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New Five Islands School Base Proposed Site, Carn Gwaval, St Mary's, Isles of Scilly

Archaeological assessment, evaluation and building recording

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CORNWALL COUNCIL

Historic Environment Projects

New Five Islands School Base Proposed Site, Carn Gwaval, St Mary's Isles of Scilly

Archaeological assessment and evaluation

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Thanks to Justin King who excavated the geotechnical test pits and Pete Wilson of Yeandle Geotechnical who provided plans of the test pit locations.

Within the Historic Environment, the Project Manager was Charles Johns; Francis Shepherd and Jo Sturgess helped carry out the fieldwork and Carl Thorpe identified the finds.

The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of the Historic Environment projects team 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.

Historic Environment, Cornwall Council is a Registered Organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists

Cover illustration

Granite fence posts in Area 4 (photo: HE Projects)

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Abbreviations

CRO	Cornwall County Record Office
EH	English Heritage
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
HE	Historic Environment, Cornwall Council
LPA	Local Planning Authority
NGR	National Grid Reference
OS	Ordnance Survey
PRN	Primary Record Number in Cornwall HER
RIC	Royal Institution of Cornwall
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

1 Summary

This report describes the results of a programme of archaeological assessment, evaluation and building recording carried out by Historic Environments (Projects) Cornwall Council at the site of the new Five Islands School Base site at Carn Gwaval, St Mary's, Isles of Scilly for Kier Western in 2009 and 2010 (NGR SV 91000 30100).

In April 2009 five geotechnical test pits were excavated on the school playing field none of which revealed any archaeological features. Two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered along with some modern sherds and a fragment of an early 19th century egg cup. The results were incorporated in the archaeology chapter of the Environmental Statement for the site, which recommended further archaeological evaluation of the site.

The excavation of a further 22 geotechnical test pits was monitored in January and April 2010. Apart from the stone footings of a removed field boundary and occasional sherds of post-medieval and modern pottery nothing of archaeological interest was revealed

A geophysical survey of the entire school site was carried out by Archaeological Surveys Ltd in April 2010, and it was agreed that anomalies of potential archaeological interest should be targeted for further investigation. This involved the excavation of a series of evaluation trenches in the three fields (Areas 1, 2 and 4) on either side of the playing field and skate park in May and June 2010. In Areas 1 and 2 some former field boundaries were identified revealing that the area was previously divided into smaller fields with some terracing. Unstratified pottery from Areas 1 and 2 dated from the medieval and post-medieval periods and was probably deposited through manuring, indicating that the land is likely to have been fields from the medieval period onwards. Area 4, located to the south-east of the primary school, lay within a low-lying water meadow. The majority of features identified by the geophysical survey proved to be naturally formed including a natural sink hole in Trench 14. A 19th or 20th century cobbled surface was uncovered towards the centre of the field in Trench 23, a post-medieval spread or drain in Trench 19 and on the west side of the field a small isolated patch of criss-cross scarring cut into the top of the natural clay in Trench 20 could have been the result of prehistoric ploughing, but could equally have been caused by root disturbance or natural water percolation.

Also during May 2010 a record was made of the ruinous remains of two small farm buildings located in the western field (Area 1) just to the south-west of the present primary school. At the same time a record was made of all the existing field boundaries within the development area. The remains of one of the buildings (Building 9) dated to the late 19th or early 20th century. Some early ship's planking was salvaged from the demolition material.

Introduction

1.1 Project background

The Draft Development Brief for the new Five Islands School Base (at Carn Gwaval, St Mary's, isles of Scilly (February 2008) stated:

'An archaeological assessment and evaluation will be required to assess, evaluate and record any remains prior to the commencement of development in consideration of unknown archaeological sites, especially as much of the surrounding land at Carn Gwaval is anciently enclosed farmland'.

In order to inform the planning application for the development in autumn 2009, Kier Western commissioned Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council (HE Projects) to carry out an archaeological assessment and evaluation of the proposed site when a geotechnical survey of the site was undertaken in April 2009. The work was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by HE Projects (Johns 2009) and based on a Brief by the Local Planning Authority (LPA) Archaeologist to address the archaeological provision for the groundworks required for the survey (Breen 2009).

Five geotechnical test pits were excavated on the school playing field none of which revealed any archaeological features (see below Section 3.1). The results were incorporated in the archaeology chapter of the Environmental Statement for the site, which recommended further evaluation of the site (Novell Tullett 2009).

Further archaeological evaluation work was carried out at the site in winter and spring 2010 (Phase 2). The Phase 2 evaluation began in January 2010 when the excavation of nine geotechnical test pits was monitored by Francis Shepherd. In April 2010, a further 13 geotechnical test pits were monitored by Charles Johns.

Archaeological Surveys Ltd was then commissioned by Kier Western to undertake a magnetometry and resistivity survey of the area in April 2010 following the approval of their WSI. In response to the results of the geophysical survey HE Projects were commissioned by Kier Western to carry out further evaluation trenches to target the anomalies identified in the survey. This work was carried out according to a WSI (Johns 2010a) based on a brief by the LPA Archaeologist (Breen 2010a).

At the same time HE Projects were also commissioned by Kier Western to create an archaeological record of all the existing boundaries within the site and complete a building record of the remains of a small cluster of stone-built structures immediately south of the existing primary school. This work was carried out according to a WSI (Johns 2010b) based on a brief by the LPA Archaeologist (Breen 2010b).

1.2 Aims

The specific aims of the assessment and evaluation were:

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

1.3 Methods

1.3.1 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:

- Cornwall and Isles of Scilly HER
- Images of England online listed buildings database
- Early maps and photographs (see Section 7.1)
- Published histories (see Section 7.2)

1.3.2 Fieldwork

Evaluation of the geotechnical test pits

The work was carried out according to WSIs prepared for various stages of the work (Johns 2009 and Johns 2010a).

An archaeologist was present during all ground works associated with all the site investigations. All trenches and test pits were mechanically excavated. The test pits were recorded on *pro forma* HE test pit recording sheets. All archaeological contexts were described to a standard format linked to a continuous numbering sequence. All contexts were recorded via the medium of HES pro forma context recording sheets. The excavated spoil was carefully inspected for finds.

Site drawings (plans, sections, locations of finds) were made in pencil (4H) on drafting film; all plans were linked to the prepared location map and to the national grid; all drawings included standard information: site details, personnel, date, scale and north-point. Site plans and sections were drawn at an appropriate scale.

The photographic record consists of black and white prints together with the negatives. Digital photographs were taken for illustrative purposes.

All finds were retained, washed, and placed in bags marked with the site code and context number.

Evaluation of the geophysical anomalies

The ground-truthing of the geophysical anomalies was carried out according to a specific WSI (Johns 2010b). The positioning of the trenches was agreed with the Eleanor Breen, the Historic Environment Adviser for the Council of the Isles of Scilly. The methodology for excavation and recording was similar to that described above for the geotechnical test pits.

Building and field boundary recording

The building and field boundary recording was carried out according to a specific WSI (Johns 2010c) and comprised a black and white photographic record, annotation of the modern OS map with measurements added and notes recording architectural detail of all visible elevations.

2 Background

2.1 Location and setting

The site of the proposed new school is located at Carn Gwaval (NGR SV 91000 30100) immediately to the south of the existing primary school, which was completed in 1977 (see Fig 1). It comprises small agricultural fields used for flower growing, which for the most part are divided by mature pittosporum hedges. This land gradually slopes upwards in a westerly direction. The site of the proposed school includes an area of land to the east of the access track to the current school and includes the existing school playing fields and skate park.

2.2 Archaeological and historical background

The area of land designated for the works contains farmland and the school playing field. These current use landscape types are located within an area that was previously Anciently Enclosed Land - land that was enclosed prior to the 19th century and is possibly enclosure of medieval date or earlier (Land Use Consultants 1996).

The settlement site of Carn Gwaval Farm (shown on the c1880 OS map, Fig 4) is located immediately west of the existing primary school buildings. There are field boundaries of various forms within the area of the site. Sometime between the *c*1880 OS survey and the *c*1907 OS survey the centre and west fields were subdivided into bulb strips, although these subdivisions no longer remain (Figs 4 and 5). An early road shown on the *c*1880 OS map but now disused (Fig 4) runs adjacent to the wooded area on the west boundary of the site.

The site of the proposed new school is situated within 60m of an Iron Age fogou found in a field to the west of the site in 2000 (Scheduled Monument 15560, SV 9097 1018). The full extent of the fogou is undetermined and there is a possibility of associated features in the vicinity that are as yet unidentified.

To the north of the school site are the Lower Moors where environmental samples taken in the early 1980s have provided valuable information on the history of vegetation and land use for the area (Scaife 1983). To the south of the site is Old Town beach where extensive pale environmental deposits have also been recorded.

The site is located some 100m west of Ennor Castle, the focus of settlement on St Mary's during the medieval period.

Other archaeology in the area includes two scheduled World War II pill boxes at Nowhere (Scheduled Monument 15530, SV 91206 10192) and Cat's Coffin (Scheduled Monument 15531, SV 91324 10228). A pivot stone (PRN7746) is built into the wall of the lane to the north of the site. A quarry is identified to the north of the site on the 19th century Ordnance Survey 6" map (SV 90973 10337).

The 1779 map by Ginver and Tovey (Fig 2) shows a cluster of buildings around the church located to the south of the site but is not detailed enough to illustrate field boundaries or smaller settlement sites. The c1840 Tithe award map for St Mary's (Fig 3) similarly contains very little detail.

The *c*1880 OS map (Fig 4) is the first available reliable representation of the landscape within the development area. It shows 'Carn Gwaval' and 'Carn Gwaval Farm' to the north with the associated farm fields to the south and a building aligned north-south with associated farm track within area 1. The c1907 OS map (Fig 5) shows that by this date the fields in areas 1, 2 and 3 had been massively subdivided for bulb production. The building previously shown on the *c*1880 OS map (Fig 4) in Area 1 had been demolished and a new building had been erected immediately to the south of it. The two settlements of 'Carn Gwaval' and 'Carn Gwaval Farm' remained unchanged.

The 19th century census records indicate that there was probably a mill at Carn Gwaval between at least 1840 to 1880, since the Watts family living here during this period are listed as millers. From 1871 William Watts is listed as both a miller and a farmer indicating that the farmstead may be of mid 19th century origin. The census returns also show that the name of the settlement was changeable: 'Kairn Morval' (1841), 'Carn Quardel' (1851), 'Carn Gwarvel' (1871), 'Carn Warvell' (1881).

3 Geotechnical test pit results

3.1 Test pits excavated in April 2009

The fieldwork was carried out on 16 April 2009. Five test pits were excavated: these were all on the site of the school playing field; their locations are shown on Figure 6.

Test Pit 1

Located approximately 1m south of a tree-lined hedge on the northern edge of the survey area. The stratigraphy in this test pit comprised topsoil (1) 0.33m deep over a thin layer of light grey clay (2) 0.05m thick, over a layer of buried topsoil (1a) 0.3m deep, over subsoil layer of light grey clay (3) 0.15 m deep over the light reddish brown natural clay natural subsoil (*ram*) (3).

Test Pit 2

Located adjacent to the northern end of a tarmac path running along the western side of the survey area. The stratigraphy in this test pit comprised topsoil (1) 0.66m deep over a subsoil layer of yellowish grey clay (2) x 0.15m deep over the light reddish brown natural clay natural subsoil (*ram*) (3).

Test Pit 3

Test Pit 3 Located adjacent to the southern end of a tarmac path running along the western side of the survey area. The stratigraphy in this test pit comprised topsoil 0.45m deep (1) over layers of made up ground (2) and buried topsoil (3) over a subsoil layer of yellowish grey clay 0.15 m deep (4) over natural *ram* (5).

Test Pit 4

Located approximately 1m north of the southern edge of the survey area. The stratigraphy in this test pit comprised topsoil (1) 0.45m deep over a subsoil layer of light grey clay (2) 0.17m deep over the light reddish brown natural clay natural subsoil (*ram*) (3).

Test Pit 5

Located on the inside of a bend in a road on a raised grass area 2m from a well established hedge. The stratigraphy in this test pit comprised topsoil (1) 0.45m deep over a layer of intermingled topsoil and natural (2) 0.3m deep, above the light reddish brown natural clay natural subsoil (*ram* (3).

3.2 Test pits excavated in January 2010

The test pits were excavated mechanically and each measured approximately 2m long by 1m wide, see Figure 7 for locations.

Test Pits A and D

These were essentially repeats of the test pits 1 and 4 dug during the previous series of exploration trenching that took place on 16 and 17 April 2009. The trenches were dug around the perimeter of the school playing field located to the south-east of the school buildings. The

results confirmed the findings of the previous survey revealing a deep (0.4m - 0.6m variable) layer of topsoil overlying a subsoil of light brownish-yellow, silty sand, which in turn sealed the natural light reddish brown subsoil *(ram)*.

Several sherds of modern ceramic were present within the topsoil layer; these were not retained.

Test Pits B and C

Test Pits B and C revealed the same general findings as Test Pits A and D described above.

Test Pit E

This test pit was located at the base of a slope adjacent to a recently planted bulb field. Very similar findings to Test Pits A and D with clean *ram* appearing at approximately 1m depth overlain by a similar light brownish-yellow, silty sand, and 0.45m of dark topsoil.

Test Pits F and G

Located on a steeply sloping field these two pits were similar to those recorded previously except that here the topsoil depth had significantly increased to almost a metre in depth (0.9m). Test Pit F contained little or no subsoil. Test Pit G retained 0.3m before both changed to *ram*, Test Pit F at 0.95m, Test Pit G at 1.2m.

Sherds of post-medieval glazed red earthenware similar to those observed in the first survey, were noted within the top 0.1m of topsoil within Test Pits E, F and G but not retained. They were also evidenced in the bulb field where bulbs had been 'banked up'.

Test Pit H

Test Pit H contained subtly different topsoil being looser and sandier than seen elsewhere but still retained significant depth at 0.8m. The subsoil was also different with more silt and firmer texture than that found in the other test pits prior to this point. No finds were found in this test pit.

Test Pit I

Test Pit I lay almost adjacent to the field's northern boundary. In terms of its stratigraphy it appeared the same as Test Pits F and G with 0.9m of loose black to brown top soil overlaying subsoil that was similar to that found in Test Pit H, firm light brownish grey silt. At 0.6m deep a large granite boulder was revealed. The boulder was emerging from the eastern section of the test pit and was 0.63m long, 0.4m wide and 0.3m deep. It appeared to lie on top of the subsoil and to have voids behind it beyond the eastern section. The western section also had a smaller granite boulder emerging 0.22m. This boulder was also located on the subsoil and was 0.36m deep. Other smaller granite rocks could be seen within the interface between subsoil and the natural *ram*. No finds were found in this test pit.

3.3 Test Pits excavated in April 2010

The test pits were excavated mechanically and each measured approximately 2m long by 1m wide, see Figure 7 for locations.

Test Pit J

Located in a fairly flat, recently picked bulb field. The stratigraphy comprised: very dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.5m deep (1) …over grey sandy clay 0.4m deep (2) … over pale grey silty sandy clay 0.3m deep (3) … over the natural dark yellowish brown *ram* (4). No finds were recovered from this test pit.

Test Pit K

The stratigraphy comprised: very dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.3m deep (1) …over grey sandy clay 0.6m deep (2) … over pale grey silty sandy clay 0.4m deep (3) … over the natural dark yellowish brown *ram* (4). Some 0.2m below the surface of the field was an approximately east-west orientated arrangement of large embedded stones up to 0.66 long by 0.25m wide. Two sherds of (unstratified) post-medieval pottery were recovered from the trench, but not retained.

Test Pit L

The stratigraphy comprised: very dark greyish brown sandy clay 0.64m deep (1) over pale grey silty sandy clay 0.36m deep (2) … over soft natural dark yellowish brown *ram* reached at a depth of 1.2m (4). No finds were recovered from this test pit

Test Pit M

The stratigraphy comprised: very dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.5m deep (1) …over grey sandy clay 0.3m deep (2) … over pale grey silty sandy clay 0.1m deep (3) … over the natural dark yellowish brown *ram* reached at a depth of 0.9m (4). No finds were recovered from this test pit.

Test Pit N

The stratigraphy comprised: very dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.6m deep (1) …over grey sandy clay 0.4m deep (2) … over pale grey silty sandy clay 0.2m deep (3) … over the natural dark yellowish brown *ram* reached at a depth of 1.2m (4). No finds were recovered from this test pit.

Test Pit O

The stratigraphy comprised: very dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.7m deep (1) … over the natural dark yellowish brown *ram* reached at a depth of 0.7m (2). No finds were recovered from this test pit.

Test Pit P

The stratigraphy comprised: very dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.65m deep (1) … over the natural dark yellowish brown *ram* reached at a depth of 0.65m (2). No finds were recovered from this test pit.

Test Pit Q

The stratigraphy comprised: very dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.6m deep (1) …over light brown sandy clay 0.2m deep (2) … over the natural dark yellowish brown *ram* reached at a depth of 0.8m (3). No finds were recovered from this test pit.

Test Pit R

The stratigraphy comprised: very dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.4m deep (1) …over grey sandy clay 0.4m deep (2) … over pale grey silty sandy clay 0.1m deep (3) … over the natural dark yellowish brown *ram* reached at a depth of 0.9 m (4). No finds were recovered from this test pit.

Test Pit S

The stratigraphy comprised: very dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.5m deep (1) …over light brown sandy clay 0.4m deep (2) … over soft natural dark yellowish brown *ram* reached at a depth of 1m (3). No finds were recovered from this test pit.

Test Pit T

The stratigraphy comprised: very dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.6m deep (1) …over grey sandy clay 0.3m deep (2) … over pale grey silty sandy clay 0.2m deep (3) … over the natural dark yellowish brown *ram* reached at a depth of 1.1m (4). No finds were recovered from this test pit.

Test Pit U

The stratigraphy comprised: very dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.6m deep (1) …over light brown sandy clay 0.3m deep (2) … over the natural dark yellowish brown *ram* reached at a depth of 0.9m (3). No finds were recovered from this test pit.

Test Pit V

The stratigraphy comprised: very dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.4-0.6m deep (1) …over grey sandy clay 0.3m deep (2) … over pale grey silty sandy clay 0.2m deep (3) … over the natural dark yellowish brown *ram* reached at a depth of 1.06m (4). No finds were recovered from this test pit.

3.4 Discussion of test pits

With the exception of Test Pits A – D, which are on the school playing field, the test pits excavated in April 2009 and January 2010 were concentrated in the western part of the site. The test pits provided no evidence for archaeological activity in this area, although the sample is too small to be conclusive. The significance of the stones revealed in Test Pit I is unclear but it is noted that this test pit was located close to the field boundary and the stones may be associated with this feature.

The only archaeological feature revealed in April 2010 was the alignment of stones in Test Pit K, which was the basal course of a removed field boundary first shown on the *c*1907 OS map.

4 Evaluation of geophysical survey results

The geophysical survey was undertaken to cover all open areas to the south of the existing primary school. These fields were divided into Areas 1, 2, 3 and 4 as shown on Fig 1. The evaluation of Areas 1 and 2 was carried out in May 2010 and the evaluation of Area 4 (the water meadow) in June 2010. The results of the geophysical survey did not merit an evaluation of Area 3.

4.1 Areas 1 and 2

A total of 13 trenches were excavated in Areas 1 and 2, see Fig 8 for locations. All of the trenches measured approximately 10m long by 0.9m wide.

Trench 1

The stratigraphy comprised topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.9m deep (1), which overlay the footings of a stone boundary wall (2) aligned north-west south-east (see Fig 15). This wall lay at a distance of 0.7m from the west end of the trench at a depth of 0.35m below the surface. It was 0.5m wide by 0.4m high and was constructed from vertically set, coursed granite rubble. At a distance of 3.9m from the east end of the trench lay the basal coursed of another boundary wall (3) immediately below the topsoil (1). Wall (3) was 0.4m wide and lay at a depth of 0.3m below the ground surface. Both walls directly overlay the natural ram comprising an interface of pale grey silty clay (4) at 0.9m overlying a pale yellow silty clay (5).

Trench 2

The stratigraphy comprised topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.7m deep (1), which overlay a dark brown sandy clay 0.3m deep (2). This layer overlay the footings of a stone boundary wall (3) aligned north-west south-east which was 1m wide. This wall lay at a distance of 4.4m from the west end of the trench at a depth of 0.7m below the surface. It was constructed from randomly laid granite rubble. Footings (3) directly overlay the natural ram comprising an interface of pale grey silty clay (4) 0.2m deep overlying a pale yellow silty clay (5) at 1.17m from the ground surface.

Trench 3

The stratigraphy comprised topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.8m deep (1), which overlay the footings of a stone boundary wall (2) aligned north-east south-west. This wall lay at a distance of 1.6m from the north-west end of the trench at a depth of 0.8m below the surface. It was 0.7m wide and was constructed from vertically set, coursed granite rubble. Footings (2) directly overlay the natural ram comprising an interface of pale grey silty clay (3) 0.15m deep overlying a pale yellow silty clay (4) at 1m from the ground surface.

Trench 4

The stratigraphy comprised topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.75m deep in the south-west half of the trench and 1.4m deep in the north-east half of the trench (1), which overlay the footings of a stone boundary wall (2) aligned north-west south-east. This wall lay at a distance of 2m from the south-west end of the trench at a depth of 0.7m below the surface. It was 0.7m wide and was constructed from coursed granite rubble. Footings (2) directly overlay the natural ram comprising an interface of pale grey silty clay (3) 0.15m deep overlying a pale yellow silty clay (4). On the north-east side of the footings the level of the ram dropped from 0.75m down to 1.14m forming a terrace.

Trench 5

No archaeological features were identified in this trench but the stratigraphy was recorded as follows: Topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.8m deep (1), which directly overlay the ram (2), a pale yellow silty clay.

Trench 6

The stratigraphy comprised topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.9m deep (1), which overlay the footings of a stone boundary wall (2) aligned north-west south-east. This wall lay at a distance of 3.9m from the west end of the trench at a depth of 0.8m below the surface. It was 0.5m wide and was constructed from vertically set, coursed granite rubble. Footings (2) directly overlay the natural ram comprising an interface of pale grey silty clay (3) 0.1m deep overlying a pale yellow silty clay (4) at 1m from the ground surface.

Trench 7

No archaeological features were identified in this trench but the stratigraphy was recorded as follows: topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 1m deep (1), which directly overlay the ram comprising an interface of pale grey silty clay (2) 0.1m deep overlying a pale yellow silty clay (3).

Trench 8

The stratigraphy comprised topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.35m deep (1), which overlay a mid-grey silty clay (2) 0.75m deep. The layer of silty clay (2) overlay the footings of a stone boundary wall (3) aligned north-east south-west. This wall lay at a distance of 6.4m from the south end of the trench at a depth of 0.8m below the surface. It was 0.5m

wide and was constructed from granite rubble. Footings (3) directly overlay the natural ram (4) comprising a pale yellow silty clay at 1m from the ground surface.

Trench 9

The stratigraphy comprised topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.7m deep (1), which overlay a mid grey silty clay (2) 0.2m deep. The layer of silty clay (2) overlay the probable footings of a stone boundary wall (3) aligned north-west south-east. This probable wall lay at a distance of 4.5m from the west end of the trench at a depth of 0.7m below the surface. It was 0.7m wide and was constructed from granite rubble. Footings (3) directly overlay the natural ram (4) comprising a pale yellow silty clay at 0.9m from the ground surface.

Trench 10

No archaeological features were identified in this trench but the stratigraphy was recorded as follows: topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.25m deep (1), which overlay a mid grey silty clay (2) 0.5m deep. This overlay the ram (3) comprising a pale yellow silty clay at 0.75m from the ground surface.

Trench 11

No archaeological features were identified in this trench but the stratigraphy was recorded as follows: topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.4m deep (1), which overlay a mid-grey silty clay (2) 0.55m deep. This overlay the ram (3) comprising a pale yellow silty clay at 0.95m from the ground surface.

Trench 12

No archaeological features were identified in this trench but the stratigraphy was recorded as follows: topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.5m deep (1), which overlay a mid- grey silty clay (2) 0.9m deep. This overlay the ram (3) comprising a pale yellow silty clay at 1.4m from the ground surface.

Trench 13

The stratigraphy comprised topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.65m deep (1), which overlay a mid-grey silty clay (2) 0.25m deep. The layer of silty clay (2) overlay the probable footings of two stone boundary walls (3) and (4) both aligned north-east south-west. Probable wall (3) lay at a distance of 1.3m from the north-west end of the trench and probable wall (4) lay at a distance of 2.8m from the north-west end of the trench. Both lay at a depth of 0.6m below the surface and were 0.5m wide constructed from granite rubble. Both (3) and (4) directly overlay the natural ram (5) comprising a pale yellow silty clay at 0.9m from the ground surface.

4.2 Area 4

A total of 10 trenches were excavated in Area 4, see Figure 8 for locations. All of the trenches measured approximately 10m long by 0.9m wide.

Trench 14 (see Fig 10 for section)

At the top of this trench under the turf was a layer of topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.25m deep (1). It contained one sherd of modern pottery. At the west end of the trench the topsoil (1) overlay a mounded area approximately 5m in diameter containing the deep fill (2) of what appeared to be a natural sink hole [3]. The fill (2) was pale yellow with mottled grey redeposited natural *ram* and was excavated to a depth of 1.45m at a point where the ground became unstable. This redeposited fill (2) could be seen on the eastern side of the sink hole to overlie a layer of buried topsoil (4) that extended across the whole trench and dived down into the steep edge of the sink hole [3]. Buried topsoil (4) comprised a very dark greyish

brown very sandy silt and was 0.5m deep. It directly overlay a leached pale grey silty clay (5) (0.1m deep) overlying pale yellow silty clay natural (6).

Trench 15

No archaeological features were identified in this trench but the stratigraphy was recorded as follows: topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.18m deep (1), which overlay a dark greyish brown very sandy silt (2) 0.3m deep. This overlay a leached pale grey silty clay (3) 0.05m deep, directly overlying pale yellow silty clay natural (4).

Trench 16

No archaeological features were identified in this trench but the stratigraphy was recorded as follows: topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.2m deep (1), which overlay a dark greyish brown very sandy silt (2) 0.28m deep. This overlay a leached pale grey silty clay (3) 0.05m deep, directly overlying pale yellow silty clay natural (4).

Trench 17

No archaeological features were identified in this trench but the stratigraphy was recorded as follows: topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.18m deep (1), which overlay a dark greyish brown very sandy silt (2) 0.3m deep. This overlay a leached pale grey silty clay (3) 0.1m deep, directly overlying pale yellow silty clay natural (4).

Trench 18

No archaeological features were identified in this trench but the stratigraphy was recorded as follows: topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.2m deep (1), which overlay a dark greyish brown very sandy silt (2) 0.28m deep. This overlay a leached pale grey silty clay (3) 0.06m deep, directly overlying pale yellow silty clay natural (4).

Trench 19 (see Fig 10 for plan and 16)

The stratigraphy in this trench was recorded as follows: topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.2m deep (1), which overlay a dark greyish brown very sandy silt (2) 0.35m deep. This overlay a possible drain or linear spread (3) for which there was no definable cut. The drain or spread (3) was aligned north-west south-east at a distance of 3m from the east end of the trench. It comprised granite rubble in a dark grey silty clay matrix containing one 18th-19th century glass fragment, pottery sherds (17th-19th century) and a roof tile fragment (19th-20th century). The possible drain (3) measured 0.4m wide by 0.05m deep and was set in the top of (4), a layer of leached pale grey silty clay 0.08m deep which directly overlying pale yellow silty clay natural (5).

Trench 20 (see Fig 10 for plan)

The stratigraphy in this trench was recorded as follows: topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.2m deep (1), which overlay a dark greyish brown very sandy silt (2) 0.35m deep. At the base of layer (2) in 4m from the north end of the trench were a set of four, very shallow (0.02m deep) criss-cross scars (5) cut into the leached pale grey silty clay (3) below. Each scar was approximately 0.5m long and 0.04m wide. Two of the scars were aligned east-west and parallel with each other (approximately 0.4m apart) and the other two crossed these at right angles, also parallel with each other and set approximately 0.4m apart. It is possible that the scars (5) were the result of prehistoric ploughing (ard marks), but are more likely to be the result of natural leaching or root disturbance. The scars were cut into a layer of leached pale grey silty clay (3) 0.08m deep which directly overlay pale yellow silty clay natural (4).

Trench 21

No archaeological features were identified in this trench but the stratigraphy was recorded as follows: topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.16m deep (1), which overlay a dark greyish brown very sandy silt (2) 0.35m deep. This overlay a leached pale grey silty clay (3) 0.05m deep, directly overlying pale yellow silty clay natural (4).

Trench 22

No archaeological features were identified in this trench but the stratigraphy was recorded as follows: topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.16m deep (1), which overlay a dark greyish brown very sandy silt (2) 0.32m deep. This overlay a leached pale grey silty clay (3) 0.05m deep, directly overlying pale yellow silty clay natural (4).

Trench 23 (see Fig 10 for plan and 17)

The stratigraphy in this trench was recorded as follows: topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.2m deep (1). This overlay a cobbled surface (2) comprising roughly laid angular granite rubble and beach pebbles in a topsoil matrix containing late 19th or 20th century pottery sherds, modern glass fragments and iron fragments. Along the northern edge of the surface were a line of larger granite stones (3) (average stone dimension: 0.25m x 0.2m x 0.15m). These were probably edging stones but may have been the footings of a wall. The surface (2) and probable edging stones (3) were set in a shallow depression [4] approximately 0.1m deep with a gently sloping side seen to the north. The surface (2) and probable edging stones (3) in total covered an area approximately 6m long but to the south the stones petered out there was no clear edge. The surface was not excavated but left *in situ*. The shallow depression [4] was cut into a layer of dark greyish brown very sandy silt (5) which was also left *in situ*.

4.3 Discussion of geophysics evaluation trenches

The evaluation of Areas 1 and 2 on the western side of the site showed that footings of earlier field walls survived in trenches T1, T2, T3, T4, T6, T8, T9 and T13. In all these trenches except Trenches 4 and 13 the boundaries appeared to correspond with those first shown on the *c*1907 OS map (Fig 5). The large drop in levels of natural either side of the field boundary in Trench 4 indicates the former existence of terraced fields in this area. This boundary along with the boundaries uncovered in trench 13 does not appear on any of the available map sources and is likely to be of medieval or post-medieval date. Although no stratified finds were recovered from the trenches in Areas 1 and 2, unstratified finds retrieved from the surface included pottery of both medieval and post-medieval date. The presence of these finds suggests the manuring of these fields from the medieval period onwards.

The evaluation of Area 4 proved that many of the anomalies of potential archaeological interest picked up by the geophysical survey must have been geological in origin. This included a large sink hole uncovered in Trench 14.

Possibly of significance were the four linear criss-cross scars marks identified in Trench 20 (5), which although undated resemble the pattern and form of prehistoric plough or ard marks, but may be the result of water percolation or root disturbance.

In Trench 19 a post-medieval spread of possible drain (3) was uncovered and in Trench 23 a 19th or 20th century cobbled surface (2).

No deposits suitable for palaeoenvironmental sampling were identified.

5 Boundary and building record results

The building and boundary recording was carried out in May 2010, see Figure 9 for locations. The ruinous remains of a small cluster of farm buildings (buildings 8 and 9) located in the field just to the south of Carn Gwaval Farm settlement within Area 1 were recorded after partial demolition. These included the remains of a building shown on the *c*1880 OS map and another building shown on the c1907 OS map. In addition, all existing boundaries within Areas 1, 2, 3 and 4 were included in the record.

5.1 Boundary descriptions

Boundary 1

A stone-faced earth wall constructed with granite rubble facing. It measures approximately 1m high by 0.4m wide at the top and 0.7m wide at the base. Shown on the *c*1880 and *c*1907 OS maps (Figs 4 and 5).

Boundary 2

A stone-faced earth wall constructed with granite rubble facing with tall bushes growing in front of north face. It measures approximately 0.4m high on the field side and 1m high on the road side by 0.5m wide. Shown on the *c*1880 and *c*1907 OS maps (Figs 4 and 5).

Boundary 3

A stone-faced earth wall constructed with granite rubble facing with tall bushes growing in front of north face. It measures approximately 0.6m high on the field side and 1m high on the road side by 0.5m wide. Shown on the *c*1880 and *c*1907 OS maps (Figs 4 and 5).

Boundary 4

An uncoursed and unbonded stone wall constructed from granite rubble and surviving only in the western half of the field. It measures approximately 1m high by 0.4m wide. In the eastern half of the field the wall has been removed leaving a lynchet dropping from the south to the north by 0.7m. Shown on the *c*1880 and *c*1907 OS maps (Figs 4 and 5).

A section was cut through boundary 4 with a JCB and the cross-section drawn (Fig 18). It was a dry-stone wall, a single stone wide measuring 0.9m high (above ground) by up to 0.56m wide. Three courses of stone were above ground, levelled with trig stones; the fourth, basal, course was set in a trench 0.5m deep by 0.5m wide at the top tapering to 0.3m wide at the bottom of the trench.

Boundary 5

A stone-faced earth wall constructed with granite rubble facing. It measures approximately 1m high by 0.5m wide to the south and 1.5m high by 0.7m wide to the north. Shown on the *c*1880 and *c*1907 OS maps (Figs 4 and 5).

Boundary 6

An overgrown and uncoursed granite rubble-built wall measuring approximately 1.2m high by 0.4m wide. Shown on the *c*1880 and *c*1907 OS maps (Figs 4 and 5).

Boundary 7

An overgrown and uncoursed granite rubble-built wall measuring approximately 0.6m high by 0.5m wide. Shown on the *c*1880 and *c*1907 OS maps (Figs 4 and 5).

Building 8 (Fig 12)

Only the west (rear) wall of this building survived at the time of the survey. It was clear from the method of construction of the wall that it was probably the only stone element of the

building and the rest of the building had been constructed in timber in the 20th century. The west wall was terraced into the slope to the west creating a retaining wall that measured 1m high by 0.5m wide. It was constructed like a field boundary, from vertically set, coursed granite rubble. The average dimensions of a stone measured 0.3m x 0.2m x 0.2m. At the centre of the east elevation was a recess measuring 0.5m wide by 0.2m deep which had been blocked at a later date with uncoursed granite rubble. It is possible that this recess had been built to hold a timber roof support post.

Building 9

This building is first shown on the *c*1907 OS map measuring 5m² but may form the southern half of the longer building, extending to the north, shown on the *c*1880 OS map (Fig 4). At the time of the survey the stone-built element of this former building had already been partially demolished and the sections of the south and west stone walls that remained were obscured by rubble. The west wall was a granite rubble-built retaining wall that stood approximately 1.2m high. Two ship's timbers (planking) were salvaged from the demolition material of either Building 8 or 9 (Fig 13).

Boundary 10 (Fig 14)

A roughly coursed granite rubble-built retaining wall approximately 1m high. Part of the field boundary shown on the *c*1880 and *c*1907 OS maps (Figs 4 and 5). Survives for a distance of approximately 10m south of building 9.

Boundary 11

An overgrown and uncoursed granite rubble-built wall measuring approximately 0.6m high by 0.5m wide. Shown on the *c*1880 and *c*1907 OS maps (Figs 4 and 5).

Boundary 12

An overgrown and uncoursed granite rubble-built wall measuring approximately 0.5m high by 0.5m wide. Shown on the *c*1880 and *c*1907 OS maps (Figs 4, 5 and 18).

Boundary 13

A stone-faced earth wall 0.5m high by 0.4m wide with vertically set coursed granite facing.

Boundary 14

A stone-faced earth wall 0.5m high by 0.4m wide with vertically set coursed granite facing. Shown on the *c*1880 and *c*1907 OS maps (Figs 4 and 5).

Boundary 15

A stone faced earth wall 0.5m high by 0.5m wide with vertically set coursed granite facing. Shown on the *c*1880 and *c*1907 OS maps (Figs 4 and 5).

Boundary 16

A stone-faced earth wall 0.5m high by 0.4m wide with uncoursed granite facing. Shown on the *c*1880 and *c*1907 OS maps (Figs 4 and 5).

Boundary 17

A stone-faced earth wall 0.5m high by 0.4m wide with uncoursed granite facing. Shown on the *c*1880 and *c*1907 OS maps (Figs 4 and 5).

Boundary 18

A stone-faced earth wall 0.5m high by 0.4m wide with uncoursed granite facing. Shown on the *c*1880 and *c*1907 OS maps (Figs 4 and 5).

Boundary 19

An uncoursed granite rubble-built wall containing large granite blocks. It measures up to 1m high and 0.5m wide. Shown on the *c*1880 and *c*1907 OS maps (Figs 4 and 5).

Boundary 20

An overgrown, uncoursed granite rubble-built wall (possibly a stone faced earth wall) containing large granite blocks. It measures up to 1m high and 0.5m wide. Shown on the *c*1880 and *c*1907 OS maps (Figs 4 and 5).

Boundary 21

An uncoursed granite rubble-built wall containing large granite blocks. It measures up to 1m high and 0.5m wide. Shown on the *c*1880 and *c*1907 OS maps (Figs 4 and 5).

Boundary 22 (see front cover)

A series of square-sectioned granite posts originally used as fence posts to fence off the north-west quarter of the field. All the posts have drill marks identifying them as either late 19th or 20th century in date.

5.2 Discussion of boundaries and buildings

The majority of existing boundaries in the development site date to at least the 19th century and are either of Cornish hedge construction (stone-faced earth walls) or simple stone walls constructed from granite (dry stone walls).

At the time of the survey little remained of the farm buildings in area 1. It was clear that Building 9 had been the structure shown on the *c*1907 OS map and had been a small, square, stone building prior to demolition (possibly for bulb or tool storage). Two ship's timbers (planking) were retrieved from the demolition material which had presumably been reused within Building 9.

6 Finds summary report

By C M Thorpe

A total of 12 artefacts were recovered in April 2009. Pottery comprises the largest group 10 sherds in total, some 83.3% of the collection. There is also glass and clay pipe within the assemblage. All but one of the artefacts came from unstratified contexts being collected from topsoil of the test pits. The total number of finds from each Test Pit are listed below in Section 10.4.

Finds from the January and April 2009, post-medieval potsherds, were kept for identification purposes but not retained.

A further 26 artefacts were recovered during the evaluation of the geophysical anomalies in June 2010. Pottery comprises the largest number of finds (16 sherds or 61.5% of the collection). There is also glass, slag, tile and metalwork pipe within the assemblage. The total number of finds from each trench are listed below in Section 10.5.

The earliest identifiable artefact recovered during the course of this project is the sherd of Cornish Medieval Coarseware (Bunnings Park/Stuffle Ware) dating from the 13th to 14th centuries that came from Test Pit 2, context (102). Another medieval sherd was found (unstratified) in Test Pit 4.

The scattering of sherds from the post-medieval and modern periods across the site (unstratified in topsoil) is typical of assemblages obtained from close to farming communities

the finds being derived from domestic midden material being utilised for the manuring and improvement of the fields. There are no really significant artefacts within this collection which is mostly modern in date.

7 General discussion

The results of the archaeological evaluation were a little surprising in that this was considered an area of comparatively high archaeological potential because of its proximity to the Lower Moors and Old Town beach, where extensive palaeoenvironmental deposits have been recorded, to the Iron Age fogou, and to Ennor Castle, the focus of settlement on St Mary's during the medieval period. It can only be concluded that for much of history the area was open heathland which was enclosed, perhaps in the medieval period, and that its main use since then has been agricultural. The field boundaries uncovered in trenches 4 and 13 suggest that areas 1 and 2 once contained terraced fields on a different alignment to the present fields. These terraced fields are likely to be of either medieval or post-medieval date.

Because of the lack of archaeological remains no further archaeological work was recommended during the remainder of the school building programme.

8 References

8.1 Primary sources

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9 Project archive

The HES project numbers are **2009039 (evaluation) and 2010047 (building and boundary recording)**

The project's documentary, photographic 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. Project files containing site records and notes, project correspondence and administration and copies of documentary/cartographic source material (file nos 2009039 and 2010047).
2. Field plans and copies of historic maps stored in an A2-size plastic envelope (GRE 724).
3. Electronic drawings stored in the directory ..\CAD ARCHIVE\Scilly\St Mary's\Five Islands School Evaluation 2009039
4. Black and white photographs archived under the following index numbers: GBP 2142
5. Digital photographs stored in the directory ..\Images\Sites\Scily\St Mary's\New Five Islands School Base Evaluation 2009039
6. This report text is held in digital form as: G:\CAU\HE Projects\Sites\Scilly\Sites Q-T\St Mary's\ New Five Islands School Base Evaluation 2009039
7. English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-83259

Artefacts retrieved during the project are stored at the Isles of Scilly Museum, Church Street, St Mary's, Isles of Scilly under accession number RN 05940. The site codes are FIS09 and FIS10.

10 Appendices

10.1 List of contexts for test pits excavated in April 2009

Test Pit Number	Context Number	Description	Interpretation	Date	Initial
1	1	Black/brown loam loose consistency with 5% small angular stones	Topsoil	16/4/09	FS
	1a	Black/brown loam loose consistency with 5% small angular stones	Buried topsoil?	16/4/09	FS
	2	Light grey plastic clay	Subsoil	16/4/09	FS
	3	Light reddish brown plastic clay/sand 5% fine sand	Natural	16/4/09	FS
2	1	Black/brown Loam loose consistency with 5% small angular stones and modern material including plastic and glazed pot.	Likely identical to Test pit 1 Layer1 but disturbed probably during the creation of the tarmac path adjacent.	16/4/09	FS
	2	Mid yellowish grey plastic clay silt - Medieval? pottery	Thin layer likely buried soil	16/4/09	FS
	3	Light reddish brown plastic clay silt	Similar material found below 1m on all test pits assumed to be natural	16/4/09	FS
3	1	Mid brown loose to firm loam 5% small sub-angular stone modern detritus - glass	Modern topsoil intermixed with subsoil	16/4/09	FS
	2	Light reddish brown plastic to firm silty sand	Intermixed with overlying topsoil - made up?	16/4/09	FS
	3	Black brown plastic clay 2-5%small sub-angular stones	Likely buried topsoil	16/4/09	FS
	4	Mid yellowish grey plastic clay silt	Likely buried subsoil	16/4/09	FS
4	1	Black/brown loam loose consistency with 5% small angular stones, contains clay pipe and modern pot	Top soil original - this test pit may be original stratigraphy appears largely undisturbed	16/4/09	FS
	2	Light grey plastic clay	Subsoil	16/4/09	FS
	3	Light reddish brown firm to plastic silt, tiny amount, less than 5%, very fine sand	Natural	16/4/09	FS

Test Pit Number	Context Number	Description	Interpretation	Date	Initial
5	1	Black/brown loam loose consistency with 5% small angular stones	Topsoil	16/4/09	FS
	2	Light reddish brown firm silty, 5% small sub-angular stone	Possible layer but more likely intermingled intersection of topsoil and natural	16/4/09	FS
	3	Light reddish brown firm to plastic silt, tiny amount, less than 5%, very fine sand	Natural	16/4/09	FS

10.2 List of contexts for test pits excavated in January and April 2010

Test pit Number	Context Number	Description
A	1	Very dark greyish brown sandy silty clay, 0.33m deep
A	2	Very dark greyish brown sandy silty clay, 0.3m deep
A	3	Light grey clay, 0.15m deep
A	4	Light yellowish brown *ram,* reached at 0.78m
B	1	Very dark greyish brown sandy silty clay, 0.33m deep
B	2	Very dark greyish brown sandy silty clay, 0.3m deep
B	3	Light grey clay, 0.15m deep
B	4	Light yellowish brown *ram,* reached at 0.78m
C	1	Very dark greyish brown sandy silty clay, 0.33m deep
C	2	Very dark greyish brown sandy silty clay, 0.3m deep
C	3	Light grey clay, 0.15m deep
C	4	Light yellowish brown *ram,* reached at 0.78m
D	1	Very dark greyish brown sandy silty clay, 0.45m deep
D	2	Very dark greyish brown sandy silty clay, 0.7m deep
D	3	Light yellowish brown *ram,* reached at 1.15m
E	1	Very dark greyish brown sandy silty clay, 0.45m deep
E	2	Light yellowish brown clay, 0.55m deep
E	3	Light yellowish brown *ram,* reached at 1m
F	1	Very dark greyish brown sandy silty clay, 0.95m deep
F	3	Light yellowish brown *ram,* reached at 0.95m

Test pit Number	**Context Number**	**Description**
G	1	Very dark greyish brown sandy silty clay, 0.9m deep
G	2	Light grey clay, 0.3m deep
G	3	Light yellowish brown *ram,* reached at 1.2m
H	1	Loose dark brown sandy silty clay 0.8m deep
H	2	
H	3	Light yellowish brown *ram,* reached at 0.95m
I	1	Brown black loose sandy silty clay, 0.8m deep
I	2	Light brown clay, 0.3m deep
i	3	Light yellowish brown *ram,* reached at 1.2m
J	1	Very dark greyish brown sandy silty clay, 0.5m deep
J	2	Grey sandy clay, 0.4m deep
J	3	Pale grey silty sandy clay with large boulder, 0.3m deep
J	4	Light yellowish brown *ram,* reached at 1.2m
K	1	Very dark greyish brown sandy silty clay, 0.3m deep
K	2	Greyish brown silty sandy clay, 0.6m deep
K	3	Basal course of removed field boundary, vertically bedded stones, 0.66 x 0.2m
K	4	Pale grey silty sandy clay, 0.3m deep
K	5	Light yellowish brown *ram,* reached at 1.2m
L	1	Very dark greyish brown sandy silty clay, 0.64m deep
	2	Greyish brown silty sandy clay, 0.56m deep
L	3	Light yellowish brown *ram,* reached at 1.2m
M	1	Very dark greyish brown sandy silty clay, 0.5m deep
M	2	Grey sandy clay, 0.08m deep
M	3	Pale grey clay, 0.38m deep
M	4	Light yellowish brown *ram,* reached at 0.9m
N	1	Very dark greyish brown sandy silty clay, 0.6m deep
N	2	Grey sandy clay, 0.5m deep
N	3	Pale grey clay, 0.2m deep
N	4	Light yellowish brown *ram,* reached at 1.2m

Test pit Number	**Context Number**	**Description**
O	1	Very dark greyish brown sandy silty clay, 0.7m deep
O	2	Light yellowish brown *ram,* reached 0.7m
P	1	Very dark greyish brown sandy silty clay, 0.65m deep
p	2	Light yellowish brown *ram,* reached 0.65m
Q	1	Very dark greyish brown sandy silty clay, 0.6m deep
Q	2	Light brown clay 0.2m deep
Q	3	Light yellowish brown *ram,* reached 0.7m
R	1	Very dark greyish brown sandy silty clay, 0.4m deep
R	2	Grey sandy clay, 0.4m deep
R	3	Pale grey clay, 0.1m deep
R	4	Dark yellowish brown *ram,* reached at 0.9m
S	1	Very dark greyish brown sandy silty clay, 0.5m deep
S	2	Light brown silty sandy clay, 0..5m deep
S	3	Light yellowish brown *ram,* reached at 1m
T	1	Very dark greyish brown sandy silty clay, 0.6m deep
T	2	Grey sandy clay, 0.3m deep
T	3	Pale grey clay, 0.2m deep
t	4	Light yellowish brown *ram,* reached at 1.1m
U	1	Very dark greyish brown sandy silty clay, 0.8m deep
U	2	Dark grey clay, 0.3m deep
U	3	Light yellowish brown *ram,* reached at 0.9m
V		Very dark greyish brown sandy silty clay, 0.4m deep
V		Dark grey sandy clay, 0.5m deep
V		Pale grey clay, 0.16m deep
V		Light yellowish brown *ram,* reached at 1.06m

10.3 List of contexts for evaluation trenches

Trench Number	Context Number	Description
T1	(1)	Topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.9m deep
T1	(2)	Footings of a stone boundary wall (2) aligned north-west south-east. 0.7m from the west end of the trench at a depth of 0.35m below the surface. It was 0.5m wide by 0.4m high and was constructed from vertically set, coursed granite rubble
T1	(3)	Granite rubble boundary wall at a distance of 3.9m from the east end of the trench immediately below the topsoil (1). It was 0.4m wide and lay at a depth of 0.3m below the ground surface
T1	(4)	Pale grey silty clay interface with natural 0.1m deep
T1	(5)	Pale yellow silty clay natural *ram*
T2	(1)	Topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.7m deep
T2	(2)	Layer of dark brown sandy clay 0.3m deep.
T2	(3)	Footings of a stone boundary wall aligned north-west south-east which was 1m wide. This wall lay at a distance of 4.4m from the west end of the trench at a depth of 0.7m below the surface. It was constructed from randomly laid granite rubble
T2	(4)	Pale grey silty clay interface with natural 0.2m deep
T2	(5)	Pale yellow silty clay natural *ram*
T3	(1)	Topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.8m deep
T3	(2)	Footings of a stone boundary wall aligned north-east south-west. This wall lay at a distance of 1.6m from the north-west end of the trench at a depth of 0.8m below the surface. It was 0.7m wide and was constructed from vertically set, coursed granite rubble
T3	(3)	Pale grey silty clay interface with natural 0.15m deep
T3	(4)	Pale yellow silty clay natural *ram*
T4	(1)	Topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.75m deep in the south-west half of the trench and 1.4m deep in the north-east half of the trench
T4	(2)	Footings of a stone boundary wall aligned north-west south-east. This wall lay at a distance of 2m from the south-west end of the trench at a depth of 0.7m below the surface. It was 0.7m wide and was constructed from coursed granite rubble
T4	(3)	Pale grey silty clay interface with natural 0.15m deep
T4	(4)	Pale yellow silty clay natural *ram*
T5	(1)	Topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.8m deep
T5	(2)	Pale yellow silty clay natural *ram*
T6	(1)	Topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.9m deep
T6	(2)	Footings of a stone boundary wall aligned north-west south-east. This wall lay at a distance of 3.9m from the west end of the trench at a depth of 0.8m below the surface. It was 0.5m wide and was constructed from vertically set, coursed granite rubble
T6	(3)	Pale grey silty clay interface with natural 0.1m deep

Trench Number	Context Number	Description
T6	(4)	Pale yellow silty clay natural *ram*
T7	(1)	Topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 1m deep
T7	(2)	Pale grey silty clay interface with natural 0.1m deep
T7	(3)	Pale yellow silty clay natural *ram*
T8	(1)	Topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.35m deep
T8	(2)	A layer of mid grey silty clay 0.75m deep
T8	(3)	Footings of a stone boundary wall (3) aligned north-east south-west. This wall lay at a distance of 6.4m from the south end of the trench at a depth of 0.8m below the surface. It was 0.5m wide and was constructed from granite rubble
T8	(4)	Pale yellow silty clay natural *ram*
T9	(1)	Topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.7m deep
T9	(2)	A layer of mid grey silty clay 0.2m deep
T9	(3)	Probable footings of a stone boundary wall (3) aligned north-west south-east. This probable wall lay at a distance of 4.5m from the west end of the trench at a depth of 0.7m below the surface. It was 0.7m wide and was constructed from granite rubble
T9	(4)	Pale yellow silty clay natural *ram*
T10	(1)	Topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.25m deep
T10	(2)	A layer of mid grey silty clay 0.5m deep
T10	(3)	Pale yellow silty clay natural *ram*
T11	(1)	Topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.4m deep
T11	(2)	A layer of mid grey silty clay 0.55m deep
T11	(3)	Pale yellow silty clay natural *ram*
T12	(1)	Topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.5m deep
T12	(2)	A layer of mid grey silty clay 0.9m deep
T12	(3)	Pale yellow silty clay natural *ram*
T13	(1)	Topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.65m deep
T13	(2)	A layer of mid grey silty clay 0.25m deep
T13	(3)	Probable footings of a stone boundary wall aligned north-east south-west. This probable wall lay at a distance of 1.3m from the north-west end of the trench at a depth of 0.6m below the surface. It was 0.5m wide and was constructed from granite rubble
T13	(4)	Probable footings of a stone boundary wall aligned north-east south-west. This probable wall lay at a distance of 2.8m from the north-west end of the trench at a depth of 0.6m below the surface. It was 0.5m wide and was constructed from granite rubble.

Trench Number	Context Number	Description
T13	(5)	Pale yellow silty clay natural *ram*
T14	(1)	Topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.25m deep
T14	(2)	Fill of sink hole [3]. Pale yellow with mottled grey redeposited natural ram excavated to a depth of 1.45m at a point where the ground became unstable.
T14	[3]	Cut of sink hole. Sub-circular and approximately 5m in diameter. Steep sides.
T14	(4)	Buried topsoil comprised a very dark greyish brown very sandy silt and was 0.5m deep.
T14	(5)	Pale grey silty clay interface with natural 0.1m deep
T14	(6)	Pale yellow silty clay natural *ram*
T15	(1)	Topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.18m deep
T15	(2)	A layer of dark greyish brown very sandy silt 0.3m deep
T15	(3)	Pale grey silty clay interface with natural 0.05m deep.
T15	(4)	Pale yellow silty clay natural *ram*
T16	(1)	Topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.2m deep
T16	(2)	A layer of dark greyish brown very sandy silt 0.28m deep
T16	(3)	Pale grey silty clay interface with natural 0.05m deep.
T16	(4)	Pale yellow silty clay natural *ram*
T17	(1)	Topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.18m deep
T17	(2)	A layer of dark greyish brown very sandy silt 0.3m deep
T17	(3)	Pale grey silty clay interface with natural 0.1m deep.
T17	(4)	Pale yellow silty clay natural *ram*
T18	(1)	Topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.2m deep
T18	(2)	A layer of dark greyish brown very sandy silt 0.28m deep
T18	(3)	Pale grey silty clay interface with natural 0.06m deep
T18	(4)	Pale yellow silty clay natural *ram*
T19	(1)	Topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.2m deep
T19	(2)	A layer of dark greyish brown very sandy silt 0.35m deep
T19	(3)	Possible drain or linear spread for which there was no definable cut. The drain or spread was aligned north-west south-east at a distance of 3m from the east end of the trench. It comprised granite rubble in a dark grey silty clay matrix containing occasional glass fragments and pottery sherds. Measured 0.4m wide by 0.05m deep
T19	(4)	Pale grey silty clay interface with natural 0.08m deep
T19	(5)	Pale yellow silty clay natural *ram*

Trench Number	Context Number	Description
T20	(1)	Topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.2m deep
T20	(2)	A layer of dark greyish brown very sandy silt 0.35m deep
T20	(3)	Pale grey silty clay interface with natural 0.08m deep.
T20	(4)	Pale yellow silty clay natural *ram*
T20	(5)	4m from the north end of the trench were a set of four, very shallow (0.02m deep) criss-cross scars cut into the leached pale grey silty clay (3) below and filled by dark greyish brown very sandy silt. Each scar was approximately 0.5m long and 0.04m wide. Two of the scars were aligned east-west and parallel with each other (approximately 0.4m apart) and the other two crossed these at right angles, also parallel with each other and set approximately 0.4m apart
T21	(1)	Topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.16m deep
T21	(2)	A layer of dark greyish brown very sandy silt 0.35m deep
T21	(3)	Pale grey silty clay interface with natural 0.05m deep
T21	(4)	Pale yellow silty clay natural *ram*
T22	(1)	Topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.16m deep
T22	(2)	A layer of dark greyish brown very sandy silt 0.32m deep
T22	(3)	Pale grey silty clay interface with natural 0.05m deep.
T22	(4)	Pale yellow silty clay natural *ram*
T23	(1)	Topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.2m deep
T23	(2)	Cobbled surface comprising roughly laid angular granite rubble and beach pebbles in a topsoil matrix containing occasional pottery sherds, glass fragments and iron fragments. Covered an area approximately 6m long but to the south the stones petered out there was no clear edge
T23	(3)	A line of granite stones along the edge of surface (2) (average stone dimension: 0.25m x 0.2m x 0.15m). These are probably edging stones but may have been the footings of a wall
T23	[4]	Surface (2) and probable edging stones (3) were set in a shallow depression [4] approximately 0.1m deep with a gently sloping side seen to the north
T23	(5)	Layer of dark greyish brown very sandy silt

10.4 List of finds from test pits excavated in April 2009

Context No: Test Pit 02. u/s

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Modern	45g	4		1

2 sherds Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware. 18th to 19th centuries.

1 sherd Modern White Glazed Stoneware. 19th to 20th centuries.

1 sherd Modern Porcelain. 19th to 20th centuries.

Context No: Test Pit 02. Context (1) Topsoil

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Modern	16g	2		1
Other				1

1 sherd Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware. 18th to 19th centuries.

1 complete Modern White Plastic marmalade top. 20th century.

Context No: Test Pit 02. Context (2) Subsoil.

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Medieval	11g	1		1

1 rimsherd Cornish Medieval Coarseware (Bunnings Park/Stuffle Ware) 13th to 14th centuries.

Context No: Test Pit 03. u/st

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Glass				
Modern	33g	1		1

1 Modern glass ink bottle stopper. 19th to 20th centuries.

Context No: Test Pit 04. U/st

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Medieval	3g	1		1
Post-Medieval	8g	1		1
Modern	34g	1		1
Clay				
Other: clay pipe	2g	1		1

1 sherd Cornish Medieval Coarseware. 13th to 14th centuries.

1 rimsherd North Devon Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware) with trail slip decoration. 17th to 18th centuries.

1 broken Modern White Glazed Stoneware egg cup. Early 19th century.

1 fragment clay pipe stem. 18th to 19th centuries.

10.5 List of finds from geophysics evaluation trenches

Context No: U/S Areas 1 and 2

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Post-Medieval	16g	2		
Clay				
Tile: Roof	6g	1		
Glass				
Post-Medieval	30g	1		

2 sherds North Devon Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware (Barnstaple Ware). 17th to 18th centuries.

1 roofing tile fragment. Granitic fabric. 16th to 17th centuries.

1 shard Post-Medieval bottle glass. 17th to 18th centuries.

Context No: Trench 14, context (1), Topsoil.

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Modern	19g	1		

1 sherd Modern terracotta flowerpot. 19th to 20th centuries.

Context No: Trench 19, context (3)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Post-Medieval	19g	1		
Modern	54g	1		
Clay				
Tile: roof	46g	1		
Glass				
Post-Medieval	50g	1		

1 sherd Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware. 17th to 18th centuries.

1 sherd Modern terracotta flowerpot. 19th to 20th centuries.

1 terracotta roofing tile fragment probably from Bridgewater. 19th to 20th centuries.

1 neck, mouth of a Post-Medieval green glass bottle. 18th to 19th centuries.

Context No: Trench 23, context (2).

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Post-Medieval	52g	3		
Modern	97g	8		
Metalwork				
Iron	35g	1		
Industrial debris	122g	1		
Clay				
Tile: roof	27g	1		
Glass				
Modern	74g	3		

3 sherds North Devon Post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware. 17th to 18th centuries.

4 sherds Modern White Glazed Stoneware (china). 19th to 20th centuries.

2 sherds Modern Yellow Glazed Stoneware. 19th to 20th centuries.

2 sherds Modern Stoneware. 19th to 20th centuries.

1 terracotta roofing tile fragment. 19th to 20th centuries.

1 iron object. 19th to 20th centuries.

1 slag fragment (iron?). 19th to 20th centuries.

3 shards Modern bottle glass. 19th to 20th centuries.

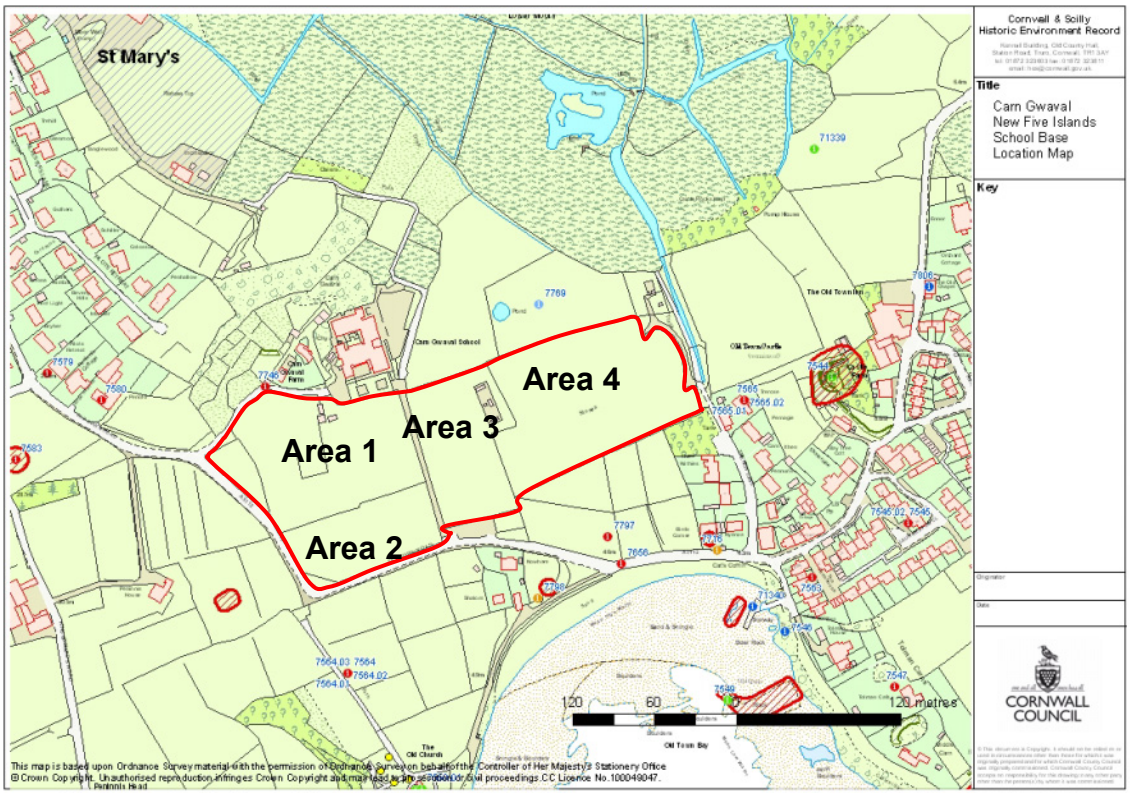

Fig 1 Location map, the study area outlined in red

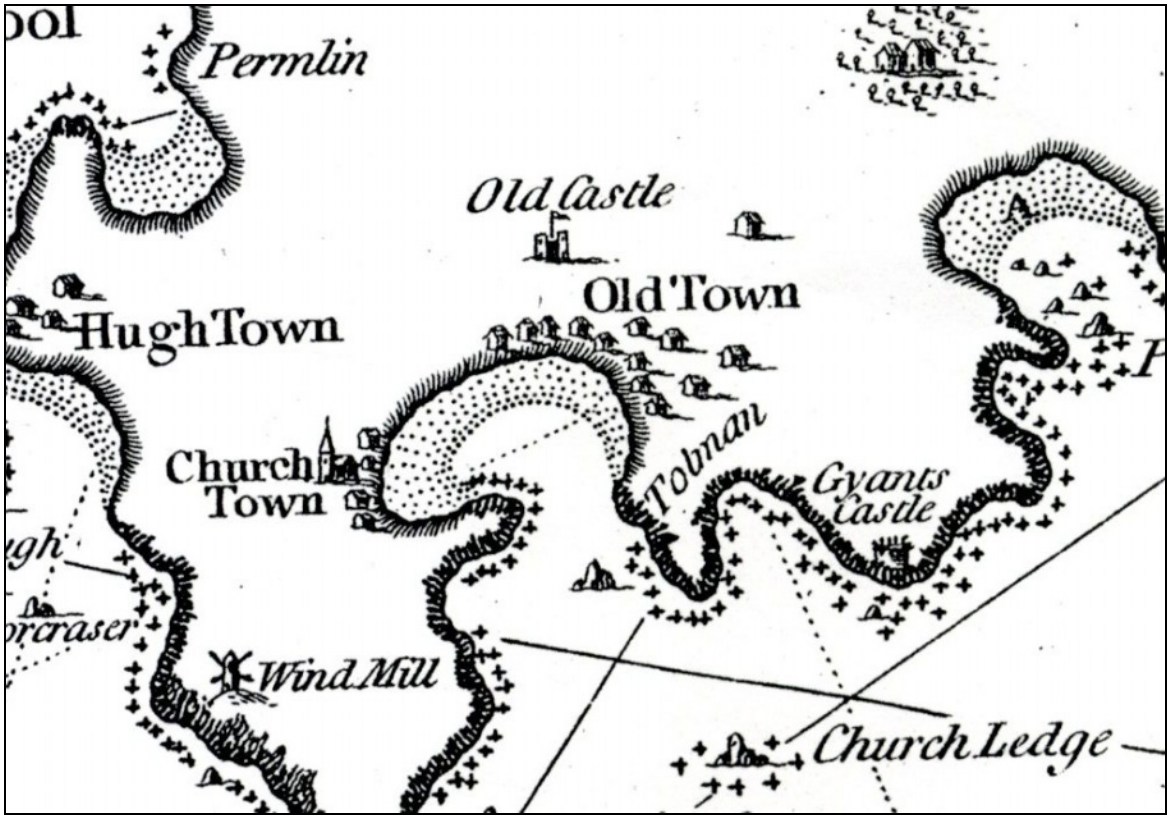

Fig 2 Detail from Tovey and Ginver's 1779 chart of the 'Islands of Scilly' (UKHO 327a)

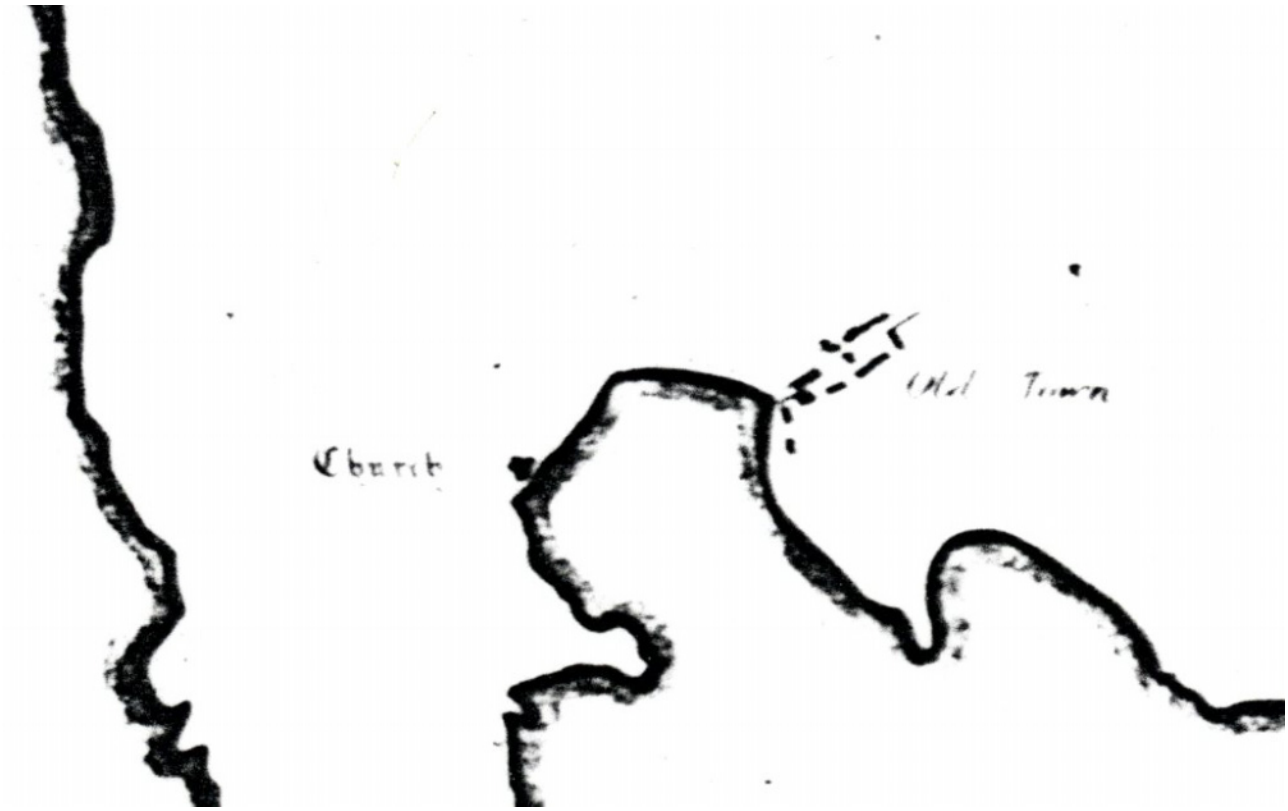

Fig 3 Detail from Tithe Map, c1840

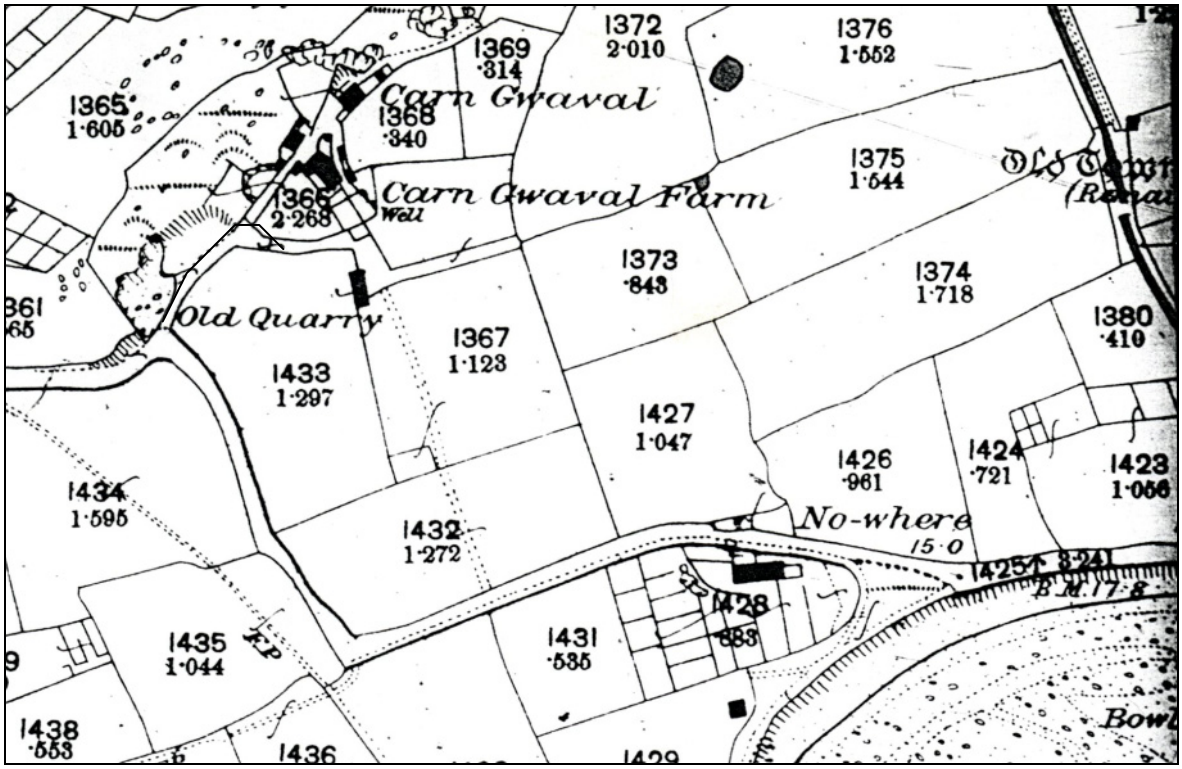

Fig 4 First Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, 1880

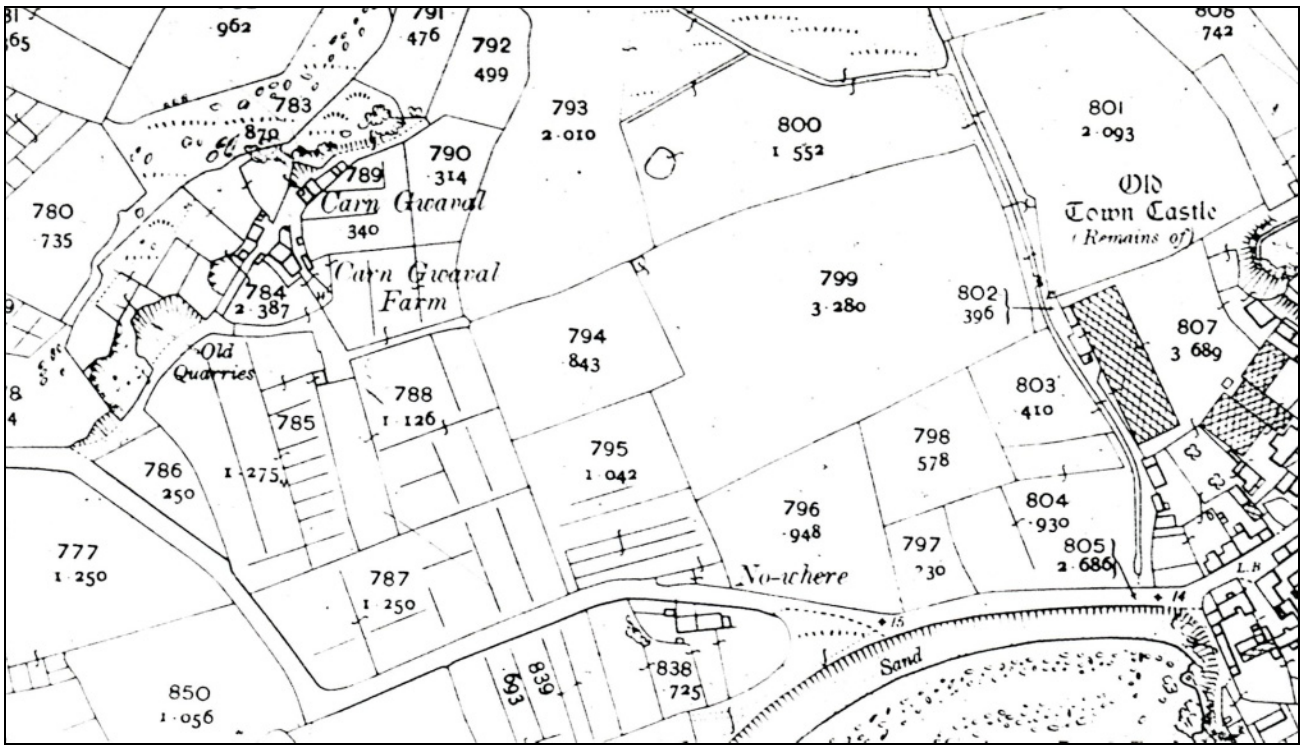

Fig 5 Second Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, 1907

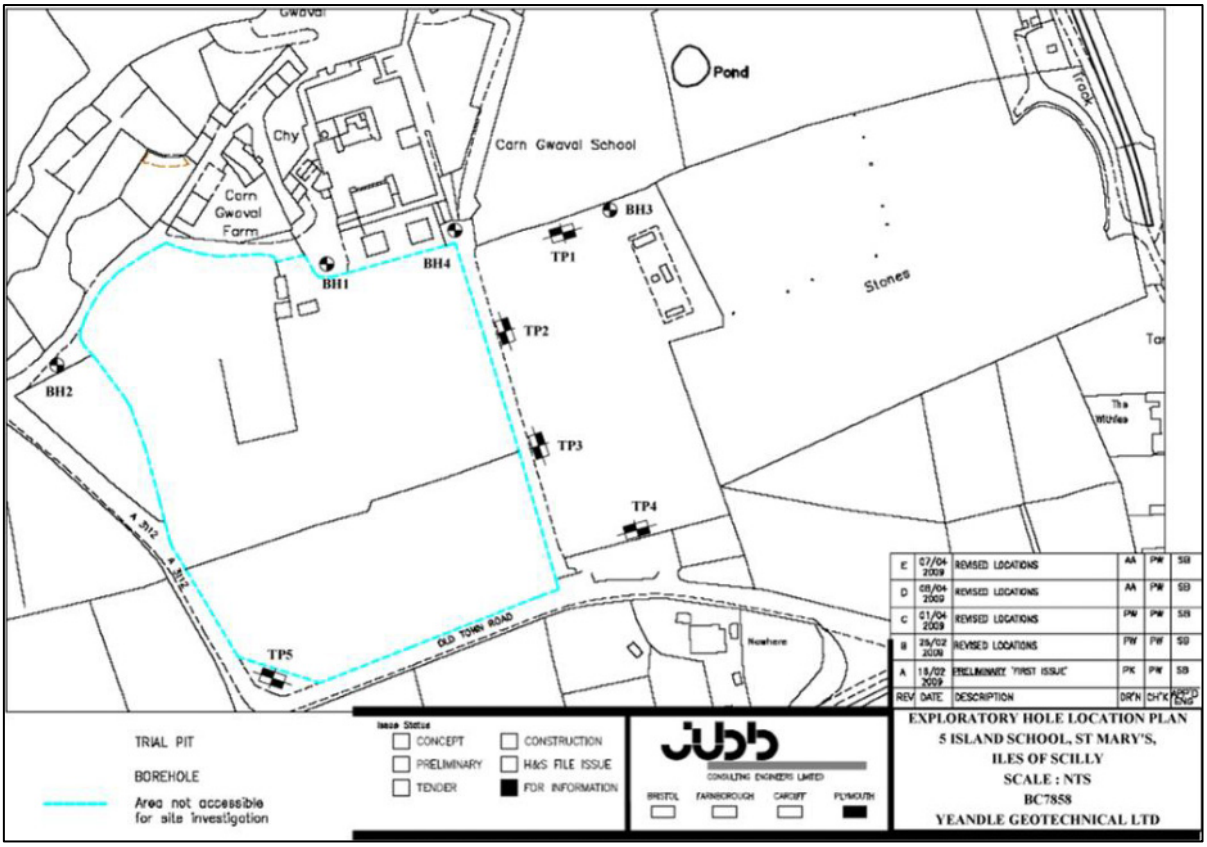

Fig 6 Location of geotechnical test pits excavated in 2009

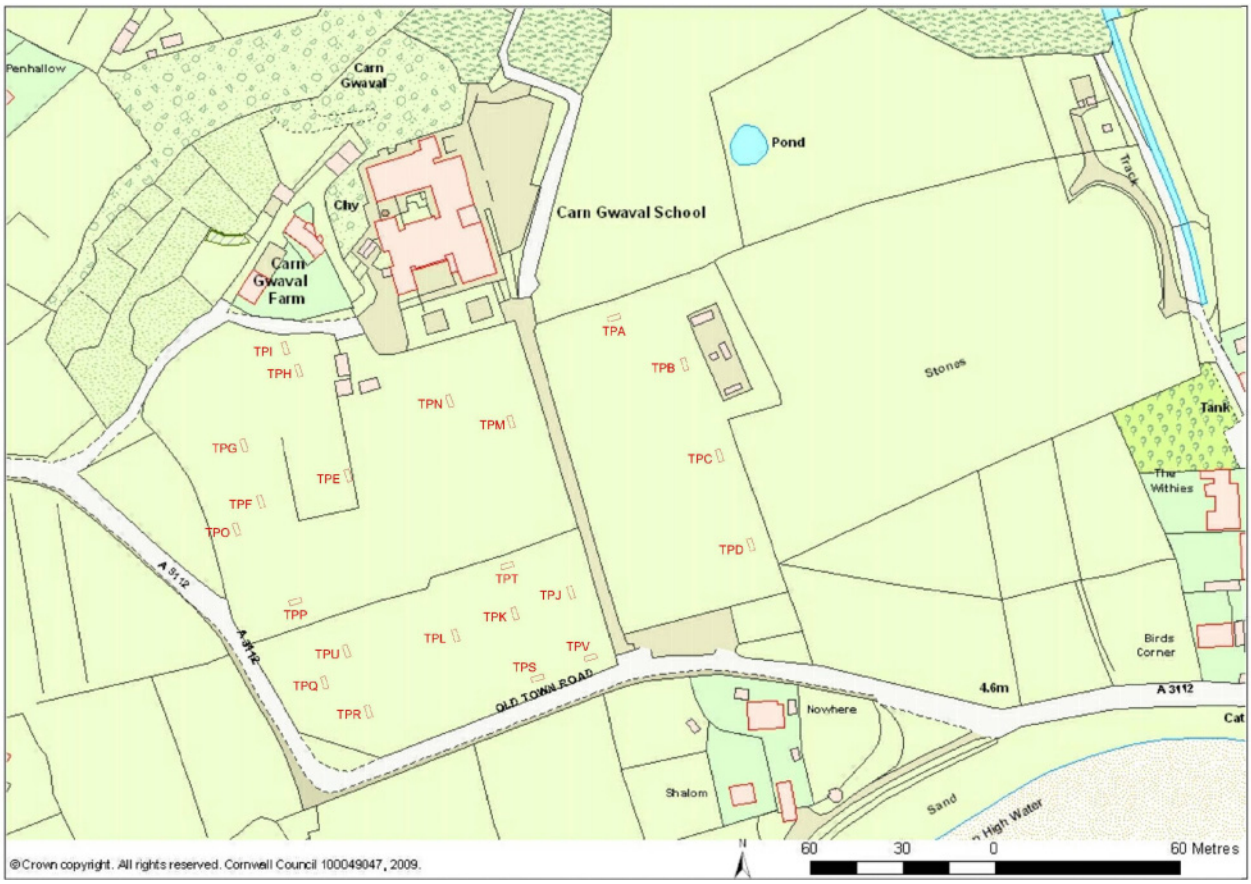

Fig 7 Location of geotechnical test pits excavated in 2010

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Five Islands School
St Mary's
Isles of Scilly

Abstraction and interpretation of resistance anomalies

- High resistance linear anomaly of uncertain origin
- Low resistance linear anomaly of uncertain origin (moisture retentive soil)
- Low resistance linear anomaly - land drain/ditch
- Low resistance linear anomaly of agricultural origin
- Discrete high resistance anomaly of uncertain origin (possible earthwork/stone)
- Discrete low resistance anomaly of uncertain origin (moisture retentive soil)
- Area of high resistance of uncertain origin - possible made ground/compacted soil
- Area of low resistance - moisture retentive soil
- High resistance areas associated with daffodil cultivation
- Area of high and low resistance - possible soil dumping/ground make-up

SCALE 1:1000

0m 10 20 30 40 50m

Fig 8: Location of evaluation trenches in relation to geophysical survey results

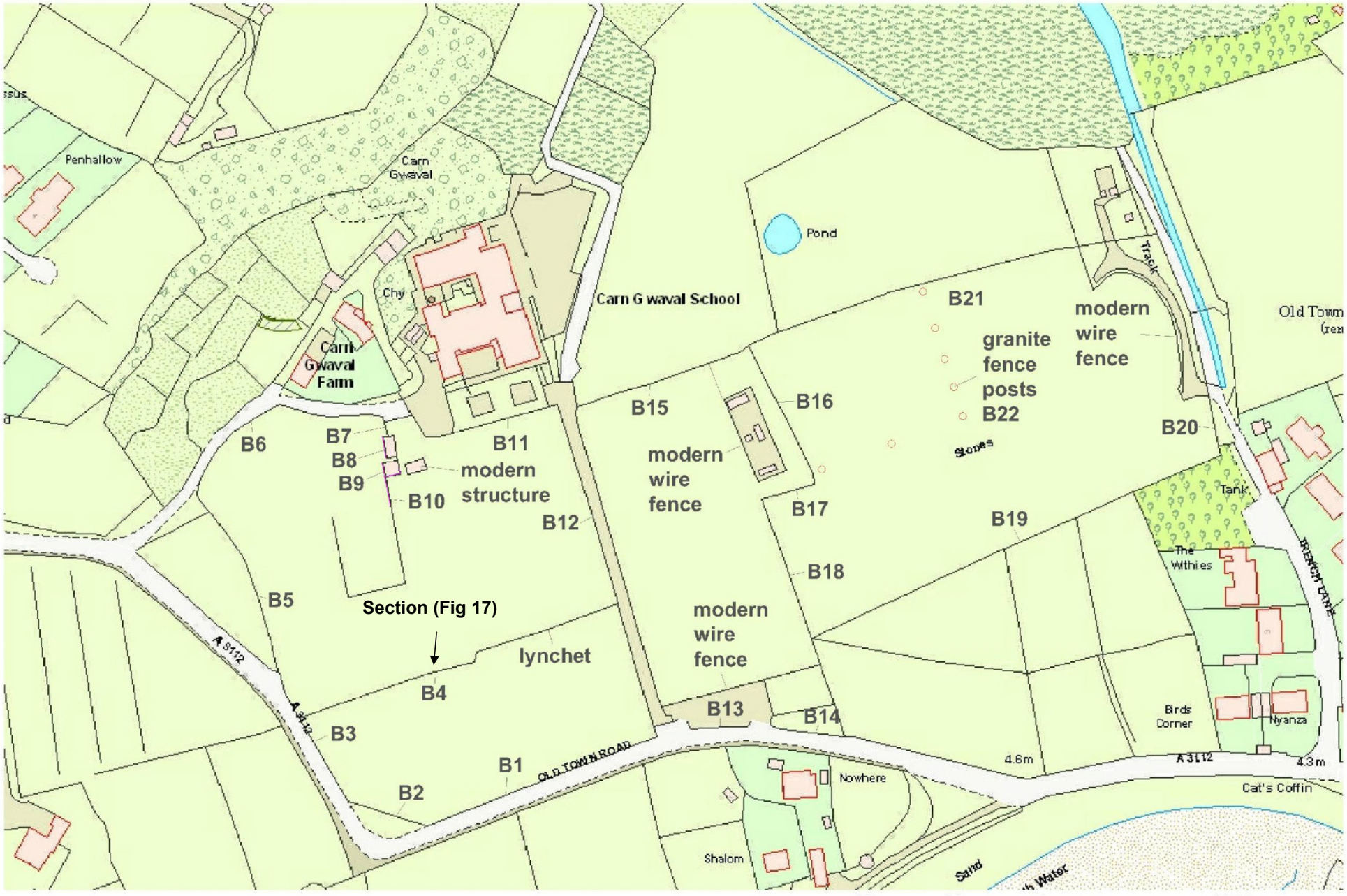

Fig 9: Location of boundaries and buildings

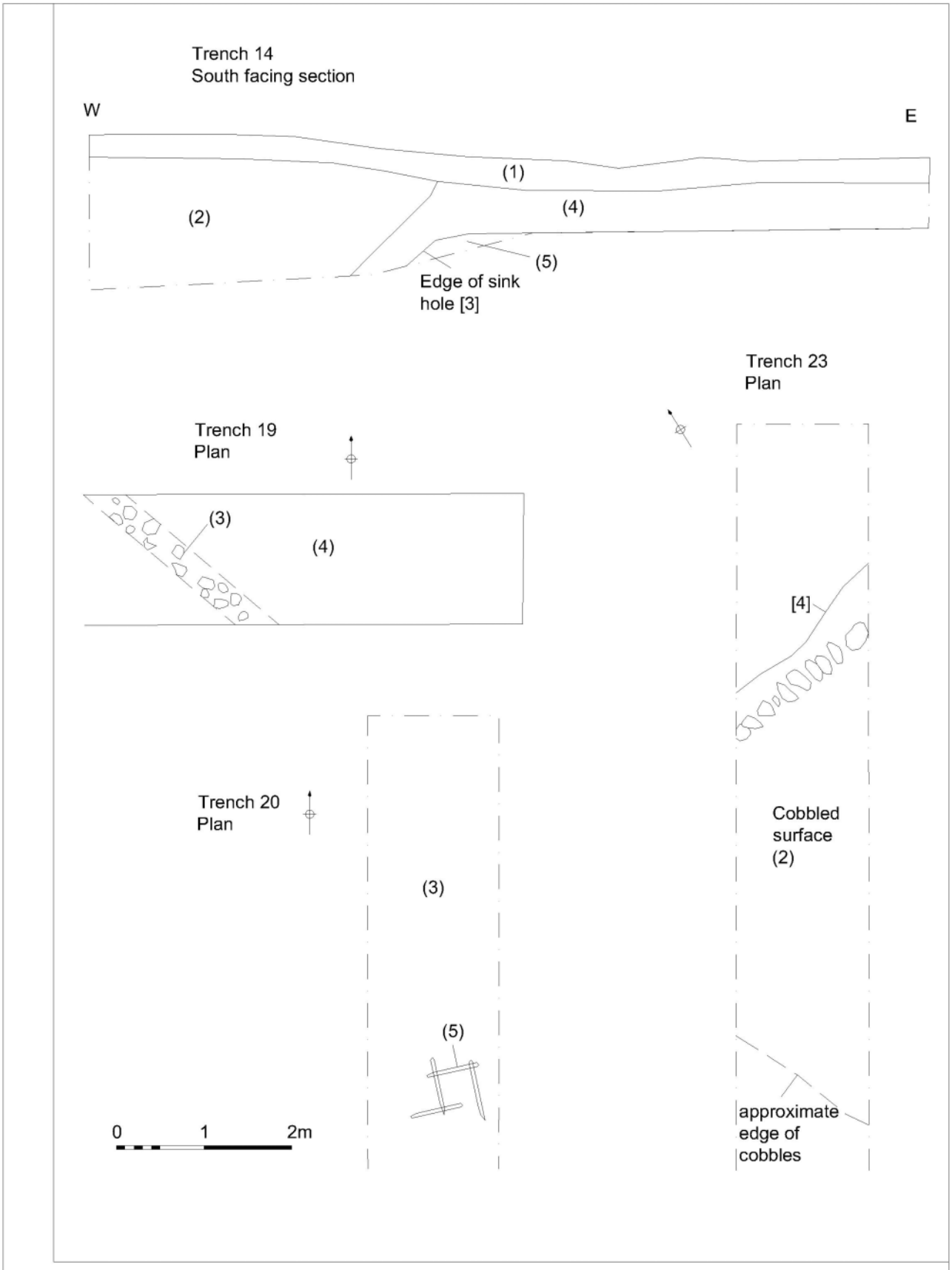

Fig 10: Section of Trench 14 and plans of Trenches 19, 20 and 23

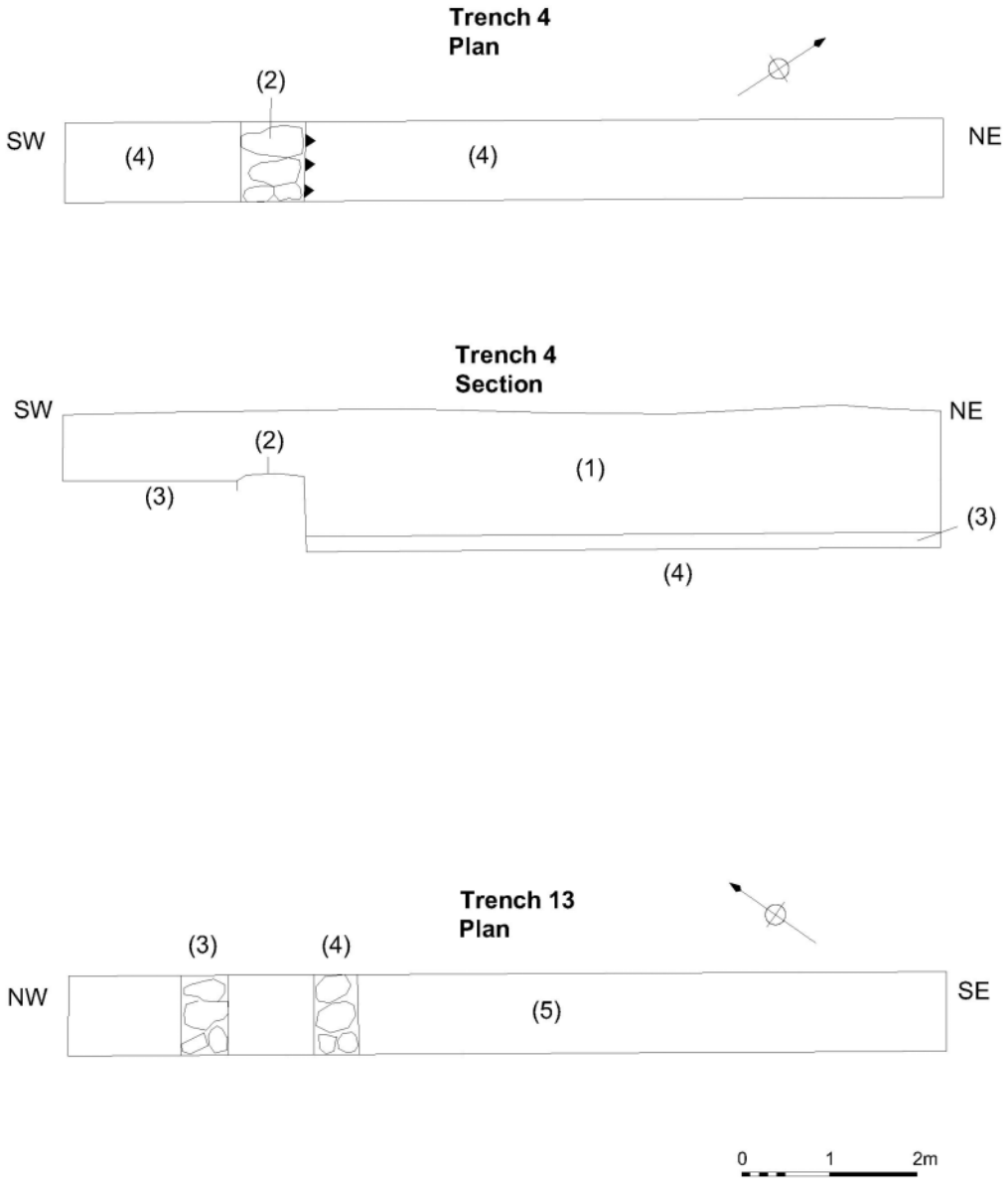

Fig 11 Plan and section of Trench 4 and plan of Trench 13

Fig 12 West wall of Building 8 looking west

Fig 13 Two ship's timbers (planking) salvaged from the demolition material of either Building 8 or 9

Fig 14 Retaining wall 10 looking west

Fig 15 Trench 1 showing boundary wall (2) in foreground, looking east

Fig 16 Trench 19 showing drain or linear spread (3) looking north-west

Fig 17 Trench 23 showing cobbled surface (2) and stone-edging (3), looking south-west

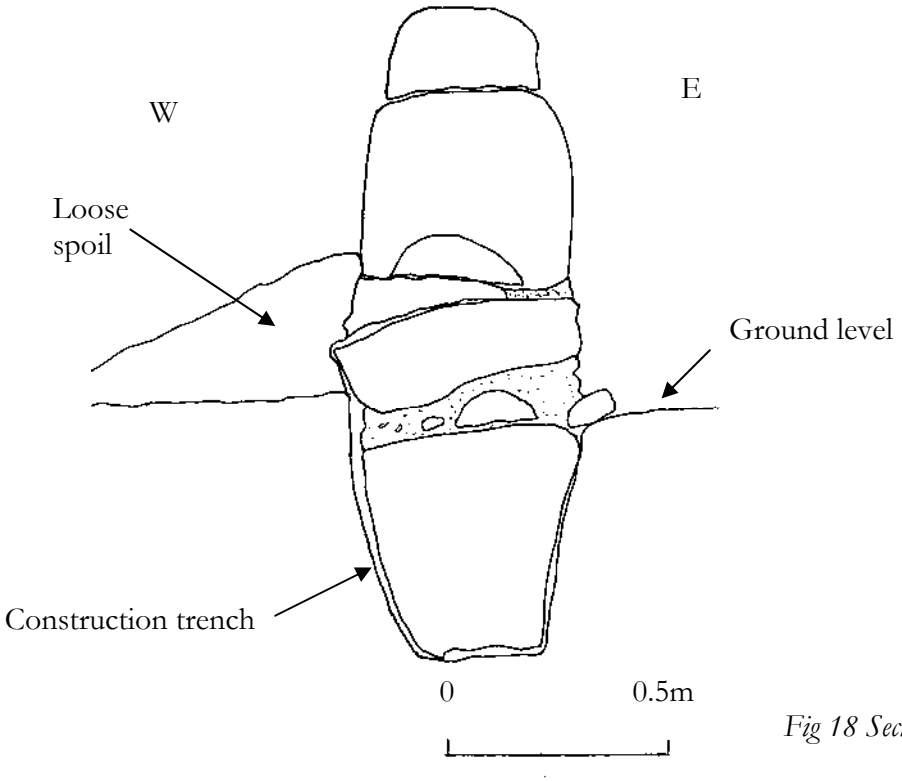

Fig 18 Section through field boundary 4

Fig 19 Field boundary 4 viewed from west