



# **Quintrell Downs, Kier Area, Newquay, Cornwall**

## **Archaeological Watching Brief**



**Historic Environment Projects**



Report No

2013R067

Report Name

Quintrell Downs, Kier Area, Newquay:  
Archaeological Watching Brief

Report Author

C. M. Thorpe

Event Type

Watching Brief

Client Organisation

Kier Western

Client Contact

Chris Netherton

Monuments (MonUID)

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Fieldwork dates (From) (To)

08/07/13

12/07/13

(Created By)

CMT

(Create Date)

16/08/13

Location (postal address; or general location and parish)

Quintrell Downs, St Columb Minor

(Town - for urban sites)

Newquay

(Postcode)

TR8 4LD

(Easting) X co-ord

SW 84776

(Northing) Y co-ord

60115



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## **List of Figures**

*Cover. Topsoil stripping in progress within Field 3 showing Pit [9] in foreground.*

*Figure 1. Site location.*

*Figure 2. Site plan showing location of recorded features.*

*Figure 3. Excavated pits. Plans and sections.*

*Figure 4. Pit [1].*

*Figure 5. Pit [3].*

*Figure 6. Pit [5].*

*Figure 7. Pit [7].*

*Figure 8. Pit [9].*

*Figure 9. Pit [11].*

*Figure 10. Pit [13].*

*Figure 11. Pit [13] post excavation.*

*Figure 12. Field 3 looking NW showing deposit of compacted waste.*

# 1. Project background

Historic Environment Projects (HE Projects), Cornwall Council were commissioned by Mr Chris Netherton of Kier Western to undertake a programme of archaeological recording in advance of redevelopment of land at Quintrell Downs, Newquay. The development was over three fields on the south west side of the village and covered an area of approximately 4.3 HA (Fig 1).

A geophysical survey (GSB 2012) and archaeological assessment undertaken by HE Projects (Lawson-Jones 2008; 2012) had uncovered a number of potential archaeological sites in the wider area, including a possible later prehistoric enclosure and a ring-ditch type anomaly which may represent a Bronze Age barrow. A number of linear ditch type anomalies were also identified within the project area. Dan Ratcliffe (Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, Cornwall Council) was consulted over the requirements for the archaeological recording, he asked for an archaeological watching brief to be carried out across the area.

A Written Scheme of Investigation, outlining the methodology for archaeological recording was produced (24/04/13) by Dr Andy Jones (Archaeologist Team Leader, HE Projects), (Appendix 2).

This report details the results of the watching brief.

## 2. Location and setting and archaeological potential

The fields covered by the watching brief are situated on the south west side of the village of Quintrell Downs within the parish of St Columb Minor (Figs 1 and 2). The site is centred at SW 84776 60115. The project area is located on a gentle slope, which drops from 64m to 60m OD towards the east. The fields were previously in use as pasture. The soils are well-drained fine loamy or fine silty soils over rock. The underlying geology consists of calcareous slate and thin limestones of the Meadfoot Beds belonging to the Devonian Period (BGS sheet 346).

The development area was located within land that falls into an historic character zone which had been classified as 'Recently Enclosed Land' (Cornwall County Council, 1996). 'Recently Enclosed Land' is land that has been enclosed since at least the eighteenth century and is often found to contain upstanding archaeological sites such as Bronze Age round barrows.

The development was situated within an area of high archaeological potential. This included a Bronze Age barrow, a complex cropmark enclosure site of possible prehistoric/Romano-British date and two medieval settlements (Figs 1 and 2).

### *Identified archaeological sites*

A number of sites in the vicinity of the study area were identified from the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record. They included:

- A Bronze Age barrow (c 2000-1500 cal BC) that may lie within the development area (MCO2277).
- A crop-mark enclosure of probable prehistoric/Romano-British date (MCO8228) is found 550m to the west of the development area. Though this site was not directly impacted by the development, associated activity could possibly have extended into the development area.
- The medieval settlement of Manuels (MCO55291) and its associated field systems were located some 780m to the west of the development area. First recorded in 1289 as 'Maenhulwols'. The name is Cornish and contains the elements *men* meaning 'stone', and *Uhel* meaning 'high' (Gover 1948). The settlement is associated with a strip field system.

- The medieval settlement of Trethiggey (MCO17778) was located 380m to the south of the development area. This was first recorded in 1284. The name is Cornish, and contains the place name element *tre*, 'estate, farmstead', and an uncertain second element (Gover 1948). The element *tre* implies a place of early medieval origin.

Some geophysical anomalies and pit type responses were identified by the geophysical survey across the development area (GSB 2012). These features could not be positively identified as being of an archaeological nature. However, some had the potential to be of medieval or earlier date. The fields were also utilised as the site for the Royal Cornwall Agricultural Show in 1951, so some of the features may be related to this episode of use.

#### *Potential sites*

There was the potential for buried prehistoric and medieval sites to survive within the project area and there was the scope for the survival of previously unrecorded archaeological sites, organic remains, and artefacts of all periods.

### **3. Aims and objectives**

The aims of the project were:

- To establish the absence/presence of buried archaeological remains.
- To record archaeological features, layers and finds affected by the works.
- To establish the extent, condition, significance and character of the archaeological resource.
- To identify any artefacts relating to the occupation of the site.
- To gain further information about the archaeological potential of the area, through the recording of buried archaeological remains.
- The dissemination and publication of the results.
- The long-term conservation of the project archive in appropriate conditions.

### **4. Working methods**

The site soil strip was carried out under archaeological supervision using a machine fitted with a toothless bucket. The soil was stripped cleanly to a level at which archaeological features or layers were expected to be revealed, in this case the top of the natural geology. The area was then inspected by the archaeologist.

Investigated features were plotted onto a site plan (noting the locations of features and recorded profiles) at a scale of 1:1500. They were measured in from fixed points on the ground, which are shown on the OS survey mapping, together with compass bearings. Archaeological features identified during the soil strip were planned at a scale of 1:20. Sections through features were recorded at a scale of 1:10. Sample sections (noting the nature of soil depths, layers present, etc.) were also recorded across the site.

## 5. Results

Fifteen sections were recorded across the site, five within Field 1, five within Field 2, with five in Field 3. Details of these can be found in the site archive.

### **Field 1**

The soil profile recorded within this field consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.15m of grey-brown clay loam, and 0.05m of yellow, grey-brown clay. The decayed natural clay and shillet bedrock lay at the base of the stripped area.

The soil profile, though consistent in nature throughout the field, varied in thickness from 0.25m to 0.45m, the greatest depth being recorded at the base of the slope at the north eastern end, with the least being seen up slope, a reflection of soil movement due to plough action in the past. No artefacts were recorded (Fig 2).

#### **Pit [1]**

This pit lay on the south eastern side of Field 1 (Figs 2, 3, and 4). It was sub-circular in shape with a diameter of *circa* 0.25m and a depth of 0.06m. The pit had a profile with near vertical sides and a flat bottom. It had been cut into the natural bedrock. The fill (2) consisted of very dark organic-rich black to grey-brown clay with numerous charcoal fragments and fragments of burnt vein quartz. No artefacts were recorded so this pit remains undateable.

#### **Pit [3]**

This pit lay on the south western side of Field 1 (Figs 2, 3, and 5). It was sub-oval in shape measuring 1m by 0.8m and 0.1m deep, with the long axis orientated west to east. The pit had a shallow profile with convex sides and a flat bottom. The pit had been cut into the natural bedrock, parts of which had been partially vitrified by the heat of the activity that had occurred within the pit. The fill (4) consisted of very dark organic-rich black to grey-brown clay with numerous charcoal fragments and fragments of burnt vein quartz. No artefacts were recorded so this pit remains undateable.

#### **Pit [5]**

This pit lay close to the northern side of Field 1 (Figs 2, 3, and 6). It was sub-oval in shape measuring 0.5m by 0.3m and 0.08m deep, with the long axis orientated north west to south east. The pit had a shallow bowl-shaped profile with steep convex sides and a slightly rounded bottom. It had been cut into the natural bedrock. The fill (6) consisted of very dark organic-rich black to grey-brown clay with numerous charcoal fragments and a few fragments of burnt stone. No artefacts were recorded so again this pit remains undateable.

### **Other features**

A series of ditches (Fig 2) probably modern land drains was recorded at the south eastern corner of the field. The easternmost ditch ran roughly north, northwest to south, southeast and was traced for a length of *circa* 21m. Perpendicular to this ditch on its western side were three ditches, running parallel to each other in a west, southwest to east, northeast direction set 7m apart. These were traced for a distance up slope for *circa* 30m. These ditches which were 0.35m wide, and infilled with yellow-brown clay with numerous shillet fragments, had the appearance of being machine cut, and were not investigated further.

### **Field 2**

The soil profile recorded within this field consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.2m of grey-brown clay loam, and 0.05m of yellow, grey-brown clay. The decayed natural clay and shillet bedrock lay at the base of the stripped area.

The soil profile was consistent in nature throughout the field and varied little in thickness from 0.3m to 0.35m. No artefacts were recorded.

### **Pit/posthole [7]**

This pit lay on the south eastern side of Field 2 (Figs 2, 3, and 7). It was sub-circular in shape with a diameter of *circa* 0.3m and measured 0.11m deep. The pit had a bowl-shaped profile with steep concave sides and a rounded bottom. The pit had been cut into the natural bedrock. The fill (8) consisted of grey-brown friable clay. There were two larger stones which may have been packing stones suggesting that this was more likely a shallow posthole rather than a pit. No artefacts were recorded so this feature was undateable.

### **Pit [9]**

This pit lay on the northern side of Field 2 (Figs 2, 3, and 8). It was sub-oval in shape measuring 0.8m by 0.6m and 0.12m deep, with the long axis orientated north to south. The pit had an irregular shaped profile with an uneven bottom. It had been cut into the natural bedrock. The fill (10) consisted of compacted grey-brown clay with numerous stone and shillet fragments. No artefacts were recorded so this pit remains undateable. This was possibly a tree throw.

### **Other features**

On the south western side of the field it was recorded that the bedrock had been covered by an expansive layer of hard, compacted white china clay rubble and waste (Fig 2). Though variable in nature it averaged *circa* 0.1m in thickness. This seemed to fan out from the current field entrance. It was covered by very thin clay loam topsoil, no more than 0.1m thick. This has the appearance of a hard standing or road/trackway surface, perhaps related to use of the field as the Royal Cornwall Agricultural Show, showground in 1951.

### **Field 3**

The soil profile recorded within this field consisted of 0.05m of grass, roots and topsoil overlying 0.25m of grey-brown clay loam, and 0.05m of yellow, grey-brown clay. The decayed natural clay and shillet bedrock lay at the base of the stripped area.

The soil profile was consistent in nature throughout the field and varied little in thickness from 0.35m to 0.4m.

### **Pit [11]**

This pit lay on the north eastern side of Field 3 (Figs 2, 3, and 9). It was oval in shape measuring 0.6m by 0.46m and 0.12m deep, with the long axis orientated north to south. The pit had an irregular shaped profile with an uneven bottom. The pit had been cut into the natural bedrock. The fill (12) consisted of compacted grey-brown clay with a few stone and shillet fragments. A small flint flake was recovered from the top of the fill of the pit. Although not of diagnostic form, it was of black nodular flint which hints at a possible Neolithic date (*circa* 4000 – 2500 cal BC) as that is when nodular flint is known to have been exchanged.

### **Pit [13]**

This large sub-oval shaped pit (Figs 2, 3, 10, and 11) lay *circa* 15m to the ENE of Pit [11]. It measured 0.8m by 0.7m and 0.3m deep, with the long axis orientated north to south. The pit had irregular convex sides and a flat bottom. Cut into the natural bedrock, the fill (14) consisted of grey-brown friable clay. There were a few stones in the upper part of the fill, while a layer of angular quartz blocks occurred near the base. No artefacts were recorded so this feature was undateable.



## **Other features**

On the western side of the field a continuation of the spread of compacted white china clay rubble and waste seen in Field 2 was recorded (Figs 2 and 12). This was again *circa* 0.1m in thickness. This seemed to fan out from the current field entrance. It was covered by very thin clay loam topsoil, no more than 0.1m thick. This has the appearance of a hard standing or road/trackway surface, perhaps related to use of the field as the Royal Cornwall Agricultural Show, showground in 1951.

## **6. Conclusions/discussion**

The archaeological recording at Quintrell Downs did not lead to the recording of any closely datable features. Only pit [11] produced any evidence for dating in the form of a small undiagnostic flint blade. Although the blade is not in itself diagnostic, the fact that it was manufactured from black nodular flint, means that it is possibly of Neolithic date (*circa* 4000 – 2500 cal BC); as that is when nodular flint is known to have been obtained from communities in east Devon.

None of the other pits can be dated. Many examples of similar pits and pit groups have been found in Cornwall, including several along the North Cornwall STW Pipeline (HES 2011), where excavated pits produced radiocarbon dates varying from the Neolithic through to the early medieval period. The nature of the activity associated with the pits is uncertain on present evidence.

It is also possible that some of the pits may be natural tree throws, or of a much later date, and were dug when the site was used for the Royal Cornwall Agricultural Show in 1951.

The modern machine cut ditches within Field 1, and the compacted spread of china clay waste seen within Fields 2 and 3 that appeared to form an area of hard standing or trackway may well be features related to when these fields were utilised for the Royal Cornwall Agricultural Show in 1951.

No other features of archaeological interest were seen over the area of the site, and no artefacts were collected. It was concluded that the development had very little or no impact on any significant buried remains apart from those reported above.

## 7. References

### **Primary sources**

Ordnance Survey, c1880. 25 Inch Map First Edition (licensed digital copy at HE)  
Ordnance Survey, c1907. 25 Inch Map Second Edition (licensed digital copy at HE)  
Ordnance Survey, 2007. Mastermap Digital Mapping  
Tithe Map and Apportionment, 1839. Parish of St Columb Minor (licensed digital copy at HE)  
British Geological Survey, c1981. Map sheet 346 Newquay.

### **Publications**

Cornwall County Council, 1996. *Cornwall: A Landscape Assessment 1994* report produced by Landscape Design Associates in association with Cornwall Archaeological Unit  
Gover, JEB. 1948. *Place-Names of Cornwall*. 327.  
GSB, 2012, *Quintrell Downs, Newquay, Cornwall* (Survey Ref: 2012/16)  
HES, 2011 *North Cornwall STW Pipeline: Archaeological Mitigation Archive Report*. HE Archive report 2011R104  
Lawson-Jones, A, 2008. *Quintrell Downs, Newquay, Cornwall Archaeological Assessment*. HE report 2008R020  
Lawson-Jones, A, 2012. *Quintrell Downs, Newquay, Geophysical Survey: Statement of Archaeological Implications*. HE report 2012R024

### **Websites**

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/English> Heritage's online database of Sites and Monuments Records, and Listed Buildings

## 8. Project archive

The HE project number is **HEXQPR146263**

The project's documentary, photographic and drawn archive is housed at the offices of Historic Environment, Cornwall Council, Fal Building, New County Hall, Truro, TR1 3AY. The contents of this archive are as listed below:

1. Projects file containing site records and notes, project correspondence and administration (**HEXQPR146263**).
2. Field plans and copies of historic maps stored in an A2-size plastic envelope (GRE796/1-3).
3. Digital photographs stored in the directory: R:\Historic Environment (Images)\SITES.M-P\Newquay, Quintrell Downs, Kier Site July 2013
4. English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2- 157215
5. This report text is held in digital form as: G:\TWE\Waste & Env\Strat Waste & Land\Historic Environment\Projects\Sites\Sites N\Newquay Quintrell Downs mitigation HEXQPR146263\Kier Western area\Report

Artefacts and environmental material retrieved during the project are stored at the HE Projects Finds Archive Store, Cardrew Industrial Estate, Redruth. The site code is QDK13.

## 9. Appendix 1. Sample list

Context	Description	Quantity sampled
Pit [1]. Context (2)	Pit fill. The fill consisted of dark organic-rich black to grey-brown clay with numerous charcoal fragments and fragments of burnt vein quartz.	1 sample bag. 100% of fill.
Pit [3]. Context (4)	Pit fill. Dark organic-rich black to grey-brown clay with numerous charcoal fragments and fragments of burnt vein quartz.	2 sample bags.
Pit [5]. Context (6)	Pit fill. Dark organic-rich black to grey-brown clay with numerous charcoal fragments and a few fragments of burnt stone.	1 sample bag. 50% of fill.
Pit [7]. Context (8)	Pit fill. Grey-brown friable clay. There were two larger stones which may have been packing stones suggesting that this was more likely a shallow posthole rather than a pit.	1 sample bag. 100% of fill.
Pit [9]. Context (10)	Pit fill. Compacted grey-brown clay with numerous stone and shillet fragments.	2 sample bags.
Pit [11]. Context (12)	Pit fill. Compacted grey-brown clay with a few stone and shillet fragments. A small flint flake was recovered from the top of the pit.	2 sample bags.
Pit [13]. Context (14)	Pit fill. Grey-brown friable clay.	2 sample bags.

# 10. Appendix 2. Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological Investigation of the Kier Western area at Quintrell Downs, Newquay.

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Background

HE Projects have been requested by Mr Chris Netherton of Kier Western, to provide a written Scheme of Investigation for a watching brief during the redevelopment of land at Quintrell Downs, Newquay. The overall development area covers approximately 4.3 HA, and has been subdivided into parcels (A, B, C and D). A geophysical survey (GSB 2012) and archaeological assessment undertaken by HE Projects (Lawson-Jones 2008; 2012) uncovered a number of potential archaeological sites in the wider area, including a possible later prehistoric enclosure and a ring-ditch type anomaly which may represent a Bronze Age barrow. A number of linear ditch type anomalies were identified within the project area.

Dan Ratcliffe (Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, Cornwall Council) has been consulted over the requirements for the archaeological recording. He will monitor the progress of the project.

This project design is for a watching brief on 'Parcel A' where reduction in ground level will take place.

This stage is likely to be followed by one or more of the following elements:

- **Collation of archive and production of archive report**
- **Assessment, analysis (and archive deposition)**
- **Final publication (in an academic journal)**

### 1.2 Historical background

The area of the proposed development falls into land recorded by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record as being 'Recently Enclosed Land'. 'Recently Enclosed Land' is land which has been enclosed since at least the eighteenth century and which is often found to contain upstanding archaeological sites such as Bronze Age round barrows.

The development is situated within an area of high archaeological potential, including a Bronze Age barrow, a complex crop-mark enclosure site of possible prehistoric/Romano-British date and medieval settlements.

The medieval settlement of Manuels, to the west of the proposed development area, was first recorded in 1289 as 'Maenhulwols'. The name is Cornish and contains the elements *men* meaning 'stone', and *Uhel* meaning 'high'. The settlement is associated with a strip field system. A second medieval settlement at Trethiggey lies to the south of the development area. This was first recorded in 1284. The name is Cornish, and contains the place name element *tre*, 'estate, farmstead', and an uncertain second element. The element *tre* implies a place of early medieval origin.

#### *Identified archaeological sites*

A number of sites in the vicinity of the study area have been identified. They include:

- A Bronze Age barrow site (c 2000-1500 cal BC) may lie within the proposed development area (MCO2277).

- A ring-ditch, possibly associated with a Bronze Age barrow was identified by the geophysical survey to the north west of the development area.
- A crop-mark enclosure of probable prehistoric/Romano-British date (MCO8228) has been found to the west of the development area. This site is not directly impacted by the development, but associated activity is likely to extend into the development area.
- An enclosure of possible prehistoric/Romano-British date was identified by the geophysical survey to the west of the development area.
- The medieval settlement of Manuels (MCO55291) and its associated field systems are located to the west of the development area.
- The medieval settlement of Trethiggey (MCO17778) is located to the south of the development area.
- Linear anomalies and pit type responses were identified by the geophysical survey across the development area. These features cannot positively be identified as being of an archaeological nature. However, some may prove to be of medieval or earlier date.

#### *Potential sites*

There is potential for buried prehistoric and medieval sites to survive within the project area and there is the scope for the survival of previously unrecorded archaeological sites, organic remains, and artefacts of all periods.

## **2. Aims and objectives**

- To ensure that the site works are carried out in such a way as to allow adequate recording.
- To record archaeological features and deposits affected by the scheme.
- To recover and record artefacts uncovered by the works.
- To disseminate the results of discoveries appropriately.

The development area contains a number of potentially important buried archaeological sites, which include an enclosure, and a ring-ditch, both of which are of potentially prehistoric date. The archaeological investigation of this area therefore provides an opportunity to better understand the character and potential of this resource by recording sites and features affected by it.

## **3. Methodology**

The archaeological programme will follow five stages: fieldwork; archiving; assessment; analysis; report.

### **3.1 Fieldwork**

The archaeological fieldwork will involve a watching brief during the soil stripping.

#### **Pre-works meeting**

In advance of site works a meeting will be held between HE, the resident engineer and the contractor to discuss and agree:

- Working methods across the development area and programme.
- Health and Safety issues and requirements.

#### **Watching Brief**

Where ground reduction is to take place, archaeological recording will take the form of a watching brief. Site works will be carried out with an archaeologist in attendance to record any features which become exposed during the stripping process. Where significant remains are encountered the site archaeologist will be given the opportunity to make an appropriate record before work proceeds; where a temporary stop of work is

required the site archaeologist will request this via the resident engineer. The site archaeologist will control the stripping level and recording in those parts of the site where geophysical survey anomalies of potential archaeological interest were revealed.

In the event that significant remains are uncovered a contingency has been allowed for archaeological recording. However, in the event that major or extensive remains are uncovered, further time will be agreed on site in consultation with Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, the Client and Historic Environment Projects.

### **3.1.1 Fieldwork recording**

Following the soil stripping the archaeologist will record any archaeological features which are to be affected by the construction of the building.

#### *Recording - general*

- Excavation will involve a representative investigation of the uncovered features. This will include the excavation of slots through linear features and sufficient excavation of smaller features (pits and postholes, etc) to obtain samples for environmental/radiocarbon dating purposes and establish the character of the structures under investigation.
- Site drawings (plans, sections, locations of finds) will be made by pencil (4H) on drafting film; all plans will be linked to the Ordnance Survey landline map; all drawings will include standard information: site details, personnel, date, scale, north-point
- All features and finds will be accurately located at an appropriate scale.
- All archaeological contexts will be described to a standard format linked to a continuous numbering sequence.
- Photography: scaled monochrome photography will be used as the main record medium, with colour slides used more selectively and for illustrative purposes.
- A location plan will be made linking the site with features that have been mapped by the Ordnance Survey.
- The heights of all features will be tied into the Ordnance Datum.
- Phased plans and sections at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 will be made of all excavated features.
- Sealed/undisturbed archaeological contexts in the form of buried soils, layers or deposits within cut features (ditches and pits, etc) will be sampled for environmental evidence and dating material. Advice may be needed from Vanessa Straker (Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science).
- The spoil from the stripping will be adequately inspected for finds.

### **3.1.2 Treatment of finds**

The fieldwork is likely to produce artefactual/environmental material.

- All finds in significant stratified contexts predating 1800 AD (eg, settlement features) should be plotted on a scaled base plan and described. Post-medieval or modern finds may be disposed of at the cataloguing stage. This process will be reviewed ahead of its implementation.
- All finds will be collected in sealable plastic bags which will be labelled immediately with the context number or other identifier.
- Significant, sealed archaeological contexts (predating c 1500 AD) will be considered for sampling for environmental material and the strategy will be discussed with the project manager. All recovered samples will be evaluated at the assessment stage and some may be disposed of. Only flots will be retained for inclusion within the project archive.

# POST FIELDWORK STAGES

(To be reviewed in light of results from the fieldwork)

## 3.2 Archiving

Following review with the HE Project Manager, the results from the fieldwork will be collated as an archive. This will involve washing and cataloguing of finds, the indexing and cross-referencing of photographs, drawings and context records. Initial processing of palaeoenvironmental samples will be undertaken. This will involve flotation of bulk samples to recover plant macrofossils and other remains.

- All finds and samples, etc will be stored in a proper manner (being clearly labelled and marked and stored according to HE guidelines).
- All records (context sheets, photographs, etc) will be ordered, catalogued and stored in an appropriate manner (according to HE guidelines).
- A summary of the results will be presented to the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, Cornwall Council.
- The site archive and finds will initially be stored at HE premises and transferred to the Royal Cornwall Museum and the RCM conditions for archives will be followed. The RCM will be notified of the commencement of the project and included in discussions for sampling and disposal as appropriate.

## 3.3 Report production

The results from the watching brief will be presented in a concise archive report. Copies of the report will be distributed to the Client, the County Archaeologist and the main archaeological and local record libraries.

This will involve:

- producing a descriptive text;
- producing maps and line drawings;
- selecting photographs;
- report design;
- report editing;
- dissemination of the finished report
- deposition of archive and finds in the Royal Cornwall Museum, Truro

The archive report will have the following contents:

- Summary
- Introduction - background, objectives, methods
- Results - factual description of the results of the various aspects of the project, with separate sections as necessary for discussion/interpretation
- Discussion - discussion of the interpretation of the results, highlighting information gained on a chronological or thematic basis
- Archive - a brief summary and index to the project archive
- Illustrations -
  - general location plan
  - detailed location plans to link fieldwork results to OS map
  - selected plans and section drawings (as appropriate)
  - finds drawings (if appropriate)

- photographs (if appropriate)  
An OASIS record will be made for the project.

### **3.4 Assessment**

On completion of the archive report an assessment stage will be carried out. This will involve assessment of structural and stratigraphic data and artefactual material, etc. The outline of the assessment report, and the work required to produce it will also be determined.

- Liaise with specialists (environmental samples, radiocarbon dating and artefacts, etc) to arrange for assessment of the potential for further analysis and reporting.
- Send off artefacts (ceramics, etc) to the appropriate specialist for further study.
- Send off residues from residues from environmental samples to appropriate specialists.
- Sort out and send off suitable material for radiocarbon dating.
- Project design for further analyses and publication.

### **3.5 Analysis/Final publication**

In the event of significant remains being discovered there may be a further stage of analyses leading to formal publication. This will involve the analysis of structural and stratigraphic data, artefacts, and environmental samples to be governed by an updated project design agreed with the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, Cornwall Council. The scope and final form of the report will be reviewed; for example, in addition to an archive report the results should be published in an academic journal (eg, *Cornish Archaeology*) and would include:

- Discussion of the significance of the results in relation to Local, Regional and National research objectives.

## **4. Monitoring**

- This written scheme of investigation will need to be approved by the planning authority.
- The recording exercise will be monitored. The Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer should be informed 1 week in advance of the intention to start the recording.
- HE Projects will liaise with the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer to advise on the programme and progress of work, and agree site meetings as required.
- A summary of the results will be presented to the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer within 1 month of the completion of the fieldwork.
- In the event that significant remains are encountered an updated project design will be agreed with the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer.

## **5. Project Staff**

An experienced archaeologist employed by HE will carry out the archaeological fieldwork. The report will be compiled by experienced archaeologist(s) employed by HE.

Relevant experienced and qualified specialists will be employed to undertake appropriate tasks during the assessment and analysis stages of the project.

The project will be managed by a manager who is a Member of the Institute for Archaeologists, who will:

- Take responsibility for the overall direction of the project.
- Discuss and agree the objectives and programme of each stage of the project with project staff, including arrangements for Health and Safety.
- Monitor progress and results for each stage.



- Edit the project report.

## **6. Timetable**

The archiving and archive report will be completed within 12 months of the ending of the excavations. The timetable for further stages of assessment, analyses and publication will be agreed with Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer in the light of the results of the excavations.

## **7. Health and safety during the fieldwork**

### **7.1 Health and safety statement**

Historic Environment is within the Environment, Planning and Economy Directorate of Cornwall Council. The HE projects team follows Cornwall Council's *Statement of Safety Policy*.

**Prior to carrying out any fieldwork HE will produce a Health and Safety plan.**

## **8. Insurance**

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

## **9. Standards**

HE follows the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Code of Conduct and is a Registered Archaeological Organization.

As part of Environment, Planning and Economy Directorate of Cornwall Council, the HE projects team has certification in BS9001 (Quality Management), BS14001 (Environmental Management), OHSAS18001 (Health, Safety and Welfare), Investors in People and Charter Mark.

## **10. Copyright**

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

This project design is the copyright of Historic Environment, Cornwall Council.

Use of the material will be granted to the client.

## **11. Freedom of Information**

All information gathered during the implementation of the project will be subject to the rules and regulations of the Freedom of Information Act 2000.

## **12. References**

Cornwall County Council, 1996. *Cornwall landscape assessment 1994*, Report prepared by CAU and Landscape Design Associates, Cornwall County Council, Truro

GSB, 2012, *Quintrell Downs, Newquay, Cornwall* (Survey Ref: 2012/16)

Lawson-Jones, A, 2008. *Quintrell Downs, Newquay, Cornwall Archaeological Assessment*. HE report 2008R020

11. Lawson-Jones, A, 2012. *Quintrell Downs, Newquay, Geophysical Survey: Statement of Archaeological Implications*. HE report 2012R024

## **Notes**

- It is assumed that the client will supply the mechanical excavator.

- The client will be responsible for the Health and Safety arrangements onsite (including fencing, etc), and it is assumed that welfare and storage facilities will be made available.
- The post excavation programme (assessment, analysis and reporting) will need to be reviewed in the light of the fieldwork.
- This Written Scheme of Investigation does not include an estimate.

24/4/13

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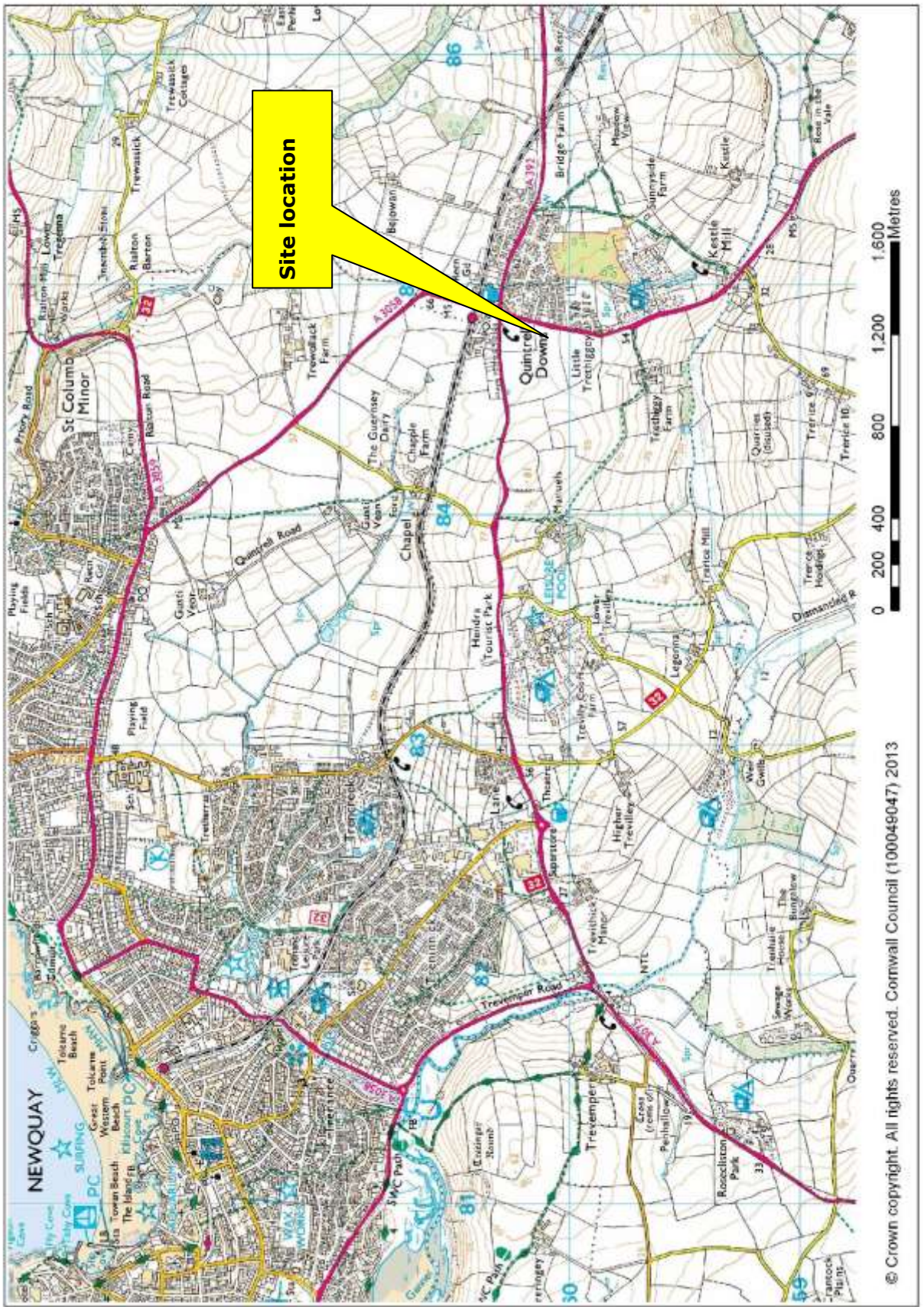


Figure 1. Site location

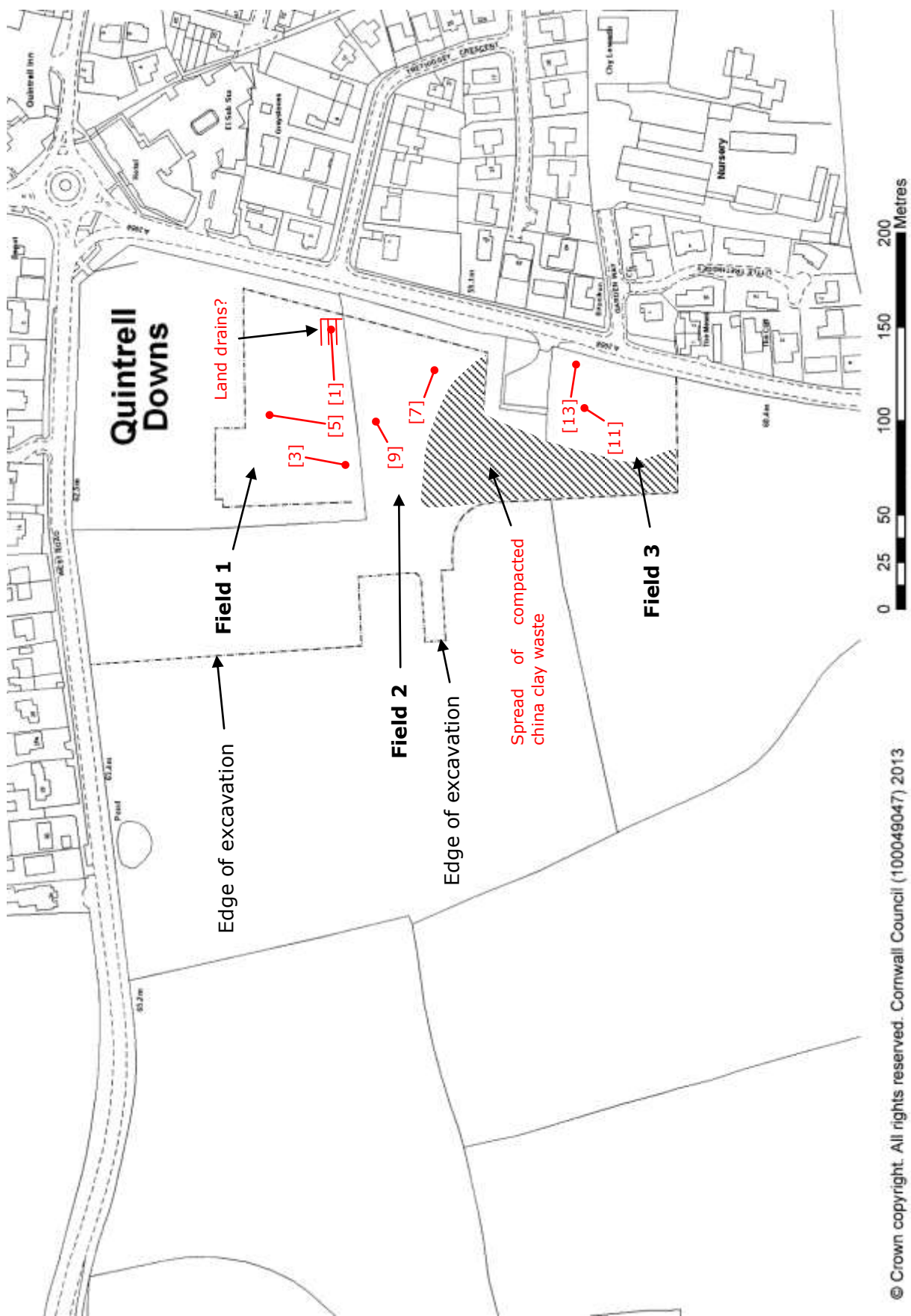


Figure 2 Site plan showing location of recorded features.

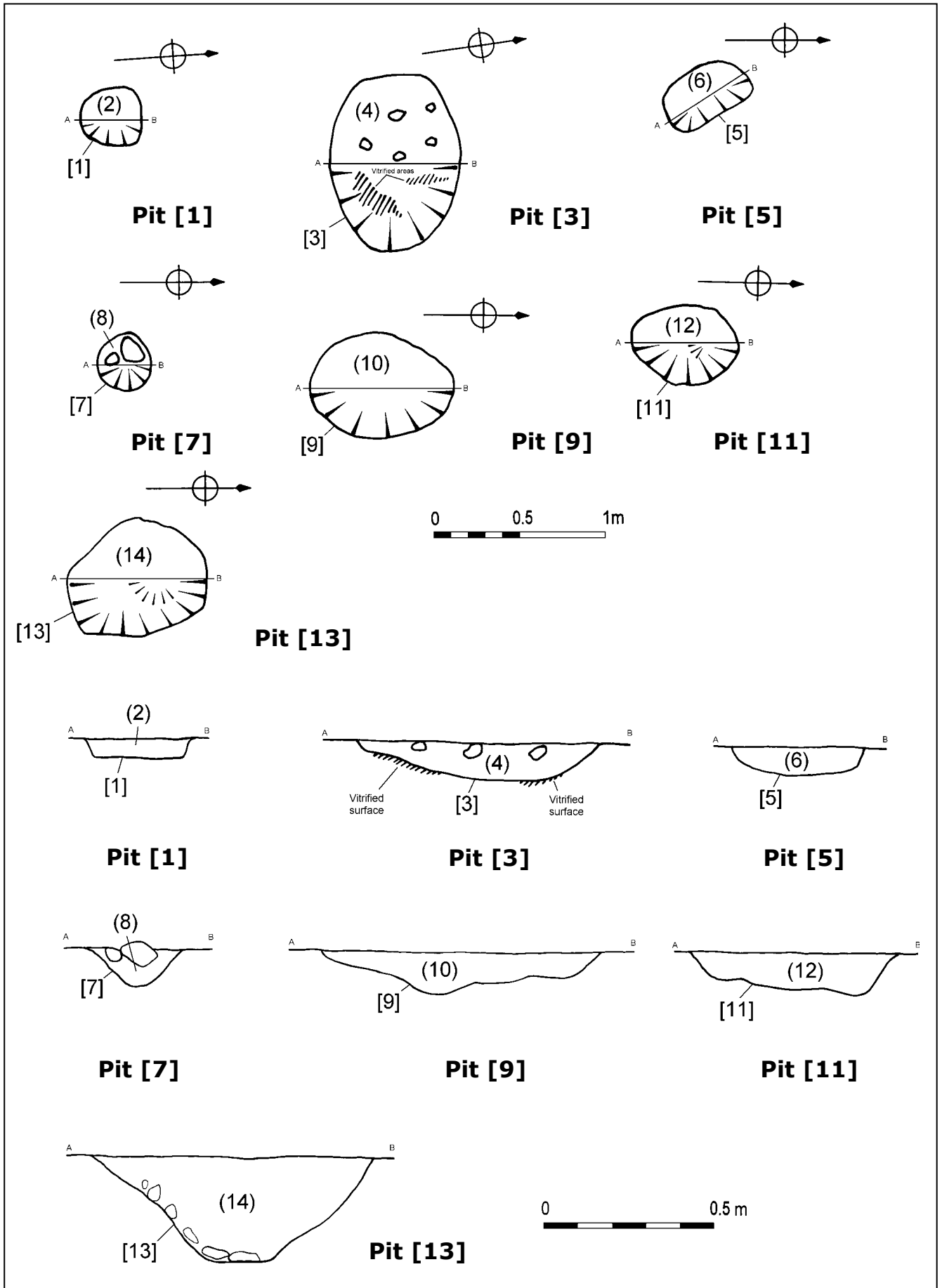


Figure 3 Excavated pits. Plans and sections.



*Figure 4. Pit [1]*



*Figure 5. Pit [3]*



*Figure 6. Pit [5].*



*Figure 7. Pit [7].*



*Figure 8. Pit [9].*



*Figure 9. Pit [11].*





*Figure 10. Pit [13].*



*Figure 11. Pit [13] post excavation.*



*Figure 12. Field 3 looking NW showing deposit of compacted waste.*