



Isles of Scilly Heritage at Risk  
Final Report: October 2016 – October 2018

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Report No: 2018R082



# **Isles of Scilly Heritage at Risk**

**Final Report  
October 2016– October 2018**

<b>Client</b>	<b>Historic England &amp; Council of the Isles of Scilly</b>
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The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of Cornwall Archaeological Unit and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

## **Freedom of Information Act**

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## **Cover illustration**

*Community Archaeology Group clear-up on Nornour, 21 May 2018 (photo CAU).*

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## **Abbreviations**

AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
CAG	Community Archaeology Group
CASPN	Cornish Ancient Sites Protection network
CAU	Cornwall Archaeological Unit
CIOS	Council of the Isles of Scilly
HAR	Heritage at Risk
HE	Historic England
HECAS	Historic Environment Countryside Advice Service
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
HLS	Higher Level Stewardship
IOSWT	Isles of Scilly Wildlife Trust
NGR	National Grid Reference
NHLE	National Heritage List Entry
OD	Ordnance Datum – height above mean sea level at Newlyn
OS	Ordnance Survey
SHERF	Scilly Historic Environment Research Framework

# 1 Summary

The Isles of Scilly has by far the densest concentration of Scheduled Monuments in England and more monuments than in many English counties. Of the 238 Scheduled Monuments in Scilly, 37 were listed on Historic England's 2016 Heritage at Risk (HAR) Register for the South West. Two of these are also listed buildings (St Nicholas Priory, Tresco, and the Woolpack Battery on St Mary's Garrison). Also on the register was the Protected Wreck Site *HMS Colossus* (an 18th-century warship lying off Samson). The principal vulnerabilities of these monuments are coastal erosion and invasive scrub; the former exacerbated by the effects of climate change and the latter due in part to the decline of farming on the islands, especially grazing.

In October 2016, Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) were commissioned by the Council of the Isles of Scilly, with grant funding from Historic England, to undertake a two-year contract to carry out a range of archaeological consultancy services in the islands. These services comprised two components, Development Management and Heritage at Risk (HAR) and this report describes the results of the HAR component. The HAR project has been remarkably productive, has reinvigorated protection and management of the historic landscape of Scilly, neglected for a number of years, and has helped increase public involvement in the historic environment of Scilly.

The following is a summary of the most notable achievements of the project:

- The Isles of Scilly has a HAR strategy – the first of its kind in the country.
- There had been no HAR updates since 2006. Now, updates have been made for all of the 36 sites on the 2016 HAR register and the 34 sites on the 2017 HAR register, and 40 other sites. The register has ceased to be static and has become a dynamic and interactive tool, helping to guide management and grant priorities and a tool for recording visits and activity.
- Three sites were removed from the HAR register in 2017 and ten more were removed from the HAR register in 2018, so we have exceeded our target of removing 25% of sites from the HAR register by October 2018.
- Management plans have been devised for nine HAR sites; six now supported by Section 17 management agreements (with three more in the pipeline). Draft management plans have been prepared for six intertidal HAR sites.
- We have investigated options for using drones for recording intertidal sites.
- We have liaised with Historic England's Air Photography Unit to propose sites for photography; these are sites on the uninhabited islands which are difficult to access, submerged sites and sites vulnerable to coastal erosion, and heritage at risk.
- Advice has been given on applications for Countryside Stewardship where appropriate and initial discussions held with Natural England regarding an assessment of designated assets to support a Higher Level Countryside Stewardship application for the Tresco Estate.
- A successful project design was submitted to Heritage Protection Commissions to review and update the Scilly Historic Environment Research Framework (SHERF) with the results of the recent research.
- Three HECAS Countryside Stewardship consultations.
- Heritage at Risk register was maintained and updated regularly.
- Three sites added to the *Access to Monuments* website, as part of the development of Google Maps based functionality. This pilot phase is due to be expanded as part of the proposed contract.
- Details of condition monitoring reports added to the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER).
- The Listed Buildings layer was maintained and updated.
- Eight non-designated assets added to the HER.
- Twenty-seven archaeological events we added to the HER.
- All HER key data sets added to the Cornwall Council interactive mapping services for use by the public and CIOS Officers.

- A lively and engaged Community Archaeology Group (CAG) has been established: undertaking regular scrub clearance at a variety of sites. They work productively and closely with the Isles of Scilly Wildlife Trust and the AONB to manage sites which are on land that it leases from the Duchy of Cornwall. Their work has contributed to the removal of a number of sites from the HAR register (e.g., Carn of Works battery on Gugh, St Agnes). Sites previously under scrub have been revealed and their significance in the landscape reasserted, sometimes for the first time in many decades.
- One of the highlights of the project was an archaeological recording and survey training event for CAG with the CITiZAN project at the HAR-listed prehistoric settlement, Romano-British cist cemetery and Civil War battery in northern Toll's Porth, St Mary's, in September 2017.
- Guided walks were held on St Mary's (as part of the CBA's Festival of Archaeology in July 2017), on Gugh in June 2017 and on St Martin's in May 2018.
- There is a regular, upbeat and lively social media presence via the CAG's Facebook Group and the Isles of Scilly Heritage at Risk Facebook Page.
- This project has shown a huge capacity to add value to HE's investment: a remarkable total of £19,031.88 in voluntary and in-kind contributions (see Appendix 4).



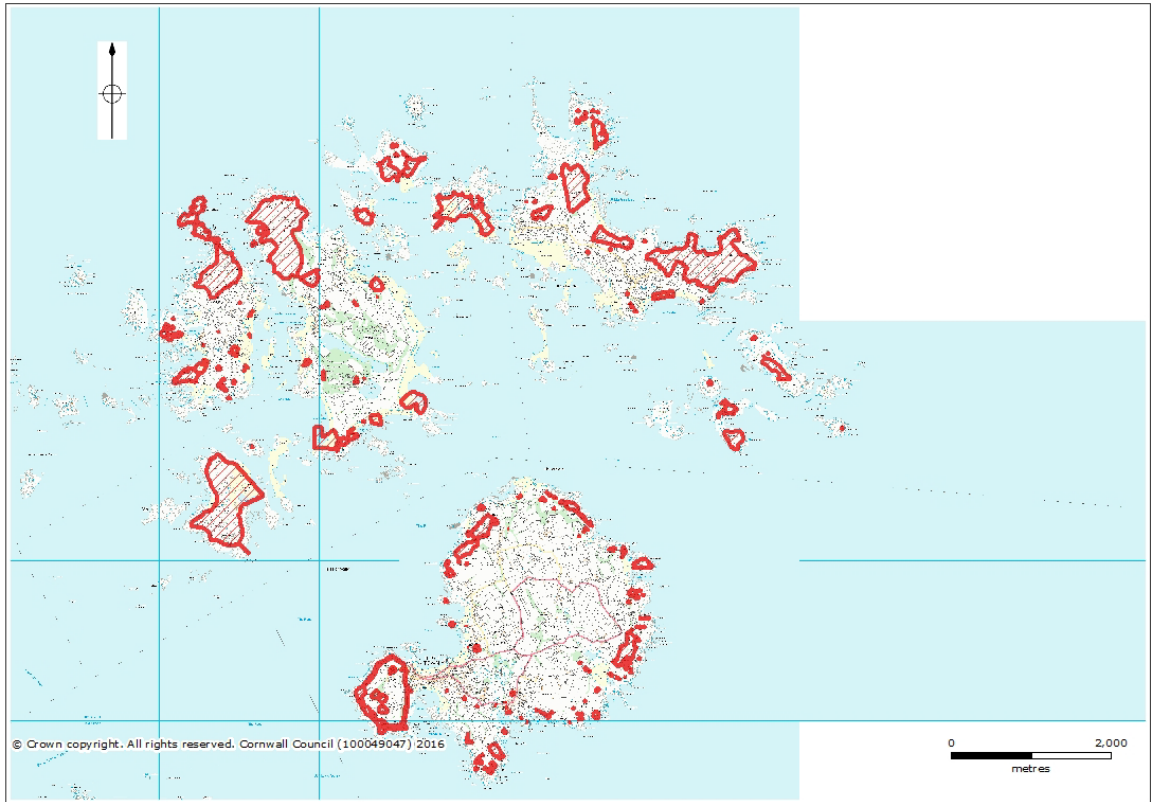


Fig 1 Overview of Scheduled Monuments in the Isles of Scilly (north).

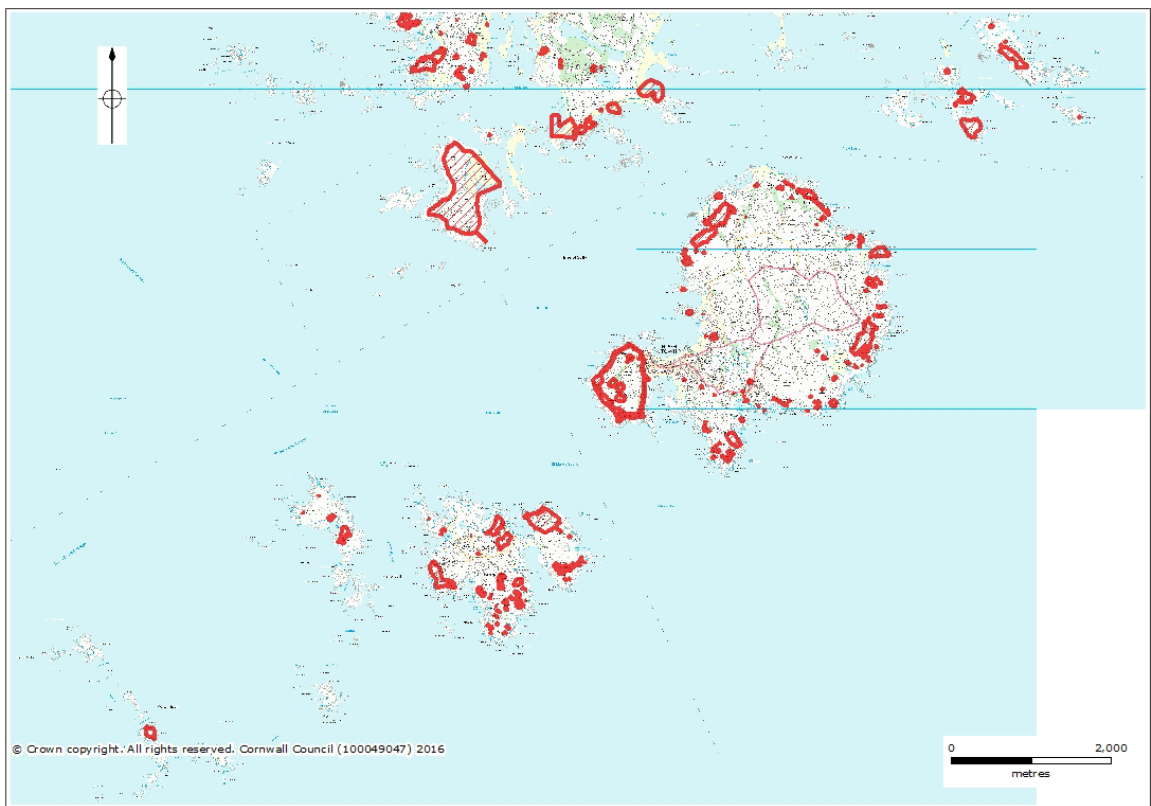


Fig 2 Overview of Scheduled Monuments in the isles of Scilly (south).

## 2 Introduction

The Isles of Scilly has by far the densest concentration of Scheduled Monuments in England and more monuments than in many English counties. In 2008 the South West register stated that the average density of monuments was 3.4 for every square kilometre of land with the Isles of Scilly having the highest density of 15 monuments per square kilometre (Figs 1 and 2). Of the 238 scheduled areas in Scilly, 37 were listed on the 2016 Heritage at Risk Register for the South West. The principal vulnerabilities are coastal erosion and invasive scrub; the latter due in part to the decline of farming on the islands, especially grazing.

In October 2016, Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) was commissioned by the Council of the Isles of Scilly, with grant funding from Historic England, to undertake a two-year contract to carry out a range of archaeological consultancy services in the islands including the implementation of a Heritage at Risk Strategy. This report presents the results of the project from 18 October 2016 to 31 October 2018.

## 3 Heritage at Risk Strategy for Scilly 2016–2018

The Heritage at Risk Strategy for Scilly was finalised in October 2017 and is reproduced below.

### 3.1 Introduction

In October 2016, Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) was appointed to provide Archaeology Consultancy Services to the Council of the Isles of Scilly for a period of two years, grant-funded by Historic England. These services comprise two components, Development Management and Heritage at Risk. This Strategy document sets out what CAU are aiming to achieve in Scilly through the HAR programme during the Consultancy period.

### 3.2 National Heritage at Risk Background

Historic England's (HE – formerly English Heritage) focus on Heritage at Risk (HAR) began more than two decades ago. It has proved to be a very successful way of highlighting historic buildings and sites in need of repair and conservation, and encouraging their re-use as generators of jobs, providers of new homes and focal points for pride in our urban, rural and marine heritage.

The 2015 Heritage at Risk National Summary stated that one-third of all sites on the 2010 Register had been removed by 2015, thus ensuring that HE exceeded its target, which was 25%, and that these sites were secured for the future as a result of the HAR programme. This was achieved through the hard work, perseverance and determination of many owners, developers, local individuals, groups and the historic and natural environment sectors. In the following year another 435 sites were removed from the Register through a combination of expert advice and grant aid (Historic England 2017, 4).

Aim 3 of Historic England's Three Year Corporate Plan 2017–2020 is 'Match funding and financial incentives to protect places'. Output 15 is 'Heritage at Risk grants and advice – individual buildings and places'. Historic England have prioritised protection of their Heritage at Risk discretionary grants budget over the planning period (*ibid*, 7).

- Continuing to address Heritage at Risk in a number of ways is among the measures set out by Historic England to control the risks to their organisation:
- Historic England seeks to continue to maintain and develop the national and local Heritage at Risk Registers. This is seen as one of the controls to manage the risk of reduced protection of the historic environment through a number of factors (*ibid*, 10);
- Historic England seeks to continue to provide expertise and grants for Heritage at Risk. This is one of the controls to manage the risk of reduction in local

authority resources deployed in protecting heritage leading to loss of heritage protection (*ibid*, 10); and

- Historic England seeks to increase the involvement of local communities in addressing Heritage at Risk. This is one of the controls to manage the risk of failure to develop the diversity of their own staff and committees and engaging in improving the diversity of the sector, leading to a failure to foster the widest possible sense of ownership of our national inheritance of buildings and places (*ibid*, 14).

Historic England will measure a number of things to help understand how well they are achieving their aims. They will measure things that they produce (outputs) and the impact they are having (outcomes). One of the measures for Aim 3 of the Plan is the number of HAR sites removed from the 2015 Heritage at Risk Register by 2018. In 2015/16, 604 sites were removed from the Register (10.5%), in 2016/17, 435 sites were removed (7.9%) and the target for 2017/18 is 750 sites (15%) (*ibid*, 16).

Among the work of the Communications and Marketing Group are the planned campaigns and championing to the general public and engagement with local communities (Aim 1: Championing) which includes the Heritage at Risk annual launch in October 2017 (*ibid*, 18-19)

Among the work of the Listing Group is reactive listing, scheduling and marine casework which includes responding to threat-driven cases, where significance is clearly present, and Heritage at Risk sites (Aim 2: Protecting through the listing and planning system). The outcomes include ensuring that these sites are given the recognition they deserve and undertaking HAR-led threat-driven revision of NHLE, especially to scheduling entries (*ibid*, 30).

Among the work of the Planning Group is Heritage at Risk grants and advice – individual buildings and places (Aim 3: match funding and financial incentives to protect places). The work is to:

- Remove 750 (15%) entries on the 2015 Heritage at Risk Register by 2018 with the outcome that heritage assets are removed from the 'at risk' register through advice and grants;
- Increase the involvement of local communities in addressing Heritage at Risk with the outcome that people appreciate their local heritage and are stimulated to act to save and re-use Heritage at Risk; and
- Build capacity and support grant applicants to complete successful Heritage at Risk projects with the outcome that grant applicants are supported through the grants cycle (*ibid*, 34).

Also among the work of the Planning Group is capacity building grants and initiatives to strengthen capability and effectiveness of the heritage sector and community groups (Aim 4: Strengthening national capacity and sustaining heritage protection systems). The work is to:

- Strengthen national capacity through National Capacity Building grants and monitor impact/effectiveness, with the outcome that the capacity within the sector to deliver solutions for Heritage at Risk is increased; and
- Develop and support capacity locally to champion and save heritage through regional capacity building, training and working with local groups, with the outcome that local partners have more capacity to manage the historic environment.

### **3.3 Aims**

The aims of the Heritage at Risk Strategy for the Isles of Scilly 2016-18 are to protect and manage the historic environment of the islands, in order to reduce the number of heritage assets that are 'at risk' or vulnerable to becoming so.



### 3.4 Target

Historic England's 'Heritage at Risk South West Register' for 2016 lists 35 Scheduled Monuments, one Protected Wreck site (HMS Colossus) and one Listed Building (the ruined post-medieval buildings on Samson).

CAU's HAR target for Scilly is to remove, for positive reasons, 25% (nine) of nationally designated heritage at risk assets from the South West HAR Register by October 2018 – or to put in place measures that will enable them to be removed by October 2021 – monitoring and using as evidence:

- The number and percentage of sites removed each year from the Heritage at Risk Register for positive reasons;
- The percentage of assets on the Heritage at Risk Register each year where a solution has been agreed and/or is being implemented; and
- The percentage of assets each year that have been on the Heritage at Risk Register for 2 years, 5 years and 10 years.

CAU will do this by:

- Creating management plans for individual assets on the HAR Register;
- Creating development briefs for assets capable of beneficial new uses (e.g., Woolpack Battery);
- Annual survey and condition records of all monuments listed on the HAR Register;
- Maintaining the HAR Register;
- Preparing and implementing management agreements for individual assets on the HAR Register; and
- Increasing the involvement of the local community in addressing Heritage at Risk.

During the Strategy period CAU will use its resources in the following areas:

- Focusing on finding solutions for the published HAR priority sites;
- Working with owners, managers, and the Community Archaeology Group, more generally, to find solutions to sites enabling them to be removed from the Register, thus reducing the number of sites on the Register;
- Evaluating the impact of our HAR activities and identifying areas where resources can be used most effectively;
- Publicising the significant achievements of the consultancy in removing sites from the HAR register;
- Positive reporting regularly to the media including social media to maximise benefits and publicity for the project and its positive outcomes and community engagement;
- Produce quarterly statistics and reports;
- Produce a well-illustrated annual report for wider dissemination;
- Give annual presentations at the Isles of Scilly Museum publicising the key messages (story) to raise awareness and support for HAR and Historic England; and
- Work towards holding a launch of the 2018 South West HAR Register in Scilly.

## 4 Evidence base - Isles of Scilly Heritage at Risk

Of the 238 Scheduled Monuments in Scilly, 37 were listed on Historic England's 2016 Heritage at Risk (HAR) Register for the South West. Two of these are also Listed Buildings (St Nicholas Priory on Tresco and the Woolpack Battery on St Mary's Garrison). Also on the register was the Protected Wreck site *HMS Colossus* (an 18th-century warship lying off Samson).

### 4.1.1 What are they?

Many of the Scheduled Monuments, especially the larger ones, include a variety of site types, for example, the prehistoric settlement, Romano-British cist cemetery and Civil War battery in northern Toll's Porth, St. Mary's, but the following list attempts to categorise the sites by their principal component or characteristic (Fig 3).

Post-medieval battery or breastwork: 5; Post-medieval structure (cottages, quay, pillboxes, quay, crushing mill, gig shed): 6; Medieval (castle, priory, quay): 3; Hut circle or hut circle settlement: 3; Iron Age (fogou, cliff castle): 2; Cairn, cairn group: 6 Prehistoric field systems, settlements, etc., (large area schedulings): 11.

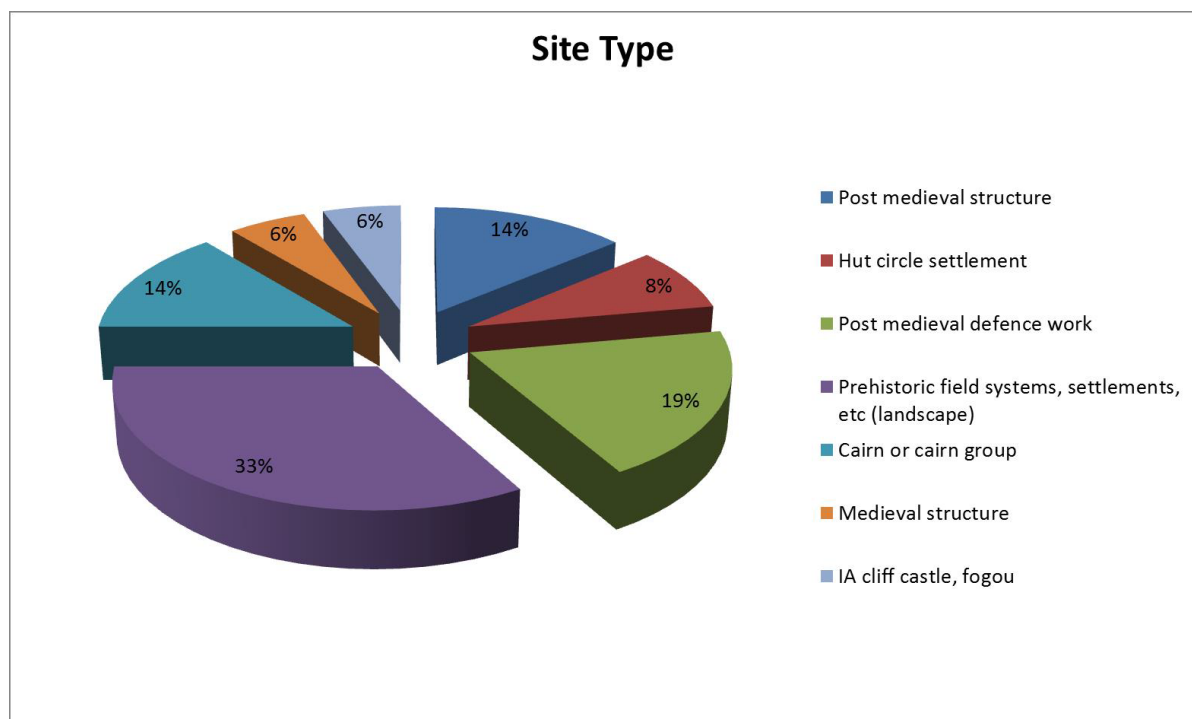


Fig 3 Pie chart showing the site type of HAR monuments on the 2016 HAR register.

### 4.1.2 Where are they (parish)?

Most of the 'at risk' heritage monuments are located on St Mary's, as shown in Figure 4 below, but this is not surprising as it is by far the largest of island of the archipelago. Out of all the scheduled monuments [238] the number at risk in 2016 [36] was around 15.13% of the total. When considering the number of scheduled monuments per island then it is clear that Bryher, with its 22 scheduled monuments, has the most at risk [36%] compared with the total [66] Scheduled Monuments on St Agnes with just four [6%] of its island total identified as 'at risk', as of 2016 – however the extensive scheduled area on Kittern Hill, Gugh, contains a large number of individual entrance graves, cairns, stone alignments, etc.

In brackets: the number of sites which are on one of the uninhabited islands: Bryher: eight; St Agnes: four (two on Gugh); St Martin's: five (one on White Island); St Mary's: 11; Tresco: seven (two, on Samson).

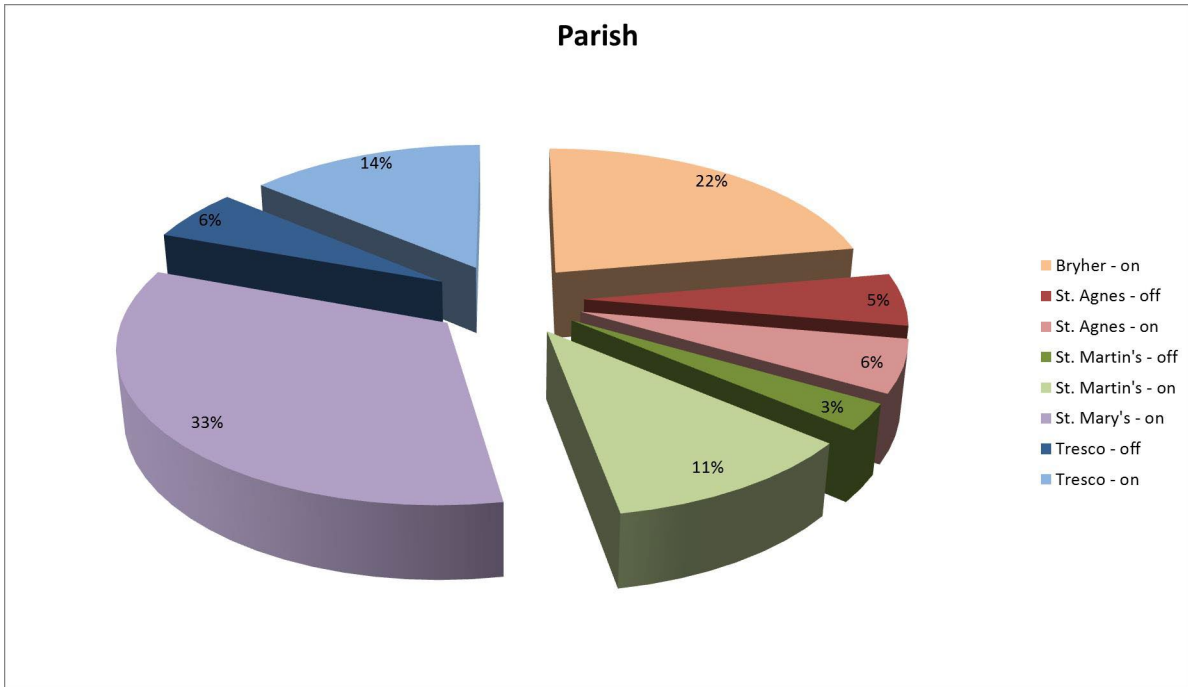


Fig 4 Pie chart showing distribution by parish of HAR monuments on the 2016 register.

#### 4.1.3 Where are they?

Foreshore / submerged; Terrestrial, Terrestrial and foreshore / submerged (Fig 5).

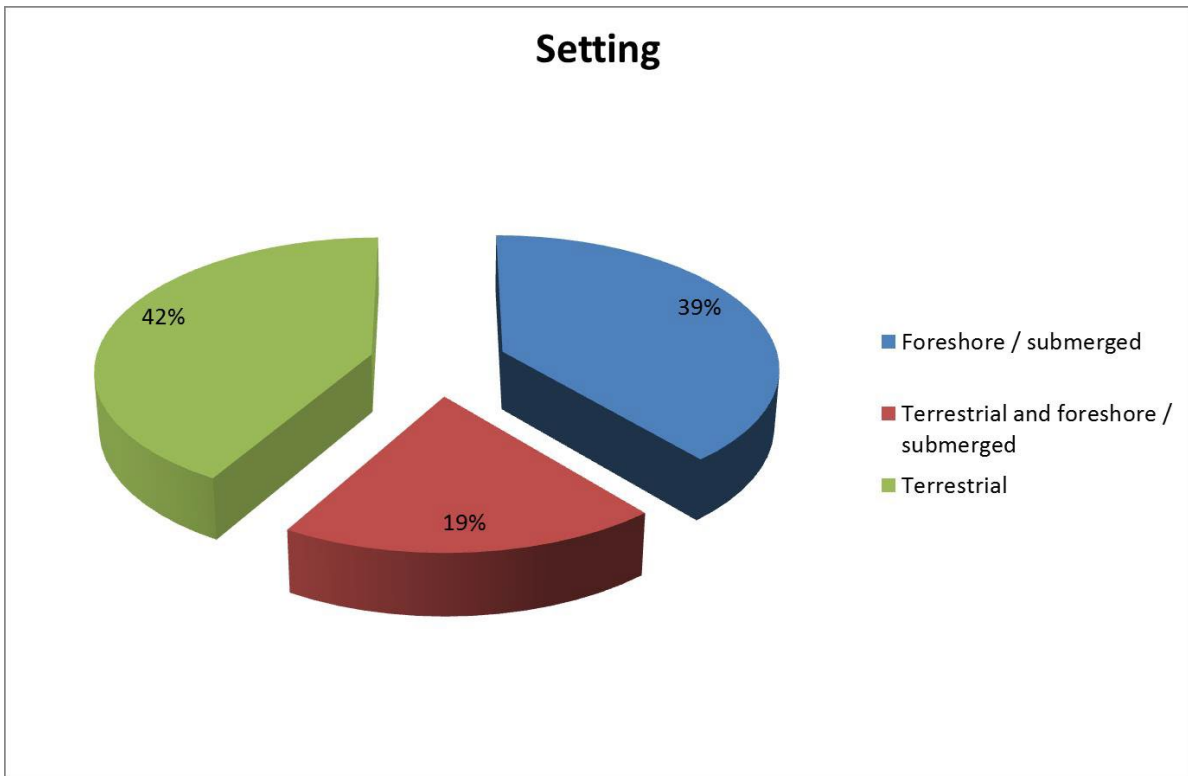


Fig 5 Pie chart showing the setting of HAR monuments on the 2016 register.



#### 4.1.4 Principal vulnerability

The HAR register includes a high proportion of monuments at risk of being lost through coastal erosion; a cause which is difficult if not impossible to address.

Coastal erosion: nine; Collapse: eight (includes both buildings and cliff-edge sites); Deterioration – in need of management: one; Dumping: one; Other: five; Plant growth: six; Scrub/tree growth: four; Vehicle damage / erosion: one; Visitor erosion – extensive: one (Fig 6).

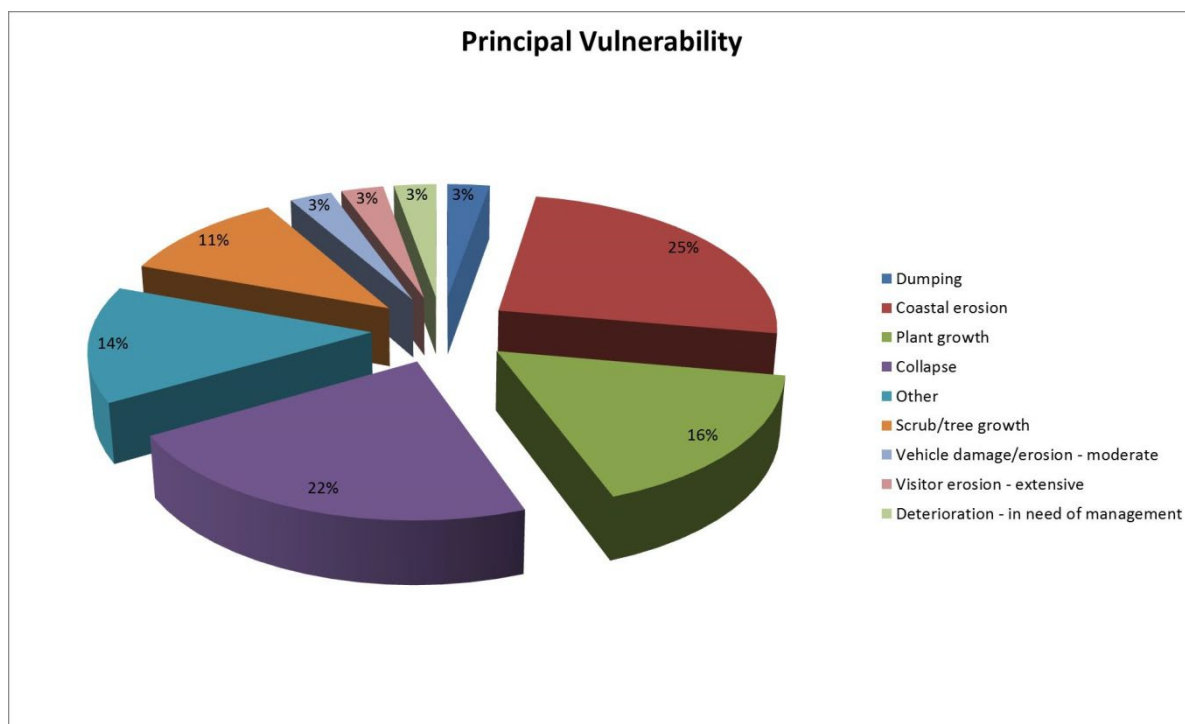


Fig 6 Pie chart showing the principal vulnerabilities of HAR monuments on the 2016 register.

#### 4.1.5 Condition

Extensive significant problems: five; Generally unsatisfactory with major localised problems: ten; Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems: 18; Poor: two; Unknown: one (Fig 7).

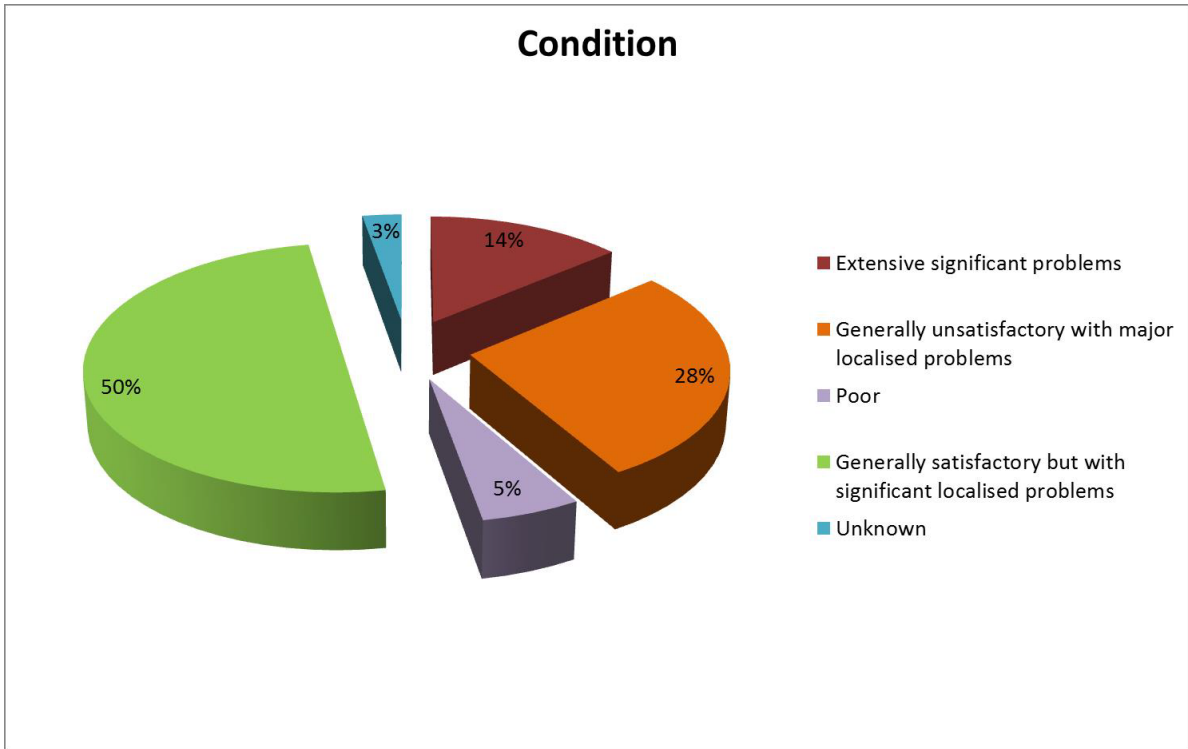


Fig 7 Pie chart showing the condition of HAR monuments on the 2016 register.

#### 4.1.6 Trend

Declining: 32; Stable: two; Improving: one; Unknown: one (Fig 8).

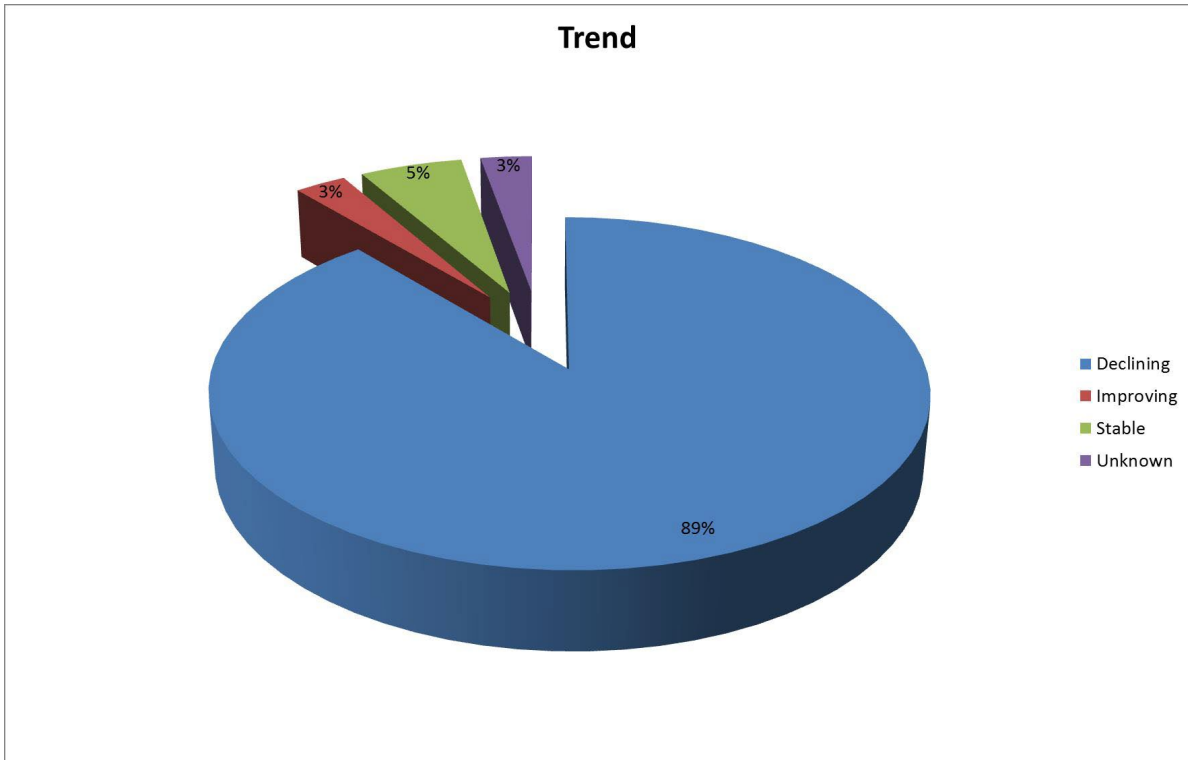


Fig 8 Pie chart showing the trend of HAR monuments on the 2016 register.

## 5 Heritage at Risk Summary 2016–2018

### 5.1 Survey and condition records of Scheduled Monuments

During the two years of the contract CAU carried out condition surveys of all the monuments listed on the 2016 and 2017 HAR registers (except *HMS Colossus*) using a HAR recording *pro forma* developed by CAU for the Uninhabited Island Scheduled Monuments Assessment in 2014 (Johns 2015) and adapted for the HAR strategy (Appendix 1).

Condition surveys were also carried out of 40 monuments not on the HAR register. These include the monuments on the uninhabited island of Annet (carried out by IOSWT rangers) which were recorded for the first time since 1995. The uninhabited islands of Little Ganilly and Menawathen were monitored from the air and Puffin Island from the sea. It was not possible to visit Rosevear but updating the record for this monument will be priority in the next phase of the contract. Rosevear, like Annet and Menawathen, is closed on a permanent basis to help the islands' seals and internationally important breeding seabirds.



*Fig 9 Recording an intertidal field wall, part of NHLE 1016422 Prehistoric field system and hut circle north of Crab's Ledge, Tresco, in July 2018. This monument has been added to the 2018 HAR Register because of the effects of coastal erosion recorded during the field visit (photo: CAU).*

### 5.2 Updates to the Heritage at Risk Register

Prior to the project there had been no HAR updates since 2006. Now, updates have been made for all of the 36 sites on the 2016 HAR register and for all the 34 sites on the 2017 HAR register as well as 40 other sites. The register has ceased to be static and has become a dynamic and interactive tool, helping to guide management and grant priorities and a tool for recording visits and activity.

### **5.3 Management plans for individual assets on the HAR Register**

Management plans were created for 18 individual assets on HAR register using a management plan *pro forma* designed for the project (Appendix 2).

#### **5.3.1 Finalised management plans**

- NHLE 1018114 Platform cairn on Turfy Hill, St Martin's.
- NHLE 1013809 Kerbed round cairn with central cist on Gun Hill, St Martin's.
- NHLE 1018115 Prehistoric house platform south west of English Island Carn, St Martin's.
- NHLE 1013803 Prehistoric entrance grave, the northern one of three on Cruther's Hill, St Martin's.
- NHLE 1013804 Prehistoric entrance grave, the middle one of three on Cruther's Hill, St Martin's.
- NHLE 1013805 Prehistoric entrance grave, the southern one of three, and kerbed cairn with cist, on Cruther's Hill, St Martin's.
- NHLE 1010168 Kerbed platform cairn on Helvear Hill, 201 metres ENE of Helvear Farm, St Mary's.
- NHLE 1010167 Round cairn 137 metres east of Helvear Farm, St Mary's.
- NHLE 1015664 Prehistoric settlement, Romano-British cist cemetery and Civil War battery in northern Toll's Porth, St Mary's.

#### **5.3.2 Draft management plans**

- NHLE 1018116 Prehistoric to Romano-British ritual, funerary and settlement remains on Par beach, St Martin's.
- NHLE 1016243 Prehistoric field system and settlement in Bathinghouse Porth, Tresco.
- NHLE 1016422 Prehistoric field system and hut circle north of Crab's Ledge, Tresco (Fig 9).
- NHLE no. 1015649 Prehistoric enclosure south east of the Brow, Bryher.
- NHLE 1016170 Prehistoric linear boundary and cairns south west of the Bar, Bryher.
- NHLE 1014991 Prehistoric linear boundary SSE of The Island, Bryher.
- NHLE 1016180 Prehistoric field system and settlement in southern Appletree Bay, Tresco.
- NHLE 1016182 Prehistoric field system and settlement north of Appletree Point, Tresco.
- NHLE 1016194 St Nicholas' Priory, Tresco.
- NHLE 1018109 Prehistoric cairn cemetery and field system on Tinkler's Hill, St Martin's

### **5.4 Management agreements**

#### **5.4.1 Finalised management agreements**

Management agreements have been made for eight Scheduled Monuments:

- NHLE 1018114 Platform cairn on Turfy Hill, St Martin's.
- NHLE 1013809 Kerbed round cairn with central cist on Gun Hill, St Martin's.
- NHLE 1013803 Prehistoric entrance grave, the northern one of three on Cruther's Hill, St Martin's.
- NHLE 1013804 Prehistoric entrance grave, the middle one of three on Cruther's Hill, St Martin's.
- NHLE 1013805 Prehistoric entrance grave, the southern one of three, and kerbed cairn with cist, on Cruther's Hill, St Martin's.
- NHLE 1010168 Kerbed platform cairn on Helvear Hill, 201 metres ENE of Helvear Farm, St Mary's.
- NHLE 1010167 Round cairn 137 metres east of Helvear Farm, St Mary's.
- NHLE 1015664 Prehistoric settlement, Romano-British cist cemetery and Civil War battery in northern Toll's Porth, St Mary's.



#### **5.4.2 Management agreements under discussion**

A management agreement / works for NHLE 1016184 St Nicholas' Priory (Fig 10), Tresco is under discussion with Mike Nelhams of the Tresco Estate.

A possible management agreement is under discussion with Historic England for NHLE 1014994 Ennor Castle, Old Town, St Mary's.

A management agreement for NHLE 1018109 Prehistoric cairn cemetery and field system on Tinkler's Hill, St Martin's has been agreed at a HE grants meeting.

We have also compiled information for management agreements for two intertidal sites on Tresco.

- NHLE 1016423 Prehistoric field system and settlement in Bathinghouse Porth, Tresco.
- NHLE 1016422 Prehistoric field system and hut circle north of Crab's Ledge, Tresco.



*Fig 10 Tresco Priory (photo CAU).*

## 5.5 Removal of sites from the HAR register

Two Scheduled Monuments on Tresco were removed from the 2017 HAR Register following a site visit in March 2017, because of their improving condition under their HLS agreement:

- NHLE 1016186 Post-medieval animal-driven crushing mill 270m south west of Blockhouse Cottage, Tresco (Fig 11a).
- NHLE 1016187 Prehistoric round cairn 255m south west of Blockhouse Cottages, Tresco (Fig 11b).

The last remaining Protected Wreck on the register, NHLE 1000078 *HMS Colossus*, Southward Wells, Samson Island – an 18th-century warship – is also no longer at immediate risk following pioneering stabilisation work to the seabed and was also removed from the 2017 register (Fig 12).



Fig 11 a) Post-medieval animal-driven crushing mill and b) prehistoric round cairn on south west of Blockhouse Cottages, Tresco (photos: CAU).

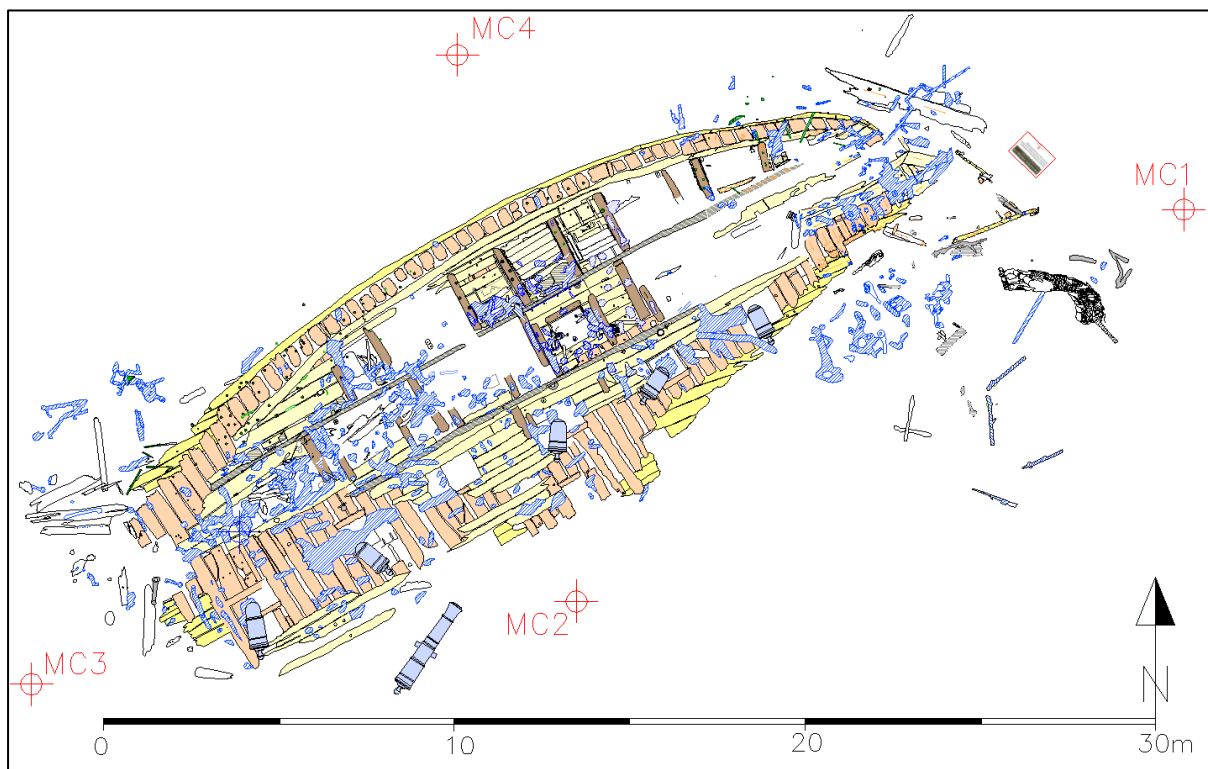


Fig 12 The stern of *HMS Colossus* (from Camidge 2017).

Ten more Scheduled Monuments have removed from the 2018 HAR Register because of their improving condition under their HLS or HE management agreements:

- NHLE 1008323 Civil War battery and prehistoric entrance grave on the Carn of Works, Gugh, St Agnes.
- NHLE 1014998 Prehistoric settlement and field system at Porth Killier, St Agnes.
- NHLE 1013806 Platform cairn on Cruther's Neck, St Martin's.
- NHLE 1018115 Prehistoric house platform south west of English Island Carn, St Martin's.
- NHLE 1020142 Iron Age to Romano-British fogou on northern Peninnis Head, 170 metres south of Carn Gwavel Farm, St Mary's.
- NHLE 1010168 Kerbed platform cairn on Helvear Hill, 201 metres ENE of Helvear Farm, St Mary's.
- NHLE 1010167 Round cairn 137 metres east of Helvear Farm, St Mary's.
- NHLE 1015664 Prehistoric settlement, Romano-British cist cemetery and Civil War battery in northern Toll's Porth, St Mary's.
- NHLE 1011935 The Giant's Castle cliff castle, St Mary's.
- NHLE 1018116 Prehistoric to Romano-British ritual, funerary and settlement remains on Par Beach, St Martin's. This monument is now completely buried by sand and is not at present under threat from coastal erosion.

## **5.6 Addition of sites to the HAR register**

The following eight Scheduled Monuments have been added to the 2018 HAR Register:

- NHLE 1008338 Platform cairn 65m ENE of the Clapper of Works, Gugh (principal vulnerability – plant growth).
- NHLE 1018114 Platform cairn on Turfy Hill, St Martin's (principal vulnerability – plant growth).
- NHLE 1013809 Kerbed round cairn with central cist on Gun Hill, St Martin's (principal vulnerability – plant growth).
- NHLE 1016183 Prehistoric cairn group on Abbey Hill, Tresco (principal vulnerability – visitor erosion).
- NHLE 1013803 Prehistoric entrance grave, the northern one of three on Cruther's Hill, St Martin's (principal vulnerability – scrub/tree growth).
- NHLE 1013804 Prehistoric entrance grave, the middle one of three on Cruther's Hill, St Martin's (principal vulnerability – scrub/tree growth).
- NHLE 1013805 Prehistoric entrance grave, the southern one of three, and kerbed cairn with cist, on Cruther's Hill, St Martin's (principal vulnerability – scrub/tree growth).
- NHLE 1016422 Prehistoric field system and hut circle north of Crab's Ledge, Tresco (principal vulnerability – coastal erosion).

## **5.7 Development briefs for assets capable of beneficial new uses**

One of the few designated heritage assets in Scilly capable of being adapted to beneficial new uses is the Woolpack Battery (NHLE 1014783; Fig 13). This historic gun battery on the Garrison, constructed between 1898 and 1901 as part of the coastal defences, was converted into volunteer accommodation for the Isles of Scilly Wildlife Trust in 2000 but was no longer suitable for this purpose by c 2015. There are current proposals to use the battery for staff summer accommodation.

Historic England's Civil and Structural Engineering Team were asked to consider the condition of the building and likely waterproofing schemes, and the impact of these schemes on the building. Following a site visit on 27<sup>th</sup> April 2018, by Toby Murphy, Historic England's Senior Structural Engineer, Helen Woodhouse, Principal Inspector of Ancient Monuments and John Ette, Principal of HAR SW, a memo on the Woolpack



Battery was received from Toby Murphy. The memo notes that the building is in good condition compared with some other similar structures on the island – this is partly due to the continued use of the building as volunteer accommodation and ventilation which comes with its use. The memo makes a number of recommendations for further investigation and monitoring to assist the proposed project.

Col George Boscawen's 18<sup>th</sup> century Battery and the late 19<sup>th</sup> century subterranean engine room, part of NHLE no 1018370 Post-medieval breastwork, curtain wall and associated defensive structures on the periphery of The Garrison, St Mary's, were inspected on the same day and practicalities for re-using it as an interpretation centre/café were discussed.

Structural engineering reports were also received from Toby Murphy on Tresco Priory ruin, Ennor Castle, and the ruined buildings on Samson. Following this we have made contact with Mike Nelhams about taking work at the priory forward and will also be seeking his advice on Ennor Castle. Progress with the Samson buildings will have to await discussion with the IOSWT and probably development in the next phase of this contract.



*Fig 13 The Woolpack Battery, 29 April 2018 (photo: CAU).*

## **5.8 Other HAR issues**

### **5.8.1 Fire on Gugh**

A gorse fire broke out on the north-eastern side of Gugh on 16 October 2017 during the storms caused by ex-hurricane Ophelia. The gorse fire mainly affected the HAR-listed prehistoric cairns, entrance graves, field system and settlements and post-medieval kelp pits on Kittern Hill (NHLE 1014792) and revealed many features previously obscured by scrub (Fig 14). Site monitoring visits were carried out by CAU in June and October 2018. We were hoping that Damian Grady from Historic England would be carrying about an air photo survey of sites in Scilly and sent him a target list of sites, including Gugh and various intertidal sites. For various, mainly weather, reasons he had not done the Scilly flight at the time of writing his report, but we continue to liaise with him about this. A 3D aerial photographic drone survey of Kittern Hill would provide valuable baseline data for future management of the Scheduled Area.





*Fig 14 Prehistoric field boundary on Kittern Hill, Gugh (photo: CAU).*



*Fig 15 Erosion at the Troy Town Maze, St Agnes (photo: CAU).*

### **5.8.2 Troy Town Maze, St Agnes**

A site visit was made to the Troy Town Maze on Castella Down, St Agnes (Fig 15) following reports about its condition from the public, the maze is part of NHLE no 1015697 Prehistoric field system and post-medieval breastwork and maze on Castella Down, St Agnes and is on the HAR register. Development of a strategy to address the issues here will have to await the next phase of the Consultancy.

### **5.8.3 Garrison walls at Porthcressa**

The Council and the Duchy have had concerns about the easterly aspect of the Garrison shore at Porthcressa for some time and a small erosion projection study was commissioned in September 2017. This study just looked at the area immediately south of Benham Battery and from checking aerial photography and LiDAR data a tentative assessment of recession rates in the region of 0.1m/yr were calculated, which is similar to the rate predicted in the Shoreline Management Plan. However, the report did note the potential for localised failures in areas of active toe erosion which would markedly increase these rates. The cliff edge along this easterly aspect is typically around 2 to 7 metres from the Garrison Wall (Julian Pearce, pers comm).

Observations of this whole section confirmed the issue of active toe erosion at several points along the profile. The scale and extent of cliff failure depends on several factors, such as depth of undercutting and fissure locations within the vertical cliff section. Where there is significant vegetation and tree root growth this stabilises the area of topsoil, but it has resulted in the development of significant areas of overhang (as seen in Fig 16). This does mean that although an annual erosion rate of 0.1m/yr may be regarded as a standard estimate, this will be supplemented by periodic cliff failures that would see recession rates of up to several metres in a single event. One concern is the movement of some of the trees in high winds and how this could help destabilise the overhanging areas or increase the amount of topsoil loss when a collapse takes place. The actual extent of the undercutting is of concern and demonstrates how vulnerable several sections could become if the islands were to experience a period of extended storm conditions (Julian Pearce, pers comm).

We consider that there might be scope for small-scale short term protection by undertaking some targeted tree felling, to help reduce the risk from destabilisation as the trees frisk around in storm-force winds. Simply felling trees (if it is safe to do so, given the undercutting) would not require Scheduled Monument Consent.

In the longer term, there is a need for a considered strategy for dealing with this and other threatened locations around the Garrison.

The problem was flagged up in a 2010 Conservation Plan for the Garrison by CAU (Johns and Fletcher 2010, 51–2) as the most serious threat to the garrison walls and is the reason why the monument is on the HAR register.

We recommend that CAU could undertake a detailed assessment of the Garrison walls when the IOS Council/HE/CAU Consultancy is renewed. The results of this, tied together with the Council's own recent assessments, could be reviewed at a joint meeting and site visit of the Council, the Duchy, HE, the EH Trust, CAU.

We have also discussed the erosion around the Garrison with Tanya Venture, who has just started on a Collaborative Doctoral Award PhD studentship, supervised by Hannah Fluck (Historic England) and Caitlin DeSilvey (Environment and Sustainability Institute University of Exeter Penryn Campus). She will be selecting coastal case study sites in the South West where she will explore approaches to managing and communicating archaeological loss and is hoping to visit Scilly in spring 2019.





*Fig 16 Erosion below the Garrison Walls near Little Porth, 29 April 2018 (photo: CAU).*

#### **5.8.4 Newford Island**

The Civil War Battery on Newford Island, St Mary's, was last visited by Gill Arbery on 25 August 2001, with the risk assessment last updated on 30 September 2005. Its condition is described as 'Generally localised but with minor localised problems', 'coastal erosion' is listed as the principal vulnerability, condition 'Stable' and risk level 'Vulnerable'. The site is gated and has a 'private' sign on it. A site visit is recommended when the IOS Council/HE/CAU Consultancy is renewed – it would be possible to walk around the island at low tide we would get fairly good idea of its current condition.

#### **5.8.5 Drone surveys of intertidal sites**

We have submitted a project design to Historic England for drone surveys to assist in future monitoring and management of NHLE no 1016422 Prehistoric field system and hut circle north of Crab's Ledge, Tresco, and NHLE no. 1016180 Prehistoric field system and settlement in southern Appletree Bay, Tresco.

#### **5.8.6 Barbecues on Samson and St Helen's**

We have provided advice on rubbish left behind and the semi-permanent barbecues built using stones which took place in a couple of the cottages on Samson and one of the Bronze Age Cists on Samson's North Hill (NHLE 1016509) and on St Helen's, in and around the Pest House and also in the Chapel (NHLE 016177) in July 2018.

## **6 Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Research Framework**

It is six years since the Resource Assessment and Research Agenda components of the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Research Framework (SHERF) were completed

(Johns, ed, 2012). Since then there have been three major publications on the historic environment of Scilly: Katharine Sawyer's PhD thesis *Isles of the Dead? The Setting and Function of the Bronze Age Chambered Cairns and Cists of the Isles of Scilly* (Sawyer 2015), *The Lyonesse Project: A Study of the Evolution of the Historic Coastal and Marine Environment of the Isles of Scilly* (Charman et al 2016) and results of the Neolithic Stepping Stones project's investigations at Old Quay, St Martin's *Neolithic Stepping Stones: Excavation and survey within the western seaways of Britain, 2008-2014* (Garrow and Sturt 2017).

These three publications (Fig 17) represent major advances in our understanding of Scilly during prehistory. A successful proposal for updating SHERF was submitted to Historic England and this is currently in progress.



Fig 17 'Isles of the Dead', 'The Lyonesse Project' and 'Neolithic stepping Stones' publications.



## 7 Community Archaeology Group

In late 2013, inspired by the work that CASPN and other similar organisations were doing in Cornwall, Katharine Sawyer, Cornwall Archaeological Society area representative for Scilly, and Charlie Johns of CAU met with Cheryl Straffon of CASPN to discuss how we might organise similar site clear-ups in Scilly. We were keen to start practical work as soon as possible rather than spending many weeks or months drawing up a constitution, electing committee members, etc.

Consequently our first action was to talk to the staff of the Isles of Scilly Wildlife Trust about how we could work with them. It was quickly agreed that the group would operate as Trust volunteers and this meant that we were covered by the Trust's insurance and could use their tools. We also agreed that one of the Trust's Rangers would come to each meeting and that Charlie and/or Katharine would also be present. We arranged three initial site clear-ups for spring and early summer 2014.

In March 2014 we held our inaugural meeting at the Isles of Scilly Museum. This was open to everyone who was interested and we were pleasantly surprised by the number who attended. Our first site clear-up was held on 24 April when we carried out vegetation clearance at three Bronze Age entrance graves on Normandy Down, St Mary's. In June 2014 we removed vegetation, limpet shells and recently-added beach pebbles from the Bronze Age cist on Gweal Hill, Bryher and in July we cleared the early medieval chapel and post-medieval cottage on the uninhabited island of Teän. All these meetings were well-attended with more than 30 locals and visitors coming to Teän.

Since then the Group has gone from strength to strength. At the beginning of each year we agree a programme of work with the Wildlife Trust so that their Rangers can carry out any initial clearance, such as the removal of large gorse bushes, before we do the more detailed work (Appendix 3). Between us we have uncovered sites, such as the entrance graves at Carn Valla on Gugh and Halangy Down on St Mary's, which have not been seen for decades and have had a great deal of positive feedback from both residents and visitors about the work we have done.

Site clear-ups in 2017 included the iconic prehistoric settlement and Romano-British shrine site on Nornour on 21 May (Fig 18). Twenty-five people came to help and we uncovered walls, hearths, a saddle quern, stone-lined pits and other features which had previously been shrouded in vegetation. Our festival of Archaeology Event involved work on sites along the west coast of St Mary's, including Carn Morval battery and bivouac platform and Toll's Porth kelp pit when 14 people came to help. Images of our work on Nornour and at other sites can be seen on our Facebook group page (Isles of Scilly Community Archaeology Group). In August we carried out a site clear-up of entrance gives and cairns on Kittern Hill, Gugh (NHLE 1014792) and in September a clear-up on North Hill Samson (NHLE 101650; Fig 22), both Scheduled Areas listed on the HAR register. In October we carried out site clear-ups at the Civil War battery and prehistoric entrance grave on the Carn of Works which is on the HAR register (NHLE 1008323) and the Clapper of Works entrance grave (1008337) both on Gugh (Figs 23 and 24). One of the highlights of the project was archaeological recording and survey training with the CITIZAN project on 24<sup>th</sup> September 2017 and during the following week at the Toll's Porth HAR site which was well attended (Fig 19).

Events in 2018 have included a clear-up of the Civil War battery and 18th century watch house on Mount Todden, St Mary's, in February (NHLE 1015658; Fig 25), a guided walk on St Martin's in May, Obadiah's Barrow on Gugh in June (Fig 20), the early medieval chapel and post-medieval farmhouse on Teän in September (Fig 21) and the northern entrance grave on Cruther's Hill, St Martin's, in October. Unfortunately the March meeting had to be cancelled due to heavy snow and the April, July and August meetings due to bad weather. The Community Archaeology Group currently has an e-mailing list with 23 contacts (following the new data protection legislation) and a lively Facebook group with 308 members.



*Fig 18 CAG meeting on Nornour, 21 May 2017 (photo: CAU).*



*Fig 19 CITiZAN and CAG survey training at Toll's Porth, St Mary's, September 2017 (photo: CAU).*





*Fig 20 CAG meeting at Obadiah's Barrow, Gugh, 10 June 2017.*



*Fig 21 CAG meeting on Teän, 30 September 2018.*

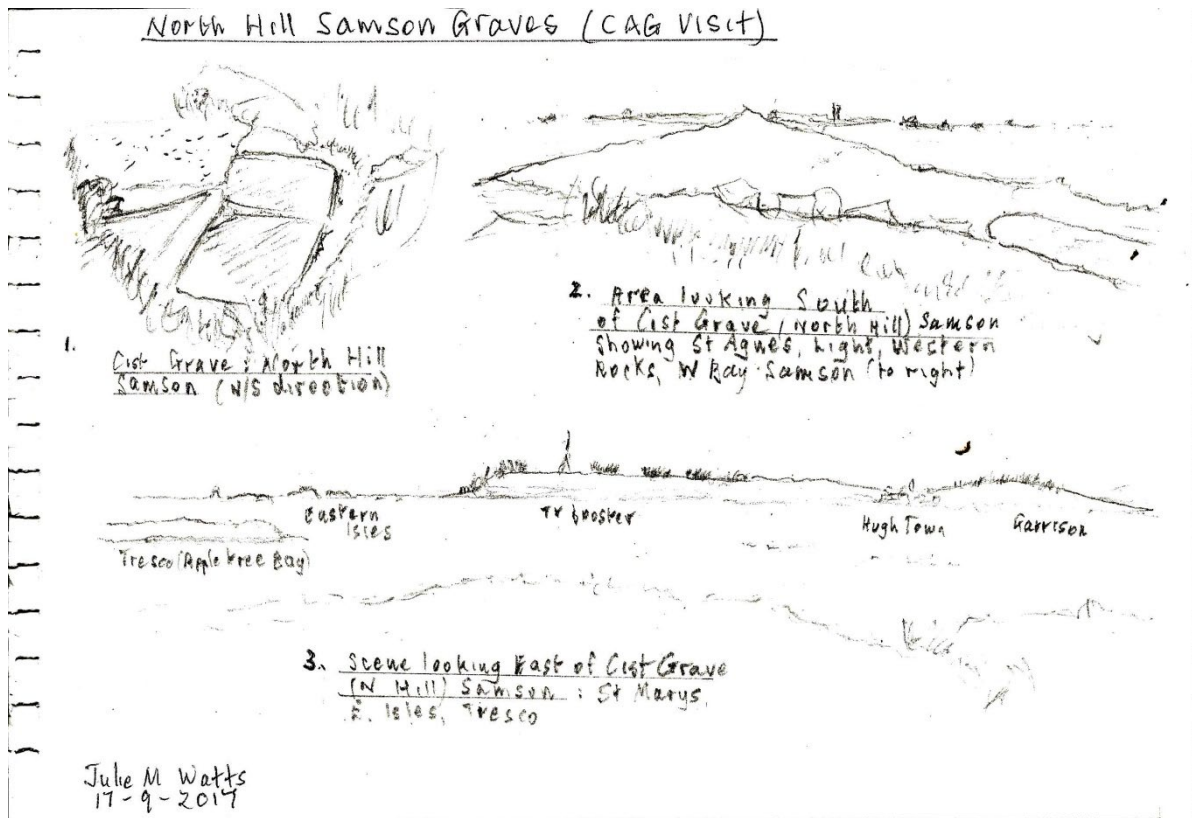


Fig 22 Sketches of entrance graves and cist graves on Samson, by CAG member Julie Watts.

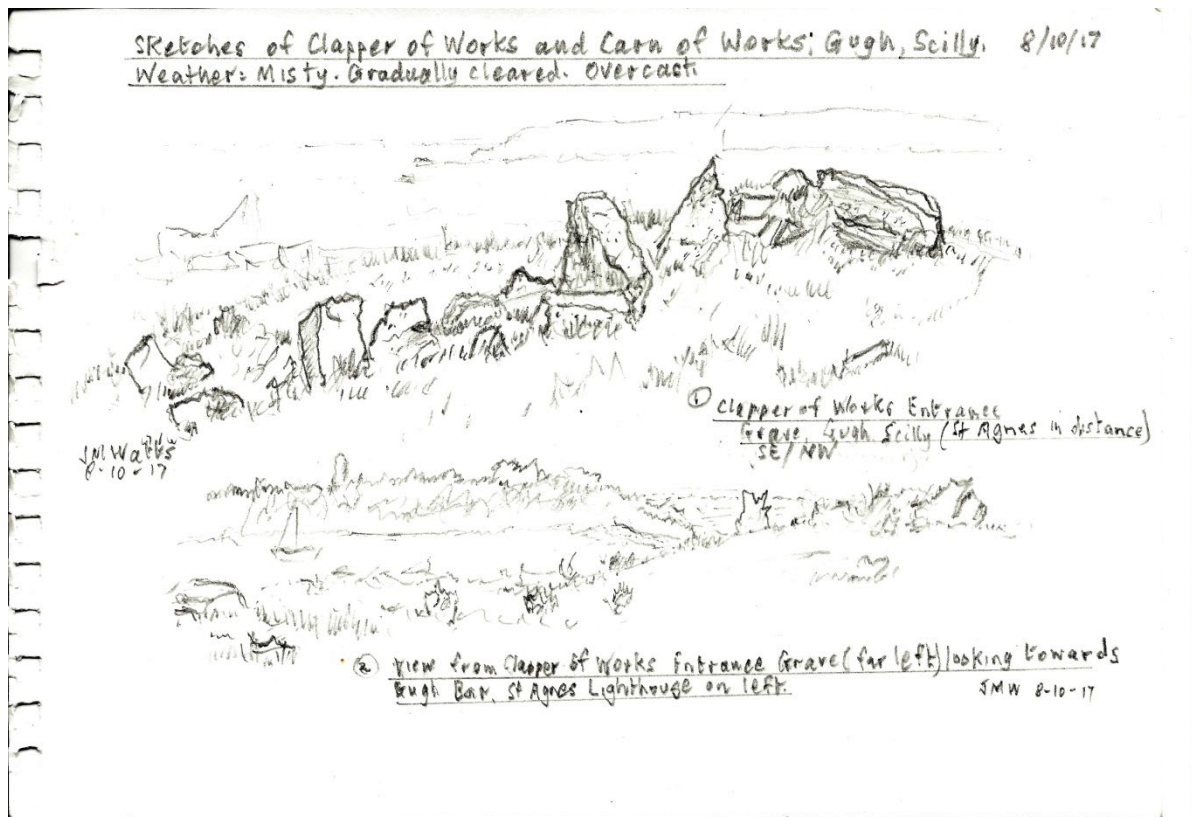


Fig 23 Sketches of Clapper of Works and Carn of Works, Gugh, by CAG member Julie Watts.



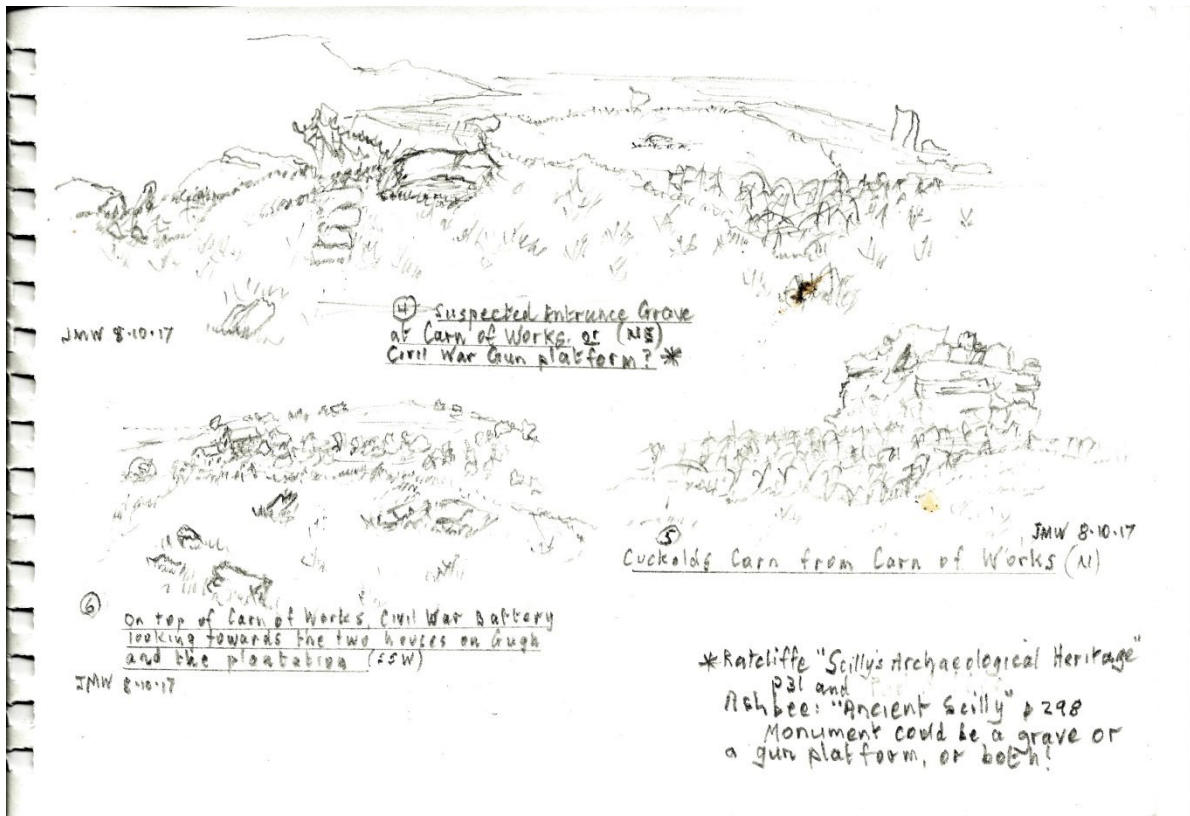


Fig 24 Sketches Carn of Works, Gugh, by CAG member Julie Watts.

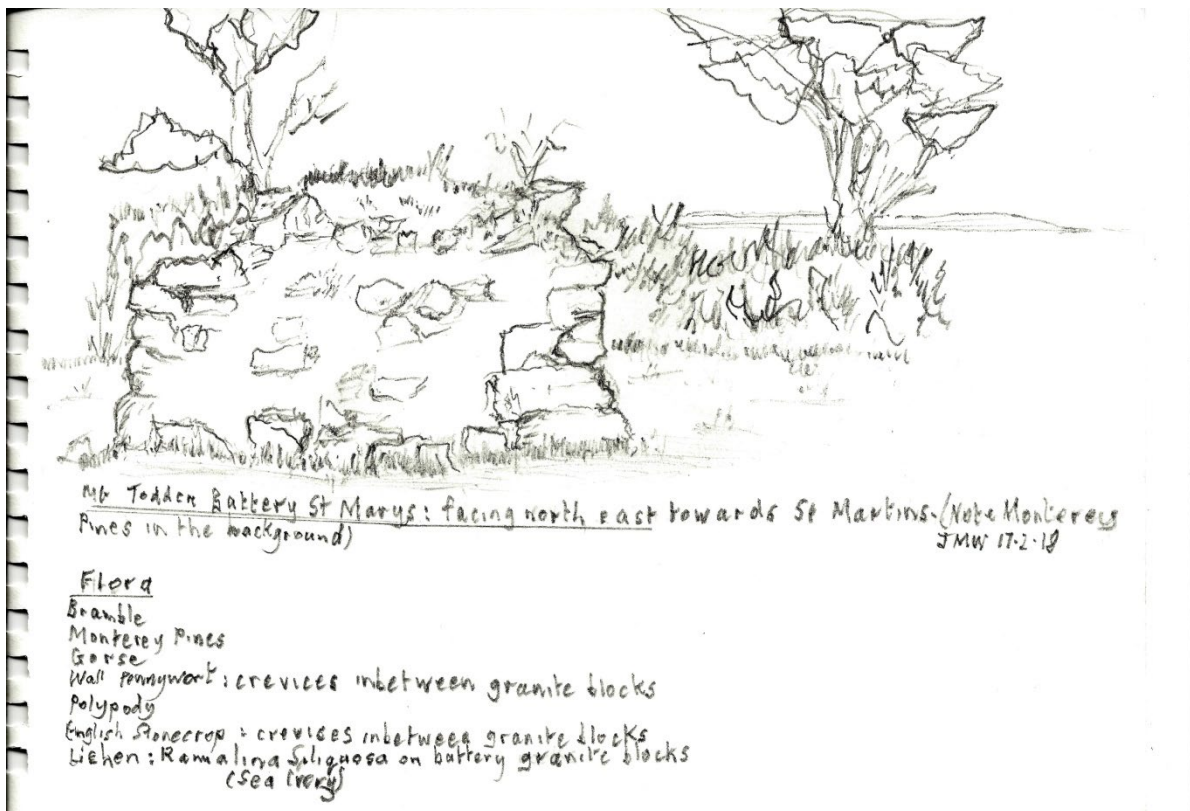


Fig 25 Sketch of the Watch House at Mount Todden, St Mary's, by CAG member Julie Watts.

## 8 References

### 8.1 Primary sources

Ordnance Survey, MasterMap Topography

### 8.2 Publications

Camidge, K, 2017. *HMS Colossus Wrecking Project 2017: Project Report*, Penzance (Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Maritime Archaeological Society)

Charman, D J, Johns, C, Camidge, K, Marshall, P, Mills, S, Mulville, J, Roberts, H M, and Stevens, T, 2016. *The Lyonesse Project: a study of the historic coastal and marine environment of the Isles of Scilly*, Truro (Cornwall Archaeological Unit and Historic England)

Garrow, D, and Sturt, F, 2017. *Neolithic Stepping Stones: excavation and survey within the western seaways of Britain 2008–14*, Oxford

Historic England, 2016. *Heritage at Risk: South West Register 2016*, Historic England

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Johns, C, ed, 2012. *Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Research Framework: Resource Assessment and Research Agenda*, Truro (Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council)

Johns, C, ed, 2018. *Updated Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Research Framework: Resource Assessment and Research Agenda, 2018*, Truro (Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council)

Johns, C, 2015. *Scheduled Monuments on the Uninhabited Islands of Scilly: Archaeological Assessment (report for the Isles of Scilly Wildlife Trust)*, Truro (Cornwall Archaeological Unit)

Johns, C, and Fletcher, M, 2010. *The Garrison, St Mary's, Isles of Scilly: Conservation Plan*, Truro (Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council)

Sawyer, K, 2015. *Isles of the Dead? The setting and function of the Bronze Age chambered tombs and cists of the Isles of Scilly*, Oxford (Archaeopress)

### 8.3 Websites

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/> Online database of Sites and Monuments Records, and Listed Buildings

<http://www.ios-wildlifetrust.org.uk/>

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/473127096149620/> Community Archaeology Group

<https://www.facebook.com/IOSHeritageatrisk/> Isles of Scilly Heritage at Risk

## 9 Project archive

The CAU project number is **146630**

The project's digital archive is maintained by Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council, Fal Building, County Hall, Treyew Road, Truro, TR1 3AY. The contents of this archive are listed below:

1. Projects folder containing site project management, data and report: X:\Archive\Archaeological Consultancy IOS 146630
2. Digital photographs stored in the directory: X:\Archive\ Archaeological Consultancy IOS 146630\Data
3. This report text is held in digital form as: X:\Archive\ Archaeological Consultancy IOS 146630\Report\Final HAR Report

The project's documentary archive has been deposited at the Isles of Scilly Museum, Church Street, Hugh Town, St Mary's TR21 0JT. The contents of this archive are listed below:

1. Projects file containing site records and notes, project correspondence and administration.







## Appendix 2: HAR Management Plan *pro forma*

**Site name:** Prehistoric settlement, Romano-British cist cemetery and Civil War battery in northern Toll's Porth, St Mary's

**Island:** St Mary's

**Monument number:** 1015664 (legacy no 15479)

**NGR:** SV 90857 12346

**Location:** The monument is located on a small coastal promontory on the northern side of Toll's Porth, on the north-western coastal fringe of St Mary's. It is right on the edge of a low cliff, and the coast path runs through the area of the monument (Figs 1 and 2).



Fig 1 The location of the SM at northern Toll's Porth.

### Description:

The monument includes a prehistoric hut circle settlement on northern Toll's Porth and an adjacent Roman period cist-grave cemetery, partly overlain by the earthworks of a Civil War gun battery. Of these remains, the earthwork of the civil war battery is the most conspicuous element visible on the site now.

The Scheduling documentation refers to at least two stone hut circles, 1.5m apart, surviving in and behind the cliff face, which extends along the western outer curve of the northern hut circle's wall. In addition, the monument contains at least two small cists, with coursed slab walls and, where surviving, capped by flat slabs, which are both said to be exposed in the cliff face. However, these elements are by no means clear now, either because they have been eroded away by the sea, or become overgrown by vegetation.



**Condition:**

The monument is under coarse coastal grassland, with some bracken and bramble, and a number of large bushes / trees of *Pittosporum* especially on the east side of the coast path. A modern field boundary defines the edge of the Scheduled area on the east and these trees form part of the wind break for the field.

Coastal erosion is active around the edge of the promontory, especially around the northern and south western sides.

Mapping suggests that the scheduled area includes a large area of open rocky foreshore but it is not certain whether this truly represents coastal erosion that has taken place since the site was originally scheduled in 1999, or whether this is simply a result of mapping inaccuracy.

The path that passes through the monument is lightly worn, but not eroding.

The principal issues that need addressing are the bracken and trees, and the coastal erosion.



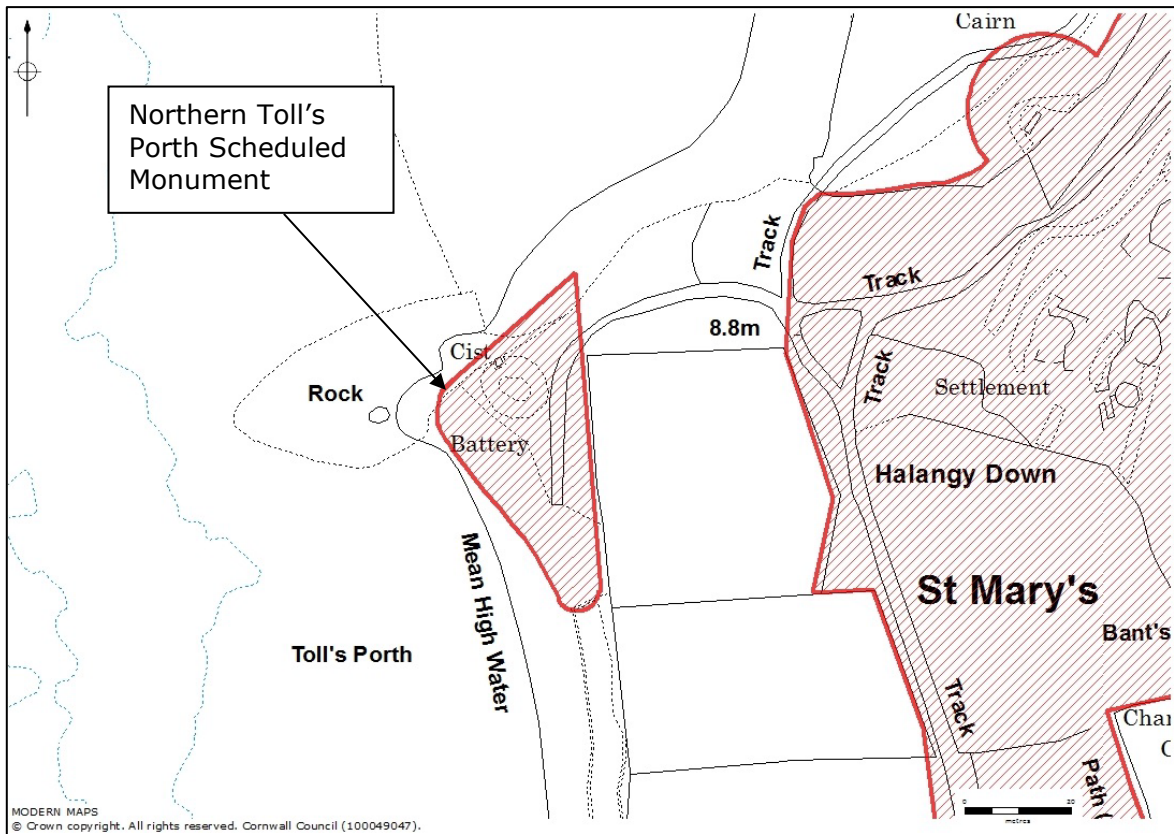


Fig 2 Modern OS map showing the location and extent of the Scheduled area, with a path running through it.



Fig 3 2005 air photo with Scheduled area overlain.





*Fig 4 The Scheduled area from the south in November 2016, showing the footpath running through the centre; bracken and trees grow on parts of the site to either side of the path.*



*Fig 5 November 2016: an area of coastal erosion affects a small section on the southern low cliff face of the promontory.*

**Current management:**

There is no current management of the monument.

The field to the east, just outside the scheduled area is cultivated and used for market gardening.

**Aims of management:**

There will be two strands to the management of this monument.

One aim will be to improve the condition of the surviving parts of the monument, by reducing the density of the bracken and where possible removing any trees, so that the majority of the monument is under grass.

The second aim will be to record and monitor the effects of coastal erosion.

With these two pieces of work underway, the condition of the monument can be reviewed and it may be possible to remove the site from the HAR register. Coastal erosion cannot be halted but with adequate measures in place to mitigate the risk may reasonably be considered to be reduced.

This will be achieved by the following management plan.

**Management plan:***Year 1 Vegetation*

1. Cut any trees and saplings growing on the coastal (W) side of the footpath. Treat stumps with herbicide to prevent any re-growth.
2. Assess the potential to cut the trees on the inland, east side of the footpath. These may, however, need to be retained as a windbreak.
3. Cut bracken and bramble within the Scheduled area in June.
4. Rake all cuttings and dispose of discretely within the larger stand of Bracken to the north.
5. Treat bracken with Asulox in July / early August.

*Coastal erosion*

1. Desk-top assessment of past reports on the site, to assess extent of recent erosion.
2. Base-line survey and recording of any features exposed in the cliff-face.

*Year 2**Vegetation*

1. Cut vegetation within the Scheduled area in June.
2. Rake cuttings and dispose of as above.
3. Treat bracken with Asulox in July / early August.
4. Treat any re-growth of bramble, trees or scrub with herbicide.
5. Fell trees growing on the inland side of the footpath, if this has been agreed.
6. Community Archaeology Group to monitor the condition of the monument.

*Coastal erosion*

1. Community Archaeology Group (CAG) to monitor against base-line survey using the HAR condition record pro forma.
2. CAU to review results with IoSWT in Autumn 2018.

- Year 3
- Vegetation*
1. Cut vegetation within the Scheduled area in June.
  2. Rake cuttings and dispose of as above.
  3. Treat bracken with Asulox in July / early August.
  4. Community Archaeology Group to monitor the condition of the monument.
- Coastal erosion*
1. CAG to monitor against base-line survey using the HAR condition record *pro forma*.

- Year 4
- Vegetation*
1. Cut vegetation within the Scheduled area twice, in summer.
  2. Rake cuttings as above.
  3. CAG to monitor the condition of the monument using the HAR condition record *pro forma*.
- Coastal erosion*
1. CAG to monitor against base-line survey using the HAR condition record *pro forma*.

- Year 5
1. As year 4.
  2. Review the last 5 years' work.

#### *Methodology*

The cutting of bracken and scrub will be carried out by IOSWT using strimmers.

Trees: *Pittosporum* can be treated with Glyphosate. IoSWT has found that using a 16% mix has been successful in controlling regrowth from the stump with this species.

The baseline GPS survey of the site to be carried out by the CITIZAN Project in September 2017.

Bracken can be sprayed with Asulox, so long as the emergency authorisation is granted this year. This will be known around May 2017 this year. Assuming Asulox is used management will consist of an initial cut of the bracken in late June, followed by a single spraying operation of Asulox 4-6 weeks later. In Year 2 and 3, assuming the year 1 treatment has been successful, only spot treatment of bracken would be necessary (using a knapsack sprayer).

If Asulox is not authorised, the vegetation will be cut twice, every summer.

Monitoring (coastal and overall site condition) will be carried out by Cornwall Archaeological Unit with help from the Isles of Scilly Community Archaeology Group.

**Ann Preston-Jones and Darren Mason**  
**Cornwall Archaeological Unit, IoSWT**  
**13<sup>th</sup> February 2017**



## Appendix 3: CAG poster

# Isles of Scilly Community Archaeology Group



**Sunday 17th  
September 2017**

*Bronze Age Burial Chambers  
& post-mediaeval cottages, Samson*

The **Community Archaeology Group** are heading to **Samson** this month to carry out **finer clearance** on one or more of the **Bronze Age entrance graves** and **post-mediaeval cottages**.

*Meet:* **10:00am**, on St Mary's Quay by the "Scilly Walks" Board (near the ticket kiosk) or on Samson at 10:35(ish) when the boat from St Mary's will arrive. (Return boat will be at 14:30 ish)

*Please bring:* **Gloves & secateurs** (if you have them), weather appropriate clothing, plus a drink and a picnic lunch.

**This event is free and open to all ~ so come and join us!**  
(Thanks to the Isles of Scilly Area of Outstanding Beauty for funding boating)

For more information contact Charlie Johns (01872 322056) or  
Katharine Sawyer (07717 855452)

To join the mailing list for events please email [chjohns@cornwall.gov.uk](mailto:chjohns@cornwall.gov.uk)



Isles of Scilly Community Archaeology Group



ISLES OF SCILLY



## Appendix 4 Volunteer and in-kind contributions

Date	Event	Location	Professional volunteer @£350 per day			Skilled volunteer @£150 per day			Unskilled volunteers @ £50 per day			Boating paid for by AONB - value	Accommodation (staying with friends) allowed at an average B&B rate of £50 per night		Notes
			Nos	Total Hours	Value	Nos	Total Hours	Value	Nos	Total Hours	Value		Nights	Value £	
23/10/2016	CAG clear-up	St Mary's	1	3	£131.25	1	3	£56.25	3	5	£31.25		2	£100.00	Clear-up at SM 1011936
10/12/2016	CAG clear-up	St Mary's	1	3	£131.25	1	11	£206.25	5	15	£93.75				Clear-up at SM 1010167 1010168 101071
10/02/2017	Events meeting, CAG	St Mary's	2	6	£262.50	1	3	£56.25							
11/02/2017	CAG clear-up	St Mary's	1	3	£131.25	1	3	£56.25	1	3	£18.75				Clear-up at SM 1015660
18/03/2017	CAG clear-up	St Mary's	2	6	£262.50	2	19	£356.25	8	24	£150.00				Clear-up at SM 1015660 + guided walk by Allan Brodie
02/04/2017	CAG clear-up	St Martin's	1	5	£218.75	2	21	£393.75	3	15	£93.75	£54.00	2	£100.00	Clear-up at SM1016508
21/05/2017	CAG clear-up	Nornour	1	5	£218.75	2	21	£393.75	22	110	£687.50	£225.00	2	£100.00	Clear-up at SM 1015674
11/06/2017	Walk with CAG	Gugh	1	5	£218.75										Guided walk
16/07/2017	Walk with CAG	St Mary's	1	4	£175.00										Guided walk (Festival of Archaeology)
13/08/2018	CAG clear-up	Gugh	1	5	£218.75	2	21	£393.75	6	30	£187.50	£72.00	1	£50.00	Clear-up at SM 1014792
17/09/2017	CAG clear-up	Samson	1	5	£218.75	2	21	£393.75	11	55	£343.75	£126.00	2	£100.00	Clear-up at SM 1016509
24/09/2018	CITIZAN training	St Mary's	1	8	£350.00								2	£100.00	CITIZAN survey training at SMs 1015664 & 1015663
08/10/2017	CAG clear-up	Gugh	1	5	£218.75	2	21	£393.75	4	20	£125.00	£54.00			Clear-up at SM 1008323
04/11/2017	CAG clear-up	St Mary's	1	3	£131.25	1	3	£56.25	6	18	£112.50				Clear-up at LB 1141210
02/12/2017	CAG clear-up	St Mary's	1	4	£175.00	1	11	£206.25	12	36	£225.00		2	£100.00	Clear-up of MCO31807 + survey training
17/02/2018	CAG clear-up	St Mary's	1	4	£175.00	1	11	£206.25	6	18	£112.50	£66.50			Clear-up at SM 1015658
26/04/2018	HE Visit												2	£100.00	
20/05/2018	Walk with CAG	St Martin's	1	8	£350.00								2	£100.00	
10/06/2018	CAG clear-up	Gugh	1	5	£218.75	2	21	£393.75	4	20	£125.00		2	£100.00	Clear-up at SM 1016177

Date	Event	Location	Professional volunteer @£350 per day			Skilled volunteer @£150 per day			Unskilled volunteers @ £50 per day			Boating paid for by AONB - value	Accommodation (staying with friends) allowed at an average B&B rate of £50 per night		Notes
			Nos	Total Hours	Value	Nos	Total Hours	Value	Nos	Total Hours	Value		Nights	Value £	
28/07/2018	CAG clear-up	St Helen's	1	1	£43.75	2	16	£300.00							Clear-up at SM 106179 - cancelled due to weather but preparatory work carried out by IOSWT
30/09/2018	CAG clear-up	Tean	1	5	£218.75	2	12.25	£229.69	12	60	£375.00	£160.00	2	£100.00	Clear-up at SM 1016177
20/10/2018	CAG clear-up	St Martin's	1	5	£218.75	2	4.25	£79.69	3	15	£93.75	£40.00		£0.00	Clear-up at SMS 1013803, 1083804, 1013805
Charlie	CAG clear-ups	all	12	96	£4,200.00										
Charlie	travel time		5	40	£1,750.00										
	<b>Totals</b>			<b>234</b>	<b>£10,237.50</b>		<b>222.5</b>	<b>£4,171.88</b>		<b>444</b>	<b>£2,775.00</b>	<b>£797.50</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>£1,050.00</b>	

**Grand Total**

**£19,031.88**

Notes

A day is 8 hours

AONB boating - contribution calculated on the typical cost of boat hire

