

High Pines, McFarland's Down, St Mary's, Isles of Scilly

Archaeological recording



Katharine Sawyer and Charlie Johns

Report No: 2015/01

A Report for Dr S and Mrs C Schwarz

**High Pines, McFarland's Down,
St Mary's, Isles of Scilly**

Archaeological recording

**Katharine Sawyer, MA(Cantab), MSc, PhD
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June 2015

Report No: 2015/01

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Acknowledgements

This study was commissioned by Dr and Mrs Schwarz.

The fieldwork was carried out by Charlie Johns of Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council and by Katharine Sawyer and the report was written by Katharine Sawyer.

Advice was provided by Dan Ratcliffe of the Strategic Historic Environment Service, Cornwall Council.

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

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Abbreviations

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

1. Summary

This report describes the results of the archaeological recording carried out by Charlie Johns and Katharine Sawyer for Dr and Mrs Schwarz between September 2014 and May 2015 during the excavation of groundworks for an extension to their house at High Pines, McFarland's Down, St Mary's, Isles of Scilly (NGR SV 921 123).

No structures, features or finds of archaeological interest were observed during the monitoring.

2. Introduction

2.1 Project background

In 2012 Dr and Mrs Schwarz were granted planning permission, in respect of application number P/12/084, for an extension to their house at High Pines, McFarland's Down, St Mary's, Isles of Scilly (NGR SV 912 123).

Permission for development was granted subject to a number of planning conditions, condition 6 being that:

" No development shall commence until a programme of archaeological work including a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

- 1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
- 2. The programme for post investigation assessment*
- 3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*
- 4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- 5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- 6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

B) No demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A).

C) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A) and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

The reason being that:

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

Katharine Sawyer was asked by Dr and Mrs Schwarz to act as the archaeological contractor and to provide a written scheme of investigation (Sawyer 2014) for a programme of archaeological recording during this project.

2.2 Aims

The site specific aims of the archaeological recording were:

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

2.3 Methods

2.3.1 Desk-based assessment

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

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

2.3.2 Field work

A watching brief was maintained on site during the excavation of groundworks for the extension, including trenches for utilities and a soakaway. All layers were excavated by machine under archaeological supervision. Parts of the sections and the base were then cleaned by hand.

3. Background

3.1 Location and setting

St Mary's, the largest of the Isles of Scilly, is located in the centre of the archipelago. The main part of the island is roughly circular, measuring approximately 3km north to south and 2.5km east to west, with promontories extending from this at Peninnis in the south and the Garrison in the south-west. It rises to a maximum height of 49m above sea level at Telegraph.

The island has a varied topography with the main settlement at Hugh Town on a low-lying sandy isthmus between the main part of the island and the Garrison. The interior is mainly undulating agricultural land with two areas of pools and marshland; the coast includes both rocky stretches with heathland above and sandy areas with dunes.

Geologically, the island is of granite with areas of blown sand in places around the coast and on the neck joining the Garrison to the rest of St Mary's, decomposed granite (known as ram) in some inland parts and alluvium at Lower and Higher Moors (Land Use Consultants 2002, 44).

McFarland's Down is located in the north of the island and the site is at approximately 40m above sea level. It is in a linear development of houses dating to the mid and late 20th century.

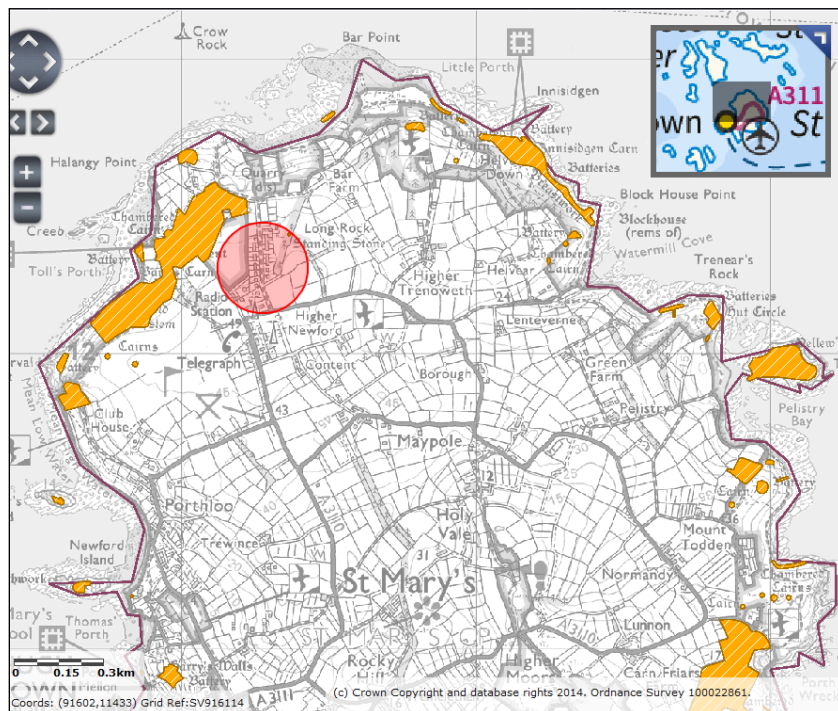


Figure 1 Location map (McFarland's Down circled in red, Scheduled Monuments hatched in orange)

3.2 Archaeological and historical background

The Cornwall and Scilly HER includes a number of archaeological sites in the vicinity of the development. These are the scheduled monuments of the Long Rock prehistoric standing stone (reference 1013276, national monument number 15405), approximately 110m to the NNE of the development site, and the entrance graves, standing stones, field systems, settlements and post-mediaeval breastwork, kelp pit and stone pits on Halangy and Carn Morval Downs (reference 1013273, national monument number 15402), the closest point of which is about 160m to the north-west of the development site.

The HER also records a standing stone (PRN 7493) in a field at Pungie's, some 175m to the ESE, although this has not been found by recent researchers, and a cup-marked stone on Pungie's Lane approximately 250m to the south-east.

4. Results

4.1 Desk-based assessment

The Historic Landscape Character Assessment (Land Use Consultants 1996) indicates that the area of McFarland's Down is bordered by anciently enclosed land and late post-mediaeval enclosure to the east, south and west and by heathland to the north.

The First and Second Edition OS maps were examined; on both the 1890 and 1908 1:2,500 maps McFarland's Down is shown as unenclosed rough grassland, although on the later map a small area of enclosed land (presumably bulb strips) is shown to the west of the southern end of the track across the Down.

4.2 Fieldwork

Groundworks were observed by Charlie Johns of the Cornwall Archaeological Unit on 15 September 2014. These comprised foundation trenches for the new extension at the rear (east) of the house and a pit for a soakaway in the back garden.

The foundation trenches were approximately 0.5m wide and contained a layer of brown/very dark brown/black soil, cut in places by modern services, overlying the natural ram which was reached at a depth of between 0.2 and 0.3m. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed. It is understood that a concrete slab had already been removed from part of this area.

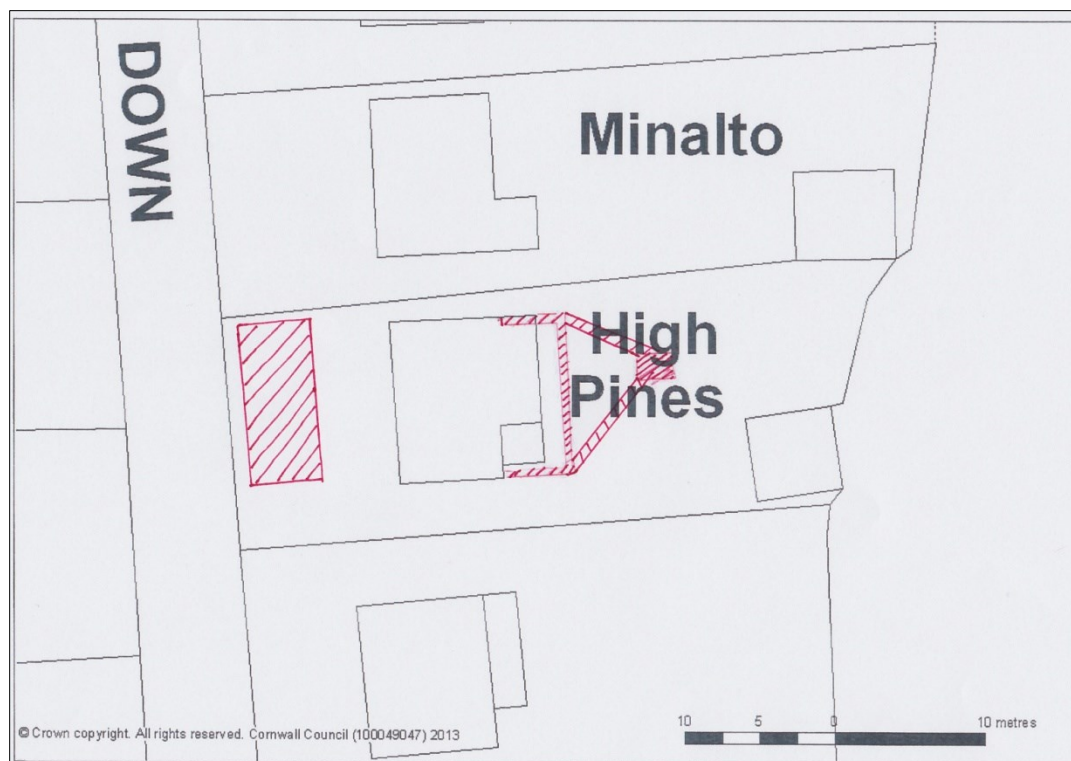


Figure 2 Plan of site showing areas examined (hatched in red)

The pit for the soakaway measured approximately 1.2m by 1.2m. Turf and dark brown soil 0.2m deep overlay the natural ram. Two modern ceramic objects were found and left on site but no finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed.

Katharine Sawyer carried out monitoring of the digging of soakaway trenches in the back garden on 10 March 2015. They were approximately 0.6m wide and revealed a similar stratigraphy to that recorded above. A few sherds of 20th century glazed pottery were found but there were no finds or features of archaeological interest.

On 28 May 2015 a pit for a soakaway was dug in the front garden. It was approximately 5m by 7m in extent and contained a dark brown topsoil over a clayey, then gritty, ram at a depth of about 0.3m. Again only modern ceramic sherds were found.



Figure 3 Excavation of soakaway pit in back garden (Photo: Charlie Johns)

5. Discussion

The First and Second Edition OS maps show that there was no settlement in the McFarland's Down area in the recent past, prior to the construction of the present houses. No structures, features or finds of archaeological interest were observed during monitoring although it is possible that any such features would have been destroyed during the building of High Pines in the mid 20th century.

6. References

6.1 Primary sources

Historic Environment Service, Cornwall County Council	Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record
Ordnance Survey, 1890	1:2500 (25 inch) First Edition map
Ordnance Survey, 1908	1:2500 (25 inch) Second Edition map
Viewed online at www.old-maps.co.uk	

6.2 Publications

Land Use Consultants, 1996	Isles of Scilly Historic Landscape Assessment and Management Strategy; unpublished
Land Use Consultants, 2002	The Isles of Scilly: A Landscape Assessment of the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty; Cheltenham: Countryside Agency
Sawyer, K, 2014	High Pines, McFarland's Down, St Mary's, Isles of Scilly: Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Archaeological Recording during Groundworks

7. Project archive

The project's documentary and photographic archive will be housed at the Isles of Scilly Museum, Church Street, St Mary's; the site code is HP14. The archive will be deposited by the end of July 2015.

The archive consists of:

- General notes and correspondence regarding the project
- Site notebook
- This report
- Photographic register
- Digital photographs.

8. Appendices

8.1 Approved Written Scheme of Investigation

**High Pines, McFarland's Down
St Mary's, Isles of Scilly TR21 0NS
Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme
of Archaeological Recording during Groundworks**

Clients: Dr S and Mrs C Schwarz
Tel: 07833 516962

1 Site location and description

The site is in the north of St Mary's at NGR SV912123. It is at approximately 40m above sea level on the eastern side of a linear development of houses dating to the mid and late 20th century. There is anciently enclosed land and late post-mediaeval enclosure to the east, south and west of the settlement area (with a conifer belt immediately to the east of the site) and heathland to the north.

The development consists of the extension of the property by approximately 2m to the east and the raising of the height of the ridge to allow rooms in the roof space.

2 Project background

Following a planning application submitted on 8 August 2012 (application number P-12-084), Dr and Mrs Schwarz were granted planning permission for the development.

Permission for development was granted subject to twelve planning conditions, condition 6 being that:
"A) No development shall commence until a programme of archaeological work including a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

- 1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
- 2. The programme for post investigation assessment*
- 3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*
- 4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- 5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- 6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

B) No demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A).

C) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation

approved under condition (A) and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.”

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

3 Archaeological and historical background

The Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record includes a number of archaeological sites in the vicinity of the development. These are the scheduled monuments of the Long Rock prehistoric standing stone (reference 1013276, national monument number 15405), approximately 110m to the NNE of the development site, and the entrance graves, standing stones, field systems, settlements and post-mediaeval breastwork, kelp pit and stone pits on Halangy and Carn Morval Downs (reference 1013273, national monument number 15402), the closest point of which is about 160m to the north-west of the development site.

The HER also records a standing stone (PRN 7493) in a field at Pungie’s, some 175m to the ESE, although this has not been found by recent researchers, and a cup-marked stone on Pungie’s Lane approximately 250m to the south-east.

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

4 Project aims

The site specific aims are:

- to establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains
- to determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered
- to establish the nature of the activity on the site
- to identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the site
- to undertake palaeo-environmental investigation as appropriate
- to provide further information on the archaeology of the site from any archaeological remains encountered.

5 Methodology

The Institute for Archaeology’s *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording* will be followed in the execution of the project.

The recording will involve the following phases of work:

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

5.1 Desk-based study

Prior to the commencement of on-site works, the project archaeologist will familiarise themselves with the site by examining the information held in the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record, on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps of the area and in any other relevant publications.

5.2 Archaeological fieldwork

An archaeologist will be present during all ground works associated with the development, unless circumstances dictate a different approach. If work is carried out by machine, where possible a toothless ditching bucket will be used for the removal of any overburden until the first archaeological horizon is exposed. This will then be hand cleaned and recorded as appropriate.

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

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

- (a) each feature or layer will be assigned a context number from a continuous block of context numbers and recorded on a standard pro forma context sheet, where possible noting the location, extent, nature, character and stratigraphic relationships of any archaeological evidence revealed;
- (b) location will be plotted onto a 1:100 plan (drawn in 4H pencil on gridded drafting film);
- (c) if appropriate the feature/layer will be planned at 1:20 scale or recorded in section at 1:10 scale (unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate);
- (d) scaled archive photographs will be taken (35mm black and white prints and negatives and digital colour photographs at 3MP or higher). In the case of detailed photographs a north arrow will be included, where appropriate. A photographic register detailing the feature number, location, direction of shot and other relevant information will be drawn up.
- (e) any artefacts from the site (excluding post-1800 unstratified ceramics) will be collected in sealable plastic bags which will be labelled immediately with the site code (HP14) and context number if appropriate. They will be removed from the site for processing and conservation where necessary, in preparation for analysis and archiving.
- (f) if human remains are discovered they will initially be left *in situ* and reported to Cornwall Council SHES and the appropriate authorities (including the Coroner). If they are to be removed this will be done in accordance with the relevant Government regulations, with due reverence and in accordance with current best practice and legal requirements. The site will be screened from public view during excavation and, once excavated, the human remains will not be exposed to public view. If human remains are not to be removed their physical security will be ensured by back-filling as soon as possible after recording.

(g) the English Heritage Advisor for Archaeological Science (Vanessa Straker 0117 975 0689) will be consulted for advice, if necessary.

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

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

If significant archaeological deposits are exposed all works will cease and a meeting will be convened with Dr and Mrs Schwarz and Cornwall Council SHES to discuss the most appropriate way forward.

5.3 Analysis and archiving

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

- washing or other cleaning of finds, where appropriate
- marking of pottery, and other finds where appropriate, with the site code and context number
- indexing of site drawings and photographs;
- identification of finds, with the assistance of specialists from Cornwall Archaeological Unit and/or elsewhere, if appropriate.

5.4 Report production

A report presenting the results of the archaeological recording will be produced within a time period, not exceeding six months, to be agreed between Dr and Mrs Schwarz, Cornwall Council Strategic Historic Environment Service (SHES), the Isles of Scilly Museum and Katharine Sawyer.

Two copies of the report (one hardcopy and one digital in PDF format) will be submitted to the Cornwall Council SHES for addition to the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record. Copies will also be provided to the Planning Department of the Council of the Isles of Scilly, Dr and Mrs Schwarz and the Isles of Scilly Museum and to the English Heritage/ADS online index via OASIS.

The report will have the following contents:

- a concise non-technical summary of the project results
- the aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation
- a discussion of archaeological findings in terms of both the site specific aims and the desk based research
- location map, a drawing showing those areas examined as part of the archaeological recording, and copies of any archaeological plans and sections. All plans will be tied to the Ordnance Survey national grid
- all specialist reports and assessments
- a summary of the archive contents and date of deposition
- a context register with brief descriptions will be included as an appendix
- a copy of the project brief and the approved written scheme of investigation will be included as an appendix.

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

5.5 Archive deposition

A site archive will be prepared, in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2006), upon completion of the project.

The Isles of Scilly Museum have agreed to accept the archive, which will be deposited within two months of the completion of the full report. Confirmation of the deposition of the archive and a summary of its contents will be supplied to Cornwall Council SHES.

6 Monitoring

Groundworks will not commence until written approval for this WSI has been received from Cornwall Council SHES. Notification of the proposed start of work will be given to the Local Planning Authority and Cornwall Council SHES, in writing, if possible at least one week in advance. Work is anticipated to start in September 2014.

Cornwall Council SHES will be kept regularly informed of progress.

Any variations to this WSI will be agreed with Cornwall Council SHES, normally in writing, prior to them being carried out.

7 Copyright

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

8 Project staff

Katharine Sawyer MA (Cantab), MSc, PhD is the archaeological contractor for the project. She is an archaeologist who lives on St Mary's. A c.v. of her relevant qualifications and experience is at Appendix 1 of this document.

The fieldwork will be carried out by Charlie Johns, Senior Archaeologist at Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council with special responsibility for Scilly.

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

9 Health and safety statement

Katharine Sawyer holds the NEBOSH National General Certificate in Occupational Safety and Health. Prior to on-site work commencing a Risk Assessment will be carried out and liaison with the contractors will be undertaken to ensure a safe system of work in relation to the archaeological recording.

10 References

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- Ratcliffe, J and Johns, C, 2003. *Scilly's Archaeological Heritage*, Twelveheads Press
- Taylor, S R, 2008. *Carn Thomas, St Mary's Archaeological Recording*, HES, Truro
- Taylor, S R, 2010a. *Bryher Affordable Housing, Isles of Scilly, Archaeological Recording: Archive Report*, HE Projects, Truro
- Taylor, S R, 2010b. *St Martin's Affordable Housing, Isles of Scilly, Archaeological Recording: Archive Report*, HE Projects, Truro
- Taylor S R, and Johns, C, 2009-10. Archaeological recording on the site of the new sports field at Dolphin Town, Tresco, Isles of Scilly, *Cornish Archaeology*, 48-49
- Taylor, S R and Johns, C, 2010. *St Agnes Affordable Housing, Higher Town, St Agnes, Isles of Scilly: Archaeological Mitigation Phase I: Archive Report*, HE Projects, Truro

Katharine Sawyer
8 September 2014

Appendix 1: Curriculum Vitae for Katharine Sawyer

Employment History

May 2000 to date

Freelance Archaeologist/Guide

- Archaeological watching briefs at a number of sites in Scilly and Cornwall
 - carried out both independently and in association with Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council
- Historic environment aspects of environmental impact assessments, Isles of Scilly
- Site recording in Scilly
- Leading of guided walks, boat trips and short break holidays, teaching of adult education classes
- Research and writing of a series of guided walk leaflets for the AONB Unit of the Council of the Isles of Scilly
- As a Trustee of the Isles of Scilly Museum, identification of artefacts, interpretation and arrangement of displays.

October 1978
to May 2000

A variety of management and consultancy roles in both private and public sector organisations (including English Heritage), mainly in personnel and training.

July 1977 to
October 1978

Various temporary jobs in shops and offices
Work on archaeological excavations at Shaugh Moor, Devon (volunteer), Hambledon Hill, Dorset (volunteer) and Long Ashton, Avon (site supervisor).

Relevant Educational and Professional Qualifications

1977	BA (Hons) in Archaeology and Anthropology, Class 2i King's College, University of Cambridge
1981	MA, University of Cambridge
2001	NEBOSH National General Certificate in Occupational Safety and Health - Credit
2013	PhD in Archaeology University of Exeter Thesis title: "Isles of the Dead? The Setting and Function of the Neolithic and Bronze Age Chambered Cairns and Cists of the Isles of Scilly",

Appendix 2: Qualifications and experience of other possible project staff

Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council Staff

Charlie Johns (BA, MIFA). As a Senior Archaeologist with CAU (1991- present) Charlie has special responsibility for projects in the Isles of Scilly where he has worked on numerous projects: notably directing the excavation of the Bryher Iron Age sword and mirror 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 2009-10); 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), the St Agnes Affordable Housing site for the Cornwall Rural Housing Association (Taylor and Johns 2010) and St Martin's Community Centre (Johns and Sawyer in preparation).

Current projects include the management of Lyonesse Project, a four-year study of the evolution of the coastal and marine environment of Scilly and the preparation of a Research Framework for the Historic Environment of Scilly (both for English Heritage). 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 and representative for Scilly on the CBA SW Committee.

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

Carl Thorpe BSc will undertake initial finds processing, identification and cataloguing and has carried out similar work for Scillonian projects over 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 (forthcoming).

Specialists

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

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.

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.

Claire Ingrem PhD– Animal bone specialist: Claire is an experienced freelance animal bone specialist who will carry out assessment and analysis of animal bone if required.

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

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

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