

**LAND AT CARNEMOUGH FARM,
LADOCK,
CORNWALL**

NGR: 191710/052030 (centred)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

July 2015
Report No. 1069



ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANCY, MANAGEMENT & FIELD SERVICES

**LAND AT CARNEMOUGH FARM,
LADOCK,
CORNWALL.**

NGR: 191710/052030 (centred)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

**July 2015
Report No. 1069**

Quality Assurance

This Document has been compiled and authorised in accordance with
AMS's Quality Procedures (BS EN ISO 9001: 2008)

Author: Nick Wells MA ACIfA

Date: 17th July 2015

Approved: R. King BA MCIfA

QA Checked: D. King BA MCIfA

This report has been compiled with all reasonable skill care and attention to detail within the terms of the project as specified by the client and within the general terms and conditions of Archaeological Management Services Ltd trading as Foundations Archaeology but no explicit warranty is provided for information and opinions stated. AMS Ltd accepts no responsibility whatsoever to third parties to whom this report or any part thereof is made known. Any such party relies on this report at their own risk. Copyright of this document is retained by AMS Ltd, but unlimited licence to reproduce it in whole or part is granted to the client and/or their agents and/or assignees on payment of invoice.

CONTENTS

Summary

Glossary of Archaeological Terms and Abbreviations

- 1 INTRODUCTION
- 2 PROJECT BACKGROUND
- 3 SITE LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY
- 4 AIMS
- 5 METHODOLOGY
- 6 RESULTS
- 7 DISCUSSION
- 8 CONCLUSION
- 9 BIBLIOGRAPHY
- 10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Trench Summaries

Appendix 2: Finds List

FIGURE LIST

- Figure 1: Site Location
- Figure 2: Trench Locations
- Figure 3: Trench 1 Plan and Sections
- Figure 4: Trench 2 Plan and Sections
- Figure 5: Trench 3 Plan and Sections
- Figure 6: Trench 7 Plan and Sections

SUMMARY

In June 2015 Foundations Archaeology undertook a programme of archaeological evaluation on land to the west and north-west of Carnemough Farm, Ladock, Cornwall (NGR: 191710/052030 - centred). The project was commissioned by Elgin Energy EsCo Ltd.

The evaluation comprised the excavation of nine 50m long evaluation trenches within the development area, targeted on anomalies identified in a geophysical survey undertaken by AB Heritage Archaeological Consultancy in May 2015.

The results confirmed the findings of the geophysical survey – a relict field system comprising pairs of ditches with a central bank conforming to and subdividing the current field system. None of these ditches contained any dating evidence, though all cut subsoil deposits. The southwestern part of the development area contained a group of shallow quarry hollows of Modern date.

The southwestern part of Trench 7 showed a more complex series of deposits, with an east-west terrace cut through subsoil into natural deposits and a quartzite and mudstone drystone wall inserted into its southern face. A few metres to the south and broadly parallel to the wall were two surfaces – one a rough metalling, the other more carefully laid with evidence of kerbing along its northern edge. Subsequently the area was levelled – possibly at the same time as the grubbing out of the relict field system. This modification may have been to create a yard surface in the southeastern corner of the field, though again these features remain undated.

GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Archaeology

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

CBM

Ceramic Building Material.

Medieval

The period between AD 1066 and AD 1500.

Natural

In archaeological terms this refers to the undisturbed natural geology of a site.

NGR

National Grid Reference from the Ordnance Survey Grid.

OD

Ordnance datum; used to express a given height above sea-level. (AOD Above Ordnance Datum).

OS

Ordnance Survey.

Post-medieval

The period between AD 1500 and AD 1900.

Prehistoric

The period prior to the Roman invasion of AD 43, traditionally sub divided into; *Palaeolithic* – c. 500,000 BC to c. 12,000 BC; *Mesolithic* – c. 12,000 BC to c. 4,500 BC; *Neolithic* – c. 4,500 BC to c. 2,000 BC; *Bronze Age* – c. 2,000 BC to c. 800 BC; *Iron Age* – c. 800 BC to AD 43.

Roman

The period traditionally dated AD 43 until AD 410.

Saxon

The period between AD 410 and AD 1066.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report presents the findings of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Foundations Archaeology in June 2015 on an area of land to the west and north-west of Carnemough Farm, Ladock, Cornwall (NGR: 191710/052030 - centred). The project was commissioned by Elgin Energy EsCo Ltd.
- 1.2 The project was conducted in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (rev. 2014) and complies with the principles of *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012).

2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The proposal is for the development of the site as a photovoltaic (solar) farm. Initially planning permission had been refused (PA13/06755) but was subsequently granted on appeal (APP/D0840/A/14/2214636).
- 2.2 A desk-based assessment was undertaken by Foundations Archaeology (2013) with regard to the site. It highlighted that the site is of overall **moderate** archaeological potential, with the highest potential likely to be for late Medieval/early Post-medieval periods, although Prehistoric activity has been identified on surrounding land. Finds or features relating to Prehistoric-Romano-British date may be considered *de facto* to be of **moderate-high** significance, while agricultural remains dating from the early Medieval to Post-medieval period may be considered to be of generally **low** or **low-moderate** significance. It was noted that previous archaeological investigation in the vicinity had been very limited, restricted to three assessments and a geophysical survey all at a distance of more than 1km from the site.
- 2.3 A geophysical survey of the development area undertaken in May 2015 (AB Heritage, 2015) had identified a number of features which appear to predominantly relate to Medieval and Post-medieval agricultural activity, although a number of features may relate to a series of earlier boundaries.
- 2.4 As a result of its identified archaeological potential, the County Archaeological Officer requested a programme of field evaluation prior to determination of the application.

3 SITE LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1 The development area is c. 16.3 ha and lies between St Stephen in the north-east and Ladock in the south-west (Figure 1) and comprises 5 plots of land to

the west and north-west of Carnemough Farm, north of the village of Grampound Road. Each plot is currently under pasture.

- 3.2 The topography is steeply undulating with a sharp drop in elevation of over 28 metres from the north-east to south-west of the development area – from approximately 102.8 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the area of Trench 8 to 73.9m aOD at the south-west end of Trench 2, this southernmost plot being bounded to the south by an east-west flowing stream.
- 3.3 The underlying solid geology for the most part of the development area comprises slates, siltstones and sandstones of the Meadfoot group, with patches of mudstones and sandstones of the Stracathro group occurring in the extreme southern part. Superficial deposits consist of head and alluvial deposits consisting of clays, silts, sands and gravels, again occurring in the low-lying southern part of the area (British Geological Survey, 2015).

4 AIMS

- 4.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to gather high quality data from the direct observation of archaeological deposits in order to provide sufficient information to establish the nature, extent, preservation and potential of any surviving archaeological remains. This would allow reasonable planning decisions to be taken regarding the archaeological provision for the areas affected by the proposed development.
- 4.2 These aims were achieved through pursuit of the following specific objectives:
- i) to define and identify the nature of archaeological deposits on site, and date these where possible;
 - ii) to attempt to characterise the nature and preservation of the archaeological sequence and recover as much information as possible about the spatial patterning and extent of features present on the site;
 - iii) to recover a well dated stratigraphic sequence which will attempt to determine the complexity of the horizontal and vertical stratigraphy present, and to recover coherent artefact, ecofact and environmental samples;
 - iv) to determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence and the forms in which such evidence may be present.
 - v) to define any research priorities that may be relevant should further field investigation be required.

5 METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 The fieldwork strategy comprised the excavation of nine evaluation trenches within the development area targeted on the anomalies identified in the geophysical survey, as shown in Figure 2. Each trench was 50m long and 1.8m wide making a total excavation area of 810m² - an approximate 0.5% sample of the development area.
- 5.2 Non-significant overburden was removed, under constant archaeological supervision, to the top of archaeological remains or the underlying natural deposits, whichever was encountered first. This was achieved through the use of a mechanical excavator, equipped with a toothless grading bucket. Spoil tips were visually scanned for finds.
- 5.3 All excavation and recording work was undertaken in accordance with the WSI and the Foundations Archaeology Technical Manual 3: Excavation Manual.

6 RESULTS

- 6.1 A full description of all contexts identified during the course of the project is presented in Appendix 1, along with a list of finds in Appendix 2.
- 6.2 The identified geophysical anomalies were for the most part confirmed during the evaluation. However, the linear marked as crossing Trench 8 is in the location of a strong variation within the natural geology. Similarly the curved linear running across Trench 2 appears to mark the line of a sharp break of slope (also delineating the outer boundary of an area of quarrying). The anomalies in Trench 6 were not identified, but the high degree of bioturbation and the presence of large patches of manganese staining suggest this area was once heavily overgrown, with the anomalies being natural depressions caused by root action.
- 6.3 The archaeological features found during the evaluation can be categorised as follows;
- Field systems
 - Quarrying
 - Terracing and a structure/wall in the south-central part of Trench 7
 - Miscellaneous
- A summary of these features is given below.

6.4 Field Systems

- 6.4.1 Relict field systems were found in Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 7, all conforming to a north/south-east/west alignment and cutting subsoil deposits. With the exception of Trench 2, the single geophysical anomalies identified actually manifested themselves as a series of double ditches each separated by a gap of c.2m.
- 6.4.2 In Trench 1 (Figure 3), ditches [111] and [115] were aligned east-west and terminated c. 0.9m inside the eastern baulk. Ditch [111] was 1.13m wide and 0.51m deep and ditch [115] was 1.15m wide and 0.46m deep. The fill structures of both indicated the 2m gap between the two had been the location of the bank, with deposits 110 and 113 exhibiting evidence for bank material in the respective features. (Can't see any evidence for this in the drawing)
- 6.4.3 Between the two *termini* and a little further to the west was posthole [107]. Its fill (106) exhibited clear postpacking suggesting that the post had rotted *in situ* – its diameter c. 0.20m. This feature had subsequently been re-cut partially off centre (to the west) by posthole [105], though no postpacking for the second posthole was evident.
- 6.4.4 At the extreme southwest end of Trench 2 was feature [208], a 1.23m wide and 0.42m deep north-south aligned ditch (Figure 4).
- 6.4.5 In Trench 3, ditches [306] and [309] were aligned north-south (Figure 5). Ditch [306] was 1.09m wide and 0.35m deep and ditch [309] was 1.15m wide and 0.40m deep. No depositional evidence for a bank was found in their fills, but by analogy with the ditches in Trench 1 it is likely that the bank lay within the 2m gap between the two. Partially truncating the western side of ditch [309] was deposit 310, a spread of redeposited natural possibly associated with the grubbing out of the field boundary.
- 6.4.6 In Trench 7, ditches [705] and [708] were aligned north-south (Figure 6). Ditch [705] was 1.24m wide and 0.34m deep and ditch [708] was 2m wide and 0.52m deep. Again, no depositional evidence for a bank was found in their fills, but it was most likely in the gap between the two.

6.5 Quarrying

- 6.5.1 The central part of Trench 2 contained three amorphous features, which were deliberately backfilled with a combination of redeposited natural and topsoil/subsoil horizons and contained Modern ceramics and iron objects (Figure 4). A machine slot was excavated through one of them [205] which

was found to be very shallow at 0.20m deep and contained only a single fill (204).

6.6 Trench 7 Terracing and Structure

6.6.1 The geophysical survey identified two converging linears in the south-central part of Trench 7. The north-south linear was one of the relict field systems and is summarised above, but the east-west aligned anomaly proved to be slightly more complex, comprising a terrace cut [710], wall (709) and metalled surfaces (713 & 714) – see Figure 6.

6.6.2 An east-west terrace [710] was cut into the natural (through subsoil 702) along the south face of which was placed a drystone wall 709, comprising two courses of rough quartzite and mudstone blocks. Where this wall was present the face of the terrace was vertical and 0.4m deep, but to the west the edge of the terrace appeared to peter out, becoming irregular concave – perhaps a rough access point to the lower part of the terrace. The base of the terrace was flat and in this base, running broadly parallel to the wall were two discrete surfaces. The nearest to the wall (c.1.5m away) was a 1m wide area of metalling (713) consisting of small sub-rounded, sub-angular and angular stone fragments rammed into the natural. Half a metre to the south was another surface (714), 1.2m wide which was more carefully laid with larger stone fragments and with slight kerbing on the north side.

6.6.3 The surfaces and wall were overlain by two backfill layers, almost certainly deriving from the levelling of the terracing wall and demolition of whatever structures had existed. The lowest deposit (712) was derived from topsoil/subsoil and the upper (713) was composed primarily of redeposited natural. The area had subsequently been heavily disturbed by animal burrowing.

6.7 Miscellaneous

6.7.1 In the northeastern end of Trench 7 a small subcircular feature [716], 0.26m by 0.20m and 0.22m deep with a skewed ‘V’-shaped profile, was most probably a stone hole.

6.7.2 In the centre of Trench 9 was a northwest-southeast aligned linear [905], 0.9m wide with vertical sides. It was filled with redeposited natural (904) which contained fragments of Modern brick, and was most probably a service trench. The feature was not fully excavated.

7 DISCUSSION

- 7.1 The relict field system found in Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 7 conform to the alignment of the current field system and clearly show the earlier sub-division of these fields, though all ditches were undated making it impossible to provide a chronological framework. Three of these (in Trenches 1, 3 and 7) have morphological similarities, comprising a double ditch with a central bank. The linear in the southwestern end of Trench 2 may also have this characteristic with the second ditch being beyond the end of the trench.
- 7.2 The two terminating linears in Trench 1 [111] and [115] and the associated recut posthole [105]/[107] possibly represent an entranceway, flanked to the west by a north-south relict field boundary which was excavated in Trench 3.
- 7.3 The central-southwestern part of Trench 2 had been heavily truncated by shallow quarry pits and it may not be a coincidence that the area of quarrying occurs specifically in a series of terraces dropping off to the southwest (Figure 4). This corner of the field may well have been the focus for such activity.
- 7.4 The deposits in the central-southwest part of Trench 7 have been interpreted as terracing [710] into the south face of which was inserted wall 709, with surfaces 713 and 714 laid in the base a few metres to the south. However it is likely that this area has a more complex perhaps structural history.
- 7.5 A combination of the findings of the evaluation and the geophysical survey suggest that the east-west aligned parcel of land to the south of Trench 7 identified by the geophysical survey (Figure 2) may have been a yard area, terraced and levelled. There may also have been structures placed in this area.
- 7.6 However it is clear that whatever structures were there were demolished and the area graded – most probably at the same time as the other relict field boundaries were grubbed out. Deposits 711 and 712 contained Modern pottery and iron objects, giving a late date for this activity. Nevertheless, while this does provide a secure date for the demolition and/or levelling of the terraced area, it does not give a date for the terracing itself, nor a date for the construction of the wall and surfaces.
- 7.7 The red geophysical anomalies (Figure 2) clearly represent cut features – and occasionally strong variations in the geology, as in Trench 8. However the blue geophysical anomalies were not traced. It is likely, though, that they represent areas of higher water-retention due to concentrations of root-action. Certainly it was in these locations where high degrees of bioturbation were observed.

8 CONCLUSION

- 8.1 The evaluation confirmed the nature of the anomalies identified during the geophysical survey, showing it to be a relict field system, on the same alignment and subdividing the current arrangement of fields. No dating evidence was recovered to provide a chronological framework for this field system.
- 8.2 Deposits in Trench 7 show modification to the landscape consisting of terracing and possible structures and yard surfaces which were subsequently levelled. Again no evidence was recovered for the date of this modification.
- 8.3 The archive is currently held at the offices of Foundations Archaeology, but will be deposited in due course with the local museum. A short note will be submitted for publication in the relevant local archaeological journal and an OASIS form will also be submitted to ADS.

9 BIBLIOGRAPHY

AB Heritage, 2015. *Carnemough Farm, Cornwall. Geophysical Survey Report* Project No 10545

British Geological Survey, 2015. *Geology of Britain* viewer. <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. rev 2014. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*. Reading.

Foundations Archaeology. 2013. *Land at Carnemough Farm, Ladock, Cornwall; Archaeological Assessment*. Report No 896.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Foundations Archaeology would like to thank Philip Copleston of Cornwall Council and Colm Murphy of Elgin Energy for their help during the course of the project.

Land at Carnemough Farm, Ladock, Cornwall: Archaeological Evaluation

APPENDIX 1: Trench Summaries

TRENCH 1: 50m by 1.8m, aligned north-south Ground level; 77.57m aOD (north), 74.71m aOD (south)						
CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/ LATER THAN	CUT BY/ EARLIER THAN
101	na	na	0.23	Dark greyish brown firm to friable silty clay with occasional small to medium subrounded and subangular stone fragments. Interface with 102 , 108 , 112 , & 113 diffuse. High bioturbation. TOPSOIL.	104?, 108, 112	-
102	na	na	0.20	Greyish brown mottled orange brown friable silty clay with common small to medium subrounded, subangular and angular stone fragments. SUBSOIL.	103	[107]?, [111], [115]
103	na	na	na	NATURAL – weathered mudstones and sandstones.	-	102
104	0.52	0.50	0.14	Greyish brown friable silty clay with common small to medium subrounded and subangular stone fragments. High bioturbation. Interface with 106 diffuse. Fill of [105].	105	101?
[105]	0.52	0.50	0.14	Subcircular feature with steep concave sides (west) becoming shallower (east) leading to a rounded base. Filled with 104 . POSTHOLE CUT. A recut of posthole [107], the post was most probably removed.	106	104
106	0.50	0.46	0.21	Dark greyish brown firm to friable silty clay with common small to medium subrounded and subangular stone fragments. Post-packing evident as medium to large subangular and angular stone occurring in the east and southeast part of the feature. Fill of [107].	107	[105]
107	0.50	0.46	0.21	Subcircular feature with steep concave sides leading to a rounded base, the west side being slightly shallower. Filled with 106 , and partially truncated by its recut, feature [105]. Post-packing evident suggesting that the post had rotted <i>in situ</i> , its diameter being approximately 0.2m. POSTHOLE CUT. NB. It is not certain that this feature cut subsoil 102 but it is likely given its association with ditches [111] & [115].	102?	106
108	0.80+	1.13	0.20	Dark greyish brown firm silty clay with common small to medium and rare large subrounded and subangular stone fragments. Some bioturbation. Interface with 109 diffuse. Fill of [111]. STABILISATION DEPOSIT.	109	101
109	0.70+	1.00	0.25	Very dark greyish brown firm silty clay with frequent small to medium subrounded, subangular and angular stone fragments. Patches of peagrit occur tipping down the sides of the feature. Interface with 110 clear. Fill of [111]. LOW ENERGY INWASH.	110	108
110	0.70+	0.71	0.25	Greyish brown compact silty clay with frequent small to medium subrounded, subangular and angular stone fragments, occurring in patches, with peagrit forming tiplines from the south side. Fill of [111]. HIGH ENERGY INWASH, possibly bank derived.	[111]	109
[111]	0.80+	1.13	0.51	Linear regular feature with steep concave sides leading to a rounded base, the north side being slightly stepped. Aligned east-west, it terminates just inside the eastern baulk of the trench. Filled with 108 , 109 & 110 . Cuts 102 . FIELD BOUNDARY DITCH, bank possibly on the south side.	102	110
112	0.9+	0.70	0.23	Very dark greyish brown firm silty clay with common small to medium subrounded and subangular stone fragments. High bioturbation. Interface with 112 & 113 diffuse. Fill of [115]. STABILISATION DEPOSIT.	113	101
113	0.70+	0.85	0.26	Greyish brown firm silty clay with common small to medium, and occasional large subrounded, subangular and angular stone fragments, all occurring in patches. Interface with 114 diffuse. Fill of [115]. HIGH ENERGY INWASH or BACKFILL, derived from bank on north side.	114	112
114	0.65+	0.95	0.29	Grey firm to compact silty clay with common small to medium subrounded, subangular and angular stone fragments occurring in patches with tiplines down both the north and south sides. Peagrit occurs in the base. Fill of [115]. HIGH ENERGY INWASH.	[115]	113
[115]	0.90+	1.15	0.46	Linear regular feature with steep concave sides leading to a rounded base. Aligned east-west, it terminates just inside the eastern baulk of the trench. Filled with 112 , 113 & 114 . Cuts 102 . FIELD BOUNDARY DITCH, bank probably on the north side.	102	114

Land at Carnemough Farm, Ladock, Cornwall: Archaeological Evaluation

TRENCH 2 ; 50m by 1.8m, aligned northeast east-southwest west Ground level; 77.56m aOD (northeast east), 73.88m aOD (southwest west)						
CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/ LATER THAN	CUT BY/ EARLIER THAN
201	na	na	0.20	Dark greyish brown friable silty clay with occasional small to medium subrounded and subangular stone fragments. Interface with 202 , 204 & 206 diffuse. High bioturbation. TOPSOIL.	204, 207	-
202	na	na	0.23	Greyish brown mottled orange brown friable silty clay with common small to medium subrounded, subangular and angular stone fragments. At its deepest in the southwestern end of the trench, shallowing as the natural terraces up to the northeast to 0.10m deep. SUBSOIL.	203	[205], [208]
203	na	na	na	NATURAL – weathered mudstones and sandstones.	-	202
204	9.50	1.80+	0.20	Mixed deposit comprising a yellowish brown redeposited natural and greyish brown silty clays derived from backfilled topsoil/subsoil. Very frequent small to medium subangular and angular stone occurred in patches. Fill of [205] . BACKFILLED DEPOSIT.	[205]	201
[205]	9.50	1.80+	0.20	Irregular feature with shallow concave sides and an irregular flat base. Filled with 204 . Cuts 202 . QUARRY HOLLOW. One of a group of three in Trench 2 where the natural terraces down to the southwest.	202	204
206	1.00+	1.23	0.35	Greyish brown friable silty clay with common small to medium subrounded and subangular stone fragments. High bioturbation. Interface with 207 clear. Fill of [208] . LOW ENERGY INWASH.	207	201
207	1.00+	0.80	0.17	Brownish grey firm silty clay with very frequent small to medium subangular and angular stone fragments. Fill of [208] . HIGH ENERGY INWASH possibly bank derived.	[208]	206
[208]	1.00+	1.23	0.42	Linear regular feature with steep concave sides leading to a rounded base. Aligned north-south. Filled with 206 & 207 . Cuts 102 . FIELD BOUNDARY DITCH.	202	207

Land at Carnemough Farm, Ladock, Cornwall: Archaeological Evaluation

TRENCH 3: 50m by 1.8m, aligned east-west Ground level; 80.05m aOD (east), 80.15m aOD (west)						
CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/ LATER THAN	CUT BY/ EARLIER THAN
301	na	na	0.20	Dark greyish brown firm to friable silty clay with occasional small to medium subrounded and subangular stone fragments. Interface with 302 , 304 , 307 , 308 & 310 diffuse. High bioturbation. TOPSOIL.	304, 310	-
302	na	na	0.15	Greyish brown mottled orange brown firm silty clay with common small to medium subrounded, subangular and angular stone fragments. Thickest in the eastern half of the trench, becoming thinner to the west – to 0.10m deep. The same as 311 ? SUBSOIL.	303	[306], [309]
303	na	na	na	NATURAL – weathered slates, siltstones and sandstones.	-	302
304	1.80+	1.09	0.30	Greyish brown firm silty clay with common small to medium and rare large subrounded and subangular stone fragments occurring in patches. High bioturbation. Interface with 305 diffuse. Fill of [306] . INTERMITTENT HIGH ENERGY INWASH.	305	301
305	1.00+	0.65	0.18	Greyish brown mottled orange brown firm to compact silty clay with common small to medium subrounded, subangular and angular stone fragments. Fill of [306] . SIDE AND SUBSOIL WEATHERING, possibly from the east side.	[306]	304
[306]	1.80+	1.09	0.35	Linear regular feature with concave sides and a rounded base. Aligned north-south. Filled with 304 & 305 . Cuts 302 . FIELD BOUNDARY DITCH.	302	305
307	1.80+	0.60	0.20	Very dark greyish brown firm silty clay with frequent small to medium subrounded and subangular stone fragments. High bioturbation. Interface with 308 diffuse. Fill of [309] . STABILISATION DEPOSIT.	308	310
308	1.00+	0.96	0.40	Greyish brown firm silty clay with common small to medium subrounded and subangular stone fragments. Rare charcoal flecks. Fill of [309] . LOW ENERGY INWASH.	[309]	307
[309]	1.80+	1.04	0.40	Linear regular feature with steep concave sides and a rounded to flat base. Aligned north-south. Partially truncated to the west by deposit 310 . Filled with 307 & 308 . Cuts 302 . FIELD BOUNDARY DITCH.	302, 311	308
310	1.80+	1.90+	0.24	Dark greyish brown mottles orange brown compact silty clay with common small to medium subrounded and subangular stone fragments and occasional patches of mudstone. Redeposited natural deposit partially truncating the west side of linear [309] . Perhaps derived from the grubbing out of the field boundary. Possible cut.	307	301
311	1.00+	1.60	0.20	Olive grey firm to compact silty clay with common small to medium subrounded, subangular and angular stone fragments. Probably a remnant of subsoil 302 .	[309]	[309]

TRENCH 4: 50m by 1.8m, aligned northwest-southeast Ground level; 84.96m aOD (northwest), 82.03m aOD (southeast)						
CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/ LATER THAN	CUT BY/ EARLIER THAN
401	na	na	0.20	Dark greyish brown friable silty clay with occasional small to medium subrounded and subangular stone fragments. Interface with 402 diffuse. High bioturbation. TOPSOIL.	402	-
402	na	na	0.06	Greyish brown firm silty clay with common small to medium subrounded, subangular and angular stone fragments. SUBSOIL.	403	401
403	na	na	na	NATURAL – weathered slates, siltstones and sandstones.	-	402

Land at Carnemough Farm, Ladock, Cornwall: Archaeological Evaluation

TRENCH 5: 50m by 1.8m, aligned northwest-southeast Ground level; 83.43m aOD (northwest), 82.00m aOD (southeast)						
CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/ LATER THAN	CUT BY/ EARLIER THAN
501	na	na	0.20	Dark greyish brown firm to friable silty clay with occasional small to medium subrounded, subangular and angular stone fragments. Interface with 502 diffuse. High bioturbation. TOPSOIL.	502	-
502	na	na	0.06	Greyish brown firm silty clay with common small to medium subrounded, subangular and angular stone fragments. High bioturbation. SUBSOIL.	503	501
503	na	na	na	NATURAL – weathered slates, siltstones and sandstones. Patches of heavy bioturbation.	-	502

TRENCH 6: 50m by 1.8m, aligned east-west Ground level; 87.55m aOD (east), 86.37m aOD (west)						
CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/ LATER THAN	CUT BY/ EARLIER THAN
601	na	na	0.18	Dark greyish brown firm to friable silty clay with occasional small to medium subrounded and subangular stone fragments. Interface with 602 diffuse. High bioturbation. TOPSOIL.	602	-
602	na	na	0.15	Greyish brown firm silty clay with common small to medium subrounded and subangular stone fragments. High bioturbation. SUBSOIL.	603	601
603	na	na	na	NATURAL – weathered slates, siltstones and sandstones. Patches of heavy bioturbation. Manganese concentrations in western part of trench.	-	602

Land at Carnemough Farm, Ladock, Cornwall: Archaeological Evaluation

TRENCH 7: 50m by 1.8m, aligned northeast-southwest Ground level; 93.86m aOD (northeast), 87.72m aOD (southwest)						
CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/ LATER THAN	CUT BY/ EARLIER THAN
701	na	na	0.20	Dark greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional small to medium subrounded and subangular stone fragments. Interface with 702 , 704 & 706 diffuse, with 711 clear. High bioturbation. TOPSOIL.	704, 706, 711	-
702	na	na	0.15	Greyish brown mottled orange brown friable silty clay with common small to medium subrounded, subangular and angular stone fragments. SUBSOIL.	703	[705], [708], [710]
703	na	na	na	NATURAL – weathered mudstones and sandstones.	-	702
704	2.00+	1.24	0.34	Dark greyish brown firm silty clay with common small to medium subrounded and subangular stone fragments. Fill of [705] . LOW ENERGY INWASH.	[705]	701
[705]	2.00+	1.24	0.34	Linear regular feature with concave sides and a rounded base. Aligned north-south. Filled with 704 . Cuts 702 . FIELD BOUNDARY DITCH.	702	704
706	2.00+	2.00	0.40	Dark greyish brown firm silty clay with frequent small to medium subrounded and subangular stone fragments, occurring in patches with occasional tiplines running down the east side of the feature. Rare charcoal flecks. Interface with 707 clear. Fill of [708] . RELATIVELY HIGH ENERGY INWASH, perhaps in part deriving from bank material to the east.	707	701
707	1.00+	0.90	0.30	Olive brown firm silty clay with very frequent small to medium subangular and angular stone fragments. Fill of [708] . WEATHERING DEPOSIT from the east side of the feature.	[708]	706
[708]	2.00+	2.00	0.52	Linear regular feature with concave sides and a rounded to flat base, the west side being slightly shallower than the east. Filled with 706 & 707 . Cuts 702 . FIELD BOUNDARY DITCH.	702	707
709	1.3+	0.30	0.37	Wall comprising two courses of pitched mudstone and quartzite stones – a rough drystone WALL set in terrace [710] .	[710]	712
[710]	2.00+	na	0.40	Irregular cut into the natural forming a south facing terrace – into the face of which wall 709 has been inserted. Aligned broadly east-west with a vertical edge where the wall is extant, it appears to peter out to the west. Contains wall 709 , metalled surface 713 and path 714 . Cuts 702 . TERRACING.	702	709, 713, 714
711	2.00+	1.90	0.10	Brownish red firm silty clay with frequent small to medium and rare large subangular and angular stone fragments. LEVELLING deposit derived from demolished structure (709) and redeposited natural.	712	701
712	2.00+	1.90	0.30	Greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional small to medium subrounded and subangular stone fragments. BACKFILL derived from topsoil/subsoil.	709, 713, 714	711
713	0.80	1.00	na	Rammed small subrounded, subangular and angular stone fragments creating a METALLED SURFACE in the base of terracing [710] . Aligned broadly east-west.	[710]	712
714	1.50+	1.20	0.10	Medium subrounded and subangular stone fragments – laid on the base of [710] with slightly rased kerbing on the north side. LAID FOOTPATH.	[710]	712
715	0.26	0.20	0.22	Dark greyish brown firm silty clay with rare small to medium subrounded and subangular stone fragments. Some bioturbation. Fill of [716] .	[716]	+
[716]	0.26	0.20	0.22	Subcircular feature with steep concave to vertical sides on the northeast side shallowing to a 30° to convex side on the southwest side, creating a skewed 'V' shaped profile. Filled with 715 . Cuts 703 (possibly). PROBABLE STONEHOLE.	703?	715

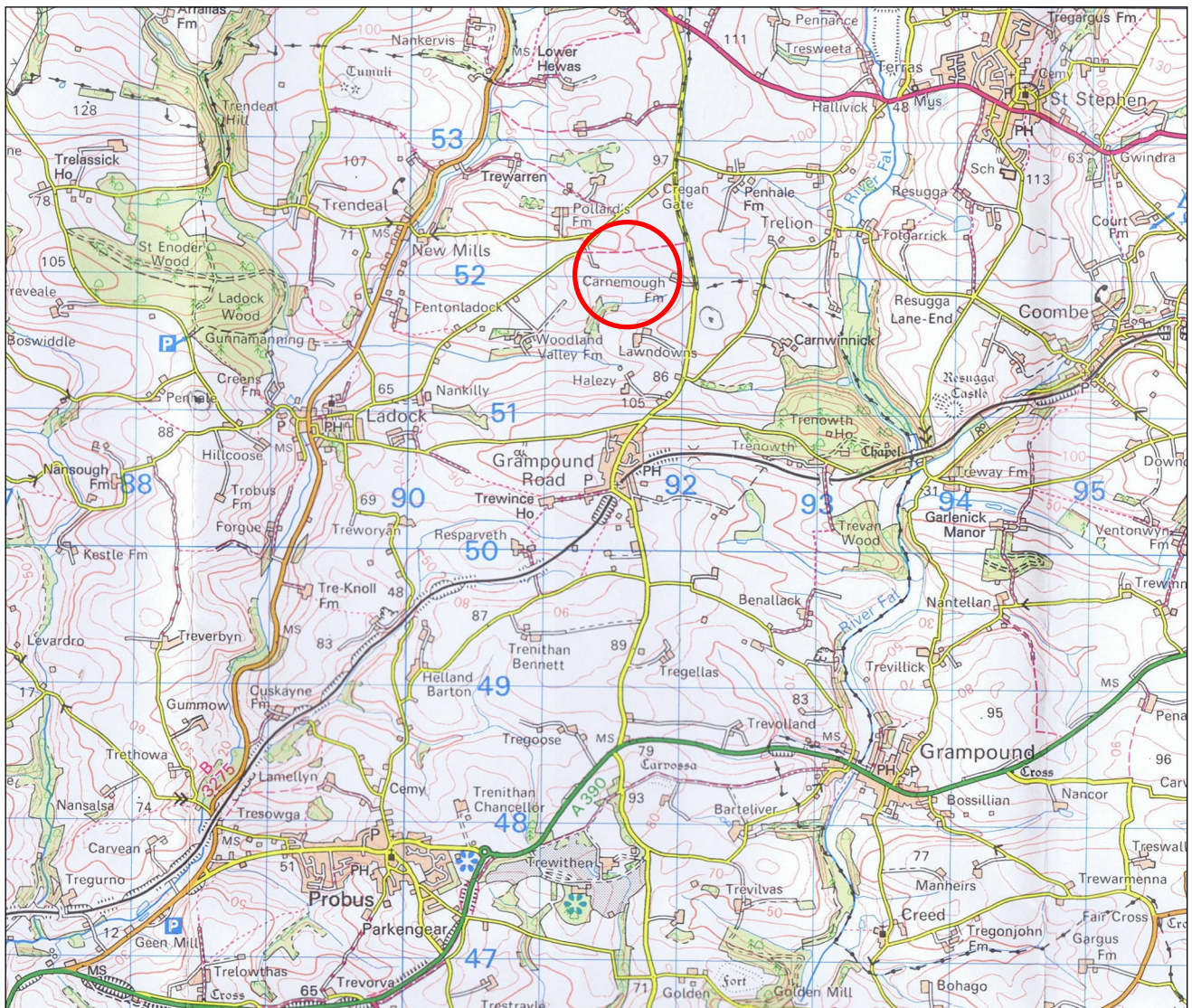
Land at Carnemough Farm, Ladock, Cornwall: Archaeological Evaluation

TRENCH 8: 50m by 1.8m, aligned east-west Ground level; 102.84m aOD (east), 101.13m aOD (west)						
CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/ LATER THAN	CUT BY/ EARLIER THAN
801	na	na	0.18	Greyish brown firm to friable silty clay with occasional small to medium subrounded and subangular stone fragments. Interface with 802 diffuse. High bioturbation. TOPSOIL.	802	-
802	na	na	0.10	Mid brown firm silty clay with frequent small and occasional medium subrounded, subangular and angular stone fragments. SUBSOIL.	803	801
803	na	na	na	NATURAL – weathered slates, siltstones and sandstones.	-	802

TRENCH 9: 50m by 1.8m, aligned northeast-southwest Ground level; 94.90m aOD (northeast), 91.81m aOD (southwest)						
CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/ LATER THAN	CUT BY/ EARLIER THAN
901	na	na	0.20	Dark greyish brown firm to friable silty clay with occasional small to medium subrounded and subangular stone fragments. Interface with 902 diffuse, with 904 clear. High bioturbation. TOPSOIL.	904	-
902	na	na	0.10	Greyish brown firm silty clay with common small to medium subrounded and subangular stone fragments. Some bioturbation. SUBSOIL.	903	[905]
903	na	na	na	NATURAL – weathered slates, siltstones and sandstones. Areas of high bioturbation.	-	902
904	2.00+	0.90	0.50+	Mixed redeposited natural and topsoil. Fill of [904]. BACKFILL.	[905]	901
[905]	2.00+	0.90	0.50+	Linear regular feature with vertical sides. Filled with 904. Not bottomed. Aligned northwest-southeast. MODERN SERVICE TRENCH.	902	904

APPENDIX 2: Finds List

Context No.	Description
204	2x Fe object, 2x Chinaware
406	7x chinaware, 1x worked slate
706	2x chinaware, 1x blue glass bead
712	3x Fe Object, 3x chinaware, 2x pottery, 1x clay pipe fragment



© Crown Copyright
Reproduced under licence 100015722

Site Code: CFL15

Accession Code:

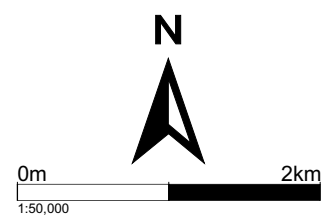
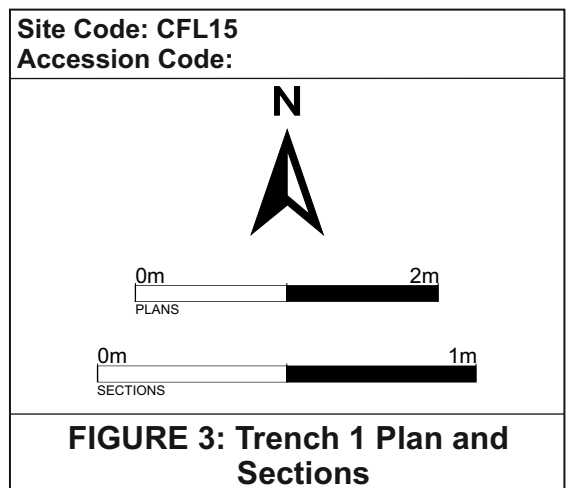
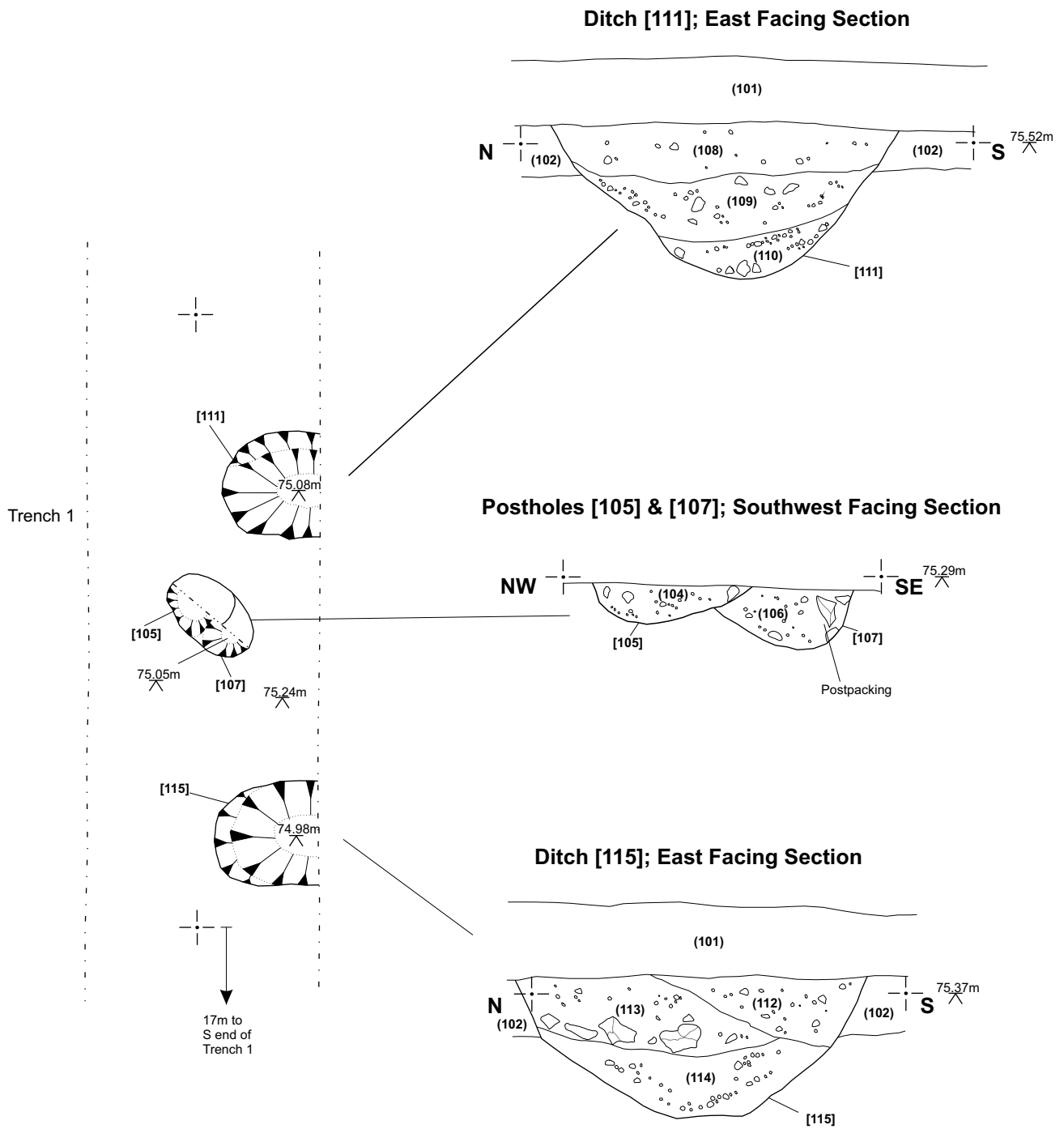
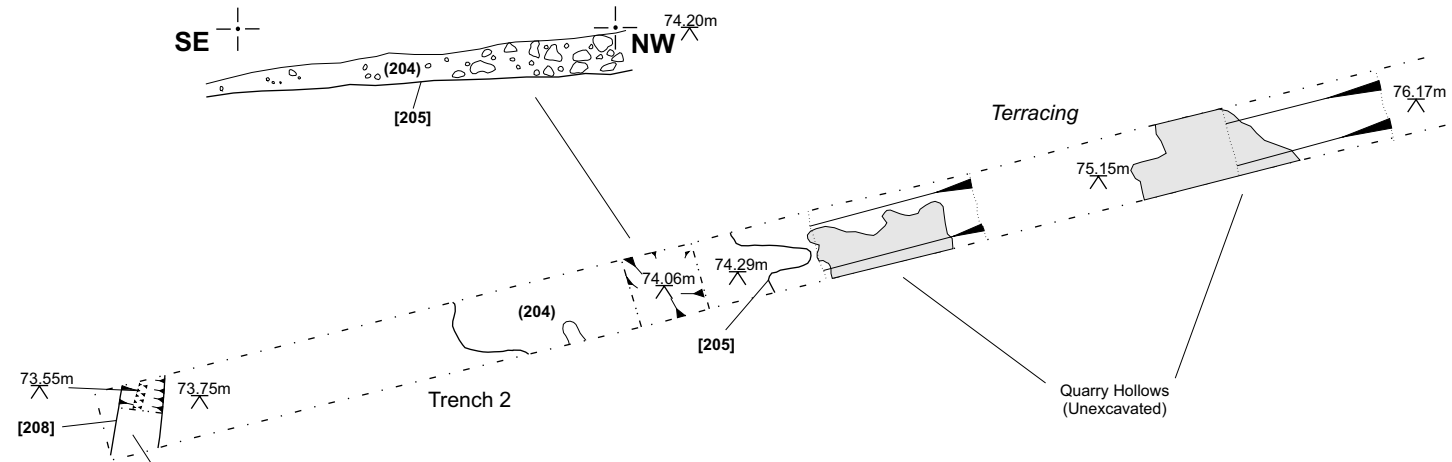


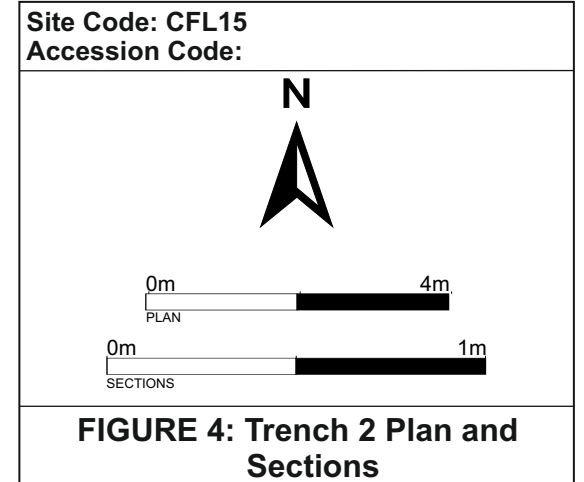
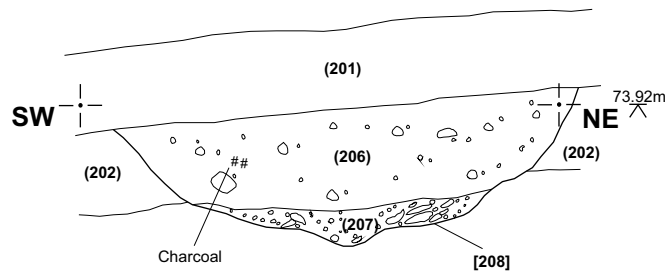
FIGURE 1: Site Location



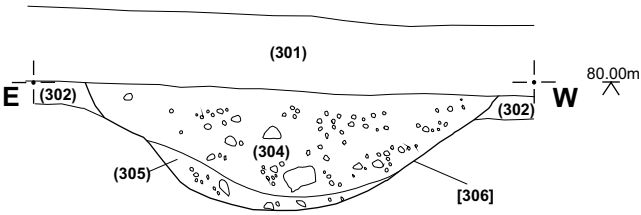
Quarry Hollow [205]; Northeast Facing Section



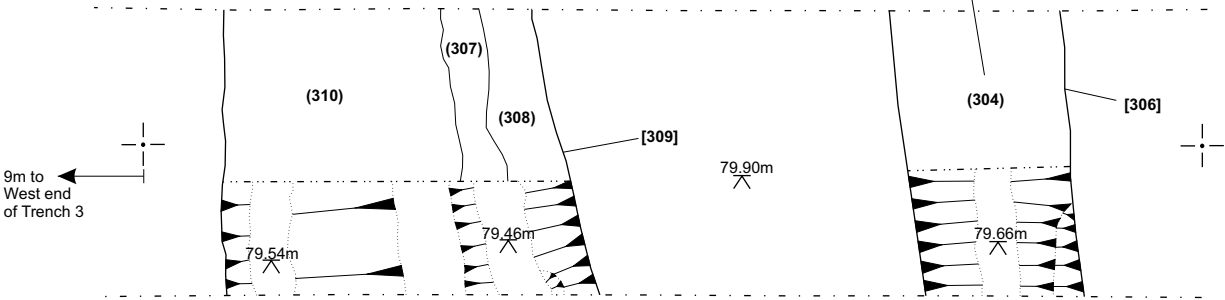
Ditch [208]; Southeast Facing Section



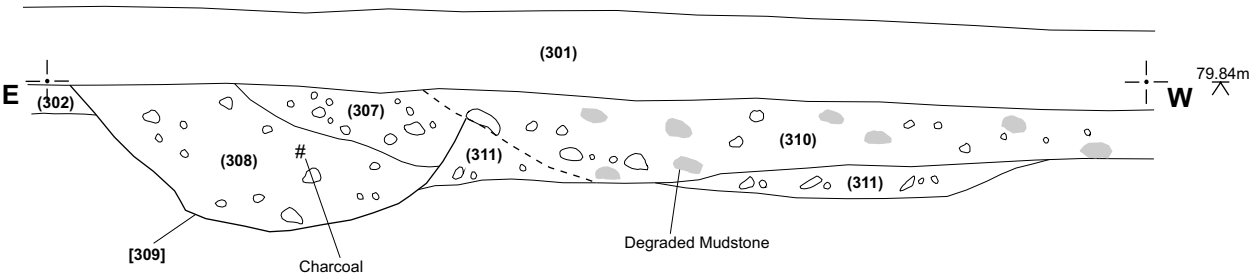
Ditch [306]; North Facing Section



Trench 3



Ditch [309] & Deposit (310); North Facing Section



Site Code: CFL15
Accession Code:

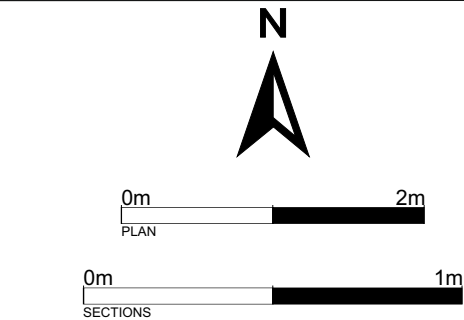


FIGURE 5: Trench 3 Plan and Sections

