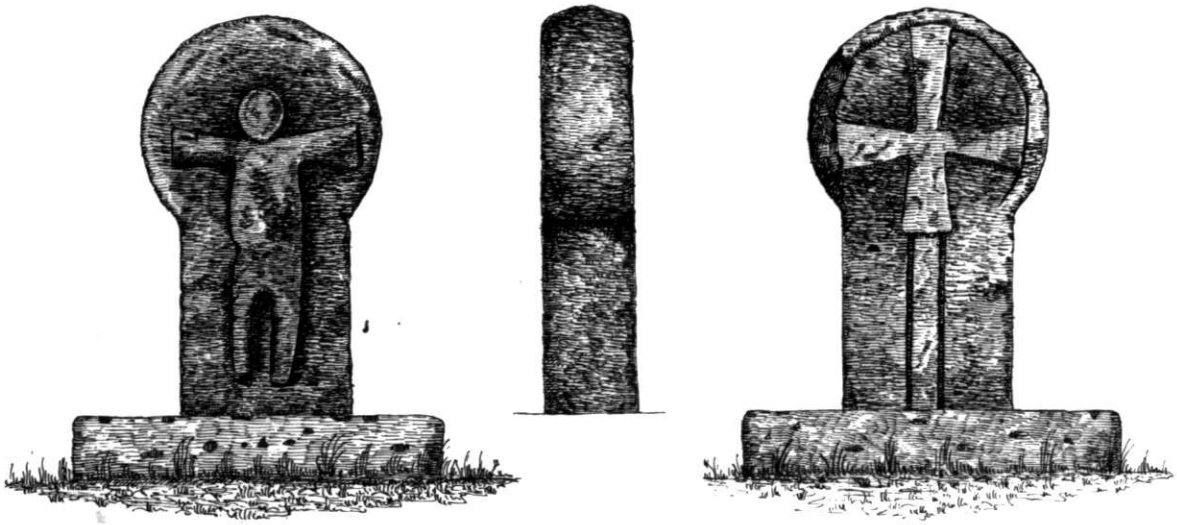
ISSN 0070-024X

CORNISH ARCHAEOLOGY

No. 17 1978



Madron - in the Churchyard

HENDHYSCANS KERNOW

COVER: Crosses in Madron Churchyard by the late Douglas Tremayne, in memoriam.

Cornwall Archaeological Society 1978

MEMBERSHIP OF THE SOCIETY is open to all individuals or groups interested in the history and material culture of Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly (persons under 16 being admitted at the discretion of the General Committee). The annual subscription (£2.00, or £1.00 for persons under 18 and for full-time students under 23) is payable each January 1st, and entitles members to receive a free copy of this, the Society's annual journal, the thrice-yearly Newsletter, and notification of all activities. The AGM normally takes place in the spring. Enquiries about membership should be sent to the Hon. Membership Secretary; requests for any publication of the Society or of the former West Cornwall Field Club should be sent to Mrs V. Harris, Forest House, St Erme, Truro.

CONTRIBUTIONS to *Cornish Archaeology* should be sent to the Hon. Editor, Mrs H. Miles, Extra-Mural Dept., University of Exeter, Gandy Street, Exeter.

Price to non-members: £3.00

Printed in Cornwall by Penwell Ltd, Callington

Contents

Editorial

The present volume is largely taken up by Miss Butcher's report on the prehistoric aspects of her Nornour excavations. The data has been presented in great detail and we are fortunate as a Society to be able to publish this in full with help, gratefully acknowledged, from the Department of the Environment. Recently, a sub-committee of the Department of the Environment Ancient Monuments Board, under Professor S.S. Frere, advocated the publication of shortened reports, with the detailed data on which conclusions are based being lodged in an accessible archive. With many sites — such as Nornour — in the South West the data, comprising intricate details of successive stone placements, needs to be very fully presented for the report to be intelligible. While observing appropriate economy in publication, it is to be hoped that our Society will continue for as long as financially possible to publish full details of multi-period stone sites. Nornour was rescue dug because of sea erosion; this detailed excavation and extensive publication illustrates yet again the extra dimension given to rescue archaeology in the South West by its long and exposed coastline.

In this present volume the plethora of excavation data is counter-weighted by a paper on the cairns and barrows of Bodmin Moor. Mr Trahair prepared this after consultation with Leslie Grinsell and it is intended to form the same type of basic record as Mr Grinsell's papers on other counties of Southern England. (It is to be hoped that someone will complete Cornwall fairly soon!) Mr Trahair demonstrates that distinctive forms of cairn, differing slightly from those in other parts of the Highland Zone, occur on the Moor — yet another instance of the rich results still forthcoming from field survey.

Throughout 1977 (the year covered by this volume) both the Society and the Cornwall Committee for Rescue Archaeology continued to consolidate their positions and activities. CCRA concentrated mainly on the development of the Cornish Sites and Monuments Register based at 10 Strangways Terrace, Truro. The Society was involved in a number of rescue excavations — reported later in this volume — and continued with its survey of monuments in the Rough Tor area of Bodmin Moor. A Seminar was organized in the Spring at Bodmin, with Andrew Fleming as the main speaker, at which it was possible to consider future policy on survey and its publication.

The main excavation was conducted by Frances Griffith in advance of the construction of the Colliford reservoir on Bodmin Moor. This was financed by the development agency concerned, the South West Water Authority (with help from the Manpower Services Commission and the Department of the Environment). We welcome this action by SWWA, the first major contribution by a development agency to rescue archaeology in Cornwall.

Highlights of the year were the joint Seminar with DAS at Plymouth in March on 'Pottery and Early Communities in the South West' with Bryony Orme, Arthur ApSimon and David Williams, the AGM with a lecture by Geoffrey Wainwright, and the Holbeche Corfield Memorial lecture by Dr J.K. St. Joseph. This latter, delightfully illustrated, provided a valuable 'air view' on survey work which is now the pre-occupation of so many members.

This issue is the first the Editor has prepared without the assistance of Brenda Duxbury who has retired as Assistant Editor. The Editor alone knows how great a debt the Society owes her! She takes responsibility for any imperfections in the present volume, while gratefully acknowleging the help given by Mr. W. Scutt in its production.

Note: it is now (1980) anticipated that microfiche will be used, in conjunction with conventional print, to publish detailed excavation reports and this would have been used for Nornour had it been available when the report was originally prepared.

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A Survey of Cairns on Bodmin Moor

J.E.R. TRAHAIR

The paper consists of two parts, a catalogue listing and describing all the cairns, preceded by a discussion.

The catalogue identifies each cairn by grid reference, stating its immediate locality and parish and allocating a number to it within that parish. A brief description of every one is then provided, including any particular features, gravegoods and the siting position. The discussion consists mainly of sections describing the characteristics of particular types of cairns which are found on the Moor. In addition there are sections devoted to the survey method, geology, distribution and siting of cairns and the few excavations that have been completed.

INTRODUCTION

This survey was initially prepared as a thesis for University College, Cardiff. There was only a limited amount of time available and so it proved necessary to choose an area which was delimited by artifical boundaries. The survey is therefore restricted to that part of Bodmin Moor on granitic rock and involves about 220 cairns (Fig. 1).

The boundaries on the west and east flanks of our area are satisfactory, because the cairn and barrow distribution becomes sparse when one passes off the granite. In the south there are barrow concentrations, such as along the Taphouse Ridge; however these are relatively localised and bear no comparison to the overall distribution on the Moor itself. In the north however, the concentration of barrows does not thin out when it passes on to sedimentary rocks and so the northern boundary is an arbitrary division and does not reflect a preference of the barrow-builders.

SURVEY METHOD

The Ordnance Survey have recently finished resurveying the area and so their archaeological card index was pretty comprehensive. These records formed the basis of my fieldwork and I visited every accessible cairn. In the process of walking to and from these cairns I occasionally found a new site, but this was uncommon. The present survey does not promise to include all the sites on the Moor, because I did not visit areas where there were no known cairns. This will be more nearly achieved, however, by the check-lists, which are being prepared by the Cornwall Archaeological Society. In retrospect, I feel that I have put the cart before the horse and it would have been better to prepare the cairn survey on the basis of a check-list and thereby make it more comprehensive.

The method employed involved measuring the diameter of each cairn with a metric tape, and the height using a clinometer. It is often a matter of opinion where a cairn and moorland meet and so the measurements were rounded off. In each case characteristic features and the state of preservation were noted, as well as other factors, which appear in the catalogue.

GEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

Bodmin Moor is one of five major granite domes in South West England, which formed as intrusions into the overlying sedimentary rocks. The granite is more resistant to erosion and, as a result, forms upland areas, which here consist of hills with gently rounded profile rising to a maximum of 1,377 ft OD on Brown Willy. The extent of the granite is usually readily identifiable because, despite a soil and vegetation mantle, the rock is visible in the tors and in spreads of weathered boulders on the hillslopes, known as 'clitters'. Secondly, the granite soils are relatively poor today and only support a moorland vegetation, so the extent of the granite bedrock tends to coincide closely with the moor.

It is worth pointing out that these clitter slopes must have provided a ready source of building stone for early man, whether for construction of a cairn or a hut wall. In addition, the characteristic jointing properties of granite when it is weathered produces slabs, ideally suited for building cists and kerbs.

NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION

The area of Bodmin Moor on the granite has at least 225 round cairns. There is not of course a uniform distribution, but it has been possible to identify concentrations of cairns, which can be fitted into various categories.

On Twelve Men's Moor (NORTH HILL 5 - 23) and the east flank of Rough Tor (ST. BREWARD 37 - 43) there are cemeteries of small cairns which are paralleled elsewhere on the moor. Cemetery is perhaps a misnomer, because the unimposing situation of these cairns and their small size are more suggestive of clearance mounds. This will be discussed in more detail, but these cairns are apparently associated and should be viewed as such.

The cairns on Caradon Hill (LINKINHORNE 12 - 20 and ST. CLEER 21 - 25) form a more definite cemetery. These are certainly burial mounds and, being larger than average, form a fine group. Their situation on the hilltop emphasizes the importance of Caradon Hill which is a prominent landmark over much of south east Cornwall. It should be pointed out, however, that on Caradon Hill the cairns are dispersed across quite an extensive area of moorland. This is paralleled at Cardinham Moor (CARDINHAM 1 - 14) and on the flanks of Louden Hill (ST. BREWARD 48 - 57), although here their situation is rather less conspicuous. These are all dispersed cemeteries, but the cairns are sufficiently close to suggest some sort of unity.

There is a further category of cairn grouping, which involves a linear element. The two triple barrows reflect this, although generally the alignments curve, as at Buttern Hill (Altarnun 4-7) and Brown Gelly (ST. NEOT 6-10). The flat summits of the hills provide a relatively limited area, assuming that the cairn builders preferred a hilltop situation and did not wish the cemetery to extend downslope. Thus the linear cemetery was not well suited to the topography of granite moors, and this explains the small size of the Bodmin Moor examples.

It is a common feature to find cairns standing in pairs although they are often dissimilar in form. This is seen in isolated situations such as ALTARNUN 8 and 9, but also as units within the cemeteries. In the latter case these units suggest an association within, and different from, the overall unity of the cemetery. Perhaps this reflects family relationships within the village or tribal burial ground.

SITING

The most popular choice of site, which includes 60% of the cairns, was on hilltops or ridges. As a result the cairn is very conspicuous from a distance, appearing in profile against the skyline. In the hilltop situation the cairn is often conspicuous from all sides, whereas on ridges it may only seem impressive on the two opposite flanks.

Some 12% of cairns stand in false crest situations which Fox (1947,55) defined as 'appearing on a skyline from an adjacent viewpoint'. Thus both these siting position were apparently intended to present an impressive sight for an onlooker.

In contrast to these, however, are the remaining 28% of cairns which lie inconspicuously positioned on low ground or on the lower slopes and so reject a prominent siting. There is therefore some variation in siting, of which the significance is not clear. A possible explan-

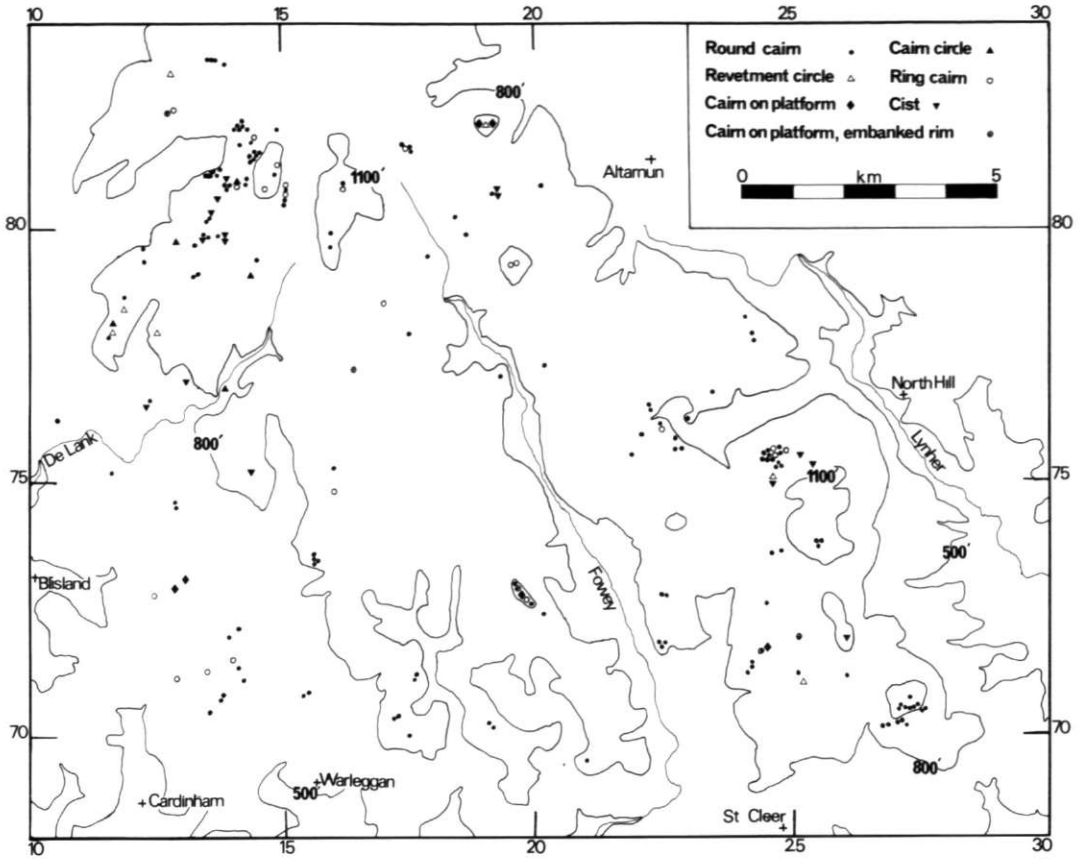

Fig. 1
Distribution of cairns on Bodmin Moor. Contours at 500, 800 and 1,100 ft.

ation is that the popularity of various sitings varied with time, as does fashion today: cists for example are usually inconspicuously sited and ring cairns are invariably found on hilltops.

CAIRN TYPE

Trethevy Quoit (ST. CLEER 24) is the only chambered tomb near the Moor. It is constructed of granite slabs, although the local bedrock is in fact slate and the nearest source of granite lies at a distance of 0.8 km. Lady Fox (1973,50) places Trethevy in her Gallery Grave group which is characterized by a long mound, although there is little evidence of a mound and it stands on a low knoll. There have been no finds, but a Neolithic date is normally assigned to it.

The remaining cairns on the Moor are round, although there is much variation in size and form. On the basis of surface observation it seems that all the burial mounds on Bodmin Moor are cairns, being built of granite blocks, which occur naturally in all sizes on the clitter slopes. In fact, however, only a few, such as LINKINHORNE 5, 6, 7 and WARLEGGAN 1, 2 are constructed exclusively of stone. The vast majority of cairns include a matrix of soil between the stones, which Ashbee (1960, 46 - 47) attributes to a change in environment, resulting in the formation of soil, which was transported between the stones by earthworm action.

It was noted that ditches, which characteristically surround barrow mounds, were markedly absent. This is hardly surprising as the soil is often little more than 30cm deep and so a ditch would not provide much material for a mound and potential cairnstones are so readily available, that ditches were probably deemed unnecessary.

The majority of Bodmin Moor cairns retain the characteristic bowl barrow profile, despite men's recent interference. It has however been possible to identify some sites which vary from the ubiquitous bowl in form, and several groups with particular characteristics have been defined.

Cists

There is evidence of fifteen cists on Bodmin Moor, of which twelve may be grouped together. They are all built of granite slabs, positioned so that the endstones lie between the sides. The long axis orientations of the cists are dispersed around the compass (Fig. 2(a)). All these examples lie centrally in a mound of between 3 and 9 metres diameter and about half of them are kerbed, forming kerb-circles (discussed below). In several cases the non-kerbed examples are both isolated, which makes human interference less likely, and have no evidence of a kerb, which suggests that these form a separate, although closely related, group from the kerb-circles. These two groups therefore have much in common. In addition the majority favour an inconspicuous situation and the remainder stand in unimposing summit situations on the lower moor.

In all cases the cists have been robbed and the capstones moved to one side. Unfortunately, no grave goods have been found or recorded to provide information about the cist builders. There have however been excavations at Trevedra Common, St. Just in Penwith which revealed two Beaker cists, although neither of these had mounds (Patchett, 1953, 41; Thomas, 1960, 190). Thomas defined (1960, 192) a second group of cists found in mounds and commonly associated with urns and cremations exemplified by the biconical urn and cremation in Lelissick barrow, Padstow (Patchett, 1953, 43). The cist there, however, was only 0.6 x 0.45 m, which is a great deal smaller than the cists on Bodmin Moor. The latter are all large enough to take a crouched inhumation and so therefore seem to have more in common with the West Penwith Beaker cists; so perhaps the cisted barrow represents a local Beaker burial tradition on Bodmin Moor. I am therefore inclined to disagree with Thomas' suggestion of a cremation and late date at ST. BREWARD 75 (Thomas, 1975, 84). It is relevant to add that, according to Worth (1953, 196), two cists at Watern Down and Wigford Down on Dartmoor contained Beakers.

There are two other cists, which contradict the uniformity of the above group. ALTARNUN 5 is unique, consisting of a complex ring cairn surrounding a centrally placed cist. LINKINHORNE 8 is a secondary cist, lying high up in the side of a large mound, and capable of holding an extended inhumation, which, in common with the rich gravegoods, is paralleled in the Wessex Culture.

Catalogue of Cists

Site		Dimensions (metres)		Cairn Situation
		Cairn (diameter)	Cist (internal)	
ALTARNUN	5	16	1.5 x 1.0	Hilltop
	12	8	1.4 x 0.65	Inconspicuous
	13	8	1.4 x 0.65	Inconspicuous
BLISLAND	3	5	1.75 x 0.7	Inconspicuous
LINKINHORNE	8	35	2.1 x 1.05*	Hilltop
NORTH HILL	17	9	1.4 x 0.5	Inconspicuous
	18	8	1.0 x 0.6	Inconspicuous
	23	3.8	1.0 x 0.6	Inconspicuous
ST. BREWARD	27	4	— x 0.7	Hilltop
	44	4	0.85 x 0.65	Inconspicuous
	51	8	2.0 x 1.0	False crest
	56	—	1.2 x 0.6	Inconspicuous
	57	—	0.8 x 0.4	Inconspicuous
	73	8	1.3 x 0.6	Hilltop
	75	3.2	1.3 x 0.9	Inconspicuous

* — Secondary cist

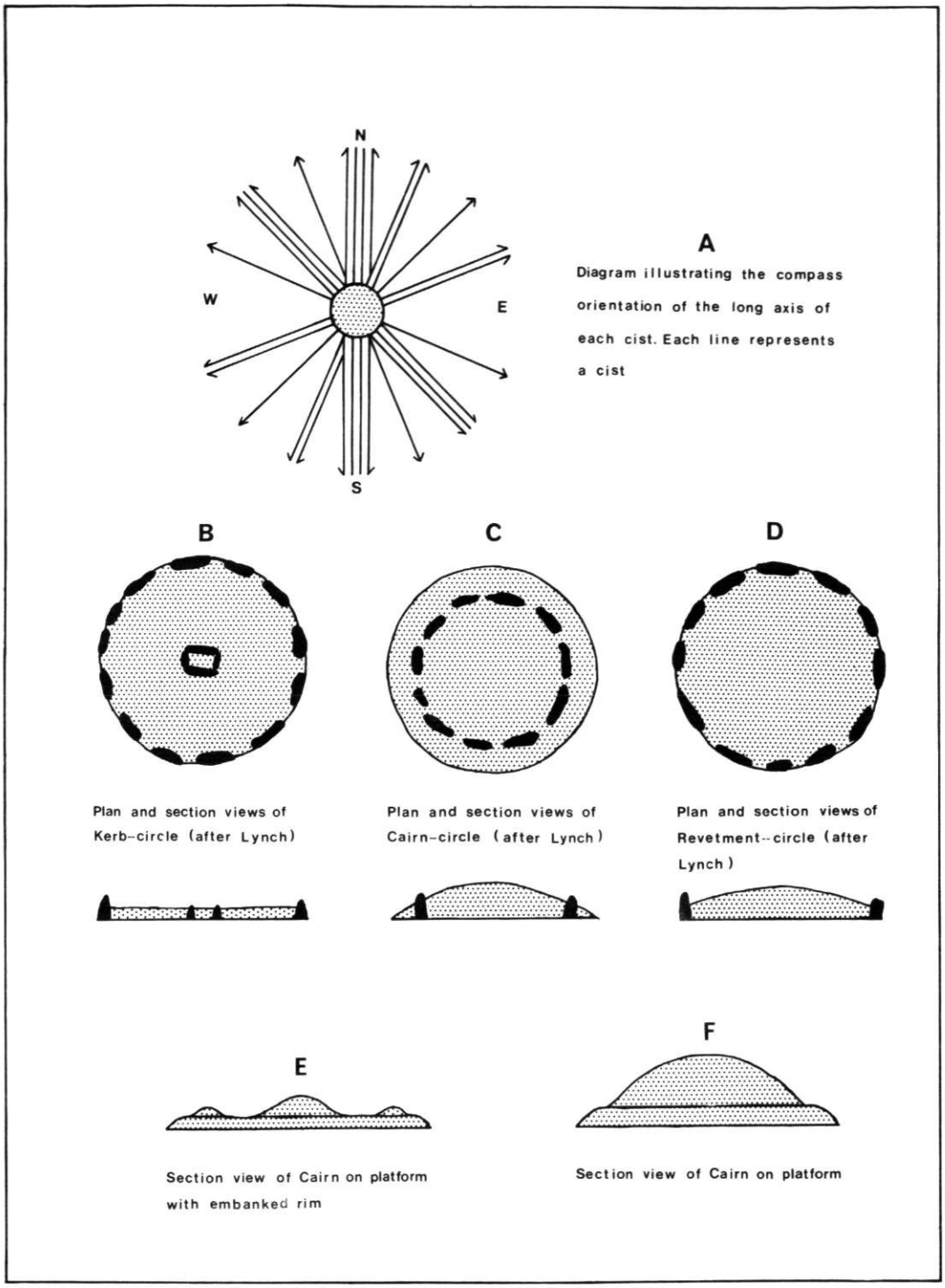

Fig. 2
Bodmin Moor cairns: plans, sections and cist orientations.

Kerb-Circles

The kerb-circle was defined by Lynch (1972, 63) as a contiguous ring of stones surrounding a level area, with a central cist (Fig. 2 (b)). The contiguous ring is an uncommon feature on Bodmin Moor, which presents a problem because this is a distinguishing factor of this group. It was decided, however, to use the term kerb-circle because these sites have much in common with Lynch's definition diagram (1972, 62).

All the Bodmin Moor examples consist of an open kerb, lacking extra-revetment material, which surrounds a low, level-topped mound and a central cist. The cists stand up proud of the mound giving an impression that this was a deliberate feature.

The cist and mound dimensions of the kerb-circles are uniform with those of the kerbless, cisted cairns and accordingly their cists were discussed together in the previous section, the presence or absence of a kerb being the only distinguishing feature and so perhaps they are contemporaneous.

List of Kerb-circles

Site		Dimensions (metres)		Situation
		Diameter	Height	
NORTH HILL	23	3.8	0.4	Inconspicuous
ST. BREWARD	20	6.5	0.5	Inconspicuous
	27	4	low	Hilltop
	44	4	low	Inconspicuous
	56	—	low	Inconspicuous
	73	8	0.3	Hilltop
	75	3.2	low	Inconspicuous

Cairn-Circles

The cairn-circle was also defined by Lynch (1972, 63), as a cairn from which spaced uprights emerge, more or less prominently and often leaning outwards (Fig. 2(c)). There are five examples on Bodmin Moor, of various sizes.

List of Cairn-Circles

		Cairn Dimensions (metres)		Situation
		Diameter	Height	
BLISLAND	1	10	0.3	Hilltop
ST. BREWARD	33	8	0.8	Inconspicuous
	47	5.5	low	False crest
	60	8	low	Hilltop
	67	20	0.6	Hilltop

Revetment-Circles

There is a further group of cairns, which cannot be placed in either of the two previous categories. These cairns have kerbs but, in common with the local kerb-circles, they lack extra-revetment material and so the kerb forms a revetment or facing around the cairn which it delimits (Fig. 2(d)). In the majority of cases the kerb is open, but one of them has a closed or contiguous kerb. NORTH HILL 22 and ST. CLEER 20 are apparently anomalous; they are a good deal smaller than the remainder and lie in inconspicuous situations. These two have more in common with the kerb-circles, except that they lack cists, which may be revealed by excavation and so it is possible that they are erroneously grouped.

List of Revetment Circles

Cairn Dimensions (metres)

Site		Diameter	Height	Kerb-type*	Situation
ADVENT	5	19	0.4	open	Hilltop
ALTARNUN	2	13	0.8	open	Hilltop
NORTH HILL	22	5	0.6	open	Inconspicuous
ST BREWARD	65	13	1.2	closed	Hilltop
	68	10	0.6	open	Hilltop
	70	12	0.9	open	Hilltop
ST. CLEER	20	7	—	open	Inconspicuous

open kerb; kerbstones set at intervals; closed kerb; kerbstones set in contiguous circle (Worth 1953, 182).

Ring Cairns

In 1972 Lynch analysed Welsh ring cairns and defined several subdivisions of the class (Lynch 1972, 62 - 63). The sites in our area all fall within her Ring-Cairn group which consists of a circular bank of stones surrounding a hollow central area. There are small kerbs at BLISLAND 5 and ST. BREWARD 11 and a possible entrance at ST. NEOT 9 but otherwise they form an apparently uniform group. This uniformity should however only be stated with caution, because the identification of a ring cairn is complicated by its similarity to hut-circles. The examples in Altarnun present little problem, owing to their hilltop siting because one may assume that no one in their right mind would build a hut in such an exposed position. In North Hill and also in St. Breward there are several inconspicuously sited examples and here lies the problem. NORTH HILL 8 and 12, for example, are comparatively small and have a diameter acceptable for a hut circle; in addition here as at St. Breward there is settlement nearby. Thus an inconspicuously sited small 'ring cairn' should be viewed with suspicion and must remain so in the absence of excavation.

The function and dating of ring cairns are unknown, but various features may be noted. Ashbee's excavation at Tregulland Barrow (1958, 180) revealed a ring bank incorporated into the mound, so it must have formed an early stage of construction. The excavations of Trenance Downs and Watch Hill barrows (Miles, 1975; 52, 10) showed that the ring cairns remained uncovered for a period prior to being enveloped by the mound, thus suggesting that the ring cairns performed a specific function, rather than being a mere phase of construction. So perhaps the examples visible today represent structures which were ultimately to become the bases of cairns and there is nothing in the Bodmin sites to contradict this. A development of the design was illustrated at Carvinack Barrow where a small mound and surrounding ring cairn were incorporated into the main mound (Dudley, 1964, 418). This is apparently paralleled at ALTARNUN 9 and ST. BREWARD 36 which surround small cairns and ALTARNUN 5 which surrounds a central cist. Thus the Bodmin Moor ring cairns have much in common with others found beneath barrows elsewhere; however if this was their ultimate fate it is surprising that in 23 cases the builders failed to construct the overlying cairn.

There is however an alternative line of evidence which was suggested by the excavation of Caerloggas I (Miles, 1975, 24). This ring cairn surrounded a central torstone and pit and had apparently always remained uncovered, which suggested a ceremonial function. Similarly at BLISLAND 5 and ST. BREWARD 21 the ring cairn surrounded a natural torstone, thereby emphasizing the central feature, which at the latter stood 4.5 metres high. These two are therefore close parallels of Caerloggas 1.

Thus there are two lines of evidence relating to Cornish ring cairns which have been revealed by excavation. At present however, these should not be seen as mutually exclusive because they are structurally very similar and in both cases the ring cairn stands open for a period. An additional link is provided by the excavation of NORTH HILL 3 (Malan, 1889,

498), where a slab of natural granite about 1.5 x 0.7 metres was revealed at the centre of the cairn, surrounded by concentric stone circles, at some distance from the slab. This site combines the structure of the second, beneath a cairn of the first, group. It would therefore seem sensible at present to see ring cairns as a single group with varying associations and await further excavations before attempting to subdivide it.

List of Ring-cairns

Site		Diameter (metres)	Central features	Situation
ADVENT	7	19	—	Hilltop
ALTARNUN	5	16	cist	Hilltop
	9	23	cairn	Hilltop
	21	16	—	Hilltop
	22	10	—	Hilltop
	23	16	—	Hilltop
BLISLAND	5	15	torstone	Hilltop
	8	20	—	Hilltop
CARDINHAM	4	17	—	Hilltop
	5	17	—	Hilltop
	6	12	—	False crest
NORTH HILL	6	14	—	Inconspicuous
	8	4.5	—	Inconspicuous
	12	5	—	Inconspicuous
ST. BREWARD	11	14	—	Inconspicuous
	21	27	torstone	Hilltop
	34	6	—	Inconspicuous
	36	8	cairn	Hilltop
	37	6	—	False crest
	39	10	—	False crest
	71	16	—	Hilltop
ST. CLEER	3	3	—	Inconspicuous
ST. NEOT	9	15	—	Hilltop

Cairn on Platform with Embanked Rim

In a study of various extraordinary barrows in Scotland, Feachem (1972, 105) noted some which resembled Wessex forms. He suggested that this classification should not be resorted to, but that the sites be described according to their characteristic features. A similar decision has been taken on Bodmin Moor, where the sites are rare and only vaguely resemble bell and disc forms.

The platformed cairn with embanked rim consists of a circular platform with a bank running round its perimeter and surrounding a small central cairn. There are six examples of various sizes and states of repair, but by far the finest is ST. NEOT 7. None of them have been excavated, so it is impossible to place them chronologically and it would be unwise to speculate about Wessex affinities on the basis of superficial resemblance.

List of Cairns on Platforms with Embanked Rims

Site		Dimensions (metres)			Situation
		Maximum Diameter	Maximum Height	Diameter of Central cairn	
ADVENT	6	17	—	mutilated	Hilltop
ALTARNUN	3	18	0.9	4	Hilltop
	25	36	0.7	16	Hilltop
ST. CLEER	16	18	0.8	7	Hilltop
	18	22	0.7	4	Hilltop
ST. NEOT	7	28	1.5	10	Hilltop

In addition, perhaps, two other sites should be mentioned, both of which appeared in the ring cairn list. ALTARNUN 9 is a ring cairn with off-centre mound and ST BREWARD 36 is a cairn with an associated semi-circular ring cairn (the latter's truncated nature should be seen as a reaction to local topography). They both have the ring and inner mound of the above group, but lack the platform. There is thus a basic similarity and it is difficult to know whether they should be attributed to ring cairns, this group or a grouping of their own.

Cairn on Platform

A further group of cairns was recognised, which has rather less conspicuous characteristics. These five cairns had the usual bowl profile, but gave the impression of standing on a platform of slightly greater circumference. This grouping differs markedly from the previous one; here the berm between the cairn and the platform edge is very narrow and these cairns are much higher. In cases where the platform was only marginally larger, slumping of the main mound might easily obscure this structural feature; thus it is possible that other similar examples remain unrecognised.

In her report of the Cocksbarrow excavation (1971, 22) Mrs Miles suggested that the blanket term of 'bowl barrow' probably incorporates several separate types, which are unrecognised at present. It seems that the cairn form described above is just such a subtype.

List of Cairns on Platform

Site		Dimensions (metres)		Situation
		Diameter	Height	
ALTARNUN	1	23	1.6	Hilltop
BLISLAND	9	23	1.2	Hilltop
	10	15	1	Hilltop
ST CLEER	17	15	1.2	Hilltop
ST NEOT	8	27	3.8	Hilltop

Plate Barrows

The term 'plate barrow' was employed by Mrs Miles in her Cocksbarrow excavation report (1971, 22). As a result of her work in the St Austell area of Cornwall she was able to identify this barrow type, which is another subdivision of the bowl barrow grouping. It is characteristically a low, flat-topped mound which shows little sign of erosion and so was probably constructed in that form.

On Bodmin Moor there are three possible plate barrows, although ST CLEER 18 may have a central mound and is perhaps a cairn on a platform with an obscured embanked rim. Thus the plate barrow is not a common type although it is always feasible that some ruinous sites were originally of plate form.

List of Plate Barrows

Site		Dimensions (metres)		Situation
		Diameter	Height	
BLISLAND	1	14	0.5	Hilltop
ST CLEER	12	15	0.2	Hilltop
	18	22	0.7	Hilltop

Triple Barrows

There are two examples of triple barrows on Bodmin Moor. ADVENT 1, 2 and 3 is the finer, consisting of three bell barrows in a row surrounded by a single, elongated oval ditch and is described in detail in the catalogue. The other, LINKINHORNE 5, 6 and 7, consists of cairns which vary somewhat in size and stand in a row touching each other, but there is no ditch. Grinsell (1932, 58) has recognised other examples in Wiltshire and Surrey. However it is a rare form and these are the only known examples in Cornwall.

Small cairn groups

The paucity of excavation of both hut circle groups and cairns ensures that any attempts to correlate a village and its burials are bound for disaster. In several cases, however, there are groups of cairns which are geographically close to hut circle concentrations. It has proved tempting to propose a link between the two, because in each case the cairns are unusually small (averaging 8 metres diameter on Blacktor Downs, ST NEOT 1 - 4) and stand inconspicuously on lower hill slopes. These perhaps illustrate a relationship between hut circles and cemeteries of small cairns.

An alternative proposition which explains the presence of the cairns is that they are clearance mounds. This is supported by the fact that in contrast with the normal smooth bowl-barrow profile, these cairns are irregularly shaped. Such an explanation would be satisfactory for many of the small cairns on Twelve Men's Moor (NORTH HILL), which stand on flattish land suitable for agriculture.

The group of small cairns on the west flank of Rough Tor (ST BREWARD) has an additional characteristic. Many of these are linked with, or incorporated into, enclosure boundary walls, which at first apparently supports a clearance mound interpretation. The recent excavation of ST BREWARD 25 has, however, revealed that this small cairn was for burial and that the enclosure wall was constructed contemporarily or immediately afterwards. This casts doubt upon an interpretation of the enclosure walls as related to farming and certainly does little to support any clearance mound theories.

It seems therefore that a single interpretation cannot be assigned to all of these groups. They have various characteristics which permit differing theories and it may be illusory to suggest that they have origins or functions in common. In the absence of any excavations it must be wiser to say that there are groups of small cairns on the moor, which may be burial mounds and leave it at that.

EXCAVATION REPORTS

A great many of the cairns on the Moor have without doubt been dug into. Borlase wrote that 'very few persons . . . dreamed of preserving their discoveries at all; much less did they deem them worthy of a written account' (1872,ix) and as a result we are left with very few excavation reports. In fact, Borlase was no paragon himself, because of the two hundred barrows that he dug, only twenty two were published.

There are unfortunately only five excavation reports from the area, of which four date from the last century and are very brief and not written by the original excavator. They are not therefore very informative, but are worth listing:

LINKINHORNE	8	Smirke, E.	1867, 189 - 195
		"	1868, 34 - 39
LINKINHORNE	9	Worth, R.N.	1890, 244
LINKINHORNE	10	Brent, F.	1886, 61
NORTH HILL	3	Malan, A.H.	1889, 498 - 499
ST NEOT	20	Wainwright, G.	1965, 4 - 9

FINDS FROM CAIRN EXCAVATIONS

In the course of time the minute collection of finds has been whittled down and today it is depressing to relate that only five objects can be described with any certainty. A summary of the contexts in which these were found is included in the catalogue.

Pottery finds

LINKINHORNE 9

Ribbon-handled urn, (Patchett's B26) which broadly correlates with ApSimon's Trevisker Style I (1972, 326) and is described by Patchett (1950, 52) but can no longer be traced.

Associations: small plate with hole in centre, small rim and four legs, ashes and calcined bones.

LINKINHORNE 10

Ribbon-handled urn (Patchett's B1), which also broadly correlates with ApSimon's

Trevisker Style I and is described by Patchett (1946, 29 - 31). This was destroyed during the last war when the Athenaeum in Plymouth was bombed.
Associations: 100 flint spearheads and arrowheads; metal dagger.
ST NEOT 20

Biconical spindle whorl; this is a typical example of a form seen from Deverel-Rimbury to Early Iron Age sites.
Associations: none. See Wainwright, 1965, 5, 6.

Metal
LINKINHORNE 8 (Rillaton Barrow)

Gold Cup; it is one handled, of bell beaker shape with corrugated sides, and has been attributed to the Wessex Culture by Gerloff (1975, 62).

Dagger: this is a fragmentary ogival dagger lacking its hilt-plate and tip, and has been grouped by Gerloff in her Camerton Type (1975, 107) as number 195.
Associations: pottery urn, which Patchett (1950, 48) called A13; pieces of ivory (probably bone); glass beads (probably faience); inhumation. The only surviving pieces are the gold cup and dagger, which are in the British Museum.

CATALOGUE

The following list includes every barrow, known to the author, on Bodmin Moor and attempts to provide a brief description of each one. The layout has been deliberately arranged along the lines developed by L.V. Grinsell, in the hope that this work may be usable in conjunction with his numerous barrow surveys.

The barrows are listed according to the parish in which they stand, on the revision of the Ordnance Survey maps for either 1963 or 1965. A number has then been allocated to each barrow according to its situation in the parish, starting from the north-west and working towards the south-east. If the cairn appears in the Department of Environment's Schedule of Ancient Monuments (1973) this is indicated by the DoE Monument number in brackets, eg Trethevy Quoit (24). There is a locality column which describes the vicinity in which the barrow stands and its exact position is pinpointed by an eight figure grid reference. The locality description is useful not only for referring to particular barrows, where they have a local name such as Minions Mound, but also for illustrating cemetery groupings.

The Dimensions division includes the diameter and height of each barrow. It proved extremely difficult to define the precise extent of the moorland sites and so my measurements should be viewed as a personal opinion. In some cases the site had been reduced into an amorphous spread and so measurements were not taken. I did however use a tape measure, owing to a lack of confidence in the uniformity of my pace, so the dimensions are comparable with one another.

Finally, the Comments column cites any individual features of the barrow concerned. The vast majority of sites stand on moorland and are situated on hilltops or ridges, so there was no need to state this in every case. The exceptions, however, were described, whether they stand within fields, or on false crest situations. In addition, the barrow form and any relevant literary reference were stated.

Definition of terms used:

False crest situation
'barrow appears on skyline from adjacent viewpoint' (Fox, 1947, 55), but does not stand on hilltop

Grass enclosed grassland

H/c mound has a hollow in the centre

Inconspicuous situation
barrow does not appear on skyline from any viewpoint, i.e. neither false crest, ridge or hilltop situation.

Kerb **open kerb:** kerbstones set at intervals
closed kerb: kerbstones set in closed circle (Worth, 1953, 182)

Moorland unenclosed coarse grass
Pasture enclosed, but rough grassland, which is nearly as poor as moorland
All measurements are in metres.

Megalithic tomb

ST CLEER Trethevy Quoit (24) 25936880. Daniel's 'Cornwall 13'. Fox calls it a Gallery Grave. Consists of two unequal slabs on each long side and single slab at each end. The side stones project to form antechamber at SE. Small aperture in end-stone permits entrance. Encloses area 2.45 x 1.5 m. Capstone 4.6 x 2.75 x 0.3 m. Orientated NW — SE. Tomb stands on slight pre-eminence about 7m diameter, which is probably attributable to ploughing, but no mound is visible. No excavation or finds. (Borlase, 1872, 45 - 51; Lukis, 1885, Plate XXVII; Daniel, 1950 239 - 240; Fox, 1973, 47 - 55.)

	PARISH LOCALITY	GRID REF.	DIAM.	HEIGHT	COMMENTS
ADVENT					
1	NE of Lowermoor Farm (491)	13628346	24	1.3	Triple barrow in line WNW-ESE. All well
2.	"		18	1.2	preserved and flat-topped. Ditch 4m. wide
3	"		19	1.3	surrounds whole. Possible outer bank. Grass.
4	E of Lowermoor Farm (492)	13898329	19	3.0	H/c. Inconspicuous situation. Grass.
5	SE of Little Parkwalls (492)	12688301	19	0.4	Kerbed-cairn. Open kerb on N side. Grass.
6	WSW of Rough Tor Farm	12858235	17.5	0.5	Platform cairn with embanked rim and mutilated central mound.
7	"	12858235	19	0.4	Stone-ring bank 1 m wide, with external kerb in places. 60 m E of ADVENT 6.
ALTARNUN					
1	Bray Down	18908218	23	1.6	H/c. Mound built on platform of slightly greater width. Closed kerb on NNE. Incorporates natural tor.
2	"	18908218	13	0.8	Kerbed-cairn. Mutilated particularly on N. Open kerb. Surmounted by trig point.
3	Bray Down	18908218	18	0.9	Platform (18 m diam., 0.6 m high), has embanked-rim (12.5 m diam., 0.2 m high, 2.5 m wide). Central mound 4 m diam., 0.3 m high.
4	Buttern Hill	17488165	10	0.4	H/c.
5	"	"	16	0.6	Stone-ring bank with internal kerb, spread to 5 m wide. Surrounds cist 1.5 x 1.0 m. Orientated WNW-ESE. Capstone present. A small circular cist referred to on Buttern Hill containing large stone hammer (Langdon, 1907, 456-461).
6	"	"	13.5	—	Ruinous.
7	"	"	11	0.6	Mutilated, particularly centrally.
8	High Moor	16408070	10	0.7	H/c. Lies 2 m W of ALTARNUN 9.
9	"	"	23	—	Stone ring bank. 4 m wide, 0.6 m high. Interior mutilated, possible off-centre mound.
10	Leskernick Hill	18318034	15	0.5	Mutilated by modern restructuring.
11	West Moor	19078064	7	0.4	Low, flat-topped mound. Trench from S to centre.

	PARISH	LOCALITY	GRID REF.	DIAM.	HEIGHT	COMMENTS
12		"	19148074	8.5 x 7	—	Oval mound, mutilated centrally and heaped to E. Cist 1.4 x 0.65 m, endstones and capstones missing. NNW-SSE orientation.
13		"	19168071	8	1	Mound intact. Cist 1.4 x 0.65 m, no endstones or capstone. NW-SE orientation.
14		Trewint Downs	20208085	9.7	0.4	Well preserved.
15		NE of Codda Tor	17967934	5	0.5	Group ALTARNUN 15 to 19 stands in inconspicuous situation on slope. Pasture.
16		"	"	6	0.5	—
17		"	"	7	0.5	H/c.
18		"	"	4.5	—	Very low. Amorphous.
19		"	"	7	0.6	H/c.
20		ENE of Leskernick	18707985	11	1.3	Large H/c.
21		Hendra Beacon	19657927	16.5	—	Stone-ring with external kerb. Probably open kerb although mutilated.
22		"	19677927	10	—	Stone-ring.
23		Catshole Tor	17007849	16	—	Stone-ring.
24		Tolborough Tor	17547787	26.5	1.7	H/c. Incorporates natural tor. Pasture.
25		Priddacombe Downs	16277711	36	0.7	Platform (36 m diam., 0.7 m high) with embanked rim and off-centre mound (16.6 m diam., 0.3 m high) with H/c.
26		Hilltop W of Carneglos Farm	19317701	9.7	0.5	H/c.
27		Wilsey Down Forest	20287725	—	—	Obscured by fir wood.
28		Rushyford Gate	22347635	8.5	1.1	H/c. False crest.
29		"	22357633	13	1.1	Trench dug to centre. False crest.
BLISLAND						
1		Carkees Down	13877681	10	0.3	Cairn-circle. Flat topped.
2		Kerrow Downs	11567516	14	0.5	Plate barrow. Flat topped Ditch 3 m wide.
3		Hawk's Tor Down	14437521	5	0.5	Cairn with cist 1.75 x 0.92 to 0.55 m. Orientated N-S. Now ploughed out. No finds. Inconspicuous situation. (St. George Gray, 1909, 42).
4		Brockbarrow Common	15987513	9.6	0.5	H/c.
5		"	16057477	15	—	Stone ring with kerb surrounds natural tor 0.50m high.
6		Manor Common	12917433	13	0.6	Flat topped. Possible kerb.
7		"	12967423	11	0.5	Mutilated.
8		Trehudreth Downs	12487275	20	0.4	Stone-ring. Disturbed within.
9		Greenbarrow Downs	12997294	23	1.2	Mound of 16 m (H/c) diameter stands on platform 23 m.

PARISH	LOCALITY	GRID REF	DIAM.	HEIGHT	COMMENTS
10	"	13037302	15	1	Mound H/c and dug out to N (7 m diam.) stands on platform (15 m diam.)
CARDINHAM					
1	Cardinham Moor	13897191	8.5	0.6	H/c.
2	"	13997203	5	—	Mound very low. False crest.
3	"	14037209	11	1.0	Ruinous. False crest.
4	"	12967109	17	0.5	Stone-ring. Interior ruinous.
5	"	13487121	17.5	0.6	Stone-ring.
6	"	14017139	12	0.3	Stone-ring. False crest.
7	"	14087129	19	0.3	Ruinous.
8	"	14087125	—	—	Amorphous.
9	"	14117123	—	—	Amorphous.
10	"	14177104	12	0.6	Mutilated. Possible kerb.
11	SE of St. Bellarmin's Tor	13767073	16	0.9	H/c.
12	"	13707068	12	0.9	H/c.
13	"	13557042	10	—	Mutilated except on SE. False crest.
14	"	13577038	13	0.6	H/c. False crest.
LINKINHORNE					
1	Langstone Downs	24617363	6.5	0.7	Dug on N.
2	"	"	5.5	0.35	H/c.
3	"	"	4.5	0.25	These mounds lie adjacent to some irregular cairn-heaps which are unlikely to be barrows. Adjacent to cleared area. Inconspicuous situation.
4	"	24827365	12	1	Cairn, inconspicuous situation.
5	"	25527380	18	1.7	Cairns, no soil or vegetation covering.
6	"	25547379	18	2	All mutilated. Stand in row touching each
7	"	25557378	16	1	other, so LINKINHORNE 5, 6 and 7 form a triple barrow. Borlase refers to building technique similar to that in British beehive huts (i.e. corbelling) used on one of these cairns (Borlase, 1872, 249).
8	Rillaton Barrow (484)	26017191	35	3.4	Large H/c. Secondary cist discovered in E side during 1818 (Patchett, 1950, 48) or 1837 (Smirke, 1868, 34). Cist : 2.1 x 1.05 m and 0.9 m high aligned NNE — SSW. Consisted of three stones on each side and single stones at each end; but since reconstructed (Grinsell, 1969, 126). Extended inhumation found. Finds: gold cup (B.M.), urn (Patchett's A13), broken dagger (B.M.) pieces of ivory (bone?) and glass beads (faience?). See Excavation Finds section. (Smirke, 1867, 189 — 195; Smirke, 1868, 34 — 39; Borlase, 1872, 37 - 40; Hencken, 1932, 69 — 71; Patchett, 1950, 48; Grinsell, 1969, 126 — 127; Smith 1936, 7, 21; ApSimon, 1954, 57; Piggott, 1973, 369; Gerloff, 1975, 62, 107, 128, 257.)
9	Cheesewring Area				Smirke mentions three other cairns near to the Rillaton Barrow, perhaps LINKINHORNE (9) and (10) are two of these. Worth describes removal of a cairn, which produced a ribbon handled urn (Patchett's B26) which contained a four legged plate and ashes with calcined human bones. (Smirke, 1868, 34 - 39; Worth, 1890, 244; Patchett, 1950, 52).

	PARISH	LOCALITY	GRID REF	DIAM.	HEIGHT	COMMENTS
10		Cheesewring Area				Patchett says cairn contained cist with huge capstone, but now destroyed. Finds: ribbon-handled urn (Patchett's B1), which contained 100 flint spearheads and arrowheads (some barbed), and a dagger. (Brent, 1879, 298; Brent, 1886, 61; Hencken 1932, 101 and 301; Patchett, 1946, Table 2).
11		Minions Mound	26017112	8.5	1.5	Reconstructed. Incorporated in garden wall. Inconspicuous.
12		Caradon Hill (541)	27127057	21	0.4	Mutilated.
13		"	27137062	22	0.4	Mutilated.
14		"	27177063	23	0.5	Ruinous.
15		"	27227067	26	1.2	Ruinous.
16		"	27237071	28	0.5	Ruinous.
17		"	27287078	32	0.7	Well preserved.
18		"	27307073	15.5	0.4	Ruinous.
19		"	27397074	25	0.9	Ruinous.
20		"	27407082	23	0.6	Ruinous.
	NORTH HILL					
1		E. of Nine Stones stone circle.	24157821	15	2.2	Large H/c. Stone wall links to cairn on either side.
2		ESE of Nine Stones	24357796	—	—	Visible in 1926, but no longer.
3		On Ridge SE of Nine Stones	24337785	20	0.8	Standing stone in centre, probably attributable to modern restructuring. Quarrying for stone in 1889 revealed in nucleus a partially embedded stone slab surrounded by concentric stone circles. Cremation revealed, but no finds. (Malan, 1889, 498 - 499).
4		W of Tresellern Farmhouse.	23457685	17.5	1.2	H/c revealing core of granite boulders. Grass.
5		Twelve Men's Moor	24877547	9.8	1.2	Inconspicuous.
6		"	24797549	14	—	Stone ring. Inconspicuous.
7		"	24797547	4.5	—	Heap of stones. Inconspicuous.
8		"	24757546	4.6	—	Stone-ring. Doubtful, because many hut circles in vicinity.
9		"	24737545	4.2	—	Cairn. Inconspicuous.
10		"	24727546	3.5	—	Cairn. Inconspicuous.
11		"	24727547	6.8	—	Cairn. Inconspicuous.
12		"	24717545	4.8	—	Stone-ring. Probably hut circle. Inconspicuous.
13		"	24717545	2.5	—	Cairn. Inconspicuous.
14		"	24717544	3.4	—	Cairn. Inconspicuous.
15		"	24707544	6.7 x 4.5	—	Oblong cairn. Inconspicuous.
16		"	24697549	1.8	—	Cairn. Inconspicuous.
17		"	25117551	10 x 8	—	Cist 1.4 x 0.5 m in remains of barrow. Inconspicuous.
18		"	25207537	8	1.2	Cist 1.0 x 0.6 m aligned NNE — SSW. In cairn badly dug out to N. Inconspicuous.
19		"	24587528	—	—	Remains of cairn. Inconspicuous.

PARISH	LOCALITY	GRID REF	DIAM.	HEIGHT	COMMENTS
20	"	24577526	6	—	Remains of cairn. Inconspicuous.
21	"	24587523	6.4	—	Remains of cairn. Inconspicuous.
22	"	24527508	5	0.6	Kerbed-cairn. Open kerb. 70 paces from next cairn. Inconspicuous.
23	"	24527499	3.8	0.4	Kerb-circle with open kerb. Cist 1.0 x 0.6 aligned N — S. Inconspicuous.

Most of these measurements for cairns on Twelve Men's Moor were kindly provided by Group Captain T.P.F. Trudgian and Miss G. King, who have done a lot of work in the area. I have added a few of my own comments after my visits.

ST BREWARD

1-7	Lower Moor	14118204	4	0.5	St. Breward 1-8 are associated with an
8	"	14118204	6	0.6	irregular field (B.A.?) of 0.75 ha. Area of field apparently clear of stones so perhaps clearance mounds? Inconspicuous situation.
9	N of Showery Tor (865)	14848186	22	1.5	Large H/c.
10	"	14158170	6	0.5	Mutilated. Close to main boundary wall. Inconspicuous.
11	"	14488174	14	0.5	Stone ring with kerb. Mutilated, many kerbstones removed. Inconspicuous situation.
12	"	14468168	4	0.5	ST. BREWARD 11 and 12 stand at terminals of boundary wall defining sub-square enclosure.
13	NW of Showery Tor	centred on 14628172	6.5	—	Mutilated.
14	"	"	5.5	—	Ruinous. Linked to enclosure wall.
15	"	"	6.5	0.9	H/c.
16	"	"	13 x 9	1.3	Well preserved. Linked to enclosure wall.
17	"	"	15	1.1	H/c.
18	"	"	6	0.9	Mutilated.
19	"	"	7	—	Ruinous.

ST. BREWARD 13 to 19 stand in group in false crest situation.

20	W of Showery Tor	14428145	6.5	0.5	Probable kerb-circle, with possible cist side-slab centrally. Inconspicuous.
21	Showery Tor (864)	14928131	27	—	Substantial stone-ring, spread to 7 m wide, surrounds Tor itself, which rises to height of 4.5 m.
22	Stannon Downs	13618117	4	low	Ruinous. Adjacent to clay tip.
23	"	13458102	—	—	Cairn covering well constructed setting of granite orthostats, in several close-packed circles leaning towards the centre. Beneath was a pit containing some carbonized wood, burnt and then covered by earth. Excavated 1976 (Harris, 1977, 3).
24	"	13458102	—	—	Cairn also excavated 1976, after damage by mechanical digger. 2 pits identified; one rectangular and one round. 3 flints found on old land surface beneath barrow. (Harris, 1977, 3).
25	"	13418095	7	0.6	Cairn incorporated into a contemporary enclosure wall. Excavation in 1977 revealed

	PARISH	LOCALITY	GRID REF	DIAM.	HEIGHT	COMMENTS
						two internal concentric rings of stones. Central pit contained an inverted urn with cremation, which was covered by a capstone. Urn is biconical, ribbon-handled, with cord impressed decoration on the upper part and inside of rim. Information kindly supplied by Group Captain T.P.F. Trudgian.
26		Little Rough Tor	14838100	15	—	Cairnstones stacked up around tor to give massive effect.
27		Stannon Downs	13708097	4	low	Kerb-circle remains on WSW. Cist: 0.7 m across, capstone removed to one side, no end stones, ENE — WSW orientation. One side consists of 2 slabs.
28		"	13708091	4.5	0.8	H/c. Possible kerbstone.
29		"	13728089	9.5	0.3	Mutilated. Possible kerb.
30		"	13748088	—	—	Amorphous.
31		"	13938091	16	0.6	Mound (12 m diam.) with possible ditch 2 m wide. Inconspicuous situation.
32		NW of Rough Tor	14378091	7	0.9	H/c. Links to enclosure wall. Inconspicuous situation.
33		W of Rough Tor	14118079	8	0.8	Cairn-circle. Trench to centre on NW. Inconspicuous situation.
34		"	14108073	6	0.4	Stone-ring with external kerb. Inconspicuous situation.
35		Rough Tor	14608082	11	—	Spread of cairn stones between two natural tors. Stands on edge of NE facing slope, so spread downslope.
36		"	14558079	8	—	Remains of cairn lie across corner of tor. Surrounded by semi-circular stone-ring.
37		E of Rough Tor	15178066	6	—	Ruinous stone-ring.
38		"	"	5.5	0.4	H/c.
39		"	"	10.5	—	Ruinous stone-ring.
40		"	"	4	0.35	
41		"	"	4.5	low	
42		"	"	4.5	low	
43		"	"	6	0.6	Mutilated.
	This group ST. BREWARD 37 to 43 stand in a row in NW - SW orientation. Situated within cleared area so perhaps clearance mounds. False crest situation.					
44		Louden Hill	13788029	4	—	Kerb-circle with rough kerb and mound spreads downslope. Cist: 0.95 x 0.65? (one side stone absent). Orientated WSW - ENE. Inconspicuous.
45		Dinnever Hill	12297961	10	0.5	H/c. False crest situation.
46		"	12327936	22	0.4	Mutilated.
47		S of Stannon	12907987	5.5	low	Possible cairn-circle. False crest.
48		Louden Hill	13267959	14	0.4	Mutilated.
49		"	13407985	6	0.4	H/c.
50		"	13507967	6.5	0.5	H/c. False crest.
51		"	13507967	8.5	1.0	H/c. Revealing cist 2.0 x 1.0 m orientated NW - SE. No capstone. False crest.

PARISH	LOCALITY	GRID REF	DIAM.	HEIGHT	COMMENTS
52	"	13547968	16	0.4	H/c. False crest.
53	"	13797975	7	0.4	Mutilated. Inconspicuous.
54	"	13877977	9	0.6	H/c. Inconspicuous.
55	"	13867976	6	0.6	H/c. Inconspicuous.
56	"	13877976	—	—	Cist 1.2 x 0.6 m. Orientated NW - SE. No capstone. No mound, but 3 stones to N of possible kerb. Inconspicuous.
57	"	13877976	—	—	NW of ST. BREWARD 56 immediately adjacent to it, is a cist 0.8 x 0.4 m. Orientated N - S. No capstone or mound. Inconspicuous.
58	Candra Hill	13217902	11	0.4	Mutilated. Possible kerb. False crest.
59	"	13247905	3.2 x 2.8	—	Oval of stone slabs. Possibly hut circle.
60	Garrow Downs	14397905	8	—	Circle of stone slabs, probably denuded cairn-circle.
61	"	14547931	21	1.5	Mutilated. H/c. Inconspicuous.
62	Brown Willy	15877999	14.5	3.2	Cairn incorporates tor. No soil or vegetation covering of stones. Trig point on top. Modern restructuring.
63	"	15927969	18.5	1.8	H/c. No soil, or vegetation covering. Modern restructuring.
64	Alex Tor	11997893	—	—	Cist — no trace 1975.
65	"	11817873	13	1.2	Kerbed cairn with massive closed kerb. Incorporates tor. Mutilated centrally.
66	Treswallock Downs	11837838	11.5	0.5	Mutilated H/c.
67	"	11727816	20	0.6	Cairn-circle. Circle being 12 m diameter. Cairn integrated into boundary wall.
68	"	11607782	10	0.6	Kerbed-cairn. Open kerb. Mutilated internally.
69	"	11627783	8	0.4	Mutilated.
70	Casehill Downs.	12627794	12	0.9	Kerbed-cairn, kerb visible on NE and SW. Mutilated. Pasture.
71	Catshole Tor	17007849	16	—	Stone-ring.
72	Lady Down	10487630	17	0.5	Mutilated.
73	Emblance Downs	12367648	8	0.3	Denuded kerb circle. Cist — only 2 slabs at right angles 1.3 x 0.6 m. Orientated NE — SW. No mound. 2 slabs of possible kerb.
74	"	12397660	23	0.3	Amorphous.
75	"	13107699	3.2	—	Denuded kerb-circle 3.2 m diameter, surrounds cist 1.3 x 0.9 m. Orientated N - S. No mound. Inconspicuous (Thomas, 1975, 82 — 84).
ST. CLEER					
1	Rushyford Gate	22577621	—	—	Natural accumulation around granite boulder. (S. Baring-Gould, 1891 - 93, 57).
2	"	22597611	4	—	Small mound with H/c amongst field system. Inconspicuous.
3	"	22717602	3	—	Stone-ring possible hut circle. Inconspicuous.
4	Goodaver Downs.	22137587	—	—	Untraceable 1952. Afforested now.

	PARISH	LOCALITY	GRID REF	DIAM.	HEIGHT	COMMENTS
5		"	21877548	—	—	Untraceable 1958. Afforested now.
6		Smallacoombe Downs Forest (593)	22757548	—	—	Cairns obscured by afforestation.
7		"	22887571	—	—	Destroyed in process of building railway.
8		Carkeet Downs	22417274	22	0.4	Mutilated.
9		"	22407269	14	0.5	Mutilated.
10		N of Furswain (624)	22387182	12	0.1	Slight mound. Pasture.
11		"	22447183	12	1.1	Trench cut E - W across mound. Pasture.
12		"	22437176	15	0.2	Plate barrow shape, perhaps robbed. Pasture.
13		Craddock Moor	24357144	12	0.7	Mutilated, particularly on NW side.
14		"	24357142	12	1.0	H/c.
15		"	24257138	10	—	Ruinous, surmounted by gorse — probably cairn.
16		"	24437166	18.5	0.8	Embanked rim (0.2 m high) runs around edge of platform (18.5 m diam., 0.3 m high). Central mound (7.0 m diam., 0.5 m high). Hole dug in centre of mound is not a cist. (Ashbee, 1955 - 6, 134).
17		"	24467167	15	1.2	Mound (7.8 m diam.) stands on platform (15 m diam.).
18		"	25027197	22	0.7	Flat topped, so perhaps plate barrow. Possible mound 4 m diam.) centrally.
19		"	25167127	16.5	1.9	Mutilated in centre and E. Bank surrounds barrow — no ditch.
20		"	25257100	7	—	Kerbed-cairn with small open kerb and opening on S side. Inconspicuous situation.
21		SW side of Caradon Hill (540)	26977032	12	1.0	Mutilated.
22		"	26997028	16.7	0.9	Mutilated.
23		"	27127038	22	0.9	Mutilated especially E side.
24		"	27127038	18.3	1.0	Mutilated.
25		"	27217027	12	0.9	H/c.
ST. NEOT						
1		Blacktor Downs	15747354	7.0	0.3	Nos 1-4 are cemetery of small cairns.
2		"	15757353	8.0	0.3	
3		"	15767355	11.5	0.3	
4		"	15767359	7.0	0.3	
5		Dozmary Pool	19467450	—	—	No longer visible. (Hencken, 1932, 73).
6		Brown Gelly (440)	19417284	21	2.0	H/c. Truncated cone shaped mound.
7		"	19467281	28	1.5	Embanked rim 0.3 m high runs around perimeter of platform (28 m diam., 0.5 m high). Central mound 10 m diam. 1 m high. H/c. Open kerb around platform. (Ashbee, 1955-6, 132-133).

PARISH	LOCALITY	GRID REF	DIAM.	HEIGHT	COMMENTS
8	"	19597271	27	3.8	H/c. Truncated cone shape. Mound stands on slightly wider platform.
9	"	19627265	15	0.3	Stone-ring of horseshoe shape opens to W. Possible open kerb. (Ashbee, 1955 - 6, 132 - 3).
10	"	19647258	20	2.6	H/c. Truncated cone shape.
11	E flank of Brown Gelly	20047229	10	1.0	H/c. Inconspicuous situation. Hut circles nearby. Perhaps field clearance heap.
12	Searle's Down	17687107	7.5	0.6	H/c. Inconspicuous situation. Pasture.
13	"	17697108	7.0	0.5	H/c and dug out on SE. Pasture. Inconspicuous situation.
14	"	17697109	15	1.0	Flat topped. Inconspicuous situation. Pasture.
15	Letter Moor	17207051	18	1.3	H/c. Pasture.
16	"	17257056	12	0.5	H/c. Pasture.
17	Penkestle Moor	17467000	19	0.5	Mutilated. Pasture.
18	Whitebarrow Down	19087024	15	0.5	Ploughed down. Water tank stands on top of mound. Grass.
19	White Barrow	19187018	—	—	No trace. Ploughed out.
20	Draynes	20976939	14.5	1.2	Cairn excavated Nov. 1964. Oval central grave defined by slabs on edge. Grave was paved by granite cobbling, which was covered by charcoal sprinkling, which extended outside area. Two internal stone circles or walls surrounded grave at radii of 3.65 and 4.9 m. No revetment, but cairn delimited by 16 irregularly spaced orthostats. No internment found. FINDS: biconical spindle whorl from cairn surface. Cairn attributed to E.B.A. (Wainwright, 1965, 4 - 9).
WARLEGGAN					
1	Carburrow Tor	15507077	26	2.2	Flat topped cairn. No soil or vegetation growth.
2	"	15547080	26	3.5	Truncated cone shape. Modern restructuring. Cairn: no soil or vegetation growth.

Acknowledgements

I owe my thanks perhaps most of all to L.V. Grinsell, who gave me a good deal of encouragement and several enjoyable days on Dartmoor before I even embarked upon this work. Thanks also to Mrs Henrietta Miles and Professor Richard Atkinson for much advice and encouragement. A great deal of information was kindly supplied by local archaeologists for which I am very grateful and especially from Group-Captain Peter Trudgian. My thanks also to the Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division, on whose records much of my work was based. I did much of the fieldwork alone, however, the pasties provided by Langmans Bakery of Callington must take some credit for keeping up my spirits, despite consistently wet weather.

The Editor is grateful to the President for reading and commenting upon this paper.

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Review

The Ancient British by PAUL ASHBEE. *Geo Abstract Ltd., University of East Anglia (1978). Pp. 314 + XIV, Figs.85. ISBN 0 96094 015 2, £6.50 paperback, 0 86098 014 4, £8.50, hardback.*

New cohesive and interpretative accounts of British prehistory are rare. Members should read this, the most recent opus from their President's pen, in the expectation of encountering new and stimulating hypotheses about those aspects of our prehistoric past which, from the nature of the evidence, will never be susceptible of proof.

This work, sub-titled a social-archaeological narrative, constructs from the basic archaeological data a picture of development and social organization in Britain from the Palaeolithic until the first century AD. The narrative is preceded by introductory chapters on the methods used in this approach to prehistory together with a summary of previous reconstructions made by prehistorians. Inevitably any attempt to interpret prehistory in terms of communities, their structure and change, must be speculative. Indeed so original and provocative is this work that matter for thought and argument can be found in almost every paragraph. Some original ideas, such as those of 'Beaker *foederati*' or of Neolithic megaliths and earthen long barrows as repositories dedicated to the renewal of land exhausted by primitive agriculture, should be approached with caution.

The Neolithic and Early Bronze Age are discussed at length, the treatment of subsequent periods perhaps being overcompressed. No mention is made of astronomy or mathematics in connection with ritual monuments — the resultant reconstruction of La Ne BA society is therefore a useful alternative to that, currently popularized, of domination by megalith-building astronomer-priests. Descriptions of the appearance of Beaker users and of Celts towards the end of the Iron Age are among the book's most attractive features. The work presents a picture of strong cultural continuity; no immigrants — let alone invaders — after Beaker users are allowed.

The book has been reproduced direct from typescript; with unjustified right margins. This method makes the pages less visually attractive and more difficult to use, but will undoubtedly become common to counteract rising printing costs.

Henrietta Miles

CORNISH ARCHAEOLOGY No. 17 1978

Pollen Analysis and the Hut Circle Settlement at Stannon Down, St Breward

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and G.W. DIMBLEBY, FSA

The writer welcomes the opportunity to introduce a report upon the pollens from soil samples taken during the excavation at Stannon Down, St. Breward, Cornwall (Mercer, 1970). This report became available in 1977 and it provides the writer with a valued opportunity not only to comment upon it, but to look briefly at some other points arising from the publication of this site.

At the time of publication the final report of the work at Trevisker (ApSimon and Greenfield, 1972) was not available. While no direct comparison with the material from Stannon is undertaken in this paper, it is clear that the close similarities proposed in 1970 still hold good. The pottery from the hut circle construction phase at Stannon is most closely paralleled in Styles 3 and 4 at Trevisker and the pottery from the Old Land Surface beneath the huts links up with Styles 1 and 2. It is satisfying that the initially typological scheme proposed by ApSimon and hinted to have chronological implications at Gwithian (Layers 7/8, 3 and 5) and at Stannon can now be seen to have a fairly clear sequence at the eponymous site. On the grounds of the apparently very close parallels of a ceramic nature, it may also be admissible to draw across the absolute chronology from Trevisker where oak charcoal from the NW side of house A furnished a radiocarbon assay NPL-134 1110+95bc. This date would appear to relate to the period when Styles 3 and 4 were in use on the site and it should therefore directly relate to the phase of hut circle use at Stannon. Such a date would accord well with such chronological indicators that we have to suggest a date for climatic decline which the evidence of peat growth would suggest closely followed the abandonment of the hut circle settlement at Stannon.

The pollen report creates a number of problems which are clearly at variance with the intuitive archaeological interpretation presented in 1970. The questions revolve about the interpretation of Layer IV on the site as a cultivated soil layer pre-dating the construction of the hut circles themselves. While clearly this layer did provide a uniform horizon over the site, which only failed to occur in closely boulder strewn areas and also appeared to be associated with two badly denuded field walls, no explicit evidence was recovered from the site for any agricultural practice (i.e. ploughmarks, spademarks etc.). We have, therefore, in the light of this pollen evidence, to tentatively revise our interpretation of the significance of this layer. The gutter fill of Hut circle 3 also presents a number of puzzling elements. One assumption which was discussed fairly fully in the report of 1970 was that of the direct association of the field system of long narrow fields with the hut circle village itself. It will be recalled that the collapse of elements of the hut walls sealed a thin smear of peat thus giving the archaeological impression that peat formation began to occur shortly after the desertion of the settlement. The field walls themselves are also sealed beneath the layer

of peat formation and would furthermore appear to respect the positions of the hut circles. Thus it was argued that the two ought to be contemporary or nearly so. Once again the spectrum from the fill of the gutter of the hut is oddly at variance with this picture, portraying as it does a fully forested environment. Derivation of the bulk of this pollen from the walls of the gutter, dug as it is into the B horizon, might explain this. The presence, however, of a small fraction of cereal pollen within the gutter, which is sealed at its uppermost limit by the Layer III peat, may still require explanation.

It does seem hardly conceivable that the field divisions recorded at Stannon Down were not used for some form of arable cultivation — whether cereal or otherwise. The recovery of quernstones both within the walls of the huts and set on the floor of, and presumably contemporary with, the huts adds a further element to this argument. Yet the negative evidence of this pollen report, for which I am most grateful to Professor Dimbleby, must raise a question as to the archaeological interpretation of this site published in 1970.

R.J.M.

(**Corrigendum:** *Cornish Archaeol.*, **9**, 1970, Fig.6. The intervals on the linear scale on the Stannon Down site plan should read 0,100 and 200 ft - rather than 0,50 and 100 ft)

POLLEN ANALYSIS

Sampling and Analysis

The samples submitted for analysis, numbered according to the excavator's original records, had the following provenances:

Layer II Circle 7. Brown humic peaty soil lying above peat layer (Layer III) and below modern turf (Layer I).

The sample was in the form of a block, so it was possible to subdivide it into II (upper) and II (lower) for analysis.

Layer III Circle 7. Peaty layer lying above brown cultivated soil (Layer IV) and beneath Layer II.

A block of this peat layer was also provided and this was subdivided into nine one-inch-deep samples. Their analyses are represented in the diagram.

Layer IV Brown cultivated soil. Sealed beneath hut wall Circle 7.

Trench VI Circle 3. Gutter Fill.

The samples were all acetolysed and treated with hydrofluoric acid, and the results are presented in diagrammatic form in Fig. 3. The percentages are calculated on the basis of total pollen plus fern spores.

Discussion

The centre of archaeological interest in these analyses lies in the cultivated soil, Layer IV. As this is the lowest sample of the series, it is not possible to trace the sequences of vegetation change that preceded it; however, some help may be obtained by tracing the evidence from the later samples back chronologically.

The two sub-samples of Layer II both tell essentially the same story. Tree pollen of any species is scarce, though the presence of pollen of beech (*Fagus*) and sweet chestnut (*Castanea*) shows its lateness. Grasses (*Gramineae*) are by far the most preponderant pollen type. Sedge (*Cyperaceae*) pollen is not present in ecologically significant quantity.

A glance at the sequence through the peat layer shows that, in general terms, tree pollen, especially of oak (*Quercus*) and hazel (*Corylus*), is more abundant than in Layer II. The grasses are dominant, but at lower percentages than in the overlying material. Another general feature is the importance of heather (*Calluna*) pollen, which was very poorly represented in Layer II.

In this peat layer, however, the changes are more significant than the broad features. The cereal pollen curve is perhaps the most important. It only occurs in the upper part of the peat layer; indeed, cereal pollen is only recorded in this layer and in the two sub-samples of Layer II. This point will be returned to below, when discussing Layer IV. Perhaps the next most important change is in the curve for sedge pollen. This starts as the merest trace at the

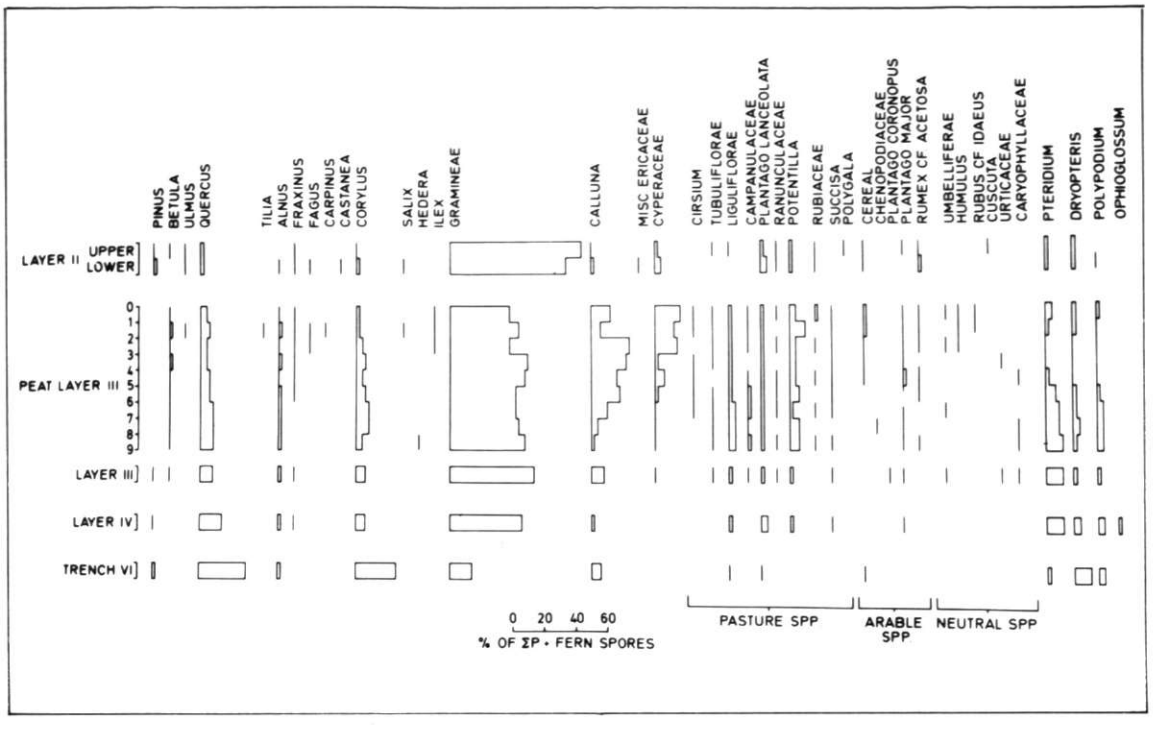

Fig. 3
Stannon. Pollen diagram.

base of the profile but increases until it forms 12 - 15% of the total pollen in the top three inches. If we may assume that the Cyperaceae values reflect wetness, this curve indicates that conditions became wetter in the later phase of peat development, though this is not necessarily attributable to an increase of precipitation; other factors can cause increased soil wetness. It is noticed that in the 1 - 3 inch zone of this profile the samples contained abundant charcoal, pointing to other ecological influences at work. From the archaeological standpoint, however, these analyses do not support the hypothesis that peat formation began because of climatic deterioration; it clearly began to form before the Cyperaceae curve started to rise.

The heather curve also shows a progressive growth from small origins to substantial levels in the middle of the profile, perhaps a reflection of local site deterioration through human influence through this period. This trend is paralleled by a progressive retrogression of the woodland species, oak, hazel and bracken (*Pteridium*).

The analysis of the single sample from Layer III that was provided from Circle 12 is also shown on the diagram and clearly corresponds with the 6 - 8 inch level in the profile. It confirms the absence of cereal pollen in the peat overlying the cultivated soil.

Most of the weed pollens represented in these analyses are of species which can occur in both arable and pastoral habitats, but are more strongly related to the latter. In this category would come the ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), the buttercups (*Ranunculaceae*) and the *Liguliflorae* (dandelions, hawkbits etc.). Others are scarcely found in arable conditions; in this category we have the devils-bit scabious (*Succisa*), bedstraws (*Rubiaceae*) and the tormentil which is probably the species represented by the quite massive *Potentilla* curve. Species which are more strongly indicative of disturbed ground are *Rumex acetosella*, (its pollen is indistinguishable from *R. acetosa*) goosefoots (*Chenopodiaceae*) and perhaps the greater plantain (*Plantago major*). These form quite a minor proportion of the pollen in these analyses.

Turning now to the cultivated soil itself (Layer IV), the first feature to notice is the greater influence of woodland species as compared with the lowest level of the overlying peat. The NAP/AP percentage of the latter is 612, whilst that of sample IV is only 342. Clearly the process of deforestation which could be traced through the peat layer was well under way before the peat started to form. Grass pollen formed a correspondingly smaller proportion, and heather was only present as a trace. The evidence of land use in this soil is clear, but it hardly supports the view that this was an arable soil when it was covered over. It does not contain cereal pollen and the weed pollen assemblage it contains is more characteristic of pasture than of arable land.

It is impossible to tell from this single sample whether the soil in fact has been cultivated; past cultivation cannot be ruled out perhaps before the soil became acid enough to preserve pollen, but there is no evidence that at the time peat started to form it was actually being practised. Indeed there is strong evidence that it was not. The initiation of peat formation on the surface of the cultivated soil could have been due to a loss of soil structure and the consequent excess of surface water in a wet climate rather than to any change in the climate itself. A very parallel situation was shown to have occurred in the Neolithic in Northern Ireland (Case *et al.*, 1969). Once peat starts to accumulate it tends to be self-perpetuating.

There remains one sample, that from Trench VI. The material was described as gutter fill. The analysis showed a pollen assemblage in which oak and hazel were the preponderant types. Grasses made up only about 14% of the total, and the representation of herbs was very low. It is clear that this pollen spectrum is that of woodland dense enough to exclude the light-demanding herbs. The NAP/AP percentage was only 66, which clearly indicates woodland. It must be said that this spectrum hangs together as a recognizable ecological whole: it is not an agricultural spectrum biassed by accidental contamination with pollen of one or two woodland species. The most likely explanation of its occurrence on a site which was clearly set in open country is that the fill of the gutter was derived primarily from the collapse of the walls of the gutter. It is likely that the deeper layers of the soil contained woodland pollen assemblage and that this is the source of this spectrum. As we have no deep samples from the buried soil this hypothesis must remain uncorroborated.

A final point concerns the dating of the archaeological site. A piece of 16th century green glazed pottery was found in the top of the peat layer (III) and the presence of beech and hornbeam (*Carpinus*) pollen at 1 - 3 inches confirms that the upper part of the peat extends into sub-atlantic times. The lower parts of the profile are undatable on these data. Neither elm (*Ulmus*) not lime (*Tilia*) is found in association with the archaeological levels, and even the gutter fill (Trench VI) contains pollen of a much modified woodland community as suggested by the paucity of alder (*Alnus*) pollen. Alder appears to be reduced relative to oak as the result of man's impact in the woodlands. Nevertheless, comparison of the forest composition with that found in other Cornish sites of comparable archaeological period does suggest distinctly a "later" aspect; by "later" I mean more modified ecologically, and not necessarily chronologically later. Hazel is a species which particularly demonstrates this; its values here are lower than at Otterham, Wilsey Down, or Crig-a-Mennis (Dimbleby, 1963), representing much more drastic impact on woodland and scrub.

G.W.D.

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This paper is published with the aid of a grant from the Department of the Environment.

CORNISH ARCHAEOLOGY NO. 17 1978

Excavations at Nornour, Isles of Scilly, 1969-73: the Pre-Roman Settlement

SARNIA A. BUTCHER, with Leo Biek, Dorothy Charlesworth, A.J. Clark, J.R.A. Greig, J.G. Evans, Helen Keeley, C.A. Keepax, G. Morgan, A.C. Thomas, Henrietta Miles, F.A. Turk and D.F. Williams.

The first excavations on Nornour (Dudley, 1968) recovered a large number of Roman-provincial trinkets and Imperial coins from the upper layers of two stone huts, which were considered to be Bronze Age in origin. The second phase of excavation, described in this report, uncovered further prehistoric huts with a lengthy constructional sequence. The first building on the site may have been of timber. This was succeeded by a stone building showing three phases of development, which was finally covered by a building associated with a radiocarbon date of c 1450 - 1130 BC. This succession of buildings is characterised by pottery of forms known from the Scillonian chamber tombs. Iron Age pottery styles appear in later stone buildings but the original types continued in use. No Roman artefacts were found in this area.

It is suggested that the site was occupied continuously from the middle of the second millenium BC [if not earlier] until at least the middle of the first, and possibly until the Roman period, and that the inhabitants had very little contact with the mainland throughout this period. The only tools found were of bone or stone. Faunal remains provide evidence of the diet and activities of the inhabitants. The presence of grazing animals, together with evidence for cereal production, indicates that larger areas of dry land were available when the settlement was occupied than at the present time.

INTRODUCTION

Nornour (SV 944148) is one of the Eastern Isles, a group of very small uninhabited islands to the south-east of St Martin's, Isles of Scilly (see location maps, Fig. 4, Pl.I). It is only about four acres in extent but because of its high rocky crest and its position it is clearly visible from many parts of Scilly, notably from the main shipping route up Broad Sound. In fact it is generally thought that its name derives from its location: as a sailing mark to the 'Nor' nor' east' of this channel. However, earlier versions of the name show that this is mistaken (See Appendix 1, p.106).

Nowadays Nornour is joined to Ganilly at low tide and half-tide by a rocky bar, but it was probably once part of a much larger land mass which included all the present Eastern Islands; the excavations have provided further evidence to support this suggestion (see p. 65).

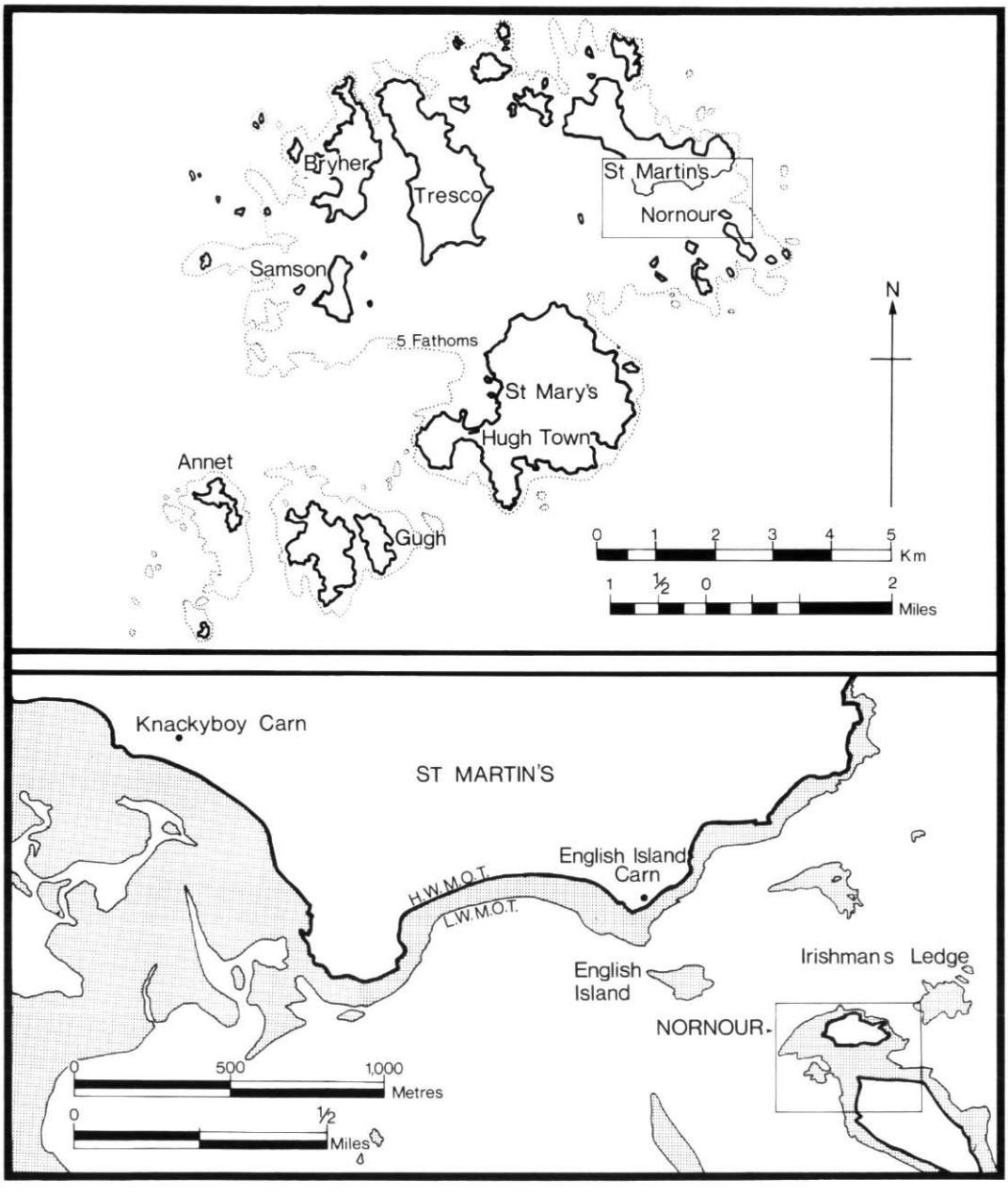


Fig. 4
Nornour: location maps.

The island is composed of granite and the products of its decomposition by weathering and frost action: a Head of hard gritty yellow material known as 'ram' in Scilly. The buildings excavated are founded on this material, which forms the gentler southern slope of the island. They are in a relatively sheltered position: a hollow of the hillside with the main slope to the north and rocky outcrops to east and west.

No archaeological finds had been recorded from Nornour until 1962, when marine erosion exposed a building (numbered 1 on plan, Fig. 6). The area was excavated by Miss Dorothy Dudley at the request of the Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments (Dudley, 1968). Gales in the winter of 1968/69 exposed further buildings which were excavated by the present writer for the same department, now included in the Department of the Environment.

The difficulty of landing on the island restricted both the type of equipment and the number of workers who could be employed. About one month was spent each summer from 1969 to 1972 in stripping successive areas of the site, with a final season in 1973 in which points of detail were investigated. Exploratory trenches indicated that the limits of the settlement had been found on all sides except that already attacked by the sea.

Excavation within this area has been virtually total, the only substantial deposits remaining being the fillings of those walls which were not dismantled.

The finds were taken to London for treatment and study and will be returned to the Isles of Scilly Museum. The excavation records will also be deposited at the Museum, with copies in the National Monuments Record in London.

Because much of the evidence for this site is open to re-interpretation it was felt necessary to publish it in considerable detail. If the possibility of dissemination by microfiche with the journal had been available when the report was prepared (1977-78), it could have been reduced in size.

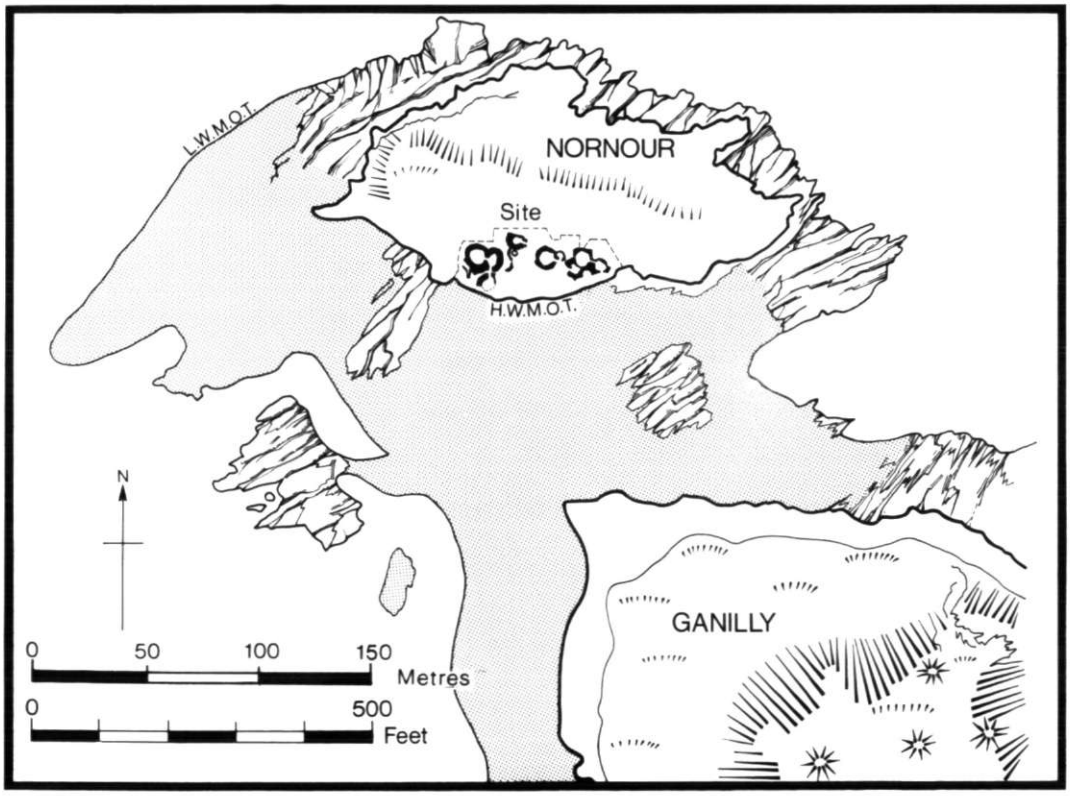


Fig. 5
Nornour: map of island, showing position of excavated site.

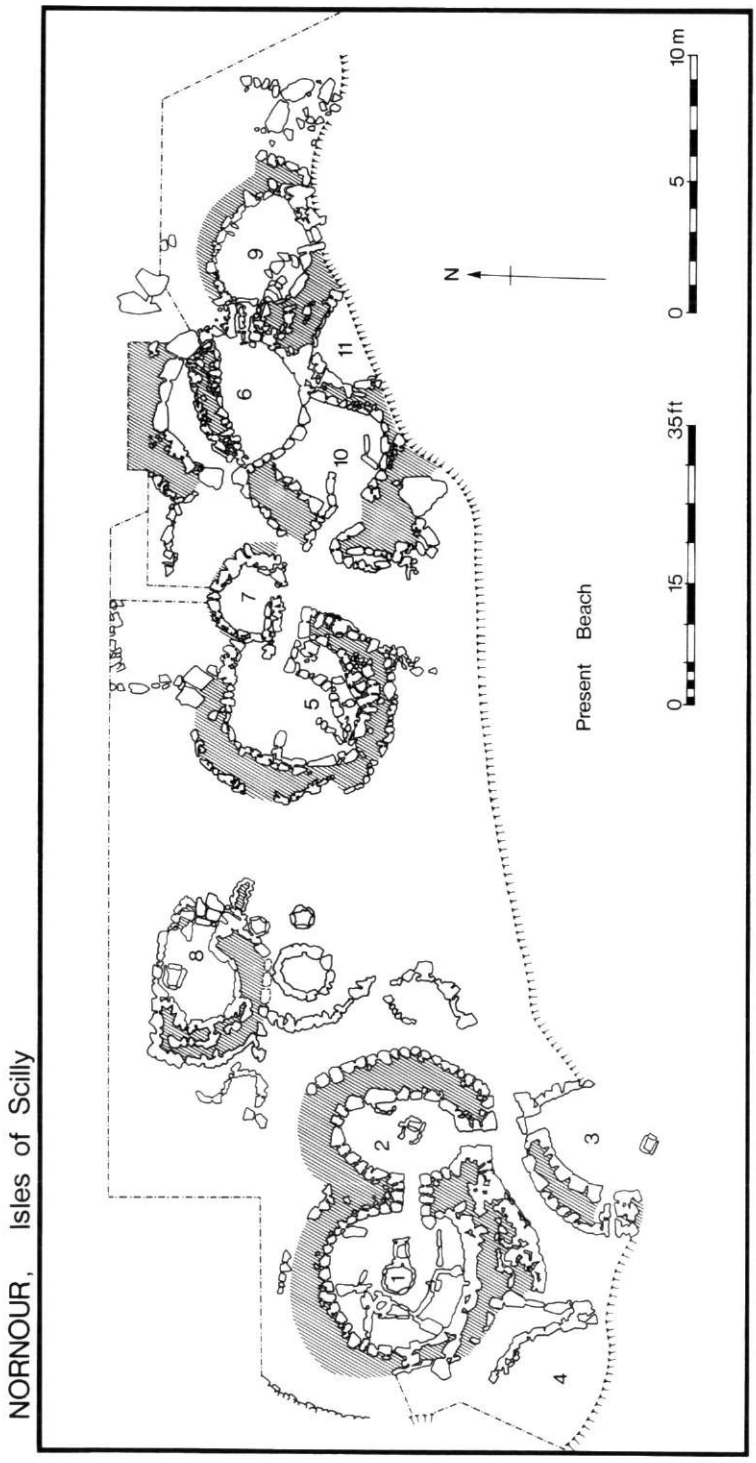


Fig. 6
Nornour: outline plan of features, all periods.

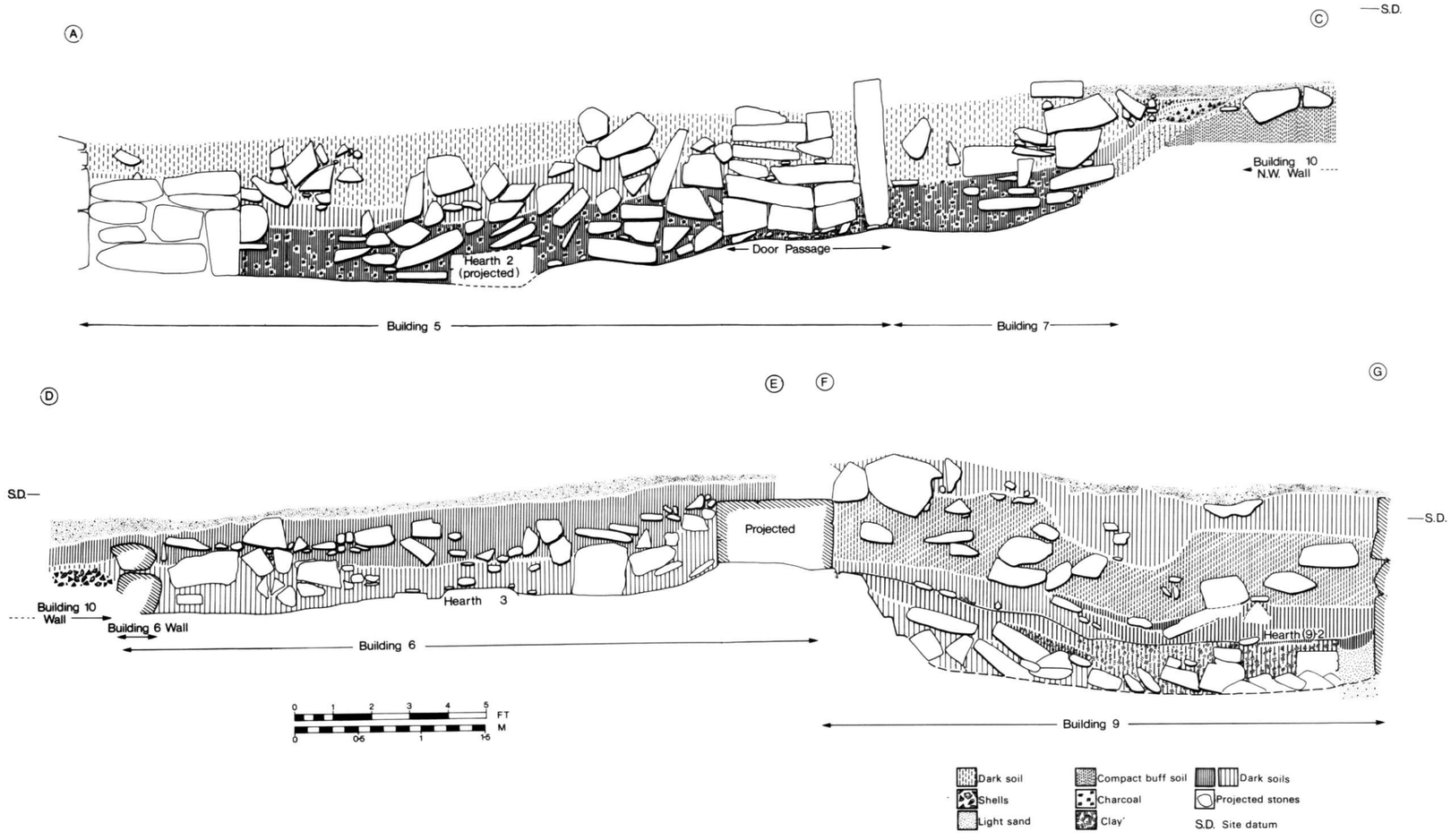


Fig. 9
Nornour: section A-C, D-G. Main section east-west through Buildings 5, 7, 10, 6 and 9

Calibrated Clark 1975

NORNOUR: SUGGESTED CHRONOLOGY

Note: A + symbol is used for layers not sealed by dated deposits: they may date from the period quoted or, theoretically, any subsequent date. Usually they are fillings of buildings and are likely to date from soon after abandonment. The colours are those shown on Figs. A and B.

EASTERN AREA

Period 1	Yellow	Timber building below Building 10
1A	"	Hearths to south-east of Building 5
1B	"	Hearths north of Building 5
Period 2	Green	First stone building: Building 10, first phase
2A	"	Midden north-west of Building 10
Period 3	Pink	Building 11
3 +	"	Occupation and filling of Building 11 (not sealed by later constructions)
Period 4	Brown	Building 10 second phase
Period 5	Blue	Building 6, first phase
5A	Purple	Building 9, first phase (Radio-carbon: c.1450 - 1130 BC)
5B	"	Building 9, second phase
5C	Blue	Cross-wall in Building 6
5 +	"	Occupation and filling of 6
Period 6	Red	Building 5, first phase (Radio-carbon: c.1020 - 830 BC)
6A	"	Building 7, first phase (Radio-carbon: c.AD 90 - 240)
6B	"	Building 5 and 7 second phase

WESTERN AREA

(not directly related to eastern area; correlation of periods is only tentatively suggested)

Period 1?		Lower midden in Passage south of Building 1 (Radio-carbon **c.** 1970 - 1280 BC)
Period 2?	Green	Building 4
Period 5?	Red	Building 1, first phase
Period 6?	Blue	Building 1, phase 2
6A		Building 8
6B		Building 3
6C		Paving in passage
Period 7	Orange	(not represented on eastern site) Building 1, phase 3 Building 2 Passage: midden over paving
Period 8		(not represented on eastern site) Roman use of Buildings 1/2 Coins of AD 69 to c 383

THE STRUCTURES EXCAVATED

An outline plan of the site is shown in Fig. 6. This divides into two main areas (detailed plans, Figs. A and B between pp.48-49): the western part, Buildings 1-4 and 8, which had already been partly excavated in 1962-66 (Dudley, 1968) and the eastern part, Buildings 5-7 and 9-11, which were discovered in the 1969-73 excavations. As the sequence is more complete on the eastern site that will be described first.

(**Note.** As far as possible the numbering of structures used in the first report (Dudley, 1968)

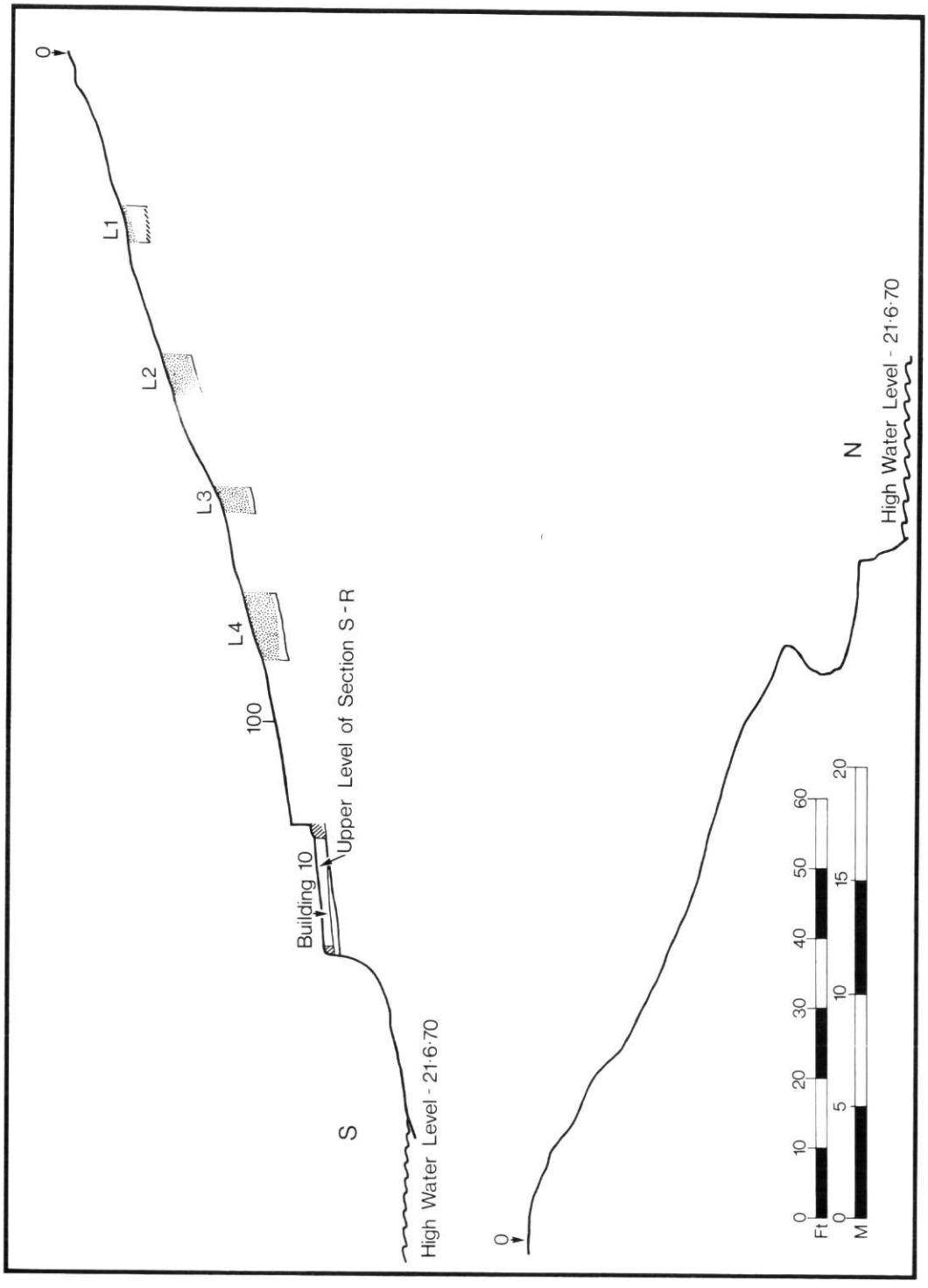


Fig. 7
Nornour: profile of the island, north to south.

has been retained, though in arabic instead of Roman numerals, but Building 8 has been given a separate number while 3 has been used for the house discovered to the south of Building 1 instead of the area east of Building 2. The term 'building' has been substituted for 'house' used in the earlier report and on some of the drawings prepared for the present report.

The 1969-73 excavation was recorded under arbitrary 'Areas', lettered A-K. In order to avoid overcrowding the drawings these have only been shown where there are no buildings on which to base the description (ie. Sites B, F, H, J and K). Similarly layer numbers have only been shown where they assist description.

In the catalogues of finds, excavation numbers are only given where there are no figure numbers to identify objects. Pottery from 1970-73 was recorded by bag numbers, prefixed P, stones prefixed ST, bones B. Finds from the first season of excavation are prefixed 69/ as the numbered series started at No.1 in 1970 and were continuous thereafter).

THE EASTERN AREA: BUILDINGS 5-7, 9-11.

Post holes and gulleys under Building 10. Period 1; yellow on plan: Fig. A

The earliest structures on this site are in the area later occupied by Building 10. The first phase is represented by a number of sockets which are probably post holes. They are cut into the ram (natural sub-soil), filled with dark earth and a few small stones and are sealed by later deposits. They vary a good deal in dimensions. (Fig. 8)

The following post holes form an arc which would give a circle of approximately 4.5 m (15 ft) diameter, which compares closely with the dimensions of the later stone buildings, 1, 5 and 6.

PH1 Sealed by clay beneath radial piers of Building 10. Circular, 150 mm (6 in) diameter, 150 mm (6 in) depth into ram. A wider depression surrounded it, packed with clay and small stones.

PH 2A A very regular narrow shaft. 127 mm (5 in) diameter, 178 mm (7 in) depth into ram. Black filling.

PH 3 In southern part of Building 6. Minimum diameter 305 mm (12 in), maximum diameter 450 mm (18 in), 250 mm (10 in) depth into ram. Dark filling.

PH 4 In southern part of Building 6. It appears to have been re-cut. Minimum diameter 250 mm (10 in), maximum 350 mm (14 in), 250 mm (10 in) depth into ram.

PH 5 Seen only as a depression under the wall of Building 11.

The spacing between centres of the above post holes is: 1-2A 1.5 m (5 ft); 2A-3 1.6 m (5 ft 6 in); 3-4 1.6 m (5 ft 6 in); 4-5 1.8 m (6 ft).

Other possible post holes in the area are:

PH 2 Below the period 2 occupation level of Building 10. A rounded stone had been set into it leaving a rim of black filling; presumably this was done to level the surface at a later stage. Diameter 356 mm (14 in) depth into ram c.120 mm (4 in-5 in).

PH 6 Large stone inside, either for levelling as PH 2 or the original packing. It was near the western interior wall of Building 11 and covered by the white sand forming its floor. Diameter 250 mm (10 in), depth into ram 150 mm (6 in).

A gulley was found cut into the ram below the south wall of Building 6 and another close by, in the north-eastern part of Building 10. Both were sealed by the clay layer E5/10 which is the floor layer of the first phase of Building 10 (see section S-R Fig. 10).

The more north-easterly gulley was better preserved. It formed a fairly regular curve: an arc of a circle about 2.4 m (8 ft) in diameter. It was about 1.2 m (4 ft) long, 250 mm (10 in) deep, and 150 mm (6 in) wide. It was regularly cut with vertical sides and ends and so could not have been either an animal's burrow or a root hole. The second gulley was about 0.6 m (2 ft) to the west and lay on almost the same alignment. Its shape was obscured by other holes cutting into it but it was probably very similar, except that it was only 0.9 m (3 ft) long. These features run almost at right angles to the line of the arc of post holes described above and may perhaps belong to the interior of the suggested hut. If so their function remains in doubt: they were certainly not for drainage as they came to an abrupt stop at each end. They were partly filled with pink burnt clay, which may have been rubbish used as a level-

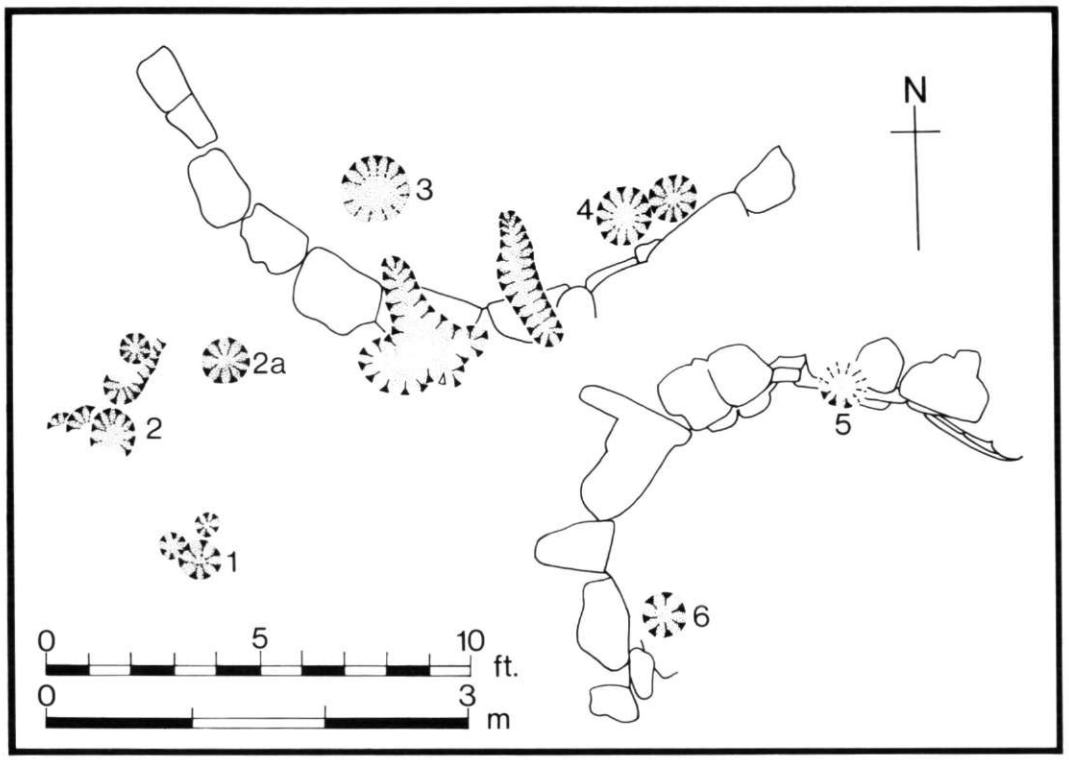


Fig. 8
Nornour: plan of features of period 1, with outline of part of later buildings 6 and 11 for location.

ling material when the later Building 10 was constructed.

There were several irregular holes cut in the ram in this area but there was no indication of their use or associations; some had clay fillings.

Hearths north of Building 5. Period 1A; yellow on plan, Fig.A

To the north of Building 5 two hearths were found which could not be associated with any structure. They were set almost onto the ram and a greyish occupation layer (site F layer 8, section N-M Fig. 16) had grown up round them. A blacker layer over it seems also to have been associated with the use of the hearths. This was cut by the wall of Building 5 so that they must belong to an earlier phase, but it was impossible to establish a relationship to any other building or dated deposit.

Both hearths were built of flat slabs placed to form a box-like structure. Hearth (site F) 1 was 457 x 305 mm (18 x 12 in) internally and Hearth (site F) 2 was approximately 300 mm (12 in) square internally. There was a space of about 300 mm (12 in) between them, and a large flat stone was carefully set beside Hearth 1.

Hearth 1 was packed with 44 beach pebbles varying in size between 100 mm (4 in) and 250 mm (10 in) long, but there was only one pebble in Hearth 2. It seems likely that they were in use at the same time but for different purposes. A report on the black soils from the hearths appears on p.97.

There are no traces of building which can be associated with these hearths; either they were out-of-doors, perhaps under some light shelter, or they belong to a structure totally destroyed by later building. There were a number of stones which might have been debris in associated layers.

Hearths near the south-western corner of Building 10. Period 1B; yellow on plan, Fig. A

Two hearths were found during the excavation of midden and rubble lying between Buildings 5 and 10. One was rectangular: two upright stone slabs, each about 300 mm (12 in) long, met at right angles in a hollow in the ram which was filled with black ash. The other was circular, set in a hollow in the ram nearly 600 mm (2 ft) in diameter. A flat stone formed its base and smaller stones were set on edge round the sides; this too was filled with black ash.

Both these hearths were sealed by midden layers against the south-eastern wall of Building 5. They lay very near the south-western wall of Building 10 but their relationship to it is uncertain as there are signs of re-building and disturbance in that area (see p.38, Building 10). However from their position, on the ram and very close to the surviving stones of Building 10 wall, these hearths seem likely to pre-date both phases of that building. Like the hearths to the north of Building 5 described above, no structure can now be related to them. They lie outside the arc of post holes under Building 10 which is approximately 3 m (10 ft) to the east of them. One isolated post hole in the ram lies only 0.6 m (2 ft) from the circular hearth. Two sherds of ware B were found in them.

Building 10 first phase. Period 2; green on plan, Fig. A

Building 10 in its first phase was larger than the surviving walls suggest. Its area is defined by an occupation deposit consisting of dark soil and lumps of burnt clay (Dr Keeley found that this is rich in phosphate).

This deposit seals the post holes of period 1 (p.35) but runs under the existing walls of Building 10 on its east side and under the paving at its entrance on the south-west. The thick north-western wall of Building 10 forms a limit to the deposit and this line is continued by depressions, which may once have held stones, in the southern part of Building 6. To the east the occupation layers are cut by stones forming the wall of Building 11 and on the south they appear in the cliff-face, where they are cut by erosion. To the south-south-west they are limited by a short length of walling which runs below the existing southern wall of

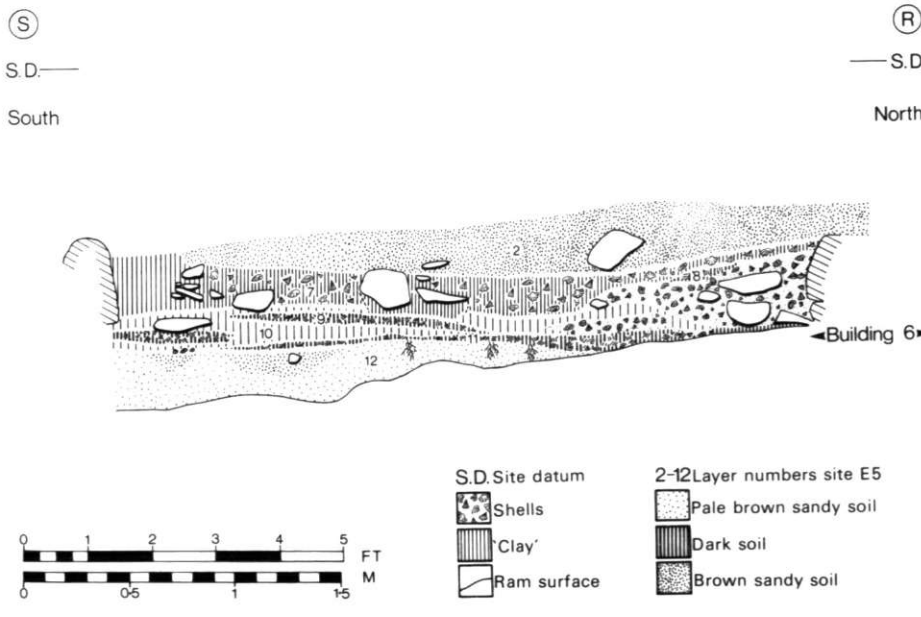


Fig. 10
Nornour: section S-R, Building 10

Building 10 and they did not exist in its entrance passage. The area covered by this deposit measures approximately 4.5 m (15 ft) from south-south-west to north-north-east (where its limits are certain) and a similar distance from the established limit on the north-west to the point where Building 11 cuts it on the south-east side. The shape and nature of the building is difficult to determine from these fragments, but it may have been a rounded rectangle. The long narrow entrance passage in the south-western corner of the surviving Building 10 probably belonged to the first phase also because the thick wall which contains it clearly shows 2 periods of construction. A cut across the wall (up to 3 m (10 ft) thick here) showed that the original outer face had been set into a cut in the old ground surface. It consisted of rather small irregular stones laid horizontally except at the entrance where there were two rectangular blocks standing on their narrow ends and trigged into position. These formed the outer corner stones of a narrow entrance passage about 1.5 m (5 ft) long. The stones at the other end of this passage could belong to either period; they are founded on a layer of compact brown sandy soil which runs under the period 2 occupation layers in other parts of Building 10 (*cp* section S-R (Fig.10) layer 12). The construction of this wall shows that the builders of period 2 took more care than is usual at Nornour: the outer face of Building 10 was well-founded on level ground while the rest of this side of the house was built on higher sloping ground, which evidently caused instability. They were not successful in preventing collapse, for the period 4 builders added a new face immediately to the west of the first and in the extreme south-west corner a jumble of stones overlying later midden suggests subsidence here. A very large natural boulder (c. 1.5 x 1.5 m (5 x 5 ft) but very irregular) which is now almost in the cliff-edge, seems to have been incorporated in the period 2 wall at this corner. Much of the filling of the wall was compact brown soil, similar to the old ground surface underlying the interior occupation levels.

The thick wall on the north-western side of Building 10 belongs to its first phase. To the north of the entrance passage its outer face has been disturbed by subsidence down the slope and by the construction at a later date of Building 7, but where both faces are present they give a width of 2.1 m (7 ft), narrowing to 1.5 m (5 ft) where it is cut by the later wall of Building 6.

The facing stones were irregular and set in compact brown sandy soil containing many lumps of burnt clay and pottery, and flecked with charcoal. This layer formed the entire filling between the two faces. There was a softer pocket at the north-eastern corner where the wall-stones of Building 6 had been inserted.

The first form of Building 10 had no surviving hearth nor was there a definite floor level apart from the spreads of occupation material already described. Below these was a fine pale brown sandy soil, which seemed to be natural (there were root stains in it); this lay over the normal subsoil (ram).

Early midden to the north-west of Building 10. Period 2A; green on plan, Fig. A; Section H-J, Fig. 11

Outside the north-western wall of Building 10 there was a large midden. It lay immediately on the old ground surface (Soil report: AM 722822, p.98) which here sloped upwards to the north. It extended about 3.6 m (12 ft) northwards but both east and west sides have been cut by later buildings so that its full extent is not known. There was a thick deposit of dark soil containing limpet shells (11 on section H-J, (Fig. 11) Soils: AM 722823) described as follows by Dr Keeley: 'the relatively high pH and phosphate content combined with the black colour indicate that this layer is the result of burning organic material.' Above this there were dumps of partly burnt clay mixed with pockets of black and brown soil with limpet shells. Another large deposit of black material lay over these, covered by further mixed clays. The clay samples investigated by Dr Keeley (Soils, p.98, AM 722824,) were pink in colour and found to be incompletely burnt. Other parts of the clay deposits were coloured yellow, grey and pink.

It seems likely that this midden belongs to one period of the occupation, though its size suggests that this may have represented a considerable length of time. Most of the layers

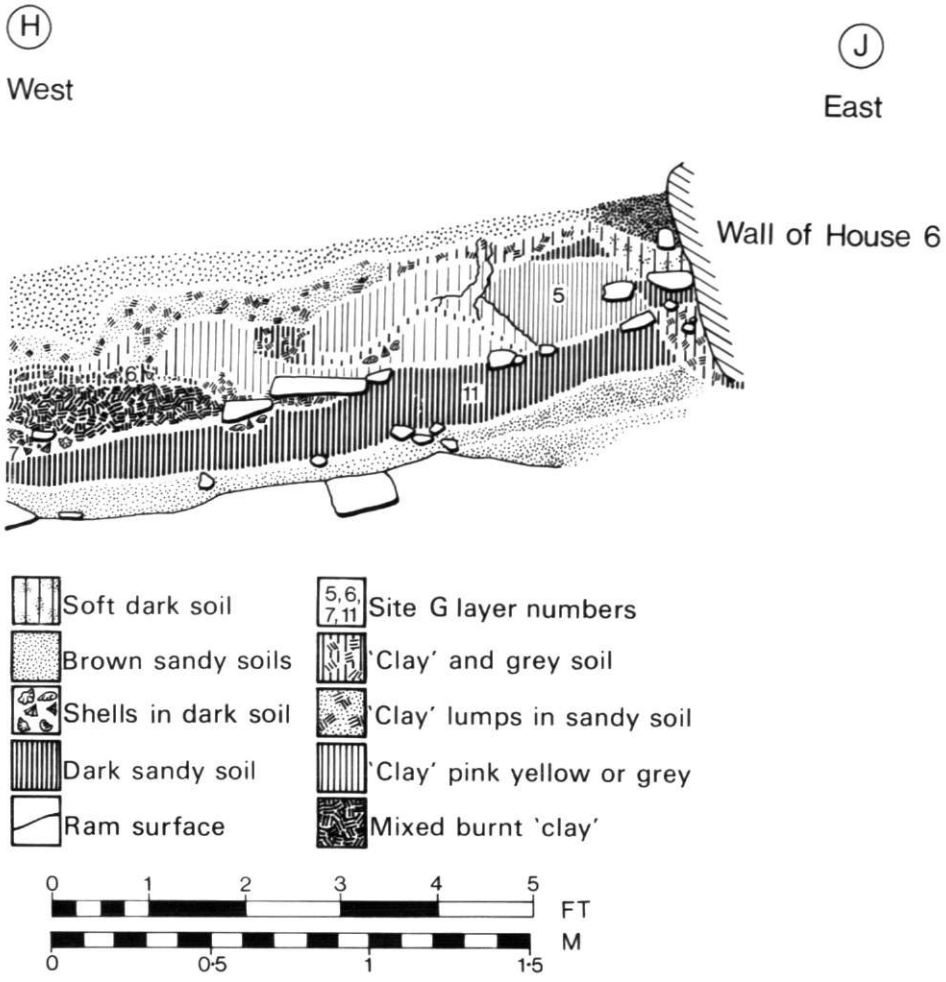


Fig. 11
Nornour: section H-J. Early midden north-west of Building 10.

are very irregular, forming pockets and interleaving like a series of frequent small dumps. The clay has cracked and allowed veins of soil from above to penetrate the mass (Soils, p.98, AM 722825-6). However the main deposit was in position before Building 6 was built, since its western wall cuts the whole midden (see section H - J Fig. 11).

The relation of this midden to Building 10 is not completely certain owing to the subsidence of wall-stones where the two meet. However it appeared to lie against the wall and both the midden and the wall lie immediately on the old ground surface. All the other buildings in the vicinity are later and it is therefore likely that the midden is contemporary with Building 10. It lies close to the entrance to the house, on its northern and uphill side and therefore out of the way of the main traffic if this was downhill to where the sea now is and where perhaps the fields and shore then were, providing the main areas of activity of the inhabitants. The animal, bird and fish bones give an indication of their occupations. (See p.99ff.).

The midden is bounded on the north by a wall consisting of a single line of irregular stones. This might be a field-wall but is perhaps simply a boundary for the midden as this seems to have grown up with the wall: it lies against the lower stones but under the overhanging upper stones.

Building 11. Period 3. Pink on plan, Fig. A.

Part of Building 11 has fallen into the sea. The remaining (northern) part is defined by a curving wall of irregular squarish stones laid horizontally and forming an inner face to the building. The maximum surviving internal diameter is 3.6 m (12 ft) but the curve is increasing at the point where the walls are cut off; it seems that the building may have been roughly oval in shape.

The floor consisted of the natural sub-soil or ram; it had a thin layer of fine blackish soil trodden into it. There was no hearth in the surviving area.

The section visible in the cliff face showed a stone forming the inner face of the western wall clearly set into a cut in the compact brown soil which forms the filling of the period 2 wall of the earlier phase of Building 10. Further north the black occupation layer of this phase was cut by a stone forming the inner face of Building 11. The later east wall of Building 10 (period 4) is set into the back of Building 11.

On the eastern side there is again evidence that the Building 11 wall was formed of a single inner facing of stones (i.e. it was not free-standing). In the cliff section (K-L, Fig. 12) the packing of the wall-stones was indistinguishable from the earth from which it was presumably derived, but further cuts across the wall to the north showed that its stones were built in a trench cut into the coarse gritty orange natural ram, which was higher on this side.

There is a doorway through the wall on the northern side of Building 11 (see Pl. II). Its step is formed of a slab raised on two stones about 0.4 m (1 ft 4 in) above the floor level of the house and flanked on the south by two slabs set on edge against the wall-stones, and on the north by a very large boulder now forming part of Building 6. The position of this doorway raises considerable problems of interpretation. It was deliberately blocked, no doubt because it lies under the north-east wall of the later phase of Building 10 (period 4) and this blocking was further sealed by the south wall of Building 6 (period 5). Presumably when it was made there were no buildings to the north of 11 and the doorway led out into the open. It is just possible that it led to the remains of Building 10, first phase, but it is in an awkward position, very close to the suggested north-east wall of this. One difficulty is that part of its northern flank appeared to be formed by a very large stone which is on the notably regular curve of the inner face of Building 6, yet the next stone on this same curve blocks the actual doorway. The explanation is probably that the position of the large stone in relation to the doorway is fortuitous. If it really were part of the wall of Building 11, it would be out of character with the rest of this which, as has been shown, consisted of an inner face only. (The structural survey made on site included it in Building 11 and it was coloured pink on the plan (Fig. A) accordingly.)

The doorway gives the appearance of being secondary but, as the preceding passage has indicated, judgments of this sort from buildings of such very irregular construction are necessarily tentative. The fact that it is raised above the floor level of the building may be accounted for by the presence of higher ground to the north, probably further raised by debris from the first period of Building 10.

The lower filling in the interior of Building 11 consisted of stones, probably fallen from its walls, with dark soil amongst them. Presumably this filling occurred quite early in the occupation of the site since Building 11 does not seem to have been in use after period 3 (on the evidence of the blocked doorway, though of course access may have continued from the south).

Building 10, later phase. Period 4; Brown on plan, Fig. A. Pl. III.

The earlier phase of Building 10 nas already been described under period 2. In its later and surviving form it was of irregular oval shape, approximately 4.2 x 3.6 m (14 x 12 ft). On the north-west it was defined by the wall surviving from the earlier phase; the north-eastern wall was destroyed when Building 6 was superimposed, but a number of large stones below floor level in this part of Building 6 probably belonged to it. On the east side, the wall is formed of rather irregular blocks laid horizontally, built into the back of the existing wall of Building 11. They are placed upon the occupation layers of the earlier phase, as are the

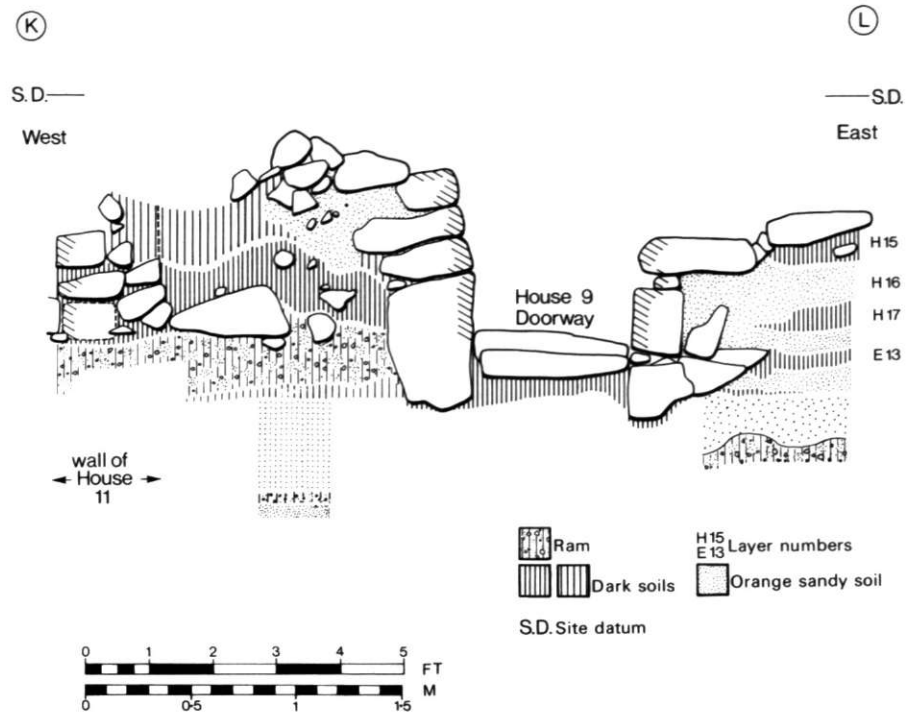


Fig. 12
Nornour: section K-L. Southern entrance to Building 9.

stones of the southern wall face (section S-R Fig. 10). The entrance passage on the south-west has been described under period 2 (p.38). It was certainly still in use in period 4 since it was flanked by two radial piers which bounded an area of paving lying over the earlier occupation layers.

The radial piers were formed of single rows of stones; that on the north of the entrance is 1.2 m (4 ft) long and consists of 3 stones, the end one being a tabular block 300 x 300 x 600 mm (1 x 1 x 2 ft) placed on its narrow end. These piers seem to be complete and do not appear capable of sustaining a higher stone partition, nor is there any indication of timber supports. The paving between them consisted of very irregular stones laid with a flat side uppermost. There was no sign that it extended over the rest of the room.

The north-south section (S-R, Fig. 10) shows a number of spreads of clay and occupation material, the more substantial of which belong to the earlier phase; but the upper ones may represent the period 4 occupation. As in the earlier phase there is no sign of a hearth.

There was a considerable deposit of midden over the occupation layers; it included limpet shells, lumps of grey, yellow and red clay (Soils, AM 700465-6, p.97) and black soil. It lay against the southern wall of Building 6 and is most likely to be associated with it. There was a surface over it, but whether this represented a later use of Building 10 or simply occupation over the ruined buildings could not be determined.

Building 6. Period 5. Blue on plan, Fig. A, Pl. II-V.

Building 6 is a circular structure with a diameter of 5.1 m (17 ft). It is much more regular in shape than the buildings so far described and is clearly late in the sequence, as shown where its western wall cuts the period 2A midden (p.39 and section H-J, Fig.11) and where its southern wall overlies the later (period 4) version of Building 10.

On the northern side the inner face of its wall is formed of massive boulders. These were set on a step cut in the ram (see section V-T, Fig. 14, where the edge of the slot is behind the rather small base stone here but corresponds to the large boulder above it) and a dump of soil (G 15) with occupation debris, was packed in behind them.

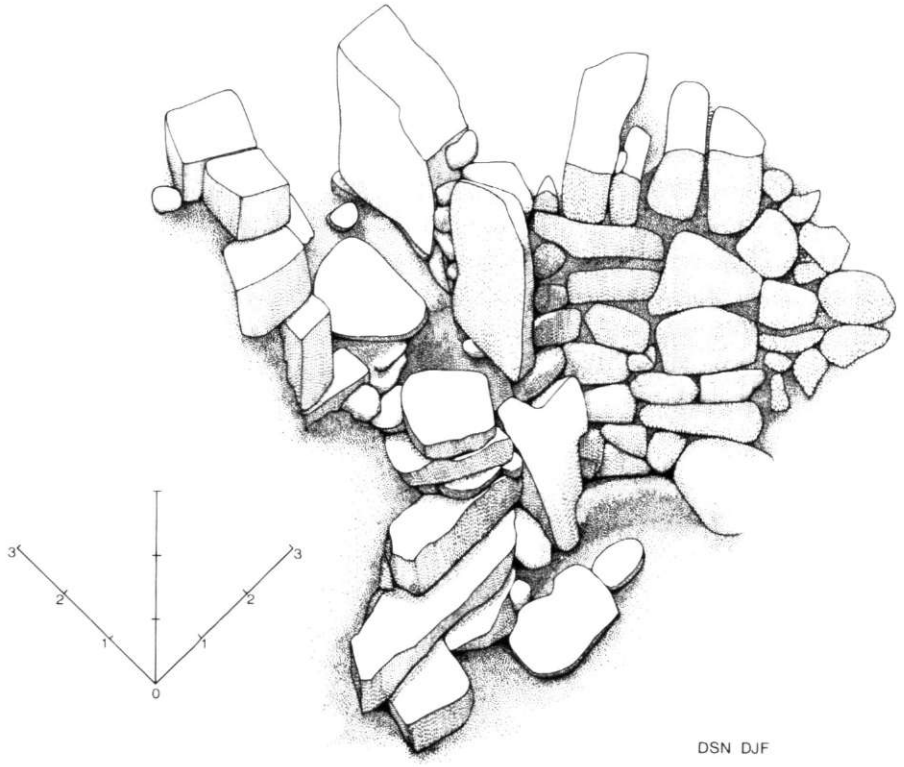


Fig. 13
Nornour: Building 9: isometric drawing of steps to Building 6. Scale in feet.

The only place on the entire circumference where an outer facing to this wall was found is a segment about 3 m (10 ft) long on the north-west side. This consisted of roughly-built small stones, apparently put in at the same time as the general packing of soil. To the north they end 1.2 m (4 ft) west of the section V-T, and to the south where they meet the edge of the early midden, into which a cut was made to insert the boulders of the inner face (section H-J, Fig. 11).

The southern wall of Building 6 is formed of much smaller stones. These were placed over the rubble of Building 10 wall and over the blocked north doorway of Building 11. There is one large irregular stone, lying flat, which fits into the ring but which might also form part of Building 11 (see p.40).

The only entrance to Building 6 was on the east side where a doorway led through to Building 9. It had a pivot stone beside it: a roughly bun-shaped stone with a worn socket in the top. The structure of the doorway will be considered further in relation to Building 9 (see p.46-7).

A massive *cross-wall* runs roughly east-west across the interior of Building 6, cutting off the part immediately north of the entrance. It was built on the ram, although in places a little clay could be seen under the stones. This was probably packing but no doubt material already lying on the floor was used. The cross-wall varied in thickness from 1 m to 1.3 m (3 ft 6 in to 4 ft 6 in) and consisted of very irregular rubble masonry with earth packing. In the centre of the south face however there was a remarkable change in build (Pl. IV): three rectangular stones had been placed upright and the gaps between them had been filled by carefully placed small stones.

This cross-wall seems to have been a later addition to Building 6: at its eastern end the masonry is butted up against the main ring of wall stones. On the western side the cross-wall does not meet the hut wall but the narrow gap is blocked by a single row of small

stones (which may of course be a later blocking). On the other hand there is a change of level between the parts of the building divided by the cross-wall. (This is obscured in section V-T (Fig. 14) by the presence of a local feature, a trough behind the north side.) Other buildings on the site however show similar rises in the old ground surface which were not levelled out when huts were built (eg Buildings 5 and 7). The central stones of the northern face were placed in the trough which was presumably already there since it is wider than the wall. The trough was found packed with debris, including a quantity of pottery and semi-baked clay, small stones showing signs of heat, two of which appeared to have been used as polishers, animal bones and limpet shells. It seems most probable that this was rubbish put in when the wall was built, to pack the trough; it is possible that it represents some sort of industrial activity (perhaps pottery making) as well as domestic rubbish. The rest of the filling behind the partition was similar in character to that of the southern part of Building 6, which perhaps indicates that the space behind the wall was left open. A surface had formed over the main rubble filling at the level to which the cross-wall now stands, but this presumably belongs to a time when the entire building was in ruins. The cross-wall seems much too massive to be simply a partition, and is more probably a replacement for the northern wall of Building 6. If so this suggests a considerable lapse of time, in which the north wall became ruined, before the cross-wall was built.

As the cross-wall and features associated with it lie on the natural sub-soil (the ram) it is evident that Building 6 was completely cleared when the cross-wall was built, so that all surviving features on the floor must be assumed to belong to this later phase. There were several hearths, the most substantial being (Feature) 3, (sections D-E and V-T, Figs. 9 and 14). It was formed of a flat stone of rounded outline, approximately 0.45 m (18 in) in diameter, set on a clay base with a kerb of small stones set in clay. Another flat slab was set against its western side. The other hearths were against the cross-wall (Pl. IV). From the east the first was F. 2: a spread of clay about 0.86 m (2 ft 10 in) from east to west. It had a shaped rounded rim and was made of lumps of clay burnt red, grey and black. It is against the easternmost of the three orthostats, which shows some signs of burning. The next (F. 8) was against the western of the three orthostats. It was a rounded clay spread, 0.38 m (15 in) in diameter, very much burnt and it lay over earlier black soil. The spread of clay

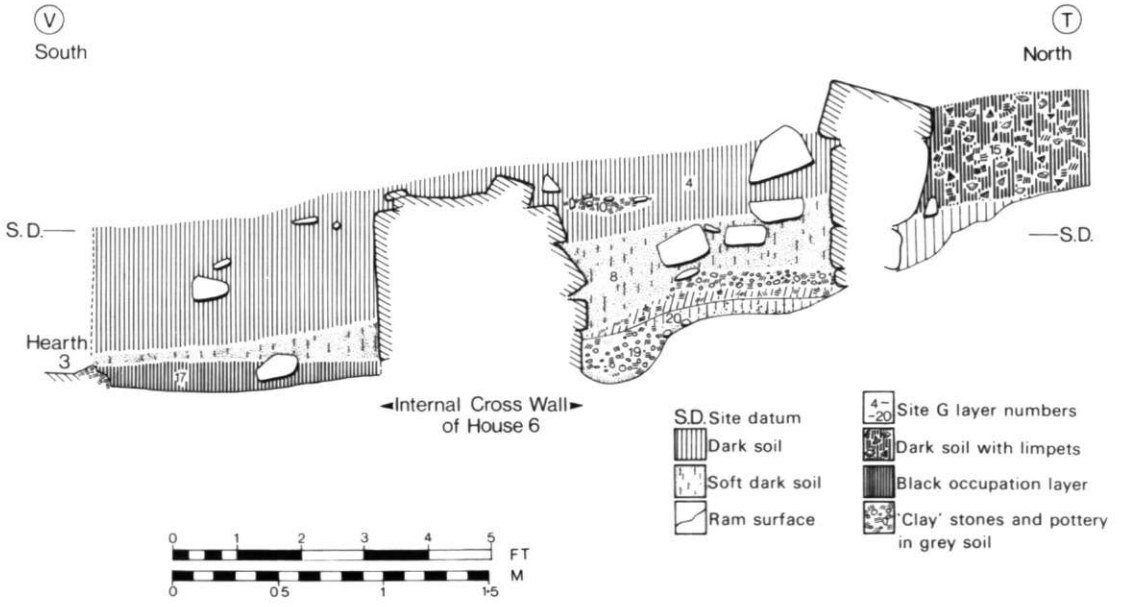


Fig. 14
Nornour: section V-T. Building 6.

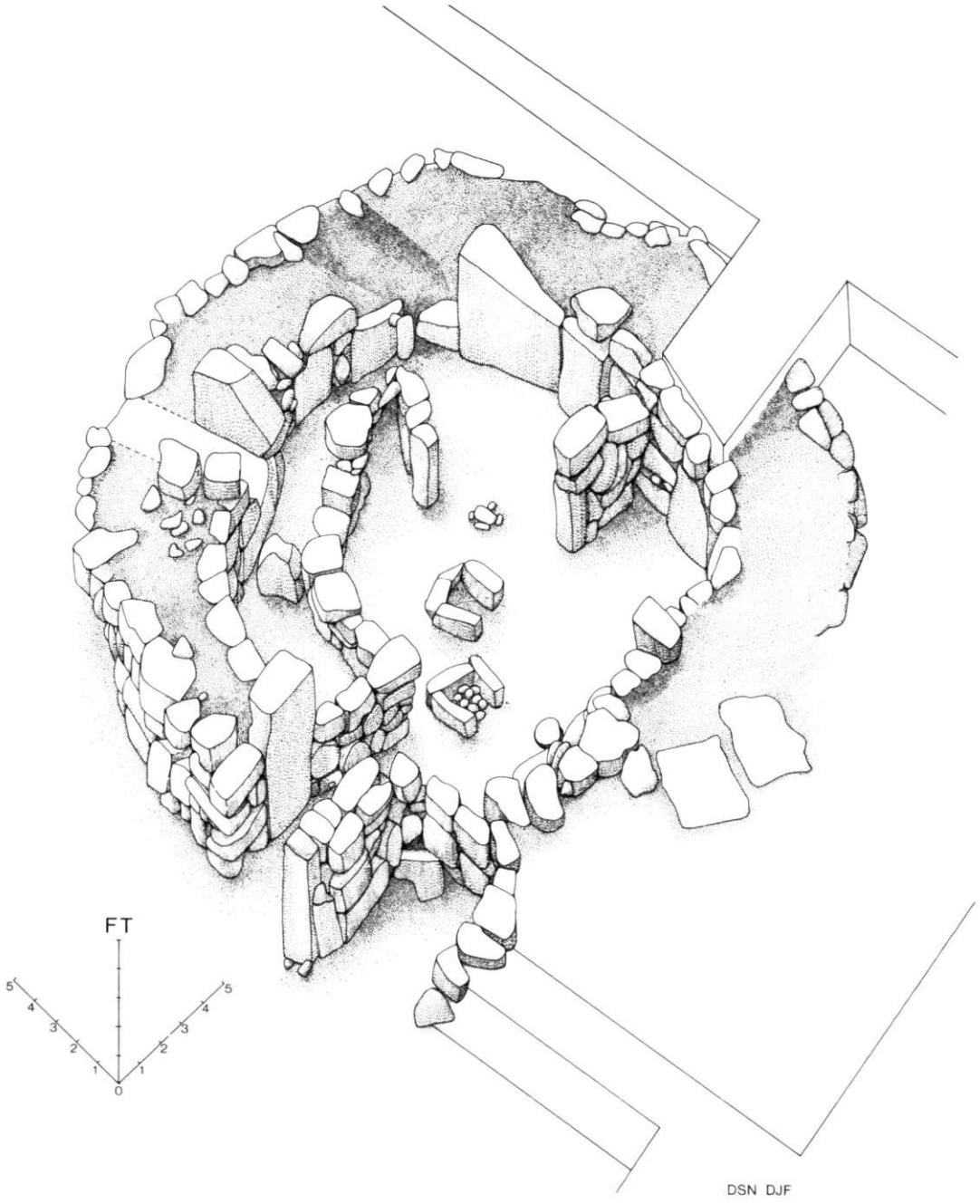


Fig. 15
Nornour: Building 5: isometric view from east.

from this joins F. 7, a clay-lined bowl-shaped depression 0.45 m (18 in) diameter and 76 mm (3 in) deep. The clay is packed against the base of the cross-wall. To the west of it was a shallow gulley about 0.53 m (1 ft 9 in) long and 152 mm (6 in) wide which cut through the earlier disturbed ram. It was lined with small stones and the dark soil filling contained five flint flakes and the chopper No 22 (p.90).

The hearths (features 2, 8 and 7) were relatively slight, but when seen in connection with the impressive piece of masonry already described (Pl. IV) it must be considered whether they have a special significance. The house, if such it was at this stage, had a larger and better built hearth in the centre of the floor so that it seems unlikely that the arrangement of orthostats was merely intended as a fire-back. Could it possibly be some sort of religious 'focus'? There were no finds of votive or other religious objects in this part of the site but it seems necessary to mention this idea merely as a hypothesis, on which little weight should be put unless a similar feature is found elsewhere with unmistakably religious associations.

Finally, the question of roofing has to be considered. There are no post holes (except those belonging to period 1 in the southern part, sealed by lower filling). There is a slight depression in the ram surface near the centre of the building but it has no packing and is lapped by the edges of hearths. Possibly this did hold a support for the roof of Building 6 in its circular phase, while after the cross-wall was built there would be no need for a support in this position. Presumably the walls were of stone to a considerable height since there was a quantity of stone in the filling of the hut, up to the surviving height of the walls. (Pl. V.)

Building 9. Period 5A and B. Purple on plan, Fig.A. Pl. VI and VII.

Building 9 lies immediately to the east of Building 6, to which it provides the only access. It curves round the back of Building 11 and has a doorway to the south. It is a very irregular pointed oval in shape and measures approximately 4.2 x 2.4 m (14 x 8 ft).

As it was cut to a considerable depth into the sub-soil its walls survive higher than most on the site. On the north side the inner face stands 2 m high and consists of a bottom course of large boulders laid horizontally, with uncoursed, irregular, fairly small stones above them. The regular course of large grounders continues round to the southern doorway, but the walling to the west of this, forming the south-west (internal) wall of the building, is different. It was found partly collapsed, showing that it had been set against the solid ram, here standing about 1 m above floor level, and with slots to take the upper courses, one large stone of which remained, trigged into position by small stones. At first this was thought to represent rebuilding of the wall but excavation of sections through the bank of ram showed that it was apparently undisturbed, not packing as at first supposed. (There was a packing of soil and clay between some of the stones and the ram). There were signs of rebuilding on the eastern side of the southern doorway. The most interesting feature of the building was the stepped access to Building 6 (see isometric drawing, Fig. 13). This was formed of tabular blocks of granite set into the bank of ram in such a way as to provide steps up the steep rise of about 1 m. The smaller upper blocks covered a drain leading out from Building 6.

There seems no doubt that Building 9 was deliberately cut into the ram, while all the other buildings at Nornour are merely placed upon it, (although a few walls are secured by placing their outer facing course into a slot, eg Building 1, south wall, phase 2). The evidence for this comes from (*a*) the south wall just described and (*b*) from cuts behind the north and east walls, which showed that the ram rose even higher on those sides. At first it was thought that the reason for this difference in construction might have been the pocket of fine orange sand which is encountered at the bottom of the building, but this seems unlikely because this pocket probably would not have been uncovered if the construction had begun from the ground surface, and because in any case parts of the walls as well as the 'floor' are built upon it.

The southern doorway now leads directly through the 'cliff' and in fact was visible before excavation began; the ground level outside it has been completely removed by the sea. The elevation of the doorway is shown in section K-L, Fig. 12. It is formed of well-squared blocks of granite (probably selected rather than cut); there were uprights at the side but only *c*.0.5 m high (unlike the tall uprights at the entrance to Building 5). Carefully piled horizontal stones stand on the uprights. The threshold is formed of a thin slab of granite placed on edge at the inner side and forming a barrier *c*.0.3 m high with a pivot stone beside it, its top at the same level. A large flat slab forms the main doorstep on the outer side of the up-

right. The effective width of the opening is 0.68 to 0.76 m (2 ft 3 in to 2 ft 6 in).

There were certainly two main levels of occupation in Building 9. (Section F-G, Fig. 9.) The lower one was immediately over the soft orange sand at the bottom. Here there was a thin layer of dark soil with a cobbling of small stones, mostly beach pebbles, over it (Pl. VII). Amongst the stones was black sticky occupation material. Over this was a layer of dark midden with numerous large stones. This appeared to be a deliberate filling since the stones were piled towards the access to Building 6. They are unlikely to be part of a collapsed wall since their straight edge is towards the south-west, the only direction from which a wall could have fallen. They are not regular enough to form replacement steps for the bottom courses of the stairway described above but, packed with soil, they form a manageable slope up towards the doorway. On top of this soil layer was a definite surface, forming the upper of the two occupation levels. A thin skin of orange sand was present in patches on this well-defined surface and the main occupation deposit lay over it. Above this the house was filled with rubble amongst dark soil containing midden.

A stone box hearth (Building 9 hearth 1) appeared through the upper surface but was found to be based on the lower sandy surface against the lowest course at the centre of the north wall. It was formed of two parallel stones *c.*0.35 m long, placed on edge, with the ends of the 'box' formed by a small stone against the building's wall and a larger squarish stone at the other end. It contained sixteen flat beach pebbles in fine black soil and was covered by a flat slab. It was evidently still used in the second occupation period since a flat 'hob' was formed by a stone carefully trigged beside it, resting on the upper surface. When this was removed it was found to have a cup mark on the underside (Fig.41, No. 9, p.94). Hearth 2 was a circular spread of clay coloured pink and yellow by heat, about 0.35 m in diameter, on the upper surface against Hearth 1 (Section F-G, Fig. 9).

Several attempts were made to investigate the sequence of Buildings 6, 11 and 9 where they meet. The south wall of Building 9 forms the north wall of Building 11, with a thickness of c.2.5 m. The section K-L, Fig. 12, shows the dark filling behind the wall of Building 11 overlaid by the filling behind Building 9 doorway, and this was confirmed in two more sections north-west of the doorway. One of these also showed that one stone of the wall of Building 6 overlay the Building 11 filling but underlay the Building 9 filling. A cut behind the wall of Building 6 south of the doorway showed that the soft dark fill of the wall of Building 11 underlay both Building 6 and Building 9 walls. Another cut was made behind the northern side of the doorway between Building 6 and 9 (Site J). This showed that the fill behind Building 9 wall overlay that of Building 6.

It is obvious from the plan that Building 9 must have been in use at the same time as Building 6, to which it forms the only access, but the possibility of a much earlier use of Building 9 must be considered. Given the very irregular masonry of all buildings at Nornour it is seldom possible to be certain that parts of walls have not been rebuilt, and on construction grounds alone it is quite possible that the doorway between the two has been made at a later date than the original construction of Building 9. However, apart from the secure stratigraphic association of the stairway with the earlier occupation (p.45 above), the layout also suggests that Building 9 always narrowed to some sort of passage at its eastern end.

Yet Building 6 is known to come late in the sequence of buildings on this site (because it overlies both phases of Building 10 and the doorway to Building 11). It appears that periods 1-4 all ante-date the radiocarbon date of c.1450-1130 BC (Harwell 457 and 460, see p.66) or that the material in the base of Building 9 from which the date was obtained was associated with an early occupation in a building of different form. No indication of this was observed and it must be pointed out that, owing to the friable nature of the surface on which the charcoal was found, occupation at this depth seemed impossible without the retaining ring of large stones which formed the base of Building 9 wall.

Site H

The area to the east of Building 9 was excavated but only very fragmentary remains were found.

Only on the present cliff-face was there any depth of stratigraphy. This showed that the

packing of the eastern wall of Building 9 (H 16 on section K-L, Fig.12) cut a layer of grey and yellow soil containing traces of occupation (H 17). A layer containing shells, soil, sand and patches of ram (H 15) overlay both of these and spread over one of the upper stones of Building 9 doorway. Above this the packing of the wall lay against soils (E 13) associated with fragmentary walling to the east. There were further deposits of occupation material in this soil and further east where numerous stones seemed to represent another ruined wall. Some of these were large boulders but they were clearly not in their original positions since they overlay midden, including a massive whale-bone. An upright stone with a pivot socket survived at the seaward end of this line of stones, presumably indicating the position of a doorway. It was set in ram and was visible for some years in the cliff face.

The layer which spreads into the eastern wall of Building 9 seems to represent rebuilding at this point, but there was no trace of this at any other part of the walls. Two feet north of the cliff face the ram was found to rise very much higher. On the east also it rose steeply, towards an outcrop of granite which seems to have formed the eastern boundary of the settlement.

Buildings 5 and 7. Period 6. Red on plan, Fig. A, Pls. VIII, XI

Building 5 lies to the west of and downhill from the complex already described (Buildings 6-11). It is nearly circular with an approximate diameter of 4.5 m (16 ft). The small Building 7 inserted into its north-eastern side will be described later (p.49).

Building 5 differs from Buildings 6-11 in being virtually free-standing. The construction technique is by no means uniform. The inner face on the west and north is founded on a course of large angular stones, placed on the surface of the ram and presenting flat surfaces to the interior of the hut. The southern and eastern sides are of smaller, rounder stones laid horizontally. The exterior is also irregular: stones of very variable shape and size were laid horizontally in the east and south walls while the northern wall was built into rising ground and has no outer face. The thickness of the free-standing part varies between 1.25 and 1.75 m (4 to 6 ft). There were slight indications of a possible blocked entry in the south-western side but this could not be established definitely. The only existing entrance is a passage c. 0.75 m wide through the eastern wall. Two tall rectangular pillars of granite were incorporated in this: one chocked by small stones to stand against the northern exterior corner the other, over 1 m tall and much more massive, forms the inner jamb of the southern flank. There was no trace of any raised sill or door pivot such as frequently occur in the Nornour buildings.

The walls were placed upon the surface of the ram with no attempt to form a foundation slot. The ram surface inside the building sloped upwards towards the north but it appeared that some attempt had been made to level the worst irregularities by filling them with soil, clay or ram. This seemed to be the only floor as occupation material or filling lay immediately upon it.

The southern half of the building contained three radial piers varying between 1.1 m and 1.5 m (3 ft 8 in to 5 ft) in height. There was probably a fourth pier beside the entrance but this had been replaced by a low wall of very irregular build which turned and joined the hut wall near the suggested blocked entrance. This did not appear to form a very effective partition and may perhaps have been a support for a falling outer wall at some late stage in the building's history. The piers were formed of single stacks of stones piled horizontally. The western two appeared to be complete; they each had a vertical rectangular block forming a terminal pillar and the top course of large stones laid horizontally formed an almost flat surface as if nothing further was intended to be built upon them (Pl. IX). The piers divided the southern part of the hut into three alcoves, each providing a space about 1.75 m long and 1.2 m wide (c. 5 ft 9 in x 4 ft). A space about 0.6 m (2 ft) wide was left round the central hearths. All the piers were secondary to the building in the sense that they were merely butted against the inner face of the hut wall, but they were founded directly on the ram. The two western piers had sockets for their terminal uprights. It is possible that they replaced earlier wooden posts, as two other sockets, empty except for a packing of small stones, were found on a line with the ends of the piers (Features 2 and 3). Hearth 1 lay over an irregular hollow, *c*0.2 m deep; this had no sign of packing but its position near the centre

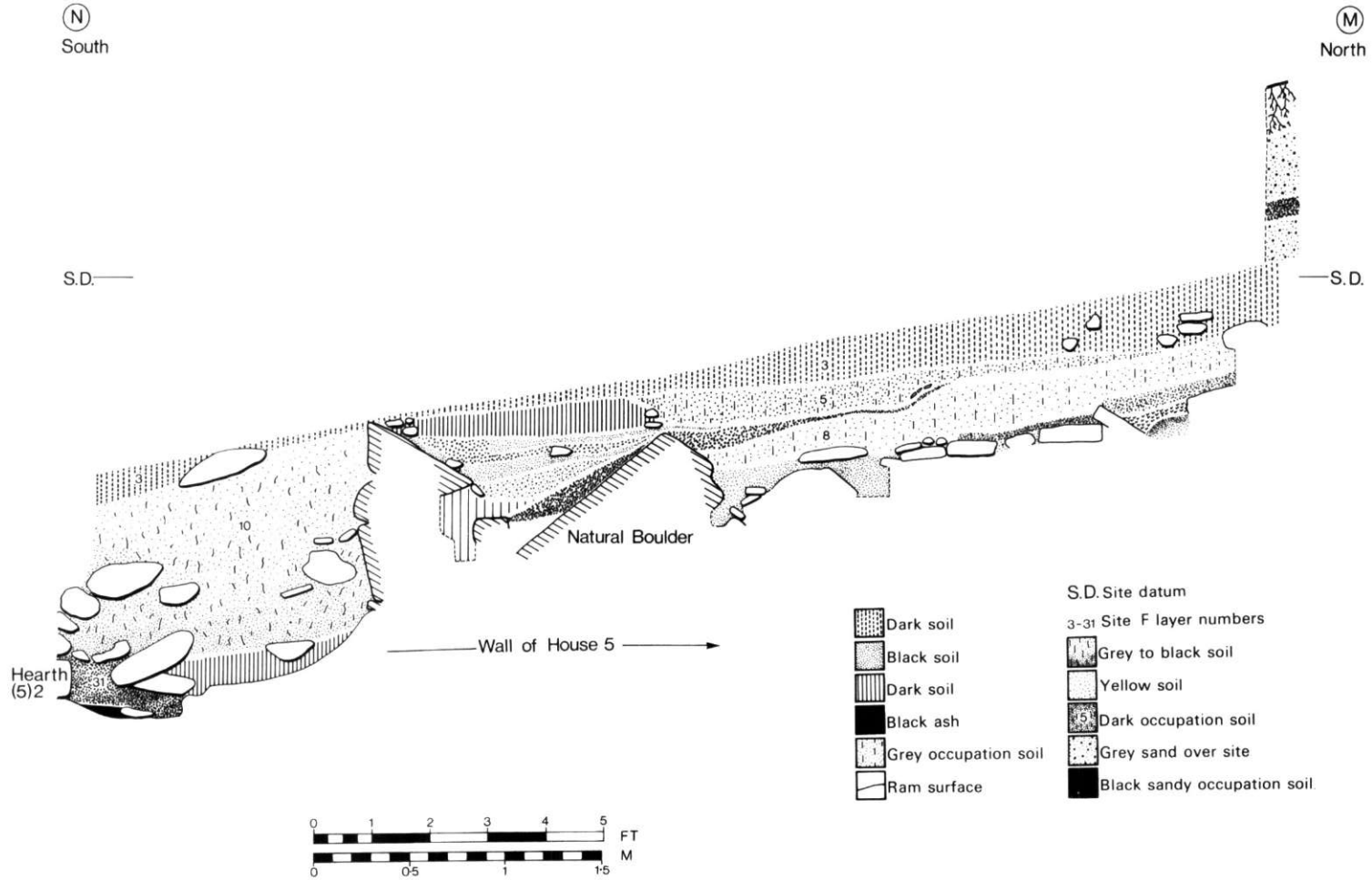


Fig. 16
Nornour: section N-M. Building 5; northern half, and area to north.

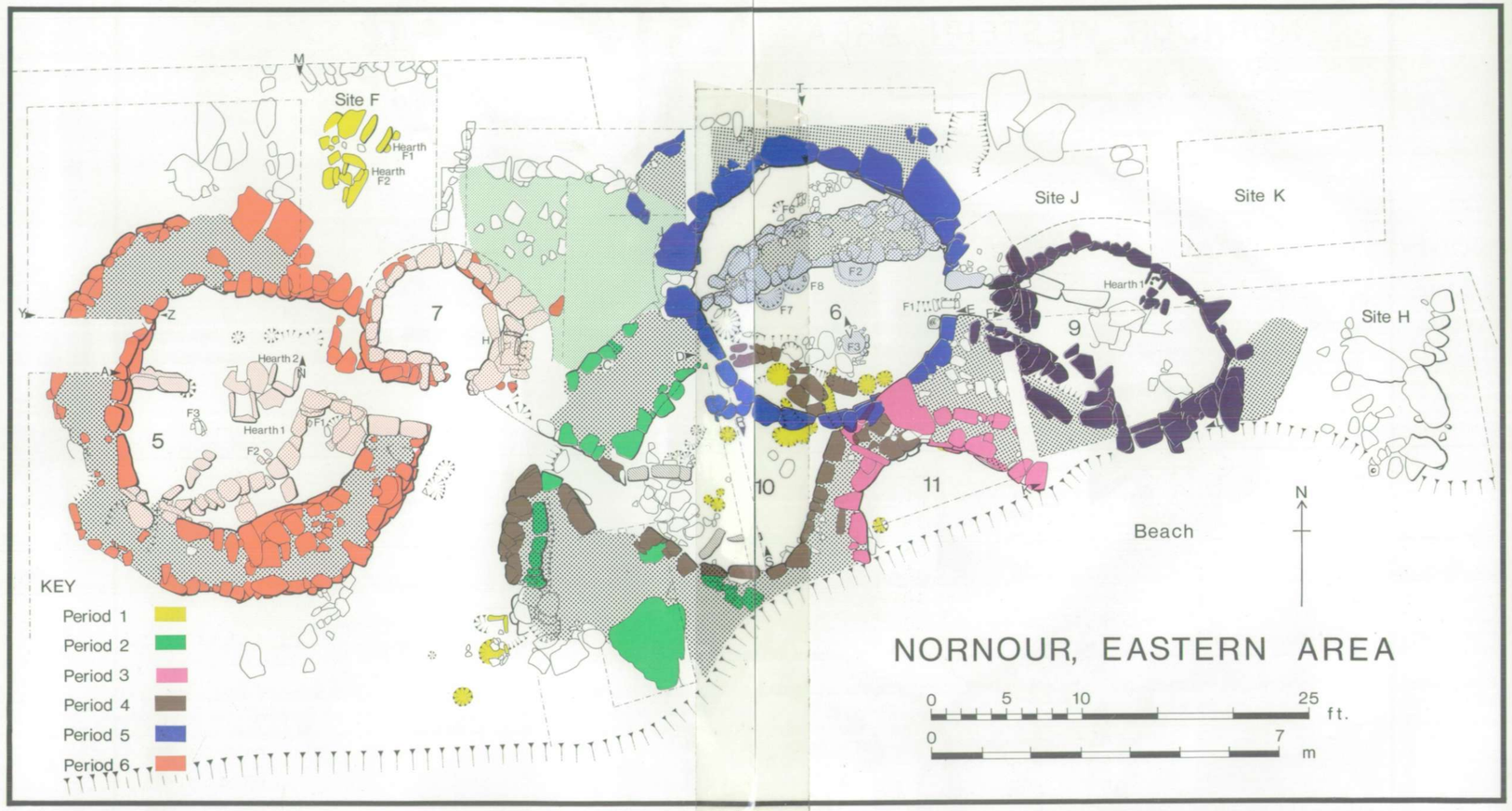


Fig. A
Nornour: plan of eastern area.

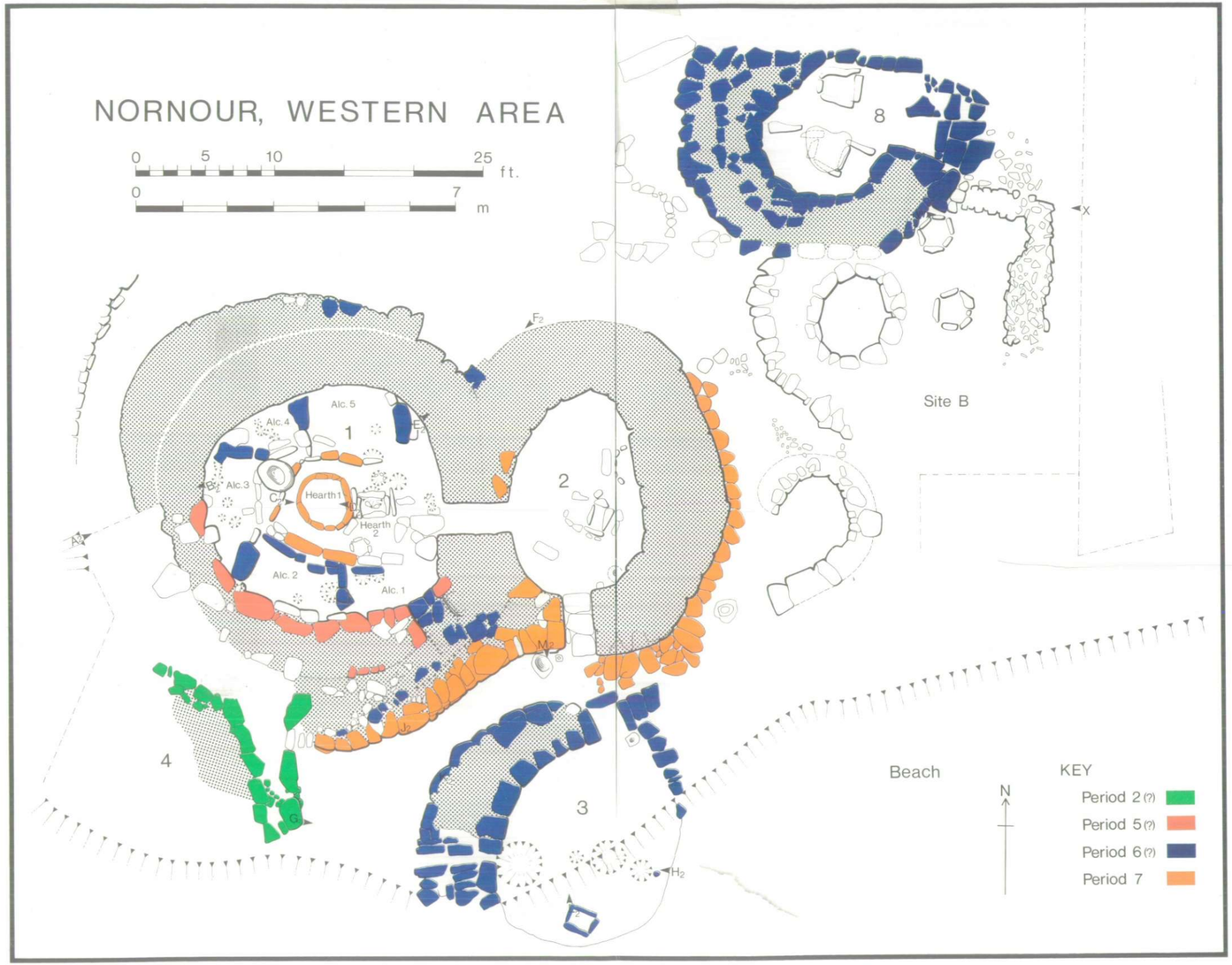


Fig. B
Nornour: plan of western area.

of the hut would be suitable for a roof support which was later superseded, perhaps by the radial piers.

There were two box hearths in the centre of Building 5 (Pl. X). Each was formed by flattish slabs of granite laid on edge forming a square with sides of approximately 0.5 m (1 ft 8 in). Two large flat stones cracked by heat appeared to form a working-surface between them. Hearth 2 contained 54 small stones, mostly beach pebbles, amongst black soil. It appears that the two hearths were contemporary: both were set in a slight hollow in the ram and were connected by the flat slabs.

The only other internal features were: some rough hollows where the ram rose to the north of the hearths forming a slight step (section N-M, Fig. 16) and feature 1, an irregularly oval pit under a flat slab immediately to the south of the entrance. A shallow pit lay to the north of the last radial pier and near the north-west wall, where one of the largest and most rectangular of the grounders is blackened by fire.

The layers of black ash amongst the central hearths were still in position: the general spread, site F layer 31 (Section N-M, Fig. 16); the contents of Hearth 2 and the black soil running below, but elsewhere in the northern part of the hut it was difficult to isolate any occupation layers. There were numerous large stones, representing the collapse of the upper part of the walls (see section A-B, Fig. 9) and amongst these was dark soil, black in places, which contained pockets of shells and other rubbish and this material continued apparently unchanged down to the ram. These layers must represent the abandonment and collapse of the building so it appears that the floor in the main area of the hut was kept fairly clean. In the southern part greyish sandy soil with shells and other rubbish lay over the ram between the radial piers and may be associated with the suggested blocking of this area by partial collapse of the wall, or may represent the use of the alcoves.

Building 7 and the areas to north and east of Buildings 5 and 7. Period 6. Red on plan. Fig. A.

The north-eastern corner of Building 5 had been reconstructed to include a small annexe, Building 7. This forms a rough semi-circle in plan, c. 3 m (10 ft) wide and 1.75 m (5 ft 9 in) north to south, with an entrance immediately beside the outer end of the entrance passage to Building 5 (Pl. XI).

The eastern side of Building 7 had in turn been rebuilt. Here a loosely built wall was removed to reveal a box-hearth below, from which charcoal giving a radio-carbon date of c. ad 90-240 was recovered (HAR 459). The original build of 7 was of irregular blocks laid horizontally.

The ram forming the floor of Building 7 is very rough and slopes upward to the north. There was another hearth; a shallow rounded hollow cut into the ram with the edges reddened by heat. The lowest surviving deposit was the black spread from the hearths. Above this was a dark filling with a compact mass of stones at the western end.

The relation between Buildings 5 and 7 and the structures to the east (Buildings 6-11) was unfortunately obscured by the coincidence of the east wall of Building 7 with a sharp change in the level of the old ground surface, which had caused a good deal of slipping of structures and deposits.

The earliest features of Site F, immediately north of Buildings 5 and 7, have already been described (p.36-8). These are the midden north-west of Building 10 and the hearths north of Building 5. Layers associated with both these are cut by the construction of Building 5. The sequence has to be stated in a rather roundabout manner since the direct association (at the eastern side of Building 7) gives only the relation between the earliest, the period 2 midden, and the latest, the rebuilt eastern wall of Building 7 (*cf* section B-C, Fig. 9, where only slipped deposits show in relation to the wall). Other sections (not illustrated) showed part of the main early midden clearly underlying the stones of Building 7. Building 5 north wall has no outer face but is a revetting of the deposits over the higher ground to the north (section N-M, Fig. 16). Spreads of ram and other material cover these and run into the upper part of Building 5 wall but are cut by the construction of Building 7. To the south, access to the late Buildings 5 and 7, by way of the passage between Buildings 5 and 10, has ensured that earlier deposits between the two have not survived. The area of this pass-

Fig. 17
Nornour: section Z-Y, X-W. Buildings 5 and 8

age was found blocked with midden amongst rubble. Piles of stones amongst this could not be related to any coherent structure but may have represented various attempts to revet collapsing walls.

To the north of Building 5 and 7, the upper occupation layer (Section N-M. Fig. 16, layer 5) is presumably contemporary with Building 5. The area also contained a number of later features. Most of these were shapeless areas of disturbance of the upper layers containing dark soil. It seems probable that this was the result of the removal of usable stones for later buildings. A line of stones on the upper surface was photographed and planned.

Soil over the eastern area

Buildings 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11 were all covered by a very compact brown soil containing a few stones. This appeared to have covered this part of the site when these buildings had been abandoned and filled with rubble. It was covered by 1 to 2 m of blown sand which contained no artefacts. The soil contained much pottery, probably derived from the fillings of ruined walls. Over Buildings 6-10-11-9 the pottery from the soil was consistent with that in the buildings themselves: there was nothing recognisably 'late'. The soil over Buildings 5 and 7 was more disturbed and, in keeping with the buildings themselves, it contained some later pottery: a few sherds of ware G. Most of the pottery however was of the 'early' types and wares.

Soil over the western area had been removed in the earlier excavations.

From the contents of the soil over the eastern area it appeared that this group of buildings was abandoned, ruined and covered over by the time that Roman artefacts were reaching the site, as no artefacts later than the Iron Age were found there. However, the dating of Building 7 to the second century AD by both radiocarbon and magnetic results (see p.66) destroys this theory. In its place one can only suggest that the Roman artefacts were confined to the western area for a special reason (possibly because they were votive?) and that the traditional way of life continued on the rest of the site.

THE WESTERN AREA: BUILDINGS 1-4 AND 8

Buildings 1, 2 and 8 were first excavated by Miss D Dudley in 1962-66 (Dudley, 1968). Further work was undertaken following gales in the winter of 1968/69, which uncovered structures under the beach that had not been examined by Miss Dudley.

Buildings 1 and 2 (Plan, Fig. B)

These had been partly cleared during the earlier excavations: the whole interior of both down to the internal stone structures in Building 1 and down to ram in Building 2. However it was found that the southern walls had been partly concealed under the beach stones, on which the earlier excavators had dumped spoil in an effort to protect the site. By 1969 all this soil and much of the beach had been swept away by the sea leaving hitherto unrecorded parts of the structures exposed.

Building 1 is approximately circular in plan with an internal diameter of c.5.5 m (16 ft 6 in). The only existing entrance is through a passage from Building 2 on its eastern side, but work on the south wall in 1970 showed that there was an earlier entrance on the south-eastern side. Only the lowest course of the wall survived and it was seen that two lines of large stones formed a passage through the wall. Two uprights on the inner face (in Alcove 1) form the jambs and between them the face consists of flat slabs resting on black soil, whereas on either side of the gap the wall rests on a thin skim of brown sand over ram. The wall of this first period (Red on plan, Fig. B) was only c 1.5 m in thickness but it had been widened in two subsequent phases of building. The second phase was marked by a slot into which the stones of the new south face were set; this cut across the first period entrance and continued the original line of Building 1 under the wall of Building 2. Presumably the entrance was now moved to its surviving position. In the third phase (Orange on Fig. B) the outer face formed a continuous line with the outer wall face of Building 2. At its widest point the wall of these later phases was c.3 m (10 ft) thick.

There is an abrupt change of build in the centre of the southern exterior wall of Building 1. The wide outer face already described ends against a line of large boulders running at

right angles through it. To the west of this the wall of Building 1 is only 1.2 m (4 ft) thick and has no regular outer face. Most of the surviving stones here overlap a midden consisting of quantities of well-preserved limpet shells and animal bones and covered by a hard crust of mineral pan. The line of boulders running north to south is interpreted as a boundary to this midden, which lies against the fragmentary remains of another structure (Building 4) to the south-west. It is suggested that the original wall of Building 1 was set into the edge of this existing midden and that when the wall was widened in phases 2 and 3 the new outer face and filling were simply butted up against it.

The western exterior of Building 1 was re-examined in 1970 but this had already been disturbed by earlier excavations and probably also by the sea. Most of the stones were found to be very loose and in many cases it was impossible to know whether they were in their original positions. All the soils on this side were much sandier than elsewhere, which may have given a misleading impression (ie the looseness may be due to the unstable soil rather than to later disturbance). A typical section is illustrated (section A2-B2, Fig.19). In this the darker layers 6 and 7 ran into the lowest stones on the line of Building 1 wall, whereas the sandy buff fine material of layer 5 lies against these stones, as does the blackish sandy layer 4. Layers 2 and 3 above these lie against upper stones which appear to form an outer face to the wall. If these are undisturbed, it is possible that stones associated with layer 1, some 1.2 m (4 ft) further west, may represent an outer buttress or boundary such as was suggested by Miss Dudley on the western side.

The northern wall of Building 1 had been cleared by Miss Dudley except for the junction with Building 2. This was investigated in 1970. A cutting was made through the north-eastern wall of Building 1 immediately north of the junction (section drawing F2-E2, Fig. 18). This showed that the original wall of Building 1 was only about 1.25 m thick here and that the outer face was very irregular though apparently free-standing. A large boulder belonging to the outer face was placed on greyish buff sandy soil (layer 8, apparently the old ground surface) at a higher level than the inner face, which stood on ram. The whole inner section of the wall had slipped downwards into the hut, where the stones of the inner face bulged out over the floor area. (These inner face stones were set back into position by Mr T. Hall in 1974 to strengthen the wall). The filling of the wall here was of smallish stones set loosely in black soil and might well have been added subsequent to the collapse. A layer of midden and stones (7 of section F2-E2, Fig. 18) had accumulated against the outer face and upon this a large rectangular slab had been placed, presumably to form a buttress. It was carefully trigged into position. Two Roman coins and a bead were found behind it, but it is probable that they date from the collapse and repair of the inner part of the wall.

Further to the west it was noted that there appeared to be a continuous thickening of the wall, from 1.75 to 2.5 m (5 ft 9 in to 8 ft 3 in).

Building 1 interior

The interior of Building 1 was cleared by Miss Dudley and the details of the interior structures revealed by her excavation were shown on the plan (Fig. 2) and photograph (Pl. 1B) of her report (Dudley, 1968). When excavation was resumed in 1969, most of these remained in position under the sand and debris thrown over them by the sea.

There were two hearths in the centre of the hut which were surrounded on all but the entrance side by stone benches backing on to a series of alcoves round the perimeter (see plan, Fig. B, where the numbering of features follows that used by Miss Dudley). Areas of paving survived in the entrance and round the hearths.

The central circular hearth — hearth 1

(Fig. 20. The numbers used in this description are those shown on plans). Hearth 1 was circular, about 1.20 m diameter (4 ft) and stood c.0.26 m (10 in) above the paving in its final phase, 3. The outer surface was of smoothed clay with occasional flattish beach stones and the top was a flat table-like surface of clay. (The material described as 'clay' at Nornour is actually weathered granite (see p.97) but it has some of the superficial attributes of clay in that it bakes very hard on exposure to the sun and colours pink, yellow or grey when

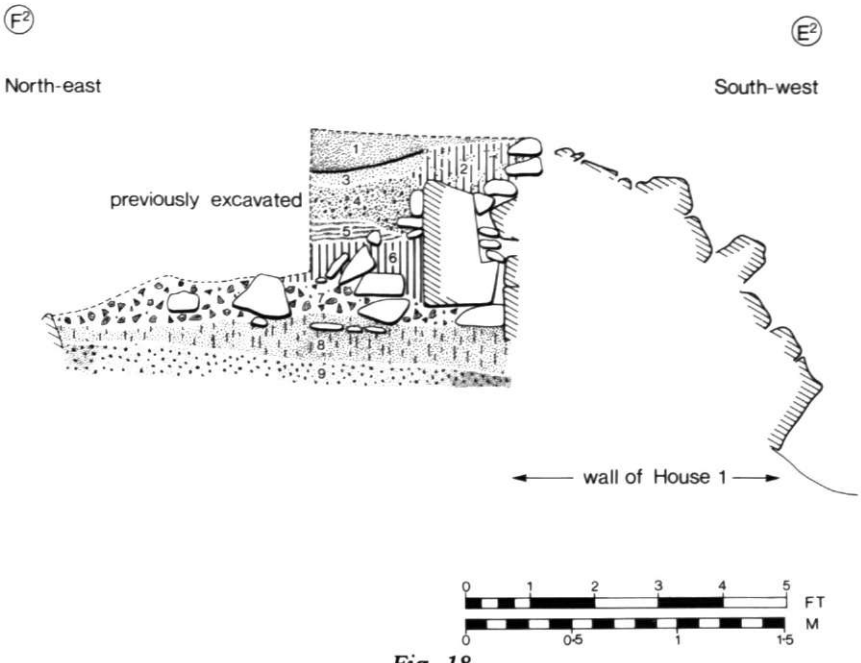


Fig. 18
Nornour: section F^2-E^2. Building 1; north-east wall.

burnt.) The hearth had been sectioned by Miss Dudley (Dudley, 1968, 4) but a fresh section was cut (Fig. 20) before complete excavation began. This showed that the clay formed a revetment to three layers of limpet shells in red or black soil, and it appeared that the clay rim had been built up in layers along with the fill, rather than forming a separate free-standing feature. The upper level of the rim consisted of rough wads of clay but under this were clearly marked slabs or bricks showing as rectangular outlines of sizes varying between 28 x 15 cm and 24 x 13 cm (11 x 6 in and 9½ x 5 in). Earlier features appeared below the raised circular hearth (Fig. 20, phases 1 and 2). In phase 1 there was a small bowl hearth (19 on plan) formed of a depression in the ram c 0.43 x 0.28 m and 0.15 m deep. Smaller depressions lay on either side (eg 17, 33); all were filled with dense black ash which had a series of curved hard rims formed of compacted ash following the shape of the depressions. The ash contained no stones, pieces of charcoal or pottery; only lumps of clay burnt pale grey which formed similar curves; some of these appeared to be pieces of lining *in situ* (eg 31 on plan) while the others perhaps represented broken superstructure (e.g. 28). All round but particularly on the northern side were spreads of laminated ash and clay, under and through which there was a mass of small holes varying between 10-50 mm in diameter and 25-50 mm in depth. Some were round, others oval. They were not all vertical and tended to cluster in groups, where one hole could be seen cutting into another (proving that they were not natural phenomena). Their filling was often gingery brown and some appeared to have a burnt clay lining, while others were made directly in the ram.

In phase 2 the ash extended over a larger area and was bounded by clay rims (Nos. 25 to the south and 11 and 13 to the north). Presumably the heat was greater on the northern side as the clay is most reddened there. The inner edge of these rims forms part of a circle with a diameter of c 1 m (3 ft 3 in). They lay under the later (phase 3) rim, and their outer edges may have been trimmed by the earlier excavators cleaning round the sides of this. On the north however the red clay 13 spreads under the stone of the adjoining bench. Feature 27 is a spread of thin clay fragments amongst black ash which was cut on its outer edge by later cleaning. Feature 26 was a piece of clay with a hole of c.45 mm diameter lying loose in black ash; the clay round the hole was burnt red. The large raised circular hearth (phase 3) was built on the debris of phase 2.

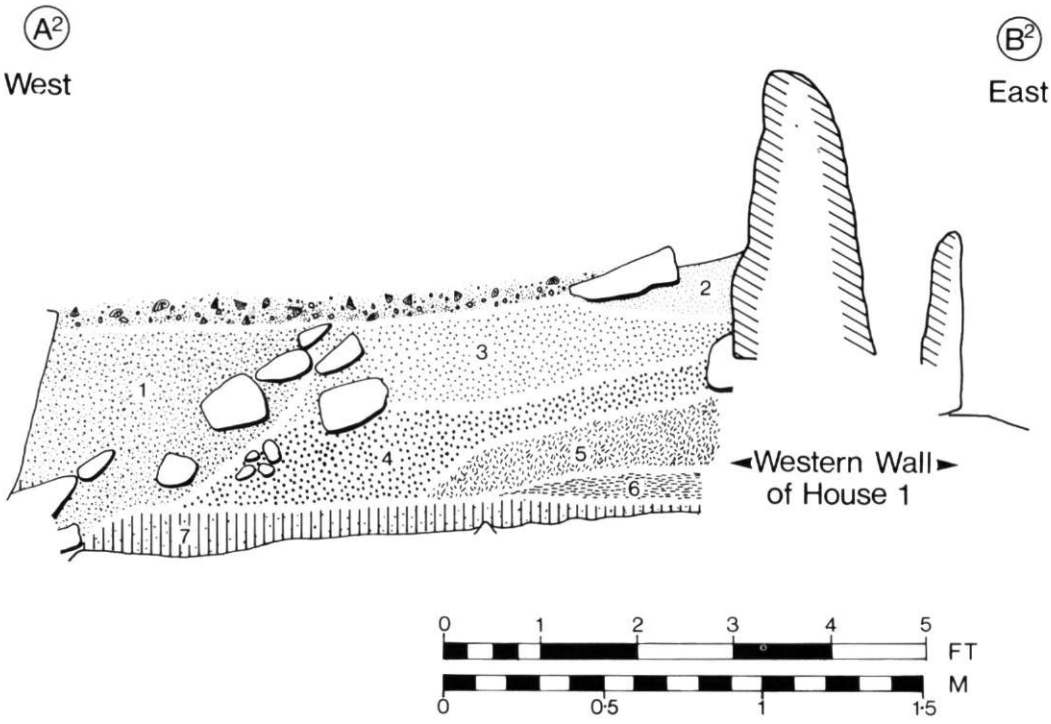


Fig. 19
Nornour: section A²-B². Building 1; western exterior.

All features of these hearths were considered as possible evidence for industrial processes but the results in that respect were completely negative. Investigations by the Ancient Monuments Laboratory showed that there was no trace of temperatures high enough for metal-working having been reached and no slag or any other waste material. Very fragile nodules of clay and ash were investigated as possible moulds but proved to be debris compacted by chemical changes. The small holes already described probably mark the position of stakes frequently renewed. Perhaps they supported an oven dome of clay.

The lack of industrial debris and absence of high temperatures leaves the probability that these were domestic hearths. It is curious that only one scrap of pottery, so abundant on the rest of the site, was found, and limpet shells were also missing except in phase 3. Phases 1 and 2 must belong to the early occupation of the hut and phase 3 is most likely pre-Roman also, but may well have been open during the Roman-period occupation of Building 1. At that stage it seems to have been more of a table or stand, conveniently placed in the centre of the ring of benches. It was this which led to the suggestion of a workshop for enamelling, (Dudley, 1968, 17) the phase 3 hearth being an annealing table. Dr Turk, who examined material from the upper surface of this latest structure for Miss Dudley, concluded that only comparatively low temperatures were reached on it. To his suggestion of annealing might now be added as a possible alternative that of a religious use: the burning of small amounts of material or of lamps as part of a ritual. The absence of any metal-working debris and the recognition that many of the plate brooches are of Continental origin has led the present writer to disagree with the suggestion that bronze objects were made on the site (Butcher, 1977, 43-44).

Other internal features of Building 1

Immediately to the east of the circular hearth just discussed was hearth 2, one of the rectangular or 'box' hearths common at Nornour. This consisted of four stone slabs set on edge, the northern one of which was badly cracked and marked by heat. The overall outer measurement was 0.7 x 0.56 m (2 ft 4 in x 1 ft 10 in); internally it was 0.55 x 0.4 m (1 ft 10 in

x 1 ft 3 in). A larger slab had been placed against the west end, apparently when phase 3 of hearth 1 was built, because the slab was set into the edge of the clay of its rim. Hearth 2 itself was built partly over a large post hole at the bottom of which were lumps of pink and yellow clay similar to material associated with hearth 1 phase 2, which suggests that hearth 2 post-dates that construction.

A number of holes were found in the ram and are shown on the plan Fig. B; most of them had been cleared by the earlier excavators but some could be seen to pre-date the stone-built internal features and it is likely that most belong to the earliest phase. Some seem to have been post holes, from the presence of small packing stones. The post hole under hearth 2 had a diameter of 0.48 m (1 ft 7 in) and depth of 0.45 m (1 ft 6 in). Immediately to the north of it was another 0.27 m (11 in) in diameter and 0.32 m (1 ft) deep. Between the south side of hearth 2 and alcove 1 was a stone-lined pit 0.50 m (1 ft 8 in) diameter and 0.50 m deep. It is overlaid by the stone bench. The upper part of the filling had been excavated earlier but below this it was packed with beach pebbles amongst black earth. Several of the

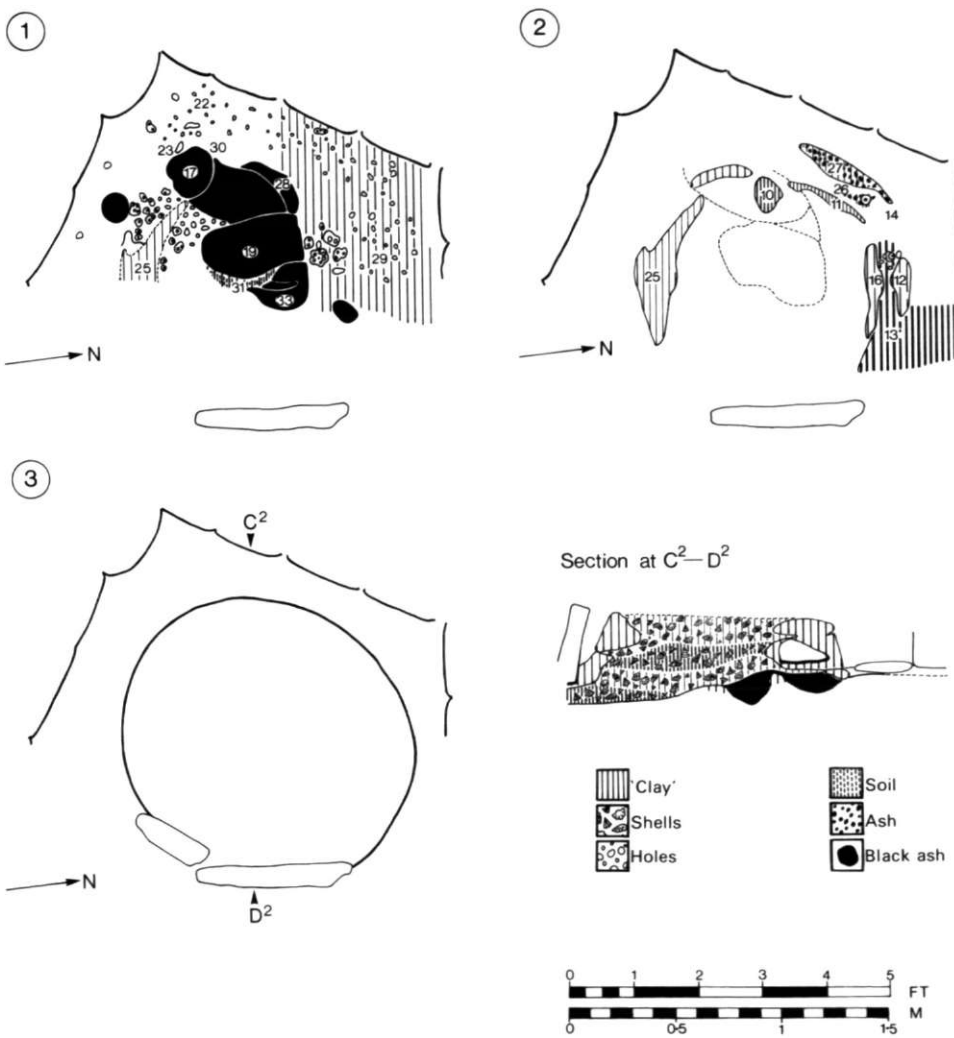


Fig. 20
Nornour: Building 1, central hearth. Plans of phases 1-3 and section.

pebbles were stained and cracked as if by heating. The sides were neatly lined with long flat beach pebbles set in clay. It is very similar to, though smaller than, the stone-lined pits to the east of Building 2. (See: Dudley, 1968, Fig. 2, P1 and P2).

Under the stone pier between alcoves 1 and 2 was a probable post hole 0.40 m diameter and 0.28 m deep (1 ft 4 in x 11 in). It had a filling of black soil. Near the western wall in alcove 3 was a post hole 0.28 m diameter and 0.22 m deep. Under the stone rim of alcove 4 another post hole was 0.20 m in diameter and 0.25 deep. In alcove 5 there was a post hole 0.24 m diameter and 0.33 deep.

These holes show no clear pattern, but most of them are within the later alcoves and may represent partitions or part of a ring of roof supports.

The perimeter of the hut is divided, by radial piers made of stones piled horizontally, into 5 alcoves, which were numbered by Miss Dudley, beginning south of the entrance with alcove 1. All but alcove 4 have a length of about 1.85 m (6 ft) and a width of very approximately 1 m. The side of the alcoves facing the centre of the hut was formed of flat stones standing on edge. One of the stones in the northern alcove (5) was missing, but a suitable socket was found in a spread of clay lying over that associated with phase 2 of hearth 1. This upper clay lay against the back of a stone forming part of the bench. If this sequence is typical (associated deposits had not survived elsewhere) it shows that both rings are late in the occupation of Building 1. The piers could belong to an earlier phase, perhaps corresponding to the similar piers in Building 5, but they are clearly not primary as they overlie post holes and they also relate to the later entrance. The ring round the hearths consists of tabular blocks of stone forming what looks like a bench; the upright slabs could be backrests.

The latest internal features, post-dating phase 3 of hearth 1, already described, were the paving of beach pebbles round the central hearth and in the eastern entrance, and a spread of clay in alcove 1 which ran against the back of the bench here.

Building 2. Period 7. Orange on plan, Fig. B

No further work was done in the interior of Building 2, which had been completely excavated by Miss Dudley (Dudley, 1968, 7). Two massive boulders had subsequently fallen from the eastern wall blocking much of the interior which was therefore left uncleared. The south-west wall, which adjoins Building 1, was investigated (see p.51). Here it was found that the slot for the outer face of the south wall of Building 1 in its second phase ran under Building 2, which therefore could not have been in existence at the time. In phase 3 the wall face was arranged to include Building 2 and appeared to be of continuous build with its entrance passage (Pl. XII).

The southern end of the entrance passage was investigated. It was found that the upright slab forming a sill at this end was bedded on midden. This was removed and showed that the entrance originally had steps down to the level of the paving outside (see description of Passage, p.60). These were formed of irregular flat stones fitted into the build of the wall face. These and the wall itself overlapped the paving of the passage. A stone basin just outside the entrance rested against these steps. (Pl. XII and Fig. 40, No. 1.)

Further evidence that Building 2 is late in the sequence comes from a section cut by the present writer in 1966 and published in Dudley, 1968, (Fig. 4). This was on the north side and close to the junction with Building 1. It showed that all layers were cut for the insertion of the north wall of Building 2 except the upper covering of dark soil. The midden in the lower part of this section is the same as that shown as layer 7 in section F2-E2 (Fig. 18), which lies against the buttress of Building 1.

Building 3 (= Period 6?) Red on plan, Fig. B

Building 3 lies to the south of Building 2 and below the stones of a beach on the south side of the present island of Nornour, near to the bar which connects it with Ganilly at low tide. At spring tides high water reaches the interior of Building 3 and in gales debris is flung over it. The gale of February 1969 led to its discovery: some of the beach stones were swept away and a rectangular structure, later found to be a hearth, was noticed by Mr A.B.

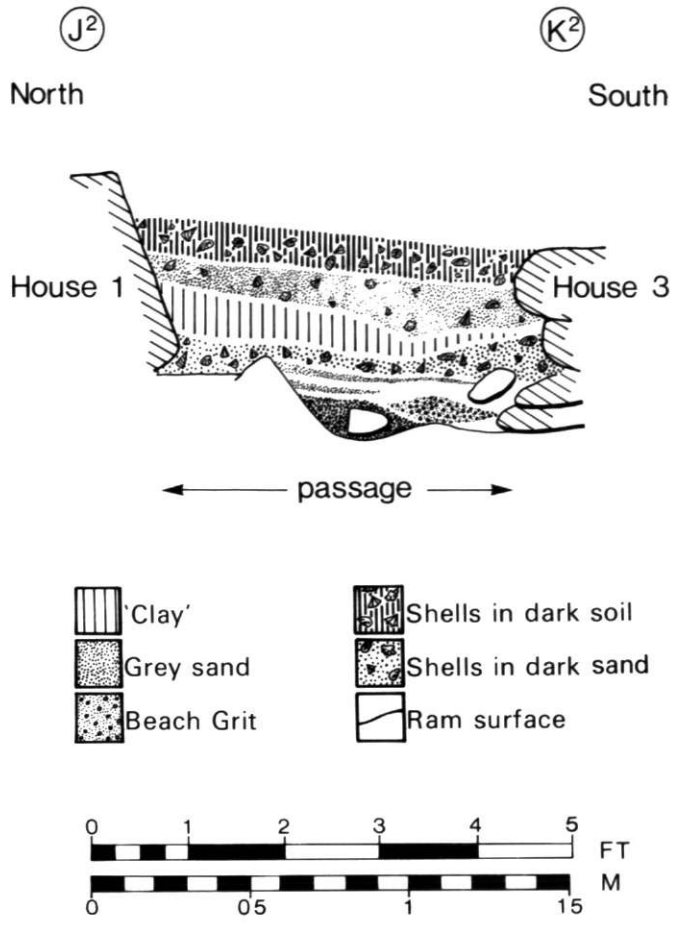


Fig. 21
Nornour: section J²-K². Passage between Buildings 1 and 3.

Goddard. Excavation was carried out (with due reference to the tide-tables) in June and September of 1969.

The southern limits of the building were completely eroded but the west and north walls, together with a considerable depth of filling, were found to be undisturbed. They show an irregular, possibly D-shaped, building about 3.75 m (12 ft) east to west and at least 4.60 m (15 ft) north to south.

The wall on the western side was 1.80 m (6 ft) thick. On the outside its lower courses were of large rounded boulders, some of them 1 m wide, but the inner face was formed of squared blocks of an average width of 0.45 m (18 in). These were usually deeper than their width and the narrower ends were 'keyed' into the rubble filling of the interior of the wall. Towards the north-eastern corner the wall narrowed to 1.20 m (4 ft). This was done by placing carefully selected stones on the outer face in a curve which brought that line in towards the inner face. At the corner there was a curious rectangular construction forming the whole thickness of the wall, which was here no more than 0.90 m (3 ft). This feature consisted of 3 oblong stones forming a 'box' which had been carefully packed with smaller stones in soft dark earth. It was at first interpreted as the entrance to Building 3 from the paved passage which ran along the northern side, but the packing of the box did not seem sufficiently firm to form a step, and the pivot stone in the north-east corner is better related to an entrance through the eastern wall. If it was not an entrance the 'box' may have been a niche or storage compartment. Its base was simply the bare surface of the ram.

The eastern wall was much more fragmentary. Only a single line of small squared blocks remained *in situ*, and these only in its northern part. The first two blocks at the northern end were set firmly into the ram and had flat upper surfaces, flush with each other. They may well have formed a step, though it must be noted that a knob of ram immediately behind them projected another 229 mm (9 in) above their level, so that there must have been another step. In the northern angle of the building and immediately in front of one of these stones an oblong block of granite was placed on its narrow end so that its upper surface was level with the suggested step. This had a small circular depression ground into the centre; probably the socket for a rod on which a door was hung. This pivot stone was definitely *in situ* as a socket had been cut for it in the ram and small stones wedged round its base. (Pl. XIII). A very large polygonal slab of granite (c. 1 m wide and 0.50 m thick) stood upright on the line of the eastern wall when the beach was first cleared and was assumed to have been an existing feature included in the wall by the builders. However, removal of the surrounding beach stones weakened it and it eventually fell forward, revealing that its narrow base had only rested on black soil. It is difficult to account for it retaining its upright position without any structural support, unless it had become wedged during some violent storm.

The line of wall stones on the eastern side ended 2.10 m (7ft) south of the northern corner but it was continued (at a slight angle) by a very definite rim in the ram itself. The black filling of the hut ended here and there is little doubt that the wall took this line originally. The stones remaining at the south end were resting on a thin layer of midden over the ram: they may or may not have been displaced wall stones. There was a gap in the area where the southern side of the building should have been: the surface of the ram had been scoured smooth by the sea, but the rim was found again at the western side, on a line curving in rather sharply from the end of the surviving wall. This was eroded completely from a point just south of a stone-built channel through the thickness of the wall.

The channel consisted of a double row of oblong granite blocks, with a space between each row of c. 0.25 m wide. The capping only survived at the inner face. Immediately north of it there was a second channel, again formed of oblong (but smaller) blocks laid lengthways and with a capping of transverse blocks. This northern channel did not penetrate the full thickness of the wall but turned in to the first behind the stone forming the inner face of Building 3 wall. The base of the channels was the ram forming the original ground surface and the filling was a fine dark grey sandy silt. The channels were presumably meant to conduct water but their exact function is unclear. The fall of the base was very slight but was towards the east: ie towards the interior of the building. Here, just where the main channel entered the hut, there was a circular basin cut in the ram. It was steep-sided, 0.30 m (1 ft) deep and had a diameter of c 0.90 m (3 ft). Section G2-H2 (Fig. 22) cut its northern side, so that the profile is not typical. It was filled with stones (one 0.4 m wide, the rest much smaller) in layers of sandy soil containing limpet shells and baked clay and must either have been filled soon after being dug or have had a lining, as the edges were sharply cut. From the details given it will be seen that the channel was most probably intended to conduct water into the basin inside the hut.

The ground on which Building 3 stood sloped down from north to south with irregular hummocks and gulleys in the surface of the ram. A few inches of occupation soil (dark sand containing shells and bones) had accumulated before the boulders of the western wall were placed upon it, with apparently no attempt at making any sort of foundation trench. The section J2-K2 (Fig. 21) shows one of these pockets of material.

On the inner face of the building it was possible to scoop out soft dark soil from under the wall blocks and to feel that one of these had a shallow basin hollowed in its underside: it was therefore a re-used stone.

The southward slope was still marked inside the hut, where the floor was simply the surface of the ram, with stones projecting here and there. There was a shallow trough-like depression following the line of the inner face of the wall in the northern half. This was continued to a lesser extent as far as the outline of the hut could be traced, and gave the impression that its floor had become dished, either as part of the original levelling or as the

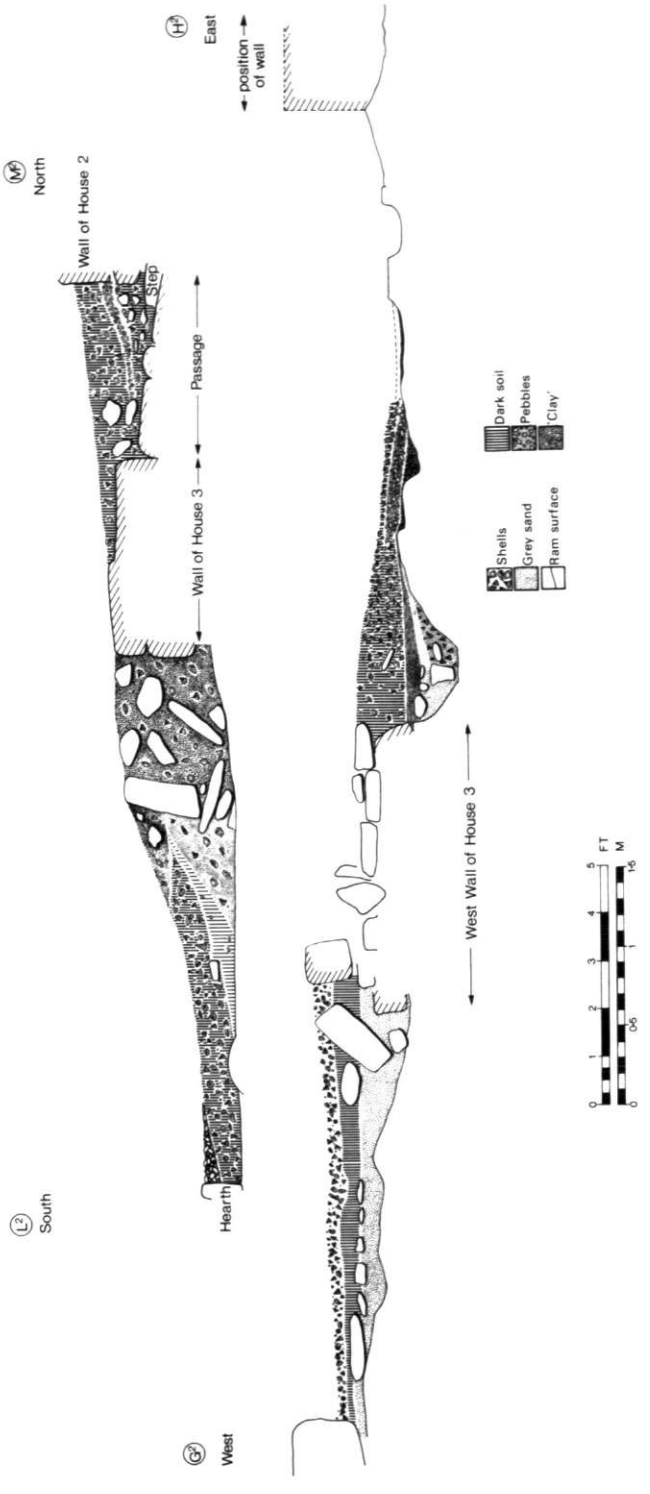


Fig. 22
Nornour: section L²-M². Building 3 and Passage; north-south: section G²-H². Building 3; east-west.

result of periodic cleaning.

There was one possible post hole, rather to the west of the centre of the hut. It was 0.25 m (9 in) in diameter and cut 0.16 m (6 in) into the ram. The sides were only vertical on the north and west: the others were shallow, perhaps the result of trying to dig out the hard material with a pick-like implement. Also near the centre of the hut, but to the east, was a hearth, a circular depression c 0.45 m (1 ft 6 in) in diameter and 0.16 m at its greatest depth. This had several small blackened stones in it and the surface of the ram was slightly reddened. The edge of it appears in the section G2-H2 (Fig. 22). To the east of this another circular depression, c 0.40 m diameter, contained dark soil but no sign of burning. Beside it there was a pot base of very coarse ware in a depression in the ram possibly hollowed out to hold it steady. Both of the depressions contained many small bones, notably of the vole *Microtus oeconomus* (see p.101).

A stone 'box' hearth of typical Nornour form lay near the southern limits of the building. (This was the feature observed by Mr Goddard which led to the discovery of Building 3). Its overall measurements were 0.70 m x 0.56 m (2 ft 3 in x 1 ft 11 in) and it consisted of four flat water-worn stones on edge, their inner surfaces blackened and reddened by fire.

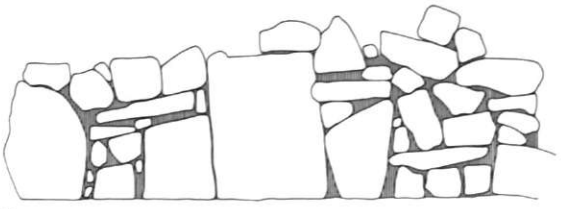
The whole of the hut was found filled with midden (except of course the southern area where nothing remained *in situ*). Similar material also lay over the surviving stones of the northern wall, indicating that it had continued to accumulate when the building was in ruins. However it seemed that some of the filling had been deposited while the hut was still in use, as it formed a series of definite surfaces over the ram floor, and in one area (north-west of the stone hearth) a surface of small pebbles had been deliberately laid over the lowest layer of midden. The filling of the hut was all of very similar material — fine black sandy soil — and surfaces could only be distinguished where there was a deposit of limpet shells, which only occurred in patches in the lower filling.

The pottery from these deposits is listed on p.84 but mention must be made here of the presence of several fragments of glass (see p.86 below) which was otherwise only found in Buildings 1 and 2, clearly associated with the Roman artefacts. Some of them were in the lower layers, associated with the occupation of the building. However, all were very small and, although the black filling appeared to be too compact for any possibility of cracks having occurred, or of disturbance by the sea (such layers as could be distinguished were horizontal and apparently undisturbed) it is possible that the activities of rodents may have introduced them from overlying deposits.

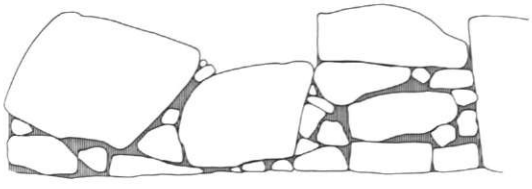
The passage between Buildings 2 and 3 and south of Building 1. Pls. I, XII

A paved path ran down the eastern side of Building 2 and as far as its southern entrance. Beyond this the underlying ram sloped more steeply to the south and the west and a narrow alley c.0.80 m (2 ft 8 in) wide ran between the south wall of Building 1 and the north wall of Building 3. A filling of stones roughly placed in dark sand with pockets of clay and shells probably represents the continuation of the paved path. Where the space widens, south of Building 1 and west of Building 3, no paving or stone filling was found and the whole area was filled with midden. A distinction could be made in places between a main upper and lower midden here, mainly where a few stones and lumps of red or yellow clay lay over the lower fill, and this could be related to the sequence defined where the paving still existed. Here, further east, there was midden in the lowest deposits over the ram, spreading under the rough boulders of the outer wall of Building 3. It contained decayed limpet shells and quantities of animal bones and pottery. Charcoal from it gave a radio-carbon date of *c* 1970-1280 BC: Harwell S.239 (see p.66). The rough stone filling thought to be a continuation of the paving lay over this and above it was a layer of "clay": large amounts of yellow and pink decayed granite amongst dark sticky soil containing bones and shells. Over the clay was another thick midden deposit, with well-preserved limpet shells and stones (including a saddle quern) amongst it. This covered the paving at the entrance to Building 2 and lay under and against the sill of its later doorway, so that it appears that the raising of the level at the entrance was necessitated by the rising tide of rubbish.

An important find in the clay layer was a miniature pot (No 156, Fig. 36) similar to those found by Miss Dudley (Dudley, 1968, 5) in phase 3 of the central hearth of Building 1. It



5 north



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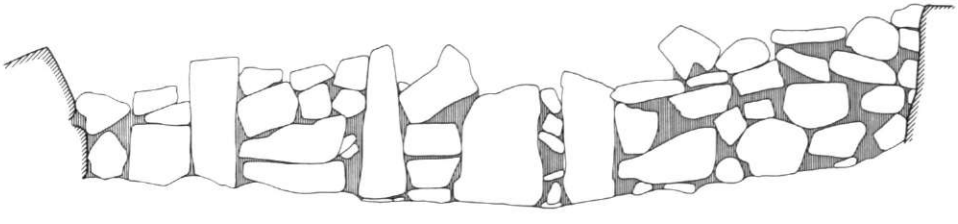
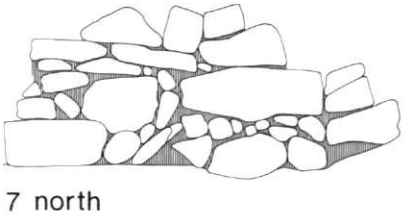
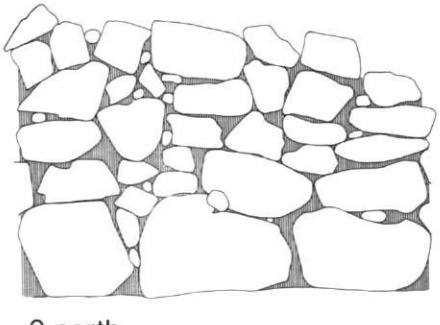


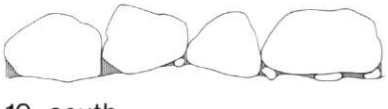
6 cross-wall



7 north



9 north



10 south

11 north

Fig. 23
Nornour: Details of wall construction of Buildings.

seems likely that the clay layer represents the clearing out of Building 1, the rubbish being thrown downhill from its only doorway (i.e. through Building 2) during the re-furbishing of the hearth area there. (The 'clay' is similar to that spreading in great quantities from phase 2 of the central hearth in Building 1). Section J2-K2 (Fig. 21) shows the clay lying against the latest phase of the south wall of Building 1. (The paving was missing at this point). The midden above it would therefore date from the occupation of Buildings 1 and 2 after the last major internal changes. It is this material which flows over the ruined north wall of Building 3 and forms its upper filling.

Building 4 (= Period 2?) Green on plan, Fig. B.

The change of construction in the south-west wall of Building 1 has been attributed to pre-existing features on this side (p.52). The midden which ran under the wall of Building 1 lies against a curving line of stones further south-west. These are interpreted as the grounders of a wall otherwise destroyed by the sea (the continuation of the line was sought to the south and the west but the ram here had been completely scoured). On the west side of the large stones lay a band about 1 m wide of small stones closely packed together. They seemed too irregular for a path (since flat pebbles were readily available) and may perhaps have been the filling of the wall. An occupation layer had been preserved beneath them: black soil containing sherds and lying on ram stained black. Several small holes in the ram were noted; they formed no obvious pattern and had steep sides sloping to a pointed base. Two were c.70 mm (3 in) diameter at the top and c. 70 mm deep; two others were c. 150 mm (6 in) wide and deep.

Beyond the features described nothing else survived: the stones of the beach lay directly over the scoured surface of the ram.

Building 8 and its surroundings

The area between Building 2 and Building 5 had been cleared by Miss Dudley (Dudley, 1968, 9 Fig. 2 — area labelled IIIA and IIIB) who described the southern part of the area as filled with midden. This is part of the large midden which was found to the south of Building 5 in the present excavations but it is clear that it belongs to more than one phase of the occupation. According to Miss Dudley it covered the small ring of stones labelled 'Bronze Age Hut' on her plan (*op cit.* Fig. 2) but when these were re-examined in 1969 it was found that the stones were set in midden and that midden underlay the clayey material forming its floor.

The small stone-lined pits and the northernmost building in this area were also re-examined. Most of the deposits not removed in the earlier excavations were associated with the latter, labelled Building 8 on our plan, Fig. B. A filling was found behind the facing stones on its north side and it seems reasonable to regard the concentric rings of stones as forming a single wall as in other buildings on the site. No further information could be obtained about the purpose of the structure, with its stone-lined pit (which looks very like a cist) and unburnt 'hearth' as described by Miss Dudley, (*op. cit.* p. 10). The paving on the eastern side had not been moved and this was excavated in 1971, showing a grey sandy layer (Section X-W, Fig. 17, layer B4) which could be traced across Site F (layer 8) where it formed the old ground surface on which Building 5 had been erected. It also pre-dated the construction of Building 8 which may thus be contemporary.

DISCUSSION

Chronology

An outline of the chronology of the site is given on p.33. Periods 1-4 are firmly established by the structural succession already described; difficulties arise in the later periods and in relating the western and eastern parts of the site.

Buildings 6 and 9 are ascribed to periods 5 and 5A respectively. Building 6 clearly overlies the later phase of Building 10 and Building 9 is linked to it. Building 6 could have had an independent existence before 9 was built, but the layout of 9 is based on the access to 6. The first independent dating for the eastern site comes in the earliest filling of 9: radio-

carbon dates of *c.* 1450-1130 and 1450-1220 BC (HAR 457 and 460, p.66).

There is a second occupation over this filling in Building 9, and the link with Building 6 is shown to continue by the ramped access to it. The only structural sign of a second period in 6 is the stout cross-wall and against this were the hearths from which magnetic evidence was obtained (see p.43). The pottery from these features and from the considerable depth of filling over them shows no characteristics different from the pottery of the first occupation. This suggests that the later occupation was continuous from the earlier and did not last until Iron Age pottery styles were reaching the site.

With Buildings 5 and 7 the chronological succession becomes less clear. Building 7 is cut into layers of period 2 and therefore structurally might be contemporary with any period subsequent to that; Building 5 cannot be directly related to the rest of the site but certainly ante-dates Building 7. The presence of distinctive types and wares amongst the pottery (p.71) seems to set Buildings 5 and 7 in a later context than the buildings of periods 1-5. There are also radiocarbon dates of *c.* 1020-830 BC and AD 90-240 from the hearths of Buildings 5 and 7 respectively. (HAR S240 and 459, p.66). Although these factors seem to make a later date certain there are difficulties in relating the details, especially the two radiocarbon dates.

The charcoal giving a date of *c.* 1020-830 BC came from the filling of hearth 2 in Building 5. This also contained sherds of the Type 8 carinated bowl No 12, and others of this type came from immediately over the ram, which was apparently the only floor. There appeared to be no difference between the deposits on the floor and the general filling of Building 5, as if it had been kept clean until a late stage and then filled with rubbish and debris from the walls. The Type 8 bowls have no parallels sufficiently close for dating; they are related in a general way to numerous variations of a shape derived from late Hallstatt vessels which occur throughout the British Iron Age.

If this radiocarbon date is valid it appears that the charcoal must have remained from an early phase of Building 5. This is possible, as the hearths were set over an ash-filled hollow in the ram (see section N-M Fig. 16). There are other reasons for suggesting that Building 5 originated quite early in the site's development: its general constructional similarity to Buildings 6, 9, 10 and 11 and the presence of large quantities of pottery of the types associated with periods 1-5. The charcoal giving a radiocarbon date of *c.*AD 90-240 came from the hearth covered by the rebuilt wall of Building 7 (HAR 459, p.66). No late pottery occurs in the deposits associated with this phase, the first in Building 7 being the cordoned bowls of Type 10, which all came from later levels (the occupation and filling of the rebuilt version).

It is difficult to accept that even the latest stage of occupation of Buildings 5/7 can be as late as the first or second centuries AD, in view of the absence of any artefacts datable so late, while it is known that Roman coins and brooches of the later first century AD onwards were reaching Buildings 1 and 2. However the magnetic dating supports a date in the second century AD (p.66) and there are no scientific grounds for doubting the validity of the radiocarbon results. If a date in the second century is accepted then two important conclusions would follow:

a) that pottery of indigenous forms was still in use at that period

b) that Roman artefacts were confined to the area of Building 1: thus strengthening the argument that they were brought for a special purpose, i.e. as votive offerings.

The chronology of the *western area* cannot be linked firmly with that of the eastern area as there is hardly any stratigraphical connection. A tentative correlation is suggested on p.33 and the reasons for this are given below.

? Period 1. The midden under the Passage, which has a radiocarbon date of *c.* 1970-1280 BC, might coincide with the earliest occupation on the eastern site, considering the number of phases there which pre-date the radiocarbon dates of *c.* 1450-1150 BC.

? Period 2. Building 4 is the earliest stone building on the western site.

? Period 5. Building 1 is placed here on very slight grounds. It has several stages of development to fit in and should begin fairly early in view of its structural similarity to the other buildings and the early sherds found in primary positions, but might belong to any period between 2 and 5.

? Period 6. Building 8 is on the same layer as Building 5. The radial piers in Building 5 are similar to those in phase 2 of Building 1. A few sherds of the later wares associated with Building 5 occur in Building 3.

Period 7. This phase cannot be linked with the eastern site.

The re-building of the south wall of Building 1 (phase 3) was necessitated by the construction of Building 2. The ruined Building 3 was filled with midden coming from the direction of Building 2 and this same midden accumulated over the paving of the passage between the two.

Period 8, Artefacts of the Roman period are only found on the western site, and no structural phase can be associated with them (see p.65).

The Character of the Settlement

It is difficult to establish the size of the settlement at any period, partly because of the shortage of absolute dating and partly through doubts as to what may have been lost to the sea. The eastern complex, Buildings 10, 11, 6 and 9, shows a definite development. Not all of the buildings can have been in use at any one time: in period 2 Building 10 only; in period 3 Building 11 and possibly 10; in period 4 Building 10 and possibly 11; in period 5 Building 6 and 9 and perhaps 11. These combinations seem to represent a single family dwelling, adapted and rebuilt through several centuries.

It seems quite possible that a similar domestic unit existed in the western area at the same time, beginning in Building 4 and moving to, or adding, Building 1. As explained elsewhere however, there is insufficient evidence for a close correlation between the two areas.

If the later types of pottery in Building 5 belong to its first occupation it would seem likely that it completely post-dates the eastern buildings, (10, 11, 6, 9), where these do not appear. In that case Building 5 may be a new dwelling for the same group (since most other characteristics are similar). If on the other hand that pottery is not primary then Building 5 may overlap the use of the earlier group and would therefore represent an increase in population.

On the western site Building 3 may also represent an expansion, and possibly at the same period (period 6). Building 1 almost certainly continued in use at this time and was certainly in use later, when Building 3 was replaced by Building 2. The small buildings nearby, with Building 8, all excavated by Miss Dudley, also seem likely to date from period 6 which appears to be the time when the settlement reached its greatest extent.

The earliest radiocarbon date has the wide bracket of *c.* 1970-1280 BC, but the two mutually consistent dates of *c.* 1450 to 1130 from Building 9, which post-dates a lengthy sequence of building phases, suggest that occupation must have started by the middle of the second millenium BC at latest, while magnetic dating supports the surprising radiocarbon date of *c.* AD 90-240 from Building 7. Even without the fully Romanised use of Buildings 1 and 2 in the second to fourth centuries AD this gives a span of about 1500 years. It is difficult to imagine that occupation was unbroken throughout this period yet there is much that suggests continuity: the adaptation and rebuilding of stone houses, each of which could have had a long life-span; the presence of similar pottery in abundance throughout the sequence, and the absence of new forms of building or artefacts (except the minor innovations in pottery). The size of the middens also suggests a lengthy occupation. (No quantitative assessment of these can be made because it is impossible to know how much had been removed by the sea and in the earlier excavations).

There were so few changes until the arrival of new forms of pottery (i.e. Types 8-11 and Wares F, G, and K) and even then the old forms and wares continued to be the most common, that the impression given is of a community living in isolation from the outside world. Virtually no metal appears on the site until the Roman period and the only tools surviving are of bone or stone, almost certainly made on the site or nearby.

The houses were of modest size: about 4.5 m (15 ft) diameter for the main buildings, and of very modest standard of comfort. No floor seems to have been made over the natural subsoil (except in Building 1, phase 3), the hard and stoney 'ram', which was left quite uneven. Each main building had at least one hearth near the centre, usually more, and two

(Buildings 1 and 5) were divided by radial piers, possibly to form sleeping compartments. No doubt most activities took place outdoors or under light shelters which have left no trace.

There is evidence that the inhabitants must have engaged in cultivation (querns, pollen of cereal plants); stock-rearing (bones of sheep, cattle, pigs and other domestic animals); hunting seals; fishing; collecting limpets; the making of pottery and stone tools. They seem to have been completely self-sufficient.

The evidence for livestock and husbandry proves the availability of a much greater area of dry land than exists on Nornour at present. It is well-known that the Isles of Scilly were once very much larger and that some of the now separate islands were joined (discussed in Ashbee, 1974, chapter 3). On the southern and western sides of Nornour the sea-bed is shallow and slopes very gradually. A relatively small drop in sea-level would expose a much greater area of land. It is obvious that sea-level must have been lower since Buildings 1 and 3 would not be habitable under present conditions (spring high-tides reach Building 3 and Building 1 is filled with beach-stones by winter gales).

There is no fresh water on Nornour nowadays; presumably a spring must have been accessible when it was occupied. Several large stone bowls were found, probably intended for water-storage, and it seems likely that the clay-lined pits (Dudley, 1968, fig 2, P1, P2, P3) were also made for this purpose.

No burials were found on Nornour, but, as with so much else, these might have been in ground now lost to the sea. There are burials on the high ground of Ganilly, the nearest island.

THE ROMAN PERIOD AT NORNOUR

A number of objects of the Roman period were found; most were in the beach south of Building 1 but a few were amongst the stones of the walls of Building 1. Some of these were in the north-eastern section of the wall, which had been rebuilt; presumably this had happened in the Roman period though in the irregular construction there were plenty of gaps between stones in which objects could be inserted. Miss Dudley mentioned (pers. comm.) that there were many instances where she thought brooches had been deliberately placed on ledges in the walls of Buildings 1 and 2.

The objects found in 1969-73 consisted of a further 20 brooches (plus fragments); fragments of three bracelets, four finger-rings, four glass beads, 14 coins, a few decorative studs, a bronze spoon and a chisel. The enamelled brooches have been published (Butcher, 1977). It is proposed to describe all these objects in a future publication in conjunction with a reconsideration of the Roman finds of the 1962-66 excavations and of the nature of the Roman-period use of the site.

In the report of the first excavations (Dudley, 1968) Mr. M.R. Hull suggested that the brooches and other bronze objects were made on the site but the absence of evidence for manufacture (see p.54) has led the present writer to consider alternative explanations of the presence of so many trinkets. Given the nature of the assemblage the most likely suggestion is that they were offerings at a shrine.

Further study of the brooches has led to the conclusion that they are from diverse sources. For instance, the distribution of bow brooches like Nos 2-95 of Mr Hull's report (Dudley, 1968) is almost entirely within the English counties of Somerset, Gloucestershire, Dorset, Wiltshire and Hampshire, plus Caerleon and Caerwent in South Wales. On the other hand a large number of the enamelled plate brooches (eg Mr Hull's Nos 134-182) are Continental products. (I am indebted to Dr Paule Spitaels of the University of Ghent, who examined the brooches, for confirming this opinion). It is hoped eventually to localise the origins of several distinct groups. It may be possible to substantiate the suggestion, now made only tentatively, that Nornour was visited over a period of at least 150 years (the date-range of the main groups of brooches being **c.** AD 70-220) by people bringing offerings made in several different parts of the Roman provinces. This would suggest a shrine visited by ships on the main sea-routes from the northern ports of Gaul to the west and north of Britain. If the coins are also be be viewed as offerings, the period can be extended to the late fourth century.

Finally it must be emphasised that objects of the Roman period came only from the upper deposits in and around Buildings 1 and 2 and that absolutely nothing of this period was found on the rest of the site.

RADIOCARBON AND MAGNETIC DATING by A.J. Clark

Radiocarbon measurements were made at AERE Harwell under the direction of R.L. Otlet. Calibrations are based on the bristlecone pine curve of Clark (1975). Magnetic samples were taken by A.D.H. Bartlett and S. Chase of the Ancient Monuments Laboratory; measurements and computation were carried out by D.H. Tarling and M. Noel of the Department of Geophysics and Planetary Physics, University of Newcastle upon Tyne. Samples were encapsulated in plaster of paris in 5 cm PVC cylinders and orientated by magnetic or sun compass; they were measured in a Digico computerised fluxgate spinner magnetometer.

Buildings 1 and 3: passage between

Radiocarbon sample Harwell S 239, from NN 69 Charcoal 3: 1310 ± 280 bc (1970-1280 BC). The large error was due to the smallness of the sample, which was collected in excavating the lower midden in the passage. Oak and larch were identified in the sample by G.C. Morgan (see p.98). As larch was a later introduction into the British Isles, it was presumably driftwood.

Building 5

Radiocarbon sample Harwell S 240, from NN 71 S 17 (charcoal): 740 ± 90 bc (1020-830 BC). The sample was from the filling of hearth 2. It remained wet for about 7 months before measurement, so that there was some possibility of fungal growth which could have made the sample seem too young.

Building 6

Magnetic samples SC 50-53 were taken from the burnt natural soil at the base of hearth 1, and samples SC 40-45 from the contents of hearth 2. As the hearths were considered to be contemporary, and the magnetic measurements seemed to confirm this, the two sets were combined to give a mean direction of Declination 3.2° ± 4.5°W; Inclination 69.7° ± 2.3° (single standard error; normalised to Meriden). Both types of material exhibited weak thermoremanent magnetisation — the hearth contents were considerably the stronger — and proved to be stable when subjected to the partial demagnetisation by alternating magnetic field necessary to remove 'softer' magnetic components, typically falling to just under half their initial field strength when subjected to 150 oersteds.

Building 7

Radiocarbon sample Harwell HAR 459, from combination of two samples NN 73 Charcoal 51 and 54: ad 110 ± 70 (AD 90-240). These, and magnetic samples SC 60-69, were obtained from the hearth under the east wall of the building. The magnetic samples were similar to those from Building 6: SC 60-67 were from the base of the hearth; SC 68-69 from the filling. The mean direction was Declination 6.3° ± 3.6° W; Inclination 62.2° ± 2.0°.

Building 9

Radiocarbon sample Harwell HAR 457, from combination of six small samples NN 73 Charcoal 55, 56, 61, 63, 65 and 67: 1040 ± 100 bc (1450-1130 BC). Radiocarbon sample Harwell HAR 460, from NN 73 S 22 (shells): 1070 ± 70 bc (1450-1220 BC). All these came from the well-sealed midden in the lower filling of the building; this, and the coincidence of results from two contrasting types of material, is particularly satisfactory.

Discussion

Three overlapping radiocarbon dates suggest continuous activity across the site from about 1950 to 1130 BC. The occupation of Building 5 may have followed after about 160

years, but this need not imply discontinuity, because suitable material was not available from some deposits, and the radiocarbon samples obtained do not therefore necessarily represent every phase.

The magnetic direction for the hearths in Building 6 is consistent with a date span of 20 BC - AD 60 on the archaeomagnetic calibration curve as so far established. However, measurements on cores taken from the bed of Loch Lomond (Turner and Thompson, 1979), indicate that the direction could also be compatible with date spans of either about 2300-2200 BC or 1600-1300 BC, of which the latter is consistent with the range of radiocarbon dates from the adjoining Building 9; indeed the rather earlier bias of the magnetic dates is in keeping with the sequence of construction deduced for the buildings archaeologically.

The magnetic direction for the hearth beneath Building 7 is close to the part of the calibration curve representing the date span of AD 150-200, which is consistent with the radiocarbon date of AD 50-230. It could less probably represent a date in the first century BC. The Loch Lomond evidence suggests that it could also represent dates of about 2500-2300 BC or 1700-1600 BC, the latter being the more likely if, for Building 6, the 1600-1300 BC alternative is accepted.

THE POTTERY (FIGS. 24-36)

Pottery was found in abundance on the site but much of it is plain, shapeless and very crudely made. Where several sherds of one rim are present they often show quite different profiles. In these circumstances the value of typological study is limited and drawings sometimes show only one of several possible interpretations, particularly of the angle of small sherds.

The main catalogue is presented in chronological order, based on the structural sequence (p.75-86). It will be seen that most types (so far as they can be distinguished) and the plain crude wares continue into the later periods, alongside a few new shapes and wares. The impression is given of continuity in the potting tradition throughout the occupation. The basic characteristics which appear in the pottery from periods 1-5 and continue in the later groups are those found in the Scillonian chamber-tomb assemblage, summarised by Ashbee (1974, 249-257).

A few shapes which occur frequently or which are sufficiently distinct have been grouped as types; these are described below (p.69).

An attempt has been made to classify the fabrics in a series lettered A-K (see p.71). Much of the pottery is made of similar fabric: very coarse, sandy and gritty, including pieces of granite up to 5 mm across, though more frequently 2-3 mm. The pottery is usually badly fired and liable to crumble; sometimes the surface has been smoothed or crudely decorated. Fabrics A, B, C and J are the commonest of these coarse wares; sometimes they are so irregular that different parts of the same pot can fit the criteria of different fabrics.

Slightly thinner and harder wares with better prepared body are also present and some of these (F, G and K) seem to be characteristic of the later periods, while D is a very much better-made ware of which only a few pieces occur, all in late contexts. Petrological analysis (p.73 no.780094) distinguishes this as from a different source, and confirms examination by AM Laboratory of x-radiographs showing that most wares except D have similar composition. It seems probable that the bulk of the pottery was made on the site from the gritty clay available close by, while ware D was imported.

Decoration and other features

Lugs occurred on a number of coarse-ware sherds; in one case (no 101, Fig. 32) on a pot with a rim related to Type 2. The other examples are shown as nos 98-111, Fig. 32. Most were roughly shaped, rounded or oblong, and only one had a hole pierced through it (no 102). Lugs came from most levels, including the period 1 occupation below Building 10. Three curious pieces were found (nos 114, 115, Fig. 32) which seemed to be a lug or 'plug' made separately and inserted in a hole in the side of the jar. Two of these came from Building 3 and one from early occupation (period 1B) north of Building 5.

Two examples were found of a *broad cordon* applied to a large vessel; one (no 116, Fig. 33) was from the period I occupation below Building 10. (Nos. 9-11, Fig. 24, have the effect

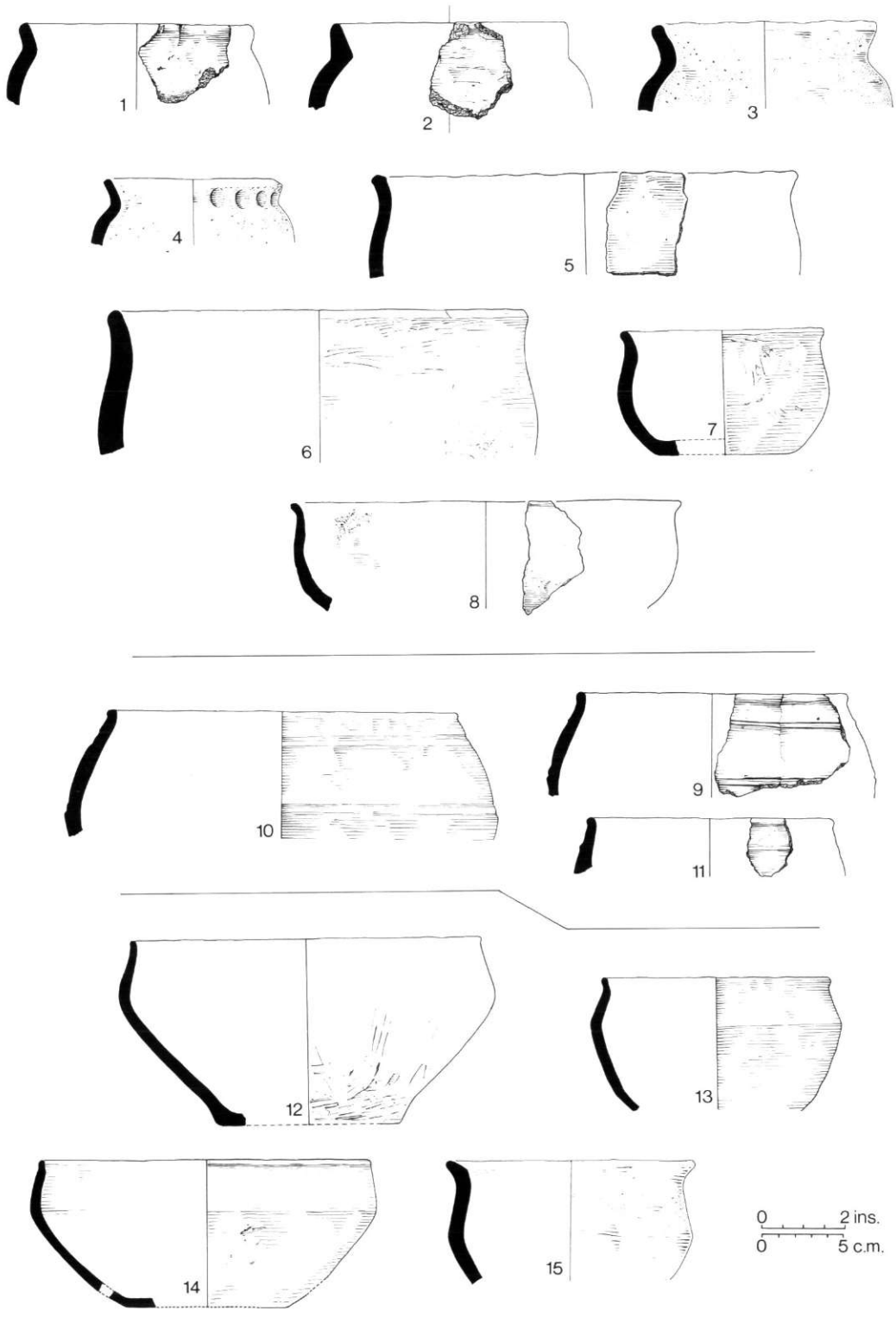


Fig. 24
Nornour: Pottery 1-15. All ¼.

of narrow cordons, produced by two grooves close together; these are from the period 6B occupation in Building 7).

Vertical grooves occur on nos 110, 118, 119 and 120 (Fig. 32, 33) all from Building 6. No 121, Fig. 33, has short grooves close together; the sherd is too small for certainty as to its position on the pot; it came from the early midden northwest of Building 10 (period 2). Grooves were probably made with a thin stick or bone.

Horizontal grooves occur on no 128, Fig. 33, from the same early midden; also on nos 122, 123, 124 and in wares G and D on nos 125 and 126.

Stamped decoration is common; it usually takes the form of multiple horizontal short rows of simple indentations probably made with a comb; see Nos 129-131, Fig. 34, and nos 48 and 80, Figs. 27, 30. Some of these are close to the decoration on Knackyboy urns iii and vii (O'Neil, 1952, figs 1 and 2) but the shapes, where definable, are different (No. 48 is Type 4). Other stamps occur on nos 86 and 104 (with lugs) and 135. These may have been made with a hollow stick, such as a dried bracken stem. Nos 132 and possibly 133 were made with a roughly twisted cord, while No 134 has short plaited-cord impressions in herringbone pattern similar to the decoration on Trevisker sherds (ApSimon, 1972, fig. 14). Nos 130 and 133 were from period 2 and no 129 was below the buttress against the north wall of Building 1. The others were from upper layers. All were in wares A or J.

Several coarse ware bases show the impression of a *woven mat* (nos 152-155, Fig. 36). Since this was usually concentric with the base it was presumably deliberate, or perhaps a special mat or basket was used to support the pot before it was fired. Two of these occurred in period 1 levels.

Pottery Types

Shapes which occur frequently or are sufficiently distinct have been grouped as types.

Type 1 (nos 91, 92, 93, Fig. 31). Jars with nearly straight sides and wide everted rim. Two of these, in ware C, were found in the first phase of Building 10 (period 2). The four other examples are from later deposits and are in wares A, B and J.

Type 2 (nos 78-86, Fig. 30). Jars with internally bevelled rim. These are very common in most levels. They occur in period 1: occupation under Building 10 and the midden below the passage between Buildings 1 and 3, with radiocarbon date of *c.* 1970-1280 BC. Others came from period 2: Building 10 first phase and the midden associated with it. They were also common in the filling of Building 5 (period 6+) and the soil over it. In both early and late contexts they occur in wares, A, B, C and J.

Type 3 (nos 87-90, Fig. 30). Jars with narrow everted rim and internal bevel. One in ware A occurred in the period 1 occupation under Building 10. There were five other examples from later contexts, in wares A and B.

Type 4 (nos 43-60, Figs. 27, 28). Jars with nearly straight sides and plain rims. These were also very common in all periods. They occur in the period 1 occupation under Building 10, in ware B; in the period 2 midden in wares A and B. Most examples from all periods are in wares A, B or C; a few in ware J and later wares: E in the soil over Building 5, H in the filling of Building 5 and D in the upper filling of Building 3.

Type 5 (nos 62-65, Fig. 28). Jars with nearly straight but inward-sloping sides and rim with internal chamfer. (*cf.* Ashbee, 1976, Fig.5, 1 and 3). Early examples come from Building 4 (no 63, Fig. 28) ware C, and from the midden north-west of Building 10 (ware A or J). Others come from later contexts; wares A and B.

Type 6 (nos 35-37, Fig. 26). Small upright jars with straight, slightly moulded rim. There are only three examples: all from Building 5 (period 6), one on the ram, the others in the rubble filling. Wares A and J.

Type 7 (nos 29-33, Fig. 26). Jars with short upright moulded rim narrower than the body. One occurred in the early occupation north of Building 5 (period 1B) ware A; one in ware E in the period 2A midden northwest of Building 10. The others, in wares A, B, C and J, were in later contexts, including the filling of Building 5 and the common wall of Buildings 1 and 2 (period 7).

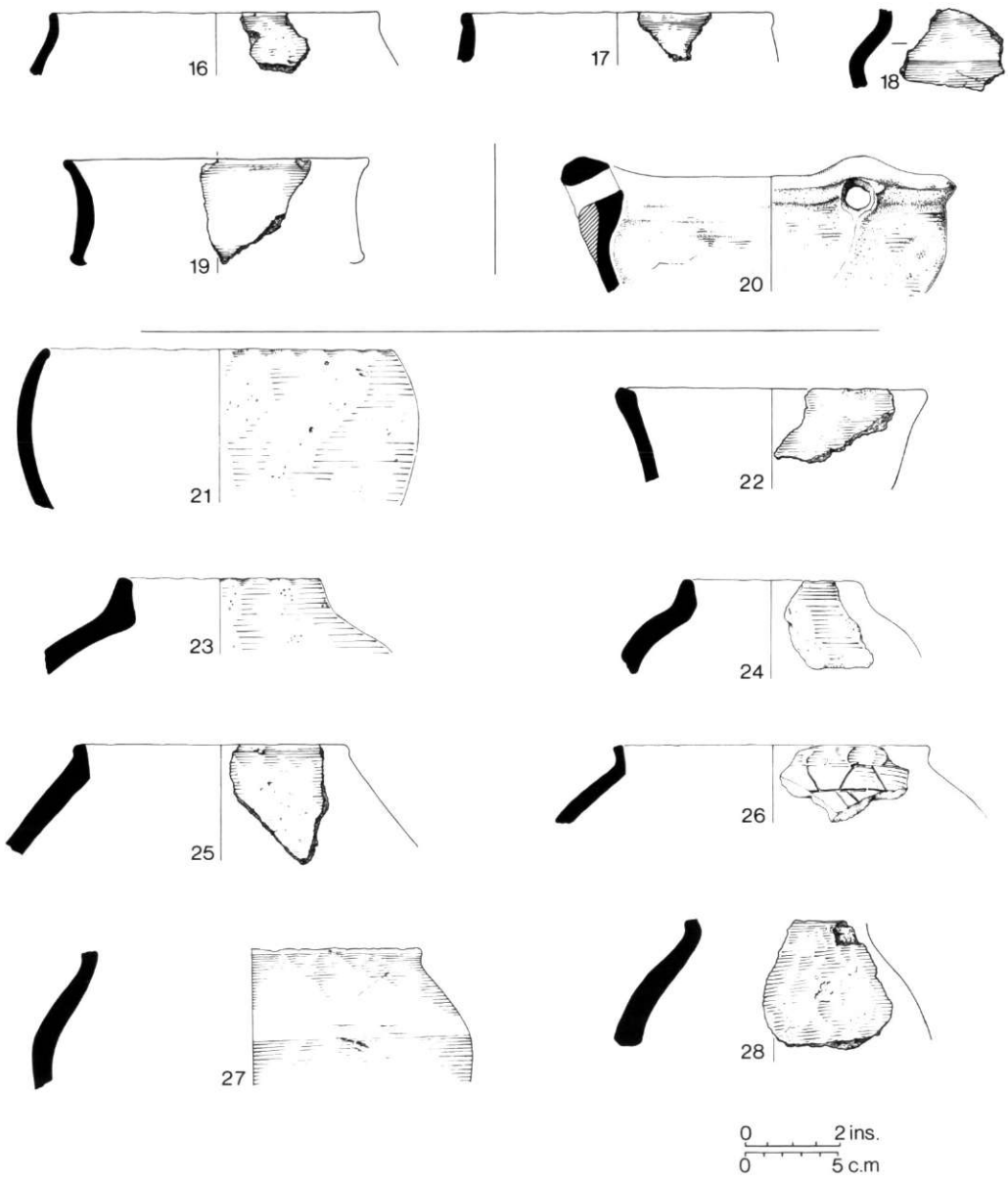


Fig. 25
Nornour: Pottery 16-28. All ¼

Type 8 (nos 12-14, Fig. 24). Carinated bowls; deep, with rounded angle. Most examples are from Building 5 (period 6) in ware G. There are none from periods 1-5.
Type 9 (no 15, Fig. 24). Bowl, nearly carinated, with internal bevel at rim. One example, in ware G, from the upper midden in the Passage between Buildings 1 and 3 (period 7).
Type 10 (nos 9-11, Fig. 24). Bowls with horizontal cordons raised by burnishing. Three examples, in ware G, came from the later phase of Building 7, period 6B. One in ware B was found in the upper fill of Building 1 south wall, and one in ware G from the rubble south of Building 7. (*cf* Murray-Threipland, 1957, fig 20).
Type 11 (no 19, Fig. 25). Carinated bowls with sharp angle, above which the high rim flares outwards. They are well made in a hard fabric (ware D) of different composition from the other wares found on Nornour. (See p.73; petrological report, 780094). An almost complete

example was found by Miss Dudley in the stone filling of Building 1 (Dudley, 1968, Fig 7, no 59, p. 14); part of one was found in the fill of the joint wall of Building 1 and 2, another in the south-west wall of Building 1 and another on the ram near the doorway of Building 5. (*cf* Murray-Threipland, 1957, type G, fig 19.)

Type 12 (no 20, Fig. 25). Bowl with everted rim, perforated through raised thickened lugs on the rim. One example was found, in ware J, in the south-west wall of Building 1 (possibly disturbed). A bowl found at St Mawgan (Murray-Threipland, 1957 fig 17, no 23; in hut with Flavian samian and a second century brooch) seems to be a better-made version of the type.

Types 8 - 12 only occur in period 6 or later contexts. Type 8 may go back to the earliest Iron Age derivatives of Hallstatt vessels or may be contemporary with the others, which find parallels on later Iron Age sites such as St Mawgan (Murray-Threipland, 1957). It is noticeable that even these (except possibly Type 11) are hand-made at Nornour, whereas most other examples are wheel-made. Stratigraphically they can be associated with the late radio-carbon date for Building 7; if this is accepted (see p.63) it implies that these forms were still in use in the second century AD.

Type 13 (no 156, Fig.36 Petrological report: 697217, p.73). One more example has been found of the miniature jars of which several were found in Building 1 in Miss Dudley's excavations (Dudley, 1968, p. 5, Fig. 7 no 72). The new specimen was in the clay layer above the level of the paving in the Passage south of Building 1 (period 7). Mr ApSimon has pointed out that they are related to the Trevisker series (1972, p.365) and one other decorated sherd of this style has been found (no 134, Fig. 34). This was from the beach south of Building 1.

The Pottery Fabrics

(*Note*: these were distinguished by visual examination without instruments. 'Hardness' is relative: all can be scratched by a finger-nail. 'Hard' sherds had a slight ring when tapped and a fairly straight fracture; 'soft' sherds had a ragged fracture. 'Thickness' is the estimated average body thickness. 'Firing' describes the surface colour).

Ware.

A. *Matrix:* pale-brown or grey, sandy, gritty, coarse. *Temper*: grits up to 5 mm (average 2-3 mm). *Surface:* smoothed. *Firing:* pinkish, brownish or grey. *Soft. Thickness:* 8-15 mm (average 10-12). Ware A appeared in all periods, 1-7.

B. *Matrix:* grey, brown or pinkish, gritty, coarse. *Temper:* grits up to 10 mm (average 3-5 mm). *Surface:* rough. *Firing:* pinkish, brownish or grey. *Soft. Thickness* : 8-20 mm. (average 10-12 mm). Ware B ocurred in all periods, 1-7.

B + .*Matrix* : grey or pink, very gritty. *Temper* : numerous grits, 3-5 mm. *Surface* : usually none survived. *Firing* : pink or grey. *Very soft. Thickness* : 15 mm or more. Ware B + occurred in periods 2, 4, 5 and 6.

C. *Matrix:* red-brown or greyish, coarse, but less so than A and B. *Temper* : grits up to 3 mm, but fewer than A and B. *Surface* : rough. *Firing* : brown or grey. *Fairly soft. Thickness* : 8-10 mm. Ware C occurred in all periods, 1-7.

D. *Matrix* : grey or reddish, sandy. *Temper* : small grits up to 1 mm (but *cf.* 780094 p.73). *Surface*: smooth, sometimes burnished. *Firing*: brown or grey. *Hard. Thickness* : 6-7 mm. Ware D occurred only in periods 6 and 7.

E. *Matrix* : brown, pink or grey. *Temper* : small grits, up to 1 mm. *Surface* : smoothed. *Firing* : brown. *Soft. Thickness* : 8-10 mm. Ware E occurred in periods 2 and 6.

F. *Matrix* : light-buff, sandy, coarse. *Temper* : grits up to 3 mm. *Surface* : smoothed. *Firing* : light-buff. *Hardish. Thickness* : 8 mm. Ware F occurred only in period 6 + and 7.

G. *Matrix:* grey or brown, coarse, gritty. *Temper* : grits up to 3 mm (but few large). *Surface* : smoothed, leathery, sometimes burnished. *Firing* : dark grey or brown. *Soft. Thickness* : 5-6 mm. Ware G occurs in periods 5 + , 6 and 7.

H. *Matrix* : grey, coarse, gritty. *Temper* : few grits, up to 3 mm. *Surface* : rough. *Firing* : grey. *Soft. Thickness* : 7-9 mm. Ware H occurs in periods 1, 3, 6 and 7.

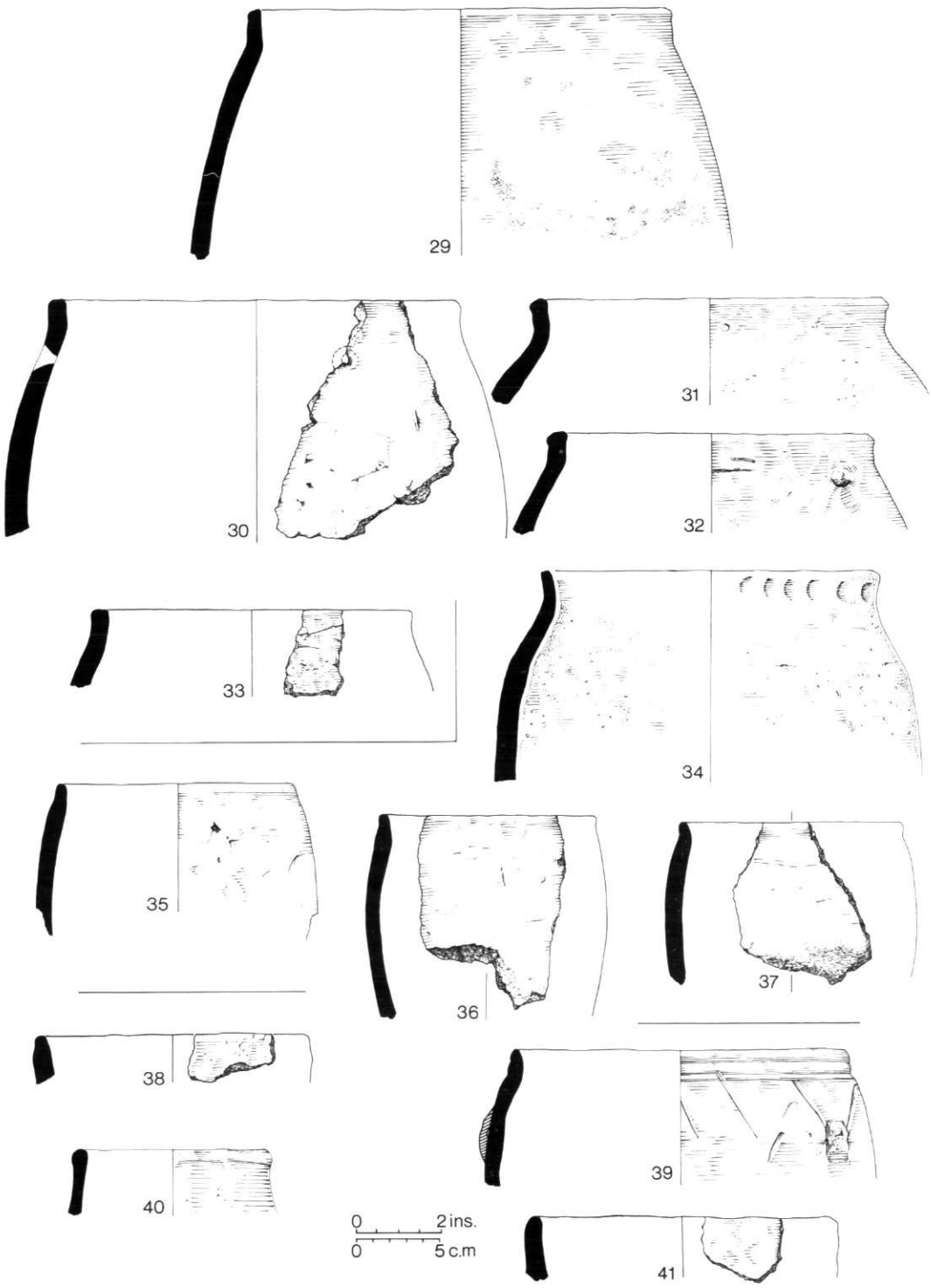


Fig. 26
Nornour: Pottery 29-41. All ¼.

J. *Matrix* : brown or grey, sandy, gritty. *Temper* : few grits, up to 5 mm. *Surface* : smoothed. *Firing* : pinkish, brownish or grey. *Soft. Thickness* : 8-12 mm. Ware J occurs in all periods, 1-7.

K. *Matrix* : grey, gritty. *Temper* : grits up to 5 mm (few). *Surface* : well-finished, smooth. *Firing* : red. *Hardish. Thickness* : 8 mm. Ware K occurs in periods 5 + and 6 + on the eastern site only.

Ceramic Petrology by D.F. Williams, Ph.D., (DoE Ceramic Petrology Project) Department of Archaeology, University of Southampton

Nine sherds of pottery from Nornour were submitted for petrological analysis. After an initial macroscopic examination the sherds were thin sectioned and studied under the petrological microscope.

780094 Ware D, P.69/6, from top of Building 1 south wall. Hard, rough fabric, very dark grey (Munsell 2.5Y N3/), throughout. Numerous grains of quartz and a little mica are clearly visible. Thin sectioning shows numerous inclusions of large grains of quartz up to 2 mm across (average size 0.60 mm-1 mm) and a little mica.

780089	Ware J, P.238	From Building 7, filling. (Period 6B +)
780090	Ware B, P.168	From first occupation of Building 9 (Period 5A)
780091	Ware B + , P.99	From soil over Building 6
780092	Ware A, P.99	From soil over Building 6
780093	Ware B/C, P.383	From occupation of Building 6 (Period 5 +)
780095	Ware G, P.117, Type 8	From Building 5 occupation (Period 6B)
780096	Ware G, P.199. Type 10	From Building 7, filling. (Period 6B +)

All these sherds tend to be in a fairly hard, smooth fabric, and are inclined to be dark grey (19YR 4/1) throughout. Flecks of mica are present on the surface and white grains of felspar and fragments of rock can be seen in fresh fracture. Thin sectioning shows that fragments of granite are scattered throughout the clay matrix, together with large discrete grains of felspar, quartz, mica and variable amounts of tourmaline.

697217. No 156, p.71 and Fig.36. From clay layer in Passage south of Building 1 (Period 7). Hard, fairly rough fabric, dark grey (7.5YR N4/) surfaces, reddish-buff core. Small angular fragments of white felspar occur in some numbers throughout the fabric. In thin section the most prominent inclusions are made up of angular grains of altered felspar and colourless grains of amphibole. Also present are a few grains of pyroxene, olivine and quartz.

Discussion

Deposits of coarse granite comprise the majority of the landmass of the Scilly Isles, including the area of Nornour in the Eastern Isles, and so a local source for sherds nos. 780089-93 and 780095-96 would agree with the petrology. However, it may be worth noting that inclusions of tourmaline-granite have been found in certain types of Iron Age pottery from Carn Euny, Cornwall (Williams, 1978), which is also situated on the granite.

The fabric of sherd 780094 clearly differs from the above sherds, and the noticeable lack of granitic fragments would seem to suggest that it was not made locally, though as the inclusions are so common it is not possible to suggest a likely area of origin in this case. The petrology of sherd 697217 closely resembles Peacock's (1969) description of the gabbroic clays of the Lizard Head, Cornwall, and it seems probable that this material was also used for the Nornour vessel.

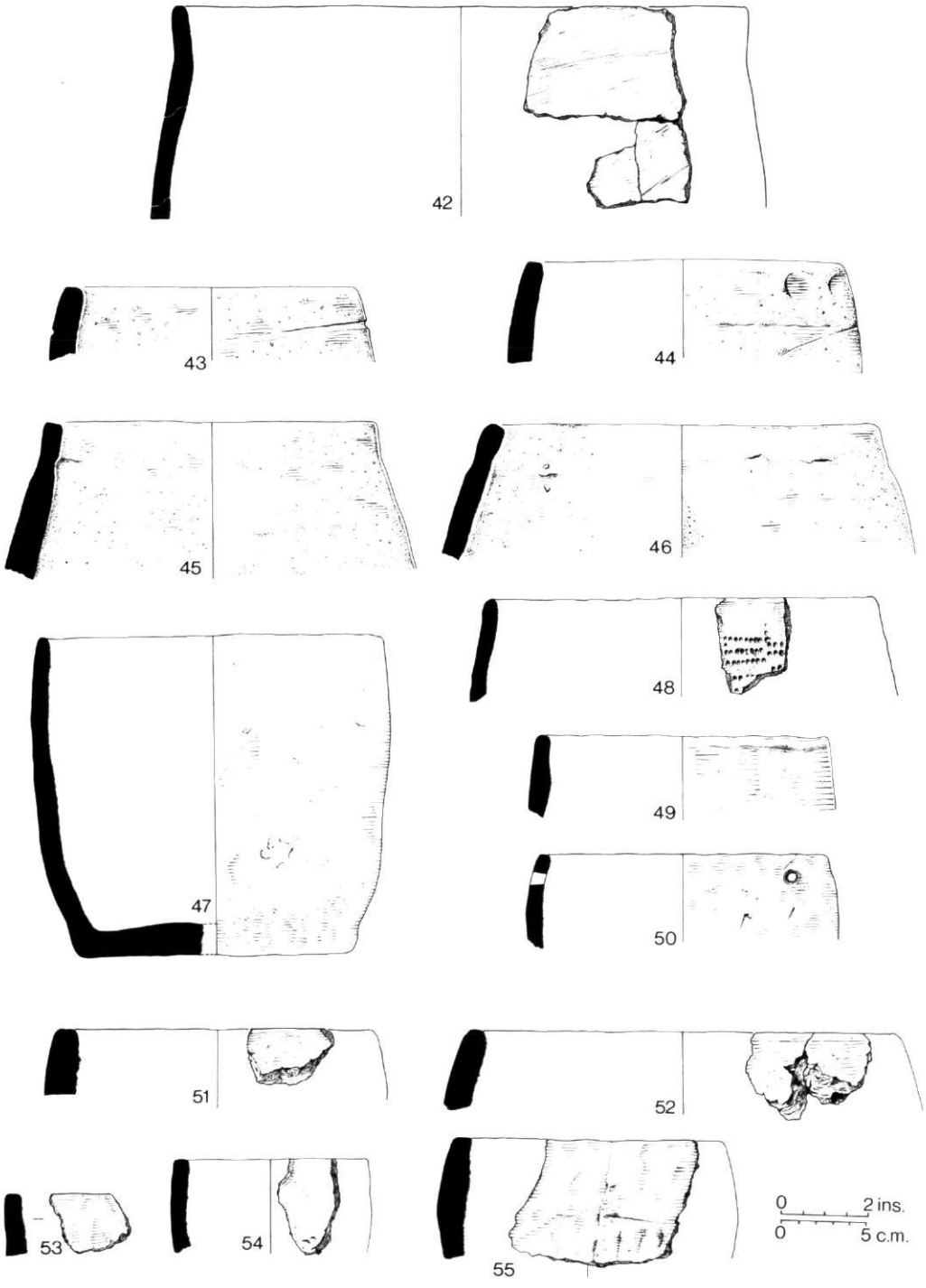


Fig. 27
Nornour: Pottery 42-55. All ¼.

Catalogue of Pottery

All sherds from each context are quoted so that the absence of a particular ware is significant. Quantities of sherds are given as a rough indication of frequency; where no number is given only one sherd was found.

Eastern Site

Occupation below Building 10. Period 1

Nos 22 and 41 were found in post-hole 4. The rest of the pottery is from the soil sealed by Building 10.

No 22 Fig. 25, ware H; No 41 Fig. 26, ware B; No 100 Fig. 32, ware B; No 116 Fig. 33, ware A; Type 2: 4 sherds, ware A; Type 3: (as No 87, Fig. 30) 3 sherds, ware A; Type 4: 4 sherds, ware B; Body sherds wares A/B: 90, C : 3.

Hearths north of Building 5. Period 1A

No 29 (Type 7) Fig. 26, ware A; No 135 Fig. 34, ware A/B; As No 115 Fig. 32, ware A; Type 2 ware A/B: 16 sherds; Body sherds ware A/B: 100 + ; C:24: J:10.

Building 10, first phase. Period 2

Soil filling of the walls:-

No 30 (Type 7) Fig. 26, ware A, 8 sherds; No 91 (Type 1) Fig. 31, ware C; No 92 (Type 1) Fig. 31, ware C; No 107 Fig. 32, ware A/B; No 112 Fig. 32, ware B; No 140 Fig.35, ware A; No 150 Fig. 35, ware A; As No 152A Fig. 36, ware A; Type 2 ware A; 4 sherds; Body sherds ware A: 52; B:10; B + : 26: C:36; J:3.

Occupation layer of first phase:- As No 7 Fig.24, ware A, 12 sherds; Type 2, ware A; 1 sherd; Body sherds ware B: 7; C:4; J:21.

Midden north-west of Building 10. Period 2A

The lower part of the midden:- No 128 Fig. 33, ware A (grooved decoration); As no 133 Fig. 34, ware A (stamped decoration); Type 2, ware A/B; 20 sherds; Type 4, ware A/B; 62 sherds; Type 5, ware A/J; 2 sherds; Body sherds of wares A, B or J: 400 + .

Upper part of midden:- No 28 Fig. 25, ware B; No 32 (Type 7) Fig. 26, ware E, 3 sherds; No 54 (Type 4) Fig. 27, ware C; No 80 (Type 2) Fig. 30, ware A; No 121 Fig. 33, ware A; As No 75, Fig. 29, ware A; As No 105, Fig. 32, ware A/B; As No 135, Fig. 34, ware A/B; Type 2, ware A/B: 89 sherds; Type 4, ware C: 1 sherd; body sherds of wares A/B: 320; B + :30.

Building 11. Occupation. Period 3.

No 67 Fig. 29, ware C; No 143 Fig. 35, ware B, 7 sherds; As No 70 Fig. 29, ware A; Body sherds ware A/B : 26; C : 1.

Building 11. Filling. Period 3+

Lower fill (possibly occupation):- No 41 Fig. 26, ware B; No 74 Fig. 29, ware C; As No 142 Fig. 35, ware B; As No 143 Fig. 35, ware B; As No 152A Fig. 36, ware B; Type 4, ware C, 1 sherd; Body sherds ware A/B : 33 ; J : 1.

Upper fill:- No 8 Fig. 24, ware C; No 106 Fig. 32, ware B; No 136 Fig. 34 ware A (stamped decoration); As No 5 Fig. 24 ware C; As No 22 Fig. 25 ware H; As No 67 Fig. 29 ware C; As No 142 Fig. 35 ware B; As No 152 Fig. 36 ware A; Type 4, ware B; Body sherds ware A/B:22; C:5; J:1.

Building 10 second phase. Period 4

Construction (wall fillings):- No 24 Fig.25 ware C; No 52 Fig. 27 Type 4, ware A; No 83 Fig. 30 Type 2, ware C; 10 sherds; No 130 Fig. 34 ware A (stamped decoration); As No 81 Fig. 30 Type 2, ware J; 3 sherds; As No 152A Fig. 36 ware B; As No 152B Fig. 36 ware B; Type 5, ware A; Body sherds ware A/B : 70; B + : 3; C : 5.

Fillings in entrance and against wall of Building 10. Period 4A.

Type 4, ware B, 2 sherds; Body sherd ware B: 1; J : 1; (see also fillings under Building 6).

Ruin of Building 10 below floor level of Building 6. Period 4A

No 22 Fig. 25 ware J; No 124 Fig. 33 ware B; As No 47 Fig. 27 Type 4, ware B; As No 147

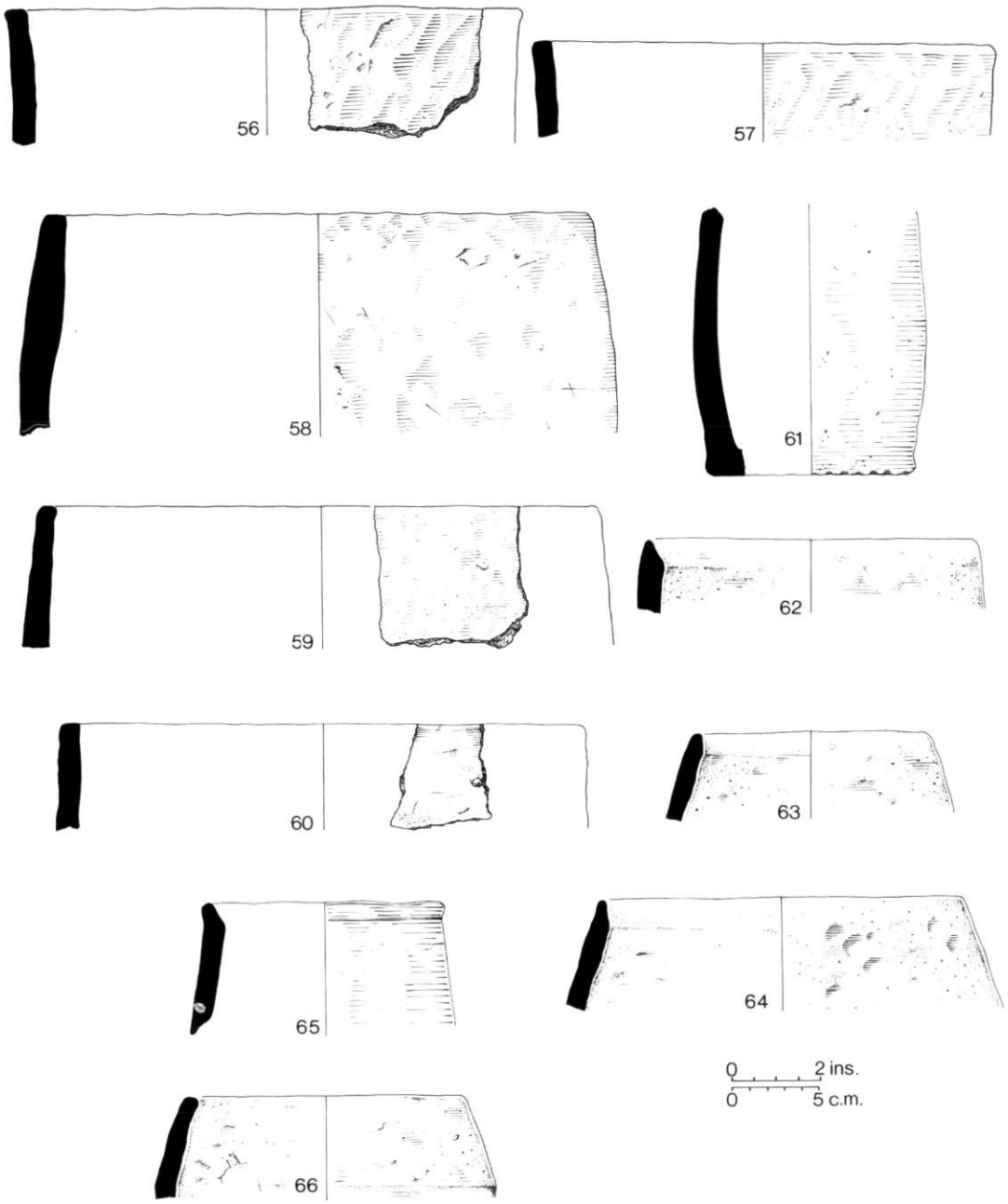


Fig. 28,
Nornour: Pottery 56-66. All ¼.

Fig. 35 ware B; As No 152A Fig.36 ware B; Type 2, ware B; Type 4, ware B; Type 7, ware B; Body sherds ware A/B: 77; C:4; J:14.

Construction of Building 6. Period 5.
No 71 Fig 29 ware A 2 sherds; No 119 Fig. 33 ware B; No 138 Fig. 35 ware A; As No 151 Fig. 35 ware J; Type 2, ware A, 2 sherds; Body sherds ware A/B : 112; B + : 9; C : 3; J : 1; A/J : 15.

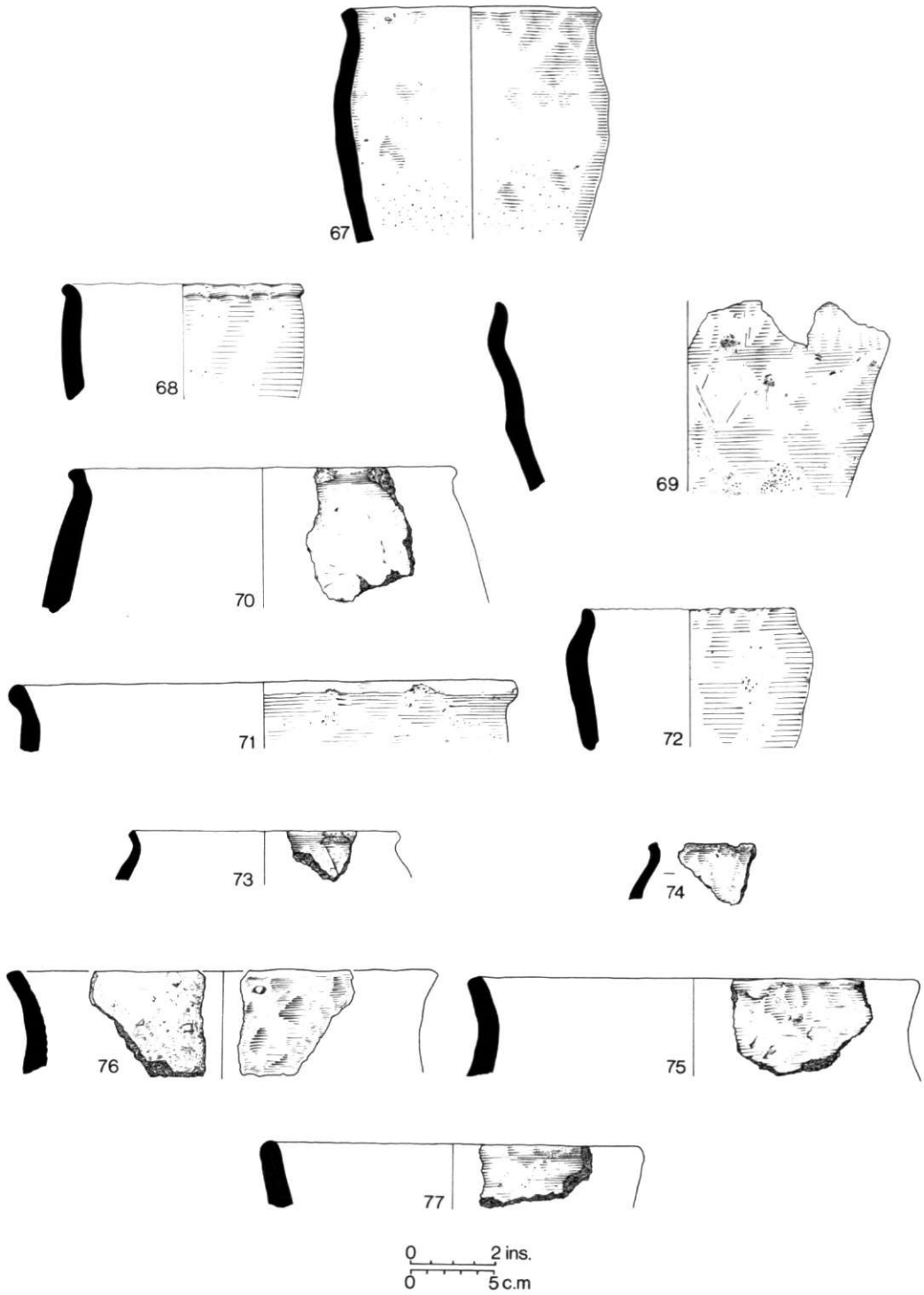


Fig. 29
Nornour: Pottery 67-77. All ¼.

Fig. 30
Nornour: Pottery 78-90. All ¼.

Occupation of Building 6. Period 5+
No 110 Fig. 32 ware B; No 146 Fig. 35 ware B; Type 4: wares A and B, 3 sherds; Body sherds ware A/B: 100; B + : 20; C : 3; J : 1.

Filling of Building 6. Period 5+
Lower filling:- No 47 Fig. 27 Type 4, ware B, 16 sherds; No 118 Fig. 33 ware B; No 120 Fig. 33 ware B; No 123 Fig. 33 ware K; As No 133 Fig.34 ware A; As No 146 Fig. 35 ware B/C, 16 sherds; As No 152A Fig. 43 ware A/B; Type 4, wares A and B, 27 sherds; Body sherds ware A/B: 77 sherds; C : 1; J : 4.
Upper filling:- No 76 Fig. 29 ware B, 2 sherds; No 148 Fig. 35 ware A/B, 11 sherds; No 151 Fig. 35 ware B; As No 152A Fig. 36 ware B; Type 2, wares A and B, 3 sherds; Body sherds, wares A/B : 140; C : 6; J : 14; G : 1.

Filling against wall of Building 6. Period 5+

No 23 Fig. 25 ware B; No 61 Fig 28 Type 4, ware B, 10 sherds; No 65 Fig. 28 Type 5, ware A; As No 75 Fig. 29 ware A and B, 4 sherds; No 78 Fig 30 Type 2, ware A; No 88 Fig. 30 Type 3, ware B; No 103 Fig. 32 ware A; No 108 Fig. 32 ware B; No 117 Fig. 33 ware A; As No 143 Fig. 35, ware J; As No 152A Fig. 36, wares A and B, 16 sherds; Type 2, wares A and B, 14 sherds; Type 4, wares A and B, 8 sherds; Type 7, ware A, 7 sherds; Body sherds, wares A and B: 290, B + : 7; C : 3; J : 21.

(Period 5 + See also upper filling of Building 9.)

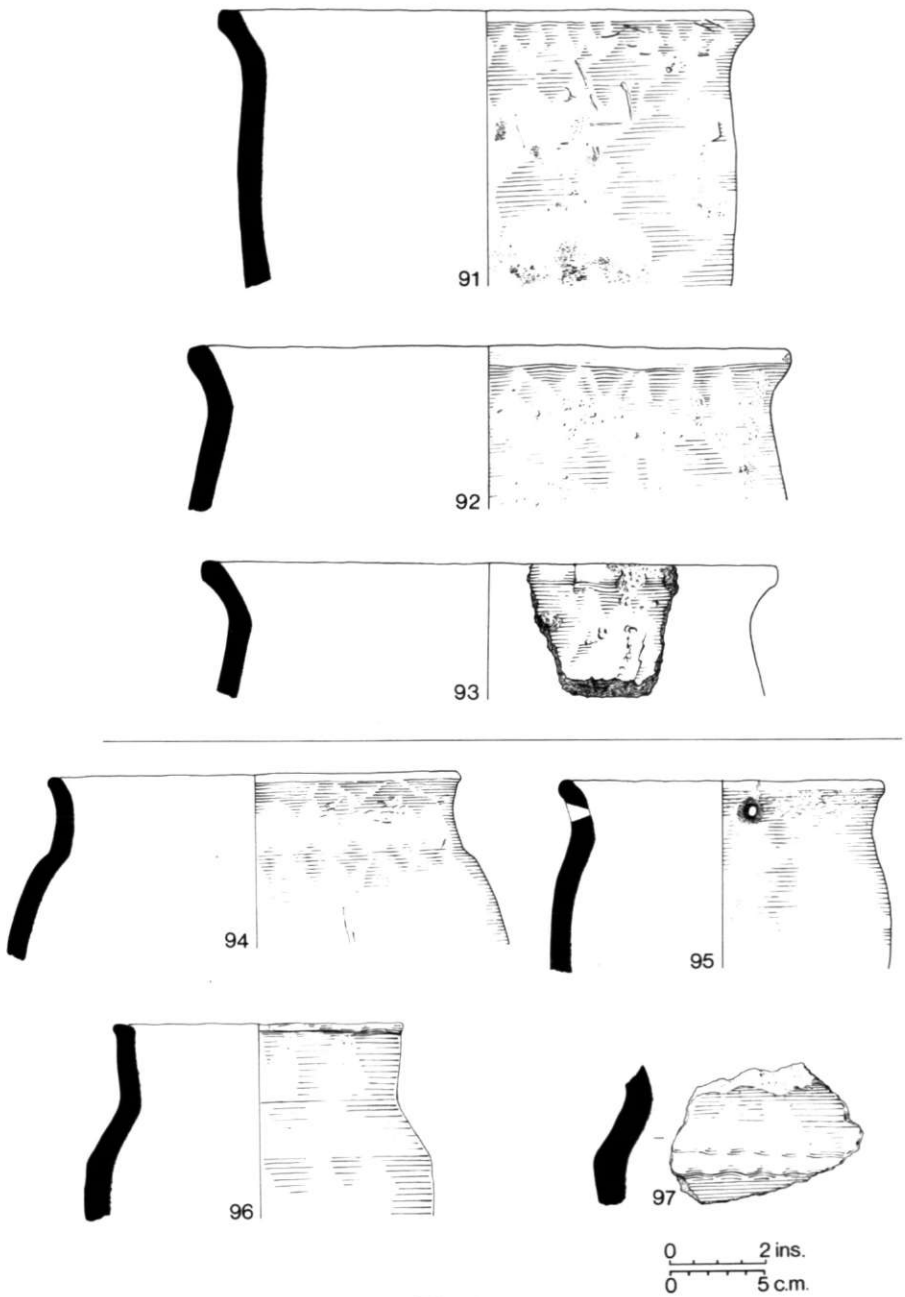


Fig. 31
Nornour: Pottery 91-97. All ¼.

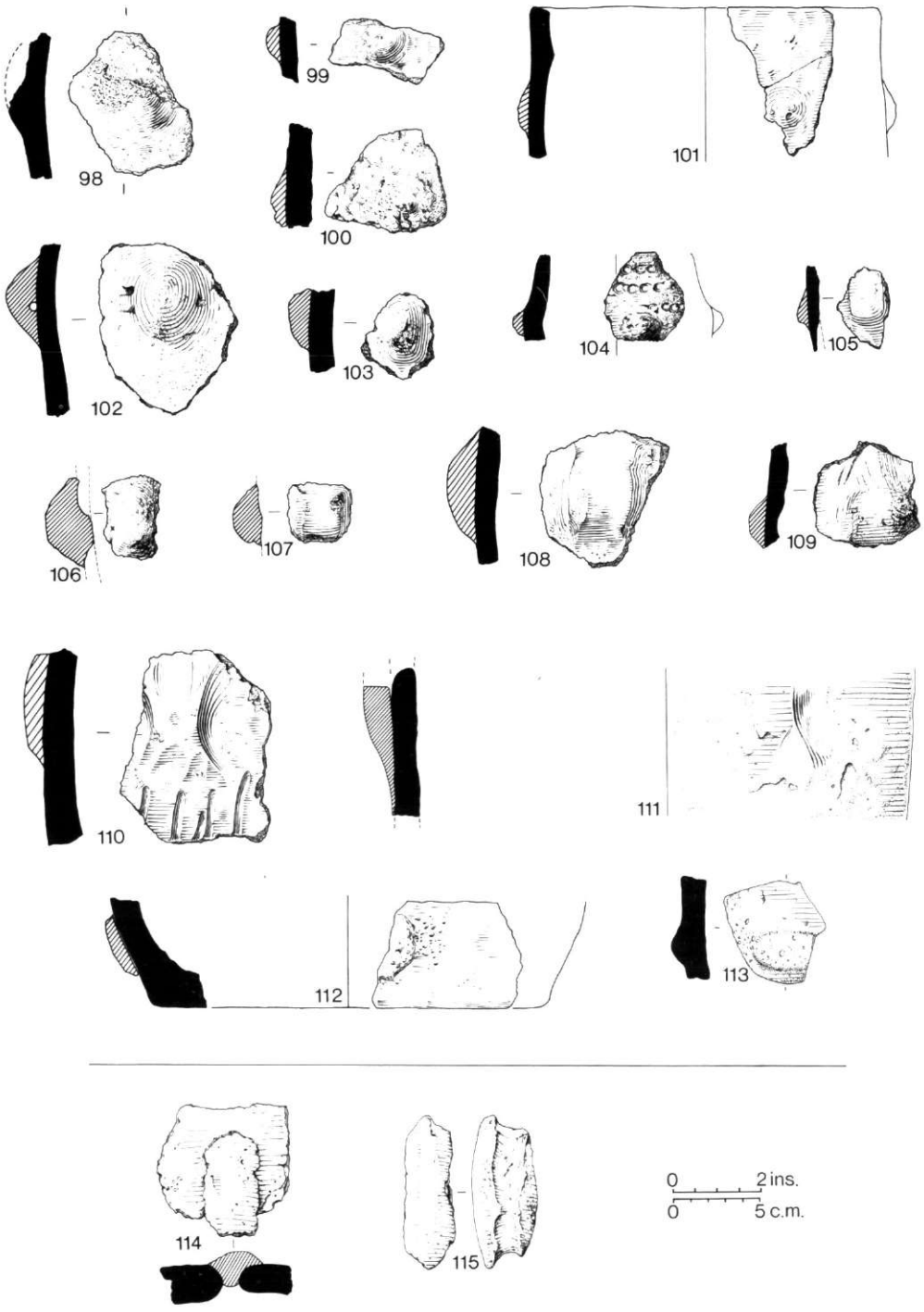


Fig. 32
Nornour: Pottery 98-115. All ¼.

Building 9, Period 5A
Construction:- No 38 Fig. 26, ware B; No 59 Fig. 28, Type 4, ware B, 2 sherds; Type 4, ware B; Body sherds wares A/B: 45, ware B + : 25.
First occupation;- No 47 Fig. 27, Type 4, ware B, 3; No 53 Fig. 27, Type 4, ware B, 1; No 147 Fig. 35; ware A; Body sherds wares A/B: 61; J : 1.
First filling;- As No 6 Fig. 24, ware A; No 51 Fig. 27, Type 4, ware B; No 56 Fig. 28, Type 4, ware B; As No 58 Fig. 28, Type 4, ware B; No 60 Fig. 28, Type 4, ware B; No 84 Fig. 30, Type 2, ware B; No 98 Fig. 32, ware B; As No 109 Fig. 32, ware B; As No 142 Fig. 35, wares A and B, 4 sherds; As No 152A Fig.36, ware B; Body sherds wares A/B: 147; B + : 4;J: 14.

Building 9 second phase. Period 5B
Upper occupation level:- As No 47 Fig. 27, Type 4, ware B; As No 58 Fig.28, Type 4, ware A; No 68 Fig. 29, ware C; As No 144 Fig. 35, ware B; As No 147 fig. 35 ware B; As No 152A Fig. 36, ware A; Body sherds A/B : 35, J : 3.

Building 9, upper fill. Period 5+
No 68 Fig. 29, ware C; No 82 Fig. 30, Type 2, ware C, 3 sherds; As No 142 Fig. 35, ware B; Type 2, ware A, 13 sherds; Type 4, wares B and C, 4 sherds; Body sherds wares A and B : 82; C : 30; J : 7.

Building 5. Period 6
Construction:- Body sherds of wares A and B : 11.
Under Hearth 2:- As No 147, Fig. 35, ware B; Type 4, ware A/B; Body sherds wares A/B : 10; ware B + : 5.
In socket for internal pier:- No 73 Fig. 29, ware G; Body Sherd, ware G.
Occupation:- No 1 Fig. 24, wares B and H, 3 sherds; As No 2 Fig. 24, ware A/B; No 12 Fig. 24, Type 8, ware G; No 13 Fig. 24, Type 8, ware G, 3 sherds; No 14 Fig. 24, Type 8, ware G, 21 sherds; No 18 Fig. 25, ware G; As No 19 Fig. 25, Type 11, ware D; No 21 Fig. 25, ware G; No 27 Fig. 25, ware C; No 36 Fig. 26, Type 6, ware A; No 95 Fig. 31, ware E; No 99 Fig. 32, ware B; As No 105 Fig. 32, ware A/B; As No 142 Fig. 35, wares A and G, 9 sherds; As No 145 Fig. 35, ware B; As No 155 Fig. 36, ware B; Type 2, wares A and C, 5 sherds; Type 4, ware B, 7 sherds; Body sherds ware A : 100; B : 134; B + : 3; C : 9; J : 6; E : 4; H : 1.

Filling of Building 5. Period 6+
Lower filling:- No 2 Fig. 24, ware E; No 87 Fig. 30, Type 3, ware E; As No 89 Fig. 30, Type 3, ware A; As No 152A Fig. 36, ware A/B, 4 sherds; Type 2, ware C, 2 sherds; Type 4, ware A, 1 sherd, ware B, 23 sherds; Body sherds: ware A/B : 75; C : 42; J : 15; G : 2.
Main filling:- As No 1 Fig. 24, ware B/C, 3 sherds; As no 2 Fig. 24, ware B; No 7 Fig. 24, ware G; As No 21 Fig. 25, ware G, 2 sherds; No 26 Fig. 25, ware J; No 31 Fig. 26, Type 7, ware B; As No 42 Fig. 27 with base no 152A Fig. 36, ware A, 137 sherds of one pot; No 50 Fig. 27, Type 4, ware H; No 75 Fig. 29, ware B, 6 sherds; No 96 Fig. 31, wares H and C, 3 sherds; No 97 Fig. 31, ware B/C, 7 sherds; As No 104 Fig. 32, ware A/B; As No 110 Fig. 32, ware B; As No 126 Fig. 33, ware D; As No 142 Fig. 35, ware G; No 143 Fig. 35, ware B; No 149 Fig. 35, ware B; As No 155 Fig. 36, wares A and B, 9 sherds; Type 1, ware B, 7 sherds; Type 2, wares A and B : 10 sherds, ware C : 6; ware J : 1 sherd; Type 4: wares A and B; 38 sherds, ware J : 1 sherd; Type 7: wares A and B; 4 sherds, ware C : 2 sherds; Body sherds of wares A and B : 400; C : 41; E : 4; J : 22.

Middens lying against Building 5 walls (exterior). Period 6+
As No 12 Fig. 24, Type 6, ware B, 2 sherds; As No 89 Fig. 30, Type 3, ware B; No 125 Fig. 33 ware G; Type 2, wares A and C, 2 sherds; Type 4, ware B, 2 sherds; Body sherds ware A/B : 36; C : 16; J : 5.

Rubble against Building 5 walls. Period 6+
No 5 Fig. 24, ware C, 2 sherds; As No 9 Fig. 24, ware G, 2 sherds; As No 12 Fig. 24, Type 6, ware G; No 17 Fig. 25, ware G; No 33 Fig. 26, Type 7, ware B; No 35 Fig. 26, Type 6, ware A; Type 2, wares C and J, 5 sherds; Type 4, ware B.

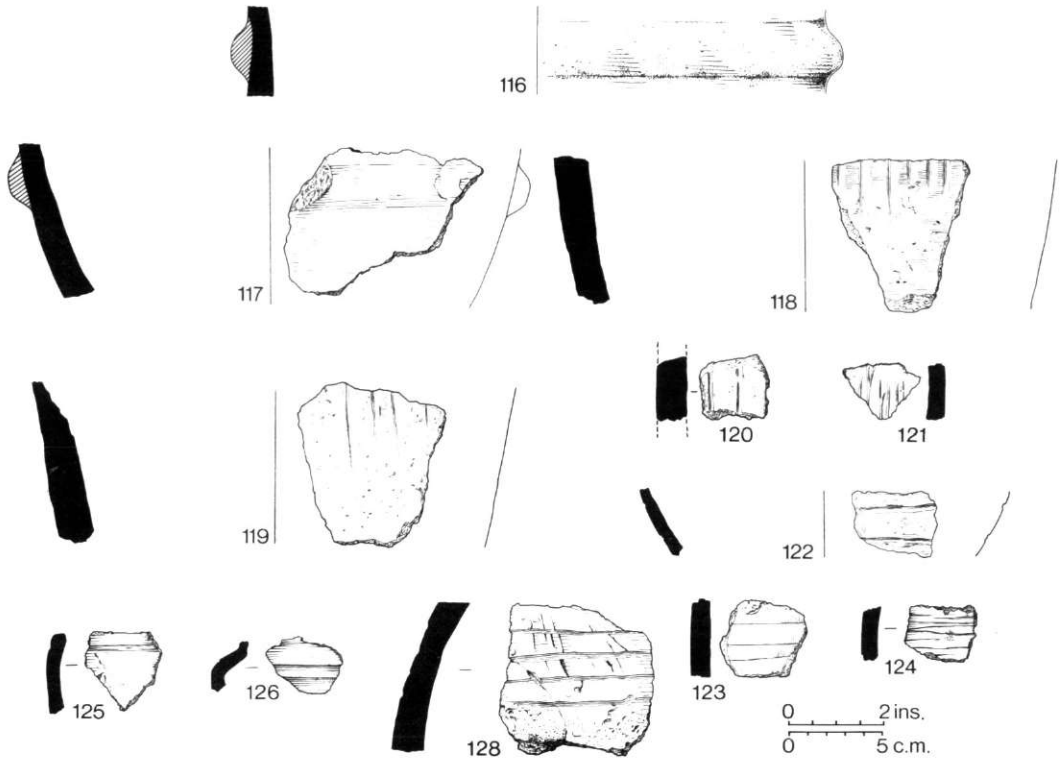


Fig. 33
Nornour: Pottery 116-128, All ¼.

Rubble and midden over Building 5. Period 6+
No 37 Fig. 26, Type 6, ware J; No 76 Fig. 29, ware K; Type 2 wares A, B, C and J, 7 sherds; Type 4 wares A, B, C and J, 16 sherds; Type 8, wares C and G, 3 sherds; Body sherds wares A and B : 120; C : 63; E : 1; G : 3; J : 30.

Building 7. First Occupation. Period 6A
No 42 Fig. 27, ware E, with base No 137 Fig. 35, 11 sherds; As No 57 Fig. 28, Type 4, ware B, 3 sherds; No 69 Fig. 29, ware C, 3 sherds; As No 89 Fig. 30, Type 3, ware B, 3 sherds; As No 138 Fig. 35, ware B; Type 2, ware B; Body sherds ware A/B : 38; C : 11; H : 6; J : 2.

Building 7. Re-building. Period 6B
Fill of rebuilt wall:- No 137 Fig. 35, ware A and ware J; No 150 Fig. 35, ware B; Type 1, ware J; Type 2, ware B, 4 sherds, ware C, 2 sherds; Type 4, wares A, B and C, 5 sherds; Body sherds of wares A, B, C and J : 200 (no finer wares).

Occupation of rebuilt Building 7. Period 6B.
No 9 Fig. 24, Type 10, ware G, 2 sherds; Body sherds: ware A/B: 2 sherds; ware G : 1 sherd.

Building 7: Fill of later building. Period 6+
No 10 Fig. 24, Type 10, ware G, 10 sherds; No 11 Fig. 24, Type 10, ware G, 5 sherds; No 40 Fig. 26, ware J; No 72 Fig. 29, ware J; Body sherds wares A and B : 31; J : 33; G : 65.

Upper occupation area north of Building 5 and probably comtemporary with it. Period 6?
No 39 Fig. 26, ware E, 7 sherds; No 94 Fig. 31, ware E; No 102 Fig. 32, ware A; As No 106 Fig. 32, ware A/B; As No 149 Fig. 35, ware C; As No 153 Fig. 36, ware B; Type 2, wares A and B, 18 sherds; Type 4, ware A, 2 sherds; Body sherds ware A/B : 234; C : 1; G : 8.

Western Site

Building 1
Pre-dating Building 1; = Period 5?:- Type 5, ware B, 1 sherd; Body sherds, wares A, B and C : 25.
Pre-dating phase 2 (northern buttress) = Period 6?:- No 129 Fig. 34, ware J, 4 sherds; No 141 Fig. 35, ware C, 2 sherds; Body sherds, ware A : 2; B + : 3; C : 4; G : 1; J : 8.
Phase 2 of south wall = Period 6?:- No 49 Fig. 27, Type 4, ware J, 24 sherds; No 86 Fig. 30, Type 2, ware C; No 99 Fig. 32, ware J.

South wall general filling: Period 7
No 104 Fig. 32, ware J; No 109 Fig. 32, ware A; No 122 Fig. 33, ware G; As No 130 Fig. 34, ware J; Type 4, ware B; Body sherds : ware A : 1; B : 12; C : 3; G or J : 4.

North wall filling at junction of Buildings 1/2: Period 7
No 19 Fig. 25, Type 11, ware D; As No 29 Fig. 26, Type 7, ware A; As No 81 Fig. 30, Type 2, ware F; No 101 Fig. 32, Type 4, ware A; No 104 Fig. 32, ware B; No 139 Fig. 35, ware D; Body sherds ware B : 5; C : 1; D : 2; H : 1; J : 2.

Interior of Building 1
1st phase = Period 5?:- As No 130 Fig. 34, ware J; Body sherds: ware B : 1; ware C : 2.
Phase 1 of central hearth:- No 154A and B Fig. 36, ware B.

Filling against northern buttress Period 7+ ?
As No 130 Fig. 34, ware A; Type 2, ware J.

South-west wall filling; possibly disturbed
No 20 Fig. 25, type 12, ware J; As No 55 Fig. 27, Type 4, ware B; Type 2, ware J; Type 10, ware B; Type 11, ware D.

Building 3 = Period 6B?
Occupation:- No 34 Fig. 26, ware C, 4 sherds; No 79 Fig. 30, Type 2, ware C, 5 sherds; As No 133 Fig. 34, ware A; As No 138 Fig. 35, ware H, 12 sherds (from bowl hearth); As No 142 Fig. 35, ware B/C, 35 sherds; As No 152B Fig. 36, ware B; Type 4, wares A and C, 2 sherds; Body sherds: ware A : 2; B : 20; B/C : 70; C : 4; D : 2; J : 4.

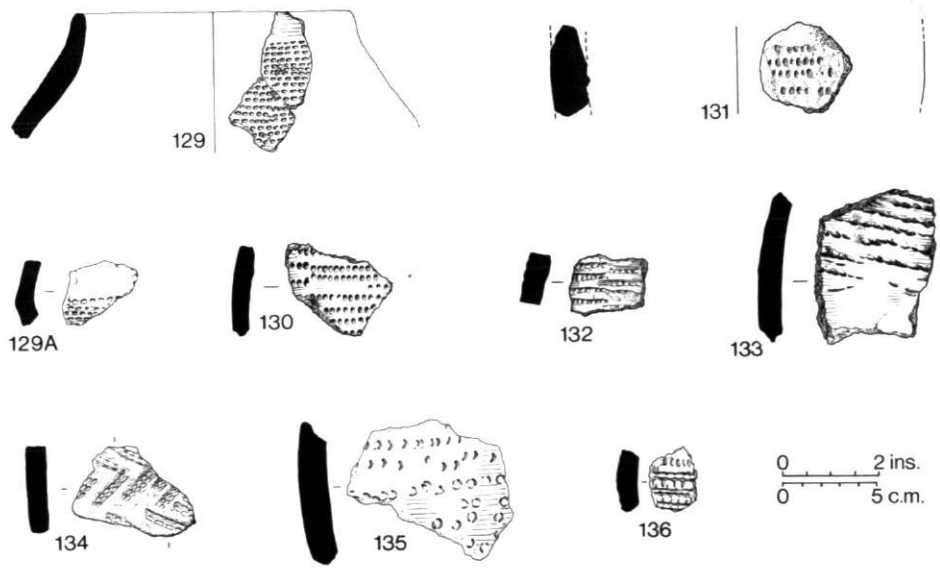


Fig. 34
Nornour: Pottery 129-136. All ¼.

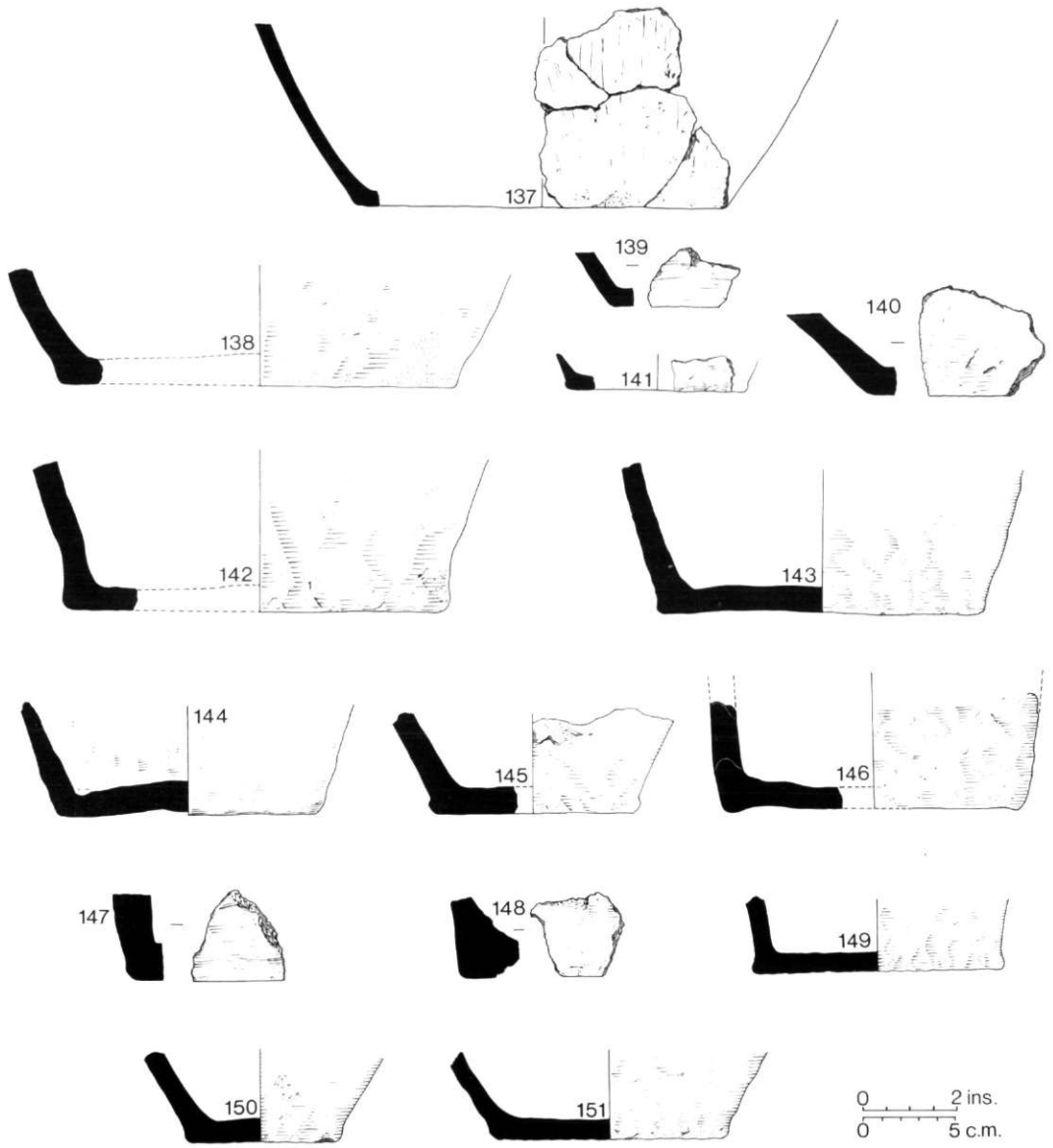


Fig. 35
Nornour: Pottery 137-151. All ¼.

Ruin and midden filling of Building 3: Period 7
No 43 Fig. 27, Type 4, ware A/B; No 44 Fig. 27, Type 4, ware A, 2 sherds; As No 70 Fig. 29, ware A/B; As No 75 Fig. 29, ware B, 2 sherds; As No 106 Fig. 32, ware B, 3 sherds; No 111 Fig. 32, ware A/B; No 114 Fig. 32, ware A/B; Type 2, ware A/B, 3 sherds; Type 4, ware A/B, 2 sherds; Body sherds ware A/B : 170.

Passage between Buildings 1/2 and Building 3
Midden on ram = Period 1?:- No 85 Fig. 30, Type 2, ware A, 2 sherds; Type 4, base No 152B Fig. 36, ware A, (27 sherds joining to form complete lower half of jar); Body sherds: ware A : 10; ware B : 3; ware B + : 50.
Paving and associated layers: = Period 6C?:- No 46 Fig. 27, Type 4, ware B, 6 sherds;

As No 105 Fig. 32, ware B, 3 sherds; Type 4, ware C, 2 sherds; Body sherds wares A/B : 70; C : 1.

Deposits over paving but below upper midden: Period 7:- No 45 Fig. 27, Type 4, ware B; No 64 Fig. 28, Type 5, ware B; No 66 Fig. 29, ware B, 2 sherds; No 156 Fig. 36, Type 13, ware J; Type 2, ware A, 25 sherds; Type 4, ware B; 6 sherds, ware C: 1 sherd; Body sherds ware A/B : 165; C : 2; J : 5.

Midden overlying ruined wall and filling of Building 3; also upper midden in passage. Period 7.

No 4 Fig. 24, ware C, 2 sherds; No 15 Fig. 24, Type 9, ware G, 3 sherds; As No 47 Fig. 27, Type 4, ware B, 4 sherds; As No 52 Fig. 27, Type 4, ware D, 3 sherds; No 90 Fig. 30, Type 3, ware A; As No 109 Fig. 32, ware B; As No 146 Fig. 35, ware B; As No 147 Fig. 35, ware H; Type 2, ware C; Type 4, wares A and B : 8 sherds; ware C: 2 sherds; Body sherds ware A/B: 70; C : 8; J : 2.

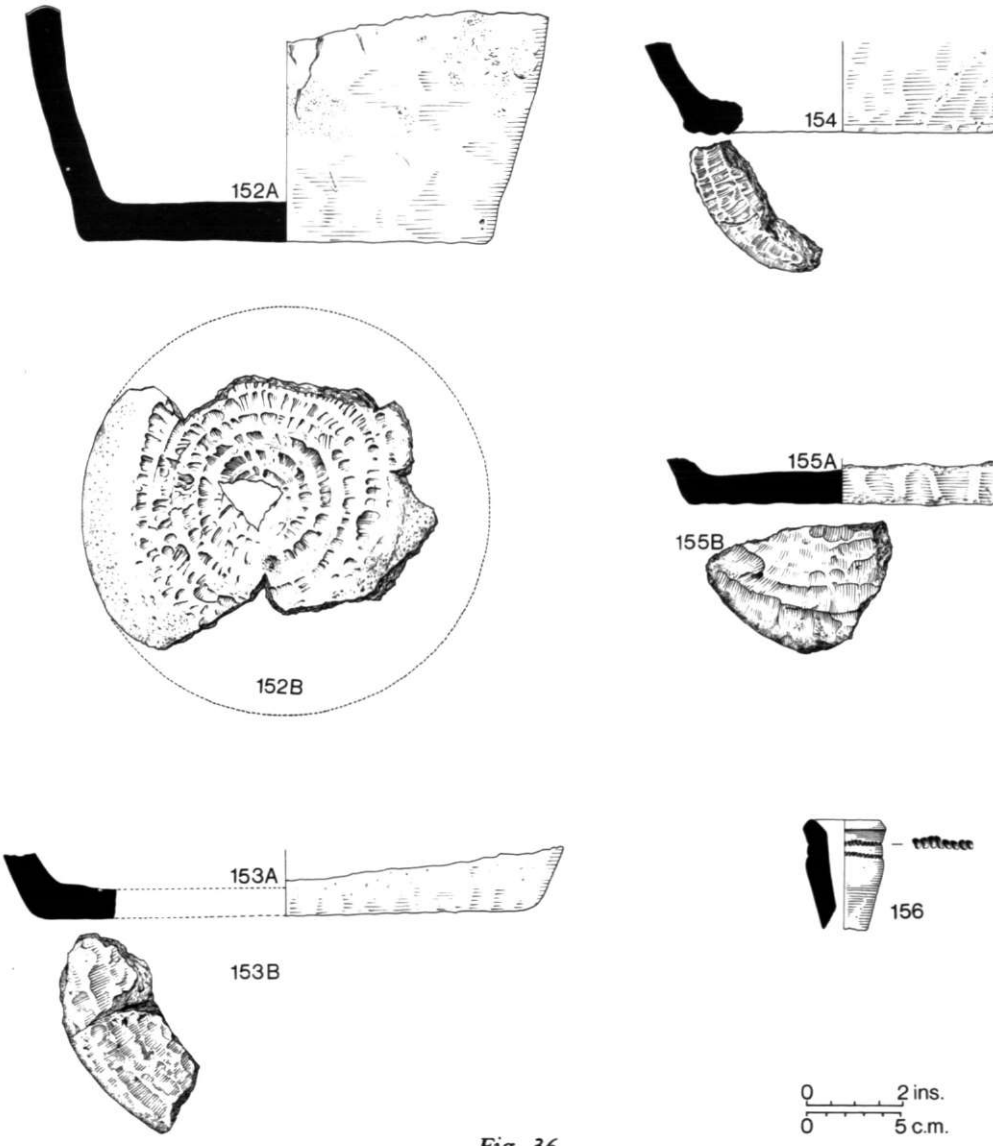


Fig. 36
Nornour: Pottery 152-156. All ¼.

Occupation under Building 4 = Period 1?
No 63 Fig. 28, Type 5, ware C; Type 4, ware A; Body sherds; ware B : 2; C : 2.

Building 4 = Period 2?
Body sherds : ware A : 3; B : 4; C : 18; J : 1.

Building 8 = Period 6?
Soil below walls: No 77 Fig 29, ware A; Body sherds ware A/B : 9.

Soil over Buildings 6-10-11-9
Type 1, ware A: 2; Type 2, wares ABC or J : 11; Type 3, ware B : 2; Type 4, wares ABC: 16; Body sherds: wares ABC or J : 440; ware B + : 13; ware H : 1.

Soil over Buildings 5 and 7
Type 2, ware A : 12; ware B : 3; ware C : 4; ware J : 3; Type 3, ware A/B: 1; Type 4, wares A, B, C, J : 12; ware E : 1; Body sherds: ware A, B, C, J : 361; ware B + : 1; ware E : 10; ware F : 1; ware G : 3.

THE GLASS by Dorothy Charlesworth

(Although most of the Roman-period objects are being left for separate publication as they were in levels post-dating the structures described in this report (see p.65), some pieces of glass were stratified in Building 3 and in the passage between it and Buildings 1/2 and it has therefore seemed advisable to include Miss Charlesworth's report here. SAB).

Most of the small fragments are so worn that it is impossible to identify them. Of the 16 pieces which are certainly or probably Roman, the majority are blue-green bottle glass of first to third century date, two are from square bottles of c AD 60-130 and one looks more like window glass. One fragment of colourless glass is decorated with a horizontal trail and probably comes from a small bowl of second century date. Three of the pieces of amber-coloured glass are probably Roman. It is impossible to guess what use this random collection could have been to the inhabitants or indeed how they acquired the glass. But similar assortments or isolated fragments occur on many sites in Scotland. It seems unlikely that glass vessels were ever imported for domestic use. None are illustrated.

69/1 From Building 1; beach stones on top of south wall. Good colourless, with trail; could be Baldock bowl type, second century.
69/10 From Building 1; recent deposits over central hearth. Flat green; possibly blown window glass but might be from a bottle.
69/22 From Building 3; upper midden. Abraded blue fragment.
69/24 Building 3; upper midden. Abraded olive green.
69/28 Building 3; lower midden over pebbles. Abraded green.
69/29 Building 3; pebbled area west of hearth. One amber, two green.
69/42 Passage; upper midden outside entrance to Building 2. Abraded colourless.
69/48 Passage; upper midden. Abraded colourless, neck fragment, probably modern.
69/51 Passage; upper midden. Abraded amber.
69/58 Passage; upper midden. Green convex.
69/74 Passage; upper midden. Abraded amber.
69/83 Building 1; beach stones on top of south wall. Abraded; two pieces colourless; one thick green may be modern.
69/84 As 83. Abraded green.
69/86 As 83. Abraded, thick green as 83, bottle neck probably modern; two fragments colourless.
69/92 South-west of Building 1; sand and stones. Abraded thick pieces amber, green and colourless. Could all be modern.
69/101 Beach over west wall of Building 3. Abraded green could be modern; colourless heavily scratched on flat underside, domed side unscratched, may be applied ornament; date uncertain.
69/103 & 104 Beach south of Building 1. Modern pieces.

1970-73

G1 North-east exterior of Building 1; layer 1 (see section F^2 - E^2). Fragment of square bottle, c AD 60-130.
G2 South-west exterior of Building 1. Abraded green.
G3 Beach south-west of Building 1; several modern; one fragment might be Roman.
G4 Building 1; filling of wall on south-west. Chip of olive green; could be Roman.
G5 Building 5; soil over filling. Chip of olive green; could be Roman.
G6 Building 1/2, junction. Fragment of square bottle c AD 60-130.

COPPER-ALLOY OBJECTS

(Note: only those from stratified prehistoric contexts are included here; the numerous Roman-provincial copper-alloy objects from upper levels in and around Building 1 will be published separately.)

1. (Not illustrated). 1970 small find No 16. AM Laboratory No 733386. Highly corroded fragment of D-sectioned bar, *c.* 4 mm thick and 10 mm long. From brown soil below Building 10: *Period I.*
2. Fig. 37. 1970 small find No 15. AM Laboratory No 733385. Bar *c.* 80 mm long, 2 mm thick; square section. Miss Justine Bayley, who examined the metal artefacts under the microscope, comments: 'the section is fairly, but not completely, regular, suggesting it was made by beating out a block rather than by cutting a strip from a sheet. It is broken at one end and tapers at the other'. From rubble of Building 10, below Building 6 floor: *Period 4*
3. (Not illustrated). 1971 small find No 18. AM Laboratory No 733388. Squarish sectioned bar 46 mm long and 8 mm wide at broad end. Highly corroded, with traces of organic matter on surface which Mrs Keepax suggests may be grass stems or leaves. From the earliest occupation layer in Building 5, under the spread from hearth 1: *Period* 6

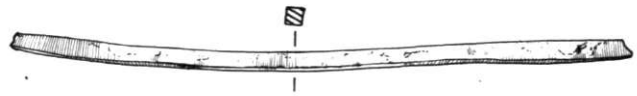


Fig. 37
Nornour: Copper alloy strip from débris of Building 10. 1/1.

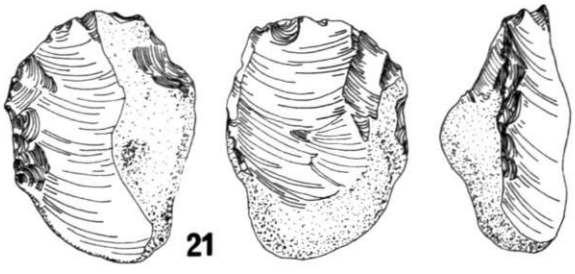
THE FLINTS by Henrietta Miles

The flints may be treated as a single assemblage as the same techniques and implement types occur from contexts throughout the stratigraphic sequence. The assemblage consists of 275 pieces, of which 5 are quartz — 4 struck flakes and a chunk from which flakes have been struck —, and two are unworked flint pebbles. The 268 struck pieces are all of pebble flint. Flint pebbles occur on Scillonian beaches and appear to derive in the main from till from glaciation down the Irish Sea. Four pieces have heavily patinated facets, on two of which there are additional unpatinated flake scars. The remaining material is not noticeably patinated. The standard of flint working is high, despite somewhat intractable raw material; striking platforms were carefully prepared by soft hammer flaking, and rejuvenated; pressure flaking was used and some long blades produced. Many pebbles, and subsequent flakes, were split by the bi-polar or anvil technique. Of 13 identifiable cores, two have platforms at right angles, 3 have two parallel platforms but the remainder single only, several worked on thick flakes split from cores; one has been worked down to only 7 mm thickness. Many of the flakes are shorter down their struck axis than across it and appear to have been removed systematically across the long axis of worked-down cores; others have a rectangular cross section, being removed across the narrow end of already worked down cores. It is probable that many cores were completely worked down and finally split into flakes.

Fig. 38
Nornour: Flint. 2/3

The main result of débitage was flakes, many broader than their length; some of these show signs of utilisation or retouch but this has not been quantified due to uncertainties due to the possibilities of 'spontaneous' or accidental effects. Flakes were split by burin blows (Fig. 38 No 3-6), by blows from the proximal end (Fig. 38 No 1) and, apparently, by a deliberate blow on the centre of dorsal or bulbar surface. These procedures produced a number of pieces which could be effectively used as chisels. Very few pieces seem to have been trimmed as knives (Fig. 38 No 7), although the side scrapers may include in fact blunted-back flakes used for cutting (e.g. No 8). Two flakes are notched (Fig. 38 No 2). The scrapers are mainly of the small, round thumb nail variety; unusually several have been produced by inverse working, eg No 14, some even on the bulbar end of flakes. Some have their bulbs flattened by careful trimming. The borers form the main tool category after scrapers; these have either pointed (No 17), rounded (Nos 18-19), or chisel ends (No 20), and again the bulbs may have been flattened. Four choppers, formed by removing flakes alternately from either side of a keeled edge, have cutting angles of 30°, 40°, or 90° (Nos 21-22). There are no arrowheads.

The implements total 51 out of 268 struck pieces, about 19% of the assemblage, or, if the various split flakes are included as chisels, 77 or about 30%. The pieces illustrated have been selected to illustrate the range of the assemblage.



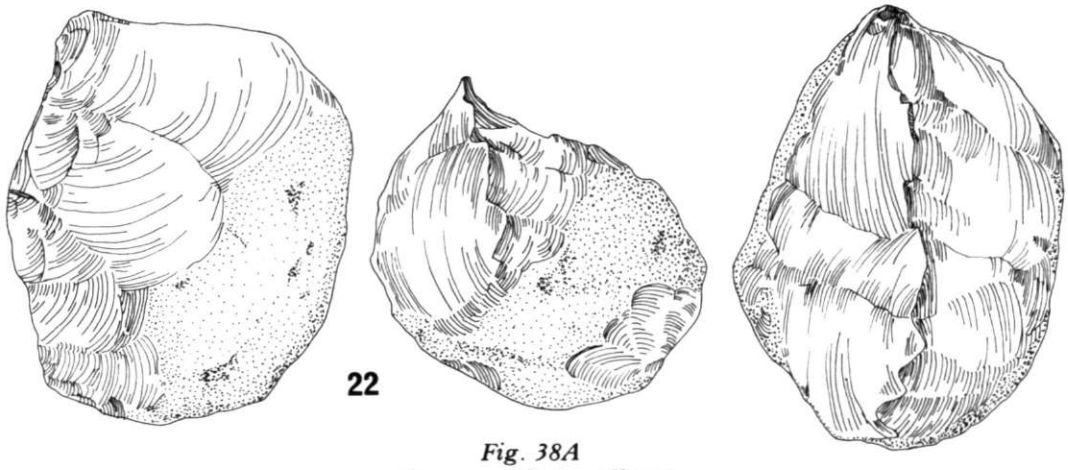


Fig. 38A
Nornour: Flints. All 2/3

1. Flake split longitudinally by blow from proximal end. (Rubble over Building 5.)
2. Flake retouched along both edges, with notches. (Building 1, early occupation.)
3. Single facet burin on proximal end of flake, blow struck from broad cortical flake edge. (Soil over Buildings 5 & 7.)
4. Dihedral burin on proximal end of flake. (Building 7, upper filling.)
5. Single facet burin, distal end, with one corner trimmed to dihedral form. (Rubble over Building 5.)
6. Dihedral burin on proximal flake end. (Building 1, early occupation.)

7. Flake, both edges retouched as ? knife, battered end. (Building 6, midden against S wall.)
8. Double-edged side scraper. (Building 3, beach over filling.)
9. End scraper, pressure flaked, inverse and directly worked lengths complement each other. (Soil over Buildings 5 & 7.)
10. Side scraper, with slight direct retouch across end. (Soil over Buildings 5 & 7.)
11. Dihedral burin with pressure trimming on right edge. (Soil over Buildings 5 & 7.)
12. End scraper, tang trimmed inversely. (Building 10, packing of S wall.)
13. Scraper, pressure trimmed, on piece worked down as core. (Building 1.)
14. Scraper, formed by inverse pressure trimming on proximal flake end. (Building 5, central hearth.)
15. End scraper, pressure worked; tang trimmed by blows from proximal end. (Building 1, post hole in Alcove 4.)
16. Small end scraper, pressure worked. (Soil over Buildings 6 & 11.)
17. Borer, direct trimming only, right edge first pointed by burin blow; bulb flattened. (Lower filling of Building 6.)
18. Borer, rounded end; on proximal part of flake, which has been first trimmed on both sides by burin blows and then retouched directly and inversely. (Building 5, filling over occupation.)
19. Borer, rounded end, on distal part of flake, worked both directly and inversely, with additional retouch on left edge; bulb trimmed. (Occupation North of Buildings 5 & 7.)
20. Borer, chisel ended. Distal flake and first trimmed on either side by burin blows, then steeply retouched on right edge. (Building 1 SW exterior.)
21. Chopper, flakes removed alternately either side of keeled edge of 30°. (Building 11, filling over occupation.)
22. Chopper, flakes removed alternately from keeled edge of 90°. Position of remaining cortex making it comfortable to hold, strengthens interpretation as chopper rather than keeled core. Possibly cortex used as hammer stone. (Building 6, gulley in floor.)

No flint assemblage from Scilly has yet been published in detail. Most excavated prehistoric settlement sites appear to have produced flint work, while material from more than twenty surface scatter sites has been summarised by Ashbee (1974, 231-5). These latter produced quantities of thumb nail scrapers, some tanged, comparable to the Nornour assemblage, and also borers (awls). Most of these scatters however produced arrowheads, lacking at Nornour, and many sizeable flakes and blades 7 - 10 cm in length, while the majority of Nornour pieces are 4 cm long or less. The majority of the Nornour material was associated with relatively late stages in the use of the site, Buildings 6, 9, 5 and 7. In any case it is probable that even the earliest occupation of the site does not go back as early as initial settlement in the Isles and so to the date of many of the scatter sites. It may be suggested that the large flake/blade element is an early feature, based on selection of large flint nodules which would have become progressively shorter in supply at later dates. (There is also the possibility that a gradually rising sea level would have covered over suitable flint gravels.) Barbed and tanged arrowheads are, at least on the mainland, also an early feature, and are not normally found on settlement sites belonging to the Middle Bronze Age or later.

The presence of borers in some numbers seems to be a distinctively Scillonian feature. They did not occur in the Middle Bronze Age settlement of Stannon on Bodmin Moor (Mercer, 1979, 42) or among the material associated with Early Bronze Age barrows on the St Austell granite (Miles, 1975, 21, 39), these being the most recently studied Cornish flint assemblages. The burin technique, and the other modes of splitting flakes to produce chisel ends, also seem to be confined to Scilly and are hardly represented in mainland Cornish collections studied to date. The presence of borers might relate to a continued heavy emphasis on leather rather than cloth; alternatively they might be seen as suitable implements for opening shell fish (as with the shell fish based economy of Coppa Nevigata in the Italian Early Neolithic, which produced a similar preponderance of this form (Trump,

1966, 33). The main purpose of burins is usually assumed to have been the working of bone and especially antler. Their presence on Scilly might relate to an especial reliance on these forms of raw material, natural to an environment where wood would become scarce and metals perhaps not readily obtainable. Both the most distinctive features of the Nornour assemblage can therefore be explained as relating to features in the local environment and subsistence background.

While the Nornour assemblage lacks diagnostic Early Bronze Age features, it appears to be remarkably homogenous over a long period of time. In this aspect the conservative traditions of workmanship appear to be similar to those evidenced in the pottery.

FLINT

Unworked pebbles				2
Pebbles split by anvil technique, ? intended to be used as cores				2
Cores	B3	two platforms at right angles	2	
	B1	two parallel platforms	3	
	A2	single platform	8	13
Pebbles split by anvil technique, started as cores				6
Shattered fragments from cores				10
Core rejuvenation flakes				5
Small prismatic flakes from core trimming				17
Blades (including broken)				4
Flakes (including broken, utilised/retouched)				124
Shattered flakes				9
Flakes split longitudinally from proximal end, ? used as chisels				11
Flakes split longitudinally by blow on bulbar/dorsal surface				12
Flakes split laterally by blow on bulbar/dorsal surface				3
Flake with pressure retouch				1
Flake with notch on distal end				1
Flake with notches both edges				1
Flakes retouched on both edges, ? knives				3
		on one side		1
Burins	dihedral	6 (one with pressure trimming at base)		
	single facet	2		8
Burin spall				1
Scrapers core		1		
	side:-	one edge 2 ; both edges	2	
		one edge, end retouched	4	
	end:-	short or 'thumbnail'	6	
		long, with one edge retouched	3	
		distal end trimmed to tang	2	
		on tangiform flake	1	
		edges trimmed by blows from proximal end	1	22
Borers or piercers		rounded end	1	
		pointed end	6	
		chisel end	3	10
Choppers				4
				270

QUARTZ

Chunk from which flakes have been removed	1
Flakes	4
	5
	91

OBJECTS OF STONE [All granite except Fig 39, 2]

Fig. 39.

1. From beach south-west of Building 1.
2. Whetstone; nearly perforated by cavities made in opposite sides. From filling of wall of Building 3;? Period 6B. ('Fine grained sandstone':D.T. Moore, Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.)).
3. Rubbing or polishing stone. From top of midden under south-west wall of Building 1; ? period 5.
4. Half of perforated disc. From recent sand deposit against eastern side of Building 2.

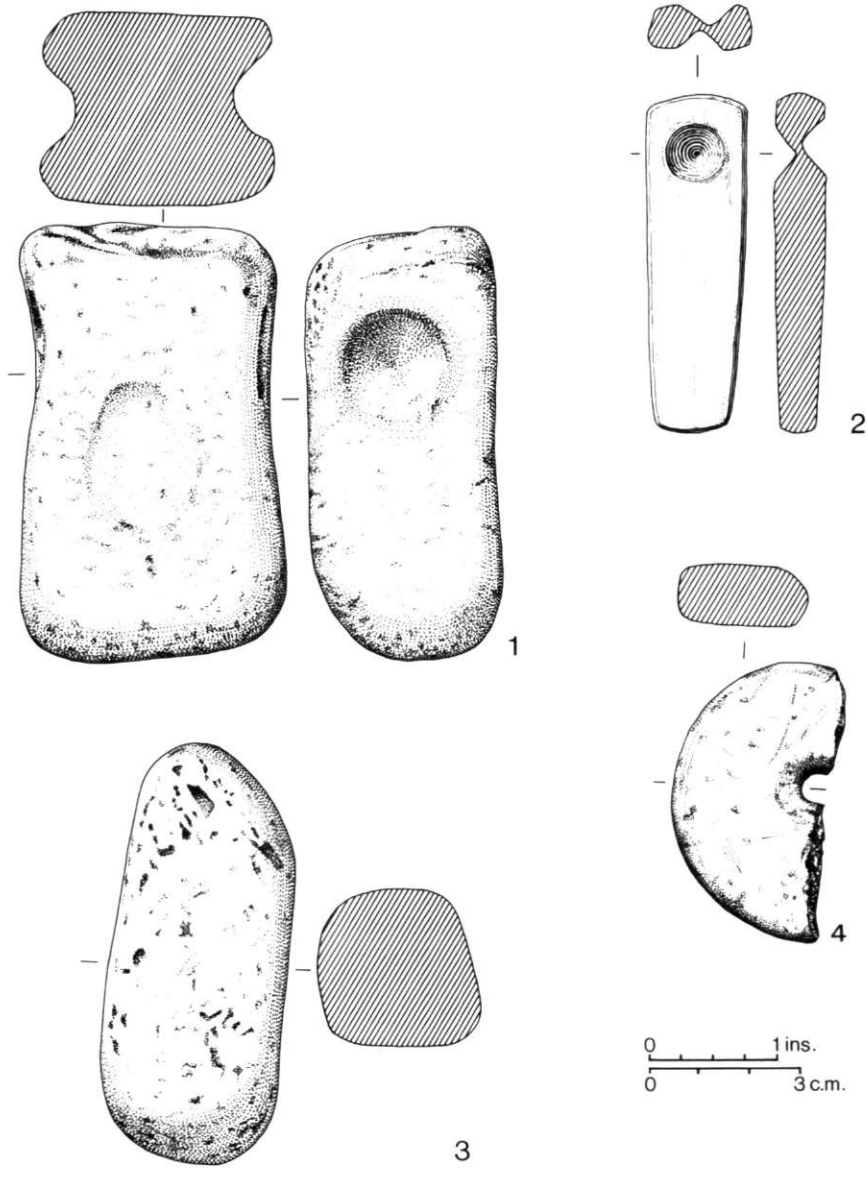


Fig. 39
Nornour: Small stone objects. All 1/3.

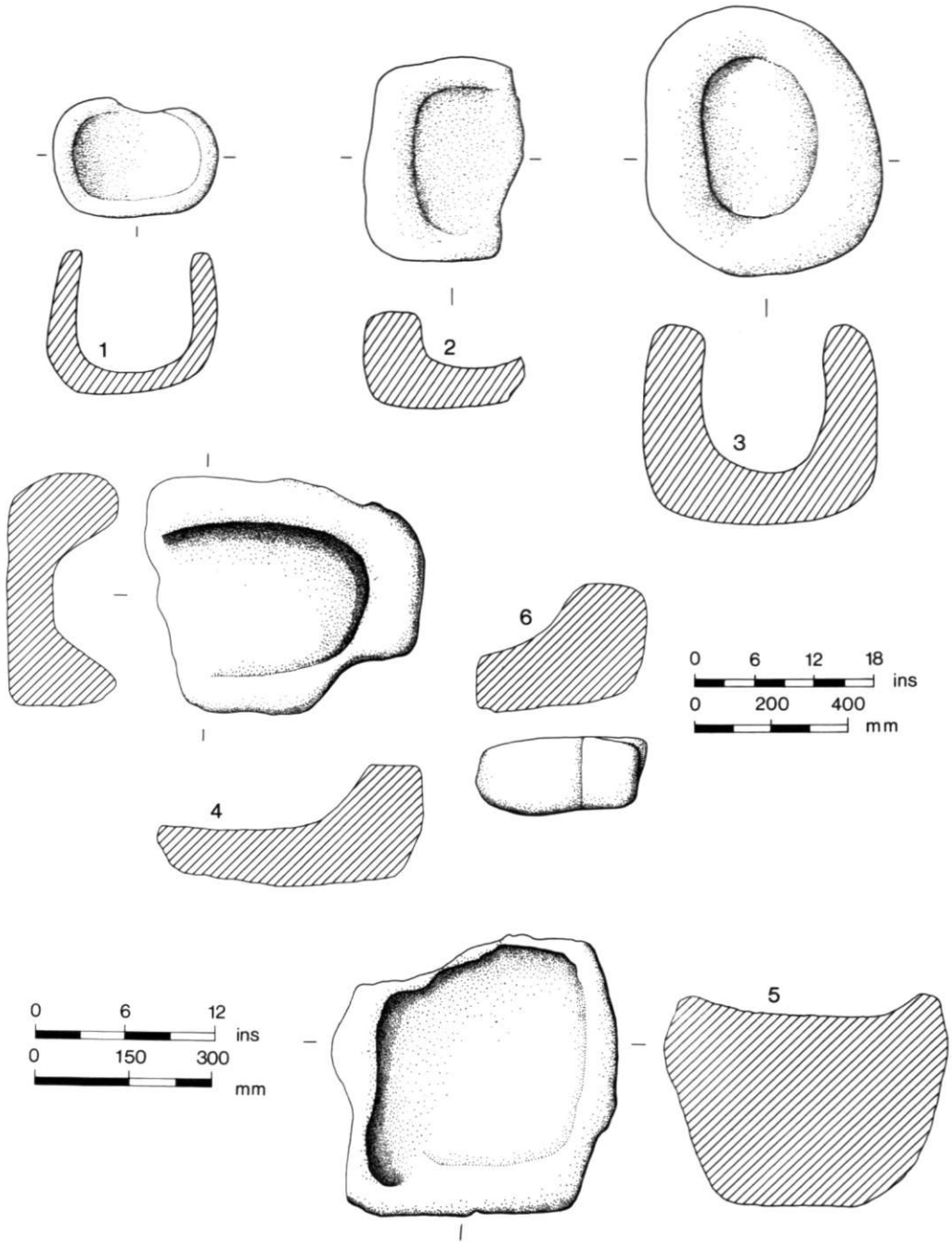


Fig. 40
Nornour: Objects of stone. Nos 1-6. All 1/3.

Fig. 40 Stone bowls or troughs

1. Stone bowl from entrance to Building 2; resting on paving (period 7).
2. Bowl found outside entrance to Building 5 (period 6 +).
3. Bowl found in rubble in Building 1 (period 7 +).
4. Bowl from rubble outside Building 7 (period 6 +).
5. Bowl from wall between Building 6 and 11 (period 5).
6. Bowl from soil over Building 5 (period 6 +).

Fig. 41
7. Rubbing stone from filling of Building 7 (period 6 +).
8. Rubbing stone from upper occupation level north of Building 5 (period 6).
9. Cup-marked stone found beside hearth in Building 9 (with cup-marks on underside). Period 5B.

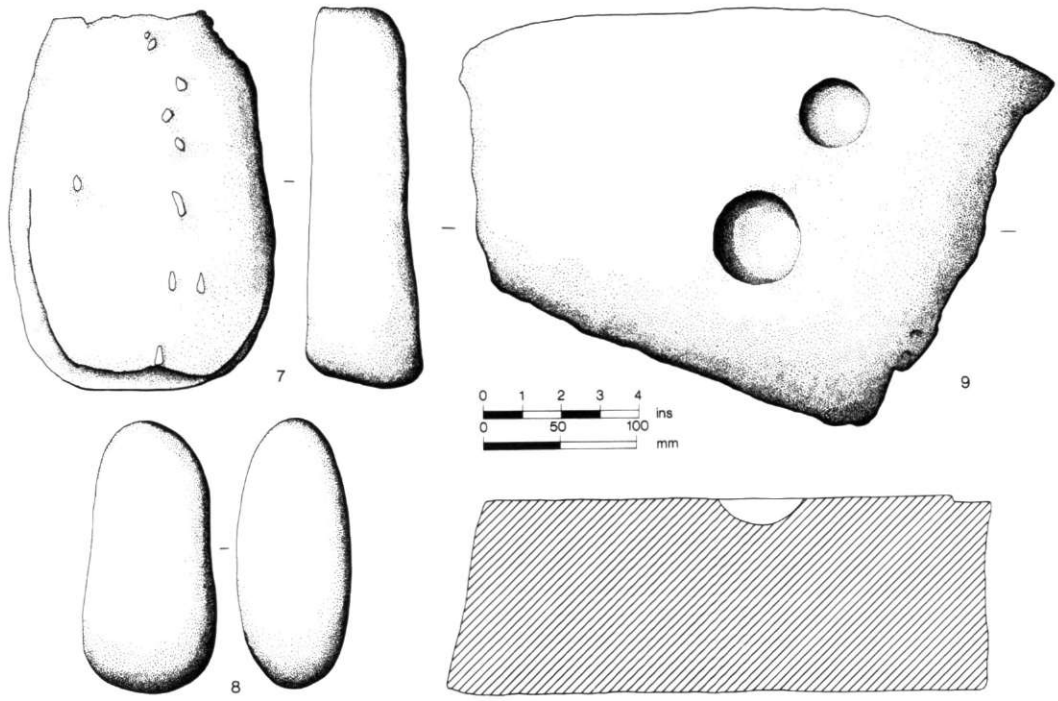


Fig. 41
Nornour: Stone objects. Nos 7-9.

Fig. 42
10. Stone weight. From rubble outside Building 5 (period 6 +).
11. Stone weight. From rubble in Building 9 (period 5B).

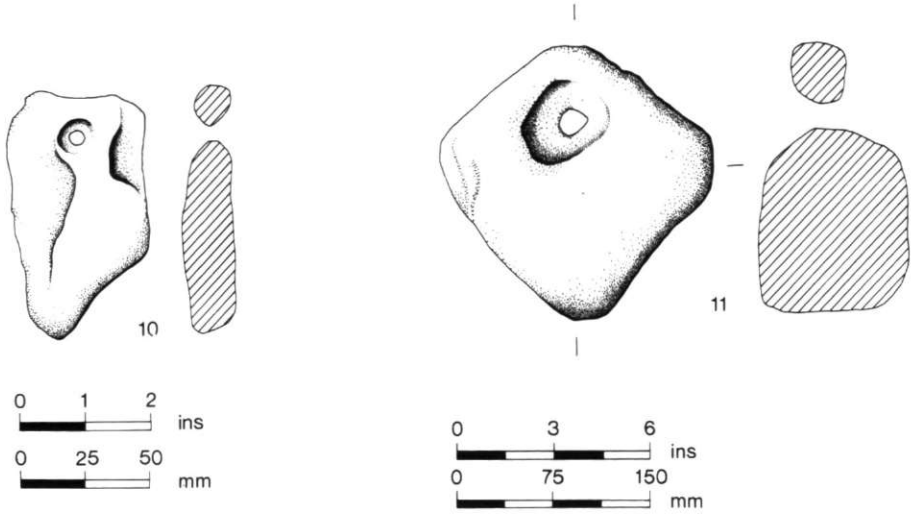


Fig. 42
Nornour: Objects of stone.

Not illustrated.

Saddle Querns

1. Large complete quern *c.* 1 m long and 0.3 m thick. From rubble filling Building 5. (Period 6 +).
2. Very large heavy quern *c.* 1 m long and 0.5 m thick. From rubble filling Building 3; ? Period 6B.
3. Fragment of saddle quern. Building 1; filling of north-east wall (possibly rebuilt in period 8).

Large stone trough, probably a quern. Broken, but at least 1 m long and 0.3 m thick. From rubble in entrance to Building 7; period 6 + .

Large rubbing stones, probably used with saddle querns (one worn side only)

St 163 Fragment; very coarse-grained granite. From Building 10, first phase; period 2.

St 12. Fragment. From midden against north-east side of Buildng 1; ? period 5.

St 7. Half of oval rubbing stone; surviving length 0.2 m. From rubble filling Building 6; period 5 + .

St 79. Fragment. From soil over Building 7; period 6 + .

Smaller rubbing stones

a) Size suitable for using in one hand; worn on one side only.

St 4. From soil against buttress on north side of Building 1; period 6 + ? St 63. From upper filling of Building 7; period 6 + . St 79 From soil over Building 5; period 6 + . St 101. From filling of Building 5; period 6 + .

b) Long, rounded, worn on all sides

St 46. *c.* 150 x 40 mm. From filling of Building 5; period 6 + . St 83. *c.* 130 x 30 mm. From rebuilt wall of Building 7; period 6B. St 117. *c.* 220 x 50 mm. From filling of Hearth 2 in Building 5; period 6.

c) Irregular block of fine-grained granite with one side worn concave. *c.* 100 x 60 x 60 mm. From Building 1 south-west wall; possibly disturbed.

Small polishing stones

a) Flattish, nearly rectangular, one or more sides worn smooth

St 19. *c.* 90 x 50 x 20 mm. With dark patina on all surfaces. From midden against Building 6; period 5 + . St 36. *c.* 140 x 80 x 15 mm. One smooth surface. From midden against Building 6; period 5 + . St 165. *c.* 140 x 70 x 8 mm. Two smoothed surfaces. From first occupation of Building 10; period 2.

b) Smaller, flattish

St 9. Triangular, max. 60 x 50 x 10 mm. One side smoothed. From soil against north-east buttress of Building 1; period 6 + ? St 33a *c.* 60 x 25 x 8 mm. From interior of Building 1; possibly disturbed in earlier excavations. St 56. Fragment. From Building 1, southwest wall, possibly disturbed.

c) Small, rounded, one side worn smooth

St 48. *c.* 80 x 20 mm. From filling of north-east wall of Building 1 possibly rebuilt in period 8. St 49. *c.* 120 x 60 x 30 mm. From same filling as St 48 above. St 128, i. *c.* 30 x 40 mm. From packing to north of Building 6 wall; period 5.

d) Pebbles, worn on several facets

St 106. *c.* 75 x 20 mm. From site H; occupation east of Building 9. St 134, i. *c.* 80 x 40 x 20 mm. From rebuilt wall of Building 7; period 6 + St 146.2. Fragment. From Building 6; trough behind cross-wall; period 5 + .

e) Long and rounded; smooth all round.

St 14. *c.* 120 x 30. From midden against north-east wall of Building 1; period 5?

Small hammer stones

St 92. 2. Round pebble; diameter *c.* 20 mm. Scattered peck-marks. From midden against south-west side of Building 5; period 6 + . St 96, i. Rounded fine-grained pebble *c.* 30 x 40 mm. Deep hollow worn in one side; smaller hole in another. From filling of Building 5; period 6 + . St 96, 2. Triangular pebble *c.* 30 x 30 mm. From same layer as 96, i above. St 135, i. Flat, nearly rectangular, *c,* 70 x 70 x 10 mm. One side hollowed, with peck marks all round edge. From rubble of Building 5; period 6 + . St 146, i. Fragment of pebble *c.* 70

mm thick. End smoothed and pecked. From Building 6; trough behind cross-wall; period 5 + .

Pivot-stone. (Larger examples were found *in situ* beside the entrances to Buildings 2, 3, 6 and 9 and in the cliff-face east of Building 9)

St 149. Irregular piece of coarse granite *c*. 130 x 100 x 80 mm, with no flat surface. Conical depression *c*. 60 mm diameter and 40 mm deep worn in one side. Building 9, period 5A.

OBJECTS OF WORKED BONE. FIG.43. Identified by F.A. Turk and [5] A. Locker.

1. Punch or gouge made from *radius* of seal. (B 52; from E6 layer 12: against wall of building 6: PERIOD 5 + .)
2. ?Gouge; made from distal *tibia* of sheep. (D layer 9; filling of Building 5; PERIOD 6 + .)
3. Awl made from *radius* of sheep. (B 48; filling of Building 5; PERIOD 6 + .)
4. Pierced disc made from *scapula* of sheep. (B 58; D layer 12; filling of Building 5: PERIOD 6 + .)
5. Pick made from antler. (1969B, 2. From midden south-west of Building 1; PERIOD5?)

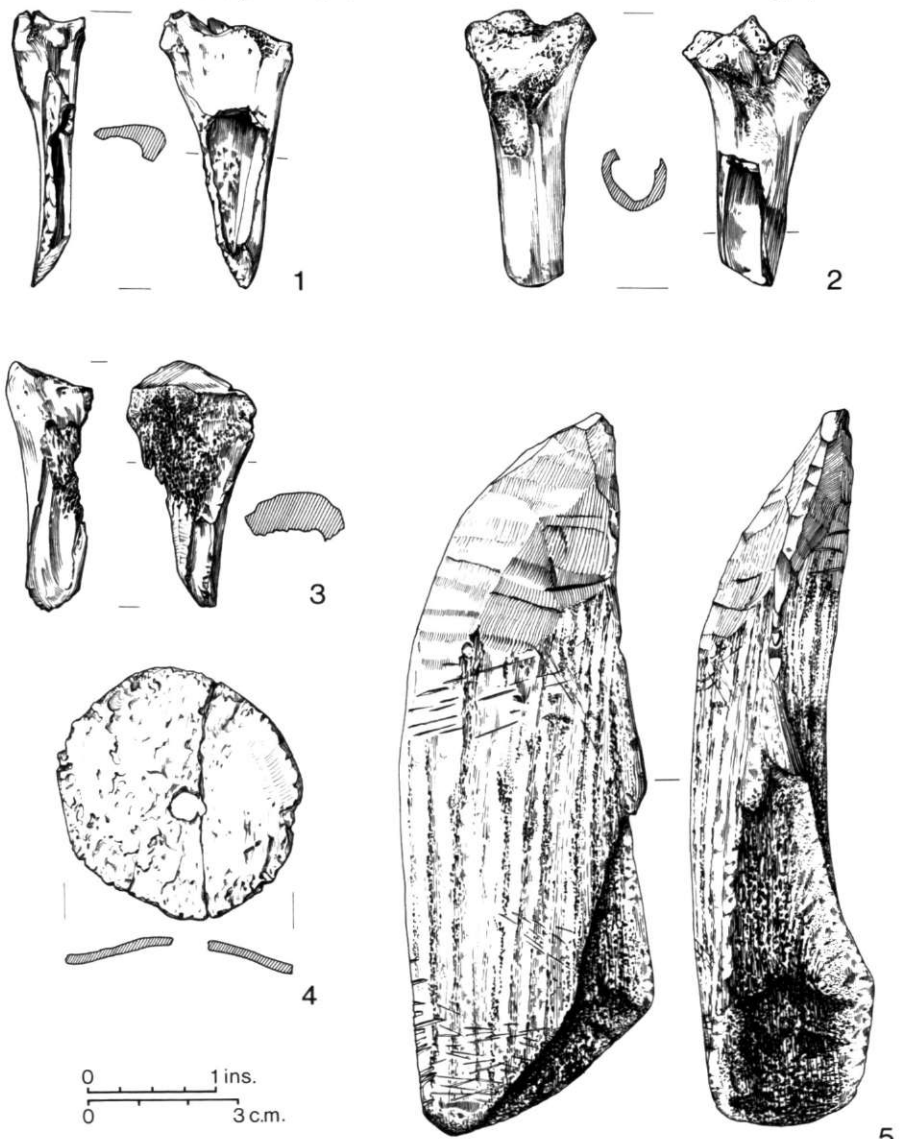


Fig. 43
Nornour: Objects of bone. All 1/3.

SOILS by Dr H.M. Keeley, Ancient Monuments Laboratory

Other parts of Dr. Keeley's report have been incorporated in the description of the structures. (See also note on Soils and Pollen from hillside to the north of the site. p.106).
Note: 'Ram' is the Scillonian term for the weathered granite head known in Cornwall as 'Rab'.

Samples from interior of Building 1

AM 700462. 'Clay' from rim of Alcove 5, north-east quadrant.

Mixture of pinkish grey (5 YR 7/2) and very pale brown (10 YR 7/4) rotted granite with quartz and mica crystals, containing ferric iron. On ignition the 'clay' attains a reddish yellow (5 YR 7/6) colour, indicating that part of the sample may have been burnt, but incompletely.

AM 700467. Filling from near bottom of post hole in north-west quadrant.

Pink rab (7.5 YR 7/4). Possibly has been heated slightly.

AM 700468. Lining of bottom of post-hole in north-west quadrant.

Similar to 700467 above.

AM 700470. 'Clay' from stone and clay-lined pit south of central hearth.

Mixture of brownish yellow (10 YR 6/6) and light brownish grey (10 YR 6/2) clay containing mica and granite fragments. Some $CaCo_3$ and ferric iron present. Both yellow and grey components become yellowish-red (5 YR 4/6) on ignition.

Samples from top of midden against south wall of Building 6 (layer 8 of section S-R, Fig. 10)

AM 700465: Lumps of weathering granite light brownish grey in colour (10 YR 6/2), containing limpet shells, some whole and some broken down. Also a small amount of bone and modern roots.

AM 700466: Reddish-yellow (5 YR 6/6) and slightly more yellow (7.5 YR 6/6) weathering granite ('ram') containing a few shell remains. On ignition both become red (2.5 YR 5/6), suggesting that although the ram has been subjected to heat in places, burning was incomplete.

Samples from hearths north of Building 5 (period 1B)

AM 7108184. Black soil from Hearth 1.

Alkali-soluble humus: some colour came out on boiling and much very fine carbon came through the filter. Washed residues contained some charcoal. There was very little trace of burning. On ignition colour became slightly redder. 11.2% carbon.

AM 710185. Black soil from Hearth 2.

Alkali-soluble humus: very little came out in cold washing. Rather less came out on boiling than from 7108184. Much very fine carbon came through the filter. Washed residues contained less charcoal than previous sample. Very little trace of burning. Little colour change on ignition. 10.5% carbon.

Samples from hearths in Building 5 (period 6)

AM 710187. Soil from below Hearth 1.

Pink (5 YR 7/3) and yellow (10 YR 7/6) ram: possibly slightly heated.

AM 710188. Black soil from Hearth 2.

12.5% carbon. Less alkali-soluble humus came out in cold washing than in nos 7108184-85 above. After boiling similar to no 710185. Much very fine carbon came through the filter. Washed residues contained more charcoal than samples quoted above. There was little colour change on ignition. Sample contained much very finely divided charcoal/carbon. Very little trace of burning but possibly more than in samples above.

NB: Radiocarbon sample Harwell S 240 (c. 740 bc) came from this material.

Sample from midden amongst rubble outside Building 7 (period 6B+)

AM 710182. Dark grey-brown (10 YR 4/2) sandy loam, surrounding red (2.5 YR 5/6) ram containing remains of limpet shells. The ram appears to have undergone complete intense burning in an oxidising environment.

Sample from cobbled surface over area north of Building 5 (period 6+)
AM 710183 Dark brown (10 YR 4/3) weathered granite containing a large amount of organic matter. Phosphate-positive, suggesting association with occupation.

Samples from midden northwest of Building 10 (period 2A) see p.38 and section H-J, Fig. 11.
Sample order: from top downwards. AM nos:
722827 Very dark greyish brown (10 YR 3/2) surface layer. (Site G layer 3). pH: 4.7; PO_4 absent.
722824. Reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6) clay. On ignition there is slight darkening to 5 YR 6/4 (light reddish brown). The clay appears to be incompletely burnt (G layer 5) pH 5.9; PO_4 strong.
722826. Dark brown lens (10 YR 3/3) in layer 5. On ignition the soil became very dark grey (10 YR 3/1) and appeared to lose organic matter by combustion. This material could be the result of mechanical eluviation of humic organic matter from the layer above, since the lenses appeared to be associated with cracks running down through the clay. pH 4.7; PO_4 weak.
722825. Brown (7.5 YR 4/4) lens in layer 5; apparently similar to 722826 above. pH 4.9; PO_4 trace.
722823. Very dark grey (10 YR 3/1) occupation deposit. There was no colour change on ignition. The relatively high pH (6.8) and strong phosphate content also indicate that this layer is the result of burning organic material. Site G layer 11.
722822. Dark greyish brown (10 YR 4/2) sand. pH 7.0; PO_4 weak. Loss on ignition 4.59%.
722821. Natural brown (10 YR 5/3) subsoil. pH 7.0 PO_4 weak.

Samples from soil accumulated against north-west side of Building 6 (period 5+)
722840 (site G layer 14). Very dark greyish brown (10 YR /2) occupation layer containing rubbish, including limpet shells and bones. pH 5.1; PO_4 positive.

Sample of soil on which Building 6 stands (open until period 5)
722838. (site G layer 14 A). Dark greyish brown buried topsoil (10 YR 4/2) containing lumps of weathering granite. Probably a cultivated soil. Loss on ignition 1.92%; pH 6.6; PO_4 weak.

CHARCOAL by Carole A Keepax and Graham Morgan, Ancient Monuments Laboratory

Most of the charcoal found was identified as derived from Leguminosae, probably Gorse (*Ulex europaeus* L.) The earliest contexts were the lower occupation level north of Building 5 (period 1B) and the midden north-west of Building 10 (period 2A). It was also found in the first and second phases of Building 10; the soil below the north wall of Building 1; the hearths and filling of Building 6; the filling of Building 11; the hearth and both occupation levels of Building 9 and the hearths and filling of Building 5. From the frequency of its occurrence in hearths and occupation levels it seems probable that it was the main source of fuel.

Six samples were identified as Oak (*Quercus* sp.). Two came from the top of the lower midden in the passage between Buildings 1 and 3 (probably period 1); the others were from the soil below Building 1; the soil over Building 11 and the hearth and filling of Building 5.

Two samples were identified as 'Hawthorn-type' (*Crataegus/Pyrus/Malus/Sorbus* sp.). These came from the first and second occupation deposits in Building 9.

There were also two examples of Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior* L.); one from the upper occupation level of Building 9 (period 5B) and the other from the lower filling of Building 5 (period 6+).

Elm (*Ulmus* sp.)., Field Maple (*Acer campestre* L.), and a softwood, probably Larch (*Larix* sp.) were found in the top of the lower midden in the passage between Buildings 1 and 3, probably period 1. As these species are not represented in the pollen record and the Larch is not native to Britain it seems likely that they all arrived as driftwood. Larch was also tentatively identified, with Oak, from another sample from the same layer. The radiocarbon date Harwell S 239 (see p.66) was obtained from this sample, but as the drift time-lag is considered to be well within the dating error its use is not invalidated.

THE ANIMAL REMAINS FROM NORNOUR: A SYNOPTIC VIEW OF THE FINDS by F.A. Turk PhD, FZS (Hon. Research Fellow, University of Exeter)

The bone, shell and crustacean remains from this site have been described in some detail in a number of previous papers by the present author (Turk, 1967, 1968, 1971 and 1973) and in a paper by Pernetta and Handford (1970). When all those papers were written no firm sequence dating for the site was available and, now that a detailed chronology is being put forward, it has been considered that the present report provided a useful occasion to publish a synoptic account of the animal remains of Nornour as well as to present certain new matter, provide a few corrections and to discuss some relatively important matters which arise from being able to view the whole corpus of material in chronological sequence for the first time. For a detailed description of the bones and for much of comparative cultural and zoological significance the earlier papers of the author must be consulted.

OX. A horned ox is found in all periods except 8 — a period which produced no identifiable bone material and which is disregarded in what follows — but the animal is represented in material from the end of prehistoric times. Many of the bones of adult animals of all periods were split for access to the bone marrow and from 2A comes an ox rib with horizontal furrows cut by a metal chisel; the bones of young calves seem never to have been used in this manner. The epiphyses were frequently knocked from the shafts and the femur is the bone most vulnerable to this treatment. Throughout the whole of Period 2 there is a preponderance of calf bones which perhaps suggests that, at this time, the calves were killed on the approach of winter but that in other times they were pastured along the seashore as in former years in the Hebrides (Turk, 1971). In this connection it is of interest that Period 2A also yielded the remains of a very aged ox.

In general, the Scillonian ox was an exceptionally small breed standing little more than 3 ft at the shoulders and, in some individuals, perhaps less than that when adult. Certain bone measurements are the smallest yet recorded for any European cattle. From Period 5 alone there is evidence of an exceptionally slender-footed variety of the breed but, seemingly, this did not last. The ox, sheep, horse and, to some extent, pig from Nornour all show, very markedly, the phenomenon of insular nanism (dwarfing or stunting). This is quite widespread in the animal kingdom — birds, tiger, reindeer, elephant, mollusca and lizards are just a few examples — and Gates (1932) described a stock of horses placed on Sable Island, Nova Scotia, which were much diminished in size in only 150 years; a circumstance which, there, was almost certainly due to unfavourable environmental conditions.

In periods 5 and 5A there occur the remains of an exceptionally large-footed variety which, together with the variant noted above, suggests that the breed was subjected to some outside genetic influence at that time or that certain mutants were, for some reason, more viable then. The first is the more likely because in Period 6 + and in late prehistoric times there occur the remains of a really large ox. A radius bone of this breed had a width of 163.5 mm across the distal articulatory surface (*cf.* 166 mm for a modern Devon Shorthorn). It is impossible to say for certain what the significance of this find is especially as there seems no reason to associate it with the Celtic Shorthorn of Iron Age times. Either it was a newly imported breed or it represents a mutant kept in being by artificial selection and related to the indigenous dwarf form in much the same way as the now extinct Connaught breed was related to the smaller Kerry one in Ireland.

CAPRIOVIDS. Bones of this lumpus, mostly very highly fragmented, were common in all periods on the site. For a discussion of the criteria used for separating sheep from goat remains see Turk, 1970, footnote 1. Of the bones that could be positively identified, over 98% were those of SHEEP and a similar proportion of the unattributed bones were, almost certainly, of this species. Many bones, particularly of lambs, had the epiphyses knocked off but none appeared to be split for access to the marrow. The preponderant form is an abnormally short-legged one of the ancient Turbary type of sheep with small horns but a large horn-core, of unknown significance, occurred in Period 1; perhaps this was from a ram. Late in Period 6 and early in 7 there is evidence of a larger, longer-legged breed which was probably 4-horned with a heavy, backward-sweeping, triangular, posterior pair of

horns. These were probably similar to the Manx 'loghtan' sheep and Dr M.L. Ryder (1969) has called attention to the fact that, along the West European littoral, 4-horned breeds of sheep of this kind preponderate. The scapula of the sheep was sometimes used to make perforated bone discs and the metacarpals were fashioned into awls. Probable remains of the GOAT first appear in Period 5. It was certainly present throughout the latter part of Period 6 and, doubtfully, may have persisted into Period 7. Like the other domestic animals it is small but the remains are too few and fragmented to characterise it further. From the evidence it appears to have been a later introduction at this site and, doubtless, the damage it does to trees and bushes, especially on an island, would have worked against the growth of its popularity with the human community.

PIG. Remains of this animal are very scarce throughout the whole period of occupation. A very young piglet is represented in Period 2A and remains of adults or near adults are found in periods late 5 and throughout the latter part of 6. It was a very small race with unusually large feet, a character that is sometimes supposed to indicate a population adapted to marshy conditions. The Scillonian breed is almost indistinguishable from wild swine although, in later times, the species was probably kept in semi-feral conditions there.

HORSE. A small molar tooth of this species was found in Period 1. Two other teeth were found in Period 2 which seems to suggest that it was contemporaneous with the earliest settlement at the site. It occurs in Period 5 and is best represented in the latter part of Period 6. The teeth are small and have an extremely simple enamel pattern. To judge by the rib fragments it was small — little larger than a medium sized ass. Indications to date suggest that it was also more primitive than the contemporary pony of the Cornish mainland.

RED DEER: This first occurs in Period 2A where it is represented by two fragments of the shafts of long bones and a fragment of an atlas vertebra. It is otherwise to be found in Period 5, right through 6 and in Period 7. On the Nornour site the species has left various foot bones, the shafts of long bones, pieces of antler and teeth. They all indicate a somewhat stunted form perhaps not unlike the dwarf deer of Corsica and Sardinia (*Cervus elaphus corsicanus* Erx.). Taken together with other evidence from the Scillies I believe these remains should be considered those of an indigenous population of great antiquity. The proof of this hypothesis must await the discovery of more material. It might be objected that this species could not have been favoured by such an environment but deer are more adaptable than was, at one time, thought (see Sablina 1969). An antler from Period 5 was worked to form a pick-like tool and from Period 6B is a fragment of shaft, polished and burnt, which may have been part of a tool.

ROE DEER. A metatarsal, seemingly referable to this species occurred in Period 7. For further notes on this animal in Scilly see Turk, 1971.

SEAL. Remains of adults of this species occur in all periods except from the soil above building 5 (= end of prehistoric period) where only the bones of a very young pup were found. In the earliest period it was already being exploited by man since in Period 1 was found the shaft of a fire-hardened long bone. There was, however, a great increase in its use in Period 6 (Iron Age), the species being represented in almost every sample of that date. It was then too, that every vertebra of the species is to be found carbonised showing that, at that time, this part of the body was subjected to fire. In Period 1 seal bones were opened for marrow but there is no evidence for this in later times. From Period 6A comes the fragment of a seal's rib with a limpet attached to it; this seems to imply that, at least on some occasions, decaying individuals of this species, cast onto the shore, were dragged to the settlement and utilized. All the bones of the trunk and limbs are found, showing that the carcasses must have been dragged up from the shore to the settlement. All age groups are present. No facial or anterior cranial bones or fragments referable to them have been found and this strongly suggests that the animals were killed by using stones to aim many blows 'at the forehead of the seals' as mentioned by Martin Martin in 1703, writing of the practice followed by the men of North Uist. Many bullae show evidence of having been in a fire as do most scapular fragments and cervical vertebrae. The adult male has large accumulations of blubber on neck and shoulders and evidently these were roughly separated from the body

and melted down for supplies of oil. Mixed with a little sea salt to give a yellow flame this would have made a useful illuminant. The virtual absence of the species in the strata denoting the end of the prehistoric period probably results from a drastic decline in the Grey Seal population of Scilly, which is most marked elsewhere in the islands in the earliest years of the second century AD, rather than any cultural change in the usages of the society of the times. (For a discussion of this see Turk, 1968). A few bones, especially the radius, were used to make awl-like tools.

WHALES. Several much decayed fragments of these animals were found sporadically in the bone material recovered from this site. Indeterminant species of the toothed whales occur in Period 5 whilst the Common Dolphin was found in Periods 6 and 7. In the latter also occurred a species provisionally identified as Risso's Dolphin. An unknown species of whalebone whale, the remains of which were excessively decayed, occurred in the midden material east of building 9 but this has proved to be undatable. All these records suggest carcasses washed up along the foreshore; they give no evidence that they were hunted at any time.

PALLAS'S VOLE or THE ROOT VOLE (*Microtus oeconomus* Pallas 1778 = *M. raticeps* Keyser and Blasius 1841). This species is represented in Period 1 by a skull fragment, a mandible with molars, one humerus and a fragment of another long bone. It was also present in Periods 6 and 7 and in the undated material studied by Pernetta and Handford (1970). This species was not otherwise known from the British Isles. Its present distribution comprises the northern parts of Europe and Asia from northern Russia and the mountains of Scandinavia eastwards into Siberia, northern Germany, northern Hungary with, additionally, a relict population in Holland. The last two authors considered that it was introduced into Scilly by early man but this seems to me to be unlikely. Its present distribution does not suggest a synanthropic species; moreover, it was present in Scilly in the earliest times of human settlement when transportation from the far north would be doubtful indeed. Again, its habitat makes it unlikely that it would have been accidentally taken up by man with his transportable materials. Normally it lives in very wet ground among reed beds and marshes (parts of Crow Sound, Scilly, were doubtless of this nature in the Bronze Age) and hence, although it burrows, its presence in the excavated material of Period 1, when the site was certainly at a fair elevation and dry, is not likely to have been a mere intrusion from the surface. I believe it to have been, like the Dutch one, a relict of an early peri-glacial population. It feeds mostly on the roots and foliage of water plants and has similar tastes to the British Water Vole (or Rat); that species was certainly used as food in the Early Bronze Age and I have elsewhere recorded its presence in fissure burials, in Derbyshire, of the Food Vessel to Beaker periods. As the common water vole or water rat does not occur in Scilly it seems very probable that the Nornour people used Pallas's Vole for food — a fact which sufficiently accounts for its presence among the midden material.

Also recorded by Pernetta and Handford, *loc. cit.* from this site, are the Long-Tailed Field Mouse (*Apodemus sylvaticus* Linn. 1758) and the Scilly Island White-Toothed Shrew (*Crocidura suaveolens cassiteridum* Hinton 1924). These, together with the rat and the rabbit are all, almost certainly, later intrusions and their appearance among the Bronze and Iron Age material is fortuitous.

BIRDS. Among the material examined from this site were a large number of bird bones that could not be identified either because they were too fragmented, were bones not specifically characteristic or because of lack of adequate comparative material. The following species were, however, identified: they are listed below together with the periods in which they occurred:-

Raven	late 5.
Blackbird	late 6.
Gannet	2A, 6+, 7, producing winter meat, feathers and oil.
Goose	5B, 7. Ulnas of this species were split across and made into awls.
Duck (? Goldeneye)	7.

Duck (Mallard)	6.
White Stork	1 (3 individuals from this period. Its presence may indicate climate since Voous (1960) says it is favoured by dry, warm summers. It frequents marshy places and will nest on rock faces).
Heron	3A, 5+, 6A, 7.
Pigeon	5, and end of Prehistoric. (Used for meat and feathers.)
? Redshank	6, 6A.
? Ruff	2A.
Godwit	6, 7.
Knot	7 (Pernetta and Handford record another Wader the size of an Avocet).
Skylark	7.
Cormorant	1, 2A, 5+, 6, 6A, 6+, possibly trained for fishing and providing oil.
Stone Curlew	6. (Perhaps this was medicinal since in the Middle Ages the flesh was used as a cure for jaundice (see Turk, 1967).
Razorbill	3+, 5, 5B, 6, 6+, end of Prehistoric. (This is the commonest of all bird remains at the site. It was a source of meat, oil, feathers and eggs).
Guillemot	2A, 4, 6+, 7. (Role in economy much as last).
Shearwater	5, 6+. (Provided oil).
Puffin	2A, 5+, 5, 5A+, 6A, 7, late Prehistoric. (Provided feathers and winter meat.)
Black Grouse	6+, end of Prehistoric. (Rare in any Iron Age context).
Domestic Fowl	6A, 7. (This may be the earliest record of it in Britain. Not eaten. (See Turk, 1971).

This unusually long list of birds shows that they must have formed no inconsiderable part of the resources of the Nornour people. The late Bronze and Iron Age times saw a great increase in their utilisation, perhaps not unconnected with the deteriorating climate and the need for greater winter provisions. Nothing is known of the methods by which all these species were trapped, shot (with arrow or sling), netted or poled.

FISH: Large numbers of fish bones occurred at all parts of the site and from all periods: only a few of them could be identified with any certainty and the greater part remain unattributed. For this reason no periods are given for the species listed below because, almost certainly, the same species were present in other periods as well but represented by bones that are not diagnostic or by ones for which I had no comparative material available. A more detailed account of them will be found in Turk 1971. With the exception of the slightly doubtful record of the Hake (from an Iron Age context only as far as is known) all the species are shallow water ones and could have been caught from the shore; none suggest the use of sea-going boats.

Conger	Ling (Common)	Pollack (Common)	Turbot
Wrasse	Bass (Common)	? Hake	Plaice

MOLLUSCA. (See Turk, 1971)

Great Scallop (*Pecten maximus*) 2A, 6+. The flesh used for food, for bait and the shell as a lamp.

Warty Venus (*Venus verrucosa*) 7. Used to 19th century in Co. Clare and on Herm as food.

Oyster (*Ostraea edulis*). Throughout Period 6 only. Does not now occur living in Scilly.

Strand Shell (*Littorina littoralis*) 2A, 5B and 7. Possibly used for decoration.

Thick Topshell (*Monodonta lineata*) 2A. All through Periods 5 and 6 and in

Period 7. Still used as a substitute for the Edible Periwinkle. Ashbee (1974) is in error in stating that the winkle is available in Scilly (page 280).
Common Limpet (*Patella vulgata*). A major source of protein in all periods.
Rough Limpet (*Patella aspera*). Many occurred but only at the end of Period 6.
Cockle (*Cardium edule*) 2A and 6 only. It is surprising that not more use was made of this species which still occurs in Scilly.
Purple Dog Whelk (*Nucella lapillus*) 2A only. A source of the famous Tyrian purple and perhaps so used in Scilly at this period. The dye from this alone would not have been of the finest quality.
Round Snail (*Discus rotundatus*) 5. Probably for medical or cosmetic use only.
Banded Snail (*Cepaea nemoralis*) 2A only. Eaten sparingly at all periods in Europe. Occurs in Danish kitchen middens.
The range of shellfish species is surprisingly wide; some new species seem to have been utilised in the early Iron Age at Nornour and older usages renewed.

CRUSTACEA

The Edible Crab (*Cancer pagurus*). The tips of the chelae of this species were found in Period 1 and throughout 5 but in no other context. This may be no more than an accident of preservation.

One or two general matters call for comment. In Period 2A there occurred a collection of ox and sheep bones smashed into small fragments after removal of the epiphyses. The purpose of this is in doubt but it might have been for the preparation of glue. Glue, derived from bones, is known in Egypt from as early as 1600 BC (Derry and Williams, 1960). In the upper occupation of Building 9 (5B) there was a large collection of tiny fragments of bones, mostly of birds and fishes but with some foot bones and smashed pieces of the pectoral and pelvic girdles of mammals; all had been burnt. Apart from some ritual significance no purpose can be suggested for this.

A few vertebrae show cuts on the ventral side which suggests that animals were cut up in the supine position. In a former paper (Turk, 1971) I have given the evidence supporting a suggestion that the hind legs of sheep may have been traded away in the Iron Age (6+ and 7).

MOLLUSCA by Dr J.G. Evans, University College Cardiff

The following shells were identified in samples from this prehistoric site.

House I, Central hearth, Phase 3. (*Period 7*).	
Patella vulgata Linné, Common limpet	753
Gibbula umbilicalis (da Costa), Top shell	2
Monodonta lineata (da Costa), Top shell	1
Littorina littoralis (Linné), Flat winkle	1
House III, Filling. (*Period 6B+*)	
Patella vulgata Linné	256
Littorina littoralis (Linné)	1
Mytilus edulis Linné, Mussel	1
Ostrea edulis Linné, Oyster	1
Passage S of House I. 'Fresh shell' midden immediately below beach (*Period 7*)	
Patella vulgata Linné	106
Site D. Midden against south wall of Building 5 (*Period 6+*)	
Patella vulgata Linné	68
Littorina littoralis (Linné)	1
Pecten maximus (Linné), Great scallop	1
Midden against north-east wall of Building I (? *Period 5*)	
Patella vulgata Linné	45
Venus verrucosa Linné, Warty venus	1
Concreted mass of *Patella* plus occasional fish bone	

The predominance of limpets at Nornour is typical of many prehistoric sites in Britain including a village site below Bant's Carn, St. Mary's Island, Scilly (Townsend, 1967), and is in contrast to later sites where limpets are less common or absent. The reasons for this are unknown. Limpets are a fairly good source of protein (Townsend, 1967) but their

palatability, at any rate in the British Isles at the present day, is inferior to that of other species of shellfish. Other more palatable species such as *Ostrea, Cardium, Mytilus* and *Littorina* are certainly present in the Scilly Isles (Townsend, 1967). One possibility which has been suggested to me by D.V. Clarke in connection with his recent excavations at Skara Brae is that limpets were used largely as bait for fishing.

Acknowledgements

The work was financed by the Department of the Environment. Permission to excavate and much assistance was kindly given by Major R. MacLaran, Land Steward for the Duchy of Cornwall and by the tenant, the late Commander T.M. Dorrien-Smith of Tresco Abbey. The grant was handled by the Isles of Scilly Museum Association; I am very grateful for the assistance of the Chairman, Mrs R. MacLaran, and the Treasurers, the late Mr C.A. Short and Mr R. Phillips. The boatmen, who played a most important part by getting the diggers safely on and off the island, sometimes in very difficult weather, were Mr A.B. Goddard, Mr J.L. Goddard, Mr F. Jenkins and Mr C. Nichols. Other Scillonians and local residents who helped in various ways include Mr R. Symmons, (the discoverer of the site in 1962), Mr. J. Hicks of St Agnes, the late Mr P.Z. MacKenzie, Miss A.D. Davis, Miss R.M. Dutton, Mr H. Wakefield and Mr T. Hall. Miss Dorothy Dudley generously imparted her knowledge and enthusiasm for the site.

Work on Nornour was by no means easy, due both to the absence of equipment usually available on modern excavations and to the exposed and rugged nature of the site; gratitude must be expressed to all who took part and especially to those who endured for several seasons: Miss D. Gould, Mrs. E. Moore, Mrs. E.C. Palmer, Miss J. Smalley and Mr E. Worman. Miss Vivien Russell was assistant director and much is owed to her knowledge, patience and industry. Mr D.S. Neal made several visits to draw the main site plans and I am particularly grateful for his assistance with the interpretation of the structural sequence. I am also grateful to those who have contributed or otherwise assisted with this report: Mr Leo Biek, Miss J. Bayley, Mr A.J. Clark, Mrs C. Keepax and Dr H. Keeley, all on the staff of the Ancient Monuments Laboratory; to Miss D. Charlesworth, Dr J.G. Evans, Dr J.R.A. Greig, Mrs H. Miles, Professor A.C. Thomas, Dr F.A. Turk and Dr D.F. Williams. For much patient work on the drawings I am grateful to the following members of the Ancient Monuments Illustrators' section: Mr F.J.H. Gardiner, Mrs D. Miller, Mr D.S. Neal, Miss M. Tremayne and Mr. J. Thorn; also to Mrs. D. Timms who drew the flints.

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APPENDIX 1

THE PLACE-NAME NORNOUR by A.C. Thomas

The place-name *Nornour* remains one of the unsolved, and now probably insoluble, puzzles of Scillonian onomastics. It has nothing whatsoever to do with the compass bearing 'Nor'nor'east' or the like, and this popular etymology is a very recent one. The various names of the group known as the Eastern Isles have not always been fixed, as analysis of early maps shows clearly; for example, the present 'Little Ganilly' is a 17th-century introduction, attached to part of the former, and larger 'Arthur' (Thomas, 1977). The reason for this is that, until late in the medieval period, what are now the Eastern Isles formed part of a land-surface extending SE from St Martin's, the original name — 1500 *Guenelly,* 1652 *Goonehillie* (the same as Goonhilly, in the Lizard), meaning 'briny wasteland' or the like — surviving now as the name of the largest of the eastern isles, Ganilly.

Nornour appears in 1652 as *Knollmore Ile, Knolnore Ile;* then *Nonore,* 1655, 1685; *Nornuer* 1689; *Nornuall I.* 1708; and *Nornour* (with variations) from 1744. There is evidence that a similar, or the same, name was once attached to White Island of Samson (*Nornower, Nornover Iland* or Rock, 1652). These are late instances, at a time when Cornish place-names were no longer being formed, and early modern English, not late Cornish, had for some time predominated. The 1652 spellings have clearly been assimilated to the English element *knoll* 'hillock, mound, small eminence'. Behind all these should lie some Middle Cornish form. No immediate answer suggests itself, beyond the obvious suggestion that the latter part of the name may be Co. *an-nor* 'of the land', since the element *dor,* older *doer,* is independently encountered in Scilly place-names. The first element would then have to be some common descriptive noun starting with *-n-*, possibly contracted from a disyllable; but the forms are not early enough to allow more than vague guesses. The sense is probably to distinguish Nornour as a specific element on what was dry land; and in this respect the place-name goes with numerous others which, if now attached to islands or sea-girt rock, must have first been given to what were then terrestrial features. In the case of the Eastern Isles, this could have been as late as the 12th-13th centuries; but there is no reason why this particular name cannot be still earlier.

APPENDIX 2

A REPORT ON THE SOILS AND THEIR POLLEN FROM NORTH OF THE SITE AT NORNOUR, ISLES OF SCILLY BY J.R.A. Greig and H. Keeley

The Archaeological Background (by S.A. Butcher)

In 1972 the slope of the island behind the settlement was investigated in a series of trenches. The samples discussed in this note were taken by H. Keeley from the highest trench, L1, which was about 6 m south of the crest of the island and 30 m north of Building 6 (Fig. 6). All these trenches showed the same stratification: a deposit of blown sand lying over a thick soil covering granite rocks. There were no artefacts or other sign of human activity. The sand covers the whole of the south side of Nornour, including the ancient settlement, and the soil seems to correspond to the ground surface on which the buildings stand. However, since it would have been open during the whole period of occupation of the site this gives a very wide chronological range: from the middle of the second millenium BC to the end of the fourth century AD. There is no evidence as to how long the surface remained open after the settlement was finally abandoned: it could have been another thousand years, though this is unlikely.

This article deals with the soils studied on site and sampled by H. Keeley and the pollen diagram prepared from them and interpreted by J.R.A. Greig.

The Soils

The presence of a till and outwash gravel (both containing far-travelled erratics and heavy minerals) along the northern margin of the Isles of Scilly has been established (Mitchell and Orme 1967). The glacial deposits rest on a Lower Head, raised beach and shore platform, and are overlain by a younger beach and an Upper Head.

Nornour, Ganilly, Great Innisvouls and Little Innisvouls form the north-east margins of the group of small islands known as the Eastern Isles. Raised beach has also been noted below head on Nornour and Great Innisvouls (Mitchell and Orme, 1967) but foreign stones were not seen on any of the four islands.

On Nornour soil parent material appeared to consist of locally derived head deposits of gravelly loam with variable stone content, overlying granite rock, similar to that found on the granites in Cornwall (Clayden, 1964). The soil buried beneath the regosol from blown sand on the south side of Nornour was a ranker with a shallow A/C profile approximately 30 cm in depth, and it appeared to be similar to the soil associated with the ancient settlement. The section sampled for pollen analysis (see Fig. 44) is described below:-

The site was on a slope of 10° and freely drained. The vegetation was predominantly *Pteridium aquilinum* (Bracken), and earthworms were absent from the profile.

0-22 cm (the F horizon); a dark brown (10YR3/2) fibrous organic layer containing bulbs of *Endymion non-scriptus* (bluebell), bracken roots and undecomposed and decomposing plant debris. Sand grains were present.

22-32 cm; grey (10YR6/2) structureless sand containing roots and small particles of amorphous organic matter, probably washed down from the F horizon.

32-42 cm; structureless sand, stained dark grey to black by eluviated organic matter (10YR3/1), containing bracken roots. There may have been some consolidation of the blown sand at this stage of development.

42-62 cm; a light coloured (10YR6/3) wind-blown sand; structureless and containing bracken roots.

62-86 cm; the buried A horizon of the original soil on which the sand was deposited. This layer consisted of a black (7.5YR2.5/0) silty sand, with weak crumb structure, containing amorphous organic matter and few roots, and was more compact than the layers above.

86-91 cm; (b C horizon) was dark brown (7.5YR3/2) rotted (weathering) granite, containing granite fragments, with coarse loamy sand texture and weak crumb structure. Roots were absent and the organic matter content was much less than in the layer above.

91 cm; granite boulders occurred below 91 cm.

The pollen

The upper part of the profile where the soil was light and sandy was sampled every 5 cm, but below 62 cm where it was darker and more organic the sampling interval was reduced to 2.5 cm. The samples consisted mainly of sand, and the organic matter was extracted by treatment in approximately 10% warm sodium hydroxide solution. About 40 cc sand was used for each sample in order to obtain sufficient pollen from such a minerogenic substrate. The black humus-stained sand from below about 62 cm was pollen rich, but the soluble humic matter had to be removed first by means of repeated alkali washes and centrifugation. Treatment with hydrofluoric acid was carried out in all cases, but acetolysis was not done when it was found that this step was unnecessary — evidently the cellulose type material had long disappeared from the soil.

There was plenty of pollen in most of the samples, but counting was made difficult by the fact that it was usually very shrunken and crumpled, and the abundance of thick-walled pollen grains in some samples raises the possibility of differential preservation of these grains compared with the more fragile ones some of which might have decayed away. Most of the pollen counts were made with a magnification of x1250 under oil immersion, as this approach seemed to be the best way of ensuring an accurate count of crumpled and shrunken pollen which was very abundant in some slides. Semi-permanent slides of pollen were prepared, using glycerol jelly mounting medium. Counts of 200-500 pollen grains were made and although absolute counting was not done, an estimate of pollen abundance was made, recorded on the right hand columns of the pollen diagram. The pollen diagram has been drawn up on the basis of percentages of total pollen (tree pollen + herbaceous pollen). It has been somewhat simplified by the exclusion of some sporadic pollen records, but the total pollen flora has been listed (Table p.111).

The pollen diagram (Fig. 44) can be divided into three sections on the basis of pollen frequencies, as follows:

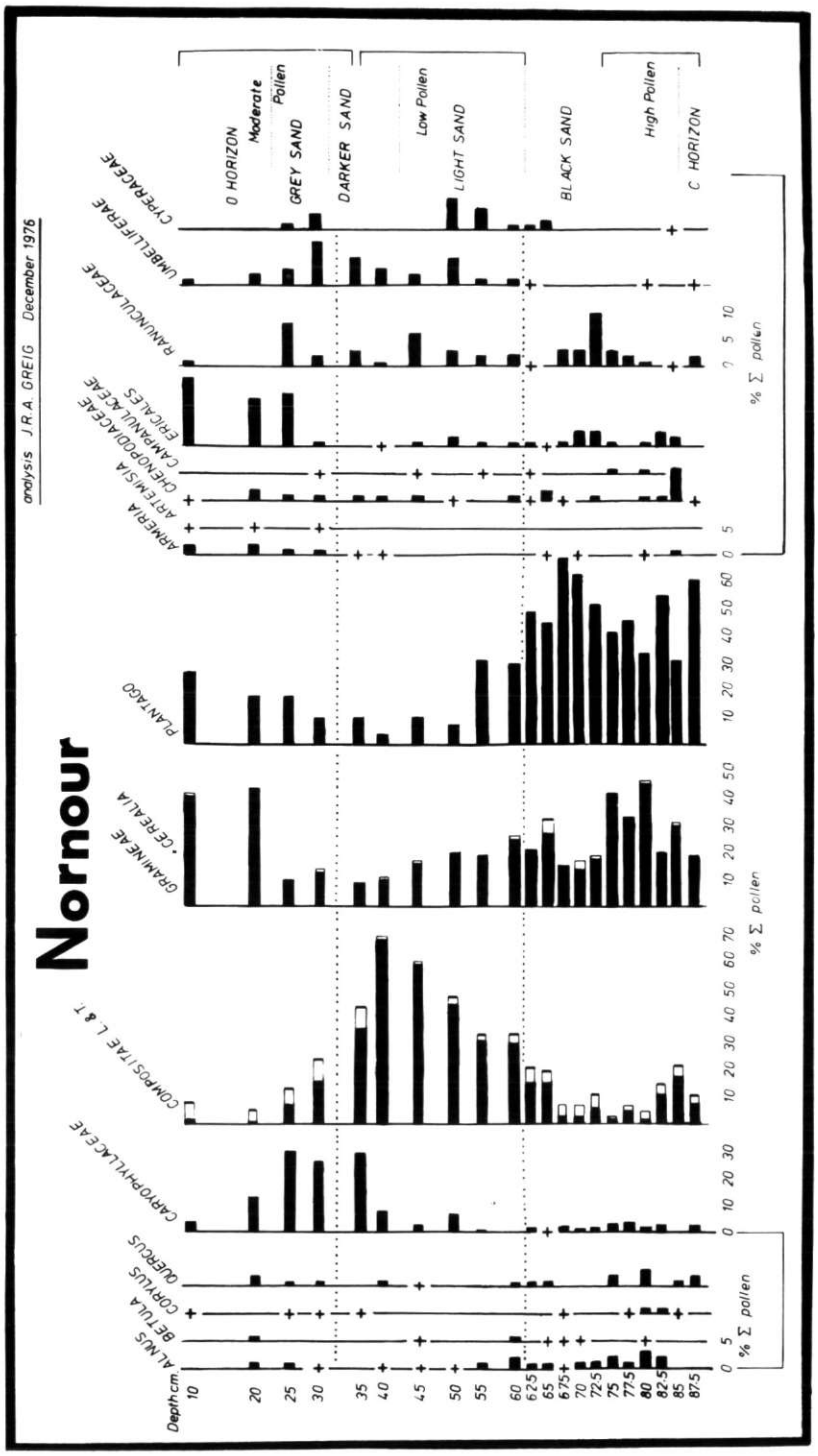


Fig. 44
Nornour: Pollen diagram.

10-30 cm. Characterised by: High Gramineae, Ericales, *Armeria,* more Compositae Tubuliflorae than Liguliflorae. Moderate pollen content.
35-60 cm. High Compositae Liguliflorae, Caryophyllaceae, Umbelliferae, Cyperaceae. Low Gramineae, Ericales, *Armeria,* tree pollen. Low pollen content.
62.5-87.5 cm. High *Plantago.,* Gramineae, moderate Ericales, Cerealia, tree pollen, *Armeria* present. Low Compositae and both types nearly equal, practically no Umbelliferae or Cyperaceae. Very high pollen content.

Interpretation

The top section of the pollen diagram (10-30 cm) is dominated by herb pollen, mainly that of grasses, plantains and heather, and the topmost sample contains significant numbers of bracken spores. This part of the diagram represents to some extent the pollen rain from the present day vegetation growing in the vicinity, although pollen rain is necessarily an incomplete record owing to the vagaries of pollen production and dispersal from plants, its preservation, and its final identification. Sometimes vegetation and record are linked as in the case here where there are bracken rhizomes in the ground and also a corresponding record of spores, but in other cases this is not so: there were bluebell bulbs in the soil as well, but their pollen is fragile and shed in small quantities and was not found in any preparation, so this study can shed little direct light on the history of bluebells here.

The reconstruction of the flora from pollen evidence is a matter of recognising the pollen types that survive as representatives of the larger group of plants which comprised the living flora. If it can be done for the most recent part of the profile which should correspond well with the present day flora, it will help the correct interpretation of the lower, older, part of the profile for which there may be no surviving present day parallel. Relating pollen records to plant communities can be difficult because pollen can often only be identified to family level, and where a large plant family is concerned, there are usually too many possibilities for it to be possible to judge likely genera. On Scilly and particularly on the Eastern Isles the present day flora is quite small and very thoroughly investigated (Lousley, 1971) so that it is often possible to attribute a pollen record to a particular plant or group of plants. For example the Umbelliferae pollen record could theoretically represent any of a large range of umbellifers, but on Nornour this comes down to two main probabilities, *Daucus carota* (wild carrot) which is abundant in grassy places near the sea, and *Crithmum maritimum* (rock samphire).

The *Flora* is also very helpful in linking the pollen record with the various plant communities which make up the flora of Nornour, mainly variants on the Down and Dune types of vegetation, and most of the herbaceous pollen can be accounted for in this way. The Caryophyllaceae pollen could not be identified more exactly, but on the basis of recent records, *Silene maritima* (sea campion) or one of the species of *Cerastium,* (mouse-ear) or of of *Stellaria* (chickweed) are candidates. The Compositae are also a large group, and the section Tubuliflorae pollen which dominates this upper part could be from *Achillea millefolium* (yarrow) or *Tripleurospermum maritimum* (sea mayweed). A species of *Leontodon* (hawkbit) could be responsible for the Compositae sect. Liguliflorae pollen record. Gramineae pollen is the most abundant type in this part of the diagram, difficult to attribute to any one species, but the *Plantago* pollen could mostly be attributed to *P. coronopus* (buckshorn plantain), a major component of the maritime grassy sward. *Armeria maritima* (thrift) is another specific pollen record which implies the existence of sea-side vegetation, and the Ericales record probably represents the ling (*Calluna vulgaris*) which is a major part of the natural plant cover and more widespread than *Erica cinerea* (fine-leaved heath). The Ranunculaceae pollen would appear to have come from *Ranunculus ficaria* (lesser celandine), the only member of this family known on the Eastern Isles, and *Carex arenaria* (sand sedge) is likewise the most abundant and widespread member of the Cyperaceae here.

The herbaceous pollen record appears to correspond to what might be expected from the present day flora, and plants which release quantities of identifiable pollen seem to be represented, although there are others which are abundant on the ground like bluebells and perhaps brambles, which do not feature here. The tree and shrub pollen record is much

smaller than that from the herbs, but *Alnus* (alder), *Betula* (birch), *Carpinus* (hornbeam), *Corylus* (hazel), and *Quercus* (oak) are represented, although the topmost sample has only a single grain of hazel pollen. It is not so easy to see the parallels between this part of the pollen diagram and the regional flora because Scilly is today virtually treeless. Alder and oak grow in a few places, but birch, hazel and hornbeam do not (Lousley, 1971) and Nornour itself is treeless. The *Flora* does point out that one of the Eastern Isles close to Nornour, Great Ganilly, has many plants growing there which would normally be associated with woodland, and it is the only place apart from Tresco where oak has been recorded, so there are some signs of possible past woodland.

There are several possibilities which might explain the occurrence of these three apparently exotic pollen types in this part of the profile. The first is that the sand just below the present ground surface may have been deposited some time ago, with, perhaps little build-up since and the signs of woodland represent something that existed some time ago. An alternative is that the soil profile may have been truncated at some time by wind erosion, thus exposing older deposits, on which the present ground surface formed. Another factor is the deposition of sand eroded from elsewhere, which could result in the mixing of some older deposits with younger ones, for blown sand seems to be an important factor in Scillonian soil formation.

The next pollen assemblage (35-60 cm) would appear to represent a somewhat different vegetational type to that above it, but the pollen was generally poorly preserved. Some of the changes, like the superabundance of Compositae (L) pollen could be due to differential preservation, and thinner walled pollen grains may have become corroded beyond recognition. Differential preservation is not invariably the case, however, and large amounts of Compositae pollen have been recovered from chalk soils (Dimbleby, personal communication). Without the additional information from absolute counts it is difficult to be sure, but it seems that here the abundance of Compositae (L) pollen is mainly due to preservation factors, as in the results from Halangy (St Mary's) (Dimbleby, personal communication). Even so there are discernible changes such as the smaller amounts of pollen from *Armeria* (thrift) and Ericales (heather) which are robust pollen grains too, and unlikely to be affected by preservation factors. This pollen assemblage would appear to correspond with the phase of consolidation of blown sand mentioned in the soil report, and the low pollen values could well correspond with this observation, with an unstable dune surface supporting less of the heather and thrift.

The next pollen assemblage (62.5-87.5 cm) corresponds with the buried soil surface, and has the highest pollen values. The most abundant pollen type is *Plantago* (plantain) which with the large amount of Gramineae (grass) pollen would suggest a kind of maritime sward vegetation, maybe maintained by grazing pressure which would favour plants with basal rosettes like grasses and plantains at the expense of others not so adapted to tolerate grazing. The pollen record from Umbelliferae is rather low in this part of the pollen diagram, although whether this might be due to grazing pressure can only be a matter of speculation. There are occasional records of pollen considered to be that of Cerealia although the grains could not be measured owing to their shrunken and crumpled state. It is rather a sporadic record, but the largest amounts occur in this lowest part of the pollen diagram and provide evidence of arable farming as well as the possible pasture land suggested by the plaintain and grass pollen.

The tree pollen record is at its most consistent, with almost continuous occurrences of *Alnus* (alder) and *Quercus* (oak), more scattered ones of *Betula* (birch) and *Corylus* (hazel) and perhaps traces of *Ulmus* (elm) which amounts to evidence that there was at least some woodland at this stage.

This part of the pollen diagram may correspond with the occupation of the Nornour site, on stratigraphic grounds, although the dating for the latter is not very precise, 1500 BC — 400 AD.

Discussion

An interesting aspect of these results is the comparison between the plants appearing in this pollen diagram from Nornour and other Scillonian pollen work, those known from fossil

macroscopic remains (mainly charcoal) and the present-day flora described in the *Flora of the Isles of Scilly*. The known fossil records of ash, hornbeam and perhaps elm are supplemented by the evidence from Nornour. These trees are not nowadays native on Scilly, but their past presence is shown by a charcoal record of ash (*Flora,* p.212),but it could be argued that charcoal records might represent wood which had been imported, while pollen would almost certainly demonstrate the presence of growing plants on Scilly. The hornbeam and elm pollen records come from Professor Dimbleby's results from Innisidgen. Other interesting pollen records include those of *Artemisia,* Dipsacaceae and *Filipendula* which represent plants which are not known to grow on the Isles of Scilly now.

Some plants may have escaped detection by pollen analysis, yet were probably abundant at times, particularly *Ulex* (gorse). This family, the Leguminosae, generally produces pollen that is thin and frail, and also tends to be hard to identify to any group of genera within the family, even when fresh. It is not surprising that the small amounts of Leguminosae pollen found in five samples could not be attributed to *Ulex*. There have been several reports on charcoal from Nornour, of which the most recent is that of C.Keepax (A.M. Lab. Report No. 2029, see charcoals p.98), in which she identified most of the charcoal as Leguminosae, although it was not possible to tell from the charcoal whether this was certainly *Ulex,* even though gorse is the most likely possibility as it is a traditional source of fuel and grows abundantly on Scilly.

The lower part of the pollen diagram would appear to correspond to a time when the site was occupied. The signs of arable farming of cereal crops should not be taken to mean that these were necessarily the only crops grown, as few other crops produce abundant and identifiable pollen, but there do not appear to be any records of carbonised plant remains such as grain to confirm or even amplify this picture. The evidence of pastoral farming is corroborated to some extent by the animal remains, which also demonstrate that the sea, with its birds, animals and fish would appear to have provided useful food as well (p99ff).

The Innisidgen pollen diagram (Dimbleby, personal communication) shows an 'early forest phase' when the landscape was mainly wooded on this part of St Mary's. There is no dating evidence to show when the old land surface there was open, and since the dating from Nornour is not at all exact it is hard to compare the two diagrams on a chronological basis. The tree pollen values in the 'early forest phase' at Innisidgen are far higher than those in the Nornour diagram, but this may reflect the greater suitability of the larger island for supporting woodland compared with the Eastern Isles, or an earlier epoch of vegetational history. On the Cornish mainland deforestation started in earnest in the Bronze Age (Dimbleby, 1962; 1971) and if this was the case on the Isles of Scilly it would agree with the signs of a modified landscape during and after the occupation of the site on Nornour from which this buried soil came. Professor Dimbleby has studied pollen from a buried land surface post-dating the settlement and found a strongly agricultural suite of pollen, a sign that there were probably several phases of land use there. The black buried soil at Nornour could possibly be partly derived from seaweed spread on the fields to modify the 'hungry' qualities of the sand soil, although there is no surviving trace. After the abandonment of the site the sand dunes would seem to have shifted to bury it and the soil surface on which it stood, and after perhaps some erosion and deposition the present ground surface formed.

Nornour Pollen List

Trees	
Alnus (alder)	abundant
Betula (birch)	7 records
Carpinus (hornbeam)	1 record, 30 cm.
Corylus (hazel)	abundant
Fraxinus (ash)	1 record, 55cm.
Quercus (oak)	abundant
? *Ulmus* (elm)	1 record, 72.5 cm.

Herbs	
Armeria maritima (thrift)	abundant
Artemisia (mugwort)	3 records
cf. *Campanula* (bellflower)	30 cm., 80 cm.
Caryophyllaceae (pink family)	abundant
Chenopodiaceae (goosefoot)	abundant
Compositae (Tubuliflorae)	abundant
Compositae (Liguliflorae)	abundant
Cruciferae (cabbage family)	1 record, 35 cm.
Cyperaceae (sedges)	abundant
Dipsacaceae (scabious family)	20 cm., 80 cm.
Ericales (heather family)	abundant
Filipendula (meadowsweet)	1 record, 10 cm.
Gramineae (grasses)	abundant
Gramineae sect. Cerealia (cereal grains)	abundant
Jasione (sheepsbit scabious)	5 records
Leguminosae (pea family)	5 records
Plantago coronopus (buckthorn plantain)	abundant
Ranunculaceae (buttercups)	abundant
Rosaceae (rose family)	abundant
Rubiaceae (bedstraw family)	5 records
Rumex (dock)	4 records
cf. *Sanguisorba* (burnet)	1 record, 10 cm.
Umbelliferae (umbellifers)	abundant
Urtica (nettle)	5 records
Spores	
cf. *Pteridium* (bracken)	6 records

Acknowledgements

Professor G.W. Dimbleby very kindly has made some of his unpublished results available and also commented upon an earlier version of the manuscript.

The Society gratefully acknowledges the grant made by the Department of the Environment towards the printing of this paper.

1 Nornour. Passage and south wall of Buildings 1 and 2. From East.
Photo: Author

II Nornour. Building 11 in foreground, Buildings 6 and 10 behind.
From south-east.
Photo: Author

III Nornour. Building 6 in foreground, Building 10 behind. From north.
Photo: Author

IV Nornour. Building 6: cross-wall and hearths. From south.
Photo: Author

V Nornour. Building 6: southern half, showing stone filling. From west.
Photo: Author

VI Nornour. Building 9, showing steps to Building 6 entrance. From south-east.
Photo: Author

VII Nornour. Building 9: stones in lowest occupation level. From south-east.
Photo: Author

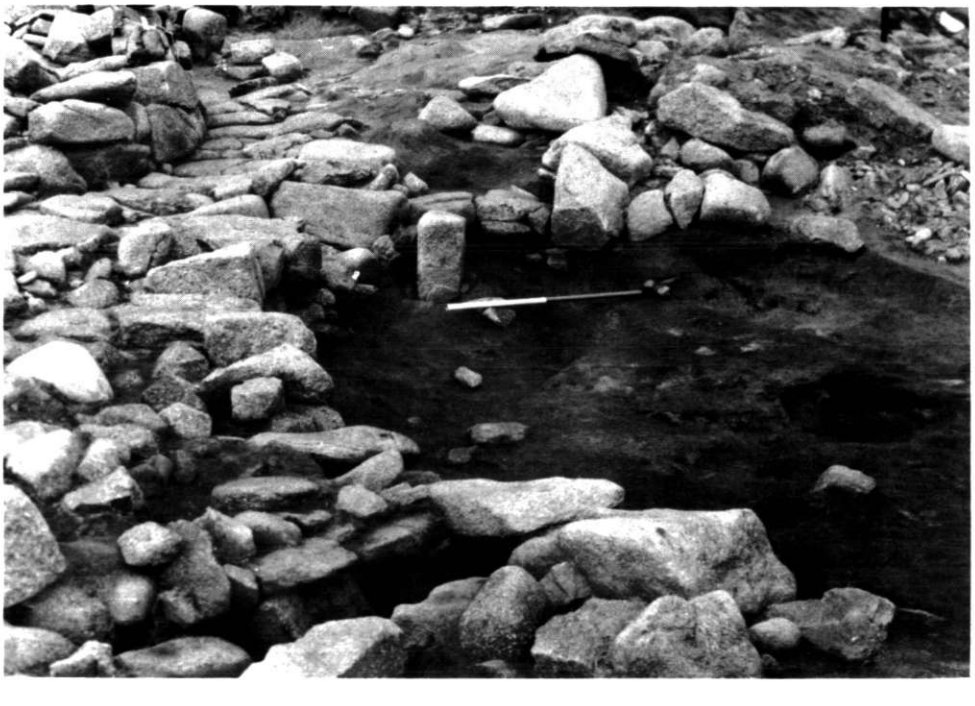
VIII Nornour. Building 5: general view from south-west.
Photo: author

IX Nornour. Building 5: internal pier. From east.
Photo Author

X Nornour. Building 5: hearths. From west.
Photo: Author

XI Nornour. Building 7 and entrance to Building 5. From east.
Photo: Author

XII Nornour. Passage and entrance to Building 2. From west.
Photo: Author



XIII Nornour. Building 3 from west.
Photo: Author

XIV Trevemedar. The cist from the south, with part of the broken capstone still in position.
Photo: Charles Woolf

XV Trevemedar. The cobbled floor of the cist viewed from above, from the west. The deposit of cremated bone can be seen towards the far side.
Photo: Charles Woolf

Parochial Check-Lists of Antiquities

This instalment contains a further five parishes from different parts of the County, and also additions to the list for St Erth already published. The abbreviations below should be added to the consolidated lists given in *Cornish Archaeol.* 1 (1962), 105ff., *Cornish Archaeol.* 6 (1967), 82ff., and in each subsequent issue.

CG	Cornish Guardian, newspaper
CL	Cornish Life, periodical magazine
JTS	Journal of the Trevithic Society. by vol., year and p.
Vincent	S.J. Vincent. Reminiscences of the Parish of Tywardreath, (St. Blazey 1922)

HUNDRED OF TRIGG
1: PARISH OF EGLOSHAYLE (5618 acs.)

ANN HARVEY

PLACE		GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
Barrows				
1	Tregleath	02576960		SMR SXO6NW25; TA 1866 Barrow Park
2	Gonvena	99327291	Yes	SMR SW97SE17; OS index SW97SE10
Stones				
1	Trevilder	03587252		SMR SX07SW13; OS index SXO7SW14; TA 987 Short Stone; (Parish boundary)
Multivallate Camps				
1	Killibury	01867365	Yes	SMR SXO7SW5; TA 204,849, TM I 404-5; RRIC (1849) 23 Pl.xxiv; JRIC XV 112; Lake I 320; CA16 89-121.
2	Pencarrow	03967000 & 03787023 to 04096972	Yes	SMR SXO7SW21; OS index SXO 6NW5; TA 1658; RRIC (1849) 23 Pl.xxiii; JRIC XV 42; TM I 404; Lake I 319
? Lan				
1	Egloshayle	00077192	Yes	SMR SXO7SW43; (Oval churchyard)
Crosses, Cross Sites?				
1	Three-Holes Cross	01237367	Yes	SMR SXO7SW1; TM I 407; Lake I 317; X.E.67; DCNQ XXVI 33; OC III 221-3
2	Churchyard	00097191	Yes	SMR SXO7SW2; TM I 407; Lake I 310,317; X.E.13,35; DCNQ XXVI 5; OC III 117-8

PLACE		GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
3	Churchyard	00097191	Yes	SMR SXO7SW3; As above. (n.b. 'Peverell's Crosses'. Within the last two years the cross heads have been moved from a site by the N.lychgate to either side of the church porch)
4	Lower Treworder	008722		SMR SXO7SW24; TA 874,876,532 Cross Parks
5	Washaway	03756976	Yes	SMR SXO6NW15; TM I 405-7; Lake I 319; X.E.36; Dexter 256; DCNQ XXVI 2
6	Pencarrow	04057090	Yes	SMR SXO7SW16; DCNQ XXVI 35; (According to Sir John Molesworth-St.Aubyn, imported from Bodmin Moor during the 18th cent.)
Chapels				
1	King's Chapel	99187247		SMR SW97SE30; TM I 425-6; CBS 116; OC III 118-9; DCNQ XXVI (1954) 105
2	Burniere	98997355	?	SMR SW97SE20; Chapel (Remains of) OS 6'' 1963; TM I 426,435; Lake I 317
3	Pendavey	00677123		SMR SXO7SW38; St. Nicholas, TM I 425; Lake I 319; CBS 115; CCG 58; Lysons III 83; OC III 49
4	Park	03137095	Yes	SMR SXO7SW37; St. Wence, TM I 425; OS index SXO7SW15; Lake I 318; CCG 58; Lysons III 83; OC III 117
5	Pencarrow	04257130		SMR SXO7SW45; TA 1682 Chapel Park
Medieval & Later				
1	Burniere	98947354	Yes	SMR SW97SE19; Barton, TM I 426-435; Norden; Lake I 317; (Medieval stonework built into front of farmhouse)
3	Lower Treworder	01007218	Yes?	SMR SXO7SW22; Barton, TM I 435-6; Lake I 317
3	Kestle	01637177	Yes	SMR SXO7SW4; Manor House (Part medieval, with turret); Norden; TM I 437; Lake I 310, 312, 319
4	Croan	02957160	Yes	SMR SXO7SW18; Mansion, TM I 439-441; Lake I 312,318; WMN 20.8.1976; (On medieval site)
5	Pendavey	00677123		SMR SXO7SW36; Medieval Manor, TM I 448-450; Lake I 311, 318
6	Pencarrow	03977105	Yes	SMR SXO7SW15; Manor House, TM I 442-446; Lake I 310,319; OC III 121-2
7	Park	03167099	Yes	SMR SXO7SW14; Manor House, TM I 447-8; Lake I 309-310,318; (The gatehouse of the medieval hunting lodge forms a spectacular part of the present Georgian farmhouse)
8	Trewornan	98747430	Yes	SMR SW97SE27; Bridge, CBS 119
9	Wadebridge	99107247	Yes	SMR SW97SE16; Bridge, CBS 116; OC III 119
10	Sladesbridge	01067147		SMR SXO7SW35; Bridge, CBS 115
11	Kestle	01507182		SMR SXO7SW34; TA 923 Culver House Meadow; Essays 214
12	Tregleath	03466908		SMR SXO6NW24; TA 1834 Culver Meadow
13	Park	031707		SMR SXO7SW33; TA 1658 Deer Park; Essays 162
14	Pendavey	01157080 to 01657045		SMR SXO7SW32; TA 1438-1440 Deer Park; Essays 162

PLACE		GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
15	Pencarrow	04027080	Yes	SMR SXO7SW1 5/1; TA 1709 Ice Hosue; Inf. Mrs. J.A. Molesworth-St.Aubyn
16	Egloshayle	008714		SMR SXO7SW31; TA 634-6 Tythe Barn Tnt.
17	Gonvena	99197278	Yes	SMR SW97SE31; Mansion, TM I 451-2; Lake I 319
18	Court Place	00107197	Yes	SMR SXO7SW42; TA 594 Mansion; TM I 451-2
19	Park	032710	Yes	SMR SXO7SW30; Medieval Midden, Inf. Sir John Molesworth-St.Aubyn.
20	Egloshayle	00107200		SMR SXO7SW44; TA 1921 Old Workhouse
Mills				
1	Trevilling	98657335	Yes	SMR SW97SE36; (Remains of leat and mill dam)
2	Hingham/ Lemail	02317264	Yes	SMR SXO7SW8; Tucking mill, Essays 207; Saundry Mss.91 RIC
3	Bove Town	004721		SMR SXO7SW29; TA 537 Mill Pond
4	Kestle	01227160		SMR SXO7SW28; TA 917 Mill Leat (Kestle Mill)
5	Sladesbridge	01057134		SMR SXO7SW27; TA 1394 Mill Field
6	Pencarrow Mill	02267121	Yes	SMR SXO7SW26; TA 1561; Pencarrow Mill, OS 6" 1963
Industrial				
1	Tregorden	00077369	Yes	SMR SXO7SW25; Lead Mine, brick-lined chimney stack extant.
2	Gonvena	991726		SMR SW97SE32; TA 338 Tanyard, 342 Tanpits
3	Trenant	99927260		SMR SW97SE33; TA 415 Malthouse
4	Hellgelders	99237240		SMR SW97SE34; TA 386 Lime Kiln
5	Hellgelders	99297233		SMR SW97SE35; TA 399 Lime Kiln
6	Egloshayle	00217170	Yes	SMR SXO7SW40; TA 1330 Sand Wharf
7	Lower Treworder	00987220	Yes	SMR SXO7SW39; Threshing Floor, used as a store house.

PROVENANCE		OBJECT	PRESENT LOCALITY	REFERENCES
Miscellaneous Finds				
1	Park	Human bones		SMR.SXO7SW41; Inf. Sir John Molesworth-St. Aubyn.
2	Killibury (Camp 1.)	Pottery etc.	RIC	SMR SXO7SW5/1; 1976 excavations; CA 17 889-121

HUNDRED OF PYDAR
4: PARISH OF ST. EVAL (2706 acs.)

PETER SHEPPARD

	PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
Barrows				
1	Carnewas	Ap.857690		SMR SW86NE52; A.N.Cwll 170; N.C.243; 1306 Carneues, Gover 336; (? site as Round 4)
2	Carnewas	Ap.857690		SMR SW86NE51; A.N.Cwll 170
3	Carnewas	Ap.857690		SMR SW86NE50; As above
4	Airfield	Ap.867682		SMR SW86NE53; Hend III 88' on W. side of road bisected by hedge'.
5	Airfield	86826828		SMR SW86NE11; OS index SW86NE3B; Tumulus (Site of) OS 6"1962; Hend III 88
6	Airfield	86886857		SMR SW86NE10; OS index SW86NE3A; Tumulus (Site of) OS 6"1962; Hend III 88; Ant.J.28(1948)22,24; T.Plym.Inst.pt.I. vol.XX 40.
7	Airfield	86996821		SMR SW86NE12; OS index SW86NE3C; Tumulus (Site of) OS6"1962; Hend III 88
8	Park Head	84547084	Yes	SMR SW87SW9; Thomas Survey; TA 570 Beacon Park; JRIC I 4(1865)64
9	Park Head	84477100	Yes	SMR SW87SW7; OS index SW87SW1; TA 570 Beacon Park; JRIC I 4(1865)64; A.Cwll II 35; Tumulus, OS 6"1963
10	Pentire	84447119	Yes	SMR SW87SW5; OS index SW87SW2; Tumulus, OS 6"1963
11	Pentire	84617126	Yes	SMR SW87SW6; OS index SW87SW3; Tumulus, OS 6"1963
12	Pentire	84417130	Yes	SMR SW87SW4; OS index SW87SW4; Tumulus, OS 6"1963
13	Porth Mear	84827156	Yes	SMR SW87SW1; OS index SW87SW6; Tumulus, OS 6"1963
14	Porth Mear	84787149	Yes	SMR SW87SW2; OS index SW87SW5; Tumuli, OS 6"1963
15	Porth Mear	84797148	?	SMR SW87SW3; As above
Cists				
1	Porth Mear (Trevemedar)	85057163	Yes?	SMR SW87SE27; CA Newsletter 24 p.5; WMN 20.5.1977; (Excavated site still obvious); CA 17 (1978) p.137
Menhirs				
1	Airfield	87156802	Yes	SMR SW86NE49; TA map; OC VII 309; Inf. Charles Woolf
?Fogou				
1	Fogou	86027140	Yes	SMR SW87SE25; OS index SW87;SE7; TA 101a, 103 Great Vuga, (TA 155-6 Hr.Lwr.Voga nearby); Borlase Ant 292; Pol HC I 128; Lake I 374; JRIC I 4(1865)64-5; Kelly (1889) 982-3; Hencken 150, 296; C. P.R.E.55; (Seemingly a natural cave, yet showing tool marks. It does not conform to archaeological definition of a fogou or requirements of a hull.)

PLACE		GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
Huts				
1	Trevisker (Round 1.)	88706860		SMR SW86NE13/1; Hend III 88; PPS 38(1972) 306-312, 321-325
Rounds				
1	Trevisker	88706858		SMR SW86NE13; 1256 Tregaer, Gover 337; Martyn; TA 247 Higher Gear, (TA 244 Middle Gear, 243 Round Gear adjoin); Hend III 88; Hend Top IV 67; PPS 38(1972)302-381
2	Trevisker	88046904		SMR SW86NE47; 1318 Treviskermur, Gover 338; Hend Top IV 67; TA 270 Mowhay Kestle
3	Porth Mear	85157158		SMR SW87SE47; TA 129,132 Lwr.Hr. Carcool
4	Carnewas	85896918		SMR SW86NE46; 1306 Carneues (?Caer), Gover 336; TA 648 Blackburry Close, (?site as barrow 1.)
5	Vicarage	87026942	?	SMR SW86NE36; Scheduled, Cornwall No.909
6	Engollan	86346999	?	SMR SW86NE48; TA 416 Homestead (Carthew Tnt.)
Round Fields				
1	Trevisker	88076954		SMR SW86NE45; TA 227 Round Close
2	Teburrick	86267067		SMR SW87SE46; TA 181 Round Meadow
Cliff Castles				
1	Redcliff Castle (Bedruthan)	849696	Yes	SMR SW86NW1; OS index SW86NW3; Cliff Castle, OS 6"1962; Lake I 374; A.Cwll II 35; RRIC 31(1849)36; Hend III 89; C.P.R.E.57
2	Park Head	84157080	Yes	SMR SW87SW8; OS index SW87SW7; Hend III 89; C.P.R.E.57; A.Cwll II 35; PWCFC II 3(1958-9)119
?Cross Sites				
1	**Treburrick**	**Ap.860708**		**SMR SW87SE45; TA 150a,151,153, 315,392-4 Cross Parks; Thomas Survey**
2	**St. Eval**	**86456938**		**SMR SW86NE44; TA 507 Cross Close**
Chapels				
1	Tregona	Ap.860700		SMR SW86NE38; TA 398 St. Evans, 537 St. Evas; JRIC(NS)II 160; Hend EA I 189; Hend III 87
2	Efflins	85427056		SMR SW87SE43; St. Katherine, CCG 65; JRIC(NS)II 160; Hend III 87 (notes confusion with Halwyn); Hend EA I 189
3	Trethewell	87617010		SMR SW87SE44; JRIC (NS)II 160-1; CCG 65; TA 66 Chapel Meadow; Hend EA I 189
Medieval & Later				
1	Trevethan	852718	?	SMR SW87SE41; Strip Field System, TA map; Numerous holdings described in the TA as 'Parts of Commons'.
2	St. Eval	87296920 & 87266895	Demolished	SMR SW86NE39; Small village, Inf.E.R. Tonkin; OS 6"1907
3	St. Eval	87166916		SMR SW86NE40; TA 443,446 Poorhouse
4	Trerair	87506997	Yes	SMR SW86NE41; TA 211 Tithe Barn
5	Trevemedar	85547109		SMR SW87SE42; ? Cemetery, JRIC(NS)II 161; TA 330 Burying
6	Tregona	85856985	Yes	SMR SW86NE37; Methodist Chapel, Lake I 374; TA 531-2 Chapel

PLACE		GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
7	Trethewell	87097019		SMR SW87SE22, Site of Manor House, OS 6" 1962; H & D II 237; Lake I 372,374; Kelly(1889)983; Hend III 90
8	Efflins	?85377055		SMR SW87SE40; St.Elwyn's Well,Hend III 87; JRIC(NS)II 160; Local inf.
Mills				
1	Bedruthan	85546975		SMR SW86NE2; Corn Mill, OS 6"1907; Inf.E.R.Tonkin
2	Trethewell	Ap.869702		SMR SW87SE39; (1564)Douch CW 49; TA 190 Windmill Park; Hend Top IV 70
3	Trevorgey	86457017	Yes	SMR SW87SE38; Inf.E.R. Tonkin
4	Trethewell Mill	87407059	Yes	SMR SW87SE37; TA 23 Mill; CF 1187-95 CRO; Kelly(1889)983
5	Carnewas	85766904		SMR SW86NE42; Inf.E.R.Tonkin
6	Little Trevisker	88136909		SMR SW86NE43; As above
Industrial				
1	Trethewell	87087021	Yes?	SMR SW87SE35; TA 192 Malthouse Meadow; Hend Top IV 70; Hend III 90
2	Treburrick	86287073	Yes	SMR SW87SE34; TA 169 Malthouse
3	Treburrick	86317067	Yes	SMR SW87SE36; TA 180 Smiths Shop

PROVENANCE		OBJECT	PRESENT LOCALITY	REFERENCES
Miscellaneous finds				
1	Trevisker (Round 1)	Pottery, Flints, Querns, Stone implements, Spindle Whorls etc. (Excavation finds)	Truro	SMR SW86NE13/2; PWCFC II 2(1957-8)41-3; PPS 38(1972)304,325-351
2	Park Head Cliffs	Flint cores (3)	Finder	SMR SW87SW10; P.A. Sheppard
3	Fogou	Flint Axe-head	Truro	SMR SW87SE48; RIC Catalogue
4	St. Eval	Shaft-hole adze (Greenstone)	Finder	SMR SW86NE54; L.W.Mayer,PPS 38(1972) 264, Ser No.893
5	Efflins	Stone Axe (Group 1)	Truro	SMR SW87SE49; PPS 38(1972)269, Ser No.1527
6	Carnewas (Barrow 1)	Urn		SMR SW86NE52/1; A.N.Cwll 170

HUNDRED OF PYDAR
5: PARISH OF MAWGAN IN PYDER (6078 acs.)

PETER SHEPPARD

	PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
Flint Scatters				
1	Stem Point	84336625	Yes	SMR SW 86 NW 17; Inf.N.D.Johnson
2	Watergate Bay	835640 to 843655		SMR SW 86 NW 3; CBA Research Report 20, p.39
Barrows				
1	Tolcarne	Ap.856662		SMR SW 86 NE 60; TA 770 Baror Close, 780 Lan Crig
2	Tregurrian	Ap.857651		SMR SW 86 NE 61; TA 1055 Crick Donmick
3	Trevarrian	84786640		SMR SW 86 NW 13; TA 751 Carbarrow Close
4	Trevarrian	84706626		SMR SW 86 NW 14; TA 742 Carbarrow Close
5	Airfield	87116790		SMR SW 86 NE 16; TA map; OS 6"1908 'Tumulus'; OS index SW 86 NE 6
6	Airfield	86806770	?	SMR SW 86 NE 15; OS 6"1908 'Tumulus'; OS index SW 86 NE 5
7	Middle Lanherne	88296753		SMR SW 86 NE 17; OS 6"1908 'Tumulus'; OS index SW 86 NE 7
8	Trerathic	84706836	Yes	SMR SW 86 NW 9; OS 6"1963 'Tumulus'; OS index SW 86 NW 1
9	Trerathic	84766854	Yes	SMR SW 86 NW 8; OS 6"1963 'Tumulus'; OS index SW 86 NW 2
10	Denzell	89946726	Yes	SMR SW 86 NE 21; (Probably THE Denzell Barrow); Borlase Par.Mem.142; A.Cwll 24; A.N.Cwll.166; OS 1813; Hend.III 73; OS 6"1907 'Tumulus'; OS index SW 86 NE 11
11	Denzell	89976766	Yes	SMR SW 86 NE 20; A.N.Cwll.166,168; Hend.III 74; OS 6"1907 'Tumulus'; OS index SW 86 NE 10
12	Denzell	90346712	Yes	SMR SW 96 NW 15; OS 6"1962 'Tumulus'; OS index SW 96 NW 8
13	Denzell	90266730	Yes	SMR SW 96 NW 14; Ring Barrow,Hend.III 72-4; OS 6"1962 'Tumulus'; OS index SW 96 NW 9
14	Denzell	90436741	Yes	SMR SW 96 NW 13; Hend.III 74; OS 6"1962 'Tumulus'; OS index SW 96 NW 10
15	Denzell	90036753	Yes	SMR SW 96 NW 12; Hend.III 74; OS 6"1962 'Tumulus'; OS index SW 96 NW 11
16	Denzell	88876728	Yes	SMR SW 86 NE 77; Air photo, B27/2072 CCP
17	St. Mawgan	87156659	Yes	SMR SW 86 NE 76; Thomas 41; Thomas Plan
18	Carloggas	Ap.873653		SMR SW 86 NE 55; 1284 Cruclogas, Gover 348
Cliff Castles				
1	Griffins Point	84156647	Yes	SMR SW 86 NW 28; Cliff Castle, OS 6"1963; RRIC XXXI(1849) 36-7; CPRE 57; PWCFC II 3(1958-9) 119; OS index SW 86 NW 4
Menhirs				
1	Airfield	87156802	Yes	SMR SW 86 NE 49; As St.Eval, Menhir 1. (Parish boundary)

PLACE		GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
2	Trevarrian	Ap.848658		SMR SW 86 NW 11; TA 734,922,929,931-2, 934-5 Whitestone
3	Denzell	89996750		SMR SW 86 NE 94; Hend.III 72, 74
Camps, Round Fields				
1	St. Mawgan	87356562	Yes	SMR SW 86 NE 25; TA 1381, 1401 Castle; Camp,OS 6"1963; Lake III 298; Hend.III 66-7; Arch.J.113(1956)33-81; SWE 128; CBA Research Report 7,p.88; OS index SW 86 NE 12
2	Denzell	90176728	Yes?	SMR SW 96 NW 76; Air photo B27/2073 CCP
3	Denzell	Ap.888667		SMR SW 86 NE 56; 1240 Dinneshal, 1241 Dynesel, Gover 348; Hend.Top IV 87; (Perhaps as above, although this is the farm settlement)
4	Trenance	85356820		SMR SW 86 NE 78; TA 13 Round Meadow
5	Gluvian	85806694		SMR SW 86 NE 93; TA 590 Higher Pendeen; Hend.Top IV 87
6	Trevarrian	84846637	?	SMR SW 86 NW 10; TA 747,749,750 Carbanon Close, 751 Carbarrow Close
7	Airfield	867640		SMR SW 86 SE 27; TA 1142 Delby Berry Croft, 1156 Hr.Delleberry
8	Hr.Tolcarne	88696542		SMR SW 86 NE 75; TA 394 Berreys Meadow
Huts				
1	St. Mawgan (Camp 1.)	87356562		SMR SW 86 NE 25/1; Arch.J.113 (1956)33-81; SWE 128; OS index SW 86 NE 12
2	Griffins Point (Cliff Castle 1)	84156647		SMR SW 86 NW 28/1; (3 Huts)
Open Settlement				
1	Mawgan Porth	85186723	Yes	SMR SW 86 NE 14; Bruce-Mitford, R.L.S., in 'Recent Archaeological Excavations in Britain' (London 1956) 167-196; Chesher 23-4; Inf.E.Greenfield; OS 6"1963; OS index SW 86 NE 1
Cemeteries, Burials				
1	Mawgan Porth	85126728		SMR SW 86 NE 14/1; Kist Graves, JRIC XXIV 319-323; Bruce-Mitford, R.L.S., in 'Recent Archaeological Excavations in Britain' (London 1956) 167-196
2	Lanvean (Lan 2)	87506603		SMR SSW 86 NE 57/1; Kist Graves, PWCFC I 4(1955-6) 141-6; (Map ref. corrected)
3	Airfield/ Carnanton	87776435		SMR SW 86 SE 5; 8 Slate Kist Graves, Inf. C.K.C. Andrew/D. Dudley. Ant.J.28(1948) 46; Carnanton Burial Ground. Mss note by Dr. W.J. Stephens, RIC
4	Trembleath	88956525		SMR SW 86 NE 91; 1327 Trenbeth, (Grave) Gover 350
5	Gluvian	Ap.858668		SMR SW 86 NE 92; Kist, Hend.III 60
Lans				
1	Lanherne	87226596	Yes?	SMR SW 86 NE 59; 1086 Lanhernue,Hend.Top IV 87; Gover 348; JRIC(NS) III 337; CCG 134
2	Lanvean	87506603		SMR SW 86 NE 57; 1302 Lanvyghan, Gover 349; Hend.Top IV 87; PWCFC I 4(1955-6) 141-6; (Map ref. corrected)

PLACE		GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
3	Langargle	Ap. 87 66		SMR SW 86 NE 58; 1302 Langargala, Gover 349
Holy Wells				
1	Carnanton	88776403	Yes	SMR SW 86 SE 38; The Nuns Well, JRIC(NS) III 339; Hend.III 69,71; Inf.E.Greenfield
2	Ball	Ap.871654	?	SMR SW 86 NE 80; St.James' Well, Lane-Davies 77; (Unknown to local inhabitants)
Chapels				
1	Carnanton	87916465		SMR SW 86 SE 3; St. Mary, Paper by Dr. W.J. Stephens, RIC; Borlase Par Mem 142; Gilbert HS II 661; Lake III 298; Hend III 68; JRIC(NS) III 338-9; CCG 134; Chapel (Site of), OS 6" 1962; OS index SW 86 SE 9
2	Lanherne	87206592	Yes	SMR SW 86 NE 24/1; B.V. Mary, JRIC(NS) III 339-340; Hend III 65; (A post-medieval chapel replaces the ancient one)
3	St. Mawgan	87306597		SMR SW 86 NE 79; St. James, JRIC(NS) III 341; TA 1304 St. James Moor; Doble 39
4	St. Mawgan	87326582	Yes	SMR SW 86 NE 95; JRIC(NS) III 341; (Misnamed as Gilton, the building described is next to the lodge)
5	Polgreen	Ap.863664		SMR SW 86 NE 98; JRIC(NS) III 341
6	Gluvian	85946679	Yes	SMR SW 86 NE 27; Gilbert PH III 147; Hend III 60-1; JRIC(NS) III 341-2; TA 592 Chapel Hay, 594 Chapel Close; Chapel (Remains of), OS 6"1963; OS index SW 86 NE 18
7	Denzell	89196694		SMR SW 86 NE 22; Borlase Par Mem 142; Gilbert PH III 147; Lake III 289; Hend III 59; Hend MSS (10) 127; Chapel (Site of), OS 6"1963; OS index SW 86 NE 19; JRIC(NS) III 342
8	Penvose	Ap.857649		SMR SW 86 NW 40; St. Blaise, JRIC(NS) III 341
Crosses, Cross Sites?				
1	Churchyard	87206594	Yes	SMR SW 86 NE 30; Lantern Cross, JRIC(NS) III 343; Hend III 56; Baird; X.E.59; Pen HS II 74; H & D II 459; Lake III 293; OS index SW 86 NE 15
2	Lanherne	87206586	Yes	SMR SW 86 NE 33; Head, JRIC(NS) III 343; Langdon/Hend; OS index SW 86 NE 21; (No access)
3	Airfield (Mawgan Cross)	was 86616493 now 87256595	Yes	SMR SW 86 NE 31, SW 86 SE 1; Head, JRIC (NS) III 343; Langdon 211; X.E.53; Baird; Hend III 58-9; TA 848,1122,1086,1091 Cross Fields; TA map; OS index SW 86 NE 22
4	Airfield	was 86956480 now 87266593	Yes	SMR SW 86 NE 35, SW 86 SE 2; Base, Trenoon Cross, TA map; TA 1179 Cross Close; JRIC(NS) III 343; Langdon/Hend; Baird; OS index SW 86 NE 23
5	Tolcarne	85556600		SMR SW 86 NE 62; TA 768 Cross Close
6	Hr.Tolcarne	88356557		SMR SW 86 NE 81; TA 456, 456a Cross Close
7	Tregurrian	858653		SMR SW 86 NE 63; TA 856-7 Cross Close
8	Tregurrian	85336495		SMR SW 86 SE 28; TA 1027-8, 1035 Cross Close

	PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
9	Trevenna Cross	88006586		SMR SW 86 NE 82; TA 477 Cross Close
10	Lanvean	87576633		SMR SW 86 NE 83; TA 501 Cross Close, 503 Gt. Cross Close

(A cross in the churchyard at 87266592 is from Bodrean in St. Clement parish, SMR SW 86 NE 34; another in Lanherne garden 87226592 is from Roseworthy in Gwinear, SMR SW 86 NE 32; JRIC(NS) III 342; Lake III 294; Hencken 270,276; VCH 419,421,426; H & D II 459; Hend III 57-8; Baird; Langdon 357; Langdon/Hend; Pen HS II 75.)

Medieval & Later

1	Lanherne	87126606		SMR SW 86 NE 64; TA 1349 Butt Hay; Hend.Top IV 91; Doble 39
2	Lanherne	87336607	Yes?	SMR SW 86 NE 96; TA 1301 Pound for cattle; Hend.Top IV 91
3	Carnanton (Airfield)	858656 to 867652 861648 866649		SMR SW 86 NE 65, SW 86 SE 29; 1659 Deer Park, Hend.Top IV 87; Essays 162; TA 802-7, 845-855, 1074-1090 Deer Park
4	Penvose	Ap.857649		SMR SW 86 SE 30; Ditch,1327 Penfos, Hend.Top IV 87; Gover 349; (Probably refers to the natural parish boundary)
5	Carbarrow	84526674	Yes?	SMR SW 86 NW 2; The Beacon, OS 6"; TA 644 Bricking Close; Hend.Top IV 91; (Slight mound at NGR)
6	Penpon	87216699	Yes	SMR SW 86 NE 97; Bridge, 1376 Penpons, Hend.Top IV 87; (Repair dated 1748)
7	Polgreen	86456630		SMR SW 86 NE 84; TA 834 Culver Close
8	Denzell	88686664	Yes	SMR SW 86 NE 85; TA 228 Pound
9	Ball	87276557	Yes	SMR SW 86 NE 66; TA 1377 Poor House
10	Tregurrian	85036523	Yes?	SMR SW 86 NE 100; TA 907b Court & Court House
11	Carnanton	87816464	Yes	SMR SW 86 SE 31; TA 1222 Carnanton mansion; Gilbert HS II 661; Hend.III 68; C.P.R.E.69
12	Carnanton	87876464		SMR SW 86 SE 33; Manor House Site, OS index SW 86 SE 9; Hend.III 68; Gilbert HS II 661
13	Carnanton	87656468		SMR SW 86 SE 32; TA 1234 Warren
14	Carnanton	87986467		SMR SW 86 SE 31/1; TA 1440 Kennel; (Unable to field-check)
15	Porth Barn	85506735		SMR SW 86 NE 87; Settlement Site, TA map; Martyn
16	Denzell	88766665	?	SMR SW 86 NE 23; Barton (Remains of), OS 6"1963; OS index SW 86 NE 17; Lysons 220-1; Gilbert HS II 656-8
17	Lanherne	87196591	Yes	SMR SW 86 NE 24; House/Convent, CCG 134; Norden; JRIC XIX 423; Doble 39; Hend.III 62-5; Gilbert HS II 661,656-8; Gilbert PH III 149; C.P.R.E.68; Pevsner 100; Lake III 294; Lysons 220; H & D II 458; CL IV 2 p.17; OS index SW 86 NE 2

Field Systems

1	Trevarrian	844658 to 847674	Yes	SMR SW 86 NW 15; Extensive open stripfield system with numerous holdings described in the TA as 'Stitch in Common'; DD WH 6033/1 CRO

PLACE		GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
2	Watergate Bay	842648 to 846656		SMR SW 86 NW 12; Extensive open stripfield system with numerous holdings described in the TA as 'Stitch in Common'
3	Carnanton	Ap.87 64		SMR SW 86 SE 35; DCNQ XXI pt.7, p.295
Mills				
1	Bolingey	88556597		SMR SW 86 NE 88; 1216 Melyndy, Gover 348; 1680 Mill, Hend.Top IV 87; ?TA 390-2 Mills Fields, 261 Pool Close; Local Inf.
2	Retorrick Mill	86706690	Yes	SMR SW 86 NE 26; 1565 Retorack Mill, Hend.Top IV 4; TA 573 Retalick Mill; OS 1813; WB 11.8.1815, 6.12.1816, 19.8.1842; RCG 20.7.1849; DDT 1118/2 CRO; Local Inf.; (With granary and millstones)
3	Nanskeval	88726457	Yes?	SMR SW 86 SE 36; TA 1489 Machine House, (Close to TA 1449a Mill Pool); Local Inf. said to exist. No access.
4	Denzell	88886663	Yes	SMR SW 86 NE 89; Local Inf.
5	Polgreen	86276634	Yes	SMR SW 86 NE 99; Local Inf.
6	Lanherne/ Windsor Mill	86966630	Yes	SMR SW 86 NE 68; 1659 Lanherne Tookinge Mill, Hend.Top IV 4; Arundell Rental, RIC; TA 557 Lanherne Grist Mill; OS 1813; WB 12.3.1813; RCG 10.2.1854; Kelly (1856) 67; Essays 207
7	Carnanton	88376516	Yes	SMR SW 86 NE 90; 1809 Tucking Mill, Hend. IV 4; DDW 6 CRO; TA 1464 Carnanton Mill, (In the Carnanton Mill Tnt.is TA 1455,1457 Trucker Hill); Kelly (1856) 67
Industrial				
1	Trenance to Whitewater	84756897 to 89836556 90196550	Yes	SMR SW 86 NW 16, SW 86 NE 69, SW 96 NW 75; Canal (Following 200ft. contour). Numerous TA numbers naming 'Site of Old Canal'; TA map; OS 1813; CBS 121; H & D I 514-5; DDW 42 CRO; Todd/Laws 238-9, 255
2	Penpon	87316603	Yes	SMR SW 86 NE 70; TA 1300 Smithey; Kelly(1906) 218, (1910) 224, (1919) 217
3	Trevarrian	85126627		SMR SW 86 NE 71; TA 894 Smithey; OS 25"1907; Kelly (1906) 218, (1910) 225
4	Trevarrian	85026614		SMR SW 86 NE 72; TA 909 Malthouse; DD WH 6023 CRO
5	Tregurrian	85076527		SMR SW 86 NE 101; TA 950 Smithey
6	Airfield	86616488		SMR SW 86 SE 37; TA 1089 Public House & Smithey; DD WH 6022 CRO
7	Carnanton	88656444		SMR SW 86 SE 19; Jews House, VCHR 10-11; Hend.III 69; Inf.E.Greenfield
8	Lanvean	87436610	Yes	SMR SW 86 NE 67; TA 1310 Orchard & Pound House, 1313 Cider House; CG 22.6.1978, Cider Mill & Press
9	Trevenna	88226590	?	SMR SW 86 NE 86; TA 451a barn & Cider House

	PROVENANCE	OBJECT	PRESENT LOCALITY	REFERENCES
Miscellaneous finds				
1	Lanherne	Sword (or Saw) & Celts	London (Mus. Soc.Ant.) (Saw only) Truro (M.B.A.Axe)	SMR SW 86 NE 73; H & D I 198; Arch. XVII 337; Hencken 88-9, 164; Evans Bronze 184, 164; Evans Bronze 184, 461; A.Cwll.I 22; VCH facing 354; RIC Catalogue
2	Denzell (Barrow 10)	Urn & Dagger	Truro (Sherds)	SMR SW 86 NE 21/1; N.C.242,244; Hencken 73; A.N.Cwll 166; A.Cwll 23; Cat.No. 177
(Note: The well known Denzell cup is from a Barrow in St. Ervan parish)				
3	Denzell 90236723	Flint-Knife		SMR SW 96 NW 77; Hend III 72, plan
4	Carnanton/ Nanskeval	Coin Hoard in Earthen Vessel		SMR SW 86 SE 6; Lake III 298; VCHR 38
5	Carnanton (Ind.7)	Tin Ingot	Truro	SMR SW 86 SE 19/1; Hend III 69; VCHR 10; Martin R 68-9; Hencken 199-200; CA 5(1966) 33, 6(1967) 29-31; WMN 7.3.1975; RIC Catalogue
6	Airfield	Stone Axe	Truro	SMR SW 86 SE 4; Inf.D.Dudley; RIC Catalogue
7	Stem Point (Flint-Scatter 1)	Flint Flakes & Cores	Finder	SMR SW 86 NW 17; Inf.N.D. Johnson
8	St. Mawgan (Camp 1)	Excavation finds, Pottery, Brooches, Stone & Metal objects inc. strip from shield-mount	Truro	SMR SW 86 NE 25/2; Ant.J.113(1956) 33-81; RIC Catalogue; Martin R; SWE 128,240,pl.64 fig. 39
9	Mawgan Porth (Settlement 1)	Pottery	British Museum	SMR SW 86 NE 14/2; Studies in Ancient Europe (Leicester 1968) 313, 325-7; PWCFC 2(1957-8) No.2 p.70; Inf.E.Greenfield & A.C. Thomas
10	Gluvian	Flint Arrows, Implements & Flakes		SMR SW 86 NE 74; Hend.III 60
11	Gluvian (Chapel 6)	Stone Arch, Mullions	Lanherne/ Windsor Mill	SMR SW 86 NE 27/1; JRIC(NS) III 342
12	Carnanton	Med.Mullions & & Doorway	Old School-house 87766459	SMR SW 86 SE 39; Hend.III 69.71; Inf.E. Greenfield
13	Mawgan Porth (Settlement 1)	Coin Aethelred II		SMR SW 86 NW14/3; Bruce-Mitford R.L.S., in 'Recent Archaeological Excavations in Britain' (London 1956) 1970; PWCFC 2(1957-8) No.2 p.170
14	Watergate Bay	Mesolithic Flints	Orpington	SMR SW 86 NW 3/1; CBA Research Report 20, p.39

HUNDRED OF POWDER
17: PARISH OF TYWARDREATH (3000 acs.)
PETER SHEPPARD

PLACE		GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
Barrows				
1	Trenython	10375431	Yes	SMR SX15SW2; Tumulus OS 6" 1963; TA 1210 The Barrows; OS index SX15SW6; (Parish boundary)
2	Gribben	09724979	Yes	SMR SX04NE3; Air photo ECLP(1963)7/1675
3	Menabilly	09415093	Yes?	SMR SXO5SE30; OS index SX05SE3; Air photo ECLP (1963) 7/1675
(TA 405 Moor called Barrows must be mining because it was formerly a sea inlet)				
Prehistoric Track				
1	Trenython	10225435 to 10035412		SMR SX15SW112; DDR(S) 84/1 p.2 CRO; (notice RRIC(1849)Pl.xxvi)
Rounds				
1	Caruggatt	Ap.084564 or 086568		SMR SX05NE81; 1150 Kairhugat,Hend.Top III 195; Gover 427; TA 856 Carroggatt Wood
2	Trenython	10255438	Yes	SMR SX15SW107; OS index SX15SW5; OS 1813; RRIC (1849) 30,Pl.xxvi (Hr.Lwr.Castle Fields adjoin); Essays 26; Lake IV 281; DDR(S)84/1 p.2 CRO; Thomas 45
3	Kilhallon	07325492		SMR SX05SE31; CA Newsletter 19; CA 15(1976)67; "possible round" H.L. Douch
Round Fields				
1	Trenadlyn	09985598		SMR SXO5NE82; TA972b Round Close
2	Par	08135425		SMR SXO5SE6; TA 144.150 Round Meadow
3	Kilmarth	09265255		SMR SXO5SE62; Round Meadow, DDR 5274/2,3 CRO
Crosses, Cross Sites?				
1	Tregaminion	09655193	Yes	SMR SXO5SE28; (not in situ) JRIC(NS) III 469; Hend.EA.II 194; Gt.& Little Cross Parks (in 1825) DDR 5274/5,7.CRO: DDR(S)84/1 p.37 CRO; TA 1393 Pearces Gt.Cross Park, 1395 Parsons Little Cross Park; X.E.14; Langdon 83; Lake IV 279; VCH 426; Baird
2	Trenython	10075406	Yes	SMR SX15SW3; OS index SX15SW16; Baird; JRIC(NS) III 469; Hend.E.A.II 194; VCH 438; Langdon/Hend; C.M.(1898)74-5
3	Treesmill	Ap.088555		SMR SX05NE71; TA 683,686 Cross Parks
4	Lanescot	Ap.080557		SMR SXO5NE72;TA 738-9,741-2 Cross Parks
5	Trill	Ap.090531		SMR SX05SE63; TA 211 Cross Park; DDR 5274/7 CRO
6	Tywardreath	08475430	Yes	SMR SXO5SE71; Shaft, OS index SXO5SE7; JRIC(NS) III 468; Notice in church porch.
7	Polridmouth (Now at Tregaminion)	09675190	Yes	SMR SX05SE28; Base, Baird; Langdon 273

	PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
(SMR SXO5SE28, SX15SW7, SX15SW8, A second cross at Tregaminion was probably Barr Cross from Lanlivery parish. Another cross, from the Lanlivery/Golant boundary, is at Menabilly, and a second cross at Menabilly is from Methrose in Luxulyan. JRIC(NS)III 469; DDR(S)84/1 p.37 CRO; Lake IV 279; X.E.15; Dexter 18-9,161; Langdon 273,300; Hend.E.A.II 194; Baird; OS index SX15SW2.)				
Medieval & Later				
1	Tywardreath	08505425		SMR SX05SE7; Site of St. Andrew's Priory, OS 6"1962; OS index SXO5SE7; JRIC(NS) III 460-8; TA 14 Abbey Orchard; Lake IV 274-7; OC III 311-321; Vincent 11,12,14; Pol HC II 117,171; Hend.E.A.II 174-193; WA IX24; Pen HS II 264; Gilbert HS II 873; CCG 196; Early Tours 40 (Leland); H & D II 653-5; Lysons II 315; Gilbert PH IV 100,104; History of Totnes Priory . . . together with the sister Priory of Tywardreath. H.R. Watkins (Torquay 1917) Vol II 1028-9. (This work seems to print all the known documents)
2	Chapeldown	Ap.090548		SMR SX05SE41; Chapel,JRIC(NS) III 469; TA 1055,1099,1100 Chapel Park; 1586 Chappell Downe, Hend.Top III 195
3	Gribben	098498	Yes	SMR SX04NE4; Enclosure banks and ditches, Air photo ECLP (1963) 7/1675
4	Pelean	08475635		SMR SXO5NE83; TA 867 Culver House
5	Par	07625448		SMR SX05SE42; TA 440 St. Andrew's Bridge Park; CBS 82; Martyn; DDX 415/144 CRO
6	Tywardreath	08435428	?	SMR SXO5SE43; TA 174 Newhouse Manor Pound
7	Tywardreath	08555431	Yes	SMR SXO5SE55; TA 2 Market House; Vincent 18; DDX 415/143 CRO; Lake IV 282
8	Kilhallon	076550		SMR SX05NE73; TA 494,635 Deer Park
9	Tywardreath	08535432	Yes	SMR SX05SE56; TA la Coach House
10	Beacon	09764980	Yes	SMR SX04NE2; TA 1446 Preventive Service Station
11	Beacon	09794976	Yes	SMR SX04NE1; TA 1442 Outer Beacon; DDX 415/143 CRO; Lake IV 280
12	Polmear	08855347	Yes	SMR SX05SE44; Rashleigh Almshouses, Cornish Guardian 6.10.1977; Vincent 19; TA 333 Widows Garden & Houses; Lake IV 281; Pen HS II 264; Lysons II 317; Gilbert HS II 877
13	Tywardreath	08395439	Yes	SMR SX05SE45; TA 50 Schoolhouses; Local inf.
14	Vicinity of Castle Dore	102548		SMR SX15SW108; Civil War battleground, Coate 149; Lake II 98; Local inf. relics found; (see also JRIC(NS) I appendix(1951)67-8, 97)
15	Menabilly	10035117	Yes	SMR SX15SW109; Mansion, DDX 415/143 CRO; Pen HS II 262; Lake IV 279; Chesher 101; Pevsner 101; Coate 153,357-360
16	Par	07655443		SMR SX05SE46; Causeway, DDX 415/144 CRO
17	Tywardreath	08205485	Yes	SMR SX05SE47; Causeway, DDX 415/144 CRO
18	Tregaminion	09675192	Yes	SMR SX05SE48; Chapel of Ease (1815), Vincent 16; Lake IV 278-9; Lysons II 317; Gilbert HS II 876
19	Menabilly	10295054	Yes	SMR SX15SW114; Grotto, Early Tours 250 (Maton); AD 43 CRO; H & D II 657; Lake IV 279; Pevsner 101

	PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
Mills				
1	Polridmouth	10325052		SMR SX15SW115; TA 1456 Grist Mill; Pen HS II 262
2	Trees Mill	Ap. 089554		SMR SXO5NE74; 1235 Melyntrait, Gover 429; 1150 Melyntrait, Hend.Top III 195; TA 1091 Mill House
Industriai				
1	Par	07565364		SMR SXO5SE49; TA 376 Fish Cellars
2	Penpillick	08015654	Yes	SMR SXO5NE75; TA 803 Smiths Shop; Local inf.
3	Polmear	08735355		SMR SXO5SE50; TA 1278 Lime Kiln
4	St. Blazey Bridge	07065508	Yes	SMR SXO5NE76; TA 515a Lime Kilns
5	Porcupine	07655590 and 07655585	Yes	SMR SXO5NE80/2; TA 755 Railway & Stamps; Mines XIV 27; Todd/Laws 39; (Two inclines)
6	Porcupine/ Lanescot	083558 (Large area surrounding)	Yes	SMR SXO5NE80; Fowey Consols Mine, DDX 415/140 CRO; Mines XIV 26-31; DD CF 3060 CRO; TA 730-6, 741-6
7	Penpillick	08315599	Yes	SMR SXO5NE80/1; Austen Engine House; Mines XIV 27-31, photo op 53; Todd/Laws 39
8	Kilmarth	09445256		SMR SXO5SE70; Malthouse, DDR 5274/2, 3 CRO; TA 218 Malthouse Md. 221 Malthouse Hill; TA Map
9	Polkerris	09225201	Yes	SMR SXO5SE51; Pier, Lake IV 280; Gilbert HS II 876; Todd/Laws 195
10	Polkerris	09285205	Yes	SMR SXO5SE64; TA 241 Fish Cellars; Engraving, Daniel 1825; Ant 69(1944)38-40; Todd/Laws 195, 244
11	Polkerris	09315209	Yes	SMR SXO5SE65; TA 243, 245 Fish Cellars
12	Polkerris	09265200	Yes	SMR SXO5SE66; Old Limekiln, OS 6" 1962; Todd/Laws 195
13	Polmear	08835345		SMR SXO5SE52; TA 338 Blacksmiths Shop
14	Kilhallon	07175465		SMR SXO5SE53; TA 482 WH.Union, 478 Engine House; Mines XIV 26
15	W. parish boundary	07495594 to 07555350	Yes	SMR SXO5SE67,SXO5NE77; Canal, Todd/ Laws 39,133; DDX 415/144 CRO; TA 402a, 411a, 509a, 511a, 515 Canal Lines
16	Par	08125372		SMR SXO5SE54; TA 165 Lime Kiln
17	Par	Ap.077537		SMR SXO5SE68; Fish Pond/Salt Pans, Carew 212; DDR(S)84/1 p.137 CRO; DDX 415/144 CRO; H & D II 658; Lake IV 282
18	Penpillick	07935640	Yes	SMR SXO5NE78; Round House & Horse Gear, OC VII 446
19	Treesmill	09055584	Yes	SMR SXO5NE79; Engine House

	PROVE NANCE	OBJECT	PRESENT LOCALITY	REFERENCES
Miscellaneous Finds				
1	Tywardreath	Mensa	Church	SMR SXO5SE72; JRIC XII 142; Vincent 14; CACT 107, 109
2	Menabilly	R. Coin Hoard		SMR SXO5SE27; OS index SXO5SE1; H & D I 369, 377; DDR(S)84/1 p.23 CRO; Pen HS II 265; Lake IV 282; VCHR 42
3	Vicarage Rd.	M.B.A. Palstave	Truro	SMR SXO5SE58; RIC Catalogue

	PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
4	Penhale	Saxon Coin Hoard	Truro B.M.	SMR SX15SW110; RIC Catalogue
5	Tywardreath	Carved Stonework	Tyward-reath	SMR SXO5SE7/1; Lake IV 277; Vincent 11; (Found in numerous places. Believed to have come from the Priory.)
6	Shipwreck	Stonework	Menabilly	SMR SXO5SE7/2, SX15SW109; Lake IV 278; ?Originated from Priory.
7	Med & Later 14	Cannon Balls	Finder	SMR SX15SW108/1; Mrs Watts, Trees Mill
8	Par	Stone Chest with inscribed urn.		SMR SXO5SE32; Norden; Carew 211; Lake IV 282; Pol HC I 140; OS index SXO5SE2
9	Kilhallon (Round 3)	Samian & R.B. Pottery, Bronze Brooch.	Truro	SMR SXO5SE31/1; CA Newsletter 19; CA 15(1976)67
10	Polkerris	Cannons (6)	Polkerris	SMR SXO5SE69; Todd/Laws 244
11	Tywardreath	Shells & Animal bones		SMR SXO5SE73; CA 15(19767)67

HUNDRED OF WEST
3: PARISH OF ST. WINNOW (5000 acs.)

PETER SHEPPARD

	PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
Barrows				
1	Bofarnel	11666327	Yes	SMR SX16SW8; OS index SX16SW11; Thomas 54
2	Bofarnel	11816337	Yes	SMR SX16SW6; OS index SX16SW12; Thomas 54
3	Bofarnel	11846340	Yes	SMR SX16SW5; OS index SX16SW13; Thomas 54
4	Bofarnel	11966350	Yes	SMR SX16SW4; OS index SX16SW14; Thomas 54, diam 80 ft; Branson Barrow, FS/3/901/11/3 CRO
5	Bofarnel	11866332	Yes	SMR SX16SW7; OS index SX16SW31
6	Fairy Cross	12636279	Yes	SMR SX16SW29; OS index SX16SW17;Thomas 54, dia 90 ft.
7	Fairy Cross	12706271	Yes?	SMR SX16SW30; OS index SX16SW18; Thomas 54, dia 100 ft; TA 890 South Barrow Down
8	Fairy Cross	12846255	Yes	SMR SX16SW36; OS index SX16SW19;
9	Fairy Cross	13026232	Yes	SMR SX16SW26; OS index SX16SW20; Thomas 54, dia 70 ft.
10	Fairy Cross	13176227	Yes	SMR SX16SW23; OS index SX16SW21; Thomas 54, dia 80 ft.
11	Fairy Cross	13266228	Yes	SMR SX16SW25; OS index SX16SW21
12	Fairy Cross	12206186	Yes	SMR SX16SW28; OS index SX16SW22; Thomas 54, dia 70 ft.
13	Fairy Cross	129627		SMR SX16SW31; OS index SX16SW1
14	Fairy Cross	129627		SMR SX16SW24; As above
15	Fairy Cross	13076230		SMR SX16SW51; Thomas 54, dia 20 ft.

PLACE		GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
16	Fairy Cross	13126227	Yes?	SMR SX16SW52; As above
17	Moilesbarrow	12286163	Yes	SMR SX16SW27; OS index SX16SW23; TA 895 Moiles Barrow Close, 897 Moiles Barrow Waste; Thomas 54, dia 65 ft; OC I 12(1930)11; Archaeol Cambrensis VIII (1862)307, 310, 323-4; Local inf. locates this barrow as the one cited in the last ref.
18	Moilesbarrow	12386153	Yes	SMR SX16SW34; OS index SX16SW24; Mile Barrow, Lanhydrock Atlas; Thomas 54, dia 80 ft; TA 899 Moiles Barrow Slips; DDF 326 CRO.
19	Druids Hill	12496147	Yes	SMR SX16SW33; OS index SX16SW25A; Thomas 54, dia 55 ft.
20	Druids Hill	12526145	Yes	SMR SX16SW45; OS index SX16SW25B; Thomas 54, dia 65 ft.
21	Druids Hill	13026146		SMR SX16SW55; TA 947 The Crooks
22	Bawdoe	13155920		SMR SX15NW41; TA 1060 Burrow Park
23	Bosmaugan	Ap.119625		SMR SX16SW48; OS 1813; FS/3/901/11/3 CRO
24	Bosmaugan	Ap.120625		SMR SX16SW49; As above
25	Bosmaugan	Ap.120623		SMR SX16SW50; Thomas 54, dia 65ft.
26	Downend	11875972		SMR SX15NW67; 'a small barrow' Lanhydrock Atlas
Rounds				
1.	Tregays	Ap.124578		SMR SX15NW42; 1314 Tregaers, Gover 307
2.	Trewether	11785866		SMR SX15NW43; TA 228 Castle Hay
3.	Bridgend	10845977		SMR SX15NW44; TA 433 Greensbury
Round Fields				
1	Coldbeacon	11916109		SMR SX16SW53; TA 629 Round Park
2	Polmaugan	11306253		SMR SX16SW54; TA 663 Round Park
3	Coombe	13255940		SMR SX15NW45; TA 1036 Round Close
Lans				
1.	Lanwithan	Ap.109594		SMR SX15NW46; 1302 Lankewoythian, Gover 307; TA 399 Lanwithin; Doble 44
Crosses, Cross Sites?				
1	Fairy Cross	12576219		SMR SX16SW56; 1359 Fair Cross, Gover 307; Fair-a-Crows, Baird; OS 1813; TA 893 Fairy Cross Closes; OC I 12(1930)11
2	Waterlake	10206341	Yes	SMR SX16SW35; OS index SX16SW10; Baird; TA 710 Cross Cottage; Lake IV 331; Langdon 68; X.E.8; WMN 28.11.1928; DCNQ XXX 2-4
3	Ethy	13355800		SMR SX15NW47; TA 54,71 Cross Parks; DCNQ XXX 129; (? as St. Nectans)
4	St. Nectans	12855997	Yes	SMR SX15NW11; OS index SX15NW16; Baird; CPRE 61; Hend VI 620; DCNQ XXX 129; (? as Ethy)
5	Moilesbarrow	?12286165		SMR SX16SW57; Moile's Cross or Treveny Cross, OC I 12(1930)11; Hend VI 623; Doble 44, Boundary in 1606
6	Tawell	13455872		SMR SX15NW48; TA 38 Cross Park
7	Colwood	?14825845		SMR SX15NW49; TA 12 Cross Park
8	Trewether	12205841		SMR SX15NW50; TA 182 Cross Park
9	St. Winnow	11555760		SMR SX15NW51; TA 282-3 Hr. Lwr. Cross Park

PLACE		GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
10	Bosmaugan	11506174		SMR SX16SW58; TA 638 Cross Park
11	Bridgend	10976008		SMR SX16SW59; TA 461 Cross Meadow
12	Lanwithan	11075925		SMR SX15NW52; TA 345-6 Lwr. Hr. Cross Parks

(Note: Cross at Druids Hill is from Lanlivery parish. SMR SX16SW37; OS index SX16SW27; X.E.22-3; Langdon 167; Lake IV 331; DCNQ XXIV 219; Baird)

Chapels

1	St. Nectans	12835999	Yes	SMR SX15NW53; (With cemetry); TA 1111 St. Nightons Chapel, 1063, 1065 Chapel Fields; 1270 Capellae Sancti Nictani, Gover 307; CCG 206; Lake IV 328; Pevsner 178; Pen HS II 284; DCNQ XXX 129; Lysons 328; Doble 25; Hend VI 611, 616, 620; Kelly (1910)371
2	Respryn	Ap.101635		SMR SX16SW60; St. Martin, CCG 206; CBS 76; H & D II 681; Doble 44; WMN 28.11.1928; Lysons 328; Hend EA East Corn; Hend VI 610, 621
3	Bosmaugan	11556225		SMR SX16SW61; St. Martin, Lake IV 328; TA 645 Chapel Park; H & D II 681; Lysons 328; JRIC(NS)III 53; Pen HS II 284; Doble 44; Hend VI 621

Medieval & Later

1	St. Winnow	11575701	Yes	SMR SX15NW17; Manor House (Remains of) OS 6″ 1963; OS index SX15NW3; H & D II 679; Lake IV 328-9; Gilbert HS II 904; Early Tours 45(Leland); JRIC XIX 423; Essays 152; Doble 44
2	Ethy	13345724		SMR SX15NW16; Manor House (Remains of) OS″ 1963; OS index SX15NW6; H & D II 680; Lake IV 329; Pevsner 53; Norden; Early Tours 46(Leland); Gilbert HS II 906; Pen HS II 284.
3	Beacon Hill	12335970		SMR SX15NW10; King Charles Redoubt, OS 1813; OS index SX15NW11; Coate 146; Lake IV 331, Supplementary 12; Thomas 54; Pen HS II 284
4	Bridgend	11125970		SMR SX15NW54; TA 413 Butts Meadow; Doble 44
5	Bridgend	10855988		SMR SX15NW55; TA 435 Poors House
6	Lantivers	?11555775		SMR SX15NW56; TA 270 Pound Pk. 272 Pound Md.
7	Lantivers	113577		SMR SX15NW57; TA 273-4 Deer Parks
8	Branstone	11146424	?	SMR SX16SW62; TA 840 Pound Md.
9	Trevego	13825983	Yes	SMR SX15NW12; House, OS index SX15NW12; Lake IV 331; H & D II 681; Gilbert HS II 906
10	Lane End	10556028		SMR SX16SW63; TA 512 Culver House Md.
11	St. Winnow	123569		SMR SX15NW58; TA 156-8 Deer Park; Essays 162; Norden map
12	Beacon Hill	12335970		SMR SX15NW10; TA 927 St Winnow Beacon; DDF 326 CRO
13	Delawhidden	13206190		SMR SX16SW64; TA 967 Pound Md.
14	Rough Parks (Boconnoc)	135609	Yes	SMR SX16SW65; TA 1000 Deer Park; Essays 157, 161-2; Norden
15	Resperyn	09946350	Yes	SMR SX06SE25; Bridge, CBS 76-7; CPRE 37; Early Tours 45 (Leland); WMN 28.11.1928

PLACE		GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
16	Rough Parks	12856066	Yes	SMR SX16SW38; Entrenchment, OS 25″ 1907; OS index SX16SW5
17	Bridgend	108598		SMR SX15NW59; 1366 Med.suburb, Gover 307
18	Lerryn	14085716	Yes	SMR SX15NW26; 15th cent. Bridge, CBS 80; Early Tours 46 (Leland); Todd/Laws 232
19	Druids Hill	12666128	Yes	SMR SX16SW37; Memorial to Civil War fighting, Lake IV 331, Supplementary 8, 12; Langdon 167
20	Bofarnel	10676330	Yes	SMR SX16SW66; Wesleyan Chapel, Lake IV 331
21	St Nectans	Ap. 128600		SMR SX16SW67; Abandoned Settlement, Norden; TA 1104-1110 St Nightons Tnt.; Hend VI 609, 613; Lake IV 328
22	Polmena	11065871		SMR SX15NW13; Site of Manor House, OS index SX15NW10
Mills				
1	Ethy	Ap.131576		SMR SX15NW60; TA 82 Windmill Field; Douch CW 17
2	Notts Hill	13065713	Yes	SMR SX15NW61; TA 116 Mill (Nots Mill Tnt.); ME 48, 49 CRO
3	Bridgend	10785990	Yes	SMR SX15NW62; TA 505 House & Millpool (Sheepwash Mills Tnt.); Corn Mill, OS 25″ 1907; 1331 Sepwasche, Gover 307; Doble 44
4	St Winnow Mill	12835745	Yes	SMR SX15NW63; TA 120 St Winnow Mills; ϴ 1813; Doble 44; Local Inf.
5	Millham/ Hr.Polscoe	11486030		SMR SX16SW68; 1331 Polscoth Mill, Doble 44; TA 450 Millhouses; Corn Mill, OS 25″1907
6	Dawna	Ap. 145614		SMR SX16SW69; Water Mill, Doble 44
7	Dawna	Ap. 145614		SMR SX16SW70; Fulling Mill, Doble 44
Industrial				
1	Lerryn	13985707 & 14035712	Yes	SMR SX15NW64; TA 96 Lerryn Quay, 102-3 Quays
2	Lerryn	13635693	Yes	SMR SX15NW65; TA 114 Granary; ME 48, 49 CRO
3	Lerryn	13665692	Yes	SMR SX15NW37; Quay, OS 6″ 1963
4	Hr.Polscoe	11536033	?	SMR SX16SW71; TA 465 Blowing House Park
5	St Winnow	11455799	Yes	SMR SX15NW38; Quay, Early Tours 46 (Leland); Doble 44
6	Newham	10935783		SMR SX15NW39; TA 301 Quay Meadow
7	Bofarnel	10826319	Yes	SMR SX16SW72; Whim House, TA 756, 760 Lwr. Little, Round House Fields
8	Bofarnel	10626292	Yes	SMR SX16SW73; Duke of Cornwall Mine (Copper, Disused) OS 25″ 1907
9	Beacon Hill	12185958	Yes	SMR SX15NW40; Silvervein Mine, OS 25″ 1907; Wh. Fortescue, Mines XIV 37-40

PROVENANCE		OBJECT	PRESENT LOCALITY	REFERENCES
Miscellaneous Finds				
1	Bosmaugan (Chapel 3)	Font	Herodsfoot	SMR SX16SW61/1; Lake IV 328; CCG 206; Hend EA East Corn: Pevsner 68

PLACE		GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
2	Ethy	Roman Coins (4)		SMR SX15NW29; OS index SX15NW1; H & D I 369; Lake IV 331; VCHR 35; JRIC Supplement (1866) Additions to Borlase Nat. His.
3	Ethy	Fluted pillar with capital base.	13125678	SMR SX15NW66;
4	St Nectans	Carved Stonework	12855997	SMR SX15NW53/1

HUNDRED OF PENWITH, EASTERN DIVISION ADDITIONS TO PREVIOUS LISTS 6: PARISH OF ST ERTH (CA 14(1975)112)

CEDRIC APPLEBY

PLACE		GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
Enclosures				
1	Bosence	57293254	Yes	SMR SW53SE113; Air photo, Prof. St. Joseph. Cambridge. AOP 84 & 82
2	Bosence	57333235	Yes	SMR SW53SE114; As above
Medieval & Later				
4	St. Erth (Churchtown)	Ap.549350		SMR SW53NW92; Tithe Barn, 1630 Terrier, Hend. MSS (62) 39
27	St. Erth	55783506	Yes	SMR SW53NE313; Old Vicarage. Med. Hall-type House, extensively rebuilt 16th, 17th, 19th cent. Inf. Pauline Howard, Architect, Truro.
28	Hayle Causeway	54623629		SMR SW53NW138; Turnpike House, TA map; (Demolished c.1960)

PROVENANCE		OBJECT	PRESENT LOCALITY	REFERENCES
Miscellaneous Finds				
12	Hayle River Ap.549347	'Stone Celt'	London?	SW 53 SW 139; R.I.C. letter dated 29.3.1930. Object found during tin-dredging.
13	Trelissick Ap.553354	B.A.Mace-head	Trelissick	SW 53 NE 314; Inf. Mr. Ryan, Trelissick.
14	Round 7	Flint arrow-head	Lanuthno Farm	SW 53 SE 119; Inf. Mrs. Taylor, Lanuthno Farm
15	Round 7	Flint Flakes		SW 53 SE 119; Inf. Mrs. Taylor, Lanuthno Farm.

Excavation News 1977

Details of work at Launceston Castle were included in the interim report published in the volume for 1977. A resumé of work by the Cornwall Committee for Rescue Archaeology will appear in the volume for 1979.

COLLIFORD RESERVOIR, ST. NEOT

Field survey work and excavations, funded by the South West Water Authority and Job Creation Programme, took place in the area to be flooded for the future Colliford Reservoir between July and December, following an initial survey in 1975 by Prof. A.C. Thomas.

Field walking and detailed survey produced a number of additional sites including a medieval longhouse and a possible second within the enclosure at Stuffle and a further two cairns. The landscape preserves a number of fossilised field patterns, and low ridge and furrow, possibly made by spade, was identified in several places. A series of small trenches and pits was dug to elucidate the nature of the boundaries and to provide environmental evidence currently being studied by Dr E. Maltby and Mr C. Caseldine at Exeter University. The enclosure at Stuffle, with fields and structures, was surveyed at 1:500, as was the area of settlement at W Colliford, with possible house platforms.

Two field clearance cairns were excavated, part of a small cairnfield. One barrow was totally excavated, and proved to consist of a central pit, in which no bone or finds were preserved, partially sealed by the inner of 2 concentric stone rings, which in turn were covered by a rubble mound. The outer ring sealed three large post holes or small pits in one quadrant containing charcoal which is currently being examined by AML and AERE Harwell. Finds from the barrow were almost allflint with a very high proportion of waste material, some blades, at least one scraper and a barbed and tanged arrowhead. No pot earlier than late medieval has been found anywhere within the reservoir area, presumably due to soil conditions.

Another three barrows, a large single-ringed one and two smaller ones, are in course of excavation at W Colliford and work will be resumed in 1978.

F.M. Griffith

15 Lawford Rd., London NW5.

STANNON 3, ST BREWARD

A third cairn was excavated at Stannon (SX 13408095). In the central pit under a capstone was an inverted biconical ribbon-handled urn (Trevisker Series One) containing one or more cremations. The handle (one was missing), the upper part of the body, and the inside of the rim carried cord-impressed chevron decoration. The urn had a large crack down one side which had been repaired by making holes on each side of the crack through which a thong or cord could have been drawn.

Surrounding the pit were two well-laid concentric stone walls with entrance gaps to the south west, the entrance through the inner wall having been blocked before the cairn was finally built over the whole structure.

Stretching out from opposite sides of the cairn was a wall of stones which had its own entrance and which enclosed a potato-shaped area measuring 30 m by 50 m. From this 'field wall' a C-shaped wall reached out to a distance of 80 m. The walls and enclosure closely resembled the many Bronze Age field systems which can be seen on the lower slopes nearby. It appeared probable that cairn and field walls had been built at essentially the same time and as part of a single concept.

Peter Trudgian

Poughill, Bude.

EXCAVATIONS AT BAR POINT, ST. MARY'S, ISLES OF SCILLY, 1977

Erosion of the sand-dune mantled northern part of St. Mary's has, in recent years, revealed an old land surface and the remains of stone structures which have been construed as huts (Thomas, 1975, 91, fig.41), and three such sites, just to the east of Bar Point, were excavated during April, 1977.

The first, beneath some 6 ft of dune, proved to be a field wall. A length was bared and it was possible, by probing and the recognition of walls exposed in the adjacent sand pit, to assess the extent of the field system preserved beneath these grass-covered sand-dunes. It was possible to trace, in a dramatic section, the mechanism of progressive field sanding and dune shift.

Examination of the apparent huts showed them to be largely fortuitous boulder arrangements resulting from high storm beach scatter. Their complete removal, and the removal of sand beneath them, bared an area of ancient land surface in which were plough scratch marks comparable with the renowned series from Gwithian (Thomas, 1960). Buff-coloured pottery, in mint condition, found upon this surface, could be included in the Class E1 (Thomas, 1955, 14) category of Cornish Early Christian wares and from these sherds, among other things, a pot-lid has been largely reconstructed. It seems likely that a settlement lies close by, concealed by sand and broken up by the sea.

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SAMSON, ISLES OF SCILLY

A five week excavation was carried out on the cottage and midden at the base of the south face of the north hill of Samson SV 878128. It was one of a number of post-medieval cottages on the island, the depopulation of which took place in 1855. It has remained deserted to date.

The cottage was a single roomed structure 7 m by 4.5 m, built with the indigenous sea-rounded, granite boulders. It stood to a maximum height of 2 m where an offset ledge served to take the joists, providing floor support for the loft above. There was a single doorway possessing a granite step, and the lower half of a window with evidence of a recessed window seat. At the west gable end there was a massive fireplace, and at the other end a cupboard or alcove formed by a recess in the wall.

There were two phases of flooring, the first being the natural sand upon which the structure was built, with a paved area in front of the fireplace. This was later consolidated with a capping of clay/rab mix which covered the whole of the interior. Disturbance of this level suggests that the structure may have been used as a workshop or storehouse subsequent to its desertion as a domicile.

Adjacent to the cottage, some 10 m to the west, was a structure 10 m by 3.5 m with its long axis east-west and its seaward end open. This was probably a structure for housing a gig, this being a type of fast rowing-boat used extensively by the islanders. At present the relationship between this structure and the cottage is not clear.

The position of the boathouse was marked on the Duchy survey of 1829, whereas the cottage was not. This indicates that the cottage was either not built, or was in a ruinous state at that time. as the survey was of rentable properties only.

The midden, associated with the cottage, was about 3 m south of the door, and was approximately 10 m by 10 m in area and up to 50 cm deep. It contained approximately 100,000 limpet shells, nearly 90,000 of which were excavated. The midden was divided up into a grid, on a metre square basis. Where the midden was deep enough, the metre square was removed in four layers, each corresponding to 25% of the total

depth of the midden at that point. Squares less than about 20 cm deep were removed as a single layer. Each sample was sieved and all the shells, bones and finds were retained for examination. Each limpet was counted, and the unbroken limpets measured for height and length to the nearest 1 mm. The limpet measurements are being placed on computer cards ready for a statistical analysis from which, it is hoped, will be determined the spatial sequence of build-up of the midden, and the significance of limpets in the diet of the cottage occupants. The midden yielded an assemblage of coarse and fine pottery, and small finds, mainly buttons, clay pipes and gun flints. Other animal remains from the midden include those of the rocky-shore fish the ballan wrasse, the edible crab, gull, and a variety of molluscs other than limpets.

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University College, Cardiff.

EXCAVATION OF CEMETERIES NEAR ST. ENDELLION

Careful observations, by our member Mr Henry Symons, of the laying of a water main alongside the B 3314 Delabole to Wadebridge road in the parishes of St. Kew and St. Endellion revealed the presence of a grave. Excavation at very short notice by some 20 members revealed 17 slate-lined or slate-covered graves of men, women and children, and a further 6 graves are known to have been disturbed by ploughing in recent years. The graves extended over more than 500 yards on both sides of the road which follows the line of an old trackway which was probably in use in Roman and prehistoric times. The distribution, location, and differing methods of construction of the graves suggested at least two cemeteries, and the fact that these extend across the parish boundary suggests a date before parish boundaries had been defined. There were no grave goods or inscriptions on the slates. Five skeletons survived. The burials seem likely to date from the 9th to 11th centuries AD, but could be earlier.

Peter Trudgian
Poughill, Bude.

Short Notes

FLINT BLADES FROM KYNANCE DOWNS, MULLION

Two fields on the edge of the downs near the Kynance Gate Settlement were recently ploughed. About twenty flint flakes were exposed on the surface of one of these fields, confined to the immediate vicinity of SW 68591409.

Amongst the flint was a long narrow Mesolithic blade of distinctive yellow-brown flint. Its proximal end had been snapped off. The distal end tapers to a fine 'burin-like' point. Nearby at SW 68601406 a parallel-sided blade of orange-honey coloured flint was also found.

Philip Steele

Truro

BROOM CHERT AXE FROM RŌSPANNEL, ST BURYAN

The axe (Fig. 45) was dug up c. 1948 in a field SE of the farm and next to a stream (approx. SW 393263). It was loaned to the County Museum, Truro in November 1977 by Mr G.B. Hocking.

Roger Penhallurick

County Museum, Truro

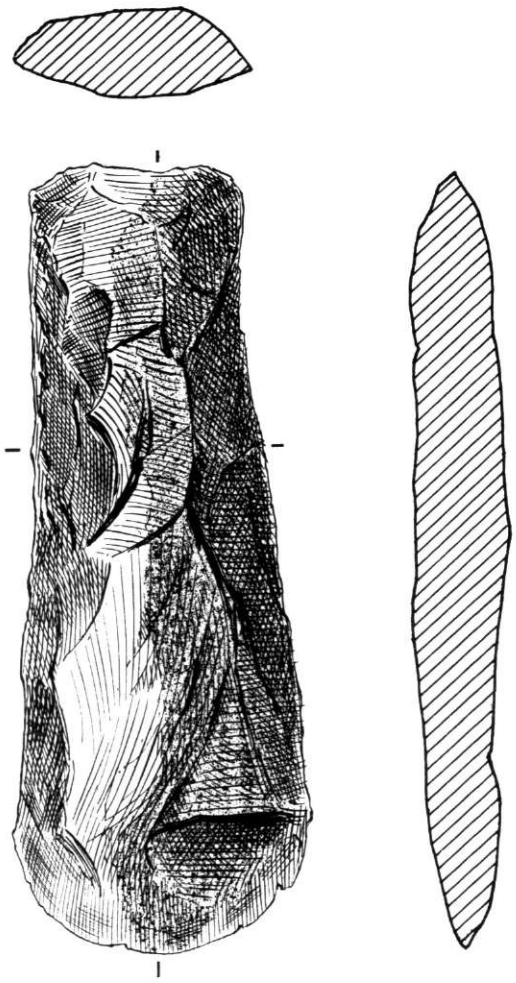

Fig. 45
Axe from Rôspannel, St. Buryan. c.x 2/3.

TRENINNOW : A CHAMBERED TOMB IN RAME PARISH

In Plymouth Local History Library there is a large collection of miscellaneous information called the Broderick Index; newscuttings, postcards, letters, and odd notes are roughly grouped under various headings. In the section for Cornwall is a written note describing a feature at Treninnow in Rame parish as follows, 'Mr West born 1900 remembers his mother telling him how she had walked under what must have been a dolmen in 'Barrow Field' consisting of three stones leaning inwards and a capstone on top. His grandfather pulled them down to make a hedge and then drew soil over the spot. A mound is still there with a hedge running through the middle.'

Barrow Field is almost certainly the Tithe Apportionment 18 Borrow Park. This was included in the Rame check-list (CA 13 (1974) 72) and a low mound was noticed there at NGR 41635095 which is recorded as Barrow 1, although it is uncertain if it really is a barrow because the field was a camp in World War II; several buildings and other relics are still there. A first choice to examine in fieldwork was a point on the high ground where three hedges meet in a kink. This has in one sector a semicircle of slightly raised ground and in another sector a disturbed pile of humps and bumps. In the centre, nearest to where the hedges meet, a large Day Mark is fixed for shipping navigation. At first sight this seemed to be the cause of the ground irregularities, but now the more recently discovered note in the Broderick Index revives the thought that this is indeed the remains of a barrow. For further confirmation, the 1948 aerial photographs in the Cornwall County Planning Department have been re-examined. The prints for the Rame area vary in quality. Luckily F5/2139 shows a distinct circle on the site at NGR 41835090 with a diameter of approximately 25 metres.

Field shapes at Treninnow have not changed since the Tithe Apportionment Survey. Mr West's grandfather can only have consolidated an existing boundary. If the account was correct, this megalithic structure was the only one of its kind known in S.E. Cornwall.

J. Grimes & Peter Sheppard

A CIST AT TREVEMEDAR, ST EVAL

In April 1977 a tractor working in a cliff top field near Porthcothan, at Trevemedar farm, St Eval (SW 851716), fell through a slate slab into a hole. The hole proved to be a cist (Fig. 46) approximately 0.6 m wide internally; it was 1 m long on the eastern side, and 1.15 m long on the western side, and 0.4 m deep. It was neatly lined with four solid blocks of slate (Pl.XIV), of an average thickness of 7 cm, and covered with a slate slab up to 15 cm thick. Some of this covering remained in situ, but some, including all the central part, had been broken, and lay either inside the cist or on the surface outside it. The 'floor' of the cist was not of slate, but was cobbled; white quartz pebbles had been used (390 of them were counted), with a few very small smooth flint pebbles; all these were set firmly in the underlying earth. Flint pebbles are found on the beach just below the field; slate is the local stone and is readily available.

The cist had evidently been hollow, but some earth had filtered in. In this was some bone, including two long bones, which had been removed before they could be recorded. In clearing the remainder of the soil, more bone fragments were found, and lying on the cobbling was a small deposit of white cremated bone (Pl.XV).

No dating evidence was found. There are many barrows on the high cliffs on either side of Trevemedar, and cliff castles about 2 km to north and south. Harlyn Bay and Cataclews Point are some 5 km to the north. In the report on the Harlyn Bay burials (Bullen, 1912, 96) the excavation of a barrow at Cataclews is described; an urn was found, and underneath it were 'some rounded pebbles (probably a fragment of raised beach); the urn was inverted on these with the incinerated remains inside'. In describing the stratigraphy of the barrow, the author refers to shells 'close to the urn and within the slates placed round to keep the fine rounded pebbles on which the urn rested from spreading'. The son of the landowner, Mr L. Hellyar, described the stones as 'a pavement of white sea pebbles, all the same size' (OS card SW 87 NE 11; SW 87 NE 13 SMR). This sounds very similar to the cobbled 'floor' at Trevemedar. If this is a valid parallel, the assumption would be that the cist represents the internal

feature of a barrow of which the mound has long since been ploughed out. On the other hand, the north - south alignment of the cist is reminiscent of cist graves in the Iron Age cemetery at Harlyn Bay (Whimster, 1977, 320). Without further evidence it seems imprudent to attach a firm date to the Trevemedar burials.

Our thanks are due to the farmer at Trevemedar, Mr S.J. Sandry, for informing the Cornwall Archaeological Society of the discovery, and for allowing an examination of the cist to take place; and to Dr Rogers, who very kindly examined the bone, and whose report follows.

The Trevemedar Bone Material by Juliet Rogers MB ChB, Anatomy Department, University of Bristol.

The bones formed two groups, uncremated and cremated, the former mainly upcast from the cist and the latter from the cist itself. However, some burnt bone was found with the unburnt and vice versa, so it seems likely that the original deposit consisted of both types.

The Uncremated Bone

Twenty-eight pieces of uncremated bone came from the upcast and six pieces from the cist floor. Most of the bone is in the form of small fragments except for a piece of right ilium and an almost complete right humerus. Most of the fragments could be identified however and they all appear to come from the same individual who was female. She was adult, probably under thirty-five years of age. From scarring on the pelvic fragment it seems likely that she had born at least two children. No sign of any disease was seen on the bone fragments present.

The Cremated Bone

Seven fragments of burnt bone were found in the upcast with the uncremated bone. Four of these were unidentifiable: the other three were fragments of ulna, ilium and the temporal margin of a parietal bone.

The cremated bone from the cist floor weighed a total of 228 grams after sieving through a 2 mm mesh sieve to separate dust and very small fragments.

The size of the fragments ranged from 3-40 mm and were of a uniform greyish white colour with much staining from soil. Generally all the cremated bone was fissured twisted and brittle.

There were present: —

205 gms assorted unidentified long bone fragments

10 gms 14 skull fragments including part of a right petrous temporal bone

2.5 gms 5 mandibular fragments

0.5 gms 5 fragments of permanent single rooted teeth including one in which ossification was incomplete, giving an age range of between eleven and fourteen years.

There is no evidence to suggest that more than one individual is represented by the cremated bone, and all those bones which are identified are compatible with an age of eleven to fourteen years.

Conclusion

Although the uncremated and cremated bones seem to have been mixed together in the cist, on the available evidence they appear to come from two separate individuals, one a female aged between twenty and thirty-five and the other an eleven to fourteen year old of unknown sex.

Could they be mother and child?

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Daphne Harris

Truro.

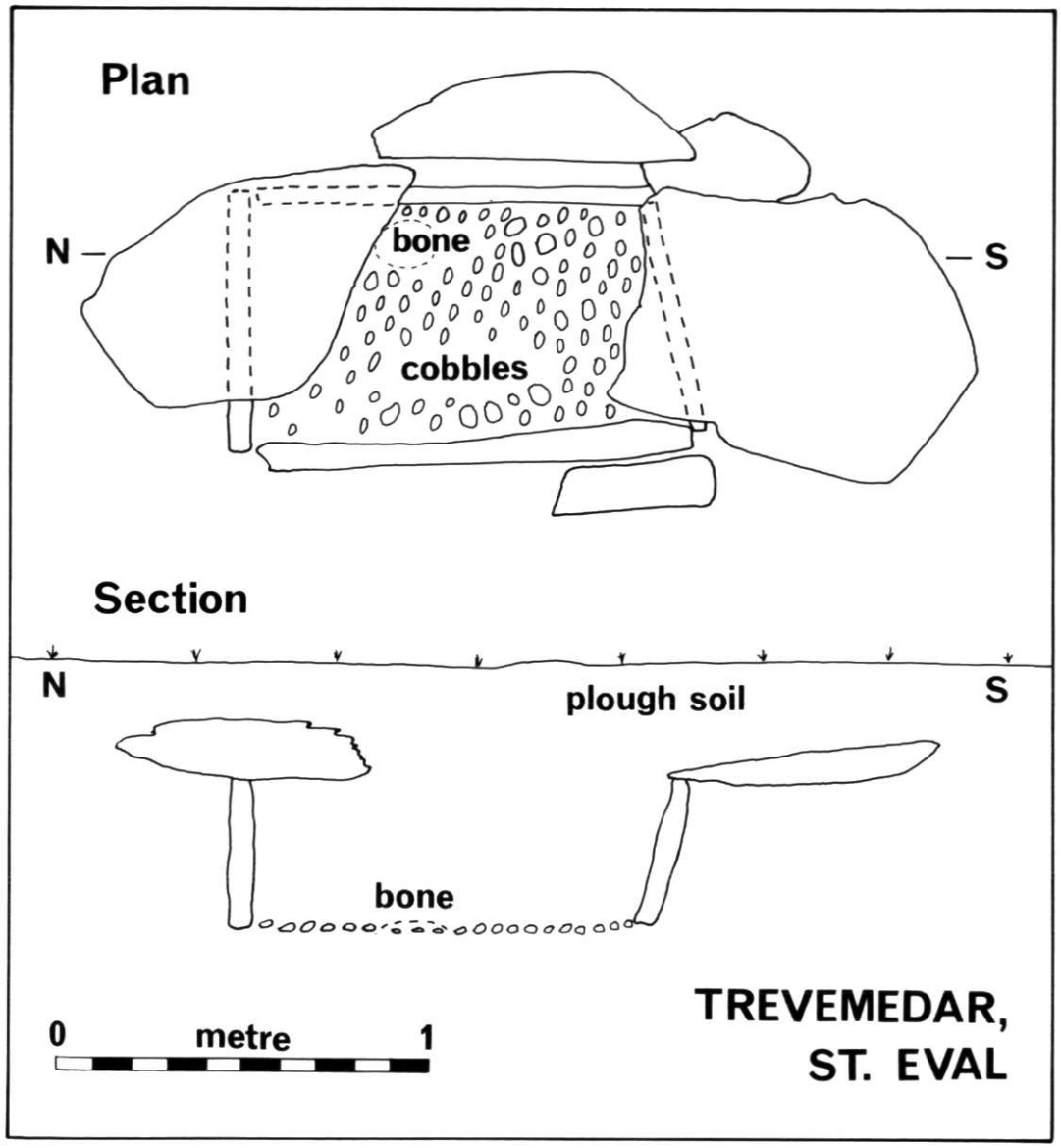

Fig. 46
The Cist at Trevemedar, St. Eval.

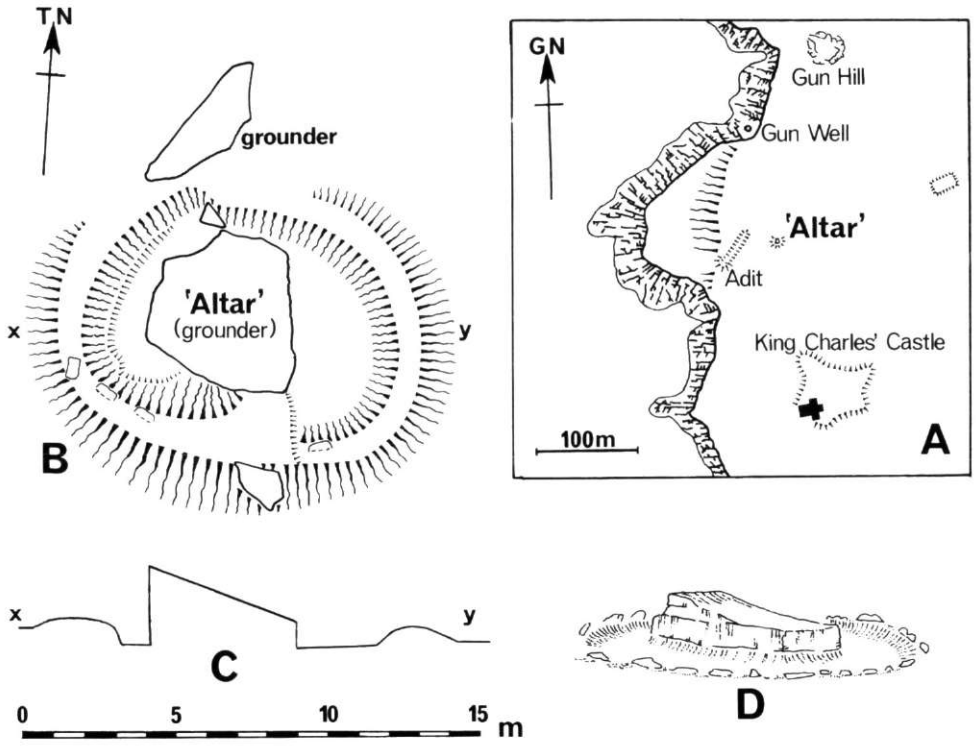

Fig. 47
The Borlase 'Stone Altar', Tresco: A location; B 1978 survey; C profile; D W.Borlase's 1754 engraving, corrected. Based on O.S. 1:2500 plan, 1904.

THE BORLASE 'STONE ALTAR', TRESCO ISLES OF SCILLY

William Borlase made a brief visit to Scilly in 1752, and among the observations published in 1754 (1), there is an illustration of a monument on Tresco which he describes as a stone 'altar', 19 ft long, circumscribed by a ditch 36 ft in diameter and edged with unequal stones. No siting information is provided. The feature occurs again in 1872 (2) when W.C. Borlase includes an embellished engraving, entitled 'Encircled Rock at Trescaw', but with no significant textual comment. Reference to the original manuscript Journals (3) however, elucidates the siting and expands the description: —

'From the tin pits we turned to the Old Castle and in our way saw a vast rock, not very tall but flat and shelving on the surface. It was 19 ft long and had a little trench round it, with a banquet edged with smaller stones which have made a full circle about the rock and was 36 ft in diameter. It was two bow-shots W by N of the Castle.'

Accompanying the description is a small sketch. The engraving of 1754 is shown to be not only an enlargement but a direct drawing, creating a mirror image in the illustration and a reverse orientation. The error was repeated in 1872 and, corrected, is shown above (Fig. 47, d). With the full information the feature is readily identified.

It stands, inconspicuously, at SV 88231625, 200 metres west-north-west of King Charles' Castle and at 34.0 m OD (Fig. 47, a). It is situated on a slight southerly slope in a wide expanse of moorland. Borlase's 'altar' (Fig. 47, b,c) is a rectilinear 'grounder' 4.8 m by 5.3 m. The west end is 2.6 m high, shelving to 0.8 m at the east end. It is encompassed eccentrically by a ditch up to 2.0 m wide and 0.3 deep; the western quadrant is ragged where erosion has created a near vertical face, the north side is shallow. On the south side the ditch is interrupted by a narrow causeway of apparently undisturbed ground extending from the central rock to the bank of upcast beyond the ditch. This bank, 3.0 m wide and 0.3 m high, fades on the north where a large

rock 1.2 m high impinges upon and must always have precluded completion of the circle. Had the sketch been made from any viewpoint but the south the illusion of continuity would have been dispelled. Borlase depicts at least 28 stones in the bank, possibly an exaggeration. Only 4 are now visible though others may exist beneath the turf.

Although the feature is in poor condition it is evident that Borlase recognised a variation of the ring cairn series. Other forms on Bryher and St. Agnes were recorded during the 1978 Ordnance Survey archaeological revision of the Isles of Scilly; in these a large 'grounder' forms the focus about which stones have been piled or a stone ring constructed without the intermediate ditch or causeway. This Tresco cairn is, however, unlikely to be unique and probably others await recognition in the highland areas of the South-West if not beyond.

1. *Antiquities of Cornwall,* 1754, 189, Pl. 10, fig. 4, opp. 165 (W. Borlase).
2. *Naenia Cornubiae,* 1872, 136 (W.C. Borlase).
3. *Borlase Journals;* Mss., 1752, 42, 6 (Morrab Library, Penzance).

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TREVISKER/TREGEAR, ST. EVAL: DOCUMENTARY CLUES

Trevisker, in the parish of St Eval, has lent its memorable name to the type of Bronze Age pottery which was found during the excavation of the so called Trevisker Round in 1955 and 1956 (1). A glance at the OS maps shows that Great Trevisker Farm and the adjoining Little Trevisker are half a mile to the NW of the school which now covers the excavation site. Trevisker is fairly well documented and has had various names (2), such as Treviskermur in 1318, Treveskarmur in 1327, Trevuskar in 1431. Gover thought that this represented the settlement name Tref added to a personal name such as Etgar. However, the Ker, Kar element in Trevisker may well represent an earlier settlement. The survey book of lands of Richard Gulley (3) in 1779 names Kestle in Little Trevisker; probably this is the Tithe Apportionment field 270 Mowhay Kestle, NGR 88046904. About 400 m N of this is field 227 Round Close, NGR 88076954, another possible site. No earthworks are visible in either of these fields; both have suffered considerable disturbance; Mowhay Kestle formed part of a World War II airfield.

The Tithe Apportionment also shows that the excavated site was in field 247 Higher Gear, NGR 88706858, and next to it were fields 244 Middle Gear, and 243 Round Gear. In 1256 AD there was a settlement within St. Eval called Tregaer (4). The 1779 survey (5) refers to 'Tregear in St. Eval next Trevisca'. The site is not to be found in published 19th century maps but it was marked by Martyn (6) in 1748 in the immediate locality of the excavated enclosure.

Obviously we have in Trevisker/Tregear two distinctly separate settlements. The later stages at Trevisker are better known than the earlier; the reverse applies at Tregear where, although occupation of the original enclosed settlement seems to have ended at some time in the mid 2nd century AD (7), the place-name and documented evidence point to further local habitation in an open settlement (8) lasting from about the 5th century to the 18th century.

Unfortunately no trace of this later settlement has been found in the archaeological material . . . and to revert in future publications to the original name, Tregear, may prove confusing since it is now strongly established with the name Trevisker.

1. Ap Simon A.M. and Greenfield E. 1972. 'The Excavation of Bronze Age and Iron Age Settlements at Trevisker, St. Eval, Cornwall,' *Proc. Prehist. Soc.,* **38**, 302-381.
2. Gover J.E.B. *The Place-Names of Cornwall,* 338, unpubl. typescript, Roy. Inst. Cornwall, Truro.
3. Henderson C. Transcripts of original deeds. (28) 5. Roy. Inst. Cornwall, Truro.
4. Gover, op.cit.337.
5. Henderson, ibid.
6. Martyn T. 1748. *New and Accurate Map of the County of Cornwall.*
7. ApSimon and Greenfield, op.cit.370.
8. Thomas A.C. 1966. 'The character and origins of Roman Dumnonia,' in *C.B.A. Research Report 7,* 97-8.

Peter Sheppard

Gorran

A 16th CENTURY OUTWORK TO KING CHARLES' CASTLE, TRESCO

Documentary research by Saunders (1) and Saunders and Miles (2) into the 16th century fortifications and ordnance on Scilly detailed those momuments recognised up to 1970. On Tresco, to the mis-named King Charles' Castle and the subsequently altered block-house at New Grimsby, a further item can be added, discovered in 1978 during the Ordnance Survey's archaeological revision of the islands.

The north end of Tresco is, for most part, a heather covered plateau at about 30.0 m OD, with thin gravelly topsoil overlying the basic granite. Tregarthen Hill is the most prominent of the few rock outcrops but natural defence relies upon the steep cliff slopes and, on the east, the sharp drop to a narrow coastal shelf.

Extending across the plateau from SV 88431607 to SV 88651615 is an east to west setting-out work. This fortification, 400.0 m long and pivoting on King Charles' Castle, if completed, would have formed an outwork and defended 6.0 hectares of the northern end of the island. It is visible as a cropmark on air photographs (3) (4), but consists mainly of a bank 2.5 m wide and 0.2 m high with, in part, a ditch on the southern side, 1.5 m wide and 0.1 m deep; elsewhere there are merely traces of a ditch. In plan (Fig. 48, outwork) it is seen to comprise a central bastion with orillons, linked to a half bastion on the east side of the plateau and a fragmentary one on the west. There is a flanking return to the north on the east side, which now appears as a low scarp paralleling the crest of the coastal slopes. A similar return on the western side is aligned towards the castle beyond the fragmentary bastion; topographically there is no reason why this should not have been a full bastion, perhaps subseqently largely erased. Three cairns in close proximity to the outwork have not been despoiled though a slight swelling in the bank 20.0 m west of the central bastion suggests that another is incorporated within the work.

Despite its physical insignificance the feature has considerable implications concerning the fortification of Scilly. The incorporation of orillons suggests a date in the 1550's, and it would appear that Tresco was then considered to be of paramount importance. For economic or tactical reasons the work was suspended and within 40 years the balance had evidently shifted to St. Mary's and the Hugh, leaving on Tresco an ambitious project totally unrealized.

I am grateful to A.D. Saunders for helpful comment regarding the interpretation of this earthwork.

1. *Cornish Archaeology,* **1**, 1962, 85 - 91.
2. *Post Medieval Archaeology,* **4**, 1970, 1 - 30.
3. OS 76/164/007. 7.6.76.
4. Admiralty 10.10.74/116 - 7.

N.V. Quinnell

Highbridge,
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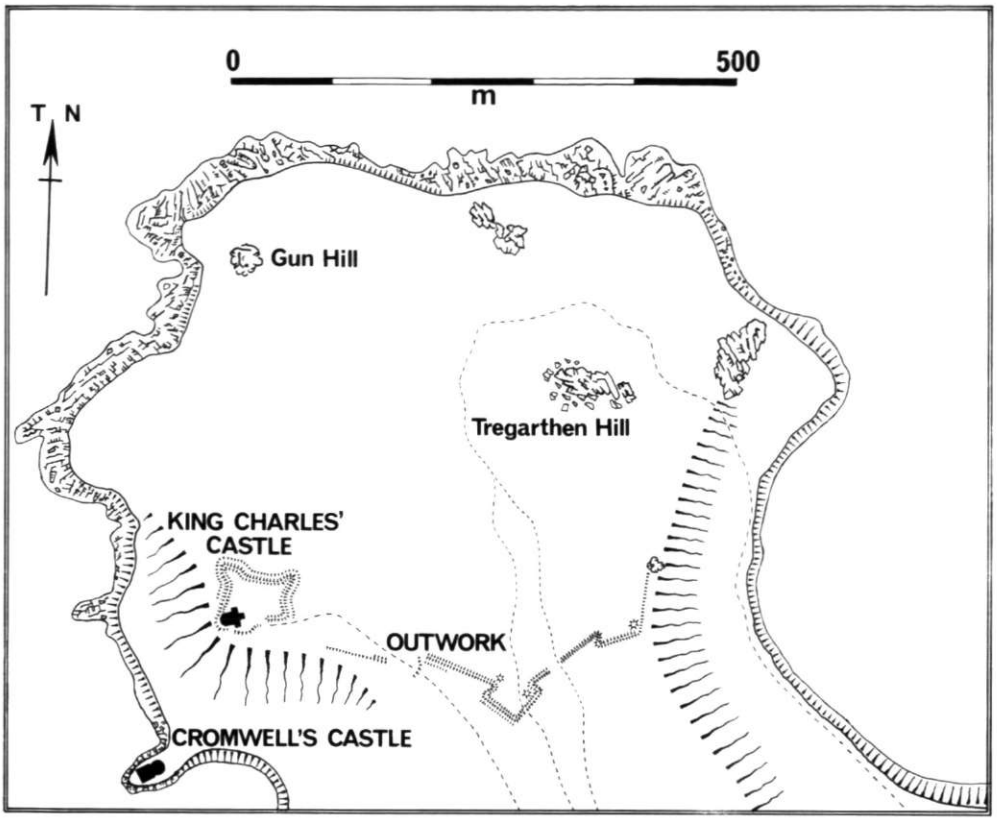

Fig. 48
The location of a proposed outwork to King Charles' Castle, Tresco. Based on O.S. 1:2500 plan, 1904.

Review

Mesolithic Cultures of Britain by SUSANN PALMER. *Dolphin Press, Poole, Dorset (1977). Pp. 230, numerous figs. and some pls. scattered through text, ISBN 0 85642 062 X, £7.*

Gazeteer of Mesolithic Sites in England and Wales by J.J. WYMER (ED.) CBA Research *Report No. 20 (1977). Pp. 511 + xxvi (incl. 15 pp. ed. by C.J. Bonsall gazeteer of Upper Palaeolithic sites). ISBN 0 900312 49 1, soft cloth cover £11.*

Mrs Palmer's work is more relevant to SW Britain than its title suggests. It consists of a detailed survey of mesolithic material from the coastal parts of Sussex, Hampshire, Dorset, Devon and Cornwall, together with a brief summary of data from Britain and Europe, and an illustrated typology of mesolithic artefacts. The British summary is too short to provide much useful background, while the continental neglects much recently published material. The illustrated typology is of value to the student as artefacts are rarely adequately presented and depicted type by type.

A chapter is given to coastal sites in each of the five counties, 14 pages covering Devon and 11 Cornwall. Much material is illustrated. Each site, in geographical sequence around the coast, is briefly summarised, but the layout of the headings makes reference less easy than it might have been. Cornwall has suffered from indiscriminate collectors and too much material in museums is inadequately labelled; even so the information given, for example on Land's End, seems overcompressed. Nevertheless the chapter will provide a useful source of data as collections now outside the county have been extensively studied.

The main contribution of this work lies in the demonstration that assemblages from coastal sites have significant differences from those inland, probably for the whole mesolithic period. These are related to a distinctive way of life made possible, and it is suggested, sedentary, by the varied resources of the coastal zone. Archaeologists will continue to discuss how far differences in tool kits really represent different communities; it is possible that coastal kits result from standardized practises adapted to local conditions among groups with seasonal patterns of movement. Recent work is demonstrating that dwelling sites may be expected to yield structural traces and that mesolithic homes may have at least sometimes been substantial.

Another valuable contribution of Mrs Palmer's survey is that mesolithic assemblages are to be found on a wide range of soil types, not just those light and sandy — an important point for fieldworkers. She also shows how, throughout Southern Britain, elevated cliffs and headlands adjacent to coves or beaches were frequently chosen for settlement, a choice amply evidenced in West Penwith or North Cornwall.

The CBA Gazeteer is the work of numerous compilers over a period of years. It lists all known sites to a standard format, which is explained and illustrated in the introduction. The entries for Cornwall fill 11 pages and comprise 145 different locations. It should become a standard reference work both for parish check-listing and for more detailed field survey.

Henrietta Miles

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