

Hillcrest, Bryher Isles of Scilly

Archaeological watching brief



Historic Environment Projects

Report No

2010R002

Report Name

Hillcrest, Bryher, Isles of Scilly

Report Author

Charles Johns and
Katharine Sawyer

Event Type

Watching Brief

Client Organisation

Mr John Lane

Client Contact

Mr Ian Sibley
Island Architects

Monuments (MonUID)

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Fieldwork dates (From) (To)

30/09/10

30/09/10

(Created By)

C Johns

(Create Date)

07/01/11

Location (postal address; or general location and parish)

Hillcrest, The Town, Bryher, Isles of Scilly,

(Town - for urban sites)

(Postcode)

TR

(Easting) X co-ord

SV 87926

(Northing) Y co-ord

15150

List of Figures

Cover photo

The site after completion of groundworks

Fig 1

Location map

Fig 2

Site plan



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

Project background

In September 2009 HE Projects were commissioned by Ian Sibley of Island Architects on behalf of Mr John Lane to carry out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks at Hillcrest Bryher, Isles of Scilly, in order to satisfy a planning condition. There was an existing dwelling dating from the 1960s on the development site which demolished prior to the proposed building work.

The development site is located on the north side of The Town, Bryher. This part of the settlement is evidently land taken in from the adjacent heathland on Watch Hill. Within the *Historic Landscape Assessment* (Land Use Consultants and Cornwall Archaeological Unit 996) heathland is identified as land that was cultivated in prehistoric times and occupied from prehistory to the post medieval period. Heathland can be rich in archaeological remains.

There are a number of recorded archaeological sites in the area, notably Scheduled Monument 15492 post-medieval watch house and coastguard lookout on Watch Hill, Bryher, a 19th century Coastguard lookout overlying remains of an earlier post-medieval watch house located approximately 100m from the development site on the summit of the hill.

Other sites in the vicinity include: PRN 7380 a cist or cistern, probably prehistoric in date, described by Troutbeck in 1796 as being near the watch house. The exact location of this feature is unknown; PRN 7410 a two-holed stone thought to be prehistoric in origin identified by OGS Crawford in the Town. This was reputedly broken up and built into a barn but its whereabouts is unknown; PRN 7634 a prehistoric flint tool, possibly Mesolithic in date found during the trenching for the electrification of Bryher in 1985, PRN 7834 Prehistoric field system. Remains of a field system have been identified on the slopes of Watch Hill.

Aims

The site specific aims were:

- To create a photographic record if required
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered
- To record any archaeological remains including above ground or buried field boundaries
- To establish the nature of the activity on the site
- To identify any artefacts relating to the occupation of the site
- To provide further information on the archaeology of the area from any archaeological remains encountered

Working methods

The watching brief was carried out according to the methodology set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the work (Johns 2010, see Appendix 2), based on the brief for archaeological recording by the Historic Environment Adviser for the Council of the Isles of Scilly (Breen 2010, see Appendix 3).

Results

Katharine Sawyer observed the groundworks at Hillcrest on 30 September 2010. The development site is located near the top of a steep north-south slope, where a level platform had been made for the 1960s building, the superstructure of which had been already demolished. A concrete platform about 9.5m square was surrounded by the remains of concrete and concrete-block walls.

The concrete platform was removed by machine and was found to incorporate blocks of granite in its base. These appeared to have been placed on the ground surface prior to the laying of the concrete. Some of these blocks had been worked into a regular shape. The contractor, Ted Langdon, said that he believed that the development area had been a field prior to the construction of the dwelling; the granite blocks had therefore apparently been brought from elsewhere.

Under the concrete and granite blocks was a layer of fine, dark brown topsoil context (1) which was about 0.05m deep in the northern part of the site and up to 1m deep in the southern part where the ground had been terraced and it was retained by a concrete wall. Particularly in the southern half of the site the soil was very loose and it had clearly been transported from elsewhere to backfill the area behind the concrete wall. Several pieces of pottery and two unworked flints were recovered from this layer, as well as pieces of plastic drainage pipe and other items of modern material from the demolished dwelling.

The area of the footprint of the former dwelling was then stripped, by machine, down to the natural *ram*.

In the north-west part of the site, 3m from the north wall and 1.3m from the west wall a roughly circular area of limpet shells, scallop shells and animal bones context (2), measuring 1.1m north-south, 1.3m east-west and up to 0.1m deep, was uncovered in the topsoil. There were several stones in the area but the shells and bones were found around and under them and there was no evidence that they were part of a structure.

The limpet shells were decomposing but the bones were in good condition with some showing cut marks. A small sample of bones and shells was retained together with a single sherd of glazed pottery which was found in the upper part of this deposit, which appears to be a midden.

The midden material rested on the natural *ram* context (3) which was hard, gritty and orange-brown in colour.

Across the southern part of the site a layer of decomposing limpet shells in a light grey matrix context (4) was observed below the topsoil. This layer was about 0.2m deep and extended across the site from east to west; animal bones, some cut, were retrieved from the layer. A sample of the shells and matrix was obtained.

In the south-west corner of the site a large deposit of fresh limpet shells in a matrix of topsoil context (5) was uncovered below the topsoil layer but above context (4). The limpets were cream in colour, in contrast to those in context (4) which were grey-white, and no animal bones were found amongst them. They appeared to be part of the back-fill behind the southern retaining wall of the previous dwelling. A sample of the shells was obtained.

The concrete and concrete block walls surrounding the previous structure were then removed by machine.

A short stretch (about 1m in length) of the western section of the site was drawn prior to the removal of the concrete block wall on the west side. After the wall had been removed it was apparent that context (5) did not extend further to the west but that context (4) did and thus seems to pre-date the terracing of the site in the 1960s.

Further groundworks were noted in October 2010, but these just cut into the natural *ram* (see cover photo).

Finds summary report

By CM Thorpe

A total of 16 finds were recovered during this project. Animal bone comprises the largest group 6 fragments in total, some 40% of the collection. There is also pottery, shell (marine), and flint within the assemblage.

The artefacts were collected from recognisable features, being collected as tray finds by context. The total number of finds from each are summarised in Appendix 1 at the end of this report.

The flints are both are however undiagnostic being struck pebbles, although it is possible that these are prehistoric, they may be of more recent. The pottery is all modern, dating to the 19th to 20th centuries. The shell and bone are undateable though the condition of the bone suggests a modern date.

Discussion

Small samples were taken from the two limpet middens, however because these are modern in date further study is unlikely to yield useful information and no further work is recommended. The samples have been discarded.

References

- Breen, E, 2010. Hillcrest, *Bryher: Brief for Archaeological Recording*, Council of the Isles of Scilly
- Johns, C, 2010. Hillcrest, Bryher: *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Recording*, HE projects, Truro
- Land Use Consultants and Cornwall Archaeological Unit, 1996. *Isles of Scilly Historic Landscape Assessment and Management Strategy*, Cornwall County Council
- Ratcliffe, J, 1991. *Lighting up the Past in Scilly: Archaeological results from the 1985 Electrification Project*, Institute of Cornish Studies and Cornwall Archaeological Unit
- Troutbeck, J, 1796. *A Survey of the Ancient and Present State of the Scilly Islands*, Shernorne

Project archive

The HE project number is **2010095**

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. A project file containing site records and notes, project correspondence and administration. And copies of documentary/cartographic source material (file no 2010095).
2. Field plans and copies of historic maps stored in an A2-size plastic envelope (GRE 700).
3. Black and white photographs archived under the following index numbers: GBP 2168
4. Digital photographs stored in the directory ..\Images\Sites\Scilly\Bryher\Hillcrest Watching Brief 201005
5. English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-90712

This report text is held in digital form as: ...\\HE Projects\Sites\Scilly\Sires A-D\Bryher\Bryher Hillcrest Watching Brief 2010095

The main paper records, drawings and finds for the project will be stored at the Isles of Scilly Museum, Church Street, St Marys.

Appendix 1 List of finds

Context No: (1) Topsoil

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Modern	171g	4		
Stonework				
Flint	30g	2		

1 sherd Modern Glazed Red Earthenware. 19th to 20th centuries.

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

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

2 flints. Prehistoric?

Context No: (2) Midden

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Pottery				
Modern	5g	1		
Bone				
Animal	16g	2		
Mollusca				
Marine	28g	3		

1 sherd Modern Glazed Red Earthenware. 19th to 20th centuries.

2 animal bones.

1 scallop shell fragment.

2 limpet shell fragments.

Context No: (4)

MATERIAL	WEIGHT (g)	NO OF ITEMS	OBJECT NO	INTERIM BOX NO
Bone				
Animal	89g	4		

4 animal bones, some with cut marks on surface.

Appendix 2 Brief for Archaeological Recording

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

Date: 29 July 2010 **Site:** Hillcrest, Bryher

Applicant: Mr John Lane, Bridge House, Lillingstone Lovell, Buckingham, MK18 5BD

Agent: Mr Ian Sibley, Island Architects, Porthcressa, St Marys, Isles of Scilly, TR21 0JQ

Planning Application number: P/09/096

Council of the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Adviser:

Eleanor Breen, Planning and Development Department, Council of the Isles of Scilly, Old Wesleyan Chapel, Garrison Lane, St Mary's, TR21 0JD.

Telephone 01720 424351 **Email** ebreen@scilly.gov.uk

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

No ground works should be undertaken until the Local Planning Authority has approved the contractor's written scheme of investigation.

1. Introduction

This brief has been written by the Local Planning Authority Historic Environment Adviser (HEA). It sets out the minimum requirements for archaeological recording at **Hillcrest, Bryher** to discharge condition 5 placed on the development.

2. Site Location and Description

Hillcrest, Bryher. SV8792615150 The development site is currently a dwelling dating from the 1960s which is due to be demolished prior to the proposed building work. The site is located on the edge of heathland at Watch Hill.

3. Planning Background

On 16 October 2009 planning permission (P/09/096) was granted for Demolition of existing dwelling and construction of a new house. Condition 5 states that:

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

Reason

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

4. Archaeological Background

The development site of hillcrest is located on the north side of the settlement of The Town, Bryher. This part of the settlement is evidently land taken in from the adjacent heathland on Watch Hill.

Scheduled Monument 15492 POST-MEDIEVAL WATCH HOUSE AND COASTGUARD LOOKOUT ON WATCH HILL, BRYHER. A 19th century Coastguard lookout overlying remains of an earlier post-medieval watch house located approximately 100 metres from the development site on the summit of the hill.

PRN 7380 A cist or cistern, probably prehistoric in date, described by Troutbeck in 1794 as being near the watch house. The exact location of this feature is unknown.

PRN 7410 A two-holed stone thought to be prehistoric in origin was identified by OGS Crawford in the Town. This was reputedly broken up and built into a barn but its whereabouts is unknown.

PRN 7634 Prehistoric flint tool, possibly Mesolithic in date (circa 10,000 – 8000 BC) found during the trenching for the electrification of Bryher in 1985.

PRN 7834 Prehistoric field system. Remains of a field system have been identified on the slopes of Watch Hill.

Within the *Historic Landscape Assessment* (1996) heathland is identified as land that was cultivated in prehistoric times and occupied from prehistory to the post medieval period. Heathland can be rich in archaeological remains.

5. Requirement for work

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

- The site specific aims are:
- To create a photographic record if required.
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered
- To record any archaeological remains including above ground or buried field boundaries
- To establish the nature of the activity on the site
- To identify any artefacts relating to the occupation of the site
- To provide further information on the archaeology of the area from any archaeological remains encountered.

6. General Methodology

6.1 All stages of the investigation shall be supported by a written scheme of investigation.

6.2 The contractor is expected to follow the code of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).

6.3 Details including the name, qualifications and experience, of the site director and all other project personnel (including specialist staff) shall be included within the written scheme of investigation.

6.4 All the latest Health and Safety guidelines shall be followed on site.

6.5 The IfA's Standards and Guidance should be used for additional guidance in the production of the written scheme of investigation, the content of the report and the general execution of the project.

6.6 Terminology will be consistent with the English Heritage Thesaurus available online at <http://thesaurus.english-heritage.org.uk/>.

7. Archaeological Recording Methodology

7.1 Prior to the commencement of on-site works the contractor should familiarise themselves with the site by examining the information held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record at Truro or at the Planning and Development Department, St Mary's. Other sources should be consulted as required.

7.2 An archaeologist shall be present during all ground works associated with the development. A toothless ditching bucket can be used for the removal of any overburden until the first archaeological horizon is exposed. This will then be hand cleaned and recorded as appropriate.

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

7.4 Details of how all archaeological contexts and artefacts will be excavated, surveyed, recovered and recorded shall be provided. The site will be tied into the national grid.

7.5 Details of the site planning policy shall be given in the written scheme of investigation. The normal preferred policy for the scale of archaeological site plans is 1:20 and sections 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

7.6 The photographic record shall consist of photographs in both black and white prints and colour photography with negatives (and CD if appropriate). For both general and specific photographs, a photographic scale shall be included. In the case of detailed

photographs a north arrow will be included. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum, feature number, location and direction of shot.

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

8. Finds

8.1 All finds will be retained from each archaeological context excavated.

8.2 All finds, where appropriate, shall be washed.

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

8.4 The written scheme of investigation shall include an agreed list of specialist consultants, who might be required to conserve and/or report on finds, and advise or report on other aspects of the project including environmental sampling.

8.5 The requirements for conservation and storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed in writing to the HEA.

8.6 Finds work should be to accepted professional standards and adhere to the Institute for Archaeologists *Guidelines for Finds Work*.

8.7 Environmental sampling should be guided by *Environmental Archaeology* (English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines. 2001/02).

8.8 Other English Heritage guidance that may be helpful includes *Geoarchaeology* (2004) and *Archaeometallurgy* (2001).

8.9 The English Heritage Advisor for Archaeological Science will be able to provide archaeological science advice if required (Vanessa Straker 0117 975 0689).

9. Human Remains

9.1 Any human remains which are encountered must initially be left in situ and reported to the HEA and the appropriate authorities. If removal is necessary this must comply with the relevant National Government regulations.

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

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

10. Results

10.1 The full report including all specialist assessments of artefact assemblages shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding six months) to be agreed between the applicant and archaeological contractor, Local Planning Authority, Cornwall Council Historic Environment Record and the curating museum. A further digital copy shall be supplied on CD-ROM preferably in 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.

10.2 This report will be held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record and made available for public consultation. Additional copies should be submitted to the National Monuments Record *via* OASIS and to the Planning Department of the Council of the Isles of Scilly.

10.3 The report must contain:

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

- A summary of the archive contents and date of deposition
- A context register with brief descriptions shall be included as an appendix
- A copy of the brief and the approved written scheme of investigation will be included as an appendix

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

11. Archive Deposition

11.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with *MoRPHE* upon completion of the project. The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the curating museum.

If the finds are to remain with the landowner a full copy of the paper archive shall be housed with the appropriate museum.

11.3 The archive including a copy of the written report shall be deposited with the appropriate museum within two months of the completion of the full report and confirmed in writing with the HEA.

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

12. Monitoring

12.1 The HEA will monitor the work and should be kept regularly informed of progress.

12.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given in writing to the HEA at least one week in advance of its commencement.

12.3 Any variations to the written scheme of investigation shall be agreed in writing with the HEA prior to them being carried out.

Abbreviations

HEA Historic Environment Advisor

HER Historic Environment Record

HLA Historic Landscape Assessment

MoRPHE Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment

NMR National Monuments Record

OS Ordnance Survey

Troutbeck 1794 SURVEY OF THE ANCIENT AND PRESENT STATE OF THE SCILLY ISLANDS

Appendix 3 WSI for Archaeological Recording

Hillcrest Bryher, Isles of Scilly: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Recording during Groundworks

Client: Mr John Lane
Client contact: Ian Sibley, Island Architects
Client tel: 01720 422431
Client email: ian@sibleysonscilly.com

Project Background

On 16 October 2009 planning permission (P/09/096) was granted by the Planning and Development Committee of the Council for the Isles of Scilly for demolition of an existing dwelling and construction of a new house at Hillcrest, Bryher subject to Condition 5 which states that:

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

Reason

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

Consequently this Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Historic Environment, Cornwall Council for Mr John Lane. It is based upon a Brief written by the Local Planning Authority Historic Environment Adviser (HEA) which sets out the minimum requirements for archaeological recording to discharge Condition 5 of the planning consent (Breen 2010).

Site location and description

The development site is currently a dwelling dating from the 1960s which is due to be demolished prior to the proposed building work. The site is located on the edge of heathland at Watch Hill (NGR SV 87296 15150).

Archaeological background

The development site is located on the north side of the settlement of The Town, Bryher. This part of the settlement is evidently land taken in from the adjacent heathland on Watch Hill.

Within the *Historic Landscape Assessment* (Land Use Consultants 1996) heathland is identified as land that was cultivated in prehistoric times and occupied from prehistory to the post medieval period. Heathland can be rich in archaeological remains. Sites of archaeological interest in the vicinity recorded in the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record are:

- A cist or cistern, probably prehistoric in date, described by Troutbeck in 1796 as being near the watch house, although the exact location of this feature is unknown (PRN 7380).
- A 19th century Coastguard lookout overlying remains of an earlier post-medieval watch house is located approximately 100m from the development site on the summit of the hill, this is a Scheduled Monument, SM No 15492 Post-Medieval Watch House and coastguard lookout on Watch Hill, Bryher.
- A two-holed stone thought to be prehistoric in origin was identified by OGS Crawford in the Town. This was reputedly broken up and built into a barn but its whereabouts is unknown (PRN 7410).
- A prehistoric flint tool, possibly Mesolithic in date (circa 10,000 – 8000 BC) was found during the trenching for the electrification of Bryher in 1985 (PRN 7634).
- The remains of a prehistoric field system identified on the slopes of Watch Hill (PRN 783).

Requirement for work

Ground works may disturb buried archaeological remains including environmental and palaeoenvironmental material. The above site will therefore require a watching brief and possibly an environmental sampling strategy. It is important that a suitably qualified archaeologist(s) is present during the ground works in order to identify and record any features of interest and to undertake any environmental sampling that might be deemed necessary.

Project aims and objectives

The specific aims of the watching brief are:

- To create a photographic record if required.
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To record any archaeological remains including above ground or buried field boundaries.
- To establish the nature of the activity on the site.
- To identify any artefacts relating to the occupation of the site.
- To provide further information on the archaeology of the area from any archaeological remains encountered.

Working Methods

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

Desk-based study

Prior to the commencement of on-site works the project archaeologist will familiarise themselves with the site by examining the information held in the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (either at Cornwall County Council's Historic Environment Service or at the Planning Department of the Council of the Isles of Scilly).

Archaeological recording

An archaeologist will be present during all ground works associated with the development, unless circumstances dictate a different approach. 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 the HEA to discuss the most appropriate way forwards.

Recording

- A location plan will be made, plotting the areas of ground works onto the Ordnance Survey Mastermap at 1:200.
- The heights of all features identified will be tied into the Ordnance Datum if appropriate.
- The location of features recorded during the watching brief will be plotted onto a drafting film overlay to the prepared location plan.
- All finds from significant stratified contexts will be accurately located on the location plan at an appropriate scale.

- All archaeological contexts will be described to a standard format linked to a continuous numbering sequence. All contexts recorded will be recorded via the medium of HES pro forma context recording sheets.
- Registers of drawings, photographs, finds and contexts, samples will be maintained during the fieldwork.
- The excavated spoil will be carefully inspected for finds.

Site planning policy

- Site drawings (plans, sections, locations of finds) will be made by pencil (4H) on drafting film; all plans will be linked to the prepared location map and to the national grid; all drawings will include standard information: site details, personnel, date, scale and north-point.
- Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.
- Site drawings (plans and sections) will be digitised and converted into AutoCAD drawings.

Photographic record

- The photographic record will consist of prints in both black and white and colour together with the negatives. Digital photography will be used for report illustration.
- For both general and specific photographs, a photographic scale will be included.
- In the case of detailed photographs a north arrow will be included if appropriate.
- The photographic record will be accompanied by a photographic register detailing 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 HEA.
- Finds work will be to accepted professional standards and adhere to the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Guidelines* (IFA 2001b).

Sampling

- The English Heritage Advisor for Archaeological Science will be consulted for advice if required (Vanessa Straker 0117 975 0689).
- Environmental sampling will be guided by *Environmental Archaeology* (English Heritage 2004).
- Other English Heritage guidance will be consulted as appropriate including *Geoarchaeology* (2004) and *Archaeometallurgy* (2001).
- The archaeologist undertaking the watching brief will assess the potential for environmental sampling.
- If suitable deposits are identified the following types of sample will be taken as appropriate:
 - Bulk sampling

- Monolith sampling
- Macro & Micro Flora Analysis (including pollen analysis)
- Macro & Micro Fauna Analysis
- Radio-carbon dating for artefact analysis

Human remains

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

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

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

Archiving

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

- Indexing of site drawings and photographs.
- Processing and analysis of artefacts and environmental samples, if appropriate.

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

Report production

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

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

The report will have the following contents:

- Summary
- Introduction - Background, aims, methods
- Results - A concise non-technical summary of the results
- Discussion - A discussion of archaeological findings in terms of both the site specific aims and the desk based research
- Specialists' reports - Specialists' reports or assessments as appropriate
- Archive - A summary of archive contents and date of deposition
- Appendices - Copies of the Brief and WSI, context register
- Illustrations - Location map
 - Site location plan
 - A drawing showing those areas examined as part of the archaeological watching
 - Copies of relevant historical cartography & plans
 - Plan and section drawings resulting from the archaeological

- recording.
- Finds drawings (if appropriate)
- Illustrative photographs
- Note: All plans will be tied to the national grid.

Contingency for analysis and publication

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

Report dissemination

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

The report will be held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record and made available for public consultation. Additional copies should be submitted to the National Monuments Record *via* OASIS and to the Planning Department of the Council of the Isles of Scilly.

Archive deposition

- An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with *the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006) upon completion of the project. The requirements for final deposition of the project archive will be agreed by HEA and HE Projects.
- The archive including a copy of the written report will be deposited at the Isles of Scilly Museum within two months of the completion of the full report and confirmed in writing with the HEA.
- Where there is only a documentary archive this will be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office and the Courtenay Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall as well as the Isles of Scilly Museum.
- A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEA.

Monitoring and Signing Off Condition

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

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

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

Monitoring points during the study will include:

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

Project team

The project will be managed by Senior Archaeologist **Charlie Johns (BA, MIFA)**. As a Senior Archaeologist with HE Projects (1991- present) Charlie has special responsibility for projects in the Isles of Scilly where he has worked on numerous projects: notably directing the excavation of the Bryher Iron Age sword and mirror burial in 1999 (Johns

2002-3); updating the popular archaeological field guide 'Scilly's Archaeological Heritage' (Ratcliffe and Johns 2003); managing the Tresco Playing Field watching brief for the Tresco Estate (Taylor and Johns forthcoming); compiling the Isles of Scilly Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey for English Heritage (Johns *et al* 2004) and managing archaeological recording during construction of the off-island quays for the Duchy of Cornwall (Johns and Sawyer 2008). Current projects include the Lyonesse Project, a 2-year study of the evolution of the coastal and marine environment of Scilly (for English Heritage). Since 2005 he has co-directed the 'Islands in a Common Sea' research project in Scilly with Dr Jacqui Mulville of Cardiff University (Johns and Mulville forthcoming; Johns *et al* 2006), and is currently an Honorary Research Fellow in Cardiff University's School of History and Archaeology.

Depending upon availability the fieldwork will be undertaken either by Charlie or by **Katharine Sawyer (MA)** or **Sean Taylor (BA, AIFA)**.

Katharine is a freelance archaeologist based in St Mary's. Since 2000 she has undertaken archaeological watching briefs in Scilly and Cornwall, either independently or in association with HES including: Hell Bay Hotel, Bryher (Sawyer *et al* 2003); Tresco Playing Field (Taylor and Johns forthcoming), Lower Benham Battery St Mary's (Johns and Sawyer 2005) and the off-island quays refurbishment (Johns and Sawyer 2008). She is also a tour guide and lecturer, leading guided walks, boat trips and short break holidays, and teaching adult education classes. As a Trustee of the Isles of Scilly she undertakes identification of artefacts, interpretation and arrangement of displays. Since 2006 she has been studying part-time for a PhD at the University of Exeter on the Setting and Function of the Neolithic and Bronze Age Chambered Cairns and Cists of the Isles of Scilly. For the purpose of this project Katharine will be sub-contracted by HE Projects.

Sean Taylor has worked for Historic Environment Projects since December 2000. During this period he has worked on assessments, watching briefs, excavations, buildings surveys, and landscape surveys. The emphasis has been on developer-funded work and Sean has run three large excavations for HE Projects, at Scarcewater, Camelford, and Plympton, as well as a large number of smaller sites. These have involved managing teams of up to 15 archaeologists, making decisions on site strategy, and supervising site recording. Projects on Scilly include Tresco Playing Field (Taylor and Johns forthcoming), Carn Thomas, St Mary's (Taylor 2008), and the recent Bryher, St Martin's and St Agnes Affordable Housing development (Taylor 1010a; Taylor 2010b; Taylor and Johns 2010). He is experienced in the use of EDM survey equipment for planning and landscape and buildings surveys, and GPS equipment for assessments. He is practised in the use of AutoCAD and GIS for analysing data and presenting the results of projects. He has also been responsible for post-excavation analysis, writing archive reports, and publishing the results in academic journals, and producing reports for clients required as part of the planning process. Sean has been a Member of the Institute for Archaeologists since 2006.

Initial finds processing, identification and cataloguing will be carried out by **Carl Thorpe BSc**, HES' finds archaeologist who has carried out all similar work for Scillonian projects in the last two decades including the Isles of Scilly Electrification Project (Ratcliffe 1991), the Bryher cist burial, Tresco Playing Field and the off-island quays refurbishment. He is currently reassessing the pottery assemblage from the 1971 excavations at East Porth, Samson with a view to final publication in *Cornish Archaeology* (Neal forthcoming). Carl also has extensive experience as field archaeologist having undertaken many watching briefs and will provide Katharine with assistance in fieldwork and taking environmental samples if necessary.

Specialists

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

Henrietta Quinnell BA, MIFA, FSA – Prehistoric, Roman, post-Roman pottery: Henrietta is a freelance pottery specialist and the leading authority on prehistoric pottery

in the south-west. She will carry out the pottery assessment and analysis in the event of prehistoric pottery being recovered.

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

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

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

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

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

Project timetable

The fieldwork is anticipated to commence on 14 December 2009. A draft of the archive report will be completed within a month of the end of the fieldwork. Distribution of final copies of the archive report may be delayed pending receipt of specialists' reports. The deposition of the archive will be completed within 3 months of the completion of the archive report.

Historic Environment Projects

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

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

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



Standards

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

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

Terms and conditions

Contract

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

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

Report distribution

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

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

Copyright

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

Use of the material will be granted to the client.

Freedom of Information Act

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

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

Health and safety statement

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

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

Insurance

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

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Charles Johns

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20 September 2010

Historic Environment Projects

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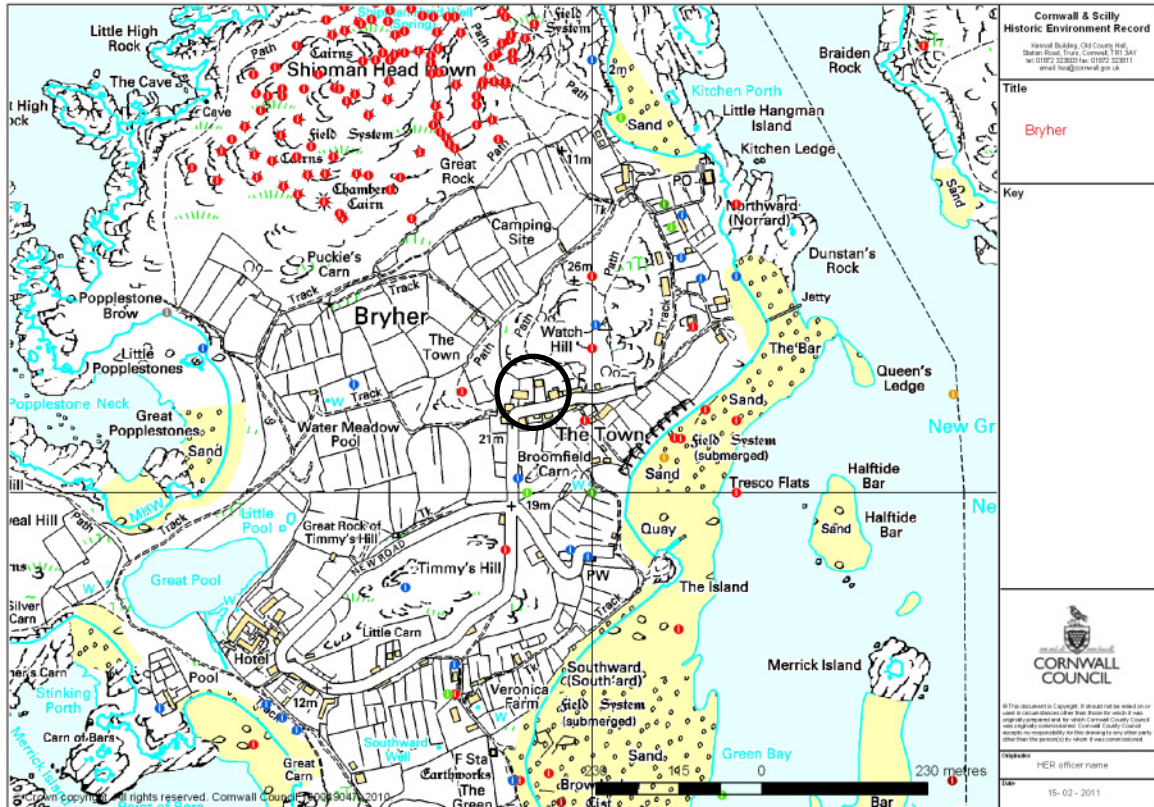


Fig 1 Location map

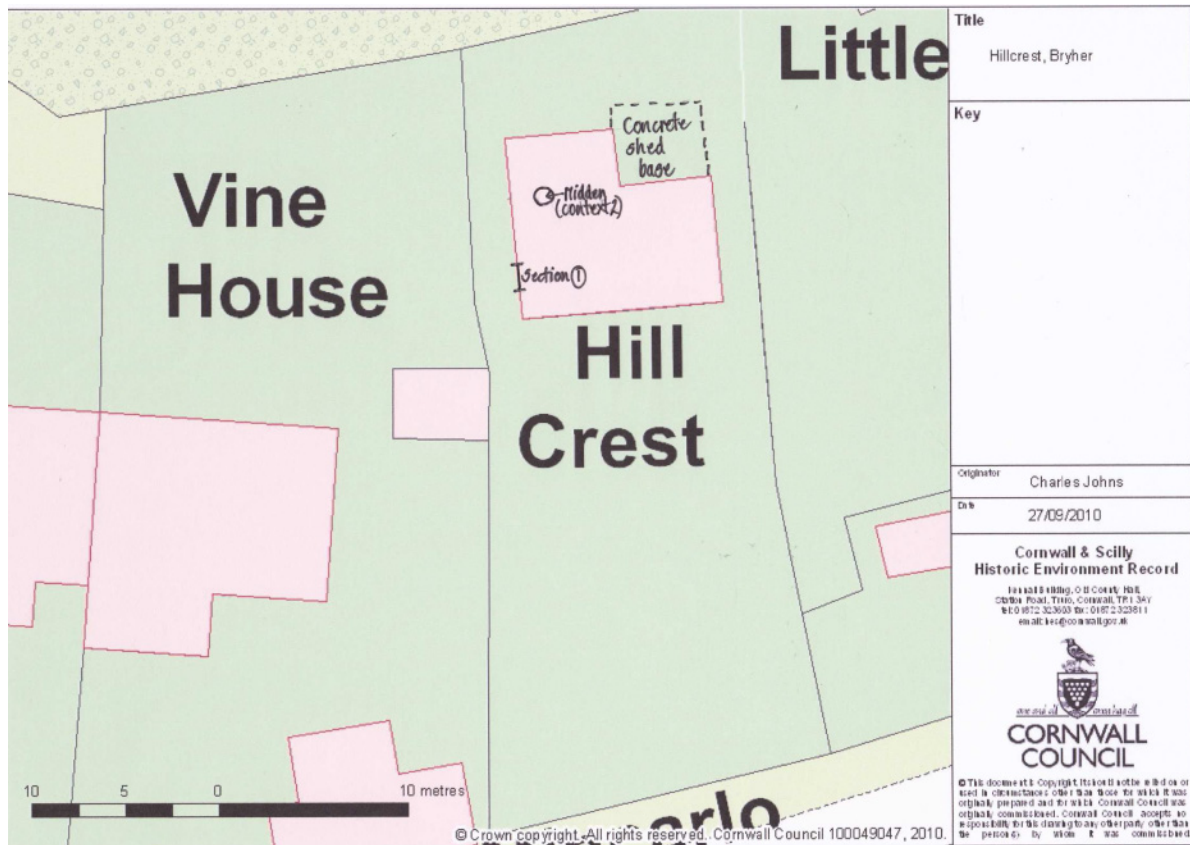


Fig 2 Annotated map showing site and features