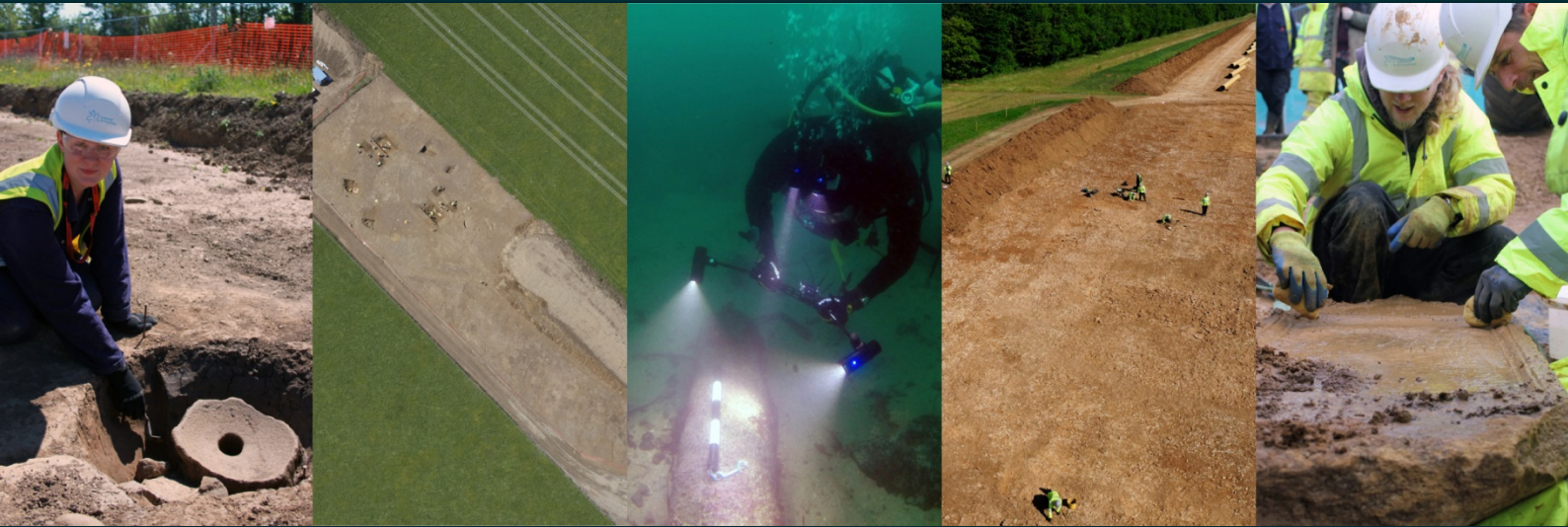


Broadmoor Farm Saltash Cornwall

Archaeological Evaluation



for
Barratt David Wilson Homes

CA Project: EX0069
CA Report: EX0069_1

October 2019



Broadmoor Farm Saltash Cornwall

Archaeological Evaluation

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CA Report: EX0069_1



Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	31 October 2019	Jonathan Orellana	Derek Evans	Internal review	–	Duncan Coe

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Broadmoor Farm
Location:	Saltash, Cornwall
NGR:	240240 060220
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	25 September–1 October 2019
Planning reference:	PA14/02447
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with the Royal Cornwall Museum and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
Site Code:	BASH 19

In September and October 2019, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Broadmoor Farm, Saltash, Cornwall. A total of eight trenches was excavated within the site.

The evaluation recorded five ditches and two postholes in the northern and western parts of the site. All of these features were undated artefactually, but three of the ditches were on the lines of historic field boundaries recorded on 19th century cartographic sources. One of the other ditches was cut into the subsoil, indicating that it was of late post-medieval/modern date.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In September and October 2019, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Broadmoor Farm, Saltash, Cornwall (centred at NGR: 240240 060220; Fig. 1). This evaluation was undertaken for Barratt David Wilson Homes.
- 1.2 Hybrid planning permission (ref. PA14/02447) for development of the site has been granted by Cornwall Council. Condition 5 of this planning permission requires a programme of archaeological work.
- 1.3 The scope of the required archaeological work was defined by Phil Copleston (Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment), Cornwall Council) and is set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2019). The full programme of archaeological works will comprise:
- a trial trench evaluation;
 - recording of any Cornish hedges impacted by the proposed development;
 - open-area archaeological excavations; and
 - an archaeological watching brief.
- 1.4 The evaluation which is the subject of this report represents the first phase of archaeological works at the site. It was undertaken in the eastern part of the proposed development site (Figs. 1 and 2).
- 1.5 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the WSI (CA 2019). It was also in line with *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2016).

The site

- 1.6 The proposed development site lies just beyond the north-western edge of Saltash (Fig. 1). The A38 (Liskeard Road) runs along the southern site boundary, with the A388 lying a short distance to the north of the site. The site encloses c. 120ha and at the time of the fieldwork comprised a series of agricultural fields and small wooded areas, with the Broadmoor Farm complex lying in the western part of the site. The topography within the site is undulating, with streams running in the lower areas. The outskirts of Saltash lie to the immediate south-east of the site, with further farmland surrounding the site in all other directions.
- 1.7 The site's underlying geology is recorded as Devonian Torpoint Formation mudstones and siltstones, with a small area of Carboniferous and Devonian Saltash Formation slates and siltstones present in the southernmost part of the site. No superficial deposits are recorded across the majority of the site, although bands of Head clays, silts, sands and gravels coincide with the streams in the lower areas of the site (BGS 2016).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The site has been the previous subject of a desk-based heritage assessment (CA 2013) and a geophysical survey (GSB Prospection 2014). The following section is summarised from these sources.

Prehistoric (pre-AD 43) and Roman (AD 43–AD 410)

2.2 Fieldwalking carried out c. 50m west of the proposed development site recovered over 200 flints, which have been dated tentatively to the late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (i.e. 3000 BC–1500 BC). Three flints have also been recovered from within the proposed development site's western boundary; these were dated more generally to the prehistoric period.

2.3 The later Iron Age saw the introduction of "rounds" in Cornwall. These were settlement sites enclosed by a single bank and ditch (round or square in plan), which appeared in the landscape from about 400 BC and continued in use until at least the end of the Roman period (AD 410). Cropmarks visible on historic aerial photographs suggest two enclosures within the southern boundary of the proposed development site, and it is possible that these represent former rounds. Cropmarks of further potential rounds have been recorded to the immediate east and west of the site, and it is possible that associated features extend to within the proposed development site boundary. There is also the potential for the remains of field systems associated with these putative rounds to survive at the site.

Early medieval (AD 410–AD 1066) and medieval (AD 1066–1539)

2.4 There is little evidence for early medieval activity in the vicinity of the site.

2.5 The majority of the settlements in the area are of medieval date, and the earliest-known reference to settlement at Broadmoor dates to 1337. The area of medieval settlement at Broadmoor is likely to have been focused in the area currently occupied by the Broadmoor Farm complex.

2.6 The site lies in an area predominantly characterised by medieval field systems, with traces of these former fields visible on historic maps and aerial photographs. Cropmarks indicative of removed field boundaries have been recorded within the eastern half of the proposed development site.

Post-medieval (1540–1800) and modern (1800–present)

2.7 Cartographic sources indicate that the site has remained in agricultural use throughout the post-medieval and modern periods.

Geophysical survey

2.8 The geophysical survey of the proposed development site recorded several anomalies indicative of archaeological features, including possible enclosures, ditches and pits. Some of these anomalies are in the locations of the cropmarks noted at the southern site boundary (see above). It is possible that some of these putative features are associated with late prehistoric or Roman period settlement activity within the site. Additionally, while several of the ditches correspond to field

boundaries depicted on historic cartographic sources, it is likely that others represent medieval or earlier boundaries.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The general objective of the evaluation was to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. This information will enable Cornwall Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of eight trenches (Fig. 2):
- 6no 50m x 1.8m trenches; and
 - 2no 25m x 1.8m trenches.
- 4.2 The trenches were located to test geophysical anomalies (GSB Prospection 2014) and to provide a representative sample of the site. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*.
- 4.3 All trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate. Where archaeological deposits were encountered, they were excavated by hand in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.4 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. No deposits were identified that required sampling.
- 4.5 CA will make arrangements with the Royal Cornwall Museum for the deposition of the project archive. A digital archive (comprising digital photographs and other relevant born-digital data) will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) and thus made publicly accessible, in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).
- 4.6 A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix B, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts can be found in Appendix A.
- 5.2 The natural geological substrate generally comprised greyish brown clay and shillet. It was encountered at depths of 0.3m–0.6m below the present ground level. The natural substrate was generally overlain by the modern topsoil, although in three trenches (T1, T6 and T8) subsoil layers were present between the natural and the topsoil.
- 5.3 Archaeological features were identified in T1, T4 and T8. These trenches are discussed in more detail below. The rest of the trenches were devoid of archaeological features and are not discussed further.
- 5.4 The archaeological features were generally cut into the natural substrate and sealed by the subsoil. The only exception was ditch 803 (T8), which was cut into the subsoil and sealed by the topsoil.

Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

- 5.5 North/south orientated ditch 103 was 0.93m wide and 0.26m deep (Fig. 3, Sec. AA). It contained a single undated fill (104). North-west/south-east aligned ditch 105 was 0.62m wide and 0.57m deep (Fig. 3, Sec. BB), with a single undated fill (106).

Trench 4 (Fig. 4)

- 5.6 Two parallel north/south orientated ditches (404 and 406) were identified in the north-western part of this trench. Ditch 404 was 1.24m wide and 0.14m deep, with a single undated fill (405). Ditch 406 (Fig. 4, Sec. DD) was 1.2m wide and 0.15m deep, with a single undated fill (407).
- 5.7 Posthole 402 lay to the immediate east of ditch 404. This posthole was 0.32m wide and 0.09m deep (Fig. 4, Sec. DD), with a single undated fill (403).

Trench 8 (Fig. 5)

- 5.8 Posthole 805 measured 0.25m in width and 0.09m in depth (Fig. 5, Sec. FF). It contained a single undated fill (806).
- 5.9 East/west aligned ditch 803 was 1m wide and 0.46m deep (Fig. 5, Sec. EE), with a single undated fill (804). This ditch was cut into the subsoil and sealed by the topsoil.

6. DISCUSSION

- 6.1 The evaluation recorded five ditches and two postholes in the northern and western parts of the site. All of these features were undated artefactually.
- 6.2 There was only a partial correspondence between the evaluation results and the previous geophysical survey (GSB Prospection 2014). Ditches 105 (T1), 404 and 406 (both T4) were in the locations of former field boundaries noted by the survey.

Ditches 103 (T1) and 803 (T8) were also in the locations of geophysical anomalies. However, the majority of the geophysical anomalies targeted by the trenches were not found to correspond to below-ground archaeological features.

- 6.3 As noted above, ditches 105 (T1), 404 and 406 (both T4) were in the locations of former field boundaries depicted on the 1841 tithe map (reproduced in CA 2013). Ditches 404 and 406 are likely to represent ditches to either side of a hedge-lined boundary.
- 6.4 Ditch 803 was cut into the subsoil. This may indicate that it is late post-medieval/modern in date.
- 6.5 The provenance of undated ditch 103 (T1) and undated postholes 402 (T4) and 805 (T8) is unknown.

7. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 7.1 The evaluation fieldwork was undertaken by Jonathan Orellana, assisted by Jerry Austin, Parris Stubbings, Jake Godfrey and Tim Brown. This report was written by Jonathan Orellana. The report illustrations were prepared by Amy Wright. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Derek Evans.

8. REFERENCES

British Geological Survey 2016 *Geology of Britain Viewer* <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html> Accessed 22 March 2016

Cotswold Archaeology 2013 *Broadmoor Farm, Saltash, Cornwall: Heritage Desk-Based Assessment* CA Report No. **13422**

Cotswold Archaeology 2019 *Broadmoor Farm, Saltash, Cornwall: Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Archaeological Work*

GSB Prospection 2014 *Geophysical Survey: West Saltash, Cornwall* GSB Survey Report No. **G1378**

Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2019 *National Planning Policy Framework*

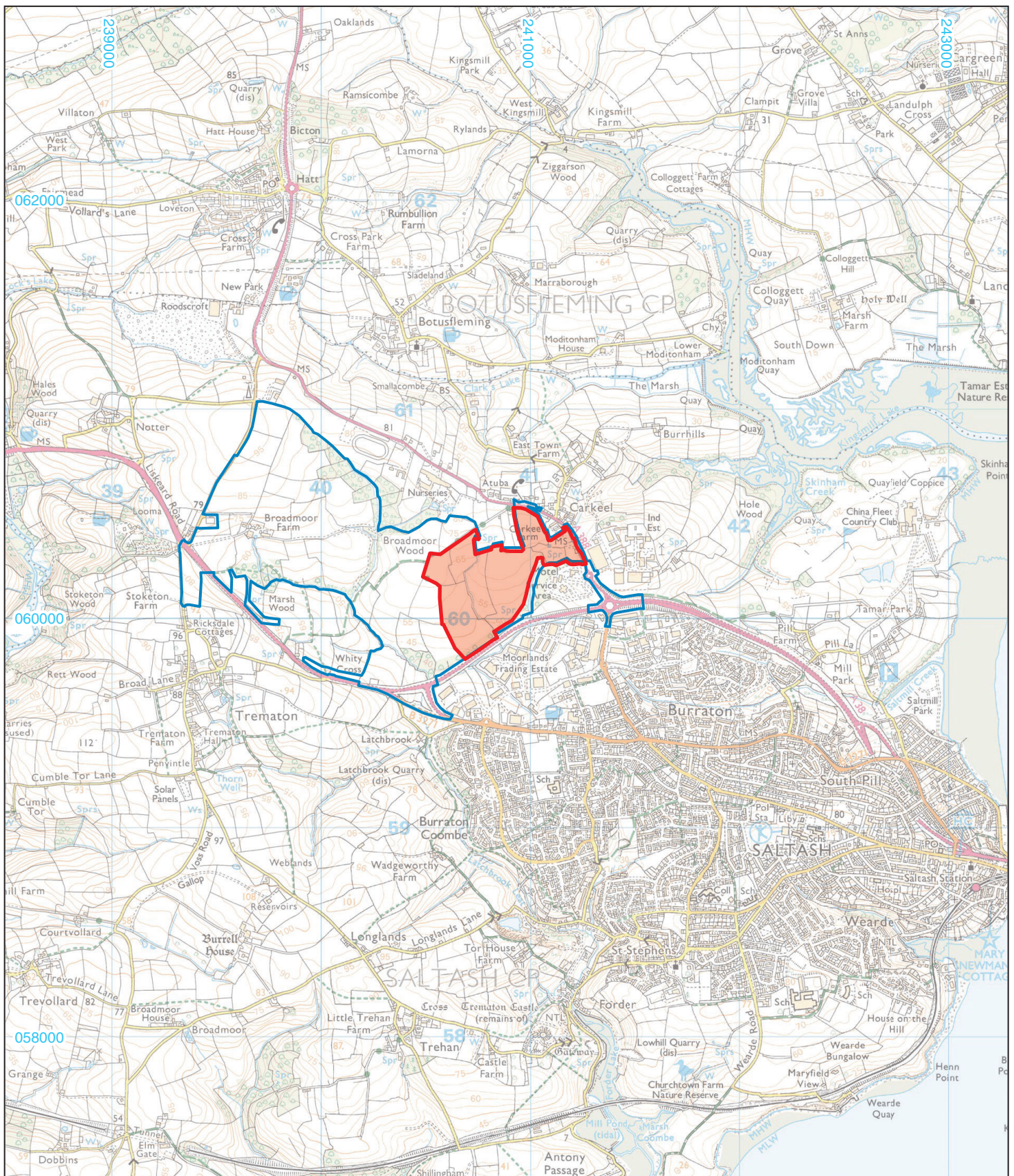


APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
1	100	Layer		topsoil	dark grey brown silty clay			0.25
1	101	Layer		subsoil	light brown silty clay			0.15
1	102	Layer		natural substrate	firm grey silty clay with abundant shillet			
1	103	Cut		ditch	N/S orientated, moderate sloping sides and flat base		0.93	0.26
1	104	Fill	103	single fill of ditch	mid greyish brown clayey silt		0.93	0.26
1	105	Cut		ditch	NW/SE orientated, steep sides and flat base		0.62	0.57
1	106	Fill	105	single fill of ditch	light greyish brown silty clay		0.62	0.57
2	200	Layer		topsoil	dark grey silty clay			0.3
2	201	Layer		natural substrate	mixed of yellow and reddish brown clay			
3	300	Layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown silty clay			0.4
3	301	Layer		natural substrate	dark purplish grey clay with abundant shillet			
4	400	Layer		topsoil	mid reddish brown silty clay			0.3
4	401	Layer		natural substrate	mid yellowish brown clay with abundant shillet			
4	402	Cut		posthole	circular in plan, moderate sloping sides and concave base	0.34	0.32	0.09
4	403	Fill	402	single fill of posthole	mid brown silty clay	0.34	0.32	0.09
4	404	Cut		ditch	N/S orientated, moderate sloping sides and flat base		1.24	0.14
4	405	Fill	404	single fill of ditch	mid brownish grey silty clay		1.24	0.14
4	406	Cut		ditch	N/S orientated, moderate sloping sides and flat base		1.2	0.15
4	407	Fill	406	single fill of ditch	mid reddish brown silty clay		1.2	0.15
5	500	Layer		topsoil	dark brown silty clay			0.3
5	501	Layer		natural substrate	mid purplish brown clay with abundant shillet			
6	600	Layer		topsoil	mid reddish brown silty clay			0.3
6	601	Layer		subsoil	mid yellowish brown silty clay			0.3
6	602	Layer		natural substrate	light yellow silty clay with degraded shillet			
7	700	Layer		topsoil	mid greyish brown silty clay			0.3
7	701	Layer		natural substrate	mid bluish grey clay with abundant shillet			
8	800	Layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown silty clay			0.3
8	801	Layer		subsoil	mid greyish brown clayey silt			0.3
8	802	Layer		natural substrate	firm yellowish silty clay with occasional shillet			
8	803	Cut		ditch	E/W orientated, moderate sloping sides and flat base		1	0.46
8	804	Fill	803	single fill of ditch	mid brown silty clay		1	0.46
8	805	Cut		posthole	circular in plan, moderate sloping sides and concave base	0.26	0.25	0.09
8	806	Fill	805	single fill of posthole	mid greyish brown clayey silt	0.26	0.25	0.09

APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Broadmoor Farm, Saltash, Cornwall	
Short description	<p>In September and October 2019, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Broadmoor Farm, Saltash, Cornwall. A total of eight trenches was excavated within the site.</p> <p>The evaluation recorded five ditches and two postholes in the northern and western parts of the site. All of these features were undated artefactually, but three of the ditches were on the lines of historic field boundaries recorded on 19th century cartographic sources. One of the other ditches was cut into the subsoil, indicating that it was of late post-medieval/modern date.</p>	
Project dates	25 September–1 October 2019	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Desk-based assessment (CA 2013) Geophysical Survey (GSB Prospection 2014)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	Broadmoor Farm, Saltash, Cornwall	
Study area (m ² /ha)	c. 120ha	
Site co-ordinates	240240 060220	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	N/A	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Derek Evans	
Project Supervisor	Jonathan Orellana	
MONUMENT TYPE		
	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS		
	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	N/A	N/A
Paper	The Royal Cornwall Museum	Context sheets, trench forms, section drawings
Digital	The Archaeology Data Service (ADS)	Digital survey, digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2019 <i>Broadmoor Farm, Saltash, Cornwall: Archaeological Evaluation</i> CA typescript report EX0069_1		



- Current evaluation site
- Proposed development site



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Ordnance Survey 0100031673

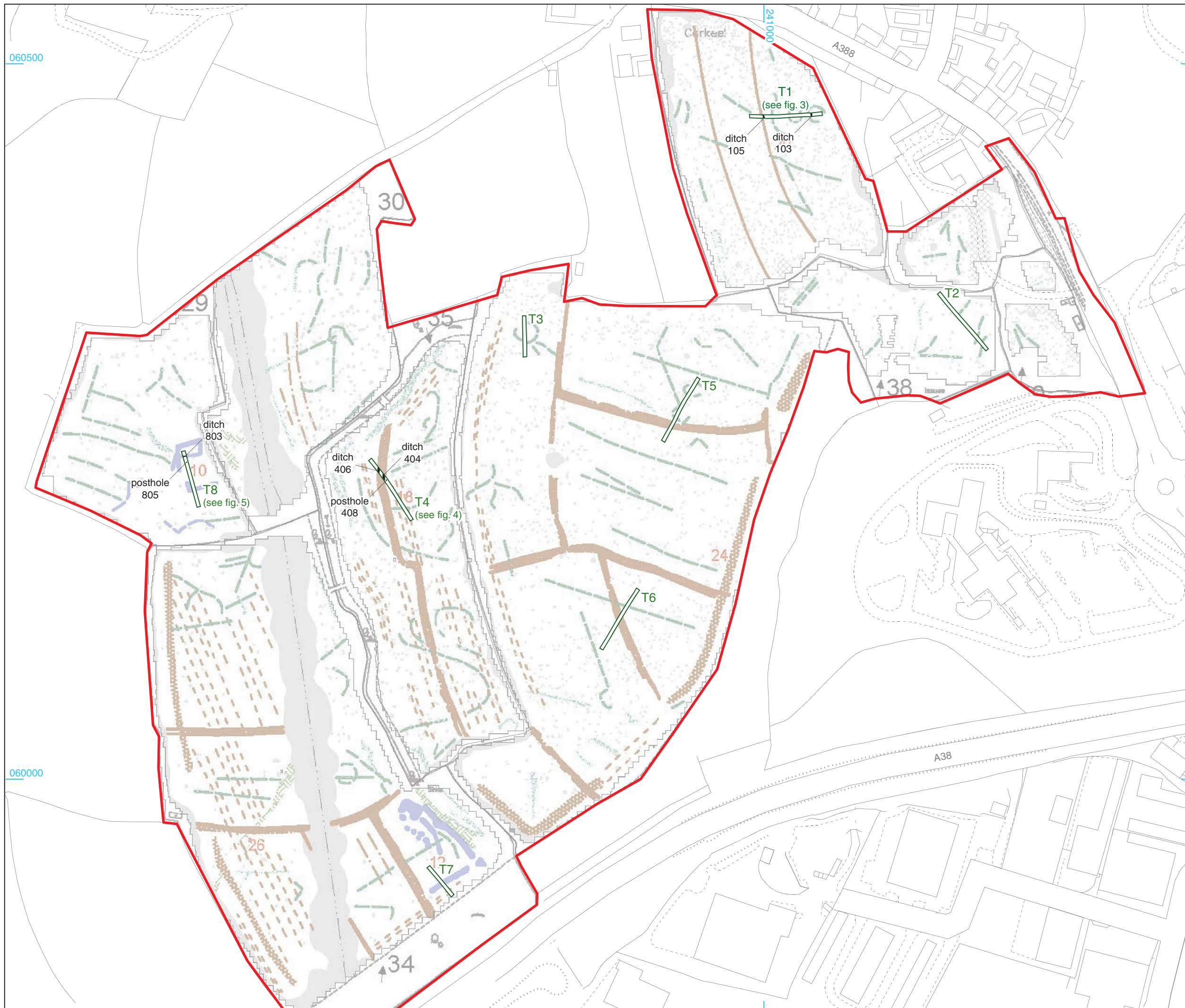


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PROJECT TITLE
Broadmoor Farm, Saltash, Cornwall

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

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- Current evaluation site boundary
 - Trial trench
 - Archaeological feature
- Geophysical survey results**
GSB Prospection 2018
- Archaeology (discrete anomaly)
 - ? Archeology (discrete anomaly/trend)
 - Uncertain origin (discrete anomaly/trend)
 - Old field boundary (positive/negative/positive)
 - Agriculture (headland/trend)
 - ? Natural
 - Magnetic disturbance
 - Pipe/ferrous



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PROJECT TITLE
Broadmoor Farm, Saltash, Cornwall

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

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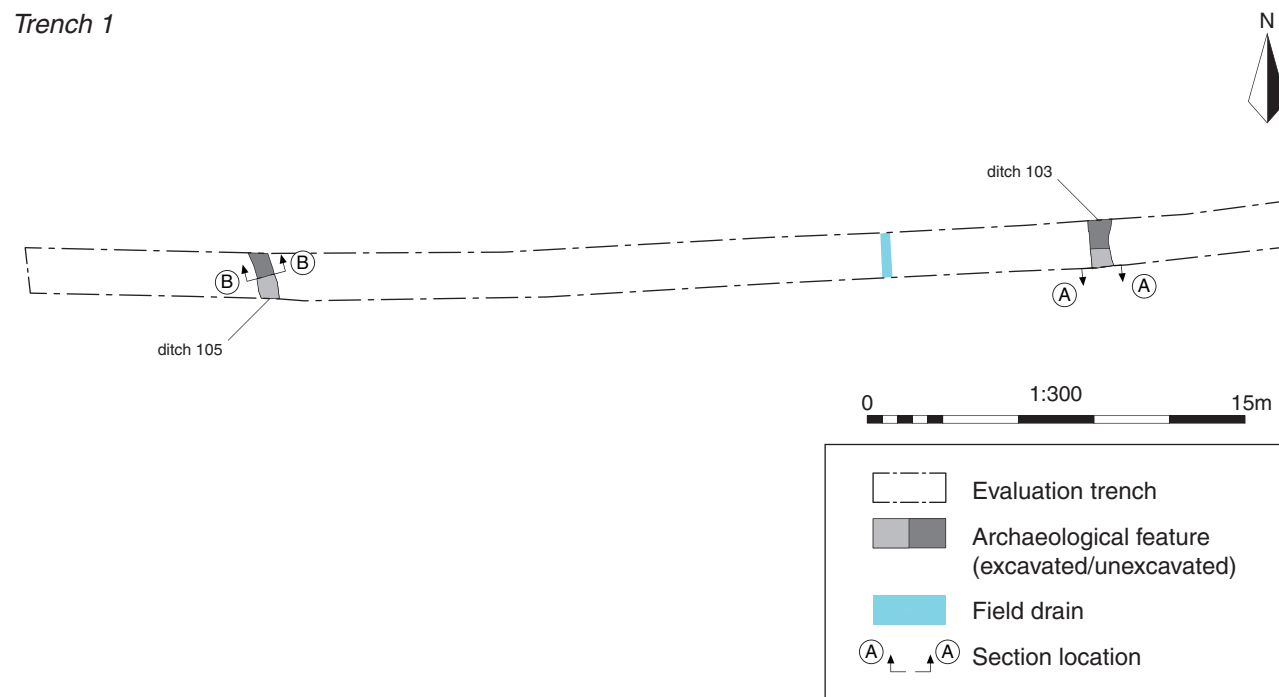


Ditch 103, looking south (1m scale)

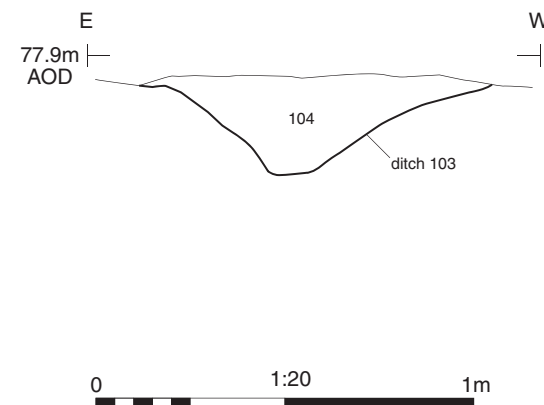


Ditch 105, looking north-west (0.4m scale)

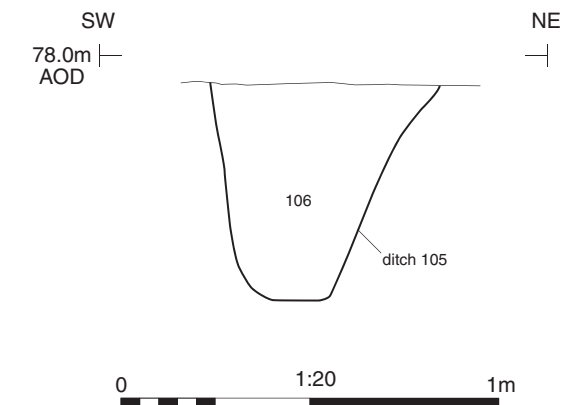
Trench 1



Section AA



Section BB

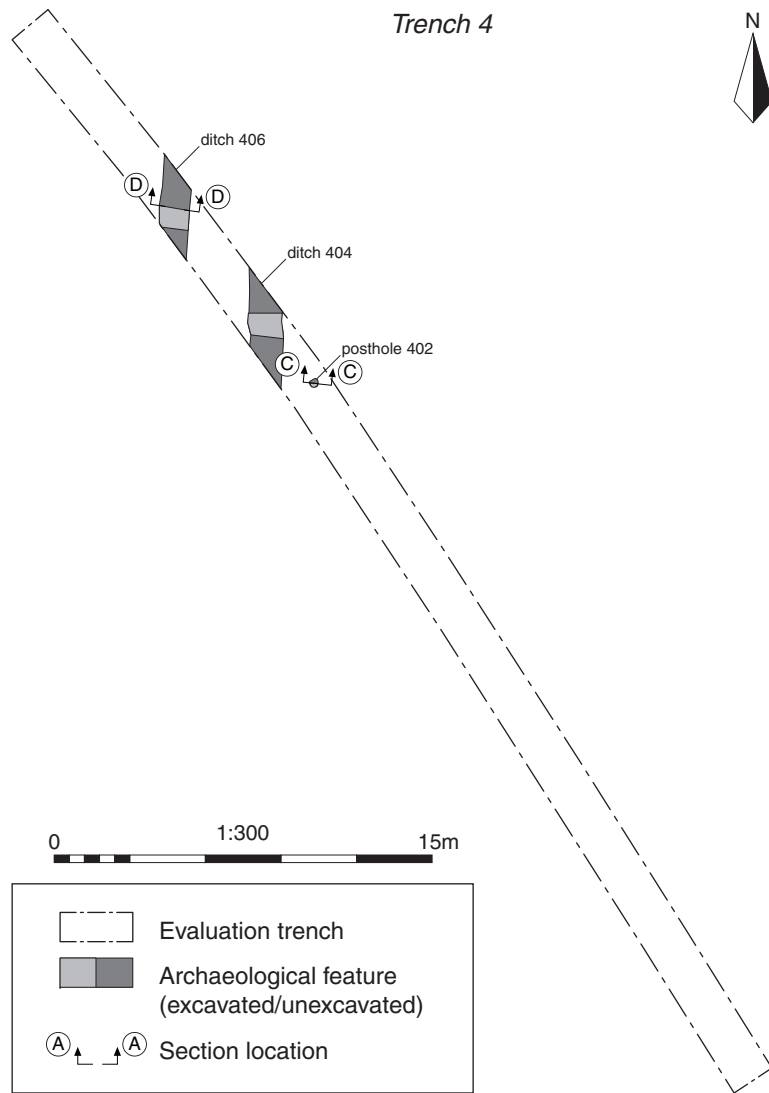



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PROJECT TITLE
Broadmoor Farm, Saltash, Cornwall

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 1: plan, sections and photographs

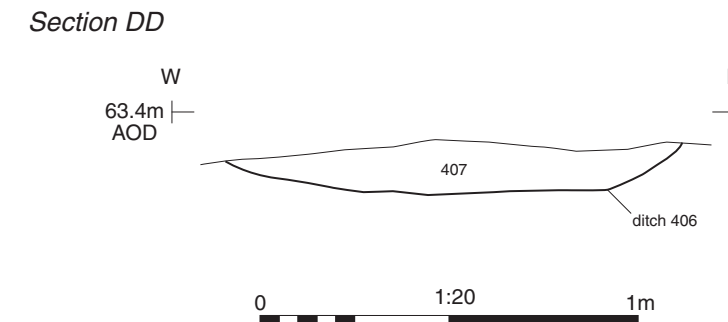
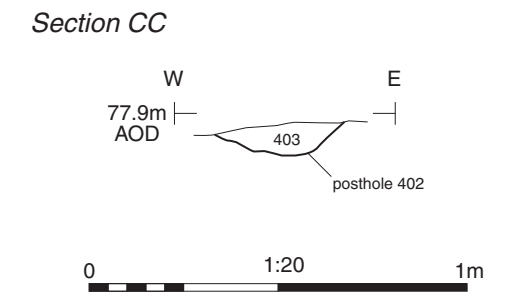
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Posthole 402, looking north (0.3m scale)



Ditch 406, looking north (1m scale)



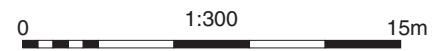
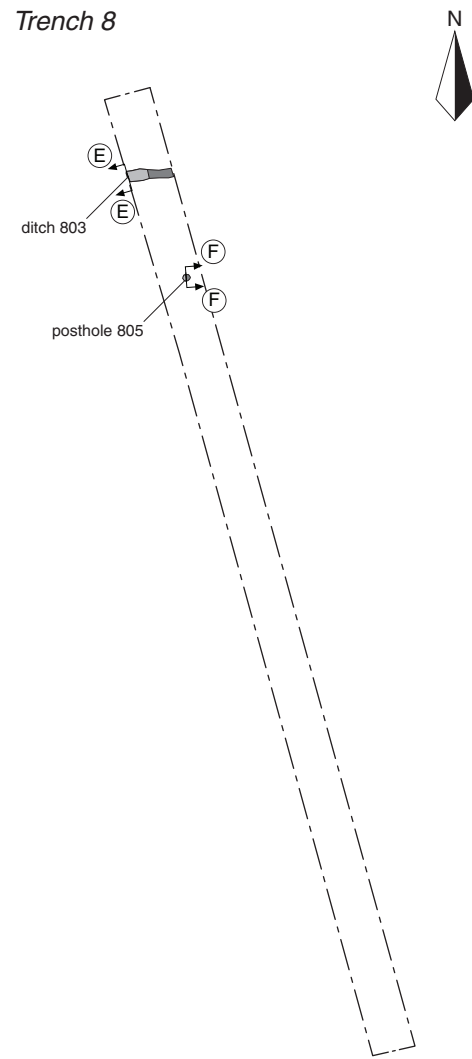
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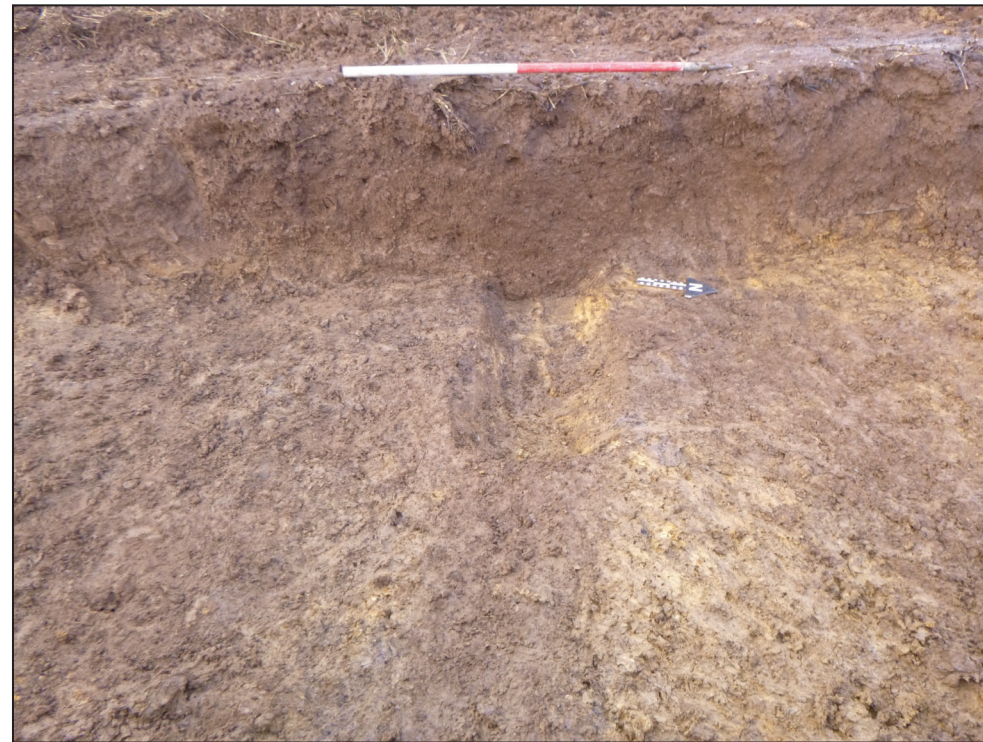
FIGURE TITLE
Trench 4: plan, sections and photographs

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Trench 8



- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- Section location

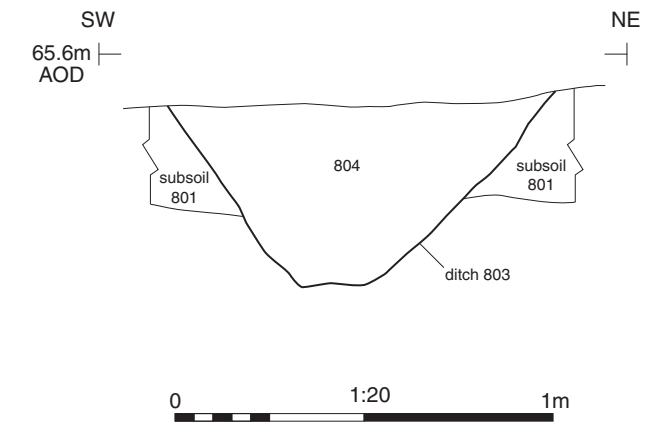


Ditch 803, looking west (1m scale)

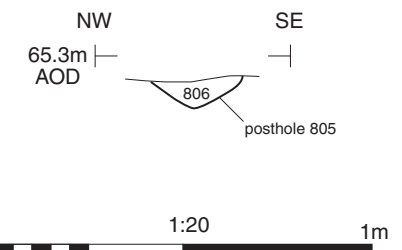


Posthole 805, looking east (0.2m scale)

Section EE



Section FF



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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 8: plan, sections and photographs

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