



Wind turbine at Truro Airfield, Tregavethan, Truro, Cornwall
Archaeological Watching Brief

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Report No: 2016R041

Report No

2016R041

Report Name

Wind turbine at Truro Airfield, Tregavethan,
Truro, Cornwall

Report Author

Ryan P Smith

Event Type

Watching Brief

Client Organisation

Natural Generation

Client Contact

George Hartgill

Monuments (MonUID)

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Fieldwork dates (From)

01/06/16

(To)

06/06/16

(Created By)

Ryan P Smith

(Create Date)

June 2016

Location (postal address; or general location and parish)

Truro Airfield, Tregavethan, TRURO, Cornwall

(Town - for urban sites)

TRURO

(Postcode)

TR4 9EX

(Easting) X co-ord

SW

(Northing) Y co-ord

76225

46600 (centred)



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Project background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU), Cornwall Council, were contacted by Mr George Hartgill on behalf of Natural Generation with a request for a cost schedule and associated method statement for undertaking an archaeological watching brief during construction works at a site on Truro Airfield, Tregavethan, Truro (Figs 1 and 2), for which planning permission was conditionally granted by Cornwall Council on 22nd January 2016 for the erection of a wind turbine and associated cable trenching and other associated groundworks (Appendix 1). Planning application number PA14/07274 applies to this proposal.

In 2012 an archaeological assessment had been undertaken by Absolute Archaeology (Absolute Archaeology 2012), the report concluded that there was potential for the presence of sub surface archaeological features to be present due to documented activity within the area around the proposed wind turbine site.

Location, setting and site history

The site is located at SW 76225 46600 (centred), approximately 2.5 kilometres north west of Threemilestone in the Parish of Kenwyn (Fig 1). The site is located between 104m and 105m OD. Topographically the site is near the top of a south facing slope (Fig 3), the grass runway associated with the airfield being sited on the plateau above the wind turbine site. To the immediate south and west of the site are field boundaries, while to the north and east are open grassland associated with the airfield.

The bedrock geology in this location consists of mudstones and sandstones of the Porthowan Formation. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 375 to 398 million years ago in the Devonian period in a deep sea environment (British Geological website).

The land within the project area has been designated as Recently Enclosed Land/post-medieval (REL), that is land enclosed in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, usually from areas which were previously Upland Rough Ground and often medieval commons (Cornwall Council 1996).

Aims and objectives

No specific brief has been produced covering the aims and objectives of this watching brief, through its aims and objectives have been guided by Condition 8 of the grant of Planning Permission, which 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 ensure that provision is made to record finds of archaeological interest in accordance with the aims and intentions of paragraph 128 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

The site 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.
- Establish the nature of archaeological activity on the site.
- Identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the site.

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

The project objective was to produce a report setting out the results of the archaeological watching brief and placing them in their historical and landscape context.

Working methods

Desk-based assessment

A desk based assessment and walkover had previously been carried out and a report compiled by Absolute Archaeology in 2012.

Fieldwork

All recording work was undertaken according to the Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording*. Staff followed 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.

Watching brief

The site groundworks were carried out under archaeological supervision using a machine fitted with a toothless bucket which initially stripped the topsoil cleanly to the level at which archaeological features or layers were expected to be revealed. The area was then inspected with the intention that any archaeological features or layers exposed in the stripped areas were to be carefully excavated by hand and archaeologically recorded by written description, plan and section and photographic record, as appropriate. The level of recording was to be appropriate to the character/importance of the archaeological remains.

Where necessary the archaeological recording was to 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.

Site drawings were to be made by pencil (4H) on drafting film; all plans would be linked to the Ordnance Survey Landline (electronic) map and would include standard information: site details, personnel, date, scale, north-point. All features and finds were to be accurately located at an appropriate scale. Sections would have been drawn at 1:10 and plans at 1:20. All archaeological contexts would be described to a standard format linked to a continuous numbering sequence.

Where significant archaeological features might have been uncovered scaled monochrome photography was to be used as the main record medium, with colour digital images used more selectively and for illustrative purposes. Photographs of any archaeological features were to include a scale; detailed photographs would have included a north arrow.

Drawings and photographs would 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 would have been sampled for environmental evidence and dating material. In the event that significant organic remains might have been encountered, advice would have been sought from the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science.

In the event of human remains being discovered on the site, the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) and the Public Health Officer, Cornwall Council would have been informed. All recording conformed to best practice and legal requirements.

Any finds in significant stratified contexts predating 1800 AD (e.g., settlement features) were to be collected by context and described. In the event that post-medieval or modern finds were recovered, these would have been disposed of at the cataloguing stage. This process was reviewed ahead of its implementation.

All finds were to be collected in sealable plastic bags and labelled immediately with the context number or other identifier.

Site areas and extents

The access track

(See Figs 2 and 4)

The access track measured approximately 45m in length and 3.2m in width. It ran in an easterly direction to the crane pad and turbine base from an already established airfield building approach track. The soil was stripped to a depth not exceeding 0.3m, and was carried out under archaeological supervision using a machine fitted with a toothless bucket. The western end of the track adjoining the original trackway was expanded to allow large vehicles to access the crane and turbine base sites.

The crane pad and laydown area

(See Fig 5)

The crane pad and laydown area measured 15m x 15m. The soil here was stripped to a level of no more than 0.3m, this removing the topsoil (101) and exposing the underlying subsoil (103). The area was then inspected by the archaeologist.

The turbine base

(See Fig 6)

The topsoil stripping at this location was carried out under archaeological supervision using a machine fitted with a toothless bucket. The area stripped measured 9m x 9m and was excavated to a minimum depth of 1.4m. The topsoil (101) and subsoil (102) and (103) were stripped cleanly to a level in which archaeological features of layers were expected to be revealed, in this case the top of the natural geology. The area was then inspected by the archaeologist.

Archaeological results

The access track

Work commenced at Truro Airfield, Tregavethan on 01/06/2016 to remove the topsoil (101) and some of the subsoil (102) and (103) using a 1.8m toothless grading bucket in order to construct a temporary approach track to the site of the proposed wind turbine. The brief for the driver was to remove no more than 0.3m of soil from the proposed track route and the adjoining crane pad.

The topsoil (101) was less than 0.3m deep and comprised a dark reddish brown loose loam, containing sparse stone inclusions of quartz and shillet; the stones were small, less than 0.03m in size, angular and sub angular in shape and unsorted. Larger pieces of quartz were found to be present throughout the area exposed, these being <0.1m in size, randomly distributed and few in number.

Beneath the topsoil amorphous patches of (102) a dark brown very stony soil less than 0.05m deep was exposed, this incorporating very small quartz and shillet inclusions.

The main layer of subsoil (103) was a mid to dark yellowish brown colour, incorporating common stone inclusions, these mostly being shillet interspersed with quartz. The subsoil varied in depth, but was nowhere more than 0.4m deep.

Excavation of the ground stripped for the track revealed a single modern utility trench running north to south adjacent to the present trackway, this probably being associated with the temporary buildings at the airfield. No other features were observed.

The crane pad

The area excavated for the crane pad lay immediately to the west of the site of the turbine base and measured 15m x 15m. The topsoil (101) and subsoil (102) and (103) were removed to a depth not exceeding 0.3m deep. No features of an archaeological nature were revealed.

The cable trench

Between 2nd and 3rd June a cable trench measuring 86m long, 0.6m wide and 0.9m deep was excavated from the location of the wind turbine base to the field boundary to its south-east. No features of an archaeological nature were revealed.

The turbine base

The excavation of the foundation pit for the wind turbine pit mast was carried out on 6/6/2016 (Fig 6). The area excavated measured 9m x 9m in plan. The topsoil (101) was no more than 0.3m deep, consistent with that observed during excavations for the adjacent track and crane pad. The foundation pit was subsequently excavated to a depth of 1.4m through the subsoil and into the underlying degraded bedrock. No features of an archaeological nature were revealed in this trench, though a single flint blade of possibly Late Mesolithic date (*circa* 4000 BC) was recovered from within a patch of (102), a dark brown very stony material incorporated within the topsoil. This amorphous deposit within the topsoil was probably formed by the root action of clumps of vegetation which had formerly been present within this area before it was improved for agriculture. It is uncertain whether the flint blade was *in situ* or had been redeposited at this location by previous agricultural activity.

Conclusions

Whilst no archaeological features were revealed during the soil stripping activities, the area at Tregavethan would have been topographically ideally for the site of an early settlement. The absence of finds or features within the proportionately small areas of the site investigated in 2016 should not be taken as an indication that this location is archaeologically sterile. Should the opportunity arise, this area would be a prime candidate for further investigation into the local prehistoric landscape. The use of non-invasive methods such as geophysics might prove useful in determining the likely presence of archaeological features.

References

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

Publications

Absolute Archaeology, 2012, *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment Truro Airfield, Tregavethan, Truro, TR4 9EX*, Absolute Archaeology

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

Websites

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringgeology/geologyofbritain/viewer.html?src=topNav>
British Geological Survey Geology of Britain Viewer

Project archive

The CAU project number is **146593**

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.

Electronic data is stored in the following locations:

Project admin: \\Sites\Sites T\Tregavethan

Digital photographs: \\Historic Environment (Images)\SITES Q-T\Tregavethan WB 2016

Historic England/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-254315



Figure 1: Location of site.

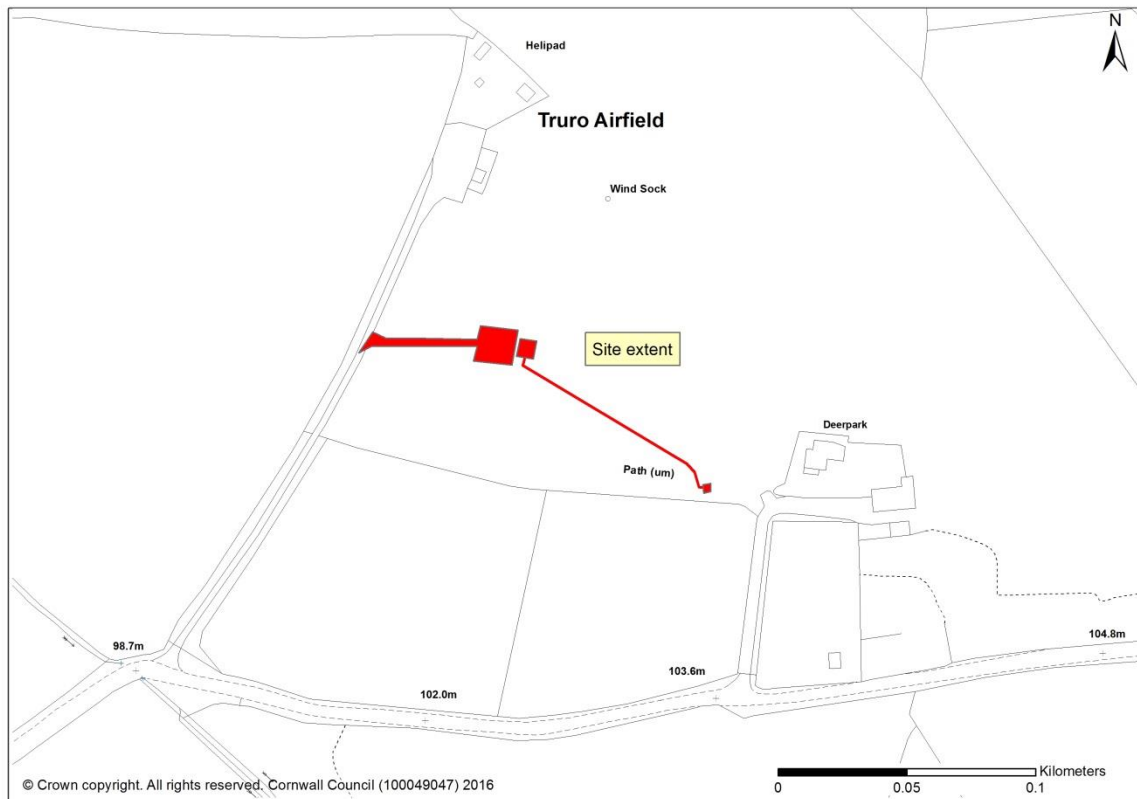


Figure 2: Locations of access track, crane pad/laydown area, turbine base and cable trench.



Figure 3: Pre excavation view of wind turbine site looking east.



Figure 4: Post excavation view looking west along the path of the access track.



Figure 5: Post excavation view of crane pad/laydown area looking south east.



Figure 6: Post excavation view of turbine foundation pit looking west.

Appendix 1 WSI

Tregavethan, Threemilestone, Truro, Cornwall: Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the erection of a wind turbine

Client: Mr. and Mrs. G. Barrel
Client contact: George Hartgill
Client tel: 01872 571700
Client email: George@naturalgen.co.uk

Project background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) was contacted by Mr. George Hartgill of Natural Generation on 04 April 2016 with a request for a cost schedule and associated method statement for undertaking an archaeological watching brief during construction works at a site at Tregavethan, Threemilestone, Truro at which planning permission was conditionally granted by Cornwall Council on 22 January 2016 for the erection of a wind turbine and associated cable trenching and other associated groundworks. The planning reference is PA14/07274.

Condition 8 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 ensure that provision is made to record finds of archaeological interest in accordance with the aims and intentions of paragraph 128 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

The site is located not far to the north-west of Threemilestone, the turbine location being at approximately SW 76225 46600; the turbine will be accessed by a track spurring off a farm access lane to the south of the turbine location. A temporary lay down area will be required close to the turbine location, together with a temporary crane erection pad. The works will also include trenching for a cable connection to the National Grid and may require the construction of the base for a sub-station. The proposed wind turbine will have a maximum blade tip height of 36.5m and is to be sited at the southern end of the nearby Truro airfield. The Historic Landscape Character of the site proposed for the wind turbine is Recently Enclosed Land (farmland post-medieval). The site lies within close proximity to the recorded Truro Deer park, whose oval boundary is bisected by the airfield runway

This Written Scheme for Investigation (WSI) outlines the aims and objectives, methods and timetable of the proposed watching brief to be undertaken during the construction

of the consented development. The WSI will need to be approved by Cornwall Council before any works on site can be commenced.

Site history

A cultural heritage assessment of the proposal was undertaken in 2012 by Absolute Archaeology (Driscoll 2012). This incorporated a desk based assessment, an assessment of setting impacts utilising a Visual Impact Assessment out to 3km from the wind turbine site and a summary of impacts and suggested mitigation methods in the light of legislation and policies applying to the site.

The assessment identified the site of the medieval deer park, noting that it lies within an area of former downland which sited a number of Bronze Age barrows along or close to the ridgeline running westwards to Chiverton Cross. The immediate locality also includes some small-scale mining activity associated with trials on lead lodes to the south of Newlyn Downs.

Project extent

The areas to be excavated will consist of the following:

- A small-scale more or less square excavation area into bedrock at the site of the wind turbine.
- An unspecified length of narrow cable trench linking the wind turbine to the National Grid. This is likely to follow the route of the new access track.
- The base for a small substation along the cabling route.
- The construction of an access track from an existing farm lane to the site of the wind turbine.
- The creation of a temporary compound area close to the site of the wind turbine.
- The construction of a crane pad next to the wind turbine location.
- A blade lay-down area close to the location of the wind turbine base.

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 8 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.
- Establish the nature of archaeological activity on the site.
- Identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the site.

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

The project objective is to 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

Preliminary work on site will comprise the excavation of a pair of trenches in the area flanking the proposed turbine base to examine the underlying bedrock. These will be observed by the site archaeologist. For the turbine base excavation and other groundworks, 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 Project 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, Cornwall Council) 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, Cornwall Council) 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 Public Health Officer, Cornwall Council 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:

- Black and white photographs using a 35mm camera on fine grain archive quality film.
- 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:

- 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
- A2 drawn archive storage (plastic wallets for the annotated record drawings)
- Archive standard negative holders and archive print holders, to be stored in the CAU system until transferred to the Royal Cornwall Museum.
- 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 commence in Spring 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
05 April 2016*

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