

Ivy House, Mitchell, Cornwall

Archaeological Watching Brief



Historic Environment Projects

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Acknowledgements

This study was commissioned by Richard Hoskings and carried out by Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council.

Within Historic Environment, the Project Manager was Andy Jones. The project officer was Sean Taylor.

The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of Historic Environment Projects and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

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.



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Cover illustration

Walls 105 (front) and 109 (rear)

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Abbreviations

HBSMR Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Buildings, Sites, and Monuments Record

HE Historic Environment, Cornwall Council

MCO Monument Cornwall

OS Ordnance Survey

1 Summary

Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council undertook archaeological work in mitigation of the construction of a new dwelling measuring 5m by 12m beside Ivy House, Mitchell. The site is located within the core of Mitchell, which is an historic settlement of medieval origin. The site is also situated within the Mitchell Conservation Area and the development area is adjacent to a Listed Building.

The excavations revealed only one feature, a section of walling, which is thought to relate to a yard wall shown on early twentieth century mapping of the area. A number of finds were recovered from the excavation ranging from the sixteenth to twentieth centuries, as well as piece of worked stone that was built into the wall, but had previously been a staddle stone, used to keep granaries off the ground.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council were requested by Mr Richard Hoskings to undertake archaeological work in mitigation of the construction of a new dwelling measuring 5m by 12m beside Ivy House, Mitchell (SW 86043 54512, Fig 1). The site is located within the core of Mitchell, which is an historic settlement of medieval origin. The site is also situated within the Mitchell Conservation Area and the development area is adjacent to a Listed Building.

These investigations were required as part of planning condition (PA18/0749/09/R). This states that:

No development shall take place within the site until the applicant has secured and implemented a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation to be submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority in consultation with the County Archaeologist'.

2.2 Aims

The key objectives for the watching brief were to locate, identify and record any prehistoric or medieval activity in the area of the proposed development. The project was designed to accord with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 8.2), to fulfil the requirements of an archaeological planning condition to allow for the following;

- To ensure that the site works were carried out in such a way as to allow recording as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- To record archaeological features and deposits affected by the scheme.
- To recover and record artefacts uncovered by the works.
- To deposit the archive (including any finds) with the relevant museum and disseminate the results of discoveries as a concise archive report and, if merited, wider publication.

2.3 Methods

2.3.1 Fieldwork

The soil was stripped under archaeological supervision using a machine fitted with a toothless bucket. The site was stripped cleanly to a level at which archaeological features or layers could be expected to be revealed. The area was then inspected by an archaeologist and archaeological features or layers exposed in the stripped area were carefully excavated by hand and archaeologically recorded by written description, plan and section, and photographic record by the HE Projects archaeologist.

3 Location and setting

The village of Mitchell is situated at the base of a north-facing slope at the head of an east-draining valley. The underlying geology is Devonian slates and sandstones of the Meadfoot Group (HE GIS Layer 'Bedrock Geology') resulting in loamy soils (HE GIS Layer 'Soils').

The settlement of Mitchell is first recorded in 1239 when it is spelt *Meidesbol*. The origin of the name is seemingly derived from the English place-name elements *meagd* and *bol* meaning 'Maid's hollow' (Padel 1988, 124). Mitchell was established on heathland between the parishes of St Enoder and St Newlyn East. A fair and market were granted and it was styled a 'burgus' in 1305 and taxed as a borough (MCO15745) (Henderson 1956).

The proposed development is situated on the edge of an area which has been classified as being an 'Urban' settlement of medieval origin (Countryside Commission 1996). It is adjacent to 'Anciently Enclosed Land', which lies to the south. The open ground to the south forms part of the burgage plots which were associated with the medieval settlement. 'Anciently Enclosed Land' frequently contains buried archaeological remains dating to medieval and earlier periods.

A number of sites have been identified in the vicinity of the proposed development from the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (CSHER). They include:

- Evidence of medieval strip fields or burgage plots within and around the development area (MCO21220).
- Post-medieval buildings including Ivy House, Wellesley House and stables, and the Plume of Feathers (MCO32348) are all Listed Buildings.

4 Archaeological results

The watching brief took place on the 22nd March 2010. The site had been heavily overgrown with bramble scrub, but the bulk of this had been removed by the time of the start of the work. A thick layer of topsoil, (101), 0.35m deep was removed revealing a layer of made up ground, (102), 0.27m thick. The upper layers were rich in modern finds of building rubble, slates, glass, china, metalwork, and plastic. Below this was a buried topsoil layer (103).

Buried soil (103) lay over the only feature identified within the excavated area, the base of a low rubble wall, 105. This wall divided the plot in two along an east-west axis (Figs 1 and 4). The wall was constructed of small shillet and killas rubble a single stones width and up to two courses high. This sat on a rubble foundation. One of the stones was a hand-dressed piece of fine-grained granite that may have formed the base of a staddle stone (Fig 5). Staddle stones raised granaries above the ground, thereby keeping the stored grain dry and protecting it from vermin attack. This type of granary was in use from the medieval period to the nineteenth century.

The wall was clearly later than the plot boundary to the west, 109, which was a substantial dry stone wall. This wall is shown on the 1840 St Enoder Tithe Map. Wall 105 revetted a layer of redeposited natural, (106), to the south, whilst to the north it was overlain by (103) and a deposit, (107), which contained a large amount of redeposited natural (Fig 3). The latter deposit contained slag or clinker and a sherd of post-medieval coarseware dating to the sixteenth or seventeenth century, whilst the former contained finds of pottery ranging from the eighteenth to twentieth century. Sandwiched between these two layers was a thin lens of burnt material, (108), seen to contain occasional pieces of coal. Wall 105 appears to be the north-eastern side of a yard wall shown on the 1907 (Fig 2).

5 Conclusion

Wall 105 shares its alignment with a wall shown in approximately the same position on the 1907 OS mapping. This appears to be a yard or garden attached to a small complex of outbuildings or sheds to the south-east. The features do not appear on the 1880 OS mapping. The complex and yard are shown on the 1963 OS but only the yard is shown on the 1975 mapping. None of the features are present on the modern OS MasterMap. The features probably represent small-scale post-medieval industrial or mercantile use of the site.

6 References

6.1 Primary sources

Ordnance Survey, 1880. *25 Inch Map* First Edition (licensed digital copy at HE)

Ordnance Survey, 1907. *25 Inch Map* Second Edition (licensed digital copy at HE)

Ordnance Survey, 1963. *1:10560 Map* (paper copy at HE)

Ordnance Survey, 1975. *1:10000 Map* Edition (paper copy at HE)

Ordnance Survey, 2007. *Mastermap Digital Mapping*

Tithe Map and Apportionment, 1840. *Parish of St Enoder* (HE GIS Layer)

6.2 Publications

Cornwall County Council, 1996. *Cornwall landscape assessment, 1994*, Truro (report by Cornwall Archaeological Unit and Landscape Design Associates)

Henderson, C, 1958. The ecclesiastical antiquities of the 109 parishes of west Cornwall, part 2, *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*, **2**, 105-210

Padel, O J, 1988. *A popular dictionary of Cornish Place-names*, Penzance

6.3 Websites

<http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk/> English Heritage's online database of Listed Buildings

7 Project archive

The HE project number is **2010033**. The project's documentary, photographic and drawn archive is housed at the offices of Historic Environment, Cornwall Council, Kennall Building, Old County Hall, Station Road, Truro, TR1 3AY. The contents of this archive are as listed below:

1. A project file containing site records and notes, project correspondence and administration.
2. Field plans stored in an A2-size plastic envelope (GRE717).
3. Electronic drawings stored in the directory R:\Historic Environment (CAD)\CAD Archive\Sites M\Mitchell Ivy House WB 2010033
4. GIS mapping stored in the directory L:\Historic Environment (Data)\HE_Projects\Sites_M\Mitchell_Ivy_House_2010033
5. Digital photographs stored in the directory R:\Historic Environment (Images)\SITES.M-P\Mitchell\Mitchell Ivy House 2010033
6. English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: **cornwall2-80169**
7. This report text is held in digital form as: G:\Historic Environment (Documents)\HE Projects\Sites\Sites M\Mitchell, Ivy House WB 2010033\Ivy House Report.doc

8 Appendices

8.1 Site Indices

8.1.1 Context Records

Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Description
Block used:	101-109	
101	D	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey loose silty clay containing abundant rubble, slates, glass, plastic, modern china, and metalwork. Mostly demolition debris.
102	D	Mid brownish grey, mottled light yellowish brown, friable silty clay. Made up ground.
103	D	Dark greyish brown soft silty clay. Buried soil horizon beneath (102).
104	D	Mid bluish yellow compact clay. Natural weathered clay over site.
105	B	Wall. Composed of small shillet and killas rubble of a single stones width up to two courses high sitting on a rubble foundation, the latter protruding up to 0.25m from the northern face and up to 0.3m high. The wall itself is up to 0.25m high giving an overall height of up to 0.55m. A larger grounder marks its western extent just short of wall 109. To the south of the wall is layer (106), to the north the wall is covered by deposit (107).
106	D	Layer of redeposited natural to the north of wall 105.
107	D	Deposit covering the northern side of wall 105 and extending away from it. A light reddish brown compact silty clay that appears to have a high component of redeposited natural within it.
108	D	A layer of dark material on top of deposit (107) to the immediate north of wall 105. A dark greyish black sandy silt with occasional lumps of coal.
109	B	Wall. Large wall of dry stone shillet and killas blocks with occasional courses of slate 1.9m high to the west, 0.9m to the east, and 0.5m wide, bounding the plot to the west. A footpath runs alongside the wall to the west of it.

Small Find no	Type	Description
1	Stone	Fine-grained granite, hand dressed (claw marks can be seen) – could be medieval to 19th century. Unlikely to be part of column as the angle of the taper is probably too steep. Perhaps the base of a 'mushroom' (staddle stone) to support a granary.

8.1.2 Finds report C M Thorpe

A total of 25 artefacts were recovered during this project.

Pottery comprises the largest group 12 sherds in total, some 50% of the collection. There is also glass, brick, bone and slag within the assemblage.

The finds were initially processed going through the stages of cleaning, and sorting. This greatly simplified the task of identification and cataloguing. The artefacts were collected from recognisable features, being collected as tray finds by context. The total number of finds from each are summarised in the tables below.

Context No: (101)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Modern	83g	1		
Clay				
Other: Brick	466g	3		
Glass				
Modern	373g	3		

1 sherd Modern White Glazed Stoneware (china). 19th to 20th centuries.

3 fragments of brick. 19th century.

1 shard Modern glass bottle neck. 19th to 20th centuries.

2 shards Modern glass. 19th to 20th centuries.

Context No: (103)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Post-Medieval	53g	2		
Modern	120g	8		
Bone				
Animal	6g	1		
Clay				
Other: Brick	255g	1		
Glass				
Post-Medieval	45g	1		

1 sherd Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware. 18th to 19th centuries.

1 sherd North Devon Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware). 18th to 19th centuries.

8 sherds Modern White Glazed Stoneware (china). 19th to 20th centuries.

1 fragment of brick. 18th to 19th centuries.

1 shard post-medieval green bottle glass. 18th to 19th centuries.

1 animal bone.

Context No: 105

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Stone				
Medieval	unknown	1		

1 piece of fine-grained granite, hand dressed (claw marks can be seen) – could be medieval to 19th century.

Unlikely to be part of column as the angle of the taper is probably too steep. Perhaps the base of a ‘mushroom’ (staddle stones) used to support a granary.

Context No: (107)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Post-Medieval	11g	1		
Metalwork				
Industrial debris	1329g	3		

1 sherd Cornish Post-Medieval Coarseware. 16th to 17th centuries.

3 lumps of slag or clinker.

Summary

The earliest identifiable artefact recovered during the course of this project was the sherd of Cornish Post-Medieval Coarseware from context (107) dating from the 16th to 17th centuries. The staddle stone could also date from any time from the medieval period to the 19th century.

The rest of the material recovered was not closely dateable though appear to be of 19th or 20th century date.

All finds should be stored in a sturdy box and be kept under stable conditions. Currently all the artefacts are being temporarily stored in the HE finds store, Kennall Building, Old County Hall, Truro, Cornwall. However, arrangements will be made for the return of artefacts to the landowner. Copies of all archive material and drawing will be kept at the HE premises.

8.2 Historic Environment Projects Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Mitigation at Ivy House, Mitchell

Background

Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council have been requested by Mr Richard Hoskings to provide a project design and an estimate for archaeological work in mitigation of the construction of a new dwelling measuring 5m by 12m beside Ivy House, Mitchell. The site is located within the core of Mitchell, which is an historic settlement of medieval origin. The site is also situated within the Mitchell Conservation Area and the development area is adjacent to a listed building.

These investigations are required as part of planning condition (PA18/0749/09/R). This states that:

No development shall take place within the site until the applicant has secured and implemented a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation to be submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority in consultation with the County Archaeologist’.

Dan Ratcliffe (Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, Cornwall Council) has been consulted in the preparation of this project design and his requirements for archaeological recording have guided this project design and estimate.

Historical background

The settlement of Mitchell is first recorded in 1239 when it is spelt “Meideshol”. The origin and meaning of the name is unknown. Mitchell was established on heathland between the parishes of St Enoder and St Newlyn East. A fair and market were granted and it was styled a ‘burgus’ in 1305 and taxed as a borough (MCO15745).

The proposed development is situated on the edge of an area which has been classified as being an “Urban” settlement of medieval origin (Countryside Commission 1996). It is adjacent to “Anciently Enclosed Land”, which lies to the south. The open ground to the south forms part of the burgage plots which were associated with the medieval settlement. “Anciently Enclosed Land” frequently contains buried archaeological remains dating to medieval and earlier periods.

A number of sites have been identified in the vicinity of the proposed development from the Historic Buildings Sites and Monuments Record (HBSMR). They include:

- Evidence of medieval strip fields or burgage plots within and around the development area (MCO21220).
- Post medieval buildings including Ivy House, Wellesley House and stables, and the Plume of Feathers (MCO32348) are all Listed Buildings.

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.

Aims and objectives

- To ensure that the site works are carried out in such a way as to allow recording as set out in this Written Scheme of Investigation.
- To record archaeological features and deposits affected by the scheme
- To recover and record artefacts uncovered by the works.

- To deposit the archive (including any finds) with the relevant museum and disseminate the results of discoveries as a concise archive report and, if merited, wider publication.

Key objectives are:

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

Methodology

The archaeological programme will follow five stages: desk-based assessment; fieldwork; archiving; assessment; analysis; final publication.

Fieldwork

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 recorded by the archaeologist. 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 an HE Projects archaeologist.

During the archaeological recording the archaeologist will:

- Identify and record any archaeological features that are revealed in the stripped area; the level of recording will be appropriate to the character/importance of the archaeological remains.

If complex and/or significant archaeological deposits are encountered then the archaeological requirements should be reviewed by the client, the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer and HE Projects. **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 Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer and HE Projects.

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 Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer and the Ministry of Justice will be informed. All recording will conform to best practice and legal requirements.
- If human remains are uncovered, which require excavation, they will be will be excavated with due reverence. The site will be adequately screened from public view. Once excavated, human remains must not be exposed to public view.
- If human remains are not to be removed their physical security will be ensured, by back filling as soon as possible after recording.

Treatment of finds

The archaeological fieldwork may produce artefactual material.

- All finds in significant stratified contexts predating 1800 AD (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.

Archiving

Following review with the HE 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 HE guidelines).

- All records (context sheets, photographs, etc) will be ordered, catalogued and stored in an appropriate manner (according to HE guidelines).
- The site archive and finds will initially be stored at HE 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 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.

Archive report

The results from the fieldwork will be presented in a concise report. Copies of the report will be distributed to the Client, the County Archaeologist and the local and main archaeological record libraries. A PDF copy of the report will be produced.

This will involve:

- producing a descriptive text;
- producing maps and line drawings;
- selecting photographs;
- report design;
- report editing;
- dissemination of the finished report
- deposition of archive and finds in the Royal Cornwall Museum, Truro.

The report will have the following contents:

- Summary - Concise non-technical summary.
- Introduction - Background, objectives, aims and methods.
- Results - Factual description of the results of the various aspects of the project, with separate sections as necessary for discussion/interpretation and potential for further analysis.
- Discussion - Discussion of the interpretation of the results, highlighting information gained on a chronological or thematic basis
Recommendations for further analysis and publication.
- Archive - A brief summary and index to the project archive.
- Appendix - A copy of the project brief.
- A copy of the WSI
- Illustrations - General location plan.
- Detailed location plans to link fieldwork results to OS map.
- Selected plans and section drawings (as appropriate).
- Finds drawings (if appropriate).
- Photographs (if appropriate).

An English Heritage/ADS online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS) record will be made.

Assessment/analysis

The structural and stratigraphic data and artefactual material will be assessed to establish whether further analyses and reporting is appropriate. The outline of final report, and the work required to produce it will be determined in an updated project design.

In the event of significant remains being recovered (eg, prehistoric or medieval artefacts) it may be appropriate to:

- Liaise with specialists (eg, artefacts) to arrange for assessment of the potential for further

analysis and reporting.

- Arrange for specialist analyses, where appropriate.
- Consult with the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer over the requirements for assessment, analysis and reporting.

Analyses and final publication

In the event of significant remains being recorded the scope and final form of the report will be reviewed; for example in addition to an archive report the results should be published in an academic journal (eg, *Cornish Archaeology*).

Monitoring

- This written scheme of investigation will need to be approved by the Planning authority.
- The recording exercise will be monitored. The Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer should be informed 1 week in advance of the intention to start the recording.
- HE Projects will liaise with the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer 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 Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer 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 Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer.

Project Staff

An experienced archaeologist employed by HE will carry out the archaeological fieldwork.

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

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

The project will be managed by a manager who is a Member of the 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.

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 Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer in the light of the results of the excavations.

Health and safety during the fieldwork

Health and safety statement

Historic Environment is within the Environment, Planning and Economy Directorate of Cornwall Council. The HE projects team follows Cornwall Council's *Statement of Safety Policy*. For more specific policy and guidelines the Unit uses the manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (2002) endorsed by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers.

Prior to carrying out any excavations HE will carry out a risk assessment

Insurance

As part of Cornwall Council, HE is covered by Public Liability and Employers Liability Insurance.

Standards

The HE follows the Institute For Archaeologists' Standards and Code of Conduct and is a Registered Archaeological Organization.

As part of Environment, Planning and Economy Directorate of Cornwall Council, the HE projects team has certification in BS9001 (Quality Management), BS14001 (Environmental Management), OHSAS18001 (Health, Safety and Welfare), Investors in People and Charter Mark.

Copyright

Copyright of all material gathered as a result of the project will be reserved to the Environment, Planning and Economy Directorate of Cornwall Council. Existing copyrights of external sources will be acknowledged where required.

This project design and estimate is the copyright of Historic Environment, Cornwall Council.

Use of the material will be granted to the client.

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.

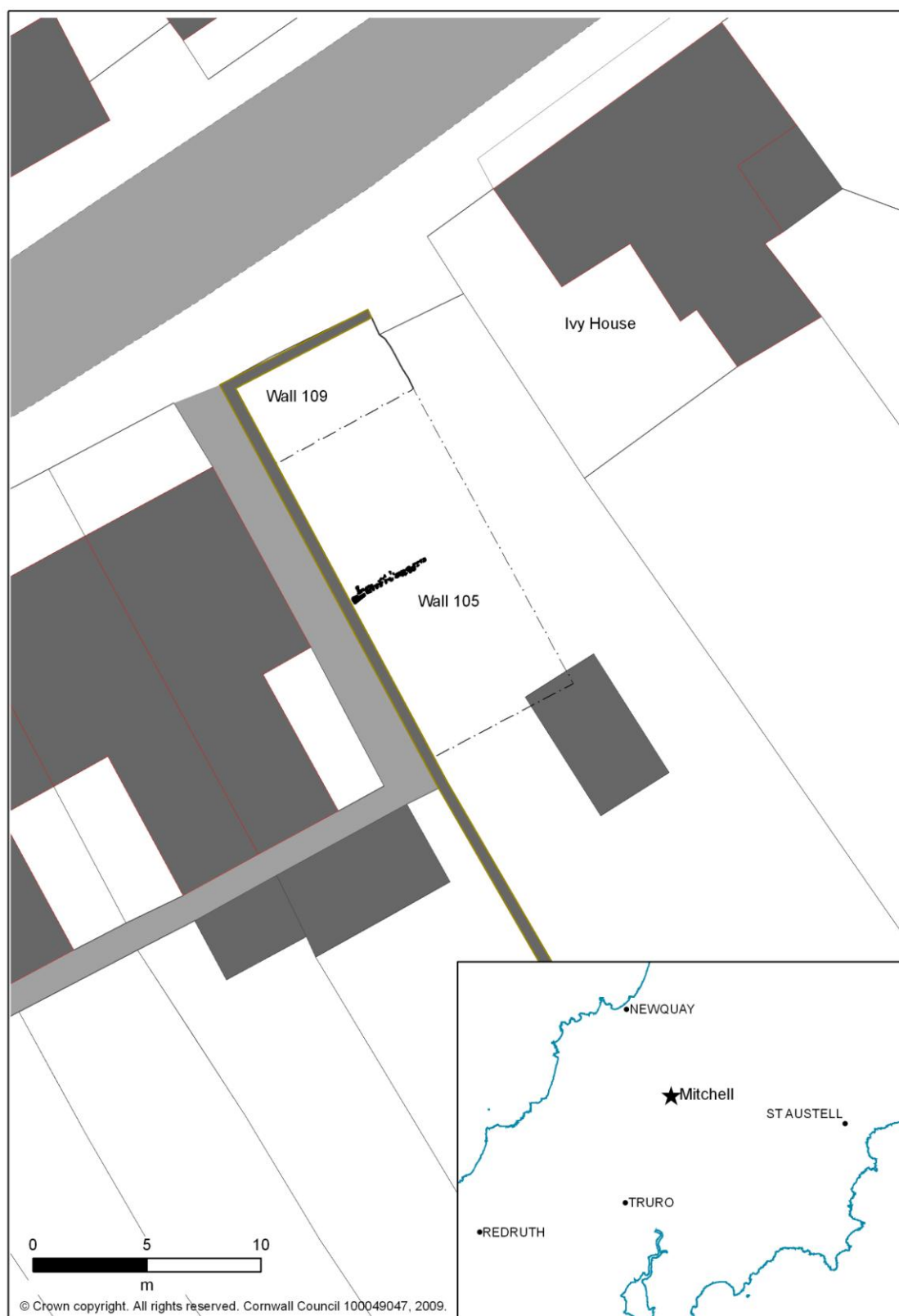


Fig 1 Location map

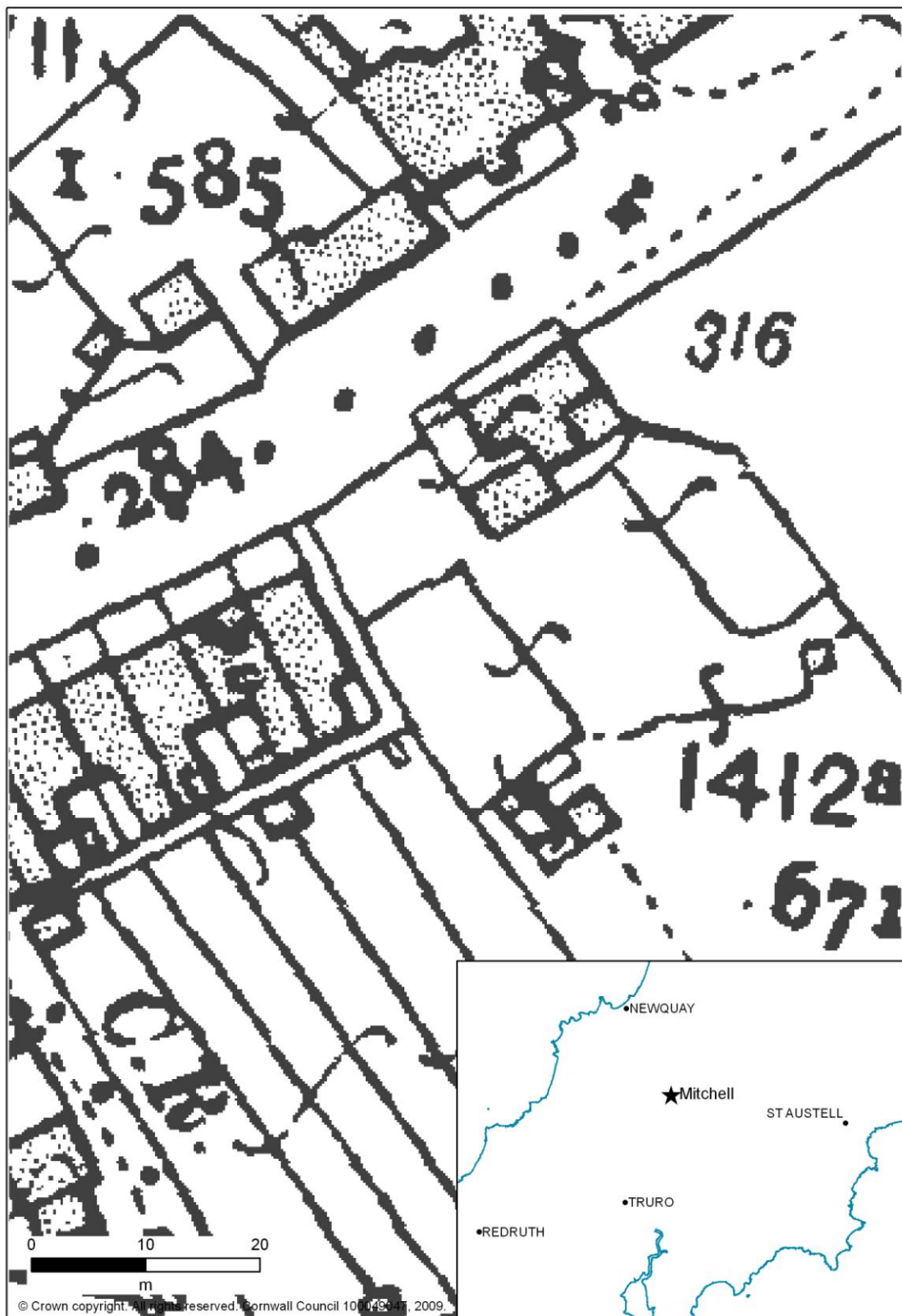


Fig 2 Second Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, 1907

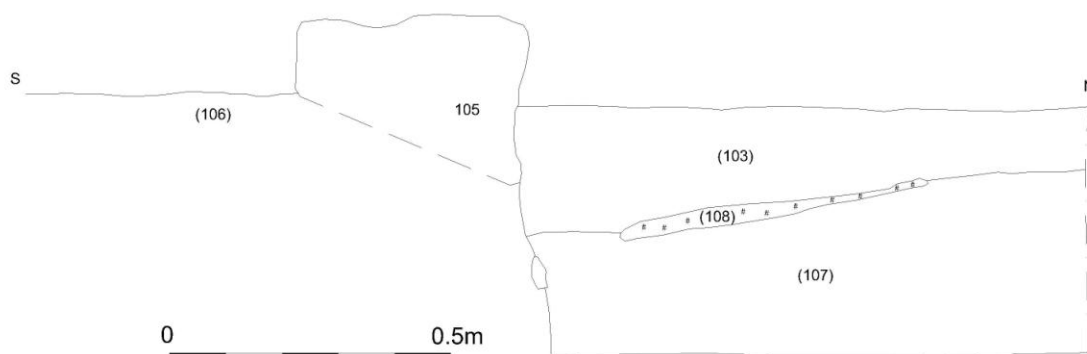


Fig 3 Wall 105 section



Fig 4 Wall 105 looking south-west, wall 109 at rear



Fig 5 SF1, possible 'mushroom' base (staddle stone) or column