# LAND WEST OF PENWINNICK CLOSE
# ST AGNES
# CORNWLL

Results of an Archaeological Evaluation

South West Archaeology Ltd. Report no 170101

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES & HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
SOUTHWEST ARCHAEOLOGY

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# Land west of Penwinnick Close, St Agnes, Cornwall
## Results of an Archaeolgical Evaluation

By J. Bampton
Report Version: Final
1st January 2017

Work undertaken by SWARCH for Lucia Brown of Studio Arc (the Agent)
on behalf of
Mr R. Walton of Arcbuild Ltd (the Client)

*SUMMARY*

*South West Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation and for related off-site analysis and reporting on land west of Penwinnick Close, St Agnes, Cornwall. The work was informed by a geophysical survey conducted by SWARCH and will inform potential future development.*

*The site is situated across a field at the western end of Penwinnick Close in the south-west of the village of St Agnes, in the parish of the same. The site is situated on agricultural land associated with medieval farmsteads in a prolific mining district.*

*The results of the trench evaluation fully validate the results of the geophysical survey and the majority of the geophysical anomalies were clearly identified in the trenches or accounted for by geological variation. Post-medieval and modern platforms were present in the south-east of the site and west of the site. Post-medieval boundaries and ditches were identified across the site and undated discrete features that may be of natural origin and have been severely truncated were also identified. A prehistoric ditch and possibly associated undated ditch were also present. There was no surviving evidence for prehistoric domestic settlement. The truncation of features by ploughing was also clearly evident and the survival of shallow archaeological features on the site is very unlikely.*

*The proposed development of an extension to the cemetery, housing and associated infrastructure is unlikely to have any significant archaeological implication due the sever truncation which is evidenced across much of the site. Therefore all shallow features on the site are likely to have been destroyed, and although remnants of fields system ditches survive, some of which are prehistoric, even these have been severely damaged by ploughing. No further archaeological work is recommended in relation to this development.*

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## PROJECT CREDITS

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# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

**LOCATION:** LAND WEST OF PENWINNICK CLOSE
**PARISH:** ST AGNES
**COUNTY:** CORNWALL
**NGR:** CENTRED ON SW 71914 50094
**SWARCH REF:** SAW16

## 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Mr R. Walton of Studio Arc (the Agent) on behalf of Arcbuild Ltd (the Client) to undertake archaeological evaluation trenching and for related off-site analysis and reporting on land west of Penwinnick Close, St Agnes, Cornwall to inform potential future development. This work was informed by a geophysical survey (Bampton 2016) and carried out in accordance with a Project Design (PD) and programme of works drawn up in consultation with Charles Johns, Senior Development Officer, Historic Environment, Cornwall Council (SDOHE) and CIfA guidelines.

## 1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site constitutes a field on the south-west edge of St Agnes between Penwinnick Road (B3277) and Goonvrea Road and at the west end of Penwinnick Close. The site is on the east facing, gentle lower slope of a hill known as St Agnes Beacon, *c.*11km north-west of Truro, 2.1km east- and 1.7km south of the coast, at a height of *c.*115m AOD. The site is within the St Agnes Mining District World Heritage Site.

The site lies on the boundary of two soils in this area: predominantly the well-drained fine loamy soils over slate or slate rubble of the Denbigh 2 Association; and the well drained fine loamy or fine silty soils over rock of the Manod Association (SSEW 1983), overlying the mudstone and sandstone of the Porthtowan Formation (BGS 2014).

## 1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The settlement and parish of St Agnes lies in the deanery and hundred of Pyder. The market town is set within a substantial mining district, which in 1801 had 4,161 inhabitants and by 1811 had increased to 5,204. St Agnes is named for the dedication of its church, first documented *c.*1327-47 as *Sancta Agnetis*, a 4th century martyr in Rome, although was anciently referred to as *Bryanick*. A parochial chapel was located in St Agnes from 1396 (Lysons 1814). *Bryanick* is derived from the Cornish *bre* and *banneck* meaning 'hill' and 'peaked' (Padel 1985) and would refer to the hill and cairn of St Agnes Beacon, which dominates the landscape. St Agnes Beacon was subsequently used as a monitoring post with two soldiers stationed there during the Napoleonic conflict, in case of invasion (Lysons 1814).

The site is on land associated with Penwinnick farm (*Penwennick)*, which was a tenement in the manor of Tywarnhayle; most of the manor of Tywarnhayle extended across the neighbouring parish of Perranzabuloe (Lysons 1814). Tywarnhayle was a Domesday manor held by Algar before the conquest and by the Count of Mortain from the Canons of Bodmin (St Petroc) in 1086 (Martin and Williams 2002). In 1337 it was held by Edward, the Black Prince, from whom it was given to Walter de Woodland, from whom it passed to the Duchy of Cornwall until 1798 when it was purchased via

the land-tax redemption act by John Thomas Esq. of Chiverton (excluding the mines and sea wrecks which were reserved by the Duchy) (Lysons 1814). Penwennick was divided in the 16th century between Thomas Kemyell, Sir John Chamond and Urinus Nicholl. Kemyell's share passed through various families including: Whitta, Lanyon and Noye, until being bought by John Tonkin Esq. of Trevaunance. Chamond's share passed through female heirs to the Basset family until it was bought by Thomas Tonkin Esq. in 1705. Nicholl's share was purchased by the Nance family and owned by the James family in 1814, who resided at *Rosemundy* nearby (Lysons 1814). In 1842 *Penwinneck* is listed as being owned by a William Sandys. A site at Penwinnick was first recorded in 1286 as Penwenneck (HER No.19451). The name Penwinnick is derived from the Cornish *pen* meaning 'head' and an uncertain second element (Padel 1985; Watts 2004). However, it seems likely that the second element is associated either with the original place-name of St Agnes, *Bryanick/Brievennoc* or the Cornish elements *gwytheck* (-withick meaning 'woody place') and *banneck*/*penneck* referring to the settlement or hill, a wooded area, or the hill of St Agnes Beacon.

The 1841 Tithe apportionment indicates that *Penwinneck* was owned by William Sandys and occupied by a William Carne. The field names in the area are all prosaic, such as 'field' and were predominantly under arable cultivation at this date, including the site (plot 4352). Plot 4352 was listed as 'field' and 'arable'.

## 1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site lies within land recorded on the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record as 'Farmland: Medieval' - *The agricultural heartland, with farming settlements documented before the 17th century AD and whose field patterns are morphologically distinct from the generally straight-sided fields of later enclosure. Either medieval or prehistoric origins*, by the Cornwall Council Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC). Furthermore, this is included as 'Anciently Enclosed Land' (AEL). AEL is land which is likely to have been enclosed and in intensive cultivation since the medieval period or earlier with the potential for the survival of archaeological remains of prehistoric and early historic periods. The wider landscape is listed by the HLC as predominantly 'Post-medieval Enclosed Land' - *Land enclosed in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, usually from land that was previously Upland Rough Ground and often medieval commons. Generally in relatively high, exposed or poorly-drained parts of the county*; and rough ground

The Cornwall Historic Environment Record (HER) records several heritage assets within 1km of the proposed development site. To the west of the site are Scheduled Ancient monuments including a bowl barrow at St Agnes Beacon (Scheduled No.1016443), which is one of three or four cairns identified on St Agnes Beacon (HER No.19404, 19404.30); a cross dyke called 'Bolster Bank' (Scheduled No.1016444, HER No.19062), which could be a Bronze Age or Medieval feature, but has been speculatively dated to between the Late Iron Age and the 14th century. To the north, a wayside cross in St Agnes churchyard (Scheduled No.1015058) is Grade II Listed and dated to between the 9th and 15th centuries. Other HER assets near to the site include: a Barrow cemetery to the east of the site at Ropewalk farm (HER No.19410) and barrows to the south-east at the Mingoose plantation and Hurlingbarrow; Medieval settlements recorded at Bolster (HER No.19141), which is named after the shape of the scheduled dyke (Bolster from the Cornish for 'hump-boat'); Bryanick (*Brievennoc*), first documented in 1201 (HER No.19437); the Church and possible Lann at St Agnes (HER No.19409.10 and 19409.30) and Penwinnick itself (HER No.19451). Post-medieval activity includes the chapel immediately north-east of the site (HER No.138113) and numerous mines, the closest of which include Wheal May at West Polbreen (HER No.41393), a shaft and tip at Bolster (HER No.53733), the Great West Kitty copper mine at Penwinnick 9HER No.41077), Wheal Matilda (HER No.41344) and Polbreen (HER No.41344). An engine house still survives to the north-east of the site at Gooninnis (HER No.41353 and 41353.10).

Grade II Listed properties close to the site include the 18th-19th century Penwinnick Farmhouse and its outbuildings (List Entry No.1137644 and 1328698) immediately south-east of the site; a late 19th century chapel, now a museum, to the north-east of the site (List Entry No.1141513) and a number of cottages and civic buildings in St Agnes. The Church of St Agnes, to the north, has a 15th century tower and is Grade II* Listed (List Entry No.1328673).

The site is within the World Heritage Site of the St Agnes Mining District.

A geophysical survey conducted by SWARCH in 2016 (Bampton 2016) indicated that there may be a series of medieval and possible post-medieval phases of field system and activity across the site; there was also evidence of possible prehistoric settlement activity in the form of a circular enclosure with internal anomalies. There were several areas of disturbed ground indicative of potential post-medieval activity in the west and south-east of the site and of disturbed intercutting anomalies in the field immediately north of the site. Ploughing will have partially truncated the buried archaeological resource. The geophysical survey included cartographic sources of the site.

## 1.5 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological evaluation was conducted in accordance with a Project Design (PD) (Boyd 2016) and programme of works drawn up in consultation with Charles Johns, Senior Development Officer, Historic Environment, Cornwall Council (SDOHE) and CIfA guidelines.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken between the 5th and 7th December 2016 by J. Bampton. Four trenches each 1.50m wide and totalling 195.80m in length (each trench was approximately 50m long) were laid out by tape and located using a Total Station and opened by a wheeled JCB to the depth of *in situ* weathered natural using a toothless grading bucket. Exposed archaeological deposits were excavated by hand and in accordance with the PD and CIFA guidelines. The evaluation was designed to investigate and validate the results of a previously conducted gradiometer survey (Bampton 2016) and obtain information of any potential features within the site boundary.


Figure 1: Site location (the site is indicated).

## 2.0 RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this evaluation was to investigate geophysical anomalies identified in an earlier gradiometer survey (Bampton 2016) and inform on the archaeological potential and or condition of the site.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken between the 5th and 7th of December 2016 by J. Bampton. Four trenches each 1.50m wide and totalling 195.80m in length (each trench was approximately 50m long) were laid out by tape and located using a Total Station and opened by a wheeled JCB to the depth of *in situ* weathered natural using a toothless grading bucket. These trenches targeted geophysical anomalies (Figure 11). Exposed archaeological deposits were excavated by hand and in accordance with the PD and appropriate CIFA guidelines.

A total of nine archaeological features, two probable natural features and two platforms of disturbed ground were identified across the site. The archaeological features included seven ditches, a possible ditch terminus and a pit. The possible natural features were probable areas of root disturbance, although may indicate severely truncated pits. The areas of disturbed ground represented two slight platforms visible on the ground in which the subsoil had been cut away; one was overlaid with a thin layer of topsoil, the other with stony made-ground and topsoil. A compliment of supporting photographs of the site and archaeological evaluation can be seen in Appendix 1.

### 2.2 SITE INSPECTION

The site was comprised of a single field bounded by Cornish hedgebanks, immediately west of Penwinnick Close. The eastern boundary had sections of concrete block garden wall and wire fencing to the rear of 20th century properties at Penwinnick Close. The Cornish hedge banks were in a good state of consolidation and included grass, brambles and hawthorn along all of the boundaries. Access to the site was granted from Penwinnick Close on the eastern boundary of the site. An entrance in the south end of the western boundary had been blocked. A overhead electrical cables ran between a pole at the fields northern boundary and the south-west corner of the site. The site sloped gently down to the east from *c.*115m to 110m AOD. The site was under pasture with short rough grass and several 'fairy-rings' associated with mushrooms or other flora were evident.

### 2.3 DEPOSIT MODEL

The site had a relatively consistent depth of topsoil across the site of between 0.22m and 0.29m, which overlaid a subsoil that was between 0.07m and 0.30m thick. The topsoil was a mid-dark grey-brown, friable sandy-silt. The subsoil was a mid red-grey brown friable clay-silt loam with moderate grit and small angular stones. The subsoil was representative of a deeper ploughsoil horizon with the natural. The total depth of these soils varied between 0.34m and 0.61m but was consistently *c.*0.50m deep. The subsoil did appear to be at its shallowest at the west end of Trench 1. The only places where the site stratigraphy varied greatly were at the west end of Trench 2 and the south end of Trench 4; where platforms appeared to have been cut into the ground. At the west end of Trench 2 an area of re-deposited subsoil and stone rubble (Spread (216)) directly overlaid the natural and was overlain by a relatively thin layer of topsoil, 0.19m thick. At the south end of Trench 4 the topsoil (0.22m thick) directly overlaid the natural, which appeared to be particularly weathered stone. The natural across the site constituted a weathered mudstone in the form of a mid brown-yellow or mid

brownish-pink, compact shillet rock in a gritty-clayey matrix in Trenches 3 and 4 the natural was stonier than in the north-west of the site.

## 2.4 TRENCH 1

*Trench 1 was located to target two positive linear anomalies, one with an associated negative response and an ephemeral positive response in the north and north-east of the site. Possible Ditch Terminus [103] equated to the eastern most geophysical anomaly. It contained prehistoric pottery. Ditch [106] equated to the other geophysical anomaly. Pit [108] was not identified by the geophysical survey. The ephemeral geophysical anomaly was not present. In this trench, 19th-20th century pottery was recovered from the topsoil and 18th-19th century pottery was recovered from the subsoil.*

Possible Ditch Terminus [103] (Figures 2, 11 and 12) was located at the west end of the trench. It was a linear ditch aligned approximately north by south, was 0.80m wide and 0.18m deep with gentle concave sides and a flattish base. It contained two fills: upper fill (104), a mid pink-brown, soft clay-silt with occasional small angular stones and charcoal flecks; and lower fill (105), a mid brown-yellow, firm silt-clay and gritty stone that may equate to a weathered natural on the edges of the feature. Fill (104) contained 5 sherds (12g) of prehistoric Age pottery.

Ditch [106] (Figures 3, 11 and 12) was also located at the west end of the trench. It was a linear ditch aligned north-east by south-west, was 0.72m wide and 0.12m deep with gentle-moderate concave sides and a flattish base. It contained a single fill: (107), a mid yellow-red brown, friable-soft clay-silt loam with moderate angular stones. It contained no finds. Pit [108] (Figures 4, 11 and 12) was located near the middle of the trench. It was sub-square and was 1.10m wide and 0.10m deep with gentle sides and a flat-irregular stony base. The natural around the feature appeared extremely weathered. It contained a single fill: (109), a mid brown-grey, friable gritty-silt loam with frequent small-medium angular stone. It contained no finds. Topsoil (100) contained ×2 sherds (5g) of 19th-20th White Refined Earthen ware (WRE); ×1 fragment (2g) of slate; ×1 fragment (5g) of 19th century clay pipe stem; and ×1 fragment (80g) of CBM tile. Subsoil (101) contained ×1 fragment (103g) of slate and ×1 sherd (19g) of 18th century North Devon Gravel Free, yellow slip jug rim.

FIGURE 2: POSSIBLE DITCH TERMINUS [103]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).

FIGURE 3: DITCH [106]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

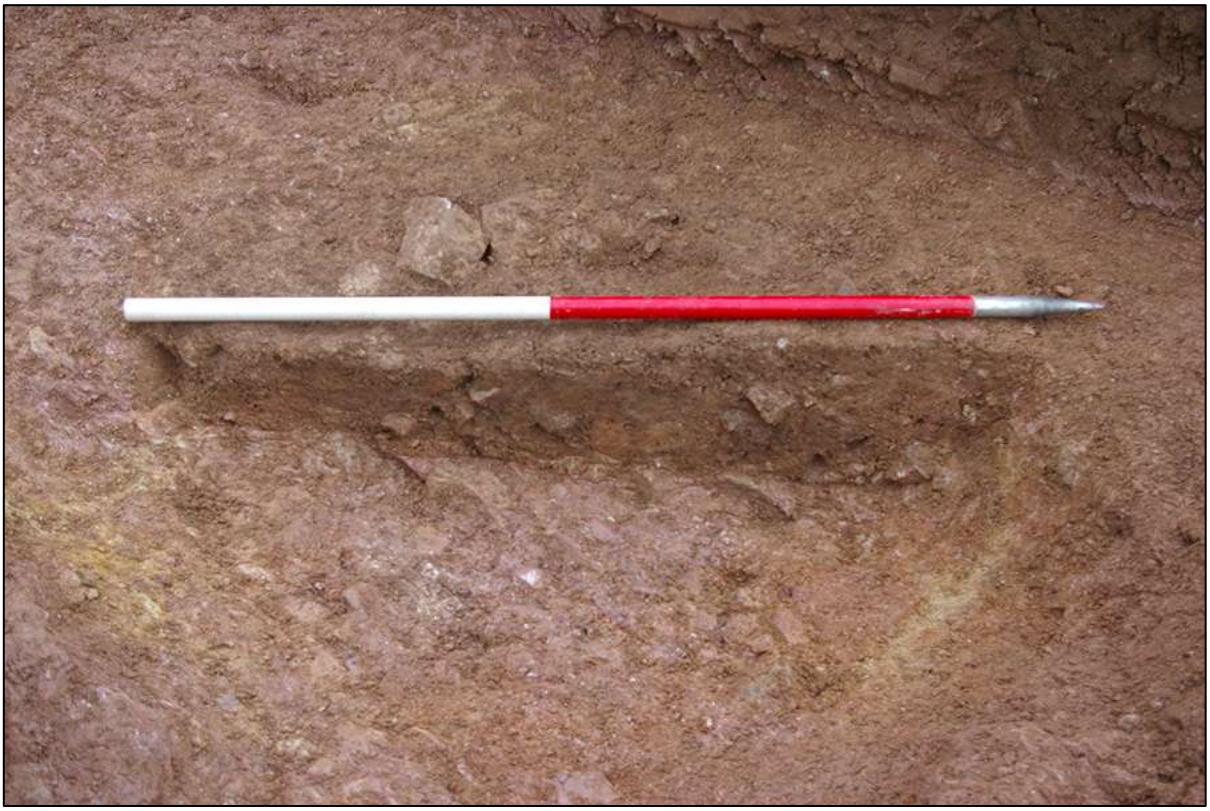

FIGURE 4: PIT [108]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

## 2.5 TRENCH 2

*Trench 2 was located to target a positive anomaly, a possible cut feature crossing the site approximately north-south and positive linear anomalies and disturbed ground with associated linear positive anomalies in the west side of the site. Ditches [203] and [207] equate to an ephemeral geophysical anomaly presumed to indicate ploughing, although in fact represent the ditches of a removed Cornish hedgebank. Natural feature [205] represents possible root disturbance or the base of a ploughed out pit. Ditch [209] equates to one of the positive linear anomalies at the west end of the trench and represents a modern feature possibly associated with a platform at the western end of the trench containing Spread (216). The approximate north-south linear anomaly at the east end of the trench was not identified. No finds were recovered from the topsoil in this trench.*

Ditch [203] (Figures 5, 11 and 13) was located at an oblique angle along the length of the east half of the trench. It was a linear ditch aligned approximately east-west, was 1.40m wide and 0.10m deep with a steep-moderate north slope and a very gentle south slope and a flat base. It contained a single fill: (204), a mid yellow-brown, friable sandy-silt with occasional medium angular stones, cut slate fragments and charcoal flecks. It contained ×1 fragment (218g) of sawn/cut slate. Ditch [207] (Figures 6, 11 and 13) was parallel to and the same as Ditch [203], except it was *c.*1m wide and 0.08m deep. It contained a single fill: (208), which was the same as Fill (204) and was cut by Ditch [209]. It contained ×1 fragment (24g) of slate. Natural Feature [205] was an irregular ovoid with irregular sides and a flattish base, with radiating root-like tendrils, *c.*0.60m wide and 0.06m deep. It contained a single fill: (206), a mottled mid red-brown, friable clay-silt loam with frequent small shillet fragments. It contained no finds. Ditch [209] (Figures 7, 11 and 13) was located at the west end of the trench. It was a linear ditch aligned north-east by south-west, was 0.80m wide and up to 0.55m deep with very steep becoming near vertical sides, a sharp break of slope and a flat base. It contained six fills: from upper to lower; (210) was a mid brown-yellow, compact gritty clay-silt with

moderate shillet fragments and angular stones that contained slate debris of which ×1 fragment (21g) was recovered; (211) was a dark blue-grey, soft sandy-clay; (212) was similar to (210) but with frequent small-medium angular stone; (213) was a mid blue-yellow grey, firm-soft sandy-clay with frequent shillet fragments; (214) was a light brown-yellow, very soft sand; (215) was a light blue-brown grey, soft sandy-clay that held a large amount of moisture. At the west end of the trench was Spread (216), a mid red-grey brown, friable sandy-silt stony rubble (stones up to *c.*0.30m in across), which defined a slight platform visible on the surface. It contained modern debris including a clear glass bottle and piece of black alkathene pipe.

FIGURE 5: DITCH [203]; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).

FIGURE 6: DITCH [207]; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).

FIGURE 7: DITCH [109]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).

## 2.6 TRENCH 3

*Trench 3 was located to target two linear positive with associated negative anomalies and a discrete and curvi-linear anomaly in the south side of the site. Ditch [303] equated to the western linear anomaly and also to Ditch [106] and it cut a possible natural feature or pit, [305]. Ditch [307] equated to the eastern linear anomaly and may have been associated with the prejistoric Ditch Terminus [103]. No other features were present, although an area of stony material was located in the approximate area of the curvi-linear anomaly. Plough scars were particularly visible in this trench. In this trench, 19th-20th century pottery and glass was recovered from the topsoil.*

Ditch [303] (Figures 8, 11 and 14) was located near the middle of the trench. It was a linear ditch aligned north-north-east by south-south-west, was *c.*1m wide and 0.18m deep with gentle slope and a flat base. It cut Fill (306) and it contained a single fill: (304) a mid grey-brown, friable clay-silt loam with occasional charcoal flecks and moderate small-medium angular stones. Possible Natural Feature/Pit [305] was sub-ovoid in plan, 0.88+m wide and 0.15m deep, with very gentle slope and a flat base. It contained a single fill: (306), a light-mid yellow-brown, friable sandy-silt loam with frequent small shillet fragments and small angular stones. It contained no finds. Ditch [307] (Figures 9, 11 and 14) was located at the east end of the trench. It was a linear ditch aligned north-south, was *c.*1.30m wide and 0.22m deep with a near vertical, irregular stony, west slope and a very gentle east slope with a flat base. It contained a single fill: (308), a mid yellow-grey brown, firm clay-silt with moderate small-medium angular stone. Topsoil (300) contained ×3 sherds (<2g) of WRE; ×2 fragments (7g) of slate; and ×1 fragment (13g) of green bottle glass.

FIGURE 8: DITCH [303] AND POSSIBLE NATURAL FEATURE [305]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).

Figure 9: Ditch [307]; viewed from the north (1m scale).

## 2.7 TRENCH 4

*Trench 1 was located to target two linear positive anomalies and an area of possibly disturbed ground and possible discrete positive anomaly in the south-east corner of the site. Ditch [403] was cut into the natural and equated to the northern linear geophysical anomaly. The area of disturbed ground had been terraced to form a slight platform and overlaid with topsoil. No other features were present, although variation in the natural accounted for some of the variation in geophysical responses. In this trench, 19th-20th century pottery was recovered from the topsoil.*

Ditch [403] (Figures 10, 11 and 15) was located in the north half of the trench. It was a linear ditch aligned north-north-east by south-south-west, was 0.70m wide and 0.12m deep with moderate sides and a flattish base. It contained a single fill: (404), a mid yellow-grey brown, friable sandy-silt loam with moderate small angular stones and shillet fragments and occasional charcoal flecks. Topsoil (400) contained ×1 sherd (<1g) of 19th stoneware.

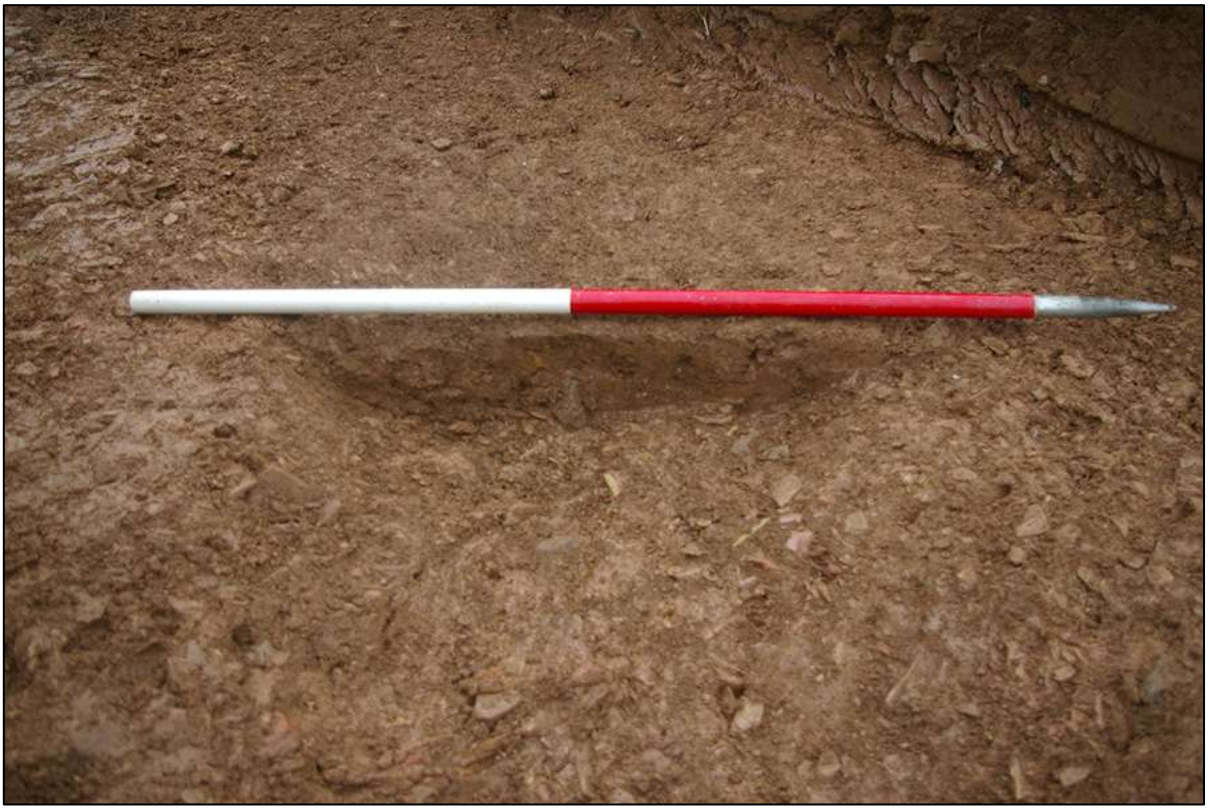

FIGURE 10: DITCH [403]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

## 2.8 FINDS

There were very few finds encountered within the topsoil and subsoil across the site, although what was encountered was predominantly representative of 19th-20th century activity. All of the finds recovered from the site were as follows:

Topsoil (100) contained ×2 sherds (5g) of 19th-20th White Refined Earthen ware (WRE); ×1 fragment (2g) of slate; ×1 fragment (5g) of 19th century clay pipe stem; and ×1 fragment (80g) of CBM tile. Subsoil (101) contained ×1 fragment (103g) of slate and ×1 sherd (19g) of 18th century North Devon Gravel Free, yellow slip jug rim. Topsoil (300) contained ×3 sherds (<2g) of WRE; ×2 fragments (7g) of slate; and ×1 fragment (13g) of green bottle glass. Topsoil (400) contained ×1 sherd (<1g) of 19th stoneware. Ditch Fill (104) contained ×5 sherds (12g) of prehistoric. This pottery is not clearly dateable and has typological traits of various periods. It may be a very coarse Iron Age fabric or finer quality Neolithic fabric, however, A Bronze Age date seems the most prudent middle-ground. It is presumed to be of a small scale local production as opposed to an unrecognised import. Ditch Fill (204) contained ×1 fragment (218g) of sawn/cut slate. Ditch Fill (208) contained ×1 fragment (24g) of slate. Ditch Fill (210) contained ×1 fragment (21g) of slate.

A number of the topsoil finds were from immediately above some of the archaeological features: the clay pipe stem in Trench 1 was above Pit [108]; the bottle glass in Trench 3 was above Ditch [303] and a fragment of 20th century WRE was above Ditch [307].

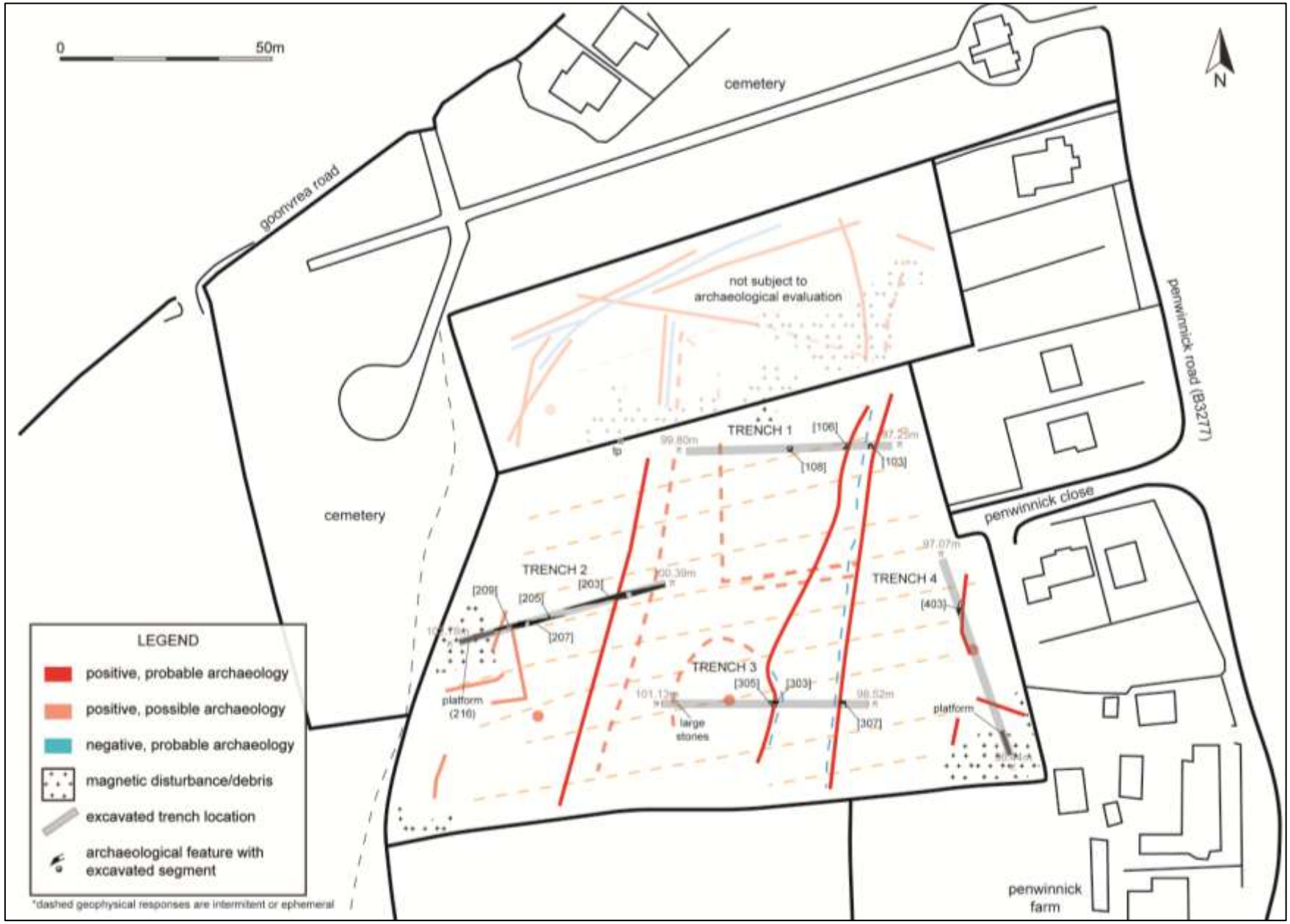


FIGURE 11: LOCATED TRENCH PLAN SHOWING EXCAVATED FEATURES AND ORIGINAL INTERPRETATION OF THE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY.

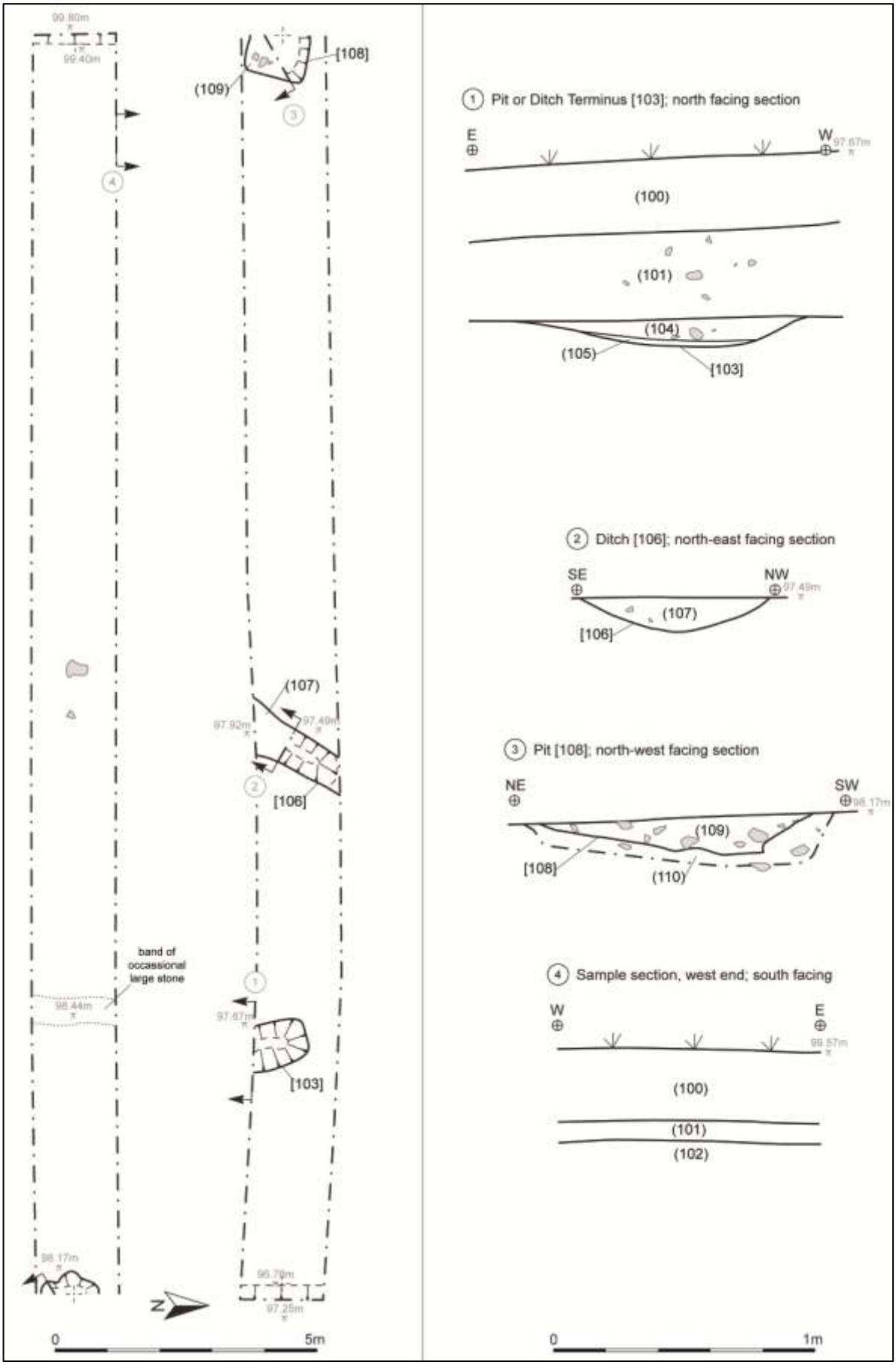


FIGURE 12: TRENCH 1; PLAN AND SECTION DRAWINGS.

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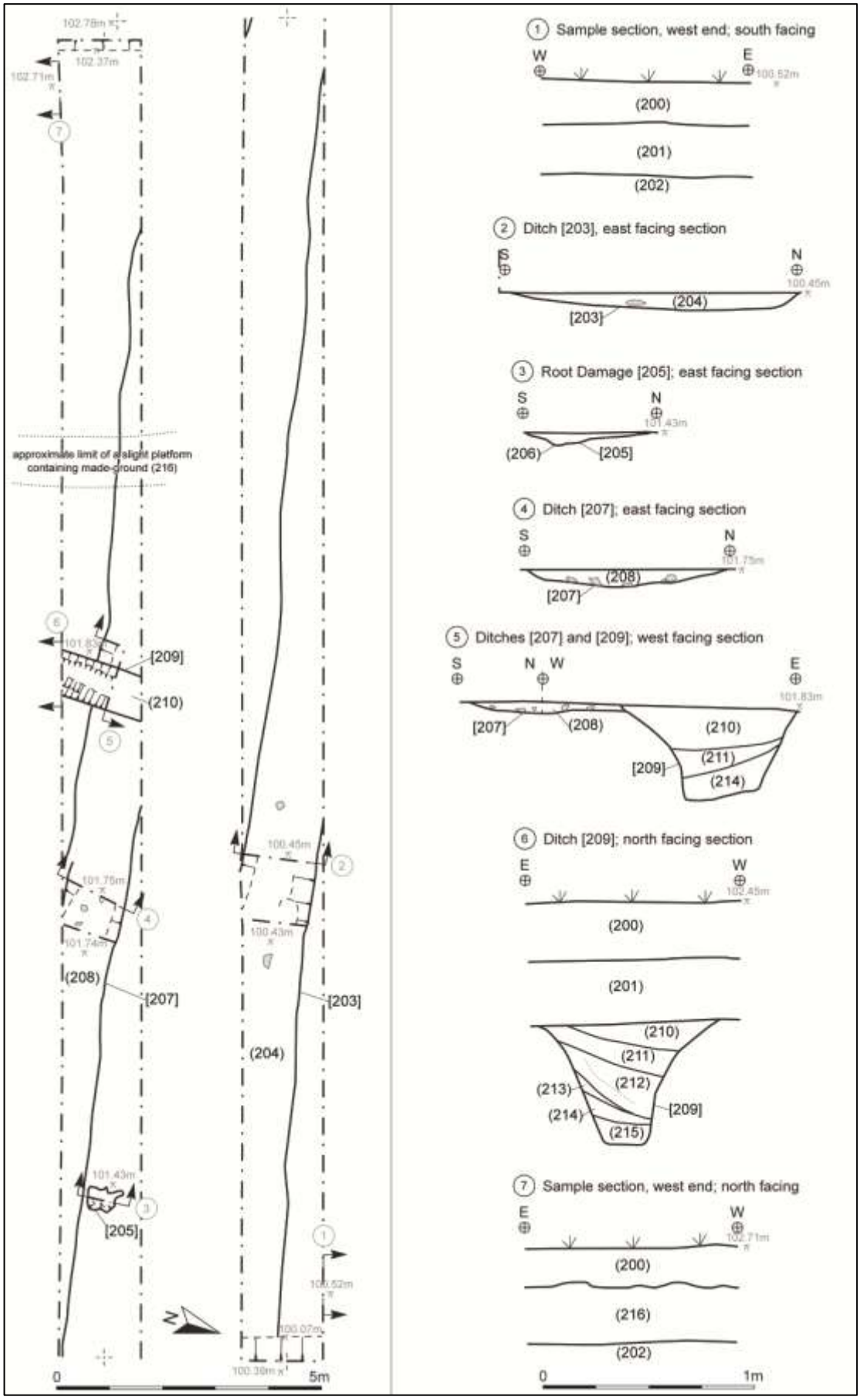


FIGURE 13: TRENCH 2; PLAN AND SECTION DRAWINGS.

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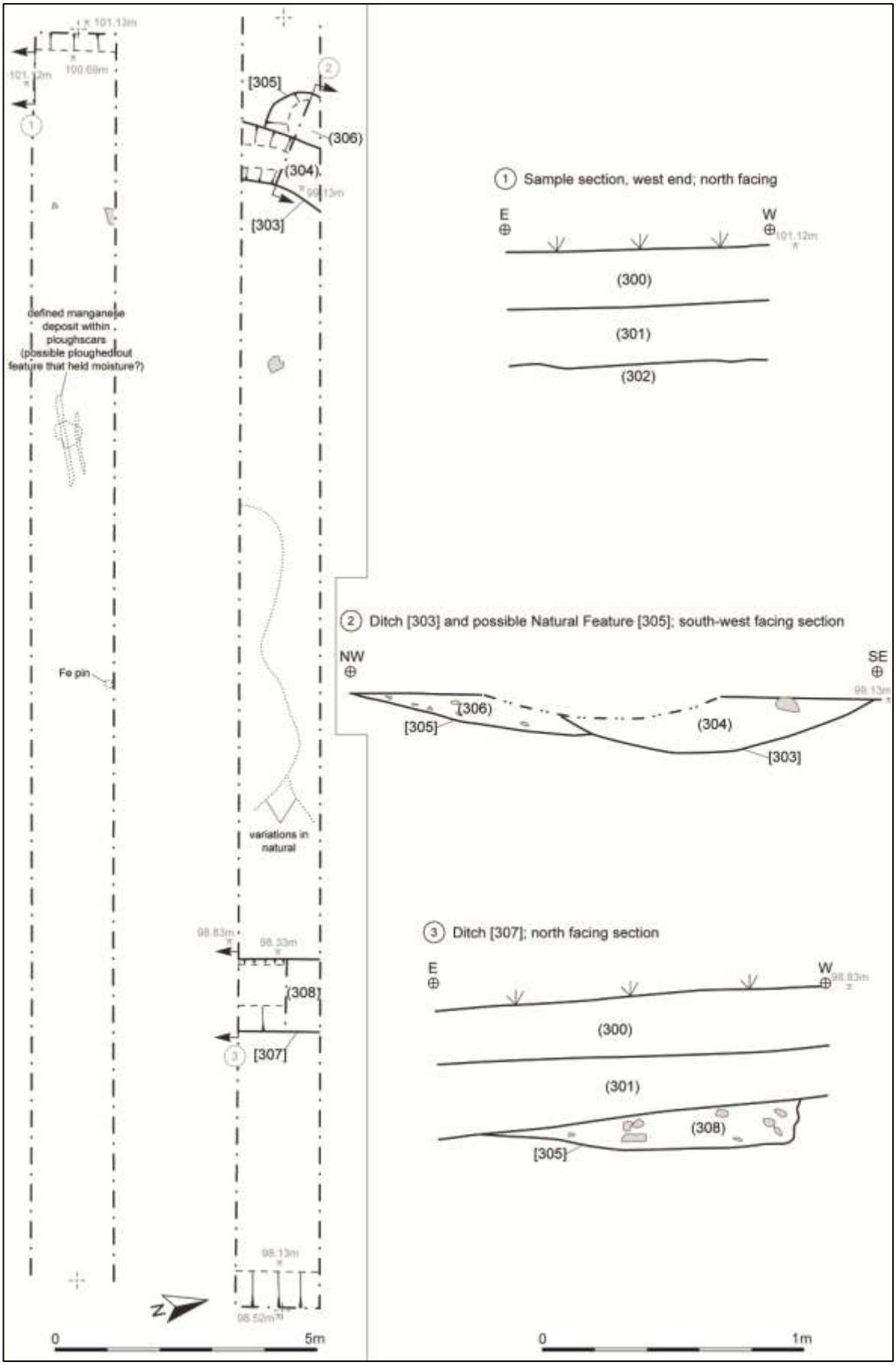


FIGURE 14: TRENCH 3; PLAN AND SECTION DRAWINGS.

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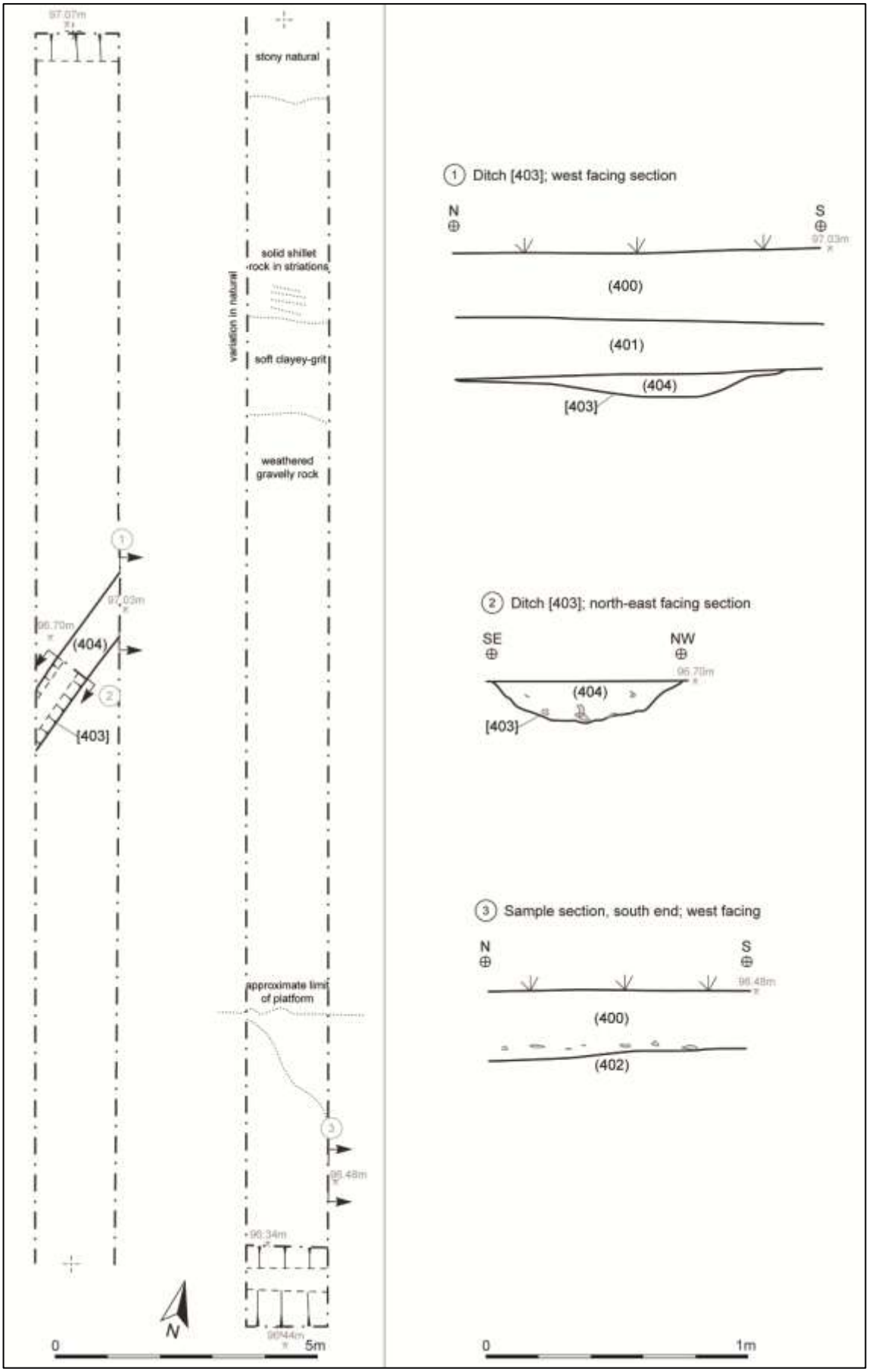


FIGURE 15: TRENCH 4; PLAN AND SECTION DRAWINGS.

# 3.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

## 3.1 DISCUSSION

The results of the trench evaluation fully validate the results of the geophysical survey and the majority of the geophysical anomalies were clearly identified in the trenches (Figure 11). The truncation of features by ploughing was also clearly evident and the survival of shallow archaeological features on the site is unlikely.

The majority of activity across the site is associated with post-medieval activity including Ditch [209], platforms at the ends of trenches 2 and 4 and field boundaries; [203] and [204] and the linear geophysical anomaly that was obscured and/or truncated by Ditch [203] in Trench 2. The platforms at the ends of trenches 2 and 4 are relatively level areas from which the soil had been stripped at some point and topsoil reinstated. At the end of Trench 2 this occurred in the 20th century as a rubble made-ground including modern debris. Both platforms had associated linear geophysical anomalies, which included a Ditch [209]. The activity along the western edge of the site is probably associated with 19th century mining activity as mining works ran between spoil heaps and farms to the south of the site and known mineshafts in the housing estate north of the site.

The possible ditch terminus [103] contained probable Bronze Age pottery and appeared to equate to Ditch [307]. It is possible that the pottery is residual and the feature may be later as it aligns with aspects of the extent wider field system, however, it may indicate a possible Bronze Age field-scape that has survived to some degree in the modern field-scape. Although Ditch [106]/[303] and Pit [108] were undated it is possible that they are associated with Ditch [103].

The ephemeral anomalies identified in the geophysical survey were not present as features in the evaluation and probably either only survived within the topsoil/subsoil or were related to geological variation. There was clear evidence of geological variation in Trench 4. Some stonier patches within the subsoil may have accounted for some of these anomalies and possible ploughed out features at the west ends of both Trench 1 and 3. Ephemeral geophysical anomalies associated with a possible post-medieval boundary and the predominant direction of ploughing transpired to continue their trajectory and were present in Trench 2 as Ditches [203] and [205]. These represented the ditches either side of a removed Cornish hedgebank, which was probably medieval or post-medieval in date and once divided the site in two.

Additional anomalies not identified in the geophysical survey included Pit [108] and possible pit or natural feature [305] and smears of ploughed patches of podulization in Trench 3 and apparent root disturbance [205] in Trench 2. These discrete features and deposits may represent the bases of truncated features such as pits or areas of natural disturbed by rooting and ploughing. Pit [108] constituted a shallow discrete stony and silty patch of material with a definable edge and any similar features may not have survived ploughing.

Truncation by ploughing appears most severe in Trench 3, although the depth of the subsoil (a buried, earlier plough soil containing 18th century pottery) indicates a substantial extent of plough damage across the entire site from the 18th century onward. Furthermore, the extent and depth of both plough soil and modern truncation/disturbance in some parts of the site were topsoil directly overlays made-ground or disturbed natural, makes the survival of significant shallow archaeological deposits unlikely.

## 3.2 CONCLUSION

The evaluation validated the geophysical survey results, equating archaeological and geological features to geophysical anomalies. Although a geophysical survey would not identify small discrete features, the evaluation trenching has demonstrated most of the ditches and larger features do survive beneath the ground, although in many cases have been severely truncated. In addition it is possible that areas devoid of geophysical anomalies contain discrete prehistoric archaeological features or deposits. Post-medieval/modern disturbance was evident in the south-east and west of the site and possible prehistoric ditches are aligned approximately north-south across the site. Most features on the site were undated, although those outside Trenches 1 and 3 were probably medieval or later in date.

The proposed development of an extension to the cemetery, housing and associated infrastructure is unlikely to have any significant archaeological implication due the sever truncation which is evidenced across much of the site. Therefore all shallow features on the site are likely to have been destroyed, and although remnants of fields system ditches survive, some of which are prehistoric, even these have been severely damaged by ploughing. No further archaeological work is recommended in relation to this development.

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## APPENDIX 1: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS

PLATFORM IN THE WEST OF THE SITE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).

PLATFORM IN THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF THE SITE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).

DITCH TERMINUS [103]; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).

DITCH [106]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

DITCH [106]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

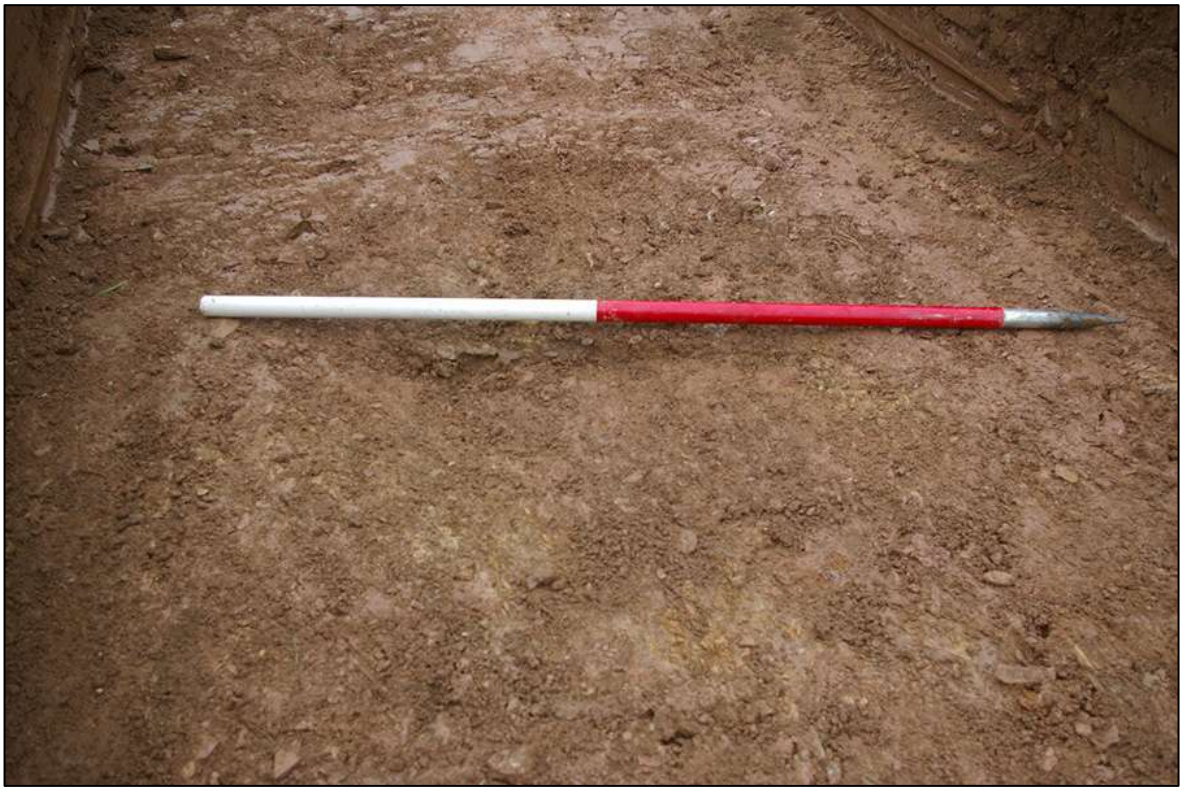
PIT [108]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).

TRENCH 1 SAMPLE SECTION, WEST END; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).

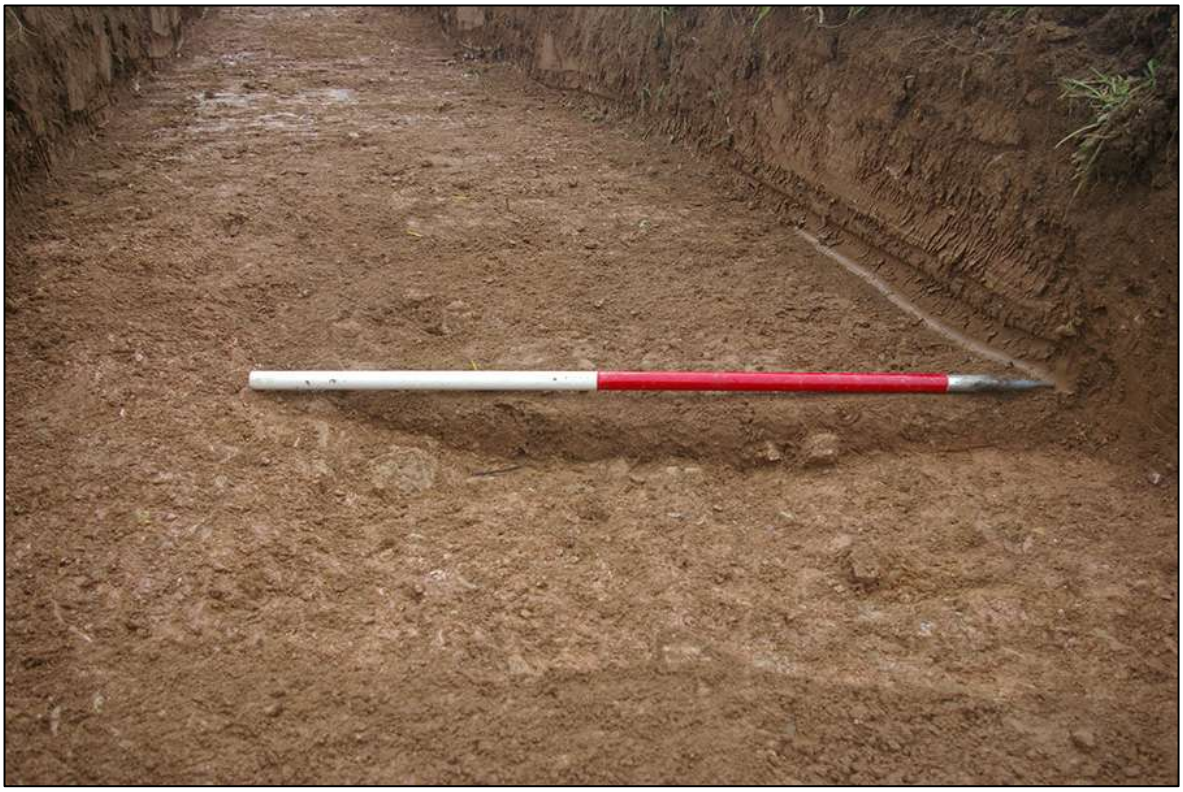
TRENCH 1, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M AND 2M SCALES).

TRENCH 2 POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M AND 2M SCALES).

DITCH [203]; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



ROOT DISTURBANCE [205]; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



DITCH [207]; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).

DITCHES [207] AND [209]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

DITCHES [207] AND [209]; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).

DITCHES [207] AND [209]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

TRENCH 2 SAMPLE SECTION, WEST END, SHOWING LAYER (216); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).

TRENCH 2 POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M AND 2M SCALES).

TRENCH 3 SAMPLE SECTON, WEST END; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).

DITCH [303] AND POSSIBLE NATURAL FEATURE [305]; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).

DITCH [303]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).

DITCH [307]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).

TRENCH 3 POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M AND 2M SCALES).

TRENCH 3 POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M AND 2M SCALES).

DITCH [403] AND SAMPLE SECTION AT THE NORTH END OF TRENCH 4; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).

DITCH [403]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

TRENCH 4 SAMPLE SECTION, SOUTH END; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).

TRENCH 1, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M AND 2M SCALE).

SITE SHOT SHOWING TRENCHES 3 AND 4; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).

SITE SHOT SHOWING TRENCHES 1 AND 2; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (NO SCALE).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