



Siblyback Lake Reservoir Recreation Centre, St Cleer, Cornwall

Archaeological Watching Brief



Report No

2011R007

Report Name

Siblyback Lake Reservoir Recreation Centre, St Cleer, Cornwall

Report Author

F Shepherd

Event Type

Watching Brief

Client Organisation

South West Lakes Trust

Client Contact

Mr Richard Wellby

Monuments (MonUID)

MCO1341

MCO17222

MCO38068

Fieldwork dates (From)

12/01/2011

(To)

08/03/2011

(Created By)

F Shepherd

(Create Date)

Location (postal address; or general location and parish)

Siblyback Lake Reservoir Recreation Centre, Common Moor, St Cleer, Liskeard, Cornwall

(Town - for urban sites)

(Postcode)

PL14 6ER

(Easting) X co-ord

SX 23595

(Northing) Y co-ord

70873

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Historic Environment, Cornwall Council is a Registered Organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists

Project background

Siblyback Lake lies within an upland valley on the south-eastern edge of Bodmin moor. The stream that ran through the valley was once a tributary stream of the Fowey river system and the damming of the valley in the late 1960s created Siblyback Lake Reservoir (Fig. 1).

Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council were requested by Mr Richard Wellby of Metters and Wellby on behalf of the South West lakes Trust to undertake a programme of archaeological recording ahead of the redevelopment of the recreational centre at Siblyback Lake Reservoir (Figs. 2 and 3). These investigations were required as part of planning condition (08/01116/FUL).

Phil Copleston (Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, Cornwall Council) produced a brief for archaeological recording (1/10/10). Andy Jones (Senior Archaeologist, Historic Environment – Projects) then produced a project design and estimate for archaeological mitigation (07/07/10). The Scheme of work undertaken followed the recommendations of these two documents (see Appendices).

The development area was situated within an area which had been classified as being "Anciently Enclosed Land" within fields formerly associated with the medieval settlement of Tregarrick (Cornish *tre* meaning 'estate or farmstead' *Karrek* meaning 'rock') a settlement dating back to AD1380. "Anciently Enclosed Land" frequently contains buried archaeological remains dating to medieval and earlier periods.

The Historic Buildings Sites and Monuments Record (HBSMR) identified a number of sites within the vicinity. They included:

- Prehistoric flints recovered from an area to the north of the development area (MCO1341).
- The medieval settlement of Tregarrick which was first recorded in AD 1380 to the east of the development area (MCO17222).
- Medieval field systems associated with the settlement of Tregarrick were located within the development area (MCO38068).

Aims and objectives

- To ensure that the site works were carried out in such a way as to allow recording as set out in this Written Scheme of Investigation.
- To record the archaeological features and deposits affected by the scheme
- To recover and record the artefacts uncovered by the works.
- Determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of the archaeological remains encountered.
- To establish the nature of the activity on the site.
- To recover and assess the potential for further analysis of any environmental evidence or industrial residues from archaeological features.
- 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.

Working methods

The soil was stripped to the level at which archaeological features or layers were expected to be revealed (ie, the top of the first archaeologically significant horizon). The areas were then inspected by an archaeologist and the archaeological features exposed in the stripped areas were recorded by written description, section and photographic record.

- Site drawings (plans, sections, locations of finds) were made in pencil (4H) on

drafting film; all drawings include standard information: site details, personnel, date, scale, and north-point.

- All features were accurately located at an appropriate scale. Plans were drawn at 1:20. Sections were drawn at 1:10.
- Drawings and photographs were recorded in a register giving details and locations.
- All finds were collected in sealable plastic bags which were labelled immediately. They were then assessed by Anna Lawson Jones (Historic Environment Projects) and Carl Thorpe (Historic Environment Projects).
- All records (context sheets, photographs, etc) have been ordered, catalogued and stored in an appropriate manner (according to HE guidelines).
- The archive in due course will be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office, but in the medium term will be stored at Pound and Co. All digital records have been filed on the Cornwall Council network.
- An English Heritage/ADS online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS) record has been made.

Results

Historic Environment - Projects archaeologist made the first visit to the site on the morning of 12th January 2011.

The development was subdivided into four areas (see Fig.3).

Area 1 was the site of the new building. The area had been partially reduced prior to the arrival of the archaeologist and the area was rapidly assessed for archaeological features. Three features were apparent in the southern section (Fig 4). The first of these, Ditch 1 (Fig 4) measured 0.9m wide by 0.72m deep, and was a modern services trench that contained a black plastic water pipe. This trench was also visible in the northern section.

The second feature Ditch 2 measured 1.22m wide by 0.5m deep (Fig. 4) was cut into the southern section. It was a concave cut with a rounded base. It contained mid brown friable silty clay and a single piece of medieval pottery (Cornish Medieval coarseware, granitic fabric 13th century). This ditch was not visible in the northern section.

The third feature recorded in the southern section was Ditch 3 (Fig. 4) was 0.5m wide and up to 0.4m deep. It was a relatively modern feature associated with the construction of a footpath that crossed the western edge of the site. Shards of broken glass and sherds of modern crockery were noted within the fill but were not retained.

Area 2 was stripped of topsoil as part of the construction process. As no further excavation was to take place on this area, surface features were to be recorded but no excavation undertaken. No significant features were recorded within the survey area.

Several finds were discovered in this area though all were within the topsoil. Three sherds of pot were collected. The first of these was a Cornish Medieval coarseware body sherd dating from the 13th century. The second also dated from the same period, a handle and rim of a Bunning's Park Stuffle ware jug. The third sherd was a base fragment from a tentatively dated early medieval vessel (8th - 11th century AD), with traces of mat impression.

Three flint flakes and a burnt flint core were recovered from the area. Two of these flakes were non-diagnostic, but the third was a worked denticulated flake of late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age origin (c.2500 - 1500 BC).

Area 3 was an area of previously disturbed ground, half of which had been previously covered in aggregate for use as a boat store. The area extended 23 metres from the existing hedge line. As with Area 2 no further excavation was due to take place in this area so only surface features were to be recorded. As a result of the area's previous use no archaeological features could be viewed in the ground surface. No finds were recovered from this area.

The collection of pottery and the probable medieval ditch recorded in Area 1 reinforce the likely medieval history of settlement at Tregarrick. Whilst the modern hedge

boundaries remain largely unchanged since the 1880s (Fig. 5), the 13th century date of the pottery sherd found within Ditch 2 gives a likely date for an older and different underlying field system. The early medieval date suggested for the base fragment found in Area 2 could back up this assertion whilst implying a longer period of continuing habitation at Tregarrick; possibly from as early as the 8th century.

References

Jones, A, 2010. *Written Scheme of investigation for archaeological mitigation at Siblyback Reservoir Recreation centre, 7/7/10*, HE Projects, Truro

Copleston, P, 2010. *Brief for Archaeological Recording, 1/10/10*. HE Advice, Truro

Project archive

The HE project number is **2011003**

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. Electronic drawings stored in the directory ..\CAD ARCHIVE\Sites S\Siblyback Lake Reservoir 2011003
3. Digital photographs stored in the directory ..\Images\Sites.Q-T\Siblyback Lake Reservoir 2011003
4. English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-97084

This report text is held in digital form as: G:\CAU\HE Projects\Sites\Sites S\Siblyback Reservoir Recreation Centre WB\Siblyback Lake Reservoir Recreation Centre 2011003.doc

Appendices

Appendix 1

Cornwall Council – Historic Environment Service

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

Date: 01 October 2010
Address: Siblyback, Common Moor, Liskeard, Cornwall, PL14 6ER
Site: Area to be redeveloped for new visitors centre
Applicant: South West Lakes Trust, Lidn Park, Quarry Crescent, Pennygillam Industrial Estate, Launceston, Cornwall, PL15 7PF
Agent: Richard Wellby, Metters & Wellby, 10 Lansdown Road, Bude, Cornwall, EX23 8BH

Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer: Phil Copleston, Historic Environment Service, Cornwall Council, Room 82, Luxstowe House, Liskeard, Cornwall, PL14 3DZ Tel. 01579 341406, Email: pcopleston@cornwall.gov.uk

Local Planning Authority Officer: Davina Harris, Planning & Regeneration, Cornwall Council, Luxstowe House, Liskeard, PL14 3DZ

This brief is only valid for six months. After this period the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO) should be contacted. Any written scheme of investigation (WSI) resulting from this brief shall only be considered for the same period. The contractor is strongly advised to visit the site before completing their WSI as there may be implications for accurately costing the project.

Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

No ground works are to be undertaken until the HEPAO and the Local Planning Authority (LPA) have approved the archaeological contractor's WSI.

1 Introduction

This brief has been written by the HEPAO and sets out the minimum requirements for archaeological recording at Siblyback, Common Moor, Liskeard to discharge condition 16 of planning application 08/01116/FUL placed on the development.

2 Site Location and Description

The site is located between the lake-side road and the lake shore, centred on Ordnance Survey grid reference SX 23595 70873.

3 Planning Background

Planning application 08/01116/FUL was submitted on the 22 October 2008 for the redevelopment of facilities and to include construction of a new visitors centre. This application has been approved subject to 22 conditions. Condition 16 states:

The works hereby approved shall not be commenced until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, 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 Local Planning Authority.

Reason: The works is located in an area of archaeological significance where the recording of archaeological remains should be carried out prior to works taking place in accordance with Saved Development Plan Policy CL18 of the Caradon Local Plan 1999.

4 Archaeological Background

The development area has been recorded on the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) as within 'Anciently Enclosed Land' or rough undisturbed ground with a high potential for survival of buried archaeological remains. Aerial photography indicates evidence for probably medieval field systems in the immediate area, and on the nearby higher ground of various groups of prehistoric monuments and probable prehistoric field systems. Previous archaeological investigations have mainly been in the form of landscape and aerial survey, the most relevant one relating to this particular site being the Bodmin Moor Survey (CCC CAU Report: 1994R034). As far as is known, no previous archaeological investigation of below ground evidence has been undertaken on this particular site.

5 Requirement for Work

Ground works associated with the development may disturb buried archaeological remains. It is therefore important that a suitably qualified archaeologist(s) is/are present during these works in order to identify and record any features of interest.

The site specific aims are to:

- Establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains
- Determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered
- To establish the nature of the activity on the site
- To identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the site
- To provide further information on the archaeology of Siblyback from any archaeological remains encountered

6 General Methodology

- 6.1 All stages of the investigation shall be supported by a written scheme of investigation (WSI).
- 6.2 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the code of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).
- 6.3 Details including the name, qualifications and experience of the site director and all other personnel (including specialist staff) shall be included within the WSI.
- 6.4 All of the latest Health and Safety guidelines shall be followed on site.

6.5 The IfA's Standards and Guidance should be used for additional guidance in the production of the WSI, the content of the report and the general execution of the project.

6.6 Terminology will be consistent with the English Heritage Thesaurus.

7 Archaeological Recording Methodology

7.1 Prior to the commencement of on site works the archaeological contractor should familiarise themselves with the site by examining the information held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment record (HER), the Cornwall Records Office at Truro and the Cornwall Centre at Redruth, where appropriate.

7.2 An archaeologist shall be present during all ground works associated with the development, unless circumstances dictate a different approach. A toothless ditching bucket can be used for the removal of any overburden until the first archaeological horizon is exposed. This will then be hand cleaned as appropriate.

7.3 Any surviving remains which will be disturbed or destroyed by the development shall be archaeologically excavated and recorded.

7.4 Details of how all archaeological contexts and artefacts will be excavated, surveyed, recovered and recorded shall be provided. The site will be tied into the national grid.

7.5 Details of the site planning policy shall be given in the WSI. The normal preferred policy for the scale of archaeological site plans is 1:20 and sections 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

7.6 The photographic record shall consist of prints in both black and white and colour together with the negatives. Digital photography may be used for report illustration. For both general and specific photographs, a photographic scale shall be included. In the case of detailed photographs it may be appropriate to include a north arrow. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum, feature number, location and direction of shot.

7.7 If significant archaeological deposits are exposed, all works must cease and a meeting convened with the client and the HEPAO to discuss the most appropriate way forwards.

8 Finds

8.1 All finds, where appropriate, will be retained from each archaeological context excavated.

8.2 All finds, where appropriate, shall be washed.

8.3 All pottery, and other finds, where appropriate, shall be marked with the site code and context number.

- 8.4 The WSI shall include an agreed list of specialist consultants, who may be required to conserve and/or report on finds, and advise or report on other aspects of the work including environmental sampling.
- 8.5 The requirements for conservation and storage shall be agreed with the Royal Cornwall Museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed in writing to the HEPAO.
- 8.6 Finds work should be to accepted professional standards and adhere to the Institute for Archaeologists *Guidelines for Finds Work*.
- 8.7 Environmental sampling should be guided by *Environmental Archaeology* (English Heritage Centre for Archaeological Guidelines. 2001/02).
- 8.8 Further English Heritage guidance that may be helpful includes *Geoarchaeology* (2004) and *Archaeometallurgy* (2001).
- 8.9 The English Heritage Advisor for Archaeological Science will be able to provide archaeological science advice if required (Vanessa Straker 0117 975 0689).

9 Human Remains

- 9.1 Any human remains which are encountered must initially be left in situ and reported to the HEPAO and the appropriate authorities (the Coroner), where appropriate. If removal is necessary this must comply with the relevant Government regulations. If burials are encountered their legal status must be ascertained and recording and/or removal must comply with the legal guidelines.
- 9.2 If human remains are not to be removed their physical security must be ensured, preferably by back filling as soon as possible after recording.
- 9.3 If human remains are to be removed this must be done with due reverence and in accordance to current best practice and legal requirements. The site must be adequately screened from public view. Once excavated, human remains must not be exposed to public view.

10 Results

- 10.1 The full report including all specialist assessments of artefact assemblages shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding six months) to be agreed between the applicant and the archaeological contractor, Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service and the Royal Cornwall Museum. A further digital copy shall be supplied on CD-ROM preferably in 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.
- 10.2 The archaeological contractor will undertake the English Heritage/ads online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS).
- 10.3 This report will be held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available for public consultation.
- 10.4 The report must contain:
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation.
- A discussion of the archaeological findings in terms of both the site specific aims and the desk based research.
- A location map, a drawing showing those areas examined as part of the archaeological recording, and copies of any archaeological plans and sections. All plans shall be tied to the national grid.
- All specialist reports and assessments.
- A summary of the archive contents and date of deposition.
- A context register with brief descriptions shall be included as an appendix.
- A copy of the brief and the approved WSI will be included as an appendix.

10.5 A contingency shall be made within the costs for full publication in an appropriate journal. The HEPAO will notify the contractor of such a need within four weeks of receipt of the report.

11 Archive Deposition

11.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006* upon completion of the project. The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum.

11.2 If the finds are to remain with the landowner a full copy of the documentary archive shall be housed with the Cornwall Record Office and with the Courtney Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.

11.3 The archive including a copy of the written report shall be deposited with the Royal Cornwall Museum within two months of the completion of the full report and confirmed in writing with the HEPAO.

11.4 Where there is only a documentary archive this will be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office as well as the Courtney Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.

11.5 A copy of the report will be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon.

11.6 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.

11.7 Only on completion of 11.1 to 11.5 (inclusive) will there be a recommendation for the discharge of any archaeological recording condition.

12 Monitoring

12.1 The HEPAO will monitor the work and should be kept regularly informed of progress.

12.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given preferably in writing to the HEPAO at least one week in advance of its commencement.

12.3 Any variations to the WSI shall be agreed with the HEPAO, preferably in writing, prior to them being carried out.

Appendix 2

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT PROJECTS

Written Scheme of investigation for archaeological mitigation at Siblyback Reservoir Recreation centre

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council have been requested by Mr Richard Wellby of Metters and Wellby on behalf of the South West lakes Trust to provide a project design and estimate for a programme of archaeological recording ahead of the redevelopment of the recreational centre at Siblyback Reservoir. These investigations are required as part of planning condition (08/01116/FUL). This states that:

'The works hereby approved shall not be commenced until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, 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 Local Planning Authority'.

Phil Copleston (Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, Cornwall Council) has produced a brief for archaeological recording (1/10/10) and he has been consulted in the preparation of this project design and estimate.

The archaeological recording will be focussed upon areas where there has been no previous disturbance by existing buildings.

1.2 Historical background

The development area is situated within an area which has been classified as being "Anciently Enclosed Land". "Anciently Enclosed Land" frequently contains buried archaeological remains dating to medieval and earlier periods.

The development area is situated within fields which were formerly associated with the medieval settlement of Tregarrick, which was first recorded as 'Tragarrock' in AD 1380. Tregarrick is a Cornish place-name, which contains the elements *tre* meaning 'estate, or farmstead' (which implies a settlement of early medieval origin) and *karrek* meaning 'rock'.

Remains associated with the medieval settlement may extend into the development area.

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

- Prehistoric flints have been recovered from an area to the north of the development area (MCO1341).
- The medieval settlement of Tregarrick which was first recorded in AD 1380 lies to the east of the development area (MCO17222).
- Medieval field systems associated with the settlement of Tregarrick are located within the development area (MCO38068).

Potential sites

There is potential for buried archaeological sites to survive within the project area and there is the scope for the survival of previously unrecorded archaeological remains and artefacts of all periods.

2. Aims and objectives

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

- 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 recover and assess the potential for further analysis of any environmental evidence or industrial residues from archaeological features.
- 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.

3. Methodology

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

3.2 Fieldwork

3.2.2 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, the top of the first archaeologically significant horizon or the natural, whichever is highest). **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 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.

3.3 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.

3.4 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, 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.

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

This will involve:

- producing a descriptive text;
- producing maps and line drawings;
- selecting photographs;

- report design;
- report editing;
- dissemination of the finished report
- deposition of archive and finds in the Royal Cornwall Museum, Truro.

The report will have the following contents:

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

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

3.6 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 Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer 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.

3.7 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 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.

5. *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.

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

7. *Health and safety during the fieldwork*

7.1 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

8. *Insurance*

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

9. 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.

10. *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.

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.

Dr Andy Jones 7/10/10
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Fig 1 Siblyback Lake Reservoir Location Map

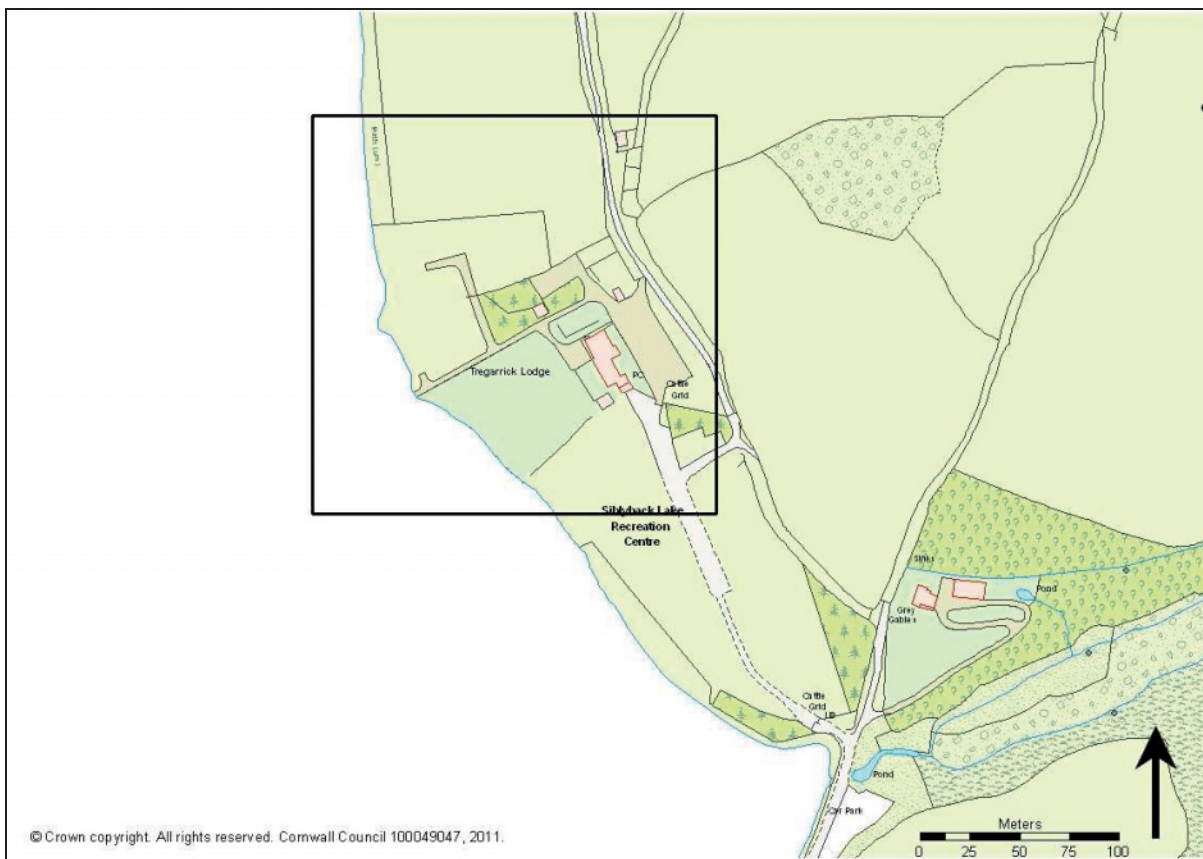


Fig 2 Siblyback Recreation Centre

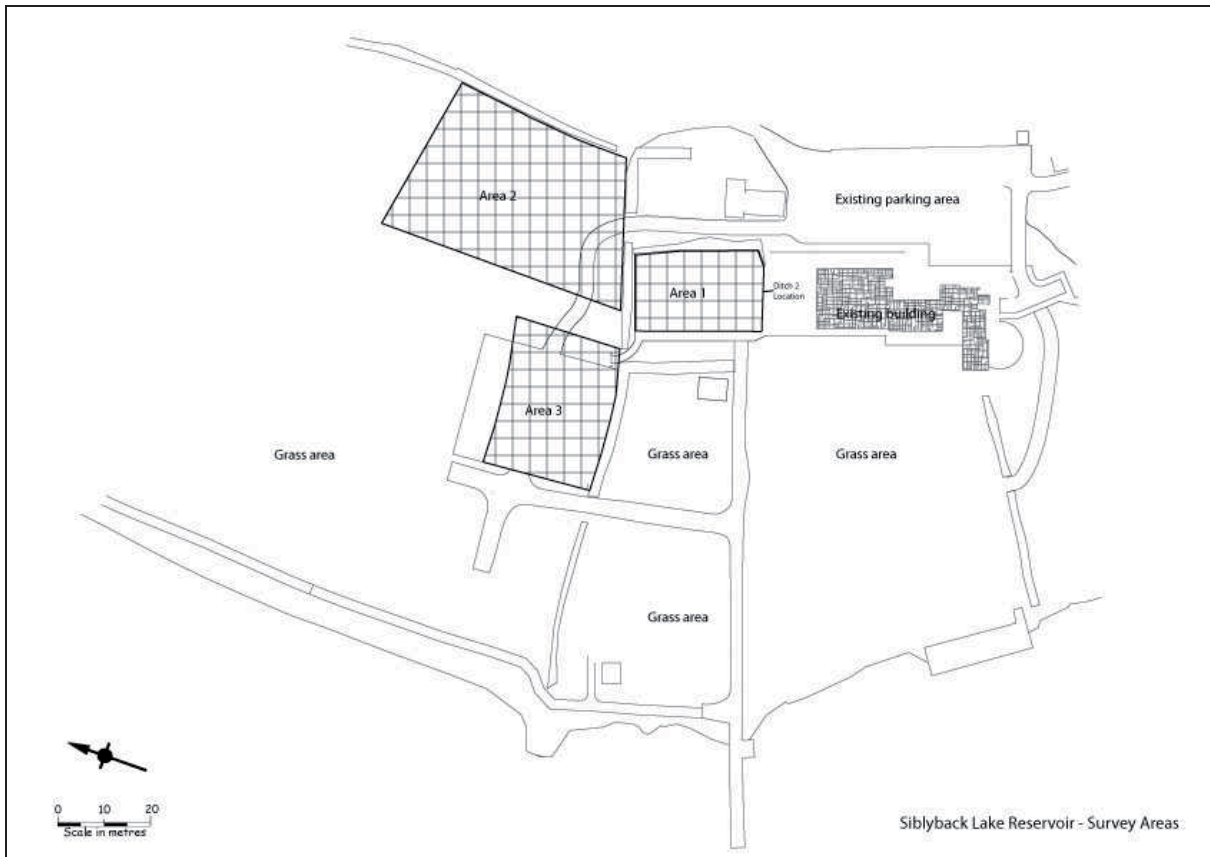


Fig 3 Siblyback Lake Reservoir – Fieldwork Areas



Fig 4 Area 1 - Southern Section

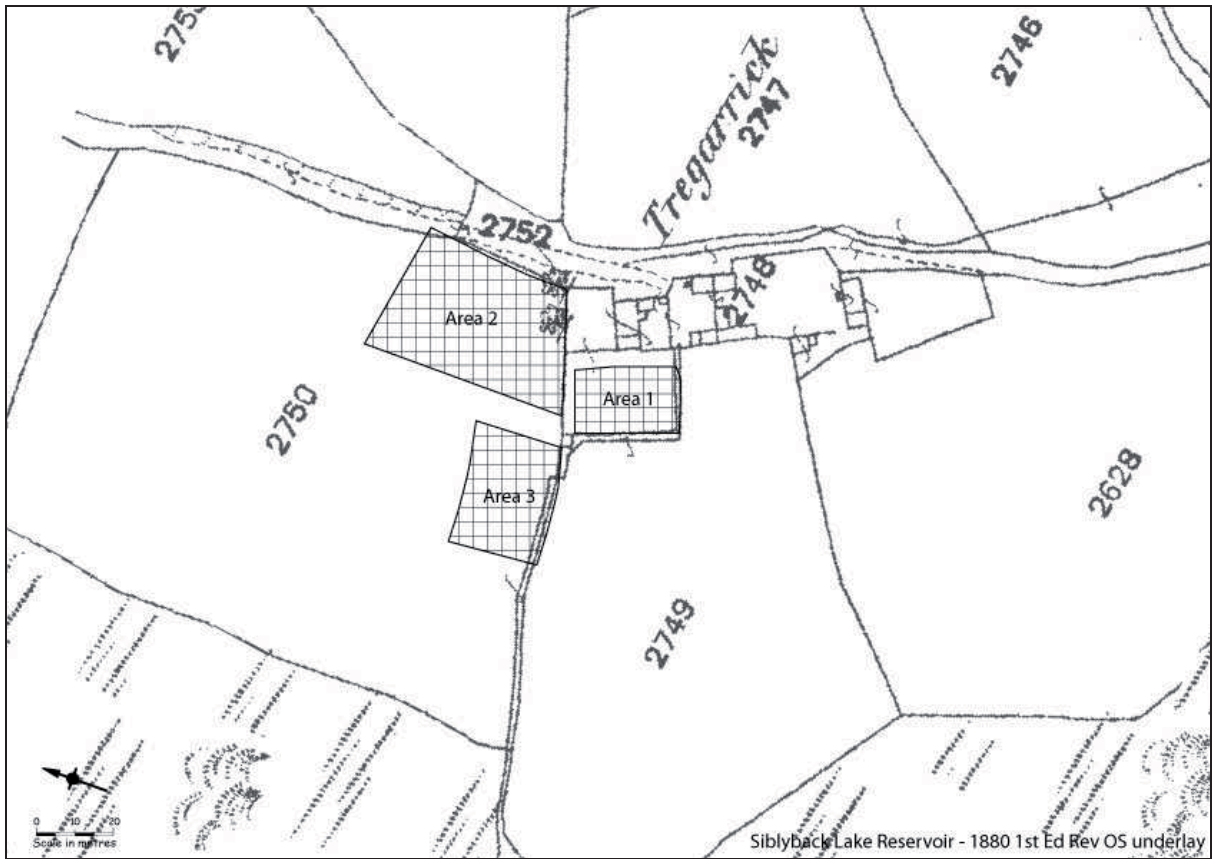


Fig 5 Survey areas overlain on 1880 1st Ed Rev OS