



Bude and Stratton Business Park Extension, Part 2, Cornwall, 2015

Archaeological Watching Brief



Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Report No

2015R075

Report Name

Bude and Stratton Business Park extension,
Part 2, 2015. Archaeological Watching Brief

Report Author

C. M. Thorpe

Event Type

Watching Brief

Client Organisation

Mr Mark Dennis

Client Contact

Monuments (MonUID)

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Fieldwork dates (From)

27/11/15

(To)

03/12/15

(Created By)

CMT

(Create Date)

Dec 2015

Location (postal address; or general location and parish)

Bude/Stratton Business Park, Bude/Stratton CP

(Town - for urban sites)
(Postcode)

Bude

EX23 8LY

(Easting) X co-ord

SS 21928

(Northing) Y co-ord

10551



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List of Figures

- Cover. Soil stripping in progress, showing ditches [10] and [16].*
- Figure 1. Site location.*
- Figure 2. Detailed site location showing current watching brief area (green) in relation to previous investigations. The 2015 Phase 1 area shown in red and the 2011 road corridor is shown in grey. The moated medieval site, Binhamy Castle is also depicted.*
- Figure 3. Site plan showing recorded features and sections (black) and soil profiles (red).*
- Figure 4. Part of the 1842 Tithe map for the parish of Stratton covering the area of the Bude - Stratton Business Park. The red arrow shows the field boundary that has been removed and now represented by ditches [10] and [16].*
- Figure 5. Ditches [6] and [8] looking west.*
- Figure 6. Ditch [6] looking west.*
- Figure 7. Ditch [8] looking east.*
- Figure 8. Ditches [10] and [16] looking south.*
- Figure 9. Ditch [10] looking north-west.*
- Figure 10. Ditch [16] looking north-west.*
- Figure 11. A selection of artefacts recovered. Flints are from two episodes of activity, the Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age and from the later Bronze Age. The whetstone (bottom left) is of medieval or post-medieval date.*

1 Introduction

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU), Cornwall Council was commissioned by Mr Mark Dennis to undertake a programme of archaeological recording ahead of a further extension of the Bude and Stratton Business Park (Figs 1 and 2). Previous archaeological recording had been undertaken (Fig 2) by CAU on the access road for the park in 2011 (Thorpe 2011a; Thorpe 2011b) and on the site for offices, welfare facilities and stores in June 2015 (Thorpe 2015) within the field that forms the eastern part of the park.

The current development is for the construction of an industrial building for use as a builder's merchants together with a yard for customer and staff parking and storage of building materials. This lies within the field which will form the western part of the park (centred at SS 21917 105502). The groundworks commenced with the construction of a haul road measuring approximately 90m long by 8m wide. The road corridor ran east, north-east to west, south-west across the field. At the west end of the haul road, a rectangular shaped area was topsoil stripped ahead of the construction of the building and the yard. This area extended to the south of the road and measured approximately 64m by 32m for the construction of the building. Overall, a total area of approximately 0.27 HA was investigated (Figs 2 and 3).

The development was the subject of a planning condition (PA15/02236) which required that archaeological recording took place ahead of construction.

Phil Copleston, Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) produced a brief (Appendix 3) for archaeological recording (18/7/11) for the original application in 2011 for the business park and he was consulted over the requirements for the archaeological recording. A written scheme of investigation, outlining the methodology for archaeological recording was produced (21/10/15) by Andy Jones (Principal Archaeologist, CAU) in response to Phil Copleston's brief (Appendix 4).

In 2008 a geophysical survey of the area was carried out (GSB 2008). In the immediate vicinity of the current site several features were revealed, including a removed field boundary, some indeterminate ground disturbance, and ploughing trends running north-west to south-east. Several further anomalies of potential archaeological significance were recorded elsewhere within the field.

These anomalies were investigated by Wessex Archaeology in 2012 (Good and De Rosa 2013) and three evaluation trenches were excavated. Trench 1, which ran in a south-easterly direction for 50m, was located at a distance of roughly 60m west of the present site (at SS 21808 10554). Trench 2 ran in a north-easterly direction for 41.5m and was located at a distance of approximately 40m to the north of the present site. Trench 23 ran in a north-easterly direction for 25m and was located at a distance of about 75m to the west of the present site (SS 21805 10553).

Trenches 1 and 23 did not identify any archaeological features, although a sherd of Bronze Age Trevisker ware pottery was recovered from topsoil within Trench 1. An east to west running ditch was recorded at the northern end of Trench 2. This was interpreted as a field boundary ditch, part of the post-medieval field system recorded in the area.

2 Location and background

The field covered by the watching brief is on sloping ground that falls towards the north-west from a height of 44m OD to 30m OD. It lies to the south-east of the settlement of Bude, within the ecclesiastical parish of Stratton (Figs 1, 2, and 3). The field has been utilised for cultivation of wheat, oats and barley but is currently used for grass and pasture. The underlying geology is carboniferous sandstones (with thin limestone beds) of the Bude Formation (Sheet 307/308 Bude). The development area is

located within land that falls into an historic character zone which has been classified as "Anciently Enclosed Land" (Cornwall County Council 1996). "Anciently Enclosed Land" is land which has been settled since at least the medieval period and which often contains buried archaeological remains dating to prehistoric and medieval times. There was thus the potential for the preservation of buried archaeological material to survive in the project area.

Identified archaeological sites

A number of sites in the vicinity of the study area were identified from the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record. They included:

- Romano-British coins were recorded at Binhamy, to the north of the development site (MCO200).
- The moated medieval settlement site at Binhamy (MCO21883) lies 216m to the north.
- A cropmark lies 420m to the north-east of the site. Initially thought to be an enclosure of probable prehistoric date (MCO38817), this has subsequently been identified as a quarry pit (Good and De Rosa 2013).

As noted above, work undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in 2012 (Good, and De Rosa, 2013) identified a ditch that formed an element of the post-medieval field system, and a sherd of Bronze Age Trevisker ware pottery was recovered from the topsoil, approximately 60m west of the current project area.

Earlier work by CAU in 2015 had recovered well-preserved flint tools found within a buried land surface associated with an occupation during the later Neolithic to Early Bronze Age period (Thorpe 2015). This area was located approximately 170m to the east of the present area of development.

3 Aims and objectives

The aims of the project were:

- To ensure that the site works are carried out in such a way as to allow recording as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains and record archaeological features and deposits affected by the scheme.
- To 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 deposit the archive (including any finds) with the relevant museum and disseminate the results of discoveries as a concise archive report and, if merited, wider publication.

Key objectives are:

- To locate and identify and record prehistoric and/or medieval settlement activity in the area of the development, thereby providing further information on the archaeology of the development site and the surrounding area.

4 Working methods

The site soil strip was carried out under archaeological supervision using a machine fitted with a toothless bucket. The soil was 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 of the soil strip was inspected by an archaeologist who recorded significant features onto an annotated Ordnance Survey map at a scale of 1:500. Identified archaeological features were measured in from fixed points on the ground, which are shown on the OS survey mapping and sections through them were recorded at a scale of 1:10. Sample soil profiles (noting the nature of soil depths, layers present, etc.) were also recorded across the site (Fig 3). Photographs were taken during the course of the work. The ground and spoil heaps were also examined for artefacts.

5 Results

Old land surface (4)

At a distance of approximately 10m from the eastern end of the haul road (SS 21966 10557) was buried soil layer (4). The deposit was a thin, irregular-shaped area of grey, yellow, red-brown clay (4) which varied in thickness from 0.01m to 0.05m. It overlaid the decayed natural bedrock (5) and was overlain by the subsoil (3).

It was very ephemeral in nature but seemed to cover an area measuring approximately 3m by 1.5m wide. The clay deposit certainly continued to the south under the baulk. It is probable that layer (4) represents the last remnant of an old land surface of prehistoric date. It is similar in nature to that encountered in June 2015 (Thorpe 2015) on the eastern part of the site (centred at SS 22048 10552).

A scatter of 20 pieces of flint was recovered from this deposit. The majority of these pieces are likely to date to the later Neolithic to Early Bronze Age (*circa* 3000-2500 cal BC) (see Lawson-Jones, Appendix 2). The pieces of flint are very 'fresh' looking and unabraded, which implies that they were in a sealed context (Fig 11). This indicates important prehistoric activity in the area, although its character remains to be established.

Removed boundary ditches

Two parallel ditches [6] and [8] were recorded in the northern part of the area cleared for the building (Figs 3, 5, 6 and 7). Running roughly west, south-west to east, north-east from SS 21892 10554 to SS 21923 10555 these ditches were set roughly 2m apart and were traced for a distance of 28m. These were very ephemeral in nature and heavily truncated, especially at the eastern end.

The northernmost ditch [6] was very shallow, and had in places been completely removed during the soil stripping (Figs 3, 5 and 6). The ditch was roughly 0.8m wide with a very open irregular shaped profile varying from 0.07m to 0.1m deep. The ditch was infilled by layer (7), a fine red-brown silty clay. The southern of the two ditches [8] (Figs 3, 5, and 7), again averaged 0.8m in width and had a shallow irregular shaped profile varying in depth between 0.09m and 0.12m. This ditch was also infilled by fine red-brown silty clay, layer (9). No dating evidence was obtained for either ditch.

The 2m wide band of natural clay lying between the two ditches appeared to be slightly fresher, and brighter in colour than that on either side of them, suggesting it was less weathered in nature, and that it had at some point been protected by a hedge or bank, which has been completely removed.

These two ditches have the appearance of being associated with a removed field boundary. They did not show up on the geophysical survey (GSB 2008), and do not

appear on the 1842 Tithe map (Fig 4), so its removal must have predated this. The ditches do roughly follow the same alignment as the ditches recorded by the geophysical survey (GSB 2008) and encountered by the Wessex Archaeology evaluation Trench 2 (Good, and De Rosa, 2013). It is possible that this feature may be the part of a field system associated with Binhamy Castle, which is located to the north (Figs 1 and 2).

Two parallel ditches [10] and [16] were also recorded on the western side of the area stripped for the building. Running roughly north-west to south-east (from SS 21887 10554 to SS 21899 10549) these ditches were 2.5m apart and were traced for a distance of 50m (Figs 3, 8, 9 and 10).

The easternmost ditch [10] on average measured 1m wide with a depth of 0.35m (Figs 3, 8, and 9). Two sections were recorded through this ditch (E-F and G-H). In the northern section, three fills were recorded, a fine grey-brown silt (15) at the base, overlain by a dark grey brown clay (12) and above that a lighter grey brown clay (11). In the southern section only two fills were recorded, these being a fine grey-brown silt (15) at the base, overlain by grey-brown clay (14). No dating evidence was obtained from either section.

The westernmost ditch [16] measured approximately 1m wide by 0.2m deep (Figs 3, 8, 10). However, in places these dimensions could not be fully determined as it had been cut into by a modern water pipe trench [19] that ran along or on top of its western edge (Fig 3). A single section (J-K) was recorded through this ditch (Fig 10). It was found to have an asymmetrical profile with the steeper edge on the western side. Two fills were recorded; at the base of the cut was fine silt (18), which was overlain by grey-brown clay (17). No dating evidence was obtained.

The 2.5m wide band of natural clay lying between the two ditches again appears less weathered than that on either flank suggesting it had been protected by a removed hedge or bank.

Both ditches were recorded by the geophysical survey (GSB 2008), and a field boundary is shown at this location on the on the 1932 OS map, demonstrating that it was removed after this date.

Water pipe trench [19]

As noted above, a modern water pipe trench [19] ran alongside, and cut into the top of ditch [16]. This trench ran roughly from north-west to south-east connecting a water tower on the industrial estate immediately to the south of the site (at SS 21890 10547) with a stream within the valley (at roughly SS 218 106). This ditch was 0.8m wide and infilled with mixed clays (20). As this was a modern service trench it was not investigated further (Fig 3).

Unstratified finds

In addition to a few flints of prehistoric date (Appendix 2), an unstratified quartzite whetstone (Fig 11) was recovered from the ploughsoil from the area between soil profiles 19 and 20 (Fig 3). This is indicative of activity within the field during the medieval or earlier post-medieval periods.

No other features of archaeological interest or artefacts were recorded over the area of the site.

Thirty soil profiles were recorded across the stripped area, full descriptions of which can be found in the site archive. Their locations are plotted on Figure 3. A full description of the recorded contexts is given in Appendix 1, below).

Natural soil profile

The stratigraphic profile over the excavated area consisted of the following layers (from top to bottom).

Context	Depth	Thickness	Description	Interpretation
(1)	0m – 0.05m	0.05m	Humic topsoil with grass and roots.	Topsoil
(2)	0.05m – 0.25m	0.2m	Grey, red-brown clay loam. Several sherds of Modern White Glazed stoneware (china) (19 th or 20 th centuries) were found in this layer but were not retained.	Ploughsoil
(3)	0.25m – 0.45m	0.2m	Grey-brown clay.	Subsoil
(5)		-	Yellow-red brown clay.	Decayed natural bedrock

With a few notable exceptions the sequence of layers recorded in the section was consistent throughout the area investigated with only the depth varying between 0.35m and 0.5m, the greatest depth of soil was generally recorded downslope, towards the north-west.

Natural limestone bands, Features 21 and 22

In two places linear bands of harder limestone (Features 21 and 22) were recorded running roughly west to east across the site (Fig 3). The first band (Feature 21) ran midway across the stripped area (from SS 21887 10553 to SS 21914 10554), while the second (Feature 22) was located at the southern end of the area (from SS 21893 10549 to SS 21923 10550). These limestone bands, each approximately 2m wide have proved to be more resistant to weathering and downslope ploughing than the softer clays on either side, and has resulted in the formation of ridges that resemble lynchets. The topsoil and plough soils (layers (1) and (2)) were much thinner above these bands, on average only 0.25m thick, with the subsoil, context (3) being either very thin, or completely absent. In both cases the soil profile is deepest (up to 0.5m) adjacent to the northern edge of the limestone band with all layers noted above being present.

6 Conclusion

The watching brief at the Bude / Stratton Business Park did not lead to the discovery of any major archaeological features. It did, however, reveal at least two phases of prehistoric activity within the area. Examination of the majority of the flints, which were found in layer (4) and as unstratified finds (Anna Lawson-Jones, Appendix 2) indicated background activity within the area examined belonging to the Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age period. Given the similarity of the assemblage with the flintwork from the previous archaeological recording, it is possibly a continuation of the occupation activity that was recorded within the field to the east (Thorpe 2015).

In addition, the remnant old land surface, context (4) (and the unstratified assemblage) contained some flints, which are likely to be fully Bronze Age in date. This material was incredibly fresh in nature indicating a near complete lack of post-depositional disturbance. This is of significance, as a sherd of Bronze Age Trevisker ware was also recovered from this field by Wessex Archaeology (Good and De Rosa 2013). It is therefore very possible that further evidence for Bronze Age activity lies

elsewhere within this field. It is therefore recommended that additional archaeological recording takes place as the site expands.

7 References

7.1 Primary sources

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

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

Ordnance Survey, c1935. *25 Inch Map* Second Edition (licensed digital copy at CAU)

Ordnance Survey, 2007. *Mastermap Digital Mapping*

Tithe Map and Apportionment, c1842. *Parish of Stratton* (licensed digital copy at CAU)

British Geological Survey map sheet 307 / 308 Bude.

7.2 Publications

Cornwall County Council, 1996. *Cornwall: A Landscape Assessment 1994* report produced by Landscape Design Associates in association with Cornwall Archaeological Unit. Report 1994R062.

Good, O, and De Rosa, D, 2013. *Binhamy Farm, Bude, Cornwall. Archaeological Evaluation Report*. Wessex Archaeology (Rep 88100.03).

GSB Propection Ltd, 2008, *Binhamy Farm Geophysical Survey: Results and analysis. Bude, Cornwall*. Report Ref: 2008/37.

Thorpe, C, 2011a. *Bude/Stratton Business Park extension, Archaeological Watching Brief*. HE/CC Archive Report 2011R096.

Thorpe, C, 2011b. *Bude/Stratton Business Park extension, Archaeological Watching Brief: Addendum*. HE/CC Archive Report 2011R111.

Thorpe, C, 2015. *Bude/Stratton Business Park extension 2015. Archaeological Watching Brief* CAU Archive Report 2015R045.

8 Project archive

The CAU project number is **146540**

The project's documentary, digital, photographic and drawn archive is maintained by Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council, Fal Building, County Hall, Treyew Road, Truro, TR1 3AY. The contents of this archive are as listed below:

1. Projects file containing site records and notes, project correspondence and administration (146540).
2. Field plans and copies of historic maps stored in an A2-size plastic envelope (GRE 846/1-6).
3. Digital photographs stored in the directory: R:\Historic Environment (Images)\SITES.A-D\Bude and Stratton Business Park 2015 WB phase 2. 146540.
4. English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-233823.
5. This report text is held in digital form as: G:\TWE\Waste & Env\Strat Waste & Land\Historic Environment\Projects\Sites\Sites B\Bude Stratton Business Park extension WB 2011074\Bude Stratton 2015 part 2. 146540\Report.
6. Artefacts retained during the course of this project have been given the site code (BDST15). These are temporarily held at the CAU archive store.

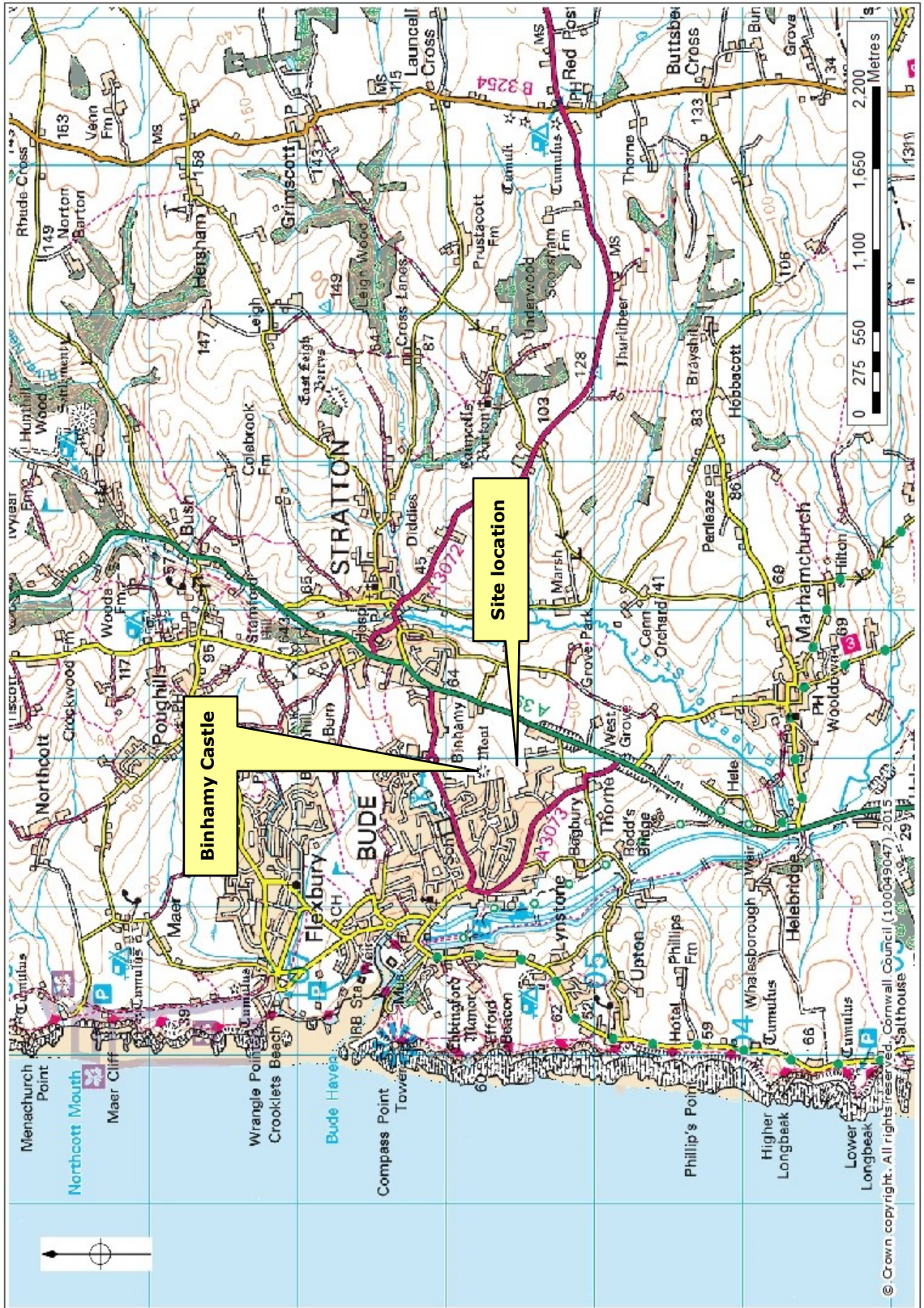


Figure 1. Site location.

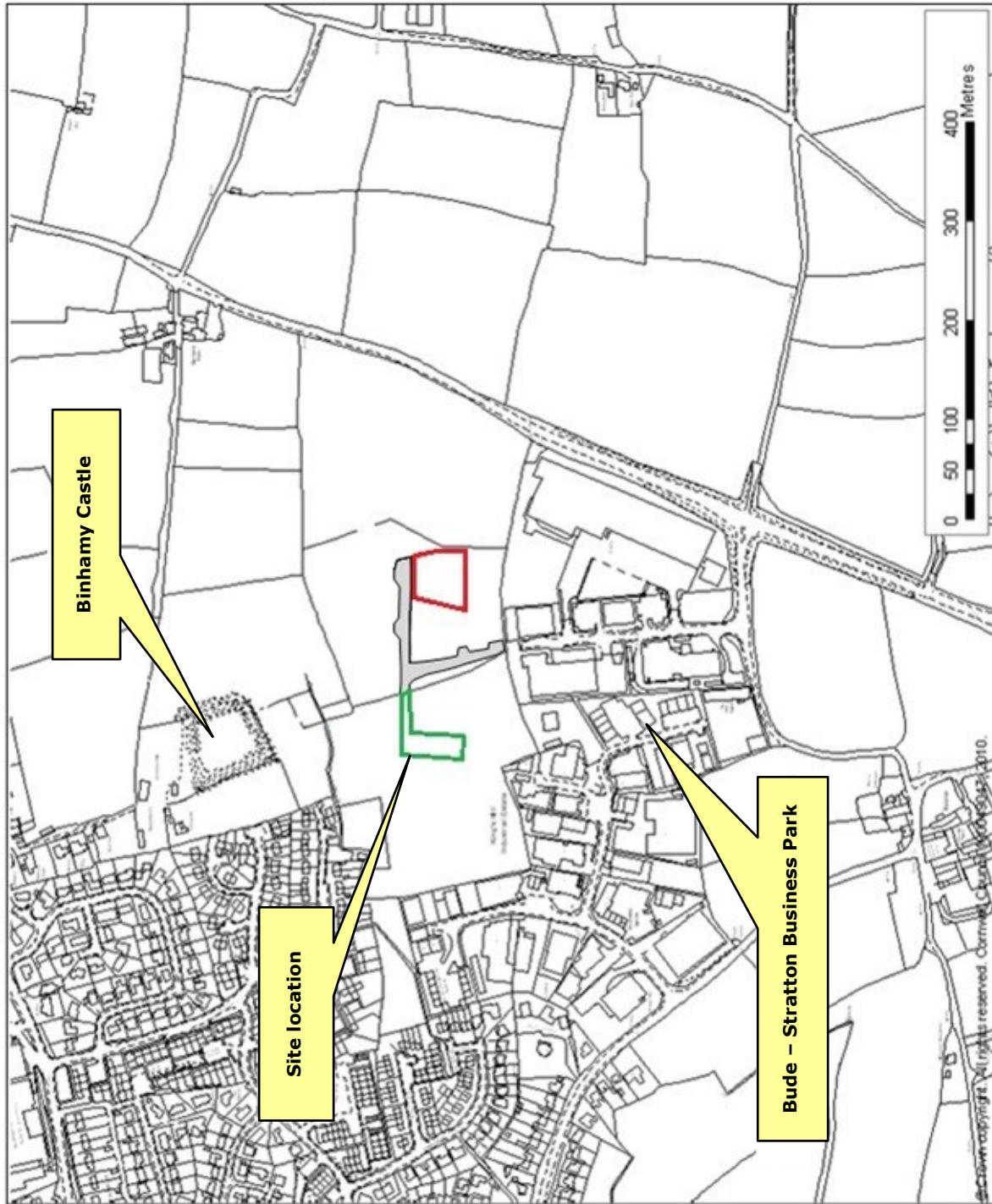
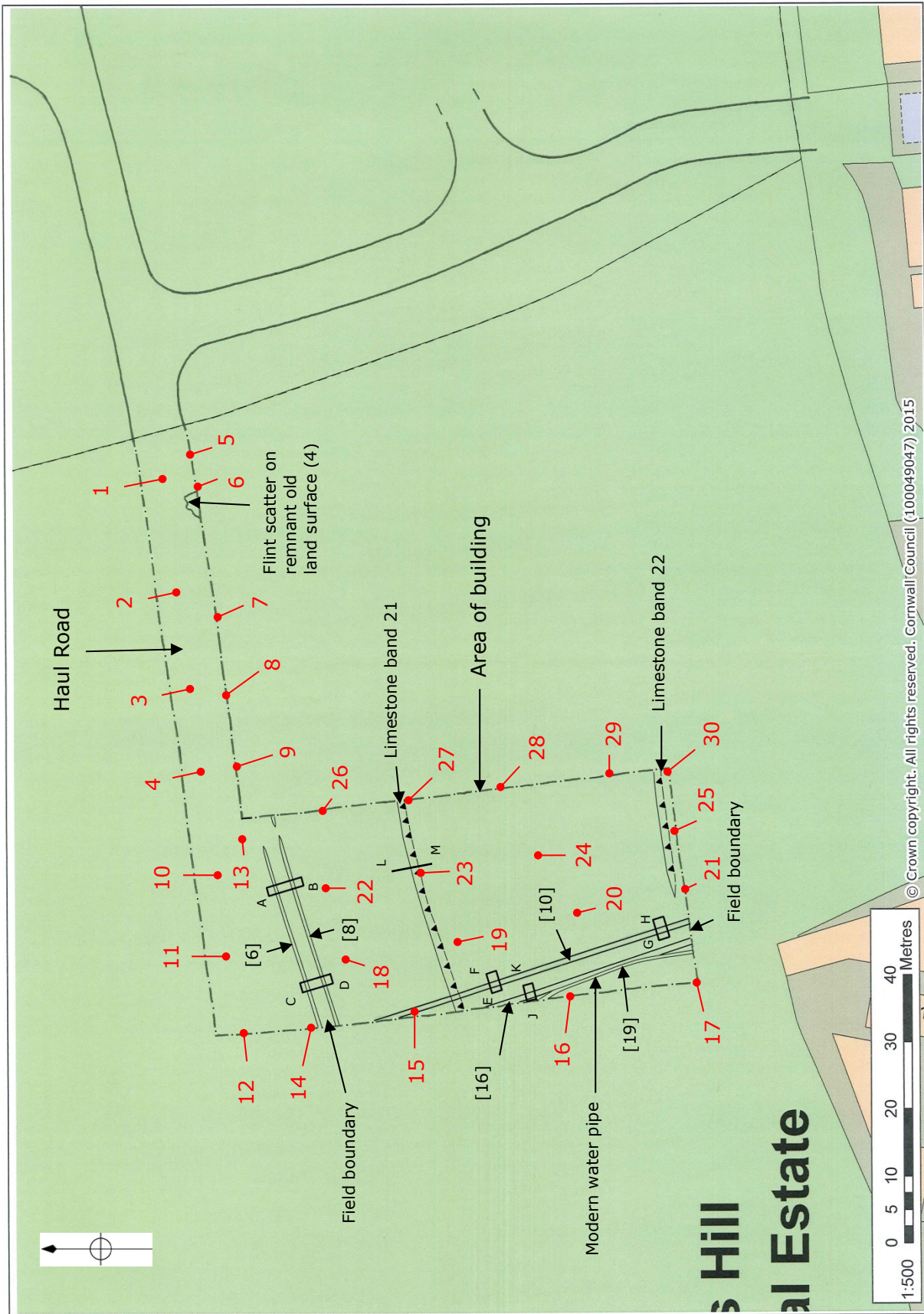


Figure 2. Detailed site location showing current watching brief area (green) in relation to previous investigations. The 2015 Phase 1 area shown in red and the 2011 road corridor is shown in grey. The moated medieval site, Binhamy Castle is also depicted.



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Figure 3. Site plan showing recorded features and sections (black) and soil profiles (red).

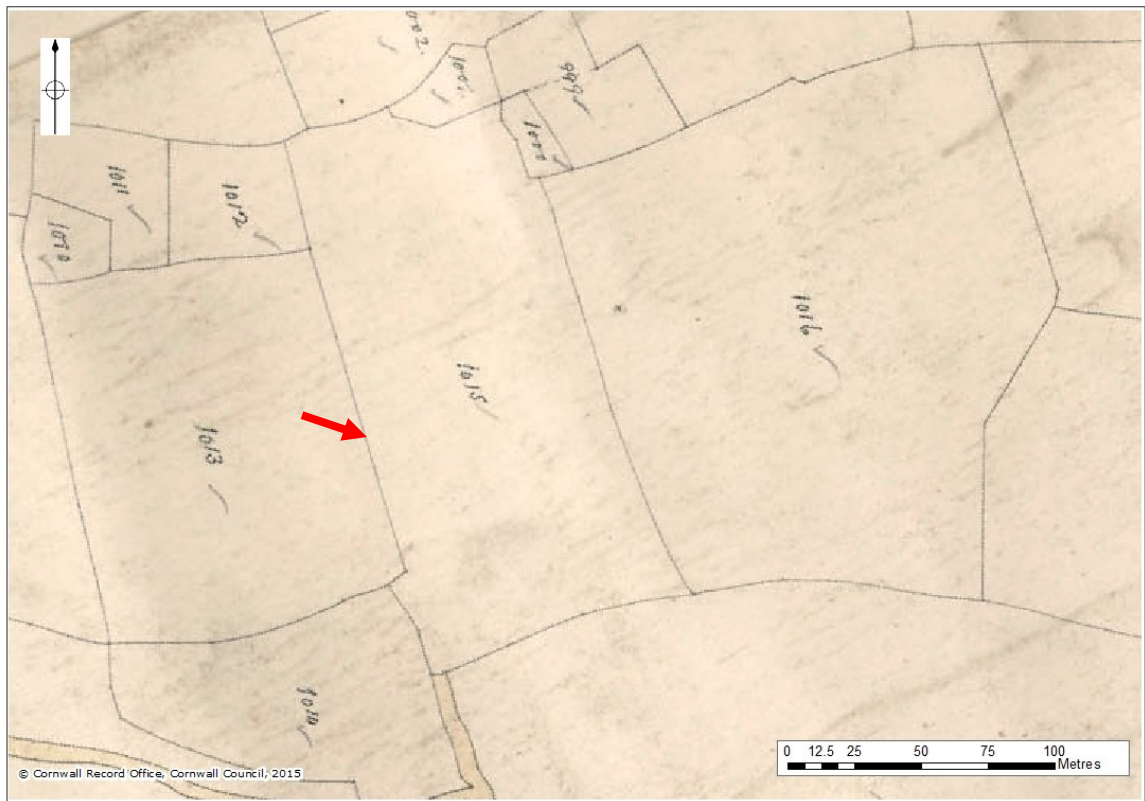


Figure 4. Part of the 1842 Tithe map for the parish of Stratton covering the area of the Bude - Stratton Business Park. The red arrow shows the field boundary that has been removed and now represented by ditches [10] and [16].



Figure 5. Ditches [6] and [8] looking west.

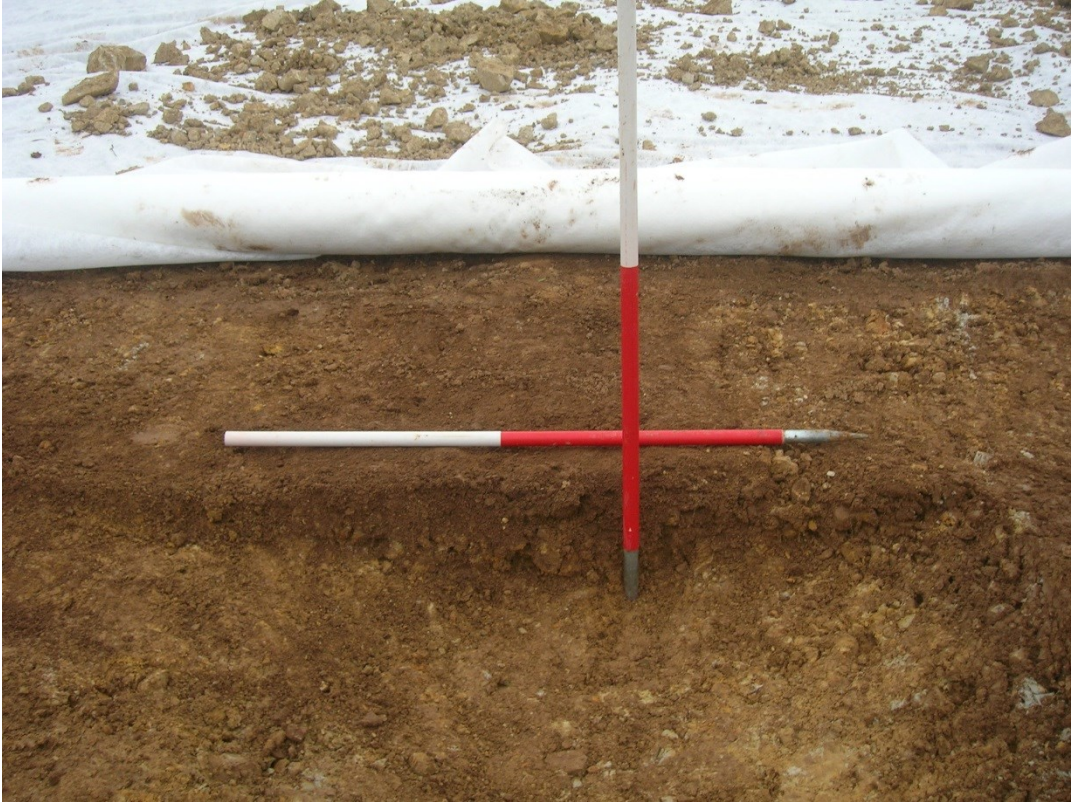


Figure 6. Ditch [6] looking west.



Figure 7. Ditch [8] looking east.



Figure 8. Ditches [10] and [16] looking south.



Figure 9. Ditch [10] looking north-west.



Figure 10. Ditch [16] looking north-west.

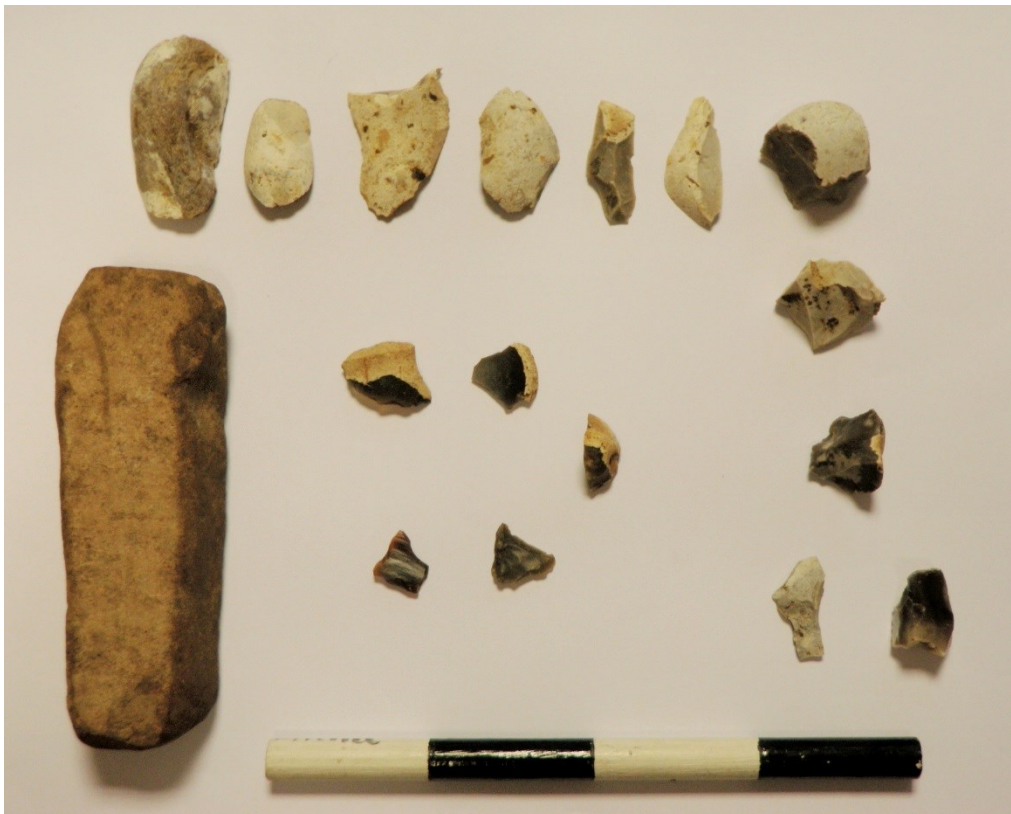


Figure 11. A selection of artefacts recovered. Flints are from two episodes of activity, the Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age and from the later Bronze Age. The whetstone (bottom left) is of medieval or post-medieval date.

9 Appendix 1. Context list

Context Number.	Category	Description/Interpretation
(1)	Layer.	Grass, roots and topsoil. Occurs over area examined. Topsoil.
(2)	Layer.	Grey, red-brown clay loam. Occurs over area examined. Plough soil.
(3)	Layer.	Grey-brown clay. Occurs over area examined. Subsoil
(4)	Layer.	Grey, yellow-red brown clay containing occasional flint. Old land surface? Small area measuring roughly 3m x 1.5m by 0.01m to 0.05m thick Below (3), and above (5). Numerous very fresh flints of Bronze Age date were recovered from this layer.
(5)	Layer	Yellow-red brown clay. Occurs across area examined. Decayed natural bedrock.
[6]	Cut.	Very ephemeral ditch, in places heavily truncated especially at its eastern end. The cut averaged 0.8m wide and 0.07m to 0.1m deep. This ditch lay approximately 2m north of ditch [8] and ran parallel to it
(7)	Fill.	Fill of Ditch [6]. This was a fine red-brown silty clay. No dating evidence was obtained from the layer.
[8]	Cut.	Ditch, averaging 0.8m wide and varying in depth between 0.09m and 0.12m. This ditch lay some 2m south of and ran parallel to ditch [6].
(9)	Fill.	Fill of Ditch [8]. Fine red-brown silty clay (9). No dating evidence was obtained from this layer.
[10]	Cut.	Ditch running north-west to south-east. This ditch was on average 1m wide and had an average depth of 0.35m. This ditch lay 2.5m east of and ran parallel to ditch [16].
(11)	Fill.	The top fill of ditch [10] in section E-F. Light grey brown clay up to 0.12m thick.
(12)	Fill.	Middle fill of ditch [10] in section E-F. Dark grey brown clay up to 0.18m thick.
(13)	Fill.	The bottom fill of ditch [10] in section E-F. Fine grey-brown silt up to 0.07m thick.
(14)	Fill.	The top fill of ditch [10] in section G-H. Grey brown clay up to 0.28m thick.
(15)	Fill.	The bottom fill of ditch [10] in section G-H. Fine grey-brown silt up to 0.1m thick.
[16]	Cut.	This ditch was on average 1m wide and 0.2m deep. This ditch lay 2.5m west of and ran parallel to ditch [10].

Context Number.	Category	Description/Interpretation
(17)	Fill	The top fill of ditch [16]. Dark grey-brown clay up to 0.15m thick.
(18)	Fill.	The bottom fill of ditch [16]. Fine grey-brown silt up to 0.07m thick.
[19]	Cut.	Cut at times parallel with and sometimes cutting ditch [16]. The ditch was 0.8m wide. A modern service trench (water) it was not investigated further.
(20)	Fill.	Fill of ditch [19]. Mixed, yellow, grey-brown clays.
21	Feature (Natural).	Band of Limestone running roughly west to east across the site, approximately 2m wide. Resistance to ploughing has resulted in a feature resembling a lynchet, but this is an entirely natural feature.
22	Feature (Natural).	Band of Limestone running roughly west to east across the site, approximately 2m wide. Resistance to ploughing has resulted in a feature resembling a lynchet, but this is an entirely natural feature.

10 Appendix 2. Bude/Stratton 2015 - Lithics summary

By Anna Lawson-Jones

Introduction

A total of 29 pieces of worked flint, one broken pebble, two complete pebbles and a whetstone were found. Twenty of the flints and one pebble (possible slingshot) came from Old Land Surface (4). The remaining material is unstratified, and very similar in terms of date-range and condition suggesting that much of it originated from layer (4). All flint has a local beach pebble origin unless otherwise stated below.

Similarities between this assemblage and that found in an adjacent field in the summer of 2015 suggest a potentially large spread of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age activity, with the intervening area likely to contain a continuation of artefacts plus associated features. The later dated material may cover a smaller, more focussed area.

The unstratified whetstone is considered to be much later, probably of medieval or post-medieval date and unrelated to the prehistoric flintwork.

Unstratified material

Between sections 7 and 8

- One long, burnt, broken flake.
- One pale grey heated, hinged, secondary waste flake.
- One secondary flake with convex slightly retouched, utilised cutting edge and opposing split notch facilitating hafting/hold.
- One thick, dark heated/burnt flint with blistered end. Probably nodular.
- One thick remnant core?, which was then re-struck to form a thick possibly heated? Bronze Age? notched piece. Slight wear around notch.
- One split pebble with steep indents forming a tapered nose with tiny retouch on one side. Core/scrapper - Bronze Age?

Between sections 19 and 20

- One gritty textured grey-brown pebble. Two straight incised lines may indicate prehistoric use (they are too narrow/sharp for plough damage).
- One gritty broken pebble flake.
- One long, heavy, very slightly tapered rectangular, flat sided, flat ended whetstone. One broad surface has been rubbed smooth. A pecked finger grip on one narrower side, plus a smaller opposing one; abraded/pecked wear at narrower end; and occasional/unorganised incised lines on all four flat surfaces.
- One broken, blade-like, secondary flake.
- One thick miscellaneous retouched, snapped piece. Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age.

Between sections 24 and 25

- One good quality, near black, nodular secondary flint flake with thick cortex. Non-corticated edge shows tiny retouch along dorsal curved edge and slight use. Cutting flake with cortical forefinger hold. Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age.

Old Land Surface (4)

- One un-used, fine-grit textured grey-brown pebble. Slingshot?
- One large, poor quality chert primary pebble flake with abraded distal end - grinding use?
- One large, poor quality primary waste flake.
- Two medium, poor quality primary waste flakes. Dark one possibly burnt?
- One long, pale grey secondary waste flake.
- One hinged, pale grey secondary waste flake (adhering residue).
- One pale grey, poor quality, remnant core/broken primary waste.
- One long (blade-like), mid grey, poor quality, secondary waste flake.
- One dark grey, thin, tertiary waste flake.
- One pale grey, thick tertiary cutting flake, made on a reused piece.
- One small, thin secondary waste flake.
- One mid grey hard hammered, probable Bronze Age flared core/scrapper, which produced short, broad flakes. Has a distinctive sharply denticulated platform.
- One tiny, pale tertiary, broken bladelet. Distal end missing. Soft hammered. No obvious use.
- One broken, near black, good quality secondary flake. Nodular – non local source. Soft hammered.
- One mid-dark grey, soft hammered, thin, tertiary flake. Steep retouch on one short straight edge. Small transverse arrowhead? Late Neolithic.
- One near black piece with soapy texture suggesting heat treatment. Slightly used, minimally worked point, made on a soft hammered mid blade section, with steeply retouched proximal snap and tapered/used distal break. Tiny, focussed lateral retouch and opposing break to form the 'point'. Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age.
- One broken primary flint flake with distinct banding. Very soapy-feeling surface suggests the use of heat treatment.
- Three small, broken, severely burnt (white, grey and brown-grey) pieces.

Comment

The flintwork clearly reflects two different phases of activity. The earliest is Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. Pieces include a small, complete Late Neolithic transverse arrowhead; a probable Early Bronze Age point; a typically Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age chunky snapped piece with steep retouch forming a miscellaneous tool; and potentially a small number of reasonably well formed cutting flakes which span the period. In addition, at least two nodular flakes were identified, and would probably have been obtained via contemporary networks of contact with communities in Devon (Tingle 1998; Newberry 2002). Both pieces suggest on-site core reduction. The use of heat as a treatment (see Lee 2001) was recognised in a couple of the pieces and identified via surface alteration which produced a distinctly soapy texture. This form of treatment has

been sporadically identified elsewhere (Butler 2005) in Mesolithic and Neolithic flint assemblages, and possibly extends into the earliest Bronze Age period. The very small, much more heavily burnt pieces from layer (4) in particular are also considered to be part of this earlier assemblage. They indicate the likely presence of hearths, and by implication imply a domestic character for some at least of this material.

Later material (again from both layer (4) and the unstratified material), includes much of the very freshest, sharpest, poorest quality flint. Fully (Middle/Late?) Bronze Age material includes most notably a diagnostically late core/scrapper with a very sharp flared denticulated working edge; a steeply nosed core/scrapper; and a core with a sharp indent showing very slight use as a notch? All the cores show a haphazard approach towards reduction and consist of little more than split pebbles with hard hammered removals. They produced short, broad flakes of markedly varied thickness (and questionable subsequent use), which are typical of many late flint assemblages. All show a conspicuously wasteful approach to knapping and a lack of selectivity in terms of raw material collection from local beaches.

Many fully Bronze Age assemblages show a decline in flake control and tool design (Edmonds 1995; Butler 2005). This decline reflects a waning in the everyday use of flint. The extreme freshness seen in the later material is very distinct when compared with the earlier material. Some pieces even retain adhering flakelets indicative of a complete lack of post-depositional disturbance. Two pieces show the later re-use of earlier flint. In neither case was the original or the later piece a diagnostic tool, but their presence is a nice indication of multi-phased activity and artefact reuse.

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Newberry, J, 2002. *Inland flint in prehistoric Devon: Sources, tool-making quality and use*. Devon Archaeological Society. Proceedings No. **60**

11 Appendix 3. Brief For Archaeological Recording

Date: 18 July 2011
Address: Bude-Stratton Business Park Extension
Site: Land adjacent to Bude-Stratton Business Park, Bude
Applicant: Mr M Dennis, Thorne Farm, Bude EX23 0LS
Agent: Peter Wannacott, Rodds Bridge Farm, Bude, Cornwall, EX23 0LS (this brief supplied to Mark Dennis thornefarm@btconnect.com)

Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer: Phil Copleston, Historic Environment Service, Cornwall Council, Room 82, Luxstowe House, Liskeard, Cornwall, PL14 3DZ Tel. 01579 341406, Email: pcopleston@cornwall.gov.uk

Local Planning Authority Officer: Simon King, Planning & Regeneration, Cornwall Council, 3-5 Barn Lane, Bodmin PL31 1LZ

This brief is only valid for six months. After this period the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO) should be contacted. Any written scheme of investigation (WSI) resulting from this brief shall only be considered for the same period. The contractor is strongly advised to visit the site before completing their WSI as there may be implications for accurately costing the project.

Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

No ground works are to be undertaken until the HEPAO and the Local Planning Authority (LPA) have approved the archaeological contractor's WSI.

1 Introduction

This brief has been written by the HEPAO and sets out the minimum requirements for archaeological recording at Bude-Stratton Business Park Extension to discharge condition 6 of planning application 2006/00600 placed on the development.

2 Site Location and Description

The site comprises two fields to the north of the Bude-Stratton Business Park. It is situated to the west of the A39, at OS Grid Reference SS 22104 05582. These fields are on a fairly gentle north west facing slope. The change in height is from approximately 45m to 40m.

3 Planning Background

Outline planning application 2006/00600 was submitted on the 21st March 2006 and was for the change of use of agricultural land to B1, B2 and B8 uses to form an extension to Bude-Stratton Business Park. This application has been approved subject to 6 conditions. Condition 6 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 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 requirements of PPG16 Archaeology and Planning.

4 Archaeological Background

The proposed site is on land recorded by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record as being 'Anciently Enclosed Land' (AEL). The Cornwall Landscape Assessment 1994 describes AEL as:

Typical Historical/Archaeological Components

Much important archaeological material will survive below the surface, including the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British settlements and fields of the farmers who originally cleared this zone. (Page 142)

Potential for historical and archaeological research

Considerable. Each farming settlement will contain a wealth of historical, architectural and archaeological information. Surveys of field systems yield considerable agricultural, social, and tenurial information. Buried archaeological features can be expected virtually anywhere in this zone. (Page 143)

Although the fields in question have been under cultivation there may be buried archaeological remains associated with the prehistoric periods mentioned above. Although less likely there is also the potential for medieval remains associated with the moated site. Of particular note is the 'kink' in the field boundary separating the two fields. These abrupt changes in direction can be associated with the boundary skirting a once upstanding monument.

5 Requirement for Work

Ground works associated with the development may disturb buried archaeological remains. Therefore, what is required is an archaeological 'watching brief' undertaken across the whole of the development area during the early stages of groundworks. It is therefore important that a suitably qualified archaeologist(s) is/are present during these works in order to identify and record any features of interest.

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 Bude and Stratton from any archaeological remains encountered

6 General Methodology

- 6.1 All stages of the investigation shall be supported by a written scheme of investigation (WSI).

- 6.2 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the code of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).
- 6.3 Details including the name, qualifications and experience of the site director and all other personnel (including specialist staff) shall be included within the WSI.
- 6.4 All of the latest Health and Safety guidelines shall be followed on site.
- 6.5 The IfA's Standards and Guidance should be used for additional guidance in the production of the WSI, the content of the report and the general execution of the project.
- 6.6 Terminology will be consistent with the English Heritage Thesaurus.

7 Archaeological Recording Methodology

- 7.1 Prior to the commencement of on-site works the archaeological contractor should familiarise themselves with the site by examining the information held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment record (HER), the Cornwall Records Office at Truro and the Cornwall Centre at Redruth, where appropriate.
- 7.2 An archaeologist shall be present during all ground works associated with the development, unless circumstances dictate a different approach. A toothless ditching bucket can be used for the removal of any overburden until the first archaeological horizon is exposed. This will then be hand cleaned as appropriate.
- 7.3 Any surviving remains which will be disturbed or destroyed by the development shall be archaeologically excavated and recorded.
- 7.4 Details of how all archaeological contexts and artefacts will be excavated, surveyed, recovered and recorded shall be provided. The site will be tied into the national grid.
- 7.5 Details of the site planning policy shall be given in the WSI. The normal preferred policy for the scale of archaeological site plans is 1:20 and sections 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.
- 7.6 The photographic record shall consist of prints in both black and white and colour together with the negatives. Digital photography may be used for report illustration. For both general and specific photographs, a photographic scale shall be included. In the case of detailed photographs it may be appropriate to include a north arrow. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum, feature number, location and direction of shot.
- 7.7 If significant archaeological deposits are exposed, all works must cease and a meeting convened with the client and the HEPAO to discuss the most appropriate way forwards.

8 Finds

- 8.1 All finds, where appropriate, will be retained from each archaeological context excavated.
- 8.2 All finds, where appropriate, shall be washed.
- 8.3 All pottery, and other finds, where appropriate, shall be marked with the site code and context number.
- 8.4 The WSI shall include an agreed list of specialist consultants, who may be required to conserve and/or report on finds, and advise or report on other aspects of the work including environmental sampling.
- 8.5 The requirements for conservation and storage shall be agreed with the Royal Cornwall Museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed in writing to the HEPAO.
- 8.6 Finds work should be to accepted professional standards and adhere to the Institute for Archaeologists *Guidelines for Finds Work*.
- 8.7 Environmental sampling should be guided by *Environmental Archaeology* (English Heritage Centre for Archaeological Guidelines. 2001/02).
- 8.8 Further English Heritage guidance that may be helpful includes *Geoarchaeology* (2004) and *Archaeometallurgy* (2001).
- 8.9 The English Heritage Advisor for Archaeological Science will be able to provide archaeological science advice if required (Vanessa Straker 0117 975 0689).

9 Human Remains

- 9.1 Any human remains which are encountered must initially be left in situ and reported to the HEPAO and the appropriate authorities (the Coroner), where appropriate. If removal is necessary this must comply with the relevant Government regulations. If burials are encountered their legal status must be ascertained and recording and/or removal must comply with the legal guidelines.
- 9.2 If human remains are not to be removed their physical security must be ensured, preferably by back filling as soon as possible after recording.
- 9.3 If human remains are to be removed this must be done with due reverence and in accordance to current best practice and legal requirements. The site must be adequately screened from public view. Once excavated, human remains must not be exposed to public view.

10 Results

- 10.1 The full report including all specialist assessments of artefact assemblages shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding six months) to be agreed between the applicant and the archaeological contractor, Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service and the Royal Cornwall Museum. A further

digital copy shall be supplied on CD-ROM preferably in 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.

- 10.2 The archaeological contractor will undertake the English Heritage/ads online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS).
- 10.3 This report will be held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available for public consultation.
- 10.4 The report must contain:
 - A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
 - The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation.
 - A discussion of the archaeological findings in terms of both the site specific aims and the desk based research.
 - A location map, a drawing showing those areas examined as part of the archaeological recording, and copies of any archaeological plans and sections. All plans shall be tied to the national grid.
 - All specialist reports and assessments.
 - A summary of the archive contents and date of deposition.
 - A context register with brief descriptions shall be included as an appendix.
 - A copy of the brief and the approved WSI will be included as an appendix.
- 10.5 A contingency shall be made within the costs for full publication in an appropriate journal. The HEPAO will notify the contractor of such a need within four weeks of receipt of the report.

11 Archive Deposition

- 11.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006* upon completion of the project. The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum.
- 11.2 If the finds are to remain with the landowner a full copy of the documentary archive shall be housed with the Cornwall Record Office and with the Courtney Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.
- 11.3 The archive including a copy of the written report shall be deposited with the Royal Cornwall Museum within two months of the completion of the full report and confirmed in writing with the HEPAO.
- 11.4 Where there is only a documentary archive this will be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office as well as the Courtney Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.
- 11.5 A copy of the report will be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon.
- 11.6 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.

11.7 Only on completion of 11.1 to 11.5 (inclusive) will there be a recommendation for the discharge of any archaeological recording condition.

12 Monitoring

12.1 The HEPAO will monitor the work and should be kept regularly informed of progress.

12.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given preferably in writing to the HEPAO at least one week in advance of its commencement.

12.3 Any variations to the WSI shall be agreed with the HEPAO, preferably in writing, prior to them being carried out.

12 Appendix 4. Written Scheme of investigation for Archaeological Mitigation at Bude/Stratton Business Park 2015

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU), Cornwall Council have been requested by Mr Mark Dennis to provide a project design and estimate for a programme of archaeological recording ahead of the erection of industrial building for builder's merchants use together with the formation of yard for customer and staff parking and storage of building materials, erection of palisade security fencing and formation of attenuation pond for surface water drainage at the Bude/Stratton Business Park. Previous archaeological recording carried out by CAU in 2011 and 2015 led to the identification of a Neolithic flint assemblage.

This project design covers those parts of the development area which will involve ground disturbance, which is estimated to cover an area of approximately 0.6 HA.

The project design will need to be approved by the Local Planning Authority. Further planning applications associated with the Business Park will require additional project designs.

The current investigations will be required as part of Planning Condition (PA15/02236). Condition 5 is worded as follows:

A) No development hereby permitted shall commence until a programme of archaeological work including a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved by the LPA in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:-

(i) The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording;

(ii) The programme for post investigation assessment;

(iii) Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording;

(iv) Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation;

(v) Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation; (vi) A detailed method statement for construction activities within any archaeologically sensitive areas identified; (vii) 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 brought into use 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 archaeological interests and in accordance with guidance contained within paragraphs 14, 128, 129, 131 and 132 of the National Planning Policy Framework, 2012.

1.2 Historical background

The development area is located within land which has been characterized as being "Anciently Enclosed Land". "Anciently Enclosed Land" is land which has been settled since at least the medieval period and which often contains archaeological remains dating to prehistoric and medieval times. Well-preserved flint tools associated with

occupation of the land in the Neolithic period were recovered in 2015 (Thorpe 2015), and there is the potential for the preservation of buried archaeological material to survive in the project area. A number of sites have been identified in the vicinity of the development area from the Historic Environment Record. They include:

- The proposed development is situated to the south of a crop-mark enclosure of probable prehistoric date (MCO38817).
- Romano-British coins are recorded as being discovered at Binhamy, to the north of the development site (MCO200).
- The proposed development is situated to the south of the moated medieval settlement site at Binhamy (MCO21883).

Potential sites

There is potential for buried archaeological sites to survive within the project area and there is the scope for the survival of previously unrecorded archaeological remains and artefacts of all periods.

2. Aims and objectives

- To ensure that the site works are carried out in such a way as to allow recording as set out in this Written Scheme of Investigation.
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains and record archaeological features and deposits affected by the scheme.
- To 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 deposit the archive (including any finds) with the relevant museum and disseminate the results of discoveries as a concise archive report and, if merited, wider publication.
 - **2.1 Key objectives are:**
- To locate and identify and record prehistoric and/or medieval settlement activity in the area of the development, thereby providing further information on the archaeology of the development site and the surrounding area.

3. Methodology

The archaeological programme will follow five stages: fieldwork; archiving; assessment; analysis; final publication.

3.1 Fieldwork

3.1.1 Archaeological Recording

The soil strip should 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 (ie, 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 a CAU 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 (Historic Environment) 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 (Historic Environment) 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 Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) 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.

3.2 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.

3.3 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. The RCM will be notified of the commencement of the project and included in discussions for sampling and disposal as appropriate.

In the event that there are no finds or they are retained by the owner, the documentary archive in due course shall be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office, but in the medium term will be stored at Pound and Co. All digital records will be filed on the Cornwall Council network.

3.4 Archive report

The results from the fieldwork will be presented in a concise report.

Copies of the report will be distributed to the Client and the local and main archaeological record libraries. A PDF copy of the report will be produced and deposited with the Historic Environment Record.

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 methods.
- Results - Factual description of the results of the various aspects of the project, with separate sections as necessary for discussion/interpretation and potential for further analysis.
- Discussion - Discussion of the interpretation of the results, highlighting information gained on a chronological or thematic basis
Recommendations for further analysis and publication.
- Archive - A brief summary and index to the project archive.
- Appendix - A copy of the project brief.
- A copy of the WSI
- Illustrations - General location plan.

- Detailed location plans to link fieldwork results to OS map.
- Selected plans and section drawings (as appropriate).
- Finds drawings (if appropriate).
- Photographs (if appropriate).

An English Heritage/ADS online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS) record will be made.

3.5 Assessment/analysis

The structural and stratigraphic data and artefactual material will be assessed to establish whether further analyses and reporting is 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 Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) 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.

3.6 Final publication

In the event of significant 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*).

4. Monitoring

This written scheme of investigation will need to be approved by the Planning authority.

The recording exercise will be monitored. The Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) should be informed 1 week in advance of the intention to start the recording.

CAU will liaise with the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) to advise on the programme and progress of work, and agree site meetings as required.

A summary of the results will be presented to the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) within 1 month of the completion of the fieldwork.

In the event that significant remains are encountered an updated project design will be agreed with the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment).

5. Project Staff

An experienced archaeologist employed by CAU Projects will carry out the archaeological fieldwork and reporting.

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.

6. Timetable

The archiving and archive report will be completed within 12 months of the ending of the excavations. The timetable for further stages of assessment, analyses and publication will be agreed with Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) in the light of the results of the excavations.

7. Health and safety during the fieldwork

7.1 Health and safety statement

Cornwall Archaeological Unit is within the Economy, Enterprise and Environment Directorate of Cornwall Council. The CAU team follows Cornwall Council's Statement of Safety Policy.

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

8. Insurance

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

9. Standards

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

10. Copyright

Copyright of all material gathered as a result of the project will be reserved to the Cornwall Archaeological Unit. 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.

11. 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

- It is assumed that the client will supply the mechanical excavator. The cost is not included in the attached estimate.
- 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.
- In the event that human remains are uncovered the client will ensure that appropriate screening is put in place.
- The post excavation programme (assessment, analysis and reporting) will need to be reviewed in the light of the fieldwork.

Dr Andy Jones 21/10/15
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