

# **Sandy Lane Chalet, Middle Town, St Martin's, Isles of Scilly**

## **Archaeological recording**



**Katharine Sawyer**

**Report No: 2011/06**



# **A Report for Mr V Jackson**

## **Sandy Lane Chalet, Middle Town, St Martin's, Isles of Scilly**

### **Archaeological recording**

**Katharine Sawyer, MA(Cantab)**

**December 2011**

Report No:2011/06

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## **Acknowledgements**

This study was commissioned by Mr V Jackson.

The fieldwork was carried out and the report written by Katharine Sawyer.

Advice was provided by Eleanor Breen, Assistant Planning Officer (Conservation), Council of the Isles of Scilly and Phil Markham, Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, Cornwall Council.

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

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## **Abbreviations**

EH	English Heritage
HER	Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record
HES	Historic Environment Service, Cornwall Council
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
NGR	National Grid Reference
NMR	National Monuments Record
OS	Ordnance Survey
PRN	Primary Record Number in Cornwall and Scilly HER
SAM	Scheduled Ancient Monument

## **1. Summary**

This report describes the results of the archaeological recording carried out by Katharine Sawyer for Mr V Jackson in October 2010 during the excavation of groundworks for a holiday chalet on land adjacent to Sandy Lane, Middle Town, St Martin's, Isles of Scilly (NGR SV 92108 16303).

The site was excavated to a maximum depth of about 1.5m and, below the topsoil, all the layers uncovered were blown sand with dark bands, representing vegetation horizons, in them. Samples were taken by Ian Dennis of Cardiff University for OSL dating, the results of which are still awaited. No features or finds were identified.

## **2. Introduction**

### **2.1 Project background**

In ? 2010, Mr V Jackson was granted planning permission, in respect of application number P/10/068, for the construction of a holiday chalet at Sandy Lane, Middle Town, St Martin's (NGR SV 92108 16303).

Permission for development was granted subject to a number of planning conditions, condition 8 being that: *"No development shall take place within the site until the applicant has secured and implemented a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has previously been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority"*.

The reason for this is that: *"The site comprises an area of known archaeological interest where it is the Local Planning Authority's policy to provide for the examination of archaeological remains."*

Katharine Sawyer was asked by Mr Jackson to act as the archaeological contractor and to provide a written scheme of investigation (Sawyer 2010) for a programme of archaeological recording during this project.

### **2.2 Aims**

The site specific aims of the archaeological recording were:

- to establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains
- to determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered
- to record any archaeological remains
- to establish the nature of the activity on the site
- to identify any artefacts relating to the occupation of the site
- to provide further information on the archaeology of the area from any archaeological remains encountered.

### **2.3 Methods**

#### **2.3.1 Desk-based assessment**

During the desk-based assessment historical databases and archives were consulted in order to obtain information about the history of the site. The main sources consulted were as follows:

- Cornwall and Scilly HER
- Historical maps of St Martin's.

### **2.3.2 Field work**

A watching brief was maintained on site during the excavation of groundworks for the chalet building. All layers were excavated by machine under archaeological supervision. Parts of the sections and the base were then cleaned by hand. The excavation of the trench for utilities was not observed.

## **3. Background**

### **3.1 Location and setting**

St Martin's, the third largest of the Isles of Scilly, is located in the north-east of the archipelago. It is 3.5km long and up to 1km wide and rises to a maximum height of 47m above sea level at Chapel Down. The island has a ridge of granite running from east to west forming a spine along the centre of the island with exposed heathlands and coastal dunes to the north and more sheltered hillslopes, with fields used for both pasture and bulb cultivation, to the south.

Geologically, the island is of granite with blown sand covering the ridge in the Plains area in the centre of the island. Blown sand, the result of decomposition of the granite, forms many of the bulb fields and creates the long sandy bays which are a feature of St Martin's. An area of gravel, composed of flint and chert, occurs on Chapel Down (Land Use Consultants 2002, 43).

The chalet site is to the west of the Sandy Lane track, on the southern slope of the island and at an altitude of approximately 30m above sea level. A location map is shown at 8.3.1.

### **3.2 Archaeological and historical background**

The Cornwall and Scilly HER includes several sites in the vicinity of the development site. To the north of the chalet site is scheduled monument 15519, prehistoric cairn cemetery, field system and settlements on Top Rock Hill. At its closest point this is within 75m of the development site.

Other nearby sites recorded in the HER are:  
PRN 7201 – Prehistoric occupation site, Great Bay  
PRN 7202 – Prehistoric hut circle, Great Bay  
PRN 7249 – Post-mediaeval well, Middle Town  
PRN 7251 – 3 post-mediaeval millstones, Middle Town

There is no record of any previous archaeological work at the site.

## **4. Results**

### **4.1 Desk-based assessment**

The Historic Landscape Character Assessment (Land Use Consultants 1996) indicates that the area is blown sand. It is within farmland that has been used most recently for the grazing of sheep. Before Mr Jackson's tenancy, pits were dug in the field and it appears that these were to obtain sand for building work on the island.

The First and Second Edition OS maps were examined; on the 1890 1:2,500 map, the area of the development site is shown as unenclosed rough grassland, although to the west of it there are enclosed fields. The 1906 1:2,500 map is similar.

### **4.2 Fieldwork**

Site visits were carried out on 16 October to inspect the test pits and on 25 October 2010 to observe the digging of the groundworks for the chalet. All groundworks were dug by machine. The area examined is shown in the plan at 8.3.2 and a view of the site in 8.4.1.

An area of 12m by 10m was stripped with the removal of turf and topsoil (context number 1) first. This was about 0.15m in depth of dark brown, peaty soil with vegetation roots and bracken rhizomes. Below this was up to 0.4m of light brown-grey sand with roots in it (2), then a thin layer (0.02m) of black fibrous organic material mixed with sand (3).

Below this was about 0.6m depth of pale cream sand (4) with several lines of dark organic material (5-7), varying in thickness from 5mm to 10mm, running through it. At the base was a greyer, slightly damper sand with patches of darker, organic material (8). This is illustrated in 8.4.2.

The area of the chalet was dug out to a maximum depth of 1.5m on the eastern side. All the material removed was sand and the sections revealed sand throughout, with lenses of dark

material, as described above. The eastern end of the northern section was drawn at a scale of 1:10 and is shown at 8.3.3.

Samples for OSL (optically stimulated luminescence) dating were taken later in the week by Ian Dennis of Cardiff University. He and Dr Jacqui Mulville, also of Cardiff University, worked at Knackyboy Cairn on St Martin's in 2006 and 2007 (Mulville 2007) and Mr Dennis used the opportunity of the groundworks at Sandy Lane Chalet to obtain dating samples in connection with that work and with the Lyonesse Project (Camidge et al 2010). The results of the OSL dating are still awaited and Dr Mulville will be asked to inform the HER of them when they become available.

No features were noted and there were no finds.

Due to a misunderstanding, there was no notification when the trench for the water and electricity supplies was dug. This extended for a length of about 6m on the western side of the site and Mr Jackson confirmed that it too was dug entirely in sand.

## **5. Discussion**

The evidence from the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS maps and from local information is for little use of the area of the development until approximately the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century when it was used first as a source of sand for building and subsequently as farmland, mainly for pasture. The deep deposits of blown sand have been recorded elsewhere on St Martin's (Land Use Consultants, 2002; Mulville, J et al, 2007).

At this site the sections revealed sand throughout, with lenses of dark material, presumably layers of vegetation, which were covered by later blown sand. The results of the OSL dating will, it is hoped, give some indication of the timescale over which the sand accumulated.

The land surface below the blown sand was not reached.

## **6. References**

### **6.1 Primary sources**

Historic Environment Service, Cornwall County Council	Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record
Ordnance Survey, 1890	1:2500 (25 inch) First Edition map
Ordnance Survey, 1906	1:2500 (25 inch) Second Edition map
Viewed online at <a href="http://www.old-maps.co.uk">www.old-maps.co.uk</a>	

### **6.2 Publications**

Camidge, K, Charman, D, Johns, C, Meadows, J, Mills, S, Mulville, J, Roberts, H M and Stevens, T, 2010	The Lyonesse Project: Evolution of the coastal and marine environment of Scilly, Year 1 Report Truro: Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council
Land Use Consultants, 1996	Isles of Scilly Historic Landscape Assessment and Management Strategy; unpublished
Land Use Consultants, 2002	The Isles of Scilly: A Landscape Assessment of the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty; Cheltenham: Countryside Agency
Mulville, J, 2007	Islands in a Common Sea: Archaeological fieldwork in the Isles of Scilly 2006 (St Mary's and St Martin's) Cardiff: Cardiff University
Sawyer, K, 2010	Sandy Lane Cottage Holiday Chalet Development Middle Town, St Martin's, Isles of Scilly: Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Archaeological Recording during Groundworks

## **7. Project archive**

The project's documentary, photographic and finds archive will be housed at the Isles of Scilly Museum, Church Street, St Mary's; the site code is SL10. The archive will be deposited by the end of December 2011.

The archive consists of:

- General notes and correspondence regarding the project
- Site notebook
- Context record sheets
- This report
- Photographic register
- Digital photographs
- Black and white photographs and negatives
- Drawing of eastern section of chalet site.

## **8. Appendices**

### **8.1 Project brief**

#### **BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING**

**Date:** 11 October 2010

**Site:** Sandy Lane Cottage Holiday Chalet Development

**Application No:** P/10/068

**Applicant:** Mr Viv Jackson, Sandy Lane Cottage, St Martin's

**Local Planning Authority Officer:** Eleanor Breen, Planning Department, Council of the Isles of Scilly, Old Wesleyan Chapel, Garrison Lane, St Mary's, TR21 0JD

**Telephone** 01720 424351

**Email** ebreen@scilly.gov.uk

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

#### Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation

No ground works should be undertaken until the Local Planning Authority has approved the contractor's written scheme of investigation. As work on this development had begun before a WSI had been approved by the Local Planning Authority Officer the archaeological report will contain details of the work already completed prior to the initiation of the archaeological recording.

#### **1. Introduction**

This brief has been written by the Local Planning Authority Officer. It sets out the minimum requirements for archaeological recording at Sandy Lane cottage Holiday Chalet to discharge **condition 8** placed on the development.

#### **2. Site Location and Description**

Sandy Lane Cottage Holiday Chalet, Middle Town, St Martin's.

The site is located in a an area identified as blown sand in the Historic Landscape Character Assessment produced by Land Use Consultants (1996). The site is located within farmland at grid reference (SV9210816303).

### **3. Planning Background**

Planning application P/10/068 was registered on the 23 June 2010. The application is for the construction of a holiday chalet at Sandy Lane. This application has been approved subject to a number of conditions.

#### **Condition 8 states:**

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

#### **Reason 8**

The site comprises an area of known archaeological interest where it is the Local Planning Authority's policy to provide for the examination of archaeological remains.

### **4. Archaeological Background**

The site is within 75 metres of Scheduled monument 15519 PREHISTORIC CAIRN CEMETERY, FIELD SYSTEM AND SETTLEMENTS ON TOP ROCK HILL, ST MARTIN'S and there is a likelihood that related archaeology may be found in the development area.

### **5. Requirement for work**

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

The site specific aims are:

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

### **6. General Methodology**

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

- 6.5 The IFA's Standards and Guidance should be used for additional guidance in the production of the written scheme of investigation, the content of the report and the general execution of the project.
- 6.6 Terminology will be consistent with the English Heritage Thesaurus.

## **7. Archaeological Recording Methodology**

- 7.1 Prior to the commencement of on site works the contractor should familiarise themselves with the site by examining the information held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record and the Cornwall Records Office at Truro and the Cornwall Centre at Redruth.
- 7.2 An archaeologist shall be present during all ground works associated with the development, unless circumstances dictate a different approach. A toothless ditching bucket can be used for the removal of any overburden until the first archaeological horizon is exposed. This will then be hand cleaned and recorded as appropriate.
- 7.3 Any surviving remains which will be disturbed or destroyed by the development shall be archaeologically excavated and recorded.
- 7.4 Details of how all archaeological contexts and artefacts will be excavated, surveyed, recovered and recorded shall be provided. The site will be tied into the national grid.
- 7.5 Details of the site planning policy shall be given in the written scheme of investigation. The normal preferred policy for the scale of archaeological site plans is 1:20 and sections 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.
- 7.6 The photographic record shall consist of photographs in both black and white prints and colour photography with negatives (and CD if appropriate). For both general and specific photographs, a photographic scale shall be included. In the case of detailed photographs a north arrow will be included. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum, feature number, location and direction of shot.
- 7.7 If significant archaeological deposits are exposed, all works must cease and a meeting convened with the client and the Historic Environment Planning advice officer to discuss the most appropriate way forwards.

## **8. Finds**

- 8.1 All finds will be retained from each archaeological context excavated.
- 8.2 All finds, where appropriate, shall be washed.
- 8.3 All pottery, and other finds where appropriate, shall be marked with the site code and context number.
- 8.4 The written scheme of investigation shall include an agreed list of specialist consultants, who might be required to conserve and/or report on finds, and advise or report on other aspects of the project including environmental sampling.
- 8.5 The requirements for conservation and storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed in writing to the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer.

- 8.6 Finds work should be to accepted professional standards and adhere to the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Guidelines for Finds Work*.
- 8.7 Environmental sampling should be guided by *Environmental Archaeology* (English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines. 2001/02).
- 8.8 Other English Heritage guidance that may be helpful includes *Geoarchaeology* (2004) and *Archaeometallurgy* (2001).
- 8.9 The English Heritage Advisor for Archaeological Science will be able to provide archaeological science advice if required (Vanessa Straker 0117 975 0689).

## **9. Human Remains**

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

## **10. Results**

- 10.1 The full report including all specialist assessments of artefact assemblages shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding six months) to be agreed between the applicant and archaeological contractor, Cornwall County Council Historic Environment Record and the local museum. A further digital copy shall be supplied on CD-ROM preferably in 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.
- 10.2 This report will be held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record and made available for public consultation.
- 10.3 The report must contain:
  - A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
  - The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation
  - A discussion of archaeological findings in terms of both the site specific aims and the desk based research
  - Location map, a drawing showing those areas examined as part of the archaeological recording, and copies of any archaeological plans and sections. All plans shall be tied to the national grid.
  - All specialist reports or assessments
  - A summary of the archive contents and date of deposition
  - A context register with brief descriptions shall be included as an appendix
  - A copy of the brief and the approved written scheme of investigation will be included as an appendix

- 10.4 A contingency shall be made within the costs for full publication in an appropriate journal. The Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer will notify the contractor of such a need within four weeks of receipt of the report.

### **11. Archive Deposition**

- 11.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991 2<sup>nd</sup> edition) upon completion of the project. The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum.
- 11.2 If the finds are to remain with the landowner a full copy of the paper archive shall be housed with the appropriate museum.
- 11.3 The archive including a copy of the written report shall be deposited with the appropriate museum within two months of the completion of the full report and confirmed in writing with the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer.
- 11.4 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer.

### **12. Monitoring**

- 12.1 The Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer will monitor the work and should be kept regularly informed of progress.
- 12.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given preferably in writing to the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer at least one week in advance of its commencement.
- 12.3 Any variations to the written scheme of investigation shall be agreed with the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, preferably in writing, prior to them being carried out.

## **8.2 Approved Written Scheme of Investigation**

### **Sandy Lane Cottage Holiday Chalet Development Middle Town, St Martin's, Isles of Scilly: Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Archaeological Recording during Groundworks**

Client: Viv Jackson  
Tel: 01720 423663

#### **1 Site location and description**

A holiday chalet is to be built on land at Sandy Lane, Middle Town, St Martin's (SV 92108 16303). The site is located within farmland in an area of blown sand.

#### **2 Project background**

Planning application number P/10/068 was registered on 23 June 2010 and planning permission has been granted for the construction of a holiday chalet.

Permission for development was granted subject to a number of planning conditions, condition 8 being that *"No development shall take place within the site until the applicant has secured and implemented a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has previously been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority."*

The reason for this is that *"The site comprises an area of known archaeological interest where it is the Local Planning Authority's policy to provide for the examination of archaeological remains."*

This WSI has been based on the brief provided by the Local Planning Authority's Historic Environment Adviser (HEA) (Breen, 2010).

#### **3 Archaeological and historical background**

The site is located within farmland. This has been identified in the Historic Landscape Assessment (Land Use Consultants 1996) as hilltop with agriculture, being on blown sand.

The site is located within 75 metres of Scheduled Monument 15519 – Prehistoric Cairn Cemetery, Field System and Settlements on Top Rock Hill – and there is a likelihood that related archaeological features may be found in the development area.

There is no record of any previous archaeological work at the site.

#### **4 Project aims**

The site specific aims are:

- to establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains
- to determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered
- to record any archaeological remains
- to establish the nature of the activity on the site
- to identify any artefacts relating to the occupation of the site
- to provide further information on the archaeology of the area from any archaeological remains encountered.

#### **5 Methodology**

The IfA's Standards and Guidance, *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991 2<sup>nd</sup> edition) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage, 2006) will be followed in the execution of the project.

The recording will involve the following phases of work:

1. Desk-based study
2. Archaeological fieldwork
3. Analysis and archiving
4. Report production
5. Archive deposition

##### **5.1 Desk-based study**

Prior to the commencement of on-site works the project archaeologist will familiarise themselves with the site by examining the information held in the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record and any other relevant documents.

## 5.2 Archaeological fieldwork

An archaeologist will be present during all groundworks associated with the development. Any change to the brief will be agreed with the HEA. If work is carried out by machine a toothless ditching bucket will be used for the removal of any overburden until the first archaeological horizon is exposed. This will then be hand cleaned to test for the presence of archaeological features, deposits and finds and recorded as appropriate.

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

All features or layers identified in plan or section will be recorded using the following methodology:

- (a) each feature or layer will be assigned a context number from a continuous block of context numbers and recorded on a standard pro forma context sheet, where possible noting the location, extent, nature, character and stratigraphic relationships of any archaeological evidence revealed;
- (b) location will be plotted onto a 1:100 plan (drawn in 4H pencil on gridded drafting film);
- (c) if appropriate the feature/layer will be planned at 1:20 scale or recorded in section at 1:10 scale (unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate);
- (d) scaled archive photographs will be taken (35mm black and white prints and negatives and digital colour photographs at 3MP or higher). In the case of detailed photographs a north arrow will be included. A photographic register detailing the feature number, location, direction of shot and other relevant information will be drawn up.
- (e) any artefacts from the site (excluding post-1800 unstratified ceramics) will be collected in sealable plastic bags which will be labelled immediately with the site code (SL10) and context number if appropriate. They will be removed from the site for processing and conservation where necessary, in preparation for analysis and archiving.
- (f) if human remains are discovered they will initially be left *in situ* and reported to the Local Planning Authority Historic Environment Adviser (HEA) and the appropriate authorities. If they are to be removed this will be done in accordance with the relevant regulations, with due reverence and in accordance with current best practice and legal requirements. The site will be screened from public view during excavation and, once excavated, the human remains will not be exposed to public view. If human remains

are not to be removed their physical security will be ensured by back-filling as soon as possible after recording.

(g) Any environmental sampling will be guided by *Environmental Archaeology* (English Heritage 2002) and the English Heritage Advisor for Archaeological Science (Vanessa Straker 0117 975 0689) will be consulted for advice.

If significant archaeological deposits are exposed all works will cease and a meeting will be convened with Mr Jackson and the HEA to discuss the most appropriate way forward.

### **5.3 Analysis and archiving**

During this phase the results of the fieldwork will be collated for archiving. This will involve the following tasks:

- washing or other cleaning of finds, where appropriate
- marking of pottery, and other finds where appropriate, with the site code and context number
- indexing of site drawings and photographs;
- identification of finds, with the assistance of specialists from Cornwall Council Historic Environment Projects (HEP) and/or elsewhere, if appropriate.

### **5.4 Report production**

A report presenting the results of the archaeological recording will be produced within a time period not exceeding six months. Any change to this will be agreed in advance between the HEA and the archaeological contractor.

Two copies of the report (one hardcopy and one digital) will be submitted to Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service for addition to the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record. Copies will also be provided to the Local Planning Authority, the National Monuments Record (via OASIS), Mr Jackson and the Isles of Scilly Museum.

The report will have the following contents:

- a concise non-technical summary of the project results
- the aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation
- a discussion of archaeological findings in terms of both the site specific aims and the desk based research
- location map, a drawing showing those areas examined as part of the archaeological recording, and copies of any archaeological plans and sections. All plans will be tied to the Ordnance Survey national grid

- all specialist reports or assessments
- a summary of the archive contents and date of deposition
- a context register with brief descriptions will be included as an appendix
- a copy of the project brief and the approved written scheme of investigation will be included as an appendix.

The HEA will advise, within four weeks of receipt of the report, whether full publication in an appropriate journal is required. (A contingency for this will be included in the estimate for the work.)

### **5.5 Archive deposition**

A site archive will be prepared, in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2006), upon completion of the project. The Isles of Scilly Museum have agreed to accept the archive. The archive will be deposited with the museum within two months of the completion of the full report. Confirmation of the deposition of the archive will be supplied to the HEA.

### **6 Copyright**

Copyright of all material gathered as a result of the project will be reserved to Katharine Sawyer. Existing copyrights of external sources will be acknowledged where required. Use of the material will be granted to the client.

### **7 Monitoring**

Groundworks will not commence until written approval for this WSI has been received from the HEA. Notification of the proposed start of work will be given to the HEA at least one week in advance.

This investigation will be monitored by the HEA, who will be kept regularly informed of progress. Following completion of the fieldwork a summary of results will be submitted to the HEA within 10 working days.

Any variations to this WSI will be agreed with the HEA, in writing, prior to them being carried out.

## 8 Project staff

Katharine Sawyer MA (Cantab) is the archaeological contractor for the project. She is an archaeologist who lives on St Mary's and she will carry out the work in person. A c.v. of her relevant qualifications and experience is at Appendix 1 of this document.

If she is unavailable (for example, through illness or absence) or if any archaeological finds or features come to light for which she does not have the necessary resources or expertise, she will contact Charlie Johns, Senior Archaeologist at HEP with special responsibility for Scilly, for advice and assistance. (A contingency for this is included in the estimate for the work.)

The relevant qualifications and experience of Charlie Johns, Sean Taylor and Carl Thorpe (the other HEP members of staff who may be involved) and the external specialists, who have agreed to provide contingency support for the work outlined in the WSI, are included at Appendix 2.

All recording work will be undertaken according to the Institute of Field Archaeologists "*Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*".

Finds work, sampling, etc will be guided by the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines on Archaeometallurgy, Environmental Archaeology and Geoarchaeology.

## 9 Health and safety statement

Katharine Sawyer holds the NEBOSH National General Certificate in Occupational Safety and Health. Prior to starting on-site work she will carry out a Risk Assessment and will liaise with the contractors to ensure a safe system of work in relation to the archaeological recording. She is covered by public liability insurance for this work.

## 10 References

- Breen, E, 2010. *Brief for Archaeological Recording: Sandy Lane Cottage Holiday Chalet Development, St Martin's, Isles of Scilly*. Council of the Isles of Scilly  
Cornwall Council. *Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record*  
English Heritage, 1991. *The Management of Archaeological Projects: 2<sup>nd</sup> edition*  
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English Heritage, 2006. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*  
Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2001a. *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*.

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Katharine Sawyer  
13 October 2010

## **Appendix 1: Curriculum Vitae for Katharine Sawyer**

### **Employment History**

May 2000 to date	<u>Freelance Archaeologist/Tour Guide/Lecturer</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Archaeological watching briefs at a number of sites in Scilly and Cornwall<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ carried out both independently and in association with Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council</li></ul></li><li>• Historic environment aspects of environmental impact assessments for works in the Isles of Scilly</li><li>• Consultant to English Heritage in preparation of new interpretation boards at prehistoric sites in their guardianship in Scilly</li><li>• Leading of guided walks, boat trips and short break holidays, teaching of adult education classes</li><li>• Research and writing of a series of guided walk leaflets for the AONB Unit of the Council of the Isles of Scilly</li><li>• As a Trustee of the Isles of Scilly Museum, identification of artefacts, interpretation and arrangement of displays.</li></ul>
October 1978 to May 2000	A variety of management and consultancy roles in both private and public sector organisations (including English Heritage), mainly in personnel and training.
July 1977 to October 1978	Various temporary jobs in shops and offices Work on archaeological excavations at Shaugh Moor, Devon (volunteer), Hambledon Hill, Dorset (volunteer) and Long Ashton, Avon (site supervisor).

### **Relevant Educational and Professional Qualifications**

1977	BA (Hons) in Archaeology and Anthropology, Class 2i King's College, University of Cambridge
1981	MA, University of Cambridge
1983-84 and 1985-86	Part-time study for PhD on "Social and economic aspects of the early second millennium BC in Wessex" – not completed Institute of Archaeology, University of London
2001	NEBOSH National General Certificate in Occupational Safety and Health – Credit

2006-date                      Part-time study for PhD on “Isles of the Dead? The Setting and Function of the Neolithic and Bronze Age Chambered Cairns and Cists of the Isles of Scilly”  
University of Exeter

## **Appendix 2: Qualifications and experience of other possible project staff**

### **HEP Staff**

**Charlie Johns (BA, MIFA)** is a Senior Archaeologist with HES (1991- present). Charlie has special responsibility for HES projects in the Isles of Scilly where he has worked on numerous projects: notably directing the excavation of the Bryher Iron Age sword and mirror burial in 1999 (Johns 2002-3); updating ‘Scilly’s Archaeological Heritage’, the popular archaeological guide to the islands, in 2003 (Ratcliffe and Johns 2003), managing the Tresco Playing Field watching brief for the Tresco Estate in 2003 (Taylor and Johns forthcoming), compiling the Isles of Scilly Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey for English Heritage in 2003-4 (Johns *et al* 2004) and managing archaeological recording during refurbishments to the off-island quays for the Duchy of Cornwall (Johns and Sawyer 2008). Since 2005 he has co-directed the ‘Islands in a Common Sea’ research project in Scilly with Dr Jacqui Mulville of Cardiff University. He is currently an Honorary Research Fellow in Cardiff University’s School of History and Archaeology.

**Sean Taylor (BA, MIFA)** has worked for Historic Environment Projects since December 2000. During this period he has worked on assessments, watching briefs, excavations, buildings surveys, and landscape surveys. The emphasis has been on developer-funded work and Sean has run three large excavations for HE Projects, at Scarcewater, Camelford, and Plympton, as well as a large number of smaller sites. These have involved managing teams of up to 15 archaeologists, making decisions on site strategy, and supervising site recording. The smaller projects have involved site excavation and recording (context recording, planning, photographing), and include Tresco Playing Field (Taylor and Johns forthcoming), Carn Thomas, St Mary’s watching brief (Taylor 2008) and the recent Bryher, St Martin’s and St Agnes Affordable Housing development Taylor 2010a, Taylor 2010b, Taylor and Johns, 2010). He is experienced in the use of EDM survey equipment for planning and landscape and buildings surveys, and GPS equipment for assessments. He is practised in the use of AutoCAD and GIS for analysing data and presenting the results of projects. He has also been responsible for post-excavation analysis, writing archive reports, and publishing the results in academic journals, and producing reports for clients required as part of the planning process.

If required, finds processing, identification and cataloguing will be carried out by **Carl Thorpe BSc**, HEP’s finds archaeologist who has carried out similar work for Scillonian projects in the last two decades. Carl or another suitably experienced archaeologist from HEP will provide Katharine with assistance in fieldwork and taking environmental samples if necessary.

### **Specialists**

**Henrietta Quinnell BA, MIFA, FSA – Prehistoric and Roman pottery:** Henrietta is a freelance pottery specialist and the leading authority on prehistoric pottery in the south-west. She will carry out the pottery assessment and analysis in the event of prehistoric pottery being recovered.

**John Allen, MPhil – Mediaeval and post-mediaeval pottery:** John works for the Exeter Archaeological Field Unit. He is the leading authority on mediaeval and post-mediaeval pottery in south-west England and the author of many publications. He will carry out the pottery assessment and analysis in the event of mediaeval or post-medieval pottery being recovered.

**Julie Jones BA – Archaeobotanist:** An experienced freelance archaeobotanical specialist based in Bristol, Julie has carried out palaeoenvironmental assessments and analyses for numerous HES projects.

**Dana Challinor MA, MSc – Charcoal Specialist:** Dana's main area of expertise is charcoal analysis and wood species identification but she also has experience with charred plant remains. She was formerly the Head of the Environmental Department at Oxford Archaeology. She will undertake assessment and analysis of any suitable charcoal samples, including identification of samples suitable for radiocarbon dating.

**Laura Ratcliffe BSc – Conservationist:** Laura graduated in archaeological conservation from Cardiff University in 2001 and was formerly the conservator at the Royal Cornwall Museum. Laura will carry out the assessment and conservation of pottery and metalwork if required.

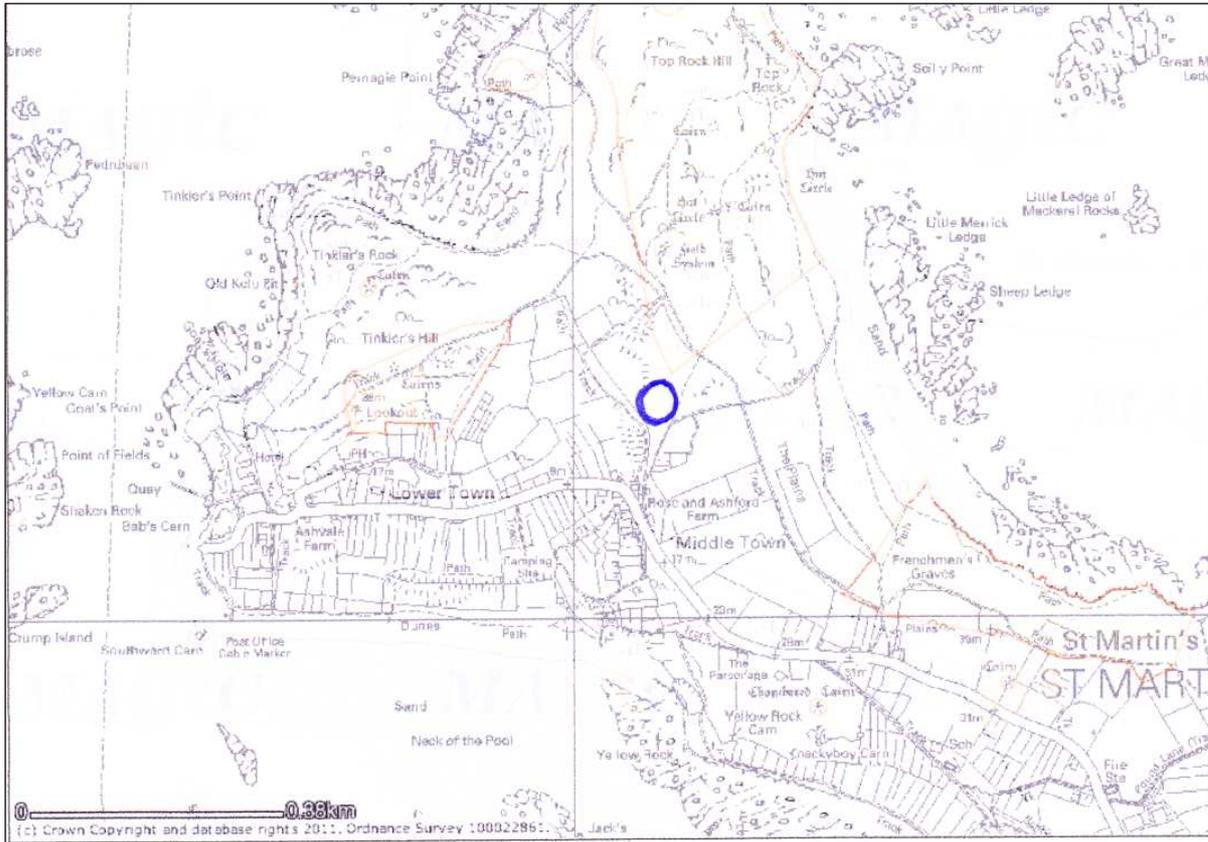
**Ralph Fyfe PhD – Pollen Analyst:** Ralph is based at the University of Plymouth and will carry out any pollen analysis which is required.

**Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC):** Samples for radiocarbon dating will be sent to SUERC.

## 8.3 Location maps and plans

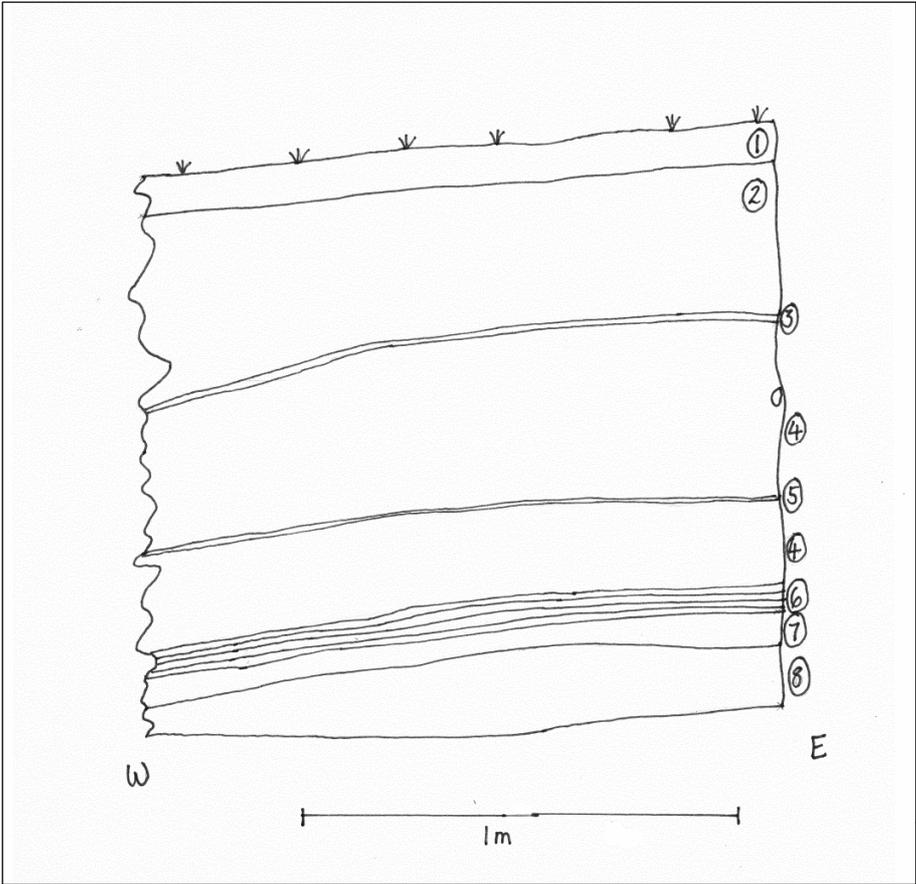
### 8.3.1 Map of St Martin's showing location of site

(Site circled in blue, Scheduled Monuments outlined in orange)





8.3.3 Eastern part of north section



## 8.4 Photographs

### 8.4.1 General view of site, looking to north



### 8.4.2 Northern section



## 8.5 Context register

Site name: Sandy Lane Chalet			Site code: SL10
Context No	Type (Layer/Fill/Cut/Build)	Area	Description
1	Layer	Chalet	Topsoil
2	Layer	Chalet	Greyish sand with roots
3	Layer	Chalet	Black organic
4	Layer	Chalet	Pale cream sand
5	Layer	Chalet	Dark brown organic
6	Layer	Chalet	4 thin layers of organic
7	Layer	Chalet	Brown organic with sand
8	Layer	Chalet	Grey-brown sand