



Lantoom Quarry, Liskeard, Cornwall

Archaeological Watching Brief



Historic Environment Projects

Report No

2013R054

Report Name

Lantoom Quarry, Liskeard: Archaeological watching Brief.

Report Author

C. M. Thorpe

Event Type

Watching Brief

Client Organisation

Lantoom Ltd

Client Contact

Richard Crocker

Monuments (MonUID)

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Fieldwork dates (From)

10/05/13

(To)

05/06/13

(Created By)

CMT

(Create Date)

25/07/13

Location (postal address; or general location and parish)

Lantoom Quarry, Liskeard

(Town - for urban sites)

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(Postcode)

PL14 4LR

(Easting) X co-ord

SX 22311

(Northing) Y co-ord

64880

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1. Project background

HE Projects was commissioned by Mr Richard Crocker of Lantoom Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological recording in advance of redevelopment of land at Lantoom Quarry, Liskeard. The development was to be over three fields to the west of the quarry (Figs 1 and 2) that covered an area of approximately 1.5 HA.

A geophysical survey (Stratascan 2011) had uncovered a number of ditches (Fig 3) which were shown on the 1840 Tithe Map as well as a smaller number which were not and therefore most likely to be of an earlier date. Phil Copleston (Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, Cornwall Council) had been consulted over the requirements for the archaeological recording, he asked for an archaeological watching brief to be carried out across the quarry area.

A written scheme of investigation (Appendix 1), outlining the methodology for archaeological recording was produced (22/03/13) by Dr Andy Jones (Archaeologist Team Leader, HE Projects).

This report details the results of the watching brief.

2. Location and setting

The development area is located within land that falls into a historic character zone which has been classified as "Anciently Enclosed Land" (Cornwall County Council 1996) within the HLC Type 'Farmland Medieval'. "Anciently Enclosed Land" is land which has been settled since at least the medieval period and which often contains archaeological remains dating to prehistoric and medieval times. There was thus the potential for the preservation of buried archaeological material to survive in the project area.

Identified archaeological sites

Two sites in the vicinity of the study area were identified from the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (Fig 2). They included:

- The settlement of Lantoom which lies to the south of the project area was first recorded in 1286 (MCO15321).
- The post-medieval quarry (MCO42412).

Potential sites

The geophysical survey identified a number of linear anomalies which may be associated with earlier field systems. Other anomalies and pit type responses were also identified by the geophysical survey across the development area. These features cannot positively be identified as being of an archaeological nature. However, some may prove to be of medieval or earlier date. This showed that there was potential for buried prehistoric and medieval sites to survive within the project area and scope for the survival of previously unrecorded archaeological sites, organic remains and artefacts of all periods.

Site description

The fields covered by the watching brief are situated midway between the town of Liskeard and the village of Dobwalls within the parish of Liskeard (Figs 1 and 2). The site is centred at SX 22311 64880. It is on the southern side of one of the tributary streams of the East Looe River. The fields slope from 116m to 106m OD towards the north. The fields were previously in use as pasture. The soils are well drained fine loamy or fine silty soils over rock. The underlying geology consists of slate and siltstones of the Saltash Formation belonging to the Devonian Period (BGS sheet 348).

3.Aims and objectives

The aims of the project were:

- To establish the absence/presence of buried archaeological remains.
- To record archaeological features, layers and finds affected by the works.
- To establish the extent, condition, significance and character of the archaeological resource.
- To identify any artefacts relating to the occupation of the site.
- To gain further information about the archaeological potential of the area, through the recording of buried archaeological remains.
- The dissemination and publication of the results.
- The long-term conservation of the project archive in appropriate conditions.

4.Working methods

The site soil strip was carried out under archaeological supervision using a machine fitted with a toothless bucket. The soil was stripped cleanly to a level at which archaeological features or layers were expected to be revealed, in this case the top of the natural geology. The area was then inspected by the archaeologist.

The area investigated was plotted onto a site plan (noting the locations of features and recorded profiles) at a scale of 1:1000 based on an Ordnance Survey map of the same scale, being measured in from locatable fixed points on the ground which were also marked on the OS map, together with compass bearings, whilst archaeological features identified during the soil strip were planned at a scale of 1:20. Sections through features were recorded at a scale of 1:10. Sample sections (noting the nature of soil depths, layers present, etc.) were also recorded across the site (Fig 3).

5.Results

General

Thirteen sections were recorded across the site, six within Field 1, four within Field 2, with three in Field 3 (Fig 3). Details of these can be found within the site archive.

Field 1.

The soil profile recorded within this field consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.25m of red, grey-brown clay loam containing a few stones and charcoal flecks, and 0.10m of yellow, orange-brown clay. The decayed natural clay and shillet bedrock lay at the base of the trench.

The soil profile, though consistent in nature throughout the field varied in thickness from 0.25m to 0.45m, the greatest depth being recorded at the base of the slope at the northern end, with the least being seen upslope, a reflection of soil movement due to plough action in the past. No artefacts were recorded.

Features

Ditch [1]

Linear Feature 1 (Fig 3) identified on the geophysical survey (Stratascan 2011) that appeared to be marking a boundary forming part of an earlier field system proved to be the line of a very ephemeral ditch, context [1], running roughly north to south. The line of this ditch was investigated in three sections, Sections A, B and J (Fig 3).

Within Section A, the ditch proved to be 0.7m wide, reached a maximum depth of 0.2m and had a shallow U-shaped profile. It was infilled with grey-brown clay containing flecks of charcoal and some shillet fragments (Figs 4 and 5).

Within Section B, the ditch proved to be 0.7m wide, reached a maximum depth of 0.2m and had a shallow irregular profile with convex sides and a flat bottom. It was infilled with grey-brown clay containing flecks of charcoal and some shillet fragments.

Within Section J the ditch was 0.5m wide, and 0.8m in depth with a shallow U shaped profile (Fig 8). It was again infilled with grey-brown clay containing flecks of charcoal and some shillet fragments. This feature had been heavily truncated (and indeed totally removed in places) by subsequent activity within the field.

No dating evidence was obtained for this feature; the pattern (especially if connected with Feature 3) does not respect the current field system pattern which suggests it is older, perhaps of early medieval, or even prehistoric origin.

Pit [13]

This pit was investigated by Section J (Fig 8). It was sub-circular in shape with a diameter of *circa* 0.9m. The pit had an irregular bowl shaped profile with shallow uneven sloping sides and a flat bottom, reaching a depth of 0.2m. The pit had been cut into the natural bedrock. The fill consisted of very dark organic-rich black to grey-brown clay with numerous charcoal fragments and large fragments of burnt stone, especially vein quartz, Context (14). No artefacts were recorded so this pit remains undateable. The relationship between the pit, and ditch [1] was not determined due to truncation of the features by later activity within the field.

Field 2.

The soil profile recorded within this field consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.25m of red, grey-brown clay loam containing a few stones and charcoal flecks, and 0.01m of yellow, orange-brown clay. The decayed natural clay and shillet bedrock lay at the base of the trench.

The soil profile, though consistent in nature throughout the field varied in thickness from 0.22m to 0.4m, the greatest depth being recorded at the base of the slope at the northern end, with the least being seen upslope, a reflection of soil movement due to plough action in the past. No artefacts were recorded.

Feature 2 (Fig 3) identified on the geophysical survey (Stratascan 2011) as a possible enclosure ditch proved to be of geological origin being a band of softer clay sandwiched between two layers of much harder shillet.

Field 3.

The soil profile recorded within this field consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.25m of red, grey-brown clay loam containing a few stones and charcoal flecks, and 0.05m of friable orange-brown clay. The decayed natural clay and shillet bedrock lay at the base of the trench.

The soil profile, though consistent in nature throughout the field varied in thickness from 0.3m to 0.4m, the greatest depth being recorded at the base of the slope at the northern end, with the least being seen upslope, again a reflection of soil movement due to plough action in the past. No artefacts were recorded.

Features

Ditch [7]

Linear Feature 3 (Fig 3) identified on the geophysical survey (Stratascan 2011) that appeared to be marking a boundary forming part of an earlier field system proved to be the line of a very ephemeral ditch, context [7] running roughly WNW to ESE. The line of this ditch was investigated in Section C. The ditch proved to be 0.8m wide, reached a maximum depth of 0.08m and had a shallow asymmetrical profile with the northern side being steep and concave in shape, the southern an irregular slope, with a flat bottom (Figs 6 and 7).

It was infilled with red, grey-brown sticky clay containing flecks of charcoal and some shillet fragments, Context (8). This feature had been heavily truncated by subsequent activity within the field. No dating evidence was obtained for this feature; the pattern (especially if connected with Feature 1) does not respect the current field system pattern which suggests it is older, perhaps of early medieval, or even prehistoric origin.

Ditch [18]

Linear Feature 4 recorded (Fig 3) on the geophysical survey (Stratascan 2011) was identified by Mr Richard Crocker as being a modern water pipe. This had the appearance of a machine cut trench 0.4m wide, Ditch [18] that ran in a north east to south west direction. It was infilled with a grey-brown clay with some shillet fragments. Due to its modern origin it was not investigated further.

6. Conclusions/discussion

Though no direct dating evidence in the form of artefacts was recovered it is possible that Pit [13] may be the earliest feature encountered. Many examples of similar pits have been found in Cornwall, including several along the North Cornwall STW Pipeline (HES 2011) which produced radiocarbon dates varying from the Neolithic through to the early medieval period so it is possible that Pit [13] may be prehistoric in origin.

A similar pit (F2330) containing burnt quartz fragments and charcoal was excavated at Looe Mills Farm (NGR SX 229649) some 700m to the east during the construction of the Dobwalls Bypass. This produced Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery (Richards 2010).

It is uncertain what activity is represented by the nature of the fill of the pit, it could equally have been produced as a result of cooking activities, mineral or metal working, or pottery manufacture.

The ditches [1] and [7] seem to define a square or rectilinear field (Fig 3) that bears no relation to and may predate the current field pattern which is of medieval or post-medieval origin. Unfortunately no direct dating evidence was obtained from either ditch, and neither appears on any of the historical maps consulted in the course of this project. There is a possibility that these may be prehistoric in origin.

No other features of archaeological interest were seen over the area of the site, and no artefacts were collected. It was concluded that the development had very little or no impact on any significant buried remains apart from those noted above.

7. References

Primary sources

- Ordnance Survey, c1880. *25 Inch Map* First Edition (licensed digital copy at HE)
- Ordnance Survey, c1907. *25 Inch Map* Second Edition (licensed digital copy at HE)
- Ordnance Survey, 2007. *Mastermap Digital Mapping*
- Tithe Map and Apportionment, 1840. *Parish of Liskeard* (licensed digital copy at HE)
- British Geological Survey, c1981. Map sheet 348 Plymouth.

Publications

- Cornwall County Council, 1996. *Cornwall: A Landscape Assessment 1994* report produced by Landscape Design Associates in association with Cornwall Archaeological Unit.
- HES, 2011 *North Cornwall STW Pipeline: Archaeological Mitigation Archive Report*. HE Archive report 2011R104.
- Richards, J, 2010. *Archaeological excavation and observation on the route of the Dobwalls bypass, Dobwalls & Trewidland parish, near Liskeard, Cornwall 2006-2007*. AC Archaeology Archive Report.

Websites

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/> English Heritage's online database of Sites and Monuments Records, and Listed Buildings

8. Project archive

The HE project number is **HEXQPR146253**

The project's documentary, photographic and drawn archive is housed at the offices of Historic Environment, Cornwall Council, Fal Building, New County Hall, Truro, TR1 3AY. The contents of this archive are as listed below:

1. Projects file containing site records and notes, project correspondence and administration (HEXQPR146253).
2. Field plans and copies of historic maps stored in an A2-size plastic envelope (GRE794/1-3).
3. Digital photographs stored in the directory: R:\Historic Environment (Images)\SITES.I-L\Lantoom Quarry\West stripping area 2013 WB HEXQPR146253
4. English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2- 155680
5. This report text is held in digital form as: G:\TWE\Waste & Env\Strat Waste & Land\Historic Environment\Projects\Sites\Sites L\Liskeard Lantoom Quarry WB HEXQPR146253\Report

No artefacts were recovered in the course of this project.

9. Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological mitigation at Lantoom Quarry, Liskeard

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

HE Projects have been requested by Mr Richard Crocker, to provide a written Scheme of Investigation for a programme of archaeological mitigation at a proposed redevelopment of land at Lantoom Quarry, Liskeard. The development area covers approximately 4.5 HA. A geophysical survey (Stratascan 2011) by Statascan uncovered a number of ditches which are shown on the 1840 Tithe Map as well as a smaller number which are not, and may therefore be of an earlier date.

Phil Copleston (Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, Cornwall Council) has been consulted over the requirements for the archaeological recording, and he has asked for an archaeological watching brief to be carried out across the quarry area.

This project design is for the controlled archaeological recording during a watching brief during soil stripping. This stage may be followed by one or more of the following elements:

- **Collation of archive and production of archive report**
- **Assessment, analysis (and archive deposition)**
- **Final publication (in an academic journal)**

1.2 Historical background

The area of the proposed development falls into land recorded by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record as being 'Anciently Enclosed Land'. 'Anciently Enclosed Land' is land which has been settled and farmed since at least the medieval period and which often contains buried archaeological remains dating to prehistoric and medieval times. As such there is the potential for remains associated with earlier episodes of settlement activity to be uncovered.

Identified archaeological sites

A number of sites in the vicinity of the study area have been identified. They include:

- The settlement of Lantoom which lies to the south of the project area was first recorded in 1286 (MCO15321).
- The geophysical survey identified a number of linear anomalies which may be associated with earlier field systems.
- Other geophysical anomalies and pit type responses were identified by the geophysical survey across the development area. These features cannot positively be identified as being of an archaeological nature. However, some may prove to be of medieval or earlier date.

Potential sites

There is potential for buried prehistoric and medieval sites to survive within the project area and there is the scope for the survival of previously unrecorded archaeological sites, organic remains, and artefacts of all periods.

2. Aims and objectives

- To ensure that the site works are carried out in such a way as to allow adequate recording.
- To record archaeological features and deposits affected by the scheme.
- To recover and record artefacts uncovered by the works.
- To disseminate the results of discoveries appropriately.

The development area has the potential to contain important buried archaeological sites. The archaeological investigation of this area therefore provides an opportunity to better understand the character and potential of this resource by recording sites and features affected by it.

2.1 Key objective is:

- To locate and record prehistoric and medieval settlement activity within the area of the development.

3. Methodology

The archaeological programme will follow five stages: fieldwork; archiving; assessment; analysis; report.

3.1 Fieldwork

An archaeological watching brief should be undertaken across the site during the soil stripping.

Pre-works meeting

In advance of site works a meeting will be held between HE, the resident engineer and the contractor to discuss and agree:

- Working methods across the development area and programme.
- Health and Safety issues and requirements.

Watching Brief

The archaeological recording across the development of the quarry (where ground reduction is to take place) will take the form of a watching brief. Site works will be carried out with an archaeologist in attendance to record any features which become exposed during the stripping process.

Soil stripping should be carried out under archaeological supervision using a machine fitted with a toothless bucket. Machines will not run over the stripped area until recorded by the archaeologist.

Where significant remains are encountered the site archaeologist will be given the opportunity to make an appropriate record before work proceeds; where a temporary stop of work is required the site archaeologist will request this via the resident engineer.

If archaeological deposits of regional or national importance are uncovered, then a contingency should be allowed within the construction programme to review options to ensure their preservation *in situ*. In the event that remains cannot be preserved *in situ* then full-scale excavation may be required. The significance of the remains should be agreed between the archaeologist and the Historic Environment Advice Officer.

Excavation

Excavations will take place in those parts of the site where the development will lead to the removal of complex or extensive archaeological remains. Following the soil stripping the site archaeologist in consultation with the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer will decide where full-scale excavation is required.

Where complex/extensive remains are encountered the site archaeologist will be given the opportunity to make an appropriate record before work proceeds; a programme to achieve this will be agreed with the Contractor. A contingency excavation time has been given in the attached estimate.

3.1.1 Fieldwork recording

Following the soil stripping the archaeologist will record any archaeological features which are to be affected by the construction of the building.

Recording - general

- Excavation will involve a representative investigation of the uncovered features. This will include the excavation of slots through linear features and sufficient excavation of smaller features (pits and postholes, etc) to obtain samples for

environmental/radiocarbon dating purposes and establish the character of the structures under investigation.

- Site drawings (plans, sections, locations of finds) will be made by pencil (4H) on drafting film; all plans will be linked to the Ordnance Survey landline map; all drawings will include standard information: site details, personnel, date, scale, north-point
- All features and finds will be accurately located at an appropriate scale.
- All archaeological contexts will be described to a standard format linked to a continuous numbering sequence.
- Photography: scaled monochrome photography will be used as the main record medium, with colour slides used more selectively and for illustrative purposes.
- A location plan will be made linking the site with features that have been mapped by the Ordnance Survey.
- The heights of all features will be tied into the Ordnance Datum.
- Phased plans and sections at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 will be made of all excavated features.
- Sealed/undisturbed archaeological contexts in the form of buried soils, layers or deposits within cut features (ditches and pits, etc) will be sampled for environmental evidence and dating material. Advice may be needed from Vanessa Straker (Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science).
- The spoil from the stripping will be adequately inspected for finds.

3.1.2 Treatment of finds

The fieldwork is likely to produce artefactual/environmental material.

- All finds in significant stratified contexts predating 1800 AD (eg, settlement features) should be plotted on a scaled base plan and described. Post-medieval or modern finds may be disposed of at the cataloguing stage. This process will be reviewed ahead of its implementation.
- All finds will be collected in sealable plastic bags which will be labelled immediately with the context number or other identifier.
- Significant, sealed archaeological contexts (predating c 1500 AD) will be considered for sampling for environmental material and the strategy will be discussed with the project manager. All recovered samples will be evaluated at the assessment stage and some may be disposed of. Only flots will be retained for inclusion within the project archive.

POST FIELDWORK STAGES

(To be reviewed in light of results from the fieldwork)

3.2 Archiving

Following review with the HE Project Manager, the results from the fieldwork will be collated as an archive. This will involve washing and cataloguing of finds, the indexing and cross-referencing of photographs, drawings and context records. Initial processing of palaeoenvironmental samples will be undertaken. This will involve flotation of bulk samples to recover plant macrofossils and other remains.

- All finds and samples, etc will be stored in a proper manner (being clearly labelled and marked and stored according to HE guidelines).
- All records (context sheets, photographs, etc) will be ordered, catalogued and stored in an appropriate manner (according to HE guidelines).
- A summary of the results will be presented to the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, Cornwall Council.
- The site archive and finds will initially be stored at HE premises and transferred to the Royal Cornwall Museum and the RCM conditions for archives will be followed. The

RCM will be notified of the commencement of the project and included in discussions for sampling and disposal as appropriate.

3.3 Report production

The results from the watching brief will be presented in a concise archive report. Copies of the report will be distributed to the Client, the County Archaeologist and the main archaeological and local record libraries.

This will involve:

- producing a descriptive text;
- producing maps and line drawings;
- selecting photographs;
- report design;
- report editing;
- dissemination of the finished report
- deposition of archive and finds in the Royal Cornwall Museum, Truro

The archive report will have the following contents:

- Summary
- Introduction - background, objectives, methods
- Results - factual description of the results of the various aspects of the project, with separate sections as necessary for discussion/interpretation
- Discussion - discussion of the interpretation of the results, highlighting information gained on a chronological or thematic basis
- Archive - a brief summary and index to the project archive
- Illustrations - general location plan
 - detailed location plans to link fieldwork results to OS map
 - selected plans and section drawings (as appropriate)
 - finds drawings (if appropriate)
 - photographs (if appropriate)

An OASIS record will be made for the project.

3.4 Assessment

On completion of the archive report an assessment stage will be carried out. This will involve assessment of structural and stratigraphic data and artefactual material, etc. The outline of the assessment report, and the work required to produce it will also be determined.

- Liaise with specialists (environmental samples, radiocarbon dating and artefacts, etc) to arrange for assessment of the potential for further analysis and reporting.
- Send off artefacts (ceramics, etc) to the appropriate specialist for further study.
- Send off residues from residues from environmental samples to appropriate specialists.
- Sort out and send off suitable material for radiocarbon dating.
- Project design for further analyses and publication.

3.5 Academic/Final publication

In the event of significant remains being discovered there may be a further stage of analyses leading to formal publication. This will involve the analysis of structural and stratigraphic data, artefacts, and environmental samples to be governed by an updated

project design agreed with the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, Cornwall Council. The scope and final form of the report will be reviewed; for example, in addition to an archive report the results should be published in an academic journal (eg, *Cornish Archaeology*) and would include:

- Discussion of the significance of the results in relation to Local, Regional and National research objectives.

4. Monitoring

- This written scheme of investigation will need to be approved by the planning authority.
- The recording exercise will be monitored. The Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer should be informed 1 week in advance of the intention to start the recording.
- HE Projects will liaise with the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer to advise on the programme and progress of work, and agree site meetings as required.
- A summary of the results will be presented to the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer within 1 month of the completion of the fieldwork.
- In the event that significant remains are encountered an updated project design will be agreed with the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer.

5. Project Staff

An experienced archaeologist employed by HE will carry out the archaeological fieldwork. The report will be compiled by experienced archaeologist(s) employed by HE.

Relevant experienced and qualified specialists will be employed to undertake appropriate tasks during the assessment and analysis stages of the project.

The project will be managed by a manager who is a Member of the Institute for Archaeologists, who will:

- Take responsibility for the overall direction of the project.
- Discuss and agree the objectives and programme of each stage of the project with project staff, including arrangements for Health and Safety.
- Monitor progress and results for each stage.
- Edit the project report.

6. Timetable

The archiving and archive report will be completed within 12 months of the ending of the excavations. The timetable for further stages of assessment, analyses and publication will be agreed with Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer in the light of the results of the excavations.

7. Health and safety during the fieldwork

7.1 Health and safety statement

Historic Environment is within the Environment, Planning and Economy Directorate of Cornwall Council. The HE projects team follows Cornwall Council's *Statement of Safety Policy*.

Prior to carrying out any fieldwork HE will produce a Health and Safety plan.

8. Insurance

As part of Cornwall Council, HE is covered by Public Liability, Employers Liability Insurance, and Professional Negligence Insurance.

9. Standards

HE follows the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Code of Conduct and is a Registered Archaeological Organization.

As part of Environment, Planning and Economy Directorate of Cornwall Council, the HE projects team has certification in BS9001 (Quality Management), BS14001

(Environmental Management), OHSAS18001 (Health, Safety and Welfare), Investors in People and Charter Mark.

10. Copyright

Copyright of all material gathered as a result of the project will be reserved to the Environment, Planning and Economy Directorate of Cornwall Council. Existing copyrights of external sources will be acknowledged where required.

This project design is the copyright of Historic Environment, Cornwall Council.

Use of the material will be granted to the client.

11. Freedom of Information

All information gathered during the implementation of the project will be subject to the rules and regulations of the Freedom of Information Act 2000.

12. References

Cornwall County Council, 1996. *Cornwall landscape assessment 1994*, Report prepared by CAU and Landscape Design Associates, Cornwall County Council, Truro

GSB, 2012, *Quintrell Downs, Newquay, Cornwall* (Survey Ref: 2012/16)

Lawson-Jones, A, 2008. *Quintrell Downs, Newquay, Cornwall Archaeological Assessment*. HE report 2008R020

10. Lawson-Jones, A, 2012. *Quintrell Downs, Newquay, Geophysical Survey: Statement of Archaeological Implications*. HE report 2012R024

Notes

- It is assumed that the client will supply the mechanical excavator.
- The client will be responsible for the Health and Safety arrangements onsite (including fencing, etc), and it is assumed that welfare and storage facilities will be made available.
- The post excavation programme (assessment, analysis and reporting) will need to be reviewed in the light of the fieldwork.
- This Written Scheme of Investigation does not include an estimate.

22/3/13

Dr Andy Jones

Historic Environment Projects

Cornwall Council

Kennall Building

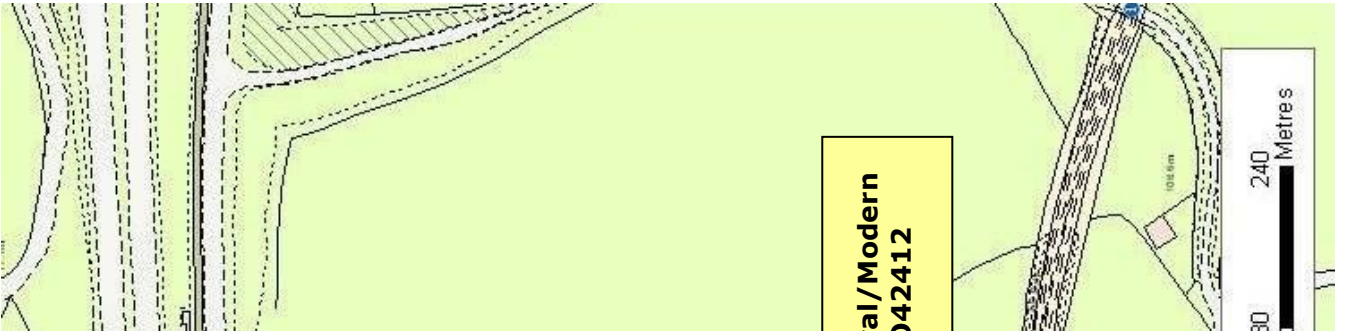
Old County Hall

Station Road

Truro

TR1 3AY





al/Modern
042412

0 30 240 300 Metres

2

2

Feature 2

Quarry

Water

4

60 80

Metres

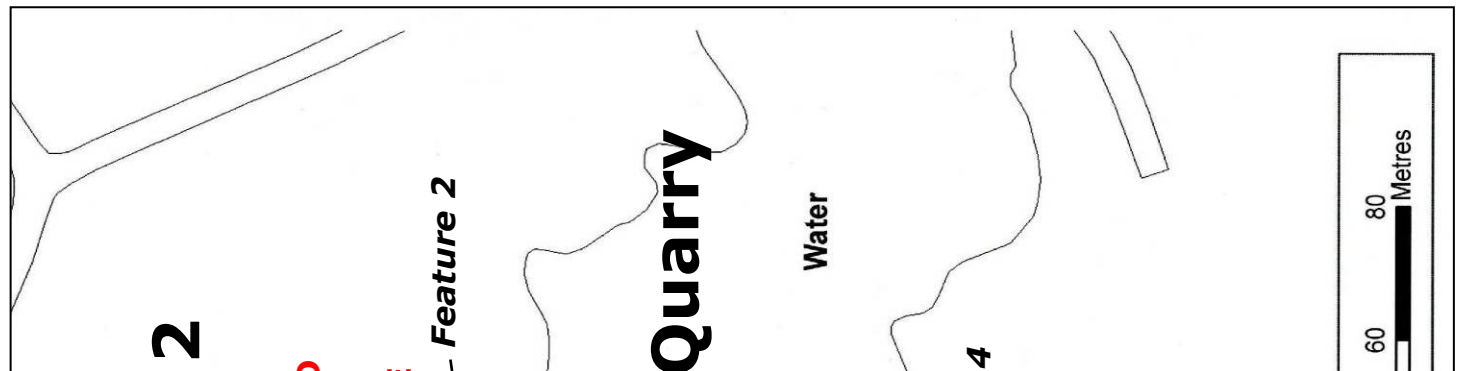








Figure 7. Field 3, Section C showing section through Ditch [7] looking south east.



