

CPAT Report 1617

Moated site at Hartpury Court, Gloucestershire

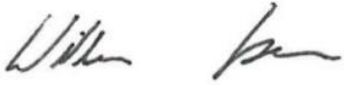


Archaeological Evaluation



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CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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Cover photograph: West elevation of the Old Chapel at Hartpury Court. Photograph reproduced courtesy of Eiran Evans



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 with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

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Summary

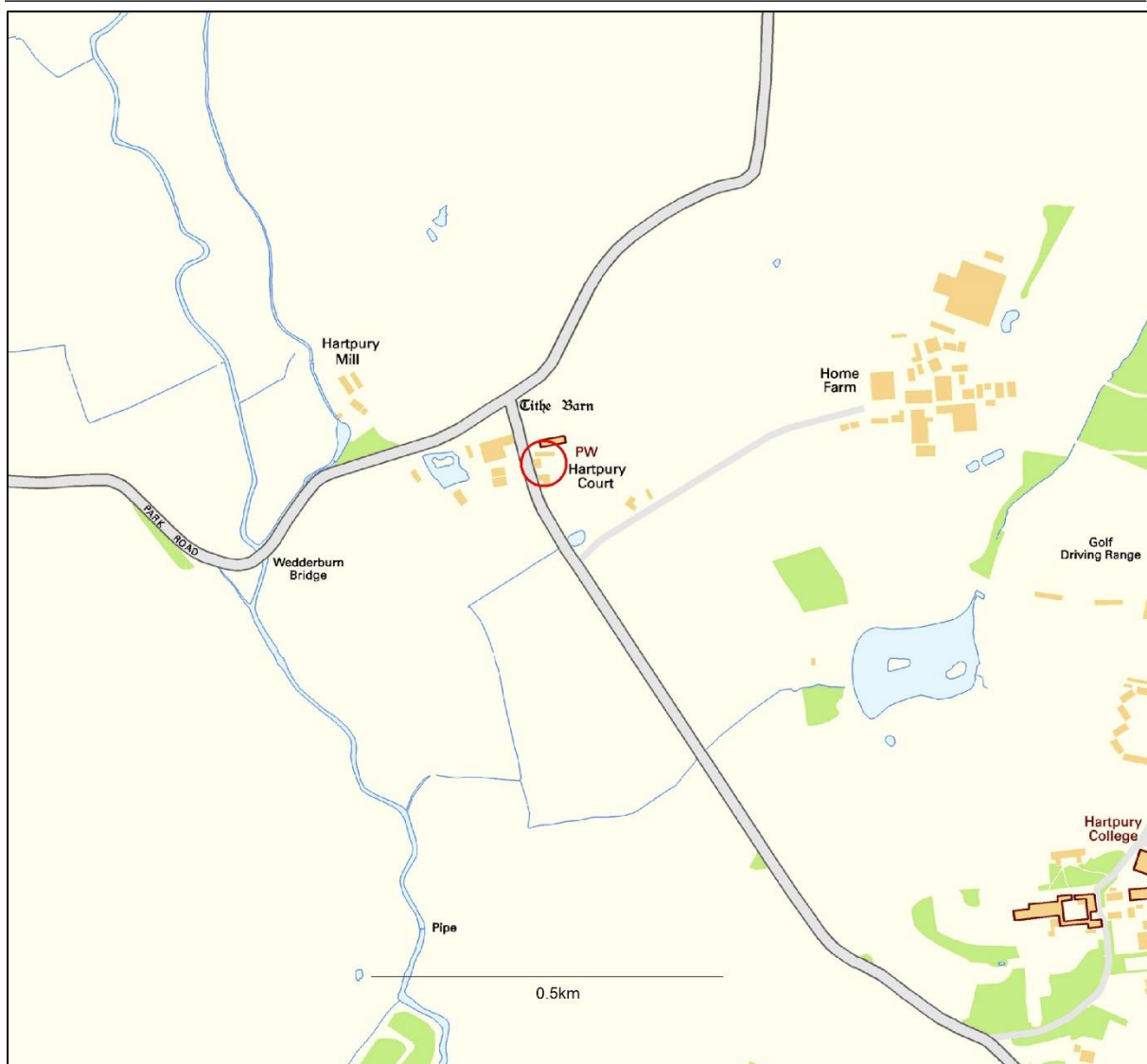
In October 2018 the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) carried out an archaeological evaluation in connection with a planning application for the conversion of a barn at Hartpury Court known as 'The Old Forge' into residential housing.

Hartpury Court is built on the site of a 13th or 14th century moated settlement. The moat is still partially extant to the south and east.

The results of the evaluation suggest that The Old Forge and its adjoining buildings were constructed directly over the northern arm of a moat, which appears to have been filled in and levelled during the 19th century. The upper fill of the moat is buried under approximately 0.4m of landscaped ground and appears to be in excess of 6m wide and 1.1m deep.

1 Introduction

- 1.1. In July 2018 the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) was invited by McCartneys, on behalf of Roger Carter, to undertake an archaeological evaluation in connection with a planning application for the conversion of a barn known as 'The Old Forge' into a two bedroom dwelling (P0550/18/FUL and P0551/18/LBC). The evaluation was carried out in October 2018.
- 1.2. The proposed development site lies within the scheduled area of a monument known as Hartpury Court Moated Site (List no. 1016832; SO 78073 23579). Scheduled Monument Consent to facilitate the evaluation was granted in September 2018, subject to the following conditions;
 - (a) The works to which this consent relates shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, who will be advised by Historic England. At least 4 weeks' notice (or such shorter period as may be mutually agreed) in writing of the commencement of work shall be given to Mel Barge, Inspector of Ancient Monuments in order that an Historic England representative can inspect and advise on the works and their effect in compliance with this consent.
 - (b) All those involved in the implementation of the works granted by this consent must be informed by the applicant that the land is designated as a scheduled monument under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); the extent of the scheduled monument as set out in both the scheduled monument description and map; and that the implications of this designation include the requirement to obtain Scheduled Monument Consent for any works to a scheduled monument from the Secretary of State prior to them being undertaken.
 - (c) Equipment and machinery shall not be used or operated in the scheduled area in conditions or in a manner likely to result in ground disturbance other than that which is expressly authorised in this consent.
 - (d) The Written Scheme of Investigation (including analysis, post-excavation and publication proposals) for which consent is granted shall be executed in full, unless variations have been agreed under the terms of condition 1.
 - (e) A report on the archaeological recording shall be sent to the County Historic Environment Record and to Historic England within 3 months of the completion of the works (or such other period as may be mutually agreed).
 - (f) The contractor shall complete and submit an entry on OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) prior to project completion, and shall deposit any digital project report with the Archaeology Data Service via the OASIS form upon completion.



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Fig. 1 Location of Hartpury Court (circled in red)

- 1.3. Following a discussion with Melanie Barge, Regional Inspector of Historic Monuments, regarding location of the trenches, it was decided to replace a trench (Trench 2) intended to evaluate the interior of the blockwork shed east of the Old Forge with a sondage (Trench 5) to determine the depth of the foundations, together with an auger transect, located immediately to the east of the building. Trench 4 was incorrectly positioned as it was believed this constituted the westernmost extent of the range. It was replaced with Trench 3 (see Fig. 2 for trench locations).

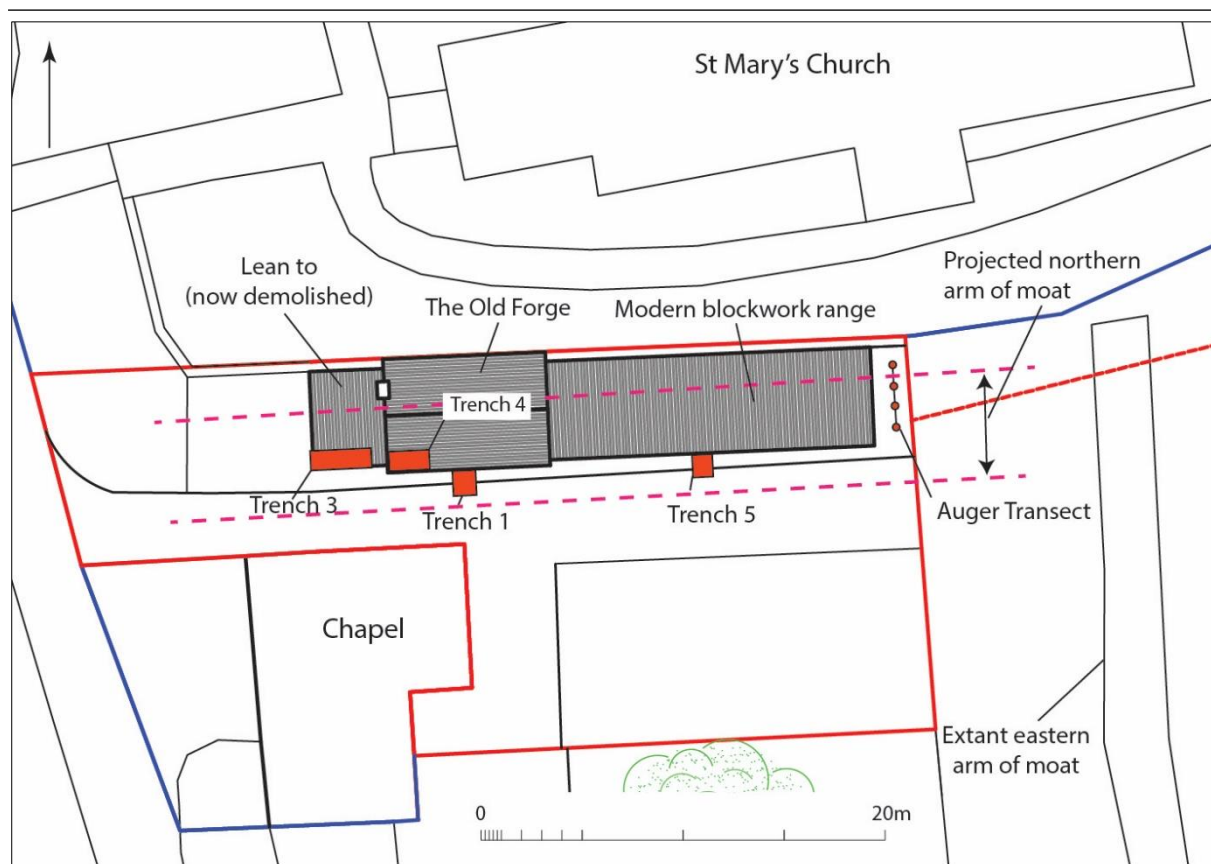


Fig. 2 Trench location plan showing projected extent of the northern arm of the moat

2 Historical Background

- 2.1. The proposed development site lies within the scheduled area of a monument known as Hartpury Court Moated Site (List no. 1016832). The following details are taken from the list description.
- 2.2. The moated site at Hartpury Court survives well, despite the partial infilling of the moat and the presence of later buildings. Buried deposits on the island are expected to include the remains of medieval structures, and will contain archaeological information relating to the construction and subsequent occupation and use of the moated site. Within the moat, buried and possibly waterlogged deposits will preserve archaeological remains relating to the occupation and use of the site, along with organic material which will provide information about the economy of the site and the local environment during the medieval period. The history and ownership of the site is reasonably well documented, and it relates to other adjacent buildings of the medieval period.
- 2.3. The monument includes the surviving extent of the moated site, fishpond and associated water management features located on low lying ground about 2.5km south west of Hartpury village. The eastern and part of the southern arms of the moat survive as a waterfilled ditch 12m wide and between 0.25m and 0.75m deep. It is connected to a pond, believed to have been a fishpond, by a leat visible as a depression leading from the southern arm of the moat. The remaining arms of the moat have been infilled, but will survive as buried features. The moat defines a

rectangular island 74m north-south and a maximum of 24m east-west. Hartpury Court, a Listed Building Grade II of mid-19th century date, stands on the island and is known to have been built to replace an earlier dwelling. To the north of the house is a Roman Catholic chapel dating to 1830, a Listed Building Grade II, which is now used as a farm store. Hartpury Court, which was also known as Abbots Court, was the property of St Peter's Abbey, Gloucester, until the Dissolution in 1539, when it became Crown property. In 1547 the property was leased to Richard Pates, Recorder of Gloucester, after which date there are no further records of the site until 1794, when the house was used as a convent for nuns from France. A number of features are excluded from the scheduling; these are Hartpury Court, the former Roman Catholic chapel and its brick extension to the east, the tarmac and stone surfaces outside the house which are used for car parking, the breeze-block stable block at the northern end of the island, the stone wall around the church, the stone and brick walls around Hartpury Court, which are Listed Grade II, all post and wire and wooden post fences, metal and wooden gates and gateposts, the concrete surface of the yard to the south of the stable block, and the pylons at the northern end of the moat; the ground beneath all these features is, however, included.

- 2.4. The development site is situated in the centre of a complex of buildings of which are mainly listed. As a result The Old Forge is listed by curtilage. To the north of the site is Church of St Mary which is a grade I listed building. The boundary wall of the graveyard joins the north side of The Old Forge, with the building making up part of the graveyards boundary.

3 Archaeological Evaluation

- 3.1. The evaluation was conducted according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014). The evaluation comprised four trenches and an auger transect (Fig. 2).

Trench 1

- 3.2. Trench 1 was located in front of the double doorway on the south elevation of The Old Forge (Fig. 2), in order to evaluate the service entry point for the proposed new dwelling. A modern concrete hardstanding, 0.15m thick, was removed to facilitate the excavation, which measured 1m by 1.2m, to a uniform depth of 0.9m. Augering at this depth extended a further 0.8m below this level. Natural deposition was not attained.
- 3.3. Beneath the stone floor of the building (104), which was 80mm thick, the foundation for the Old Forge was revealed in the south-facing section of the trench (Figs 3-4). The foundation wall (103) had been built using long, flat pieces of sandstone and occasional hand-made, unfrogged bricks, laid in rough courses to a height of 0.52m, bonded with lime mortar. The foundation lay above a layer of stone in a dark greyish clay silt matrix (101).
- 3.4. Underneath the foundations the excavations revealed part of an arch (102), the construction for which had cut through layer 101. The arch was constructed from handmade unfrogged brick 240mm in length and 50mm in width, supported at the east end by a stone laid on edge, incorporated at one end into the bottom edge of the foundation wall. The total width of the arch was approximately 1.8m.

- 3.5. In front of the arch the excavations revealed a cut feature [107] filled by a loosely compacted, cohesive, gritty clay silt (106), containing brick and large, flat, angular sandstone rubble, which also extended beneath the arch, indicating that the arched structure had fallen out of use and been backfilled. The feature had been cut through a deposit of loose, reddish clay silt (105), perhaps representing the upper fill of the moat ditch, while augering demonstrated that the base of the feature was around 0.8m below the underside of the arch.

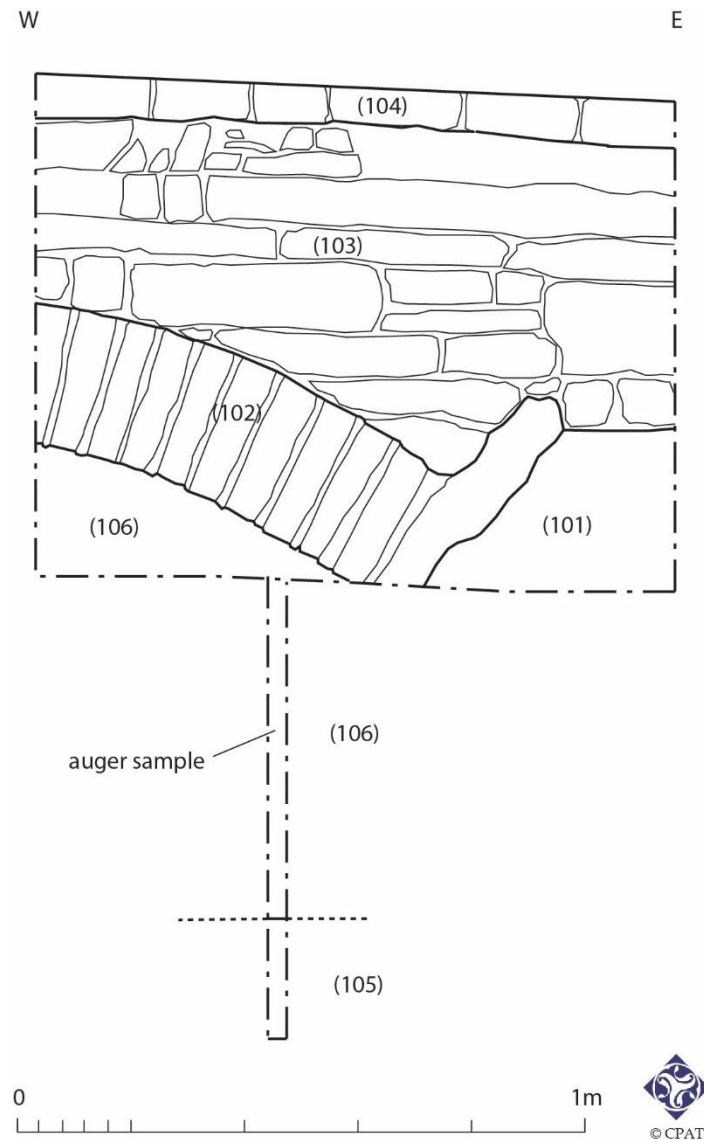


Fig. 3 South facing section of Trench 1



Fig. 4 South-facing section of Trench 1. Photo CPAT 4549-0046



Fig. 5 East-facing section of Trench 1, showing cut [107] and layer (108), to the left of the scale. Photo CPAT 4539-0047

Trench 3

- 3.6. Trench 3 was positioned on the line of the foundations for the reinstatement of the west wall of the lean-to structure (Fig. 2). It measured 2.4m by 1m, extending 1.1m below the level of the existing floor (Fig. 6).

- 3.7. Abutting the stone floor (307) of the former lean-to was a stone threshold (302), 0.22m thick, for a doorway on the west elevation of the building. The floor and the threshold were laid on a friable, dark sandy silt and angular stone deposit (301), 0.33m in thickness. Underlying this was a firm, light-mid reddish clayey silt (305), which was 0.57m in thickness, and contained plaster or mortar flecks. A single piece of yellow-green glazed tile was recovered from deposit (305), which might represent the upper fill of the moat ditch. Cutting (305) was a pit [304] filled by a firm, reddish clay and angular stone (303), extending >0.98m by >1m by 0.69m. The basal deposit comprised a firm, dark reddish sandy clay silt (306), >0.35m thick, containing large angular stones and charcoal flecking. Natural deposition was not attained in this trench.

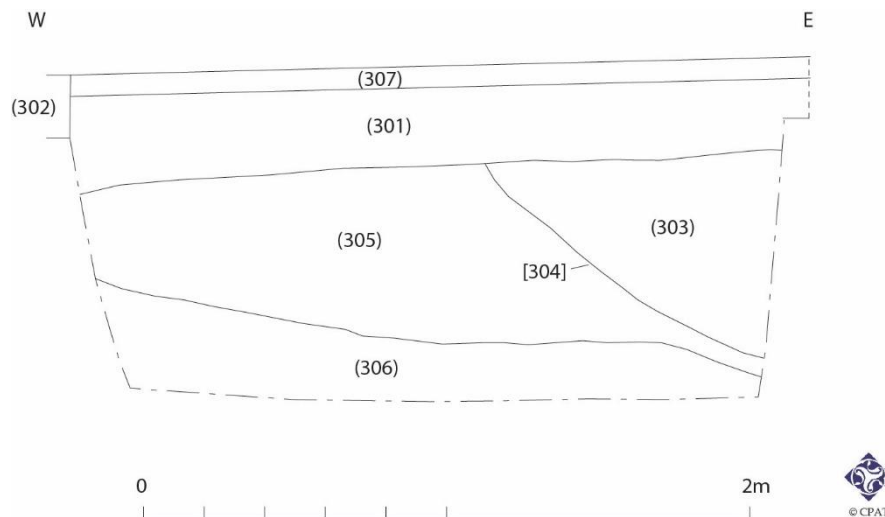


Fig. 6 South facing section of Trench 3



Fig. 7 South facing section of Trench 3. Photo CPAT 4539-0025



Fig. 8 East-facing section of Trench 3, showing threshold (302). Photo CPAT 4539-0026

Trench 4

- 3.8. Trench 4 was located in the south-west corner of the Old Forge building and measured 2m by 1m.
- 3.9. Removal of the stone floor (405) and sub-base material (404) revealed a firm, stony clay deposit (401), 0.85m thick, containing occasional ceramic building material. This sealed a clean, compact, silt (406), containing greyish degraded stone, the surface of which sloped gently to the south (Fig. 9). It is possible that (406) represents an upper ditch fill within the moat.
- 3.10. At the west end of the trench a wide stone foundation (402) for the west gable end of the building was revealed at a depth of 0.35m (Fig. 10). This was built on a deposit of compacted clay and stone (407), >0.5m thick.

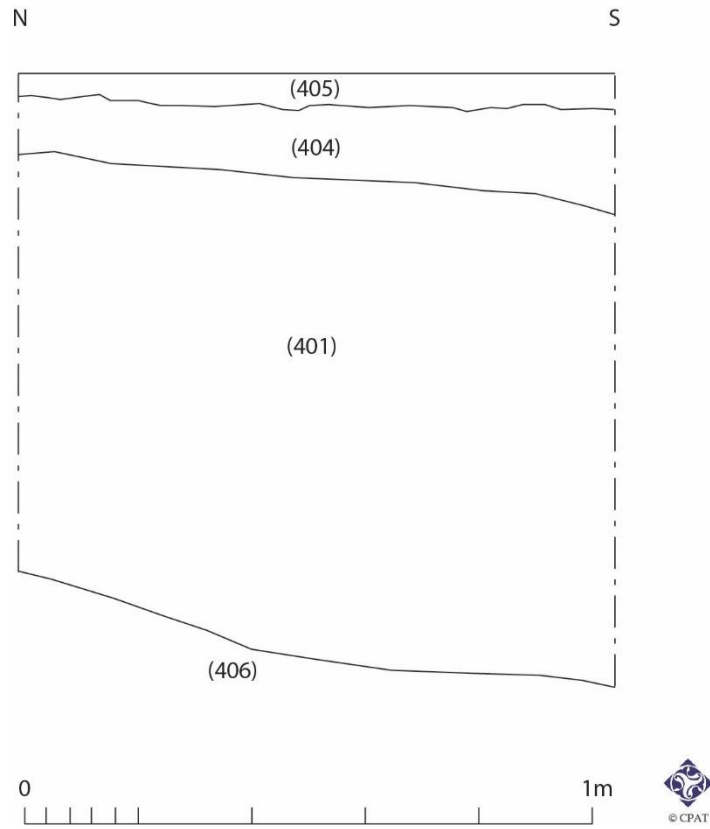


Fig. 9 West-facing section of Trench 4



Fig. 10 Mid-excavation view of Trench 4 showing stone foundation (402) and deposit (407).
Photo CPAT 4539-0003

Trench 5

- 3.11. Trench 5 was located against the south elevation of the modern blockwork range (Fig. 2) in order to determine the depth of the foundations for this building. It measured approximately 1m by 1.2m.
- 3.12. Removal of the 0.15m-thick concrete hardstanding (501) revealed a cohesive dark reddish gritty clay, stone rubble and crushed brick deposit (502), >0.27m thick. At this level it was possible to probe underneath the concrete. This determined that the building was built directly off the concrete and had no other foundations.



Fig. 11 View from the south of Trench 5. Photo CPAT 4539-0018

Auger transect

- 3.13. The auger transect was located to the east of the modern blockwork range in order to determine the location and extent of the northern arm of the moat. Four auger samples were taken. Auger samples 1 and 2 not exceed a metre in depth owing to the large quantity of stone in the dump of material underlying the topsoil. The presence of the concrete roadway running south of the precluded the taking of additional auger samples further to the south. The results are depicted in Fig. 12.
- 3.14. The uppermost deposit was a loose, grey sandy silt (201), 0.1m thick, containing a heavy concentration of root matter. Underlying this was a compact dark greyish silt clay (202), varying in thickness between 0.4m and 1.5m, which contained angular sandstone fragments. Underlying this in auger sample 2 was a hard, compacted, light reddish clay silt (203), >0.1m thick, containing fragments of ceramics and charcoal flecking. Natural soils, consisting of a compact light reddish silt (204), were attained in auger sample 1 at a depth of 0.5m below ground level.

N

S

Churchyard wall

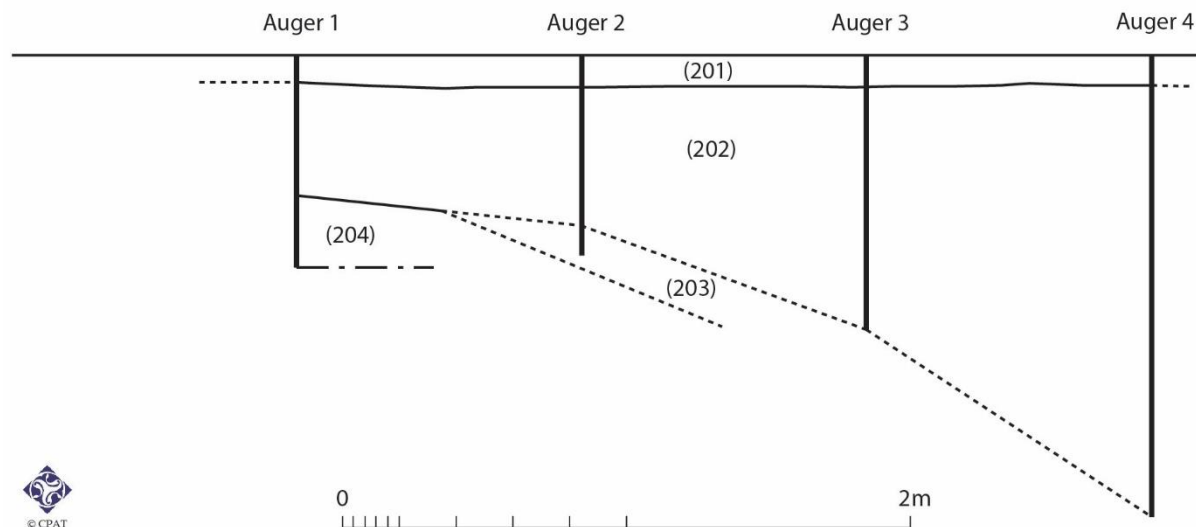


Fig. 12 Section view showing results of auger transect

4 Conclusion

- 4.1. The evaluation was undertaken to determine the depth at which archaeologically significant deposits survived within the area of the proposed development.
- 4.2. The results of an auger transect located immediately to the east of the blockwork range, east of The Old Forge, suggest that the outer edge of the north arm of the moat is located approximately 1.5m south of the churchyard wall. Natural soils were attained at a depth of 0.45m below the current ground level at this point, while the base of the ditch is in excess of 1.6m. Allowing for the depth of the overlying deposition this would suggest that the moat was at least 1.1m deep.
- 4.3. The results from the other areas investigated appear to confirm that the ditch extends across the development plot, with an overall width in excess of 6m. The upper ditch fills were observed in Trenches 1, 3 and 4, sealed beneath up to 0.4m of material which may have been deposited to create a level area for the 19th-century farmyard. Below this level the ditch extends under the southern extent of the extant range and partially within the farmyard area to the south of it. It was not possible to determine where the northern arm of the moat returned to the south at its western extent on the basis of the results of this evaluation.
- 4.4. The upper fill within the moat was largely late post-medieval in date, suggesting that the backfilling of the moat was carried out at the time that The Old Forge was constructed. Most finds were 19th-century in date, predominantly consisting of ceramic building material, with occasional sherds pottery. A green glazed floor tile was recovered from a residual context within Trench 3.

- 4.5. The foundations for the Old Forge were revealed in Trench 1, overlying a brick-built arch incorporated into the base of the foundation course. The purpose of the arch is unknown as it seems rather wide to have been part of a drainage channel.
- 4.6. Excavations in Trench 4, located in the south-west corner of The Old Forge, revealed the foundation course for the western gable end of the building, comprising a broad stone built wall 0.25m high and 0.35m in width, built on a consolidated deposit of clay and stone rubble. The modern blockwork range had been built directly off a concrete slab with no separate foundation.

5 Archive deposition Statement

- 5.1. The project archive has been prepared according to the CPAT Archive Policy and in line with the ClfA *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives guidance* (2014). The archive will be deposited with the regional Historic Environment Record, maintained by the Museum of Gloucester and a copy of the report will be submitted to Historic England.

Archive summary

4 Trench recording forms

4 A4 site drawings

81 digital photographs Film No. CPAT 4549

Finds catalogue

Find No.	Context No.	Quantity	Comments
1	305	2	Glazed rim and body sherd
2	401	4	Glazed floor tile
3	305	1	Yellow-green glazed tile, heavily abraded

Appendix 1: CPAT WSI 1931

1 Introduction

- 1.1. The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) has been invited by McCartneys, on behalf of Roger Carter, to undertake an archaeological evaluation in connection with a planning application for the conversion of a barn known as 'The Old Forge' into a two bedroom dwelling (P0550/18/FUL and P0551/18/LBC).
- 1.2. The proposed development site lies within the scheduled area of a monument known as Hartpury Court Moated Site (List no. 1016832; SO 78073 23579) and an application has been submitted for Scheduled Monument Consent to facilitate the evaluation. The following details are taken from the list description.
- 1.3. The moated site at Hartpury Court survives well, despite the partial infilling of the moat and the presence of later buildings. Buried deposits on the island are expected to include the remains of medieval structures, and will contain archaeological information relating to the construction and subsequent occupation and use of the moated site. Within the moat, buried and possibly waterlogged deposits will preserve archaeological remains relating to the occupation and use of the site, along with organic material which will provide information about the economy of the site and the local environment during the medieval period. The history and ownership of the site is reasonably well documented, and it relates to other adjacent buildings of the medieval period.
- 1.4. The monument includes the surviving extent of the moated site, fishpond and associated water management features located on low lying ground about 2.5km south west of Hartpury village. The eastern and part of the southern arms of the moat survive as a waterfilled ditch 12m wide and between 0.25m and 0.75m deep. It is connected to a pond, believed to have been a fishpond, by a leat visible as a depression leading from the southern arm of the moat. The remaining arms of the moat have been infilled, but will survive as buried features. The moat defines a rectangular island 74m north-south and a maximum of 24m east-west. Hartpury Court, a Listed Building Grade II of mid-19th century date, stands on the island and is known to have been built to replace an earlier dwelling. To the north of the house is a Roman Catholic chapel dating to 1830, a Listed Building Grade II, which is now used as a farm store. Hartpury Court, which was also known as Abbots Court, was the property of St Peter's Abbey, Gloucester, until the Dissolution in 1539, when it became Crown property. In 1547 the property was leased to Richard Pates, Recorder of Gloucester, after which date there are no further records of the site until 1794, when the house was used as a convent for nuns from France. A number of features are excluded from the scheduling; these are Hartpury Court, the former Roman Catholic chapel and its brick extension to the east, the tarmac and stone surfaces outside the house which are used for car parking, the breeze-block stable block at the northern end of the island, the stone wall around the church, the stone and brick walls around Hartpury Court, which are Listed Grade II, all post and wire and wooden post fences, metal and wooden gates and gateposts, the concrete surface of the yard to the south of the stable block, and the pylons at the northern end of the moat; the ground beneath all these features is, however, included.

- 1.5. The development site is situated in the centre of a complex of buildings of which are mainly listed. As a result The Old Forge is listed by curtilage. To the north of the site is Church of St Mary which is a grade I listed building. The boundary wall of the graveyard joins the north side of The Old Forge, with the building making up part of the graveyards boundary.

2 Objectives

- 2.1. The objectives of the evaluation are:

- to reveal by means of a field evaluation, the nature, condition, significance and, where possible, the chronology of the cultural heritage within the area of the proposed development in so far as these aims are possible;
- to record any archaeological features identified during the evaluation;
- to prepare a report outlining the results of the evaluation;
- to prepare a final publication of the results in an appropriate regional or national journal, depending on the nature and significance of any archaeology.

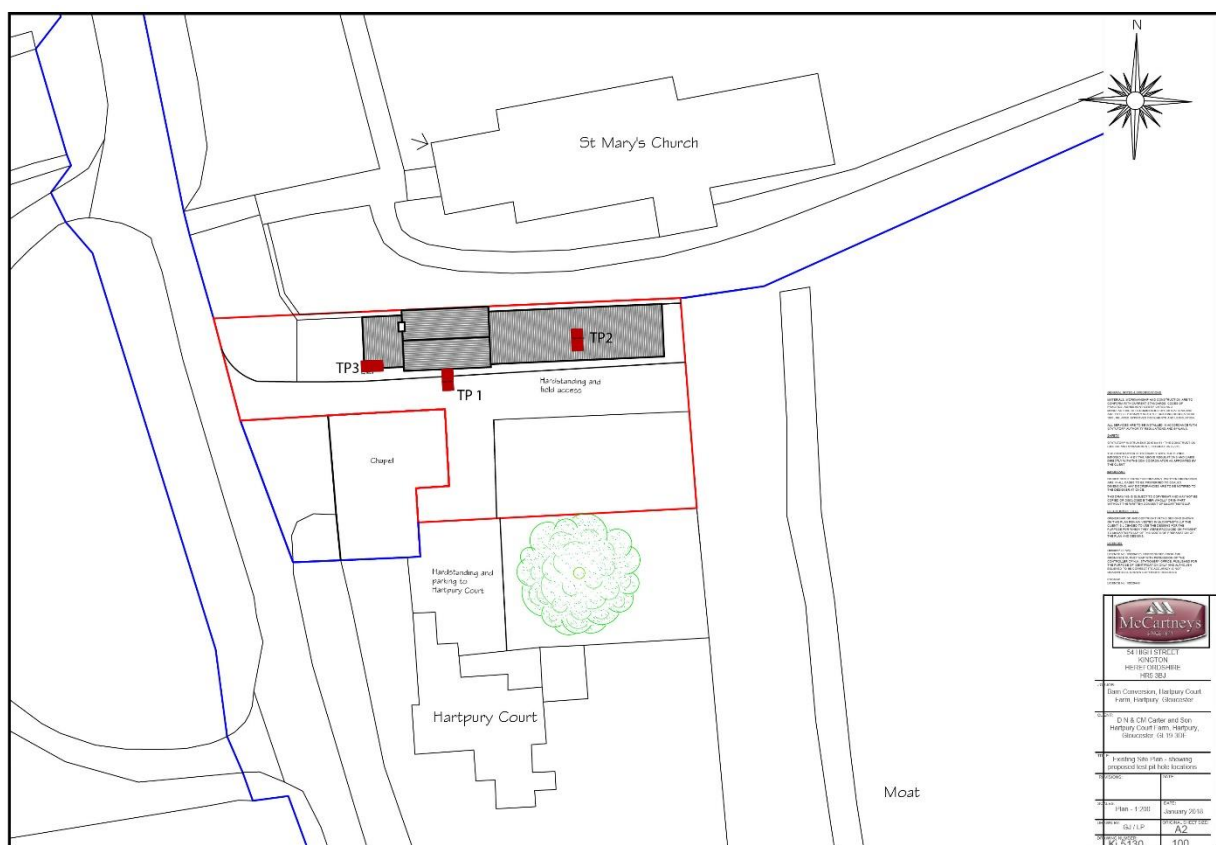


Fig. 1 Location of test pits

3 Methodology

- 3.1. The evaluation will be conducted according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014).
- 3.2. The evaluation will comprise three small test pits, the locations of which are depicted in Fig. 1:
 - Test pit 1 is positioned at the service entry point for the new dwelling and will measure 1m by 1m.
 - Test pit 2 will be positioned along the foundations of the gable for the new extension and will measure 1m by 1m
 - Test pit 3 will be positioned on the line of the foundations for the reinstatement of the front wall of the building and will measure 2m by 1m, extending into the building to ascertain the nature of the deposits under the existing floor.
- 3.3. All excavation will be undertaken by hand. All modern overburden will be removed down to the level of the first recognisable archaeological horizon. The depth of the test pits will be dependent on the level at which the first significant archaeological horizon is attained.
- 3.4. Sufficient excavation will be undertaken to determine the significance and potential of archaeological features and deposits.
- 3.5. The excavation of archaeological features or deposits will be undertaken by hand using the conventional techniques for archaeological excavation:
 - Where features of archaeological interest are identified they will be systematically investigated by hand with sufficient work being undertaken to determine their date, character and function, using the conventional techniques for archaeological excavation and in accordance with CIfA Standard and Guidance.
 - All features will be located as accurately as possible on an overall plan of the development at an appropriate scale, showing boundaries depicted on Ordnance Survey mapping.
 - Contexts will be recorded on individual record forms, using a continuous numbering system, and be drawn and photographed as appropriate.
 - Stratigraphic units will be assigned a record number and entered along with a description on an individual record form or trench recording sheet as appropriate.
 - Plans will be drawn on permatrace to a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50, as appropriate.
 - All photography will be taken using a digital SLR camera with a minimum resolution of 12 mega pixels, including a metric scale in each view, with views logged in a photographic register.
 - In the event of human burials being discovered the Ministry of Justice will be informed. The remains will initially be left *in situ*, and if removal is required, a Moj licences will be applied for under the Burial Act 1857.

-
- In the event of finding any artefacts covered by the provisions of the Treasures Act 1996, the appropriate procedures under this legislation will be followed.

Artefacts

- 3.6. All artefacts and environmental samples will be treated in a manner appropriate to their composition and a sampling strategy will be developed as appropriate:
- All stratified finds will be collected by context, or where appropriate, individually recorded in three dimensions. Unstratified finds will only be collected where they contribute significantly to the project objectives or are of particular intrinsic interest.
 - All finds and samples will be collected, processed, sorted, quantified, recorded, labelled, packed, stored, marked, assessed, analysed and conserved in a manner appropriate to their composition and in line with appropriate guidance.
 - Arrangements to assess and study any artefacts, assemblages and environment samples.
 - Any artefacts recovered during the recording process will be deposited with the nearest regional or county Museum, subject to the permission of the owner. The artefacts will be deposited along with a copy of the site report including a detailed list of all artefacts recovered.

Reinstatement

- 3.7. On completion of the evaluation the test pits will be reinstated by hand, using material excavated during the course of the work.

Report

- 3.8. Following the on-site work an illustrated report will be prepared containing conventional sections to include:
- Non-technical summary
 - Introduction
 - Site location
 - Archaeological Background
 - Evaluation
 - Conclusions
 - References
 - appropriate appendices on archives and finds
- 3.9. Copies of the report will be submitted to the client, Historic England and the regional Historic Environment Record.

Archive

- 3.10. The archive will be assembled in accordance with the guidelines published in *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections* (Museums and Galleries

Commission 1994), *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (UKIC, 1990) and *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in compilation, transfer and curation* (AAF 2007). The resultant research archive will be checked and ordered according to MoRPHE (EH, 2006) criteria.

- 3.11. Any artefacts recovered during the excavation will be deposited with an appropriate museum, subject to the permission of the owner and the provision of the Treasure Act 1996, if appropriate.

4 Resources and programming

- 4.1. The evaluation will be undertaken by a team of two skilled archaeologists, while the project will be managed by Nigel Jones, CPAT's Principal Archaeologist, who is also a member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA). CPAT is also a CifA Registered Organisation (RAO No 6) and as such agrees to abide by their *Code of Conduct* (2014) and the *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (2014).
- 4.2. All report preparation will be completed by or with the assistance of the same field archaeologist(s) who conducted the evaluation.
- 4.3. It is anticipated that the evaluation will be completed within two working days with the report prepared immediately thereafter. At present CPAT would be in a position to undertake the evaluation during August 2018, subject to the receipt of sufficient advanced notice from the client.
- 4.4. The client is advised that should significant archaeological remains or artefacts be revealed additional services may be required for which a contingency should be allowed. The need for such contingencies, and their scope and potential cost, would be subject to discussions between CPAT, the client and the curator once the fieldwork has been completed. The following figures are therefore only for guidance and the final cost, should any of further services be required, may be more or less than the following figures which are included to provide an indication of the types of additional services and indicative costs which might be required:
- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| • Curatorial monitoring | £150 per visit |
| • Finds conservation etc | £285 per day |
| • Finds specialist | £265 per day |
| • Dating | £320 per date |
| • Environmental specialist | £285 per day |
| • Charcoal identification | £50 per sample |
| • Interim Publication | <i>West Midlands Archaeology</i> at no additional charge |
- 4.5. Requirements relating to Health and Safety regulations will be adhered to by CPAT and its staff.
- 4.6. CPAT is covered by appropriate Public and Employer's Liability insurance, as well as Professional Indemnity insurance.