



Penans Farm wind turbine, Grampound, Cornwall
Archaeological Watching Brief

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Report No: 2016R007

Report No

2016R007

Report Name

Penans Farm wind turbine, Grampound,
Cornwall. Archaeological Watching Brief

Report Author

C. M. Thorpe

Event Type

Watching Brief

Client Organisation

Ecotricity (Next Generation)
Ltd

Client Contact

Jamie Baldwin

Monuments (MonUID)

None

Fieldwork dates (From)

27/01/16

(To)

27/01/16

(Created By)

CMT

(Create Date)

Feb 2016

Location (postal address; or general location and parish)

Penans Farm, Creed parish.

(Town - for urban sites)

(Postcode)

Grampound

TR2 4RQ

(Easting) X co-ord

SW 95258

(Northing) Y co-ord

48564



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1 Project background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit was commissioned by Jamie Baldwin on behalf of Ecotricity (Next Generation) Ltd. to undertake a programme of archaeological recording during groundworks required ahead of the erection of a wind turbine at Penans Farm, Grampound (centred at SW 95258 48564).

The site lies about 445m to the south west of Penans Farm, within the ecclesiastical parish of Creed (Figs 1 and 2). The development was the subject of a planning condition, which required that archaeological recording took place ahead of construction (PA12/06977).

A written scheme of investigation (Appendix 1), outlining the methodology for archaeological recording was produced (16/11/16) by Adam Sharpe (Archaeology Projects Officer, CAU).

The current work, which involved the construction of part of the access track to the site, was undertaken by the developer in order to secure their planning permission. This length of trackway was 120m long and 4.5m wide. The remainder of the earthworks detailed in the WSI may be undertaken at a later date, dependant on whether or not it is decided to progress the development.

This short report covers the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out on the 27th January 2016.

2 Location and background

The field covered by the watching brief is on sloping ground near the crest of a hill that falls towards the north-west from a height of 94m OD to 88m OD. The field is currently utilised for grazing. The underlying geology consists of Devonian mudstones and sandstones of the Grampound Grit series, part of the Gramscatho Group (BGS Sheet 347).

The development area is located within land that falls into a Historic Landscape Character zone which has been classified as 'Anciently Enclosed Land' (Cornwall County Council 1996) within the HLC Type 'Farmland Medieval'. '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. Consequently there was the potential for buried archaeological deposits to survive in the project area.

Prior to the fieldwork being undertaken, a number of sites in the vicinity of the study area were identified from the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (Fig 2). These included:

- A Bronze Age barrow (MCO3236) lies 260m east of the site at SW 95522 48618.
- Carwinnick Round (MCO7819), an Iron Age/Romano-British settlement, is situated 400m to the south east of the site. The place name Carwinnick contains the element 'ker' which suggests the site of a round (Gover, 1948); the field name 'Stoney Close' appears on the tithe map of 1840. The Ordnance Survey records no extant remains, however the site is visible as a cropmark.
- The medieval settlement of Penbetha (MCO 16045) is situated 495m to the south west of the site at SW 94800 48428. The settlement of Penbetha was first recorded in 1337 when it was spelt 'Penbithewen' (Gover, 1948). The name is Cornish and contains the elements pen 'head' and an unknown second element. It was recorded on the 1st Edition *circa* 1809 1" OS map and the *circa* 1880 1:2500 OS map c1880 when it was spelt 'Pendenbethwy'. Grass covered remains of the farm-place are still visible. Field boundaries, possibly associated with this settlement, are visible as low earth banks on air photographs.
- The medieval settlement of Tybesta (MCO11670) is situated 580m to the west of the site at SW 94682 48631. The settlement and manor of Tybesta is first recorded

in the Domesday survey of 1086 when it is spelt "Tibesteu" (Gover, 1948). The name is Cornish and contains the element ti meaning 'house' and an unknown second element (Padel 1985). In 1086, Tybesta was the head manor of the hundred of Powder and gave its name to it. No visible remains of the manor house now survive. Field boundaries possibly associated with this settlement are visible as low earth banks on air photographs.

- The Medieval settlement of Pennans (MCO11734) is situated 455m to the north east at SW 95437 48974. The settlement of Pennans was first recorded in 1326 when it was spelt 'Pennant' (Gover, 1948). The name is Cornish and contains the elements pen meaning 'head', 'top', 'end' or 'promontory', plus nans meaning 'valley' (Padel 1985).
- The post-medieval house of Penans Farm, a Grade II* Listed building (1144033) is 445m to the north east of the site. The present house dates to the early 18th century, when it was constructed by Henry Huddy (Polsue 1867-1873). The original house plan included paired wings and a projecting stair tower, and it has an associated walled garden and stable block, together with a cow shed and pigeon loft. Later a tree lined avenue was planted to the west, the avenue being carried over the nearby Truro to St. Austell road on a now-demolished brick-constructed bridge.

Potential sites

As noted in the HER, and from NMP plots the site of the turbine is surrounded by archaeological sites, varied in nature and date that range between the Bronze Age through IA-RB to the post-medieval. There is thus high potential for prehistoric and medieval sites to survive within the project area, such as isolated pits of varying form and function dating from the Neolithic through to early-medieval such as those found on the South West water pipeline between Boscastle and Tintagel (Jones, and Quinnell, 2014) or features associated with the nearby Bronze Age barrows, or continuations of, or features linked to field systems associated with either the prehistoric or medieval settlements noted above. There was scope for the survival of previously unrecorded archaeological sites, organic remains, and artefacts of all periods.

3 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 condition 12 of the grant of Planning Permission.

The site specific aims were to:

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

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

The project objective is produce a report setting out the results of the archaeological watching brief, placing them in their historical and landscape context. A second objective is to produce an entry relating to this project for the ADS-Online archaeological database.

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 stripped area was then inspected by the archaeologist.

The location of the access road trench and recorded soil profiles were plotted onto a site plan (Fig 3) at a scale of 1:500 (based on an Ordnance Survey map at the same scale).

Photographs were taken during the course of the work. The ground and spoil heap were also examined for artefacts.

5 Results

The cutting for the access track measured 120m by 4.5m and reached a maximum depth of 0.45m (Figs 3 and 5).

No archaeological features were recorded in the course of the work, and only a single artefact was recovered (Fig 4). This was a flint obliquely backed point dating from the Mesolithic *circa* 8000 – 4000 BC (Anna Lawson-Jones pers comm).

Five soil profiles were recorded across the stripped area. Full descriptions of these are contained within the site archive. The locations of these recorded soil profiles are plotted on Figure 3.

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 – 0.2m	0.15m	Grey-brown clay loam.	Ploughsoil
(3)	0.2m – 0.32m	0.12	Grey-brown clay.	Subsoil
(5)	At base of excavation	-	Yellow, grey-brown clay and shillet	Decayed natural bedrock

The sequence of layers recorded in the section was consistent throughout the area investigated. The soil depth varied between 0.32m and 0.45m, the greatest depth occurring downslope, towards the north west.

Given that no archaeological features were identified it is evident that this part of the development has made no discernible impact on any buried archaeological remains, though the presence of a Mesolithic microlith hints at prehistoric activity in the area. The microlith, a flint obliquely backed point was utilised as a projectile point probably an arrowhead. As a singular find, this suggests this was an accidental loss possibly in the course of hunting. The site overlooks a valley running roughly to the north west a small tributary of the River Fal, and there are springs at the foot of the hill roughly 450m to the north west which may have formed a focus for game animals at that time.

This investigation has however provided only a keyhole sample into the nature of the site and does not preclude the potential for there to be archaeological remains present on the remaining areas likely to be affected by this development. It is therefore recommended that further archaeological recording be undertaken during any topsoil removal or other groundworks across the rest of the site.

6 References

6.1 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, 2007. *Mastermap Digital Mapping*

Tithe Map and Apportionment, c1841. *Parish of Creed* (licensed digital copy at CAU).

British Geological Survey 1994. Map sheet 347 Bodmin.

6.2 Publications

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

Gover, JEB, 1948. *Place-Names of Cornwall* (manuscript at RCM, Truro).

Padel, OJ, 1985. *Cornish Place-Name Elements*, English Place-name Society, Nottingham

Polsue, J, 1867-1873. *Lake's Parochial History of Cornwall* Facsimile reprint 1974 by EP Publishing and Cornwall County Library

Jones, A M, and Quinnell, H, 2014. *Lines of investigation along the north Cornish coast*, Brit Arch Repts, Brit Ser, 594, Oxford

7 Project archive

The CAU project number is **HEXQPR146557**

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 listed below:

1. Projects file containing site records and notes, project correspondence and administration (146557).
2. Field plans stored in an A2-size plastic envelope (GRE 847/1-2).
3. Digital photographs stored in the directory: R:\Historic Environment (Images)\SITES.M-P\Penans Farm, Grampound 21st January 2016 WB 146557
4. English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-241123
5. This report text is held in digital form as: G:\TWE\Waste & Env\Strat Waste & Land\Historic Environment\Projects\Sites\Sites P\Penans Grampound wind turbine WB 146557\Report
6. The single artefact recovered and retained during the course of this project has been given the site code PFG 16. This is temporarily held at the CAU archive store.

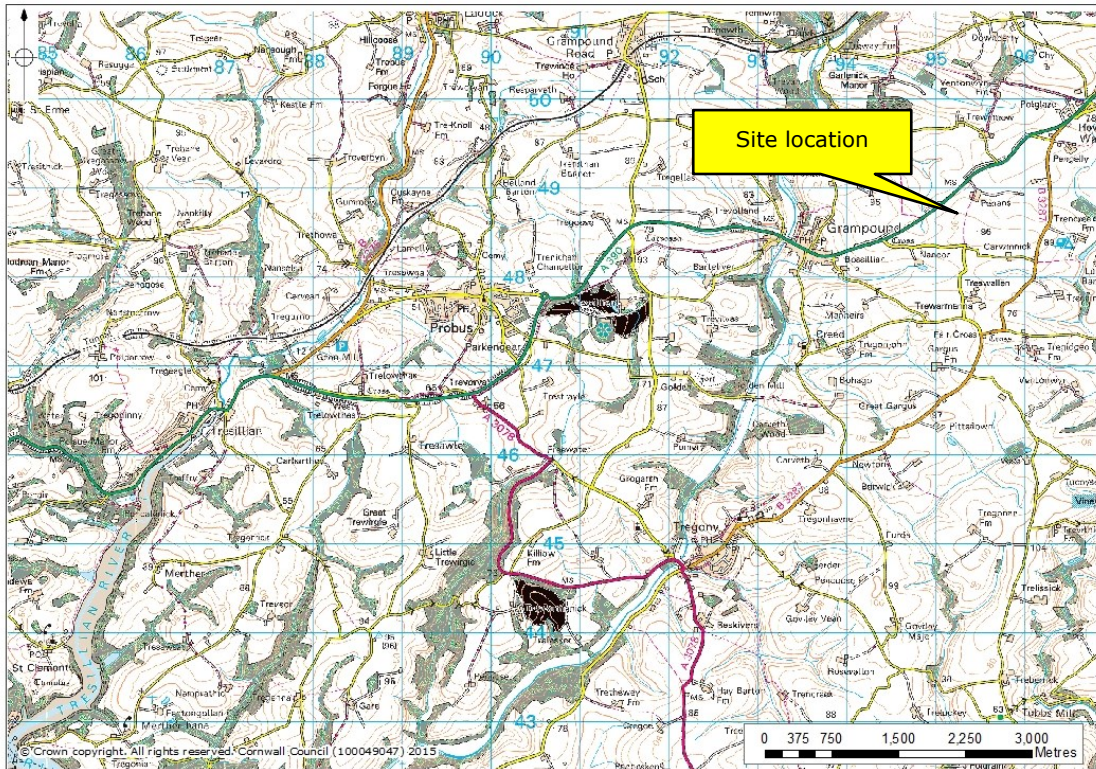


Figure 1. Site location map.

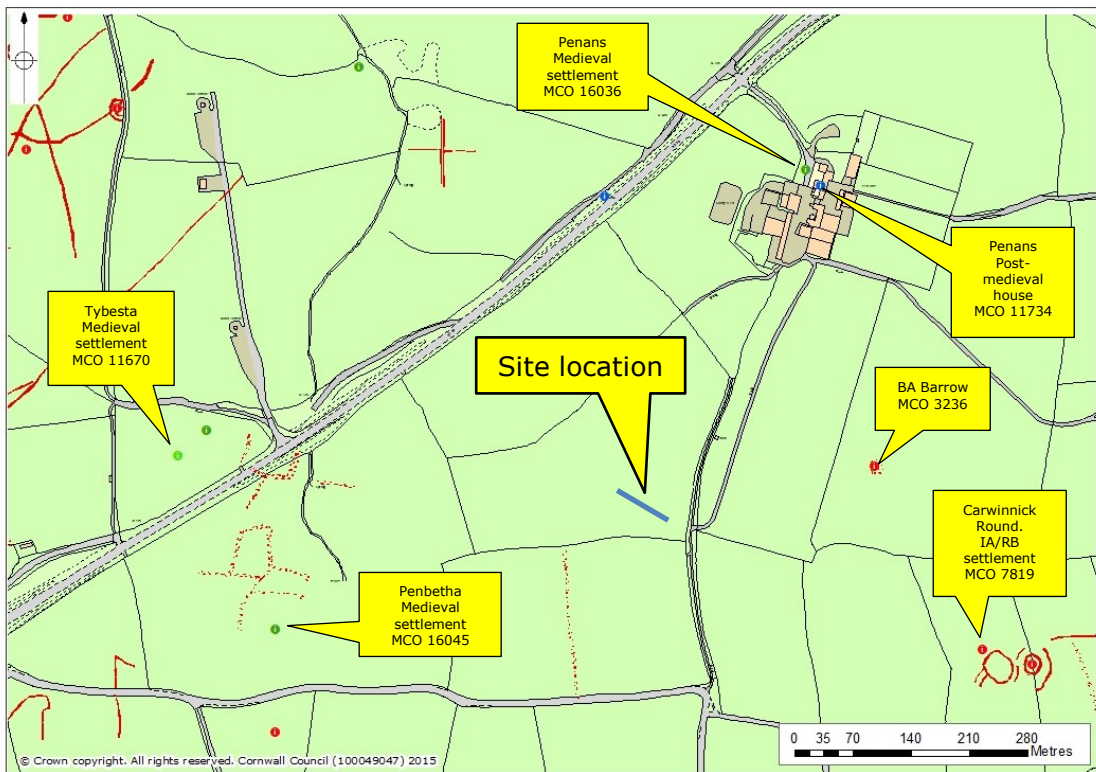


Figure 2. Site location showing relationship to known sites recorded in the HER.

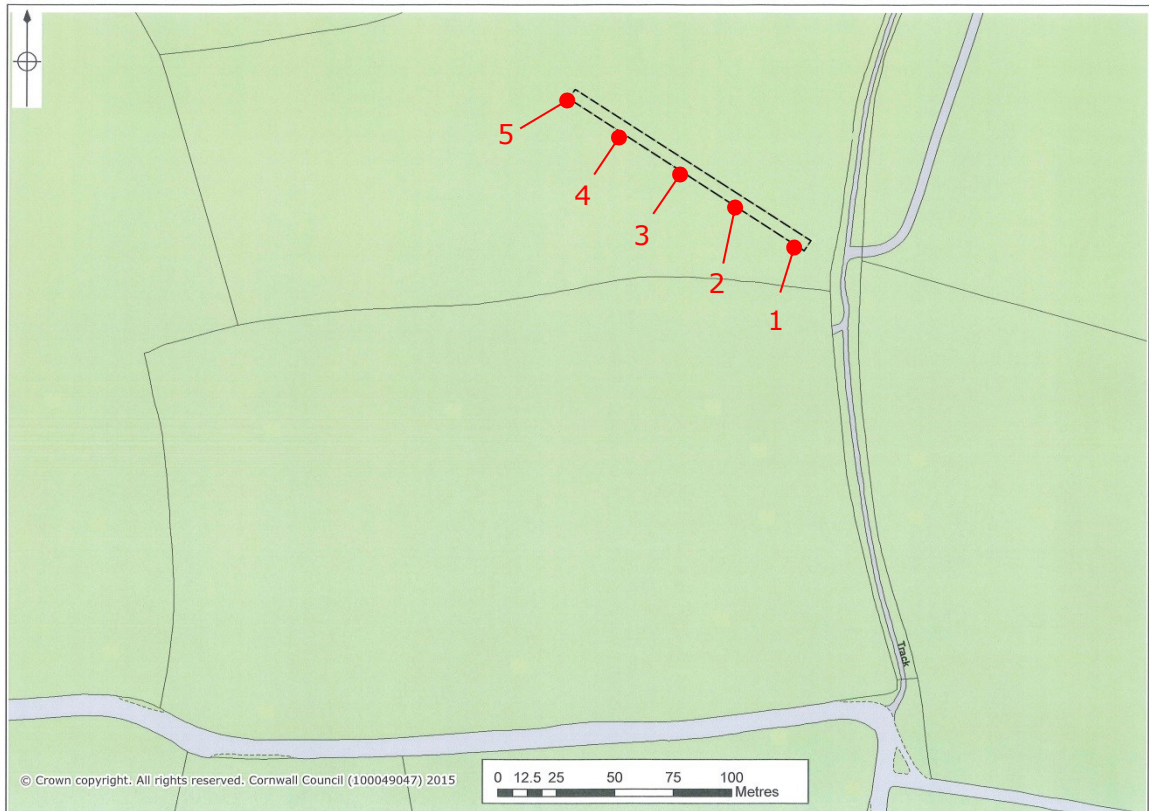


Figure 3. Trench location plan showing position of recorded soil profiles (red).



Figure 4. Flint microlith. An obliquely backed point. Mesolithic in date (8000 – 4000 BC).



Figure 5. General view of site looking south east showing nature of ground encountered.

Appendix 1. Penans, Cornwall: Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the erection of a wind turbine

Client: Ecotricity (Next Generation) Ltd.

Client contact: Jamie Baldwin

Client tel: 01453 769354

Client email: jamie.baldwin@ecotricity.co.uk

Project background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit was contacted by Mr. Jamie Baldwin of Ecotricity on 13 November 2015 with a request for a cost schedule and associated method statement for undertaking an archaeological watching brief during construction works at a site at Penans, Grampound at which planning permission was conditionally granted by Cornwall Council on 04/02/2013 for the erection of a wind turbine and associated cable trenching and other associated groundworks. The planning reference is PA12/06977.

Condition 12 of the planning permission states:

No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the LPA. In the event of any previously unidentified or disclosed archaeological remains being found during the course of the development, any works that may affect those said remains shall cease until an archaeological recording/preserving programme has been approved in writing with the LPA. The development shall then only proceed in accordance with the details of that approved recording/preserving programme.

Reason: To protect cultural heritage assets in accordance with Policies 2, 3 and 7 of the CSP.

The site is located approximately two kilometres to the east of Grampound, the turbine location being at approximately SW 95188 48600; the turbine will be accessed by a new track spurring off a farm access road to the south of the turbine location, the new track following the hedgeline along the east of the field. A temporary lay down area will be constructed at the junction of the two tracks, whilst a temporary crane erection pad will be sited immediately to the south east of the turbine location. The works will also include trenching for a cable connection to the National Grid and the construction of the base for a sub-station. The proposed wind turbine will be 70m high to its blade tips (40m to hub) and is to be sited at a height of approximately 90m OD. The Historic Landscape Character of the site proposed for the wind turbine is Anciently Enclosed Land (farmland medieval). The underlying bedrock is formed by the Devonian Gramscatho Group – these taking the form of mudstones and sandstones. Topographically, the dominant local landforms are a series of low hills with higher ground to both the north and south. The wind turbine is to be sited on the western upper slope one of these low hills.

Nearby Pennans farmhouse is a Grade II* Listed Building, with Grade II Listed outbuildings and garden. It was formerly associated with a tree-lined avenue extending to the west.

This WSI will need to be approved by the local planning authority before any works on site can be commenced.

Site history

A cultural heritage assessment of the proposal was undertaken in 2012 by CgMg. This incorporated a desk based assessment, an assessment of setting impacts utilising a Visual Impact Assessment in three zones out to 15km from the site proposed for the wind turbine and a summary of impacts and suggested mitigations in the light of legislation and policies applying to the site.

Early historical mapping indicates that the site was already enclosed by the time of the 1841 Tithe map of Grampound with Creed Parish, and both the 1880 and 1907 Ordnance Survey 25" to a mile maps depict the field proposed for the wind turbine as one of the enclosed fields associated with Pennans Farm not far to the north east. The site lies within an area that has been characterised as Anciently Enclosed Land, farmland which in this instance derives from medieval cropping units.

The Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) notes the sites of two Bronze Age barrows, a documented Romano-British period round (an enclosed farmstead) and another example recorded as a cropmark in the landscape up to 550m to the east of the turbine site, and a further Bronze Age barrow and the sites of the medieval settlements of Tybesta and Pendenbethwy out to 550m to the east of the site, these having been lost to agricultural improvements between 1840 and 1908. Another round is approximately 600m to the south of the turbine site, whilst the substantial Tybesta Round is sited 950m to the north-west of the site on the hilltop above Grampound. Apparently associated field systems have been recorded as cropmarks in the area surrounding it and extending towards the turbine site.

Pennans Farm is 445m to the north-east of the turbine site. This settlement was first recorded in 1326, and the present house dates to the early 18th century, when it was constructed by Henry Huddy. The original house plan included paired wings and a projecting stair tower, and it is associated with a walled garden and stable block, together with a cow shed and pigeon loft. The house passed to Philip Lower, who sold it to Philip Hawkins in 1736, and thence to his son John Hawkins, who landscaped the grounds around the house and laid out a tree-lined avenue to the west, this originally being carried over the nearby Truro to St. Austell road on a brick-constructed bridge. Following John Hawkins' death in 1786, the house was sold to Thomas Carlyon. Pennans is now a working farm. One of the original wings has been demolished and modern agricultural buildings added in close proximity. The course of the avenue can still be traced on the ground, though its trees have been felled. Distribution mapping suggests that Pennans Farm may have been the site of a further Romano-British period round.

Grampound to the west of the turbine site preserves many elements of its medieval layout, including the burgage plots flanking its main street, and fossilised strip field boundaries in the landscape surrounding it.

Project extent

The areas to be excavated will consist of the following:

- An 12m x 10m excavation area approximately 2.0m deep at the site of the wind turbine.
- An unspecified length of cable trenching 0.6m wide and 1.2m deep linking the wind turbine to the National Grid. This is likely to follow the route of the new access track.
- A 10m x 5m base for a small substation along the cabling route.
- The construction of a 327m long, 4.5m to 5.0m wide access track requiring excavation to a depth of approximately 0.4m depth with a connection to an existing farm track to the south. A 10.82m width of hedge will be removed to allow the connection of the new track to the existing one.
- The creation of a temporary 40m x 30m rectangular compound area at the junction of the new access track and the existing farm track.
- The construction of a 25m x 15m crane pad immediately to the south east of the wind turbine location.
- An 8m x 30m blade lay-down area to the south of the location of the wind turbine base.
- The erection of protective fencing around the two Scheduled barrows at the southern end of the development site adjacent to the southern wind turbine.

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 condition 12 of the grant of Planning Permission.

The site specific aims are to:

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

To provide further information on the archaeology of the landscape around Grampound 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 CIfA *Code of Conduct* and *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Archaeology*. The Chartered 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 the CAU 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 (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.

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 Historic England/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 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 (Historic Environment) 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 undertaken during January and February 2016. CAU will require 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 the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment). Where the SDOHE is satisfied with the archive report and the deposition of the archive written discharge of the planning condition will be expected.

1. The SDOHE will monitor the work and should be kept regularly informed of progress.
2. Notification of the start of work shall be given preferably in writing to the SDOHE at least one week in advance of its commencement.
3. Any variations to the WSI will be agreed with the SDOHE, in writing, prior to them being carried out.
4. If significant detail is discovered, all works must cease and a meeting convened with the client and the SDOHE to discuss the most appropriate way forward.

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 part of Cornwall Council. CAU employs 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 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and follows their Standards and Code of Conduct.

<http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>

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 CAU 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 Archaeology Projects Officer 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.

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

CAU follows Cornwall Council's *Statement of Safety Policy*.

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

Insurance

CAU is covered by Cornwall Council's Public and Employers Liability Insurance, with a policy value of £50m. The Council also has Professional Negligence insurance with a policy value of £10m.

Adam Sharpe BA MCIfA

Archaeology Projects Officer

16 November 2015

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

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