

**Poughill Road
Poughill
Bude
Cornwall
(NGR 21649 07466)**

Archaeological Watching Brief



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For: LRM Planning Ltd
On behalf of: Burrington Estates
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PROJECT INFORMATION

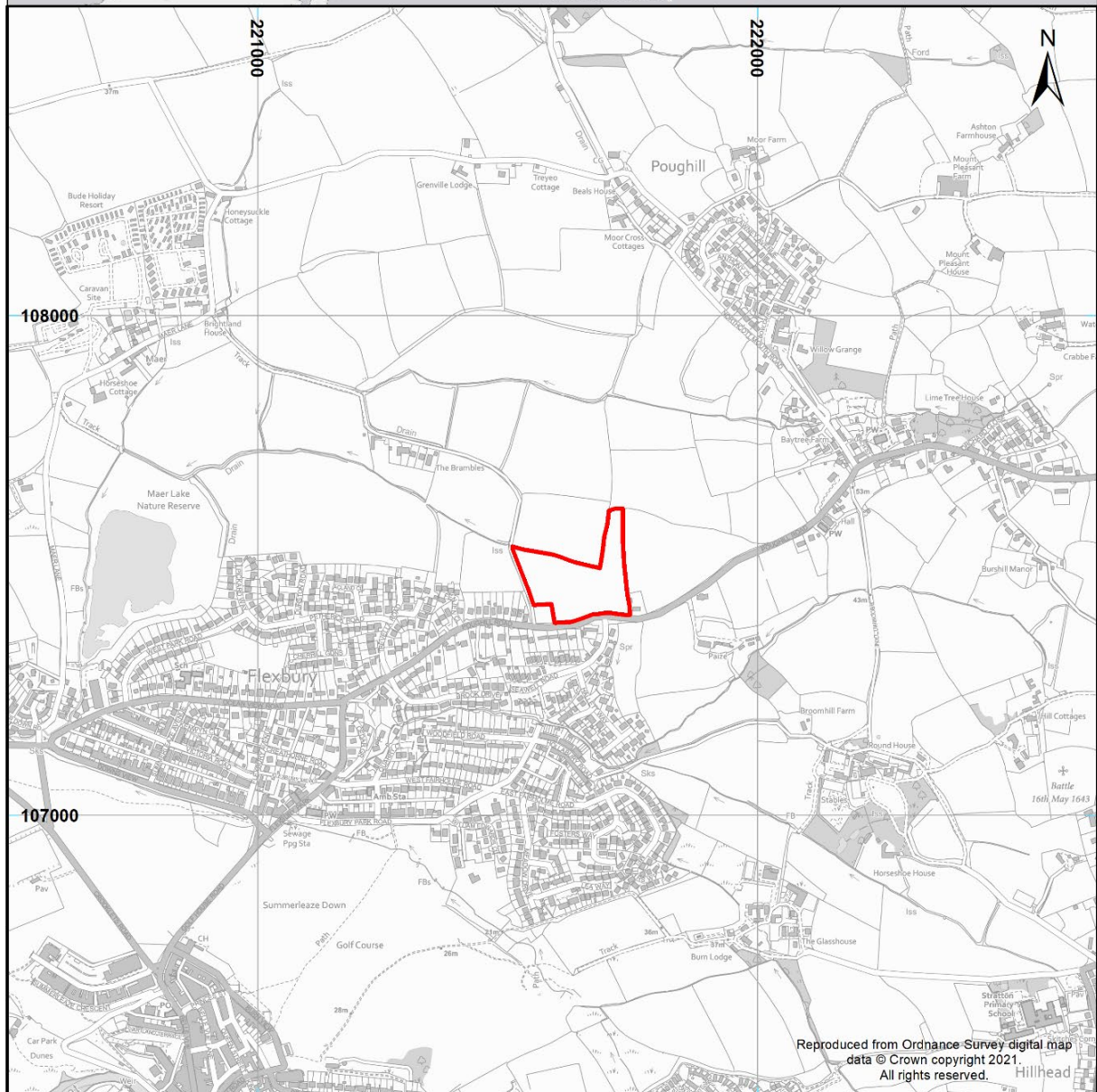
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Location:	Poughill, Bude, Cornwall
Type:	Watching Brief
National grid reference (NGR):	21649 07466
Planning authority:	Cornwall Council
Planning reference	PA 18/07352
Date of fieldwork:	8 November 2021 – 31 March 2022
Site Code:	PRP21
Location of Archive:	Royal Cornwall Museum
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Report written by:	Simon Sworn, MCIfA
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SUMMARY

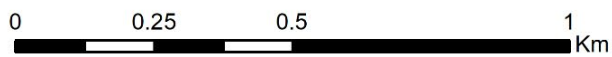
An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by ISCA Archaeology between November 2021 and March 2022 at Poughill Road, Poughill, Bude, Cornwall during groundworks associated with the development of 25 new residential dwellings.

The archaeology present was dispersed across the site (totalling 2.5ha), with two circular enclosures to the north and north-west, three linear ditches to the east, west and north and a small number of dispersed gullies, pits, and posthole. The circular enclosures dated to the Middle Iron Age and likely represented dispersed late prehistoric rural activity and settlement at this time. The ditches remained undated though they could be prehistoric in origin as they appeared to cut the later subsoil, though a post-Roman or medieval date is possible. The north/south aligned ditches to the west and east of the site ran parallel to the existing field boundary and may have been part of earlier field sub-divisions.

Elsewhere an isolated east/west aligned gully to the south and the posthole to the south-west were undated. A single isolated pit, located to the south contained a single sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery, similar to those found within the two ring gullies. However, the pottery was considerably abraded and may suggest that it could pre-date the ring gullies.



 Site Location



PROJECT TITLE

**Poughill Road, Poughill
Bude, Cornwall**

FIGURE TITLE

Site Location

FIGURE NO.

1

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document sets out a report of an archaeological watching brief carried out by ISCA Archaeology between 8 November 2021 to 31 March 2022 at Poughill Road, Poughill, Bude, Cornwall (hereafter referred to as ‘the site’), centred at NGR 21649 07466 (Fig. 1). The watching brief was commissioned by LRM Planning Ltd, on behalf of Burrington Estates. This report sets out the background, methodology and the results of the watching brief undertaken as a requirement of Condition 4 of outline planning permission (PA18/07352) for proposed residential development of the site, consisting of 25 residential dwellings, and associated open spaces.

1.2 Condition 4 of the Conditional Planning Permission states that:

‘If consent is given, that a single archaeological recording condition of sections **A-D** inclusive, which includes words recommended by the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO), as follows: -

A) No development shall take place until a programme of archaeological work including a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions, and:

1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording
2. The programme for post investigation assessment
3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording
4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation
5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation
6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation

B) No demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A).

C) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A) and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

D) The archaeological recording condition will normally only be discharged when all elements of the WSI including on site works, analysis, report, publication (where applicable) and archive work has been completed (Cornwall Council HEP (Arch) 26 September 2018).

1.4 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced prior to the commencement of the works (ISCA Archaeology 2021) and drawn up in consultation with Cornwall Council Historic Environment Planning (HEP (Arch)). The archaeological works were also carried out in line with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* and the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Excavation* (ClfA 2020).

The Site

1.4 The proposed application area is located on the north-west outskirts of Flexbury, and close to the village of Poughill, Cornwall. The Site consists of an agricultural field surrounded by a mix of hedgerow and trees, in an area totalling approximately 2.5 hectares (Fig 1). The Site is bounded by Poughill Road to the south, with similar agriculture fields to its north and eastern extremities. To the west, is a public bridleway. The topography slopes from level ground to the east and south (38.8m aOD) gently down to the north-west (32.3m aOD). The north-east extent of the site was not developed during this phase and remained unexcavated.

1.5 The bedrock geology is mapped as Bude Formation Sandstone, which formed approximately 310 to 319 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period, with no overlying superficial deposits (BGS 2021).

1.6 The Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) data, provided by Cornwall Council, stipulates that the site falls within an area interpreted as Ancient Enclosed Land. This denotes the fabric of the land being enclosed before the 17th century AD, and whose field patterns are morphologically distinct from the generally straight-sided fields of later enclosure. This is discussed in greater detail below (Section 2: Archaeological Background).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The development site has been the subject to a Heritage Statement conducted By Trewin Design Architects, ref 7538 (2018). The following section seeks to expand greatly upon the information contained within that document and utilising information contained within <https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/> (accessed 24 February 2021).

Prehistoric and Roman

2.2 Evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity within a 1km radius is limited. A small number of findspots have been identified by the Historic Environment Record (HER) in the local area. These include that of a Bronze Age arrowhead c.250m south-west (HER 121) and a series of flint arrowheads of possible Neolithic and Bronze Age date c.580m to the north-east, within the settlement of Poughill (HER 170321).

2.3 There are two possible Iron Age or Roman rounds within 1km. The first is based on the name of the fields, Berry Park, which could indicate a round, which is located c.550m to the south-east of the site boundary (HER 170315). A second possible round has been identified through aerial photography, demonstrating the crop mark of a univallate and sub-circular ditch with related banks (up to 3.5m high) enclosing an area of 80m in diameter (0.25ha), located c.900m to the south-east (HER 70307/83.10).

2.4 Only a single findspot dating to the Romano-British period has been identified within 1km through HER data. This relates to a Roman coin c.580m to the north-east (HER 120).

Medieval

2.5 The evidence presented by HER data for the agricultural use of the site during the medieval period activity is more substantial. As previously stated, HLC data characterises the land as being enclosed prior to the 17th century AD. A field immediately east of (HER 70303), as well as an area c.490m west (HER 70302), relating to medieval field systems have been identified through aerial photography. An area of medieval ridge and furrow, also identified through aerial photography, is present c.300m to the east.

2.6 The village of Poughill, c.500m to the north-east, is mentioned as a small agricultural settlement centred around a manor known as Pochelle in the Domesday book of AD1086. The area encompassing historic Poughill is now a conservation area, containing several post-

medieval buildings. Other settlement sites which allude to the area's medieval occupation include Flexbury c.430m to the south-west, Burn c.790m to the south-east, Maer c.1km to the north-west, Broomhill c.690m to the south-east, Crabbe c.1km to the north-east and Bude c.1.3km to the south-west.

- 2.7 Flexbury medieval settlement (HER 133), first recorded AD1201, c.400m to the south-west, is the closest of these medieval settlement sites. The enclosure and use of the land during the medieval period suggest that the environs likely formed part of the agricultural hinterlands of the settlements of Flexbury and Poughill.
- 2.8 A medieval quarry (HER 70321) c.400m to the south-west, identified through aerial photography and now overlain by modern houses, suggests that the local landscape was subject to quarrying in the medieval period. There is, however, no evidence to suggest that any quarrying occurred within the Site boundary

Post-medieval and modern

- 2.9 HER data demonstrates that agricultural land use increased into the post-medieval period. The presence of a 16th century manor house c.850m east of the Site boundary (HER MCO57456) and a farmhouse dating to a similar period c.900m north-west of the Site boundary (HER MCO57431) provide evidence of this increased land use.
- 2.10 The settlements of Flexbury and Poughill still contain several Grade II listed buildings which allude to settlement expansion during the post-medieval period. The town of Bude, located c.1km to the south-west of the Site also expanded during the post-medieval period, as seen by the development of 15th to 16th century poor houses (HER MCO61280) and the addition of a 16th century tide mill (HER 105). It is likely that the town of Bude acted as a central hub during this period.
- 2.11 A Civil War battleground site, located c.1km south-east of the Site boundary, relates to the action of the 16th of May 1643 where the Earl of Stamford's Parliamentarian force was routed from its position in earthworks. There has been, however, no recorded chance finds dated from the civil war within the site boundary or within the 1km study area that would suggest that was any fighting outside of the known battleground site.

- 2.12 Evidence available within the HER record suggests that land use changed little into the modern period. The addition of several orchards within 1km of the Site boundary, such as a 19th century Orchard c.500m north-east, were the only real discernible changes in landscape character between the post-medieval and modern periods.

Cartographic regression

- 2.13 The 1875 1st Edition OS Map (Fig. 2) demonstrates the Site as being partitioned into two fields by a boundary in a north to south direction through the centre of the Site. There is no evidence from the map that would suggest any internal structures, such as agricultural buildings and dwellings, being present in this period. The overall redline boundary of the Site appears to be relatively unchanged since this time.

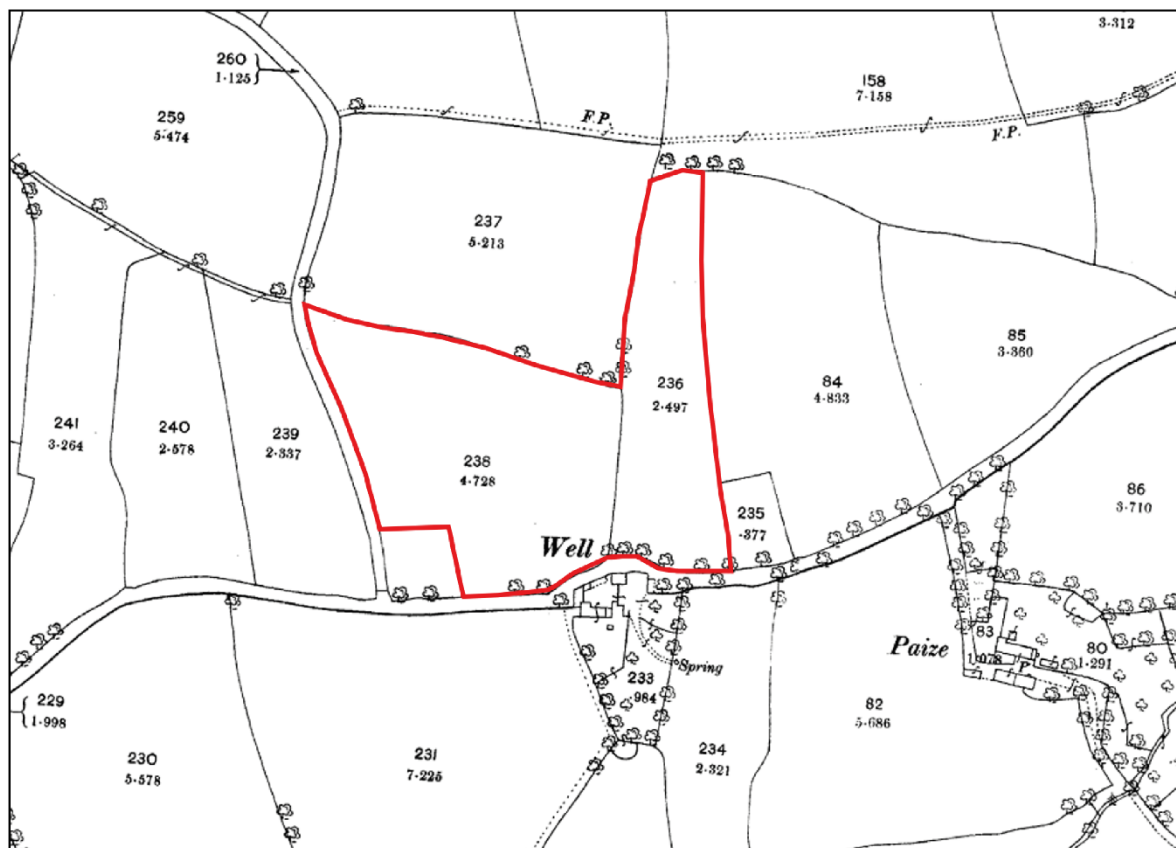


Figure No.

Figure 2

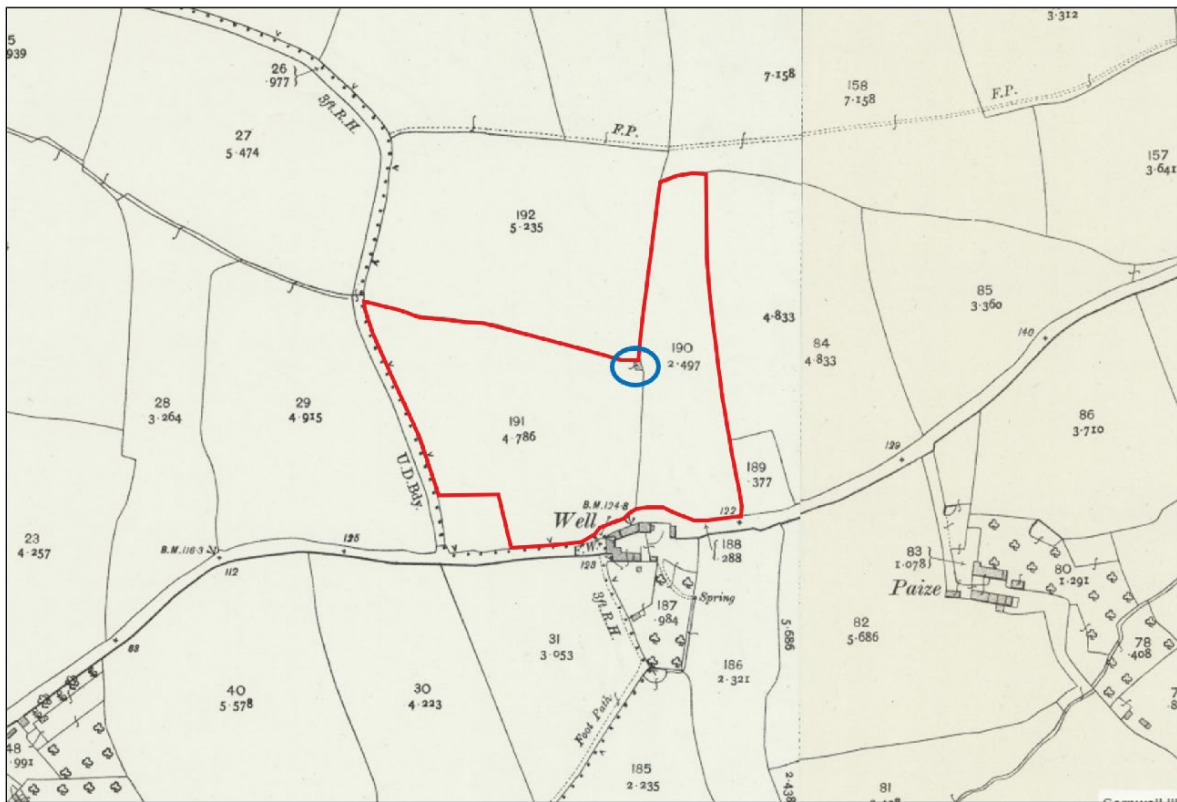
Figure Title


1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1875, 25 inch to 1 mile.



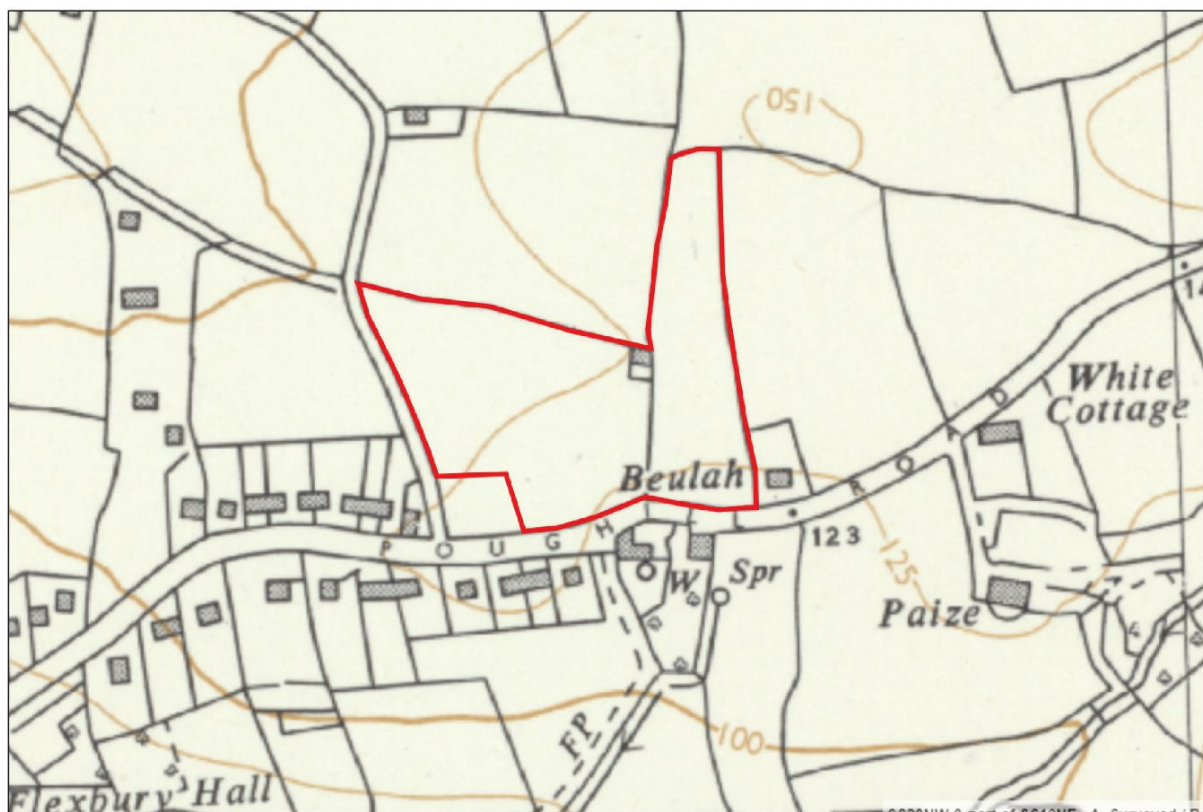
- 2.14 The 2nd Edition OS Map, published in 1905, displays relatively little change in the field boundaries compared to the 1st Edition OS Map (Fig. 3). The partition through the centre of the Site is still present in this time. The only discernible change between the 1875 and 1905 maps is the addition of a small building in the western field's north-east corner (Fig. 3, circled


in blue). It is possible that this small building outline may represent a small agricultural barn or dwelling.



<p>Figure No. Figure 3</p>	<p>Figure Title 1905 25-inch 2nd Edition OS Map with the Site and changes highlighted.</p>	
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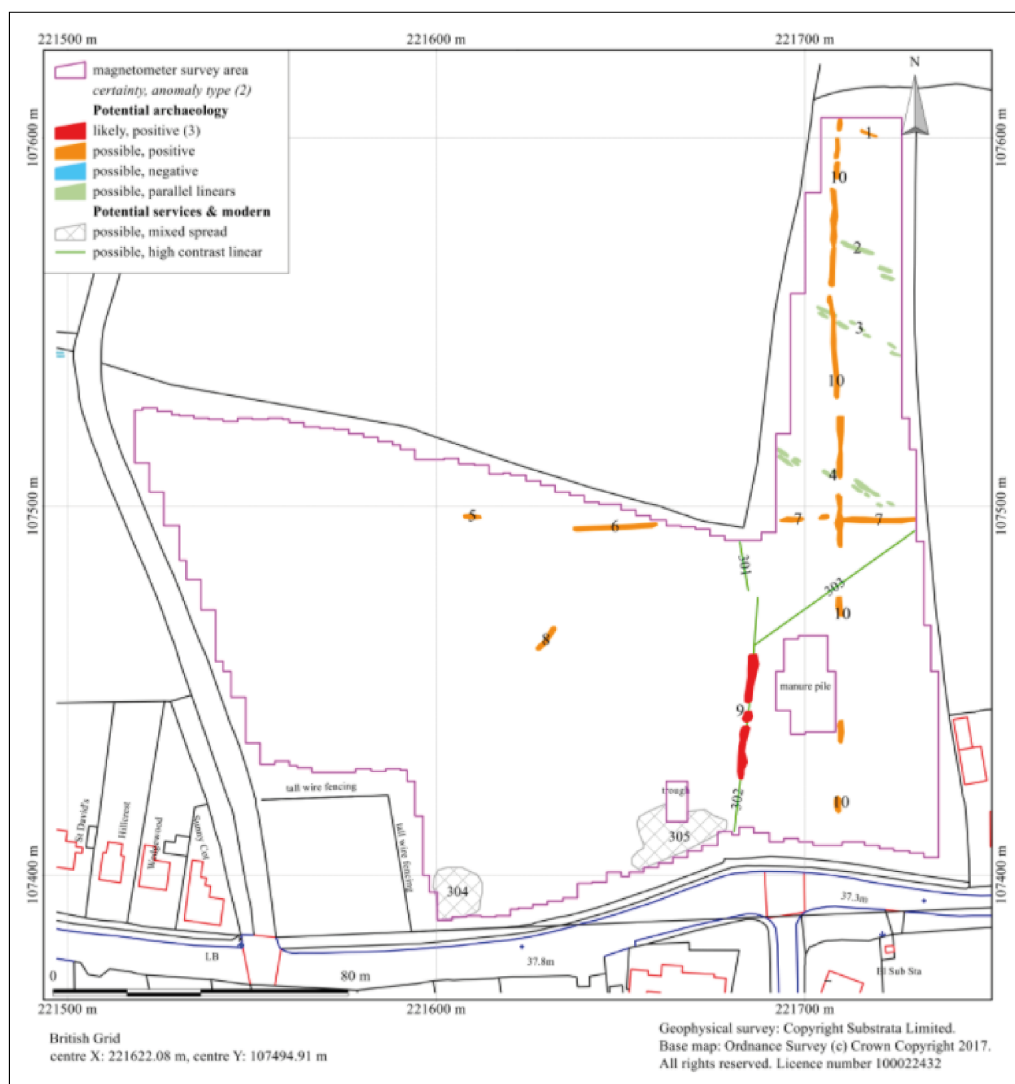
2.15 An analysis of historic mapping demonstrates that the building and central field boundary are present on the 1963 1:10 OS Map (Fig. 4). Since then, satellite imagery displays that neither feature is still present within the Site. Other than these features, the Site has experienced minimal changes.




<p>Figure No. Figure 4</p>	<p>Figure Title 1963 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey Map with the Site highlighted in red.</p>	
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Geophysical Survey

- 2.16 This section presents the results of an archaeological magnetometer survey at the above site carried out by Substrata Ltd in 2017. The results of the survey are presented in Fig. 5 as prepared as part of the original report.
- 2.17 Ten magnetic anomaly groups (1-10) were mapped as representing potential archaeological deposits or features. One of these groups (9) represents the former field boundary recorded in the cartographic regression. The group’s characteristics also point to the presence of a recent service pipe, cable or drain along the line of the former field boundary. Four anomaly groups (1 to 4) may represent former cultivation traces from ridge-and-furrow ploughing although natural origins for these groups cannot be ruled out. The remaining anomaly groups (5, 6, 7, 8 and 10) have characteristics typical of fragmented deposits such as ditches from former field or enclosure boundaries (Substrata, 2017).



<p>Figure No. Figure 5</p>	<p>Figure Title Results of the magnetometer geophysical survey (Substrata Ltd, 2017).</p>	
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3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The aims and objectives of the watching brief were to determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits and/or remains, and if present, to record the character, date location and preservation of any archaeological remains on the Site, and to record the nature and extent of any previous damage to archaeological deposits or remains. The watching brief will help to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposal, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012).

3.2 Specific project objectives were to: -

- ☞ To assess the character, date, depth, location, and preservation of any archaeological deposits on the Site.
 - ☞ To prepare a summary report on the findings to include a comment on the quality and significance of any remains.
- 3.3 The presented information will facilitate Cornwall Council HEP (Arch) in identifying and assessing the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets noted at the Site, and in considering the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation work in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG2019).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The definition of an archaeological watching brief is: -

"a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive." (CIfA, 2020)

- 4.2 The purpose of an archaeological watching brief is to: -

a) allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works

b) provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard. (CIfA 2020)

- 4.3 The fieldwork watching brief followed the methodology laid out within the WSI (ISCA 2021). An archaeologist was present during all intrusive works, comprising the observation of the removal of all the topsoil and subsoil overburden, using a 360° mechanical excavator, using a toothless grading bucket, down to the underlying natural substrate or the first

archaeological horizon where ground reduction and service trenching was to be undertaken (see Fig. 6 for location and extent). There were a few small areas where the subsoil was not removed, in areas that were not being reduced during the development and subsequently not being disturbed - i.e. areas underneath the shallow bunding for the attenuation pond (to the north-west) and future garden plots to the far west and north of the Site.

- 4.4 Where archaeological remains were present, each feature and context were recorded by written and measured descriptions and surveyed using a Leica GPS. All works were carried out in accordance with the *Code of Approved Practice* as set out by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists* (CIfA) and recorded according to CIfA guidelines and best practice.
- 4.5 Following machining, all archaeological features revealed were excavated by hand, planned, and recorded. Archaeological features were recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written and measured description. All excavation of exposed archaeological features was carried out stratigraphically by hand and in accordance with the *Code of Approved Practice as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists* (CIfA) and recorded according to CIfA *guidelines and best practice*. All features/deposits were recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:10 and 1:50) and drawn sections (scale 1:10) and located using a site grid, which in turn was surveyed using a Leica GPS with aOD levels. Deposits were also assessed for their paleoenvironmental potential (see Section 7 below).
- 4.6 An adequate digital photographic record of all the archaeological works was compiled in both section and plan. All excavated trenches, areas, features and deposits were photographed. A selection of representative feature group/area shots were also taken along with general working shots to illustrate the overall nature of the works. A photographic scale and north arrow were included in detailed photographs.
- 4.7 All exposed archaeological features were hand excavated to at least 50%, and fully recorded. Discreet features were then fully excavated. All linear gullies associated with potential occupational activity were also excavated by hand to 50%, recorded and sampled. Upon completion of the recording of these gullies, they were then also fully excavated to 100%, for the purpose of finds recovery. The later, larger boundary ditches were hand excavated to between 15-20% of their length, with any relationships also investigated.

- 4.8 All archaeological features and their subsequent spoil heaps were scanned with a metal detector for artefact retrieval.
- 4.9 The archive from the watching brief is currently held by ISCA at their Exeter office. ISCA will make arrangements with the Royal Cornwall Museum for the deposition of the Site archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection. A digital archive (comprising digital photographs and other relevant digital data) will be submitted to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).
- 4.10 A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix 4, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the watching brief results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts can be found in Appendix 1. Details of the artefactual materials recovered from the Site are given in Section 6 and the environmental evidence is discussed in Section 7.
- 5.2 Context numbers within the text and figures that are prefixed with either a name (eg Ring Gully A) or GRP indicate a 'group number', used to combine a group of different numbers relating to one activity or feature on the Site (eg sections of the same ditch).
- 5.3 The underlying natural geology (1002) consisted of a varied yellow-brown silty clay with frequent sub-angular stones across most of the Site, with exposed angular 'shillet' bedrock stone to the higher south-west corner. It was exposed at a depth of 0.15m – 0.3m below the present ground surface and formed the underlying substrate. It was sealed by two different deposits. To the north and north-west of the Site was a 0.3m deep layer of light yellow-brown firm silty clay (1175) through which later archaeological features were cut. This layer may represent either a former buried soil horizon or a colluvial deposit which formed towards the lower extent of the Site and where visible, was directly sealed by the topsoil (1000). Across the rest of the Site, a subsoil layer (1001) sealed the nature, and consisted of a red-brown silty clay, between 0.18m – 0.33m thick. This mixed subsoil layer extended across most of the Site, though it was not visible to the north and north-west corner.

- 5.4 The buried soil horizon/colluvial (1175) and subsoil (1001) layers were covered by 0.15m – 0.3m of topsoil (1000). The topsoil varied in depth across the Site, with it being unusually thicker on the higher central and eastern sides. It is possible that topsoil material was imported into the Site during the 20th century during the construction of the houses to the south of Poughill Road. This may account for the variation in depths, especially to the higher ground to the centre of the Site. Prior to the commencement of the watching brief, the Site was under arable grassland.
- 5.5 To the lower, north-east corner, where no overlying subsoil/imported material (1001) was visible, there appeared to be a thin (0.09m deep) yellow-brown silty clay layer of either original subsoil and/or an earlier sealed soil horizon (1174). This layer (1174) and the later subsoil layer (1001) that appeared across most of the Site were not similar and appeared to have formed at different times. The earlier subsoil/soil horizon (1174) to the north-west was seen to pre-date the earlier archaeological features associated with Ring Gully B and Ditch [1079], whereas Ring Gully A and gully [GRP1032] was clearly sealed by the later subsoil/imported material layer (1001). Ditches [GRP1030], [GRP1066] and [GRP1079] were also directly sealed by the subsoil layer (1001). Where the relationships between the archaeology and the various subsoil layers could be ascertained, the relationships are noted below:-

Middle Iron Age (300 - 100 BC)

Ring Gully A (Figs. 7 and 10 – 16, Sections AA, BB and CC)

- 5.6 This sub-circular enclosure was located to the centre of the Site, within a shallow depression, and with the land sloping gently to the west (between 36.68m to 36.15m aOD). The enclosure was defined by two curvilinear gullies (GRP1010 to the north-east and GRP1012, the latter forming most of the enclosure to the east, south and south-west). The enclosure was ‘horseshoe’ shaped, with a large opening located on the lower side, to the north-west, a gap of roughly 15m. A much smaller, second opening, 0.9m wide divided Gullies [1010] and [1012] and was located to the north-east of the enclosure. The smaller gully [1010] measured a total length of 7.02m and was between 0.49m – 0.29m wide and up to 0.21m deep. The gully contained a single fill, but no datable material was recovered. This gully was 100% excavated by hand.

5.7 Gully [GRP1012] which formed the main, southern part of this circular enclosure was roughly 29m long and measured between 0.55m – 0.68m wide and up to 0.31m deep. The gully consisted of a single fill of a mid-dark brown friable silty clay (fills 1011, 1013, 1015, 1040, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049 and 1051). The western extent of the ditch was marked by a well-defined terminus [1048] (Fig. 16, Section CC) which contained four Middle Iron Age pottery sherds from its fill (1047). A further five sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery were also recovered from fill (1049) of cut [1050] to the southern extent of the gully (Section BB, Fig. 15). The terminus to the north-east [1012] was also clearly defined. The combined diameter of entire enclosure as defined by gullies [GRP1010] and [GRP1012], measured 16m across.

Discreet features located within Ring Gully A (Figs. 7 and 17 – 19, Sections DD, EE and FF)

5.8 Located within the internal area of Ring Gully A, predominantly to the western side of the enclosure, were eight discreet features, consisting of six postholes [1022], [1024], [1026], [1028], [1054] and [1056], a pit [1020] and a single stakehole [1018].

5.9 The six postholes consisted of four smaller postholes [1022], [1024], [1026] and [1054] which measured between 0.3m – 0.43m in diameter 0.1m – 0.24m deep. The two larger postholes [1028] and [1056], (Section DD, Fig. 17) measuring 0.58m – 0.68m in diameter and 0.19m – 0.24m deep. Postholes [1022], [1024], [1026] and [1054] had steep sides and flat bases, whilst the others had of a more concave profile. All the postholes contained post-packing stones, but no post-pipes were visible, suggesting that the postholes had been removed and that the stones had fallen into the resulting voids.

5.10 Pit [1020] (Fig. 18) was of an oval shape in plan with a shallow base, measuring 0.9m long by 0.5m wide and 0.11m deep, containing a single undated fill (1019).

5.11 Stakehole [1018] (Section EE, Fig 18), located just to the north-east of pit [1020], measured 0.3m by 0.2m and 0.14m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base. Five sherds of decorated Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from the single fill (1017).

Gully GRP1032 (Figs. 7 and 20, Section GG)

5.12 Located just to the west, and roughly 6m further downslope (between 35.92m to 35.75m aOD) from Ring Gully A, was a curvilinear gully [GRP1032] which extended on an east/west alignment for roughly 12.6m, with a defined curve to the south, at its western end. The gully

measured between 0.56m -0.45m wide and up to 0.17m deep. The gully contained a single, undated fill. The terminus to the western end [1032] appeared to have been an original feature, whereas the terminus to the east [1040] (Section GG, Fig. 20) was shallow and suggested that the gully may have been truncated by later ploughing.

Ring Gully B (Figs. 8 and 21 – 25, Sections HH and II)

- 5.13 This sub-circular gully was located to the north-west of the Site and extended beyond the northern limit of the development area. This circular ring gully was located on land sloping downhill gently to the west (between 34.01m aOD to 33.36m aOD). The ring gully measured roughly 13m in diameter with the dimensions of the ditch varying from 0.77m wide by 0.44m deep to the eastern side to only 0.36m wide by 0.1m deep on its western side. The variations in the dimensions of the width of the gully may have been caused by later truncation through ploughing.
- 5.14 The ring gully forming this enclosure contained a primary fill of a mid grey-brown firm silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones (fills 1115, 1131, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1146, 1149, 1152, 1155, 1160, 1163, 1166, 1170 and 1173). Three sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from fill (1166) (Section II, Fig. 24). The secondary fill of the ring gully consisted of mid brown-grey firm silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones (fills 1128, 1130, 1134, 1138, 1145, 1148, 1151, 1156, 1159, 1169, 1172, 1176 and 1177). Eight sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from fill (1138) and four sherds of similarly dated pottery from fill (1156). An upper fill of mid grey friable silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones and frequent charcoal flecks (fills 1127, 1129, 1133, 1137, 1162, 1165, 1168 and 1178) was only noted to the higher south-east and eastern part of the ring gully. No pottery was recovered from this upper fill.
- 5.15 No evidence of an original opening or entranceway was observed, however as the ring gully extended partially beyond the northern extent of the development area, an entrance may be in this location.

Discreet features located within Ring Gully B (Fig. 26, Section JJ)

- 5.16 Within the enclosure formed by Ring Gully B were five small discreet circular features [1118], [1120], [1122], [1124] and [1126], most likely representing original postholes. These postholes varied in dimensions between 0.6m in diameter by 0.11m deep [1124] (Section JJ,

Fig. 26), and 0.18m diameter by 0.06m deep [1126]. No pottery or other artefacts were recovered from the fills of any of these postholes.

Pit 1058 (Fig. 27, Section KK)

- 5.17 To the higher ground, to the south of the development area, was a single isolated pit, sealed by the overlying subsoil (1001). This shallow subcircular pit [1058] measured 0.9m long by 0.8m wide and 0.08m deep. The pit contained a single fill (1057) and produced a single sherd of abraded pottery dating to the Middle Iron Age.

Undated (Figs. 6, 28 and 29)

Stakehole 1099 (Fig. 6)

- 5.18 A single, isolated stakehole [1099] was observed to the southwest of the Site. This stakehole measured 0.21m in diameter and 0.17m deep and contained a single undated fill (1098). No other features were noted in its vicinity, though its proximity to the edge of the development area may imply that further stakeholes may have lain to the south-west, beyond the development boundary.

Gully GRP1060 (Figs. 6 and 28, Section LL)

- 5.19 A shallow east/west aligned gully [GRP1060] was also recorded to the south of the Site, close to the isolated pit [1058], on higher ground (at roughly 38m aOD). This gully extended for at least 9m in length, with the western terminus [1060] visible. However, the eastern extent of was heavily disturbed by later activity but did not appear to extend any further east and would have terminated in the vicinity. The gully measured roughly 0.5m wide, and up to 0.1m deep. The very shallow nature of this gully may suggest that the gully may have continued further across the Site but had been subsequently disturbed. No datable material was recovered from this ditch.

Ditch GRP1066 (Figs. 6 and 29, Section MM)

- 5.20 To the eastern side of the site was a north/south aligned ditch [cuts 1066, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074 and 1076] that could tentatively be seen on the geophysical survey (Fig. 5). The ditch extended for at least 57m, on level ground (roughly 38m aOD), and continued beyond both the southern and northern limits of the site. The ditch measured between 0.8m wide by 0.28m deep to the south and 1.08m wide by 0.58m deep to the north. The ditch contained a

single fill of a mid-grey brown friable silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones (fills 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073 and 1075). No datable material was recovered from any of the excavated slots. This ditch appeared to cut the underlying subsoil layer (1001) as seen in the sections to the north and south, suggesting that the ditch is possibly of medieval, or later date.

Ditch GRP1079 (Figs. 31 - 33, Sections NN, OO and PP and QQ)

- 5.21 This ditch was noted on the geophysical survey and appeared to extend further to the east beyond the limit of excavation, just to the north of the buried electricity cable, but in an area that was not to be developed. The ditch was aligned east/west and at the furthest visible eastern extent it was at 36.73m aOD (Fig 32, Section PP). The ditch was visible for roughly 91m and extended downslope to the west and terminated [1105] within the development area at 33.83m aOD (Fig. 31, Section OO) The ditch measured between 2.4m – 0.96m wide by 0.77m – 0.28m deep. The shallowest part of the ditch was to the western terminus where there may have been later truncation through ploughing. The ditch contained a shallow primary fill (fills 1078, 1081, 1084, 1087, 1090, 1093, 1101 and 1104) consisting of mid-dark brown-grey compact silty clay and a thicker secondary main fill (fills 1077, 1080, 1083, 1086, 1089, 1092, 1100 and 1103) of a mid yellow-grey friable silty clay. No datable material was recovered from any of the fills.

Ditch/gully GRP1030 (Fig. 6)

- 5.22 Towards the western side of the site was a north/south aligned small ditch. This ditch was only partially visible as the majority remained under the unremoved subsoil (1001) around the new attenuation pond. Where this ditch was visible it measured a maximum of 0.63m wide by 0.15m deep. The ditch extended from the east/west ditch [GRP1079] to the north, and terminated within the site, though its terminus had been disturbed by modern wheel rutting. This small, shallow ditch was possibly contemporary with ditch [GRP1079] and may have drained into it or it was part of a larger field division. The relationship with ditch [GRP1079] was not fully clear, though the fills appeared very similar and ditch [GRP1030] did not continue to the north of ditch [GRP1079] it is likely that the two ditches were contemporary with each other. No datable material was recovered from the fills of this north/south ditch.

Pit 1109 (Fig. 34, Section RR)

- 5.23 Located just downslope (at 33.41m aOD) from the western terminus of ditch [GRP1079] was a subcircular, shallow pit [1109] measuring 1.26m long and 1.2m wide by 0.15m deep. The pit had shallow sides and contained a single undated fill (1108).

Modern (Fig. 3)

- 5.24 Several modern features were recorded across the site. These included several ceramic field drains, a plastic water pipe to the south, geotechnical test pits (including pit [1158] which cut Ring Gully B) and a partially exposed electricity cable to the east.

6. ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE (by *Henrietta Quinnell*)

Pottery

- 6.1 This material (30 sherds, weighing 346 g), is all South West Decorated (SWD) Middle Iron Age and gabbroic, and is likely to date to the third or second century BC. While Standard SWD can date from the fourth century BC, the Accomplished style does not appear until the third century BC. All the sherds from Ring Gully A could come from one vessel, while those from Ring Gully B are from a different vessel or vessels with rather thinner walls.
- 6.2 SWD pottery is being found with increasing frequency in Cornwall and during the Middle Iron Age the use of gabbroic fabrics becomes almost universal. The nearest location to Poughill Road known to the author is Widemouth Bay, Poundstock (roughly four miles to the south). A full review of SWD pottery was published in the report on Trevelgue Head, Newquay (Quinnell 2011) and includes a map of sites then known.

Flint

- 6.3 Two small residual struck flint flakes were recovered from the subsoil layer (1001).

7. ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE (by *Stacey Adams*)

Introduction

- 7.1 Eighteen bulk environmental samples were taken during an archaeological watching brief at Poughill Road for the recovery of environmental remains such as plant macrofossils, wood

charcoal, faunal remains and Mollusca, as well as to assist finds recovery. Samples were taken from stakeholes, pits, postholes and gullies. The following report assesses the potential of the charred plant macrofossils to inform on the diet, economy and local environment of the site.

Methodology

- 7.2 Ten litre sub-samples of eleven of the bulk samples were selected for processing. The bulk environmental samples, ranging from 0.5 to 20 litres in volume, were processed by flotation using a 500µm mesh for the heavy residue and a 250µm mesh for the retention of the flot before being air dried. The residues were passed through 8, 4 and 2mm sieves and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Table 1, Appendix 3). The flots were scanned, in their entirety, under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Table 2, Appendix 3). Identification of the charred remains was based on observations of gross morphology and surface cell structure and quantification was based on minimum number of individuals and nomenclature follows Stace (1997). Charcoal was not present in sufficient quantities (>3g from the >4mm fraction of the heavy residue) to be submitted for identification.

Results

- 7.3 The flots from Poughill Road contained modern remains of roots, insects and fly pupae along with occasional land snail shell and frequent charcoal fragments. Charred plant macrofossils were rare within the assemblage and consisted of goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.) in pit [1020] and posthole [1120], an orache (*Atriplex* sp.) in stakehole [1019] and a two-sided sedge (*Carex* sp.) in ring gully [1154]. The plant macrofossils were likely growing in the vicinity of the site and became burnt alongside the charcoal. They are suggestive of shrubby and possibly wet environs. The low quantities of charcoal recovered from the samples indicate that small-scale burning activities were taking place at the site. No further work should be carried out on the samples from Poughill Road and the remaining unprocessed soil is not recommended to be processed due to the paucity of remains.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 Situated across most of the site was a layer of subsoil (1001) which sealed most of the discreet features such as Ring Gully A, pit [1058], gully [GRP1032] and partially sealing gully [GRP1060], whereas ditch [GRP1066] appeared to cut the subsoil layer. The relationship

between the subsoil (1001) and ditches [GRP1030] and [GRP1079] was not clear as the subsoil was not present in this location. However, both ditch [GRP1079] and Ring Gully B were seen to cut an underlying layer (1175) which differed greatly from subsoil layer (1001) and which may have either been an early buried soil horizon, or a colluvial deposit which formed towards the lower, north-western extent of the site prior to construction of these features. No datable material was recovered from the subsoil layers.

- 8.2 The two ring gullies varied in size and style, with Ring Gully A being a greater size than Ring Gully B. Both the ring gullies contained Middle Iron Age pottery and enclosed several internal features that included both pits and postholes, both of which are likely to have formed an internal structure such as a roundhouse.
- 8.3 Ring Gully B contained a greater number and variation of fills, which suggests possible variation in activity, possibly settlement related. This may also be inferred by the occasional charcoal deposits noted within the higher levels of eastern, higher side of the ring gully. Though this charcoal could have derived from the burning of the building, though if this was the case, charcoal would be expected the dispersed throughout the gully. As the charcoal is located within the gully on the higher, eastern side, it is possible that this material had washed into the final stages of the gully. Though no evidence of and major fires/industrial activity was located to the higher ground to the east of this roundhouse. Stubble burning and/or other activity that was only affecting the surface ground and would not have been visible here, may have taken place and produced the slight charcoal deposits.
- 8.4 Although no worked flints were recovered during the watching brief, the two small struck flint flakes, recovered from the overlying subsoil layer (1001) which were clearly residual.
- 8.5 The dispersed, discreet features, such as pit [1058], gully [1060] and stakehole [1099] may relate to scattered activity associated with activity centred around the ring gullies, though the lack of datable finds, bar the single abraded Middle Iron Age pottery sherd from pit [1058] makes understanding of these features difficult.
- 8.6 The three ditches [GRP1030], [GRP1066] and [GRP1079] produced no datable material and maybe of a broad date from the late prehistoric through to the post-medieval period. The lack of any datable material may suggest that they are at least unlikely to be post-medieval. The suggestion that these ditches may have been contemporary and possibly cut the

overlying subsoil tentatively suggests a medieval field system, laid out with perpendicular ditches across the area. The eastern ditch [1066] appears to run parallel with the existing field boundary to the east and is also perpendicular to the present Poughill Road to the south implying a medieval date, though a prehistoric origin of these ditches cannot be ruled out.

Geophysical results

8.7 The 2017 magnetometer survey indicated several possible archaeological features (Fig. 5). Two linear features, an east/west aligned ditch (anomaly groups 5, 7 and 9) which was recorded as Ditch [1079], and a north/south feature (anomaly group 10), seen as Ditch [1066]. Anomaly group 8 appeared to correspond with a small section of the south-east arc of Ring Gully A. No other features recorded within the watching brief were noted on the geophysical survey. The clarity of the two linear ditches observed on the geophysical survey may solely be due to their size and depth and the reduced level of overburden. However, Ring Gully B, Ditch 1030 and Gully 1032 were relatively close to the surface though they did not appear on the geophysical survey.

8.8 Anomaly groups (1-4) were located within the un-investigated area to the north-west and may represent former cultivation trace from ridge-and-furrow ploughing, although natural origins for these groups cannot be ruled out.

8.9 The former field boundary recorded in the cartographic regression (Figs. 2-4) was noted by anomaly group (9). The group's characteristics also indicated the presence of a recently buried high voltage electricity cable, located along the line of the former field boundary. This area was not observed due to the presence of the electric cable

9. CONCLUSION

9.1 The archaeology present was dispersed across the site, with two circular enclosures to the north and north-west, three linear ditches to the east, west and north and a small number of dispersed gullies, pits, and posthole. The circular enclosures dated to the Middle Iron Age and likely represented dispersed late prehistoric rural activity and settlement at this time. The ditches remained undated though they could be prehistoric in origin as they appeared to cut the later subsoil, though a post-Roman or medieval date is possible. The north/south aligned ditches [GRP1030] and [GRP1066], to the west and east of the site ran parallel to the existing field boundary and may have been part of earlier field sub-divisions.

- 9.2 Elsewhere the isolated east/west aligned gully to the south [GRP1060] and the posthole to the south-west [1099] were undated. A single isolated pit [1058], located to the south contained a single sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery, similar to those found within the two ring gullies. However, the pottery was considerably abraded and may suggest that the pit could pre-date the ring gullies.
- 9.3 The environmental evidence recovered from the various features across the site suggested only low levels of burning and the plant macrofossils were indicative of species growing in the local area and suggest a shrubby and possible wet environment.
- 9.4 The earliest features recorded relate to the Middle Iron Age (through pottery dating) and consist of at least two ring gullies. There is very limited evidence of Iron Age activity within the immediate vicinity, consisting of only one large round located c.900m to the south-east of the site, and a possible second at Berry Park, located c.550m to the south-east. In the wider landscape there is dispersed Bronze Age and Iron Age activity including barrows and further Iron Age rounds and field systems. This site represents settlement and agricultural activity, most likely as part of a wider farming landscape across the area. However, the nature, and proximity of the two ring gullies may suggest further activity from this settlement maybe found within the vicinity, most likely within the undeveloped fields directly to the north.

10. ISCA PROJECT TEAM

- 10.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Simon Sworn, Jerry Austin and Parris Stubbings. This report was written by Simon Sworn. The finds report was written by Henrietta Quinnell (Freelance) and the environmental report by Stacey Adams (Trent and Peak Archaeology). The illustrations were compiled by Tim Brown. The project was managed for ISCA Archaeology by Simon Sworn and Parris Stubbings.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Spot-date
1000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown loose clayey loam with occasional small sub-angular stones. Extends across entire site.	>200	>120	0.4	
1001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red-brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones.	>200	>120	>0.33	Prehistoric
1002	Layer		Natural	Varying yellow silty clays with occasional sub-angular stones and 'shillet' bedrock stone.	>200	>120	-	
1003	Fill	1004	Gully	Mid grey-brown friable silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones.	>0.6	0.49	0.21	
1004	Cut		Gully	NW/SE aligned curvilinear gully. Shallow concave sides and base. ([GRP1010] Ring Gully A).	>0.6	0.49	0.21	
1005	Fill	1006	Gully	Mid grey-brown friable silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones.	>1.1	0.29	0.09	
1006	Cut		Gully	NW/SE aligned curvilinear gully. Shallow concave sides and base ([GRP1010] Ring Gully A).	>1.1	0.29	0.09	
1007	Fill	1008	Gully	Mid grey-brown friable silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones.	>1.15	0.4	0.18	
1008	Cut		Gully	NW/SE aligned curvilinear gully. Moderate concave sides and base (GRP1010 Ring Gully A).	>1.15	0.4	0.18	
1009	Fill	1010	Gully	Mid grey-brown friable silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones.	>0.8	0.39	0.21	
1010	Cut		Gully	NW/SE aligned curvilinear gully. Steep concave sides and 'U' shaped base ([GRP1010] Ring Gully A) Total length 7.02m.	>0.8	0.39	0.21	
1011	Fill	1012	Gully	Mid dark brown friable silty clay with occasional small/medium sub-angular stones.	>1	0.55	0.24	
1012	Cut		Gully	'U' shaped ring gully with entrance to NW. Steep regular sides with 'U' shaped base. NE terminus. ([GRP1012] Ring Gully A).	>1	0.55	0.24	
1013	Fill	1014	Gully	Mid-dark brown friable silty clay with occasional small/medium sub-angular stones.	>1.3	0.58	0.24	
1014	Cut		Gully	Steep regular sides with 'U' shaped base. ([GRP1012] Ring Gully A).	>1.3	0.58	0.24	
1015	Fill	1016	Gully	Mid-dark brown friable silty clay with occasional small/medium sub-angular stones.	>1.9	0.56	0.24	
1016	Cut		Gully	Steep regular sides with 'U' shaped base. ([GRP1012] Ring Gully A).	>1.9	0.56	0.24	
1017	Fill	1018	Stakehole	Mid-dark brown friable silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones.	0.3	0.2	0.14	300-100BC
1018	Cut		Stakehole	Oval cut extended NE/SW, with rounded corners. Steep sides and 'U' shaped base.	0.3	0.2	0.14	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Spot-date
1019	Fill	1020	Pit	Dark grey-brown soft silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones.	0.9	0.5	0.11	
1020	Cut		Pit	Oval cut with sharp corners and gentle concave sides and base.	0.9	0.5	0.11	
1021	Fill	1022	Posthole	Mid grey-brown firm silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones.	0.4	0.4	0.24	
1022	Cut		Posthole	Circular cut with steep sides and 'U' shaped base. Within Ring Gully A.	0.4	0.4	0.24	
1023	Fill	1024	Posthole	Mid grey-brown firm silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones.	0.43	0.43	0.2	
1024	Cut		Posthole	Circular cut with steep sides and flat base. Within Ring Gully A.	0.43	0.43	0.2	
1025	Fill	1026	Posthole	Mid grey-brown friable silty clay with frequent small sub-angular stones.	0.3	0.3	0.11	
1026	Cut		Posthole	Circular cut with steep sides and flat base. Within Ring Gully A.	0.3	0.3	0.11	
1027	Fill	1028	Posthole	Mid-light grey-brown firm silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones.	0.58	0.58	0.19	
1028	Cut		Posthole	Circular cut with moderate sides and 'V' shaped base. Within Ring Gully A	0.58	0.58	0.19	
1029	Fill	1030	Ditch	Light brown-grey friable silty clay with very occasional small sub-angular stones.	>1	0.63	0.15	
1030	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned linear with gentle concave sides and base. Same as [GRP1107].	>1	0.63	0.15	
1031	Fill	1032	Gully	Light brown-grey friable silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones.	>0.95	0.53	0.17	
1032	Cut		Gully	E/W aligned curvilinear with moderate sides and concave base. Western terminus. [GRP1032].	>0.95	0.53	0.17	
1033	Fill	1034	Gully	Light brown-grey friable silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones.	>1.2	0.5	0.1	
1034	Cut		Gully	E/W aligned curvilinear with moderate sides and concave base. [GRP1032].	>1.2	0.5	0.1	
1035	Fill	1036	Gully	Light brown-grey friable silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones.	>1.15	0.56	0.16	
1036	Cut		Gully	E/W aligned curvilinear with moderate sides and concave base. [GRP1032].	>1.15	0.56	0.16	
1037	Fill	1038	Gully	Light brown-grey friable silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones.	>1.1	0.45	0.1	
1038	Cut		Gully	E/W aligned curvilinear with moderate sides and concave base. [GRP1032].	>1.1	0.45	0.1	
1039	Fill	1040	Gully	Light brown-grey friable silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones.	>0.56	0.46	0.07	
1040	Cut		Gully	E/W aligned curvilinear with moderate sides and concave base. Eastern terminus. [GRP1032].	>0.56	0.46	0.07	
1041	Fill	1042	Gully	Mid-dark brown friable silty clay with occasional small/medium sub-angular stones.	>1.4	0.68	0.31	
1042	Cut		Gully	Steep regular sides with 'U' shaped base. ([GRP1012] Ring Gully A).	>1.4	0.68	0.31	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Spot-date
1043	Fill	1044	Gully	Mid-dark brown friable silty clay with occasional small/medium sub-angular stone.	>1.4	0.6	0.28	
1044	Cut		Gully	Steep regular sides with 'U' shaped base. ([GRP1012] Ring Gully A).	>1.4	0.6	0.28	
1045	Fill	1046	Gully	Mid-dark brown friable silty clay with occasional small/medium sub-angular stones.	>1.3	0.6	0.29	
1046	Cut		Gully	Steep regular sides with 'U' shaped base. ([GRP1012] Ring Gully A)	>1.3	0.6	0.29	
1047	Fill	1048	Gully	Mid-dark brown friable silty clay with occasional small/medium sub-angular stones.	>1.5	0.59	0.23	300-100BC
1048	Cut		Gully	Steep regular sides with 'U' shaped base. SW terminus. ([GRP1012] Ring Gully A).	>1.5	0.59	0.23	
1049	Fill	1050	Gully	Mid-dark brown friable silty clay with occasional small/medium sub-angular stones.	>1.4	0.63	0.3	300-100BC
1050	Cut		Gully	Regular concave sides with 'U' shaped base. ([GRP1012] Ring Gully A).	>1.4	0.63	0.3	
1051	Fill	1052	Gully	Mid-dark brown friable silty clay with occasional small/medium sub-angular stones.	>1.3	0.58	0.22	
1052	Cut		Gully	Steep regular sides with 'U' shaped base. ([GRP1012] Ring Gully A).	>1.3	0.58	0.22	
1053	Fill	1054	Posthole	Mid-dark grey-brown friable silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones.	0.4	0.4	0.1	
1054	Cut		Posthole	Circular cut with steep sides and flat base. Within Ring Gully A.	0.4	0.4	0.1	
1055	Fill	1056	Posthole	Mid-dark grey-brown friable silty clay with frequent large sub-angular stones and occasional charcoal.	0.68	0.68	0.24	
1056	Cut		Posthole	Circular cut with concave sides and flat base. Within Ring Gully A.	0.68	0.68	0.24	
1057	Fill	1058	Pit	Dark brown friable silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones and charcoal flecks.	0.9	0.8	0.08	300-100BC
1058	Cut		Pit	Circular cut with gentle concave sides and base.	0.9	0.8	0.08	
1059	Fill	1060	Gully	Mid yellow-brown friable silty clay with frequent small sub-angular stones.	>0.7	0.54	0.09	
1060	Cut		Gully	E/W aligned gully with shallow concave sides and base. Western terminus [GRP1060].	>0.7	0.54	0.09	
1061	Fill	1062	Gully	Mid yellow-brown friable silty clay with frequent small sub-angular stones.	>1.3	0.53	0.08	
1062	Cut		Gully	E/W aligned gully with shallow concave sides and base. [GRP1060].	>1.3	0.53	0.08	
1063	Fill	1064	Gully	Mid yellow-brown friable silty clay with frequent small sub-angular stones.	>2.4	0.46	0.1	
1064	Cut		Gully	E/W aligned gully with shallow concave sides and base. [GRP1060].	>2.4	0.46	0.1	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Spot-date
1065	Fill	1066	Ditch	Mid grey-brown friable silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones.	>1.5	0.8	0.28	
1066	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned linear with moderate, regular sides and sharp base. [GRP1066].	>1.5	0.8	0.28	
1067	Fill	1068	Ditch	Mid grey-brown friable silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones.	>1.5	0.89	0.31	
1068	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned linear with moderate, regular sides and sharp base. [GRP1066].	>1.5	0.89	0.31	
1069	Fill	1070	Ditch	Mid grey-brown friable silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones.	>1.5	1.08	0.48	
1070	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned linear with moderate, regular concave sides and sharp base. [GRP 1066].	>1.5	1.08	0.48	
1071	Fill	1072	Ditch	Mid grey-brown friable silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones.	>1.5	0.83	0.32	
1072	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned linear with moderate, regular concave sides and base. [GRP 1066].	>1.5	0.83	0.32	
1073	Fill	1074	Ditch	Mid grey-brown friable silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones.	>1.5	>1.04	0.58	
1074	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned linear with moderate, regular concave sides and base. [GRP 1066].	>1.5	>1.04	0.58	
1075	Fill	1076	Ditch	Mid grey-brown friable silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones.	>1	1.13	0.46	
1076	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned linear with moderate, regular concave sides and base. [GRP 1066].	>1	1.13	0.46	
1077	Fill	1079	Ditch	2nd Fill of ditch. Mid yellow-grey friable silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones.	>1.4	2	0.52	
1078	Fill	1079	Ditch	1st of ditch. Mid-dark brown-grey compact silty clay with frequent medium sub-angular stones.	>1.4	2.4	0.4	
1079	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned linear ditch with concave regular sides and 'V' shaped base. [GRP1079].	>1.4	2.4	0.85	
1080	Fill	1082	Ditch	2nd fill of ditch. Mid yellow-grey friable silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones.	>1.4	1.65	0.5	
1081	Fill	1082	Ditch	1st fill of ditch. Mid-dark brown-grey compact silty clay with frequent medium sub-angular stones.	>1.4	0.73	0.21	
1082	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned linear ditch with steep concave regular sides and 'V' shaped base. [GRP 1079].	>1.4	1.65	0.75	
1083	Fill	1085	Ditch	2nd fill of ditch. Mid yellow-grey friable silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones.	>1.4	1.4	0.49	
1084	Fill	1085	Ditch	1st fill of ditch. Mid-dark brown-grey compact silty clay with frequent medium sub-angular stones.	>1.4	0.73	0.24	
1085	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned linear ditch with steep concave regular sides and 'V' shaped base. [GRP 1079].	>1.4	1.4	0.73	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Spot-date
1086	Fill	1088	Ditch	2nd fill of ditch. Mid yellow-grey friable silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones.	>1.7	1.28	0.53	
1087	Fill	1088	Ditch	1st fill of ditch. Mid-dark brown-grey compact silty clay with frequent medium sub-angular stones.	>1.7	0.6	0.24	
1088	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned linear ditch with steep concave regular sides and 'V' shaped base. [GRP 1079].	>1.7	1.28	0.77	
1089	Fill	1091	Ditch	2nd fill of ditch. Mid yellow-grey friable silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones.	>1.7	1.4	0.29	
1090	Fill	1091	Ditch	1st fill of ditch. Mid-dark brown-grey compact silty clay with frequent medium sub-angular stones.	>1.7	0.92	0.44	
1091	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned linear ditch with concave irregular sides and shallow 'V' shaped base. [GRP 1079].	>1.7	1.4	0.51	
1092	Fill	1094	Ditch	2nd fill of ditch. Mid yellow-grey friable silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones.	>1.7	0.96	0.57	
1093	Fill	1094	Ditch	1st fill of ditch. Mid-dark brown-grey compact silty clay with frequent medium sub-angular stones.	>1.7	0.56	0.18	
1094	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned linear ditch with steep irregular sides and 'U' shaped concave base. [GRP 1079].	>1.7	0.96	0.66	
1095	Fill	1097	Ditch	2nd fill of ditch. Mid yellow-grey friable silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones.	>1.4	1.4	0.4	
1096	Fill	1097	Ditch	1st of ditch. Mid dark brown-grey compact silty clay with frequent medium sub-angular stones.	>1.4	0.41	0.12	
1097	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned linear ditch with concave irregular sides and concave base. [GRP 1079].	>1.4	1.4	0.52	
1098	Fill	1099	Stake hole	Dark brown firm silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones.	0.21	0.21	0.17	
1099	Cut		Stake hole	Circular cut with steep, vertical sides and irregular 'U' shaped base.	0.21	0.21	0.17	
1100	Fill	1102	Ditch	2nd fill of ditch. Mid yellow-grey friable silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones.	>1.25	1.6	0.39	
1101	Fill	1102	Ditch	1st fill of ditch. Mid-dark brown-grey compact silty clay with frequent medium sub-angular stones.	>1.25	0.64	0.19	
1102	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned linear ditch with steep concave irregular sides and 'V' shaped base. [GRP 1107].	>1.25	1.6	0.58	
1103	Fill	1105	Ditch	2nd fill of ditch. Mid yellow-grey friable silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones.	>1.4	1	0.18	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Spot-date
1104	Fill	1105	Ditch	1st fill of ditch. Mid-dark brown-grey compact silty clay with frequent medium sub-angular stones.	>1.4	0.62	0.1	
1105	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned linear ditch with steep concave irregular sides and 'V' shaped base. Western terminus. [GRP 1107].	>1.4	1	0.28	
1106	Fill	1107	Ditch/gully	Mid grey-brown firm silty clay with very occasional small sub-angular stones.	>1	0.5	0.08	
1107	Cut		Ditch/gully	N/S aligned linear with very shallow concave sides and base. Same as [GRP1030]. [GRP 1107]	>1	0.5	0.08	
1108	Fill	1109	Pit	Light grey firm silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones.	1.26	1.2	0.15	
1109	Cut		Pit	Circular pit with shallow concave sides and base.	1.26	1.2	0.15	
1110	Fill	1113	Ditch	3rd fill of ditch. Mid yellow-grey friable silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones.	>0.94	1.25	0.46	
1111	Fill	1113	Ditch	2nd fill of ditch. Mid-dark brown-grey compact silty clay with frequent medium sub-angular stones.	>0.94	0.51	0.2	
1112	Fill	1113	Ditch	1st fill of ditch. Thin layer of firm light grey silty clay to base. Possibly same as 1111.	>0.94	0.3	0.04	
1113	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned linear ditch with steep concave regular sides and sharp 'V' shaped base. [GRP 1107].	>0.94	1.25	0.54	
1114	Layer		Possible Bank	Mixed yellow-brown firm silty clay with very rare occasional small sub-angular stones.	>0.7	1.5	0.21	
1115	Fill	1116	Gully	1st fill of gully. Mid grey-brown firm silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones.	>1.15	0.64	0.19	
1116	Cut		Gully	Curvilinear gully with moderate-steep sides and 'V' shaped base. (Ring Gully B).	>1.15	0.64	0.36	
1117	Fill	1118	Post hole	Dark grey-yellow friable silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks.	0.23	0.18	0.21	
1118	Cut		Post hole	Sub-circular cut with steep sides and 'U' shaped base. Within Ring Gully B.	0.23	0.18	0.21	
1119	Fill	1120	Post hole	Mid grey-brown friable silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones and charcoal flecks.	0.6	0.58	0.11	
1120	Cut		Post hole	Circular cut with steep sides and 'U' shaped base. Within Ring Gully B.	0.6	0.58	0.11	
1121	Fill	1122	Post hole	Mid grey-brown friable silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones and charcoal flecks.	0.3	0.25	0.11	
1122	Cut		Post hole	Sub-circular cut with steep sides and 'U' shaped base. Within Ring Gully B.	0.3	0.25	0.11	
1123	Fill	1124	Post hole	Mid grey firm silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones and charcoal flecks.	0.34	0.34	0.15	
1124	Cut		Post hole	Sub-circular cut with steep sides and 'U' shaped base. Within Ring Gully B.	0.34	0.34	0.15	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Spot-date
1125	Fill	1126	Post hole	Mid-light grey friable silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks.	0.18	0.16	0.06	
1126	Cut		Post hole	Circular cut with steep sides and 'U' shaped base. Within Ring Gully B.	0.18	0.16	0.06	
1127	Fill	1116	Gully	3rd fill of gully. Mid grey-brown firm silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones.	>1.15	0.75	0.08	
1128	Fill	1116	Gully	2nd fill of gully. Mid brown-grey firm silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones and very rare charcoal flecks.	>1.15	0.71	0.07	
1129	Fill	1132	Gully	3rd fill of gully. Dark grey-brown friable silty clay with rare occasional sub-angular stones and charcoal flecks.	>1.1	0.66	0.11	
1130	Fill	1132	Gully	2nd fill of gully. Mid brown-grey firm silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones and very rare charcoal flecks.	>1.1	0.76	0.13	
1131	Fill	1132	Gully	1st fill of gully. Mid-light grey-brown friable silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones and very rare charcoal flecks.	>1.1	0.35	0.13	
1132	Cut		Gully	Curvilinear 'U' shaped gully. (Ring Gully B).	>1.1	0.66	0.32	
1133	Fill	1136	Gully	3rd fill of ditch. Dark grey-brown friable silty clay with rare occasional sub-angular stones and charcoal flecks.	>1	0.75	0.09	
1134	Fill	1136	Gully	2nd fill of ditch. Mid brown-grey firm silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones and very rare charcoal flecks.	>1	0.77	0.12	
1135	Fill	1136	Gully	1st fill of gully. Mid-light grey-brown friable silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones and very rare charcoal flecks.	>1	0.55	0.16	
1136	Cut		Gully	Curvilinear 'U' shaped gully. (Ring Gully B).	>1	0.77	0.37	
1137	Fill	1140	Gully	3rd fill of gully. Dark grey-brown friable silty clay with rare occasional sub-angular stones.	>1.1	0.72	0.12	
1138	Fill	1140	Gully	2nd fill of gully. Mid brown-grey firm silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones and very rare charcoal flecks.	>1.1	0.72	0.15	300-100BC
1139	Fill	1140	Gully	1st fill of gully. Mid-light grey-brown friable silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones.	>1.1	0.5	0.09	
1140	Cut		Gully	Curvilinear 'U' shaped gully with steep sides and flat base. (Ring Gully B).		0.72	0.36	
1141	Fill	1142	Gully	Mid grey-brown firm silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones.	>1	0.55	0.23	
1142	Cut		Gully	Curvilinear 'U' shaped gully. (Ring Gully B).	>1	0.55	0.23	
1143	Fill	1144	Gully	Mid grey-brown firm silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones.	>1	0.36	0.1	
1144	Cut		Gully	Curvilinear 'U' shaped gully. (Ring Gully B).	>1	0.36	0.1	
1145	Fill	1147	Gully	2nd fill of gully. Mid brown-grey firm silty clay with occasional sub-rounded stones.	>1	0.4	0.03	
1146	Fill	1147	Gully	1st fill of gully. Mid grey-brown firm silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones.	>1	0.45	0.18	
1147	Cut		Gully	Curvilinear 'U' shaped gully. (Ring Gully B).	>1	0.45	0.18	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Spot-date
1148	Fill	1150	Gully	2nd fill of gully. Mid brown-grey firm silty clay with occasional sub-rounded stones.	>1	0.55	0.08	
1149	Fill	1150	Gully	1st fill of gully. Mid grey-brown firm silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones.	>1	0.55	0.27	
1150	Cut		Gully	Curvilinear 'U' shaped gully. (Ring Gully B).	>1	0.55	0.27	
1151	Fill	1153	Gully	2nd fill of gully. Mid brown-grey firm silty clay with occasional sub-rounded stones.	>1	0.7	0.14	
1152	Fill	1153	Gully	1st fill of gully. Mid grey-brown firm silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones.	>1	0.7	0.44	
1153	Cut		Gully	Curvilinear 'U' shaped gully. (Ring Gully B).	>1	0.7	0.44	
1154	Cut		Gully	Curvilinear 'U' shaped gully with steep sides and flat base. (Ring Gully B).	>1.06	0.72	0.36	
1155	Fill	1154	Gully	1st fill of gully. Mid brown-grey firm silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones and very rare charcoal flecks.	>1.06	0.72	0.35	
1156	Fill	1154	Gully	2nd fill of gully. Mid grey-brown firm silty clay with occasional sub-rounded stones.	>1.06	0.7	0.1	300-100BC
1157	Fill	1154	Gully	4th fill of gully. Mixed yellow-brown friable silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones and very rare charcoal flecks. (Upper fill or plough scar).	>1.06	0.27	0.1	
1158	Fill and Cut	1158	Modern pit	E/W aligned, sub-rectangular pit, filled by loose, mixed yellow brown clay and large angular stones. Not fully excavated.	4.5	1	-	
1159	Fill	1161	Gully	2nd fill of gully. Mid brown-grey firm silty clay with occasional sub-rounded stones.	>0.7	0.72	0.16	
1160	Fill	1161	Gully	1st fill of gully. Mid grey-brown firm silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones.	>0.7	0.68	0.44	
1161	Cut		Gully	Curvilinear 'U' shaped gully. (Ring Gully B).	>0.7	0.72	0.44	
1162	Fill	1164	Gully	3rd fill of gully. Mid grey friable silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones and frequent charcoal flecks.	>1	0.6	0.05	
1163	Fill	1164	Gully	1st fill of gully. Mid - firm silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones.	>1	0.45	0.20	
1164	Cut		Gully	Curvilinear, shallow 'U' shaped gully. (Ring Gully B).	>1	0.6	0.32	
1165	Fill	1167	Gully	3rd fill of gully. Mid grey-black friable silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones and frequent charcoal flecks.	>1.1	0.56	0.1	
1166	Fill	1167	Gully	1 st fill of gully. Mid grey-brown friable silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones and very rare charcoal flecks.	>1.1	0.59	0.15	300-100BC
1167	Cut		Gully	Curvilinear 'U' shaped gully. (Ring Gully B).	>1.1	0.64	0.3	
1168	Fill	1171	Gully	3rd fill of gully. Mid grey friable silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones and frequent charcoal flecks.	>1	0.61	0.14	
1169	Fill	1171	Gully	2nd fill of gully. Mid brown-grey firm silty clay with occasional sub-rounded stones.	>1	0.6	0.19	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Spot-date
1170	Fill	1171	Gully	1st fill of gully. Mid yellow-brown friable silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones.	>1	0.42	0.1	
1171	Cut		Gully	Curvilinear 'U' shaped gully. (Ring Gully B).	>1	0.68	0.31	
1172	Fill	1174	Gully	2nd fill of gully. Mid grey friable silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones.	>1	0.71	0.21	
1173	Fill	1174	Gully	1st fill of gully. Mid grey-brown friable silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones and very rare charcoal flecks.	>1	0.6	0.19	
1174	Cut		Gully	Curvilinear 'U' shaped gully. (Ring Gully B).	>1	0.71	0.37	
1175	Layer		Subsoil/buried soil horizon/ colluvium	Light yellow-brown firm silty clay with very occasional small sub-angular stones. Subsoil to W of Site.	-	-	0.3	
1176	Fill	1167	Gully	2nd fill of gully. Mid brown-grey firm silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones.	>1.1	0.64	0.14	
1177	Fill	1164	Gully	2nd fill of gully. Mid brown-grey firm silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones.	>1	0.57	0.09	
1178	Fill	1154	Gully	3rd fill of gully. Mid grey-black friable silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones and frequent charcoal flecks.	>1.06	0.7	0.12	

APPENDIX 2: FINDS CONCORDANCE

Context number	Interpretation	Fill of	Class	Description	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
1001	Subsoil	n/a	Flint	Struck flake fragments	2	6	Pre-Historic
1017	Single fill of Stakehole	1018	Prehistoric pottery. Three conjoining shreds from large vessel with curvilinear design incorporating circular depression, slashed neck cordon.	South West Decorated	5	115	Middle Iron Age
1047	Single fill of Ring Gully A	1048	Prehistoric pottery. Including rim with internal groove appropriate for (1017) vessel.	South West Decorated	4	41	Middle Iron Age
1049	Single fill of Ring Gully A	1050	Prehistoric pottery including body sherd with part of infill of SWD design, could belong to (1017) vessel.	South West Decorated	5	53	Middle Iron Age
1057	Single fill of Isolated Pit	1058	Prehistoric pottery. Single sherd probably gabbroic, considerably abraded and reduced dark grey throughout. Probably the same date as Ring Gullies material but condition indicates the date of the sherd could predate the pit.	South West Decorated	1	6	Middle Iron Age
1138	Secondary fill of Ring Gully B	1140	Prehistoric pottery including base angle and body sherd with black coating/paint, frequently found on SWD material.	South West Decorated	8	50	Middle Iron Age
1156	Secondary fill of Ring Gully B	1154	Prehistoric pottery, rim sherd with internal groove, two base angle sherds and a base sherd.	South West Decorated	4	38	Middle Iron Age
1166	Primary fill of Ring Gully B	1167	Prehistoric pottery. Two sherds probably from the same vessel, large for SWD, with parts of Standard SWD design.	South West Decorated	3	43	Middle Iron Age
TOTAL					30	346	

APPENDIX 3: ENVIRONMENTAL TABLES**Table 1:**

Ecofact and artefact quantification from bulk environmental samples from Poughill Road, Poughill, Bude, Cornwall. Quantification: * = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-150, **** = 151-250, ***** = >250.

Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type and Parent Context	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Land Snail Shells	Weight (g)	CBM (inc. brick/tile)	Weight (g)	Magnetic Material
1	(1017)	Stakehole [1019]	2	*	<1	*	<1	-	-	-	-	2
2	(1019)	Pit [1020]	2.5	*	<1	*	<1	-	-	-	-	3
3	(1021)	Posthole [1022]	3	*	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1
4	(1033)	Gully [1034]	10	-	-	*	<1	-	-	-	-	4
5	(1047)	Gully terminus [1048]	10	***	2	*****	2	-	-	*	<1	2
7	(1055)	Posthole [1010]	10	**	2	**	<1	-	-	-	-	3
8	(1009)	Gully terminus [1010]	10	*	<1	*	<1	-	-	-	-	2
9	(1057)	Pit [1058]	10	**	2	*****	1	*	<1	-	-	-
10	(1096)	Ditch [1097]	10	*	1	**	1	*	<1	-	-	1
11	(1125)	Stakehole [1126]	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1
14	(1117)	Posthole [1118]	1.5	*	<1	*	<1	-	-	-	-	<1
15	(1119)	Posthole [1120]	2	*	1	*	<1	-	-	-	-	1
17	(1156)	Primary fill of Ring Gully B [1154]	10	**	2	***	2	*	<1	-	-	-
18	(1155)	Upper fill of Ring Gully B [1154]	10	*	<1	**	1	-	-	*	55	-

Table 2:

Flot assessment of bulk environmental samples from Poughill Road, Poughill, Bute, Cornwall.
 Quantification: * = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-150, **** = 151-250, ***** = >250. Preservation: + = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good.

Sample Number	Context	Context/ Deposit Type and Parent Context	Sample Volume (L)	Flot Weight (g)	Flot Volume (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Charred Plant Macrofossils	Preservation	Fly Pupae	Modern Insects	Land Snail Shells	Modern Roots
<1>	(1017)	Stakehole [1019]	2	<1	<1	50	*	**	<i>Atriplex</i> sp. (1)	++	-	-	-	-
<2>	(1019)	Pit [1020]	2.5	<1	<1	25	**	**	<i>Chenopodium</i> sp. (2)	++	-	-	*	-
<3>	(1021)	Posthole [1022]	3	<1	<1	99	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	**
<4>	(1033)	Gully [1034]	10	2	5	99	-	**	-	-	*****	-	-	****
<5>	(1047)	Gully terminus [1048]	10	<1	3	99	*	**	-	-	-	*	*	****
<7>	(1055)	Posthole [1010]	10	<1	<1	40	-	**	-	-	-	-	*	**
<8>	(1009)	Gully terminus [1010]	10	1	10	99	-	**	-	-	*****	*	*	****
<9>	(1057)	Pit [1058]	10	1	5	50	**	****	-	-	-	-	-	****
<10>	(1096)	Ditch [1097]	10	<1	2	99	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	**
<11>	(1125)	Stakehole [1126]	0.5	<1	<1	30	-	*	-	-	-	*	-	*
<14>	(1117)	Posthole [1118]	1.5	<1	1	10	**	****	-	-	-	-	*	*
<15>	(1119)	Posthole [1120]	2	<1	<1	25	*	**	<i>Chenopodium</i> sp. (1)	++	-	-	-	*
<17>	(1156)	Primary fill of Ring Gully B [1154]	10	<1	1	50	-	****	<i>Carex</i> sp. 2-sided (1)	++	-	-	*	**
<18>	(1155)	Upper fill of Ring Gully B [1154]	10	<1	<1	75	-	**	-	-	-	-	-	**

APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID:	iscaarch2-505202
Project Name	Poughill Road, Bude, Cornwall
Project Type	Archaeological Watching Brief
Short description of the project	<p>An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by ISCA Archaeology between November 2021 to March 2022 at Poughill Road, Poughill, Bude, Cornwall during groundworks associated with the development of 25 new residential dwellings.</p> <p>The development was in an area of a former agricultural field surrounded by a mix of hedgerows and trees totalling 2.5 hectares.</p> <p>The archaeology present was dispersed across the site, with two circular enclosures to the north and north-west, three linear ditches to the east, west and north and a small number of dispersed gullies, pits, and postholes. The circular enclosures dated to the Middle Iron Age likely represented dispersed late prehistoric rural activity and settlement at this time. The ditches remained undated though they could be prehistoric in origin as they appeared to cut the later subsoil, though a post-Roman or medieval date is possible. The north/south aligned ditches to the west and east of the site ran parallel to the existing field boundary and may have been part of earlier field sub-divisions.</p> <p>Elsewhere, an isolated east/west aligned gully to the south and the posthole to the south-west were undated. A single isolated pit, located to the south contained a single sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery, like those found within the two ring gullies. However, the pottery was considerably abraded and may suggest that it could pre-date the ring gullies.</p> <p>The environmental evidence recovered from the features across the site suggested low levels of burning and the plant macrofossils were indicative of species growing in the local area and suggest a shrubby and possible wet environment.</p>
Project dates	8 November 2021 – 31 March 2022
Previous work	Geophysical Survey – Substrata Ltd 2017
Associated project reference codes	Site code: PRP21 Planning application: PA 18/07352
Type of project	Archaeological Watching Brief
Site status	None
Reason for Investigation	National Planning Policy Framework
Position in planning process	Application
Current land use	Pasture
Monument type	None

Significant finds	None
Methods and techniques	Watching brief of all below ground works
Development type	Housing

PROJECT LOCATION

Site location	Poughill Road, Poughill, Bude, Cornwall
Study area (size)	2.5ha
Site coordinates	21649 07466
Height (aOD)	38.8m (max), 32.3m (min)

PROJECT CREATORS

Name of Organisation	ISCA Archaeology
Project Manager	Simon Sworn
Project Supervisor	Simon Sworn
Type of sponsor/ funding body	Developer

PROJECT ARCHIVES

Physical	Pottery
Digital	Photographs, survey, report
Paper	Trench sheets, Context sheets, Sample register, Photograph register, drawings
Archive destination	Royal Cornwall Museum

PROJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

ISCA Archaeology 2022 *Poughill Road, Bude, Cornwall: Archaeological Watching Brief*. ISCA typescript report **R02-0002-1**

PROJECT TITLE

Poughill Road
Poughill, Bude
Cornwall

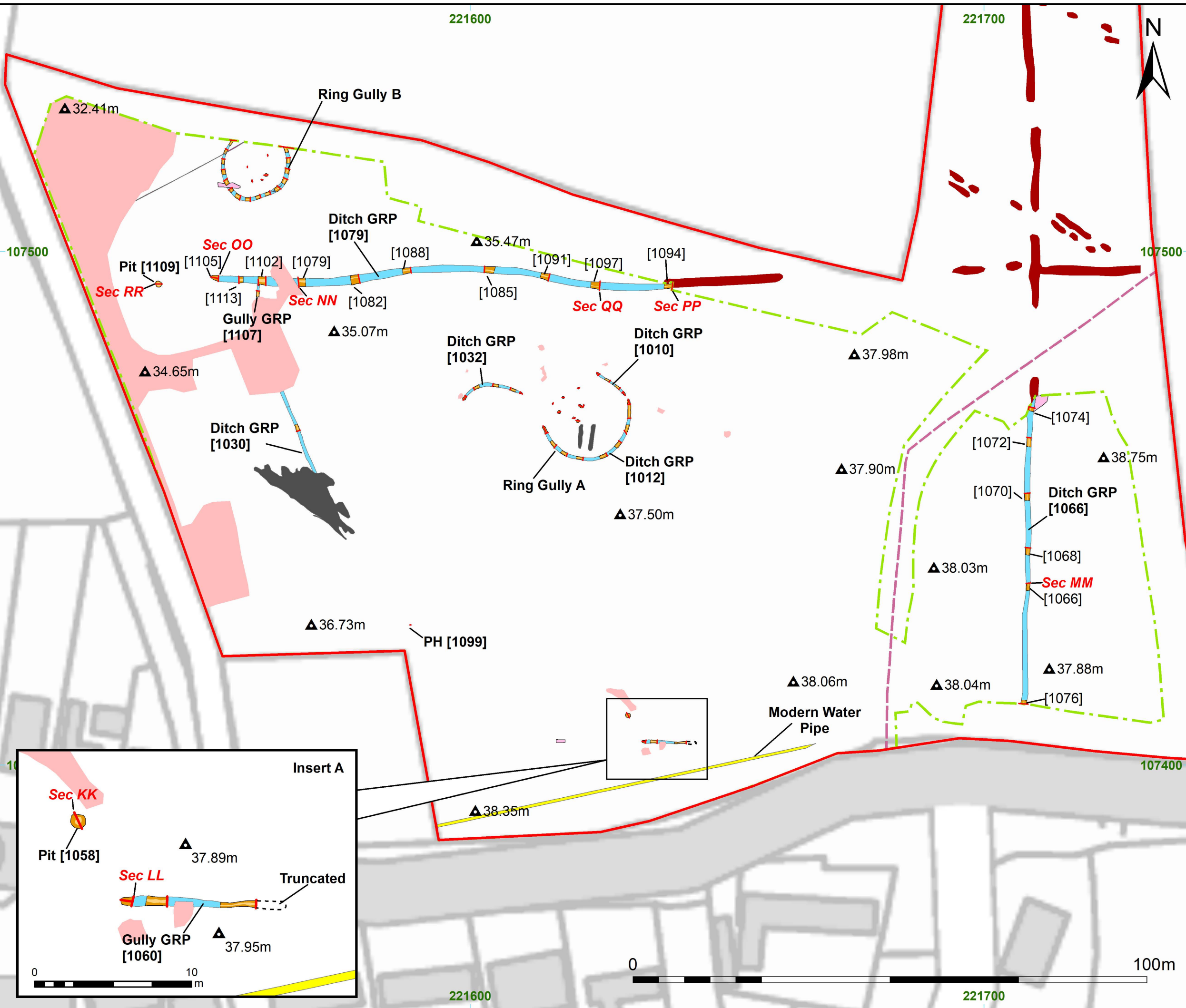
FIGURE TITLE

Site Plan

FIGURE NO.

6

- Site Boundary
- Limit of Excavation
- Modern Electric Cable
- Section Line
- Spot Heights in mAOD
- Ditch
- Excavated
- Excavated Base
- Subsoil (101)
- Deposit
- Geophysical Survey Results
- Field Drain
- Modern Water Pipe
- Modern Geotech Pit
- Modern Wheel Ruts





PROJECT TITLE

Poughill Road
Poughill, Bude
Cornwall

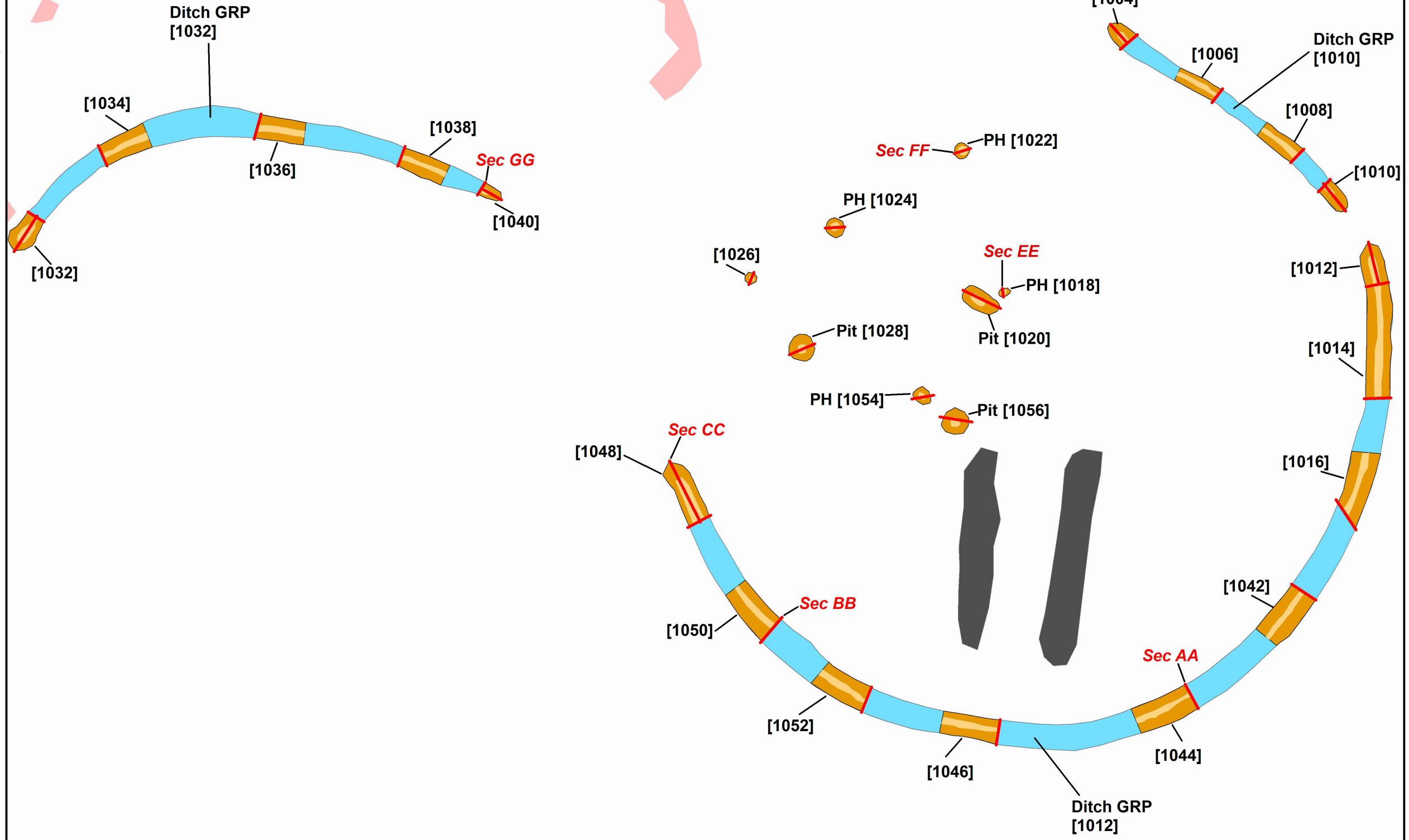
FIGURE TITLE

Detail of Ring Gully A

FIGURE NO.

7

- Section Line
- Ditch
- Excavated
- Excavated Base
- Subsoil (101)
- Modern Wheel Ruts



PROJECT TITLE

Poughill Road
Poughill, Bude
Cornwall

FIGURE TITLE

Detail of Ring Gully B

FIGURE NO.

8

- Site Boundary
- Limit of Excavation
- Section
- Ditch
- Excavated
- Excavated Base
- Subsoil (101)
- Deposit
- Field Drain
- Modern Geotech Pit

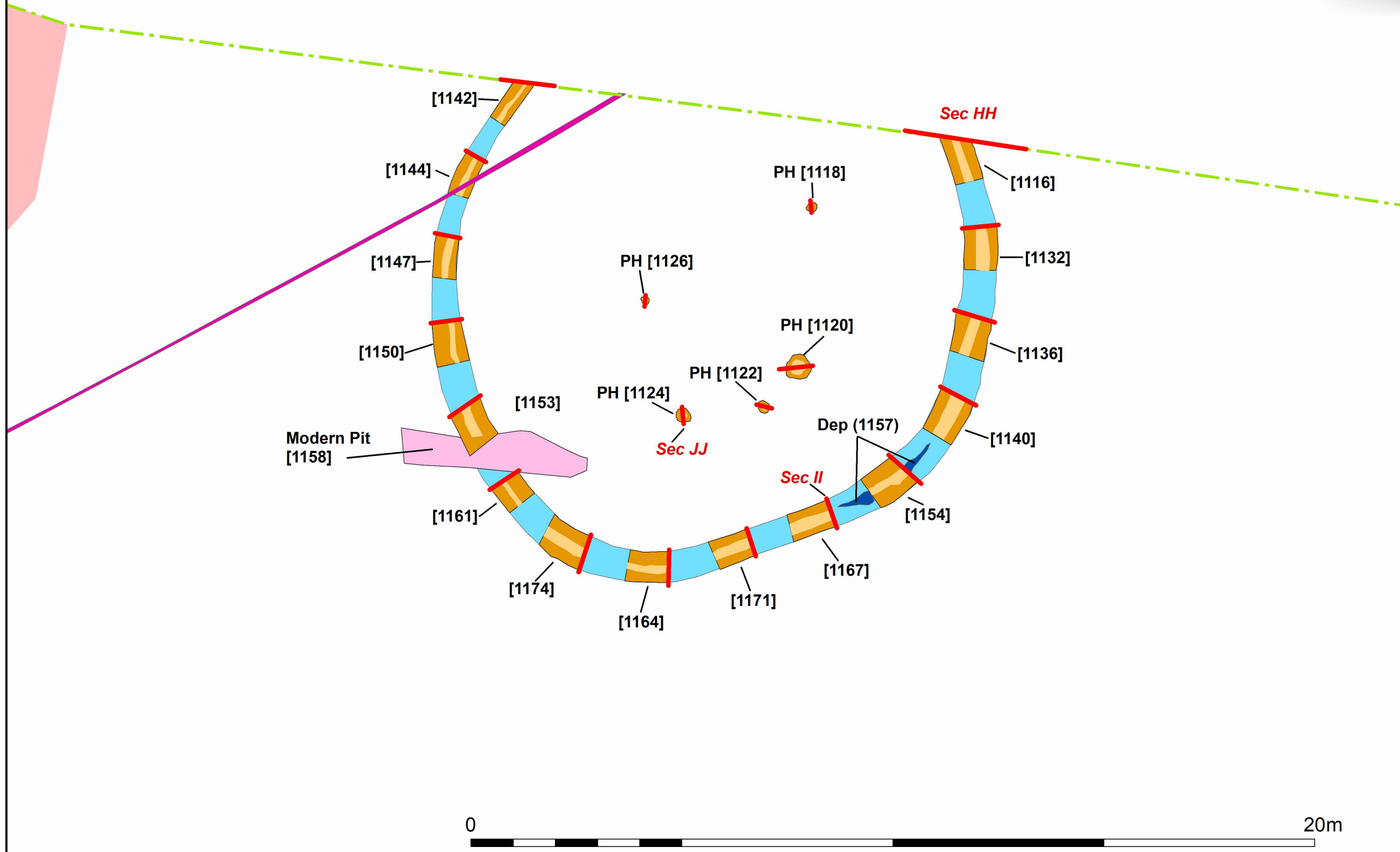




Figure No.
Figure 9

Figure Title
General view of Site, prior to development. View to the north.



Figure No.
Figure 10

Figure Title
General view of western side of Ring Gully A. Scale at 1m. View to the northwest.





Figure No.

Figure 11

Figure Title

General view of eastern side of Ring Gully A. Scale at 1m. View to the northwest.



Figure No.

Figure 12

Figure Title

General view of Ring Gully A. Possible entrance to the northeast between Gullies 1010 (right) and 1012 (left). Scale at 1m. View to the southwest.





Figure No.
Figure 13

Figure Title
General view of Gully 1010. Scale at 1m. View to the southeast.



Scale at 0.3m. View to northeast

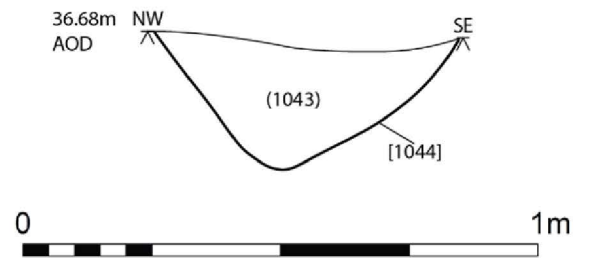
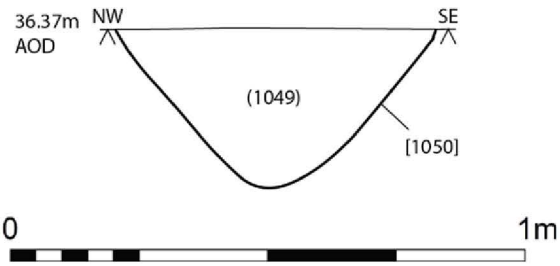


Figure No.
Figure 14

Figure Title
Eastern side of Ring Gully A. Cut 1044. Section AA.



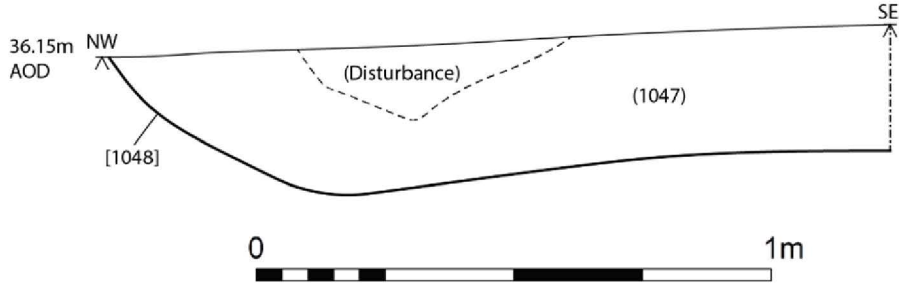


Scale at 0.3m. View to southeast

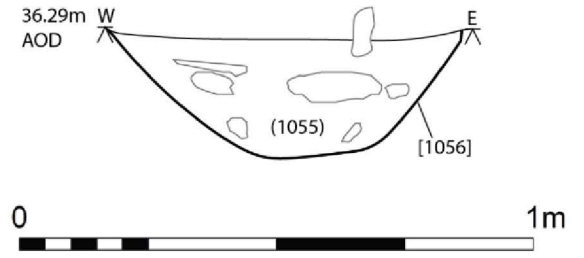
<p><i>Figure No.</i> Figure 15</p>	<p><i>Figure Title</i> Ring Gully A. Cut 1050. Section BB.</p>	
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Scale at 1m. View to east

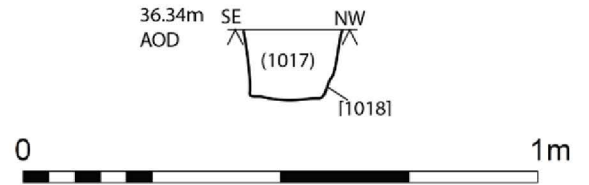


<p><i>Figure No.</i> Figure 16</p>	<p><i>Figure Title</i> Western terminus of Ring Gully A. Cut 1048. Section CC.</p>	
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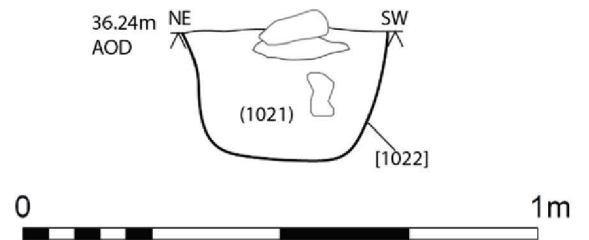
Scale at 0.3m. View to north

Figure No. Figure 17 **Figure Title** Posthole 1056, Section DD and posthole 1054 (top left).



Scale at 0.3m. View to southwest

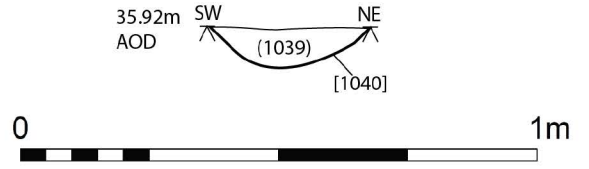
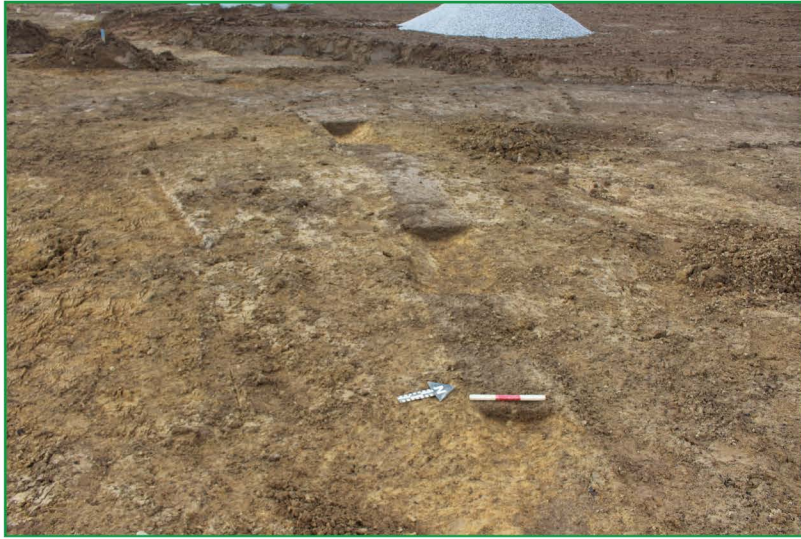
Figure No. Figure 18 **Figure Title** Pit 1020 and stakehole 1018 (foreground). Section EE.



Scale at 0.3m. View to southeast

Figure No. Figure 19 **Figure Title** Posthole 1022, Section FF.





Scale at 0.3m. View to northwest

Figure No.
Figure 20

Figure Title
Gully GRP1032, eastern terminus (1040, Section GG) in foreground.



Figure No.
Figure 21

Figure Title
General view of Ring Gully B. Scales at 2x1m. View to the west.





Figure No.

Figure 22

Figure Title

General view of Ring Gully B. Scales at 2x1m. View to the northwest.



Scale at 1m. View to north

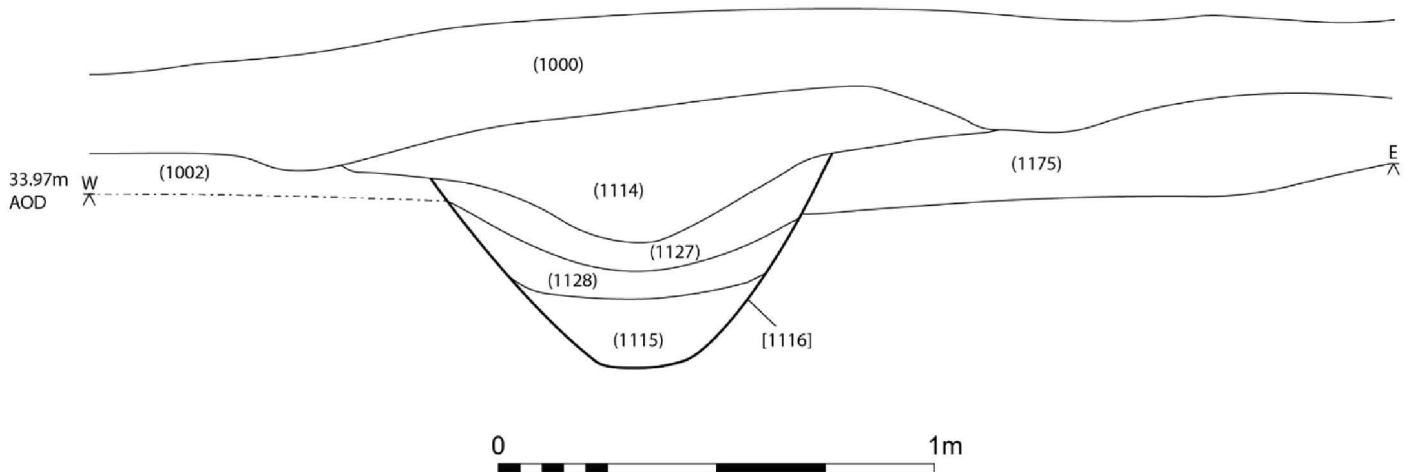


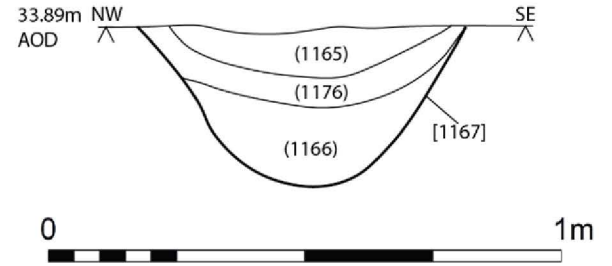
Figure No.

Figure 23

Figure Title

Ring Gully B. Cut 1116. Section HH.





Scale at 0.5m. View to northeast

Figure No.
Figure 24

Figure Title
Eastern side of Ring Gully B. Section II in foreground.

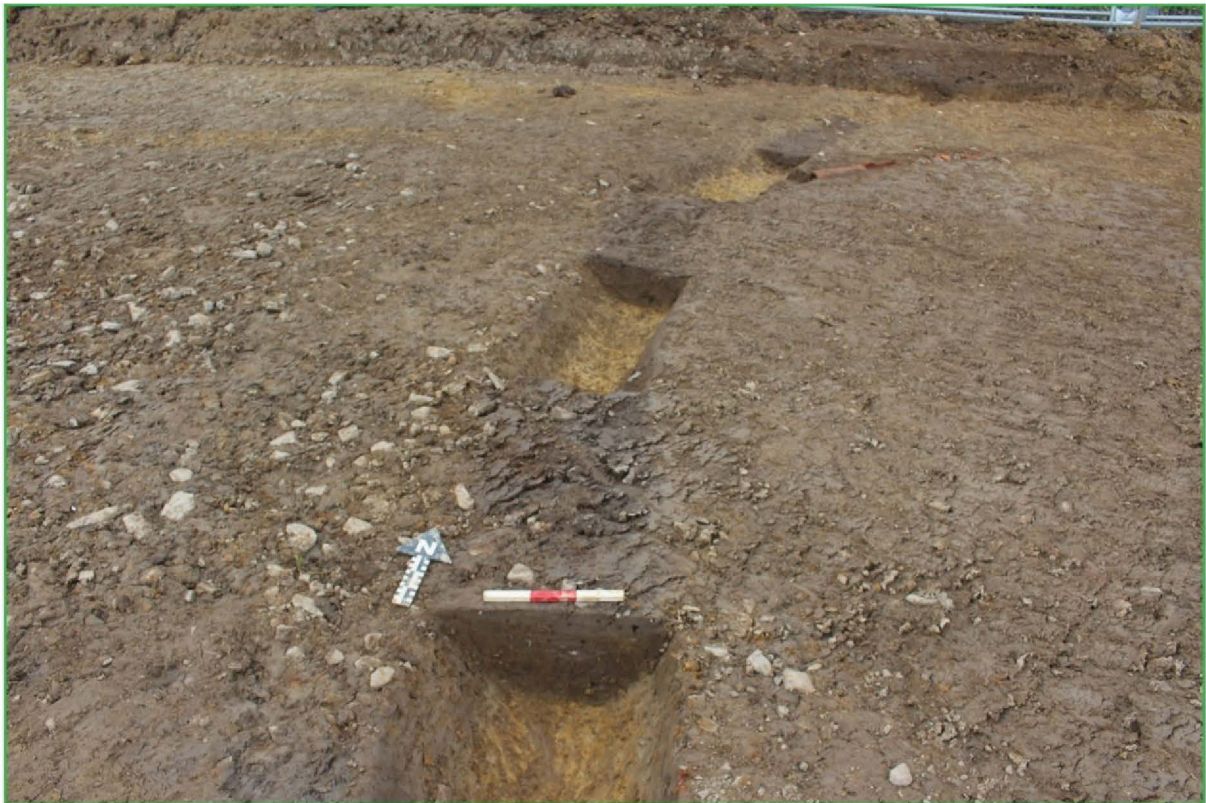


Figure No.
Figure 25

Figure Title
Western side of Ring Gully B. Cut 1150 in foreground. Scale at 0.3m. View to the north.





Scale at 0.3m. View to west

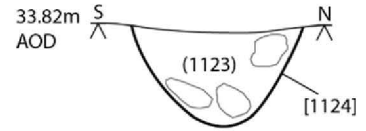


Figure No.
Figure 26

Figure Title
Posthole 1124. Section JJ.



Scale at 0.3m. View to east

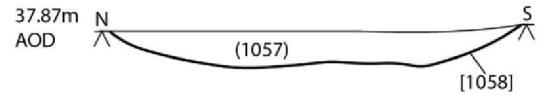


Figure No.
Figure 27

Figure Title
Pit 1058. Section KK.



Scale at 1m. View to east

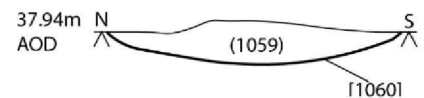
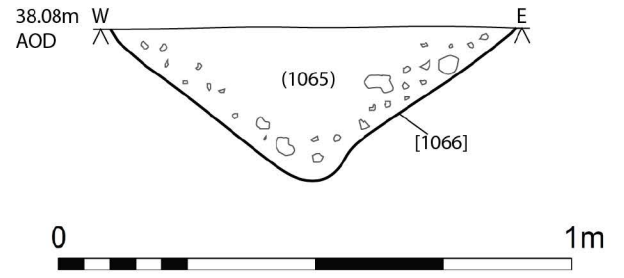


Figure No.
Figure 28

Figure Title
Gully 1060. Section LL.





Scale at 1m. View to north

Figure No.
Figure 29

Figure Title
Ditch GRP1066. Cut 1066. Section MM.



Scale at 1m. View to west

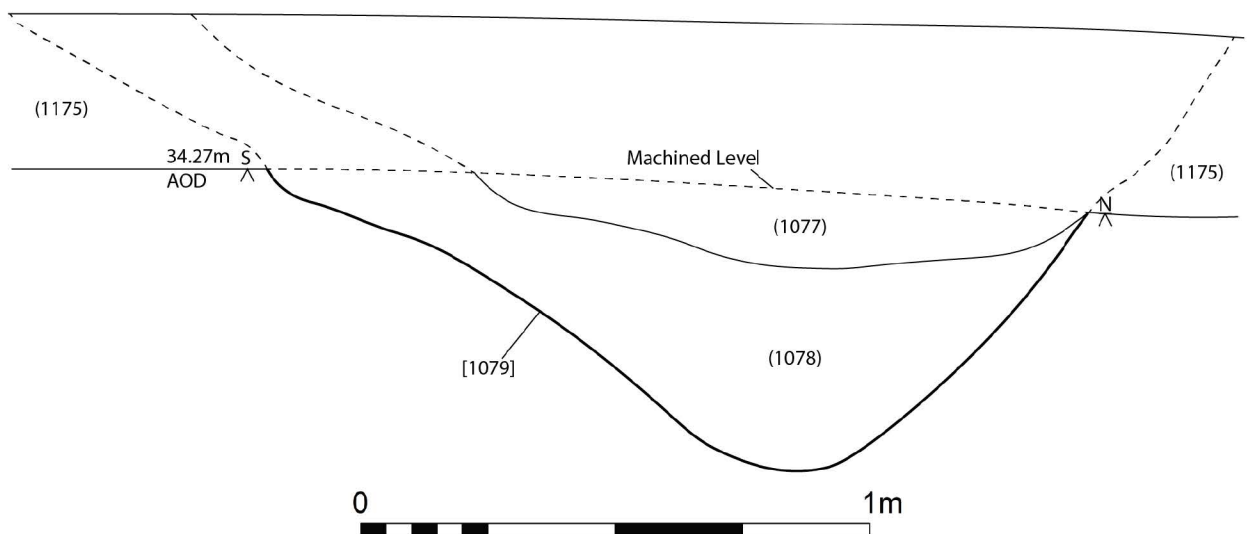
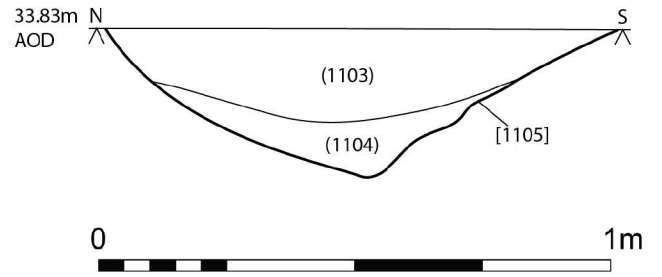


Figure No.
Figure 30

Figure Title
Ditch GRP1079. Cut 1079. Section NN.





Scales at 2 x 1m. View to east

Figure No.
Figure 31

Figure Title
Western terminus of Ditch GRP1079. Cut 1105. Section OO.



Scale at 1m. View to east

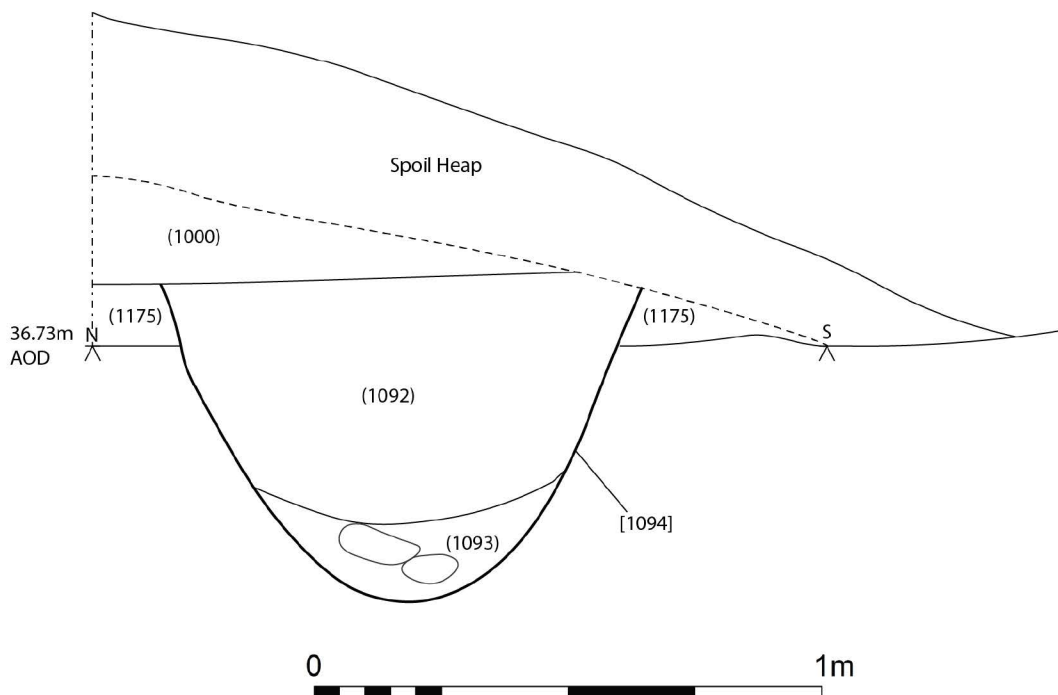
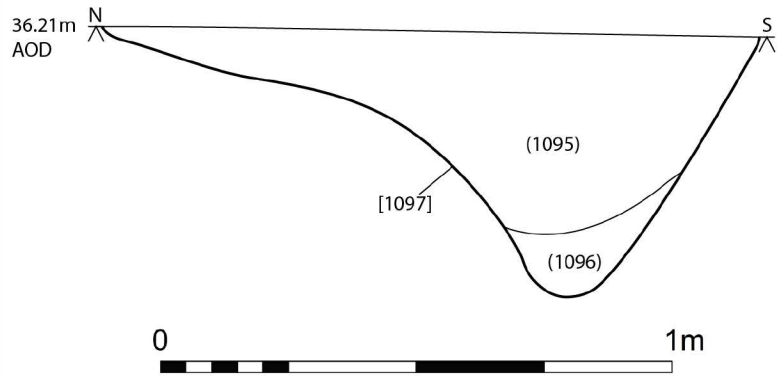


Figure No.
Figure 32

Figure Title
Eastern extent of Ditch GRP1079. Cut 1094. Section PP.





Scale at 1m. View to east

Figure No.
Figure 33

Figure Title
Ditch GRP1079. Cut 1097. Section QQ.



Scale at 1m. View to north

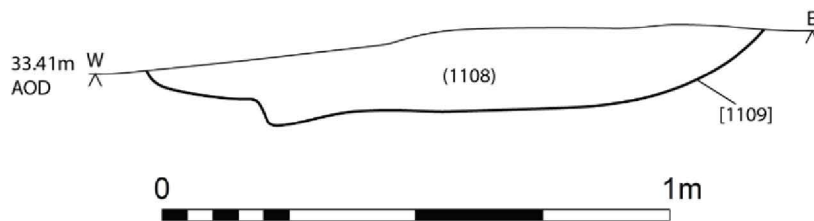


Figure No.
Figure 34

Figure Title
Pit 1109. Section RR.

