PENHALE ROUND, FRADDON, CORNWALL.

NGR: SW 9080 5725

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

POST EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT

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Report No. 541

Quality Assurance

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CONTENTS

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

LIST OF TABLES

GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Archaeology
For the purposes of this project archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times to the modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cut-off point.

CBM
Ceramic Building Material.

Creep
A 'restricted' or 'alternative' entrance/exit channel associated with a fogou.

Fogou
A stone-lined underground passage.

Medieval
The period between the Norman Conquest (AD 1066) and *c.* AD 1500.

Natural
In archaeological terms this refers to the undisturbed natural geology of a site, in this case pink-to-beige slatey mudstones and siltstones.

NGR
National Grid Reference from the Ordnance Survey Grid.

OD
Ordnance Datum; used to express a given height above sea-level.

OS
Ordnance Survey.

Post-medieval
The period after *c.* AD 1500.

Prehistoric
The period prior to the Roman invasion of AD 43. Traditionally sub divided into; *Palaeolithic – c.* 500,000 BC to *c.* 12,000 BC; *Mesolithic – c.* 12,000 BC to *c.* 4,500 BC; *Neolithic – c.* 4,500 BC to *c.* 2,000 BC; *Bronze Age – c.* 2,000 BC to *c.* 600 BC; *Iron Age – c.* 600 BC to AD 43.

Roman
The period traditionally dated AD 43 to *c.* AD 410.

Romano-Cornish
Term used to describe the fusion of indigenous Iron Age traditions with invasive Roman culture.

Round
An enclosed settlement typically dated to the late Iron Age and Roman periods.

SUMMARY

In 2006 Foundations Archaeology was commissioned by Jacobs UK Ltd., on behalf of KHK Group, acting for Whitbread Group Plc, to undertake a programme of archaeological excavation in advance of development on land at Penhale Round, Fraddon, Cornwall (NGR: SW 9080 5725).

Due to project and time constraints, it was only possible to excavate a limited sample of the study area. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken to monitor the subsequent development groundworks.

The excavation revealed a Romano-Cornish fogou (feature 101) and a stone-built hut/ancillary building (feature 102) within the Round.

The Round inner enclosure ditch was identified at the northeast end of the investigation area.

Numerous other features including postholes, pits, gullies, hearth pits, a cobbled surface and the possible remains of a rampart revetment wall were also present.

Limited evidence for crop processing and industrial activity was provided by the presence of a quern stone and lumps of industrial waste (slag).

The dating evidence from the site was dominated by Romano-Cornish material, with only limited evidence for earlier or later activity.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In 2006 Foundations Archaeology was commissioned by Jacobs UK Ltd., on behalf of KHK Group, to undertake a programme of archaeological excavation in advance of a proposed extension to the Travel Inn motel at Penhale Round, Fraddon, Cornwall (NGR: SW 9080 5725). The study area was located immediately north of the A30, south of the Travel Inn and west of MacDonald's restaurant. The site comprised a total area of *circa* 440m². Land use at the time of investigation consisted of tarmac car park. The underlying geology consists of pink to beige slatey mudstones and siltstones.

1.2 In accordance with the principals of PPG16 (Planning Policy Guidance, note 16), and the archaeological policies of Cornwall County Council a programme of archaeological works was required, by the Historic Environment Service, prior to commencement of development. However, no archaeological condition was placed on the development by the Local Planning Authority.

1.3 The archaeological excavation was undertaken in accordance with the Specification, prepared by Jacobs UK Ltd. (2006), and with IFA *Standards and Guidance on Archaeological Excavation* (1994, revised 2001).

1.4 This document provides an assessment of the evidence recovered during the excavation and a programme to bring the results to publication. This assessment now details the proposed publication format and content of the excavation report. This document conforms to the specification set out in Appendices 4 and 5 of The Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991).

1.5 In the following sections a summary of the results from the investigation is followed by an assessment of its stated aims and an overall assessment of the importance of the site is given. Finally each major category of finds is then similarly assessed in turn.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The archaeological background is detailed in the Specification (Jacobs UK Ltd., 2006). In summary, previous archaeological investigations have confirmed the existence of a *Round,* at Penhale, Fraddon, Cornwall (Figure 3). The southern section of the Round was excavated by Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) in advance of construction of the A30 Fraddon/Indian Queens Bypass (Nowakowski, 1998). A planning condition relating to the construction of a Travel Inn motel and associated car park prompted further excavation by Babtie Group at the northern part of the Round (Johnston *et al.,* 1999). A brief summary of these excavations is presented below;

2.2 The CAU excavation (Nowakowski, 1998) concentrated on the area near and outside the Round entrance, and identified several phases of pre-Round activity. A middle Bronze Age farming landscape consisted of field ditches

and one oval structure, while evidence for later Bronze Age activity was limited to small quantities of ceramics from residual or secondary contexts. Early Iron Age ceramics were also found in topsoil deposits and in a pit outside the Round. Later Iron Age landscape features included ditches and one structure. The Round itself developed from simple univallate beginnings through a series of ten phases of modifications to the entrance, enclosing ditches and ramparts. The Round appeared to have been constructed in the later Iron Age, possibly around 100 BC, and used up to the 4th/5th century AD. Features associated with the Round entrance included enclosure ditches, revetments, ramparts, cobbled surfaces/roadways, gateways and drains. The archaeological features and deposits associated with the Round entrance were well preserved beneath deep ploughsoil deposits.

2.3 The Babtie excavation occurred at the northern part of the Round, across the projected location of the enclosure ditches (Johnston *et al.,* 1999). Three enclosure ditches were identified. One large group of intercutting postholes surrounded by a ring-gully was recognised in the interior, with a group of intercutting pits and a straight alignment of postholes just to the northeast of the ring-gully. Artefactual evidence and radiocarbon dating suggested occupation in at least the 3rd and 4th centuries AD, with some evidence for earlier activity. A high degree of truncation of archaeological features was noted in this part of the Round.

2.4 The current study area was located immediately south of the Babtie excavation, within the interior of the Round, and therefore contained the potential for significant archaeological features and deposits, predominantly associated with the prehistoric and Roman periods. This did not prejudice the investigation against the recovery of evidence relating to other periods.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 In accordance with the Specification (Jacobs UK Ltd., 2006) topsoil and non-significant overburden was removed to the top of archaeological deposits or natural substrates, whichever was encountered first, under constant archaeological supervision. This was achieved through use of a 360º tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All cleaning was thereafter conducted by hand.

3.2 A number of potential archaeological features were identified at an average depth of 0.81m (108.10m OD) below modern ground surface (Figure 4). Hand-dug sections and sondages were excavated to determine the depth and complexity of archaeological deposits and the depth of the underlying natural substrates. The sondage trenches revealed a significant quantity of well preserved archaeological features, which included pits, postholes, and upstanding stone walls. These were cut into the top of the natural substrates at a depth of up to 1.94m (106.97m OD) below modern ground surface (Figure 5). Two exploratory sections across feature [101] indicated that this feature extended to a considerable depth and was probably stone-lined.

3.3 At this stage, it was clear that full excavation of the archaeological deposits present in the investigation area would not be possible within the project and time constraints and that in the absence of a planning condition there was no scope to extend these.

3.4 In order to maximise the amount of recovered data, partial investigation of the site was therefore undertaken by both mechanical and manual excavation (Figures 5, 6 and 7). All alterations and amendments to the original Specification methodology were agreed on site with representatives from Cornwall County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) and Jacobs UK Ltd. Representatives from CCCHES and Jacobs UK Ltd. conducted intensive and ongoing monitoring visits throughout the course of the project.

3.5 Archaeological deposits and features were subjected to partial and qualitative levels of investigation. All revised sampling strategies were agreed on site, on an *ad-hoc* basis, with appropriate representatives from CCCHES and Jacobs UK.

3.6 After cessation of archaeological excavation, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken to monitor the excavation of footing trenches for the Travel Inn motel extension (Figure 8).

4 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

4.1 The natural deposits, which consisted of pink-to-beige slatey mudstones and siltstones, were encountered at a depth of 1.05m (108.50m OD), at the northeast, and 1.94m (106.97m OD), at the west, below modern ground surface. In general, the site sloped downwards from northeast to southwest. The natural was sealed by a light brown clay silt subsoil (1037), up to 0.21m thick. Subsoil (1037) was overlaid by ploughsoil (1004), up to 0.22m thick, which comprised a dark brown compact silt clay. Numerous Post-medieval artefacts, including transfer printed china-ware sherds and blue green bottle glass fragments were recovered from ploughsoil (1004). Layer (1004) was overlaid by protective *Terram* sheeting (1003), up to 0.02m thick. The Terram was overlaid by a light grey loose-core levelling layer (1002), up to 0.58m thick. This was in turn sealed by tarmac layer (1001), up to 0.15m thick.

4.2 The above contexts represent the ‘undisturbed’ stratigraphic sequence for this site (see section 053). However, across the majority of the study area, the natural deposits were overlaid by a complex sequence of buried soils, colluvial layers, dump deposits and demolition layers (see sections 001, 003, 007 and 013). Due to the limited nature of the excavation it was not possible to establish a complete stratigraphic sequence across the study area. Some features are therefore only given a partial stratigraphic description.

4.3 Two complexes of features were considered to be potentially highly significant and formed the main focus of on-site investigation. These features and their associated contexts are grouped under feature [101] (sections 4.4 to 4.31) and feature [102] (sections 4.32 to 4.54) and are described below. The remaining features are then listed and described in ascending numerical context order. Features identified and excavated at excavation stage are numbered [1…], features identified and excavated at watching brief stage are numbered [2…] and features identified at excavation stage but not excavated are numbered [3…].

4.4 **Feature [101]** consisted of an east-west aligned stone-lined channel, which was associated with at least four smaller channels and a group of five postholes at its west end. The in-fills associated with feature [101] were partly excavated mechanically, through use of a 360º tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket, and partly by hand. Only artefacts excavated by hand from secure, undisturbed deposits are listed within contexts.

4.5 **Feature [1019]** was 13m long, up to 3.5m wide, up to 1.75m deep and consisted of an east-west aligned linear cut with vertical sides and a flat base. The feature ran from east to west for a distance of *circa* 10m at which point it turned south for a distance of *circa* 3m. Feature [1019] was not fully excavated but it was possible to discern that the feature had a steep, near vertical edge at the east and a shallower, sloping edge at the west. The feature cut solid natural deposits and subsoil (1037). Feature [1019] was associated with linear features [1072], [1076], [1124] and [1035] and posthole/scoop features [1082], [1084], [1086], [1088], [1090] and [1092]. The north and south vertical edges of feature [1019] were lined with walls (1020)/(1021) and (1022)/(1023).

4.6 **Feature [1072]** was at least 1m long, 0.60m wide, 0.64m deep and comprised a northwest-southeast aligned linear channel with near vertical sides and a flat base. Feature [1072] occurred at and joined the northwestern edge of feature [1019]. The base of the feature sloped downwards into cut [1019]. Fill (1073) consisted of a mid brown stoney clay silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks and eight sherds of Roman pottery. This context occurred as an homogeneous fill across the feature. Channel [1072] was cut through solid natural deposits, was cut by feature [1074] and was overlaid, to the west, by layer (1042).

4.7 **Feature [1076]** was at least 0.70m long, 0.50m wide, at least 0.80m deep and consisted of a north-northwest-south-southeast aligned linear channel with vertical sides. Due to the presence of a number of large boulders (1079) at this location it was not possible to fully excavate this feature. Feature [1076] was adjacent to channel [1072] and also joined the northwestern edge of feature [1019]. Fill (1077), up to 0.36m thick, consisted of a mid grey soft clay sand which contained rare charcoal flecks. Context (1077) was overlaid by fill (1078), up to 0.70m thick, which comprised a mid brown stoney clay silt. Fill (1078) was similar to fill (1073). Channel [1076] was cut through solid natural deposits.

4.8 **Feature [1035]** was at least 1.4m long, *circa* 1.4m wide, 0.44m deep and consisted of a northeast-southwest aligned, curvilinear channel with sloping sides and a flat base. Feature [1035] occurred at and joined the eastern terminus of cut [1019]. The base of the feature sloped downwards and into feature [1019]. Two rock-cut steps, features [1047] and [1048] were present at the base of the channel. Context (1080), up to 0.16m thick, comprised the primary fill of feature [1035] and consisted of a mid grey silt sand which contained rare charcoal flecks. Fill (1080) was similar to context (1077). Fill (1080) was overlaid by context (1036), up to 0.40m thick, which comprised a brown stoney silt clay. Channel [1035] cut solid natural deposits and subsoil (1037) and was overlaid by layer (1008).

4.9 **Feature [1047]** was 0.30m wide, 0.12m deep and consisted of a step, which cut into the solid natural base of channel [1035].

4.10 **Feature [1048]** was 0.40m wide, 0.14m deep and consisted of a step, which cut into the solid natural base of channel [1035].

4.11 **Feature [1124]** was 0.96m wide, 0.86m deep and consisted of a channel with near vertical sides and a flat base. The feature occurred at the northeastern part of feature [1019]. Primary fill (1125), up to 0.20m thick, comprised a tan clay silt which contained a slate slab. Context (1125) was overlaid by fill (1126), up to 0.73m thick, which consisted of a brown stoney clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks. Feature [1124] and fills (1125)/(1126) abutted the northern face of wall (1022)/(1023) and were only visible in section after the removal of the wall. Feature [1124] cut solid natural deposits.

4.12 **Feature [1082]** was 0.38m in diameter, 0.26m in depth and consisted of a sub-circular posthole with vertical sides and a flat base. Fill (1083) comprised a dark grey compact clay sand. Posthole [1082] cut the natural deposits and was sealed by layer (1081).

4.13 **Feature [1084]** was 0.30m in diameter, 0.18m in depth and comprised a sub-circular posthole with vertical sides and a flat base. Fill (1085) consisted of a dark grey compact sand, which was similar to (1083). Posthole [1084] cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by layer (1081).

4.14 **Feature [1086]** was at least 0.20m in diameter and 0.10m in depth and consisted of a sub-circular posthole with steep sides and a flat base. Fill (1087) comprised a dark grey compact clay sand, which was similar to (1083). Posthole [1086] cut the natural deposits and was sealed by fill (1081).

4.15 **Feature [1088]** was 0.28m in diameter, 0.08m in depth and consisted of a sub-circular posthole with a flat base. Fill (1089) comprised a dark grey compact clay sand, which was similar to (1083). Posthole [1088] cut the natural deposits and was sealed by fill (1081).

4.16 **Feature [1090]** was 0.40m in diameter at the top, 0.16m in diameter towards the base, at least 0.26m in depth and comprised a sub-circular posthole. The

feature had a sloping western edge and an undercut eastern edge, which resulted in a slanted profile. It was not possible to fully excavate feature [1090]. Fill (1091) consisted of a dark grey compact clay sand, which contained occasional stone fragments. Context (1091) was similar to fill (1083). Posthole [1090] cut the natural deposits and was sealed by fill (1081).

4.17 **Feature [1092]** was 1m long, 0.40m wide, 0.12m in depth and consisted of a shallow linear pit with sloping sides and a rounded base. Fill (1093) comprised a brown clay silt. Feature [1092] cut the natural deposits and was sealed by layer (1081).

4.18 **Contexts (1020)/(1021)** formed a linear dry-stone wall, which was orientated east-west along the southern edge of feature [1019] for a distance of 10m. Context (1020) consisted of blocks of stone with dimensions ranging from 0.70m long, 0.40m wide and 0.30m thick to 0.20m long, 0.15m wide and 0.10m thick. Variable types of stones were represented, including grey granite and beige/pink quartz. These were arranged fairly randomly, and did not appear to be faced. Context (1021) comprised a light brown silt, which occurred intermittently in and around the stone matrix. Context (1021) yielded a single sherd of Roman pottery. Wall (1020)/(1021) was up to 0.70m wide and 1.50m high and was set directly on the base and against the vertical face of cut [1019]. In profile, wall (1020)/(1021) leaned slightly south (away) from the vertical as it ascended (see section 047). There was no evidence of a roof associated with this feature. Wall (1020)/(1021) abutted layers (1070), (1025), (1027) and (1069) and was overlaid by layer (1028).

4.19 **Wall (1022)/(1023)** was similar to wall (1020)/(1021) and was 10m long, 1.78m high and up to 0.80m wide. The wall was orientated along the north edge of cut [1019] and was set directly on the base and against the vertical face. In profile, wall (1022)/(1023) leaned slightly north (away) from the vertical as it ascended (see section 047). There was no evidence of a roof associated with this feature. Wall (1022)/(1023) abutted channel [1124], fills (1070), (1025), (1026), (1028) and was overlaid by layer (1012).

4.20 Walls (1020)/(1021) and (1022)/(1023) formed a dry-stone wall lining, which occurred along the east-west aligned part of cut [1019]. The internal floor space was, on average, 1.5m wide. There was no evidence for the occurrence of walls (1020)/(1021) or (1022)/(1023) at either the east terminus or west end of cut [1019]. There was no evidence to suggest that the base of cut [1019] had ever been stone-lined.

4.21 **Fill (1070)** was 1.5m wide, up to 0.06m thick and consisted of a light grey green soft sand clay, which contained rare charcoal flecks and a single sherd of Roman pottery. Fill (1070) occurred at the base of cut [1019], directly overlaid the natural, abutted walls (1020)/(1021) and (1022)/(1023) and was overlaid by fills (1025) and (1081), see sections (027 and 030). Context (1070) formed the basal deposit for cut [1019]. The deposit occurred relatively uniformly across the investigated parts of the main east-west (stone-lined) tunnel and only intermittently at the western end.

4.22 **Fill (1025)** was up to 1.9m wide, up to 1.31m thick and comprised a pink beige stoney clay silt, with rare charcoal flecks. It is likely that fill (1025) consisted of re-deposited natural. Context (1025) contained two sherds of Roman pottery. Fill (1025) overlaid layer (1070), was overlaid by contexts (1026), (1027) and was cut by feature [1136]. Context (1025) was present as a thick and relatively uniform deposit across the entire length of the main east-west (stone lined) tunnel but was not present at the western end. Due to health and safety constraints it was not possible to determine the stratigraphic relationship between fills (1025) and (1079)/(1081).

4.23 **Fill (1071)** was up to 1m wide, 0.04m thick and consisted of an isolated lens of brown clay silt within layer (1025).

4.24 **Fill (1026)** was 0.70m wide, up to 0.57m thick and consisted of a pink brown stoney clay silt, which contained frequent charcoal flecks. Fill (1026) abutted wall (1022)/(1023), overlaid fill (1025) and was overlaid by fills (1027) and (1028).

4.25 **Fill (1027)** was 1.90m wide, 0.42m thick and comprised a dark grey clay silt, which contained frequent small stones, occasional granite blocks and frequent charcoal flecks and lumps. Fill (1027) contained twenty-eight sherds of Roman pottery. Context (1027) abutted wall (1020)/(1021), overlaid fills (1025) and (1026) and was overlaid by context (1028).

4.26 **Fill (1028)** was 2.64m wide, 0.34m thick and consisted of a dark brown silt clay, which contained frequent small stone, occasional granite blocks, rare pieces of slate and occasional lumps of charcoal. Fill (1028) abutted wall (1022)/(1023) and overlaid fills (1026), (1027) and wall (1020)/(1021). Context (1028) formed the uppermost in-fill of feature [101].

4.27 **Layer (1012)** was at least 3.20m wide, 0.16m thick and consisted of a mid brown silt clay. Context (1012) overlaid wall (1022)/(1023), fill (1028) and subsoil (1037). Layer (1012) contained five sherds of Roman pottery and one sherd of Medieval pottery.

4.28 **Feature [1136]** was up to *circa* 2m in diameter, at least 0.40m in depth and consisted of a sub-circular pit with irregular sloping sides. The feature was only partly excavated. Feature [1136] cut fill (1025) and abutted wall (1020)/(1021). Fill (1069) comprised a grey clay-silt-gravel mix, which contained frequent granite blocks and occasional charcoal flecks.

4.29 **Contexts (1079) and (1081)** were present at the west end of cut [1019], beyond the western extent of stone walls (1020)/(1021) and (1022)/(1023). Fill (1081) was up to 0.88m thick and comprised a mixed dark brown clay silt, which contained frequent lenses of re-deposited natural, occasional red, possibly heated, clay patches, frequent stone and occasional charcoal lumps. Fill (1081) yielded sixteen sherds of Roman pottery and a small perforated shale disc (Small Find 5). Context (1081) overlaid the natural deposits, layer

(1070) and fills (1083), (1085), (1087), (1091) and (1093). Context (1079) was contained within the matrix of fill (1081) and comprised a spread of at least twelve large stone blocks. The stones were up to 1.60m long, 0.80m wide, 0.60m thick and were significantly larger than wall stones (1020) and (1022). Stones (1079) were randomly distributed and showed no evidence of having been worked or faced.

4.30 **Context (1066)** was at least 3.30m long, 1m wide and consisted of a spread of stone blocks immediately east of the west end of feature [101]. The extent of the stone spread was not fully revealed. The individual stones were of varying sizes, up to 0.70m long, 0.60m wide and 0.20m thick, and consisted of grey granite blocks. None of the stones showed any evidence of having been worked or faced. Two discrete patches of charcoal, which occurred directly on the natural, were present to the north of context (1066) and south of feature [101]. Stone spread (1066) overlaid the natural and feature [1065] and was partly overlaid, to the south, by layer (1018).

4.31 A number of artefacts were recovered, by mechanical excavation, from the in-fills associated with feature [101]. The assemblage comprised thirty-nine sherds of Roman pottery, two lumps of industrial waste and six fragments of possible vitrified rock.

4.32 **Feature [102]** consisted of a 'D' shaped stone built structure and associated terrace platform, drain, drip gully and postholes. In general, the features and deposits associated with feature [102] were cut into the top of the natural deposits and overlaid by layers (1017) and (1018), see section 007.

4.33 **Feature [1131]** consisted of a semi-circular terrace platform, which cut into the natural slope for a distance of up to 4m and a maximum depth, at the east, of up to 0.44m. The terrace platform exhibited a slight slope downwards from east to west. Feature [1131] was overlaid by fill (1017) at the east and fill (1018) at the west.

4.34 **Feature [1104]** was at least 3.50m long, 0.20m wide and 0.08m deep and consisted of a linear gully with steep sides and a flat base. The gully was cut into the base of the eastern side of terrace cut [1131] where it was present for a distance of least 1.5m. At its northern extent, gully [1104] turned approximately 90º towards the central western part of terrace [1131], where it joined feature [1106]. Gully [1104] contained fill (1105), which comprised a grey brown soft clay silt with occasional stone. Feature [1104] was cut into the natural deposits and was overlaid by context (1064) and fill (1017) at the east and fill (1018) at the west.

4.35 **Feature [1106]** was 2m long, 1.3m wide and up to 0.16m deep and consisted of a sub-oval pit with a shallow, irregular profile. Pit [1106] contained grey stone blocks (1135), which were of irregular shape and size, up to 0.28m long, 0.26m wide and 0.20m thick. The stones were present as a single course, were randomly distributed and showed no evidence of having been worked or faced. Stones (1135) were situated directly on top of the natural and formed the

primary deposit of feature [1106]. Layer (1107), up to 0.04m thick, consisted of a lens of light grey soft sand, which only occurred at the eastern end of feature [1106], around stones (1135). Layer (1107) was overlaid by context (1108), up to 0.14m thick, which comprised a brown clay silt. Layer (1108) occurred across the entire width of feature [1106] and around stones (1135). Feature [1106] cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by fill (1018).

4.36 **Context (1064)** comprised the remains of a stone base of a 'D' shaped structure set directly onto the natural deposits, which formed the floor of terrace [1131]. The stones consisted of grey stone blocks of variable shapes and sizes, up to 0.80m long, 0.40m wide and 0.40m thick. In general the stones showed no signs of having been worked or faced, however groups of stone of more regular shape and size were present. Context (1064a) comprised a well preserved linear setting of four stones, up to one course deep, which formed the western wall of structure (1064). The stones consisted of relatively uniform rectangular blocks. Part of a stone, bowl-like vessel (Small Find 002), was present directly to the west of stone setting (1064a), overlying stones (1135). The vessel was in an upright position and appeared to have been deliberately placed next to the wall. Context (1064b) comprised a well preserved curvilinear setting of stones, up to two courses deep, which formed the curving north wall of structure (1064). A gap, up to 0.65m wide, between contexts (1064a) and (1064b) possibly represents a west facing entrance to structure (1064). Context (1064c) comprised a curvilinear group of stones, which was present along the eastern edge of terrace [1131] and formed the east wall of structure (1064). The stones were randomly distributed and appeared to have been highly disturbed. A single *quern-stone* fragment (Small Find 001) was incorporated within the matrix of context (1064c). Structure (1064) overlaid the natural deposits, features [1062], [1104] and [1106] and was overlaid by fill (1017) at the east and fill (1018) at the west.

4.37 **Feature [1134]** was 0.20m in diameter and 0.09m in depth and consisted of a sub-circular posthole with sloping sides and a rounded base. Posthole [1134] was cut into the sloping eastern edge of terrace cut [1131] and was overlaid by fill (1017).

4.38 **Feature [3060]** was 0.20m in diameter and comprised a sub-circular probable posthole. Posthole [3060] was not excavated. Feature [3060] was present on the sloping eastern edge of terrace cut [1131] and was overlaid by fill (1017). Features [1134] and [3060] probably represent a pair of postholes associated with feature [102].

4.39 **Features [3027] to [3039]** comprised a curvilinear setting of thirteen probable postholes. This group of features was present on a baulk of natural, which occurred between structure (1064) and curvilinear gully [1098]. It is possible that feature group [3027]-[3039] represents the remains of timber supports for a roof. Features [3027]-[3039] were overlaid by fill (1017).

4.40 **Feature [3027]** was 0.10m in diameter and consisted of a sub-circular probable posthole. This feature was not excavated.

4.41 **Feature [3028]** was 0.18m in diameter and consisted of a sub-circular probable posthole. This feature was not excavated.

4.42 **Feature [3029]** was 0.10m in diameter and consisted of a sub-circular probable posthole. This feature was not excavated.

4.43 **Feature [3030]** was 0.10m in diameter and consisted of a sub-circular probable posthole. This feature was not excavated.

4.44 **Feature [3031]** was 0.09m in diameter and consisted of a sub-circular probable posthole. This feature was not excavated.

4.45 **Feature [3032]** was 0.20m in diameter and consisted of a sub-circular probable posthole. This feature was not excavated.

4.46 **Feature [3033]** was 0.27m in diameter and consisted of a sub-circular probable posthole. This feature was not excavated.

4.47 **Feature [3034]** was 0.23m in diameter and consisted of a sub-circular probable posthole. This feature was not excavated.

4.48 **Feature [3035]** was 0.22m long and 0.20m wide and consisted of a sub-oval probable posthole. This feature was not excavated. In plan, feature [3035] abutted feature [3036] at the west.

4.49 **Feature [3036]** was 0.15m long and 0.12m wide and consisted of a sub-oval probable posthole. This feature was not excavated.

4.50 **Feature [3037]** was 0.50m long and 0.20m wide and comprised a sub-oval pit/posthole(s). This feature was not excavated.

4.51 **Feature [3038]** was 0.30m in diameter and consisted of a sub-circular probable posthole. This feature was not excavated.

4.52 **Feature [3039]** was 0.20m in diameter and consisted of a sub-circular probable posthole. This feature was not excavated.

4.53 **Feature [1098]** was 9.50m long, 0.50m wide, 0.30m deep and consisted of a curvilinear gully, with sloping sides and a flat base. Gully [1098] was located approximately 0.70m to the east of terrace cut [1131] and probably represents a drip gully for structure [102]. Feature [1098] was not present to the west of feature [102]. Fill (1099) consisted of a dark brown plastic clay silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks and nineteen sherds of Roman pottery. Gully [1098] cut the natural deposits, feature [1096] and feature [1100], but its relationship with [1101] could not be determined. Feature [1098] was overlaid by fill (1017).

4.54 **Feature [3026]** was 0.45m in diameter and consisted of a possible large posthole. This feature was not excavated. Posthole [3026] was cut into the sloping northeast edge of terrace cut [1131] and is possibly associated with feature [102]. Feature [3026] was overlaid by fill (1017).

4.55 **Other features;**

4.56 **Context (1005)** was at least 0.50m thick and consisted of an orange brown clay silt fill, which was cut by and occurred to the south of feature [1006]. Context (1005) directly overlaid the natural deposits and was overlaid by ploughsoil (1004). Fill (1005) contained a small pottery assemblage comprising a single sherd of Medieval, one sherd of Post-medieval and three sherds of un-diagnostic pottery.

4.57 **Feature [1006]** was 13m long, up to 1.5m wide, at least 0.90m deep and consisted of an electric cable trench. Trench [1006] cut fill (1005), feature [1098] and the natural deposits.

4.58 **Context (1008)** was at least 12m long, *circa* 4m wide and up to 0.24m thick and comprised a linear stoney layer, which occurred at the northeastern side of the site on an approximate northwest-southeast alignment. Context (1008) consisted of a pink brown stoney clay silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks and frequent large, grey stone blocks, up to 0.50m long, 0.35m wide and 0.30m thick. The stones were randomly distributed and showed no evidence of having been worked or faced. Layer (1008) overlaid subsoil (1037), fill (1036) and features [1043], [1045], [1049] and [1051] and was directly overlaid by ploughsoil (1004).

4.59 **Feature [1010]** was at least 3.5m long, up to 0.80m wide, 0.14m deep and consisted of a northeast-southwest aligned linear gully with sloping sides and a flat base. The feature terminated to the southwest. Fill (1011) comprised a light brown silt clay, which contained occasional charcoal flecks, occasional stone and eight sherds of Roman pottery. Due to the ephemeral nature of feature [1010] it was not possible to establish its stratigraphic relationship with feature [101] or stone spread (1066).

4.60 **Feature [1013]** was 2m long, 0.50m wide, 0.18m deep and consisted of a northeast-southwest aligned linear gully with sloping sides and a rounded base. Fill (1014) comprised a mid brown clay silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks and occasional stone. It was not possible to establish the stratigraphic relationship between feature [101] and [1013].

4.61 **Feature [1015]** was at least 4m long, 0.45m wide, up to 0.20m deep and consisted of a northwest-southeast aligned linear gully with sloping sides and a rounded base. Fill (1016) comprised a mid brown clay silt, which contained frequent large grey stones. The stones were relatively linear and uniform in plan (see Figure 5). Feature [1015] was overlaid by layer (1008) at the east. Features [1013] and [1015] formed a right angle and are possibly contemporary.

4.62 **Context (1017)** was up to 0.50m thick and consisted of an orange brown silt clay fill. Fill (1017) overlaid the natural and feature [102] at the east and was overlaid by context (1018). It was not possible to determine the full extent of context (1017). Fill (1017) yielded seventeen sherds of Roman pottery, including nine sherds datable to the late 3rd/4th century AD.

4.63 **Context (1018)** was *circa* 9m long, *circa* 8m wide and up to 0.45m thick and comprised a sub-oval dumped fill, which occurred at and extended beyond the west end of the investigation area. Fill (1018) consisted of a dark brown clay silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks. Context (1018) overlaid the natural, the western part of feature [102] and layer (1017) and was directly overlaid by ploughsoil (1004). Fill (1018) contained seven sherds of Roman pottery and three lumps of industrial waste.

4.64 Although it was not possible to define the exact extent of fills (1017) and (1018) it was clear that these two contexts sealed numerous archaeological features in the vicinity of feature [102].

4.65 **Contexts (1029) and (1030)** comprised a northwest-southeast aligned linear stone spread, which was 3m long, up to 1.8m wide and 0.06m deep. Context (1029) consisted of flat, beige stones, up to 0.30m long, 0.20m wide and 0.04m thick. The stones were tightly packed and appeared to have been laid flat to form a cobbled surface. Context (1030), up to 0.06m thick, was associated with stones (1029) and comprised a compact brown silt clay/stone chip mix, which contained occasional charcoal flecks. It is probable that context (1030) represents a compact bedding layer for stones (1029). Surface (1029)/(1030) was overlaid by ploughsoil (1004). It was not possible to establish the stratigraphic relationship between feature (1029)/(1030) and feature (1008).

4.66 **Feature [1033]** was 1.40m long, 0.60m wide, 0.19m deep and consisted of a sub-oval pit with sloping sides and a rounded, uneven base. Fill (1034) comprised a dark grey clay silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks and a single sherd of Roman pottery. Feature [1033] was overlaid by ploughsoil (1004).

4.67 **Feature [1038]** was at least 0.18m wide and at least 0.12m in depth and consisted of a cut feature, which was only partly visible in section 013. The feature had a sloping edge and contained fill (1039), which consisted of a mid grey gritty silt clay. Feature [1038] cut the natural and was sealed by subsoil (1037).

4.68 **Feature [1040]** was 0.70m long, 0.60m wide, 0.28m deep and consisted of a sub-oval pit with sloping sides and a rounded base. Fill (1041) comprised a grey brown silt clay, which contained occasional charcoal flecks. Feature [1040] cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by layer (1042).

4.69 **Context (1042)** was at least 5m long, 3m wide and 0.14m thick and consisted of layer which occurred at and extended beyond the northwest limit of

excavation. Layer (1042) comprised a dark grey compact silt clay, which contained a single sherd of Roman pottery and two lumps of industrial waste. Context (1042) overlaid the natural deposits and features [1072], [1040], [1074] and was overlaid by ploughsoil (1004).

4.70 **Feature [1043]** was at least 1.5m long, 1m wide, 0.18m deep and consisted of a sub-oval cut with sloping sides and a rounded base. The feature was only partially revealed within the investigation area. Fill (1044) comprised a dark brown silt clay, which contained occasional charcoal flecks. Feature [1043] cut the natural deposits and subsoil (1037) and was overlaid by context (1008).

4.71 **Feature [1045]** was at least 0.60m long, 0.40m wide, 0.14m deep and consisted of a curvilinear gully with sloping sides and a rounded base. The feature was only partially revealed within the excavation trench. Fill (1046) comprised a dark brown silt clay. Feature [1045] cut the natural deposits and subsoil (1037) and was overlaid by context (1008).

4.72 **Feature [1049]** was at least 0.40m long, 0.30m wide, 0.10m deep and comprised a narrow, probably linear, cut with sloping sides, which descended to a pointed base. The feature was only partially present within the investigation area and terminated at the north. Fill (1050) consisted of a brown grey silt clay, which contained rare charcoal flecks. Feature [1049] cut subsoil (1037) and was overlaid by layer (1008).

4.73 **Feature [1051]** was 2.30m long, at least 0.50m wide, 0.20m deep and consisted of a shallow cut with sloping sides and a flat base. The feature was only partially revealed within the investigation area. Fill (1052) comprised a mid brown clay silt, which contained rare charcoal flecks. Feature [1051] cut the natural deposits and subsoil (1037) and was overlaid by context (1008).

4.74 **Feature [1053]** was 0.40m in diameter, 0.36m in depth and consisted of a sub-circular posthole with steep sides and a flat base. Fill (1054), up to 0.08m wide and 0.30m thick, comprised a mid grey clay silt which contained frequent stone. Context (1054) formed a soil and stone packing fill, which surrounded post-pipe (1055). Post-pipe (1055) was 0.23m wide, 0.36m thick and consisted of a black clay-silt-charcoal mix. Context (1055) probably represents the *in-situ* remains of a burnt timber post. Feature [1053] cut the natural deposits and was sealed by fill (1018).

4.75 **Feature [1056]** was 0.30m in diameter, 0.20m in depth and consisted of a sub-circular posthole with steep sides and a flat base. Fill (1057), up to 0.12m wide and 0.18m thick, comprised a yellow grey clay, which contained occasional stone. Context (1057) formed a soil and stone packing fill, which abutted and partly surrounded post-pipe (1058). Post-pipe (1058) was 0.22m wide, 0.18m thick and consisted of a dark grey clay, which contained rare charcoal flecks. Feature [1056] cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by fill (1018).

4.76 **Feature [1059]** was 0.70m in diameter, 0.22m in depth and consisted of a sub-circular pit with irregular sloping sides and a flat base. Primary fill (1060), up

to 0.12m thick, comprised a light grey clay. Context (1060) was overlaid by fill (1061), up to 0.13m thick, which consisted of a dark grey clay silt. Feature [1059] cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by fill (1018).

4.77 **Feature [1062]** was 0.64m long, 0.40m wide, 0.20m deep and consisted of a sub-oval pit with sloping sides and a rounded base. Fill (1063) comprised a dark grey clay, which included frequent stones. Feature [1062] cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by structure (1064) and fill (1018).

4.78 **Feature [1065]** was 0.80m long, at least 0.35m wide, 0.26m deep and consisted of a sub-oval pit with steep sides and rounded base. The feature was only partially present within the excavation area. Fill (1067) comprised a mottled grey orange clay silt, which contained frequent charcoal flecks and lumps and frequent stones. Feature [1065] cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by stone spread (1066).

4.79 **Feature [1074]** was 0.40m in diameter and 0.32m in depth and consisted of a sub-circular small pit/posthole with a 'V' shaped profile. Fill (1075) comprised a brown beige clay, which contained frequent stone fragments. Feature [1074] cut the natural deposits and feature [1072] and was overlaid by layer (1042).

4.80 **Feature [1094]** was at least 0.30m long, 0.28m wide, 0.14m deep and consisted of an east-west aligned gully with sloping sides and a rounded base. The feature dissipated at the east and extended beyond the west limit of excavation. Fill (1095) comprised a light beige silt sand. Feature [1094] cut the natural deposits and was partly overlaid by fill (1081).

4.81 **Feature [1096]** was 0.20m in diameter and 0.22m in depth and consisted of a sub-circular posthole with steep sides and a rounded base. Fill (1097) comprised a grey brown sand silt, which contained occasional stone. Feature [1096] cut the natural deposits, was cut by gully [1098] and was overlaid by layer (1017).

4.82 **Feature [1100]** was 0.30m in diameter, 0.08m in depth and consisted of a sub-circular posthole with a flat base. Feature [1100] was highly truncated by gully [1098].

4.83 **Feature [1101]** was 0.30m in diameter, 0.24m in depth and consisted of a sub-circular posthole with vertical sides and a flat base. Posthole [1101] cut the natural deposits. It was not possible to establish the stratigraphic relationship between gully [1098] and posthole [1101].

4.84 **Feature [1111]** was 1.10m in diameter, 0.26m in depth and consisted of a sub-circular pit with vertical sides and a flat base. The feature was only partially present within the investigation area. Primary fill (1112), up to 0.08m thick, comprised a layer of charcoal. Layer (1112) was overlaid by fill (1114), up to 0.18m thick, which consisted of a brown clay silt. Context (1113), up to 0.04m thick, comprised patches of red, possibly heated clay, which occurred intermittently on the vertical edge and base of feature [1111]. Contexts (1112)

and (1113) probably represent evidence for *in-situ* burning. Feature [1111] cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by fill (1018).

4.85 **Feature [1115]** was 0.70m in diameter, 0.20m in depth and consisted of a sub-circular pit with irregular sloping sides and a rounded base. Fill (1116) comprised a brown clay silt, which contained occasional stone. Feature [1115] cut the natural deposits.

4.86 **Feature [1117]** was 1.30m long, 0.90m wide, 0.32m deep and consisted of a sub-oval pit with steep sides and a flat base. Fill (1118) comprised a brown clay silt, which contained frequent large stone, occasional charcoal flecks and a blue glass bead (Small Find 4). Fill (1118) was equivalent to fill (1116). Feature [1117] cut the natural deposits.

4.87 **Feature [1137]** was at least 18m long, at least 2m wide, 0.22m deep and consisted of a northeast-southwest aligned linear cut, which was present at and extended beyond the north limit of excavation. Fill (2000) comprised a mixed in-fill, which contained frequent modern building materials. Feature [1137] cut the natural deposits, feature [2002]/(2001) and ploughsoil (1004) and was overlaid by context (1003). Feature [1137] represents the limit of modern disturbance associated with the construction of the Travel Inn motel.

4.88 **Features identified under watching brief conditions;**

4.89 **Feature [2002]** (sec. 049, 050, 051) was at least 8m long, at least 2m wide, at least 1.50m deep and consisted of a large northwest-southeast aligned linear cut with sloping sides. Feature [2002] was present at the northeast corner of the site. Feature [2002] cut the natural deposits and subsoil (1037), was overlaid by ploughsoil (1004) and was cut by construction cut [1137]. Fill (2001) comprised and mid brown clay silt. Due to health and safety constraints, feature [2002]/(2001) was observed and recorded from outside the excavation trench.

4.90 **Feature [2003]** (sec. 072) was 1.40m wide, 0.60m deep and consisted of a steep sided cut with a rounded base. The feature was not present in the opposing trench section and probably represented a pit. Fill (2004) comprised a dark brown clay silt. Due to health and safety constraints, feature [2003]/(2004) was observed and recorded from outside the excavation trench.

4.91 **Feature [2005]** (sec. 054) was at least 0.80m long, 0.70m wide, 0.56m deep and consisted of a sub-rectangular pit with vertical sides and a flat base. The natural deposits around feature [2005] were reddened and had clearly been heated. Primary fill (2006), up to 0.17m thick, comprised a charcoal layer, which contained frequent burnt plant macro-fossils. This was sealed by fill (2007), up to 0.14m thick, which consisted of a grey green soft sand. Fill (2007) was then sealed by (2008), up to 0.24m thick, which comprised a pink beige stoney clay silt layer. Feature [2005] cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by layer (2055).

4.92 **Feature [2009]** (sec. 056) was 0.28m wide, 0.35m deep and consisted of a posthole with vertical sides and a flat base. Fill (2010) comprised a grey green plastic clay. Feature [2009] cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by layer (2055).

4.93 **Feature [2011]** (sec. 056) was 0.27m wide, 0.28m deep and consisted of a posthole with vertical sides and a flat base. Fill (2012) comprised a grey green plastic clay, which was equivalent to fill (2010). Feature [2011] cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by context (2055).

4.94 **Feature [2013]** (sec. 057) was 0.24m wide, 0.38m deep and consisted of a posthole with vertical sides and a sloping base. Fill (2014) comprised a grey green plastic clay, which was equivalent to fill (2010). Feature [2013] cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by context (2055).

4.95 **Feature [2015]** (sec. 057) was 0.27m wide, 0.24m deep and consisted of a posthole with vertical sides and a rounded base. Primary fill (2016), up to 0.09m thick, comprised a tan clay silt, which contained frequent stone. This was overlaid by fill (2017), up to 0.20m thick, which consisted of a mid brown clay silt. Context (2017) contained occasional stone and rare charcoal flecks. Feature [2015] cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by layer (2055).

4.96 **Feature [2018]** (sec. 058) was 0.30m wide, 0.26m deep and consisted of a posthole with near vertical sides and a rounded base. Primary fill (2019), up to 0.07m thick, comprised a light brown clay silt, which contained occasional stone. This was sealed by fill (2020), up to 0.23m thick, which consisted of a brown clay silt. Feature [2018] cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by layer (2055).

4.97 **Feature [2021]** (sec. 059) was 0.40m wide, 0.30m deep and consisted of a pit/large posthole with vertical sides and a flat base. Fill (2022) comprised a grey clay silt, which contained frequent stone. Feature [2021] cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by context (2055).

4.98 **Feature [2023]** (sec. 059) was 0.44m wide, 0.22m deep and consisted of a pit/large posthole with near vertical sides and sloping base. Fill (2024) comprised a grey clay silt, which contained frequent stone and was equivalent to fill (2022). Feature [2023] cut the natural deposits and layer (2027) and was overlaid by layer (2055).

4.99 **Feature [2025]** (sec. 060) was 0.48m wide, 0.22m deep and consisted of a pit/large posthole with steep sides and a sloping base. Fill (2026) comprised a dark brown clay silt, which contained rare charcoal flecks and rare stone. Feature [2025] cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by layer (2055).

4.100 **Context (2027)** (sec. 059) was at least 0.50m wide, 0.10m thick and consisted of a layer of tan clay silt. Context (2027) overlaid the natural deposits, was cut by feature [2023] and was overlaid by layer (2055).

4.101 **Feature [2028]** (sec. 061a) was 0.16m wide, 0.24m deep and consisted of a posthole with vertical sides and a sloping base. Fill (2029) comprised a grey green clay silt, which contained rare charcoal flecks. Feature [2028] cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by disturbed overburden.

4.102 **Feature [2030]** (sec. 061b) was 0.17m wide, 0.16m deep and consisted of a posthole with vertical sides and a rounded base. Fill (2031) comprised a dark brown clay silt. Feature [2030] cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by disturbed overburden.

4.103 **Feature [2032]** (sec. 061b) was 0.14m wide, 0.26m deep and consisted of a posthole with vertical sides and a rounded base. Fill (2033) comprised a grey green clay silt. Feature [2032] cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by disturbed overburden.

4.104 **Feature [2034]** (sec. 062a and 062b) was 2.80m long, at least 0.42m wide, 0.34m deep and consisted of a sub-rectangular pit with near vertical sides and a flat base. Fill (2035) comprised a dark brown/black clay silt. Feature [2034] cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by disturbed overburden.

4.105 **Feature [2036]** (sec. 063 and 064) was at least 0.60m long, 0.44m wide, 0.22m deep and consisted of a probable gully with steep sides and a flat base. Fill (2037) was present in section 063 and comprised a grey clay silt, which contained occasional stone. Fill (2039) was present in section 064 and consisted of a dark grey clay silt, which contained rare charcoal flecks and rare stone. Feature [2036] cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by layers (2040) and (2055).

4.106 **Context (2040)** (sec. 064) was at least 2m wide, 0.16m thick and consisted of a layer of grey brown clay silt, which contained frequent stone. Context (2040) overlaid the natural deposits and feature [2036] and was overlaid by layer (2055).

4.107 **Feature [2041]** (sec. 065) was 0.32m in diameter, 0.45m in depth and consisted of a sub-circular posthole with vertical sides and a rounded base. Fill (2042), up to 0.10m thick, comprised a grey green silt, which contained frequent stone. Context (2042) formed a soil and stone packing fill, which surrounded post-pipe (2043). Post-pipe (2043) was 0.14m wide, at least 0.07m thick and consisted of a black silt-charcoal mix. Context (2043) is likely to represent the *in-situ* remains of a burnt timber post. Feature [2041] cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by disturbed overburden.

4.108 **Feature [2044]** (sec. 066) was 0.40m wide, 0.16m deep and consisted of a posthole with vertical sides and a sloping base. Fill (2045), 0.16m wide, comprised a tan clay silt, which contained frequent stone. Context (2045) abutted fill (2046) and probably represents a packing fill. Fill (2046), 0.23m wide, comprised a dark brown clay silt post-pipe. Feature [2044] cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by layer (2055).

4.109 **Feature [2047]** (sec. 067 and 071) was at least 1.50m long, 0.60m wide, 0.20m deep and consisted of a probable gully with steep sides and a flat base. Fill (2048) comprised a dark brown clay silt. Feature [2047] cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by context (2055).

4.110 **Feature [2049]** (sec. 068) was 0.38m wide, 0.15m deep and consisted of a pit/posthole with steep sides and a rounded base. Fill (2050) comprised a brown clay silt. Feature [2049] cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by layer (2055).

4.111 **Feature [2051]** (sec. 069) was 0.26m wide, 0.24m deep and consisted of a posthole with steep sides and a rounded base. Fill (2052) comprised a grey green clay silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks and frequent stone and was similar to fill (2042). Feature [2051] cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by fill (1018).

4.112 **Feature [2053]** (sec. 070) was 0.28m wide, 0.26m deep and consisted of a posthole with near vertical sides and a rounded base. Fill (2054) comprised a grey clay silt, which contained frequent stone. Feature [2053] cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by (1018).

4.113 **Context (2055)**, which relates to features identified under watching brief conditions, formed a generic overburden layer.

4.114 **Features not excavated;**

4.115 **Feature [3000]** was 0.35m in diameter and consisted of a sub-circular posthole, which cut the natural deposits.

4.116 **Feature [3001]** was 0.30m in diameter and consisted of a sub-circular posthole, which cut the natural deposits.

4.117 **Feature [3002]** was at least 2m long, 0.37m wide and consisted of a northwest-southeast aligned linear gully, which cut the natural deposits.

4.118 **Feature [3003]** was 0.40m in diameter and consisted of a sub-circular posthole, which cut the natural deposits.

4.119 **Feature [3004]** was 0.45m in diameter and consisted of a sub-circular posthole, which cut the natural deposits.

4.120 **Feature [3005]** was at least 0.60m in length, 0.22m wide and consisted of an ephemeral east-west linear gully, which cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by fill (1018).

4.121 **Feature [3006]** was 0.48m in diameter and consisted of a sub-circular pit/posthole, which cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by fill (1018).

4.122 **Feature [3007]** was 0.50m long, 0.30m wide and consisted of a sub-rectangular pit, which cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by fill (1018).

4.123 **Feature [3008]** was *circa* 0.40m in diameter and consisted of a sub-circular pit/posthole, which cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by fill (1018). Feature [3008] interacted with feature [3009].

4.124 **Feature [3009]** was 0.40m in diameter and consisted of a sub-circular pit/posthole, which cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by fill (1018).

4.125 **Feature [3010]** was 0.32m in diameter and consisted of a sub-circular posthole, which cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by fill (1018).

4.126 **Feature [3011]** was at least 1m long, 0.22m wide and consisted of an east-west aligned linear gully, which cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by fill (1018). Features [3011] and [3005] are possibly equivalent.

4.127 **Feature [3012]** was 0.30m in diameter and consisted of a sub-circular posthole, which cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by fill (1018).

4.128 **Feature [3013]** was 0.22m in diameter and consisted of a sub-circular posthole, which cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by fill (1018).

4.129 **Feature [3014]** was 0.22m in diameter and consisted of a sub-circular posthole, which cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by fill (1018).

4.130 **Feature [3015]** was 0.35m long, 0.22m wide and consisted of a sub-rectangular pit/posthole, which cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by fill (1018).

4.131 **Feature [3016]** was 0.40m in diameter and consisted of a sub-circular pit/posthole, which cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by fill (1018). Feature [3016] interacted with feature [3017].

4.132 **Feature [3017]** was 0.53m in diameter and consisted of a sub-circular pit, which cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by fill (1018).

4.133 **Feature [3018]** was 0.11m in diameter and consisted of a sub-circular posthole, which cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by fill (1018).

4.134 **Feature [3019]** was 0.35m in diameter and consisted of a sub-circular posthole, which cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by fill (1018).

4.135 **Feature [3020]** was 0.60m long, 0.32m wide and consisted of a sub-oval pit, which cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by fill (1018).

4.136 **Feature [3021]** was 0.60m long, 0.32m wide and consisted of a sub-oval pit, which cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by fill (1018). Features [3020] and [3021] were similar in appearance.

4.137 **Feature [3022]** was 0.50m in diameter and consisted of a probable sub-circular pit, which cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by fill (1018).

4.138 **Feature [3023]** was 0.42m long, 0.35m wide and consisted of a sub-oval pit/posthole, which cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by fill (1018).

4.139 **Feature [3024]** was 0.35m in diameter and consisted of a sub-circular posthole, which cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by fill (1018).

4.140 **Feature [3025]** was 0.34m in diameter and consisted of a sub-circular posthole, which cut the natural deposits and was overlaid by fill (1018).

4.141 **Feature [3040]** was 0.19m in diameter and consisted of a sub-circular posthole, which cut the natural deposits.

4.142 **Feature [3041]** was 1.50m long, up to 0.70m wide and appeared to comprise a north-south aligned pit complex, which cut the natural deposits. Pit complex [3041] interacted with feature [3042].

4.143 **Feature [3042]** was 0.70m long, 0.18m wide and consisted of an ephemeral northeast-southwest aligned linear gully, which cut the natural deposits.

4.144 **Feature [3043]** was 0.28m in diameter and consisted of a sub-circular posthole, which cut the natural deposits.

4.145 **Feature [3044]** was 0.40m in diameter and consisted of a sub-circular pit/posthole, which cut the natural deposits.

4.146 **Feature [3045]** was 0.42m in diameter and consisted of a sub-circular pit/posthole, which cut the natural deposits.

4.147 **Feature [3046]** was 0.45m in diameter and consisted of a sub-circular pit/posthole, which cut the natural deposits.

4.148 **Feature complex [3047] – [3050]** was 0.80m long and comprised a north-south aligned curvilinear setting of four abutting postholes. The individual postholes were sub-circular and averaged 0.20m in diameter. Feature complex [3047] – [3050] cut the natural deposits.

4.149 **Feature [3051]** was 0.10m in diameter and consisted of a sub-circular posthole, which cut the natural deposits.

4.150 **Feature [3052]** was 0.30m in diameter and consisted of a sub-circular posthole, which cut the natural deposits.

4.151 **Feature [3053]** was 0.23m in diameter and consisted of a sub-circular posthole, which cut the natural deposits.

4.152 **Feature [3054]** was 0.30m in diameter and consisted of a sub-circular posthole, which cut the natural deposits.

4.153 **Feature [3055]** was 0.12m in diameter and consisted of a sub-circular posthole, which cut the natural deposits.

4.154 **Feature [3056]** was 0.50m long, 0.35m wide and consisted of a sub-oval pit, which cut the natural deposits.

4.155 **Feature [3057]** was 0.15m in diameter and consisted of a sub-circular posthole, which cut the natural deposits.

4.156 **Feature [3058]** was 0.20m in diameter and consisted of a sub-circular posthole, which cut the natural deposits.

4.157 **Feature [3059]** was 0.10m in diameter and consisted of a sub-circular posthole, which cut the natural deposits.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 A complex sequence of buried soils, colluvial layers, dump deposits and demolition layers resulted in archaeological features being sealed by up to 0.70m of overburden. This is generally consistent with the results of the CAU excavation immediately to the south of the study area. The depth of overburden provided excellent preservation conditions for some features, many of which had clearly never been damaged by plough action (see feature [1053], Photograph 10). Limited evidence for plough truncation did occur at the north of the site (up-slope), where ploughsoil (1004) was 0.18m thick (see features [1010], [1013] and [1015]. A Post-medieval/modern dump layer (1005) and a curvilinear electric cable trench [1006] occurred at the southwest of the site. Although these represent Post-medieval/modern activity, dump layer (1005) appeared not to have significantly disturbed the natural deposits (see section 001).

5.2 On the whole visibility conditions were good, although frequent flooding did occur across the site during the course of the project. It is, however, worth noting that pit [1019] (the substantial linear cut associated with feature [101]) did not flood.

5.3 As noted in 4.1, it was not possible to establish the complete site stratigraphy. However, some localised stratigraphic sequences were recorded. In particular, the sequence associated with feature [101] was relatively coherent.

Feature [101]

5.4 **Phase 1:** Cut [1019] was clearly associated with and formed the focus for channels [1072], [1076], [1035] and [1124]. It is probable that these features

are at least partly contemporary and formed a substantial linear pit with at least four entry/exit channels.

5.5 The occurrence of a silt layer (1080) beneath the in-fill (1036) of feature [1035] may suggest that, potentially, a considerable period of time had elapsed between the creation of the channels and their eventual backfill.

5.6 Due to time constraints it was not possible to entirely remove wall (1020)/(1021), and therefore confirm the existence of any further channels to the south of feature [101]. However, no features of this type were observed in the Watching Brief (see Figure 8).

5.7 A cluster of five postholes and a small scoop/pit (features [1082], [1084], [1086], [1088], [1090] and [1092]) may represent a post-built structure at the west, shallower, end of pit [1019] (see Photograph 9). Sections 031 and 032 clearly demonstrate that features [1082], [1084], [1086], [1090] and [1092] had been backfilled prior to the deposition of in-fill (1081), which was associated with the final demolition of feature [101] (see below). It is therefore probable that the post-built structure was not upstanding at the time of final demolition.

5.8 Feature [1094] occurred immediately to the west of posthole/pit cluster [1082], [1084], [1086], [1088], [1090] and [1092]. This feature was only partially within the excavation area. Although it was possible to identify that it was overlaid by fill (1081), the nature of feature [1094] and its relationship with the posthole/pit cluster are unclear.

5.9 On current evidence it is possible to suggest that Phase 1 of feature [101] comprised a broadly east-west aligned, substantial linear pit with at least four entry/exit channels and a post-built structure at the west end.

5.10 All four entry/exit channels have similar stoney silt clays (contexts 1036, 1073, 1078 and 1126) as their terminal fills. The relatively substantial depths (average 0.62m thick) and homogeneity of these fills indicates a rapid and purposeful in-fill. Eight sherds of Roman pottery recovered from fill (1073) provide a *terminus post quem* for the abandonment of the entry/exit channels and the subsequent alterations to feature [101], which comprise Phase 2.

5.11 Channel [1124] and its associated fills occurred to the north of (behind) wall (1022)/(1023) (see Photograph 7 and Figure 11). It is therefore clear that channel [1124] is stratigraphically earlier than wall (1022)/(1023).

5.12 **Phase 2** of feature [101] is defined by the construction of stone wall linings - (1020)/(1021) and (1022)/(1023) - along the north and south vertical edges of the east-west aligned part of pit [1019]. The stone walls did not occur at the east end of the pit and there was no stone floor. There was no evidence for stone robbing activity at these locations/depths and therefore the lack of a stone floor and a stone-built eastern terminus is probably representative of the feature's original form. The reason for the lack of stone walling at the west

(shallower) end of pit [1019] is not so clear. However, the western terminus of wall (1022)/(1023) descends in a way that looks intentional (see Photograph 3).

5.13 Stone walls (1020)/(1021) and (1022)/(1023) were not corbelled and there was no evidence for a roof along the east-west aligned part of pit [1019] (see sections 047 and 048). However, the upper portions of feature [101] are more likely to have been subjected to stone robbing activities. It is therefore not possible to discern whether feature [101] was originally roofed.

5.14 A sherd of Roman pottery contained within context (1021), the matrix of wall (1020), was located near the vertical edge of cut [1019] at a depth of at least 0.40m below the top of the remaining stones and is unlikely to have been deposited by later activity. The construction of wall (1020)/(1021) is therefore securely associated with Roman artefactual material.

5.15 The random distribution of stones (1079) clearly indicates that at least some of these are not *in-situ* and probably represent a high level of demolition disturbance at the west end of feature [101]. The stones are significantly larger than (1020)/(1022) and, in the absence of evidence for stone robbing activity, they may represent a different architectural style at the west end of the monument. None of the stones had been shaped to form slabs or lintels and are therefore unlikely to represent fallen roof-capping stones (see Photograph 4). It is unclear if context (1079) represents a formalised or 'grand' entrance, or the remains of a structure similar to the Round Corbelled Chamber (RCC) at the Carn Euny fogou, see 5.28.

5.16 Context (1070) consisted of a thin layer, up to 0.06m thick, and as such was distinct from the overlying dump layers; (1025) etc. (see sections 027 and 030). Context (1070) occurred at the base of pit [1019] and abutted stone walls (1020)/(1021) and (1022)/(1023) and probably represents an *in-situ* floor deposit associated with the stone-built phase of feature [101]. A sherd of Roman pottery was present within context (1070). Flot residue analysis of context (1070) has indicated that no identifiable charred plant remains (>2mm) are present within this context (Appendix 3). The presence of rare small charcoal flecks (<1mm) within fill (1070) suggests that the absence of charred plant macro-fossils is real as opposed to a product of survival.

5.17 Phase 2 of feature [101] therefore comprised the construction of stone walls and the deposition of an internal floor deposit. This activity is datable to the Roman period.

5.18 **Phase 3:** Contexts (1025) and (1081) comprised thick, generally homogeneous deposits. Contexts (1026), (1027) and (1028) formed a series of interleaving layers, subsequent to fill (1025). It is clear that these deposits represent a purposeful in-filling of feature [101], as opposed to a gradual 'silting up' process. A total of 41 sherds of Roman pottery, recovered from fills (1025), (1027) and (1081), provide a *terminus post quem* for this activity.

5.19 Context (1025) comprised a large amount of re-deposited natural. It is possible that this material could have been derived from the Round ramparts. If this is the case, then the in-filling of feature [101] was, at least partly, contemporary with the slighting of a rampart.

5.20 Context (1066) formed a spread of large boulders/stones, which occurred immediately south of feature [101]. Although this deposit was only partially revealed, it is possible that (1066) is associated with the demolition of feature [101].

5.21 Phase 3 of feature [101] is defined by the partial demolition and complete in-filling of the feature in the Roman period.

5.22 Pit [1136] was the only feature demonstrably later than the in-fill of feature [101]. Pit [1136]/(1069) did not contain any datable material and the interpretation of this feature remains limited.

5.23 At this stage, it is not possible to determine if a pit complex present in the Babtie excavations (see Figure 9) represents a continuation of feature [101].

5.24 **Interpretation of feature [101]:** The basic form of feature [101] partially fits with that of a Cornish fogou: *"...a long slightly curved passage constructed of drystone walling and roofed; they are either partially or wholly underground and in the original construction the entrance was a small passage leading to the surface called a 'creep'. Some have a side passage leading off from the main passage and occasionally, as at Carn Euny, there is a small side chamber. These structures were in use for a long time, during which they went through a period of modification."* (Rowe, 2005; p. 127). Comparison to other known fogous is hampered by the extreme variation in form from the basic model (see Figure 12 and Mcneil-Cooke, 1993) and the lack of modern investigations; Carn Euny and Boden are the only other fogous excavated and published under modern conditions.

5.25 Excavations at Carn Euny, Iron Age Settlement revealed a fogou with at least three phases of construction (Christie, 1978). These comprised: Phase 1 – Round Corbelled Chamber (RCC), with Entrance Passage (EP), Phase 2 – Long Passage (LP), with associated 'creep' and Phase 3 – East Entrance Passage (EEP), see Figure 13. The excavator, based on recovered artefacts and C14 determinations, has tentatively assigned a date of 5th century BC for the construction of the RCC and 2nd century BC for the use of the LP.

5.26 The internal area plans of feature [101] and the Carn Euny fogou are dissimilar (see Figure 12). However, this may be somewhat misleading due to the fact the internal area of feature [101] has been significantly altered by extensive demolition at the west end. If a comparison is made between the external plans of the two monuments, similarities are apparent (see Figure 13).

5.27 Although there are variations in size and form, the Carn Euny LP is clearly equivalent to the east-west stone-lined part of feature [101] (hereafter, feature

[101] LP). There are four main differences between feature [101] LP and Carn Euny LP:

i/ Feature [101] LP is linear,
ii/ There are no gullies/drains in feature [101] LP (although this may be a reflection of the limited nature of the excavation),
iii/ Feature [101] LP stone walls – (1020)/(1021)-(1022)/(1023) are not corbelled,
iv/ Feature [101] LP is not definitely associated with a creep (although, see 5.37i).

5.28 The external area plans indicate that the west end of feature [101] and the Carn Euny RCC are spatially similar in relation to their respective LPs. Given the occurrence of large boulders (1079) at the west end of feature [101], it is possible that a similar structure to the Carn Euny RCC occurred at this location. A pit (Pit 1) was cut into the centre of the floor of the Carn Euny RCC and was interpreted as a posthole associated with a timber roof/structure (Christie, 1978 p. 330). It is possible that Pit 1 may be analogous to the posthole/pit cluster ([1082], [1084], [1086], [1088], [1090] and [1092]) at the west end of feature [101]. However, due to the high degree of demolition disturbance, the nature of the structure(s) at the west end of feature [101] remains debatable.

5.29 Two trenches (Trenches 1 and 2) were identified in the Carn Euny excavations (see Figure 13). Trench 1 was cut into the natural and occurred at the west of the RCC behind the corbelled stone wall. Trench 1 was *circa* 3-4m long, up to 1m wide and up to 2.4m in depth and comprised a southwest-northeast aligned linear cut with steep sides. The excavator interpreted Trench 1 as a construction trench. Trench 2 was cut into the natural and occurred to the southeast of the LP. The feature was *circa* 2m long and was described as a shallow trench. Trench 2 was interpreted as being chronologically earlier than the LP and possibly a continuation of the RCC Entrance Passage (EP). Trenches 1 and 2 appear similar to Channels [1035], [1072], [1076] and [1124] from the current excavations. It is notable that both Trench 1 and Channel [1124] were both in-filled and then blocked by stone walls.

5.30 In light of the current evidence it is possible to suggest that the Carn Euny fogou and Penhale feature [101] share a number of similar attributes, including:

i/ The existence of a stone-lined, subterranean Long Passage,
ii/ An area, at one end of the Long Passage, which is associated with distinct structure(s),
iii/ An association with channels/trenches in their earlier, possibly pre-stone phase(s).

5.31 A probable fogou has been investigated and recorded as part of an evaluation of an Iron Age enclosure at Boden Vean (Gossip, forthcoming). The evaluation involved the partial excavation and conservation of the fogou and therefore,

due to the limited nature of the investigation, only broad comparisons can be drawn.

5.32 The partial excavation of the Boden fogou has indicated that the feature comprises a substantial stone-lined linear cut (the 'Main Passage') with the occurrence of a deposit of large stones (802) at the south end of the Main Passage (see Figure 13). A possible creep passage was identified to the northeast of the Main Passage and a long linear trench, of uncertain function, was identified to the south.

5.33 Carbon 14 determinations from the floor deposits of the Boden fogou have yielded later Early Iron Age dates. The evidence from the evaluation indicates that the Main Passage was intentionally back filled in antiquity.

5.34 At this stage it is possible to suggest that the Boden fogou and Penhale feature [101] share a number of similar attributes, including;

i/ The existence of a stone-lined, subterranean Long/Main Passage,
ii/ An area at one end of the Long/Main Passage, which is associated with larger stones,
iii/ Evidence for intentional back filling, in antiquity.

5.35 After comparison with Carn Euny and Boden, it is possible to suggest that feature [101] from the Penhale excavations represents the remains of a fogou and, on the basis of artefacts recovered from contexts (1021), (1070) and (1073), this feature is datable to the Roman period.

5.36 The fogou is located inside the Penhale Romano-Cornish Round, at the north of the settlement, completely within the area defined by the inner ditch/rampart. It is probable that the fogou was at least partly contemporary with the Round inner earthworks (see 5.19). The precise chronological relationship between the fogou and the other identified structures within the Round is unknown. However, the occurrence of a fragment from a stone vessel, which was clearly associated with feature [102], in the in-fill of the fogou suggests that these two structures were possibly demolished at the same time (see Small Finds 2 and 7).

5.37 There remain a number of interpretive problems associated with the Penhale fogou;

i/ Channel [1035] was associated with steps [1047] and [1048] and, in this respect, the feature differed from channels [1072], [1076] and [1124]. At present, it remains unclear if feature [1035] served the same function as the other channels or represents the remains of a *Creep* Passage.

ii/ Channel [1124] clearly predates the construction of the north Long Passage wall (1022)/(1023). However, it is uncertain if this feature and

the other similar channels represent 'construction' trenches or possibly an earlier, pre-stone form of the monument.

iii/ Are the postholes ([1082], [1084], [1086], [1088], [1090]) at the west end of the fogou representative of timber-built construction frames/supports or a more permanent structure?

iv/ Following from the above, what was the stone-built form of the west end of the fogou?

5.38 The discovery of a fogou at Penhale, Fraddon has significantly altered the geographical distribution of these feature types (see Figure 14). The Penhale fogou is approximately 30km northeast of the previously known distribution of fogous.

5.39 The function of Cornish fogous is unknown, with suggestions including food/animal storage, refuge/escape tunnel and ritual (Rowe, 2005).

5.40 Excavation of the Penhale fogou has indicated that this particular feature could not have served as an escape tunnel, as it is clearly contained within the area enclosed by the Round ditch/rampart earthworks (see Figure 9).

5.41 Pit [1019] was cut to a depth of up to 1.75m below the top of the natural deposits. Given the subterranean nature of the fogou, it is reasonable to assume that the interior of the feature would have always had the potential to be damp. It is therefore unlikely that the structure was suitable for meat or grain storage. The absence of charred plant remains from the floor deposit (1070) of the fogou would appear to support this hypothesis (Appendix 3).

5.42 The absence of significant amounts of burnt material, areas of heated natural or blackened walls would indicate that the fogou was not associated with *in-situ* industrial processes such as pottery firing or metal smelting. Two lumps of industrial waste and six vitrified rock fragments (see 4.31) recovered from the machined-out in-fill of [1019] were in a secondary context.

5.43 Beyond this largely negative evidence, the purpose of the Penhale fogou is unknown. Without the occurrence of recognisable shrines or votive deposits it is hard to assign a ritual function. It should be noted that the function of the feature did not necessarily remain static through time.

Feature [102]

5.44 Pit [1062] was overlaid by wall (1064b) and drip gully [1098] cut postholes [1096] and [1100] (see Figures 5 and 7). These stratigraphic relationships clearly indicate activity prior to the construction of feature [102]. The lack of artefacts associated with the features means that this activity remains undated.

5.45 The location and morphology of features [1104] and [1106] suggests that they represent a drain and associated soak-away.

5.46 Feature [102] represents a fairly substantial structure, involving a complex sequence of construction events, including the cutting of a level terrace into the natural slope, the construction of an internal soakaway drain, the raising of a stone-built super-structure and the construction of a timber supported roof with associated drainage/drip gully. Feature [102] was clearly not a transient or temporary structure (see Photograph 11).

5.47 The stone walls and interior of feature [102] were particularly well preserved due to their location within a terraced hollow, which was covered by dump layers (1017) and (1018).

5.48 Bearing in mind the excellent preservation at this location, the gap between stone walls (1064a) and (1064b) is likely to be deliberate as opposed to an accident of survival, and therefore represents an entrance. This interpretation is strengthened by the fact that its position means that it faces down slope, away from the direction of water run-off.

5.49 The lack of internal features (other than drain [1104]) within feature [102] cannot be explained by truncation. Even if the original floor surface had been higher, it would still be reasonable to expect the bases of pits, postholes or hearths to be present. In terms of charcoal and artefacts, the interior of feature [102] was extremely clean. On this basis it is difficult to interpret feature [102] as a long-term domestic dwelling structure. It is more likely that the structure represents some form of hut/ancillary building.

5.50 Contexts (1017) and (1018) were relatively thick (up to 0.50m) and homogeneous (see Section 007). It is likely that these substantial fills were deposited as the result of dumping events as opposed to gradual silting. The artefactual material recovered from context (1017) suggests that the deposition occurred at or closely after the late 3rd/4th century AD. It is probable that dump layers (1017) and (1018) are closely associated with the abandonment, demolition and levelling of feature [102].

5.51 On the basis of current evidence it is possible to interpret feature [102] as a stone-built hut/ancillary building with a timber framed roof. Although it overlaid and slighted earlier features, the date of its construction is unknown. Excavation has indicated that it was demolished and levelled at about the late 3rd/4th century AD, probably at the same time as the in-filling of the nearby fogou.

5.52 Drip gully [1098] and the house drainage gully (feature 038) from the Babtie excavations both appear to form circular areas with a diameter of approximately 10m (see Figure 9). Limited stratigraphic and artefactual evidence from the Babtie structure has suggested the presence of four structural phases and that the activity associated with the feature dates to 2nd/4th century AD. Although the features are, at present imprecisely dated, the relative locations of the Babtie structure and the fogou suggest that they were potentially at least partially contemporary.

5.53 The CAU excavations to the south of the current investigation area revealed a multi-phase building (Structure [2045/5045], which has been provisionally dated to the later part of the Romano-Cornish period (Nowakowski, 1998 p. 40-41). Detailed comparison of feature [102] with Structure [2045/5045] must await the publication of the CAU excavation report.

5.54 Five stone-built structures, of variable sizes, and a range of ancillary buildings were present at Trethurgy Round (Quinnell, 2004). A number of these were associated with interior drains.

5.55 The spatial proximity of structural activity in relation to the fogou is consistent with the data from the Carn Euny excavations (Christie, 1978).

Other Features

5.56 Feature [1038] was only partially investigated and it was not possible to establish its form or date (see Section 013). However, the feature was overlaid by subsoil (1037), which was subsequently cut by Channel [1035] (Phase 1 of the fogou). Feature [1038] indicates that there is the potential for significantly earlier features to occur within the area of the Penhale Round. This is entirely consistent with the provisional results of the CAU excavations, which have yielded earlier prehistoric artefacts and features.

5.57 Pit/posthole [1074] was cut into the top of in-fill (1073) (see Section 28 and Photograph 5). This indicates that activity occurred in this area after Phase 1 of the fogou. Whether this activity is associated with or post-dates Phase 2 remains unclear.

5.58 Due to truncation, it was not possible to establish the stratigraphic relationship between the fogou and features [1010] and [1013]. The interpretation of [1013] is uncertain, however, its spatial relationship with and similarity to [1015] indicates that these two features possibly represent a single structure. The occurrence of at least three regularly spaced stone blocks in the fill of feature [1015] suggests that the structure was either the base of a stone wall or stone-filled drain (see Figures 5 and 7). Although no dating evidence was associated with Structure [1013]/[1015], it was overlaid by (1008).

5.59 Features [1043], [1045], [1049] and [1051] comprise a group of shallow pits and gullies at the northeast corner of the site. Although they are hard to interpret, it is clear that they represent activity prior to the deposition of layer (1008).

5.60 The location, alignment and stoney nature of layer (1008) indicate that this context may represent the remains of a slighted and truncated wall or revetment, possibly associated with the inner rampart of the Round (see Figures 7 and 9). The CAU excavations revealed a number of well preserved, *in-situ*, walls, kerbs and revetments in association with ramparts.

5.61 Feature [2002] was identified under Watching Brief conditions and occurred at the extreme northeast corner of the site, approximately 1-1.5m to the northeast of layer (1008). The feature comprised large northwest-southeast aligned linear cut with sloping sides (see Figures 8, 9 and Sections 049, 050 and 051). The form, location and alignment of feature [2002] suggest that it is probably equivalent to feature [004]/[087] in the Babtie excavations and represents the inner enclosure ditch of the Round.

5.62 Although feature (1029)/(1030) was highly truncated, it was possible to determine that the stones were tightly packed and appeared to have been laid flat to form a 'cobbled' surface. The occurrence of this surface immediately to the west of layer (1008) may indicate that feature (1029)/(1030) represents a cobbled pavement located inside the inner enclosure ditch/rampart. Numerous cobbled surfaces were present in the CAU excavations.

5.63 Features [1111] and [2005] are clearly associated with *in-situ* burning. A number of houses at Trethurgy Round contained hearth pits, which were similar in form to features [1111] and [2005] (Quinnell, 2004). It is therefore possible that features [1111] and [2005] were associated with structures.

5.64 It is unclear if feature [1065] and associated contexts represent an *in-situ* burning event or a pit containing re-deposited burnt material.

5.65 Although not excavated, features [3005] and [3011] appeared similar in form and are possibly two parts of a single ring-gully.

5.66 No bone was recovered from any of the excavated contexts. It is highly likely that this is due to poor preservation conditions.

5.67 Numerous other postholes and pit features were present within the excavation area and the areas monitored under watching brief conditions. Due to the nature of the investigation, interpretation of these features remains limited. However, it is clear that all investigated areas contained significant and frequent archaeological features.

Summary Discussion

5.68 The dating evidence from the current excavation indicates activity dating to late 2nd-4th century AD, which is consistent with the Babtie excavations.

5.69 The excavation has revealed a fogou and at least one other structure, a stone-built hut/ancillary building, within this part of the Penhale Round. The recovered dating evidence indicates that the fogou was constructed in the Roman period. On current evidence, it is possible to suggest that the demolition/in-filling of both the hut structure and the fogou were contemporary and that the fogou was possibly in-filled with rampart material derived from the Round earthworks. A date of late 3rd/4th century AD can tentatively be assigned to this activity.

5.70 In general, there was a lack of features cut into the contexts associated with the 3rd/4th century AD demolition (Pit [1136] is an exception). This may indicate that, at least in this part of the Round, the demolition contexts represent the last major event. There was no evidence for any significant post-Roman activity within the investigation area.

5.71 No features definitely relating to domestic dwelling were present and the function of the fogou remains uncertain, although evidence from the excavation suggests that it is unlikely to have been an escape tunnel, a meat/grain store, or to have been associated with high temperature industrial processes such as pottery firing or metal smelting.

5.72 Possible evidence for industrial activity within the Round was provided by the occurrence of seven lumps of industrial waste from three separate, secondary, contexts (fills (1018), (1042) and the machined-out in-fill of pit [1019]). Evidence for small scale metal working activities was present at the Trethurgy Round (Quinnell, 2004).

5.73 Limited evidence for on-site crop processing is provided by the occurrence of a quern-stone fragment (Small Find 1).

6 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

6.1 The 2006 Penhale Round excavations have identified and partially recorded the presence of archaeological deposits and features, including a fogou, within the interior of the Romano-Cornish Round.

6.2 In terms of preservation, type and density of features, the current investigations are consistent with the results of the previous CAU excavation (Nowakowski, 1998). The lack of pre-Roman artefacts/features from this excavation may be a reflection of the limited nature of investigation.

6.3 On the basis of the evidence recovered from the current project and the CAU excavation, it is likely that the parts of the Penhale Round which have not been excavated may contain well preserved archaeological features and deposits.

6.4 The datable artefactual evidence from the site is fairly limited (Appendix 1). However, a number of possible avenues of research are apparent;

i/ The pottery derived from contexts (1021) and (1073) is associated with the construction of Phase 2 of the fogou. Further analysis of this assemblage (a total of nine sherds) may have the potential to provide a more precise *terminus post quem* for the construction of Phase 2.

ii/ Similar analysis of the pottery from contexts (1025), (1027) and (1081) (a total of forty six sherds) has the potential to provide a precise *terminus post quem* for the in-filling of the fogou.

6.5 Radiocarbon (C14-AMS) determinations for material from contexts (1055), (1067), (1112) and (2006) have the potential to;

i/ Provide corroboratory absolute dates for activity in this part of the Round.

ii/ Provide absolute dates as a basis for environmental reconstruction (see 6.6).

6.6 Dependent upon the successful absolute dating of material from fills (1055), (1067) and (2006), it is recommended that flot residue from these contexts be subjected to plant macro-fossil identification (Appendix 3).

6.7 Samples of stones from the walls of the fogou LP include various rock types (see 4.18). Petrological analysis of this material has the potential to indicate the source of the raw material.

6.8 Small Finds 2, 6 and 7 represent the remains of a single stone-made vessel. Small Find 2 was clearly associated with wall (1064a) and therefore has the potential to provide a date for feature [102]. Further analysis of this artefact and comparison with stone artefacts from Trethurgy Round is recommended.

6.9 The industrial waste recovered from fills (1018), (1042) and the machined-out in-fill of pit [1019] potentially represents evidence for activity within the Round. However, all of the recovered samples were present in secondary contexts and therefore metallurgical analysis of this material would be of negligible value. At this stage, no further analysis is recommended.

6.10 It is recommended that the publication of the CAU excavation should include a synthesis of all works currently undertaken in relation to the Penhale Round. At this point, in-depth comparison with the evidence from the Trethurgy Round may be undertaken.

7 NATURE OF THE RECORD

7.1 The stratigraphic archive for the site consists of the following elements:

Context Sheets
Record Sheets
Plans
Sections
Black &White photographs
Colour slides

7.2 The following contexts types were represented:

Cobbled surface/pavement

Ditch
Hearth pit
Fogou
Gully
Pit
Posthole
Round ditch
Slighted bank/wall(?)
Stakehole
Stone wall

7.3 The methodologies used to recover this evidence were set out in the Specification (Jacobs UK Ltd. 2006. App 1: Written Scheme of Investigation), which was subject to on-site amendment (see 3.1 – 3.5). In summary the following excavation methods were utilised. A mechanical excavator was used to remove overburden onto the surface of archaeological deposits, thereafter an appropriate sample of selected deposits was removed by both mechanical and manual excavation. All contexts were recorded on a pro-forma context sheet and principal deposits were drawn in plan and section. These are available in the archive. Photographs were taken of all excavated features and sections. Features identified under watching brief conditions were generally recorded in section.

7.4 Following the completion of the excavation an ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive was compiled in accordance with Appendix 3 of The Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage 1991).

8 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

8.1 Of the ten specific objectives set out in the Specification (Jacobs UK Ltd. 2006. App 1: Written Scheme of Investigation, Section 3) the following have been achieved:

Objective 1: *To excavate and record any archaeological remains present;* this has been partially achieved. Only a limited sample of features and deposits were investigated.

Objective 2: *To identify types of activity in the Round;* this has been achieved. The current project has yielded limited evidence for crop processing and industrial activity in association with the Round (see 5.72 and 5.73).

Objective 3: *To identify use of space within the Round;* this has been partially achieved. The project has identified at least two structures within the Round. The specific activities associated with these structures remains unknown. Evidence for other activity and spatial demarcation (primarily in the form of pits, postholes, gullies and a possible cobbled surface) was present.

It was not possible to elucidate a precise chronological and spatial framework in relation to this evidence.

Objective 4: *To confirm the chronology of the Round and associated features;* this has been partially achieved. Artefactual material recovered from the excavation has indicated that this part of the Round is associated with activity dating to the late 2nd-4th century AD. Phase 2 of the fogou (feature [101]) is datable to the Roman period. It was not possible to establish a full stratigraphic and chronological framework for the entire site.

Objective 5: *To collect any information/recover any artefacts relating to activity within the Round;* this has been partially achieved. Only a limited sample of artefacts and ecofacts were recovered.

Objective 6: *To place them in the context of the archaeological background;* this has been partially achieved. The current project has yielded features, deposits and artefacts comparable with the Babtie excavations (Johnston *et al.,* 1999) and excavations at Carn Euny (Christie, 1978). Due to the lack of a final excavation/publication report, it was only possible to draw limited comparisons with the CAU excavations (Nowakowski, 1998).

Objective 7: *To consider the evidence within the context of the late prehistoric/Romano-Cornish activity within the landscape;* at this stage, this has not been achieved. However, recommendations detailed in 6.6, 6.7 and 6.8 have the potential to link evidence for activity within the Round to the wider contemporary landscape.

Objective 8: *To add to the evidence outlined in the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age section of the Regional Framework for the South-West (Somerset County Council 2004, chapter in preparation);* this has not been achieved. The current project did not yield any evidence for Late Bronze Age/Iron Age activity. However, it was not possible to ascertain if this was a reflection of the limited nature of the investigation or a true absence.

Objective 9: *To add to the understanding of the transition of the Iron Age to Roman period by focusing on settlement forms as discussed in section 6.3.1 of the Regional Framework for the South-West;* this has been partially achieved. The current project has indicated that a fogou was associated with the Roman phase of activity within the Round. Moreover, recommendations detailed in 6.9 have the potential to provide a date for feature [102].

Objective 10: *To consider them within broader research objectives relating to settlement/activity type within the historic landscape as identified in the Regional Framework for the South-West;* This has been partially achieved. The current project has;

i/ confirmed that Rounds continue into the Roman period.

ii/ identified that the location of the Penhale fogou falls outside the previously expected geographical distribution.

iii/ identified that a fogou was substantially re-built in the Roman period.

iv/ indicated that crop processing and industrial activity may be associated with the Round.

8.2 The results of the fieldwork justified the implementation of the excavation programme and the site is clearly of sufficient quality to warrant publication in a local and national journal. The following section presents a considered policy for dissemination of the results, achieving;

i/ the presentation of the results in a coherently synthesized and detailed format.

ii/ the deposition of an ordered and internally consistent archive with the appropriate museum.

9 PUBLICATION, PRESENTATION AND ARCHIVING

9.1 The following synopsis presents the proposed format for the final report:

Table of Contents

Abstract

Introduction
Report structure
Background
Location and topography
Methodology

Excavated evidence
Site chronology and summary of stratigraphic evidence

Synthesis
Conclusion
Review of objectives

Illustrations

Acknowledgements

Bibliography
Appendices

9.2 The report should comprise approximately 8-10 pages of text illustrated with appropriate plans, sections, finds drawings and photographs.

9.3 A full OASIS record, with attached report, will be created.

9.4 Additionally a full report of the excavations will be posted on the Internet at the Foundations Archaeology website (http://www.foundations.co.uk).

9.5 The site archive for the project will be submitted to the National Monuments Record of English Heritage for security copying upon completion of the report.

9.6 The site archive and artefactual collection will be deposited with the appropriate museum.

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11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Foundations Archaeology would like to thank Nicholas Johnson and James Gossip of Cornwall County Council (Environment and Heritage), Kev Beachus of Jacobs UK Ltd. and Vanessa Straker of English Heritage for their help in the successful completion of this project.

APPENDIX 1 – POTTERY ASSESSMENT

By Dr. Jane Timby

1 Introduction

1.1 The archaeological work resulted in the recovery of a modest assemblage of 229 sherds of pottery weighing 2.4 kg largely dating to the Roman period but with a few pieces of medieval and post-medieval date. In addition four pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) were retained.

1.2 Pottery was recovered from 15 archaeological contexts. Ninety-one sherds (40%) came from unstratified collection.

1.3 The sherds were moderately well preserved although the average sherd weight is quite low at 10.7 g. This may in part be due to the slightly friable nature of much of the material.

1.4 For the purposes of this assessment the sherds were sorted into broad fabric groups based on the principal inclusions present in the pastes. The assemblage was quantified by sherd count and weight by context. Freshly broken pieces were counted as one. The resulting data can be found summarised in Table 1.

2 Roman

2.1 Most of the pottery dates to the Roman period and with the exception of three sherds all the material comprises local gabbroic-tempered courseware. The three exceptions are two sherds of Dorset black burnished ware and a single sherd of grey ware (?Exeter grey ware).

2.2 The gabbroic ware appears to be largely the late variant as defined in Johnston *et al*. (1999, 88), used for a variety of late jars and bowls. Several of the jars have cordons and at least two vessels are lid-seated. The bowls include flanged and grooved rim variants. Large handmade storage jars are also present.

2.3 Gabbroic-tempered pottery usually forms 90% of the fabrics encountered in Cornwall with a likely source in the St Keverne area of the Lizard (ibid).

2.4 On balance the assemblage appears to suggest a date range in the later Roman period (late 2nd-4th century). The composition of the assemblage is entirely consistent with that previously recovered from the site (cf Johnston *et al* 1999).

3 Medieval

3.1 Three sherds of medieval date were recorded. One sherd from (1012) is glazed and another sherd from (1005) is from an everted rim jar/cooking pot. The third sherd was unstratified.

4 Post-medieval

4.1 A single post-medieval sherd came from (1005) along with three very thin-walled pieces, which could be medieval or post-medieval. The CBM came from the same context and is likely to be contemporary with the pottery.

5 Potential and further work

5.1 The potential of the group needs to be seen alongside the archaeology and other work undertaken in the locality. As it stands the assemblage is too small to provide information about the social and economic dynamics of the site. However it appears to confirm the chronology identified from earlier interventions (ibid). If publication is envisaged a short summary note could be prepared and a small selection of featured sherds drawn.

Reference

Johnston, D A, Moore, C, and Fasham, P, 1999, Excavations at Penhale Round, Fraddon, Cornwall 1995/1996, *Cornish Archaeology* 37-38 (1998-9), 72-120

Table 1: The Pottery from Penhale Round

Context	Sec No.	Roman	Med	Pmed	Nd	Form	No	Wt	CBM	Date
1005	1	0	1	1	3	jar	5	100	0	Pmed
1011	4	8	0	0	0		8	37	0	Roman
1012	8	5	1	0	0		6	20	4	Med
1017	7	8	0	0	0	jar	8	105	0	Roman
1017	7	9	0	0	0	bowl	9	76	0	lC3-C4
1018	7	7	0	0	0	jar	7	109	0	Roman
1021	8	1	0	0	0		1	18	0	Roman
1025	8	2	0	0	0		2	9	0	Roman
1027	8	10	0	0	0	jar	10	49	0	Roman
1027	8	18	0	0	0		18	67	0	Roman
1034	12	1	0	0	0		1	1	0	Roman
1042	18	1	0	0	0		1	10	0	Roman
1070	27	1	0	0	0		1	9	0	Roman
1073	28	8	0	0	0	jars, bowl	8	50	0	Roman
1081	31/32	12	0	0	0	jar	12	225	0	Roman
1081	30	4	0	0	0		4	95	0	Roman
1099	41	19	0	0	0	cordoned jar	19	304	0	Roman
us – spoilheap		2	0	0	0	jar	2	17	0	Roman
us – 1019		39	0	0	0		39	491	0	Roman
Us		18	1	0	0	jar	19	194	0	Med/Ro
Us		49	0	0	0	jars, bowl	49	458	0	lC3-C4
TOTAL		**222**	**3**	**1**	**3**		**229**	**2444**	**4**	

APPENDIX 2 – SMALL FINDS ASSESSMENT

By Dr. Hilary Cool

Two of the small finds were found stratified. The blue bead (no. 1) from the fill of 1117 is a long-lived form but one which tends to be most common in the fourth century. At Trethurgy, for example, very similar though slightly smaller blue beads were the commonest glass object found (Price 2004, 92 nos. Gl 19-22) and they were all recovered in fourth century or later contexts. The small perforated shale disc (no. 2) is a much less common type and is less closely dateable. It is too small to be a spindle whorl and was most probably also some form of bead or pendant.

The unstratified copper alloy fragment no. 3 is of the right diameter to have been part of a penannular bracelet, though the massive beaded exterior would be an unusual feature in a Romano-British bracelet. It may be noted though, that the south-west of England is starting to produce evidence of a penannular bracelet tradition from the second century onwards that differs from that seen in the rest of the country (Miles et al forthcoming), so the possibility that this small, heavily corroded fragment did come from a bracelet of mid to late Roman date should not be excluded.

1 Bead; dark blue appearing opaque. Squashed spherical. Diameter 9mm, length 6mm, perforation 2mm. (1118 : **Small Find 4**).

2 Perforated disc; shale with flaking surfaces. Diameter 15mm, thickness 5mm, perforation diameter 7mm. (1081 : **Small Find 5**).

3 Bracelet fragment (?); copper alloy. Approximately circular-sectioned with outer edge moulded into large beads; parts of four beads remaining. Much corroded with flaking surfaces. Outer diameter c. 80mm, section 7mm, present length 25mm. (Area 1 unstratified : **Small Find 3**).

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Miles, D, Palmer, S, Smith, A and Edgeley Long, G. forthcoming. *Iron Age and Roman settlement in the Upper Thames Valley: excavations at Claydon Pike and other sites within the Cotswold Water Park* (Oxford).

Price, J. 2004. 'Romano-British and early Post-Roman glass vessels and objects' in Quinnell, H. *Trethurgy* (Cornwall County Council, place of publication not stated).

Table 2: The Small Finds from Penhale Round

Context	Finds No.	Description	Date
(1064c)	**1**	Quern-stone fragment. Beige, gritty stone.	Rom?
(1064a)	**2**	Part of stone made bowl-like vessel. Base and rim are present, rim is grooved at top. Beige coloured stone.	Rom?
u/s	**3**	Copper alloy fragment (bracelet?)	?
(1118)	**4**	Blue coloured glass bead	Rom?
(1081)	**5**	Perforated shale disc	?
u/s	**6**	Five fragments of stone made vessel. Same vessel as **002**. One fragment consists of a pouring spout.	Rom?
u/s [1019]	**7**	One rim fragment of stone made vessel. Same vessel as **002** and **006**.	Rom?
u/s	**8**	One fragment of worked stone.	?

APPENDIX 3 – SOIL SAMPLES ASSESSMENT

By Luke Howarth and Rebecca Nicholson, Oxford Archaeology

Introduction

A total of 12 samples were taken from ditch and pit fills at Penhale Round. All of these samples were processed by the flotation method below with the purpose of providing palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic data. Context (1070) was from the floor of a probable Iron Age / Romano British Fogou. Context (2006) is thought to have represented charcoal from a hearth pit.

Methodology

The soil samples ranged in volume from 5 to 10 litres (apart from sample <16> (1099) which was about 30 litres). All were processed for charred plant remains and charcoal (CPR) by mechanical flotation in a modified Siraf-type machine, with the sample held on a 500µm mesh and the flot collected on a 250µm mesh. The flots were then air-dried and a brief assessment was carried out. The flots were passed through a 2mm sieve and a count of 25 fragments (fragments were randomly extracted, fractured and examined in transverse section) of charcoal were examined under a binocular microscope at x 10 and x 20 magnification. While this provides a reliable method of the identification for ring porous taxa (particularly oak, *Quercus* sp.), identifications are tentative for the semi- to diffuse-porous taxa (*Corylus* (hazel), *Alnus* (alder) and Maloideae (hawthorn, apple, pear, etc).

Results

The contents of the flots are described in Table 1. No seeds or charred grain were found in the flots, but charcoal was common in some. The majority of charcoal >2mm in diameter has been preliminarily identified as oak (ring porous) and diffuse porous (heathers - Ericaceous) or semi-diffuse ring porous.

The residues produced very few ecofactual or artefactual remains. None of the samples produced any bone or shell material; some small amounts of CPR was retrieved from the residues, though mostly these were fragments of charcoal particularly 'choked' in sediment and so were not particularly identifiable.

Implications

Further analysis would be advisable due to the high percentage of diffuse porous material in the flots, which would require identification using high power microscopy. Particular attention should be paid to flots which derive from well-dated features, including contexts (1055) and (1067) associated with the Fogou (although the floor deposit produced no identifiable charred remains) and the probable hearth pit (2006). Further analysis of selected flot samples will aid in the investigation of:

- patterns of prehistoric plant resource use for fuel, and for industrial usage related to the fire-pit.
- changing environments around the sites and the use of woodland

Table 3: The Soil Samples from Penhale Round

<Sample >	(Context)	Volume of soil: Litres	Volume of flot: ml	Oak (Ring Porous) %	Diffuse and semi-diffuse ring-porous %	NIL CHARCOAL >2mm in flot
	1055	3	120	16	84	
	2006	6	410		100	
5	1060	5	0			
6	1061	6	0			X
7	1063	8	50	40	60	
8	1067	4	120		100	
10	1073	10	0			
11	1077	6	20		100	
13	1070	10	0			X
14	1080	10	0			X
15	1112	5	40		100	
16	1099	30	0			

APPENDIX 4 – CONTEXT LIST

Context	Description	Context	Description
101	fogou	102	structure
1001	tarmac	1002	fill
1003	Terram	1004	ploughsoil
1005	fill	1006	feature
1007	void	1008	fill
1009	void	1010	feature
1011	fill	1012	fill
1013	feature	1014	fill
1015	feature	1016	fill
1017	fill	1018	fill
1019	feature	1020	wall
1021	wall	1022	wall
1023	wall	1024	void
1025	fill	1026	fill
1027	fill	1028	fill
1029	surface	1030	surface
1031	void	1032	void
1033	feature	1034	fill
1035	feature	1036	fill
1037	layer	1038	feature
1039	fill	1040	feature
1041	fill	1042	fill
1043	feature	1044	fill
1045	feature	1046	fill
1047	feature	1048	feature
1049	feature	1050	fill
1051	feature	1052	fill
1053	feature	1054	fill
1055	fill	1056	feature
1057	fill	1058	fill
1059	feature	1060	fill
1061	fill	1062	feature
1063	fill	1064	wall
1065	feature	1066	fill
1067	fill	1068	void
1069	fill	1070	fill
1071	fill	1072	feature
1073	fill	1074	feature
1075	fill	1076	feature
1077	fill	1078	fill
1079	stone	1080	fill
1081	fill	1082	feature
1083	fill	1084	feature
1085	fill	1086	feature
1087	fill	1088	feature
1089	fill	1090	feature
1091	fill	1092	feature
1093	fill	1094	feature
1095	fill	1096	feature
1097	fill	1098	feature
1099	fill	1100	feature
1101	feature	1102	void
1103	void	1104	feature
1105	fill	1106	feature
1107	fill	1108	fill
1109	void	1110	void
1111	feature	1112	fill
1113	fill	1114	fill
1115	feature	1116	fill
1117	feature	1118	fill
1119 – 1123	void	1124	feature
1125	fill	1126	fill
1127 – 1130	void	1131	feature
1132 – 1133	void	1134	feature
1135	fill	1136	feature
1137	feature	2000	fill
2001	fill	2002	feature
2003	feature	2004	fill
2005	feature	2006	fill

Context	Description	Context	Description
2007	fill	2008	fill
2009	feature	2010	fill
2011	feature	2012	fill
2013	feature	2014	fill
2015	feature	2016	fill
2017	fill	2018	feature
2019	fill	2020	fill
2021	feature	2022	fill
2023	feature	2024	fill
2025	feature	2026	fill
2027	fill	2028	feature
2029	fill	2030	feature
2031	fill	2032	feature
2033	fill	2034	feature
2035	fill	2036	feature
2037	fill	2038	void
2039	fill	2040	fill
2041	feature	2042	fill
2043	fill	2044	feature
2045	fill	2046	fill
2047	feature	2048	fill
2049	feature	2050	fill
2051	feature	2052	fill
2053	feature	2054	fill
2055	fill	3000 – 3059	feature

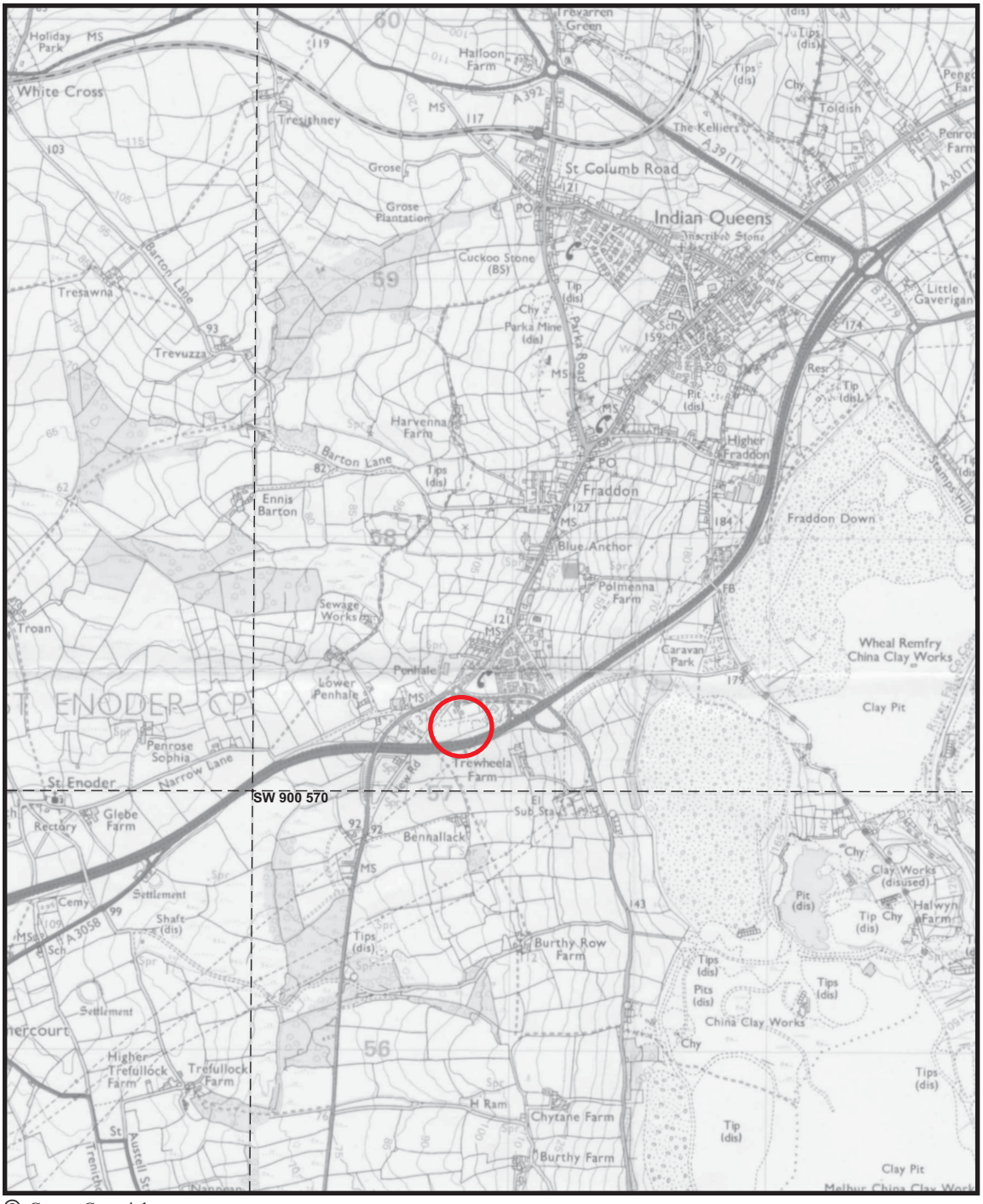

FIGURE 1: Site Location

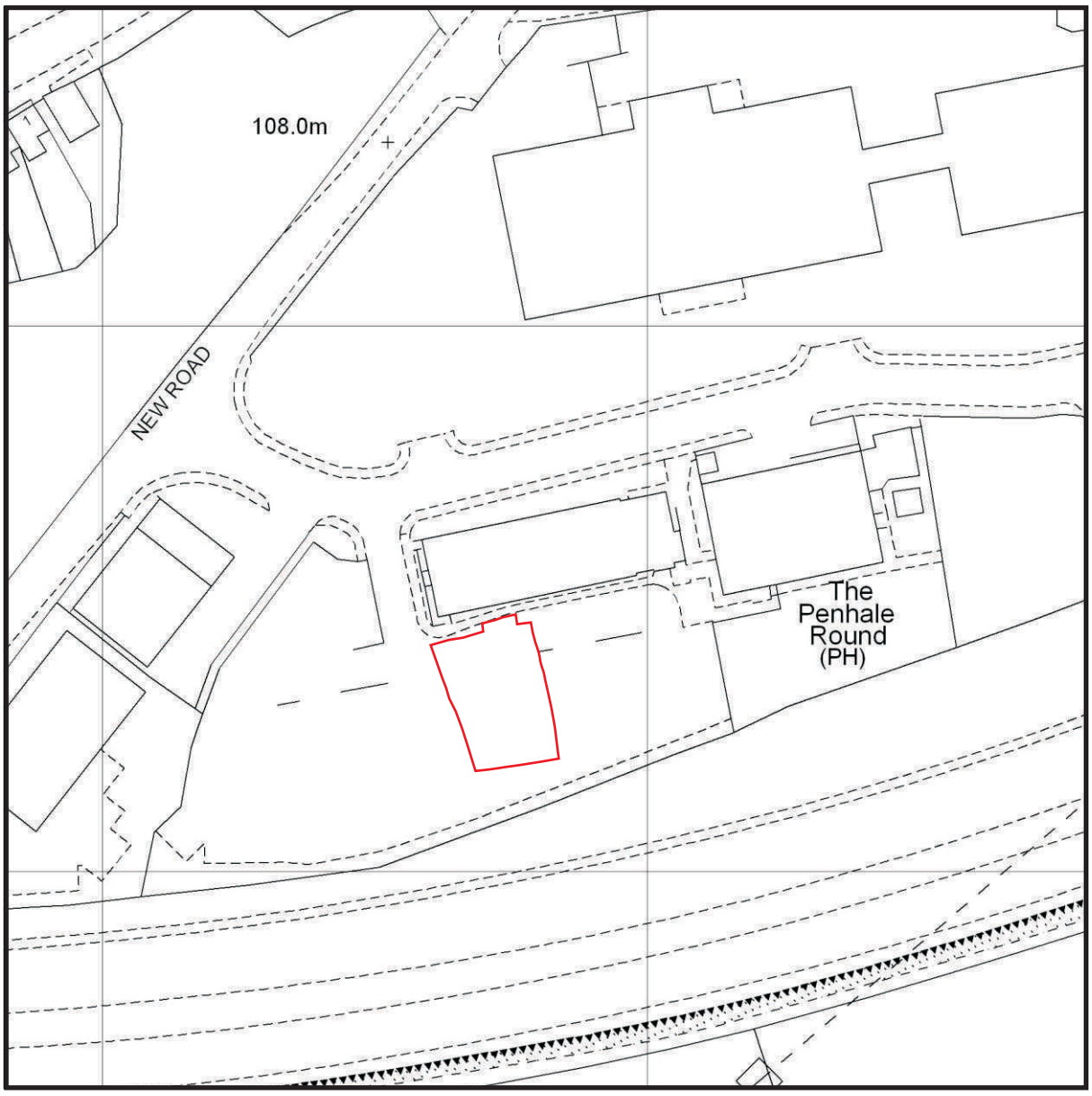

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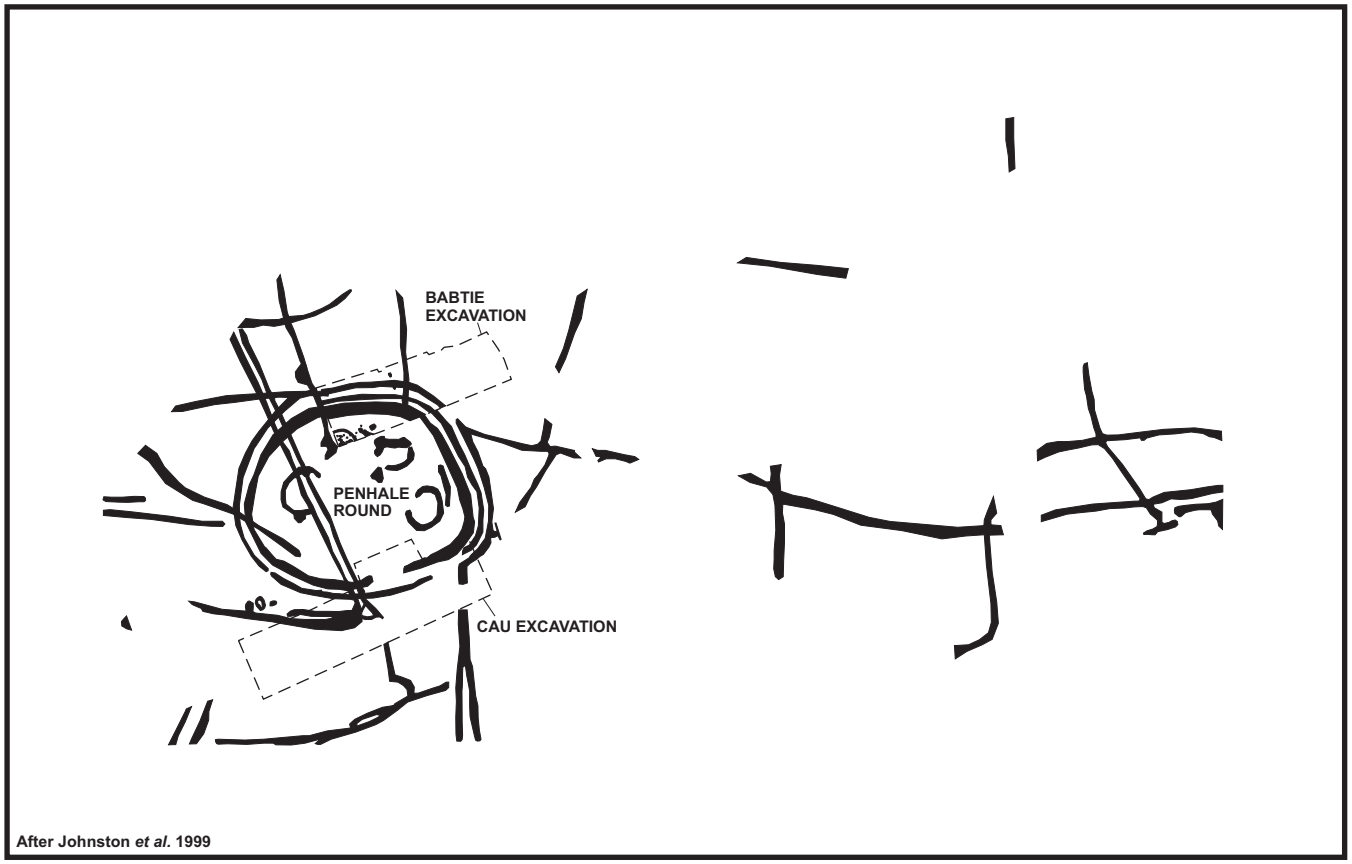
FIGURE 2: Study Area



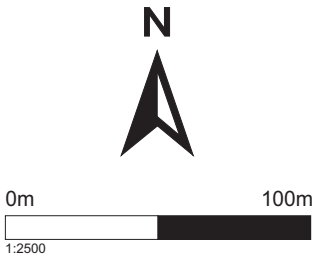


FIGURE 3: Penhale Round, Showing Previous Archaeological Investigations

PRE EXCAVATION PLAN, PHASE 1

FIGURE 4: Pre Excavation Plan, Phase 1

PRE EXCAVATION PLAN, PHASE 2

FIGURE 5: Pre Excavation Plan, Phase 2

POST EXCAVATION PLAN

FIGURE 6: Post Excavation Plan

POST EXCAVATION PLAN (ANNOTATED)

FIGURE 7: Post Excavation Plan (annotated)

FIGURE 8: Watching Brief Foundation Footings Plan

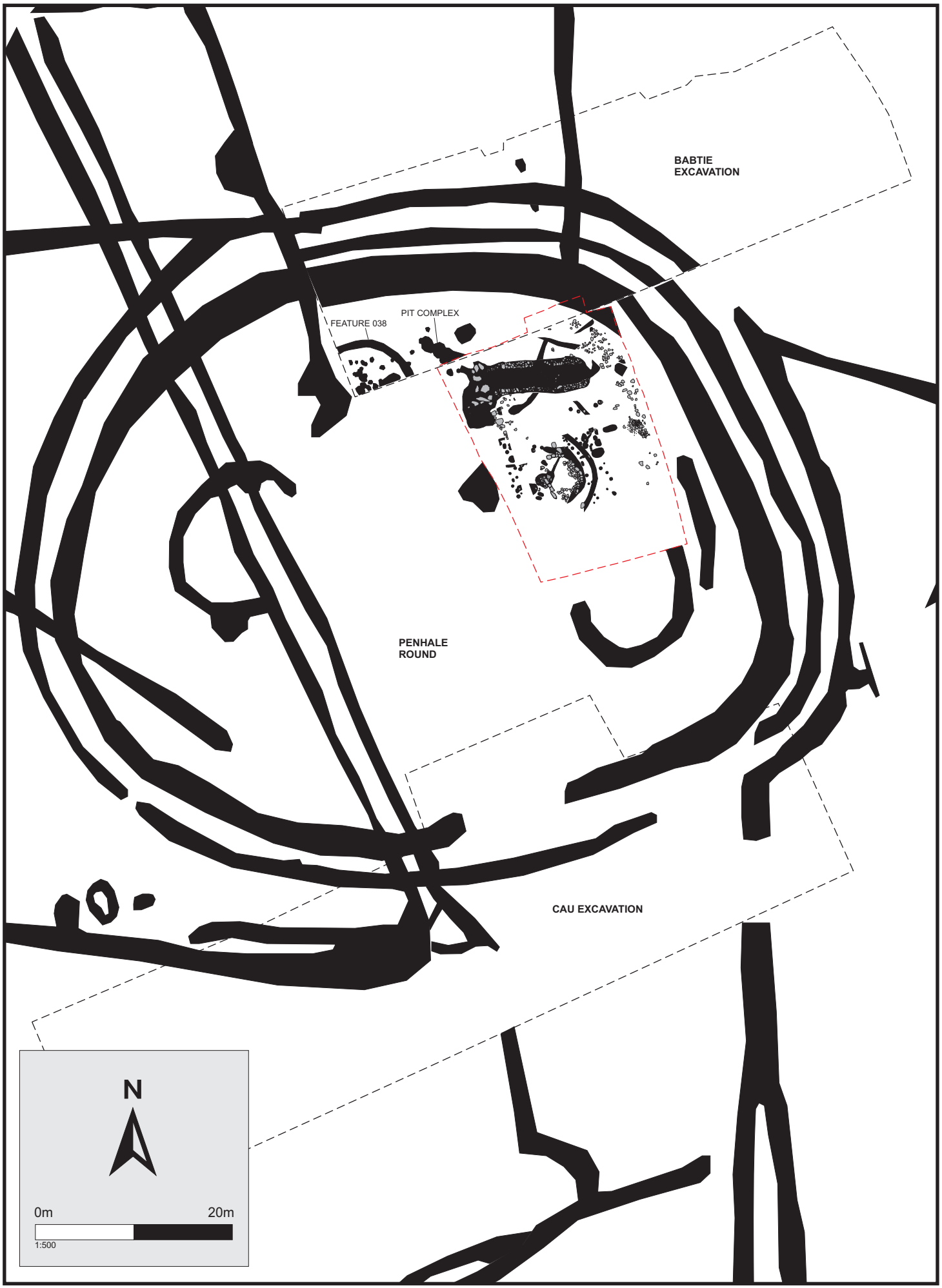


FIGURE 9: Excavation Features and Feature [2002] in Relation to Previous Investigations

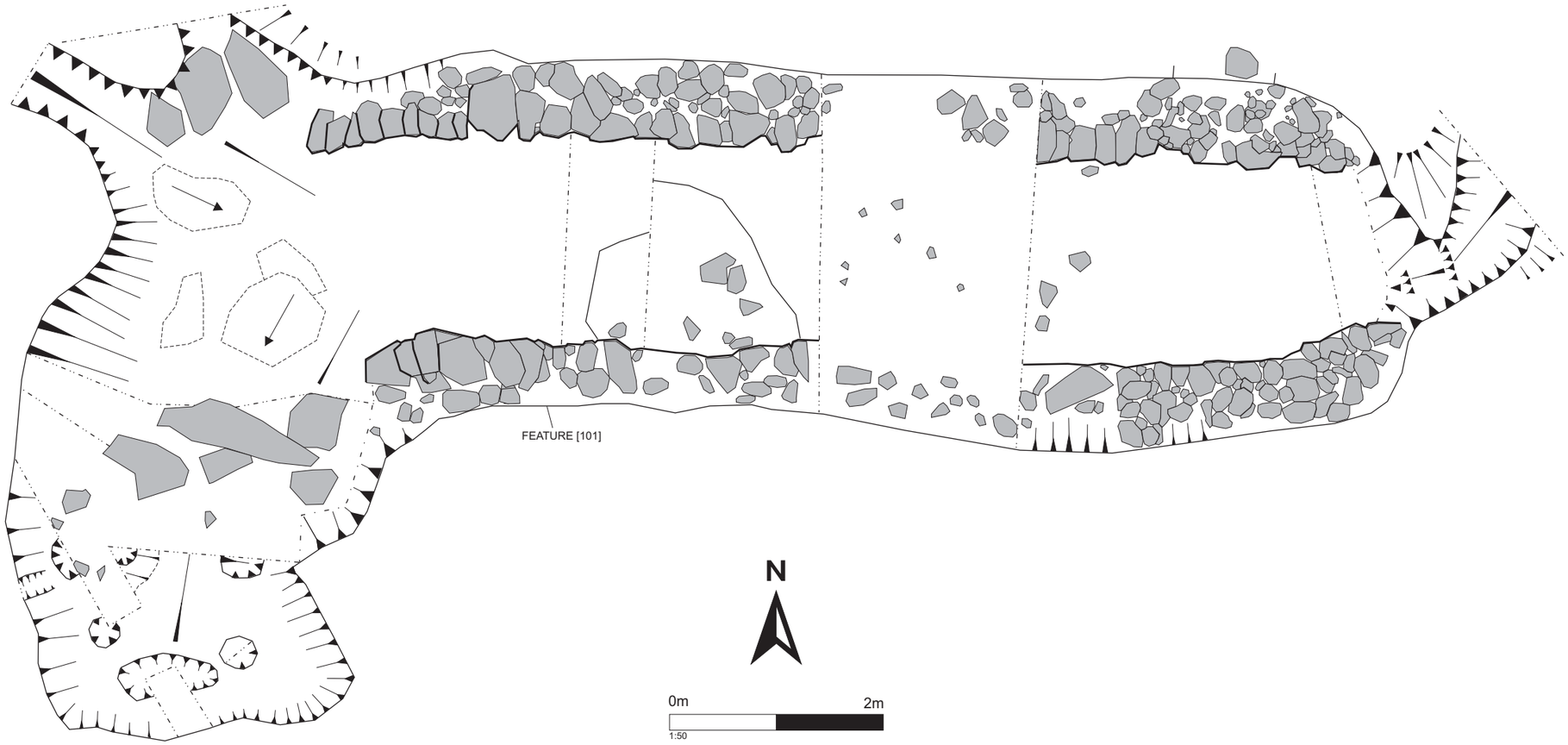
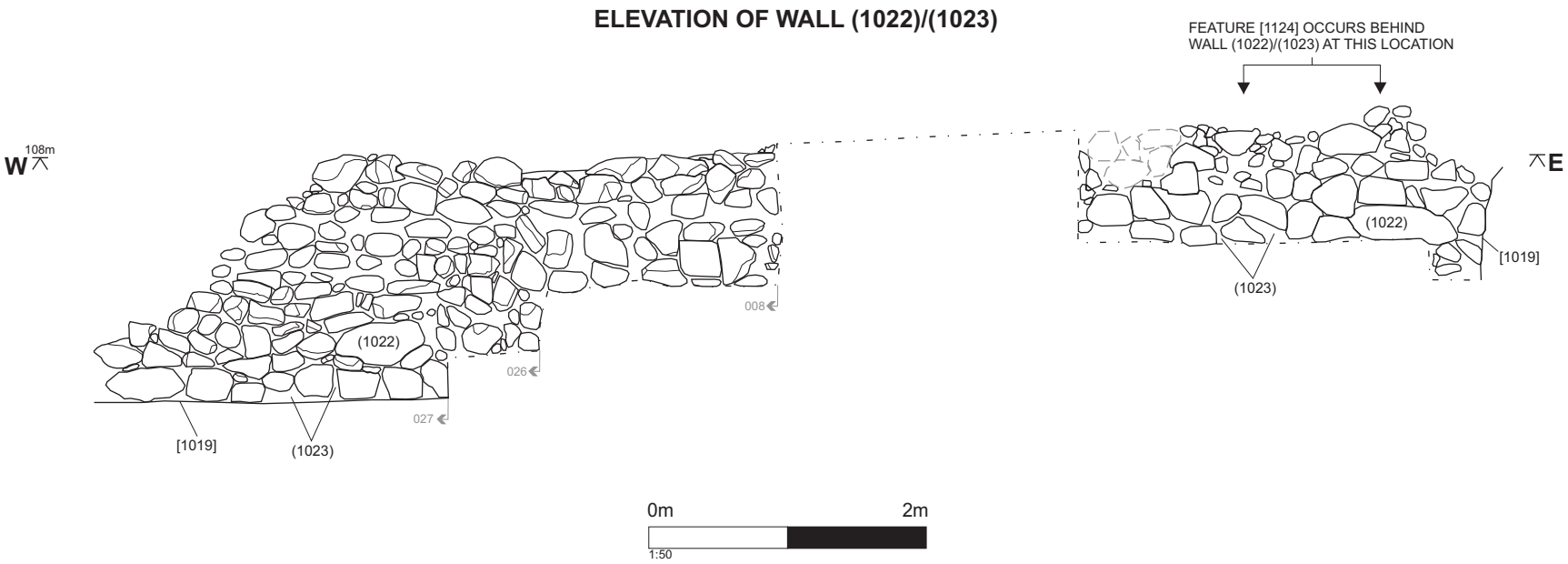
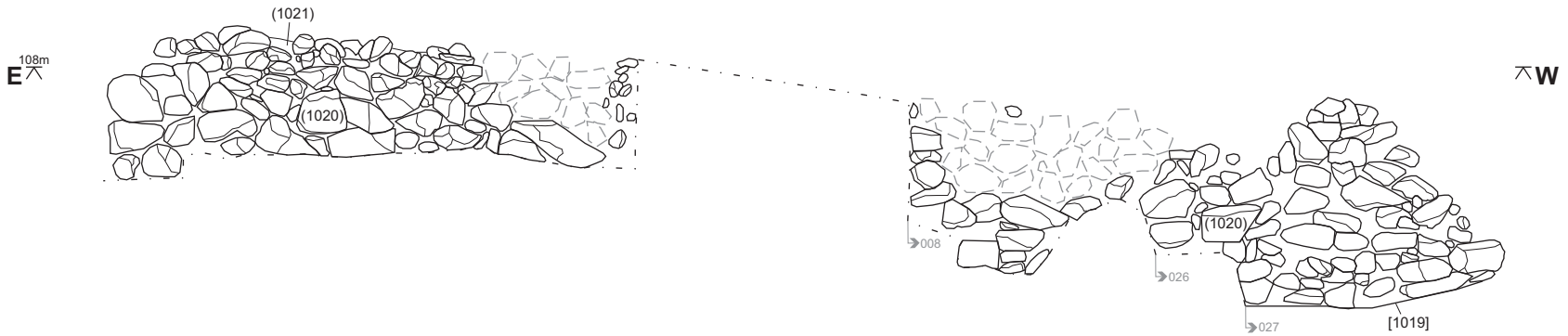


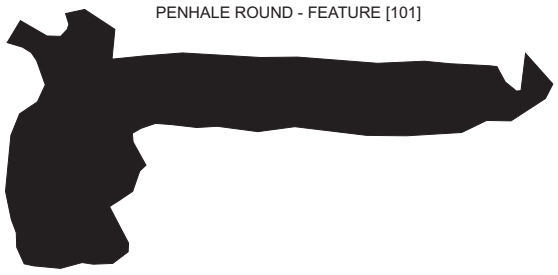
FIGURE 10: Plan of Feature [101]

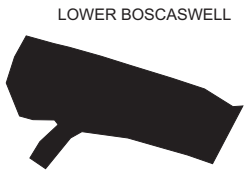


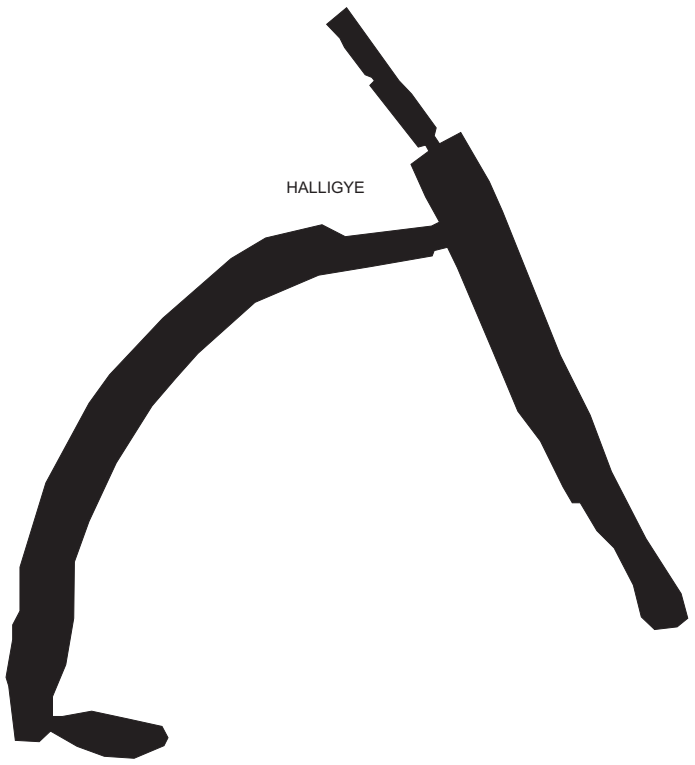


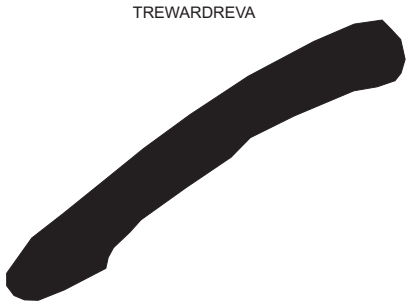
Based on Planas, 2006

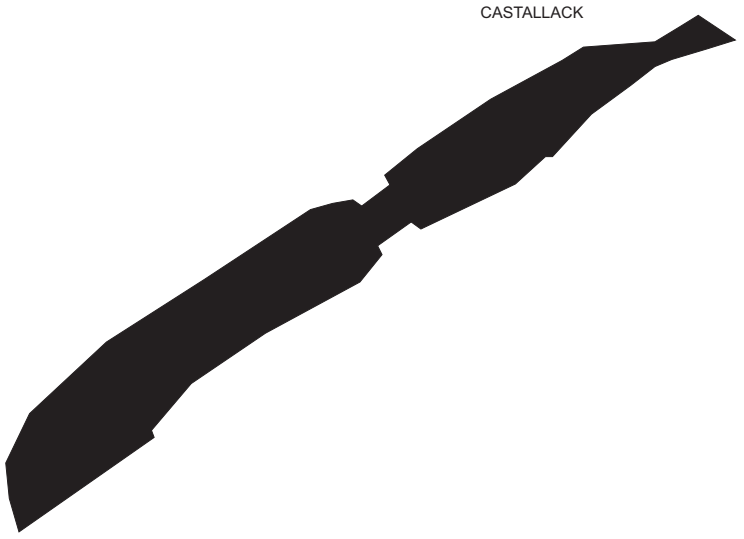
FIGURE 11: Feature [101]; Elevations

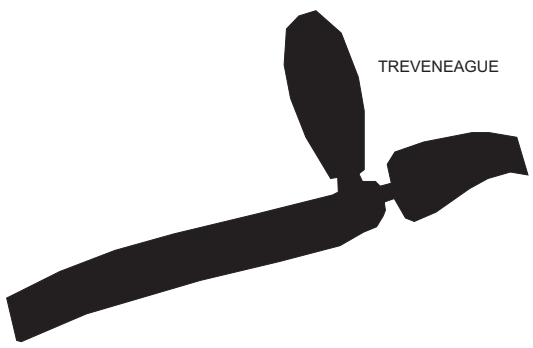


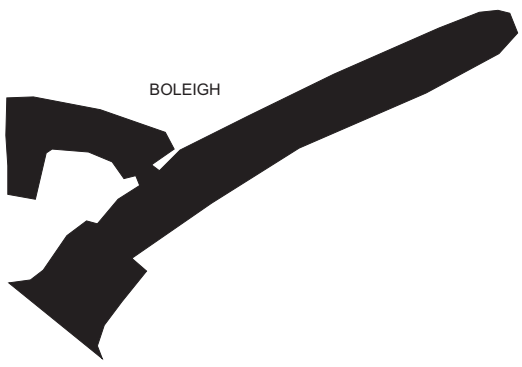


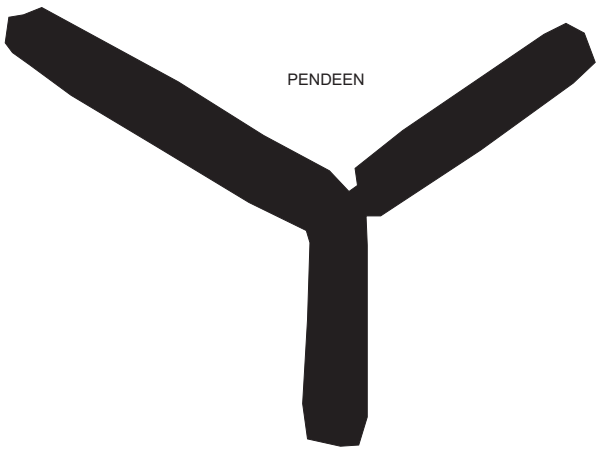












INTERNAL AREA PLANS (various sources, after Mcneil-Cooke, 1993)

N

0m 10m 20m

1:200

FIGURE 12: Feature [101] in Comparison with Other Known Fogous