure. A further 1.35kg of material from the central hearth/pit 2002, occupation/abandonment layer 2010 and pit 2137 in Area B was all dense, fairly amorphous and slightly abraded. This debris showed no obvious evidence of having been tapped, but may have formed in the furnace bottom, as might a relatively large piece (0.98kg) from gully 1168 in Area A. This comprised slightly less than half a hemispherical piece (140mm x >75mm x

production of such vessels on settlement sites was also encountered at Trethurgy (ibid. 139, fig. 64, 11).

- 3.2.29 Two flat stones were also associated with grinding, rubbing or polishing, perhaps in food processing or in the working of leather or textiles. An ovoid phenocryst granite beach pebble (not illustrated), typical of the granite intrusions around Falmouth and Redruth, was found in post-hole 1081. This object had a flat, worn working surface but without the hollow typically associated with saddle querns. A roughly boomerang-shaped slab of elvan (not illustrated), with smoothed edges and a flat, smooth, almost polished upper surface may also have been utilised in this way.
- 3.2.30 A complete suspension weight (Figure 33) was found in the primary fill of pit 1127, part of the A1 group of structures. It was made from elvan, coarser than that used for the mortars, but clearly formed part of the same tradition as the Trethurgy bowls and Cornish mortars (Quinnell 2004, 139). A second weight, from pit 2105 and made from a basalt or greenstone which outcrops near Falmouth, was unfortunately broken but part of the central lead fixing survived in situ (Figure 34). Only one other stone counterpoise weight with a lead fixing is known from Cornwall, from Killigrew, 8km to the north (ibid. 140). Both Nancemere examples were probably mensuration weights; at 944g, the elvan weight equalled approximately 2.8 Roman pounds, and fell towards the centre of the range of weights known from other sites in Cornwall (ibid. 140, table 6.1).
- 3.2.31 A green micaceous mudstone altered to Devonian slate which occurs locally in the Falmouth series, outcropping around Truro, was used for twelve pierced objects from Areas A and B, including two flat perforated discs. Such items are more commonly found in Iron Age and early Roman contexts than those of later Roman date, and generally interpreted as pot-lids (Quinnell 2004, 142, fig. 67, 16). However, the diameter of these two examples (both c. 90mm), is too small for the pottery jars present, so at this site at least, an alternative function, perhaps as weights, seems likely. The complete disc (Figure 35) weighed 152g, broadly equivalent to half a Roman pound (327.168g) or five unica (27.264g). The other perforated objects were too fragmentary to determine their original size and shape, but all had at least one straight, worked edge. While some may represent medieval or later roofing slates, others, such as the pieces from ditch 1116 and layer 1022 associated with Roman pottery and other finds, may also be from weights of Roman date.
- 3.2.32 A bar-shaped whetstone made from locally-available altered fine Devonian sandstone, with three of its four long faces worn smooth through use, was found in layer 1014. A flake from a whetstone probably made from elongated or ovoid pebble of a similar rock type, was also found in layer 1070. The surviving face had some flattened sharpening facets across its centre and towards the tip, and a highly polished, glassy surface.
- 3.2.33 Small burnishing or polishing stones of a size to be held in the fingers were also found. One broken example, made from altered fine Devonian sandstone, was found with other artefacts of Roman date in pit 5063. A pebble of green micaceous mudstone altered to Devonian slate from layer 1006 may also have been used in this way.

Flint

Sue Nelson and Matt Leivers

- 3.2.34 The general scarcity of flint in Cornwall makes its presence significant even when unworked. In total, 12 pieces were recovered, from Areas A, B and D, and although most were associated with late Roman pottery and other finds, their presence indicates prehistoric activity in the vicinity.
- 3.2.35 The assemblage included three simple, chronologically undiagnostic flakes, two from the subsoil in Area A and one from post-hole 1058 and a probable core from layer 1004 within the Roman structure. The earliest piece was a small blade of possible Neolithic date, from treethrow 1170. Two tools, a possible scraper (Figure 36a) and an unusual three-in-one tool (a scraper, knife and notch – Figure 36b), both from Area A, are likely to be of Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date. The scraper had been retouched on both sides in unusual places, perhaps indicating re-use either at the time or possibly even during the Roman period, while the three-in-one tool may have been made in response to the paucity of good quality flint in this area. A knife (Figure 36c) from the topsoil of Area D and probably made from an inclusion from a cemented beach deposit, perhaps around the Helston/Penzance area, is unlikely to post-date the Early Bronze Age.
- 3.2.36 A water-worn but otherwise unworked/unutilised lump was recovered from the topsoil of Area B, while an unworked nodule from the subsoil in this area has the appearance of flints from Upper Cretaceous beds, the nearest outcrop being near Sidmouth in Devon, some 100km distant. Two small water-worn pebbles, from the subsoil of Area A and layer 1040, had highly-polished, glassy surfaces; the possibility that these were also utilised as burnishing or polishing stones cannot be completely excluded.

Miscellaneous finds

Sue Nelson

- 3.2.37 A shale lathe-core (Calkin 1953, type A), probably re-used as a spindle-whorl (Figure 37), was found associated with late Roman pottery in gully 1027. A similar spindle-whorl from Trethurgy was also found in a late 3rd to early 4th century AD context (Quinnell, 2004, 143, fig. 68, S27). Such items, although not commonly found in either Devon (except at Exeter (Allason-Jones 1991, 271)) or Cornwall, probably travelled around the coast in tandem with Black Burnished ware (Quinnell 2004, 144).
- 3.2.38 A piece of pale green Roman vessel glass, possibly part of a tubular or folded rim or base (Price and Cottam, 1998, fig. 1.4-6 and fig. 3.6-8), was found in layer 1040, associated with late 3rd to 4th century AD pottery.
- 3.2.39 Other finds included part of a medieval glazed, crested ridge tile from the topsoil of Area D and three clay tobacco pipe stem fragments from topsoil and subsoil contexts in Areas A and D.

- 3.3.6 A number of seeds of an unidentified grass, probably either heath grass (*Danthonia decumbens*) or sweet grass (*Glyceria* sp.), was also recovered from the enclosure ditch 1116. This same context also produced single seeds of buttercup, quite possibly of hairy buttercup (*Ranunculus sardous*), clover (*Trifolium* sp.), and goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.).
- 3.3.7 Other seeds included those of buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*, *repens*, *bulbosus*), dock (*Rumex* sp.), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*) and common club rush (*Schoenoplectrus* cf. *lacustris*) all from layer 1023 in Structure 2. Two fragments of hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*) were also recovered from this context.
- 3.3.8 The only other context producing seeds of wild species were those from a pit fill (2104). These seeds included clover (*Trifolium* sp.) or medick (*Medicago* sp.) and cleavers (*Galium aparine*).
- 3.3.9 As noted above, all the samples without exception contained fragments of tubers and stems, as well as unidentified fragments of parenchyma (soft plant tissues), also probably from roots and tubers.

Discussion

- 3.3.10 The presence of spelt wheat and barley as the two predominant crops at Nancemere correlates with evidence recorded throughout Cornwall from the Iron Age to Romano-British periods (Scaife 1999a; Wessex Archaeology 2008), with spelt wheat known in the region from as early as the Bronze Age (Straker 1991). While the predominance of glume chaff at Nancemere matches patterns seen at other Iron Age to Romano-British sites in the region (e.g. Lellizzick, Penhale etc.), not in the quantities recorded elsewhere, where cereal remains numbered into the hundreds.
- 3.3.11 The range of weed seeds is also broadly similar to that seen at sites such as Lellizzick and Penhale. With the exception of the single seed of common club rush from context (1023) the remainder of the species represented are associated more with drier fields than wetlands.
- 3.3.12 The high number of glumes is typical of general domestic waste generated as crops are taken from storage and processed as and when more grain is required. The general low numbers of weed seeds may indicate that such crops were stored relatively well-processed and in the case of spelt most probably within the spikelet.
- 3.3.13 The germinated grain and coleoptiles or elongated sprouts are of some interest; while they may represent nothing more than spoilt grain that has germinated, such finds have been found in greater quantity to the east at Catsgore, Somerset, where they are more probably associated with the preparation of malt for brewing (Hillman 1982).
- 3.3.14 The high number of rootlets and stems in the samples is particularly comparable with Lellizzick (for instance), and may be related to the burning and clearance of local heath vegetation, or possibly even the collection of such material for fuel. It is worth noting that Gale identified both gorse and heather from the site at Penhale (Gale 1999) and speculates that such resources were probably locally available and readily used as fuel at this site.

Table 3. Assessment of the Charred Plant Remains

		Sample	3	6	9	13	21
	Feature	Structure	Structure	Post-hole	Hearth	Enc. ditch	
	Cut	2	1	1054			1116
	Context	1023	1004	1053	1040		1115
	Sample Size	25	40	20	40		40
	Flot	100	250	175	520		8
	%Roots	5	10	0	2		50
	Charcoal >4mm	12ml	10ml	20ml	30ml		2ml
	Charcoal >2mm	12ml	15ml	10ml	40ml		2ml
Cereals							
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L. <i>sl</i> (grains)	barley	2	-	-	-		-
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L. <i>sl</i> (hulled barley)	barley	8	1	-	-		-
<i>Triticum</i> sp. L. (grains)	wheat	-	2	2	4		-
<i>Triticum spelta</i> L. (glume base)	spelt wheat	-	-	4	-		-
<i>Triticum dicoccum/ spelta</i> (grain)	emmer/ spelt wheat	1	-	1	-		-
<i>Triticum dicoccum/ spelta</i> (glume base)	emmer/ spelt wheat	8	-	25	-		2
Cereal indet. (grains)	cereal	3	-	4	2		-
Species							
<i>Ranunculus</i> L. sp. subg <i>Ranunculus</i> arb	buttercup	cf.1	-	-	-		cf.1
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	hazel	2	-	-	-		-
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp. L.	goosefoot	-	-	-	-		1
<i>Rumex</i> sp. L.	dock	1	-	-	-		-
<i>Trifolium/ Medicago</i> sp. L.	clover	-	-	-	-		1
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.	ribwort plantain	3	-	-	-		-
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> (L.) Sch. Bip.	scentless mayweed	1	-	-	-		-
<i>Schoenoplectrus cf. lacustris</i> (L.) Palla	Common club rush	1	-	-	-		-
Poaceae indet. (culm node)	grasses culms	2	1	3	-		-
Poaceae (interculms)	grasses stems	2	-	1	-		-
Poaceae (rootlets)	grasses rootlets	-	2	-	2		-
<i>Poa</i> sp. L.	meadow grass	-	-	1	-		-
<i>Glyceria</i> R.Br./ <i>Danthonia decumbens</i> (L.) DC	Sweet grass	-	-	-	-		cf.5
<i>Arrhenatherum var. bulbosus</i>	onion couch grass	-	1	-	-		-
<i>Avena</i> sp. L.	oat	2	-	1	-		-
<i>Avena</i> sp. L. (awns)	oat	-	-	16	-		-
<i>Avena</i> L./ <i>Bromus</i> L. sp.	oat/ brome	-	-	1	-		-
<i>Bromus</i> sp. L.	brome	-	-	1	-		-
Basal culm nodes/ rootlets)	indet. Plant roots	11	-	5	1		2
Tuber	Indet. Tubers	cf.2	22	-	cf.11		3+6f
Seed indet.		2	-	-	-		1
Parenchyma indet.	soft plant tissue	++	++	++	++		+

Contd.

Sample	30	34	41	56	57	60	66	72
Feature	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Pit	Gully	Enc. ditch	Pit/ hollow	Pit
Cut	1128	1031	1161	1061	1225	2016	5066	?
Context	1125	1030	1164	1019	1191	2013	5067	2104
Sample Size	25	40	40	20	40	40	40	16
Flot	500	175	30	450	10	5	40	30
%Roots	2	2	5	2	5	2	8	2
Charcoal >4mm	30ml	15ml	1ml	60ml	0	0	4ml	4ml
Charcoal >2mm	30ml	10ml	1ml	40ml	1ml	2ml	5ml	4ml

Cereals

Hordeum vulgare L. sl (grains)	barley	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-
Triticum sp. L. (grains)	wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	cf.1
T. spelta L. (glume base)	spelt wheat	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
T. spelta L. (spikelet fork)	spelt wheat	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T. dicoccum/ spelta (grain)	emmer/ spelt wheat	7	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
T. dicoccum/ spelta (germinated grain)	emmer/ spelt wheat	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T. dicoccum/ spelta (glume base)	emmer/ spelt wheat	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
T. dicoccum/ spelta (spikelet fork)	emmer/ spelt wheat	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
T. dicoccum/ spelta (rachis fragment)	emmer/ spelt wheat	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum cf. aestivum/ turgidum L. sl (grain)	bread wheat	-	-	cf.1	-	-	-	-	-
Cereal indet. (grains)	cereal	-	7	-	-	-	-	5	-
Cereal frags Indet. (est whole grains)	cereal	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cereal (coleoptile)	cereal	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cereal (rachis fragments)	cereal	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cereal (culm ndoes)	cereal	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Species

Trifolium/ Medicago sp. L.	clover	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Galium aparine L.	cleavers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Poaceae indet. (culm node)	grasses culms	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Poaceae (seed indet 3mm)	grass seeds indet.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2f	-
Poa/ Phleum sp. L.	meadow grass / cats'-tails	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lolium sp. L.	perennial rye grass	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Avena sp. L.	oat	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basal culm nodes/ rootlets)	indet. Plant roots	-	2	6	6	5	3	10	1
Tuber	Indet. Tubers	4	2+1f	3+3f	11	1	cf.8	4	cf.6
Seed indet.		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Parenchyma indet.	soft plant tissue	+	+	+	++	+	2	+	+

Wood Charcoal

Dr Cathie Barnett

Introduction

- 3.3.15 Wood charcoal was initially assessed according to the quantities present within the 2mm and 4mm sieve fractions, with the presence of oak and twig or roundwood also noted in Table 4.
- 3.3.16 Seven samples proved rich in charred remains, notably large fragments of wood charcoal, of which four contexts were chosen for detailed charcoal assessment; discrete hearth layer 1040; fill 1053 from posthole 1054; and layers 1176 and 1125 from pit 1128, a possible kiln with clay lining.

Methods

- 3.3.17 Fifty randomly selected fragments were taken from each sample. The fragments were prepared for identification according to the standard methodology of Leney and Casteel (1975, see also Gale and Cutler 2000). Each was fractured with a razor blade so that three planes could be seen: transverse section (TS), radial longitudinal section (RL) and tangential longitudinal section (TL). The pieces were mounted using modelling clay on a glass microscope slide, blown to remove charcoal dust and examined under bi-focal epi-illuminated microscopy at magnifications of x50, x100 and x400 using a Kyowa ME-LUX2 microscope. Identification was undertaken according to the anatomical characteristics described by Schweingruber (1990) and Butterfield and Meylan (1980). Identification was to the lowest taxonomic level possible, usually that of genus and nomenclature is according to Stace (1997).

Results

- 3.3.18 Although oak clearly dominated the four assemblages examined, a minimum of seven other species were also identified, as detailed below (Table 4). All are of native deciduous woody types and include trees, shrubs and a climber (ivy).
- 3.3.19 Mature oak formed the main species selected for fuel in hearth layer 1040 but small quantities cherry type, pomaceous fruit wood and possible ivy were also burnt.
- 3.3.20 Identification of the wood charcoal contained in posthole 1054 (fill 1053) clearly shows the post itself is not represented; instead the sample contained a range of species, with twigwood and small roundwood of ivy, pomaceous fruit wood, oak, mature elm represented and with juvenile hazel dominant. A mix of locally available types collected for use as fuel is indicated, the types and juvenile nature of most might indicate either that this dump is of burnt trimmings from collected/ managed woody species; that small kindling was deliberately selected or that mature wood sources were limited, the latter interpretation unlikely given the common presence of mature oak in the other contexts observed.
- 3.3.21 The two contexts examined for a possible kiln, pit 1128, both contained substantial quantities of mature oak. Large oak pieces formed the whole of the assemblage from context 1176 and might potentially represent only one or two timbers. However, three further taxa were found in context 1125; downy or

silver birch, willow/ poplar (the two anatomically indistinguishable) and hazel, and provides further detail on types locally available and selected for industrial fuel use.

Discussion

- 3.3.22 The results of this limited analysis compare well with the findings of Gale (1999) from Roman contexts at Penhale Round, Cornwall. A number of the larger woody types found here were present there also, including pomaceous fruit wood (likely hawthorn), birch, cherry type and willow/ poplar but with the addition of elder, ash and alder. Oak again dominated. In addition elm was identified in the pollen analysis from the same site (Scaife 1999b). However, there, gorse/ broom and heather were commonly identified in the wood charcoal assemblage, clearly present and chosen for fuel and none has been identified here.
- 3.3.23 It is unclear whether this contrast is due to variations in presence locally or whether greater pressure on fuel resources at Penhale Round necessitated their use there. It is clear, however that a diverse range of woody types was available to the occupiers of Nancemere Fields and utilised. No clear indication of management of these types has been found in this analysis.

Radiocarbon Dating

Dr Cathie Barnett

- 3.3.24 Three samples were submitted for radiocarbon dating to Beta Analytic from ditch 1161, posthole 1054 and pit 1128. Two of these comprised oak charcoal while the third from posthole 1054, was from short-lived narrow twig/ branch wood of possible oak. The sample details (Table 5) and determination graph (Table 6) are presented below.
- 3.3.25 Two of the dates returned from posthole 1054 and pit 1128 were Romano-British; early/ middle 2nd century to late 4th century in date, with the bulk of the dates falling between 200-350 cal. AD. The material from pit 1054 was from short-lived narrow branch twigwood, probably of hazel which was dominant in this sample (see Barnett above), although this piece was not identified. The other was from oak large roundwood, and as such was probably relatively short-lived.
- 3.3.26 The final date was on oak large wood from ditch 1161, the resultant date being Late Bronze Age, 970-800 cal. BC. Because of the nature of the material (oak heartwood) and the longevity of oak it is quite possible that the yielded result may be some 500 years or more older than the date of its deposition in the ditch. However, given that the date is some 1000 years earlier than the other two dates, it would seem probable that unless it comes from reused timber of substantial age that the ditch is indeed substantially earlier than the posthole and pit and the Romano-British date suggested by the pottery for much of the settlement.

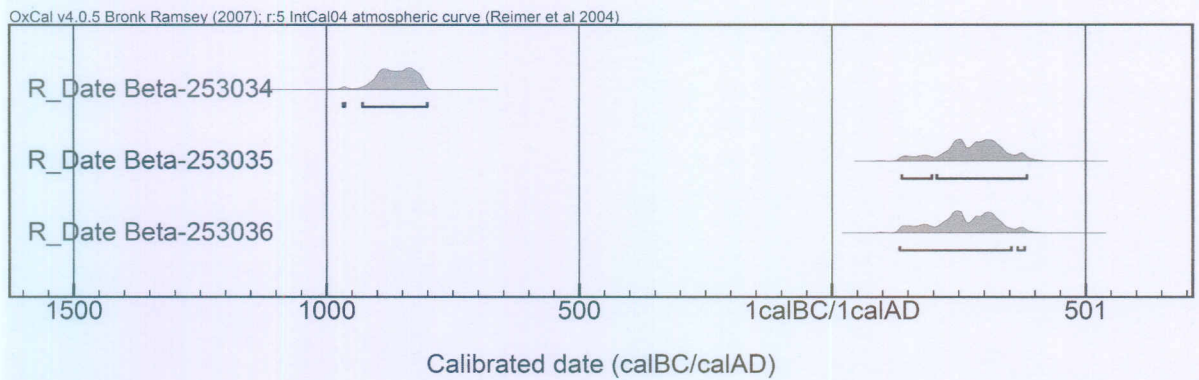
Table 4. Assessment of the Wood Charcoal

Feature	Hearth	Posthole 1054	Pit 1128 (Possible clay-lined kiln)	
			1125	1176
Comment	Discrete burnt area with fire-cracked flint and charcoal, near pit 1128		Large pit, one of two interconnected, several fills	
Context no.	1040	1053	1125	1176
Sample no.	13	9	30	48
Provisional date (from pottery)	Late Roman	Late Roman	Late Roman	Late Roman
Vol. of charcoal >2mm in flot	70ml	30ml	60ml	50ml
Betula pendula/ pubescens (silver/downy birch)	-	-	8	-
Corylus avellana (hazel)	-	-	2	-
Corylus avellana (hazel) juvenile (3-5yr, 5-8mm twig/ small r'wd)	-	15	1	-
Hedera helix (ivy)	-	7	-	-
Twigwood cf. Hedera helix (ivy)	1	1	-	-
Pomoideae sp. (pomaceous fruits)	1	1	-	-
Prunus sp. (cherry type)	1	-	-	-
Quercus sp. (oak)	45	2	34	50
Quercus sp. (oak) r'wd	1	7	-	-
Quercus sp. (oak), juvenile (8mm, 3yr twig)	-	8	-	-
Salix/ Populus sp. (willow/ poplar)	-	-	2	-
Ulmus sp. (elm)	-	8	-	-
Unidentified vitrified plant matter	-	1	3	-
Comments	Sample fragmentary but rich. Scan of whole sample indicates mature oak fragments also heavily dominate the remainder.	Sample heavily dominated by juvenile (twig/ small roundwood) pieces	All large mature fragments, up to 70mm in length	
Approx. percentage of the flot identified by volume	7.5%	20%	10%	90%

Table 5. Radiocarbon sample details

Lab Ref.	Feature number	Context number	Sample number	Material	Date BP	$\delta^{13}C$	Cal BC/ AD (2 sig. 94.5%)
Beta-253034	Ditch 1161	1164	47	Largewood oak charcoal (Quercus sp.)	2710±40	-25.3‰	970-800 cal. BC
Beta-253035	Posthole 1054	1053	53	Narrow branch/twigwood	1760±40	-26.1‰	130-390 cal. AD
Beta-253036	Pit 1128 Poss. clay lined kiln	1176	48	Large roundwood Oak charcoal (Quercus sp.)	1770±40	-25‰	130-380 cal. AD

Table 6. Radiocarbon determination graph



4. Discussion

- 4.1 A Late Bronze Age curvilinear ditch and a group of hearth pits provided the earliest evidence of occupation at the Nancemere site. A possible grain of free-threshing bread wheat (Stevens, this report) from the probable field boundary ditch may provide an indication of the type of crops cultivated during this period. Distributed across a south-facing hillside, the hearth pits may indicate low density, small-scale or short-lived occupation. However the lack of associated evidence for structures or occupation, possible due to truncation of the former land surface by later activity such as ploughing, has limited interpretation of these features. In addition, these pits can only tentatively be assigned to the Bronze Age, on the basis of a single sherd of Trevisker pottery recovered from one of the fills.
- 4.2 A discrete group of hearth pits containing LIA pottery and a stone burnisher also suggested small scale, low intensity occupation or activity continuing in the late prehistoric period, perhaps accompanied by some degree of land division, indicated by possible LIA field boundaries in Areas B and E.
- 4.3 The most significant evidence of occupation encountered was a ditched enclosure of Romano-British date. Defined by a substantial ditch and possible internal bank, the enclosure measured approximately 55m in diameter. Evidence of a revetted bank preserved near the enclosure entrance was found during previous excavations (Gossip 2005). Interior gullies, pits and post-holes provided evidence of at least two phases of domestic and industrial activity.
- 4.4 Establishing a precise chronology based on gabbroic wares can be problematic during this period (Quinnell 2004). Despite the presence of some probable 2nd century AD forms, the assemblage suggested a 3rd-4th century AD date for the majority of activity at the site (Brown, this report). Radiocarbon dates from two pits also indicated occupation was most likely to have been during the 3rd-mid 4th century AD. The majority of pottery both from the fills of features, and from the Phase II midden layers, dated to the 3rd-4th centuries AD, with perhaps a greater emphasis on 4th century and possibly 5th century AD types from the middens. The lack of structural evidence for multiple phases of occupation, or re-cutting of the enclosure ditch suggested the site was relatively short-lived, perhaps becoming a marginal area to a nearby settlement during its second, abandonment phase.
- 4.5 The lack of clear evidence for a substantial dwelling on the site is problematic, given the evidence for food processing, cultivation and other domestic crafts. Features in Area A2 could relate to a domestic structure that continued beyond the area of excavation, particularly if a significant amount of stone was robbed out during the period of dereliction. The poorly preserved structure in Area B was of small diameter, and despite the central hearth was more likely a workshop. Similarly, Group A1 features appeared to relate to a relatively small, possibly open-fronted structure, used for baking or other industry, possibly the preparation of malt for brewing, which required the use of a kiln to arrest grain germination. The recovery of several fragments of fired clay

with wattle impressions indicated wattle and daub formed part of these structures.

- 4.6 Metalworking debris, mostly the product of iron smelting, was found in a number of contexts. Tap slag was recovered exclusively from Phase II midden deposits in Area A. Possible furnace bottom slag was retrieved from pit 2137 and hearth 2002/2039 in Area B, and from gully 1168 in Area A, although this latter fragment may have been dense smithing hearth bottom. Although no ore, furnace or hearth lining was found, it is likely that small-scale iron smelting, was undertaken either within the enclosure, and/or on a nearby site. The material from Area A was almost exclusively associated with abandonment deposits, indicating metalworking activity in the vicinity, whereas material from Area B was mostly associated with hearth or possible furnace features (2137), suggesting these features could have been directly associated with iron smelting.
- 4.7 Evidence for small-scale smithing, although a common characteristic of rural Romano-British sites in the region (Quinnell 1986), was limited at Nancemere. However, none of the samples were tested for hammerscale, and this activity could have been focussed outside the area of excavation.
- 4.8 Iron tools, including a needle and an awl, also provided evidence for leather or textile working, and a number of upholstery tacks, some with mineralised leather attached indicated leather upholstery, possibly in the form of upholstered furniture, as suggested at Trethurgy (Quinnell 2004). However, the poor preservation of iron objects in general has probably limited the potential for identifying the full range of industries undertaken at the site.
- 4.9 Two flat rubbing stones may also have been used in leather or textile processing (Nelson and Heyward, this report), although food processing is also a possible function for these objects. A shale lathe-core from one of the Area A midden deposits was probably re-used as a spindle-whorl, and indicates small-scale textile production in, or in the vicinity of the enclosure.
- 4.10 Production of elvan mortars on the site was indicated by fragments of roughouts, one of which was used as post-packing for structure A1 in Area A. Pieces of broken mortar found in deposits associated with dereliction of the site may have been used as building stone the walls of structures.
- 4.11 Whetstones, rubbing stones and small polishing or burnishing stones could have been used in a range of manufacturing activities. The majority of the worked stone was locally available.
- 4.12 Many of the bulk samples contained some charred cereal remains, notably the charcoal-rich deposits from Group A1 oven of furnace, and from a pit in Group A2. Similarly to other Iron Age and Romano-British domestic sites in Cornwall, spelt wheat and barley were the most frequent cereals recorded, with evidence of crop storage and processing also found, although it was noted that the quantities were much lower than at other sites, such as Lellizick and Penhale (Stevens, this report). This may be a consequence of incomplete excavation of the site, but also supports the possibility of relatively short-lived occupation, or a primarily industrial function for the enclosure.

- 4.13 Other evidence for subsistence practices was limited by a complete lack of bone preservation, although the presence of livestock is assumed from the very small fragments of bone noted in several deposits.
- 4.14 Palaeobotanical evidence suggested the high number of rootlets and stems in the samples may be due to burning of local heath vegetation for clearance purposes, or perhaps collection of heath vegetation such as gorse and heather for fuel (Stevens, this report). However, wood charcoal analysis of several samples indicated that large oak wood was available, as was a range of other species local trees, shrubs and climbers, including birch, willow/poplar, hazel, elm, pomaceous fruitwood (probably hawthorn) and ivy, most likely from managed woodland (Barnett, this report). Therefore, clearance of vegetation appears the more likely explanation.
- 4.15 In addition to the woody species in the locality, and wide range of wild species were identified, including grasses, clover, buttercup, goosefoot, dock, ribwort plantain and club rush. The majority of these species suggested dry field conditions (Stevens, this report), and some may have been deliberately gathered as food, animal fodder, or for other domestic purposes.
- 4.16 Although the Roman ceramic assemblage from Nancemere was broadly comparable to other Romano-British sites in the region, predominantly comprising local gabbroic fabrics and forms, there was an absence of the Continental imported finewares such as samian and amphorae, and other regional British wares, seen at Trethurgy (Brown, this report). This suggests the site at Nancemere was probably of a lower status than Trethurgy, with a reliance on local pottery later supplemented with occasional pieces from the south west region, and limited contact or interaction with the wider Roman world. Despite this, the presence of upholstery tacks possibly related to higher status furniture suggested the site was not completely isolated.
- 4.17 A number of stone weights including a two suspension weights, and two perforated discs were recovered. These were interpreted as mensuration weights (see Nelson and Heyward, this report), and could have been used for a multitude of purposes. However, their presence indicates that trade was a significant part of the local economy. A number of other pierced stone objects may have functioned as mensuration weights, or possibly loomweights.
- 4.18 Outlying landscape features possibly contemporary with the enclosure were a hollow-way, a rectilinear field drainage system, presumably for arable crops, and a circular feature of unknown function, although its location suggests it was most likely an agricultural feature, such as a stock enclosure or watering-hole.
- 4.19 The Nancemere enclosure forms part of a group of rounds and enclosures constructed in the mid-2nd century AD, including Trethurgy (St Austell), Shortlanesend, Little Quoit Farm (St Columb Major) and Killigrew (Trispen). The founding of these sites coincided with the abandonment of some earlier sites, but may be related to population increase, or even to changes to social and administrative organisation in the Roman period (Quinnell 2004, 216).
- 4.20 The lack of evidence for domestic structures and the relatively steeply sloping site, suggests that Nancemere was primarily an industrial enclosure. Direct evidence for metalworking activities was limited, but the presence of several

hearths, and two possible kilns or furnaces, together with fragments of smelting and possible smithing debris, make a small-scale iron-working site a distinct possibility. Comparable sites are the tin-working site at Killigrew (Coles, forthcoming), and the iron-smithing site at Little Quoit Farm, St Columb Major (Lawson-Jones 2003).

- 4.21 However, there was clearly an associated domestic settlement nearby, if not within the enclosure itself, perhaps of 'middle' status. From the 4th century AD the local inhabitants used at least part of the Nancemere enclosure to dispose of domestic, and possibly industrial waste. On the whole, the finds assemblage is perhaps more closely comparable with the 2nd-4th century AD enclosure at Reawla, Camborne (Appleton-Fox et al. 1992), where a strikingly similar finds assemblage included mostly local gabbroic wares, with a small proportion of Dorset and Devon ceramics, stone bowls and weights, a variety of grinding, rubbing and polishing stones, a single shale spindle-whorl and a number of poorly preserved iron implements, suggested a range of activities relating to food processing, leather and textile production and metal working.
- 4.22 Despite the large number of Romano-British enclosure sites in the region, few have been investigated and the character of rural settlement is still poorly understood (Holbrook 2007). This excavation of a significant proportion of the Nancemere enclosure makes a valuable contribution to our understanding of the rural socio-economic structure of the region during this period.

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Figure 1. Site location

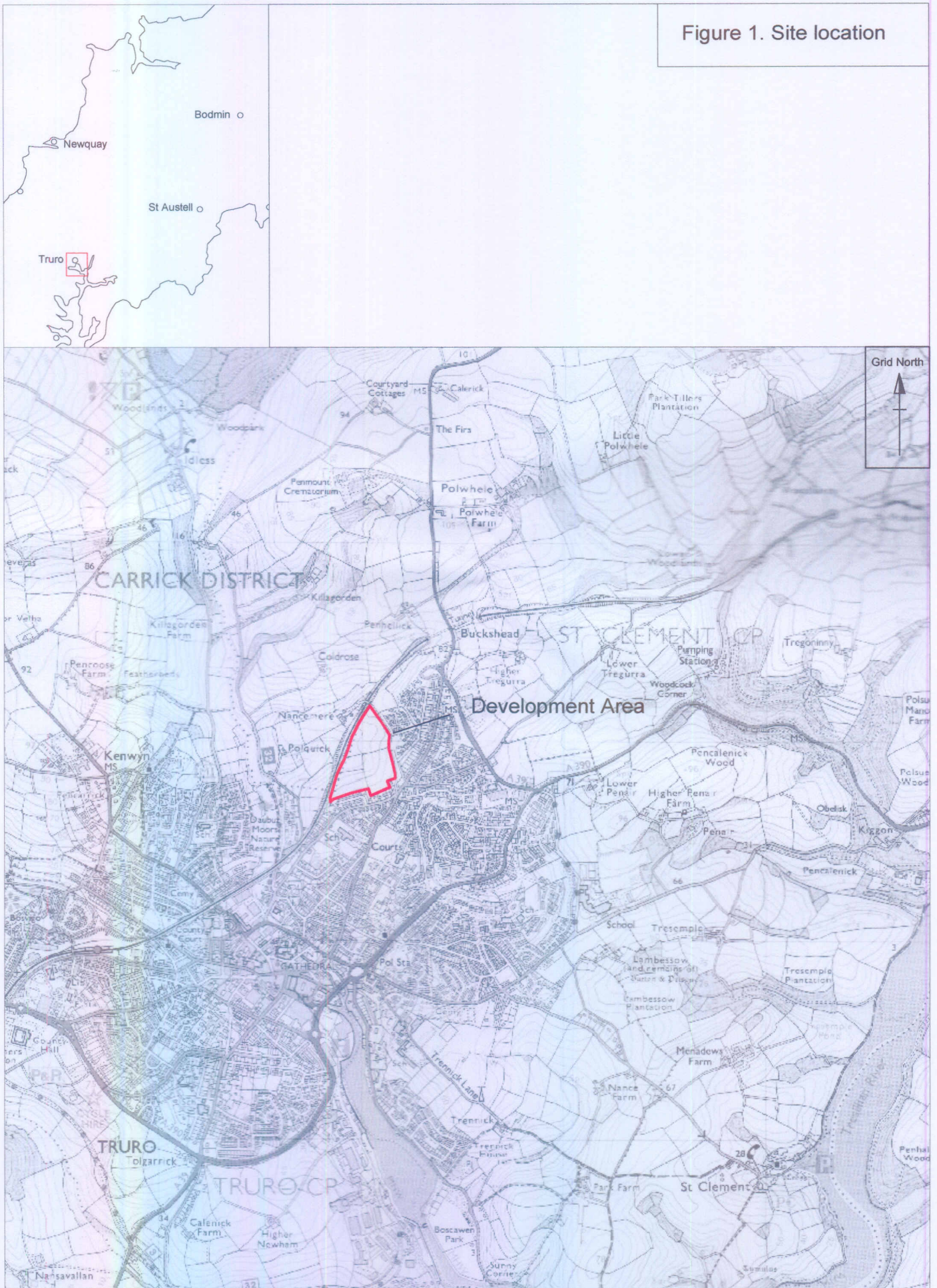


Figure 2. Location of Areas A-E



0 100m

Scale 1:2500@A4

Pottery

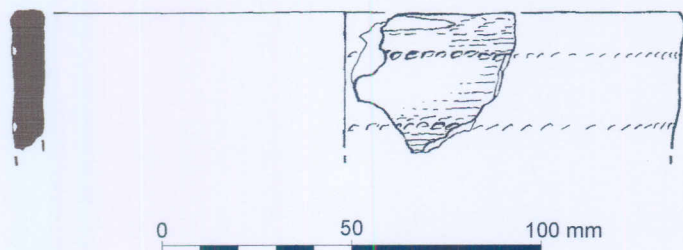


Figure 16. RN351. Bronze Age gabbroic Trevisker-style vessel

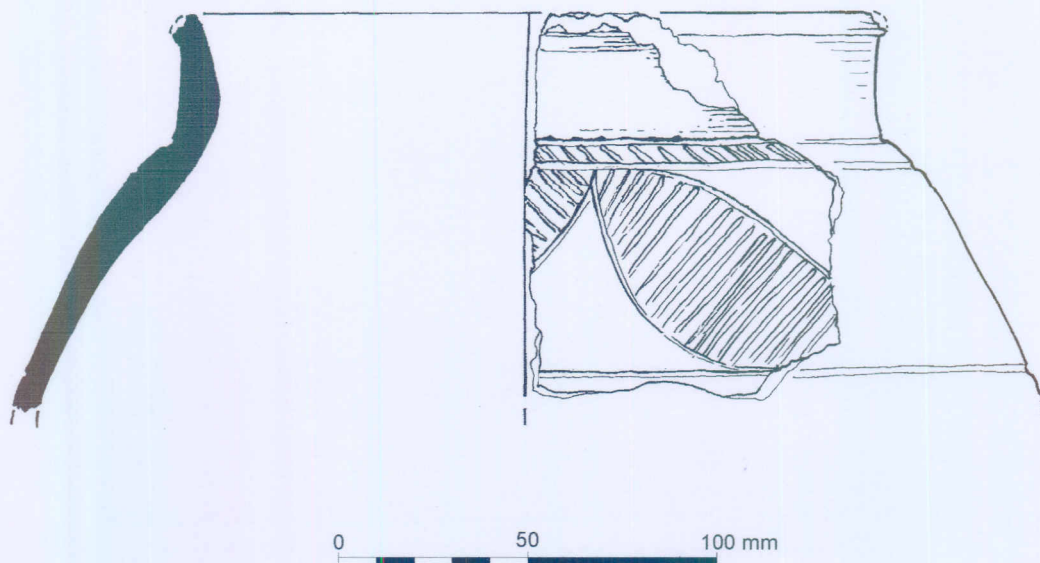


Figure 17. RN352. Late Iron Age necked bowl

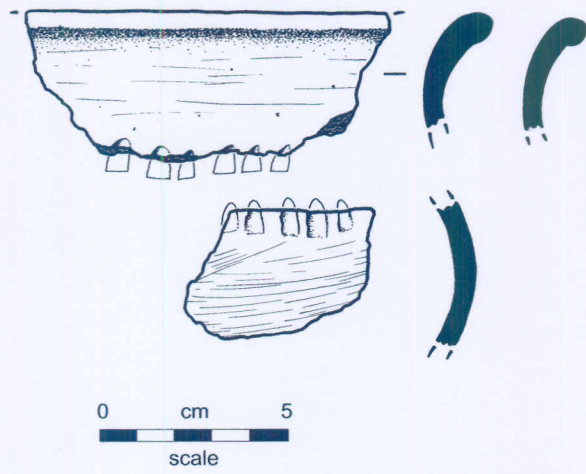


Figure 18. RN221. Trethurgy Type 4.

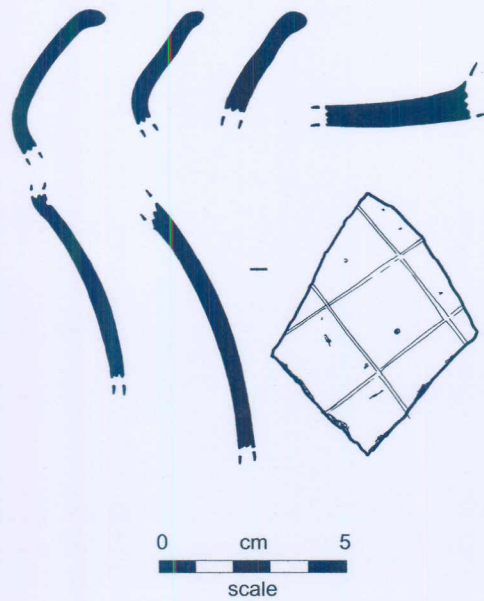


Figure 19. RN80. Trethurgy Type 4.

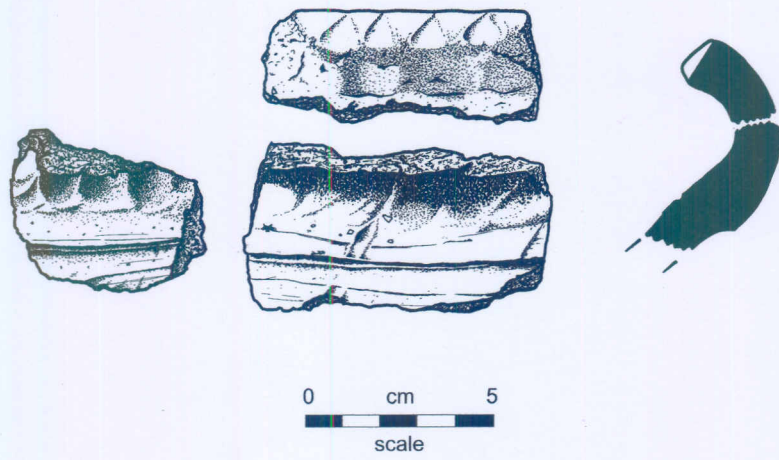


Figure 20. RN15. Trethurgy Type 16

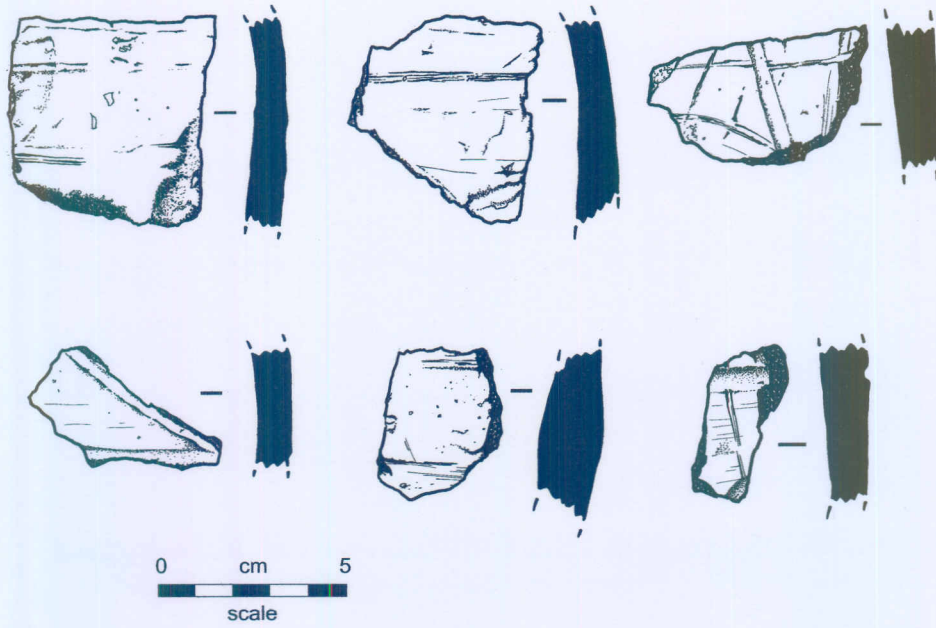


Figure 21a. RN2. Trethurgy Type 16

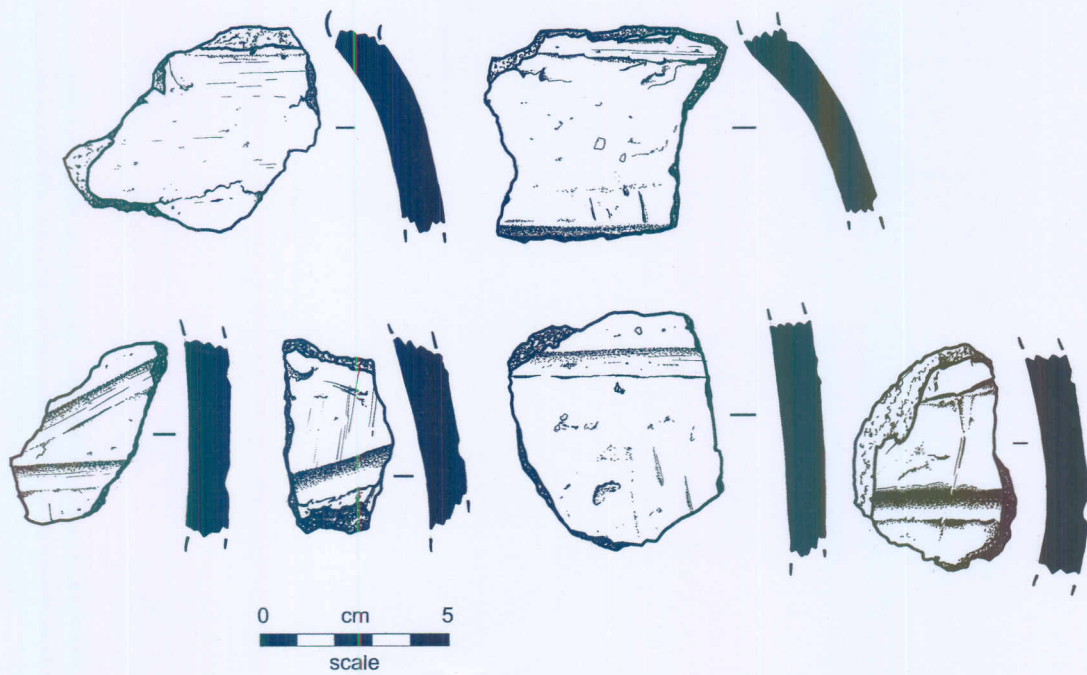


Figure 21b. RN3. Trethurgy Type 16

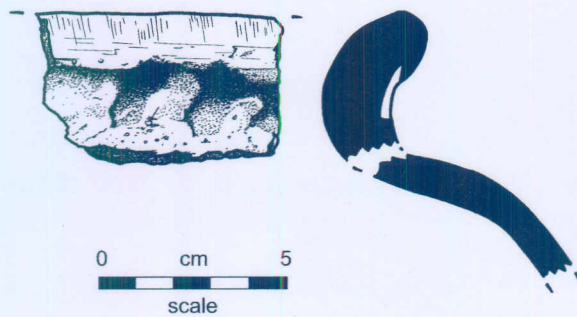


Figure 21c. RN4. Trethurgy Type 16

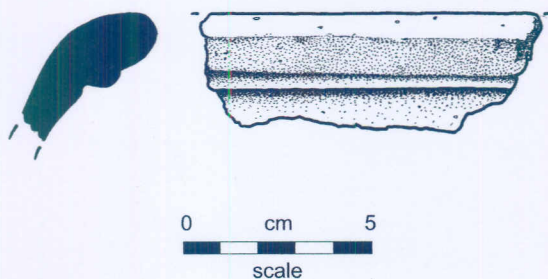


Figure 22. RN102. Gabbroic jar, south-western grey ware tradition

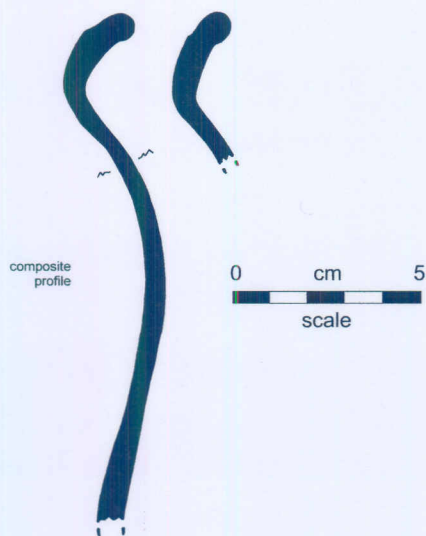


Figure 23. RN10. Trethurgy Type 6

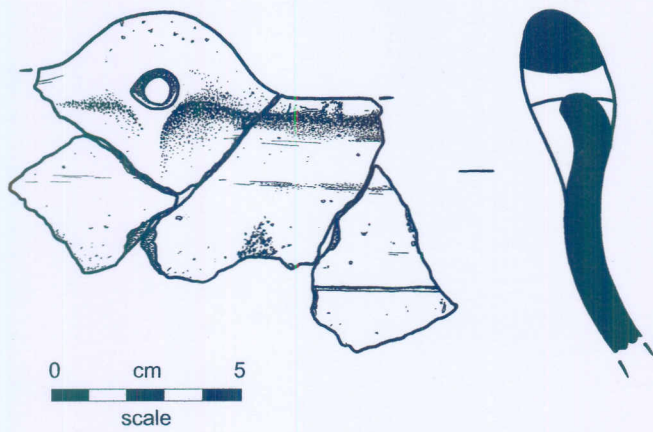


Figure 24. RN14. Trethurgy Type 12

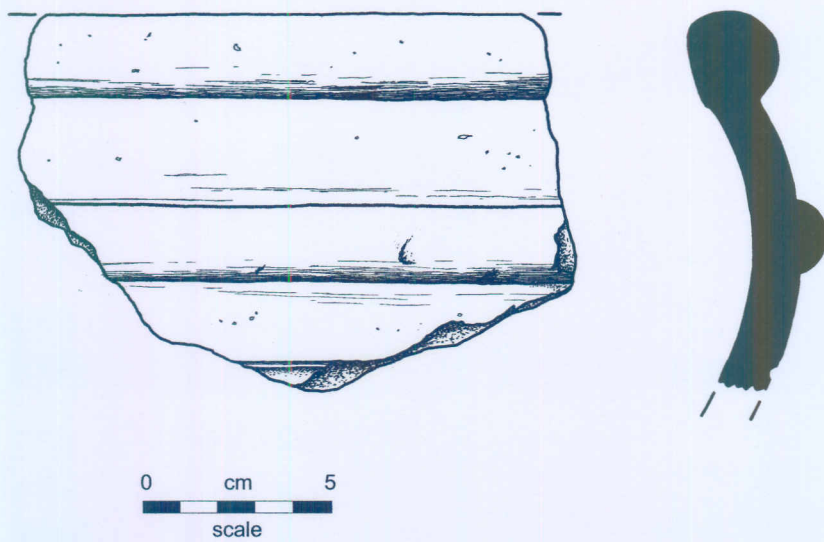


Figure 25. RN298. Trethurgy Type 13



Figure 26. RN16. Trethurgy Type 22

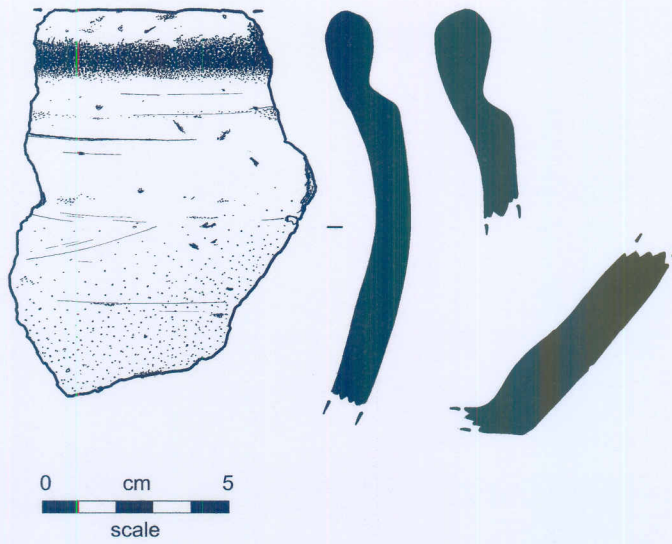


Figure 27. RN219. Trethurgy Type 9

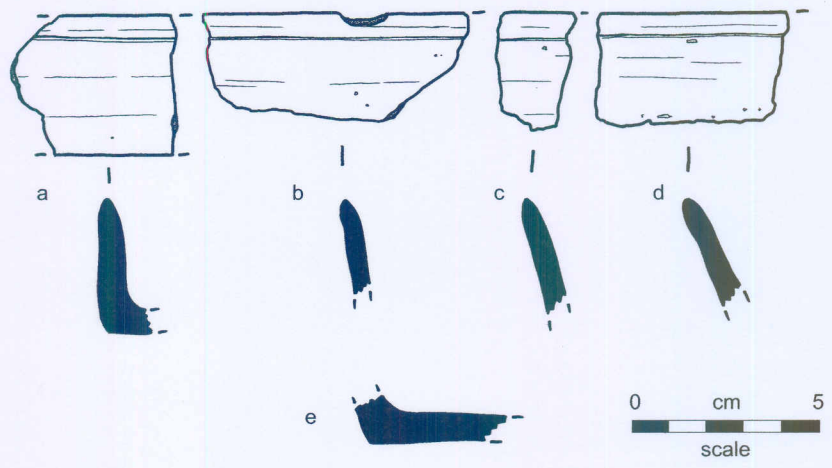


Figure 28. RN305. Gabbroic shallow dish/bowl

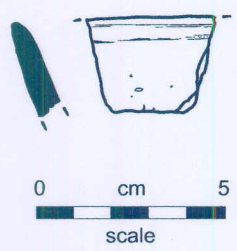


Figure 29. RN94. Gabbroic shallow dish/bowl

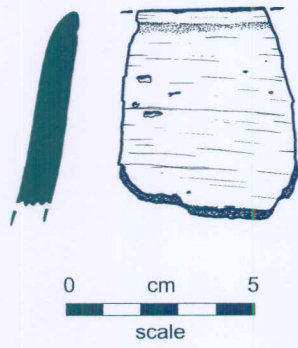


Figure 30. RN148. South East Dorset Black-Burnished ware.

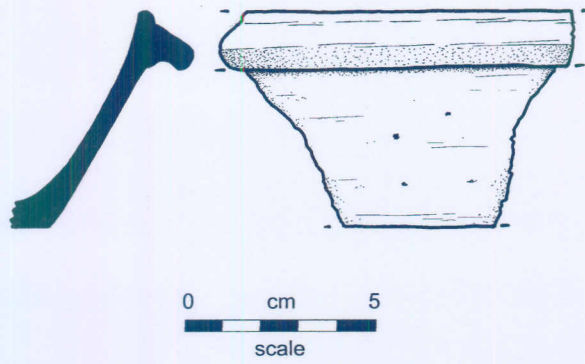


Figure 31 . RN146. South East Dorset Black-Burnished ware

Worked stone

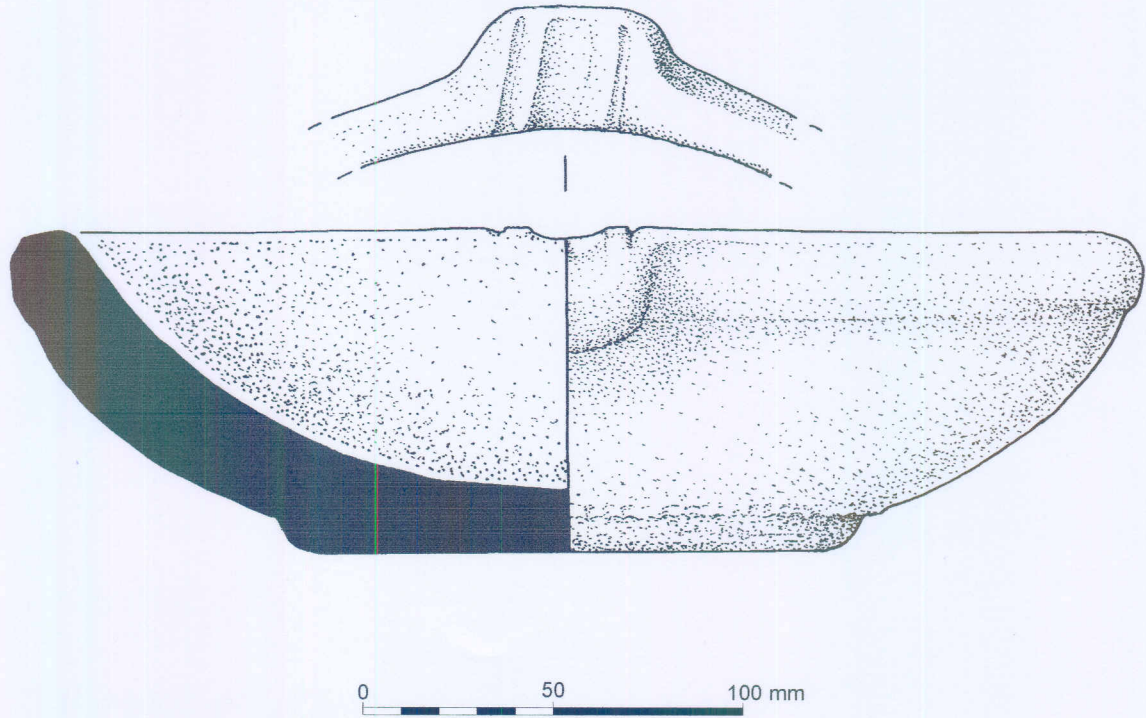


Figure 32. OB 59, 65 and 68. Cornish mortar

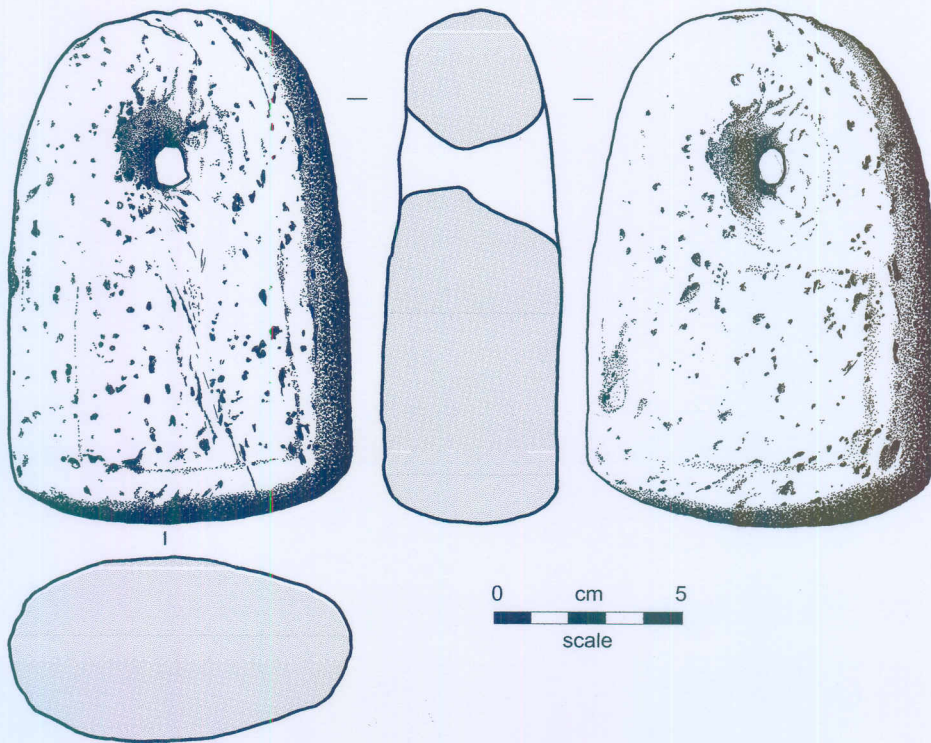


Figure 33. OB71. Weight

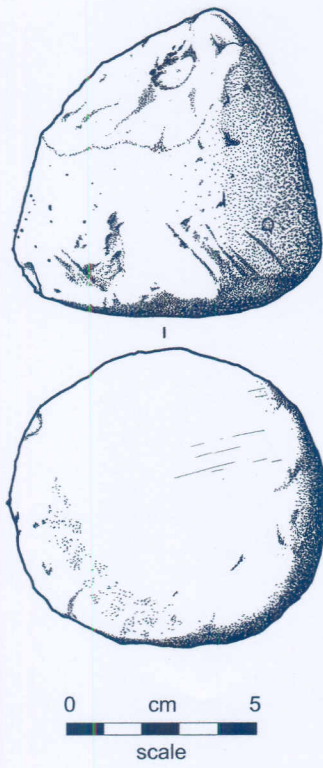


Figure 34. OB19. Weight with lead fixing

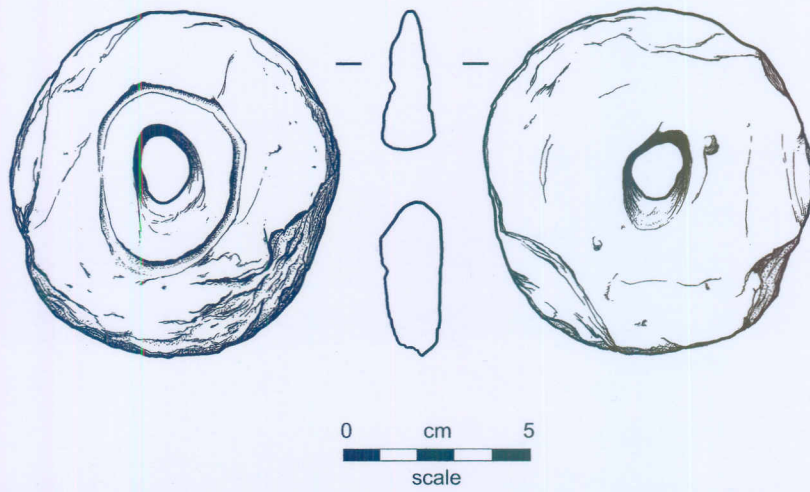


Figure 35. OB66. Perforated disc

Flint

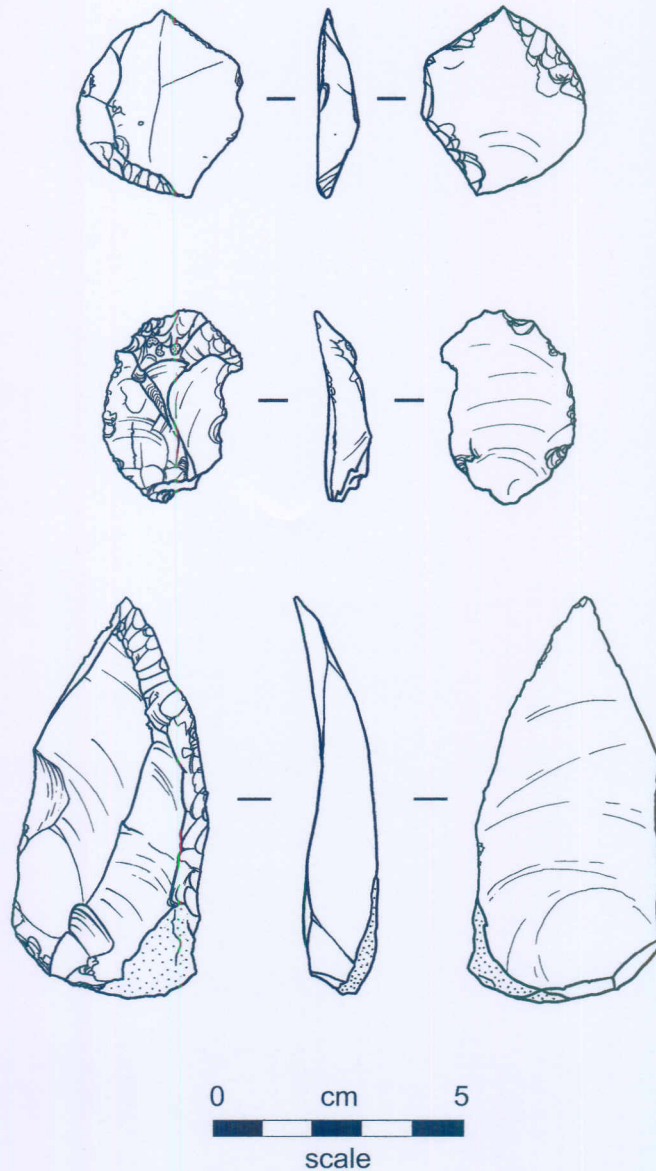


Figure 36. OB20 Flint scraper; OB1 Flint three-in-one tool, and OB36 Flint knife

Miscellaneous finds

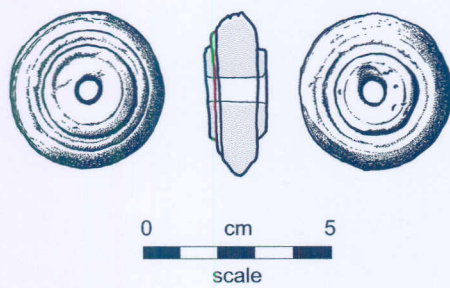


Figure 37. OB33. Shale lathe-core spindle-whorl

Appendix I: Context catalogue

Context Number	Area	Type	Description	Fill of/filled by	Same as
1000	A	deposit	topsoil		
1001	A	deposit	ash/cinder		
1002	A	deposit	subsoil		
1003	A	fill	upper fill of post-pit 1183	1183	
1004	A	deposit	clay silt		1041
1005	A	fill	charcoal-rich deposit	1045	
1006	A	deposit	clean up layer above 1022/3		
1007	A	deposit	discrete deposit over pit 1011		
1008	A	fill	upper fill of pit 1061	1061	
1009	A	cut	post-hole cut	1072	
1010	A	fill	fill of post-pit 1011	1011	
1011	A	cut	post-trench cut	1010, 1012	
1012	A	fill	fill of post-pipe 1042	1042	
1013	A	fill	fill of linear gully 1027	1027	
1014	A	deposit	curvilinear wall, collapsed		1192
1015	A	fill	fill of pit 1145	1145	
1016	A	fill	fill of pit 1146	1146	
1017	A	fill	fill of gully 1150	1150	1147
1018	A	fill	fill of post-hole 1151	1151	
1019	A	fill	primary fill of pit 1061	1061	
1020	A	void	void		
1021	A	deposit	deposit of stones, part of 1014		1014
1022	A	deposit	deposit		1023
1023	A	deposit	deposit		1022
1024	A	deposit	discrete deposit		
1025	A	deposit	discrete deposit		
1026	A	void	void		
1027	A	cut	cut of linear gully	1013	
1028	A	deposit	large stones		1014, 1192
1029	A	cut	cut of shallow terrace		
1030	A	fill	primary fill of pit 1031	1031	
1031	A	cut	rectangular pit	1030, 1038, 1039	
1032	A	deposit	not archaeological		
1033	A	deposit	not archaeological		
1034	A	deposit	not archaeological		
1035	A	fill	fill of post-hole 1080	1080	
1036	A	fill	fill of post-hole 1081	1081	
1037	A	fill	fill of post-hole 1079	1079	
1038	A	fill	upper fill of pit 1031	1031	
1039	A	fill	fill of pit 1031	1031	
1040	A	deposit	charcoal-rich deposit		
1041	A	deposit	clay silt	1004	
1042	A	cut	post-hole cut	1012	
1043	A	cut	post-hole cut	1044	
1044	A	fill	fill of post-hole 1043	1043	
1045	A	cut	possible treebole	1005	
1046	A	cut	curvilinear gully/ditch	1047, 1048	1069, 1065
1047	A	fill	fill of gully 1046	1046	

Context Number	Area	Type	Description	Fill of/filled by	Same as
1048	A	fill	fill of gully 1048	1046	
1049	A	fill	fill of post-hole 1093	1093	
1050	A	fill	fill of pit 1128	1128	
1051	A	cut	linear pit	1052	
1052	A	fill	fill of pit 1051	1051	
1053	A	fill	fill of post-hole 1054	1054	
1054	A	cut	post-hole/pit cut	1053	
1055	A	fill	charcoal-rich deposit	1073	
1056	A	deposit	fill of 1077	1077	
1057	A	deposit	remains of stone structure		
1058	A	cut	post-hole cut	1059	
1059	A	fill	fill of post-hole 1058	1058	
1060	A	deposit	discrete deposit of charcoal		
1061	A	cut	pit	1019, 1008	
1062	A	cut	scoop/channel with burning	1063	
1063	A	fill	upper fill of 1062	1062	
1064	A	fill	fill of gully 1091	1091	
1065	A	deposit	remains of stone structure		
1066	A	deposit	stone structure		
1067	A	fill	fill of linear 1069	1069	
1068	A	fill	fill of gully 1091	1091	1064
1069	A	cut	linear ditch/gully	?	
1070	A	deposit	stone structure		
1071	A	fill	clay	1091	
1072	A	fill	fill of post-hole 1009	1009	
1073	A	cut	post-hole cut	1055	
1074	A	fill	fill of post-hole 1078	1078	
1075	A	cut	north-south linear cut	1076	
1076	A	fill	fill of linear 1075	1075	
1077	A	cut	pit cut, filled by 1056	1056	
1078	A	cut	post-hole cut, filled by 1074	1074	
1079	A	cut	post-hole cut, filled by 1037	1037	
1080	A	cut	post-hole cut, filled by 1035	1035	
1081	A	cut	post-hole cut, filled by 1036	1036	
1082	A	cut	ditch/gully cut, filled by 1083	1083	
1083	A	fill	fill of ditch/gully 1082	1082	
1084	A	cut	terrace cut for stone structure 1070		
1085	A	fill	fill of 1061	1061	
1086	A	fill	fill of post-hole 1093	1093	
1087	A	cut	post-hole cut	1088	1089
1088	A	fill	fill of 1087	1087	1090
1089	A	cut	post-hole cut	1090	
1090	A	fill	fill of post-hole 1089	1089	
1091	A	cut	gully cut	1064	
1092	A	fill	primary fill of post-hole 1093	1093	
1093	A	cut	post-hole cut	1092, 1046, 1086	
1094	A	cut	circular post-pit	1119, 1101, 1095	
1095	A	fill	fill of pit 1094	1094	
1096	A	cut	small pit	1097	
1097	A	fill	fill of pit 1096	1096	

Context Number	Area	Type	Description	Fill of/filled by	Same as
1098	A	fill	discrete upper fill of 1168	1168	
1099	A	fill	upper fill of pit 1127	1127	
1100	A	deposit			1004
1101	A	fill	fill of post-pit 1094	1094	
1102	A	cut	gully cut	1103	
1103	A	fill	fill of gully 1102	1102	
1104	A	cut	stakehole	1133	
1105	A	cut	stakehole	1134	
1106	A	cut	stakehole	1135	
1107	A	cut	stakehole	1138	
1108	A	cut	stakehole	1136	
1109	A	cut	stakehole	1137	
1110	A	cut	stakehole	1139	
1111	A	cut	stakehole	1140	
1112	A	cut	stakehole	1141	
1113	A	fill	tertiary fill of ditch 1116	1116	
1114	A	fill	secondary fill of ditch 1116	1116	
1115	A	fill	primary fill of ditch 1116	1116	
1116	A	cut	enclosure ditch	1113, 1114, 1115	
1117	A	cut	north-south linear gully/ditch	1118	
1118	A	fill	fill of gully/ditch 1117	1117	
1119	A	fill	primary fill of pit/post-hole 1094	1094	
1120	A	fill	fill of pit 1128	1128	
1121	A	fill	fill of post-hole 1122	1122	
1122	A	cut	post-hole	1121	
1123	A	fill	fill of pit 1127	1127	
1124	A	fill	discrete upper fill of gully 1168	1168	
1125	A	fill	primary fill of pit 1128	1128	
1126	A	cut	shallow rectangular cut		
1127	A	cut	oval pit	1123	
1128	A	cut	oval pit	1125	
1129	A	cut	post-hole	1130, 1131	
1130	A	fill	upper fill of post-hole 1129	1129	
1131	A	fill	primary fill of post-hole 1129	1129	
1132	A	deposit	burnt clay and quartz, part of 1070		
1133	A	fill	fill of stakehole 1104	1104	
1134	A	fill	fill of stakehole 1105	1105	
1135	A	fill	fill of stakehole 1106	1106	
1136	A	fill	fill of stakehole 1108	1108	
1137	A	fill	fill of stakehole 1109	1109	
1138	A	fill	fill of stakehole 1107	1107	
1139	A	fill	fill of stakehole 1110	1110	
1140	A	fill	fill of stakehole 1111	1111	
1141	A	fill	fill of stakehole 1112	1112	
1142	A	cut	east-west linear ditch cut	1143, 1144	1184
1143	A	fill	primary fill of ditch 1142	1142	
1144	A	fill	secondary fill of ditch 1142	1142	
1145	A	cut	circular pit cut, filled by 1015	1015	
1146	A	cut	circular pit cut, filled by 1016	1016	
1147	A	fill	fill of gully 1168	1168	1215

Context Number	Area	Type	Description	Fill of/filled by	Same as
1148	A	fill	fill of post-hole 1169	1169	
1149	A	fill	gully fill		1154
1150	A	cut	gully cut, filled by 1017		1168
1151	A	cut	post-hole cut, filled by 1018	1018	
1152	A	cut	post-hole cut	1153	
1153	A	fill	fill of post-hole 1152	1152	
1154	A	fill	fill of gully 1222		1207
1155	A	fill	yellow clay, fill of 1223		
1156	A	deposit	natural		
1157	A	deposit	natural		
1158	A	fill	fill of ditch 1116	1116	
1159	A	fill	fill of ditch 1116	1116	
1160	A	fill	fill of ditch 1116	1116	
1161	A	cut	ditch cut	1162, 1163, 1164	
1162	A	fill	upper fill of ditch 1161	1161	
1163	A	fill	secondary fill of ditch 1161	1161	
1164	A	fill	primary fill of ditch 1161	1161	
1165	A	cut	linear ditch cut	1166	
1166	A	fill	fill of ditch 1165	1165	
1167	A	deposit	natural		
1168	A	cut	gully cut	1147	
1169	A	cut	post-hole cut		
1170	A	fill	fill of tree-bole		
1171	A	fill	fill of ditch 1116	1116	
1172	A	fill	fill of ditch 1116	1116	
1173	A	fill	fill of 1128	1128	
1174	A	cut	east-west linear ditch cut		1027
1175	A	fill	fill of ditch 1174		1013
1176	A	fill	charcoal-rich fill of 1128		
1177	A	cut	east-west linear gully cut	1178	1179
1178	A	fill	fill of gully 1177	1177	1180
1179	A	cut	terminus of gully	1180	1177
1180	A	fill	fill of gully terminus 1179	1179	1178
1181	A	fill	fill of ditch terminus 1184	1184	
1182	A	fill	fill of post-pit 1183	1183	
1183	A	cut	post-pit cut	1003	
1184	A	cut	ditch terminus cut	1181, 1186	
1185	A	fill	fill of ditch 1190	1190	
1186	A	fill	fill of ditch 1184	1184	
1187	A	fill	fill of pit 1128	1128	
1188	A	cut	narrow ne-sw linear ditch/gully cut		1197
1189	A	cut	east-west linear ditch cut	1204	
1190	A	cut	ditch cut	1194, 1193, 1185	1161
1191	A	fill	fill of gully 1225	1225	
1192	A	deposit	curvilinear wall		1014
1193	A	fill	secondary fill of ditch 1190	1190	
1194	A	fill	primary fill of ditch 1190	1190	
1195	A	fill	fill of ditch terminus 1196	1196	
1196	A	cut	linear ditch terminus cut		1189
1197	A	cut	narrow ne-sw linear ditch cut	1199	1188

Context Number	Area	Type	Description	Fill of/filled by	Same as
1198	A	cut	north-south linear ditch cut	1200, 1201, 1202	
1199	A	fill	fill of linear gully 1197	1197	
1200	A	fill	fill of linear gully 1198	1198	
1201	A	fill	fill of linear gully 1198	1198	
1202	A	fill	fill of linear gully 1198	1198	
1203	A	fill	fill of linear gully 1188	1188	
1204	A	fill	fill of linear gully 1189	1189	
1205	A	cut	gully cut	1207	
1206	A	void	void		
1207	A	fill	fill of gully 1205	1205	
1208	A	cut	north-south ditch cut	1209	
1209	A	fill	fill of ditch 1208	1208	
1210	A	cut	hollow-way	1211	1213
1211	A	fill	fill of hollow way 1210	1210	1214
1212	A	cut	post-hole cut, filled by 1221	1221	
1213	A	cut	hollow way	1214	1210
1214	A	fill	fill of hollow way 1213	1213	1211
1215	A	fill	fill of gully 1168	1168	1147
1216	A	deposit	natural		
1217	A	fill	fill of gully 1219	1219	
1218	A	fill	fill of gully 1219	1219	1191
1219	A	cut	gully cut	1218, 1217	1225
1220	A	deposit	natural		
1221	A	fill	fill of post-hole 1212	1212	
1222	A	cut	gully cut, filled by 1154	1154	1205
1223	A	cut	pit cut, filled by 1155	1155	
1224	A	cut	not archaeological		
1225	A	cut	gully cut, filled by 1191	1191	
1226	A	fill	fill of gully 1227	1227	
1227	A	cut	gully cut, filled by 1226	1226	
1228	A	fill	fill of 1229	1229	
1229	A	cut	gully cut, filled by 1228	1228	
2000	B	deposit	topsoil		
2001	B	fill	fill of enclosure ditch 2016	2016	
2002	B	cut	hearth pit		2039
2003	B	deposit	midden		
2004	B	void	void		
2005	B	void	void		
2006	B	deposit	fill of hearth pit 2039		2037
2007	B	deposit	sandy silt matrix containing 2008	2075	2074
2008	B	deposit	stone deposit	2075	
2009	B	fill	fill of hearth pit 2039	2039	
2010	B	deposit	sterile abandonment deposit/hillwash		
2011	B	deposit	occupation deposit		
2012	B	fill	fill of enclosure ditch 2016	2016	
2013	B	fill	fill of enclosure ditch 2016	2016	
2014	B	fill	lens within fill 2015	2016	
2015	B	fill	fill of enclosure ditch 2016	2016	
2016	B	cut	curvilinear enclosure ditch	2012-2015, 2001	
2017	B	fill	fill of 2018	2018	

Context Number	Area	Type	Description	Fill of/filled by	Same as
2018	B	cut	linear pit cut	2017	
2019	B	fill	stone post-hole packing	2020	
2020	B	cut	post-hole	2019	
2021	B	fill	fill of post-hole 2022	2022	
2022	B	cut	post-hole	2021	
2023	B	fill	fill of 2024	2024	
2024	B	cut	post-hole	2023	
2025	B	fill	fill of post-hole 2026	2026	
2026	B	cut	post-hole	2025	
2027	B	fill	fill of 2028	2028	
2028	B	cut	possible post-hole	2027	
2029	B	fill	fill of post-hole 2030	2030	
2030	B	cut	post-hole	2029	
2031	B	fill	fill of post-hole 2032	2032	
2032	B	cut	post-hole	2031	
2033	B	fill	fill of post-hole 2034	2034	
2034	B	cut	possible post-hole	2033	
2035	B	fill	fill of post-hole 2036	2036	
2036	B	cut	possible post-hole	2035	
2037	B	fill	fill of hearth pit 2039	2039	
2038	B	fill	primary fill of hearth pit 2039	2039	
2039	B	cut	hearth pit	2037, 2038	2002
2040	B	fill	fill of post-hole 2041	2041	
2041	B	cut	post-hole	2040	
2042	B	fill	fill of post-hole 2043	2043	
2043	B	cut	posthole	2042	
2044	B	fill	fill of stakehole 2045	2045	
2045	B	cut	stakehole	2044	
2046	B	fill	fill of stakehole 2047	2047	
2047	B	cut	stakehole	2046	
2048	B	fill	fill of stakehole 2049	2049	
2049	B	cut	stakehole	2048	
2050	B	fill	fill of stakehole 2051	2051	
2051	B	cut	stakehole	2050	
2052	B	fill	fill of stakehole 2053	2053	
2053	B	cut	stakehole	2052	
2054	B	fill	fill of stakehole 2055	2055	
2055	B	cut	stakehole	2054	
2056	B	fill	fill of stakehole 2057	2057	
2057	B	cut	stakehole	2056	
2058	B	fill	fill of 2059	2059	
2059	B	cut	possible beam slot	2058	
2060	B	fill	fill of stakehole 2061	2061	
2061	B	cut	stakehole	2060	
2062	B	fill	fill of stakehole 2063	2063	
2063	B	cut	stakehole	2062	
2064	B	deposit	stone revetment or kerb		
2065	B	deposit	stone surface		
2066	B	cut	terrace/gully cut	2076, 2064, 2065	2077
2067	B	fill	fill of ditch 2072	2072	

Context Number	Area	Type	Description	Fill of/filled by	Same as
2068	B	fill	fill of ditch 2073	2073	
2069	B	fill	fill of ditch 2073	2073	
2070	B	fill	fill of ditch 2072	2072	
2071	B	fill	fill of ditch 2072	2072	
2072	B	cut	ditch cut	2067, 2070, 2071	2016
2073	B	cut	ditch cut	2068, 2069	
2074	B	fill	fill of terrace cut 2075	2075	2007
2075	B	cut	terrace cut	2074	
2076	B	fill	fill of gully cut 2077	2077	
2077	B	cut	gully cut	2076, 2064, 2065	2066
2078	B	fill	fill of gully 2079	2079	
2079	B	cut	linear gully	2078	
2080	B	fill	fill of stakehole 2081	2081	
2081	B	cut	stakehole	2080	
2082	B	fill	fill of pit 2083	2083	
2083	B	cut	oval pit	2082	
2084	B	fill	fill of stakehole 2085	2085	
2085	B	cut	stakehole	2084	
2086	B	fill	fill of stakehole 2087	2087	
2087	B	cut	stakehole	2086	
2088	B	fill	fill of stakehole 2089	2089	
2089	B	cut	stakehole	2088	
2090	B	fill	fill of stakehole 2091	2091	
2091	B	cut	stakehole	2090	
2092	B	fill	fill of stakehole 2093	2093	
2093	B	cut	stakehole	2092	
2094	B	fill	fill of stakehole 2095	2095	
2095	B	cut	stakehole	2094	
2096	B	fill	fill of stakehole 2097	2097	
2097	B	cut	stakehole	2096	
2098	B	fill	fill of stakehole 2099	2099	
2099	B	cut	stakehole	2098	
2100	B	fill	fill of stakehole 2101	2101	
2101	B	cut	stakehole	2100	
2102	B	fill	fill of stakehole 2103	2103	
2103	B	cut	stakehole	2102	
2104	B	fill	fill of pit 2105	2105	
2105	B	cut	pit	2104	
2106	B	fill	fill of pit 2105	2105	2104
2107	B	fill	fill of stakehole 2108	2108	
2108	B	cut	stakehole	2107	
2109	B	fill	fill of pit 2110	2110	
2110	B	cut	pit	2109	
2111	B	fill	fill of stakehole 2112	2112	
2112	B	cut	stakehole	2111	
2113	B	fill	fill of stakehole 2114	2114	
2114	B	cut	stakehole	2113	
2115	B	fill	fill of stakehole 2116	2116	
2116	B	cut	stakehole	2115	
2117	B	fill	fill of stakehole 2118	2118	

Context Number	Area	Type	Description	Fill of/filled by	Same as
2118	B	cut	stakehole	2117	
2119	B	fill	fill of stakehole 2120	2120	
2120	B	cut	stakehole	2119	
2121	B	fill	fill of stakehole 2122	2122	
2122	B	cut	stakehole	2121	
2123	B	fill	fill of stakehole 2124	2124	
2124	B	cut	stakehole	2123	
2125	B	fill	fill of stakehole 2126	2126	
2126	B	cut	stakehole	2125	
2127	B	fill	fill of stakehole 2128	2128	
2128	B	cut	stakehole	2127	
2129	B	fill	fill of stakehole 2130	2130	
2130	B	cut	stakehole	2129	
2131	B	fill	fill of stakehole 2132	2132	
2132	B	cut	stakehole	2131	
2133	B	deposit	possible enclosure bank deposit		2138
2134	B	fill	fill of enclosure ditch 2139	2139	
2135	B	fill	fill of enclosure ditch 2139	2139	
2136	B	fill	fill of pit 2137	2137	
2137	B	cut	oval pit	2136, 2142, 2143	
2138	B	deposit	possible bank deposit		2133
2139	B	cut	enclosure ditch	2134, 2135	2016
2140	B	fill	fill of posthole 2141	2141	
2141	B	cut	posthole	2140	
2142	B	fill	fill of pit 2137	2137	
2143	B	fill	fill of pit 2137	2137	
3000	C	deposit	topsoil		
3001	C	deposit	subsoil		
3002	C	fill	fill of ditch 3005	3005	
3003	C	fill	fill of ditch 3006	3006	
3004	C	fill	fill of ditch 3007	3007	
3005	C	cut	linear ditch	3002	
3006	C	cut	linear ditch	3003	
3007	C	cut	linear ditch	3004	
4000	D	deposit	topsoil		
4001	D	deposit	subsoil		
4002	D	cut	east-west linear ditch	4003	
4003	D	fill	fill of ditch 4002	4002	
4004	D	cut	north-south linear ditch	4005	
4005	D	fill	fill of ditch 4004	4004	
4006	D	cut	north-south linear ditch	4007	
4007	D	fill	fill of linear 4006	4006	
4008	D	fill	primary fill of 4006	4006	
4009	D	cut	east-west linear ditch	4010	
4010	D	fill	fill of 4009	4009	
4011	D	cut	east-west linear ditch	4012	
4012	D	fill	fill of 4011	4011	
5000	E	deposit	topsoil		
5001	E	deposit	subsoil		
5002	E	cut	shallow pit	5003	

Context Number	Area	Type	Description	Fill of/filled by	Same as
5003	E	fill	fill of shallow pit 5002	5002	
5004	E	cut	linear ditch	5005	
5005	E	fill	fill of ditch 5004	5004	
5006	E	cut	ditch	5007, 5014	
5007	E	fill	fill of ditch 5006	5006	
5008	E	cut	ditch terminus	5009, 5015	5010
5009	E	fill	fill of ditch 5008	5008	
5010	E	cut	linear ditch	5011	5008
5011	E	fill	fill of ditch 5010	5010	
5012	E	cut	curvilinear ditch	5013	5031
5013	E	fill	fill of curvilinear 5012	5012	
5014	E	fill	basal fill of ditch 5006	5006	
5015	E	fill	upper fill of ditch 5008	5008	
5016	E	cut	shallow pit	5017	
5017	E	fill	fill of shallow pit 5016	5016	
5018	E	cut	shallow pit	5019	
5019	E	fill	fill of shallow pit 5018	5018	
5020	E	cut	small burnt pit	5021	
5021	E	fill	fill of small burnt pit 5020	5020	
5022	E	cut	shallow burnt pit	5023, 5024	
5023	E	fill	fill of shallow burnt pit 5022	5022	
5024	E	fill	fill of shallow burnt pit 5022	5022	
5025	E	cut	shallow burnt pit	5026, 5027	
5026	E	fill	fill of pit 5025	5025	
5027	E	fill	fill of pit 5025	5025	
5028	E	cut	burnt pit	5029, 5030	
5029	E	fill	fill of pit 5028	5028	
5030	E	fill	fill of pit 5028	5028	
5031	E	cut	curvilinear ditch	5032	5012
5032	E	fill	fill of curvilinear ditch 5031	5031	
5033	E	cut	north-south linear ditch	5034	
5034	E	fill	fill of linear ditch 5033	5033	
5035	E	fill	fill of 5066	5082	5036
5036	E	fill	fill of 5066	5082	5035
5037	E	cut	cut of curvilinear	5038, 5039, 5040	5031
5038	E	fill	fill of curvilinear 5037	5037	
5039	E	fill	fill of curvilinear 5037	5037	
5040	E	fill	fill of curvilinear 5037	5037	
5041	E	cut	ditch cut	5042	
5042	E	fill	fill of ditch 5041	5041	
5043	E	fill	fill of 5082	5082	
5044	E	cut	post-hole cut	5045	
5045	E	fill	fill of post-hole 5044	5044	
5046	E	cut	linear ditch cut		
5047	E	cut	enclosure/field ditch cut		
5048	E	cut	linear ditch cut		
5049	E	cut	linear ditch cut		
5050	E	cut	not archaeological		
5051	E	cut	small gully cut		
5052	E	fill	fill of 5066		

Context Number	Area	Type	Description	Fill of/filled by	Same as
5053	E	cut	post-medieval ditch cut	5072	
5054	E	cut	small pit	5079	
5055	E	cut	enclosure/field ditch cut	5056	
5056	E	fill	fill of 5055	5055	
5057	E	cut	truncated pit	5058	
5058	E	fill	fill of pit 5057	5057	
5059	E	cut	truncated pit	5060	
5060	E	fill	fill of pit 5059	5059	
5061	E	cut	small pit	5062	
5062	E	fill	fill of small pit 5061	5061	
5063	E	cut	truncated pit	5064, 5065	
5064	E	fill	fill of pit 5063	5063	
5065	E	fill	fill of pit 5063	5063	
5066	E	cut	circular gully cut	5067, 5068, 5069	
5067	E	fill	fill of 5082	5082	
5068	E	fill	fill of 5066	5066	5069
5069	E	fill	fill of 5066	5066	5068
5070	E	cut	post-medieval ditch cut	5071	
5071	E	fill	fill of ditch 5070	5070	
5072	E	fill	fill of ditch 5053	5053	
5073	E	cut	shallow linear pit	5074	
5074	E	fill	fill of pit 5073	5073	
5075	E	cut	gully cut	5076	
5076	E	fill	fill of gully 5075	5075	
5077	E	cut	pit cut	5078	
5078	E	fill	fill of pit 5077	5077	
5079	E	fill	fill of pit 5054	5054	
5080	E	cut	circular gully cut	5081	5066
5081	E	fill	fill of 5080	5080	5068, 5069
5082	E	cut	oval pit cut	5067, 5035, 5043	

Appendix II: Finds Catalogues

Pottery

Record Number	Context Layer	Fabric Code	Number of Sherds	Weight (g)	Form Code	Rim Diameter	Rim %	Residue	Vessel Type
357	0	E101	1	4	P			Absent	bowl/dish
358	0	R100	1	23	P			Absent	unknown
359	0	R100	9	58	P			Absent	unknown
198	1000	E740	4	16	D			Absent	unknown
199	1000	E751	1	3	B			Absent	unknown
196	1002	E600	8	540	R1			Absent	unknown
197	1002	E745	1	1	D			Absent	unknown
202	1002	R100	1	135	type 16	400	7	Absent	storage jar
203	1002	R100	4	149	type 22	180	25	Absent	bowl
204	1002	R100	1	7	type 22	150	5	Absent	bowl
205	1002	Q100	7	53	type 6	180	22	Present	jar
206	1002	R100	1	11	type 6	180	4	Absent	jar
207	1002	R100	1	19	R1	200	7	Absent	jar
208	1002	R100	1	17	R1	200	5	Absent	jar
209	1002	R100	2	10	R1			Absent	unknown
210	1002	R100	2	29	R6	180	12	Absent	jar
211	1002	R100	3	79	B			Absent	jar
212	1002	R100	74	577	P			Absent	unknown
213	1002	R100	14	70	P			Present	unknown
214	1002	R100	19	362	P			Absent	storage jar
215	1002	R100	1	27	D			Present	unknown
216	1002	R100	3	40	P			Present	unknown
217	1002	E101	1	7	P			Absent	unknown
218	1002	Q100	1	9	P			Absent	unknown
219	1003	R100	18	622	Type 9	280	10	Absent	bowl
220	1003	R100	22	322	P			Present	jar
221	1003	R100	9	130	Type 4	180	50	Present	jar
222	1003	R100	35	229	P			Absent	unknown
223	1003	R100	1	20	B			Absent	unknown
114	1004	R100	327	3229	P			Absent	unknown
115	1004	R100	20	222	P			Present	unknown
116	1004	R100	3	19	P			Present	unknown
117	1004	R100	1	30	D			Absent	jar
118	1004	R100	1	37	D			Absent	jar
119	1004	R100	7	157	B			Absent	jar
120	1004	R100	2	204	B			Absent	jar
121	1004	R100	3	69	B			Absent	jar
122	1004	R100	2	61	B			Absent	unknown
123	1004	R100	2	87	B			Absent	jar
124	1004	R100	3	70	D			Absent	unknown
125	1004	R100	1	96	R4	400	6	Absent	storage jar
126	1004	R100	2	106	type 16	300	10	Absent	storage jar
127	1004	R100	1	32	type 16	280	4	Absent	storage jar
128	1004	R100	1	27	D			Absent	jar
129	1004	R100	2	36	type 16			Absent	storage jar

Record Number	Context Layer	Fabric Code	Number of Sherds	Weight (g)	Form Code	Rim Diameter	Rim %	Residue	Vessel Type
130	1004	R100	3	54	Type 4	250	13	Present	jar
131	1004	R100	3	52	Type 4	180	28	Present	jar
132	1004	R100	2	46	Type 4	180	22	Present	jar
133	1004	R100	2	26	Type 4	200	10	Present	jar
134	1004	R100	2	22	Type 4	200	18	Present	jar
135	1004	R100	1	29	Type 4	260	5	Absent	jar
136	1004	R100	1	16	Type 4	220	5	Absent	jar
137	1004	R100	2	58	Type 4	260	12	Absent	jar
138	1004	R100	3	48	type 6	220	15	Present	jar
139	1004	R100	1	18	Type 4	240	5	Absent	jar
140	1004	R100	1	9	R1	190	4	Present	
141	1004	R100	1	6	R1	190	3	Absent	jar
142	1004	R100	1	7	R1	160	5	Absent	
143	1004	R100	1	7	R1			Absent	
144	1004	R100	2	27	type 22	150	15	Absent	bowl
145	1004	R100	4	31	type 22	170	10	Absent	bowl
146	1004	E101	2	134	Exeter 45-47	160	30	Absent	bowl
147	1004	E101	1	37	Exeter 56-59	190	10	Absent	dish
148	1004	E101	1	33	Exeter 56-59	180	6	Absent	dish
149	1004	E101	2	27	Exeter 56-59	160	10	Absent	dish
150	1004	E101	6	32	D			Absent	unknown
151	1004	E104	4	54	R1	240	15	Present	jar
152	1004	E104	2	27	B			Absent	jar
153	1004	E104	11	54	P			Absent	unknown
154	1004	E104	2	17	P			Absent	unknown
155	1004	R100	18	212	P			Present	unknown
156	1004	R100	7	55	P			Absent	unknown
157	1004	E104	4	97	B			Absent	unknown
158	1004	E104	17	108	P			Absent	unknown
159	1004	E101	1	14	B			Absent	unknown
160	1004	E101	1	19	B			Absent	bowl/dish
161	1004	E101	3	19	B			Absent	unknown
162	1004	E101	2	12	B			Absent	bowl/dish
163	1004	E101	1	7	Exeter 56-59	0	0	Absent	dish
164	1004	E101	2	21	B			Absent	bowl/dish
165	1004	E101	4	14	D			Absent	unknown
166	1004	R100	148	1862	P			Absent	unknown
167	1004	R100	10	110	P			Present	jar
168	1004	R100	1	44	B			Absent	unknown
169	1004	R100	1	19	B			Absent	unknown
170	1004	R100	1	18	B			Absent	unknown
171	1004	R100	1	87	B			Absent	unknown
172	1004	R100	1	27	D			Absent	jar
173	1004	R100	80	615	P			Absent	unknown
174	1004	R100	3	20	P			Present	unknown

Record Number	Context Layer	Fabric Code	Number of Sherds	Weight (g)	Form Code	Rim Diameter	Rim %	Residue	Vessel Type
175	1004	E104	10	54	P			Absent	unknown
176	1004	E104	2	29	P			Present	unknown
177	1004	E101	7	16	D			Absent	jar
178	1004	R100	1	17	B			Absent	unknown
179	1004	R100	1	8	B			Absent	jar
180	1004	R100	1	22	B			Absent	jar
181	1004	R100	1	36	type 22	150	17	Absent	bowl
182	1004	R100	2	33	type 22	170	15	Absent	bowl
183	1004	R100	1	42	Type 4	220	5	Absent	jar
184	1004	R100	3	17	R1			Absent	unknown
185	1004	R100	1	4	R1			Absent	jar
186	1004	R100	1	77	Type 4	240	10	Present	jar
187	1004	R100	1	36	R4	360	3	Absent	storage jar
188	1004	R100	1	26	R1	190	8	Absent	jar
189	1004	R100	1	12	R1	180	5	Present	jar
190	1004	R100	1	7	R1	190	5	Present	jar
191	1004	R100	1	18	R1	200	6	Present	jar
192	1004	R100	3	17	R1	140	15	Absent	jar
193	1004	R100	2	54	Type 4	220	19	Present	unknown
194	1004	R100	1	10	R1	170	5	Absent	jar
195	1004	R100	1	14	type 22	200	4	Absent	bowl/dish
200	1005	E600	1	2	P			Absent	unknown
201	1005	Q100	1	7	P			Absent	unknown
226	1006	R100	121	732	P			Absent	unknown
227	1006	R100	9	165	P			Absent	storage jar
228	1006	R100	14	87	P			Present	jar
229	1006	R100	9	149	P			Absent	jar
230	1006	R100	1	74	B			Absent	jar
231	1006	R100	5	46	R1			Absent	unknown
232	1006	R100	4	36	D			Absent	unknown
233	1006	R100	1	19	type 16	300	3	Absent	storage jar
234	1006	R100	1	26	type 22	22	7	Absent	bowl
235	1006	R100	2	46	type 22	240	8	Present	bowl
236	1006	R100	1	62	Type 4	260	11	Present	jar
237	1006	R100	1	34	R1	280	10	Present	jar
238	1006	R100	1	28	type 6	190	5	Present	jar
239	1006	R100	1	19	R1	260	5	Absent	jar
240	1006	R100	1	26	type 6	160	14	Present	jar
241	1006	E101	1	6	P			Absent	unknown
242	1006	E104	1	2	P			Absent	unknown
243	1006	Q100	1	5	P			Absent	bowl/dish
224	1007	R100	1	13	R1	200	5	Present	bowl
225	1007	R100	1	14	R1	200	5	Present	
96	1013	R100	6	15	P			Absent	unknown
97	1013	R100	39	369	P			Absent	unknown
98	1013	R100	4	50	P			Present	unknown
99	1013	R100	1	44	B			Absent	jar
100	1013	R100	1	49	B			Absent	jar
101	1013	R100	1	29	B			Absent	jar
102	1013	R100	1	78	R4	400	6	Absent	storage jar

Record Number	Context Layer	Fabric Code	Number of Sherds	Weight (g)	Form Code	Rim Diameter	Rim %	Residue	Vessel Type
103	1013	R100	1	5	type 22			Absent	bowl
104	1013	R100	1	38	Type 4	190	15	Present	jar
105	1013	E104	1	10	R1	170	5	Absent	jar
106	1013	R100	2	13	R5	20	8	Present	jar
107	1013	E104	1	6	B			Absent	jar
108	1013	E104	3	9	B			Absent	jar
109	1013	E104	1	4	P			Absent	unknown
110	1013	R100	51	269	P			Absent	
111	1013	R100	3	64	B			Absent	jar
112	1013	R100	1	11	R1			Absent	jar
113	1013	R100	2	15	R1	17	7	Present	jar
90	1014	R100	2	20	P			Absent	unknown
91	1014	R100	5	21	P			Present	unknown
95	1019	R100	3	20	P			Absent	unknown
6	1021	R100	5	398	B			Absent	jar
7	1021	R100	37	335	P			Absent	unknown
8	1021	R100	1	15	type 16			Absent	storage jar
9	1021	R100	1	41	type 16			Absent	storage jar
10	1021	R100	41	648	type 6	190	75	Present	jar
12	1021	M400	1	12	R1	200	6	Absent	
13	1021	R400	1	2	R1			Absent	jar
35	1022	R100	2	167	B			Absent	jar
36	1022	R100	12	130	Type 4	220	25	Absent	jar
37	1022	R100	2	81	Type 4	170	6	Absent	jar
38	1022	R100	1	44	Type 4	260	7	Absent	jar
39	1022	R100	1	13	Type 4	160	4	Absent	jar
40	1022	R100	1	8	R1	170	6	Absent	jar
41	1022	R100	1	14	R1	200	7	Absent	jar
42	1022	R100	1	14	R1			Absent	jar
43	1022	R100	77	425	P			Absent	unknown
44	1022	R100	10	94	P			Absent	unknown
45	1022	R100	24	219	P			Present	unknown
46	1022	R100	3	46	B			Present	jar
47	1022	R100	1	37	D			Absent	unknown
48	1022	R100	5	70	P			Absent	unknown
49	1022	R100	3	49	D			Absent	unknown
50	1022	R100	2	12	D			Absent	unknown
51	1022	R100	4	55	B			Absent	jar
52	1022	R100	2	43	B			Present	jar
53	1022	R100	2	78	B			Absent	jar
54	1022	E101	1	3	P			Absent	jar
55	1022	Q100	1	10	R1	0	0	Absent	bowl/dish
89	1023	E636	1	74	D			Absent	unknown
14	1023	R100	7	122	type 12	160	5	Absent	jar
15	1023	R100	3	141	type 16	320	5	Absent	storage jar
16	1023	R100	5	92	type 22	200	15	Absent	bowl
17	1023	R100	3	36	type 22	200	10	Absent	bowl
18	1023	R100	1	31	P			Absent	unknown
19	1023	R100	2	30	D			Absent	jar
20	1023	R100	1	12	D			Absent	jar

Record Number	Context Layer	Fabric Code	Number of Sherds	Weight (g)	Form Code	Rim Diameter	Rim %	Residue	Vessel Type
21	1023	R100	2	8	R1	160	6	Absent	jar
22	1023	R100	1	23	R1	180	3	Absent	jar
23	1023	R100	3	9	R1			Absent	unknown
24	1023	R100	1	10	R1	180	5	Absent	jar
25	1023	R100	1	7	R2	120	9	Absent	jar
26	1023	R100	5	32	R1	200	10	Absent	jar
27	1023	R400	1	5	R1	0	0	Absent	unknown
28	1023	R100	3	75	B			Absent	jar
29	1023	R100	7	87	B			Absent	jar
30	1023	R100	1	63	B			Absent	unknown
31	1023	R100	1	47	B			Absent	jar
32	1023	R100	1	43	B			Absent	jar
33	1023	R100	1	12	B			Absent	jar
34	1023	R100	143	1117	P			Absent	unknown
88	1024	Q600	1	5	R1			Absent	unknown
56	1024	R100	13	148	P			Absent	unknown
57	1024	R100	2	30	P			Present	jar
58	1024	R100	4	34	P			Absent	unknown
59	1024	R100	1	173	D			Absent	storage jar
92	1030	R100	15	57	P			Present	unknown
93	1030	R100	1	7	R1			Absent	unknown
94	1030	R100	1	8	R1	180	5	Absent	dish
85	1040	R100	1	1	R1			Absent	unknown
86	1040	R100	1	10	R1	200	3	Absent	jar
87	1040	R100	1	7	P			Absent	unknown
60	1040	E104	8	56	P			Absent	unknown
61	1040	E101	1	23	Exeter 56-59	180	5	Absent	dish
62	1040	E101	1	10	B			Absent	bowl/dish
63	1040	E101	1	3	P			Absent	unknown
64	1040	R100	2	186	B			Absent	jar
65	1040	R100	4	248	P			Absent	storage jar
66	1040	R100	10	76	P			Absent	unknown
67	1040	R100	1	12	P			Absent	
68	1040	R100	12	124	P			Absent	unknown
69	1040	R100	14	248	B			Present	jar
70	1040	R100	15	62	P			Absent	unknown
71	1040	R100	7	190	P			Absent	storage jar
72	1040	R100	12	157	P			Absent	unknown
73	1040	R100	5	112	P			Absent	unknown
74	1040	R100	1	34	D			Absent	unknown
75	1040	R100	1	43	B			Absent	jar
76	1040	R100	2	72	B			Absent	jar
77	1040	R100	1	27	B			Absent	jar
78	1040	R100	2	18	B			Absent	unknown
79	1040	R100	1	14	type 22	190	5	Absent	bowl
80	1040	R100	11	202	Type 4	220	30	Absent	jar
81	1040	R100	2	50	Type 4	240	15	Absent	jar
82	1040	R100	5	93	Type 4	260	33	Absent	jar
83	1040	R100	2	93	Type 4	220	25	Absent	jar

Record Number	Context Layer	Fabric Code	Number of Sherds	Weight (g)	Form Code	Rim Diameter	Rim %	Residue	Vessel Type
84	1040	R100	7	21	R1	160	8	Present	unknown
244	1041	R100	116	1159	P			Absent	unknown
245	1041	R100	19	295	P			Absent	jar
246	1041	R100	1	52	R4	30	7	Absent	storage jar
247	1041	R100	3	22	P			Present	unknown
248	1041	R100	5	42	R1	200	35	Absent	unknown
249	1041	R100	1	13	R1	200	4	Absent	unknown
250	1041	R100	1	10	R1	220	5	Absent	unknown
251	1041	R100	1	18	R1	180	4	Absent	unknown
252	1041	R100	1	9	R1			Absent	unknown
253	1041	R100	1	11	R1	180	7	Absent	unknown
254	1041	R100	1	62	Type 4	220	16	Present	jar
255	1041	R100	1	39	type 21	190	3	Absent	bowl
256	1041	E104	10	60	P			Absent	unknown
257	1041	E104	3	98	B			Absent	jar
258	1041	E104	1	10	R1	0	0	Absent	unknown
259	1041	E104	1	5	R1	0	0	Absent	unknown
260	1041	E101	1	26	Exeter 56-59	200	7	Absent	dish
261	1041	E101	1	68	B			Absent	bowl/dish
262	1041	E101	4	23	P			Absent	unknown
263	1041	E101	1	16	B			Absent	jar
264	1041	Q110	2	3	P			Absent	unknown
265	1049	R100	9	34	P			Absent	unknown
266	1050	R100	10	95	P			Present	unknown
267	1050	R100	1	15	P			Present	unknown
268	1050	R100	6	98	P			Absent	storage jar
269	1052	R100	2	11	P			Absent	unknown
270	1053	R100	2	14	P			Absent	unknown
271	1057	R100	2	12	P			Absent	unknown
273	1064	R100	2	45	B			Present	jar
274	1064	R100	3	50	P			Absent	unknown
275	1064	R100	1	36	P			Absent	unknown
276	1064	E740	1	1	P			Absent	unknown
277	1065	R100	3	19	P			Absent	unknown
278	1065	G99	1	28	R7	130	15	Present	jar
272	1068	R100	125	3491	type 16	400	10	Absent	storage jar
279	1072	R100	18	29	P			Absent	unknown
280	1072	R100	6	74	B			Absent	unknown
281	1072	R100	21	44	P			Present	jar
282	1085	R100	4	26	P			Absent	unknown
283	1085	R100	1	1	P			Absent	jar
284	1086	R100	1	10	P			Absent	unknown
285	1090	R100	1	5	P			Absent	unknown
286	1097	R100	7	24	P			Absent	unknown
290	1098	R100	3	64	P			Absent	unknown
291	1098	R100	1	31	Type 4	200	10	Absent	jar
292	1098	R100	3	26	P			Present	unknown
287	1099	R100	2	21	P			Absent	unknown
2	1100	R100	83	930	P			Absent	storage jar

Record Number	Context Layer	Fabric Code	Number of Sherds	Weight (g)	Form Code	Rim Diameter	Rim %	Residue	Vessel Type
3	1100	R100	35	1065	D			Absent	storage jar
4	1100	R100	12	604	type 16	360	45	Absent	storage jar
288	1113	R100	7	109	P			Absent	unknown
289	1113	R100	1	78	P			Absent	storage jar
299	1116	R100	10	140	P			Absent	unknown
300	1116	R100	1	138	B			Absent	storage jar
301	1116	R100	1	40	D			Absent	jar
302	1116	R100	1	79	type 6	180	12	Absent	jar
303	1116	R100	1	48	Type 4	12	8	Absent	jar
304	1124	R100	1	31	type 16	300	3	Absent	storage jar
305	1124	R100	5	79	R1	190	28	Absent	bowl/dish
293	1130	R100	1	1	P			Absent	unknown
298	1143	R100	1	353	type 13	330	14	Absent	storage jar
294	1149	R100	3	34	P			Absent	unknown
306	1149	Q110	5	45	P			Absent	unknown
307	1149	R100	5	46	P			Absent	unknown
308	1149	Q100	1	17	P			Absent	unknown
309	1149	R100	1	39	Type 4	200	8	Absent	jar
310	1149	Q100	2	24	P			Present	unknown
311	1160	R100	1	31	B			Absent	jar
312	1160	R100	7	46	P			Absent	jar
313	1160	R100	1	32	Type 4	180	10	Present	jar
296	1185	R100	1	24	B			Present	jar
297	1185	R100	1	50	type 21	160	5	Absent	bowl
314	1192	R100	1	120	P			Absent	storage jar
295	1218	R100	6	20	P			Absent	unknown
315	2002	E710	1	4	D			Absent	unknown
322	2003	R100	10	135	P			Absent	storage jar
323	2003	R100	13	72	P			Absent	unknown
324	2003	R100	1	6	type 22	180	4	Absent	bowl
331	2007	R100	31	209	P			Absent	unknown
332	2007	E104	2	10	P			Absent	unknown
333	2007	R100	4	10	R1			Absent	jar
334	2007	R100	1	4	R1	180	4	Absent	bowl/dish
335	2007	R100	1	6	type 19	150	4	Absent	bowl
325	2009	R100	21	264	R1	260	15	Absent	jar
326	2009	R100	3	38	P			Present	unknown
327	2009	R100	3	25	P			Absent	unknown
328	2009	R100	18	441	Type 4	240	16	Absent	jar
336	2010	R100	22	82	P			Absent	unknown
337	2010	R100	6	32	P			Present	unknown
317	2013	R100	1	16	P			Absent	unknown
316	2019	R100	1	21	P			Absent	unknown
319	2023	R100	1	1	P			Absent	unknown
318	2031	R100	1	9	R1	140	5	Absent	jar
330	2033	R100	4	7	P			Absent	unknown
329	2038	R100	4	149	Type 4	280	7	Absent	jar
320	2058	R100	1	1	P			Absent	unknown
321	2136	R100	6	12	P			Absent	unknown
338	4000	E770	1	62	R1			Absent	unknown

Record Number	Context Layer	Fabric Code	Number of Sherds	Weight (g)	Form Code	Rim Diameter	Rim %	Residue	Vessel Type
339	4000	E680	1	38	P			Absent	dish
340	4000	E600	2	14	P			Absent	unknown
341	5001	E770	1	3	P			Absent	unknown
342	5001	R100	2	46	P			Absent	jar
343	5001	R100	1	26	Type 9	150	10	Present	jar
344	5002	Q400	1	53	P			Absent	
345	5005	R100	1	6	P			Absent	unknown
350	5011	R100	3	19	P			Present	jar
351	5019	R99	1	16	R8	200	5	Absent	jar
349	5042	R100	1	52	D			Absent	jar
352	5058	R99	1	135	R9			Absent	jar
353	5058	Q99	1	5	B			Absent	unknown
354	5064	R100	2	55	B			Absent	unknown
355	5068	R100	5	19	P			Present	unknown
356	5069	R100	1	8	P			Present	unknown
346	5084	E600	1	7	P			Absent	unknown
347	5086	E740	1	1	P			Absent	unknown
348	5086	E636	1	13	D			Absent	unknown

Pottery fabric/ware descriptions

Date	Fabric/ware code	Fabric/ware description
Prehistoric	R99	Gabbroic fabric, Quinell 2004, 108
	G99	Grog-tempered fabric
	Q99	Sandy fabric
Roman	E101	DOR BB1; Tomber & Dore 1998, 127 plate 100
	E104	SOD RE; Tomber & Dore 1998, 126, plate 99
	Q100	Un sourced reduced sandy wares
	Q110	Un sourced oxidised sandy wares
	R100	Gabbroic fabric, Quinell 2004, 108. No distinction made between 'standard' and 'coarse' variants, although these were observed during recording.
Medieval	M400	Sandy wares, glazed, un sourced
	R400	Gabbroic fabric
	Q400	Unglazed sandy ware
Post-medieval	E600	Red earthenwares
	E636	North Devon Gravel tempered ware
	E680	Slipware
	E710	Beauvais ware
	E740	Fine white wares
	E745	Fine red earthenwares
	E751	Pearlware
	E770	Stonewares
Q600	Un sourced sandy wares	

Site specific form codes

R1	Miscellaneous rim fragments too small to be assigned to specific type
R2	Similar to Trethurgy type 2 jars
R3	Code not used
R4	Large storage jar with everted, moulded rim, similar to South West Gritty Grey Ware jar, Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, fig.68 2.1
R5	Everted rim, possibly medieval
R6	Same as type R4
R7	Shouldered jar with curving neck and plain rim
R8	Trevisker rim
R9	Necked jar with Glastonbury style decoration
Exeter 56-59	Exeter types 56-59, Holbrook and Bidwell 1991
Exeter 45-47	Exeter types 45-47, Holbrook and Bidwell 1991

Trethurgy form codes, Quinell 2004

Type 4	Jar with slack profiled necks, standard fabric, P44-P70
Type 6	Jars, slack profiles, standard fabric with rim grooves or lid-seatings P71-76
Type 9	Bowls, standard fabric with upright or slightly everted rims P80-P82
Type 12	Jar/bowl with rolled rim and vertical, pierced lug P94
Type 13	Large jars, standard fabric, with rolled rim and or cordons P95-P100
Type 16	Storage jars in coarse gabbroic fabric P101-P105
Type 19	Bowls and dishes, standard fabric with grooves and cordons below the rim P106-P109
Type 21	Bowls and dishes, standard fabric, with flat grooved-rims P114-P125
Type 22	Bowls and dishes, standard fabric, Cornish flanged rims P126-P136

Copper Alloy

Object no.(sf)	Context	Count	Weight (g)	Classification
	1000	1	8	post-medieval spoon handle
5	1002	1	1	post-medieval button; x-ray plate 11131
8	1002	1	1	small scrap - shows on x-ray as 2 spirals of wire with mineralised woven textile; strap or lace-end. X-ray 11131
27	1006	10	1	tiny scraps; no detail apparent of x-ray (plate 11131) bar a curved edge to one frag indicating that object may once have been a coin
28	1006	1	4	tiny frags, badly corroded. Possible scrap of leather. X-ray plate 11131

Iron

Object no. (sf)	Context	Count	Weight (g)	Classification
2	1002	1		Disc
3	1002	1		Uncertain
6	1002	1		Nail
7	1002	1		upholstery tack
9	1002	1		Nail (x-ray suggests presence of screw-thread)
15	1002	1		Fitting
16	1002	1		Nail
	1002	1		Buckle/ staple
	1002	1		Nail
37	1004	1		Punch (?); small, hollow square-sectioned object; broken
17	1006	1		rod, pointed at both ends - ?awl
18	1006	1		rod; pierced at one end - ?needle
19	1006	1		Uncertain
22	1006	1		Cleat/ fastening
23	1006	1		Hobnail
24	1006	1		upholstery tack
31	1006	1		Hobnail
32	1006	1		Uncertain
29	1013	1		Stud
39	1022	1		Uncertain square object
43	1023	1		Hobnail
44	1023	3		Nail
45	1023	1		Button/ stud (RB or Pmed)
47	1023	7		Hobnails
48	1023	7		Hobnails
49	1023	1		Binding fragment (cf Manning 1985, 143, S118)
50	1023	1		Uncertain
51	1023	1		Uncertain
35	1030	81		Upholstery studs (Manning type 8); traces of mineralised organics, probably leather
42	1045	3		Nail fragments
46	1052	1	233	half a horseshoe; one clench in situ. Square clench holes and a channel around web. Traces of mineralised organics - ?wood
53	1090	1		Nail
13	2001	1		Tapering object of indeterminate function

Metalworking Residues

Context	Weight (kg)	Type	Notes
1006	0.132	Smelting?	Small 'run' / sub-circular 'lump'
1006	0.003	Fuel ash slag	
1014	0.016	Tap slag	Small fragment
1022	0.011	Tap slag?	Two small fragments
1024	0.166	Tap slag	Dense with drips and runs
1040	0.616	Tap slag	Dense with drips and runs
1215	0.984	Furnace bottom?	Approx 50% of hemispherical, fairly dense fragment; 140 x >75 x 40mm. (Smithing hearth bottom??)
2009	0.119	Smelting?	Fairly dense, rather amorphous, slightly abraded
2010	0.384	Smelting?	Fairly dense, rather amorphous, slightly abraded (3 frags)
2136	0.851	Smelting?	Fairly dense, rather amorphous, slightly abraded (7 frags)

Fired Clay

Object no. (sf)	Context	Count	Weight (g)	Classification
4	1002	2	6	joining; from a broken disc
	1004	2	19	
	1013	1	5	
	1022	6	84	
	1023	3	115	
	1064	6	61	
	1113	2	5	joining; from a broken disc
	2003	2	15	
	5067	1	197	

Flint

Object no. (sf)	Context	Count	Weight (g)	Classification
1	1002	1	7	LN/EBA Scraper/ knife/ notch
10	1002	1	1	Undiagnostic flake
12	1002	1	1	Undiagnostic flake
	1002	1		Undiagnostic flake (unworked?)
20	1006	1	10	LN/EBA Scraper
60	1014	1	37	Core ?
56	1040	1	40	Flint pebble burnisher/ polisher
54	1059	1	3	Undiagnostic flake
58	1170	1	1	Neolithic blade
	2000	1	128	Unworked nodule (water-worn)
14	2001	1	166	Unworked nodule (not water-worn?)
36	4000	1	30	EBA knife
	4000	1		Undiagnostic flake

Stone

Object no. (sf)	Context	Count	Weight (g)	Classification
	1002	1	78	Pierced slate object (triangular)
	1002	1	89	Pierced slate object (almost complete disc)
	1002	1	71	Pierced slate object (half disc)
	1002	1	7	Pierced slate object (irregular fragment)
	1002	1	225	Pierced slate object (irregular fragment)
	1002	1	32	Burnisher
	1003	1	2,584	Elvan; smoothed and shaped on one side; failed roughout for bowl?
52	1004	1	39	rim frag from Trethurgy bowl or Cornish mortar; Elvan
25	1006	1	45	possible burnisher made from a pebble of green micaceous mudstone altered to Devonian slate
30	1006	1		Natural
59	1014	1	1,367	Cornish mortar; Elvan; joins objects 65 and 68
64	1014	1	646	bar-shaped whetstone; fine Devonian sandstone
	1022	1	180	Pierced slate object (irregular fragment)
	1022	1	144	Pierced slate object (rectangular)
	1022	1	21	Pierced slate object (small weight)
	1036	1	2,923	Rubbing/ grinding stone; phenocryst granite beach pebble
	1040	1	106	Pierced slate object (rectangular)
	1070	1	260	flake from a whetstone; fine Devonian sandstone
71	1098	1	944	Elvan; weight
	1113	1	36	Pierced slate object (partial disc)
	1115	1	5,000	Rubbing stone; Elvan
66	2003	1	152	Pierced slate object (complete disc)
65	2007	1	1,301	Cornish mortar; Elvan; joins objects 59 and 68
68	2009	1	941	Cornish mortar; Elvan; joins objects 59 and 65
	2009	1	641	Quern
	2010	1	52	Pierced slate object (partial disc)
	2106	1	537	Broken suspension weight with part of central lead plug surviving; basalt or greenstone
70	5064	1	107	Burnisher; altered fine Devonian sandstone

Shale

Object no. (sf)	Context	Count	Weight (g)	Classification
33	1013	1	17	Lathe core probably sold and used as a spindle whorl

Glass

Object no. (sf)	Context	Count	Weight (g)	Classification
	1040	1	4	Roman rim/base frag; pale blue/green metal