



## Electricity Substation, St Agnes, Isles of Scilly Archaeological Watching Brief





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Client	Western Power - Jon Nesbitt
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### **Acknowledgements**

This study was commissioned by Jon Nesbitt of Western Power and carried out by Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council.

Help with the historical research was provided by Graeme Kirkham.

The Project Manager was Charlie Johns.

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

### **Freedom of Information Act**

As Cornwall Council is a public authority it is subject to the terms of the Freedom of Information Act 2000, which came into effect from 1st January 2005.



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Institute for Archaeologists

### **Cover illustration**

Clockwise from the left. 1: Section 2 looking North-West. 2: Area 2 looking South-West  
3: Covered boundary between Areas 1 and 2. 4: Area 1 looking South-East.

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## **Contents**

<b>1</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1	Project background	7
2.2	Aims	7
2.3	Methods	7
2.3.1	Desk-based assessment	7
2.3.2	Fieldwork	7
2.3.3	Post-fieldwork	8
<b>3</b>	<b>Site location and historic background</b>	<b>8</b>
3.1	Location	8
3.2	Historic background	8
<b>4</b>	<b>Archaeological results</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Conclusions/ discussion</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>References</b>	<b>10</b>
6.1	Primary sources	10
6.2	Publications	10
<b>7</b>	<b>Project archive</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Appendix 1 site indices</b>	<b>16</b>
8.1	Finds Index	16
8.2	Context Index	16
8.3	Graphic Index	17
8.4	Photographic index	17
<b>9</b>	<b>Appendix 2 Written Scheme of Investigation</b>	<b>18</b>

## List of Figures

Fig 1 Location map

Fig 2 First Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1880

Fig 3 Second Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1907

Fig 4 Ordnance Survey digital mapping showing the site and its environs (2009)

Fig 5 Location plan with areas 1 and 2 shown

Fig 6 Area 2 plan

Fig 7 Area 2 sections

## Abbreviations

AEL	Anciently Enclosed Land
EH	English Heritage
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
HE	Historic Environment, Cornwall Council
LPE	Late Post-Medieval Enclosures
NGR	National Grid Reference
OS	Ordnance Survey
PRN	Primary Record Number in Cornwall and Isles of Scilly HER

## 1 Summary

Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council (HE Projects) were commissioned by Western Power to undertake archaeological recording in advance of the installation of a new electricity substation on St Agnes, Isles of Scilly in June 2011.

The site fell into two areas. Area 1 was mostly covered by an existing concrete pad and nothing of archaeological significance was found. Area 2 lay within a recently cultivated bulb field, although no significant archaeological features were encountered, a small meandering area of softer sand was found containing small rounded pebbles and a worked flint which may have been associated with sherds of probable Late Bronze Age pottery found in close proximity.

## 2 Introduction

### 2.1 Project background

Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council (HE Projects) were commissioned by Western Power to undertake a programme of archaeological recording ahead of the installation of a new electricity substation north-east of Periglis Cottage, St Agnes, Isles of Scilly (NGR SV 87786 83656) (Figs 1, 4 and 5). These investigations were required to satisfy a planning condition (Condition 4 P/11/018).

### 2.2 Aims

- To ensure that the site works were carried out in such a way as to allow recording as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- To record the archaeological features and deposits affected by the scheme
- To recover and record the artefacts uncovered by the works.
- Determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of the archaeological remains encountered.
- To establish the nature of the activity on the site.
- To recover and assess the potential for further analysis of any environmental evidence or industrial residues from archaeological features.
- To deposit the archive (including any finds) with the relevant museum and disseminate the results of discoveries as a concise archive report and, if merited, wider publication.

### 2.3 Methods

The watching brief was carried out according to the methodology set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the work (Johns 2011, see Appendix 2)

#### 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 and the structures and features that were likely to survive. The main sources consulted were as follows:

- The Cornwall and Isles of Scilly HER
- Early maps and photographs (see Section 9.1)
- Published histories (see Section 9.2)

#### 2.3.2 Fieldwork

The project archaeologist was present during all ground works associated with the development. A toothless ditching bucket was used for the removal of overburden. The

first revealed substratum was then hand cleaned to test for the presence of archaeological features, deposits and finds and the resulting evidence was recorded.

### 2.3.3 Post-fieldwork

During this phase the results of the fieldwork were collated for archiving, the pottery and flint were identified and this report was produced.

## 3 Site location and historic background

### 3.1 Location

The existing back-up generator for St Agnes was located on a flat site adjacent to an area of flat dune grassland at the bottom of a gently hill to the south (Davies 2011). The site was largely enclosed to the south and east by a randomly coursed dry-stone wall and to the north by a building. The building is currently used as a cricket pavilion / store.

### 3.2 Historic background

The land on which the present substation is sited is classified as late post-medieval enclosures (LPE) – probably 19<sup>th</sup> century. Such enclosures are the result either of remodelling of Anciently Enclosed land (AEL) or new enclosure of what was formerly heathland. Consequently there is potential for below prehistoric settlement, ritual and burial remains in LPE that was formerly heathland settlement remains in LPE which is altered AEL ((Land Use Consultants 1996, 30).

The nearest scheduled monument is Scheduled Monument 15452:19<sup>th</sup> century horse engine and threshing machine at Lower Town Farm, St Agnes, approximately 200m to the north-east of the site.

The nearest Listed Building is the Grade II early 19<sup>th</sup> century Church of St Agnes (PRN 7777), 100m to the south-east of the site.

Sites of archaeological interest in the vicinity recorded in the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record are:

- PRN 7786 Bible Christian chapel at Lower Town, built in 1832
- PRN 7009 A short length of wall two course high, of unknown date
- PRN 7753 A disused lifeboat house and slip at Periglis, in use 1890 to 1920
- PRN 7039.03 Prehistoric findspot at Periglis: granite quern now at Atlantic Cottage, Higher Town, St Agnes
- PRN 7039.04 Prehistoric findspot at Periglis: granite ar now at Atlantic Cottage, Higher Town, St Agnes
- PRN 7004.10 Prehistoric occupation site at Periglis, old land surface exposed in the low cliff section immediately below the lifeboat house
- PRN 7005 Possible site of a medieval chapel and burial ground
- PRN 7820 Site of seven buildings at Periglis, probably gig sheds, disused by 1890.

## 4 Archaeological results

The watching brief was carried out on Monday 20 June 2011. The site falls into two areas and was divided by a dry-stone wall with grown out hedging material planted along its northern side. At one point a 2m section of wall had been removed and the concrete base extended into the tree line. The concrete base in this area was removed revealing the foundations of the boundary wall covered by 0.1m depth of



concrete. This wall surviving so close to the surface underlines the need for Archaeological mitigation even within the shallowest soils.

Area 1 – Area 1, lay to the south west of the boundary hedge, and was covered by the rest of the concrete pad (Fig 2). This was of variable depth from 0.1m to 0.35m. Directly below this was a 0.2m deep layer of disturbed soft mid brown sandy clay topsoil (101) containing various shell fragments and modern detritus – plastics, glass, cinder and plant pot sherds. Most of the finds were concentrated around the footings of the building. The structure appeared to be a shuttered and poured concrete building with Asbestos or fibre reinforced roofing sheet. These finds were not retained.

Below this a well sorted light grey silty sand layer (102) covered the entire area down to the full excavated depth (0.9m). Nothing of archaeological significance was found within this area.

Area 2 – Area 2, lay to the north east of the boundary hedge, and was within a recently cultivated bulb field, though it had not been recently maintained (Davies 2011).

A small trench (Trench 1 - 9m long by 1m wide by 0.9m deep) was dug along the southern extent of the excavated area to assess the stratigraphy (Fig 6 and Section 1 – Fig 7). The top 0.4m showed strong evidence of cultivation containing extensive root material and occasional bulbs within a soft mid brown sandy clay (101). There was a change between 0.45 and 0.55m in depth, with a disturbed intersection (105) between (101), mentioned above, and a compact well sorted light grey silty sand (102) with frequent light yellow sandy lenses (103). These lenses disappeared by 0.7m depth. A mottled mid yellowish brown firm silty clay (106), was encountered at 0.9m depth.

The area was stripped to an average depth of 0.4m and then hand cleaned. No significant archaeological features were encountered, however a small meandering area of soft mid brown silty sand (107) was found to transverse part of the site (Fig 6). This was encountered at an average depth of 0.35m but was not evident in Section 1 (Fig 7).

Two sections were put across the feature [104] (4m long by 0.8m wide x 0.15m deep) (Sections 2 and 3 – Fig 7) and it was determined that it lay completely within the sand (102). It was found to contain small rounded pebbles averaging 0.06m in diameter and a single unused remnant multiplatform flint core likely dating from the Late Neolithic (3000 – 2500) to Early Bronze Age (2400 – 1750 BC) (Anna Lawson-Jones pers comm).

Whilst cleaning to determine the extent of the feature, two body sherds of quite thick pottery and two sherds of a finer type were discovered within the base of (105) or the top of (102) (Fig 3, Find spots 4 and 5). The pottery was assessed by Carl Thorpe (HE Projects finds archaeologist) and subsequently by Henrietta Quinnell, the leading authority on prehistoric pottery in the South West. They agreed that one of the thicker sherds is diagnostic (carinated vessel) and though it may be Neolithic in date (4000 – 2500 BC), the preferred likelihood is Late Bronze Age plain ware (1000 – 600 BC). Pottery dating from this period has recently been discovered during two phases of excavation on the St Agnes Affordable Housing Scheme (Carter and Johns forthcoming). The second sherd of thicker fabric (Fig 3, Find spot 5), is likely to date from the same period and is probably from the same vessel. The two finer sherds are non-diagnostic but may be Neolithic as they are in fabric similar to other artefacts recovered on Scilly.

The final pottery sherd (Fig 3, Find spot 3), is identified as a fragment from a North Devon Barnstaple ware jug (18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century).

It seems likely that the finds are associated with [104]. None of the pottery sherds were found within the feature itself. It is noticeable that no finds were discovered away from the feature.

The maximum depth needed for construction within Area 2 was confirmed with Western Power at this point. Western Power stated that this area would be backfilled to a level 0.2m below the ground surface and that no further excavation was required for construction purposes. As such no further mitigation was required.

## 5 Conclusions/ discussion

This is not the first recorded discovery of prehistoric pottery in this area. North when writing of Periglis in 1850 claimed that "*in the fields beyond this bay some urns or pots have, in digging the earth been discovered*" (North 1850 49). The survival of the prehistoric land surface (PRN 7004.10), the granite bowl quern (PRN 7039.03) and the granite mortar (PRN 7039.04) all in relatively close proximity to the site indicate the high archaeological potential of this part of St Agnes. It is likely that significant archaeological features survive buried below the flat dune grassland that extends beyond the cricket pitch to the sea. Excellent preservation has been found on other sand covered sites and it is likely that this would be the case here.

## 6 References

### 6.1 Primary sources

- Ordnance Survey, c1880. *6 Inch Map* First Edition (licensed digital copy at HE)
- Ordnance Survey, c1907. *25 Inch Map* Second Edition (licensed digital copy at HE)
- Ordnance Survey, 2007. *Mastermap Digital Mapping*

### 6.2 Publications

- Davies, M, 2011. St Agnes Electricity Generator Ecological Survey (Draft) CEC1726. CEC Ltd, Truro
- Johns, C, 2011. Electricity Substation, St Agnes, Isles of Scilly: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Recording during groundworks. 09/06/2011, HE Projects, Truro
- Land Use Consultants and Cornwall Archaeological Unit, 1996. *Isles of Scilly Historic Landscape Assessment and Management Strategy*, Cornwall County Council
- North, I W, 1850. *A week in the Isles of Scilly*, Penzance. Reprinted Truro 2006
- Taylor, S R, and Johns, C, forthcoming. Archaeological recording of a Bronze Age site at the Affordable Housing Site, Annet Farm, St Agnes, Isles of Scilly, *Cornish Archaeol*

## 7 Project archive

The HE project number is 2011054

The project's digital and drawn archive is housed at the offices of Historic Environment, Cornwall Council, Kennall Building, Old County Hall, Station Road, Truro, TR1 3AY. The contents of this archive are as listed below:

1. A project file containing site records and notes, project correspondence and administration (file no 2022054).
2. Field plans and copies of historic maps stored in an A2-size plastic envelope (GRE 744).
3. Electronic drawings stored in the directory ..\CAD ARCHIVE\Scilly\St Agnes Substation WB 2011054

4. Digital photographs stored in the directory ..\Images\ Scilly\St Agnes\St Agnes Substation WB 2011054
5. English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-105488

This report text is held in digital form as: G:\CAU\HE Projects\Sites \Scilly\Sites Q-T\St Agnes\St Agnes Electricity Substation Watching Brief 2011054

The project's documentary archive and artefacts retrieved during the project are stored at the Isles of Scilly Museum, Church Street, St Mary' Isles of Scilly TR21 OJT. The site code is STAS 11



Fig 1 Location map

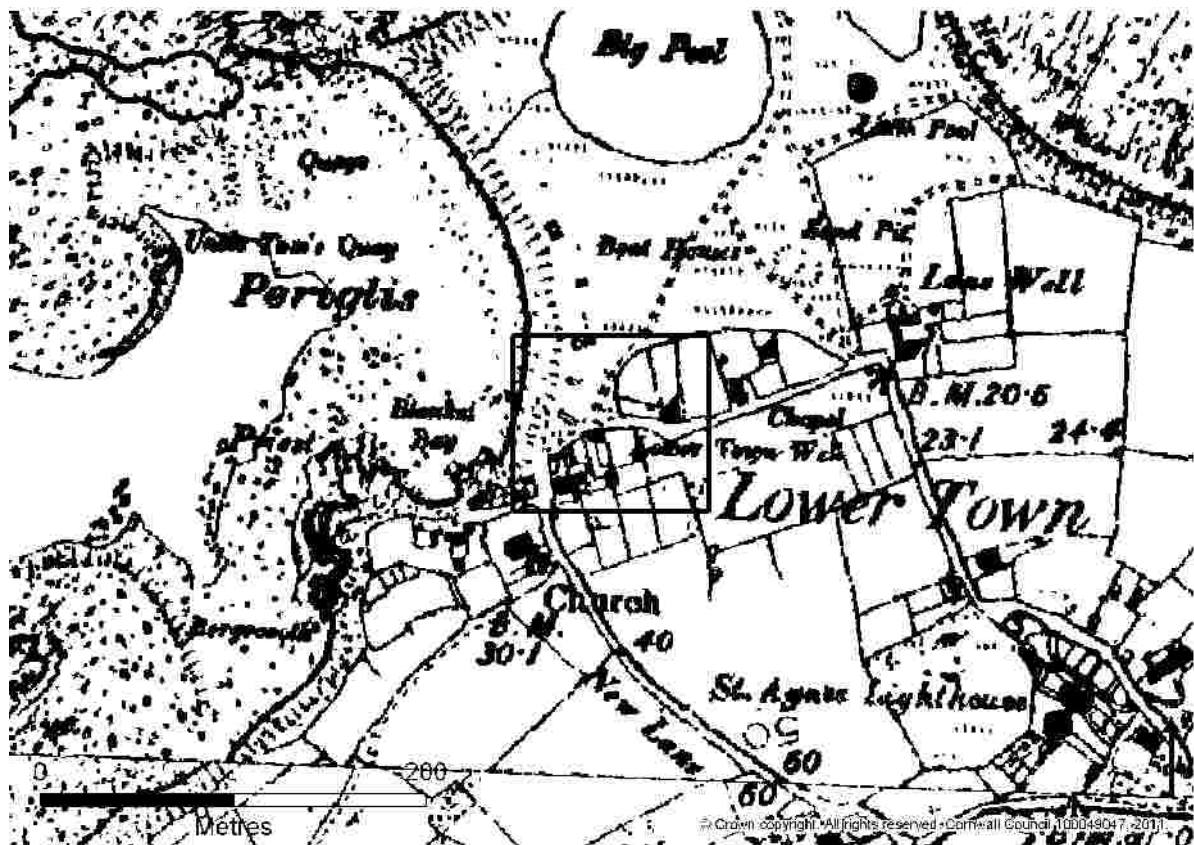


Fig 2 First Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1880

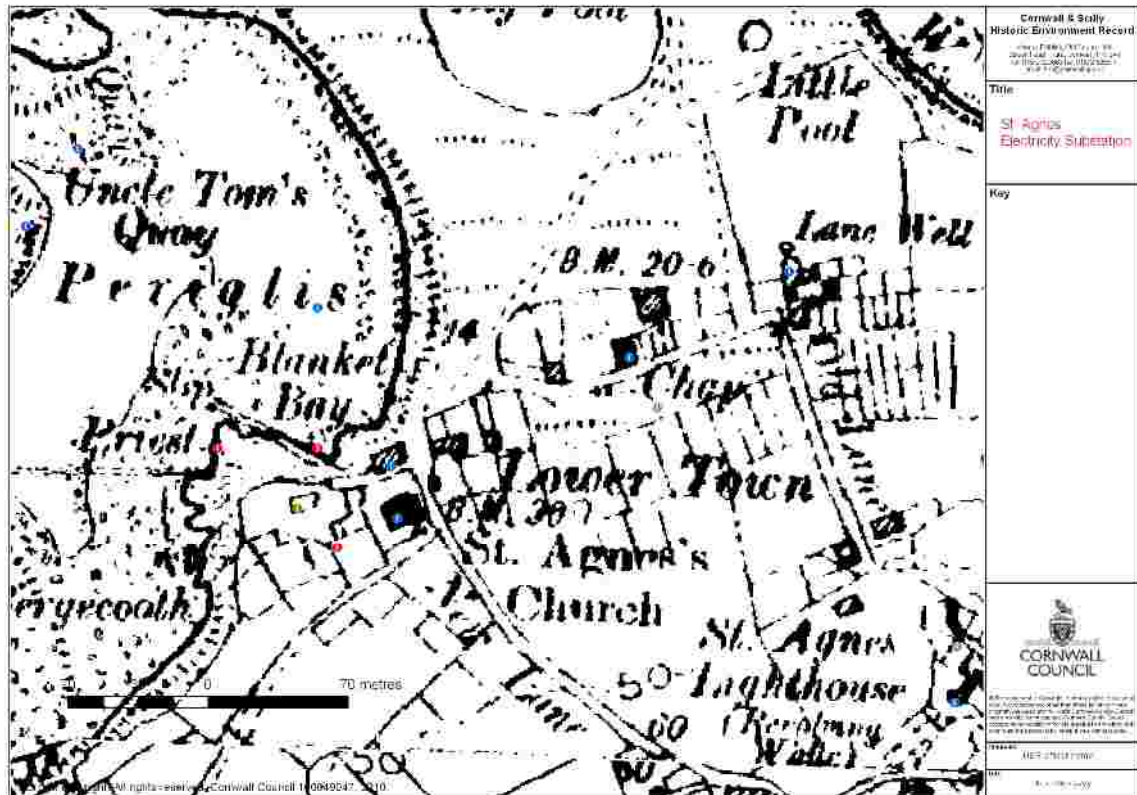


Fig 3 Second Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1907



Fig 4 Ordnance Survey digital mapping showing the site and its environs (2009)

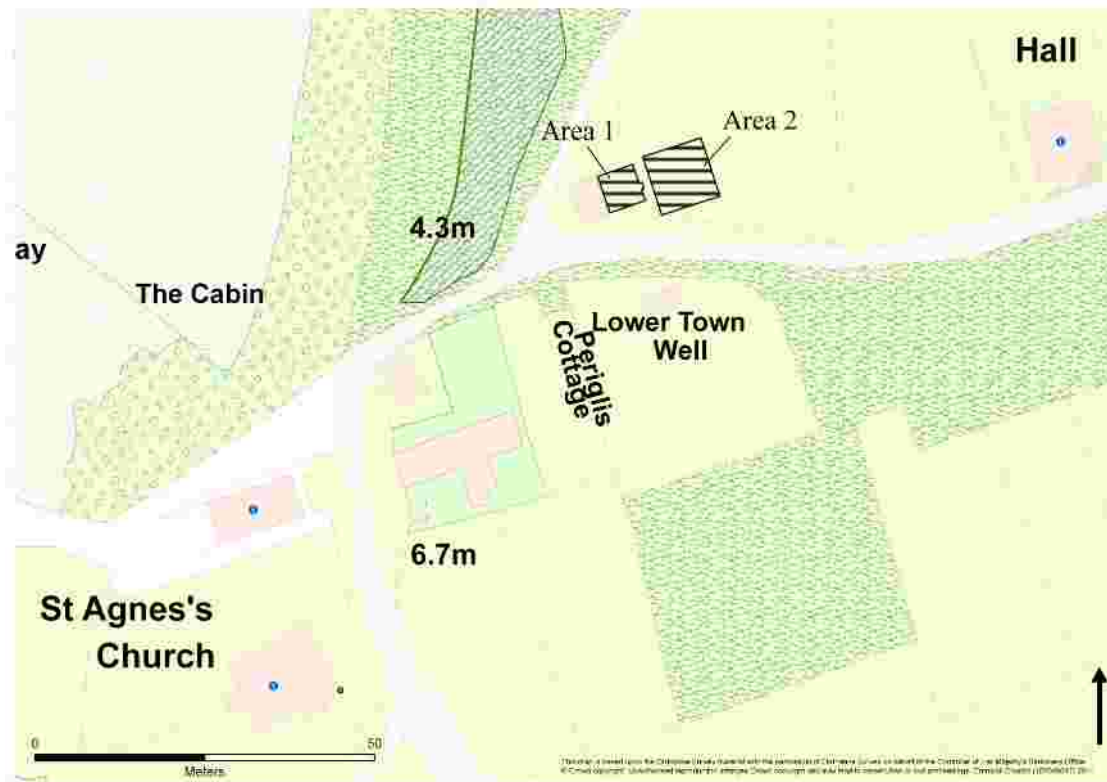


Fig 5 Location plan with areas 1 and 2 shown

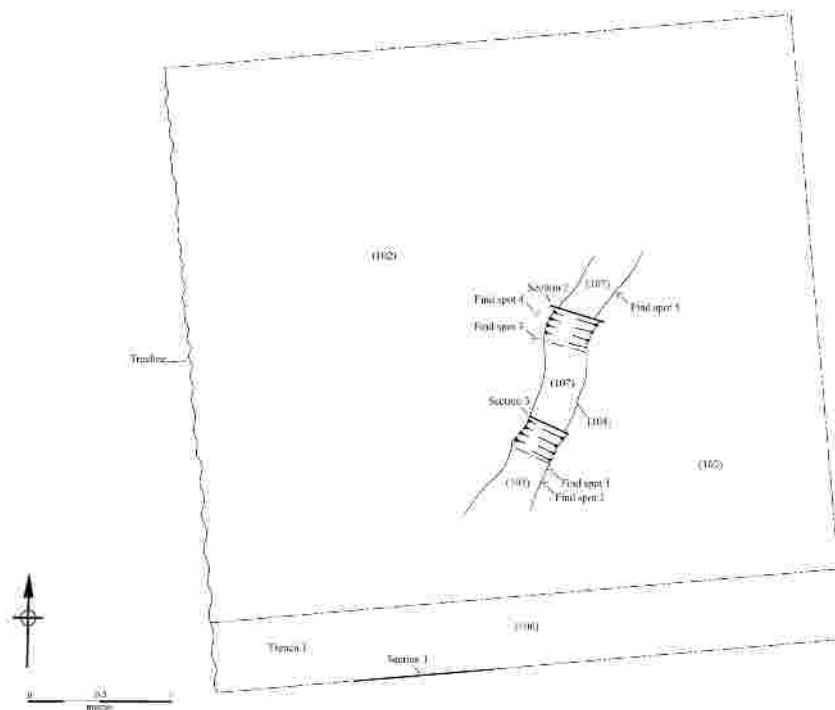


Fig 6 Area 2 plan

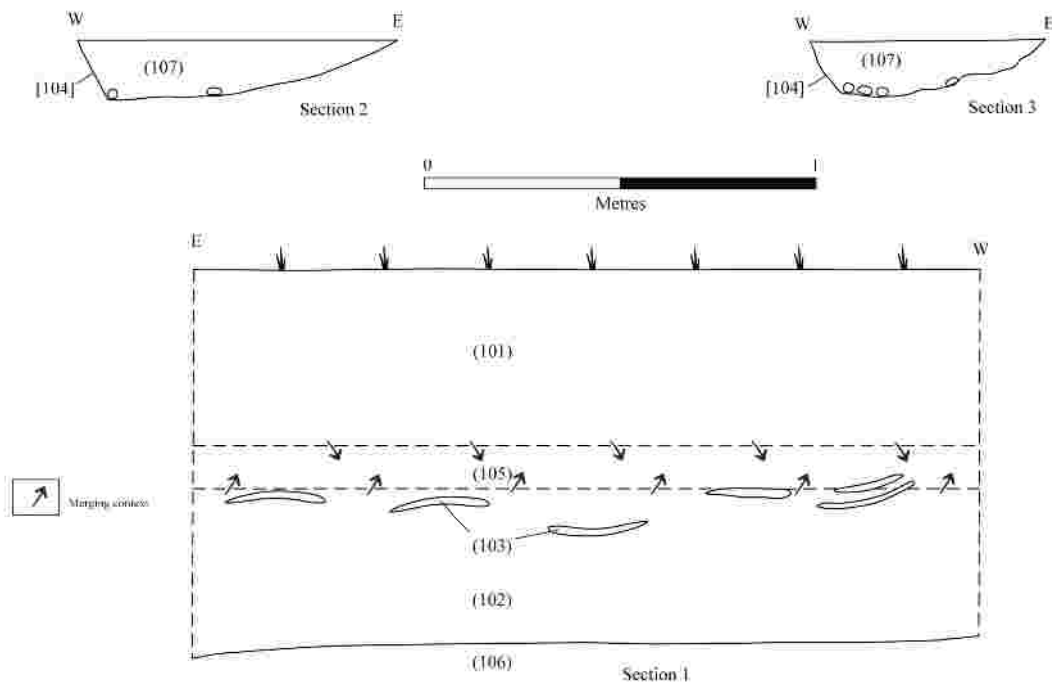


Fig 7 Area 2 sections

## 8 Appendix 1 site indices

### 8.1 Finds Index

Material	Site sub-division	Description	Context No	Likely Date
Flint	2	A single unused remnant multiplatform flint core	107	3000 - 1750 BC
Pottery	2 Find Spot 1	Fine Bodysherd - non diagnostic	102	? 4000 - 2500 BC
Pottery	2 Find Spot 2	Fine Bodysherd - non diagnostic	102	? 4000 - 2500 BC
Pottery	2 Find Spot 3	Fragment from North Devon Barnstaple ware jug	102	18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> century
Pottery	2 Find Spot 4	Bodysherd of a carinated vessel possibly Neolithic though most likely Late Bronze Age Plain ware.	102	Possibly 4000 - 2500 BC, Most likely 1000 - 600 BC.
Pottery	2 Find Spot 5	Bodysherd possibly carinated vessel (see above).	102	Possibly 4000 - 2500 BC, Most likely 1000 - 600 BC.

### 8.2 Context Index

Context No	Site sub-division	Type	Description	Section number
101	1 + 2	Deposit	Topsoil across site - soft mid brown sandy clay topsoil containing shell fragments and modern detritus.	1
102	1 + 2	Deposit	Subsoil across site - well sorted light grey silty sand.	1,2,3
103	2	Deposit	Light yellow sandy lenses within (102).	1
104	2	?Cut	Possible paleochannel or similar contains (107) runs NE/SW across area 2 - not visible in section.	2,3
105	2		Disturbed intersection between (101) and (102) likely marks the depth of regular cultivation	1
106	2	Deposit	<i>Ram</i> - mottled mid yellowish brown firm silty clay	1



107	2	Deposit	Meandering area of soft mid brown silty sand fill of [104] contained small rounded pebbles 0.06m diameter and a single flint core.	2,3
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### 8.3 Graphic Index

Drawing No	Plan / Section	Site sub-division	Description	Context No
1	Section	2	Section along Southern edge of area 2.	(101), (102), (103), (106)
2	Section	2	Section through ?feature [104] Northern	[104], (107), (102)
3	Section	2	Section through ?feature [104] Southern	[104], (107), (102)
4	Plan	2	Plan of Area 2	[104], (107), (102), (106)

### 8.4 Photographic index

Photo No	Site sub-division	Description	Direction Facing
1	1	Area 1 Pre Ex	South
2	1	Area 1 Pre Ex	North East
3	1	Area 1 Pre Ex	West
4	1	Boundary Wall Mid Ex	North East
5	1	Boundary Wall surviving base course Mid Ex	East
6	2	Area 2 Pre Ex	North West
7	2	Area 2 Section 2	North
8	2	Area 2 Section 2	North
9	2	Area 2 Section 1	South
10	2	Area 2 Section 1	South West
11	2	Area 2 Post Ex	West
12	2	Area 2 Environs Post Ex	East
13	2	Area 2 Post Ex	East
14	2	Area 1 from Area 2 Showing Cricket Pavilion	West

## 9 Appendix 2 Written Scheme of Investigation

### Electricity Substation, St Agnes, Isles of Scilly: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Recording during groundworks

Client: Western Power  
Client contact: Jon Nesbitt  
Client tel: 01209 616742  
Client email: jnesbitt@westernpower.co.uk

#### Project Background

On 18 May 2011 planning permission P/11/018 was granted for the construction of a new electricity substation north-east of Periglis Cottage, St Agnes, Isles of Scilly

Condition 4 of planning permission P/11/018 states that

No development shall take place within the site until the applicants, or their agents or successors in title, have secured the implementation of 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 4

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 Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for the development has been prepared by Historic Environment projects, Cornwall Council (HE Projects) for Western Power to meet the minimum requirements for archaeological recording to discharge Condition 4 of the Planning Consent.

#### Site location and description

The site is located near the north-west coast of St Agnes, behind Periglis and is currently occupied by an existing electricity substation, tree line and plot (NGR SV 87786 83656).

#### Archaeological background

The nearest scheduled monument is Scheduled Monument 15452:19<sup>th</sup> century horse engine and threshing machine at Lower Town Farm, St Agnes, approximately 200m to the north-east of the site.

The nearest Listed Building is the Grade II early 19<sup>th</sup> century Church of St Agnes (PRN 7777), 100m to the south-east of the site.

Sites of archaeological interest in the vicinity recorded in the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record are:

- PRN 7786 Bible Christian chapel at Lower Town, built in 1832
- PRN 7009 A short length of wall two course high, of unknown date
- PRN 7753 A disused lifeboat house and slip at Periglis, in use 1890 to 1920
- PRN 7039.03 Prehistoric findspot at Periglis: granite quern now at Atlantic Cottage, Higher Town, St Agnes
- PRN 7039.04 Prehistoric findspot at Periglis: granite mortar at Atlantic Cottage, Higher Town, St Agnes

- PRN 7004.10 Prehistoric occupation site at Periglis, on land surface exposed in the low cliff section immediately below the lifeboat house
- PRN 7005 Possible site of a medieval chapel and burial ground
- PRN 7820 Site of seven buildings at Periglis, probably gig sheds, disused by 1890

The land on which the present substation is sited is classified as late post-medieval enclosures (LPE) – probably 19<sup>th</sup> century. Such enclosures are the result either of remodelling of Anciently Enclosed land (AEL) or new enclosure of what was formerly heathland. Consequently there is potential for below prehistoric settlement, ritual and burial remains in LPE that was formerly heathland and settlement remains in LPE which is altered AEL ((Land Use Consultants 1996, 30).

#### **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.

#### **Project aims and objectives**

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 including above ground or buried field boundaries

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.

#### **Working Methods**

All recording work will be undertaken according to the IFA's Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (IFA 2001a). Staff will follow the IFA *Code of Conduct* and *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Archaeology*. The Institute of Field Archaeologists is the professional body for archaeologists working in the UK.

#### **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 (either at Cornwall County Council's Historic Environment Service or at the Planning Department of the Council of the Isles of Scilly) and the Cornwall Records Office.

#### **Archaeological recording**

It is understood that the work will consist of two aspects, removal of the concrete base of the existing electricity substation and levelling of part of the site.

It is proposed that the concrete base should be broken up by the building contractors prior to the archaeologist's visit but left *in situ*. The base will then be removed under archaeological supervision.

Otherwise, an archaeologist will be present during all ground works associated with the development, unless circumstances dictate a different approach: such a change will be first agreed with the HEA. A toothless ditching bucket will be used for the removal of any overburden (ostensibly topsoil and disturbed modern deposits). The first revealed substratum will then be hand cleaned to test for the presence of archaeological features, deposits and finds with resulting evidence being recorded as appropriate.

The first revealed substratum will then be hand cleaned to test for the presence of archaeological features, deposits and finds with resulting evidence being recorded as appropriate.

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

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

#### *Recording*

A location plan will be made, plotting the areas of ground works onto the Ordnance Survey Mastermap at 1:200.

The heights of all features identified will be tied into the Ordnance Datum if appropriate.

The location of features recorded during the watching brief will be plotted onto a drafting film overlay to the prepared location plan.

All finds from significant stratified contexts will be accurately located on the location plan at an appropriate scale.

All archaeological contexts will be described to a standard format linked to a continuous numbering sequence. All contexts recorded will be recorded via the medium of HES pro forma context recording sheets.

Registers of drawings, photographs, finds and contexts, samples will be maintained during the fieldwork.

The excavated spoil will be carefully inspected for finds.

#### *Site planning policy*

Site drawings (plans, sections, locations of finds) will be made by pencil (4H) on drafting film; all plans will be linked to the prepared location map and to the national grid; all drawings will include standard information: site details, personnel, date, scale and north-point.

Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

Site drawings (plans and sections) will be digitised and converted into AutoCAD drawings.

#### *Photographic record*

The photographic record will consist of prints in both black and white and colour together with the negatives. Digital photography will be used for report illustration.

For both general and specific photographs, a photographic scale will be included.

In the case of detailed photographs a north arrow will be included if appropriate.

The photographic record will be accompanied by a photographic register detailing a minimum, feature number, location and direction of shot.

#### *Finds*

All finds will be retained from each archaeological context excavated.

All retained finds, where appropriate, will be washed.

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

This WSI includes 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.

The requirements for conservation and storage will be agreed with the appropriate museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed in writing to the Acting Assistant Planning Officer (Conservation) for the Council of the Isles of Scilly.

Finds work will be to accepted professional standards and adhere to the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Guidelines* (IFA 2001b).

#### *Sampling*

The English Heritage Advisor for Archaeological Science will be consulted for advice if required (Vanessa Straker 0117 975 0689).

Environmental sampling will be guided by *Environmental Archaeology* (English Heritage 2004).

Other English Heritage guidance will be consulted as appropriate including *Geoarchaeology* (2004) and *Archaeometallurgy* (2001).

The archaeologist undertaking the watching brief will assess the potential for environmental sampling.

If suitable deposits are identified the following types of sample will be taken as appropriate:

Bulk sampling

Monolith sampling

Macro & Micro Flora Analysis (including pollen analysis)

Macro & Micro Fauna Analysis

Radio-carbon dating for artefact analysis

#### *Human remains*

Any human remains which are encountered will initially be left *in situ* and reported to the HEA and the appropriate authorities. If removal is necessary this will comply with the relevant Government regulations. If burials are encountered their legal status will be ascertained and recording and/or removal will comply with the legal guidelines.

If human remains are not to be removed their physical security will be ensured, if possible by back filling as soon as possible after recording.

If human remains are to be removed this will be done with due reverence and in accordance to current best practice and legal requirements. The site will be adequately screened from public view. Once excavated human remains will not be exposed to public view.

#### **Archiving**

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

Indexing of site drawings and photographs.

Processing and analysis of artefacts and environmental samples, if appropriate.

**Note:** The requirements for Archiving and Reporting will be reviewed in the light of the fieldwork results

#### **Report production**

A report will be produced which will describe the results of the desk-based study and the nature of the fieldwork undertaken, the circumstance and conditions under which it occurred and the results that were obtained. Production of the report will involve:

- Producing a descriptive text.
- Producing maps, scaled plans and section drawings.
- Selecting photographs.
- Report design.
- Report editing.
- Dissemination of the finished report.

The report will have the following contents:

Summary

- |                      |   |   |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Introduction         | - | Background, aims, methods   |
| Results              | - | A concise non-technical summary of the results  |
| Discussion           | - | A discussion of archaeological findings in terms of both the site specific aims and the desk based research |
| Specialists' reports |   | Specialists' reports or assessments as appropriate  |
| Archive              | - | A summary of archive contents and date of deposition  |
| Appendices           |   | Copies of the Brief and WSI, context register   |
| Illustrations        | - | Location map  |
|                      | - | Site location plan  |
|                      | - | A drawing showing those areas examined as part of the archaeological watching                               |
|                      | - | Copies of relevant historical cartography & plans   |
|                      | - | Plan and section drawings resulting from the archaeological recording.                                      |
|                      | - | Finds drawings (if appropriate)   |
|                      | - | Illustrative photographs  |
|                      | - | Note: All plans will be tied to the national grid.  |

*Contingency for analysis and publication*

A contingency is made within the accompanying estimate for assessment for specialist analysis and full publication in an appropriate journal. The HEA will notify the contractor of such a need within four weeks of receipt of the report.

**Report dissemination**

The full report including all specialist assessments of artefact assemblages will be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding six months) to be agreed between the applicant and HE Projects, with copies supplied to the client (two), Cornwall County Council Historic Environment Record, the Isles of Scilly Museum and the Courtenay Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, River Street, Truro and national archive centres. A further digital copy shall be supplied on CD-ROM in 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format. A draft will initially be submitted to the HEA for comment.

### Archive deposition

An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with *the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006) upon completion of the project. The requirements for final deposition of the project archive will be agreed by HEA and HE Projects

The archive including a copy of the written report will be deposited at the Isles of Scilly Museum within two months of the completion of the full report and confirmed in writing with the HEA.

Where there is only a documentary archive this will be deposited with the Isles of Scilly Museum.

A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEA.

### Monitoring and Signing Off Condition

Monitoring of the project will be carried out by the HEA. Where the HEA is satisfied with the archive report and the deposition of the archive, written discharge of the planning condition will be expected from the Council of the Isles of Scilly.

Notification of the start of work will be given in writing to the HEA as far in advance of its commencement as possible.

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

Monitoring points during the study will include:

Approval of the WSI

Completion of fieldwork. When this has been approved by the HEA, then it should be possible for the client to commence building works

Completion of archive report

Deposition of the archive

### Project team

The project will be managed by Senior Archaeologist **Charlie Johns (BA, MIFA)**. As a Senior Archaeologist with HE Projects (1991- present) Charlie has special responsibility for 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 the popular archaeological field guide 'Scilly's Archaeological Heritage' (Ratcliffe and Johns 2003); managing the Tresco Playing Field watching brief for the Tresco Estate (Taylor and Johns forthcoming); leading the Isles of Scilly Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey for English Heritage (Johns *et al* 2004) and managing archaeological recording during construction of the off-island quays for the Duchy of Cornwall (Johns and Sawyer 2008). Current projects include management of the Lyonesse Project, a 2-year study of the evolution of the coastal and marine environment of Scilly and the Research Framework for the historic environment of Scilly (both for English Heritage). Since 2005 he has co-directed the 'Islands in a Common Sea' research project in Scilly with Dr Jacqui Mulville of Cardiff University, and is currently an Honorary Research Fellow in Cardiff University's School of History and Archaeology.

The fieldwork will be undertaken by **Francis Shepherd (BA)**, an HE Projects archaeologist with extensive experience of carrying out evaluations and watching briefs

Initial finds processing, identification and cataloguing will be carried out by **Carl Thorpe BSc**, HES' finds archaeologist who has carried out all similar work for Scillonian projects in the last two decades including the Isles of Scilly Electrification Project (Ratcliffe 1991), the Bryher cist burial, Tresco Playing Field and the off-island quays refurbishment. He is currently reassessing the pottery assemblage from the 1971

excavations at East Porth, Samson with a view to final publication in *Cornish Archaeology* (Neal forthcoming). Carl also has extensive experience as field archaeologist having undertaken many watching briefs and will provide Katharine with assistance in fieldwork and taking environmental samples if necessary.

#### *Specialists*

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

**Henrietta Quinnell BA, MIFA, FSA – Prehistoric, Roman, post-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.

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

**Dana Challinor MA, MSc – Freelance Charcoal Specialist:** Dana's main area of expertise is charcoal analysis and wood species identification, but she also has experience with charred plant remains. For her Masters degree she specialised in Archaeobotany and received a distinction for her dissertation on charcoal in Bronze Age cremation burials. She has produced numerous assessment and evaluation reports, as well as reports for publication in journal and monograph formats and was formerly 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.

**Ralph Fyfe, PhD, Palynologist:** Ralph is lecturer in environmental change in the School of Geography at the University of Plymouth. He has carried out numerous archaeological evaluations for a variety of organisations, including English Heritage, County Councils, National Parks and Archaeological Consultancies and will undertake assessment and analysis of pollen samples if required.

**Laura Ratcliffe-Conservationist, BSc, The Royal Cornwall Museum, Truro:** Laura graduated in Archaeological Conservation from Cardiff University in 2001. Since then she has gained a wide variety of experience both on excavations and in a lab working on a wide variety of archaeological and historical material. She is currently based at the Royal Cornwall Museum where she is the museum's Collections Manager. Laura will carry out the assessment and conservation of pottery and metalwork on a freelance basis if required.

**Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, University of Waikato, New Zealand:** Samples for radiocarbon dating will be sent to the University of Waikato.

#### **Project timetable**

The fieldwork is anticipated to be carried out between late October /early November 2010. A draft of the archive report will be completed within a month of the end of the fieldwork. Distribution of final copies of the archive report may be delayed pending receipt of specialists' reports. The deposition of the archive will be completed within 3 months of the completion of the archive report.

#### **Historic Environment Projects**

Historic Environment Projects is the contracting arm of Historic Environment, Cornwall Council (HE). HE Projects employs some 20 project staff with a broad range of expertise, undertaking around 80 projects each year.



HE Projects is committed to conserving and enhancing the distinctiveness of the historic environment and heritage of Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly by providing clients with a number of services including:

- Conservation works to sites and monuments
- Conservation surveys and management plans
- Historic landscape characterisation
- Town surveys for conservation and regeneration
- Historic building surveys and analysis
- Maritime and coastal zone assessments
- Air photo mapping
- Excavations and watching briefs
- Assessments and evaluations
- Post-excavation analysis and publication
- Outreach: exhibitions, publication, presentations



#### **Standards**

The HE Projects follows the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Standards and Code of Conduct and is a Registered Archaeological Organisation.

As part of Planning, Transportation and Estates, Cornwall County Council, the HES has certification in BS9001 (Quality Management), BS14001 (Environmental Management), OHSAS18001 (Health, Safety and Welfare), Investors in People and Charter Mark.

#### **Terms and conditions**

##### *Contract*

HE Projects is part of the Historic Environment, Cornwall Council. If accepted, the contract for this work will be between the client and Cornwall Council.

The views and recommendations expressed will be those of the Historic Environment Projects Team and will be presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

##### *Report distribution*

Paper copies of the report will be distributed to the client, to local archives and national archaeological record centres.

A digital copy of the report, illustrations and any other files will be held in the Cornwall HER and also supplied to the client on CD or other suitable media.

##### *Copyright*

Copyright of all material gathered as a result of the project will be reserved to Historic Environment, Cornwall Council. Existing copyrights of other material sources will be acknowledged where required.

Use of the material will be granted to the client.

##### *Freedom of Information Act*

As Cornwall Council is a public authority it is subject to the terms of the Freedom of Information Act 2000, which came into effect from 1st January 2005.

HE Projects will ensure that all information arising from the project shall be held in strict confidence to the extent permitted under the Act. However, the Act permits information to be released under a public right of access (a "Request"). If such a Request is received

HE Projects may need to disclose any information it holds, unless it is excluded from disclosure under the Act.

*Health and safety statement*

HE Projects follows Cornwall Council's *Statement of Safety Policy*. For more specific policy and guidelines the Unit uses the manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (2002) endorsed by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers and also the Council for British Archaeology's Handbook No. 6 *Safety in Archaeological Field Work* (1989).

Prior to carrying out on-site work HES will carry out a Risk Assessment.

*Insurance*

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

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