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Lellizzick, near Padstow, Cornwall

Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results

Prepared on behalf of
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Summary

In October 2007, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Channel 4's 'Time Team' at a site in Lellizzick near Padstow in Cornwall (NGR 191116 77177) to investigate a series of circular anomalies identified by aerial photography and geophysical survey following extensive metal detecting. The aim of the evaluation was to investigate the nature of these anomalies and ascertain their date, character, condition and extent.

The project was successful in identifying a roundhouse settlement dating from Romano-British through into the post-Roman period, with evidence of occupation over perhaps five or six centuries, although no definitive evidence for pre-Roman settlement was found. Investigation of the architectural details of the roundhouses indicated a Bronze Age building technique observed on other Cornish sites being utilised well into the Romano-British period.

The settlement appears always to have been relatively small, with new roundhouses replacing old repeatedly. Some evidence of industrial activity was recovered, as well as evidence for possible connections with the Byzantine world.

The results of the excavation were limited, but the evidence for Roman activity is of significance as belonging to a period which has as yet received little attention in the south-west. A summary publication of the results is recommended.

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The geophysical survey was undertaken by John Gater, Claire Stephens and Emma Wood of GSB Prospection Ltd. The field and topographic survey was undertaken by Henry Chapman of University of Birmingham and landscape survey was undertaken by Stewart Ainsworth of English Heritage. The excavation strategy was devised by Mick Aston of Bristol University. The on-site recording was co-ordinated by Steve Thompson assisted by Laura Catlin of Wessex Archaeology.

The excavations were undertaken by Time Team's retained archaeologists, Phil Harding (Wessex Archaeology), Kerry Ely, Ian Powlesland, Brigid Gallagher, Tracey Smith, Raksha Dave, Matt Williams and Francis Pryor with assistance from Imogen Wood, Charlie Johns, Sean Taylor, Pete Dudley, Fiona Fleming, Helen Thomas, Christine Wilson, Carmello Grasso and Sally Hayklan-Herriett. Pottery identification was carried out by Carl Thorpe.

The archive was collated and all post-excavation assessment work undertaken by Wessex Archaeology. This report was compiled by Steve Thompson, with specialist reports prepared by Kayt Brown (finds), Jessica Grimm (animal bone) and Chris Stevens (palaeo-environmental material). Richard Abdy (Department of Coins & Medals, British Museum) reported on the hoard of Constantinian coins. The illustrations were prepared by Kenneth Lymer. The post-excavation project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Lorraine Mepham.

The work benefited from discussion with Steve Hartgroves of Cornwall Historic Environment Service, pottery specialist Carl Thorpe, prehistoric specialist Francis Pryor, Phil Harding and Mick Aston. Thanks are also due to Imogen Wood, Charlie Johns, Sean Taylor, Pete Dudley and Helen Thomas for discussions on Cornish archaeology.

Finally thanks are extended to Jonathan Clemes for inviting Time Team to Lellizzick, and to Peter Prideux-Brune and Charlie Watson-Smyth for providing permission and access to the Site.

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Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Videotext Communications Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological recording and post-excavation work on an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Channel 4's 'Time Team' at Lellizzick, near Padstow in Cornwall (hereafter the 'Site') (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 This report documents the results of archaeological survey and evaluation undertaken by Time Team, and presents an assessment of the results of these works.

1.2 Site Location, Topography and Geology and Ownership

1.2.1 The Site comprises a series of fields (Areas 1, 2 and 3) located between Hawker's Cove and Harbour Cove in Lellizzick, by the tidal inlet of the River Camel, overlooking the infamous sand bank known as the Doom Bar. The Site is approximately 3km north-west of Padstow and 4km south-west of Polzeath (Videotext Communications, 2007, 2).

1.2.2 The Site is centred on NGR 191116 77177 at a height of approximately 15m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

1.2.3 The underlining geology is grey-green, grey and purple slaty mudstone with subordinate siltstone and sandstone beds, Devonian slate (BGS sheet 335/336). This is known locally as schist or shillet.

1.2.4 The site is owned by Peter Prideux-Brune and farmed by tenant Charlie Watson-Smyth; at the time of the evaluation it was under arable cultivation.

1.3 Historical and Archaeological Background

Mesolithic to Bronze Age

1.3.1 The earliest identified find from Lellizzick is a struck flint. During field-walking four cores, four blades, eight bladelets and at least 30 primary and secondary flakes were recovered. One single-platform blade core is potentially Mesolithic, with the remainder of the recovered flint-work dating from the Neolithic to Bronze Age. The flints were all struck from beach pebbles, and the recovery of flakes as well as cores indicates knapping within the area. The finds are recorded in the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (CSHER) as PRN 171446 (Videotext Communications 2007, 2). The National Monuments Record (NMR) also records a number of

prehistoric find spots within 1km of the Site including Mesolithic flint scatters at Butterhole (680m north-west of the site; NMR No. SW 97 N W59, Unique Identifier (UI) 889485) and in a field 460m north-west of the Site (NMR No. SW 97 NW 58, UI 889481).

1.3.2 The NMR records a Neolithic petit-tranchet-derivative arrowhead (NMR No. SW 97 NW 16, UI 430864) with Bronze Age finds including a Middle Bronze Age cremation urn within a small stone cist at Butterhole (NMR SW 97 NW 7, UI 438043) and a Middle Bronze Age spearhead found in 1999 on the Doom Bar (NMR No. SW 97 NW 321, UI 1320220).

1.3.3 Further Bronze Age material was recovered (recorded as CSHER PRN 164457.1) during metal detecting and field-walking; this included 18 sherds of coarse gabbroic pottery, at least one sherd of which was recognised as Middle Bronze Age Trevisker Ware (C. Thorpe pers comm.) Metal finds (all copper alloy) included a fragment of a socketed axe, several fragments of sheet, including some with rivets, and a large ingot, as well as a number of pieces and run-off fragments, and a cast gold fragment (C. Thorpe pers comm.; Videotext Communications 2007, 2).

1.3.4 The CSHER also identifies a number of possible barrows (PRNs 52145, 52144, 52143, 50301 and 50305), but it now appears that these circular features seen in aerial photographs are related to a prehistoric settlement identified in further photographs and geophysical survey (see below), and are not in fact burial mounds.

Iron Age

1.3.5 A number of unidentifiable coins have been recovered which may date to this period and at least one coin of the Dobunni was identified (Videotext Communications 2006, 3). A number of sherds of pottery are possibly Iron Age, but are not diagnostically distinct and may instead belong to the Late Iron Age/ Romano-British transition period (C. Thorpe pers comm.).

1.3.6 From the Iron Age through to the post-Roman period Cornwall had good trade links with the continent, with an ancient route known from Padstow Bay via the River Camel and the River Fowey past Lostwithiel to Fowey. This would have enabled safer river passage and a shorter sea crossing to reach the Continent from the north coast of Cornwall.

Romano-British

1.3.7 The largest collection of dateable material from Lellizzick dates to the Romano-British period, including pottery dating from the 1st century AD through to the post-Roman period of the 5th and 6th centuries. This includes a decorated samian bowl (form 29, 1st century AD), a samian cup (form 33, 2nd century AD), and a Trethurgy type cordoned jar (2nd century AD) (C. Thorpe pers. comm.). Coins have also been recovered, with a date range spanning the Roman period.

Post-Roman

1.3.8 A number of sherds of late Roman or post-Roman pottery sherds have been recovered, including North African Red-Slipped ware from Carthage (5th to

6th century), and fine grey D-Ware (6th century). A similar range of imported pottery has been recovered from Tintagel (Videotext Communications 2007, 3).

1.3.9 To the north of the Site was a chapel dedicated to St Samson, above Hawker Cove, which is recorded on a map of 1694 from the Prideux-Brune family collection in the Cornwall County Archives. St Samson was a Cornish saint whose death was recorded around AD565, and it is possible that the site of the chapel was associated with the early monastic site on which the present day Prideux Place is situated. St Petroc is said to have landed somewhere in the Camel estuary on his return from Ireland, and after being taken to see St Wethnoc and St Samson he went on to found a hermitage in nearby Little Petherick at the beginning of the 7th century AD.

Medieval

1.3.10 The earliest documented reference to Lellizzick dates to 1284 when the settlement was known as *Lanwoledec*; it was recorded as *Lanwoegyk* in 1302 and *Lannwoledik* in 1334. By 1348 the settlement was known as *Launledeke* and by 1540, *Lanlesyke* (Glover 1948, 355). The name combines the elements of *Lann* ('enclosed cemetery' or dark age 'church site') and possibly *gwlesyk* ('leader') (Videotext Communications 2007, 2; Padel 1985).

1.3.11 Finds dating from this period include pottery from the 13th and 14th centuries and coins ranging in date from late 13th to the mid 16th century.

Post-Medieval

1.3.12 The NMR records the hazardous nature of navigating the waters around the Camel Estuary and the approach to Padstow past Hawker's Cove, Harbour Cove and the Doom Bar, with the loss of over 55 vessels and dozens of lives since the end of the 17th century.

1.3.13 In the 19th century at Gun Point, to the east of the Site, the NMR records the establishment of a Napoleonic battery which was abandoned in 1815. In 1980 the battery was refortified and armed and again in 1942 (NMR No. SW 97 NW 341, UI 1395230).

1.4 Previous Archaeological Work

1.4.1 The previous work undertaken at Lellizzick has consisted mostly of field-walking and metal detecting by Jonathan Clemes and Brian Parker; the majority of the finds reported to the CSHER (see above, Section 1.3) came from their work.

1.4.2 Two programmes of geophysical work have been carried out on the Site. A magnetometer survey was undertaken by English Heritage in October 1990 in Area 3, which identified a circular anomaly intersected by a branching linear ditch type anomaly. A second magnetometer survey was carried out by English Heritage in 1997 in Area 2 following the identification of a number of circular crop marks revealed on aerial photographs. The survey results showed *'a dense pattern of single and multiple circular, semi circular, and*

sub circular anomalies running in a broad band north south through the middle of the field. Linear ditch type anomalies were located between the cliff-edge and the main concentration of circles...if they represent the remains of a settlement, perhaps as many as 70 individual dwellings could be present...the circles frequently intersect and overlap, suggesting successive phases of building and reuse of the site' (AML 1997).

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1.1 A project design for the work was compiled by Videotext Communications (2007), providing full details of the research aims and methods. A brief summary is provided here.

2.1.2 The project aimed to ascertain the location, date, character, condition and extent of the underlying archaeology. Any evidence for Roman activity certainly merits attention, as this is a period which has as yet received relatively little attention in south-west England, and the evidence from the site for possible trading links with the Mediterranean period is of particular interest.

3 METHODS

3.1 Geophysical Survey

3.1.1 Prior to the excavation of evaluation trenches, a geophysical survey was undertaken by GSB Prospection across the Site using a magnetic survey. The survey grid was set out by Dr Henry Chapman of Birmingham University and tied in to the Ordnance Survey grid using a Trimble real time differential GPS system.

3.2 Evaluation

3.2.1 Five trenches of varying sizes were excavated, placed in order to investigate geophysical anomalies. The trenches were excavated using a combination of hand and machine digging. All machine trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision and ceased at the identification of significant archaeological remains or where natural geology was encountered first. When machine excavation ceased, all trenches were cleaned by hand and archaeological deposits and features investigated.

3.2.2 All areas were excavated using hand digging with the excavated up-cast was scanned by metal detector.

3.2.3 All archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* record sheets with a unique numbering system for individual contexts. Trenches were located using a Trimble Real Time Differential GPS survey system. All archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:20 with sections drawn at 1:10. All principal strata and features were related to the Ordnance Survey datum.

3.2.4 A full photographic record of the investigations and individual features was maintained, utilising colour transparencies, black and white negatives (on 35mm film) and digital images. The photographic record illustrated both the detail and general context of the archaeology revealed and the Site as a whole.

3.2.5 At the completion of the work, all areas were reinstated using the excavated material in the order in which they had been removed.

3.2.6 A unique site code (LC 07) was issued prior to the commencement of works. The work was carried out on the 2nd to 6th October 2007. The archive and all artefacts were subsequently transported to the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury where they were processed and assessed for this report.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Details of individual excavated contexts and features, the full geophysical report (GSB 2007), the summary of the landscape and earthwork survey and details of artefactual and environmental assessments, are retained in the archive. Details of the excavated sequences can be found in **Appendix 1**.

4.2 Geophysical Survey

Introduction

4.2.1 Three areas were investigated using magnetic survey, recorded as Areas 1, 2 and 3 with the ground conditions being good, as the fields comprised pasture and the slopes were gentle. It was noted that few ferrous responses were noted within the dataset; this may be due to the metal detecting that has taken place over the years (**Figures 1 & 2**).

Area 1

4.2.2 The aim of this survey block was to investigate the extent of the 'rings' found in the earlier geophysical survey (AML 1997) and Area 2. Apart from anomaly (A), which could indicate a further circular feature, there are no indications in the results to suggest that the settlement extended into this field. A number of anomalies of archaeological potential are highlighted but their character is totally different to Area 2; they largely comprise linears relating to old field systems and pit-like responses.

4.2.3 Trends are visible following a north-east to south-west alignment and are likely to reflect modern ploughing. A number of these trends are magnetically strong and may indicate that archaeological deposits have been disturbed by the plough. A headland is visible near to the existing field boundary.

Area 2

4.2.4 The results of this survey block confirmed the findings of the earlier survey; trial excavations of two of the circular features (B) demonstrated that the

'rings' are in fact Romano-British roundhouses – the anomalies coincide with ditches or gullies cutting into the slate bedrock. Excavation of some of the internal features revealed hearths and pits.

4.2.5 The double ditch anomaly (C), also noted in the earlier survey, was confirmed by excavation as two parallel ditches, interpreted as a probable droveway. The droveway leads south to an enclosure (anomaly H) which borders the main settlement (anomaly B).

4.2.6 An area of increased response (D) is thought to be associated with an area of ground that was defended during World War II (S. Ainsworth pers. comm.).

4.2.7 The extension of the survey to the north of the original survey area again failed to find any evidence of settlement type features similar to those connected with the main settlement. There are a few scattered pit-like anomalies (E) but these are close to the disturbed ground associated with World War II activity.

Area 3

4.2.8 The circular anomaly (F) was partially excavated and ditches, walls and pits were found, however the dating evidence suggested that this feature was later than the Iron Age site; with Romano-British and post-Roman pottery being recorded.

4.2.9 An area of increased responses (G) proved on excavation to be caused by midden and burnt deposits, including fire-cracked granite. It was thought that the remains could indicate workshop activity close to the harbour.

Conclusions

4.2.10 The results of the geophysical survey at Lellizzick confirmed the results of the earlier magnetic survey by English Heritage and excavation helped establish the nature of the findings (i.e. the 'rings' were shown to be round houses). Dating evidence was also recovered.

4.2.11 The present survey has helped define the extent of the site by demonstrating the lack of any round houses to the north and west.

4.3 Evaluation Trenches

Introduction

4.3.1 Five trenches were excavated, Trenches 1, 3 and 5 in Area 2 and Trenches 2 and 4 in Area 3. No trenches were excavated in Area 1.

*Trench 1 (**Figure 3**)*

4.3.2 Trench 1 was placed to investigate the geophysical anomalies recorded as (B). Stratified archaeological layers were sealed below subsoil (101) and a shillet-rich colluvial layer (103). The overlying deposits contained a mix of pottery including possible Late Iron Age wares, Romano-British wares and a 5^{th}-7^{th} century amphora sherd - an indication of the potential date range of the settlement.

4.3.3 A number of phases of activity were identified within Trench 1, but details of the sequence are uncertain due to the lack of stratigraphic relationships. Possibly the earliest archaeological feature within Trench 1 is roundhouse Group (149). The structure consisted of a hollow excavated in the natural bedrock, recorded as cut (151). Within the interior of the hollow a series of features formed a rough arc: post-holes (125), (121) and possible post pads (132) and (134). The post-holes were large and had been filled with large limestone blocks and broken slate to act as post packing. The interior of the roundhouse was covered by slate slabs creating a flagged floor surface (114), set into a light clay bedding deposit (150). Post-hole (121) may have replaced (136) just to the south.

4.3.4 Possibly contemporaneous with roundhouse Group (149) was layer (111) which may be evidence of agricultural activity around the building.

4.3.5 Following the abandonment of the building the roundhouse was covered by layer (112), a mix of topsoil-derived material and rubble which contained pottery potentially ranging in date from Late Iron Age to early Romano-British (but probably post-conquest), but activity continued on the site, and ditch (109) and feature (116) were cut through layer (112). Ditch (109) seems to have been the foundation trench for the erection of a series of posts for a roughly circular building; there is clear evidence of post packing in the terminus ((144) and (142)). Feature (116) appears to have been a large post-hole as it is filled with deliberate packing material (**Plate 1**), but as the feature continues outside the northern edge of the trench it could also have been a ditch terminus.

4.3.6 At the western end of Trench 1 was ditch (105) (**Plate 3**) which cut through layer (111); this feature was clearly a drainage ditch to divert water away from a structure located down slope. The ditch was in-filled with natural erosion and silting deposits (115) and (106) which produced undiagnostic Romano-British pottery. It is unclear whether this feature was contemporaneous with roundhouse Group (149), or with the later structure formed from (109) and possibly (116).

4.3.7 To the west of (105) was a possible post-hole (120), the feature cuts the natural and contained a single fill (119) with no evidence of packing.

4.3.8 Ditch (107) cut through the upper fill of (105). The ditch represents a foundation trench for the erection of a post-built structure; it was deliberately backfilled with post packing, as evidenced in the section.

*Trench 3 (**Figure 4**)*

4.3.9 Trench 3 was also placed to investigate geophysical anomaly B, and again archaeology was revealed below subsoil and colluvium, comprising the heavily disturbed remnants of a roundhouse (Group Number 318). This structure consisted of an outer wall formed of limestone blocks placed directly on the natural bedrock. Wall remnant (315) was identified on the northern side of the roundhouse. The interior was covered by a slate flagged floor (316) set into a rammed earthen surface (305) which contained Romano-British pottery sherds. At the southern end of the trench were two

hearths that appeared to have been roughly central to the roundhouse. Hearth (312) (**Plate 6**) had been replaced by (310), which had hearth base slab (307) set into it. Around the hearth was a small hollow (314).

4.3.10 To the north of the roundhouse, ditch (313) probably acted as a surrounding drainage ditch to keep water away from the building.

*Trench 5 (**Figure 5**)*

4.3.11 Trench 5 was placed to investigate geophysical anomaly C. Two parallel ditches (504) and (506), aligned roughly north-south, were observed, (506) cutting into the natural bedrock. These two ditches formed part of possible droveway or trackway leading south towards an enclosure. No dating evidence was recovered from the droveway ditches, although the geophysical results appear to show that the roundhouse structures respect the droveway and the enclosure, implying that the latter are of earlier date.

*Trench 2 (**Figure 6**)*

4.3.12 Trench 2 was located over geophysical anomaly F. The earliest stratified archaeology identified was a north-west to south-east aligned ditch (222) and a small curving gully (213). The function of (222) is unknown, although it is likely that it was associated with agriculture, perhaps a field boundary or stock enclosure; it contained Romano-British pottery.

4.3.13 The function of curving gully (213) is also unknown although it may be part of an earlier drainage channel to divert water away from a building. Both (213) and (222) were cut through by (204/219), the drainage ditch around roundhouse Group (232).

4.3.14 Roundhouse Group (232) comprised a roughly circular occupation hollow (206/209), terraced into the slope and dug directly into the natural basal geology. Towards the eastern side of the occupation hollow the remnants of the enclosing wall of the roundhouse was identified and recorded as (227). The wall had been almost complete removed, and only a few stones and possible bedding or perhaps inner wall core material (221/228) remained.

4.3.15 Inside the roundhouse (which had an internal diameter of 7.3m) was a flagged slate floor (229) (**Plate 9**), sealed by later infilling and collapse deposits. No entrance into the roundhouse was identified, although it may have been on the eastern side, where a number of large stone blocks (226/233) may have formed door jambs.

4.3.16 Overlying the floor was an occupation layer (212) mixed with infilling material deposited following the abandonment of the roundhouse. Deposit (212) was gridded into 25 half-metre squares (recorded as 212.01 to 212.25) for finds retrieval and environmental sampling (see **Plate 9**), and contained pottery dated to the early Roman period (late 1st/early 2nd century AD). A sample from grid square 19 produced a large quantity of light, vitrified 'pumice' type material, probably fuel ash slag, which might relate to industrial processes (testing for hammerscale proved negative).

4.3.17 Deposit (212) was overlain by the collapsed stonework (207/211) derived from the surrounding walls of the roundhouse. The possible doorway material (226/233) had also collapsed by this time. The collapsed stonework was intermixed with a later infilling deposit (208), and the whole area was subsequently sealed by shillet-rich colluvium layer (203).

4.3.18 Pottery recovered from (208) was dated to the late Roman period (late 3rd/4th century AD), although this layer also contained two 2nd century AD coins, presumably residual finds here. The infilling of the surrounding drainage ditch occurred after the abandonment of the roundhouse – pottery from this feature dated to the 5th/6th century AD. The roundhouse may, therefore have been relatively long-lived, from at least the 2nd century through to collapse and abandonment by the 4th century AD.

*Trench 4 (**Figure 7**)*

4.3.19 Trench 4 was located over geophysical anomaly G, to the south of anomaly F and Trench 2. This revealed a thin layer of shell midden material under the ploughsoil, which overlay a colluvial layer (404). Layer (404) sealed stratified archaeological remains.

4.3.20 Stratigraphically earliest in Trench 4 was layer (406), a charcoal rich deposit at the eastern end of the trench, possibly evidence for industrial waste dumping. This was cut through by (407), a small working or occupation hollow, which appeared to have a stone wall (413) on the western side, similar in appearance to the roundhouse wall in Trench 2. The wall had been built of stone blocks with an earthen core; it had subsequently collapsed into the base of the hollow. Twenty-seven coins were recovered from within the earthen core deposits, constituting a small, dispersed hoard of mid 4th century date (see **Appendix 2**). They may have been scattered as the wall collapsed, perhaps indicating the coins had been hidden in a niche within the wall. A similar coin hoard was identified within a niche in a wall at Tintagel in 1939 (C. Thorpe pers comm).

5 FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Finds were recovered from four of the five trenches excavated; no finds were recovered from Trench 5, with only small quantities from Trenches 1 and 3 (all located in Area 2). Most material was concentrated in Trenches 2 and 4 (Area 3). The assemblage is predominantly Romano-British in date, with a small amount of medieval and post-medieval material, and one prehistoric worked flint.

5.1.2 All finds have been quantified by count and/or weight by material type within each context. Totals for material types by trench are presented in **Table 1**. A visual scan of all finds was undertaken to gain an overall impression of the range of material, condition, and date range. Spot dates have been recorded for pottery. All finds data are currently held on an Access database and Excel spreadsheet.

5.2 Pottery

5.2.1 The pottery assemblage includes Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval sherds. The condition of the sherds is variable; although a small number of sherds are in relatively good condition with preservation of surface finish and a reasonable sherd size, the majority of the assemblage comprises small and abraded sherds. There are few diagnostic sherds, and no reconstructable profiles. The average sherd weight for the assemblage is 12g.

5.2.2 The whole assemblage has been quantified by ware type within each context. Fabrics were recorded by broad ware group only following the standard Wessex Archaeology pottery recording system (Morris 1994) with reference to the National Roman Fabric Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998). Diagnostic sherds have been recorded with reference made to the Tregurthy type series (Quinnell 2004). Pottery totals by ware type are presented in **Table 2**.

Romano-British

5.2.3 The assemblage is dominated by local Gabbroic wares, predominantly body sherds. These constitute a continuation of a local Iron Age tradition, and some body sherds, particularly in Trench 1, could conceivably have a pre-conquest date although, in the absence of any clearly diagnostic sherds, this is considered to be unlikely.

5.2.4 Diagnostic sherds comprised ten rim fragments, including the early Roman period jar form type 1, and the slightly later type 4 and type 6 jar forms (Quinnell 2004, 111, 113, 116), both of which originate in the 2nd century and continue through the Roman period. The only bowl rim recovered was that of a late 2nd to 3rd century type 21 bowl with a flat, grooved rim (Quinnell 2004, 123). A single sherd of South Devon ware was recovered from ploughsoil in trench 1. Imported wares comprised three small and very abraded fragments of samian, one of which could alternatively be North African Red Slip ware. Amphora sherds were surprisingly well represented; three fragments of Cadiz amphora, presumably from the same vessel and dating to the 1st – 2nd centuries AD, were recovered from trench 1 plough soil and drainage ditch (219). A very abraded fragment of probable Campanian amphorae also came from trench 1 plough soil, as well as a sherd of possible Bi amphorae (Peacock and Williams 1986). These amphorae are indicative of later and potentially post-Roman activity, dating to the 3rd and 5th – 7th centuries respectively.

Post-Romano-British

5.2.5 Post-Roman pottery comprised a single sandy, oxidised sherd identified on site as a 5th – 6th century import (C. Thorpe pers. comm.). Single medieval (coarse sandy ware) and post-medieval sherds (modern refined whiteware) were recovered from the plough soil in trenches 1 and 2 respectively.

5.3 Fired Clay

5.3.1 All of the fired clay recovered came from possible occupation layer (212) within roundhouse Group (232). A number of these fragments display a

remains are mainly generated during the routine processing of cereals for consumption and so are characteristic of domestic occupation and general settlement. The absence of such remains from the roundhouse in Trench 2 may therefore be of significance in that evidence for industrial rather than domestic activity is present in this structure.

6.5.2 The weed seeds are generally uncharacteristic, although field madder (*Sherardia arvensis*) tends to be found on drier calcareous soils and it's presence implies the cultivation of such soils.

6.5.3 The high number of rootlets and stems in the samples may also be of some significance as they may relate to the burning and clearance of local vegetation or possibly even the collection of such material for fuel. In particular the material from the roundhouse in Trench 2 can be related to the burning of local stands of damp grassland, perhaps collected below the site and close to the channel, as hairy buttercup along with wild mustard (*Brassica nigra/oleracea*) are common elements of such coastal habitats. While oak charcoal was present, many of the samples had quite high numbers of twigs as well as occasional thorns implying perhaps the collection of material from localised woody scrubland.

6.5.4 The high presence of emmer wheat and complete absence of spelt wheat in layer (411) is of considerable interest. (411) is a layer within the working hollow (407) but it is derived from the earlier layer (406) through which (407) is cut. Layer (405), a later fill of a (407), did contain probable glumes of spelt wheat. However, layer (411), despite the dominance of spelt in every other sample that contained cereal remains, contained no spelt wheat at all and quite high quantities of emmer wheat, suggesting that (406) contained similar proportions.

6.5.5 Within much of Britain spelt wheat had replaced emmer wheat by the Iron Age, and in the south-west, spelt wheat is present by the Middle to Late Bronze Age (Clapham 1999), although emmer is still usually dominant in these Bronze Age assemblages. Upon Iron Age sites even where emmer survives spelt is still dominant and always present; for example, Blackhorse near Exeter (Clapham 1999, 184). It is notable that at the Middle Bronze Age sites of Trethellan Farm, Newquay and Brean Down, that remains of emmer far outnumbered those of spelt (Straker 1990; 1991), and this may strongly suggest that layer (411) relates to earlier, Middle Bronze Age occupation of the site. This does not however rule out the possibility that the deposit may relate to a localised importance of this crop within the Late Bronze Age or earlier Iron Age. Given that the deposit was relatively rich compared to these latter two sites it implies at least a reasonable degree of potential Bronze Age settlement activity.

6.6 Potential and recommendations

Charred plant remains

6.6.1 The charred plant samples containing cereal remains from Trenches 1, 3 and 4, have the potential to examine the range of crops exploited at the site, as well as limited information on the nature of cultivation practices and crop

processing. Such potential is limited by the absence of precise dating for some of the features. Furthermore, the sample from the working hollow has only a low number of remains and may contain reworked material from Layer 411 which may limit its potential.

6.6.2 As full quantification has been carried out on the two samples from Trench 2, these have no further potential.

Wood charcoal

6.6.3 The charcoal has the potential to examine the selection and collection of wood for fuel, as well as providing information on the broad nature and composition of woodland resources within the local environment. Such analysis may also reveal any possible woodland management practices.

6.6.4 Such potential is highest from ditch (105), layer (212) associated with fuel ash slag, and layer (411) in Trench 4. As with the charred plant remains any further analysis should only be conducted on well dated features, and so without radiocarbon dating, there would only be limited potential from some of the features.

6.7 Radiocarbon Dating

6.7.1 Given the level of dating from finds, there is a high potential for more precise dating from radiocarbon dates obtained from wood charcoal, grains and/or seeds for all the samples examined. In particular the material from layer (411) has good potential for dating and confirming the date of earlier probable settlement on the site. However, that from the working hollow is likely to contain some reworked material from layer (411) and so is perhaps less suitable for dating.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The evaluation succeeded in revealing the date, character, condition and extent of the underlying archaeological remains at Lellizzick, and was able to expand further on the information already ascertained by English Heritage from their earlier work in the interpretation of the circular crop-marks at the Site.

7.1.2 It appears that the earliest structures are concentrated in Area 2 with the later buildings in Area 3, showing a movement downslope towards the coast and therefore towards easier access to the beach.

7.2 Bronze Age

7.2.1 The earlier field-walking, metal detecting and the NMR had identified the presence of Bronze Age activity on the Site with the recovery of Middle Bronze Age Trevisker Ware pottery, bronze spearhead, fragment of bronze socketed axe and cremation urn and cist grave.

7.2.2 Further possible evidence of Bronze Age activity came from the environmental samples recovered from the working hollow within Trench 4 in Area 3. Although deposit (411) was within a Romano-British feature (working hollow (407)), the material was derived from the deposit (406) through which (407) was cut. The high quantity of emmer wheat and the complete absence of spelt wheat from the environmental samples taken deposit (411) suggest an Early Bronze Age date – spelt wheat had replaced emmer by the Iron Age, and in the south-west spelt is present by the Middle to Late Bronze Age.

7.2.3 The geophysical results in Area 2 showed an enclosure (anomaly H) on the eastern half of the site with no roundhouse anomalies within it. The function of this enclosure is most probably an animal corral as it seems to be associated with the north-south aligned droveway (geophysical anomaly C). No date for the corral or the droveway was obtained; they could be Bronze Age, but this is purely surmise.

7.2.4 The pattern of structures at Lellizzick is clearly linear, with buildings overlying earlier buildings as noted in the geophysics. As there is so much intercutting of features it is likely that the settlement was always relatively small, although long-lived. Similar linear Bronze Age settlements have been identified on the north Cornish coast, for example at Trethellan Farm, Newquay, where at least seven roundhouses were excavated on an area of flat land between two scarps (Nowakowski 1991). A similar scarp may have existed at Lellizzick, giving rise to the linear alignment of buildings, but if so it has been lost through a combination of ploughing and colluvium movement. Evidence of ploughing and hill wash activity was observed from the layers of shillet-rich material such as (103), (203) and (303) sealing the archaeology.

7.2.5 Interestingly, the Lellizzick roundhouses, although at least one produced pottery suggesting a Romano-British date, share architectural techniques with Bronze Age examples, for example from Trethellan Farm. At the latter site the roundhouses were constructed within and over a hollow excavated into the natural bedrock (Nowakowski 1991, 15). By digging into the sloping natural a terrace (and therefore a flat construction level) was created, which also reduced the necessary height of the surrounding superstructure - in the case of Trethellan Farm this was post built. Both roundhouses (149) and (232) were clearly of similar construction, with internal post-holes or a surrounding stone wall. It seems that a building technique developed at least within the Bronze Age was still being utilised well into the Romano-British period at Lellizzick.

7.3 Iron Age to post-Roman

7.3.1 If, as has been tentatively suggested, the enclosure interpreted as an animal corral (geophysical anomaly H) was the earliest feature on the Site, then the earliest structures are likely to be concentrated around the western side of the enclosure in Area 2. Then as buildings were demolished and others constructed in their place there could have been a shift and movement of occupation towards Harbour Cove. Datable finds (pottery) indicate that

potentially the earliest identified material (Late Iron Age/early Romano-British, but most probably post-conquest) was recovered in Trench 1 with later material (5th and 6th century pottery) observed in Trench 2.

7.3.2 In Trench 1 roundhouse (149) produced no firm dating evidence; the building technique as we have seen has parallels in the Bronze Age, although pottery from overlying layers had a date range of Late Iron Age to early Romano-British (but probably post-conquest). This roundhouse consisted of an occupation hollow cut into the natural bedrock with a series of postholes set around the circumference of the hollow, the floor covered with stone flags. After the abandonment of this roundhouse the site was cleared and potentially returned to cultivation, but the deposit overlying the collapsed structure was subsequently cut by a ditch designed to hold posts for a new building.

7.3.3 A change in construction methods can be seen at this point - a movement away from the use of postholes to post trenches, probably influenced by the difficulties encountered in digging postholes through the natural bedrock. It is possible that this architectural detail and building technique arose from the excavation of drainage channels around the post-built buildings. Such a drainage ditch (105) was observed at the western end of Trench 1, which was then cut though by a post trench (107) for a later building.

7.3.4 The remains identified in Area 3 are of Romano-British or later in date and appear to have an industrial rather than domestic function from the environmental sampling.

7.3.5 The roundhouse (232) in Trench 2, the best preserved structure uncovered, was clearly constructed in the same manner as the earlier buildings, a large hollow cut into the natural and surrounded by a stone wall and a drainage ditch, and again with a stone flagged floor.

7.3.6 Samples taken from the occupation layer sealing the floor surface revealed a complete absence of cereal remains; crops were not therefore being prepared or consumed here, but there was evidence for the burning of other plants as fuel. The recovery of probable fuel ash slag suggests some kind of pyrotechnical activity, although not necessarily metalworking.

7.3.7 The partially revealed working hollow in Trench 4 also provided possible evidence for industrial activity in the form of charcoal-rich layer (406), while cereal grains from layer (405) give some indication of the preparation of crops. It is likely that any industrial activity occurring at Lellizzick involved the production of goods to be traded.

7.3.8 The discovery of the mid 4th century Constantinian coin hoard which may have been hidden within the surrounding wall of the working hollow in Trench 4 provides the latest firm evidence of activity on the Site, although two sherds of pottery from the 5th to 7th centuries give a hint of continued activity on the site into the post-Roman period.

8 RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1.1 It is proposed that a short summary of the results of the evaluation, to a maximum of about 1500 words, with a site location plan, should be prepared for *Cornish Archaeology*. This would comprise a description of the site, with relevant finds and environmental information incorporated in the text.

9 ARCHIVE

9.1.1 The excavated material and archive, including plans, photographs and written records, are currently held at the Wessex Archaeology offices under the project code 65312 and site code LC 07. A copy of this report will be deposited with the Cornwall County Council Historic Environment Service, and the archive will ultimately be returned to the landowner, Peter Prideaux-Brune.

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Table 1: Finds totals by material type and by trench (number / weight in grammes)

Material Type	Tr 1	Tr 2	Tr 3	Tr 4	TOTAL
Pottery	22/340	42/567	7/89	37/340	108/1336
Romano-British	*20/327*	*40/560*	*7/89*	*37/340*	*104/1316*
Post-Roman	*2/13*	*2/7*	-	-	*4/40*
Ceramic Building Material	-	1/7	-	-	1/7
Fired Clay	-	7/34	-	-	7/34
Worked Flint	-	1/4	-	-	-
Slag	-	111/455	-	1/10	112/465
Metalwork (no. objects)	1	6	-	41	48
Coins	-	*4*	-	*30*	*34*
Copper Alloy	-	-	-	*8*	*8*
Iron	*1*	*1*	-	*3*	*5*
Lead	-	*1*	-	-	*1*
Human bone	-	-	-	4/11	4/11
Animal bone	-	6/12	11/51	302/1471	319/1534
Shell	1/5	-	-	7/23	8/28

Table 2: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

				Flot						
Feature type/no	Context	Sample	size litres	flot size ml %roots	Grain	Chaff	Charre other	Notes	Charcoal >4/2mm	Other
Trench 1										
Ditch 105	115	2	20	40 [2]	A	A*	C	several twigs. oak. 10x hulled wheat grain. 40x T d/s gb. 1x sedge. grass rootlets & stems. 1x oat awn. cf. emmer gb	10/10ml	-
Trench 2										
Layer in roundhouse	212.25	7	10	60 [80]	-	-	A	Poaceae stems and rootlets. 16x Ranunculus sardous Vicia x1. Trifolium x2 Brassica x1	3/2ml	-
	212.19	8	10	450 [20]	-	-	C	Fuel ash slag. oak charcoal. Arrhenatherum tuber x1 Vicia sp. Occasional stem	20/15ml	-
Trench 3										
Layer	306	1	10	60 [90]	A	A*	C	40+ spelt gb. 2x thorn. 2x twig. 2x barley. 1x Atriplex, sedge Galium, Avena, Sherardia arvensis oat awn.	2/2ml	-
	306	3	15	60 [80]	A	A	B	2x charred conglomerate. twig x7. T. spelt gb x10. Avena x1. Barley rachis fragments x1. Sherardia x1. Persicaria x1. Vicia sp. x1 P. aviculare.	3/2ml	-
hearth 312	311	5	15	125 [80]	A	A*	C	8x hulled wheat grain + 50+ gb. Fallopia x1. 1x rootlet. Persicaria x1 Atriplex x1, Rubus type thorn	1/2ml	-
Trench 4										
Working hollow 407	405	4	30	50 [80]	B	B	C	Degraded mussel shell. hulled wheat 3-4. Bromus x1. spelt gb x4. Vicia/Lathyrus x1	2/1ml	degraded mussel shell
Layer	411	6	5	125 [40]	A	A**	C	Very twiggy. Cereal x1. 15x cf. emmer grains. 2x barley (cf. hulled). 4-5x emmer sf + 15 gb. oat awn and grain. small Asteraceae seed.	10/8ml	-

KEY: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30- 99, A = ≥10 items, B = 9 - 5 items, C = < 5 items: sab/f = small mammal/fish bones; gb=glume base. sf= spikelet fork

Appendix 1: Trench Summaries

bgl = below ground level

Trench 1			Type:	Hand Dug
Dimensions: 10m by 3.5		**Max. depth:** 0.99m	**Ground level:** 10.90m aOD	
context	**description**			**Depth in m (bgl)**
101	*Plough-soil*	Current plough-soil and turf of recently harvested field which has been under plough recently, mid –dark brown silty clay.		0-0.18
102	*Subsoil*	Subsoil deposit, mid – dark brown silty clay which is directly below (101) and overlies colluvium deposit (103).		0.18-0.26
103	*Colluvium*	Light grey silt hill wash deposit, which is potentially the result of ploughing, loosening and damaging the top of the natural further up-slope causing movement of material down slope with more ploughing and so sealing the archaeology down slope.		0.26-0.30
104	*Natural*	Natural basal geology, upper Devonian slate, a grey mudstone, known locally as schist or shillet.		0.60m+
105	***Cut***	**Cut of slightly curving flat bottomed ditch, with a gradual western edge and a stepped eastern edge recorded as 1m long by 1.89m wide and 0.75m deep. Western most ditch exposed in Trench 1, appears to be straight but is slightly curving. The nature of the natural and the way it fractures in straight lines means the ditch has been dug in a number of straight sections which are angled at the end to create a curve. Filled with (140) and (106), natural silting deposits indicating the ditch was open for some time and filled in naturally. Ditch is curving drainage ditch around building formed from ditch (109). Equal to (123) and (138) and cuts (111).**		**0.75m deep**
106	*Fill*	Upper fill of (105) dark brown silty loam with occasional small natural slate and limestone fragments. Naturally derived deposit appears as repeated depositions of similar material over time, erosion of feature edges and material washing in from the surrounding ground surface. Suggests the ditch was left open for some time. (105) overlies (115). Fill is cut through by later feature (107).		0.45m thick
107	***Cut***	**Cut of roughly linear, though slightly curving flat bottomed steep and stepped ditch recorded as 1m long by 1.20m wide and 0.76m deep. Looks linear due to the way the natural fractures. Ditch has been dug in straight sections bending at the end to create the curve. Ditch is foundation trench for the placing of a series of wooden posts for a timber roundhouse. Clear evidence of post packing within the ditch. Filled with post packing material (140), post-pipe fill (141) and capping layer (108). Equal to (147) and cuts (106) the upper fill of (105)**		**0.76m deep**
108	*Fill*	Upper fill of (107), mid grey silty loam with common-abundant slate fragments. Fill deposited once the feature had gone out of use so following the removal of or the decaying of the wooden posts *in situ*. The slate rich material is potentially a result of ploughing in to the top of the feature or is potentially deliberate dumping.		0.24m thick
109	***Cut***	**Cut of slightly curving ditch with steep stepped sides and a flat base and terminus. Ditch recorded as 1.10m long by 0.30m wide and 0.40m deep. Looks linear due to the way the natural fractures. Ditch has been dug in straight sections bending at the end to create the curve. Ditch is foundation trench for the placing of a series of wooden posts for a timber roundhouse. Clear evidence of post packing in the terminus recorded as (144) and (142). Also contained fills (110) and (145).**		**0.40m deep**
110	*Fill*	Upper fill of void between packing stones (142) and (144) within cut (109), evidence of post removal and not decaying *in situ*. Mid brown – dark silty loam.		0.25m thick

111	*Layer*	Mixed mid – light grey and brown silty loam layer with common fragments of slate which overlies the natural basal geology. Deposit is possible evidence of earlier ploughing which has disrupted the natural, however may also be natural hill wash layer. Cut through by (105) and (109).	0.28m thick
112	*Layer*	Mid brown silty loam with common fragments of slate and limestone rubble. Possible stasis layer following the abandonment of building, a mix of rubble and topsoil derived material which seals floor layer (114), and eventually cut through by feature (116). And indication of the abandonment of the building but continued use of the Site afterwards.	0.15m thick
113	*VOID*	VOID	VOID
114	*Surface*	Layer of slate set into light yellow silty clay bedding material. Internal floor surface of roundhouse confined within an area marked by postholes (126), (132) and (134), and partially overlies the packing within the post holes.	-
115	*Fill*	Mid to light brown silty loam with rare small slate fragments, lower fill of (105). Repeated natural depositions of similar material giving rise to homogenous fill of ditch.	0.28m thick
116	***Cut***	**Cut of large posthole or probable ditch terminus, utilised for erection of timber posts, recorded as 0.80m long by 1.10m wide and 0.62m deep, and filled post packing (146) and post pipe fill (118). As indicated by other interventions it is clear that it is easier to excavate ditches for the erection of posts than individual post holes because of the way the natural fractures.**	**0.62m deep**
117	*Layer*	Light yellow brown compact silty clay bedding layer for slate flooring (114). Deposit very similar to layer (305) in Trench 3.	-
118	*Fill*	Mid brown silty loam fill of the post pipe of (116) within post packing (146), vertical horizon between (146) and (118) indicates post rotted *in situ*.	0.62m thick
119	*Fill*	Light grey silty loam with occasional slate fragments, single fill of possible small post hole (120)	0.07m thick
120	***Cut***	**Cut of sub circular feature which cuts the natural, following the natural fissures. Very shallow, and recorded as 0.50m long by 0.50m wide and 0.07m deep. Possible attempts at digging a post hole but because of the nature of the natural and the way it fractures it was possibly abandoned.**	**0.07m**
121	***Cut***	**Cut of possible post hole, unclear if isolated feature or if the terminus of a ditch as feature lost in to Trench 1. Recorded as 0.07m long by 0.80m wide. Potentially forms part of the entrance way into the building formed by floor surface (114) and associated post hole (125).**	**0.23m deep**
122	*Fill*	Mid brown silty loam fill of (121), fill of post pipe and overlying post packing (128).	0.23m thick
123	***Cut***	**Equal to (105) and (138) longitudinal slot through encompassing drainage ditch.**	**0.50m deep**
124	*Layer*	Fill of (123) dark brown silty loam with occasional small natural slate and limestone fragments. Naturally derived deposit appears as repeated depositions of similar material over time, erosion of feature edges and material washing in from the surrounding ground surface. Suggests the ditch was left open for some time. Equal to (106).	0.50m thick
125	***Cut***	**Cut of sub circular post-hole which forms entrance way into structure with (121). Recorded as 1m long by 0.80m wide and 0.30m deep. Post packing (126) is partially overlain by floor surface (114).**	**0.30m deep**
126	*Fill*	Deliberate stone packing within post hole (125) to support the timber post. Utilising slate and limestone blocks.	0.26m thick
127	*Fill*	Fill of post pipe within post hole (125), deposit within post packing (126). Unclear if the post rotted *in situ* or if removed.	0.30m thick
128	*Fill*	Post packing deposit within post hole (121).	-

129	***Cut***	**Cut of possible post hole, only recorded in plan and unexcavated. Unclear if associate with floor (114) of roundhouse. Filled with packing (130) and post pipe fill (131).**	-
130	*Fill*	Post packing within post hole (129).	-
131	*Fill*	Fill of post pipe within post hole (129), mid brown silt loam.	-
132	***Cut***	**Cut of small possible post hole, recorded as circular in shape and 0.25m in diameter and 0.12m deep. Cut directly into the natural at a point where the natural is severely fractured and does not form linear fissures and so allows for a hole to be dug. Very shallow and more of a post pad than hole, no evidence of packing.**	**0.12m deep**
133	*Fill*	Mid brown silt loam, single fill of (132).	0.12m thick
134	***Cut***	**Cut of shallow post hole, more of a post pad than a hole, no evidence of packing, cut very disturbed and located in an area of highly disturbed and fracture natural.**	**0.08m deep**
135	*Fill*	Mid brown silt loam, single fill of (132).	0.08m thick
136	***Cut***	**Cut of possible post hole. Potential replacement for (121), though no evidence of post packing identified.**	**0.34m deep**
137	*Fill*	Mid brown silt loam fill of (136).	0.34m thick
138	***Cut***	**Equal to (105) and (123) longitudinal slot through encompassing drainage ditch.**	**0.40m deep**
139	*Fill*	Fill of (139) dark brown silty loam with occasional small natural slate and limestone fragments. Naturally derived deposit appears as repeated depositions of similar material over time, erosion of feature edges and material washing in from the surrounding ground surface. Suggests the ditch was left open for some time. Equal to (124).	0.40m deep
140	*Fill*	Light grey silty loam with abundant slat fragments, stone backfill of ditch (107) around which the posts have rotted or been removed. Packing deposit.	0.40m thick
141	*Fill*	Mid brown silty loam fill of post pipe within ditch (107).	0.60m deep
142	*Fill*	Stone packing deposit in the terminus (109), overlain by (110) and associated with packing (144).	-
143	*Fill*	Light to mid grey silty loam lower fill of (109) and in and around (143).	-
144	*Fill*	More stone packing in terminus (109), overlain by (110), and associated with (142).	-
145	*Fill*	Mid brown silty loam fill of (109) in between (145) and (142) possible post pipe fill.	-
146	*Fill*	Mid grey silty loam with abundant slate fragments, packing within (116).	-
147	***Cut***	**Equal to (107).**	**0.65m deep**
148		Equal to (108).	0.65m thick
149	*Group*	Group number for roundhouse located at the east end of Trench 1, composed hollow cut (151), post holes (121), (125) and possible post pads (132) and (134), floor surface (114).	-
150	*Layer*	Light yellow clay bedding deposit below slate slab floor surface (114).	-
151	*Cut*	Cut of occupation hollow revealed in sondage, and associated with Roundhouse Group (149). Cut into the natural bedrock to create hollow with post holes set within interior of hollow, and flooring (114).	

Trench 2			**Type:** Machine excavated
Dimensions: 18m by 7.3m		**Max. depth:** 1.1m	**Ground level:** 10.87m aOD
context	**description**		**depth (bgl)**
201	*Plough-soil*	Current plough-soil and turf of recently harvested field, mid to dark brown silty clay which overlies subsoil deposit (202).	0-0.12m
202	*Subsoil*	Mid brown silty clay subsoil deposit, potentially a previous plough soil deposit which overlies hill wash deposit (203).	0.12-0.40m

203	*Colluvium*	Mid to light grey silt with abundant slate fragments. Hill wash deposit, potentially deposited as a result of ploughing further up slope where the natural is closer to the surface and the natural has been disturbed.	0.40-0.52m
204	**Cut**	**Cut of curving ring ditch around building formed within hollow (206) and (209) of building Group (232), ditch recorded as 0.80m slot, 1.30m wide and 0.67m deep, and filled with (218), (230) and (205). Ditch is likely to have been used to direct water away from the occupation hollow. The ditch has a gradual slope on the northern side and stepped on the southern, the stepped nature is due to the way the natural slate fractures. Equal to (224), (231) and (219).**	**0.65m deep**
205	Fill	Mid brown silty clay loam upper fill of ditch (204), appears to be a natural silting event in the top of the ditch, which overlies (230). Repeated depositions of similar material over time. Southern edge of the deposit is slightly redder potentially due to material derived from the wall core of the structure associated with occupation hollow (206/209) of building Group (232). Redder material derived from (221/228).	0.31m thick
206	***Cut***	**Cut of the northern side of occupation hollow for building Group (232). Hollow cut directly into the underlying natural slope to create a terrace, this would have reduced the necessary height of the surrounding walls (recorded as (227) wall core (221/228)), (206) equal to (209).**	**0.60m deep+**
207	*Rubble*	Stone rubble collapse deposit derived from the surrounding wall of the building (232). Wall would have originally been located on the ridge of natural (217) between occupation hollow (206/209) and surrounding drainage ditch (204/224/231/219). Rubble has collapsed from its position in the wall and fallen to the south into the occupation hollow creating a large rubble spread. Deposit overlies deposit (212) which overlies flagged floor (229). Wall only survives in part as (227) and (221/228).	0.30m thick
208	*Layer*	Mid brown silty clay with common slate fragments, deposit overlies and is in amongst rubble collapse (207), potentially derived from the inner earthen wall core of the surrounding wall of building Group (232) eroding and collapsing into the centre of occupation hollow. Material potentially derived from deposit equal to (221/228).	0.30m thick
209	***Cut***	**Cut of roughly curving ditch continuation of occupation hollow (206) forming the southern side.**	**-**
210	*Layer*	Mid grey brown loose silty clay deposit which overlies and is in amongst stone rubble layer (211). Material potentially derived from inner wall core of surrounding building wall of Group (232) and is similar to (208). Deposit not fully excavated.	-
211	*Rubble*	Stone rubble collapse into the interior of the occupation hollow (209), material derived from the surrounding wall which would have been situated on the ridge of natural (217) located between (209) and (219). Wall survives as (227).	-
212	*Layer*	Light grey loose silty clay deposit located between (207) and (211). Possible occupation layer mixed with collapse and abandonment material into the roundhouse interior. Deposit overlies floor surface (229). This deposit was checker-boarded for finds and palaeo-environmental analysis. A total of 25 0.30m by 0.30m squares were excavated and recorded as (212.01) to (212.25).	0.16m thick
213	***Cut***	**Cut of east west aligned gully recorded as 1m long y 0.40m wide and (0.18m deep, located to the north of drainage ditch (204), and is filled with (214) and overlain by (203). The relationship between (204) was not investigated and it is unclear as to whether these two features are contemporary. Though it is likely that (204) cuts (213).**	**0.18m deep**
214	*Fill*	Single light yellow silty clay fill of (213), natural silting event.	0.18m thick
215	*Land drain*	Cut of modern land drain or perhaps water pipe.	-
216	*Fill*	Fill of modern land drain.	-

217	*Natural*	Natural basal geology, upper Devonian slate, a grey mudstone, known locally as schist or shillet.	-
218	*Fill*	Light grey silty clay with common slate fragments, lower fill of (204), natural silting event.	0.24m thick
219	***Cut***	**Cut of drainage ditch which surrounds the occupation hollow (206/209) of roundhouse group (232). Equal to (204).**	**0.34m deep**
220	*Fill*	Light brown grey silty clay fill of ditch (219), appears to be natural silting.	0.34m thick
221	*Layer*	Mid reddish brown silty loam. Deposit revealed in plan between rubble (207) and (233), which is located upon an area of natural bedrock between cut (206/209) and (204/224/231/209). Infilling material/wall core of surrounding wall of roundhouse Group (232).	-
222	***Cut***	**Cut of northwest south east aligned ditch recorded as 4.10m long, 1.1m wide and 0.18m deep. Ditch (222) has been cut through by the surrounding drainage ditch (219) of the roundhouse Group (232) and therefore predates the roundhouse and associated features.**	**0.18m deep**
223	*Fill*	Light grey brown silty loam fill of (222).	0.18m thick
224	***Cut***	**Continuation of ditch (204) surrounding roundhouse Group (232), not fully excavated.**	**0.25m + deep**
225	*Layer*	Mid brown silty loam fill of ditch (224), overlain by rubble (226). Not fully excavated.	0.25m + thick
226	*Rubble*	Rubble deposit equal to (233), collapse of the surrounding wall of the roundhouse which had collapse outwards in to the surrounding drainage ditch (224), the deposit overlies deposit (225) which is partially filling the ditch, indicating that (224) had not been kept clean for sometime. Collapse (226) is contemporary with (207). Stones may potentially be part of the entrance way however this was not proved.	-
227	*Wall*	Possible *in situ* walling, a number of limestone blocks sat directly upon the natural (217), recorded as 1m long by 0.30m wide and 0.25m high. Remnant with the remainder having collapsed into centre of structure.	0.25m high
228	*Layer*	Equal to (221).	-
229	*Floor surface*	Slate slabs forming floor surface within the interior of roundhouse Group (232), located below layer (212) and potentially sealed by (207). Revealed beneath checker-board investigation into (212).	-
230	*Fill*	Mid grey brown firm silty clay fill of (205), natural slumping which overlies (218 and is sealed by (205).	0.17m thick
231	***Cut***	**Continuation of ditch (204).**	**0.45m deep**
232	*Group*	Group number for roundhouse, formed of occupation hollow/cut in terrace cuts (206) and (209), wall remnant (227), wall infilling remnant (221/228), floor (229) and surrounding drainage ditch (204), (219), (224) and (231).	-
233	*Rubble*	Rubble collapse equal to (226) and potentially part of the entrance way however this was not proved.	-
234	*Fill*	Dark grey brown silty clay loam lower fill of (231), natural silting.	0.31m thick
235	*Fill*	Light grey silty loam with abundant slate fragments, fill of (231), overlies (234) and is sealed by (236).	0.06m thick
236	*Fill*	Mid grey brown sandy silt loam upper fill of (231) similar to (2005).	0.08m thick

Trench 3			**Type:** Machine excavated
Dimensions: 9.4m by 1.8m		**Max. depth:** 0.68m	**Ground level:** 12.71m aOD
context	**description**		**depth (bgl)**
301	*Plough-soil*	Dark brown silty loam, current plough-soil and turf of recently harvested field.	0-0.08m
302	*Subsoil*	Light grey silty clay subsoil directly below (301).	0.08-0.18m
303	*Colluvium*	Light grey silty loam with abundant slate fragments, hill wash deposit, result of ploughing further up slope where the natural is closer to the surface. Seals archaeology.	0.18-0.34m
304	*Fill*	Mid grey brown silty loam, natural silting event filling ditch (313).	0.40m thick

305	*Floor surface*	Light brown compact clay silt. Beaten earthen floor surface of roundhouse which overlain by stone flags surface (316) and cut through by (314).	-
306	*Layer*	Dark grey brown black silty loam layer, which overlies hearth structure (307).	-
307	*Structure*	Large slate slab utilised as hearth base, highly heat affected, and overlies (308) and (309).	-
308	*Layer*	Dark grey silty clay loam deposit around hearth stone slab (307). In cut of hearth (310).	-
309	*Layer*	Light yellow heat affect clay bedding layer of hearth stone (307), within cut (310).	-
310	***Cut***	**Cut of later hearth, filled with bedding layer (309) with (307) set into it., oval hollow recorded as 0.80m long by 0.60m wide and 0.15m deep. Cuts (311).**	**0.15m deep**
311	*Layer*	Mid brown silty loam with charcoal flecks, fill of possible earlier hearth (312).	-
312	***Cut***	**Cut of possible earlier oval hearth feature, which has been replaced by (310).**	**-**
313	***Cut***	**Cut of curving ditch, recorded as 2m long and 1.80m wide and 0.19m deep, potentially surrounding ditch around roundhouse to keep water away from the building.**	**0.19m deep**
314	***Cut***	**Not a deliberate cut but a hollow caused by activity in and around the hearth (307).**	**-**
315	*Structure*	A series of limestone blocks with no discernible pattern, though the position is similar to the position of the wall structure of the roundhouse in Trench 1.	-
316	*Floor structure*	Possible slate surface which overlies (305)	-
317	*Natural*	Natural basal geology, upper Devonian slate, a grey mudstone, known locally as schist or shillet.	-
318	*Group*	Group number for roundhouse located at the south end of Trench 3, composed of wall remnant (315) and floor surface (316).	

Trench 4			**Type:** Machine excavated
Dimensions: 8.2m by 2m		**Max. depth:** 0.65m	**Ground level:** 10.04m aOD
context	**Description**		**depth (bgl)**
401	*Plough-soil*	Current plough-soil and turf of recently harvested field, mid brown silty loam.	0-0.26m
402	*VOID*	VOID	VOID
403	*Layer*	Light grey brown silty loam deposit with abundant shell fragments, midden deposit, quite thin and directly below topsoil.	0.26-0.31m
404	*Layer*	Light grey silty loam, with abundant slate fragments revealed below (403), very similar to the colluvium deposits identified in the other trenches.	0.31-0.36m
405	*Fill*	Mid to dark reddish brown silty loam heterogeneous fill of (407), with lens of shell, and slate.	0.25m thick
406	*Layer*	Dark grey black silty loam. Charcoal rich layer located at the east end of Trench 4, appears to be cut through by (407), with some of the layer slumping in to the feature, where it is recorded as (412).	-
407	***Cut***	**Cut of possible working hollow, which is adjacent to dump of waste material (406). Filled with (412), (405/411/412), (409) and (404). Nature of this feature is unclear as not fully exposed.**	**0.35m deep**
408	*Natural*	Natural basal geology, upper Devonian slate, a grey mudstone, known locally as schist or shillet.	-
409	*Layer*	Light grey silty loam slate rich deposit, slumping deposit at the western edge of (407), probable collapse deposit in (407), potentially derived from a wall situated to the west, associated with rubble (413).	
410	*Layer*	Mid brown silty loam, loose deposit potentially collapsed wall core material, intermixed with (409).	

411	*Layer*	Equal to (412).	-
412	*Layer*	Mid to dark silty loam with common slate fragments, slumping deposit derived from (406).	-
413	*Rubble*	Possible collapsed wall slumping in to (407). Wall possibly located to west of (407), as similar to the wall adjacent to occupation hollow (206/209) in Trench 2.	-

Trench 5			**Type:** Machine excavated
Dimensions: 16.2m by 1.6		**Max. depth:**0.68m	**Ground level:** 13.01m aOD
context	**description**		**depth (bgl)**
501	*Plough-soil*	Mid brown silty loam, current plough-soil and turf of recently harvested field.	0-0.14m
502	*Subsoil*	Light to mid brown silty loam subsoil, directly below (501) and seals (506) and (507), fill of (504) and (525) respectively.	0.14-0.48m
503	*Natural*	Natural basal geology, upper Devonian slate, a grey mudstone, known locally as schist or shillet.	0.48m+
504	***Cut***	**Cut of roughly north south aligned ditch, very shallow ditch with flat bottom. Western of two parallel ditches cut into the hill side creating a terrace for a probable drove way. Recorded as 1.70m long by 1.6m wide and 0.09m deep.**	**0.09m deep**
505	***Cut***	**Cut of roughly north south aligned ditch corresponding ditch to (504), very shallow ditch with flat bottom. Eastern of two parallel ditches cut into the hill side creating a terrace for a probable drove way. Recorded as 1.70m long by 2.7m wide and 0.11m deep.**	**0.11m deep**
506	*Fill*	Mid brown silty loam fill of drove way ditch (504).	0.09m thick
507	*Fill*	Mid brown silty loam fill of drove way ditch (505).	0.11m thick

APPENDIX 2: Report on coin hoard from Trench 4

Richard Abdy (British Museum, Dept. of Coins & Medals)

27 nummi, and Cu-alloy fragments to AD 340
BM ref.: 2007 T576

Description of Find

A mid-Constantinian nummus hoard with a large number (almost 45%) of barbarous copies of the coinage of the previous period (AD 330-5). There are however three rare issues for nummus hoards in Britain, VIRTVS AVGVSTI and 'Milvian Bridge' types and a rare coin of Delmatius (SF 43 and 44 & 49). In addition there is a worn *sestertius* surviving from the Antonine period – empress Lucilla, AD 164-9 (SF 45).

Summary

	Trier	*Lyon*	*Arles*	*Rome*	*Aquileia*	*Constantinople*	*Uncertain*	*Total*
sestertius	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Gloria Exercitus (2)	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
Gloria Exercitus (1)	–	1	–	1	–	1	9	12
Irregular	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12
Total	**1**	**1**	**–**	**2**	**–**	**1**	**22**	**27**

CATALOGUE

Notes

The following abbreviations are used for the obverses:

C I	Constantine I	C II	Constantine II
Cs	Constantius II	H	Helena
Cn	Constans	T	Theodora
UR	*Urbs Roma*	Cp	*Constantinopolis*
Del	Delmatius	PR	*Pop Romanus*

Sestertius

REIGN OF MARCUS AURELIUS (1)

No.	*Obverse*	*Reverse*	*Bust*	*Ref*	*Qty*	*Weight(g)*
1.	[LVCI]LLA [AVGVSTA] (bust of Lucilla, draped, r.)	[?IVNO S C] (?Juno std., l.)	Z	Cf. *BMC* 1204 / *RIC* 1746	1	17.44

Nummi

330-5 GLORIA EXERCITVS (2 standards), etc (2)

Trier (1)

No.	*Obverse*	*Reverse*	*m.-m.*	*RIC 7*	*Qty*	*SF*
2.	Cs	GE	TRS●	528	1	50

Mint illegible (1)

No.	*Obverse*	*Reverse*	*m.-m.*	*RIC 7*	*Qty*	*SF*
3.	Cp	Victory	–	–	1	41

335-40 GLORIA EXERCITVS (1 standard), etc (12)

Lyon (335-7) (1)

No.	*Obverse*	*Reverse*	*m.-m.*	*RIC 7*	*Qty*	*SF*
4.	Del	GE	[]PLG	Cf. 272/ 288	1	49

Rome (337-40) (1)

No.	*Obverse*	*Reverse*	*m.-m.*	*RIC8*	*Qty*	*SF*
5.	CII or Cs	VIRTVS AVGVSTI	R♠[]	4/5	1	43

Constantinople (337-40)[1] (1)

No.	*Obverse*	*Reverse*	*m.-m.*	*RIC8*	*Qty*	*SF*
6.	PR	bridge	CONS / Δ	21	1	44

Mint illegible (337-40) (3)

No.	*Obverse*	*Reverse*	*m.-m.*	*RIC 8*	*Qty*	*SF*
7.	H	PAX PVBLICA	?	–	1	32
8.	T	PIETAS ROMANA	?	–	2	35, 48

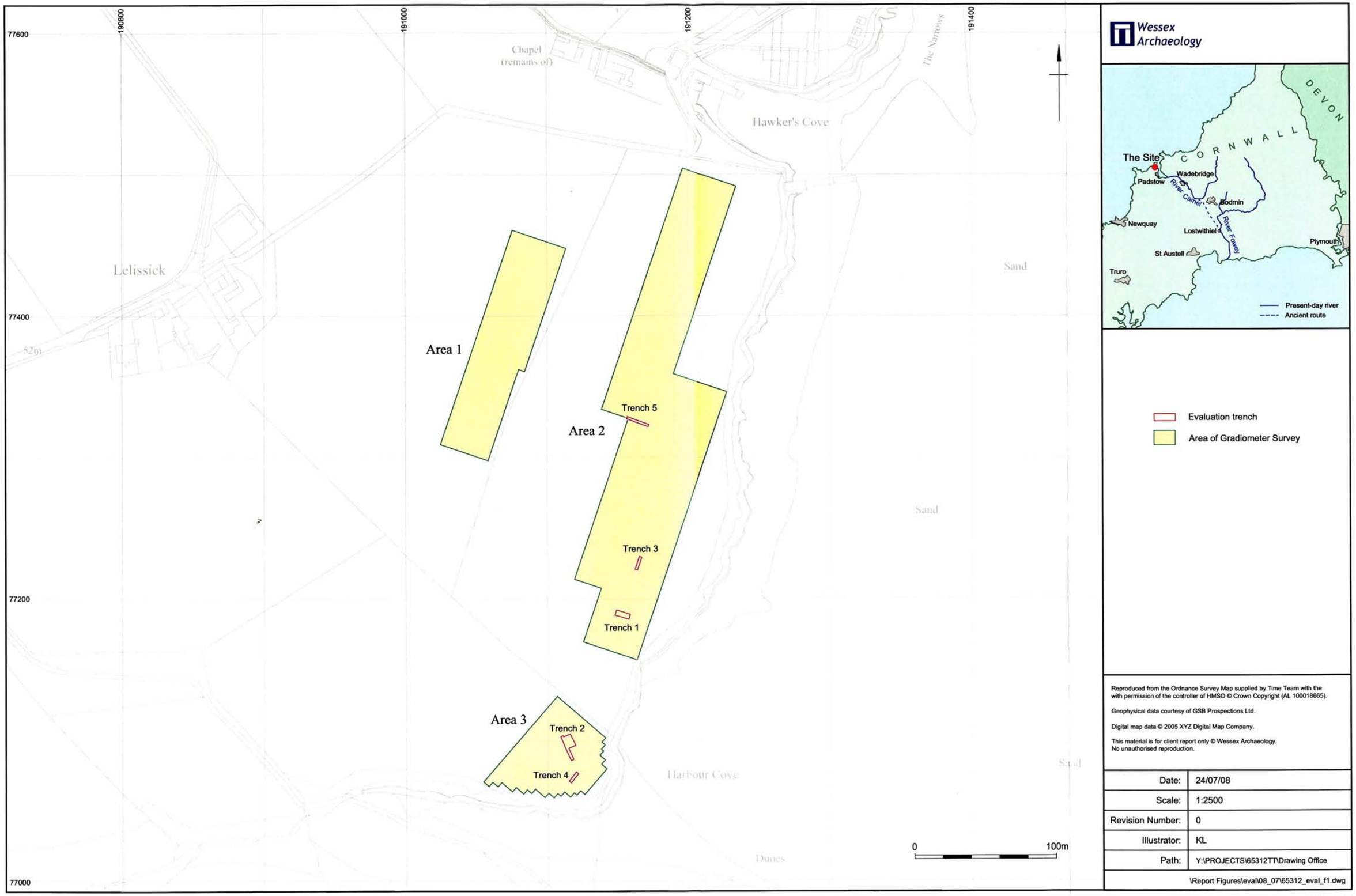
[1] Considered to be c.AD 330 by Kent in *RIC* VIII (p. 448), but assigned to 337-40 in BM trays.

Mint illegible (335-40) (6)

No.	*Obverse*	*Reverse*	*m.-m.*	*RIC 7/8*	*Qty*	*SF*
9.	?	GE	?	–	6	30, 38, 40, 47, 54, 55

IMITATIONS (12)

No.	*Obverse*	*Reverse*	*Qty*	*SF*
10.	?	GE (2 standards)	2	51, 59
11.	Cp	Victory	7	31, 34, 36, 39, 42, 53, 56
12.	UR	Wolf & twins	3	33, 37, 46



Wessex Archaeology

Evaluation trench

Area of Gradiometer Survey

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Scale:	1:2500
Revision Number:	0
Illustrator:	KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\65312TT\Drawing Office
	\Report Figures\eval\08_07\65312_eval_f1.dwg

Site and trench location with geophysical survey areas

Figure 1

191000

191200

77400

77200

Area 1

Area 2

Area 3

Trench 1

Trench 2

Trench 3

Trench 4

Trench 5

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

Harbour Cove

Archaeology

?Archaeology

Increased magnetic response

Trend

Ferrous

Ploughing

?Headland

0 60m

Evaluation trench

Wessex Archaeology

Date:	24/07/08	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:1500	Illustrator:	KL
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Interpretation of magnetic data

Figure 2

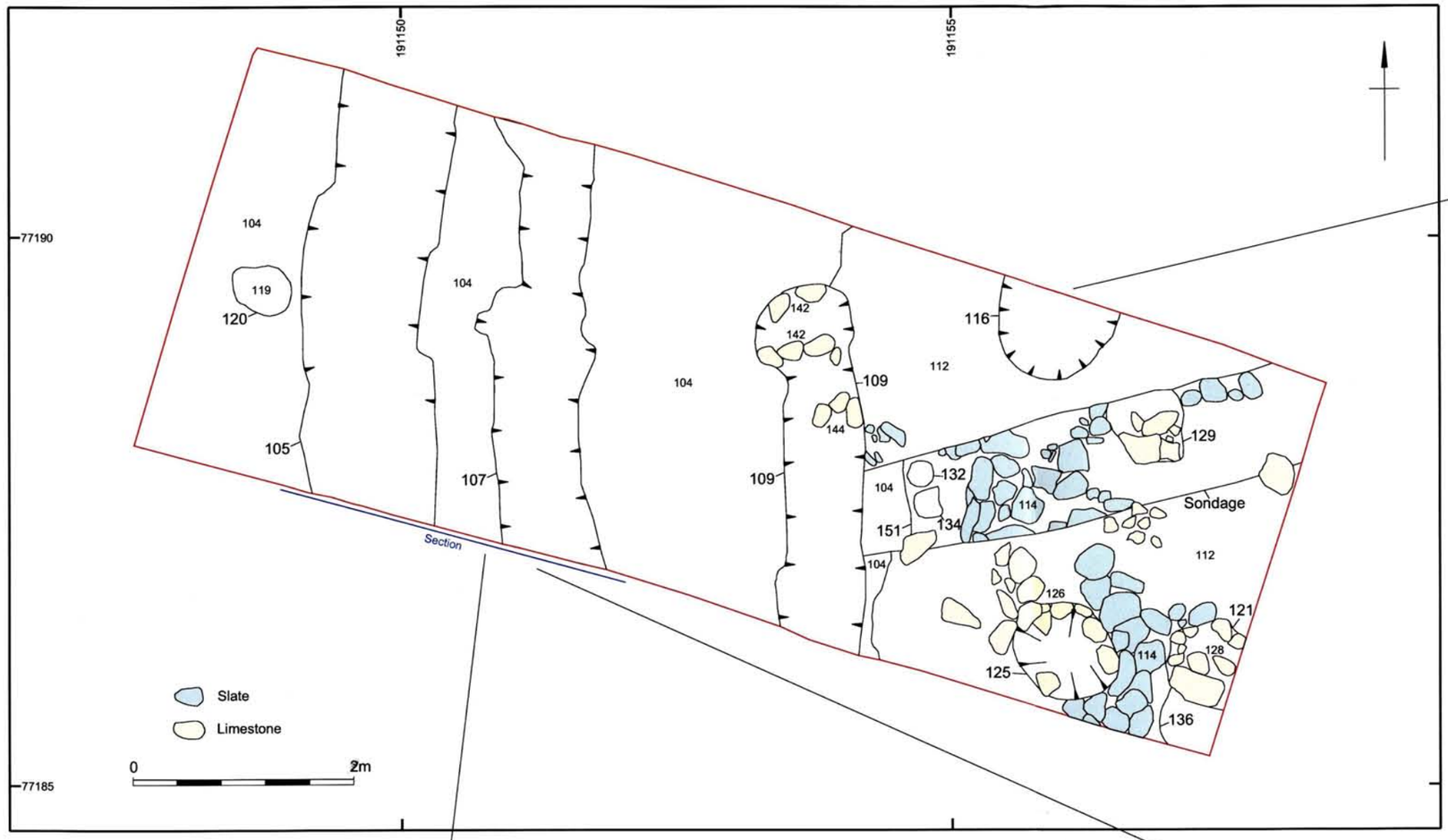
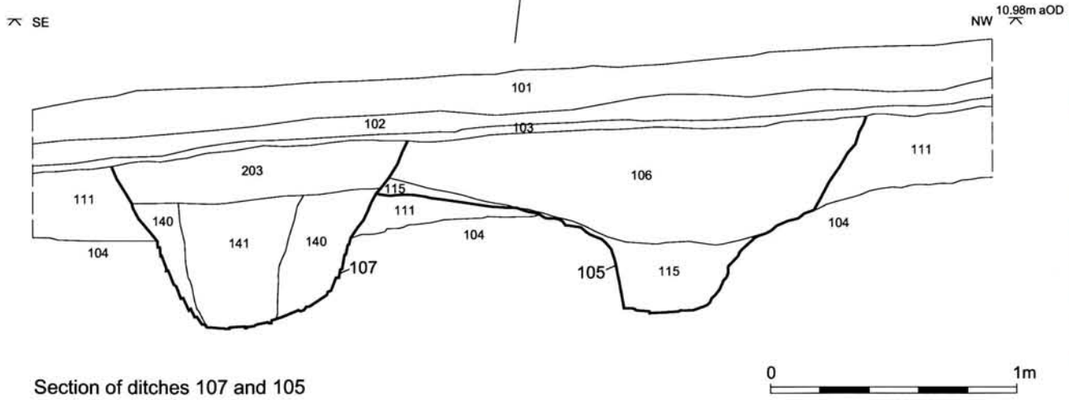


Plate 1: South facing section of pit 116

Plate 2: Trench 1 from west



Section of ditches 107 and 105

Plate 3: North facing section of ditches 105 and 107

Plate 4: Trench 1 from south east

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Evaluation trench

Date:	08/09/08	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Plan 1:50 & Section 1:25	Illustrator:	KL
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Trench 1

Figure 3

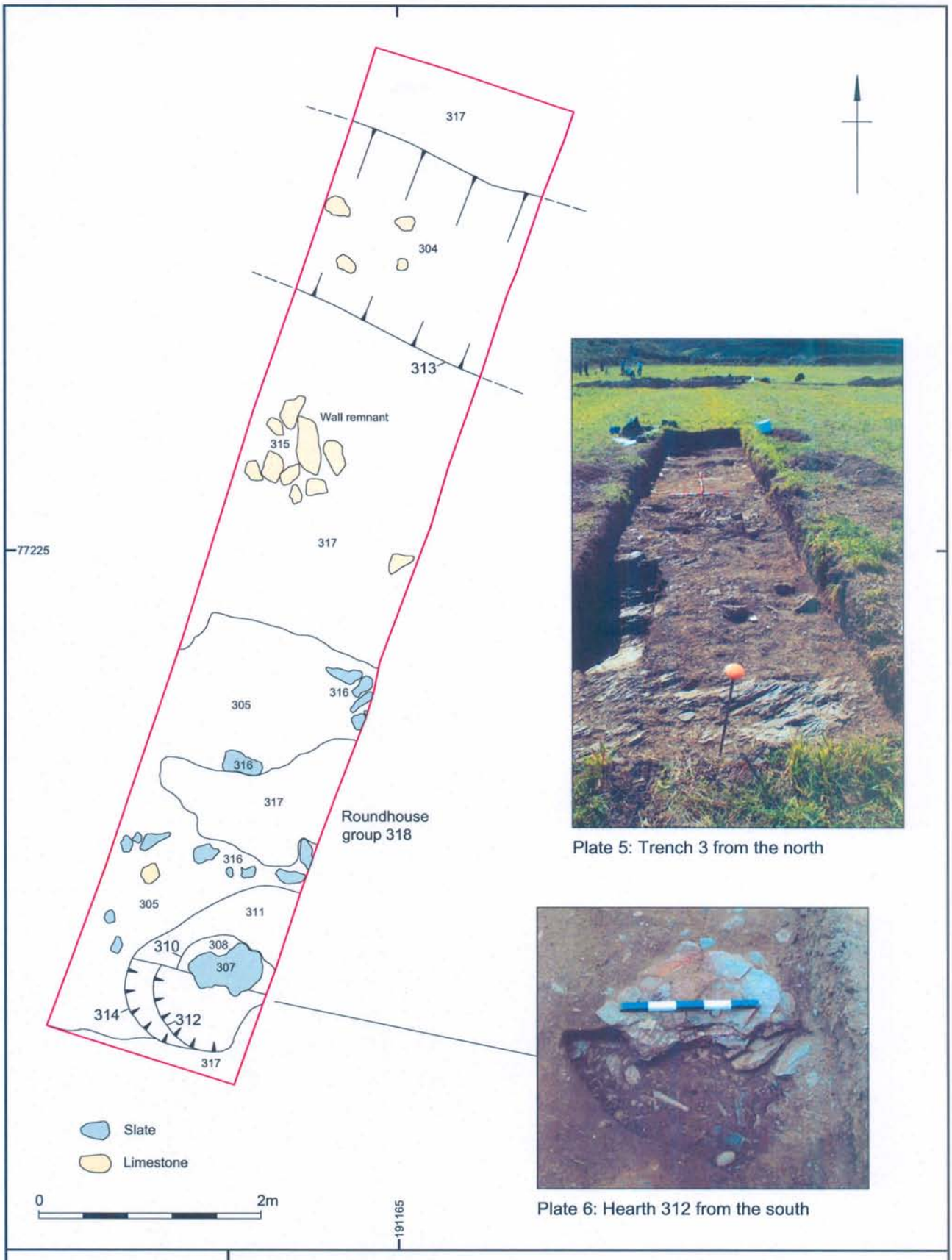

Plate 5: Trench 3 from the north

Plate 6: Hearth 312 from the south

Evaluation trench

Date:	08/09/08	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Plan 1:50	Illustrator:	KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\65312TT\Drawing Office\Report Figures\eval\08_07\65312_eval_f3.dwg		

Wessex Archaeology

Trench 3

Figure 4

Plate 7: Trench 5 from the south

191160

191165

77325

503

504

506

503

505

507

503

0

4m

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Evaluation trench

Date:	08/09/08	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Plan 1:80	Illustrator:	KL
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Trench 5

Figure 5

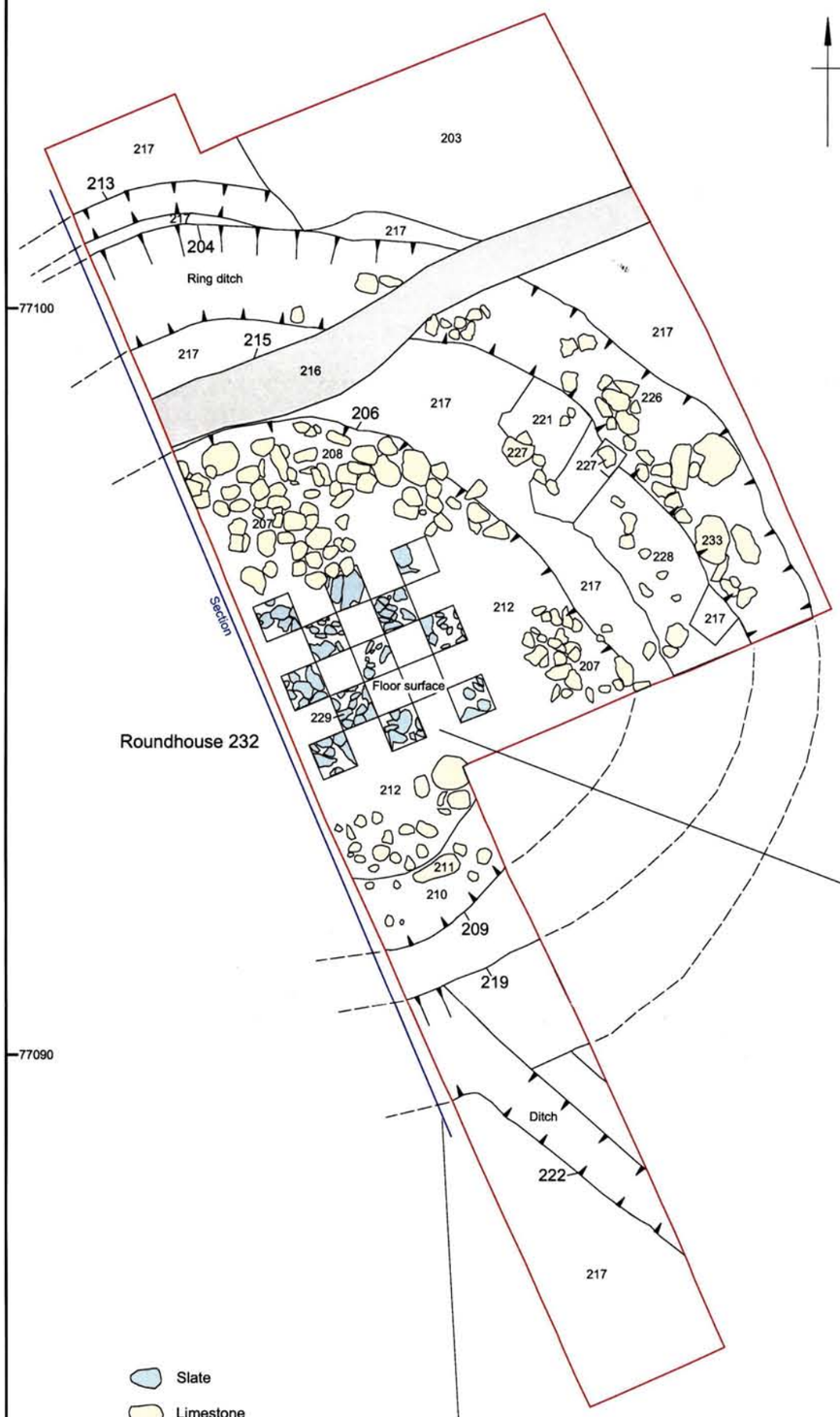


Plate 8: Trench 2 from the south

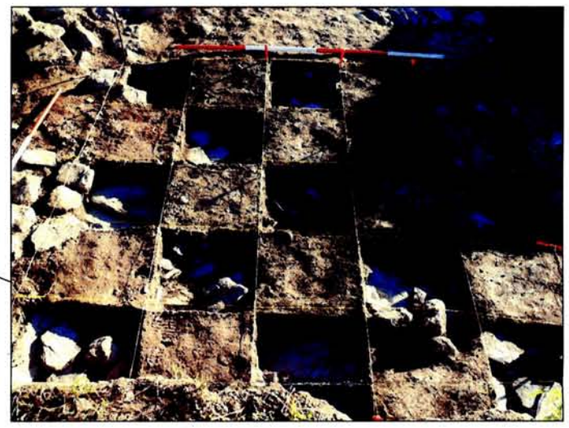
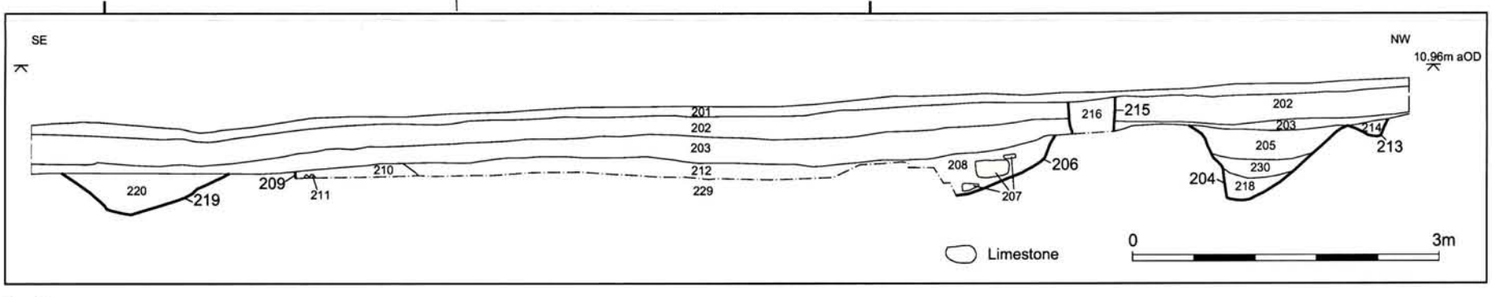


Plate 9: Floor surface 229 from the west

Plate 10: Trench 2 from north



Section

Evaluation trench

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Trench 2

Figure 6

Plate 11: Trench 4 from the north east

Evaluation trench

Date:	08/09/08	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Plan 1:50	Illustrator:	KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\65312TT\Drawing Office\Report Figures\eval\08_07\65312_eval_f3.dwg		

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Trench 4

Figure 7