



Rose Park Farm, Otterham, Cornwall

Archaeological Watching Brief on Wind Turbine Construction



Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Report No 2014R079	Report Name Rose Park Farm, Otterham, Cornwall. Archaeological watching brief on wind turbine construction	Report Author Hayley Goacher
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Event Type Watching Brief			
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Client Organisation Otterpower Ltd	Client Contact Mr. Mark Quinn
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Monuments (MonUID)					

Fieldwork dates (From)	(To)	(Created By)	(Create Date)
21/10/2014	21/10/2014	Hayley Goacher	October 2014

Location (postal address; or general location and parish) Rose Park Farm, Otterham, Cornwall,
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(Town – for urban sites)	(Postcode)
	PL32 9AH

(Easting) X co-ord	(Northing) Y co-ord	
SX	1602	9012



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Cover Image

The excavated cable trench and view southeast towards the construction site for the wind turbine.

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1. Introduction

Project background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit, formerly Historic Environment, Projects, was commissioned by Mr. Quinn to provide a programme of archaeological mitigation during the groundworks for a single wind turbine (Figures 1 and 2). Other wind turbines and associated infrastructure have either been constructed or are in progress in the vicinity and these have also been subject to archaeological monitoring (Crockett 2011). This included archaeological monitoring of groundworks for the operational turbine approximately 375m to the northwest, monitoring of excavations for an electricity sub-station in the approximate centre of the field, of four 10m² areas and a 1.8km cable trench to the north (Smith 2013; Smith 2014). Former field boundaries and pits or features of uncertain date and function were identified in some areas but no artefacts were recovered and the archaeological remains were not considered significant. The area for the current wind turbine construction work comprised an approximately rectangular field within which a cable trench and crane base were excavated. The plot was the subject of a successful planning application for the development of a single wind turbine (Application PA13/11430) though work for additional turbines within the field and to the north of Rose Park Farm has already been undertaken. The planning permission for this single wind turbine was granted subject to several conditions including Condition 7 which states:

"No development shall take place within the area to be developed until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological recording based on a written scheme of investigation which shall have been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority."

Cornwall Archaeological Unit was contacted by the developer on 13th October 2014 with a request for a cost schedule and WSI to implement this planning condition. A watching brief was 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 21st October 2014.

Site Location

The development site is located between the settlements of Otterham Station and Otterham at OS grid reference SX 1602 9012. Otterham is approximately 8km to the north-east of Camelford, on a hilltop surrounded by farmland (Figures 1 and 2). The bedrock geology in this location consists of mudstone and siltstone of the Boscastle Formation, formed approximately 317-345 million years ago.

Historical Background

The prehistoric evidence is the most pertinent to the site in that two Scheduled barrows are located in the adjacent field. These are likely to be of Bronze Age date and part of a wider barrow cemetery on the hilltop. This elevated landscape was clearly favoured for barrows as other examples have been identified at Trewannion Gate and Swinesbarrow to the south-west. Further prehistoric activity includes an enclosure, thought to be an Iron Age or Romano-British round at Trewannion Gate, and a hand axe found at St Tinney Farm, Otterham.

Otterham village has at least medieval origins and was a Domesday Manor. The manor was held by Richard though had been held by Edwy before 1066. It included 1h of land, of which one league square was pasture, five cattle, 40 sheep, six villagers and eight smallholders and was valued at 20s (Thorn and Thorn 1979). Unusually, the place name is English approximately meaning 'enclosed land on the River Ottery' and is first recorded with variant spellings in the medieval period (Padel 1988, 131). Apart from Norman and 13-15th century architecture in the parish church of St Denis, Otterham, there is little medieval evidence surviving in the vicinity.

Post medieval evidence is wider ranging, including the Grade II Listed Otterham House and St Tinney Farmhouse and the depiction of Otterham and its church on Norden's 17th century map, Gascoyne's 1699 map (Figure 3) and Martyn's 1748 map. The 1840 Tithe

Map for Otterham parish shows a layout of fields similar to the present day (Figure 4). The 1841 Apportionment records the development field, parcel 216, as 'Outer Down', arable, coarse pasture and furze in the Churchtown holding. This was owned by George Welsh Owen and occupied by William Kinsman. Similarly the 1875 OS map depicts the field as an area of rough pasture and furze (Figure 5). The site lies within an area characterised as Modern Enclosed Land, which is land that is often mainly Anciently Enclosed Land or Post Medieval Land but has been substantially altered by large scale hedge removal in the 20th century; in this case the development area is more likely to represent intake from rough ground and former downland.

2. Aims and objectives

The principal aim of the study was to gain a better understanding of the archaeology of the landscape around the development site. This was to be achieved by carrying out an archaeological watching brief during the groundwork phase of the development.

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 ensure the protection of the adjacent Scheduled Monuments.
- Produce a report containing the interpreted results of the watching brief and to produce an ADS/OASIS entry for the assessment.

The development area had the potential to contain important buried archaeological sites, some of which could have related to the adjacent prehistoric remains. 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 groundworks (where ground reduction took place) took the form of a watching brief. 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/building 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

The turbine was to be located at the southern end of the field with an adjacent crane base and a cable trench leading from the turbine along the north-eastern field boundary (Figure 2). The turbine base had already been excavated and the turbine was under construction; no archaeological features were visible in the remaining sections. The cable trench was excavated under archaeological direction and was 1.8m wide by an average of 0.25m deep (Figure 6). The crane base, also excavated under archaeological direction, was sub-rectangular and approximately 30m long by 20m wide (Figure 7). It was located between the turbine base and existing trackway.

The excavated areas consisted of topsoil, which was a mid greyish-brown soft, loamy-silt with frequent large slate and quartz fragments. It was 0.15-0.25m deep and overlaid the light greyish-brown silty-clay subsoil. Both the topsoil and the subsoil were quite wet and became more waterlogged in the southern, downslope areas of the site.

No features of archaeological interest were identified in the cable trench or crane base.

5. Conclusion

This site was considered to have archaeological potential because of the adjacent prehistoric barrows. Despite being in a downslope location where geological processes might be expected to deposit small artefacts, no features or objects of archaeological interest were identified. This is consistent with previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity and suggests that features associated with the construction and use of the barrows were either not present, or were ephemeral and have not survived recent agricultural activities in their vicinity.

6. References

Cornwall County Council 2000 aerial mapping of Cornwall.

Cornwall County Council 2005 aerial mapping of Cornwall.

Crockett, A.D. 2011, Otterham Down Wind Turbine, Cornwall. Archaeological watching brief, fieldwork report. Wessex Archaeology, Salisbury

Joel Gascoyne's 1699 Map of Cornwall

Martyn's 1748 Map of Cornwall

Norden, J. 1724, Map of Cornwall, reprinted University of Exeter 1972

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

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

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

Smith, R. 2013, Otterham Down Electricity Substation. Watching brief. Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council

Smith, R. 2014, Otterham Station, excavation of footing for wind turbines and cable trenching, Cornwall. Archaeological watching brief. Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council

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

Tithe Map c1840 and Apportionment, c1841. Parish of Otterham (digital copy available from CRO)

7. Project archive

The CAU project number is **146436**

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\Rose Park Farm WT WB 2014
3. English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-193713

This report text is held in digital form as: G:\TWE\Waste & Env\Strat Waste & Land\Historic Environment\Projects\Sites\Sites R\Rose Park Otterham WT WB 2014

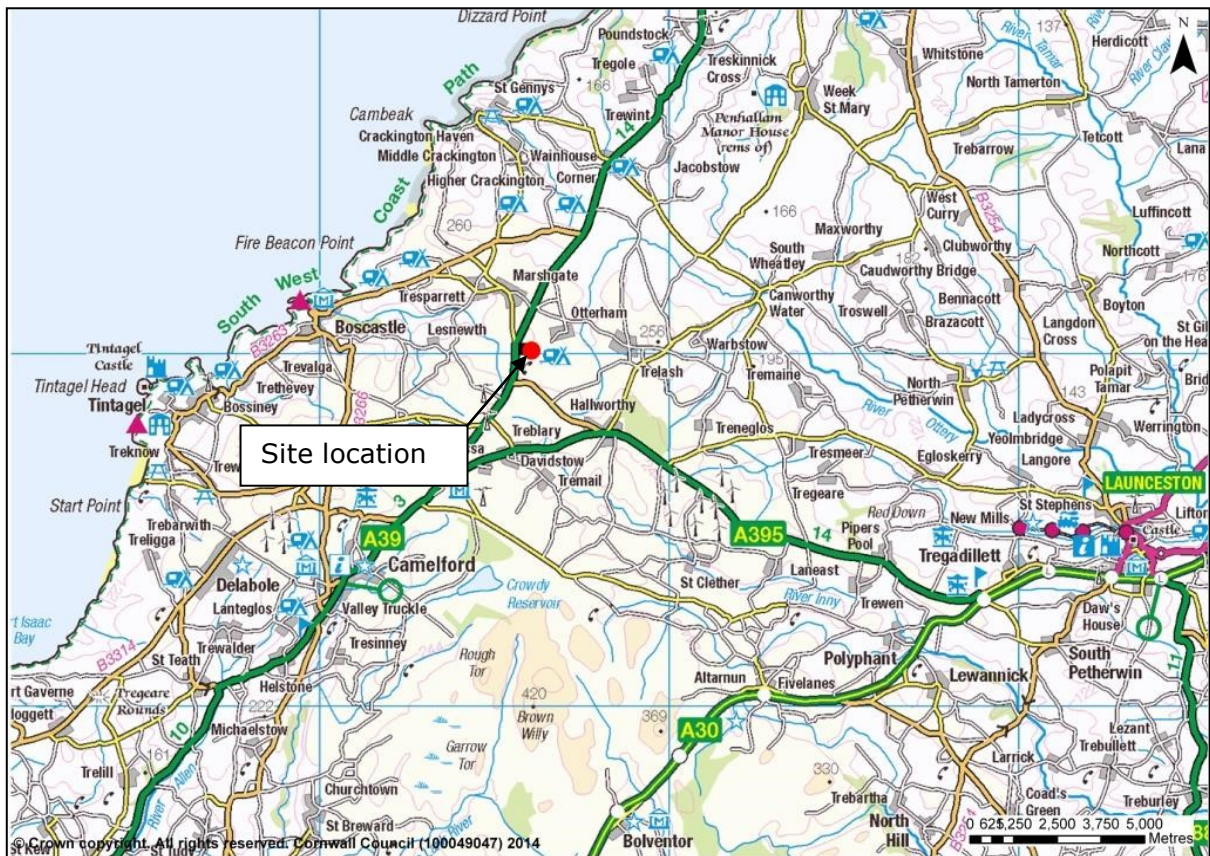


Figure 1: Location of the site in north Cornwall.

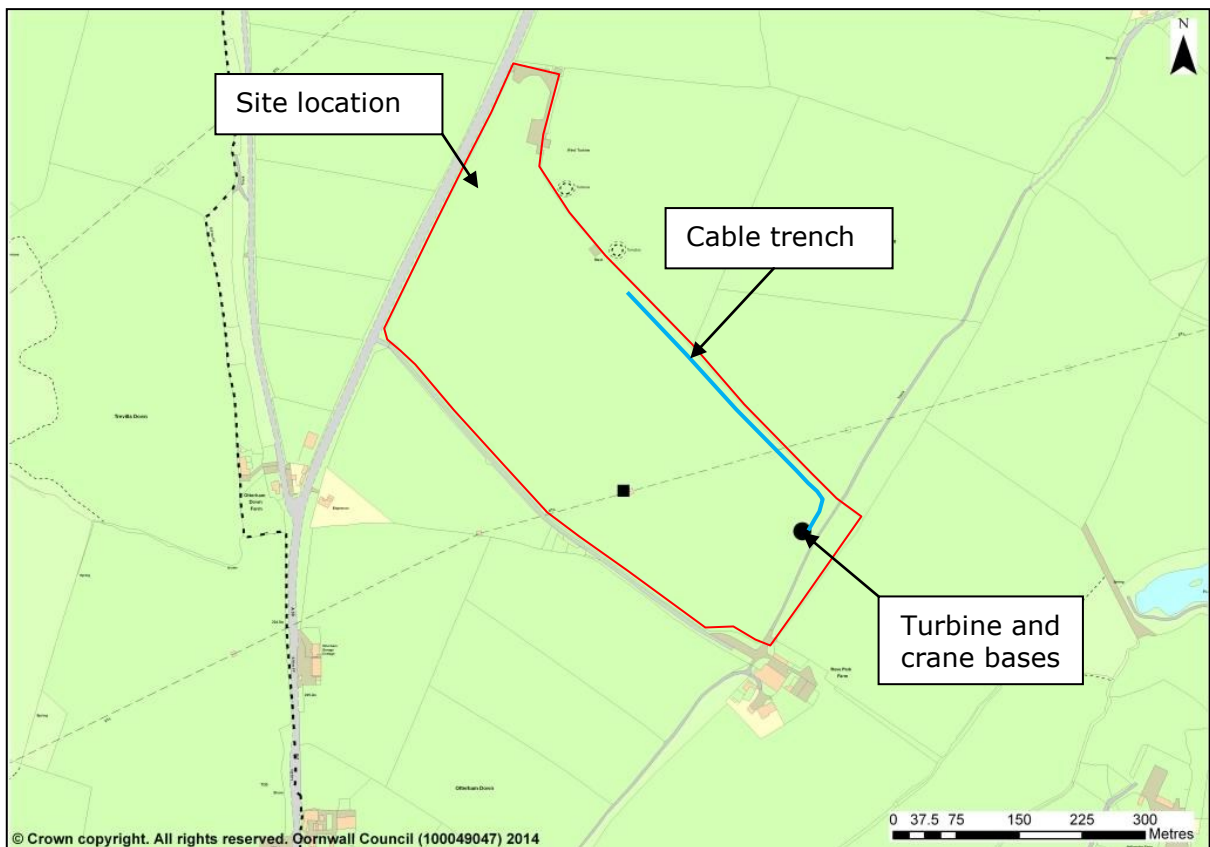


Figure 2: Location of the turbine and cable trenches within the development field.



Figure 3: Gascoyne's 1699 map depicting Otterham with a church and a road that is still adjacent to the development site.

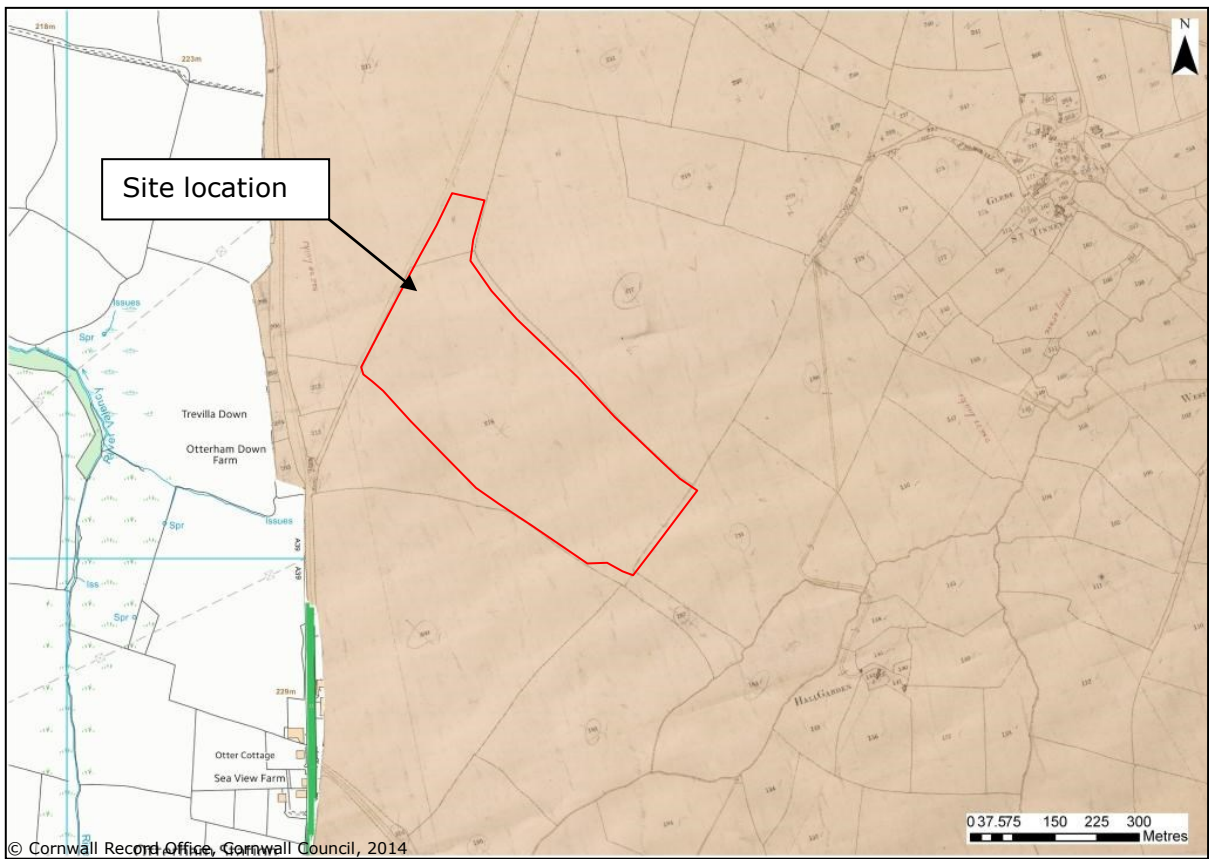


Figure 4: The Otterham Parish Tithe Map of 1841, note the similar field layout.

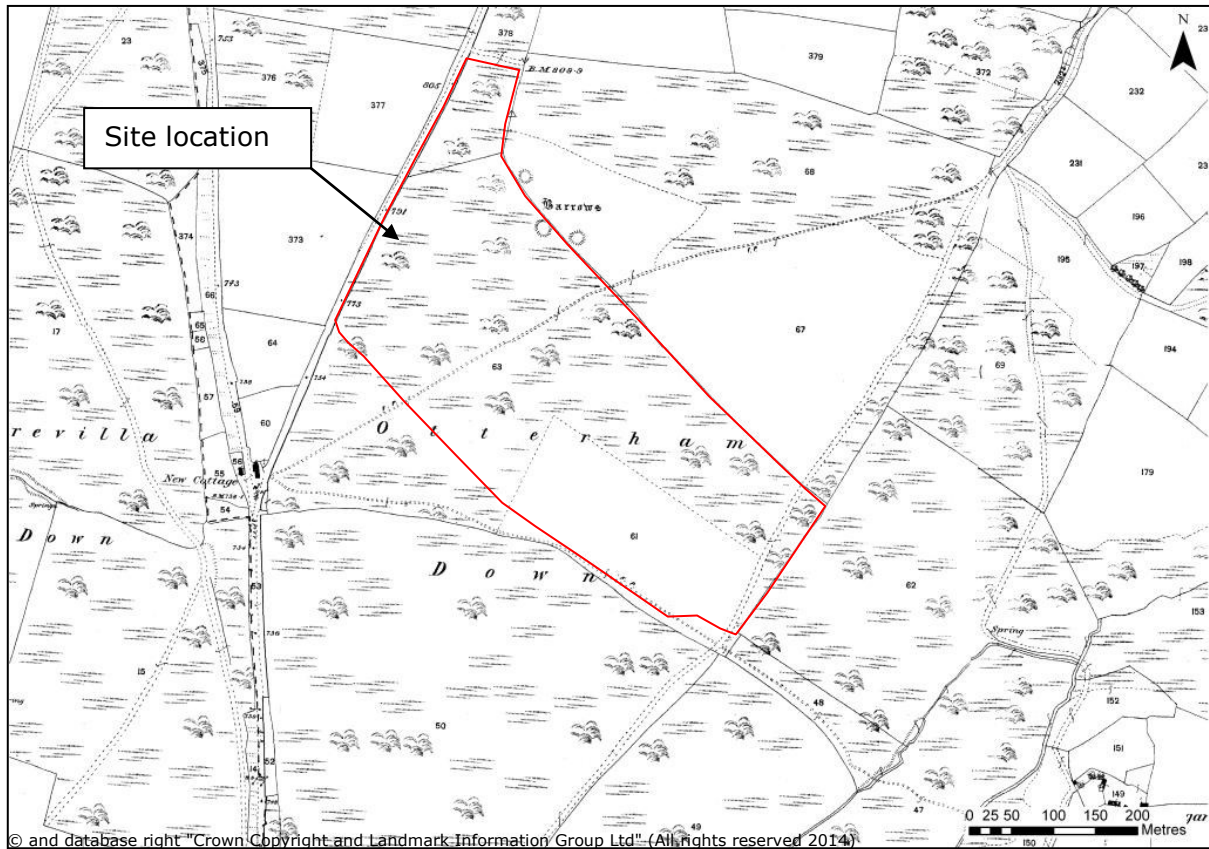


Figure 5: The 1875 OS map showing the development field largely as rough pasture and furze with the still existing trackway along the south-eastern boundary.



Figure 6: The cable trench extending northwest adjacent to the northeast boundary of the field.



Figure 7: The crane base stripped of topsoil. The excavated turbine base is out of shot to the left and the cable trench can be seen in the top left corner.

APPENDIX 1:

Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council



Rose Park Farm, Otterham Down, Cornwall: Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the erection of a wind turbine

Client: Mr. P. Wonnacott
Client contact: Alan Thomas, Archaeology and Planning Solutions
Client tel: 01285 641713
Client email: alan@archaeologyplanning.co.uk

Project background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit was contacted by Mr. Alan Thomas of Archaeology and Planning Solutions on 13 October 2014 with a request for a cost schedule and associated method statement for undertaking an archaeological watching brief during construction works at Rose Park Farm, Otterham Downs PL32 9SW at which planning permission has been granted for the erection of a wind turbine and associated cable trenching. The planning reference is PA13/11430. Condition 7 of the grant of planning permission dated 26 September 2014 states:

No development shall take place within the area to be developed until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological recording based on a written scheme of investigation which shall have been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure that provision is made to record finds of archaeological interest in accordance with the aims and intentions of paragraph 128 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

The site is located just to the east of the hamlet of Marshgate and to the north west of Otterham, the turbine location being at SX 16039 90114. The proposed 500kW wind turbine will be 67m high to its blade tip and is to be sited on a south-east facing hillside at a height of 230m OD. The Historic Landscape Character of the site proposed for the wind turbines is Recently Enclosed Land (farmland post-medieval), the majority of the project area being a ridge of former downland which had been enclosed during the post-medieval and modern periods and surrounded by farmland which has been cultivated since at least the medieval period. The underlying bedrock is formed by the late Devonian Culm Measures Teign Valley mudstones, siltstones and sandstones.

Two Scheduled Bronze Age barrows (National Monument No 1005464) are sited just beyond the hedgeline dividing the application field from that to the north at SX 15759 90532 and SX 15817 90456. This WSI will need to be approved by Mr. Phil, Copleston, Senior Development Officer (Archaeology), Cornwall Council (pcopleston@:cornwall.gov.uk) before any works on site can be commenced.

Site history

The early historical mapping indicates that the site was already enclosed by the 1841 Tithe map of Otterham Parish, and the 1880 Ordnance Survey 25" to a mile mapping depicts the field as an area of rough pasture and furze. The site lies within an area that has been characterised as Modern Enclosed Land (MEL). This is land which is mainly

Anciently Enclosed Land or Post Medieval Land whose field systems have been substantially altered by large scale hedge removal in the 20th century. It also includes 20th century intakes from rough ground, woodland and marsh (Cornwall Council 1996).

As well as the two Scheduled barrows, the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record indicates the presence of a further ploughed-out barrow forming part of this group and an additional pair which now survive only as cropmarks. A further barrow possible barrow group was recorded by the National Mapping Project to the east of the northern wind turbine location, whilst trackways of unknown date were recorded immediately adjacent and to the west of the location of the southern wind turbine.

A watching brief was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in 2011 for a single wind turbine at SX 15698 90610 (the southernmost of the proposed group of five) on the basis of the results of a geophysical survey undertaken by Archaeological Surveys Ltd in 2011. This included a 10m x 10m area covering the footprint of the wind turbine, a 3m x 5m area for an associated sub-station and an associated cable trench. No archaeological features were identified during these works, suggesting that the majority of features identified through the geophysical survey were of geological origin.

A watching brief was undertaken by Historic Environment Projects in 2013 on an associated substation at SX 15847 90164 to the south of the group of proposed wind turbines at Rose Bank Farm under planning permission PA12/06669. In this instance, an area of 60m x 70m was soil stripped; again, no features of archaeological significance were revealed.

A further watching brief was undertaken by Historic Environment Projects in the early summer of 2014 on four further wind turbines and associated cable trenches. No clearly definable archaeological features were revealed during this work.

Project extent

The areas to be excavated will consist of the following:

- An area approximately 10m x 10m in extent at the site of the wind turbine.
- Approximately 200m of cable trench linking the new wind turbine to the sub-station to the west.
- 137m of 3m wide permanent track from the farm lane to the south-west of the turbine site to the location of the turbine.
- 550m of temporary track 3m wide will be laid on the ground surface during the installation of the turbine. This will have no archaeological impacts, and its installation does not require a watching brief.

Aims and objectives

No specific brief has been produced which covers the aims and objectives of this watching brief, though it has been guided by conditions 13 and 14 of the grant of Planning Permission for the previous wind turbines within this group.

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 ensure the protection of the adjacent Scheduled Monuments.

To provide further information on the archaeology of the landscape around Otterham 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.

Fieldwork: watching brief

The soil stripping 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 Senior Development Officer (Archaeology) and CAU. 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 Senior Development Officer (Archaeology) and CAU.

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.

Fieldwork: photographic recording

To include:

1. Black and white photographs using a 35mm camera on fine grain archive quality film.
2. Colour photographs taken with a digital camera (with a resolution of 8MP or higher).

The photo record will comprise:

- General views
- Examples of structural and architectural detail

Methodology for the archive standard photography is set out as follows:

- Photographs of details will be taken with lenses of appropriate focal length
- A tripod will be used to take advantage of natural light and slower exposures
- Difficulties of back-lighting will be dealt with where necessary by balancing the lighting by the use of flash
- A metric scale will be included in all views, except where health and safety considerations make this impractical

Creation of site archive

To include:

- Archiving of black and white photographs to HER standards
- Digital colour photographs (stored according to HER guidelines and copies of images made available to the client)
- A detailed site/building description
- Preparation of finished drawings
- Completion of the English Heritage/ADS OASIS online archive index

Archive report

A written report will include:

- Summary
- Project background
- Aims and objectives
- Methodology
- 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.

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 (e.g. prehistoric or medieval artefacts) it may be appropriate to:

- Consult with the Senior Development Officer (Archaeology) over the requirements for assessment, analysis and reporting.
- Liaise with specialists (e.g. artefacts, material suitable for scientific dating) to arrange for assessment of the potential for further analysis and reporting.
- Arrange for specialist analyses, where appropriate.

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 (e.g. *Cornish Archaeology*).

Archive deposition

An index to the site archive will be created and the archive contents prepared for long term storage, in accordance with CAU 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 CAU system until transferred to the Royal Cornwall Museum.
4. The project archive will be deposited initially at ReStore PLC, Liskeard and in due course (when space permits) at Cornwall Record Office.

Timetable

The study is anticipated to be commenced during Autumn 2014. CAU will require at least two weeks' notice before commencement of work, in order 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 Phil Copleston, Senior Development Officer (Archaeology). Where the Senior Development Officer (Archaeology) is satisfied with the archive report and the deposition of the archive written discharge of related planning conditions 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

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Cornwall Archaeological Unit is a contracting arm of Cornwall Council. CAU employs some 20 project staff with a broad range of expertise, undertaking around 120 projects each year.

CAU 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



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

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

Terms and conditions

Contract

CAU is part of 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 CAU team and will be presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

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 CAU field staff, with assistance from qualified specialists and sub-contractors where appropriate. The project team is expected to include:

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.

Copyright

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

Use of the material will be granted to the client.

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.

CAU 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 CAU may need to disclose any information it holds, unless it is excluded from disclosure under the Act.

Health and safety statement

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

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

Insurance

As part of Cornwall Council, CAU is covered by Public and Employers Liability Insurance, with a policy value of £50m. The Council also has Professional Negligence insurance with a policy value of £5m.

Adam Sharpe BA MIfA

Senior Archaeologist

14 October 2014

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Cornwall Council

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