

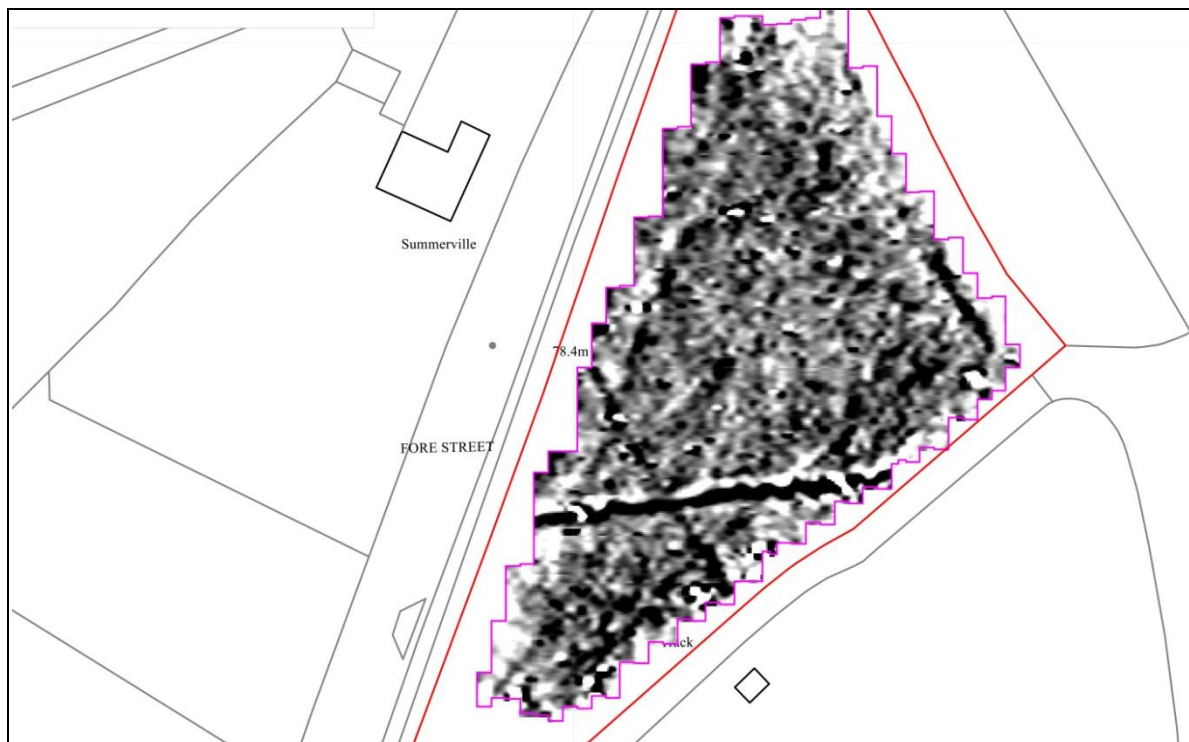
LAND AT FORE STEET

BARRIPPER

CAMBORNE

CORNWALL

RESULTS OF A GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY



SOUTH WEST ARCHAEOLOGY LTD. REPORT NO. 180703



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LAND AT FORE STREET, BARRIPPER, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL

RESULTS OF A GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

By P. Bonvoisin
Report Version: **FINAL**
Draft: 3rd of July 2018
Finalised: 6th July 2018

Work undertaken by SWARCH for Poltair Housing (the Client)

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a geophysical survey carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Fore Street, Barripper, Camborne, Cornwall. The site is located immediately north of Barripper, to the east of Barripper Road towards Camborne, and is situated in a nearly flat field of pasture.

Historic mapping of the area suggests that the site appears to have been part of a single field from at least the middle of the 19th century. The geophysical survey identified three groups of geophysical anomalies, which are of unknown origin or date, perhaps relating to a previous field system.

Taking into consideration the results of the geophysical survey, as well as historic mapping of the area and nearby archaeological assets, the archaeological potential of the site is low. Based on the results of the walkover and geophysical survey, further archaeological works on this site are unlikely to be merited.



JULY 2018

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

POLTAIR HOUSING (THE CLIENT)
THE STAFF OF CORNWALL COUNCIL
THE STAFF OF THE CORNWALL RECORD OFFICE (CRO)

PROJECT CREDITS

DIRECTOR: DR. SAMUEL WALLS
FIELDWORK: MARK EDWARDS
REPORT: PETER BONVOISIN
EDITING: DR. SAMUEL WALLS
APPROVED BY: DR. SAMUEL WALLS
GRAPHICS: PETER BONVOISIN

1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:	LAND AT FORE STREET, BARRIPPER
PARISH:	CAMBORNE
COUNTY:	CORNWALL
NGR:	SW 63614 38562
PLANNING REF:	APP/D0840/17/3171099
OASIS NUMBER:	SOUTHWES1-317937
SWARCH REF.	CBR18

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Poltair Housing (the Client) to undertake a geophysical survey on land at Fore Street, Barripper, Camborne, Cornwall, in advance of the proposed development of the site. This work was carried out in accordance with ClfA and English Heritage guidelines.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The area surveyed (the 'Survey Area') is within a triangular field approximately 20m northeast of the centre of Barripper village (the 'Site'), approximately 1.9km south-west Camborne. The Site is bounded by hedges on all sides with Barripper Road beyond the hedge on the north-western side. It is relatively flat at a height of approximately 78m AOD

The soils of this area are the well drained fine loamy or fine silty soils of the Manod group (SSEW 1983) and overlie hornfelsed slate and hornfelsed siltstone of the Devonian Mylor Slate Formation. The superficial geology is not recorded in the source used (BGS18).

1.3 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Barripper originated as an historic settlement centred on New Road and the village Church and has expanded considerably over time. The village has medieval origins and is first recorded as "Beaurupp" in 1380. The name is of French descent and is a corrupted form of 'beau repair'. The name possibly refers to a public house or inn believed to have been located near to the Grade II Listed 'Penponds' or 'Barripper' Bridge.

The Site is a triangular field of approximately 0.57 hectares used for grazing. It is adjacent to, and at a higher level than, Fore Street towards the north-east of the main built form of Barripper.

The Site lies within an area recorded on the Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) as Farmland: Medieval, with farming settlements documented before the 17th century and either medieval or prehistoric origins.

1.4 METHODOLOGY

This work was undertaken in accordance with best practice. The gradiometer survey follows the general guidance as outlined in: *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (English Heritage 2008) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey* (CIfA 2014b).



FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE SITE IS INDICATED).

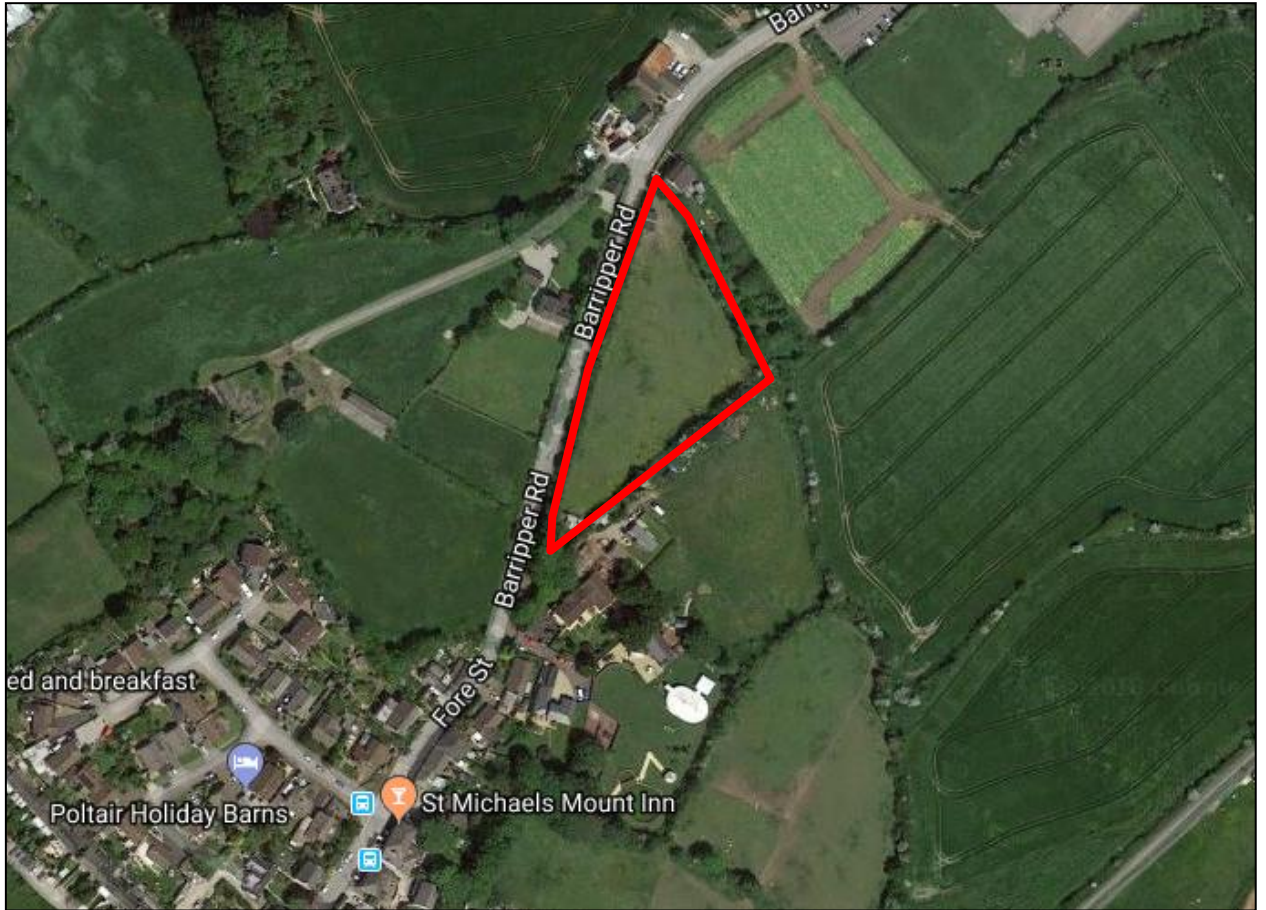


FIGURE 2: AERIAL VIEW OF THE SITE (GOOGLE MAPS).

2.0 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this survey is to identify and record magnetic anomalies within the Site. While the anomalies may relate to archaeological deposits and structures, the dimensions of recorded anomalies may not directly correspond with any associated archaeological features. The following discussion attempts to clarify and characterise the identified anomalies.

The survey was undertaken on the 14th of June 2017 under bright, dry conditions. An area of approximately 0.5ha was surveyed. Part of the Site had been previously disturbed and stripped of topsoil.

2.2 METHODOLOGY

The gradiometer survey follows the general guidance as outlined in: *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (English Heritage 2008) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey* (CIfA 2014b).

The survey was carried out using a twin-sensor fluxgate gradiometer (Bartington Grad601). These machines are sensitive to depths of up to 1.50m. The survey parameters were: sample intervals of 0.25m, traverse intervals of 1m, a zigzag traverse pattern, traverse orientation was circumstantial, grid squares of 30x30m. The gradiometer was adjusted ('zeroed') every 0.5-1ha. The survey grid was tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The data was downloaded onto *Grad601 Version 3.16* and processed using *TerraSurveyor Version 3.0.25.0*. The primary data plots and analytical tools used in this analysis were *Shade* and *Metadata*. The details of the data processing are as follows:

Processes: Clip at +/- 3SD; De-stagger all grids by 25.00cm; De-stagger grid a4 by -25.00cm; Interpolate, match x and y, doubled.

Details: 0.3721ha surveyed; Max. 85.75, Min -87.36; Standard Deviation 3.51, mean 0.09nT, median 0.10nT

2.3 SITE INSPECTION

The Site comprised a triangular field bound by hedges on all sides with Barripper Road beyond the hedge on the north-western side with gated accessed in the northern corner (Figure 2). Two buildings with steel in their construction, affecting the data set and precluding close surveying, were located by the gate and in the southern corner of the field. The Site is relatively flat and was under pasture crop to a height of approximately 0.15m

No earthworks or archaeological features were observed across the site and no finds were recovered.

2.4 RESULTS

Table 1 with the accompanying Figures 3 and 4 show the analyses and interpretation of the geophysical survey data. Additional graphic images of the survey data and numbered grid locations can be found in Appendix 2.

Anomaly Group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
1	Low positive, possible	Disrupted linear	Linear deposit	A positive, disrupted, linear anomaly group indicative of a linear deposit such as a ditch. If it does represent buried archaeology, the group is aligned with extant field boundaries and may represent a field or agrarian enclosure boundary. It is unlikely that this anomaly group is natural in origin. Responses vary between approximately +2.5 and +9nT.
2	Moderate positive, possible	Disrupted linear	Linear deposit	Three positive, linear anomaly groups disrupted by two strong, dipolar responses: indicative of a linear deposit such as a ditch or perhaps removed service. This group does not align with adjacent extant field boundaries. It is unlikely that these anomaly groups are natural in origin. Responses vary between approximately +4.5 and +24nT
3	Low positive, possible	Linear	Linear deposit	One positive, linear anomaly indicative of a linear deposit such as a ditch. If it does represent buried archaeology, the group is aligned with extant field boundaries and may represent a field or agrarian enclosure boundary. It is unlikely that this anomaly is natural in origin although recent ground disturbance cannot be ruled out. Responses vary between approximately +2 and +11nT.

TABLE 1: INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.

2.5 DISCUSSION

The survey identified three anomaly groups (groups 1 to 3, Figure 4) comprising three possible linear, archaeological features as shown in Table 1. None of these groups are recorded on historic Ordnance Survey maps (see Appendix 2). Groups 1 and 3 align with modern, extant, field boundaries and may represent similar features removed before the publication of the 1879-87 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey First Edition map. Group 2 has magnetic characteristics often associated with former ditches, given the high magnetic disturbances along the line of this feature it may represent a removed service trench. It is not recorded on historic Ordnance Survey maps or on the Tithe mapping, and does not align with extant field boundaries and so is unlikely to represent a relatively recent field boundary. The background magnetic response range from superficial and bedrock deposits were approximately +/- 3.0nT. Probable ferrous objects or fragments were detected across the site and were mapped as clarification of the survey interpretation dictated. A series of weak parallel trends were representatively mapped (Figure 4) to highlight data trends representing probable, relatively recent, ploughing; along the edges of the field these similar anomalies may indicate areas of disrupted topsoil from the transit of farm machinery.

Di-Polar anomalies and magnetic disturbance are also located across the site.

LAND AT FORE STREET, BARRIPPER, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL

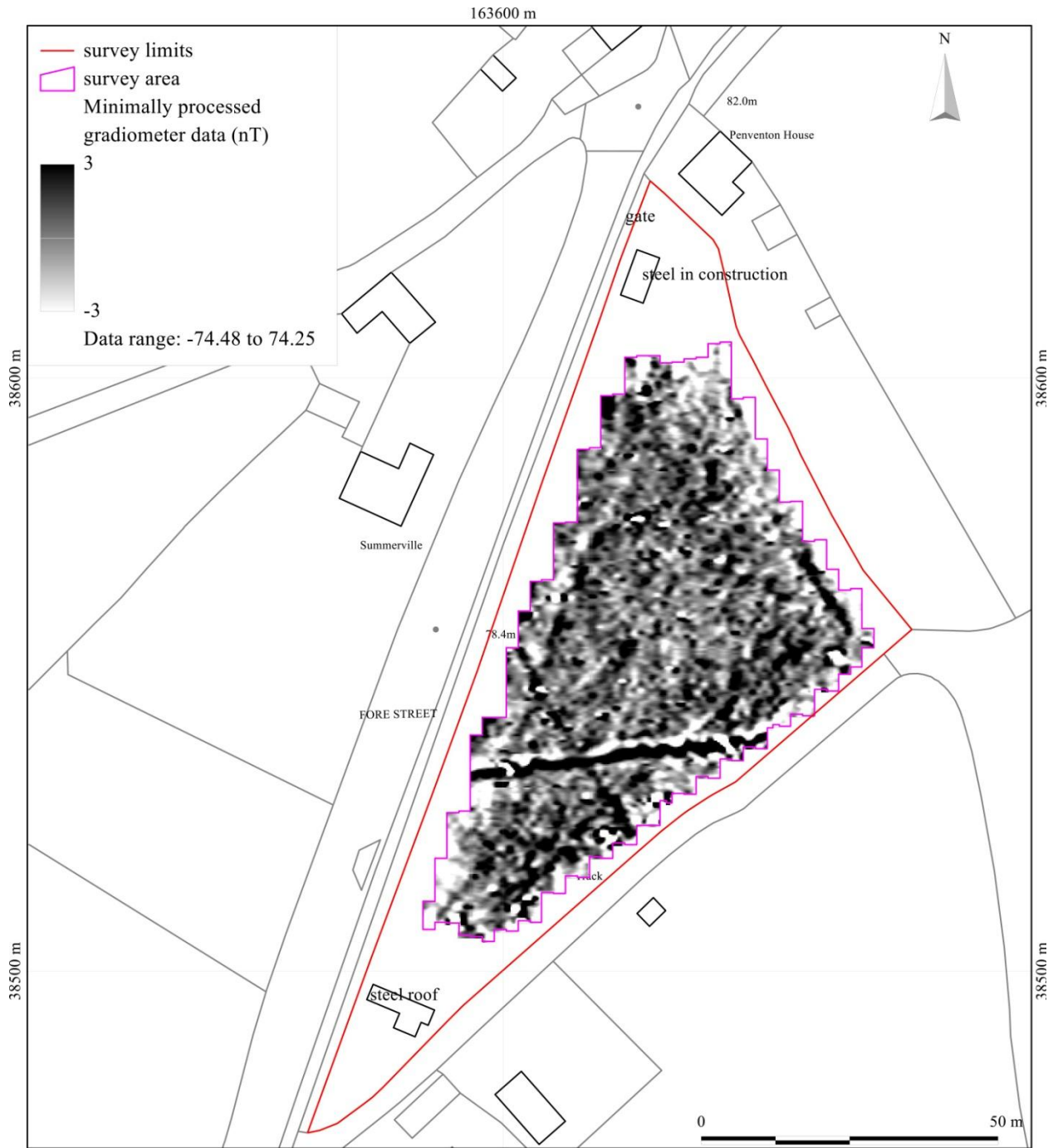


FIGURE 3: SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; MINIMAL PROCESSING.

LAND AT FORE STREET, BARRIPPER, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL

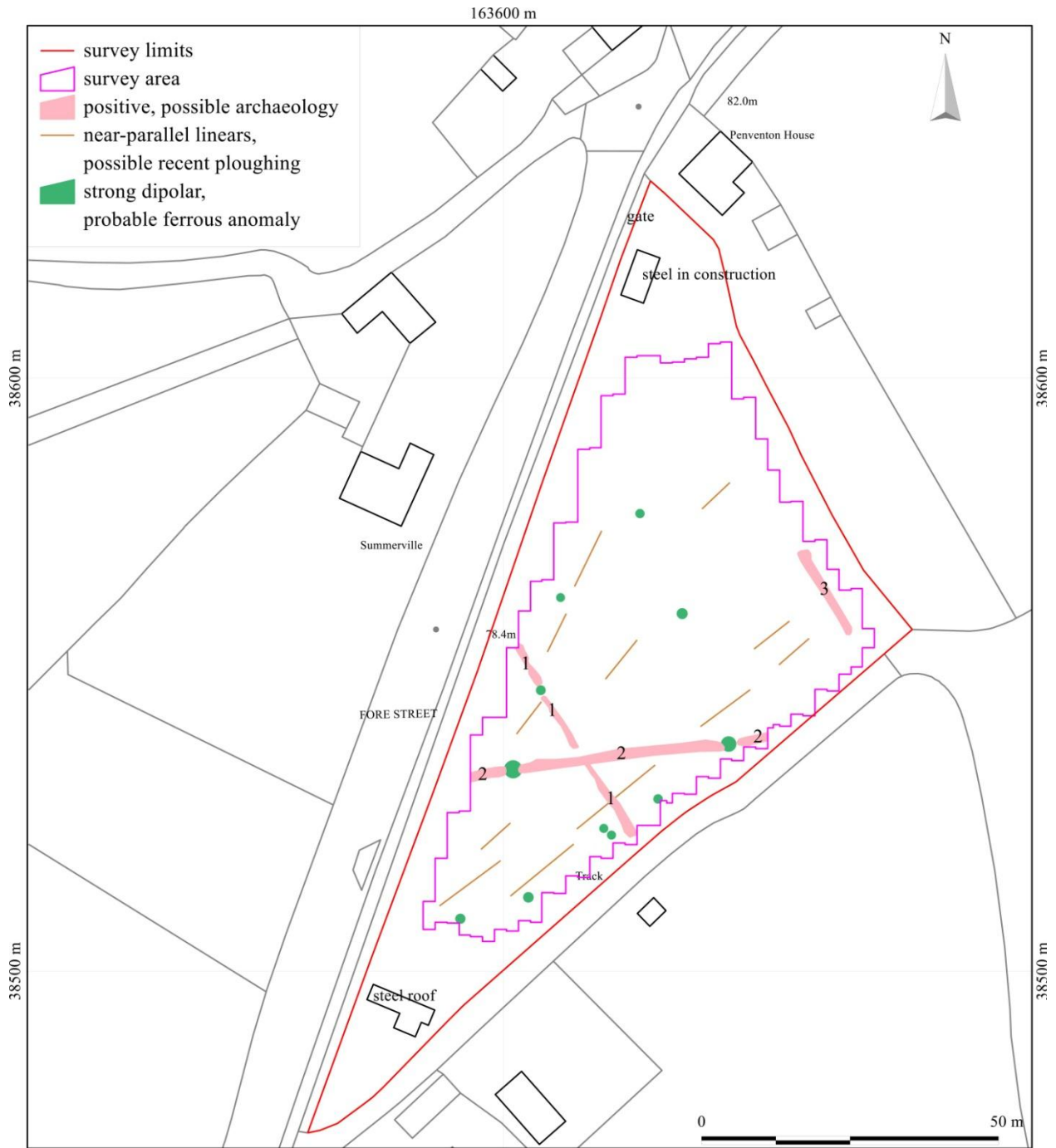


FIGURE 4: INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.

3.0 CONCLUSION

The location of the site within *Farmland: Medieval* may suggest that there are potential archaeological remains of this within the site, though they are not shown by the cartographic evidence. Three anomaly groups were characterised as representing possible linear archaeological deposits. Two of these align with extant field boundaries and may represent field boundaries removed before 1840. The other does not align with the modern field boundaries and may represent a linear archaeological deposit such as a ditch/removed service or previous field system. The identification of these features would suggest that the overall archaeological potential of the site is **low**.

The impact of the development on any buried archaeological resource would be permanent and irreversible. Given the character and nature of the identified archaeological anomalies a further program of archaeological works is unlikely to be merited.

4.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY & REFERENCES

Published Sources:

- Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists** 2014a: *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists** 2014b: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey*.
- English Heritage** 2008: *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation*.
- Gover, J.** 1948: *Place-Names of Cornwall, 501*. Typescript: Royal Institute of Cornwall, CRO.
- Lysons, D. & Lysons, S.** 1814: *Magna Britannia, volume 3: Cornwall*. London.
- Padel, O.J.** 1985: *Cornish place-name elements*. Nottingham.
- Padel, O.J.** 1988: *A Popular Dictionary of Cornish Place-Names*. Alison Hodge Publishers.
- Schmidt, A.** 2002: *Geophysical Data in Archaeology: A Guide to Good Practice*. ADS series of Guides to Good Practice. Oxbow Books, Oxford.
- Soil Survey of England and Wales** 1983: *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales (a brief explanation of the constituent soil associations)*.

Websites:

- British Geological Survey** 2018: *Geology of Britain Viewer*.
http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html
- Cornwall Council Interactive Map** 2018: *HER and HLC*
<https://map.cornwall.gov.uk>

Unpublished Sources:

- The Genealogist* <https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk/>
Constantine tithe map and apportionment, 1841
- Cornwall Record Office*
Ordnance Survey First Edition 25 Inch Map, 1879
Ordnance Survey Second Edition 25 Inch Map, 1907

APPENDIX 1: ADDITIONAL GRAPHICAL IMAGES OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY

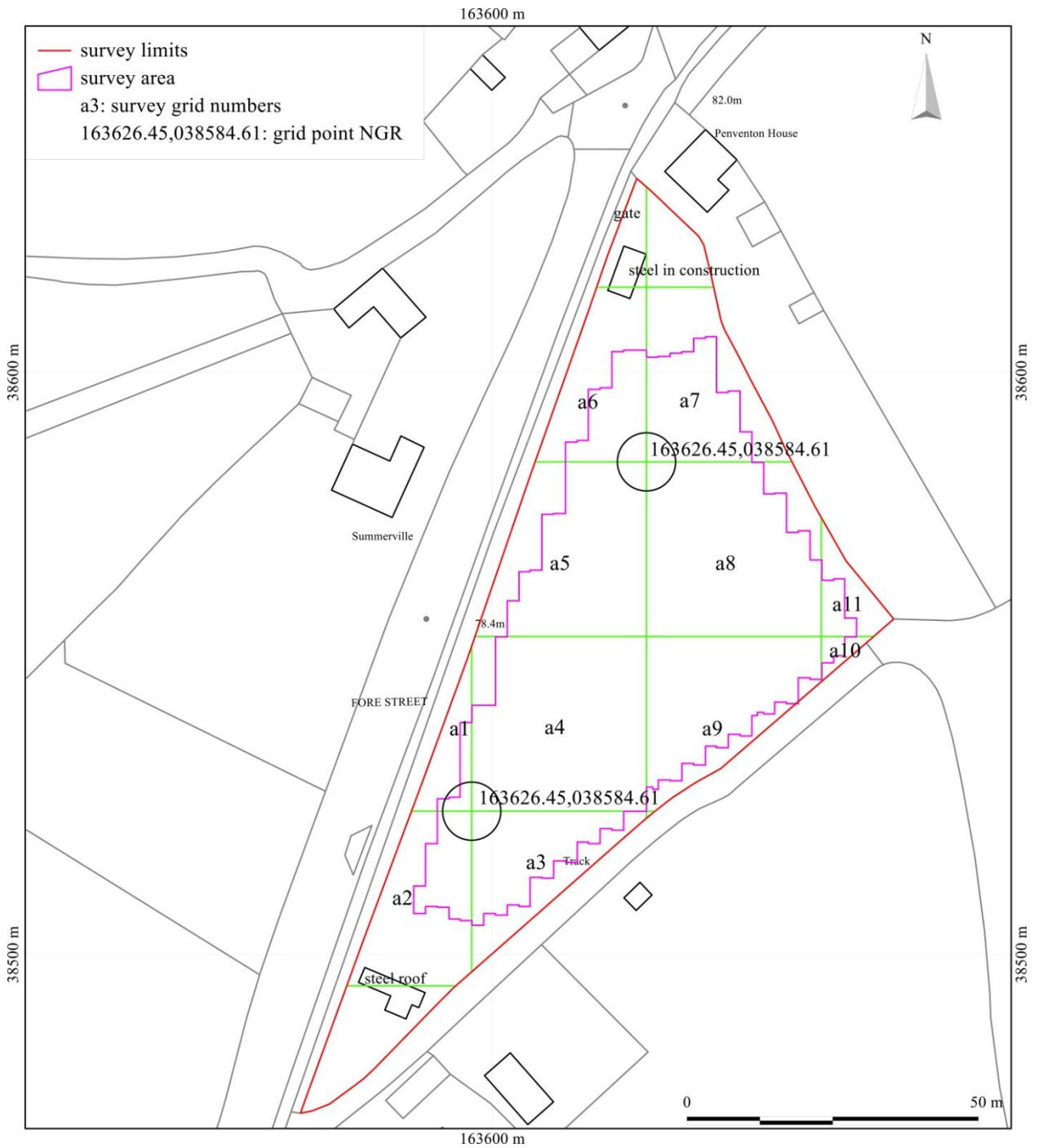


FIGURE 5: GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY GRID LOCATION AND NUMBERING.

LAND AT FORE STREET, BARRIPPER, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL

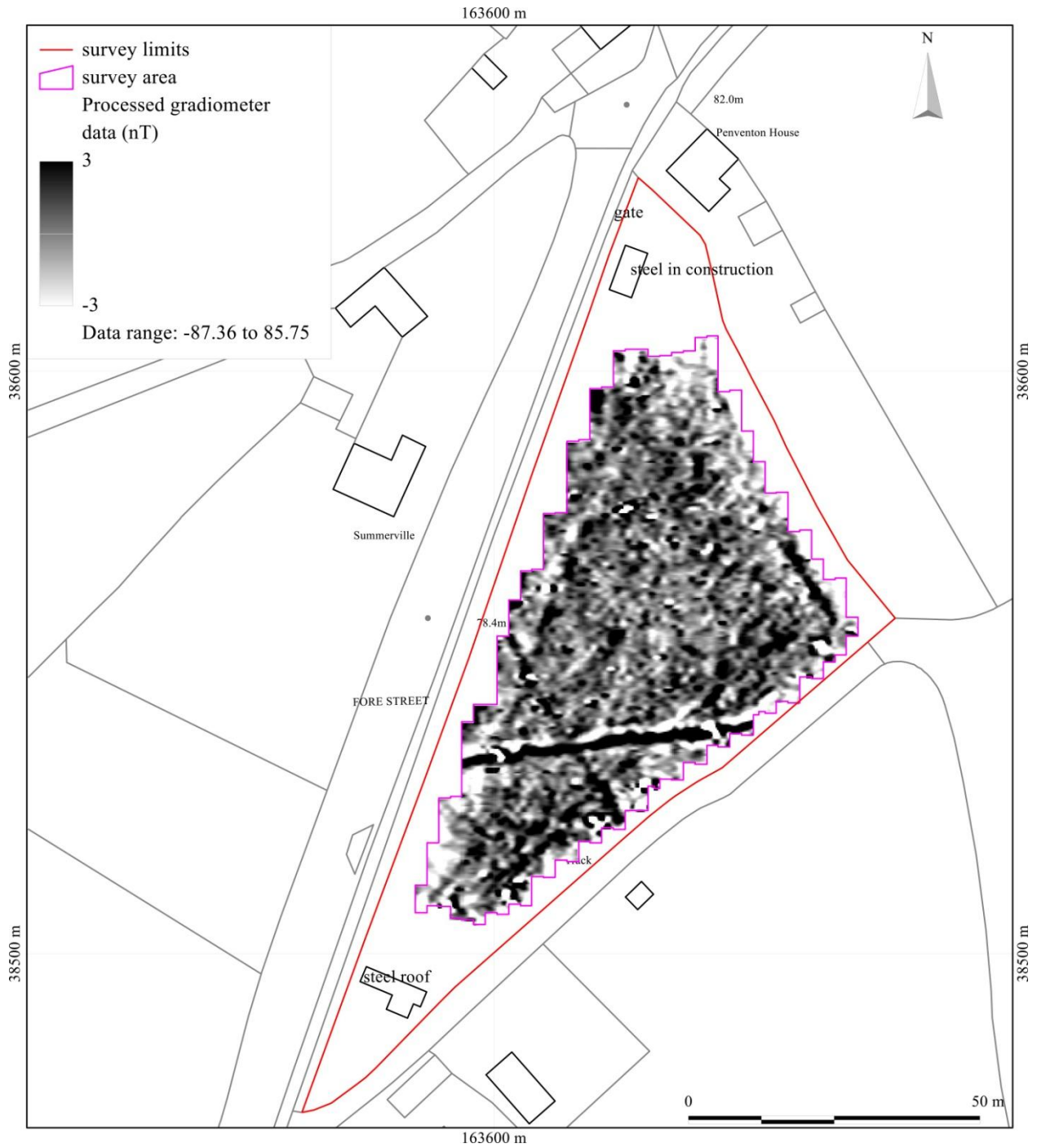


FIGURE 6: SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; PROCESSED.

LAND AT FORE STREET, BARRIPPER, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL

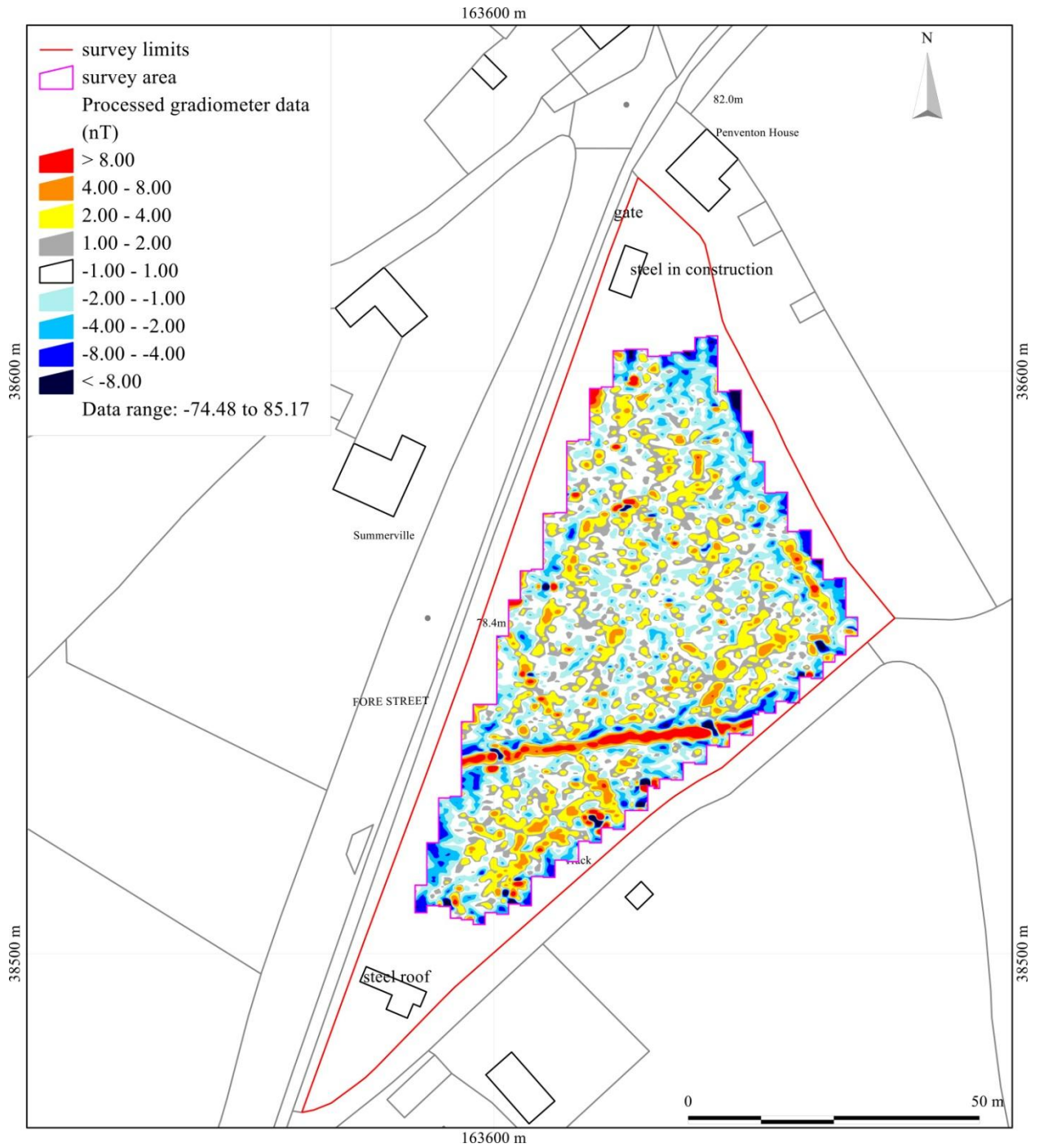


FIGURE 7: CONTOUR PLOT OF GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY DATA; PROCESSED.

APPENDIX 2: SUPPORTING CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE



FIGURE 8: EXTRACT FROM CAMBORNE 1840 TITHE MAP (GENEALOGIST), APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED.

Landowner	Occupier	Farm Name	Plot number	Plot name	Usage
Bassett, The Right Honourable Lady	Bassett, The Right Honourable Lady	Park Holly	475	Roads and Wastes	Road
Richards, Philip	Richards, Phillip	Penponds	1345	Lays Tenement	Arable
Richards, John		No Mans Land	1346	Thomas Mill's Fields	Arable
Angove, Edward	Angove, Edward	Beripper	1453	Penventon Field	Arable
	Rodda, Samuel	Bereppa	1490	Higher Field	Arable
Vivian, Thomasine	Thomas Thomas	Penventon	1499	Chapel Field	Arable
			1500	Red Gate Field	Arable
Wesleyan Society	Trustees	Boswyn	1504	Chapel and Plot	-
Pendarves, Esquire, Edward William Wynne	Rule, Johnson	Penponds	1505	House, Garden, Yard, and Lane	Homestead

TABLE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE CAMBORNE TITHE APPORTIONMENT OF 1840. THE SITE OCCUPIES THE PLOTS HIGHLIGHTED.

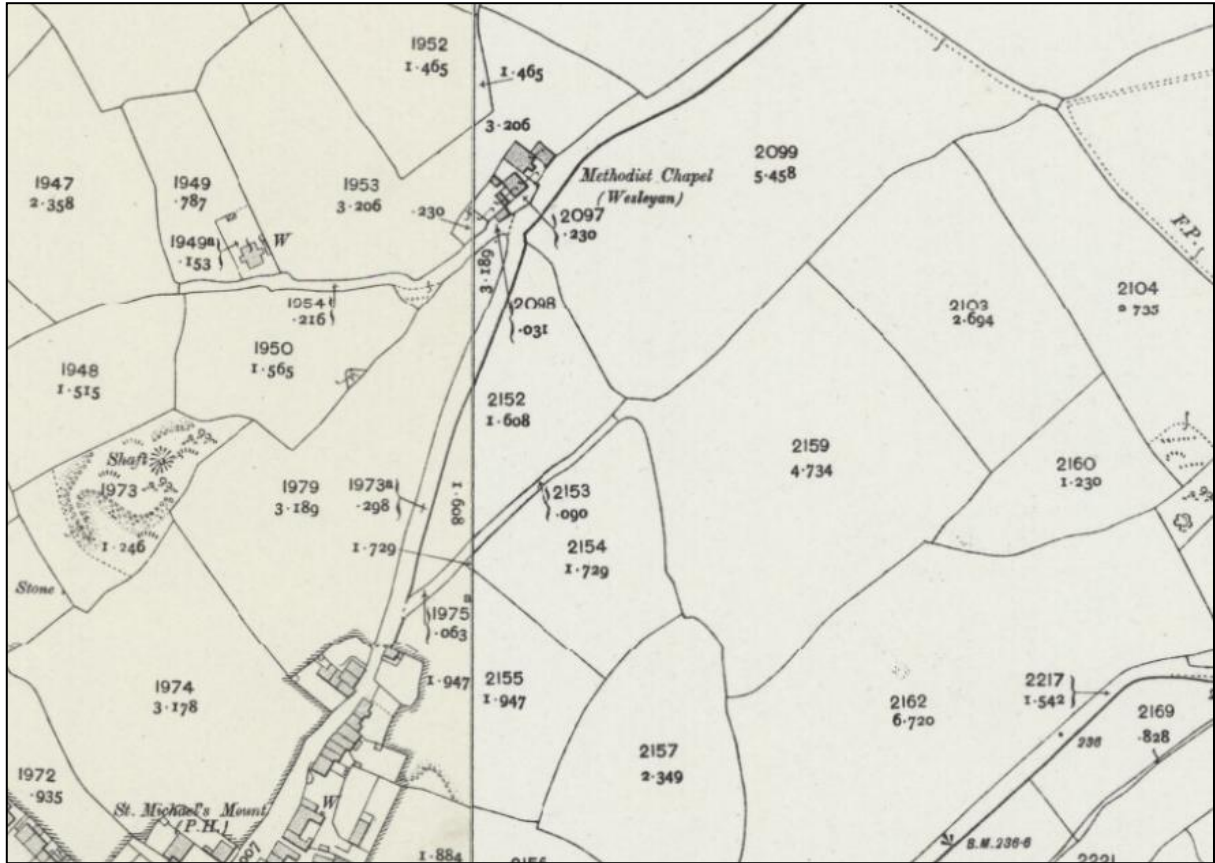


FIGURE 9: EXTRACT FROM THE ORDNANCE SURVEY 2ND REVISION 25" MAP OF 1908 (CRO), APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED.

APPENDIX 3: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR LAND AT FORE STREET, BARRIPPER

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Location:	Land at Fore Street, Barripper
Parish:	Cambourne
County:	Cornwall
NGR:	SW 63614 38562
Planning Ref:	APP/D0840/17/3171099

1.1 PROJECT SCOPE

This document forms a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which has been produced by South West Archaeology Ltd (SWARCH) at the request of Poltair Housing (the Client). It sets out the methodology for geophysical survey to be undertaken ahead of the proposed development and for related off-site analysis and reporting. The WSI and the schedule of work it proposes were drawn up in consultation with the Local Planning Authority (LPA). This may form the first stage of multiple phases of archaeological investigation.

1.2 PLANNING CONDITION(S)

In accordance with paragraph 141 of the *National Planning Policy Framework (2012)*, and the Local Development Framework Policy on archaeology, consent was granted at appeal, conditional upon a programme of archaeological work being undertaken. Condition 8 requires that:

No development hereby permitted shall take place until a geophysical survey has been agreed in writing by the local planning authorities (including details of how any relevant archaeological features identified will be recorded).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Barripper originated as an historic settlement centred on New Road and the village Church, and has expanded considerably over time. The village has medieval origins and is first recorded as "Beaurupp" in 1380. The name is of French descent and is a corrupted form of 'beau repair'. The name possibly refers to a public house or inn believed to have been located near to the Grade II Listed 'Penponds' or 'Barripper' Bridge.

The proposed site is a triangular field of approximately 0.57 hectares used for grazing. It is adjacent to, and at higher level than, Fore Street towards the north-east of the main built form of Barripper. The site lies within an area recorded on the Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) as Farmland: Medieval, with farming settlements documented before the 17th century and either medieval or prehistoric origins.

3.0 PROJECT AIMS

3.1 PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVES

3.1.1 TO IDENTIFY ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES THROUGH GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY; AND

3.1.2 TO ANALYSE AND REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF THE PROJECT AS APPROPRIATE. THIS WILL INFORM THE NEXT STAGE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

4.1 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY:

The programme of work shall include a magnetometer survey of c.0.7 hectares, covering the field in which the proposed development would be located. A site inspection will be carried out in order to establish if any earthworks are present that may assist in the interpretation of the geophysical data. Should finds of significance be observed during the survey, these will be recorded and may be retained. The results of this survey will inform whether an archaeological evaluation or further archaeological recording of any potential

buried remains or other mitigation is required.

- 4.2 The Client will provide SWARCH with details of the location of existing services and of proposed groundworks within the site area, and of the proposed construction programme.
- 4.3 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by any archaeological staff working on site, particularly when working with machinery. As a minimum: high-visibility jackets will be worn.
 - 4.3.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.
 - 4.3.2 The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.

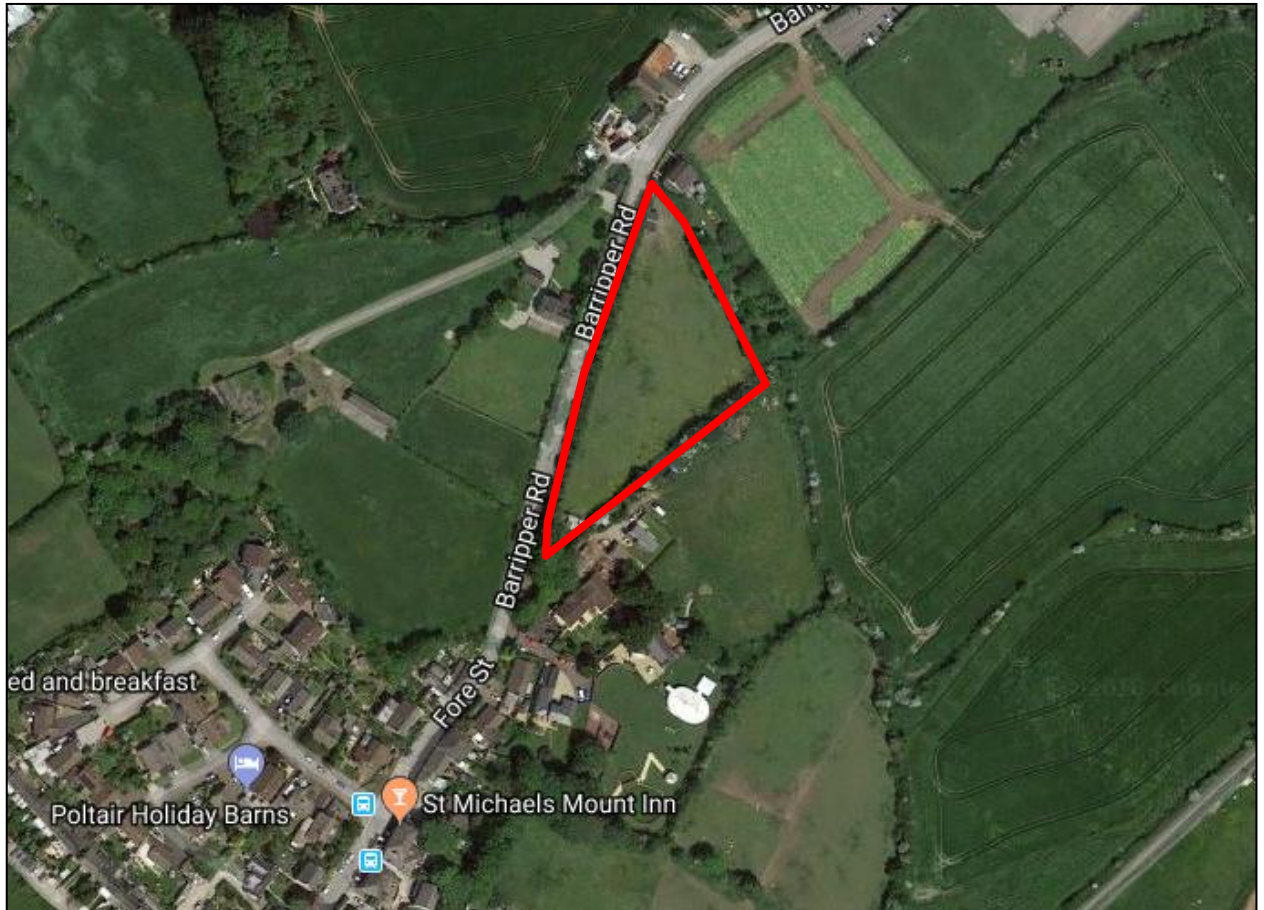


FIGURE 1: LOCATION OF THE SITE (GOOGLE MAPS).

5.0 REPORTING

- 5.1 THE REPORT IS PRODUCED IT WILL INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING ELEMENTS:
 - 5.1.1 A REPORT NUMBER, DATE AND THE OASIS RECORD NUMBER;
 - 5.1.2 A SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT'S BACKGROUND;
 - 5.1.3 A DESCRIPTION AND ILLUSTRATION OF THE SITE LOCATION;
 - 5.1.4 A METHODOLOGY OF THE WORKS UNDERTAKEN, AND AN EVALUATION OF THAT METHODOLOGY;
 - 5.1.5 PLANS AND REPORTS OF ANY DOCUMENTARY AND OTHER RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN;
 - 5.1.6 A SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT'S RESULTS;
 - 5.1.7 AN INTERPRETATION OF THE RESULTS IN THE APPROPRIATE CONTEXT;
- 5.2 THE LPA WILL RECEIVE THE REPORT WITHIN THREE MONTHS OF COMPLETION OF FIELDWORK.
- 5.3 AS THIS PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK, AND THE DEVELOPMENT ITSELF, WILL PROCEED IN STAGES SWARCH WILL PREPARE AN INTERIM ILLUSTRATED SUMMARY REPORT AT THE END OF EACH STAGE. WSIS WILL BE PRODUCED TO COVER THE SUBSEQUENT PHASES OF WORK.
- 5.4 A COPY OF THE REPORT DETAILING THE RESULTS OF THESE INVESTIGATIONS WILL BE SUBMITTED TO THE OASIS (*ONLINE ACCESS TO THE INDEX OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS*) DATABASE UNDER REFERENCE SOUTHWES1-317937 WITHIN 3 MONTHS OF COMPLETION OF FIELDWORK.

6.0 MONITORING

- 6.1 SWARCH SHALL AGREE MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE LPA AND:
- 6.1.1 GIVE TWO WEEKS' NOTICE, UNLESS A SHORTER PERIOD IS AGREED, OF COMMENCEMENT OF THE FIELDWORK. DETAILS WILL BE AGREED OF ANY MONITORING POINTS WHERE DECISIONS ON OPTIONS WITHIN THE PROGRAMME ARE TO BE MADE.
 - 6.1.2 MONITORING WILL CONTINUE UNTIL THE DEPOSITION OF THE SITE ARCHIVE AND FINDS, AND THE SATISFACTORY COMPLETION OF AN OASIS REPORT.
 - 6.1.3 SWARCH WILL NOTIFY THE LPA UPON COMPLETION OF THE FIELDWORK STAGE OF THESE WORKS.

7.0 ARCHIVE

- 7.1 ON COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT AN ORDERED AND INTEGRATED SITE ARCHIVE WILL BE PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MANAGEMENT OF RESEARCH PROJECTS IN THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT ([MORPHE](#)).
The digital element of the archive will be transferred to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) for long-term curation. Any finds retained will be archived with the Royal Cornwall Museum (RCM).
- 7.2 THE ARCHIVE WILL CONSIST OF TWO ELEMENTS, THE DIGITAL ARCHIVE AND THE MATERIAL ARCHIVE.
- 7.2.1 THE DIGITAL ARCHIVE, INCLUDING DIGITAL COPIES OF ALL PHOTOGRAPHS, WILL BE DEPOSITED WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGY DATA SERVICE (ADS) AND IN COMPLIANCE WITH THEIR STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS AND IN LINE WITH HISTORIC ENGLAND GUIDANCE.
 - 7.2.2 THE MATERIAL ARCHIVE, COMPRISING THE RETAINED ARTEFACTS/SAMPLES AND THE HARDCOPY PAPER RECORD (IF REQUESTED) WILL BE CLEANED (OR OTHERWISE TREATED), ORDERED, RECORDED, PACKED AND BOXED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DEPOSITION STANDARDS AND RETENTION STRATEGIES OF THE RCM, AND IN A TIMELY FASHION. SHOULD SWARCH BE UNABLE TO ATTAIN A SELECTION STRATEGY FROM THE MUSEUM, SPECIALISTS WILL BE CONSULTED TO ACHIEVE AN APPROPRIATE STRATEGY IN LINE WITH BEST PRACTICE.
 - 7.2.3 IF THE RCM WISHES TO RETAIN THE HARDCOPY PAPER ARCHIVE, IT WILL BE DEPOSITED WITH THE REST OF THE MATERIAL ARCHIVE UNDER THE SAME ACCESSION NUMBER. SHOULD THE RCM DECLINE THE HARDCOPY PAPER ARCHIVE, THAT ARCHIVE WILL BE OFFERED TO OTHER APPROPRIATE MUSEUM BODIES OR THE CORNWALL RECORD OFFICE. IF A SUITABLE THIRD PARTY CANNOT BE FOUND, THE HARDCOPY PAPER ARCHIVE WILL BE RETAINED BY SWARCH FOR 3 YEARS AND THEN DESTROYED.
- 7.3 SWARCH WILL, ON BEHALF OF THE RCM OBTAIN A WRITTEN AGREEMENT FROM THE LANDOWNER TO TRANSFER TITLE TO ALL ITEMS IN THE MATERIAL ARCHIVE TO THE RECEIVING MUSEUM.
- 7.4 IF OWNERSHIP OF ALL OR ANY OF THE FINDS IS TO REMAIN WITH THE LANDOWNER, PROVISION AND AGREEMENT MUST BE MADE FOR THE TIME-LIMITED RETENTION OF THE MATERIAL AND ITS FULL ANALYSIS AND RECORDING, BY APPROPRIATE SPECIALISTS.
- 7.5 SWARCH WILL NOTIFY THE LPA UPON THE COMPLETION OF:
- i) deposition of the digital archive with the ADS, and
 - ii) deposition of the material (finds) archive with the museum.
- 7.6 THE CONDITION PLACED UPON THIS DEVELOPMENT WILL NOT BE REGARDED AS DISCHARGED UNTIL THE REPORT HAS BEEN PRODUCED AND SUBMITTED TO THE LPA, THE SITE ARCHIVE DEPOSITED AND THE OASIS FORM COMPLETED.
- 7.7 THERE WILL NOT BE A REQUIREMENT TO PREPARE AN ARCHIVE FOR FIELDWORK PROJECTS THAT DO NOT EXPOSE DEPOSITS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST AND YIELD LITTLE OR NO ARTEFACTUAL MATERIAL. THE RESULTS OF THESE PROJECTS WILL BE HELD BY THE HER IN THE FORM OF THE REPORT SUBMITTED BY SWARCH AND THE CREATION OF AN OASIS ENTRY AND UPLOADING OF THE REPORT. THIS PROCESS WOULD BE AGREED WITH THE LPA AND COMPLETED PRIOR TO THE CONDITION BEING DISCHARGED.
The archive will be completed within 3 months of the completion of the final report.

8.0 CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORY RESTRAINTS

Even where groundworks are being undertaken under the direct control and supervision of SWARCH personnel, it remains the responsibility of the Client - in consultation with SWARCH, the applicant or agent - to ensure that the required archaeological works do not conflict with any other conditions that have been imposed upon the consent granted and should also consider any biodiversity issues as covered by the NERC Act 2006. In particular, such conflicts may arise where archaeological investigations/excavations have the potential to have an impact upon protected species and/or natural habitats e.g. SSSIs, National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, County Wildlife Sites etc.

9.0 PERSONNEL & MONITORING

The project will be managed by Dr. Samuel Walls; the geophysical survey will be undertaken by SWARCH personnel with appropriate expertise and experience. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be sought.

Dr Samuel Walls

Education & Qualifications:

PhD. in Archaeology (University of Exeter) 'The Materiality of Remembrance: Twentieth Century War Memorials in Devon

MA in Landscape the European Neolithic (University of Cardiff)

BA (Honours) First Class (University of Exeter)

Recent Employment History:

2010-present Project Officer & Director, South West Archaeology Ltd

General archaeological experience:

Dr Walls has experience of excavation, surveying and site/business management on a range of sites of Prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval date, and has been a Director at SWARCH since 2013.

Joseph Bampton MA

Education & Qualifications:

MA in Material Culture Studies (University of Exeter)

BA Combined Honours Archaeology and Ancient History (University of Exeter)

Recent Employment History:

May 2012 – present Project Officer South West Archaeology Ltd

July 2010 – May 2012 Site Supervisor Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Oct 2008 – Jan 2009 Project/Site Assistant Northamptonshire County Council Archaeology

Key relevant experience:

Joe is an experienced and competent field archaeologist who has worked on a large number of individual sites and who has experience of evaluation, excavation, geophysical survey and fieldwalking.

10.0 SPECIALISTS

Bone	Laszlo Lichenstein
Building Recording	Richard Parker
Conservation	Alison Hopper-Bishop BSc
	Laura Ratcliffe BSc
Curatorial	Thomas Cadbury MA
	Alison Mills
	Fiona Pitt
Environmental Sample Processing	Geoflo
Lithics	Martin Tingle
	Peter Webb MA
Medieval Pottery	John Allan
Metal & Leatherwork	Quita Mould MA
Mills & Hydroelectric Plants	Martin Watts
Plant Macro-Fossils	Julie Jones
Pollen Analysis	Ralph Fyfe PhD
Post Medieval Pottery	Graham Langman
	Bryn Morris PhD
Prehistoric Pottery	Henrietta Quinnell
	Imogen Wood PhD
Roman Pottery	Alex Croom
	Imogen Wood PhD
Somerset Pottery	Alejandra Gutierrez PhD
Wood Identification	Dana Challinor PhD

11.0 INSURANCES

SWARCH carry Professional Indemnity Insurance cover up to £5 million, Public Liability up to £5 million and Employers Liability up to £10 million.

12.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY & REFERENCES

CiFA 2014: [*Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey.*](#)

Historic England 2015: [*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment \(MoRPHE\).*](#)

Historic England 2015: [*Digital Image Capture and File Storage.*](#)



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