



St Euny Poultry Farm, Trevingey Road, Cornwall
Archaeological Watching Brief

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Report No: 2016R019

Report No

2016R019

Report Name

St Euny Poultry Farm, Trevingey Road,
Cornwall, Archaeological Watching Brief

Report Author

C. M. Thorpe

Event Type

Watching Brief

Client Organisation

Pets You Have Ltd

Client Contact

Barry Murphy

Monuments (MonUID)

None

Fieldwork dates (From)

04/02/16

(To)

04/02/16

(Created By)

CMT

(Create Date)

Feb 2016

Location (postal address; or general location and parish)

St Euny Poultry Farm, Trevingey Road, Redruth parish.

(Town – for urban sites)

(Postcode)

Redruth

TR15 3BT

(Easting) X co-ord

SW 69111

(Northing) Y co-ord

41297



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1 Project background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) was commissioned by Barry Murphy (Pets You Have Ltd), the owner of the site, to undertake a programme of archaeological recording during groundworks required ahead of the erection of a residential dwelling at St Euny Poultry Farm, West Trevingey, Redruth (centred at SW 69111 41297).

The site lies on the western side of the former medieval settlement of Merther Uny, roughly 30m north of St Euny's Church, within the ecclesiastical parish of Redruth (Figs 1 and 2). The development covers an area of approximately 0.034 ha and is within the Carn Brea Conservation Area (DCO84) and the Camborne and Redruth Mining District component of the Cornwall and West Devon World Heritage Site (DCO1755).

The development was the subject of a planning condition, which required that archaeological recording took place ahead of construction (PA14 06946). A Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 1), outlining the methodology for archaeological recording was produced (23/03/15) by Carl Thorpe (Archaeology Project Officer, CAU).

The work involved the excavation of a roughly T-shaped area of ground (Fig 3) measuring 29m (on the west to east axis) x 26m (on the north to south axis) which reached a maximum depth of 0.45m. This short report covers the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out on the 4th February 2016.

2 Location and background

The field covered by the watching brief is on ground (Fig 2) that slopes gently to the west, falling from a height of 112m OD to 109m OD. The field is currently covered in grass with the western side being lined with the poultry farm buildings.

The underlying geology consists of Devonian slates and siltstones of the Mylor Slate Formation that are within the metamorphic aureole of the granitic intrusion of the South West batholith (BGS Sheet 352).

The development area is located within land that falls into a Historic Landscape Character zone classified as 'Post-medieval Enclosed Land' (Cornwall County Council, 1996). Post-medieval Enclosed Land is land enclosed in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, usually from land that was previously Upland Rough Ground or medieval commons. Fields in Post-Medieval Enclosed Land normally have perfectly straight sides and boundaries have less mature or varied vegetation cover than in Anciently Enclosed Land. However, an examination of the 1841 Redruth Tithe map (Fig 4) shows that the pattern and shape (especially the sinuous nature) of the field boundaries in this area indicate that the fields in this case are in medieval enclosed land that has been subjected to some later alteration. It is this latter alteration which has led to these fields being classified as the more recent 'Post-medieval Enclosed Land'.

The close proximity of St Euny church and the medieval settlement of Merther Uny, both likely to be of early medieval foundation, and the churchyard immediately adjacent to the project area that has been identified as the site of a lann, further imply that there must be some medieval elements to the fields around the project area (Figs 4 and 5). A lann is an early medieval enclosure (often oval in shape) that was set apart for Christian religious purposes including religious settlements, burial, and churches (Preston-Jones, and Rose 1986; Friar 1996).

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:

- The medieval settlement of Merther Uny (MCO15700), which was first recorded in 1302 (Institute of Cornish Studies 1987), lies approximately 80m to the east of the development area (centred at SW 69160 41260).

- An early medieval lann (MCO24833). The churchyard at St Euny may fossilise the remains of a lann or circular enclosure indicative of an early Christian church site, consisting of an earthwork followed by the north and west walls of the present churchyard (Tangye 1967).
- St Euny church (Redruth Parish church) is of medieval origin (Henderson 1925; Pevsner 1951), although heavily rebuilt in 1756 (MCO6424). It lies approximately 50m to the southeast of the development area (SW 69119 41234).
- Carn Brea holy well, or St Euny's Well (MCO6953), which is of medieval origin (Quiller-Couch 1894), is located 100m to the northwest of the proposed development (SW 68997 41317).
- Reswythen Bridge, which was of medieval origin (first recorded 1301) (MCO9692) is believed be located in the vicinity (Henderson, and Coates 1928). The exact location is unknown but the bridge but it has been suggested to be at SW 690 413, to the west of the development area.
- Carn Brea post-medieval streamworks, shown on the 1880 OS map (MCO28898), lie approximately 131m to the southwest (centred at SW 69039 41150) of the development area.

Potential sites

Because of the close proximity of the medieval church and the density of other sites of this period recorded in the HER, there was the potential for buried archaeological sites to survive within the project area and for these to be impacted upon by the development.

3 Aims and objectives

The aims of the archaeological recording were set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 1) and these were approved by the Local Planning Authority.

The site specific aims were to:

- To ensure that the site works were carried out in such a way as to allow recording as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- To record archaeological features and deposits affected by the scheme.
- Determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered.
- Establish the nature of the activity on the site.
- Provide further information on the archaeology of the area from any archaeological remains encountered.
- Recover and record artefacts uncovered by the works.
- Deposit the archive (including any finds) with the relevant museum or archive repository (as appropriate), and disseminate the results of discoveries as a concise archive report and, if merited, wider publication.

2.1 The Key objective was:

- To locate and identify and record prehistoric, medieval settlement activity and/or post-medieval industrial activity in the area of the development.

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 site, features and recorded soil profiles were plotted onto a site plan (Fig 3) at a scale of 1:200 (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

A roughly T-shaped area of the topsoil strip was stripped to a depth of 0.45m. It measured 20m by 9m along the west to east axis, and 26m by 8m on the north to south axis, giving an area of roughly 0.034 ha (Fig 3) (Figs 6, 7, 8, and 9).

Trackway

A shallow hollow was recorded on the eastern part of the site. This was a broad linear feature [4] running roughly northeast to southwest that was traced for a distance of approximately 22m (Figs 2, 3 and 7). The edges of the feature were irregular and in places ill-defined, especially on the western side. The eastern (up slope) edge that had been worn into the slope had greater definition. The depth was variable, ranging between 0.1m and 0.35m, although it averaged approximately 0.2m. The floor of the hollow was very uneven in nature and it is unlikely to have been a deliberately cut feature.

The hollow had become filled with dark grey coloured clay (6) containing numerous small fragments of coal, coal dust and patches of pale grey ashes. There was a quantity of modern industrial china dating from the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries and modern glazed red earthenware (mostly broken bussa pot) within this fill (not collected).

The linear hollow had the appearance of a track that had been worn into the ground by the passage of traffic (carts, animals, etc) through the field. It may have been deliberately infilled with material to level out the irregular hollows to provide a better surface.

No other archaeological features were recorded in the course of the work.

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	0.10m	Red, Grey-brown clay.	Subsoil
(5)	At base of excavation	-	Yellow, grey-brown clay with shillet fragments.	Decayed natural bedrock

The sequence of layers recorded in the section was consistent throughout the area investigated except for where the infilled hollow was encountered. The soil depth varied between 0.2m and 0.45m, the greatest depth being on the north eastern part of the site, and thinning towards the south.

Eight 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.

6 Discussion

The alignment of the linear hollow pointed to the northeast corner of the field. This was where the original entrance to the field was traditionally meant to be (Barry Murphy, pers comm). No trackway is shown here on the Redruth Tithe map of 1841 (Fig 4), or 1880 OS map (Fig 5), and an examination of the northern hedge at this location failed to find any evidence for a gateway here.

The Redruth Tithe map of 1841 (Fig 4), and Ordnance Survey maps of 1880 OS and 1909 (Figs 4 and 5) indicate however that the first access and best route (shortest distance) into these fields from Trevingey Road (at SW 69142 41339) would have probably followed the hedge line that marks the eastern boundary of the site.

This route would have been blocked with the construction of the properties of 'Bryher', 'Laburnum' and Kintah in the field to the north of the site (Fig 2) in recent times (they do not appear on the 1909 OS map). The lack of a gateway in the northern boundary may be due it having been rebuilt when the aforementioned properties were built.

The occurrence of fragments of coal, and coal dust within the material used to infill this hollow or trackway is also of interest as the yard of the property called Trelowen immediately to the east of the site (Figs 2 and 9) was apparently used as a coal yard in the late nineteenth century (Barry Murphy, pers comm).

Apart from the worn trackway, the lack of archaeological features and artefacts uncovered during this watching brief has demonstrated that the current development had little or no impact of buried archaeological remains.

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, 2007. *Mastermap Digital Mapping*

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

Tithe Map and Apportionment, c1840. *Parish of Illogan* (licensed digital copy at CAU).

British Geological Survey 1981. Map sheet 352 Falmouth.

7.2 Publications

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

Friar, S, 1996. *A Companion to the English Parish Church*. Allan Sutton. 267.

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

Henderson, C, 1925. *The Cornish Church Guide* Oscar Blackford, Truro, 190.

Henderson, C G and Coates, H, 1928. *Old Cornish Bridges and Streams* Bradford Barton reprint 1972, Truro, 104-115.

Institute of Cornish Studies, 1987. *Place-Names Index* (summary copy held by HES, Truro).

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

Pevsner, N. 1951. *The Buildings of England: Cornwall*. London. 150.

Preston-Jones, A, and Rose P, 1986. Medieval Cornwall. *Cornish Archaeology* **25**, 153-160.

Quiller-Couch, M & L, 1894. *Ancient and Holy Wells of Cornwall* (Tamara publications edition 1994), Liskeard.

Tangye, M. 1967. Redruth Checklist. *Cornish Archaeology* **6**, 91.

8 Project archive

The CAU project number is **146556**

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 (146556).
2. Field plans stored in an A2-size plastic envelope (GRE 850/1-2).
3. Digital photographs stored in the directory: R:\Historic Environment (Images)\SITES.Q-T\St Euny Poultry Farm WB Feb 2016 146556
4. English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-244282

5. This report text is held in digital form as: G:\TWE\Waste & Env\Strat Waste & Land\Historic Environment\Projects\Sites\Sites S\St Euny Poultry Fm-West Trevingey-Redruth-2015 HEXQPR146556\Report
6. No artefacts were retained from the project.

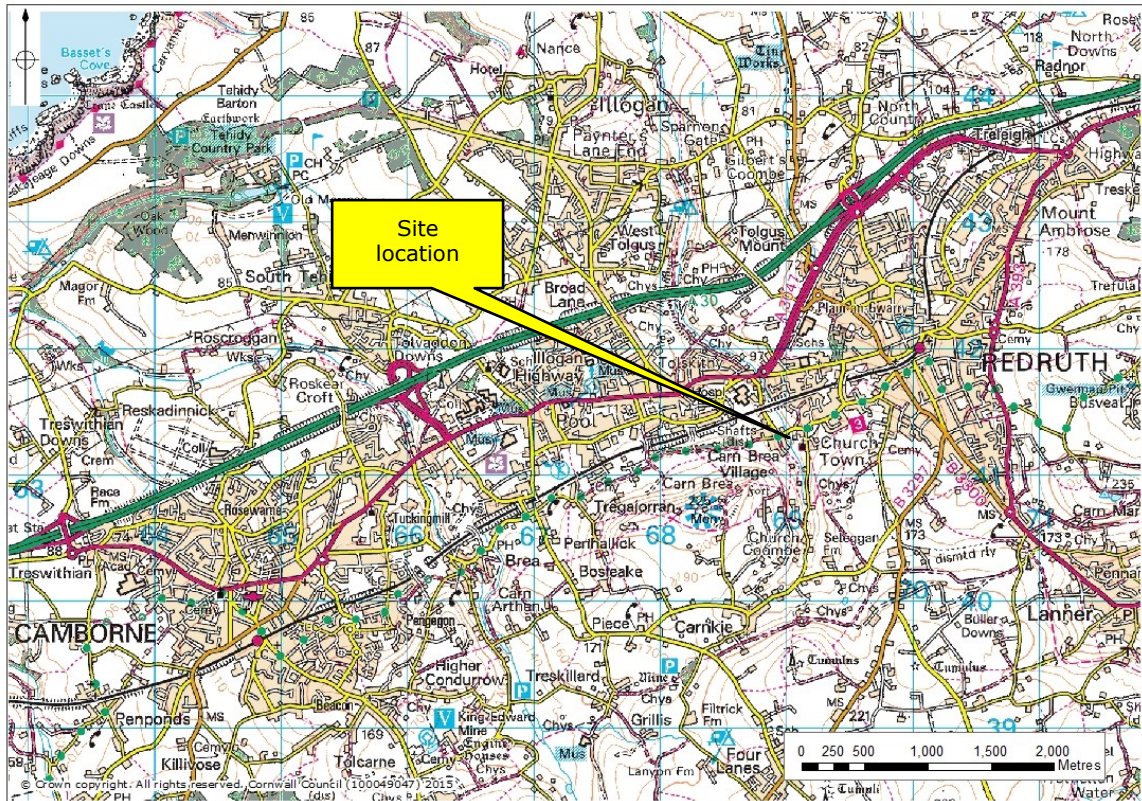


Figure 1. Location map, showing the development area and its wider setting.

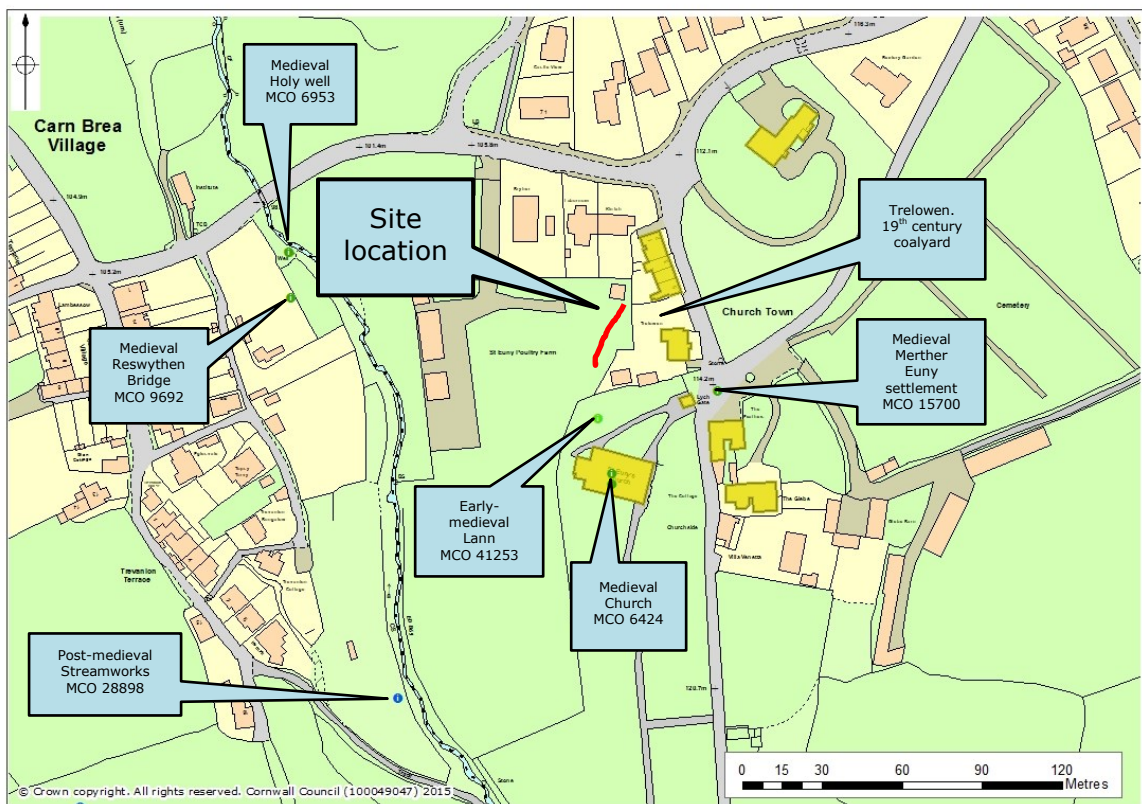


Figure 2. Site location showing relationship to known sites recorded in the HE (Listed buildings in yellow). The line of the hollow [4] is shown in red.

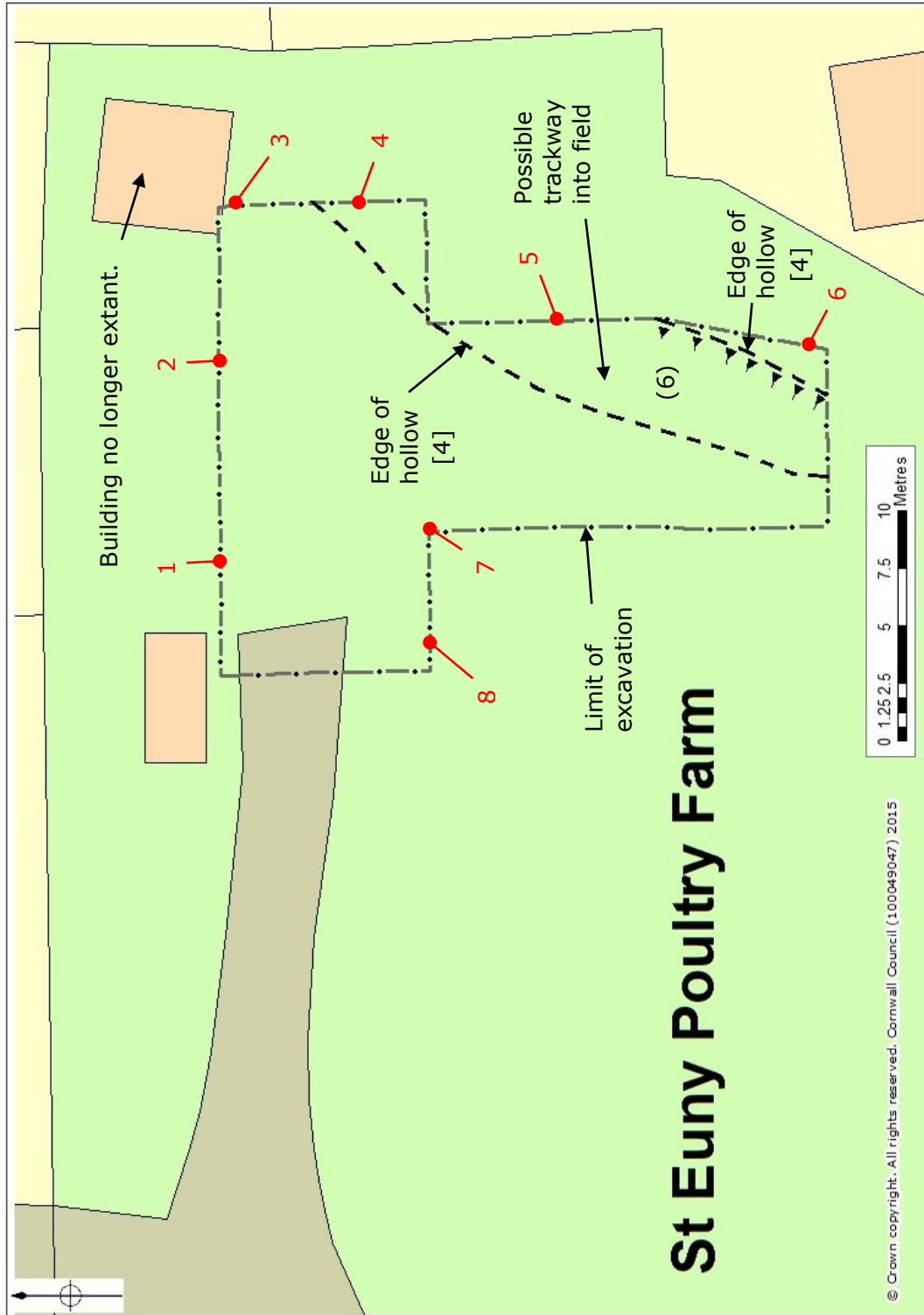


Figure 3. Site plan showing area excavated and the location of a possible original trackway into the field. Position of the recorded soil profiles are shown in red.



Figure 4. Extract from the Redruth (1841) and Illogan (1840) Tithe maps showing site location.

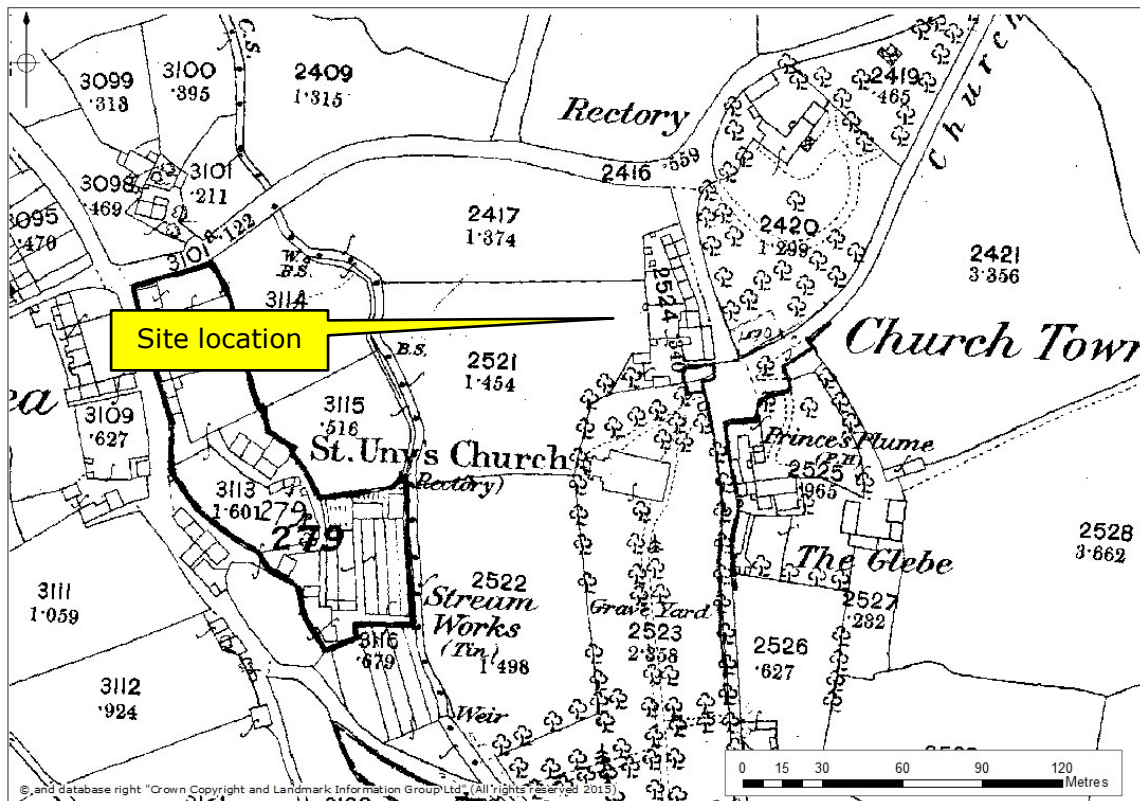


Figure 5. First Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1880.



Figure 6. Eastern part of site looking south west.



Figure 7. Southern part of site looking south showing line of hollow [4] indicated with dashed lines.



Figure 8. Northern part of site looking west.



Figure 9. Northern part of site looking east towards Trelowen Cottage.

9 Appendix 1. Written Scheme of investigation for Archaeological Mitigation at St Euny Poultry farm, West Trevingey, Redruth

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU), Cornwall Council have been requested by Mr Timothy Pickett (Agent and architect) to provide a project design and estimate for a programme of archaeological recording ahead of the construction of a residential dwelling at St Euny Poultry Farm, West Trevingey, Redruth. The development will cover an area of approximately 0.23 HA.

The site lies within the Carn Brea Conservation Area (DCO84) and the Camborne and Redruth Mining District component of the Cornwall and West Devon World Heritage Site (DCO1755).

The development is subject to a planning condition (PA14 06946). Condition 10 states:

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

1.2 Historical background

The settlement at St Euny is of medieval origin (Institute of Cornish Studies 1987). It was first recorded in AD 1302 when it is called *Merther Euny*. The name is Cornish and contains the element merther, 'saint's grave', and Euny, the saint's name (Padel 1985).

The development is situated within an area of land that lies to the northwest of St Euny Churchtown, and to the east of Carn Brea village. It is adjacent to the early medieval church enclosure or lann (MCO24833) that lies to the southeast, the edge of which is partly fossilised within the development property boundary. It is possible that associated below-ground remains extend into the project area.

In addition to the lann, a number of sites have been identified in the vicinity of the development from the Historic Buildings Sites and Monuments Record (HBSMR). They include:

- The medieval settlement of Merther Uny (MCO15700), which was first recorded in 1302, lies approximately 80m to the east of the development area (centred at SW 69160 41260).
- Redruth church which is of medieval origin, although heavily rebuilt in 1756 (MCO6424) lies approximately 50m to the southeast of the development area (SW 69119 41234).
- Carn Brea holy well, or St Euny's Well (MCO6953) which is of medieval is located 100m to the northwest of the proposed development (SW 68997 41317).
- Reswythen Bridge, which was of medieval origin (first recorded 1301) (MCO9692) is believed be located in the vicinity. The exact location is unknown but the bridge is believed to have located at SW 690 413, to the west of the development area.
- Carn Brea post-medieval streamworks, shown on 1880 OS map (MCO28898) lie approximately 131m to the southwest (centred at SW 69039 41150) of the development area.

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 record archaeological features and deposits affected by the scheme.
- 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 provide further information on the archaeology of the area from any archaeological remains encountered.
- To recover and record artefacts uncovered by the works.
- 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, medieval settlement activity and/or post-medieval industrial activity in the area of the development.

3. Methodology

The archaeological programme will follow five stages: desk-based assessment; 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 (RCM) 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 documentary archive in due course shall be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office, but in the medium term will be stored at ReStore. All digital records will be filed on the Cornwall Council network.

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, the Historic Environment Record and the local and main archaeological record libraries. A PDF copy of the report will be produced.

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 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:

Liaise with specialists (eg, artefacts) to arrange for assessment of the potential for further analysis and reporting.

Arrange for specialist analyses, where appropriate.

Consult with the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) over the requirements for assessment, analysis and reporting.

3.6 Analyses and 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 will carry out the archaeological fieldwork.

The report will be compiled by experienced archaeologist(s) employed by CAU.

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

The project will be managed by a manager who is a Member of the Chartered 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 the 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. CAU team follows Cornwall Council's *Statement of Safety Policy*.

Prior to carrying out any fieldwork CAU 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

CAU follows the Chartered 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.

Carl Thorpe BSc (Archaeological Project Officer)

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Cornwall Council

Fal Building

County Hall

Treyew Road

Truro. TR1 3AY

01872 324327

Mob:07968 892160

cthorge@cornwall.gov.uk

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

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



(01872) 323603
enquiries@cau.org.uk
www.cau.org.uk