



Bude and Stratton Business Park. Extension Part 2,
2016, Cornwall; Archaeological Watching Brief

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Report No: 2016R024

Report No

2016R024

Report Name

Bude and Stratton Business Park. Extension
Part 2, 2016 Cornwall; Archaeological
Watching Brief

Report Author

C. M. Thorpe

Event Type

Watching Brief

Client Organisation

Mr Mark Dennis

Client Contact

Monuments (MonUID)

Fieldwork dates (From)

21/03/16

(To)

23/03/16

(Created By)

CMT

(Create Date)

March 2016

Location (postal address; or general location and parish)

Bude/Stratton Business Park, Bude/Stratton CP

(Town - for urban sites)

Bude

(Postcode)

EX23 8LY

(Easting) X co-ord

SS 21944

(Northing) Y co-ord

10551



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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).

The business park covers two fields to the south east of Bude, (the eastern - Phase 1 centred at SS 22063 10558 and the western - Phase 2 centred at SS 21937 10553). Archaeological recording had been undertaken within the Phase 1 eastern field (Fig 2) by CAU on the access road for the park in 2011 (Thorpe 2011a; 2011b) and on the site for offices, welfare facilities and stores in June 2015 (Thorpe 2015a).

The current project lies within the Phase 2 western field and was for the construction of a yard for customer and staff parking and an industrial building to be utilised as a builder's merchants (centred at SS 21917 105502). Previous archaeological recording undertaken (Figs 2 and 3) in 2015 within this field covered the footprint of the building and a haul road connecting the site to the main access road into the industrial estate (Thorpe 2015b).

The groundworks consisted of the topsoil stripping of a quadrilateral shaped area measuring approximately 70m long by 60m wide. This lay to the east of the builder's merchant building, between it and the access road into the business park (Fig 3). A total area of approximately 0.42 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 (WSI) was produced (21/10/15) by Andy Jones (Principal Archaeologist, CAU) for the recording of the first stage of work on this site in 2015 (Appendix 4); this WSI was also adopted for this current phase.

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.

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, and 2). 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 230m to the north.
- A cropmark lies 490m 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 70m west of the current project area.

Earlier work by CAU in 2015 (Thorpe 2015b) had recovered well-preserved flint tools found within a buried land surface close to the eastern end of the haul road (SS 21966 10557). These finds represented at least two phases of prehistoric activity. The first phase was background activity belonging to the Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age period - possibly a continuation of the occupation activity that was recorded within the field to the east (Thorpe 2015a). The second phase of activity was fully Bronze Age in date, which is significant as the sherd of Trevisker ware pottery was also found within this field (see above). Evidence for a field system of medieval or post-medieval date was also recorded during the 2015 site works.

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 were:

- To locate, 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

Removed boundary ditch

A single ditch [5] was recorded in the northern part of the cleared area (Figs 3, 4, and 5). Running roughly west-south-west to due east (from SS 21923 10555 to SS 21978 10556), this feature was traced for a distance of approximately 56m. It was very ephemeral in nature and heavily truncated. It averaged 0.8m wide and had a shallow irregular shaped profile varying in depth between 0.09m and 0.12m. This ditch was infilled by fine red-brown silty clay, layer (6). No dating evidence was obtained.

This ditch corresponds with the southernmost (ditch [8]) of two parallel ditches running roughly west to east (Fig 3) recorded by the previous archaeological watching brief in 2015 at the northern end of the area (Thorpe 2015b).

These ditches were identified as marking a removed west to east field boundary which was possibly of medieval origin (Thorpe 2015b). It is possible that they may be part of a field system associated with Binhamy Castle, which is located to the north (Figs 1 and 2).

Unstratified finds

In addition to a few flints of prehistoric date (Appendix 2), an unstratified quartzite cobble utilised as a whetstone was also recovered from the ploughsoil. Though undiagnostic this too is most likely prehistoric. Five small water rounded pebbles may have been utilised as sling-stones, although it is possible that these could have been carried up with beach sand and spread across the fields in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in an attempt to improve the soil texture and to reduce the acidity of the soils (Mark Dennis pers comm).

The recovery of two of sherds of Barnstaple ware, and a few sherds of modern industrial white china (not collected) are indicative of activity within the field during the post-medieval and modern periods.

No other features of archaeological interest or artefacts were recorded within the stripped area.

Natural soil profile

Twelve 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).

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, red-brown clay loam. All the artefacts recovered in the course of this project were found within this layer (Appendix 2). These included flint, stonework, and sherds of Barnstaple ware pottery. Several sherds of Modern White Glazed stoneware (china) (19 th or 20 th centuries) were noted but were not retained.	Ploughsoil
(3)	0.2m – 0.45m	0.25m	Grey-brown clay.	Subsoil
(4)		-	Yellow-red brown clay.	Decayed natural bedrock

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 was of soil was generally recorded downslope, towards the north west.

Natural limestone bands, Features 7 and 8

In two places, linear bands of harder limestone (Features 7 and 8) were recorded running roughly west to east across the site (Fig 3). The first band (Feature 7) ran roughly midway across the stripped area (from SS 21913 10555 to SS 21979 10556), while the second (Feature 8) was located at the southern end of the area (from SS 21914 10551 to SS 21992 10552).

These limestone bands were eastward continuations of those recorded (Features 21 and 22) during the previous archaeological watching brief (Thorpe 2015b). Each band was roughly 2m wide, and as noted before, had, because they were more resistant to ploughing, formed ridges that resembled lynchets. The soil profile was at its deepest (up to 0.5m) adjacent to the northern edge of the limestone bands.

6 Conclusion

The watching brief at the Bude / Stratton Business Park did not lead to the discovery of any major archaeological features.

There was no evidence for the southward continuation of the old land surface (Fig 3) recorded in the haul road (at SS 21966 10557) during the earlier archaeological watching brief (Thorpe 2015b). It is, however, possible that the old land surface may survive under the 5m wide unexcavated strip of ground running adjacent to the southern side of the haul road on which was located the site office, and a stone store. It is certain though that it did not exist south of the field boundary (Fig 3) that runs west to east across the site marked by ditch [5].

The absence of the old land surface may be due to medieval and post-medieval farming activities in this area having removed this layer.

The few flints recovered though indicate that there was activity during the prehistoric (Neolithic to Bronze Age) within this locale.

It is therefore very possible that further evidence for prehistoric 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 Prospection 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, 2015a. *Bude/Stratton Business Park extension 2015. Archaeological Watching Brief*. CAU Archive Report 2015R045.
Thorpe, C, 2015b. *Bude and Stratton Business Park extension, Part 2, 2015. Archaeological Watching Brief*

8 Project archive

The CAU project number is **146579**

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 (146579).
2. Field plans and copies of historic maps stored in an A2-size plastic envelope (GRE 852/1-2).
3. Digital photographs stored in the directory: R:\Historic Environment (Images)\SITES.A-D\Bude and Stratton Business Park March 2016 WB. 146579
4. Historic England/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-247100.
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 Extension 2016 WB 146579\Report
6. Artefacts retained during the course of this project have been given the site code (BDST16). These are temporarily held at the CAU archive store.

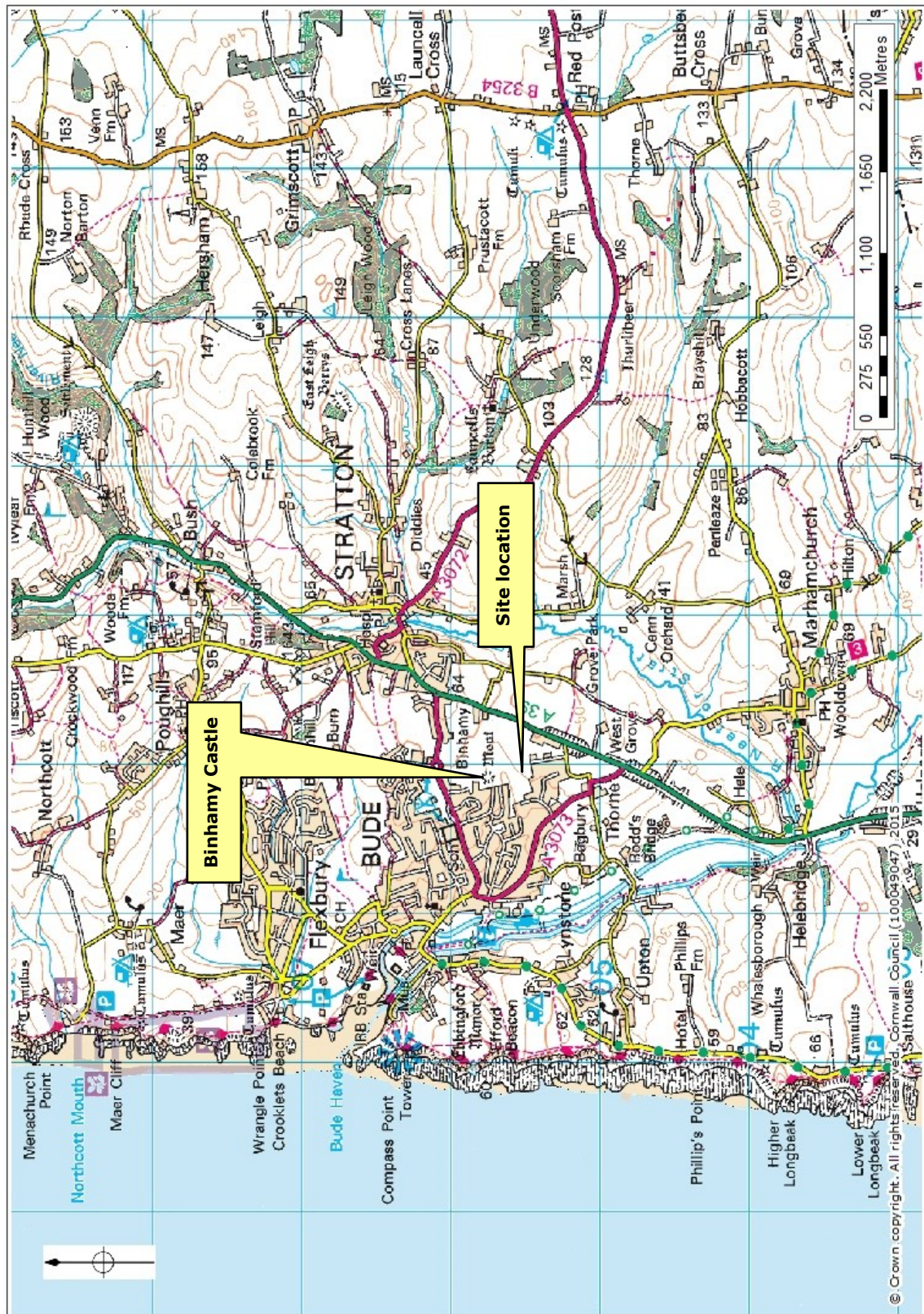


Figure 1. Site location.

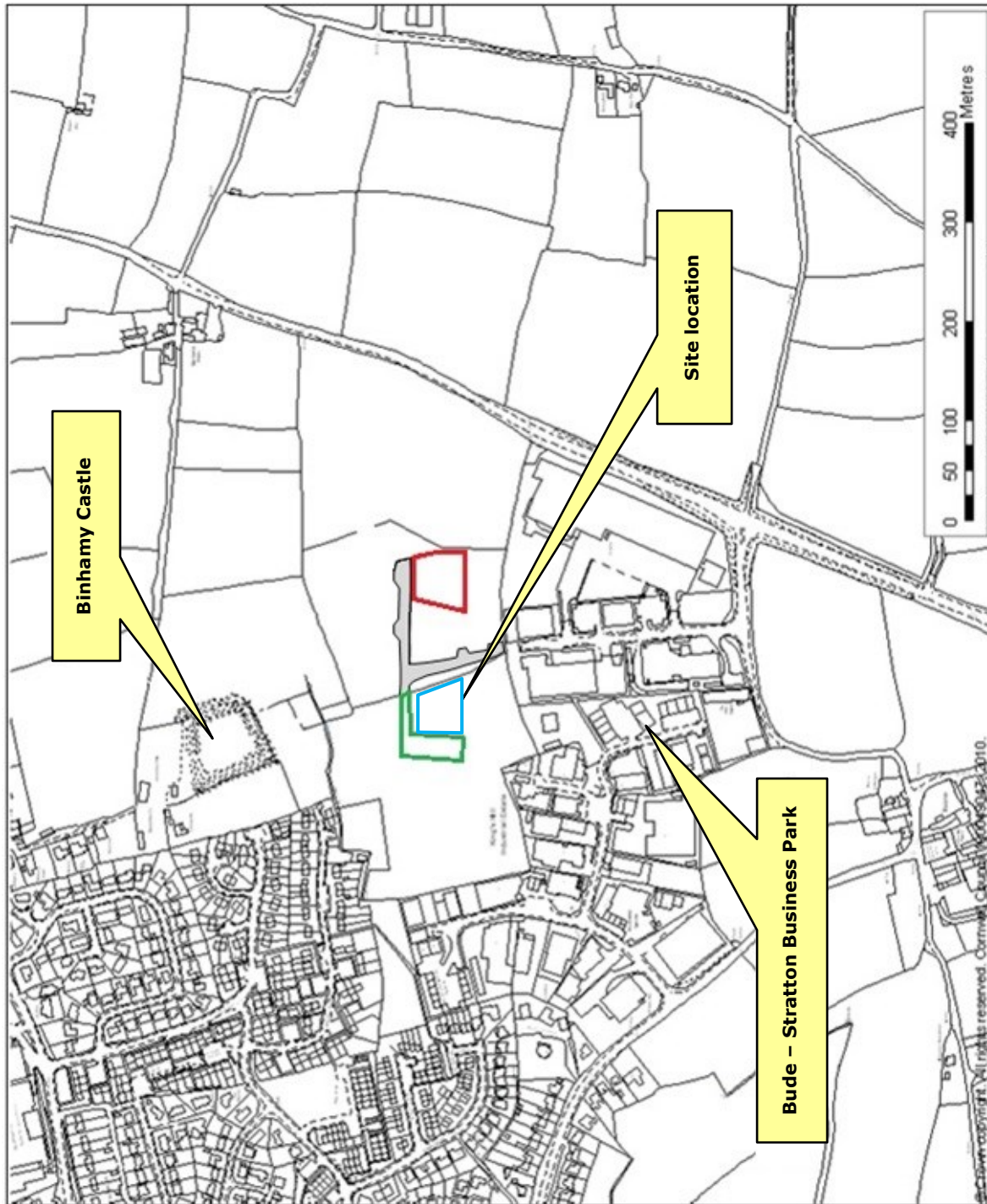


Figure 2. Detailed site location showing current watching brief area (blue) in relation to previous investigations. The 2015 Phase 1 area is shown in red, the 2015b Phase 2 area in green, and the 2011 road corridor is shown in grey. The moated medieval site, Binhamy Castle is also depicted.

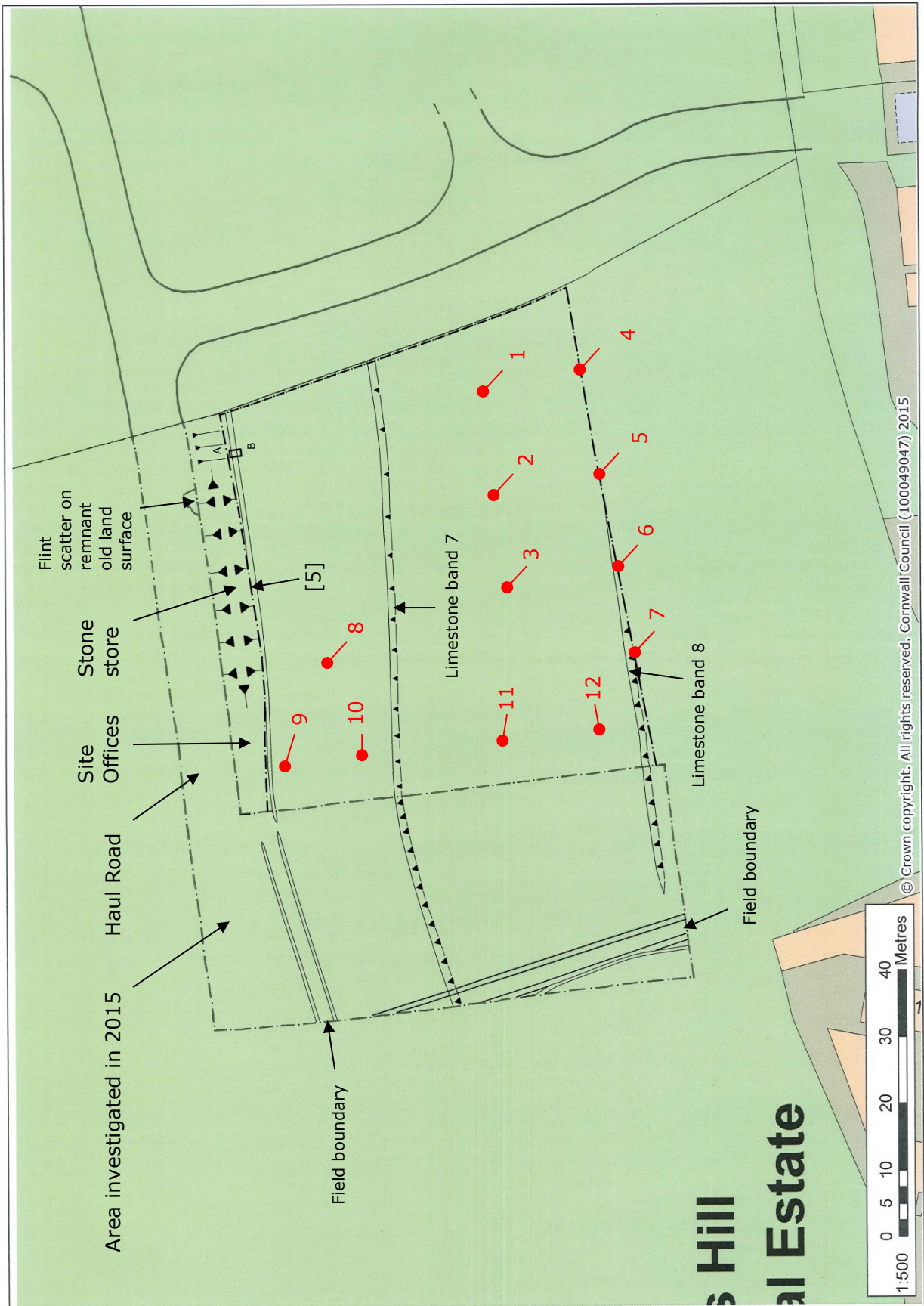


Figure 3. Site plan showing relationship to area investigated in 2015. Recorded features and sections are shown in black and soil profiles are in red.



Figure 4. Ditch [5] highlighted with dashed lines looking west.

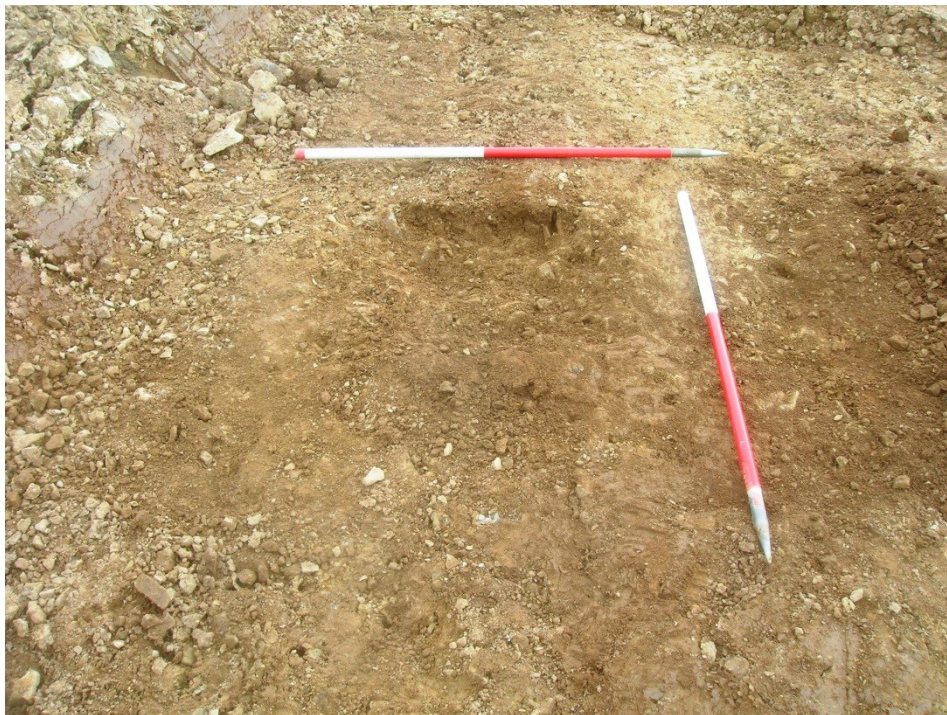


Figure 5. Section through ditch [5] looking east.

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. Ploughsoil.
(3)	Layer.	Grey-brown clay. Occurs over area examined. Subsoil
(4)	Layer	Yellow-red brown clay. Occurs across area examined. Decayed natural bedrock.
[5]	Cut.	Ditch, averaging 0.8m wide and varying in depth between 0.09m and 0.12m. Traced for a distance of approximately 56m. This ditch corresponds with ditch [8] recorded in the previous archaeological watching brief (Thorpe 2015b). This was identified as being part of a removed field boundary.
(6)	Fill.	Fill of Ditch [5]. Fine red-brown silty clay. No dating evidence was obtained from this layer.
7	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. This corresponds with feature 21 recorded in the previous archaeological watching brief (Thorpe 2015b).
8	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. This corresponds with feature 22 recorded in the previous archaeological watching brief (Thorpe 2015b).

10 Appendix 2. Bude/Stratton 2016 – Finds

Introduction

A total of five pieces of worked flint, six complete pebbles and two sherds of post-medieval pottery were found. All the material is unstratified. The flint appears to be of similar material and nature to the assemblage recovered during the previous archaeological watching brief within this field (Lawson Jones in Thorpe 2015b).

Unstratified material

Five pieces of unstratified flint were recovered, which fit well within the broader assemblage commented on from earlier phases of fieldwork (Lawson-Jones pers comm).

1. A small, broken cortical pebble waste flake.
2. A small, burnt broken (or possibly deliberately snapped flake waste piece).
3. The small, heated (soapy textured) proximal end of a thick flake or possible core.
4. A thick bulbed flake with a distal break where the flake tapers and dorsal retouch (possible backing) along one short straight edge. On the opposing edge is a broad lateral point with retouch and possible use wear suggesting use as a burin.
5. A small, deliberately snapped, soft hammered, triangular piece with minor/very slight wear, smoothing or possible minimal retouch on all but the one snapped edge. A uniformly flat possible transverse arrowhead.

Five water rounded quartzite pebbles. None appear to be worked, but are of a size that could be utilised as slingstones.

One flattened oval shaped quartzite cobble utilised as a whetstone.

Two small body sherds of North Devon Post-medieval Gravel-Tempered Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware). Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries AD.

Comment

The flint work found in the previous work reflected two different phases of activity. The earliest was Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. The later was fully Bronze Age in date. The few pieces of flint recovered in the course of the current project are non-diagnostic, but could belong to either phase.

The quartzite cobble whetstone is not datable but possibly prehistoric in origin. The quartzite pebbles may have been utilised as sling-stones, however, they could also have been deposited within the field when beach sand was brought in to improve the soil texture and acidity in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (Mark Dennis pers comm).

The soil was very 'clean' in that it contained only a few artefacts. Apart from the two sherds of Barnstaple ware, there was only a handful of sherds of modern industrial white china (not collected), indicating that little in the way of field improvement by the spreading of domestic midden material as manure had occurred.

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 tenorial 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.

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