

LAND AT CAERHAYS BARTON
ST. MICHAEL CAERHAYS
ST. AUSTELL
CORNWALL

Results of an Archaeological Evaluation



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 210806



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Land at Caerhays Barton, St. Michael Caerhays, St. Austell, Cornwall

Results of an Archaeological Evaluation

By P. Webb
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Work undertaken by SWARCH for a private client (The Client)

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Caerhays Barton, St Michael Caerhays, St Austell, Cornwall, prior to proposed construction of an agricultural building on the site.

The site is located to the north of Caerhays Barton, c.11km south-west of St Austell, 300m south of the settlement of St Michael Caerhays, and 500m north of the south Cornish coast at Veryan Bay. The site comprises the southern end of a single field situated immediately to the north of the working farm.

The archaeological evaluation identified a total of six archaeological features which broadly validate the results of the geophysical survey, identifying a number of ditches associated all likely associated with agricultural activity. None of the features produced dating evidence, and whilst it is considered likely that the features represent medieval and post-medieval division and drainage of the land, prehistoric origins cannot be ruled out given the presence of prehistoric settlement features identified on aerial photographs to the south.

Further archaeological mitigation of the evaluated area is unlikely to produce information of significant archaeological value. The shallow nature and poor condition of the majority of the identified features is likely to continue across the site; whilst the footprint of the agricultural building largely avoids the better surviving features.



August 2021

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

THE CLIENT (FOR ACCESS)

PROJECT CREDITS

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:	CAERHAYS BARTON
PARISH:	ST. MICHAEL CAERHAYS
DISTRICT:	ST. AUSTELL
COUNTY:	CORNWALL
CENTROID NGR:	SW 96281 41594
PLANNING REF:	PA21/07991
SWARCH REF:	SMCB21
OASIS REF:	SOUTHWES1-426964

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by a private client to undertake an archaeological evaluation prior to the commencement of groundworks associated with the construction of an agricultural barn at Caerhays Barton, St Michael Caerhays, St Austell, Cornwall. It follows on from a geophysical survey (Webb 2021) previously carried out on the site.

This work was undertaken in following consultation with the Local Planning Authority and in line with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) drawn up in accordance with best professional practice and ClfA guidelines (2014), see Appendix 3.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located to the north of Caerhays Barton, c.11km south-west of St Austell, 300m south of the settlement of St Michael Caerhays, and 500m north of the south Cornish coast at Veryan Bay. The site comprises the southern end of a single field situated immediately to the north of the working farm at an altitude of c.94-96m. The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy soils of the Denbigh Association (SSEW 1983); these overlie sandstones of the Carne Formation (BGS 2021).

1.3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

St Michael Caerhays, from the dedication of the church of St Michael the Archangel and the manor of Caerhays (the latter of obscure meaning – Mills 2011), lies in the parish of the same name, within the deanery and east division of the Hundred of *Powder* (Lysons 1814). Settlement is first recorded in 1259 when one of two parochial chapels was annexed to the parish of St Stephen-in-Brannel by Bishop Bronescombe; the church itself has Norman origins. The manor and barton both belonged to the Arundell family, passing to the Trevanions in the 14th century. The manor was pulled down in the early 19th century, to be replaced by the castellated mansion that stands on the site today.

The site falls within land designated by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation as *Post-medieval Enclosed Land*: land enclosed in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, usually from land that was previously Upland Rough Ground and often medieval commons. It is surrounded to the north by Medieval Farmland; to the east by the ornamental park of Caerhays Castle; to the south by Coastal Rough Ground; and to the west by Plantations and Scrub. The field appears as *House Close* in the 1840 tithe apportionment.

The site lies within an area rich in Prehistoric archaeology: the extensive cropmarks of a Prehistoric settlement lie immediately to the south (MCO50247), with other settlements at Polgrain (MCO50238) and Treberrick (MCO50237) to the north. A group of destroyed barrows are also recorded to the north (MCO3328-MCO3333). The pattern of dispersed small-scale settlement

appears to have continued into the medieval period, with settlement recorded at Caerhays in 1259 (MCO13687); Polmenna in 1293 (MCO16395); Polgrain in 1300 (MCO16359); and Trevanion in 1302 (MCO11548), with a surrounding landscape of agricultural fields. During the post-medieval periods settlement at Caerhays grew, whilst the Caerhays estate was turned from a deer park to woodland gardens (MCO10681).

A geophysical survey (Webb 2021) was carried out across the proposed development site, identifying modern services and ditch features which may be associated with prehistoric settlement identified immediately to the south of the site. In the wider area, Caerhays Castle and estate has been subject to site surveys (ECO756, ECO2430, ECO4630) and an archaeological watching brief (Dudley 2003), the latter identifying stone drains and evidence for landscaping.

1.4 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological investigations were conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and following consultation with the Local Planning Authority and in line with ClfA guidelines (2014) and best practice (see Appendix 3). Given the small size of the excavator provided the proposed methodology was modified from a site strip to the excavation of four trenches, each c.1.25m wide and totalling c.45m in length. The trenches were laid out using a Leica GPS and opened by tracked mechanical excavator using a toothless grading bucket to the depth of *in situ* weathered natural under archaeological supervision. Exposed archaeological deposits were excavated by hand and in accordance with ClfA guidelines.

The works were designed to establish the presence or absence, extent, depth, character and date of any *in situ* archaeological deposits. The trenches were positioned to target anomalies identified by the geophysical survey and to guide and inform any further planning decisions. The archaeological excavation took place in August 2021.



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

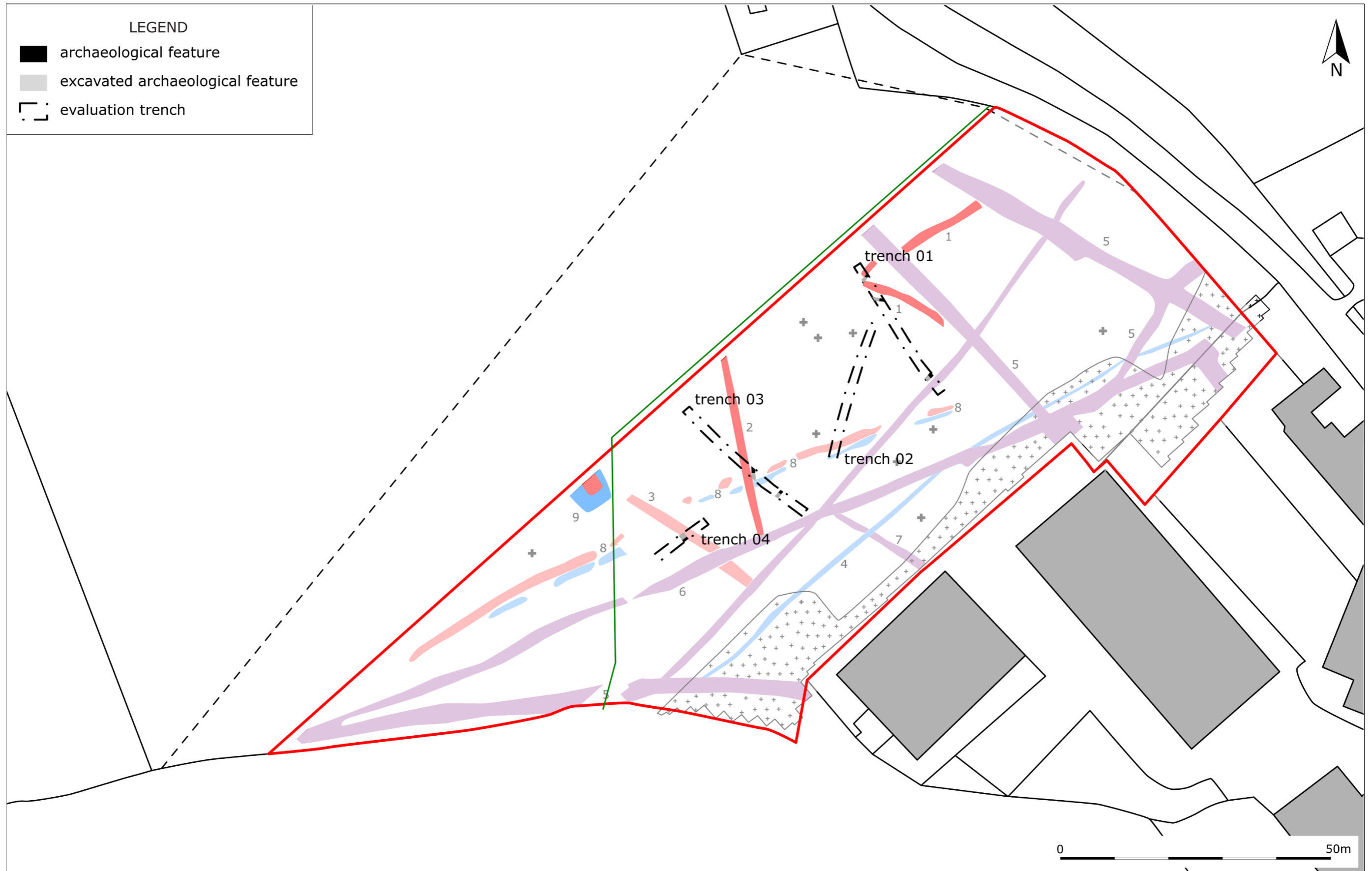


FIGURE 2: SITE PLAN SHOWING LOCATION OF TRENCHES AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES IN RELATION TO GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY DATA.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The archaeological evaluation comprised the excavation of four trenches (Trench 01-04) across the southern end of a larger field to the north of Caerhays Barton, each c.1.25m wide and totalling c.95m by tracked mechanical excavator to the depth of *in situ* weathered natural using a toothless grading bucket under archaeological supervision. Exposed archaeological features and deposits were excavated by hand in accordance with ClfA guidelines.

The works were designed to establish the presence or absence, extent, depth, character and date of any *in situ* archaeological deposits. The trenches were positioned to target anomalies identified by the geophysical survey and to guide and inform any further planning decisions. The archaeological excavation took place in August 2021.

The excavations identified a total of six archaeological features, all ditches. A complete description of all contexts can be seen in Appendix 1; detailed finds concordance in Appendix 2; and additional baseline photographs in Appendix 4.

2.2 RESULTS

2.2.1 DEPOSIT MODEL

The stratigraphy was consistent across the site: a mid grey silt active topsoil (100, 200, 300, 400) overlay lower topsoil layer (101, 201, 301, 401), mid brown compacted silt with stone inclusions; subsoils: (102, 202, 302, 402), mid-dark yellow-brown silt and (103, 203, 303, 403), mid orange-brown silt. These in turn overlay the weathered natural (104, 204, 304, 404), sub-angular and angular slatestone within orange- and yellow-brown silt.

2.2.2 TRENCH 01

Trench 01 was located towards the eastern edge of the development site and was positioned to target a pair of linear probable ditch anomalies and a possible drain anomaly. It measured 28m long on an approximate north-west to south-east alignment. The topsoils were 0.30-0.50m thick; upper subsoil 0.10m thick; and lower subsoil up to 0.10m thick. Finds recovered from this trench included post-medieval pottery from the active topsoil.

A total of three features (Figure 3), all ditches were identified within the trench. Ditch [105] was located towards the southern end of the trench, corresponding approximately with the possible drainage feature identified by the geophysical survey. It was orientated approximately north-east to south-west, measuring 0.75m wide and 0.16m deep with moderate sloping sides, gradual break of slope and concave base. It contained a single fill: (106), mid-dark brown friable silt with sub-angular stone inclusions. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Ditch [107] was located towards the northern end of the trench, corresponding approximately with the southern of the two possible ditch features identified by the geophysical survey. It was orientated approximately west-north-west to east-south-east, measuring 0.60m wide and 0.06m deep with shallow sloping sides, gradual break of slope and concave base. It contained a single fill: (108), dark brown friable silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Ditch [109] was located to the north of ditch [107], corresponding approximately with the northern of the two possible ditch features identified by the geophysical survey. It was orientated approximately north-east to south-west, measuring 0.56m wide and 0.13m deep with moderate

sloping sides, gradual break of slope and slightly concave base. It contained a single fill: (110), mid slightly orange-brown friable-soft silt-clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

2.2.3 TRENCH 02

Trench 02 was located across the middle of the development site and was positioned to target a blank area on the geophysical survey. It measured 25.85m long on an approximate north-east to south-west alignment. The topsoils were 0.30-0.35m thick; upper subsoil 0.05-0.15m thick; and lower subsoil up to 0.05m thick. Finds recovered from this trench included post-medieval pottery from the active topsoil.

No features were identified within the trench (Figure 3).

2.2.4 TRENCH 03

Trench 03 was located towards the south-western end of the proposed development area, and was positioned to target a linear probable ditch and linear ditch and possible bank anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. It measured 28.95m long on an approximate north-west to south-east alignment. The topsoils were 0.30-0.45m thick; upper subsoil 0.05-0.10m thick; and lower subsoil up to 0.05m thick. Finds recovered from this trench included post-medieval pottery from the active topsoil.

A total of two features (Figure 4), both ditches, were identified within the trench. Ditch [305] was located towards the southern end of the trench just to the south of a ditch and possible bank anomaly identified by the geophysical survey. It was orientated approximately north-east to south-west, measuring 0.65-0.70m wide and 0.10m deep with moderate sloping sides, gradual break of slope and very slightly concave base. It contained a single fill: (306), dark brown friable silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Ditch [307] was located to the north of ditch [305], corresponding with the position of a linear ditch anomaly identified by the geophysical survey. It was orientated approximately north to south, measuring 0.70m wide and 0.28m deep with moderate sloping sides, gradual break of slope and concave base. It contained two fills: (308) and (309), dark orange-brown friable-soft silt-clays. No finds were recovered from this feature.

2.2.5 TRENCH 04

Trench 04 was located to the south-west of the proposed development area, and was positioned to target a linear probable ditch identified by the geophysical survey. It measured 11.15m long on an approximate north-east to south-west alignment. The topsoils were 0.20-0.35m thick; upper subsoil 0.05m thick; and lower subsoil up to 0.05m thick. Finds recovered from this trench included a clay pipe stem from the active topsoil.

A single ditch (Figure 4) was identified within the trench. Ditch [405] was located towards the centre of the trench, corresponding with the position of a linear ditch anomaly identified by the geophysical survey. It was orientated approximately north-west to south-east, measuring 1.05m wide and 0.10m deep with moderate sloping sides, gradual break of slope and broadly flat base. It contained a single fill: (406), dark brown friable silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

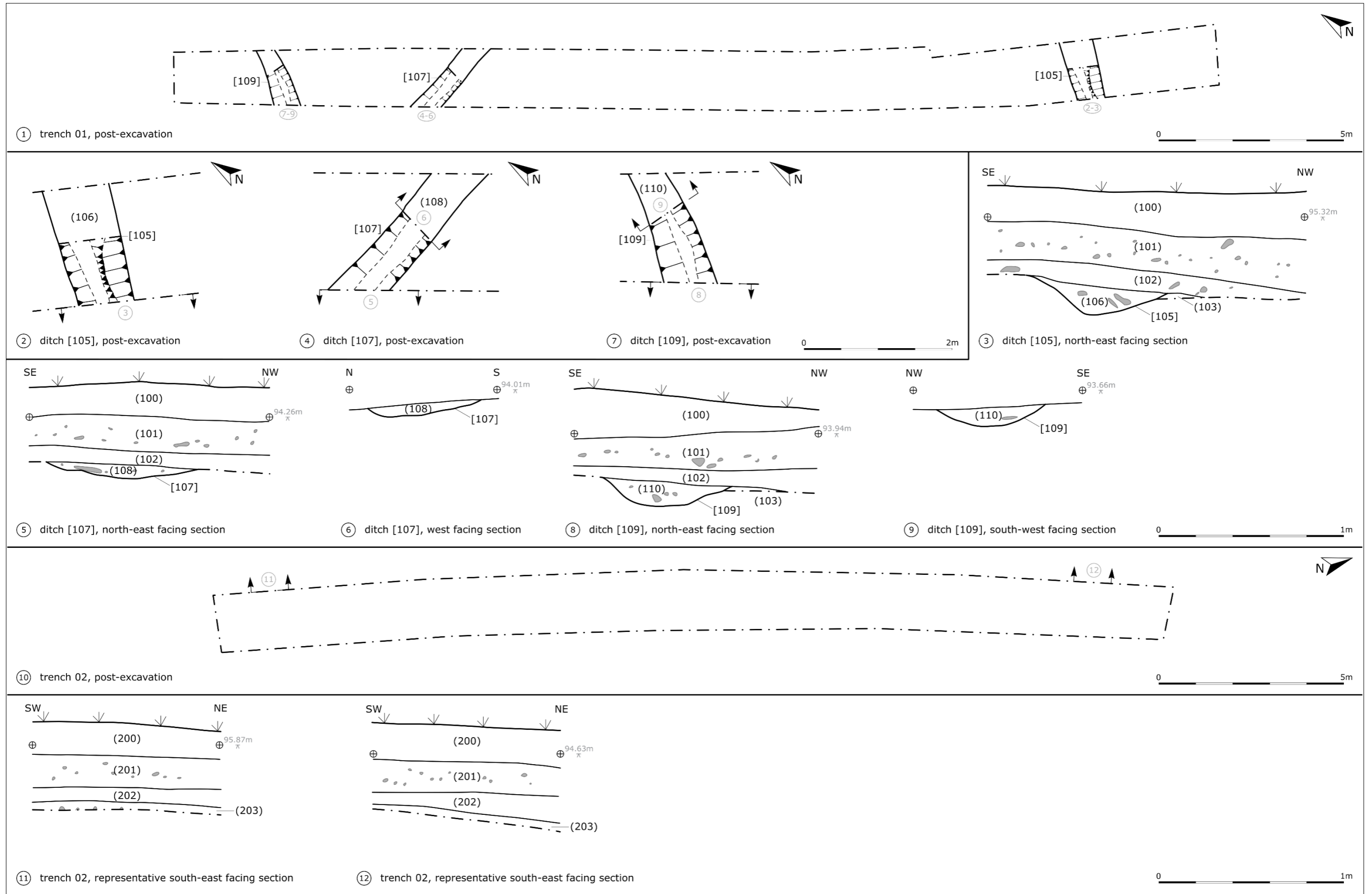


FIGURE 3: TRENCHES 01 AND 02, PLANS AND SECTIONS. HEIGHTS AT AOD.

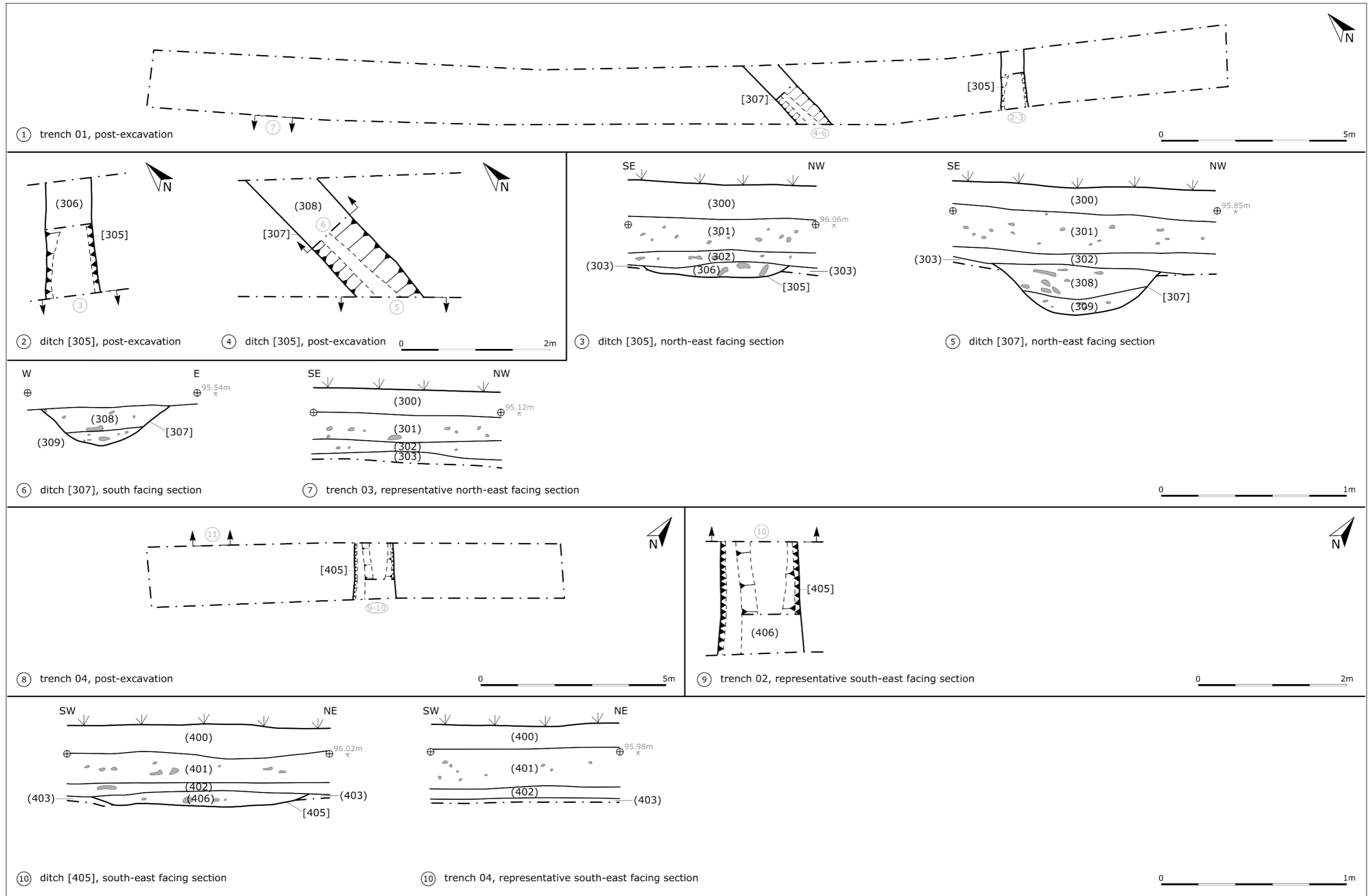


FIGURE 4: TRENCHES 03 AND 04, PLANS AND SECTIONS. HEIGHTS AT AOD.

2.2.6 FINDS

Only a small quantity of finds was recovered during the excavations, including: 2 sherds (10g) white refined earthenware, 3 sherds (15g) white refined earthenware with blue transfer print, 1 sherd (8g) glazed earthenware, and 1 fragment (3g) of clay pipe stem. All finds were recovered from topsoil contexts.

The finds recovered from the site indicate limited post-medieval (18th – 20th Century) activity, largely reflecting proximity to a domestic setting on an agricultural site.

2.3 DISCUSSION

The archaeological evaluation identified a total of six archaeological features which broadly validate the results of the geophysical survey, identifying a number of ditches associated with likely agricultural activity. None of the features produced dating evidence, the only finds recovered from the site being from topsoil contexts.

None of the features survive to any great depth beneath the topsoils, and it is likely that multiple phases of agricultural activity have truncated the features leaving only those that were larger and deeper excavated. This may also explain the intermittent nature of some of the features, and weak nature of other features on the geophysical survey.

All of the ditches are undated, though are likely to reflect episodes of agricultural activity and drainage. The alignment of ditch [307] is broadly congruent with that of elements of the existing field-system and likely forms part of the post-medieval enclosure of the medieval field layout. The parallel and perpendicular alignment of ditches [107], [109] and [405] suggests that they are all associated with each other within the same field-system (ditches [107] and [109] forming the corner of an enclosure/field), and whilst following a slightly different alignment to ditch [307], still respect other elements of the existing field layout, and may form part of the earlier field layout.

3.0 CONCLUSION

The site is located to the north of Caerhays Barton, c.11km south-west of St Austell, 300m south of the settlement of St Michael Caerhays, and 500m north of the south Cornish coast at Veryan Bay. The site comprises the southern end of a single field situated immediately to the north of the working farm.

The archaeological evaluation identified a total of six archaeological features which broadly validate the results of the geophysical survey, identifying a number of ditches associated with likely agricultural activity. None of the features produced dating evidence, and whilst it is considered likely that the features represent medieval and post-medieval division and drainage of the land, prehistoric origins cannot be ruled out given the presence of prehistoric settlement features to the south.

Further archaeological mitigation of the evaluated area is unlikely to produce information of significant archaeological value. The shallow nature and poor condition of the majority of the identified features is likely to continue across the site; whilst the footprint of the agricultural building largely avoids the better surviving features.

4.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY & REFERENCES

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<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Type	Description	Relationships	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot date
Trench 01					
(100)	Layer	Topsoil – mid grey-brown friable silt.	Overlies (101); same as (200), (300), (400).	0.15-0.25m thick	Modern
(101)	Layer	Lower topsoil – mid brown compacted friable silt with common to frequent sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (100); overlies (102); same as (201), (301), (401)	0.15-0.25m thick	-
(102)	Layer	Subsoil – mid-dark yellow-brown friable silt.	Overlain by (101); overlies (106), (108), (110); same as (202), (302), (402)	c.0.10m thick	-
(103)	Layer	Subsoil – mid orange-brown friable silt.	Cut by [105], [107], [109]; overlies (104); same as (203), (303), (403)	Up to 0.10m thick	-
(104)	Natural	Natural – angular and sub-angular slatestone within orange- and yellow-brown friable silt.	Overlain by (103); same as (204), (304), (404)	-	-
[105]	Cut	Ditch – linear feature orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 0.75m wide and 0.16m deep with moderate sloping sides, gradual break of slope and concave base.	Filled by (106); cuts (103)	0.16m deep	-
(106)	Fill	Fill of ditch [105] – mid-dark brown friable silt with common sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (102); fill of [105]	0.16m thick	-
[107]	Cut	Ditch – linear feature orientated approximately west-north-west to east-south-east. Measures 0.60m wide and 0.06m deep with shallow sloping sides, gradual break of slope and concave base.	Filled by (108); cuts (103)	0.06m deep	-
(108)	Fill	Fill of ditch [107] – dark brown friable silt with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (102); fill of [107]	0.06m thick	-
[109]	Cut	Ditch – linear feature orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 0.56m wide and 0.13m deep with moderate sloping sides, gradual break of slope and slightly concave base.	Filled by (110); cuts (103)	0.13m deep	-
(110)	Fill	Fill of ditch [109] – mid slightly orange-brown friable-soft silt-clay.	Overlain by (102); fill of [109]	0.13m thick	-
Trench 02					
(200)	Layer	Topsoil – mid grey-brown friable silt.	Overlies (201); same as (100), (300), (400).	0.15-0.20m thick	Modern
(201)	Layer	Lower topsoil – mid brown compacted friable silt with common to frequent sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (200); overlies (202); same as (101), (301), (401)	c.0.15m thick	-
(202)	Layer	Subsoil – mid-dark yellow-brown friable silt.	Overlain by (201); overlies (203); same as (102), (302), (402)	0.05-0.15m thick	-
(203)	Layer	Subsoil – mid orange-brown friable silt.	Overlain by (202); overlies (204); same as (103), (303), (403)	Up to 0.05m thick	-
(204)	Natural	Natural – angular and sub-angular slatestone within orange- and yellow-brown friable silt.	Overlain by (203); same as (104), (304), (404)	-	-
Trench 03					
(300)	Layer	Topsoil – mid grey-brown friable silt.	Overlies (301); same as (100), (200), (400).	0.15-0.20m thick	Modern
(301)	Layer	Lower topsoil – mid brown compacted friable silt with common to frequent sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (300); overlies (302); same as (101), (201), (401)	0.15-0.22m thick	-
(302)	Layer	Subsoil – mid-dark yellow-brown friable silt.	Overlain by (301); overlies (306), (308); same as (102), (202), (402)	0.05-0.10m thick	-
(303)	Layer	Subsoil – mid orange-brown friable silt.	Cut by [305], [307]; overlies (304); same as (103), (203), (403)	Up to 0.05m thick	-
(304)	Natural	Natural – angular and sub-angular slatestone within orange- and yellow-brown friable silt.	Overlain by (303); same as (104), (204), (404)	-	-

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[305]	Cut	Ditch – linear feature orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 0.65-0.70m wide and 0.10m deep with moderate sloping sides, gradual break of slope and very slightly concave base.	Filled by (306); cuts (303)	0.10m deep	-
(306)	Fill	Fill of ditch [305] – dark brown friable silt.	Overlain by (302); fill of [305]	0.10m thick	-
[307]	Cut	Ditch – linear feature orientated approximately north to south. Measures 0.70m wide and 0.28m deep with moderate to steep sloping sides, gradual break of slope and concave base.	Filled by (308), (309); cuts (303)	0.28m deep	-
(308)	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [307] – dark slightly orange-brown friable-soft silt-clay with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (302); overlies (309); fill of [307]	0.15-0.20m thick	-
(309)	Fill	Basal fill of ditch [307] – dark orange-brown friable-soft silt-clay with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (308); fill of [307]	0.05-0.10m thick	-
Trench 04					
(400)	Layer	Topsoil – mid grey-brown friable silt.	Overlies (401); same as (100), (200), (300).	0.10-0.15m thick	Modern
(401)	Layer	Lower topsoil – mid brown compacted friable silt with common to frequent sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (400); overlies (402); same as (101), (201), (301)	0.10-0.20m thick	-
(402)	Layer	Subsoil – mid-dark yellow-brown friable silt.	Overlain by (401); overlies (406); same as (102), (202), (302)	c.0.05m thick	-
(403)	Layer	Subsoil – mid orange-brown friable silt.	Cut by [405]; overlies (404); same as (103), (203), (303)	Up to 0.05m thick	-
(404)	Natural	Natural – angular and sub-angular slatestone within orange- and yellow-brown friable silt.	Overlain by (403); same as (104), (204), (304)	-	-
[405]	Cut	Ditch – linear feature orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures 1.05m wide and 0.10m deep with moderate sloping sides, gradual break of slope and broadly flat base.	Filled by (406); cuts (403)	0.10m deep	-
(406)	Fill	Fill of ditch [405] – dark brown friable silt with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (402); fill of [405]	0.10m thick	-

[100] feature/layer described in report

(100) feature not described in report

archaeological feature – cut

APPENDIX 2: FINDS CONCORDANCE

Context	Pottery			Other			Date
	Sherds	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frag.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	
(100)	1	8	Yellow glazed earthenware, rim				18 th – 20 th Cent.
(200)	2	10	WRE, body				18 th – 20 th Cent.
	1	3	BTP, rim				
(300)	2	12	BTP, body				18 th – 20 th Cent.
(400)				1	3	Clay pipe stem	18 th – 20 th Cent.
Total	6	33		1	3		

BTP – blue transfer print

WRE – white refined earthenware

APPENDIX 3: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION (WSI)

1.0 Introduction

Site Name: Land at Caerhays Barton
Parish: St. Michael Caerhays
County: Cornwall
Centroid NGR: SW 196281 041594
Planning Reference: PA20/07991
OASIS Number: southwes1-426964

1.1 Project Scope

This document is the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for Land at Caerhays Barton, St. Michael Caerhays, Cornwall. It has been produced by South West Archaeology Ltd (SWARCH) for Edward Buckland (The Client). It sets out the methodology for archaeological strip, map and record to be undertaken ahead of groundworks for the proposed development and for related off-site analyses and reporting. The WSI and the schedule of work it proposes were drawn up in consultation with the LPA.

1.2 Planning Context

Works on this site are being undertaken as part of planning application PA20/07991 for the provision of an agricultural building for livestock housing.

1.3 Planning Condition(s)

In accordance with paragraph 189 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2019), and the Local Development Framework Policy on archaeology, Cornwall Local Plan Policy 24, consent may be granted, conditional upon a programme of archaeological work being undertaken. The recommended condition wording states:

A) No development shall take place until a programme of archaeological recording work including a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions, and:

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

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

C) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A) and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

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

A pre-commencement condition is necessary in this instance due to the need to ensure that a programme and methodology of site investigation and recording of archaeological features is undertaken before physical works commence on site. This is in accordance with the provisions of NPPF (2019) Chapter 16, paragraph 199 and Cornwall Local Plan policy 24.

1.4 LPA Comments

Historic Environment Planning (Archaeology)

Comment Date: Wed 07 Jul 2021

Thank you for reconsulting HEP Archaeology on this application. We note that a report presenting the results of evaluation trenching has not been submitted by the applicant (as requested in our advice provided on 21st June 2021).

The geophysical survey (SW Archaeology report 210610) identified Anomalies 1, 2, 3 and 8 as potential ditches associated with an early field system or different phases of early field systems.

Evaluation trenching would have provided further evidence to understand the potential significance and characteristics of these features: it is possible that the features are associated with the extensive later prehistoric or multi-phase settlement identified from aerial photographs immediately to the south of Caerhays Barton (MCO50247). There is also the potential for smaller discrete features within the application site such as pits or kilns/ovens to be associated with this settlement; features that are not always picked up by geophysical survey but can be by evaluation.

Based on the available evidence, we consider that the archaeological potential for the site is high and that the features are potentially of local or regional significance (in the form of the evidence they can provide for Cornwall and the South West in the later prehistoric/Romano-British period).

We therefore consider it prudent that a strip map and sample should be carried out during the early stages of groundworks, undertaken by a suitably qualified organisation or individual. HEP Archaeology would advise, for the above reasons, that any consent issued should carry the condition as worded below of sections A-D inclusive (please do not split into separate Conditions or treat separately), which includes words recommended by the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO), as follows: A) No development shall take place until a programme of archaeological recording work including a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions, and:

1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording

The programme for post investigation assessment

Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording

Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation

5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation

6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation

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

C) The development shall not be used until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A) and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

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

A pre-commencement condition is necessary in this instance due to the need to ensure that a programme and methodology of site investigation and recording of archaeological features is undertaken before physical works commence on site. This is in accordance with the provisions of NPPF (2019) Chapter 16, paragraph 199 and Cornwall Local Plan policy 24.

Historic Environment Planning (Archaeology) [PD]

HEP.Arch@cornwall.gov.uk

Historic Environment Planning (Archaeology)

Comment Date: Mon 21 Jun 2021

Thank you for re-consulting HEP Archaeology on this application. Further to our advice provided on Tues 30 Mar 2021 we have consulted the submitted geophysical survey (SW Archaeology report 210610).

The geophysical survey has identified potential archaeological features within the application site.

Anomalies 2, 3 and 8 are potential ditches associated with an early field system or different phases of early field systems.

We therefore consider that further evaluation of the site and its historic resource is necessary to test the validity of the geophysical survey.

Evaluation trenching over a selection of identified sites and blank areas should be undertaken in accordance with a trench layout plan submitted to, and approved by, ourselves. We cannot advise further until the appropriate evaluation report has been provided. This application should not be determined before this evaluation report is received and we have had an opportunity to comment further. This evaluation should be carried out by a suitably qualified organisation or individual in accordance with accepted national guidelines. This is in accordance with the provisions of NPPF (2019) Chapter 16, paragraph 189 and Cornwall Local Plan policy 24. Should an adequate report not be forthcoming, then further consultation with HEP Archaeology is advised before determination.

Historic Environment Planning (Archaeology) [PD]

HEP.Arch@cornwall.gov.uk

1.5 Public and Economic Benefit¹

- 1.5.1 Social benefit can arise through learning and development, and community strength and local identity can be enhanced through contact with the historic environment.
- 1.5.2 Social benefit also arises from the net contribution to human knowledge (the research dividend) made by investigative works.
- 1.5.3 Economic benefit can arise from the regeneration of historic places, leading to the revitalisation of communities and neighbourhoods. Archaeology can make a meaningful contribution to place-making, which in turn enhances the image of a place and makes it a more desirable place in which to live.
- 1.5.4 Economic benefit can also arise from beneficial publicity, particularly through outreach, but also via public appreciation of due corporate diligence and care for the historic environment.

2.0 Background information

2.1 Archaeological and Historical Background

St Michael Caerhays, from the dedication of the church of St Michael the Archangel and the manor of Caerhays (the latter of obscure meaning – Mills 2011), lies in the parish of the same name, within the deanery and east division of the Hundred of Powder (Lysons 1814). Settlement is first recorded in 1259 when one of two parochial chapels was annexed to the parish of St Stephen-in-Brannel by Bishop Bronescombe; the church itself has Norman origins. The manor and barton both belonged to the Arundell family, passing to the Trevanions in the 14th century. The manor was pulled down in the early 19th century, to be replaced by the castellated mansion that stands on the site today.

The site falls within land designated by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation as Post-medieval Enclosed Land: land enclosed in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, usually from land that was previously Upland Rough Ground and often medieval commons. It is surrounded to the north by Medieval Farmland; to the east by the ornamental park of Caerhays Castle; to the south by Coastal Rough Ground; and to the west by Plantations and Scrub. The field appears as House Close in the 1840 tithe apportionment.

The site lies within an area rich in Prehistoric archaeology: the extensive cropmarks of a Prehistoric settlement lie immediately to the south (MCO50247), with other settlements at Polgrain (MCO50238) and Treberrick (MCO50237) to the north. A group of destroyed barrows are also recorded to the north

¹ CfA 2015: *Professional Archaeology: a guide for clients*.

(MCO3328-MCO3333). The pattern of dispersed small-scale settlement appears to have continued into the medieval period, with settlement recorded at Caerhays in 1259 (MCO13687); Polmenna in 1293 (MCO16395); Polgrain in 1300 (MCO16359); and Trevanion in 1302 (MCO11548), with a surrounding landscape of agricultural fields. During the post-medieval periods settlement at Caerhays grew, whilst the Caerhays estate was turned from a deer park to woodland gardens (MCO10681).

The site comprises the southern end of a sub-rectangular field to the north of Caerhays Barton. The geophysical survey carried out by SWARCH in 2021 (Webb) identified nine groups of geophysical anomalies. These were predominantly linear anomalies probably related to modern services and ditch features. The identified anomaly groups include: four ditch features; one possible drainage feature; three modern services; and one pit. Evidence of metallic debris and ground disturbance was also identified.

The results of the geophysical survey would suggest that the archaeological potential for the site is moderate. The alignment of some of the identified features matches that of existing field boundaries, indicating that they may belong to an earlier phase of the same fieldsystem. Other linear features appear to follow a slightly different alignment and may belong to an earlier fieldsystem, perhaps associated with the Prehistoric settlement identified immediately to the south of the site. However, numerous buried modern services cross the site and these serve to obscure the results. One of these appears to follow the line of a cropmark visible in the field to the south.

2.2 Topography and Location

The proposed site is located to the north of Caerhays Barton, c.11km south-west of St Austell, 300m south of the settlement of St Michael Caerhays, and 500m north of the south Cornish coast at Veryan Bay. The site comprises the southern end of a single field situated immediately to the north of the working farm at an altitude of c.98m. The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy soils of the Denbigh 1 Association²; these overlie sandstones of the Carne Formation³.

3.0 Health & Safety and Environmental policies

3.1 SWARCH H&S Policies

SWARCH is committed to the highest standards of health and safety awareness. Works will be carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992, and other relevant health and safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice. All SWARCH field staff hold current CSCS safety cards and EFAW or FAW qualifications. Specific RAMS and RA have been produced for this site, and will be taken onto site with any SWARCH personnel.

3.2 Specific Health & Safety Measures

- 3.2.1 The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the client.
- 3.2.2 The client will provide details of all and any specific known hazards and guidance on how works should be undertaken around those services.
- 3.2.3 These health and safety requirements will be observed at all times by any archaeological staff working on site, particularly when working with powered tools etc.
- 3.2.4 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times. As a minimum: high-visibility jackets, safety helmets and protective footwear. Additional PPE (gloves, glasses) will be worn as required.

3.3 Environmental Policies

- 3.3.1 SWARCH is committed to the laws, regulations, and other policy mechanisms concerning environmental issues and sustainability. These issues include air and water pollution, solid waste management, biodiversity, ecosystem management, maintenance of biodiversity, the

² 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)*.

³ British Geological Survey 2021: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>.

protection of natural resources, wildlife and endangered species, energy or regulation of toxic substances including pesticides and many types of industrial waste.

- 3.3.2 As a provider of archaeological services, SWARCH, its employees and subcontractors have a responsibility for the protection of archaeological heritage. In line with the CIfA Environmental Protection Policy para.1, SWARCH recognises that its responsibilities to the built heritage extend to the environment more generally, and that archaeological activities have the potential to affect the environment⁴.
- 3.3.3 SWARCH will adhere to the environmental policies of the client, and, if applicable, will take steps to minimise environmental damage or pollution arising from archaeological fieldwork.



FIGURE 5: LOCATION MAP.

4.0 Project Aims and Timetable

4.1 Programme of works

- 4.1.1 To undertake archaeological strip, map and record during the early stages of groundworks;
- 4.1.2 To analyse and report on the results of the project as appropriate.

⁴ CIfA 2016: *Policy Statements*.

4.2 Timetable

4.2.1 The works are likely to take place in the summer of 2021.

5.0 Research objectives

5.1 Research Objectives

5.1.1 The monitoring of the works will feed into the following SWARF objectives⁵:

5.1.2 Research Aim 4: Encourage wide involvement in archaeological research and present modern accounts of the past to the public.

6.0 Methodology

6.1 Archaeological Area Excavation

Archaeological strip, map and sample will be carried out during initial groundworks and, if required, all groundworks will be subject to archaeological monitoring and recording. Groundworks should be undertaken by a 360° tracked or wheeled JCB-type mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket (where possible) under the supervision and control of the site archaeologist to the depth of formation, the surface of in situ subsoil/weathered natural or archaeological deposits whichever is highest in the stratigraphic sequence. Should archaeological deposits be exposed, machining will cease in that area to allow the site archaeologist to investigate the exposed deposits.



FIGURE 6: INTERPRETATION OF THE GEOPHYSICS RESULTS.

6.2 Methodology:

6.2.1 The archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation 2014, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation 2014 and Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief 2014.

6.2.2 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts, including the use of a metal detector.

6.2.3 All excavation of exposed archaeological features shall be carried out by hand, stratigraphically, and fully recorded by context to ClfA guidelines. All features shall be recorded in plan and section at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50. All scale drawings shall be

⁵ Grove, J. & Croft, B. (eds.) 2012: *The Archaeology of South West England: South West Archaeological Research Framework; Research Strategy 2012-2017*. Somerset County Council.

undertaken at a scale appropriate to the complexity of the deposit/feature and to allow accurate depiction and interpretation. An adequate photographic record of the excavation will be prepared.

- 6.2.4 If archaeological features are exposed, then as a minimum:
- i) small discrete features will be fully excavated;
 - ii) larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated);
 - iii) long linear features will be excavated to sample 20% of their length – with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature. Whether any further excavation is required will be confirmed with the LPA. Should the above excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined, full excavation of such features/deposits may be required.
- 6.2.5 Should the above excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined, full excavation of such features/deposits may be required. Additional excavation may also be required for the taking of palaeoenvironmental samples and recovery of artefacts. Any variation of the above will be undertaken in consultation with the LPA.
- 6.2.6 Artefacts will be bagged and labelled on site. Unstratified post-1800 pottery may be discarded on site after a representative sample has been retained. Following post-excavation analysis and recording, further material may be discarded, subject to consultation with the appropriate specialists and the receiving Museum;
- 6.2.7 Should archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains be exposed, the site archaeologist will investigate, record and sample such deposits.
- 6.2.8 The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve or report on finds or advise or report on other aspects of the investigation (e.g. palaeoenvironmental analysis) can be called upon and undertake assessment and analysis of such deposits - if required. On-site sampling and post-excavation assessment and analysis will be undertaken in accordance with Historic England's guidance in [Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation 2011](#).
- 6.2.9 Human remains will be left in-situ, covered and protected. Removal will only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. Such removal will be in compliance with the relevant primary legislation.
- 6.2.10 Any finds identified as treasure or potential treasure, including precious metals, groups of coins or Prehistoric metalwork, will be dealt with according to the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2nd Revision) (Dept for Culture Media and Sport). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 6.2.11 In the event of particularly significant discoveries, the LPA will be informed and a site meeting between the consultant, LPA and the client/applicant will be held to determine the appropriate response.
- 6.3 Sampling Strategy
- 6.3.1 Where suitable deposits are exposed then samples will be collected in preparation for scientific assessment/analysis/dating. Sampling will be undertaken in line with the relevant guidance⁶. It is envisaged that samples will either consist of bulk soil samples [sampling 100% or 40 litres, in labelled 5 litre plastic sample tubs] or vertical sediment columns [monolith tins].

⁶ English Heritage 2011: *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*.

- 6.3.2 Suitable deposits are taken to include contexts where sampling will recover material for dating or palaeo-economic evidence (e.g. sealed pits, basal deposits), or waterlogged/well-preserved sediments with potential for palaeo-environmental remains.
 - 6.3.3 Bulk samples will be stored in sealed containers until off-site processing by SWARCH personnel. The flot will be separated and the residue examined for small artefacts/ecofacts/hammerscale. The residue will be disposed of appropriately, and the flot/remnant forwarded for specialist analysis.
 - 6.3.4 Monolith samples will be stored under controlled conditions before delivery to the appropriate specialist.
 - 6.3.5 The project will be organised so that specialist consultants, and the regional Historic England science advisor, can be called upon during the works as necessary.
- 6.4 Archaeological Recording
- 6.4.1 Standardised single recording sheets will be employed.
 - 6.4.2 Survey drawings in plan, section and profile at 1:10, 1:20, 1:50 and 1:100 will be prepared, as appropriate to the size and/or significance of archaeological features.
 - 6.4.3 A photographic record of the excavation and will be prepared. This will include photographs illustrating the principal features and finds discovered, in detail and in context. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. All photographs of archaeological and architectural detail will feature an appropriately sized scale.
 - 6.4.4 Survey and location of features (metal finds to sub-metre accuracy).
 - 6.4.5 All stratified finds, except when clearly modern, will be retained, bagged and labelled on site. Unstratified post-1800 material may be discarded on site, but a representative sample will be retained.
 - 6.4.6 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts; a metal detector will be used to enhance the recovery of metal finds.
 - 6.4.7 All retained artefacts will be processed (washed, identified, weighed, counted) and assessed for their stratigraphic and research potential.
 - 6.4.8 Any variation of the above shall be agreed in consultation with the LPA.
- 7.0 Monitoring**
- 7.1.1 SWARCH shall agree monitoring arrangements with the LPA and 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
 - 7.1.2 If significant or complex archaeological remains are uncovered, SWARCH will liaise with the client and LPA to determine the most satisfactory way to proceed.
 - 7.1.3 Monitoring will continue until the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report.
 - 7.1.4 SWARCH will notify the LPA upon the completion of each stage of fieldwork.
- 8.0 Reporting**
- 8.1 Reporting Strategy
- 8.1.1 Copies of the report(s) detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) database under reference southwes1-426964 within 3 months of completion of fieldwork, longer as dictated by specialist reporting, etc. The type of report produced will be agreed with the LPA in light of the results.
- 8.2 Archive Report
- 8.2.1 The full report will include the following elements:
 - 8.2.2 A report number, date and the OASIS record number;
 - 8.2.3 A non-technical summary of the results
 - 8.2.4 An introduction to the project and the background to the project;

- 8.2.5 A description and illustration of the site location;
 - 8.2.6 A methodology of the works undertaken, and an evaluation of that methodology;
 - 8.2.7 Plans and reports of all documentary and other research undertaken;
 - 8.2.8 A location plan and overall site plan;
 - 8.2.9 Suitably detailed annotated plans of the structures;
 - 8.2.10 Suitably detailed annotated elevations drawings of the structures;
 - 8.2.11 A written summary of the structures, describing principal attributes and surviving significant features;
 - 8.2.12 A phase plan of the structures, accompanied by a description of each phase and evidence in support of the proposed phasing;
 - 8.2.13 A plan showing the location of areas subject to archaeological recording;
 - 8.2.14 Detailed plans of areas of the site in which archaeological features are recognised along with adequate OD spot height information. These will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features exposed to be shown and understood. Plans will show the site and features/deposits in relation to north. Archaeologically sterile areas will not be illustrated unless this can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeo-environmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
 - 8.2.15 Section drawings of deposits and features, with OD heights, at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail to be shown and must show the orientation of the drawing in relation to north/south/east/west. Archaeologically sterile areas will not be illustrated unless they can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeo-environmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
 - 8.2.16 A description of any remains and deposits identified including an interpretation of their character and significance;
 - 8.2.17 Analysis, as appropriate, of significant artefacts, environmental and scientific samples;
 - 8.2.18 A summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;
 - 8.2.19 The photographic archive will be presented as an appendix to the main body of the report;
 - 8.2.20 An interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
 - 8.2.21 A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location;
 - 8.2.22 A bibliography;
 - 8.2.23 The LPA will receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork, dependant on the provision of any specialist reports etc, the production of which may exceed this period. If a substantial delay is anticipated then an interim report will be produced and a revised submission date for the final report agreed with the LPA.
- 8.3 Publication and Dissemination
- 8.3.1 It is not anticipated that the results of this monitoring will merit wider dissemination. Subject to the results of the work a note may be submitted to the journal *Cornish Archaeology* for inclusion in the recent fieldwork section.
- 8.4 Public Participation
- 8.4.1 The relatively short-term and intensive character of this fieldwork, together with health and safety considerations (inherent risk and lack of appropriate training) and ClfA policies on the use of volunteers mean that public participation during the recording is not feasible.
- 9.0 Archive**
- 9.1.1 On completion of the project an ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with the appropriate guidelines⁷.

⁷ Historic England 2015: *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*.

- 9.1.2 The archive will consist of two elements, the material archive and the digital archive.
- 9.1.3 SWARCH will, on behalf of the Royal Cornwall Museum (RCM) obtain a written agreement from the landowner to transfer title to all items in the material archive to the receiving museum.
- 9.1.4 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.
- 9.1.5 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 selection 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.
- 9.1.6 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 Kresen Kernow, other appropriate museum bodies or LPA. If a suitable third party cannot be found, the hardcopy paper archive will be retained by SWARCH for 3 years and then destroyed.
- 9.1.7 The digital archive, including copies of all relevant documentation relating to the project and digital copies of all photographs, will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) in compliance with their standards and requirements and according to Historic England guidance⁸ for digital photography.
- 9.1.8 SWARCH will notify the LPA of the deposition of the material (finds) archive with the RCM, and the deposition of the digital archive with the ADS.
- 9.1.9 The archive will be completed within 3 months of the completion of the final report.

10.0 Personnel

10.1 SWARCH Personnel

- 10.1.1 The project will be managed by Samuel Walls BA MA PhD MCIfA (Director at SWARCH 2013-present with 10 years of experience in the commercial sector).
- 10.1.2 The archaeological strip, map and record and any subsequent monitoring will be undertaken by SWARCH personnel with appropriate expertise and experience, or supervised by SWARCH personnel with appropriate expertise and experience: Brynmor Morris BA MA PhD ACIfA (Director at SWARCH 2013-present with 12 years commercial experience); Joe Bampton BA MA MCIfA (10 years commercial experience); Peter Webb BA MA² (12 years commercial experience).
- 10.1.3 Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be obtained.

10.2 Specialists

Bone	Hayley Foster MA
Conservation	Laura Ratcliffe BSc
Curatorial	Thomas Cadbury MA
Environmental Sample Processing	SWARCH personnel Geoflo
Lithics	Peter Webb MA
Medieval Pottery	John Allan
Metal & Leatherwork	Quita Mould MA
Plant Macro-Fossils	Wendy Carruthers
Pollen Analysis	Ralph Fyfe PhD
Post Medieval Pottery	Bryn Morris PhD

⁸ Historic England 2015: *Digital Image capture and File Storage: guidelines for best practice*.

Prehistoric Pottery	Henrietta Quinnell
Roman Pottery	Imogen Wood PhD
Wood Identification	Imogen Wood PhD Dana Challinor PhD

10.3 Training and CPD

- 10.3.1 Where appropriate, SWARCH will seek to provide training opportunities to SWARCH personnel during the archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation process. Training would be undertaken in order to enhance recording and recovery, and maximise the research gain.
- 10.3.2 SWARCH training plans (PDP) and CPD logs will be updated during the project, as appropriate to need and demand.
- 10.3.3 It is envisaged that period fixture awareness and recognition are likely to receive further training.

11.0 Insurances and Quality Control

- 11.1.1 SWARCH carry Professional Indemnity Insurance cover up to £5 million, Public Liability up to £5 million and Employers Liability up to £10 million.
- 11.1.2 SWARCH is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).
- 11.1.3 SWARCH is committed to the highest standard of professional ethics and technical standards, and adheres to CIfA and Historic England guidelines in the conduct of our work.
- 11.1.4 The work undertaken will be carried out by professional archaeologists overseen by supervisors of ACIfA-level competence. The works and products will be overseen and checked by professional archaeologists with MCIfA-level competence.

12.0 Conflict with Other Conditions and Statutory Restraints

- 12.1.1 Even where works 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.

APPENDIX 4: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS



1. DITCH [105], NORTH-EAST FACING TRENCH SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



2. DITCH [105], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



3. DITCH [107], NORTH-EAST FACING TRENCH SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



4. DITCH [107], WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



5. DITCH [107], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



6. DITCH [109], NORTH-EAST FACING TRENCH SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



7. DITCH [109], SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



8. DITCH [109], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



9. TRENCH 01, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



10. TRENCH 01, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



11. TRENCH 02, REPRESENTATIVE SOUTH-EAST FACING TRENCH SECTION, SOUTH-WEST END; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



12. TRENCH 02, REPRESENTATIVE SOUTH-EAST FACING TRENCH SECTION, NORTH-EAST END; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



13. TRENCH 02, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



14. TRENCH 02, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



15. DITCH [305], NORTH-EAST FACING TRENCH SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



16. DITCH [305], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



17. DITCH [307], NORTH-EAST FACING TRENCH SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



18. DITCH [307], SOUTH FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



19. DITCH [307], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



20. TRENCH 03, REPRESENTATIVE NORTH-EAST FACING TRENCH SECTION, NORTH END; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



21. TRENCH 03, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



22. TRENCH 03, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



23. DITCH [405], SOUTH-EAST FACING TRENCH SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



24. DITCH [405], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



25. TRENCH 04, REPRESENTATIVE SOUTH-EAST FACING TRENCH SECTION, SOUTH-WEST END; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



26. TRENCH 04, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



27. TRENCH 04, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



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