



## **Wind turbine at Healey's Cyder Farm, Callestick, Truro, Cornwall**

### **Archaeological Watching Brief**



**Historic Environment Projects**



Report No

2014R014

Report Name

Wind turbine at Healey's Cyder Farm,  
Callestick, Truro, Cornwall

Report Author

Ryan P Smith

Event Type

Watching Brief

Client Organisation

Healey's Cyder Farm

Client Contact

Jeremy Bradley

Monuments (MonUID)

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Fieldwork dates (From) (To)

20/1/2014

07/02/2014

(Created By)

Ryan P Smith

(Create Date)

07/2/2014

Location (postal address; or general location and parish)

Healey's Cyder Farm, Callestick, Truro, Cornwall

(Town - for urban sites)

Callestick

(Postcode)

TR4 9LW

(Easting) X co-ord

SW 76929

(Northing) Y co-ord

50618



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Institute for Archaeologists

### Cover illustration

*Footprint of wind turbine marked by yellow paint, with St Agnes Beacon on the horizon*

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# Project background

In late August 2013, Historic Environment Projects were contacted by Jeremy Bradley of JFB Architecture with a request for the costs of an assessment of the potential impacts of the construction of a 24m to hub (33.6m to blade tip) 50kw wind turbine proposed for a site at SW 76929 50618 on agricultural land near Healey's Cyder Farm to the west of Callestick, TR4 9LW (Fig 1). Planning application number PA13/03341 applies to the proposal. A report summarising the impacts of the proposed wind turbine on the archaeological resource was produced by HE Projects (Goacher 2013).

On the 18 June 2013 planning permission was submitted by JFB Architecture for the construction of a single wind turbine (55Kw) (PA13/05445) on land at Healey's Cyder Farm, Callestick. HE Projects were subsequently contacted by Mr. Bradley on 12 December 2013 to be informed that the proposal had gained conditional planning permission (10 December 2013). Condition 5 of the permission states:

- A) No development shall take place/commence until a programme of archaeological work including a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:
1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording.
  2. The programme for post investigation assessment.
  3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording.
  4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation.
  5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation.
  6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- B) No development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A).

## Aims and objectives

The site specific aims were to:

- Establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains.
- Determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To establish the nature of the activity on the site.
- To identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the site.

To provide further information on the archaeology of the landscape around Callestick and the surrounding area from any archaeological remains encountered.

The project objective is produce a report setting out the results of the archaeological watching brief and placing them in their historical and landscape context.

## Working methods

### Desk-based assessment

A desk-based assessment and walk-over survey had previously been carried out and a report compiled (Goacher 2013).

## **Fieldwork**

### Wind Turbine Footprint (Fig 8)

The top soil stripping was carried out under archaeological supervision using a machine fitted with a toothless bucket. The area stripped measured approximately 6.5m x 6.5m and was excavated to a depth of at least 1.2m. The soil was initially stripped cleanly to a level at which archaeological features or layers were expected to be revealed, in this case the top of the natural geology. The area was then inspected by the archaeologist.

### Cable trench (Figs 10 & 12)

The cable trench measured approximately 310m in length and followed an irregular path from the turbine location to the proposed pylon location on the east side of the farm. This path included a 150m stretch through mixed woodland (Figs 12 & 13) and involved a 4m breach in a modern earth bank (Fig 11). The cable trench was excavated using a toothless bucket measured 0.60m in width and was 0.60m in depth.

## **Location, setting and site history**

The site is located at SW 76929 50618, approximately 650 m north-west of the centre of Callestick in the Parish of Perranzabuloe (Fig 1). The site is located approximately 106m OD at SW 76929 50618 (NGR). It is approximately 8km northwest of Truro and 0.5km west of the village of Callestick. Topographically the site is at the southern end of a narrow hilltop plateau that falls away gradually to the west and steeply down to a small stream on its east side. The landscape to the north and south gently undulates at a similar height above sea level. (Goacher 2013)

The bedrock geology in this location consists of mudstone and sandstone of the Gramscatho Group. This is sedimentary bedrock formed 364-391 million years ago in the Devonian Period in a deep sea environment. No superficial deposits are recorded (British Geological Survey website).

The Historic Landscape Characterisation of the turbine site is recorded as 'Post Medieval Enclosed Land' (Recently Enclosed Land). This is land enclosed in the 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries, usually from Upland Rough Ground and often from Medieval Commons. These areas are generally found in relatively high, exposed or poorly drained parts of Cornwall. To the northeast, east and southeast the landscape is described as 'Farmland: Medieval' (Anciently Enclosed Land). This forms Cornwall's agricultural heartlands, and contains farming settlements documented before the 17<sup>th</sup> Century set within morphologically distinct field patterns of Medieval or Prehistoric origins.

Previously recorded as Callestock Common (Fig 3), the area was recorded as enclosed in 1844 (Cornwall Royal Gazette 1844), historic mapping shows by 1880 the area had been enclosed (Fig 4).

In 1995 during the construction of a new water pipe line between Engelly and Sevenmilestone, South West Water funded a geophysical survey (GSB 1995) within the immediate area of the construction site of the wind turbine. The results from the survey led to an excavation being carried out and the discovery of a Later Bronze Age structure (HER PRN 39889) (Jones et al 1998).

In 1997, the Ancient Monuments Laboratory carried out an expanded geophysical survey of the area of Callestick Veor round (HER PRN 19507) revealing the presence of further Bronze Age activity within the site.

Within the surrounding area, the National Mapping Programme has recorded evidence for surviving sub-surface archaeology showing as cropmarks or soil marks, including ploughed-out field boundaries and early settlement-related features. An Iron Age/Romano-British round (defended farmstead) 60m to the south west of the proposed wind turbine site is a scheduled monument (HER PRN 19507). A group of scheduled barrows lies 830m (HER PRN 19510) and 1,080m (HER PRN 19509) to the south of the site (Fig 2).

Consequently there was a high potential for further buried archaeological remains to survive in the area of the turbine footprint.

## Results

On Monday 20<sup>th</sup> January 2014, work commenced at Healey's Cyder Farm, Callestick to excavate a 6.5m x 6.5m pit, approximately 1.5m in depth at SW 76913 50594 in preparation for the construction of a 55Kw wind turbine (Fig 5 & 8).

Excavation of the pit footings were carried out using a 13 ton swing shovel utilising a 1.8m grading bucket. The topsoil was found to be no more than 0.10m in depth and comprised dark brown silty clay with small stone inclusions, the material appeared to be compact and well bedded.

The subsoil, <0.25m in depth, consisted of a mid to dark brown silty clay with very common stone inclusions, the stone was primarily mudstone with some quartz <0.02m in size, irregular and semi irregular in shape, unsorted (Appendix 2). The natural material comprised yellowish brown stony clay, with common stone inclusions, semi irregular in shape. The material appeared loose in places around the excavation but was consistent throughout the excavation. The compactness of the surface material can probably be attributed to its usage as an overflow car park; the surface appeared reasonably flat implying prior intervention by either rolling or removal of material from the surface. The natural material was very loose and appeared to be well drained.

No features of archaeological significance were disturbed during the excavation of the Wind turbine footing, and no artefacts were retrieved. The development did not, therefore, have any discernible impact on the archaeological resource.

Between 6th and 7th February 2013, trenching from the foundation of the wind turbine to a distance of 310m away from it was carried out using a smaller excavator utilising a 0.40m width grading bucket. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.60m and was no more than 0.90m in depth, following a circuitous route, initially proceeding in a south easterly direction from the turbine base, the trench followed the path of a large earth embankment on its west side before entering a wooded area to the east of the bank through a 4m breach made by the contractors. The cable trench then continued south before resuming a westerly direction and stopping at an internal road on the south eastern side of the property.

The soil matrix within the field containing the cable trench was consistent with the geology of the pit excavated for the turbine footings, it was only on entering the wooded area that the geology became more patchy. The woodland comprised coniferous trees adjacent to the earth field boundary and deciduous trees in closer proximity to the farm buildings and carpark; the path of the trench through the tree line was littered with branches and pine needles. The upper soil consisted of dark black peaty organic material, comprising primarily decayed organic material from the surrounding vegetation; the depth of the subsoil varied along the route of the trench, but did not exceed 0.30m in depth.

The geology in the southern section of the trench comprised a four to five metre band of distinct red stony clay material bordered by pale stony clay natural on either side. There was a distinctive change in the geology at the south western edge of the site.

Underneath the dark organic upper layer of material found throughout the wooded area, the subsoil was a mid brown loamy material with sparse stone inclusions on top of a band of reddish brown soil, <0.60m in depth containing common stone inclusions irregular in shape but not sorted; this matrix replaced the normal pale yellow and red clays observed from the start of the trench and could indicate that this part of the site had been landscaped.

The route of the trench revealed two areas of interest.

### **Feature 1 (Figs 5, 6 & 9)**

Located at SW 76929 50521 a small shallow pit no more than 0.23m in diameter was intersected. Due to disturbance, this was not evident in the topsoil until the machine bucket had removed the upper layer. A distinctive almost circular patch of black and red material appeared at no more than 0.30m below the ground surface. This was made distinctive by a red inner core surrounded by an almost complete ring of charcoal embedded in earth. The red inner core appears to consist of material which had been subjected to extreme heat, although the impression it left when excavated was at odds with this; whilst appearing to be a very shallow pit there were no indications of the presence of intense heat within its geological matrix.

The recorded section of the material did reveal some charcoal within its matrix, but not enough to provide a distinct impression of a cut.

Recovered from the spoil removed by the excavator from this area were three pieces of pottery, one of which contained superficial markings, preliminary analysis indicates that the pottery originates from the Bronze Age (2400 BC – 800 BC) (small finds 01 & 02 HCF14) (see Appendix 3).

Samples were recovered from this area for further analysis (Appendix 1).

### **Feature 2 (Fig 5, 7, 12 & 13)**

Located at SW 76946 50407, a shallow ditch appeared within the base of the cable trench. 0.60m in width and 0.30m in depth from its edge, it appeared to have an east - west orientation, the base of the ditch being nearly 0.90m below the present ground surface; its sides exhibited a slope angle of about 50 degrees from the edge of the base to the lip on both banks. The base of the ditch was reasonably flat and joined the walls as a smooth curved edge, instead of a machine cut at right angles. No finds were recovered from the feature.

## **Conclusion/discussion**

The largest sherd of pottery recovered incorporated superficial markings, as yet to be identified for certain, but certainly prehistoric in origin and possibly capable of being attributed to the same period as the adjacent scheduled monument or the surrounding Bronze Age environment.

The ditch excavated within the wooded area, whilst not containing any dating material can probably be also associated with the known prehistoric landscape of this locality, the edge of the ditch being rounded and not mechanically cut in appearance; the depth of the feature would also suggest that it had not been machine excavated and was likely to date from an early period within the development of the local landscape, the suggestion again being that this feature was associated with a local prehistoric community or farmstead.

As it is recognised that this area contains as yet unexcavated and probably unrecorded archaeology, should the opportunity arise in the future, this area would be a prime candidate for further investigation into the local prehistoric landscape.



# References

## Primary sources

Ordnance Survey, c1880, 25 Inch Map First Edition (licensed digital copy at HE)  
Ordnance Survey, c1907, 25 Inch Map Second Edition (licensed digital copy at HE)  
Ordnance Survey, 2007, Mastermap Digital Mapping  
Tithe and Apportionment, c1840 Parish of Perranzabuloe (licensed digital copy at HE)

## Published sources

Cornwall Royal Gazette, Falmouth Packet and Plymouth Journal, February 23, 1844: 1)  
English Heritage  
Goacher, H, 2013. *Healey's Cider Farm, Callestick, Perranzabuloe: archaeological assessment of proposed wind turbine* (Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council)  
GSB, 1995. *Cornwall Spine Main, Engelly to Sevenmilestone*, Report 95/138, Geophysical Surveys of Bradford  
Jones, A with Quinnell, H & Taylor, R & Bradley, P & Straker, V & Gilbert, P 1998-9, *The excavation of a Later Bronze Age Structure at Callestick (Cornish Archaeology 37/8, 1998-9)* (Article in serial)

## Web sites

English Heritage Geophysical Survey Database – South West England (1096) Callestick Veor

<http://sdb2.eng-h.gov.uk/visitdetails.asp?visit=1096>

# Project archive

The HE project number is **146330**

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

1. A project file containing site records and notes, project correspondence and administration.
2. Field plans and copies of historic maps stored in an A2-size plastic envelope (GRE805/1).
3. Electronic drawings stored in the directory ..\Historic Environment (CAD)\CAD Archive\Sites H\Healey\_Cydar\_Farm-146330
4. Digital photographs stored in the directory ..\Historic Environment (Images)\SITES.E-H\Sites H\Healey\_Cydar\_Farm\_WB-146330
5. English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-171423

This report text is held in digital form as: G:\TWE\Waste & Env\Strat Waste & Land\Historic Environment\Projects\Sites\Sites H\Healey Cider Farm Wind turbine WB - 146330\Report

Artefacts and environmental material retrieved during the project are stored at the HE Projects Finds Archive Store, Cardrew Industrial Estate, Redruth. The site code is HCF14.

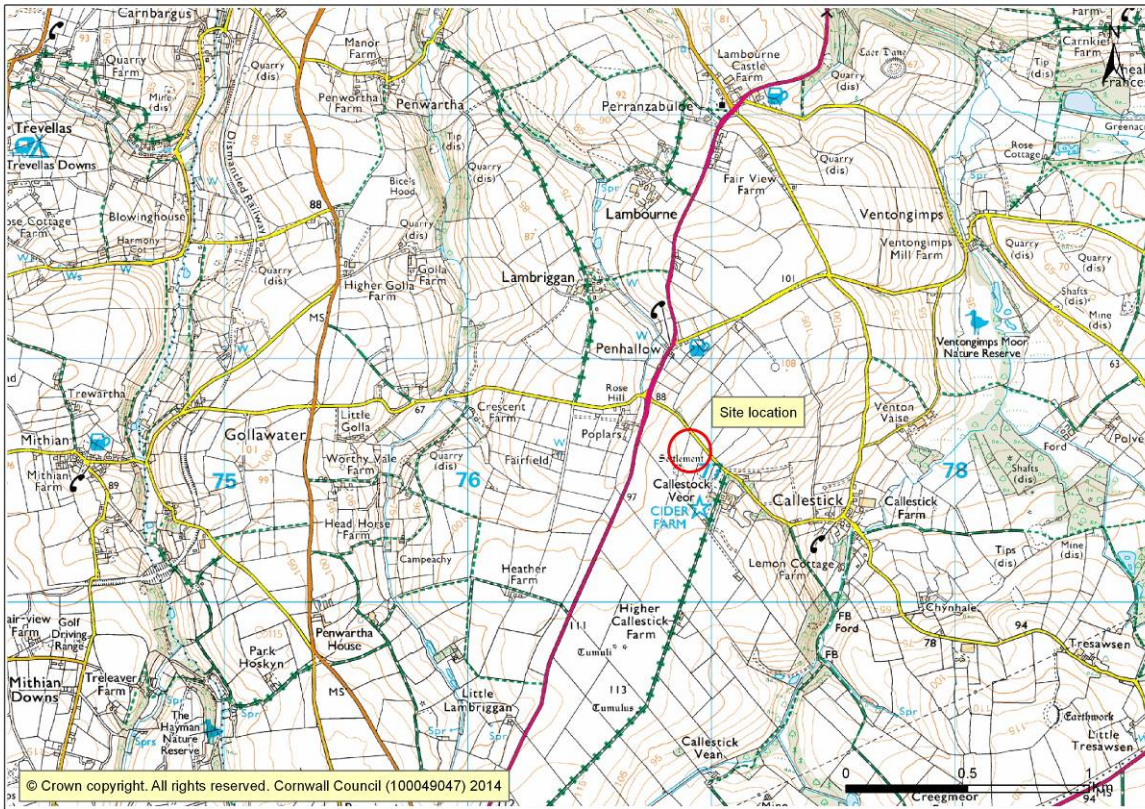


Figure 1 The location of Healey's Cyder Farm wind turbine.

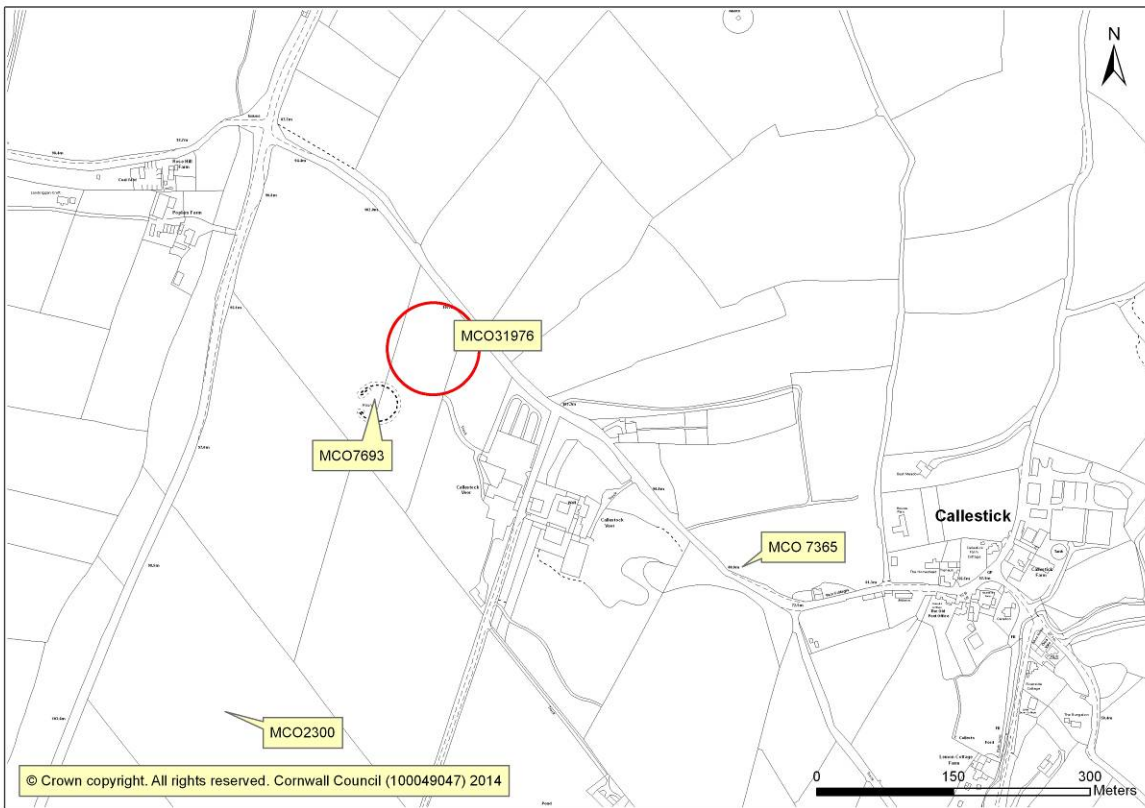


Figure 2: Identified archaeological sites in the area of the wind turbine.

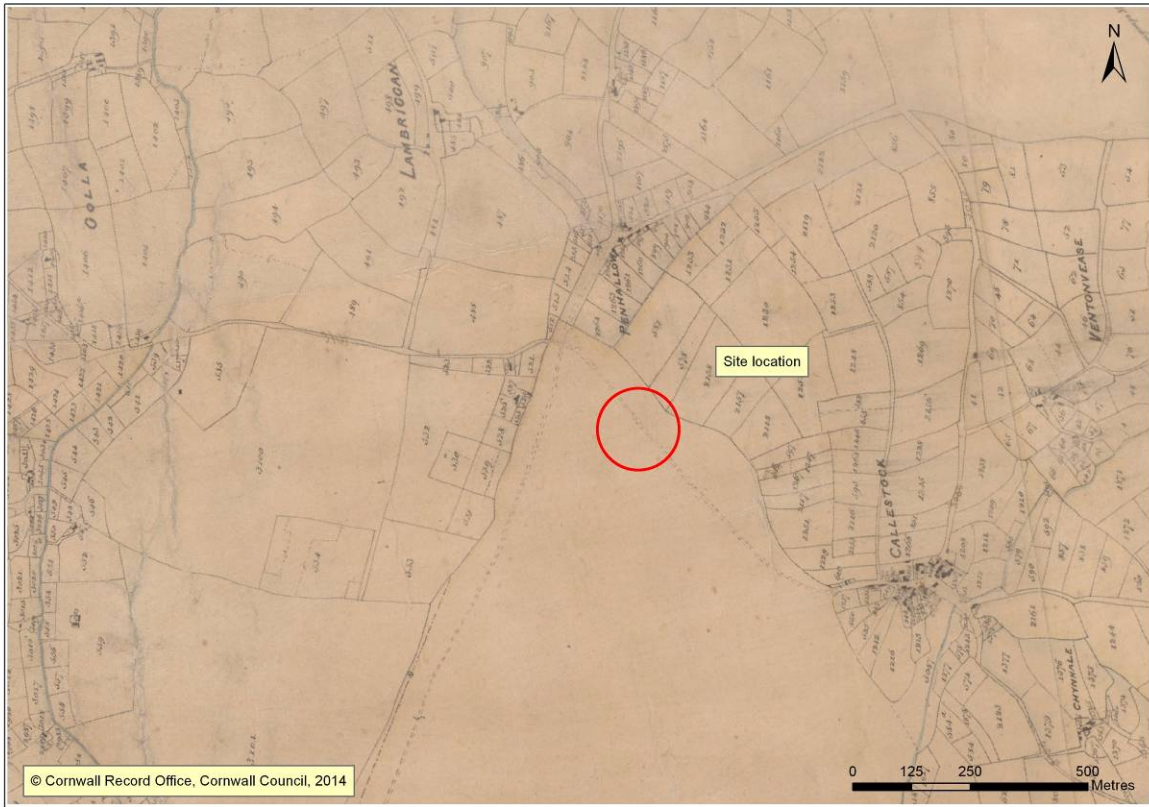


Figure 3: Circa 1840 Tithe map of Perranzabuloe showing the location of the site.

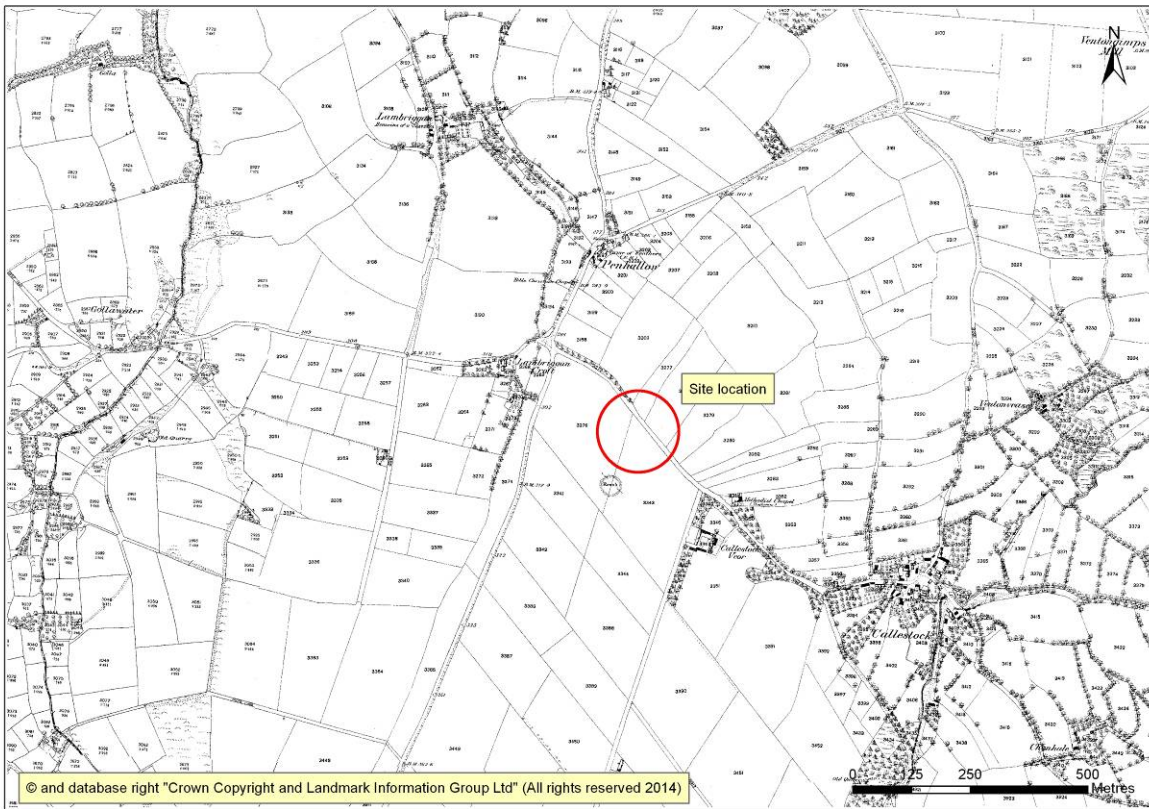


Figure 4: 1880 Ordnance Survey Map showing location of the site.

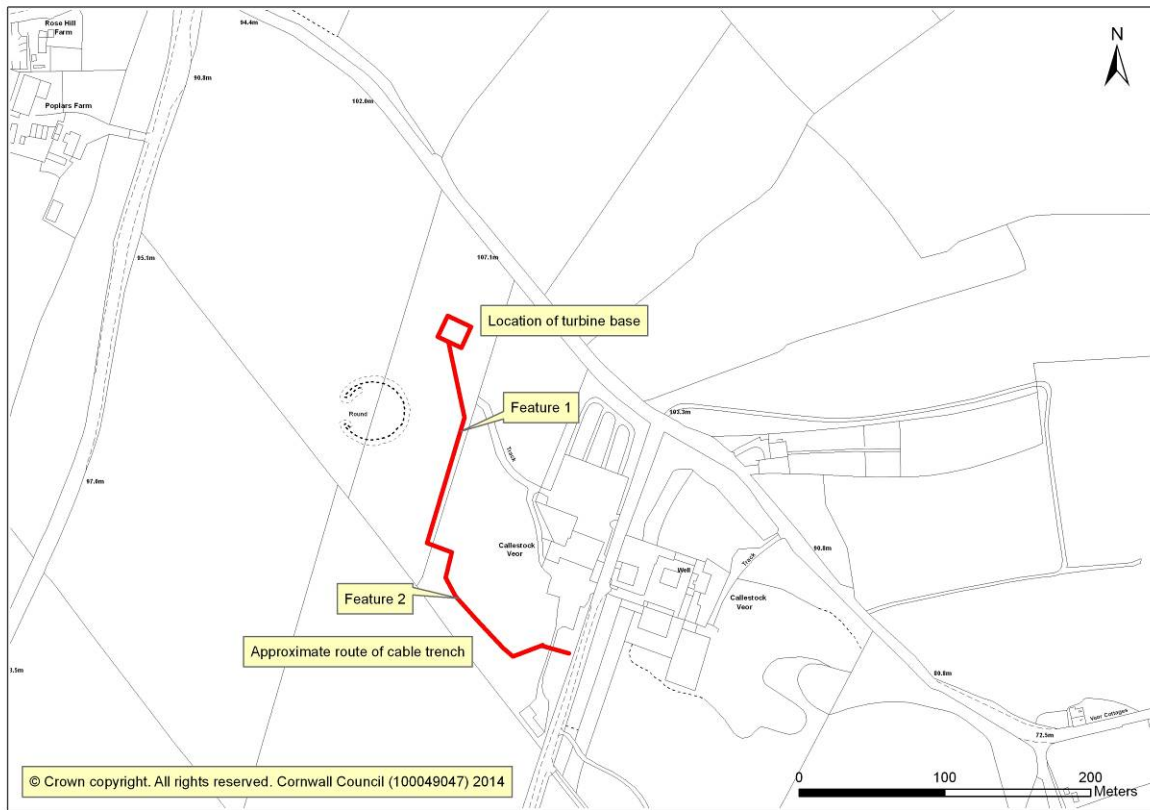


Figure 5: Modern OS showing the location of the site and features identified during the project

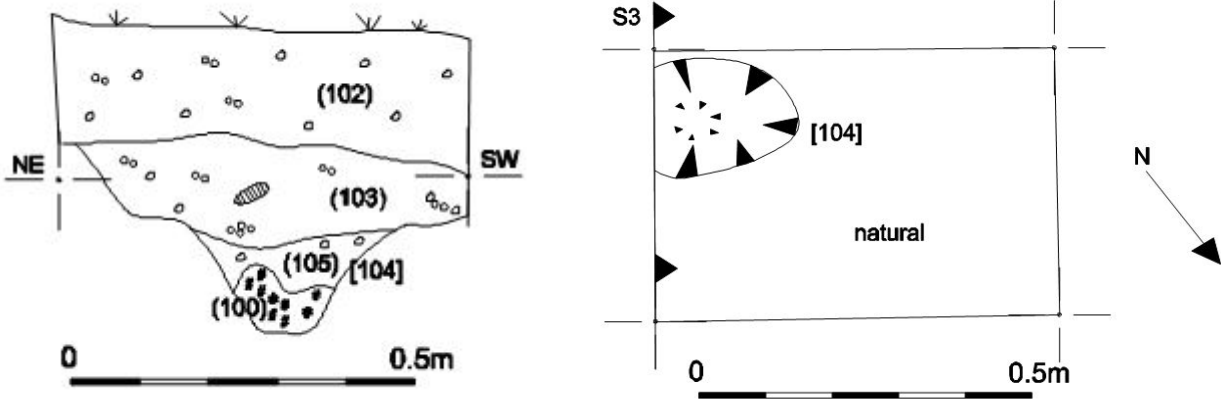


Figure 6: Section and Post excavation plan of feature 1.

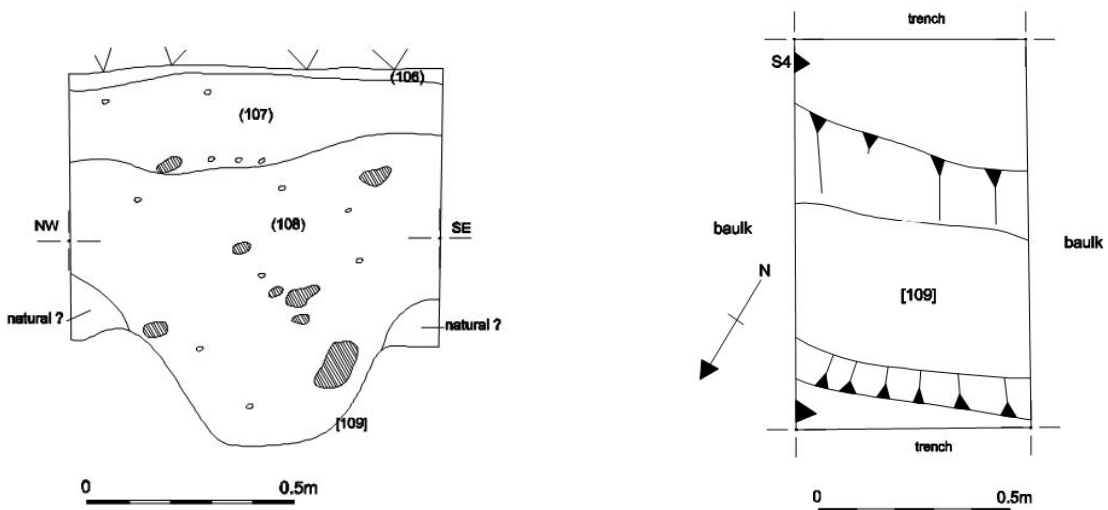


Figure 7: Section and Post excavation plan of ditch



*Figure 8: Pre excavation image of turbine footprint, looking east toward St Agnes Beacon*



*Figure 9: Pre-excavation image of the area of burning.*



*Figure 10: View of the cable trench (looking south)*



*Figure 11: View of breach in field boundary (looking east)*



*Figure 12: View of cable trench looking NW toward location of ditch (as marked by ranging rod)*



*Figure 13: Image of excavated ditch*



## Appendix 1 Sample List

<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Quantity sampled</b>
(105)	Dark brown, compact silty loam with sparse stone inclusions, regular shapes, unsorted, some charcoal within the material. Area surrounding a red circular patch of hardened material appears to be charcoal.	½ bag

## Appendix 2 Context List

Context	Description	Depth
(100)	Area of possible charcoal, black in colour and inset into the paler brown natural. Some stone inclusions, possible material from natural.	
(101)	Red circular feature, appears to be hardened soil which has been subject to extreme heat.	
(102)	Top soil, mid brown, loamy material with some stone inclusions, irregular shapes, unsorted.	<0.15m
(103)	Sub soil, mid to dark brown more compact and common stone inclusions, irregular shapes but not sorted, stones are larger than those in the top soil.	<0.12m
(104)	Designated as a cut, not well defined, cannot be seen in the section, implying that this area had been subject to disturbance.	
(105)	Mid to dark brown compact material containing or adjacent to (100) & (101), does contain charcoal within the wall but this appears to be concentrated at the horizon between the natural and adjacent to where (101) was excavated.	
(106)	Topsoil within the wooded area, this was more organic as a result of tree fall and decaying vegetation, trees were a mixture of deciduous and pine.	<0.05m
(107)	Subsoil - mid brown loamy clay, loose, contained some stone inclusions, stones were irregular in shape and size. Contained roots from nearby trees.	<0.22m
(108)	Yellowish brown clay material with stone inclusions, irregular shapes less than 0.02m in size, common.	<0.70m
[109]	Ditch cut, well defined smooth sides, curved base could be described as almost level. Does not appear to have been machine cut. Filled by (108).	<0.30m

## Appendix 3 Finds List

No	Description
1	Sherd of pottery fabric contains three deep vertical striation marks joining onto a horizontal line; edge indicates a shallower line on the right side and possibly the left sides of these marks. Weight: 66g Length: 75.92mm Width: 47.66mm Thickness: 16.13mm
2	2 x small pieces of pottery Total weight: 14.2g Length: 34.43mm Width: 25.39mm Thickness of largest sherd: 10.49mm

## Appendix 4 Healey's Cider Farm, Callestick, Truro: Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological watching brief during the erection of a wind turbine

Client: Healey's Cider Farm  
Client contact : Jeremy Bradley  
Client tel: 01872 553950  
Client email: jeremy@jfba.co.uk

### Project background

Historic Environment Projects were contacted in late August 2013 by Jeremy Bradley of JFB Architecture with a request for the costs of an assessment of the potential impacts of the construction of a 24m to hub (33.6m to blade tip) 50kw wind turbine proposed for a site at SW76929 50618 on agricultural land near Healey's Cider Farm just to the west of Callestick, TR4 9LW. Planning application number PA13/03341 applies to the proposal. A report summarising the impacts of the proposed wind turbine on the archaeological resource was produced by HE Projects (Goacher 2013).

HE Projects were subsequently contacted by Mr. Bradley on 12 December 2013 to be informed that the proposal had gained conditional planning permission. Condition 5 of the permission states:

- A) No development shall take place/commence until a programme of archaeological work including a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:
1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording.
  2. The programme for post investigation assessment.

3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording.
  4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation.
  5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation.
  6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- B) No development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A).
- C) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A) and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

Reason: To protect cultural heritage assets in accordance with saved policy 4T of the Carrick district Wide Local Plan 1998 and paragraphs 135, 139 and 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

HE Projects were requested to produce a WSI (this document) to set out the recording methodology to be undertaken as a watching brief during the groundworks stage of the construction of the wind turbine and associated cable trenching.

This WSI is based on standard briefs issued by the Dan Ratcliffe, HEPAO (central Cornwall), before any work could be undertaken on site.

## Site history

The site is located in a rural area immediately to the north west of Callestick to the north west of Truro between the A30 and the A3075 at OS Grid Reference SW 76929 50618. The wind turbine is to be sited at a height of 106.2 OD on a ridge extending north east from Chiverton Cross within an area of dissected plateau backing the north coast of Cornwall and is likely to be visible from a moderately large area of the surrounding countryside. The soils are recorded as Denbigh 2 and the underlying bedrock as the Ladock Beds/Grampound Grits.

The area immediately proposed for the wind turbine is recorded as Recently Enclosed Land (Farmland post medieval), reflecting an area of former downland set within a matrix of areas of Anciently Enclosed Land (Farmland Medieval).

Within the surrounding area, the National Mapping Programme has recorded evidence for surviving sub-surface archaeology showing as cropmarks or soil marks, including ploughed-out field boundaries and early settlement-related features. An Iron Age/Romano-British round (defended farmstead) 60m to the south west of the proposed wind turbine site is a Scheduled Monument (Ref 1020101). A group of Scheduled barrows lies 830m and 1,080m to the south of the site. Within the broader landscape surrounding the application site, Caer Dane (1016108) is also a Scheduled Monument and lies 1.72Km to the north north east of the application site. There are also a substantial number of Scheduled barrows within the surrounding landscape, notably at Four Burrows along the ridge to the south followed by the A30.

The turbine is located in the same field as an excavated Middle Bronze Age roundhouse and geophysical survey has indicated that others are likely to be found nearby. Consequently there is high potential for further buried archaeological remains to survive in the area of the turbine.

Callestick, close by to the east, and Mithian, some distance further away to the west, are Conservation Areas. The St. Agnes Conservation Area is 5km to the west of the

application site. Callestick Vean farmhouse immediately to the east of the proposed site is a Grade II Listed Building. Within approximately 2km from the proposed site there are clusters of Grade II Listed Buildings at Callestick to the east again, at Mithian to the west, and at Lambriggan to the north west. The church of St. Piran at Perranzabuloe 1.5km to the north of the site is a Grade II\* Listed Building (1312468) as is Chyverton House (1141151) 2.8km to the east north east. The surrounding Chyverton Park is a Grade II Registered Park and Garden (10005121).

## Project extent

The watching brief will be focussed on the area proposed for the wind turbine and the route for its cable connection.

## Aims and objectives

The site specific aims are to:

- Establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains.
- Determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To establish the nature of the activity on the site.
- To identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the site.

To provide further information on the archaeology of the landscape around Callestick and the surrounding area from any archaeological remains encountered.

The project objective is produce a report setting out the results of the archaeological watching brief and placing them in their historical and landscape context.

## Working methods

All recording work will be undertaken according to the Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording*. Staff will follow the IfA *Code of Conduct* and *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Archaeology*. The Institute for Archaeologists is the professional body for archaeologists working in the UK.

### 1.1.1 Watching brief

The soil strip will be carried out under archaeological supervision using a machine fitted with a toothless bucket. The soil will be stripped cleanly to a level at which archaeological features or layers can be expected to be revealed (i.e. top of the "natural"). Machines will not run over the stripped area until the archaeological works are complete. The area will then be inspected by an archaeologist and any archaeological features or layers exposed in the stripped area will be carefully excavated by hand and archaeologically recorded by written description, plan and section and photographic record as appropriate by an HE Projects archaeologist.

During the archaeological recording the archaeologist will identify and record any archaeological features that are revealed in the stripped area; the level of recording will be appropriate to the character/importance of the archaeological remains.

If complex and/or significant archaeological deposits are encountered then the archaeological requirements should be reviewed by the client, the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer and HE Projects. In the event that remains cannot be preserved *in situ* then full-scale excavation may be required. A contingency should be allowed to record any significant archaeological remains which are uncovered during the stripping. The significance of the remains should be agreed between the client, the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer and HE Projects.

Where necessary the detailed archaeological recording may include:

- Excavation of archaeological features exposed in the stripped area and plotting them onto a base map.
- Production of plans and section drawings of the excavated features and recording of features using a continuous numbering system.
- Retrieval of artefacts.

#### Recording - general

Site drawings (plans, sections, locations of finds) will be made by pencil (4H) on drafting film; all plans will be linked to the Ordnance Survey Landline (electronic) map; all drawings will include standard information: site details, personnel, date, scale, north-point.

All features and finds will be accurately located at an appropriate scale. Sections will normally be drawn at 1:10 and plans at 1:20.

All archaeological contexts will be described to a standard format linked to a continuous numbering sequence.

Photography: scaled monochrome photography will be used as the main record medium, with colour digital images used more selectively and for illustrative purposes. This will include both general and site specific photographs. Photographs should have a scale and detailed ones should include a north arrow.

Drawings and photographs will be recorded in a register giving details of feature number and location.

Sealed/undisturbed archaeological contexts in the form of buried soils, layers or deposits within significant archaeological features (ditches and pits, etc) will be sampled for environmental evidence and dating material. In the event that significant organic remains are encountered, advice may be needed from Vanessa Straker (Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science).

If human remains are discovered on the site the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer and the Ministry of Justice will be informed. All recording will conform to best practice and legal requirements.

If human remains are uncovered, which require excavation, they will be will be excavated with due reverence. The site will be adequately screened from public view. Once excavated, human remains must not be exposed to public view.

If human remains are not to be removed their physical security will be ensured, by back filling as soon as possible after recording.

#### Treatment of finds

The archaeological fieldwork may produce artefactual material.

All finds in significant stratified contexts predating 1800 AD (e.g., settlement features) should be collected by context and described. Post medieval or modern finds may be disposed of at the cataloguing stage. This process will be reviewed ahead of its implementation.

All finds will be collected in sealable plastic bags which will be labelled immediately with the context number or other identifier.

#### **1.1.2 Creation of site archive**

To include:

- Archiving of black and white photographs to HER standards. All monochrome photographs will be archived using the HE photo database.
- Digital colour photographs (stored according to HER guidelines and copies of images made available to the client).

- Preparation of finished drawings.
- Completion of the English Heritage/ADS OASIS online archive index.

### **1.1.3 Archive report**

A written report will include:

- Summary
- Project background
- Aims and objectives
- Methodologies
- Location and setting
- Designations
- Site history
- Archaeological results
- Chronology/dating evidence
- Significance
- Conclusions
- References
- Project archive index
- Supporting illustrations: location map, historic maps, plans, elevations/sections, photographs

A paper copy and a digital (PDF) copy of the report, illustrations and any other files will be held in the Cornwall HER. Paper copies of the report will be distributed to the client, to local archives and national archaeological record centres.

### **1.1.4 Assessment/analysis**

In the event that significant archaeological remains are uncovered, the structural and stratigraphic data and artefactual material will be assessed to establish whether further analyses and reporting are appropriate. The outline of the final report, and the work required to produce it will be determined in an updated project design.

In the event of significant remains being recovered (eg, prehistoric or medieval artefacts) it may be appropriate to:

- Consult with the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer over the requirements for assessment, analysis and reporting.
- Liaise with specialists (eg, artefacts) to arrange for assessment of the potential for further analysis and reporting.
- Arrange for specialist analyses, where appropriate.

### **1.1.5 Final publication**

In the event of significant archaeological remains being recorded the scope and final form of the report will be reviewed; for example in addition to an archive report the results should be published in an academic journal (eg, *Cornish Archaeology*).

### **1.1.6 Archive deposition**

An index to the site archive will be created and the archive contents prepared for long term storage, in accordance with HE standards.

The archiving will comprise the following:

1. All correspondence relating to the project, the WSI, a single paper copy of the report together with an electronic copy on CD, stored in an archive standard (acid-free) documentation box.
2. A2 drawn archive storage (plastic wallets for the annotated record drawings).
3. Archive standard negative holders and archive print holders, to be stored in the HES system until transferred to the Royal Cornwall Museum.
4. All black and white photographs will be archived using captioned labels, appropriate record forms and location plans. Other photo records will be supplied with written captions and subject to appropriate batch archiving to be held in safe archival storage.
5. The project documentary archive will be deposited initially at ReStore PLC, Liskeard and in due course (when space permits) at either the Royal Cornwall Museum (if accompanied by artefacts) or at the Cornwall Record Office.
6. The results of the watching brief will be reviewed on completion with the HEPAO and the Client to establish whether these warrant a programme of further analysis and publication.

## Timetable

The study is anticipated to be commenced during the winter of 2013/14. HE will require at least two weeks notice before commencement of work, in order to allow to allocate field staff time and arrange other logistics.

The archive report will be completed within 3 months of the end of the fieldwork. The deposition of the archive will be completed within 3 months of the completion of the archive report.

## Monitoring and Signing Off Condition

Monitoring of the project will be carried out by Dan Ratcliffe, Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer. Where the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer is satisfied with the archive report and the deposition of the archive written discharge of the planning condition will be expected from the local planning authority (LPA).

Monitoring points during the study will include:

- Approval of the WSI
- Completion of fieldwork
- Completion of archive report
- Deposition of the archive

## Historic Environment Projects

Historic Environment Projects is the contracting arm of Historic Environment, Cornwall Council (HE). HE employs some 20 project staff with a broad range of expertise, undertaking around 100 projects each year.

HE is committed to conserving and enhancing the distinctiveness of the historic environment and heritage of Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly by providing clients with a number of services including:

- Conservation works to sites and monuments
- Conservation surveys and management plans
- Historic landscape characterisation
- Town surveys for conservation and regeneration
- Historic building surveys and analysis



- Maritime and coastal zone assessments
- Air photo mapping
- Excavations and watching briefs
- Assessments and evaluations
- Post-excavation analysis and publication
- Outreach: exhibitions, publication, presentations

## Standards



HE is a Registered Organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists and follows their Standards and Code of Conduct.

As part of Cornwall Council, HE has certification in BS9001 (Quality Management), BS14001 (Environmental Management), OHSAS18001 (Health, Safety and Welfare), Investors in People and Charter Mark.

## Terms and conditions

### 1.1.7 Contract

The HE projects team is part of Historic Environment, Cornwall Council. If accepted, the contract for this work will be between the client and Cornwall Council.

The views and recommendations expressed will be those of the HE projects team and will be presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

### 1.1.8 Project staff

The project will be managed by a nominated Senior Archaeologist (Adam Sharpe BA MIFA) who will:

- Discuss and agree the detailed objectives and programme of each stage of the project with the client and the field officers, including arrangements for health and safety.
- Monitor progress and results for each stage.
- Edit the project report.
- Liaise with the client regarding the budget and related issues.

Work will be carried out by HE field staff, with assistance from qualified specialists and sub-contractors where appropriate.

### 1.1.9 Report distribution

Paper copies of the report will be distributed to the client, to local archives and national archaeological record centres.

A digital copy of the report, illustrations and any other files will be held in the Cornwall HER and also supplied to the client on CD or other suitable media.

### **1.1.10 Copyright**

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

Use of the material will be granted to the client.

### **1.1.11 Freedom of Information Act**

As Cornwall Council is a public authority it is subject to the terms of the Freedom of Information Act 2000, which came into effect from 1st January 2005.

HE will ensure that all information arising from the project shall be held in strict confidence to the extent permitted under the Act. However, the Act permits information to be released under a public right of access (a "Request"). If such a Request is received HE may need to disclose any information it holds, unless it is excluded from disclosure under the Act.

### **1.1.12 Health and safety statement**

HE follows the Council's *Statement of Safety Policy*.

Prior to carrying out on-site work HE will carry out a Risk Assessment.

### **1.1.13 Insurance**

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

*Adam Sharpe BA MIFA*

*Senior Archaeologist*

*10/12/2013*

*Historic Environment Projects*

*Cornwall Council*

*Fal Building, County Hall, Treyew Road, Truro, Cornwall. TR1 3AY*

*Tel: 01872 323603 Fax: 01872 323811*

*Email: [asharpe@cornwall.gov.uk](mailto:asharpe@cornwall.gov.uk)*