



Trehane House, Probus, Cornwall

Archaeological Watching Brief



Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Report No

2014R075

Report Name

Trehane House, Probus, Cornwall.
Archaeological watching brief

Report Author

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Hayley Goacher

Event Type

Watching Brief

Client Organisation

PDP Green Consultants Ltd

Client Contact

Monuments (MonUID)

Fieldwork dates (From)

11/09/2014

(To)

29/09/2014

(Created By)

Fiona Fleming and
Hayley Goacher

(Create Date)

Location (postal address; or general location and parish)

Trehane House, Tresillian, Probus, Cornwall

(Town - for urban sites)

(Postcode)

(Easting) X co-ord

SW 8659

(Northing) Y co-ord

4823



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Cover Image

Trehane House showing the former principal eastern elevation and the later southern elevation with the porch and render.

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1 Introduction

Project background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (formerly Historic Environment, Projects), was commissioned by PDP Green Consultants Ltd, on behalf of the site owner, to provide two archaeological watching briefs during geotechnical test pitting and drainage excavations (Figure 2 and Figure 3). The house was the subject of a successful planning application and Listed Building Consent for the reconstruction of the house and the additions of a self-contained flat and garages (Application PA10/06457). The consent was granted subject to a Conservation Management Plan and multiple conditions including:

No works shall take place within the site until the applicant has secured and implemented a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation to be submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority in consultation with the County Archaeologist.

The watching briefs were agreed and the methodology set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by Cornwall Archaeological Unit (Appendix 1). The WSI was agreed with the planning advice archaeologist and the client; the fieldwork was undertaken on 11th and 29th September 2014.

The initial watching brief covered the excavation of several trial pits within the southern extent of the formal gardens around the currently ruined Trehane House and one pit closer to the front of the house (Figure 2). During the following watching brief the excavated area comprised a narrow trench in front of the ruins of Trehane House (Figure 3).

Site Location

The development site is located approximately 3km northeast of Truro and 1km north of Tresillian in central Cornwall at OS grid reference SW 8659 4823 (Figure 1). The house is situated in an elevated location surrounded by formal gardens and farmland. The bedrock geology in this location consists of sandstone and argillaceous rocks of the Porthtowan formation, formed approximately 375-392 million years ago.

Historical Background

Surviving or known historic elements in the landscape surrounding Trehane are predominantly medieval or later in date. However, Iron Age or Romano-British enclosures, known as rounds and earlier field systems have been identified nearby. These locations include Trehane Mill, Carvean, Nansmerrow and Tresillian.

Trehane is not recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 but it is likely that the land was part of a nearby manor such as that of Tregeagle. This manor was held since before 1066 by Brictric and was, apart from the 40 acres of pasture, a relatively small manor, being valued at only 5s (Thorn *et al* 1979).

Adjacent to Trehane, the settlements of Ventonberran to the south and Nankilly to the north are first recorded in the 13th and 14th centuries. Trehane is first recorded in 1289 as Treiahan Picken. This is a medieval Cornish name derived from the elements 'tre' meaning farmstead and an unknown personal name (Padel 1988). The 'picken' element derives from the family resident in 1289.

In 1427 Otto Trehane was granted a licence to celebrate services anywhere in Cornwall and it is considered likely this was at Trehane. There is a suggestion that there was a chapel associated with a house but there are no known remains. References to a house at Trehane occur in 1584 and though this house does not survive a large open fireplace has been located in one of the outhouses that may have been part of this or an earlier house. The current mansion was built in the late 17th or early 18th century of local brick. It was in the Queen Anne style and designed around a central courtyard and originally faced east though was re-orientated sometime later to face south with a new porch and fashionable render added. The house burnt down in 1946 and now survives as a roofless shell. The grounds retain, to varying extents, two tree-lined avenues, one of which is

shown on the 1st edition OS map (Figure 5), various out-buildings including the former coach house which was converted to a dwelling after the fire, bee boles and a privy house.

The scale of the estate warranted inclusion on both Gascoyne's and Martyn's 17th century maps with Martyn recording the owners, the Stackhouses (Figure 4). The 1803 1st edition OS map shows the avenue, tracks and the footprint of the house whilst the 1840 Tithe Map for Probus parish depicts a rectangular house apparently with porches on the south and east sides, multiple outbuildings and tracks (Figure 5 and Figure 6). The accompanying 1843 Tithe Apportionment documents the owner and occupier as the Rev William Stackhouse. In addition to the 'Mansion House Court, Road and Gardens' the apportionment records the estate as consisting of meadows, a rookery, orchards, plantations, woods and arable farmland. The extensive grounds are shown on the 1875 and 1906 OS maps with few changes between except for the addition of a probable tennis court (Figure 7).

Following the 1946 fire the house was not rebuilt though the gardens were maintained and opened as a visitor attraction for a short period.

2 Aims and objectives

The principal aim of the archaeological recording was to gain a better understanding of the sub-surface archaeology of the development area, and its context within the grounds of Trehane House. This was to be achieved by carrying out two archaeological watching briefs during the initial exploratory geotechnical works and the subsequent groundwork phase of the drainage works.

The site specific aims were to:

- Draw together historical and archaeological information about the site.
- Undertake archaeological watching briefs during groundwork operations.
- Determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains revealed during the works.
- To recover any artefacts contained within the excavated material.
- Undertake any necessary specialist analysis of artefacts or other material recovered during the excavation.
- Produce a report containing the interpreted results of the watching briefs and to produce an ADS/OASIS entry for the assessment.

The development area had the potential to contain important buried archaeological features, some of which could have related to the historic remains of earlier phases of Trehane House. The key objective of the archaeological investigation of this area was to provide an opportunity to better understand the character and potential of this resource by recording sites and features affected by it and disseminating the results appropriately.

3 Working methods

All recording work was undertaken according to the Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording*. Staff followed 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.

Pre-works

In advance of site works CAU agreed with the client:

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

Watching Brief

The archaeological recording of the geotechnical works and the subsequent drainage trench (where ground reduction took place) took the form of two independent watching briefs. Site works were carried out with an archaeologist in attendance to record any features which become exposed during the stripping process.

Creation of site archive

To include:

- Digital colour photographs (stored according to HER guidelines and copies of images made available to the client).
- A detailed site description.
- Completion of the English Heritage/ADS OASIS online archive index.

Archive report

On completion of the fieldwork, the paper records were collated and digitised where necessary and all photographs have been archived. An archive report outlining the results for the project was also produced (this report).

4 Results

4.1 Initial watching brief; geotechnical works

The geotechnical works comprised the excavation of eight test pits (Figure 2) averaging around 1.5m in length and the width of the machine bucket (approximately 0.3m). Five of the test pits were excavated to a depth of approximately 2.3m; test pits 2 and 4 were excavated to a depth of between 0.5m and 0.7m, test pit 8 to a depth of 1m. The soil profile of test pits 3 and 5 were typically around 0.3m-0.4m of topsoil, which comprised a friable dark brown loamy-clay soil. Below this was a reddish-yellow clay subsoil averaging between 0.8m and 0.9m in depth, relatively stone free or containing only small stone fragments. Underlying this was a lighter greyish yellow clay of about 1m in depth at which point the natural stony clay shillet began to emerge (Figure 10 and Figure 12).

In test pits 1 and 2, and possibly extending into test pit 3 (Figure 8, Figure 9, and Figure 10), there was a dark black organic layer below the topsoil, around 0.9m in depth. This layer contained much evidence of burning (charcoal and remnants of burnt plant material). The evidence did not appear to reflect burnt debris associated with the house fire and seems likely to indicate a garden bonfire in this area (Figure 16). The same reddish-yellow clay subsoil visible in test pits 3 and 5 was apparent below this layer, having a depth of between 0.2m and 0.4m. Test pit 4 had no evidence of an organic layer but there were fragments of charcoal in the clay subsoil (Figure 11).

In test pit 6 the reddish clay subsoil appeared to have a depth of only 0.2m below the topsoil before giving way to a more friable yellowish-brown clay soil with a depth of around 0.7m (Figure 13). This may indicate a former soil surface but is probably more likely to be an area of degraded or re-deposited subsoil; there has clearly been some landscaping of the ground levels in this area, which at one point held a tennis court. Below this was the reddish-yellow clay subsoil present in test pits 3 and 5. The lower layer of lighter yellow clay and natural shillet was not visible in test pit 6.

Test pit 8 contained a partially visible lens of the same dark organic layer visible in test pits 1 and 2 (Figure 15). Below this, with a depth of around 0.7m, was the same friable clay soil visible in test pit 6. Below this again was the same reddish-yellow clay more typical of the subsoil layer underlying the topsoil in test pits 3 and 5.

Test pit 7, located to the north of the other test pits at the top of the garden slope nearest the house (Figure 2 and Figure 14), comprised a similar depth of topsoil as elsewhere on site, below which was the reddish-yellow clay subsoil, being approximately

2m in depth. The lowest lighter yellow clay layer present in test pits 3 and 5 was not visible in test pit 7.

Overall, the soil profile across the site appears to have typically comprised a shallow topsoil layer with a reddish-yellow clay subsoil. Underlying this in the southern section of the gardens was a lighter yellow, stonier, clay subsoil, which gave way to the natural clay shillet. The area of burning visible in test pits 1, 2 and possibly 3, appears to have sat within the upper subsoil and below the topsoil (Figure 8, Figure 9 and Figure 10). There appears to have been an area of degraded or redeposited subsoil in the vicinity of test pits 6 and 8 (Figure 13 and Figure 15).

The test pits were generally devoid of finds, except for a fragment of modern white china from test pit 8 and a fragment of fired clay from test pit 6, from between the base of the topsoil and surface of the subsoil.

4.2 Second watching brief; drainage works

A single trench approximately 15m in length, 0.5m wide and 2m deep was excavated by machine. The trench extended from the south-western corner of the ruined house in a south-easterly direction, terminating in front of the surviving porch (Figure 3 and Figure 18).

The topsoil was a maximum of 0.05m deep and was a black-brown silt with extensive grass roots. The topsoil was above a layer of quartz and granite gravel approximately 0.05m deep. Below the gravel, the natural subsoil was a dry and loose grey-yellow sandy-silt with frequent slate fragments, 'shillet,' up to 300mm in diameter.

The gravel is known to extend across the front of the ruined house and along tracks to the west and southeast, marked on modern maps. The gardens of the property were previously open to the public and the current owner understands that the gravel was laid to facilitate visitors.

Close to the south-west corner of the ruined house, at the start of the trench, a slate tank was partially visible on the ground surface. This was believed by the owner to be a garden feature and was to be removed. However, on excavating the southern edge of the tank it was found to be exceptionally large; measuring 1.2m in length, 0.6m wide and 0.8m deep and was full of soil and plants (Figure 17). The tank appeared to be constructed of slate with a single slab for each side and a base. The longest sides extended beyond the end slates so that two bolts at each end, probably of iron or steel, could be passed externally through to the opposing side, holding the tank together. A form of sealant was just visible amongst the vegetation on the internal corners. Given the size and probable considerable weight of the tank it was left *in situ* and the drainage trench moved south by 0.5m to avoid it. Further works to connect the drainage trench are likely and may require the removal of the tank if it is too large to enable another trench to be excavated to one side of it. The function of the tank is not clear though it is likely it was a cistern or water tank. In records held by the owner there are references to water tanks for irrigation of the garden during the period when it was open to the public. However, these are vague handwritten notes without descriptions.

No other features or artefacts of archaeological interest were found within the drainage trench.

5 Conclusion

The watching briefs aimed to determine if there were any archaeological remains within the geotechnical pits or the drainage trench, such as fragments from the earlier medieval house or new evidence from the current ruin. There was no evidence from the geotechnical test pits, except that of a possible domestic bonfire and an indication of redeposited subsoil as a result of garden landscaping. Apart from the slate tank of broadly post-medieval date and uncertain function recorded during the second watching brief, no structural remains were visible in the short excavated trench section. It is possible that

any levelling of the ground for the lawn or trackway has removed features and that archaeological features do survive elsewhere around the house and grounds.

6 References

Cornwall County Council 2000 aerial mapping of Cornwall.

Cornwall County Council 2005 aerial mapping of Cornwall.

Joel Gascoyne's 1699 Map of Cornwall

Martyn's 1748 Map of Cornwall

Ordnance Survey, 1803, 1 inch mapping First Edition (licensed digital copy at CC)

Ordnance Survey, c1880. 25 Inch Map First Edition (licensed digital copy at CC)

Ordnance Survey, c1907. 25 Inch Map Second Edition (licensed digital copy at CC)

Ordnance Survey, 2007. Mastermap Digital Mapping

Padel, O.J. 1988, *Cornish place-names*, Penzance

Thorn, C. and Thorn, F. (eds.) 1979, *Domesday Book, 10: Cornwall*, Chichester

Tithe Map c1840 and Apportionment, c1843. Parish of Probus (digital copy available from CRO)

7 Project archive

The CAU project number is **146418**

The project's documentary, photographic and drawn archive will be deposited initially at ReStore PLC, Liskeard and in due course (when space permits) at Cornwall Record Office. The contents of this archive are as listed below:

1. A project file containing site records and notes, project correspondence and administration.
2. Digital photographs stored in the directory R:\Historic Environment (Images)\SITES.Q-T\Trehane Manor 11-9-2014\Trehane Watching Brief 29-9-2014
3. English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-192002

This report text is held in digital form as: G:\TWE\Waste & Env\Strat Waste & Land\Historic Environment\Projects\Sites\Sites P\Probus Trehane Manor WB

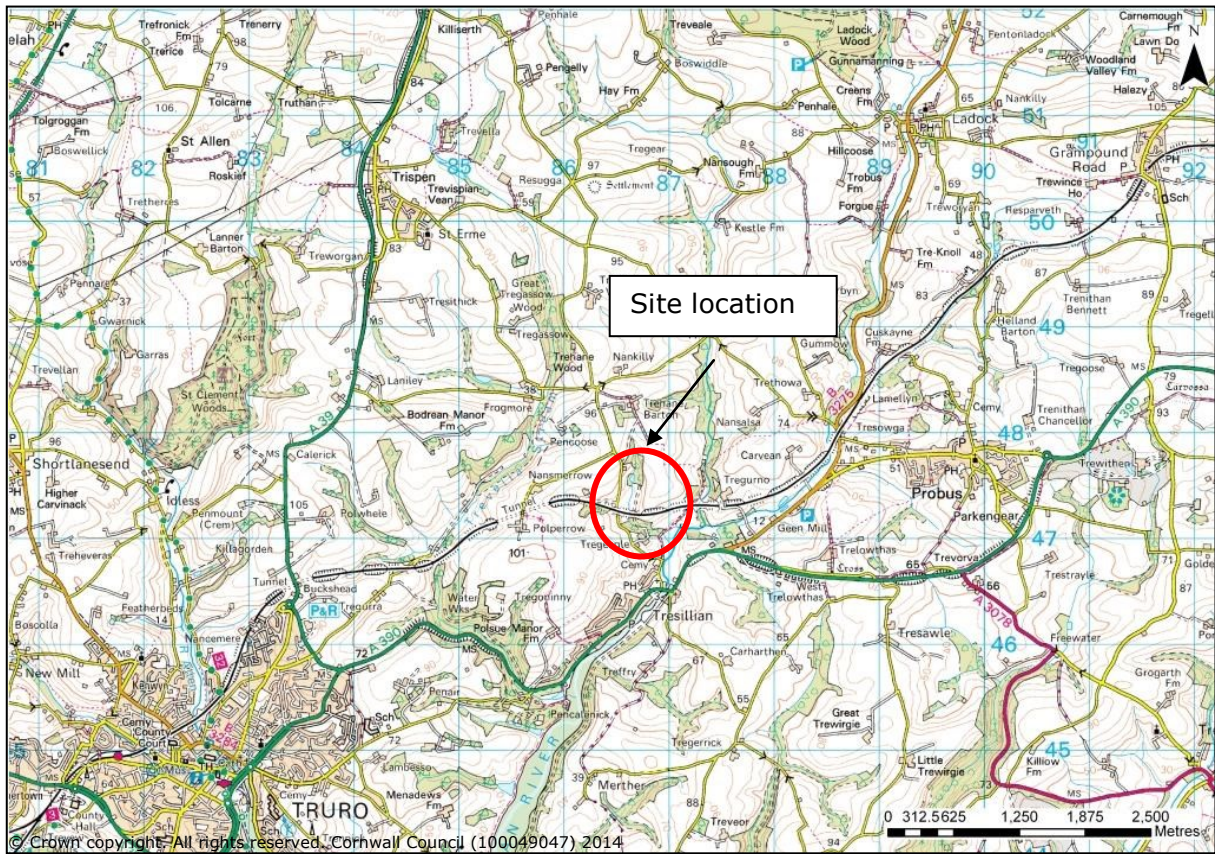


Figure 1: Location of Trehane House relative to Truro and Tresillian.

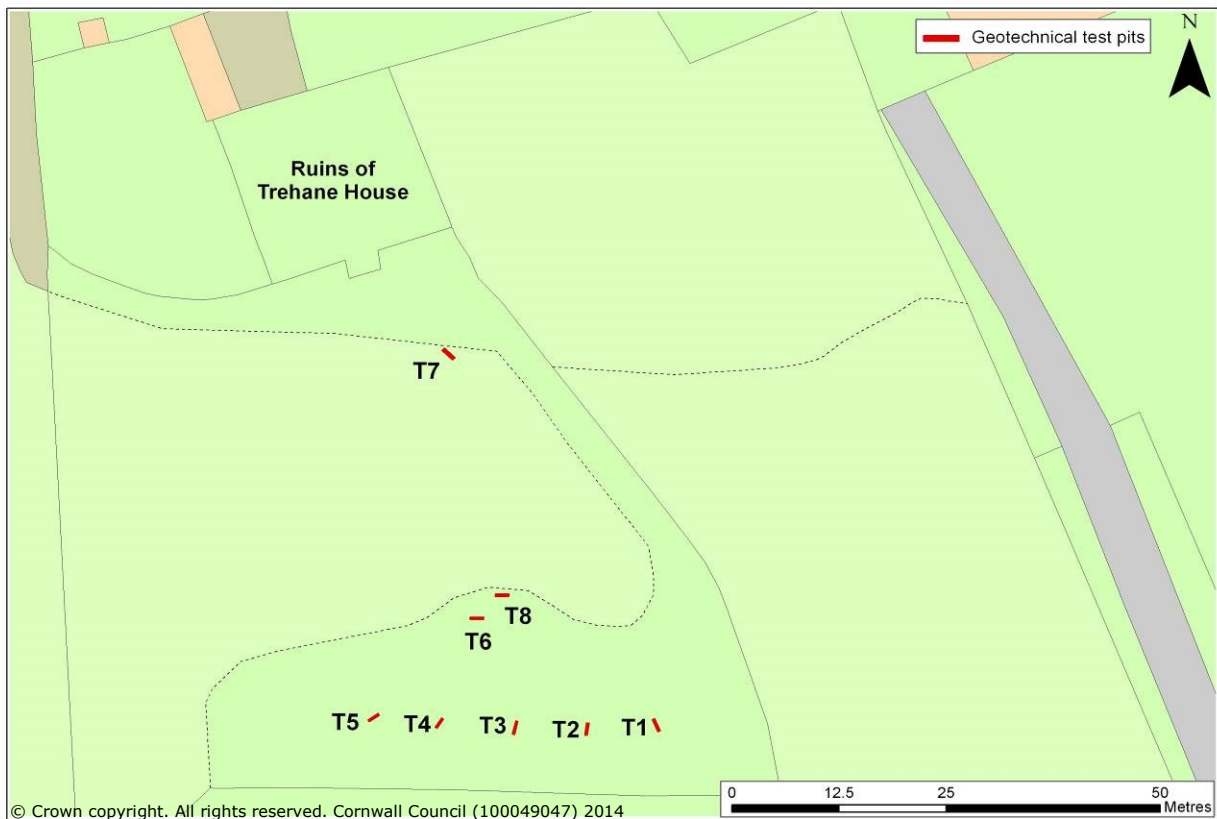


Figure 2: Location (approximate) of geotechnical test pits at Trehane House.



Figure 5: c1803 1st edition OS map showing the outline of Trehane and the avenue extending southeast.

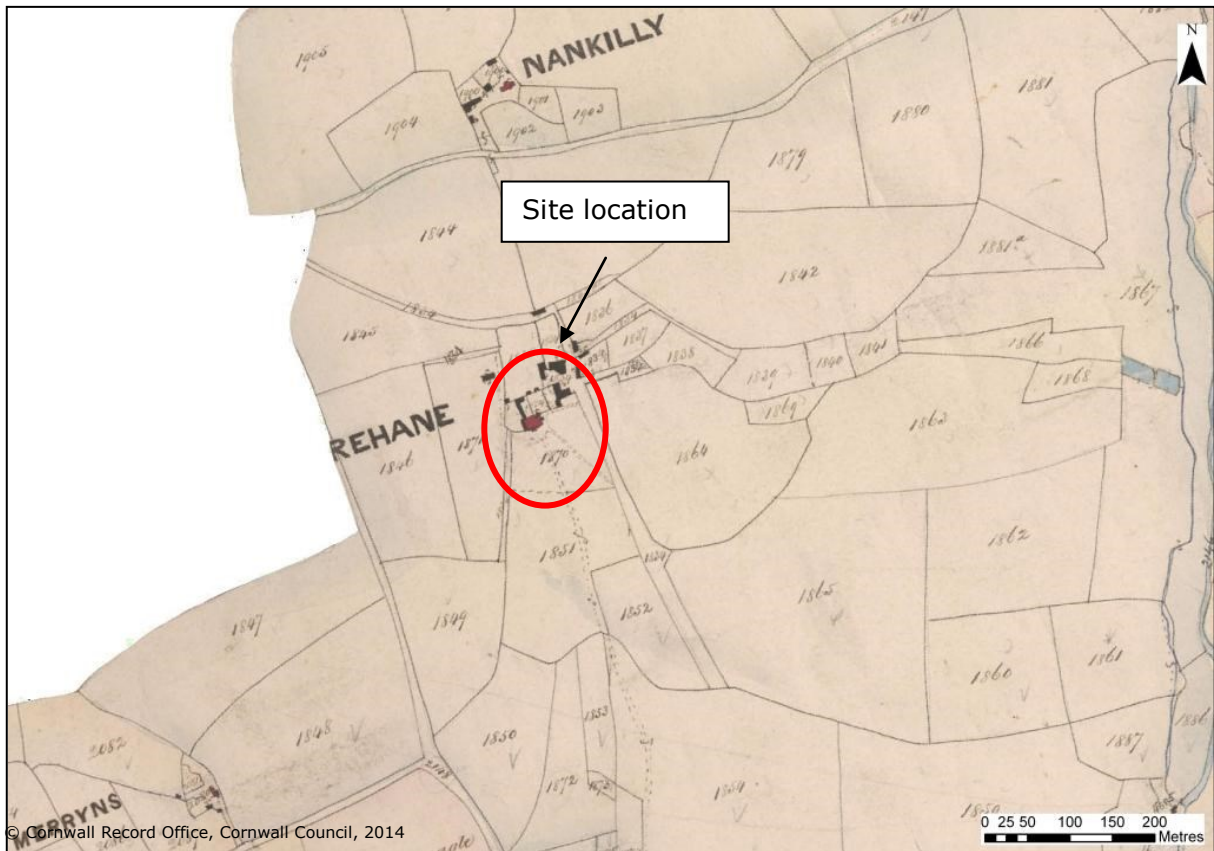


Figure 6: The Tithe Map of 1840 for the parish of Probus depicting the house with numerous outbuildings.

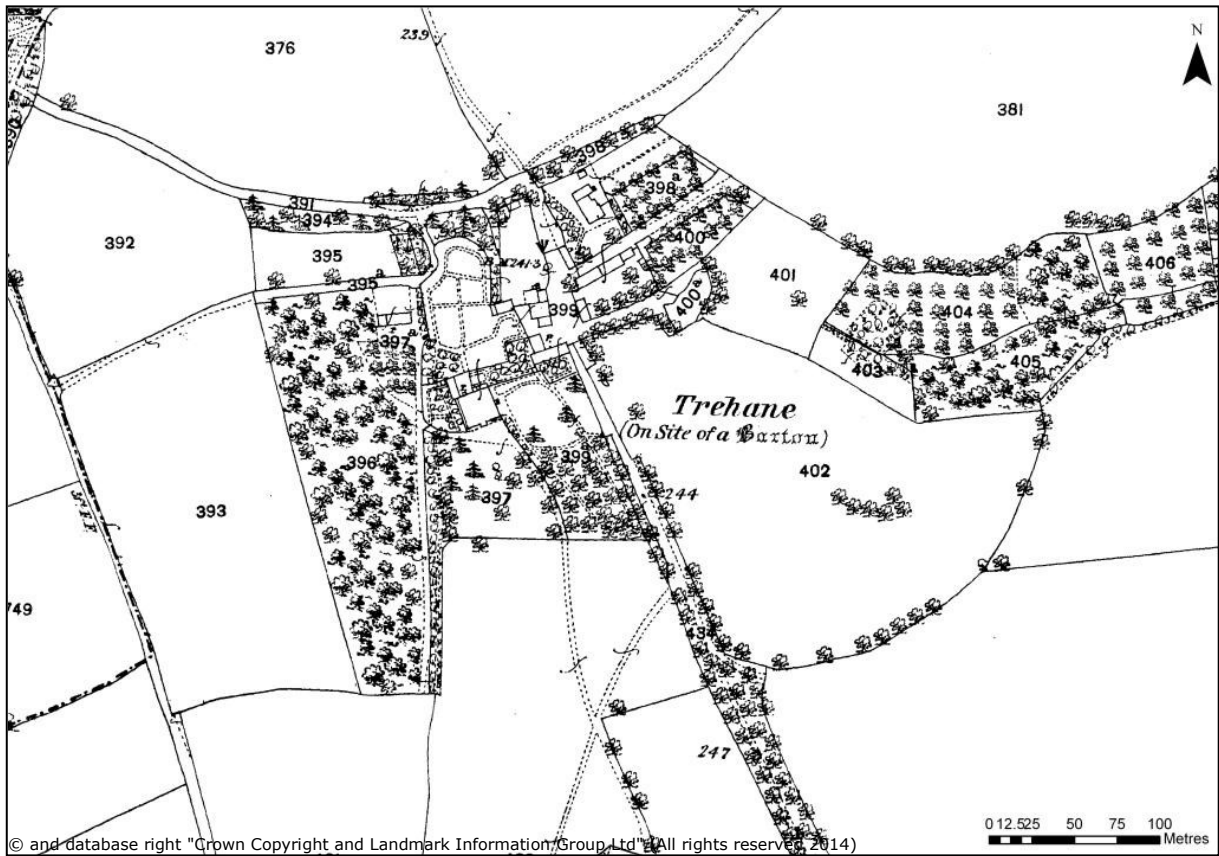


Figure 7: The 1875 OS map showing the house and grounds in some detail.



Figure 8: West facing section of Test pit 1 showing organic burnt layer below topsoil.



Figure 9: West facing section of Test pit 2 with organic burnt layer at the base.



Figure 10: West facing section of Test pit 3 with dark brown lens of clay top left below topsoil – possibly the edge of the burnt layer visible in trenches 1 and 2.



Figure 11: East facing section of Test pit 4.



Figure 12: Southeast facing section of Test pit 5.



Figure 13: South facing section of Test pit 6 showing layer of possible degraded, re-deposited or older subsoil below a section of yellow clay subsoil and covering topsoil.



Figure 14: West facing section of Test pit 7.



Figure 15: North facing section of Test pit 8.



Figure 16: Burnt plant material from within the burnt organic layer in Test pit 1.



Figure 17: The slate tank found adjacent to the southwest corner of the house. Note the protruding slate base and bolts next to the scale bar and at the far end.



Figure 18: The excavated drainage trench. Note the shallow depth of the turf and topsoil and the gravel, visible to the sides of the trench.

APPENDIX 1:

CORNWALL ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

Trehane Manor, Probus: updated written scheme of investigation for archaeological recording

Project Background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit have been requested by Mr Dean Benson of PDP Green to provide a project design and estimate for a programme of archaeological recording required as part of a planning condition during drainage works at Trehane Manor, Probus.

Given the historic sites in the near vicinity, there is potential for important below ground archaeological remains to survive within the proposed development area there is a requirement for archaeological recording.

This project design therefore covers works involving the following:

- Trenching for drainage works at Trehane Manor

It is anticipated that the site recording will take place in the Autumn of 2014.

Historical Background

The settlement at Trehane dates to the medieval period, although the house is first recorded in 1584. In 1977 Peter Sheppard discovered that one of the outhouses at Trehane incorporates a huge open fireplace which may be remains of this, or an even earlier house. A site visit on 22/10/2002 found that there is a datestone on site which is marked '16??' and confirmed the existence of a very large open fireplace in a building now used as a barn. This older house at Trehane may be associated with the avenue.

The current brick mansion was built at Trehane in 1703. The bricks in this building are of irregular size bond and shape, and are said to have been made locally, perhaps at Trewithen. The house burned down in 1946 and now forms a ruin; some of the bricks and rainwater goods have been incorporated into the coach house as a new (post-1946) residence.

The sites which have been identified in the vicinity of the site works include:

- Early medieval settlement (MCO17392).
- Medieval and post-medieval country house (MCO11766; MCO10952).
- Post-medieval avenue (MCO32132).

Potential sites

There is potential for the survival of unrecorded buried archaeological remains and artefacts of all periods.

Aims and objectives

The purpose of the archaeological project will be:

- To record archaeological features, layers and finds affected by the works.
- To establish the extent, condition, significance and character of any archaeological resource disturbed during the works.
- To identify any artefacts relating to the occupation of the site.
- The dissemination of the results.
- The long-term conservation of the project archive in appropriate conditions.

Methods

Preparation

In advance of site works a meeting will be held between Cornwall Archaeological Unit and the client to discuss and agree:

- Working methods and programme.
- Health and Safety arrangements.

Archaeological recording

The ground-works will be using a mechanical excavator and carried out under archaeological supervision. The machine should be fitted with a flat bucket. 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.

If complex and / or significant archaeological deposits are encountered then the archaeological requirements should be reviewed by the client, Phil Copleston Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) and Cornwall Archaeological Unit. **In the event that remains cannot be preserved *in situ* then full-scale excavation may be required.** The significance of the remains should be agreed between the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment), the client and Cornwall Archaeological Unit.

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

- The position of all archaeological features will be marked onto a scaled base map (linked to the National Grid).
- All features shall be hand-dug and recorded in plan and section at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50. All scale drawings shall be undertaken at a scale appropriate to the complexity of the deposit/feature and to allow accurate depiction and interpretation. 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. Photographs will be taken to illustrate the principal features and finds discovered, in detail and in context. The photographic record will also include colour digital working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation. All photographs of archaeological detail will feature an appropriately-sized scale.
- 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. Advice may be needed from Vanessa Straker English Heritage (Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science).

- All spoil from the excavations will be adequately inspected for finds
- If human remains are discovered on the site they will be treated with respect. Human remains must initially be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. Public Health, Cornwall Council and the Ministry of Justice will be informed. All recording will conform to best practice and legal requirements.
- Where any artefacts are identified as treasure or potential treasure, including precious metals, groups of coins or prehistoric metalwork these will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures relating to the *Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2nd Revision)*. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

Treatment of finds

The archaeological fieldwork may produce artefactual material.

- All finds in significant stratified contexts predating 1800 AD (eg, 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.

Archiving

Following review with the CAU Project Manager the results from the fieldwork will be collated as an archive. This will involve washing and cataloguing of finds, the indexing and cross-referencing of photographs, drawings and context records.

All finds, etc will be stored in a proper manner (being clearly labelled and marked and stored according to CAU guidelines).

- All records (context sheets, photographs, etc) will be ordered, catalogued and stored in an appropriate manner (according to CAU guidelines).
- The site archive and finds will initially be stored at CAU premises and transferred to the Royal Cornwall Museum and the RCM conditions for archives will be followed.
- In the event that there are no finds, the documentary archive in due course shall be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office, but in the medium term will be stored at ReStore. All digital records will be filed on the Cornwall Council network.

Archive report

The results from the project will be drawn together and presented in a concise report.

This will involve:

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

The report will have the following contents:

- Summary - Concise non-technical summary.

- Introduction - Background, objectives, aims and project methodology.
- Results - Factual description of the results of the various aspects of the project with separate sections as necessary for discussion and interpretation.
- Discussion - Discussion of the interpretation of the results, highlighting information gained on a chronological or thematic basis.
A consideration of evidence within its wider context.
Recommendations for further analysis and publication.
- Summary table - A summary table and showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation
- Archive - A brief summary and index to the project archive.
- Appendices - List of contexts.
- List of finds and soil samples (as appropriate).
- Copies of the Brief and the approved written scheme of investigation.
- Illustrations - General location plan.
- Detailed location plans to link fieldwork results to OS map.
- Selected plans and section drawings as appropriate. Archaeologically sterile areas will not be illustrated unless this can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy.
Finds drawings (if appropriate).
Photographs showing the general site layout and exposed significant features and deposits that are referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales.

An online OASIS (Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS) form shall be completed in respect of the archaeological work. This will include a digital version of the report. The report will also include the OASIS ID number.

Monitoring

- Phil Copleston Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) will be kept informed of progress and any problems reported immediately.
- Notification of the start of work shall be given in writing to the Heritage at Risk Project officer.
- Any variations to the WSI shall be agreed with the Heritage at Risk Project officer.
- In the event that significant remains are encountered an updated project design will be agreed with Phil Copleston Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment).

Project Staff

An experienced archaeologist employed by Cornwall Archaeological Unit will carry out the archaeological fieldwork.

The report will be compiled by experienced archaeologist(s) employed by Cornwall Archaeological Unit.

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

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

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

Timetable

The archiving and a draft copy of the archive report will be completed within four weeks of the ending of the fieldwork. The timetable for any further stages of analyses and publication will be agreed with Phil Copleston Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) in the light of the results of the fieldwork.

Health and safety during the fieldwork

Health and safety statement

Cornwall Archaeological Unit is part of Cornwall Council. The Cornwall Archaeological Unit follows Cornwall Council's *Statement of Safety Policy*.

Prior to carrying out any fieldwork CAU will carry out a risk assessment

Insurance

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

Standards

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

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

Copyright

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

This project design and estimate is the copyright of Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council.

Use of the material will be granted to the client.

Freedom of Information

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

Notes

- The client will be responsible for the Health and Safety arrangements onsite (including fencing, etc), and it is assumed that welfare facilities will be made available.
- The post excavation programme (assessment, analysis and reporting) will need to be reviewed in the light of the fieldwork.

Dr Andy Jones Archaeologist Team Leader 26/9/14

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Cornwall Council

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