



Land adjacent to the Diving Centre Churchtown, St Martin's, Isles of Scilly Archaeological watching brief



Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Report No

2015R031

Report Name

Land adjacent to the Diving Centre,
Churchtown, St Martin's, Isles of Scilly

Report Author

Charles Johns

Event Type

Watching brief

Client Organisation

Cornwall CLT Limited

Client Contact

Alan Fox

Monuments (MonUID)

none

Fieldwork dates (From)
Date)

20/4/2015

(To)

20/4/2015

(Created By)

Charles Johns

(Create

01/06/2015

Location (postal address; or general location and parish)

Churchtown, St Martin's, Isles of Scilly

(Town - for urban sites)
(Postcode)

TR25 0JY

(Easting) X co-ord

SV 92172

(Northing) Y co-ord

15786



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List of Figures

Cover photo the house under construction 28 May 2015

Fig 1 Map of St Martin's showing the location of the development site.

Fig 2 Map of the development site.

Fig 3 One of the foundation trenches showing the depth of sand.

Fig 4 Overview of the building site.

1 Project background

In December 2012 Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council (CAU) were commissioned by Alan Fox of Cornwall CLT Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground works for the erection of local needs housing on land adjacent to the Diving Centre, Churchtown, St Martin's, Isles of Scilly (Fig 1). The watching brief was required to satisfy a planning condition.

The site of the new building is located approximately 25m to the east of the Diving Centre (Fig 2) on an upland area of the island, being approximately 30m above sea level.

The Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) includes a number of sites in the vicinity of the development. The area of the Scheduled Monument 15521: Prehistoric Cairn and Prehistoric to Post-medieval Field Systems between the Plains and Wine Cove, St Martin's which covers much of the northern and north-eastern parts of St Martin's extends to within 150m of the site. A Bronze Age cist is recorded as having been ploughed out of a nearby field in 1969. A number of find spots are also recorded in Churchtown, including struck flints, Romano-British pottery and an undated rotary quern, and in 2013 a Roman-period cist grave was discovered approximately 325m south east of the site in one of the bulb fields at Churchtown Farm (Johns and Taylor, forthcoming).

2 Aims and objectives

The site specific aims were to:

- Establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains.
- Determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To establish the nature of the activity on the site.
- To identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the site.
- To provide further information on the archaeology of the Churchtown area of St Martin's from any archaeological remains encountered.

3 Working methods

The work was carried out according to the methodology set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological recording which was based on a discussion with Dan Ratcliffe, Historic Environment Strategy Lead, Cornwall Council (Appendix 1).

4 Results

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken during the commencement of works in April 2015. The development site was approximately 200 square metres in area. The stratigraphy comprised a layer of turf and topsoil 0.12m deep (context 1) over loose pale grey/pale brown sand 1.8m deep (context 2) over a layer of firm dark brown sandy clay 1m deep (context 3) which represents the old ground surface, over hard natural *ram* (periglacial head) (Figs 3 and 4). All of these deposits were virtually stone-free.

No archaeological features, deposits or finds were uncovered.

5 Discussion

Describing his visit to St Martin's in 1752 the antiquarian William Borlase wrote '*This Island to have been entirely cultivated in former times, for every where as we went (through the whole length of it) we could trace Hedges so plainly crossing the ridge, and descending to the Sea on either hand of us, that there can be no doubt but that the land was inclosed and divided into fields anciently, though now for the most part incapable of cultivation, because overrun as it is with sand, the soil is quite buried: the present fields are very small, lying towards the South from the decline of the Hill to the edge of the water, but the higher parts are all one Common, the surface being either too stony and shallow to make arable ground, or covered with sand blown in from some Northern Coves below; however, what has suffered so much from the sand in former ages has in length of time contracted soil enough to form a turfy pasture on which the inhabitants keep many sheep, the sheep-run being two miles long, but below this Turf, there is nothing but sand for a great depth*' (Borlase 1756, 53).

Borlase also noted that there were historical records describing a number of storm-surges in the Scilly during 1703 and 1744 (Borlase 1758), while OSL dating of marine and aeolian deposits in the vicinity of Big Pool, St Agnes has led to the suggestion that they were the result of tsunami created by the Lisbon earthquake of 1755 (Banerjee *et al* 2001). Storm surges are thought to be short-wavelength phenomena whereas tsunamis have very long wavelengths, and while storm surges cause beach erosion and deposit coarse clastic detritus, tsunamis are constructive waves and are associated with the deposition of large volumes of sand (*ibid*).

In addition to the present site, deep deposits of sand have been recorded at other sites on high points of St Martin's as well as at more low-lying sites. At the site of Knackyboy Carn, approximately 300m east-north-east of the study area (NGR SV 92360 15860), test pits revealed layers of windblown sand, in some areas over 2.2m deep overlying an earlier land surface. The distribution of the sand deposits suggested that the material was carried up on to the summit by high winds and deposited at the top of the slope as turbulence reduces the wind speed and its carrying capacity (Mulville *et al* 2007).

During a watching brief on the site of a new chalet at Sandy Lane, Middle Town St Martin's layers of sand 1.5m deep with dark bands representing vegetation horizons were recorded (Sawyer 2011) while a recent watching brief on the site of the new Community Centre, approximately 350m north-east of the study area, recorded layers of loose sand with a cumulative depth of 0.8m overlying firm dark brown sandy clay 0.15m deep which in turn overlay the natural bedrock which was weathered and decayed granite (Johns and Sawyer 2012).

Although no archaeological features or finds were revealed during the current watching brief there is potential for well-preserved archaeological sites to survive below the sand in other parts of the island.

6 References

- Banerjee, D, Murray, A S, and Foster, A D L, 2001. Scilly Isles, UK: optical dating of a possible tsunami deposit, *Quaternary Science Review*, **20**, 715-8
- Borlase, W, 1756. *Observations on the Ancient and Present State of the Isles of Scilly*, Oxford
- Borlase, W, 1758. *The Natural History of Cornwall*, Oxford.
- Johns, C, and Sawyer, K, 2012. *St Martin's Community Centre, Isles of Scilly: Historic building record and watching brief*, Truro (Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council)
- Johns, C, and Taylor, S R, forthcoming. Excavation of a Porth Cressa-type cist grave at Churchtown Farm, St Martin's, Isles of Scilly, *Cornish Archaeol*

Mulville, J A, Dennis, I, Johns, C, Mills, S, Pannett, A, and Young, T, 2007. Islands in a Common Sea: archaeological fieldwork in the Isles of Scilly 2006 (St Mary's and St Martin's, *Cardiff Studies in Archaeology Specialist Rep No 27*)

Sawyer, K, 2011. *Sandy Lane Chalet, Middle Town, St Martin's, Isles of Scilly: archaeological recording*, St Mary's (Katharine Sawyer)

7 Project archive

The CAU project number is **146453**

The project's digital and photographic archive is maintained by Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council, Fal Building, County Hall, Treyew Road, Truro, TR1 3AY.

The project's documentary archive is held at the Isles of Scilly Museum, Church Street, St Mary's, TR1 0JT.

English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: [cornwall2-211341](#)



Fig 1 Map of St Martin's showing the location of the development site.

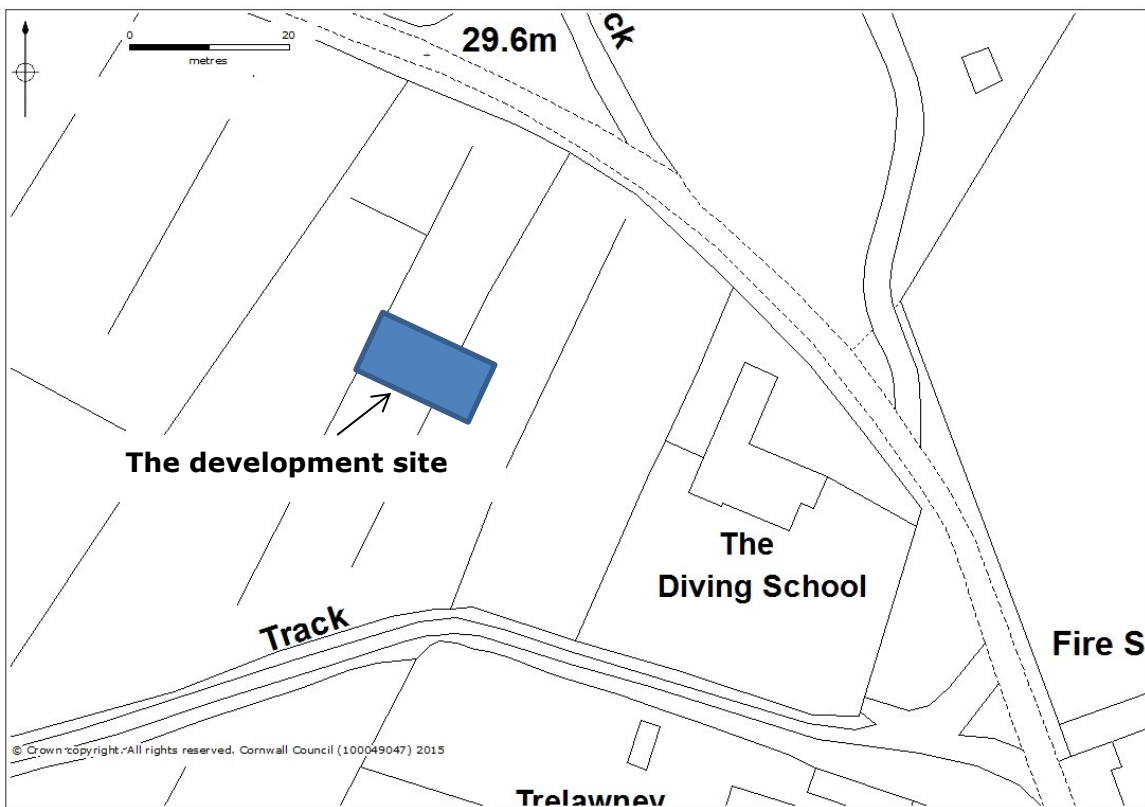


Fig 2 The development site.



Fig 3 One of the foundation trenches, showing the depth of sand.



Fig 4 Overview of the building site.

Appendix 1 Written Scheme of Investigation

Land adjacent to the Diving Centre, St Martin's, IOS, WSI, Rev00, CJ, 4/11/2014

Cornwall Archaeological Unit Cornwall Council



Land Adjacent to the Diving Centre, Churchtown, St Martin's, Isles of Scilly: Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological recording

Client: Mr Richard Perkins
Client contact: David Perry
Client tel: 01209 215621
Client email: David@wmweller.co.uk

1 Project background

Planning application P.5489 for the erection of local needs housing on land adjacent to the Diving Centre, Churchtown, St Martin's, Isles of Scilly was approved on 16 May 2007 subject to 11 conditions. Condition 6 states:

- A) *No development shall take place within the site until the applicant has 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 by the local planning authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:*
- 1. The programme and methodology for site investigation and recording including a strip and record excavation, and which must be undertaken prior to any works commencing on site.*
 - 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 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 in 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 resolved.*

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

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological recording during the development has been prepared by the Cornwall Archaeological Unit at the request of David Perry of William G Weller & Sons and is based upon a discussion with Dan Ratcliffe, the Historic Environment and Place Shaping Lead (HEPSL) for Cornwall Council, about the minimum requirements for archaeological recording to discharge Condition 6 of the planning consent (Markham 2012).

2 Site history

The site of the new building is located approximately 25m to the east of the Diving Centre at Churchtown, St Martin's and is located at OS grid reference SV 92712 15786. It is on an upland area of the Island, being approximately 30m above sea level.

The Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) includes a number of sites in the vicinity of the development. The area of the Scheduled Monument 15521: Prehistoric Cairn and Prehistoric to Post-medieval Field Systems between the Plains and Wine Cove, St Martin's which covers much of the northern and north-eastern parts of St Martin's extends to within 150m of the site. A Bronze Age cist is recorded as having been ploughed out of a nearby field in 1969. A number of find spots are also recorded in Churchtown, including struck flints, Romano-British pottery and an undated rotary quern and in 2013 a Roman-period cist grave was discovered approximately 325m south east of the site in one of the bulb fields at Churchtown Farm (Johns and Taylor forthcoming).

Although no previous archaeological work is known to have been undertaken at the site the project brief mentions an unrecorded report of the discovery of Bronze Age pottery during an earlier building phase there. There is therefore potential for buried archaeological remains from diverse period.

3 Aims and objectives

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

The site specific aims are to:

- Establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains
- Determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered
- To establish the nature of the activity on the site
- To identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the site
- To provide further information on the archaeology of the Churchtown area of St Martin's from any archaeological remains encountered

4 Working methods

All recording work will be undertaken according to the Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording*. Staff will follow the IfA *Code of Conduct and Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Archaeology*. The Institute for Archaeologists is the professional body for archaeologists working in the UK.

4.1 Desk-based assessment

All recording work will be undertaken according to the Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording*. Staff will follow the *IfA Code of Conduct* and *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Archaeology*. The Institute for Archaeologists is the professional body for archaeologists working in the UK.

4.2 Fieldwork: photographic recording

A strip and record excavation of the development area will be undertaken prior to any works being undertaken under the direction of the project archaeologist. 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.

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 HEPSL 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 CAU 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.

Land adjacent to the Diving Centre, St Martin's, IOS, WSI, Rev00, CJ, 4/11/2014

- 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 as 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 HEP SL.
- Finds work will be to accepted professional standards and adhere to the Institute for 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 2011 (2nd edition)).
- 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
 - Radiocarbon dating for artefact analysis

Human remains

Any human remains which are encountered will initially be left *in situ* and reported to the HEP SL 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.

4.3 Creation of site archive

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

4.4 Archive report

A written report will include:

- Summary
- Project background
- Aims and objectives
- Methodology
- Location and setting
- Designations
- Site history
- Archaeological results
- Chronology/dating evidence
- Significance
- Impacts
- Mitigation measures
- Conclusions
- References
- Project archive index
- Supporting illustrations: location map, historic maps, plans, elevations/sections, photographs

A paper copy and a digital (PDF) copy of the report, illustrations and any other files will be held in the Cornwall HER. Paper copies of the report will be distributed to the client, to local archives and national archaeological record centres.

4.5 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 HEPSL and CAU.
- 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 HEPSL.
- Completion of the English Heritage/ADS OASIS online archive index.
- A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPSL.

Land adjacent to the Diving Centre, St Martin's, IOS, WSI, Rev00, CJ, 4/11/2014

5 Timetable

The study is anticipated to be commenced during January 2015. CAU will require at least three weeks' notice before commencement of work, in order to allocate field staff and arrange other logistics.

The archive report will be completed within 3 months of the end of the fieldwork. The deposition of the archive will be completed within 3 months of the completion of the archive report.

6 Monitoring and Signing Off Condition

Monitoring of the project will be carried out by the HEP SL. Where the HEP SL is satisfied with the archive report and the deposition of the archive written discharge of the planning condition will be expected.

Monitoring points during the study will include:

- Approval of the WSI
- Completion of fieldwork
- Completion of archive report
- Deposition of the archive

7 Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Cornwall Archaeological Unit is part of Cornwall Council. CAU employs some 20 project staff with a broad range of expertise, undertaking around 120 projects each year.

CAU 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

8 Standards



CAU is a Registered Organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists and follows their Standards and Code of Conduct.

As part of Cornwall Council, CAU has certification in BS9001 (Quality Management), BS14001 (Environmental Management), OHSAS18001 (Health, Safety and Welfare) and Investors in People.

9 Terms and conditions

9.1 Contract

CAU is part of 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 CAU and will be presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

9.2 Project staff

The project will be managed by a nominated Senior Archaeologist who will:

- Discuss and agree the detailed objectives and programme of each stage of the project with the client and the field officers, including arrangements for health and safety.
- Monitor progress and results for each stage.
- Edit the project report.
- Liaise with the client regarding the budget and related issues.

Work will be carried out by CAU field staff, with assistance from qualified specialists and sub-contractors where appropriate. The project team is expected to include:

9.2.1 CAU

Charlie Johns BA MIFA (Project Manager)

As a Senior Archaeologist with CAU (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 cist burial in 1999. Past projects include: updating the popular archaeological field guide 'Scilly's Archaeological Heritage', the Tresco Playing Field watching brief for the Tresco Estate, the Isles of Scilly Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey for English Heritage, the watching brief during construction of the off-island quays for the Duchy of Cornwall, evaluation of the new Five Islands School Base on St Mary's for the Council of the Isles of Scilly, the St Martin's, Bryher and St Agnes Affordable Housing sites for the Cornwall Rural Housing Association, St Mary's Garrison Conservation Plan for English Heritage, the St Martin's Community Centre Watching brief for the St Martin's Community Centre Committee and the Churchtown Farm cist excavation for Ben and Zoe Julian, the Lyonesse Project, a study of the evolution of the coastal and marine environment of Scilly and the preparation of a Research Framework for the Historic Environment of Scilly (both for English Heritage).

Sean Taylor BA AIFA (Project Archaeologist)

An Archaeologist with CAU since 2001, Sean has a range of experience in undertaking archaeological assessments, excavations, evaluations, and watching briefs, and also landscape surveys and GIS projects.

Past projects include supervising the Mitchell to Newlyn East, Avon SWW and Polruan to Lansallos Western Power watching briefs, supervising the Tremough, Scarcewater, Tregony, Camelford and Whitehorse cist excavations and directing the recent Truro Eastern District Centre excavations. More recent work has included

Land adjacent to the Diving Centre, St Martin's, IOS, WSI, Rev00, CJ, 4/11/2014

GIS-based contributions to two large English Heritage projects, the Bristol Channel and Severn Estuary Historic Seascape Characterisation and the China Clay Industry Assessment.

Sean is an experienced user of AutoCAD, GIS, and EDM and GPS survey equipment. He is Responsible for photographic equipment and materials within CAU and contributor to our excavation and recording guidelines.

Projects in Scilly have included the Tresco Playing Field recording (Taylor and Johns 2009-10), the St Martin's, Bryher and St Agnes Affordable Housing watching briefs).

Carl Thorpe BSc

Carl will undertake initial finds identification and supervise processing and cataloguing. He has carried out similar work for Scillonian projects during the last two decades including the Isles of Scilly Electrification Project, the Bryher sword and mirror cist burial, Tresco Playing Field and the off-island quays refurbishment. He has recently reassessed the early medieval pottery assemblage from the 1971 excavations at East Porth, Samson with a view to final publication in Cornish Archaeology.

Anna Lawson-Jones BA AIfA

Anna is an archaeologist with CAU who has carried out analysis of worked flint from a range of different projects, including Stannon, Tremough, Boden and Trevelgue and the St Agnes Affordable Housing Site. A member of the LITHICS Society, she will carry out the assessment and analysis of any flint artefacts that are recovered.

Andy Jones BA PhD MIfA

Archaeologist Team Leader responsible for the origin and management and publication of a wide range of projects, in particular development-related assessments, evaluations and excavations. Major projects in recent years include excavation and publication of sites at Stannon, Tregarrick Farm and Tremough. Currently engaged with the publication of larger scale investigation of a later prehistoric settlement area at Scarcewater. Principal research interests lie in the 4th to 2nd millennium cal BC (Neolithic and Bronze Age) and the interpretation and publication of sites dating to this period. Andy has been involved with the SWARF Neolithic and Bronze Age Group and is a member of the South West Implement Petrology Group.

Specialists

Laura Ratcliffe, BSc, Freelance conservationist: Laura graduated In Archeological 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. Until recently she was Collections Manage at the Royal Cornwall Museum, Truro. Laura will carry out conservation of pottery and/or metalwork if required.

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 or Romano-British pottery being recovered.

Jane Read, Freelance artefact illustrator: Jane will produce the publication drawings for any artefacts that are recovered.

Claire Ingrem PhD – Animal bone: Claire is a very experienced freelance faunal remains specialist who has studied may animal bone assemblages from Scilly. She will carry out assessment and analysis of an animal bone recovered.

Matt Law MSc – Shell: Matt is freelance shell specialist, currently doing a part time PhD at Cardiff University, who recently carried out the shell assessment and analysis for the St Agnes Affordable Housing site he will carry out assessment and analysis of any shells recovered from the cist fill.

Land adjacent to the Diving Centre, St Martin's, IOS, WSI, Rev00, CI, 4/11/2014

Julie Jones BA — Archaeobotanist: An experienced freelance archaeobotanical specialist based in Bristol, Julie has carried out palaeoenvironmental assessments and analyses for numerous CAU projects. She will carry out assessment and analysis of plant macrofossils.

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. 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.

SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory: Samples for radiocarbon dating will be sent to the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre.

John Allan MPhil — Medieval/post-medieval pottery specialist: John 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

9.3 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.

9.4 Copyright

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

Use of the material will be granted to the client.

9.5 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.

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

9.6 Health and safety statement

CAU follows Cornwall Council's *Statement of Safety Policy*.

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

9.7 Insurance

CAU is covered by Cornwall Council's Public and Employers Liability Insurance, with a policy value of £50m. The Council also has Professional Negligence insurance with a policy value of £10m.

10 References

English Heritage 2001. *Centre for Archaeology Guidelines: Archaeometallurgy*, English Heritage

Land adjacent to the Diving Centre, St Martin's, IOS, WSI, Rev00, CI, 4/11/2014

English Heritage, 2004. *Centre for Archaeology Guidelines: Geoarchaeology*, English Heritage

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IFA, 2001a. *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*, IFA

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Johns, C, and Taylor, S R, forthcoming. *Excavation of a Porth Cressa-type cist grave at Churchtown Farm, St Martin's, Isles of Scilly, Cornish Archaeol*

*Charlie Johns
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