



Worvas Farm, Ruan Minor, Cornwall Archaeological Watching Brief

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Report No: 2016042

Report No

2016R042

Report Name

Worvas Farm, Ruan Minor; Archaeological
Watching Brief.

Report Author

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Event Type

Watching Brief

Client Organisation

Client Contact

Sophie Bennetts

Monuments (MonUID)

Fieldwork dates (From)

20/05/16

(To)

20/05/16

(Created By)

CMT

(Create Date)

May 2016

Location (postal address; or general location and parish)

Worvas Farm; Grade Parish.

(Town – for urban sites)

Ruan Minor

(Postcode)

TR12 7LW

(Easting) X co-ord

SW 70731

(Northing) Y co-ord

15722



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1 Introduction

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU), Cornwall Council was commissioned by Sophie Bennetts to undertake a programme of archaeological recording ahead of the construction of a barn and sand school at Worvas Farm, near Ruan Minor (SW 70731 15722) (Figs 1 and 2).

The development was comprised of two areas, one for the barn (Area A), measuring 30m by 18m, and a second for the sand school (Area B), which measured 30m by 50m. Overall, an area of approximately 0.20 ha was covered by the archaeological watching brief (Figs 3 and 4).

The site lies about 620m north of Worvas Farm, within the ecclesiastical parish of Grade (Figs 1 and 2).

The watching brief followed an archaeological appraisal of the site by CAU in 2015 (Parkes 2015). This appraisal noted that the site was moderately close to a Scheduled round barrow (DCO1523) and that a potential barrow and an undated enclosure (recorded in the HER as MCO48724 and MCO48730 respectively) were located in the same field as the development. However, the latter sites were not evident on the ground and it was suggested that they may be of more modern origin, and could possibly be related to quarrying or other extractive activities.

The development was the subject of a Planning Condition, which required that archaeological recording took place ahead of construction (PA15/07655). A written scheme of investigation (Appendix 2), outlining the methodology for archaeological recording was produced (07/03/16) by Andy Jones (Principal Archaeologist, CAU).

This short report covers the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out on the 20th May 2016.

2 Location and background

The site lies north of Worvas Farm, and to the north west of the settlement of Ruan Minor (Figs 1 and 2). Situated to the south of a minor road connecting Ruan Minor with the A3083, the site is on relatively flat lying ground at roughly 77m OD. This area is situated in marginal farmland, with thin soil and low rock outcrops that are visible in places. Patches of reeds within the study area suggest that the ground is subject to waterlogging. It is currently used for the grazing of horses.

The underlying geology is Devonian Serpentine of the Lizard Complex (Sheet 359 Lizard).

The development area is located within land which has been characterized as being 'Post-medieval Enclosed Land' (Cornwall County Council 1996). This is land enclosed in the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, usually from land that was previously Upland Rough Ground, and often from medieval commons.

Though lying outside of the project area, the settlement of Worvas (SW70877 15108) to the south, is of medieval origin being first recorded in 1382 (Gover 1948). The name itself is Cornish containing the element *gor* meaning 'over' or 'very' and *fos* meaning dyke (Padel 1985). The development area was worked by the farms at this settlement so there was the potential to detect medieval activity within the area.

The archaeological appraisal (Parkes 2015) suggested that the area had been subjected to medieval cultivation, with reversion to rough ground in the nineteenth century possibly followed by a further shift to more extensive use and probable ploughing in the late nineteenth century to mid to later twentieth century, prior to renewed use as rough pasture. Consequently, the marginal nature of the ground and the changing land use history suggested that preservation of archaeological monuments would be poor,

although there was potential for buried archaeological deposits to survive within the project area.

Prior to the fieldwork being undertaken, a number of sites in the vicinity of the study area were identified from the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (Fig 3). These included:

- A Scheduled Bronze Age barrow (DCO1523, MCO3538) is located at SW 70665 15673 roughly 40m to the west of the study area.
- A possible Bronze Age barrow (MCO48724) is located at SW 70759 15727 roughly 18m to the east of the study area, beyond area of the development.
- An undated cropmark enclosure (MCO48730) visible on air photographs is located within the development area, centred at SW70759 15727.
- Removed field boundaries (MCO48728) of probable medieval origin are located roughly 70m to the south of the project area, centred at SW 70760 15600.
- A post-medieval quarry (MCO48726) is located at SW 70952 15801, roughly 230m to the north east of the development area.

3 Aims and objectives

The aims of the archaeological recording were as follows:

- 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 establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains and to 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 any 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 and identify and record prehistoric and/or medieval settlement activity in the area of the development, thereby providing further information on the archaeology of the development site and the surrounding area.

4 Working methods

The site soil strip was carried out under archaeological supervision using a machine fitted with a toothless bucket. The soil was stripped cleanly to a level at which archaeological features or layers were expected to be revealed, in this case the top of the natural geology.

The areas of the soil strip were 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 a section through a ditch (land drain) was recorded at a scale of 1:20 (Fig 5). This was excavated by machine and cleaned by hand. Sample soil profiles (noting the nature of soil depths, layers present, etc) were

also recorded across the site (Fig 4). Photographs were taken during the course of the work. The ground and spoil heaps were also examined for artefacts.

5 Results

Area A

This area, (centred at SW 70727 15761) was the site of the new barn. It measured 30m by 18m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.35m. No archaeology was recorded within this area, and no artefacts were recovered (Figs 4 and 7).

Natural soil profile

Nine soil profiles were recorded across the stripped area, full descriptions of which can be found in the site archive. Their locations are shown on Figure 4. 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 – 0.15m	0.1m	Grey-brown clay loam.	Ploughsoil.
(3)	0.15m – 0.25m	0.1m	Grey-brown clay.	Subsoil.
(4)	0.25m – 0.35m	0.1m	Light grey-brown to orange-brown clay.	Natural weathering layer.
(5)		-	Yellow, orange-brown clay with occasional blocks of serpentine.	Decayed bedrock.

The sequence of layers recorded in the section was consistent throughout the area investigated, with little variation in the soil depths. The surface of the natural had the appearance of having been heavily gleyed with plentiful manganese staining and iron pan formation was evident. This suggests that this area was poorly drained has at times been waterlogged.

Area B

This area (centred at SW 70724 15700) was excavated for the sand school. It measured 30m by 50m and reached a maximum depth of 0.45m (Figs 4 and 8).

Land drain [6]

Approximately 10m south of the north-west corner of the excavated area (SW70708 15724) was a large 1.5m wide ditch which curved slightly towards the north east. It was recorded for a length of roughly 32m. It was noted that before being stripped of topsoil, the line of this ditch was marked by areas of reeds.

A section (A – B) was excavated across the line of ditch [6] (Figs 4, 5 and 6). The ditch was cut into the natural clay decayed bedrock (11) and its profile was found to narrow from 1.5m wide at the top to roughly 0.9m wide at the level excavated down to.

It was found that the ditch was steep sided, that on the north being slightly concave, with that on the south being slightly convex. This was excavated to a depth of 0.7m; however, it was not bottomed as it was found that large blocks of serpentine (10) lay along the base. These blocks ranged in width from 0.2m to 0.35m with an average length of some 0.8m. The full depth of the stony deposit could not be determined. Voids which rapidly became infilled with water were seen between the blocks.

The serpentine blocks (10) were overlain and mixed with red-brown silty clay (9), over which was a layer of brown grey silty clay (8) up to 0.2m thick. This in turn was overlain by up to 0.35m of black, grey-brown clay (7). All the overlying deposits contained manganese and showed evidence of having been waterlogged. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature.

The ingress of water into the voids between the serpentine blocks suggested that this feature was a land drain. As this still appeared to be a functioning drain it was decided to leave the blocks of serpentine *in situ* and undisturbed so that the drainage of the field would remain unaffected.

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

Natural soil profile

Nine soil profiles were recorded across the stripped area, full descriptions of which can be found in the project archive. Their locations are shown on Figure 4. 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 – 0.17m	0.12m	Grey-brown clay loam.	Ploughsoil.
(3)	0.17m – 0.35m	0.18m	Grey-brown clay.	Subsoil.
(4)	0.35m – 0.45m	0.1m	Light grey-brown to orange-brown clay.	Natural weathering layer.
(5)		-	Yellow, orange-brown clay with occasional blocks of serpentine.	Decayed bedrock.

As within Area A, the sequence of layers recorded in the profiles were consistent across Area B. The whole of this area showed evidence for being heavily waterlogged. Large patches of reeds were to be seen, including a roughly linear patch marking the line of the land drain.

6 Conclusion

The watching brief at Worvas Farm, Ruan Minor did not lead to the discovery of any major archaeological features.

Land drain [6] was the only archaeological feature to be recorded. Its size clearly reflects a major attempt at mitigating the waterlogged nature of the ground in this area. Unfortunately no dating evidence for this drain was found, however, it is possible that this was part of the attempt at reclaiming the ground for agriculture in the late nineteenth century to mid or later twentieth century (Parkes 2015).

Its location and orientation also corresponds to the southern part of the postulated cropmark enclosure MCO48730 (Fig 3) recorded in the HER. This possibly suggests that the feature on the aerial photographs is in fact related to land drainage and is not an enclosure. However, the northern side of the enclosure was not uncovered in the stripped area.

No other features of archaeological interest were uncovered within either of the investigated areas and no artefacts were recovered. It is therefore evident that this development has made little impact on any significant 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, c1935. *25 Inch Map* Second Edition (licensed digital copy at CAU).

Ordnance Survey, 2007. *Mastermap Digital Mapping*.

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

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

British Geological Survey map sheet 359 Lizard.

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.

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

Padel, OJ, 1985. *Cornish Place-name Elements* University Press: Cambridge.

Parkes, C, 2015. *Land at Worvas Farm, Ruan Minor, Cornwall; archaeological appraisal*. CAU Archive report. 2015R068.

8 Project archive

The CAU project number is **146574**

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 (146574).
2. Field plans are stored in an A2-size plastic envelope (GRE 860/1-2).
3. Digital photographs stored in the directory: R:\Historic Environment (Images)\SITES.U-Z\Worvas Farm Ruan Minor WB 20th May 2016 HEXQPR146574
4. Historic England/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-254328.

5. This report text is held in digital form as: G:\TWE\Waste & Env\Strat Waste & Land\Historic Environment\Projects\Sites\Sites W\Worvas Farm WB 146574\Report
6. No artefacts were recovered during the course of this project.



Figure 1. General site location.

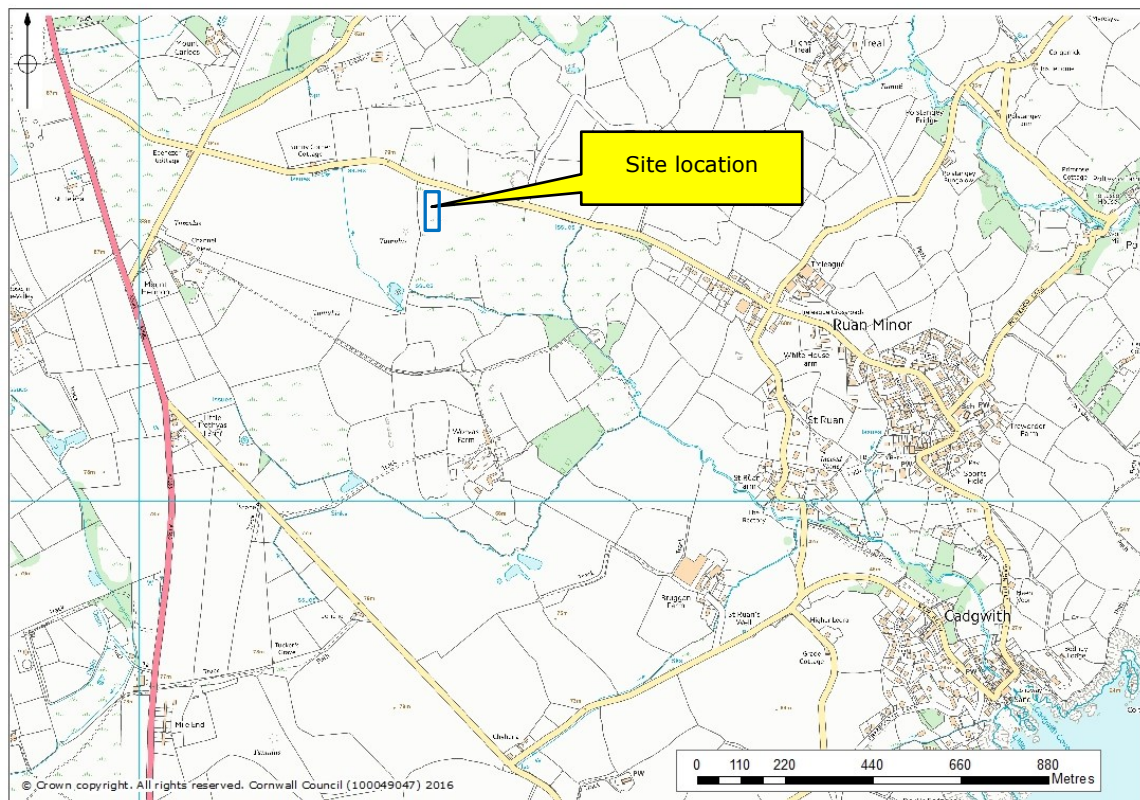


Figure 2. Site location. Area of site is outlined in blue.

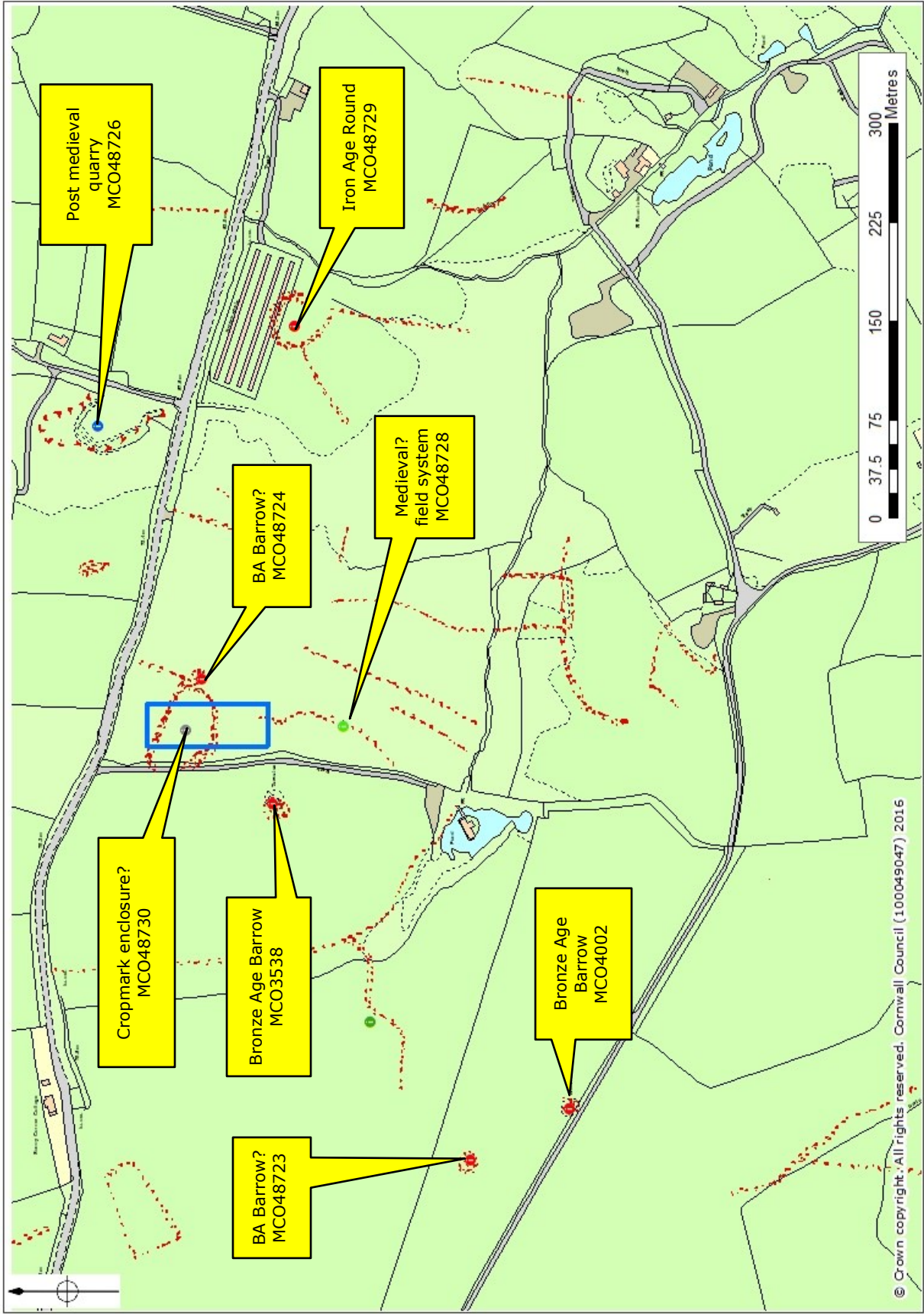


Figure 3. Recorded archaeological sites in vicinity of site (outlined in blue). Crop marks are shown in red.

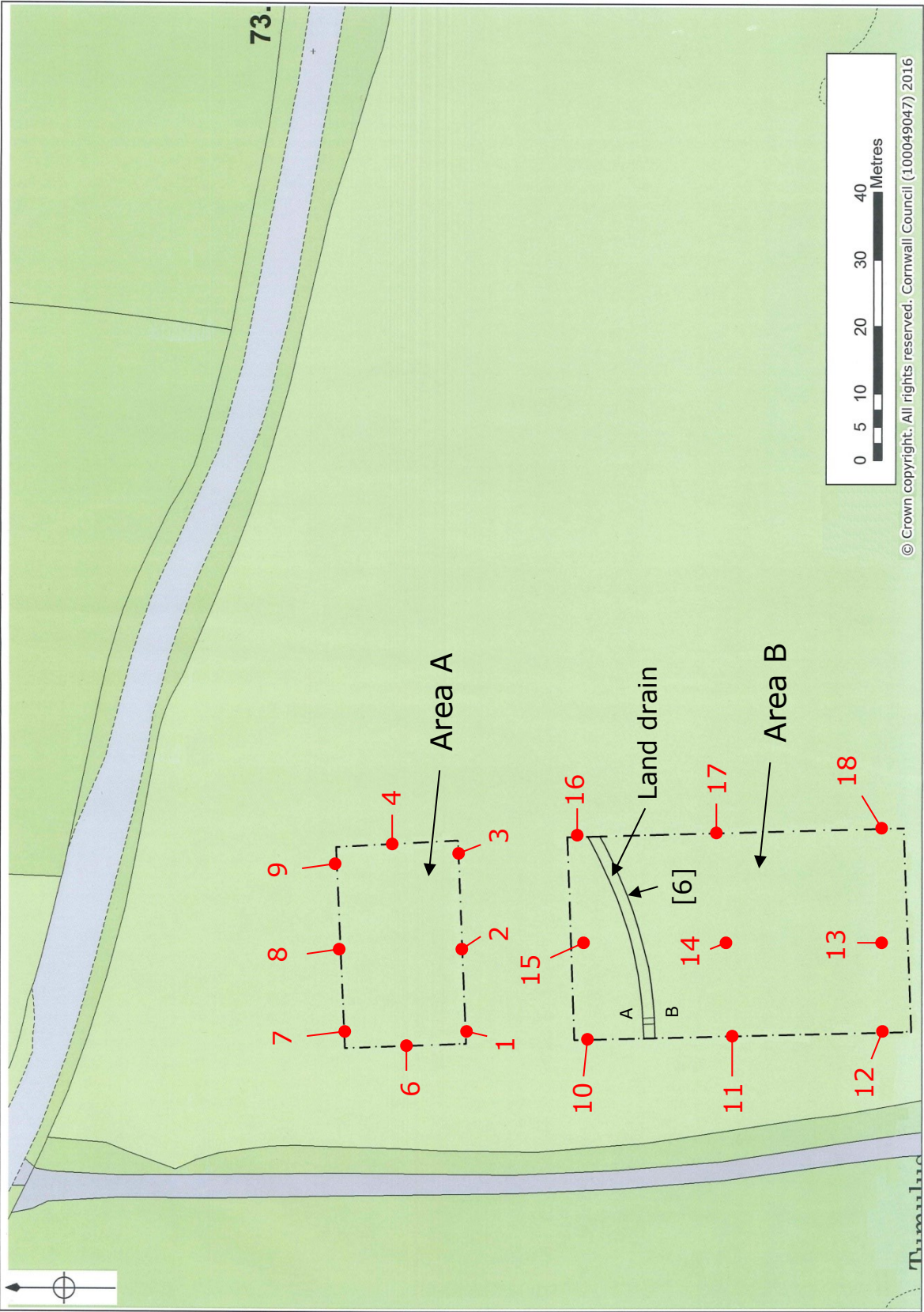


Figure 4. Site plan. Recorded features and sections are shown in black, and locations of soil profiles are in red.

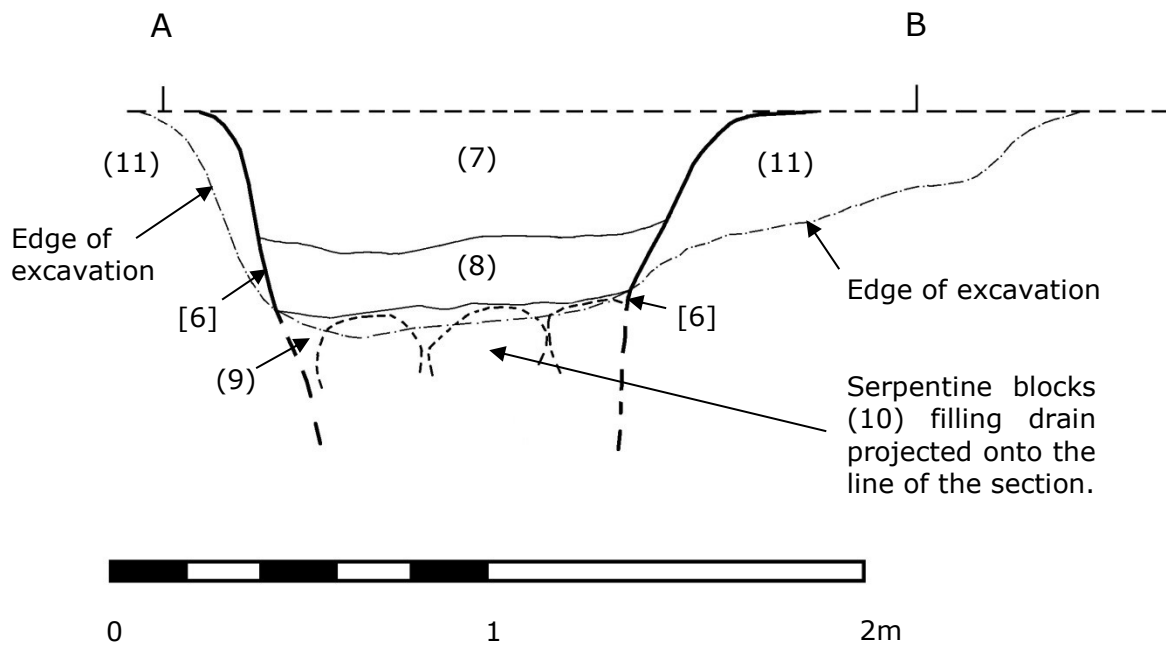


Figure 5. Section A-B through land drain [6].



Figure 6. Section A – B through land drain [6] looking east.



Figure 7. Overview of Area A looking east, showing the nature of the stripped area.



Figure 8. Overview of Area B looking south showing the nature of the stripped area.

9 Appendix 1: Context list

Context Number	Category	Description/Interpretation
(1)	Layer	Humic topsoil with grass and roots. In places where there was evidence of waterlogging or even standing water, and areas of reeds were present.
(2)	Layer	Grey-brown clay loam ploughsoil. Streaks of manganese and iron were present indicating waterlogging.
(3)	Layer	Grey-brown clay. Colour variable, with small patches of manganese and iron. Patches of iron pan occurs occasionally at base of this deposit, which indicates waterlogging.
(4)	Layer	Light grey-brown to orange-brown clay. Variable deposit of clay appears to be natural.
(5)	Layer	Yellow, orange-brown clay with occasional blocks of serpentine. The heavily weathered and decayed bedrock.
[6]	cut	Linear land drain, up to 1.5m wide with a steep-side profile. Traced for a distance of approximately 32m.. Excavated to a depth of 0.7m but not bottomed. Land drain.
(7)	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [6]. Consisted of black, grey-brown clay with flecks of manganese and iron.
(8)	Fill	Fill of ditch [6]. Brown grey silty clay with flecks of manganese and iron.
(9)	Fill	Fill of ditch [6]. Red-brown silty clay.
(10)	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [6]. Blocks of serpentine. These occur at the base of the ditch and vary from 0.2m to 0.35m in width, with the blocks averaging a length of 0.8m. Voids between the stones rapidly fill with water.
(11)	Layer	Yellow, orange-brown clay with occasional blocks of serpentine. The heavily weathered and decayed bedrock.

10 Appendix 2: Written Scheme of investigation for Archaeological Mitigation at Worvas Farm

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU), Cornwall Council have been requested by Sophie Bennetts to provide a project design and estimate for a programme of archaeological recording ahead of the construction of Proposed barn and sand school at Worvas Farm, near Ruan Minor. The site is located near to several identified archaeological sites including Bronze Age barrows and a crop-mark enclosure.

A heritage appraisal of the site by CAU in 2016 revealed that the Scheduled barrow (DCO1523) site and a second potential barrow would not be directed upon by the development. However, it was possible that remains associated with a potential cropmark enclosure / extractive pit may be (Parkes 2016). In light of this, an archaeological watching brief will be required.

The development is the subject of a Planning Condition (PA15/07655). Condition 4 which covers the archaeological recording states that:

A) No demolition/development shall take place/commence until a programme of archaeological work including a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions, and:

- 1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording,*
- 2. The programme for post investigation assessment,*
- 3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording,*
- 4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation,*
- 5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation, and*
- 6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

B) No demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A).

C) The development shall not be occupied 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.

D) The archaeological recording condition will normally only be discharged when all elements of the WSI including on site works, analysis, report, publication (where applicable) and archive work has been completed.

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. A WSI is necessary prior to commencement to ensure that any artefacts are recorded properly prior to works being undertaken that may result in the loss of such artefacts from the site.

This project design is for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks. In the event that significant archaeological deposits are uncovered, additional project designs may be required.

1.2 Historical background

The development area is located within land which has been characterized as being 'Post-medieval Enclosed Land' (Cornwall County Council 1996). This is land enclosed in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, usually from land that was previously Upland Rough Ground and often medieval commons. This landscape type

A number of potential archaeological sites have been identified within the study area in the wider vicinity of the development from the Historic Environment Record. They include:

- A Scheduled Bronze Age barrow (DCO1523, MCO3538) is located to the west of the study area.
- A possible Bronze Age barrow (MCO48724) is located on the eastern side of the study area, beyond the development.
- A cropmark enclosure (MCO48730) visible on air photographs is located within the development area. It is undated and may be prehistoric, although its location might suggest that it is associated with a post-medieval extractive pit.
- Removed field boundaries (MCO48728) of probable medieval origin are located to the south of the project area.
- A post-medieval quarry (MCO48726) is located to the north-east 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 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 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).

A Historic England/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 will carry out the archaeological fieldwork and reporting.

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 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 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 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.

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