



Quintrell Downs, Colan, Newquay,
Cornwall
Archaeological Watching Brief



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This study was commissioned by V W Carpenters Ltd and carried out by Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council.

The Project Manager was Dr Fiona Fleming

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.

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Abbreviations

CAU	Cornwall Archaeological Unit
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
HE	Historic England
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
MCO	Monument number in Cornwall HER
NGR	National Grid Reference
OS	Ordnance Survey

1 Summary

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) undertook a programme of archaeological monitoring during October to December 2021 on land within Quintrell Downs Business Park, Quintrell Downs, Newquay, Cornwall, centred at NGR SW 84534 60107.

A total of four features were identified of which two were thought to be sections of removed historic field or enclosure boundaries, although one may be earlier. Two features were thought to be tree throws or of natural origin.

The two sections of probable removed boundary may be post-medieval in date, although potentially fossilising older boundary lines. One of the features, ditch [6], broadly corresponds with a projection in a historic field boundary recorded on the c1840s St Columb Minor Tithe Map and may be part of a relict Cornish hedge boundary, potentially respecting an earlier feature. Given its slightly curvilinear nature and the proximity of other earlier monuments in the vicinity, however, an earlier origin for ditch [6] cannot be ruled out and it may alternatively be a surviving ring gully fragment. A second feature, boundary [14] does not correspond with any known mapped historic boundary feature but does broadly align with the historic field pattern.

Ditch [6] and boundary [14] may be associated with a small farmstead or settlement of post-medieval or earlier date, suggested by the plot name 'Farmhouse and Garden' on the c1840s St Columb Minor Tithe Award. There are no visible buildings recorded within this plot on any available historic mapping, which may indicate a farmstead in, or close to, disuse by c1840.



Fig 1 Location map.

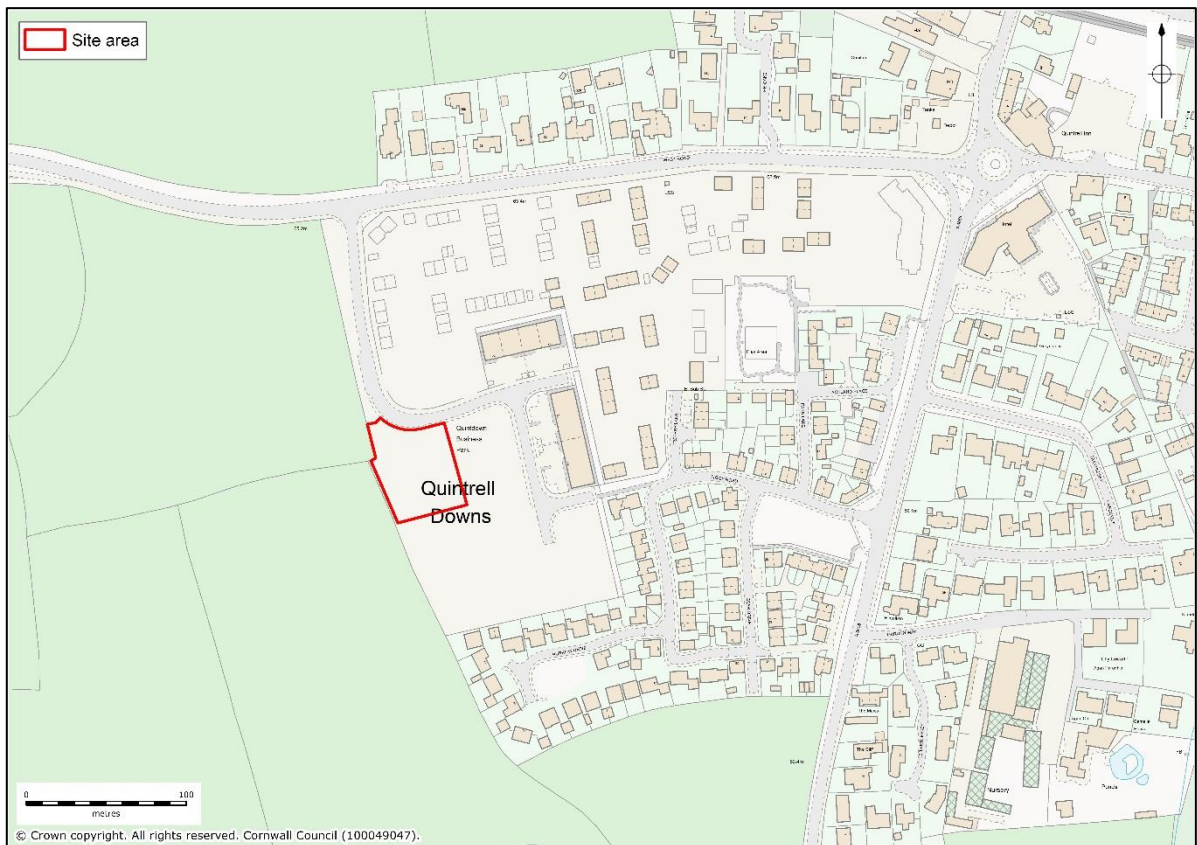


Fig 2 Site extent.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) was commissioned by V W Carpenters Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring during ground works ahead of the construction of four employment units as part of the second phase of the Quintrell Downs Business Park. This work was carried out under Reserved Matters to satisfy condition 5 of planning application PA21/00311 following Outline Approval PA19/00566 (Figs 1 and 2).

Further details of the background and the aims and methods of the project can be found in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Jones 2021) reproduced in Appendix 1.

2.2 Location and setting

The site lies within Colan parish and is located on the southwest side of Quintrell Downs between the junction of the A3058 and A3075 roads into Newquay, centred at NGR SW 84534 60107. It comprises 0.2475ha of land allocated as part of the Quintrell Downs Business Park, with the rest of the development given over to housing. The former fields underlying the site were previously in use as pasture. The underlying geology consists of slaty mudstone with thin sandstone and limestone beds of the Bovisand Formation, part of the Meadfoot Group belonging to the Devonian Period. Superficial deposits comprise Quaternary Head deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel Period (Geology of Britain Viewer 2022). The soils are well-drained fine loamy or fine silty soils over rock. Local to the site, however, is a heavy mantle of clay underlying the topsoil, which has caused waterlogging within the site extent.

The site is situated on a gentle east facing slope of ground to the east of the medieval settlement of Manuels, where a significant later prehistoric/Roman period enclosure is located and to the north of the early medieval settlement of Trethiggey. It lies within land recorded on the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record as 'Anciently Enclosed Land' (AEL). AEL is land which is likely to have been enclosed and in intensive cultivation since the medieval period or earlier (Cornwall County Council 1996). It has demonstrable potential for the survival of archaeological remains of prehistoric and early historic periods. Previous archaeological recording in the wider area has been undertaken by Cornwall Archaeological Unit (Smith 2014a; 2014b; 2015; Thorpe 2013). This has revealed a number of features, including numerous pits which could not be closely dated but might include features of potentially prehistoric origin, as well as one pit of confirmed Late Bronze Age date (Jones and Smith 2015).

Known sites within the immediate area include:

- A crop-mark enclosure of probable prehistoric/Romano-British date (MCO8228) has been found to the west of the development area (see Figs 4, 5 and 6). The site is documented in the Cornwall and Scilly HER as sitting within a field named 'Gear Down' in the c1840 St Columb Major Tithe Award (see MCO8228). In fact, it appears to sit within a field named 'Castle Meadow' in the c1840 St Columb Minor Tithe Award (see Fig 3). There is no such name within the St Columb Major Tithe Award so it is unclear where the discrepancy lies – either name might, however, indicate the presence of a fortified settlement or round, and the monument clearly survives as partial earthworks and as cropmarks on aerial photographs. It was mapped during the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly NMP. This site is not directly impacted by the development, but associated activity is likely to extend into the development area.
- The medieval settlement of Manuels (MCO55291) lies to the west of the proposed development area and 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.
- The medieval settlement of Trethiggey (MCO17778) is located to the south of the development area. The name is Cornish, and contains the place name element *tre*,

'estate, farmstead', and an uncertain second element. Trethiggey was first recorded in 1284 but the element *tre* implies a settlement of early medieval (10th century or earlier) origin (Padel 1985).

Additionally, a Bronze Age (c 2000-1500 cal BC) barrow site (MCO2277) is suggested to have stood within or near the site, based on a field name 'Barrow' or 'Burrow' Down, said to have been documented in the c1840 St Columb Minor Tithe Award (See HER record). It is not certain from where this information derived and it may be erroneous as there is no such field name within or close to this location recorded in the St Columb Minor Tithe Award, which documents the two fields spanned by the site as 'Mowhay' and 'Farmhouse and Garden' (House and Gey Trethiggey Tenement, plots 1506 and 1507) – see Figure 3.

The c1840 St Columb Minor Tithe Map does show an angular projection on the northwest side of Plot 1507 (Fig 3). This suggests that it may respect an earlier feature, no longer extant by 1840 – whether a prehistoric barrow (see above), or the 'farmhouse' documented in the Tithe Award, remains uncertain.

3 Archaeological results

Prior to an archaeologist being on site for the commissioned watching briefs, the compound area forming the site had been subject to one or more stages of ground disturbance and clearance, with evidence for some levelling and re-surfacing across at least some parts of the site. The clay geology of the site lies very close to current surface level and is heavily prone to waterlogging, and ground conditions during parts of the watching brief hampered the recording of features.

Two visits were made to site during October 2021, to monitor partial surface removal to allow for installation of a drainage pipe, and to monitor the excavation of a rectangular pit for siting an attenuation tank. Further intermittent visits were made to site during November and December 2021 to monitor the excavation of 37 small rectangular pits on the south side of the site. The pits were dug to hold bolt boxes laid out in grid formation as part of the foundations for two small employment units.

The results from the watching briefs are presented here by area.

A total of 14 contexts were recorded of which four were cut features, two of these related to probable relict field or enclosure boundaries.

Context numbers were issued from a continuous sequence 1-14. Cuts are given in square brackets, for instance [1], deposits in round brackets, (2), and structures without brackets, 3.

Full context descriptions are given in Appendix 2.

3.1 Excavation of the pits on the south side of the site

See Figure 7 for location plan

The southern side of the site had been used as a former works compound and had been previously levelled and re-surfaced. Thirty-seven rectangular pits were dug to a depth of 1.1m into the clay natural (see Figs 11 and 12). The larger of the pits measures 2.2m by 2.2m, the smaller pits 1.4m by 1.4m. The soil profiles observed through excavation of the pits revealed shallow surface layers of mixed clay and gravels, overlying varying depths of mixed silty clay and clay natural, the surface of the decayed bedrock. In some excavations, pockets of manganese-stained clay were observed, some filling root voids. No archaeological features were identified in any of the pits.

3.2 Excavation of the attenuation tank site

See Figure 7 for location plan of the pit and sketch plan location (approximate) of recorded features. Figure 8 for overlay of recorded features against OS 1st Edition 1:2500 map and the c1840s St Columb Minor Tithe Map. Figure 9 for section drawings, Figures 13-17 for section and plan photographs.

A rectangular pit 16.5m long by 11m wide and 1.5m deep was excavated on the northeast side of the site, centred on SW 84543 60123 (Fig 7). Two 1m wide trenches were open along the north and east sides of this prior to an archaeologist arriving on site. Inspection of these revealed sterile trenches, the profiles of which comprised 0.5m deep topsoil over mixed soils and gravels overlying natural clay. Within the excavated area were patches of disturbed ground, and a section of modern service trench.

Three cut features of possible/certain archaeological origin were recorded within the attenuation tank excavation area:

Feature [2]

An amorphous depression [2], 0.8m long by 0.7m wide by 0.02-0.13m deep, was recorded towards the south eastern side of the excavation area. The feature had an uneven, undulating, base with steep sides and good edge definition. Feature [2] was cut into natural clay and contained a single fill (1) of mixed gritty dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small quartz and Killas stones. No finds or dating evidence were recovered from this feature.

Feature [4]

A second amorphous depression [4], 1.15m long by 0.8m wide and 0.02-0.13m deep, was recorded slightly to the southwest of feature [2]. Feature [4] had a lumpy uneven base and sloping sides, with good sharp edge definition. This feature was also cut into natural clay and contained a single fill (3) of mixed compacted mottled dark greyish brown and mid greyish brown gritty clay loam with occasional small quartz and Killas stones. A single large quartz stone was set centrally into the surface of (3). No finds or dating evidence were recovered from this feature.

Interpretation

Features [2] and [4] are thought likely to be tree boles or naturally forming geological features rather than features of archaeological origin.

Feature [6]

The cut of an E-W aligned 1.45m wide and 0.3m deep U-shaped ditch with concave sides and base was recorded close to the north side of the excavation area, exposed for a length of approximately 9m, with a slight kink or return at its eastern end. The north edge of the ditch was steeper and with clearer definition than the south side, which was shallower and less well defined, cut into stony natural. The base and edges of ditch [6] showed evidence of root or burrowing disturbance. Ditch [6] contained two fills, the basal primary fill (7) being an uneven, shallow deposit, up to 0.1m deep, of mineral-stained silty clay. The upper central surface of fill (7) was inset by a large stone block which extended up into the upper fill (5). Fill (5) was a 0.2m deep deposit of compact rusty brown silty, gritty, clay loam. No finds or dating evidence were recovered from this feature.

Interpretation

Ditch [6] very broadly corresponds with a section of historic field boundary documented on the c1840s St Columb Minor Tithe map (see Figs 7 and 8). Overlay of the Tithe mapping and the OS 1st Edition c1880 1:2500 map within ArcView GIS (and factoring in errors in accuracy) suggests that a short projection in the historic field boundary (on the north side of Plot 1507 on the c1840s St Columb Minor Tithe Map) may have been altered or removed somewhere between c1840 and c1880 (see Figs 4 and 8). Ditch [6] may be associated with that removed section of hedge boundary. However, given the slight curvilinear nature of the feature, and the proximity of the enclosure (MCO8228) at Manuals, it is also possible for the feature to be earlier in date, possibly a surviving ring gully fragment.

3.3 Trench for drainage pipe

A 2m wide section of ground was excavated down to the natural clay surface ahead of the installation of a drainage pipe, centred on SW 83547 60108. Torrential rain during the excavations hampered recording, as the excavated area rapidly filled with water, being cut into heavy clay.

Feature [14]

See Figure 7 for sketch plan location (approximate) of Feature [14]. Figure 10 for section drawing, Figure 18 for section photograph.

A linear feature [14] was recorded within the excavated area, aligned E-W and exposed for a length of approximately 2m. The cut of feature [14] was irregular, 1.1m wide, and greater than 0.35m deep. The cut was poorly defined, with moderate edge definition on the north side, which was concave, and no clear edge definition on the south side, which was formed of loose and disturbed coursed Killas stone. The base of feature [14] was earth-fast Killas stone, which may not reflect the true base. Feature [14] had a single, 0.35m deep, fill (13) comprising a light to mid mottled whitish grey and yellowish red compact clay with moderate small angular stones throughout and a large number of highly disturbed larger angular Killas stones. Overlying fill (13) was a shallow layer (12) of dark blackish brown oily, silty clay, up to 0.05m deep, mixed with small gravelly stones, below a 0.2m deep deposit (10) of mid to dark reddish yellow wet, compact silty clay with occasional small quartz stones, intermixed in places with a surface material of loose, mid greyish gravelly soil and stone (11). No finds or dating evidence were recovered from this feature.

Interpretation

Feature [14] has the characteristics of a severely truncated and disturbed linear boundary, perhaps a relict field or enclosure boundary. It does not correspond with any known historically mapped feature but might be associated with a former medieval to post-medieval farmstead at this location, as suggested by the Plot name 'Farmhouse and Garden' documented in the c1840s St Columb Minor Tithe Award (see Fig 7).

4 Discussion and Conclusion

No features of certain prehistoric date were recorded during the watching briefs undertaken for the site, although it is possible that ditch [6] may be a surviving curvilinear gully fragment of prehistoric origin (but see below). Features [2] and [4] are of uncertain origin and date but are deemed most likely to be tree boles or naturally forming geological features rather than of an archaeological nature.

The two linear features [6] and [14] most probably represent sections of removed historic field or enclosure boundaries. Although an earlier origin for ditch [6] is possible, it may represent a section of a historic Cornish hedge boundary featured on the c1840s St Columb Minor Tithe Map (see Figs 7 and 8). The boundary formed the northern side of a plot (1507) named 'Farmhouse and Garden' in the St Columb Minor Tithe Award. A small projection in the historic field boundary may have been removed or altered post c1840; the projection may be associated with the site of a former farmstead at this location, possibly post-medieval in date but potentially earlier. A trackway leading north towards the site from Trethiggey is shown on the c1840s St Columb Minor Tithe Map, and the field name 'Way Field' may suggest this once continued northwards towards a small settlement of some description in the vicinity of the plot named 'Farmhouse and Garden' (Fig 7).

Feature [14] does not correspond with any known mapped historic boundary but does broadly align with the surrounding historic field pattern. Its position and alignment may indicate a removed historic field or enclosure boundary, potentially also associated with a former farmstead or settlement at this location.

To conclude, the results of the watching brief recorded sections of two probable relict hedge boundaries of likely post-medieval date, perhaps fossilising older boundary lines,

with the potential for ditch [6] to have an earlier, possibly prehistoric, origin. Overall, the broader interpretation fits with a small medieval to post-medieval farmstead or settlement having once stood in vicinity of the site at Quintrell Downs, but the evidence is insufficient to be confidently secure of this. Further works in the area may help shed further light.

5 References

5.1 Primary sources (in chronological order)

Tithe Map and Apportionment, c1840. Parish of St Columb Minor (licensed digital copy at CRO)

Ordnance Survey, c1880. 25 Inch Map First Edition (licensed digital copy at CAU)

Ordnance Survey, c1907. 25 Inch Map Second Edition (licensed digital copy at CAU)

Ordnance Survey, MasterMap Topography

British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer (British Geological Survey © UKRI 2022, viewed under Open Government Licence v 3.0)

5.2 Publications

CIfA, 2014b (Updated 2020). *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*. Reading, CIfA

CIfA, 2014c. *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation*. Reading, CIfA

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Padel, O J, 1985. *Cornish Place-Name Elements*. Nottingham, English Place-Name Society

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Smith, R, 2014b. *Quintrell Downs, Kier Area, Phase B, Cornwall, Archaeological Watching Brief*. Truro, Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council

Smith, R, 2015. *Quintrell Downs, Kier Area, Area Z, Cornwall, Archaeological Watching Brief*. Truro, Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council

Thorpe, C, 2013. *Quintrell Downs, Kier Area, Newquay, Cornwall, Archaeological Watching Brief*. Truro, Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council

5.3 Websites

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



Fig 3 The site shown against the c1840 St Columb Minor Tithe Map, showing adjacent field names as recorded in the Tithe Award.

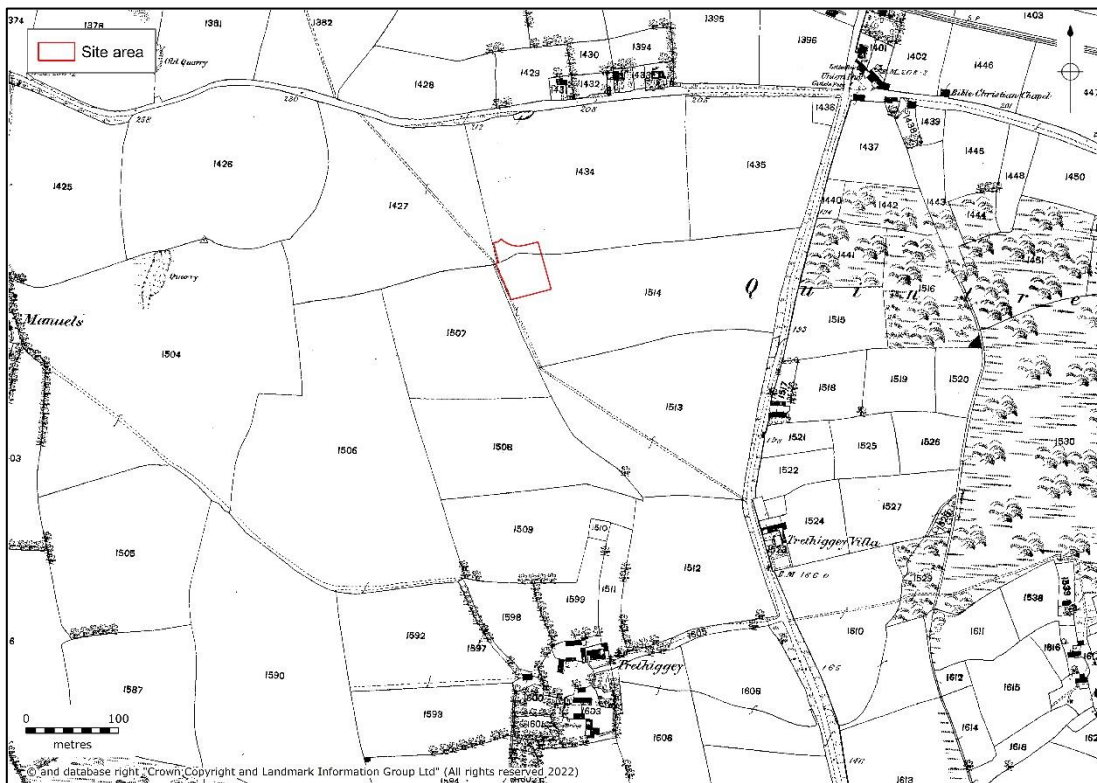


Fig 4 The site shown against the OS 1st Edition 1:2500 Map, c1880.

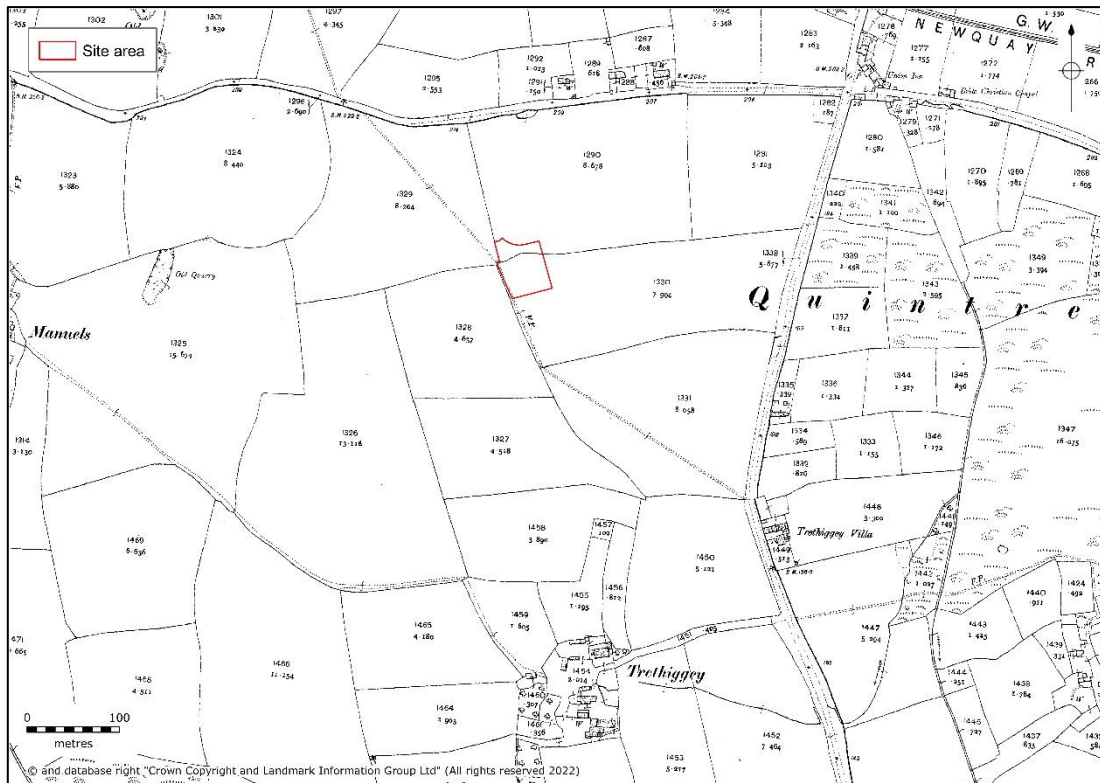


Fig 5 The site shown against the OS 2nd Edition 1:2500 Map, c1907.



Fig 6 The site shown against a 2005 vertical aerial photograph, which also shows earthworks and cropmarks associated with the Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure (MCO8228) to the northwest.



Fig 7 The site area showing the sites of the attenuation tank and the two employment units relative to recorded archaeological features (approximated location from hand measured reference points).

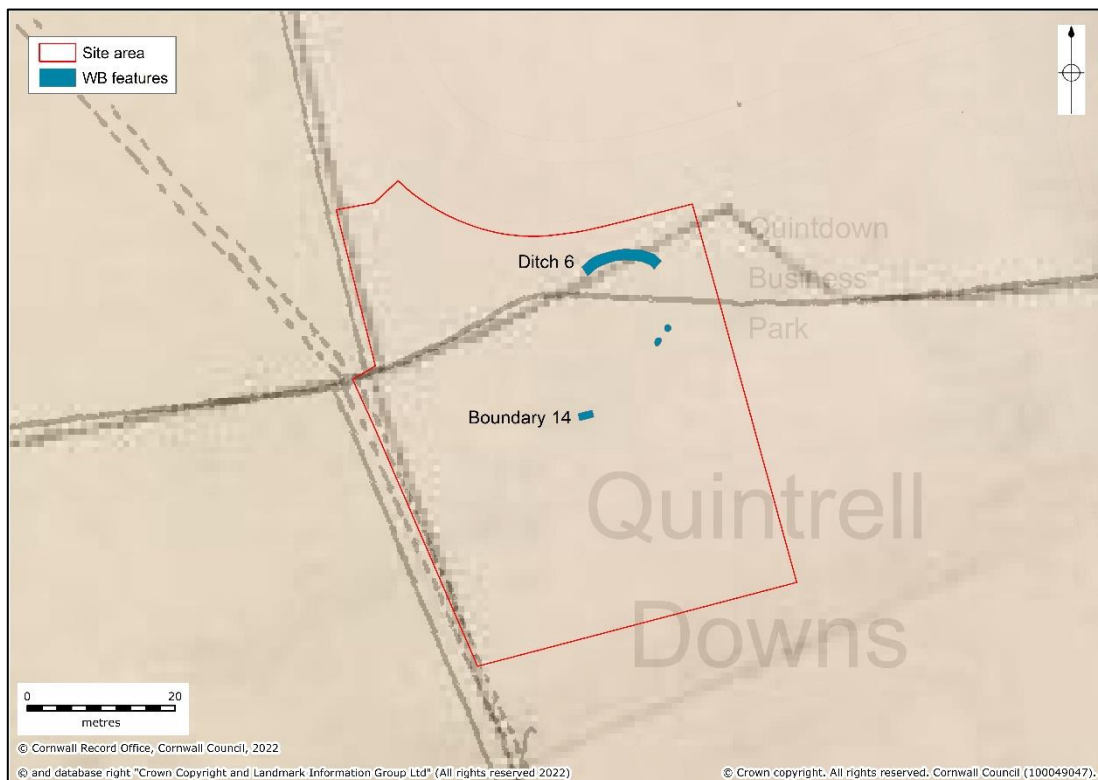
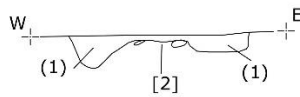
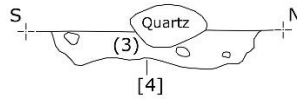


Fig 8 The site area showing the sites of the approximated location of recorded archaeological features relative to a removed historic field boundary as documented on the c1840s St Columb Minor Tithe Map and the OS 1st Edition 1;2500 (c1880s) map – overlaid against the modern OS Mastermap.

SOUTH FACING SECTION OF
POSSIBLE TREE BOLE [2]



EAST FACING SECTION OF
POSSIBLE TREE BOLE [4]



WEST FACING SECTION OF
DITCH [6]

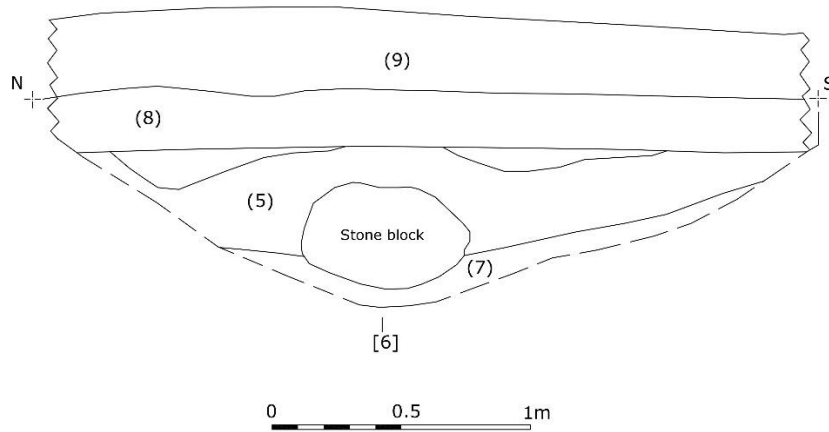


Fig 9 Section drawings of Features [2], [4] and [6].

EAST FACING SECTION OF
HEDGE BOUNDARY [14]

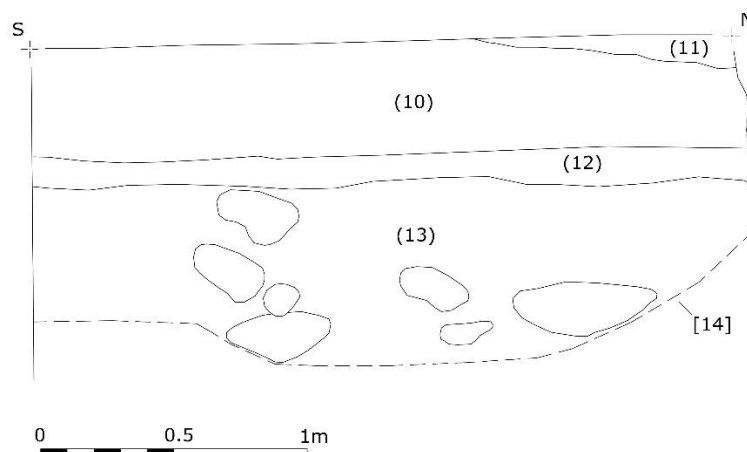


Fig 10 Section drawing of Feature [14].



Fig 11 Bolt box pits being excavated on the west side of the site, looking south.



Fig 12 Bolt box pit 1 on the west side of the site, looking south.



Fig 13 Section photograph of Feature [2], looking north.



Fig 14 Section photograph of Feature [4], looking west.



Fig 15 Plan and Section photograph of Feature [6], pre-ex, looking east.



Fig 16 Section photograph of Feature [6], pre-ex, looking east.



Fig 17 Section photograph of Feature [6], post-ex, looking east.



Fig 18 Plan and section photograph of Feature [14], post-ex, looking west.

Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation

Archaeological Watching brief at Quintrell Downs, Newquay

Client: VW Carpenters Ltd
Planning ref: PA19/00566 and PA21/00311

Project background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit have been commissioned to undertake a programme of archaeological recording ahead of the construction of the second phase of the Quintrell Downs Business Park for employment uses included B1, B2 and B8 with up to 7,695 square metres of floorspace at Quintrell Downs, Newquay (NGR SW84546011).

This document sets out a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) for a programme of archaeological investigation of the land at Quintrell Downs, Newquay.

The work has been requested by Cornwall Council and is required to fulfil condition 5 of the planning consent granted by Cornwall Council under application number PA21/00311. The condition wording is based on comments made by SDOHE on the outline planning application PA19/00566 The planning condition states that:

5 A) No development shall take place until a programme of archaeological work including a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions, and:

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

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

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

Reason: To ensure that the development is in compliance with Policy 24 of the Cornwall Local Plan.

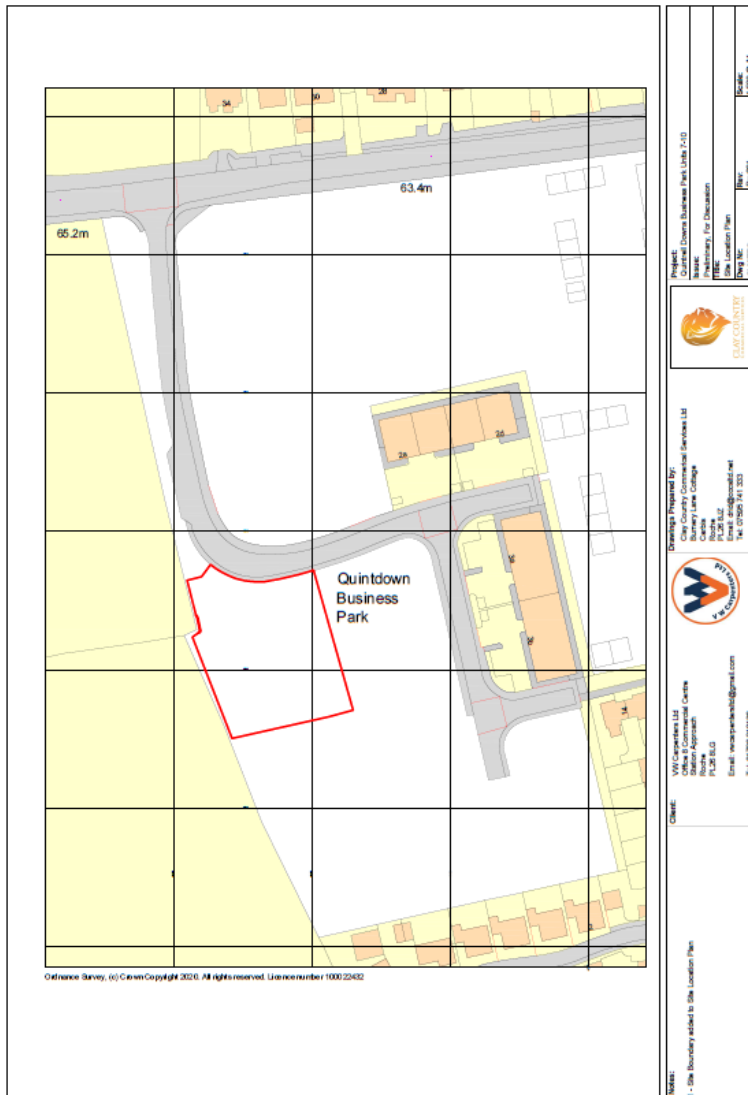


Figure 1: site location map

Site history

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. Previous archaeological recording in the wider area has been undertaken by Cornwall Archaeological Unit. This has revealed a number of features including one pit of Late Bronze Age date

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.

Historic Landscape Character (HLC)

The application site lies within land recorded on the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record as 'Anciently Enclosed Land' (AEL). AEL is land which is likely to have been enclosed and in intensive cultivation since the medieval period or earlier. It

has demonstrable potential for the survival of archaeological remains of prehistoric and early historic periods.

Known archaeological sites

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

Potential archaeological sites

There is potential, for archaeological features of all periods to survive below-ground, for example ditches, pits and postholes.

Project extent

This WSI covers the extent of the original planning application, hereafter referred to as the 'site'.

Aims and objectives

The principal aim of the mitigation is to gain a better understanding of the archaeology of the site in order to inform the prehistory and history of the area.

The objective is to:

Create an archaeological record of the site prior to development.

Working methods

All recording work will be undertaken according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) guidance (CIfA 2014a; 2014b). Staff will follow the CIfA *Code of Conduct* (2014c). The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists is the professional body for archaeologists working in the UK.

Creation of the physical and digital archive

Following review with the CAU Project Manager the results from the fieldwork will be collated as an archive.

This will involve the following.

- All finds, etc., will be washed, catalogued, and stored in a proper manner (being clearly labelled and marked and stored according to CAU guidelines).
- All records (drawings, context sheets, photographs, etc) will be ordered, catalogued and stored in an appropriate manner (according to CAU guidelines).
- Any black and white negative film will be catalogued and deposited with the site archive.
- Colour digital images taken as part of the site archive will be either converted from colour to black and white negative film and added to the site archive, or deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).
- Completion of the Historic England/ADS OASIS online archive index.
- All correspondence relating to the project, the WSI, and a single paper copy of the report, stored in an archive standard (acid-free) documentation box.
- Drawn archive storage (plastic wallets for the annotated record drawings).
- Additional digital data (survey, external reports, etc)

Archive deposition

An index to the site archive will be created and the archive contents prepared for long term storage, in accordance with CAU standards.

- The physical archive will go to an accredited archive repository, when a dedicated space becomes available. Until that time material will be stored at CAU offices.

- Digital data will be stored on the Cornwall Council network which is regularly and frequently backed up.
- Digital data (CAU reports, external reports, survey data, geophysics data, digital photographs, etc) forming part of the site archive will be deposited with the ADS.
- The documentary archive will be deposited in an appropriate repository when a facility becomes available.

CAU uses the following file formats for stored digital data:

DOCX Word processed documents
XLSX Spreadsheets
PDF Exports of completed documents/reports/graphics
JPG Site graphics and scanned information
DNG or TIF Digital photographs
DWG AutoCAD drawings, measured surveys
MXD ArcView GIS (electronic mapping) data
AI Adobe Illustrator graphics

Pre-fieldwork

In advance of the fieldwork CAU, will discuss and agree with the client:

- Working methods and programme.
- Health and Safety issues and requirements.
- Transfer of Title for artefacts.

Fieldwork: watching brief

The SDOHE has advised that a continuous watching brief is required on the site during groundworks to fulfil the planning condition. This work will be guided by CIfA's guidance on undertaking watching briefs (CIfA 2014a).

All groundworks which might potentially contain archaeological features will be undertaken under continuous archaeological supervision. This will include any removal of soil across the site, the excavation of footing or service trenches, or other activities which would result in the lowering of the present site levels. All soil stripping should be undertaken by a machine equipped with a toothless grading bucket where possible. Should archaeological features be revealed, mechanical excavation will be halted and the exposed features cleaned up by hand to determine their significance prior to either their recording or further mechanical excavation. The developer will allow reasonable time for the excavation and recording of any features thus revealed. Where a temporary stop of work is required the site archaeologist will request this via the developer and the SDOHE.

If complex and/or significant archaeological deposits are encountered then the archaeological requirements will be reviewed by the client, the SDOHE, and CAU. **In the event that remains cannot be preserved *in situ* then full-scale excavation may subsequently be required.** A contingency should be allowed to record any significant archaeological remains uncovered during the groundworks. The significance of the remains will be agreed between the client, the SDOHE, and CAU.

Recording

During the archaeological recording the archaeologist will:

- Identify and record any archaeological features that are revealed; the level of recording will be appropriate to the character/importance of the archaeological remains.

- Site drawings (plans and sections) will be made by pencil (4H) on drafting film; 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.
- Photographic recording will comprise colour photography using a digital SLR camera (with a resolution of 10 million pixels or higher; CAU will follow Historic England (2015) guidance on digital image capture and storage. Photographs will include a record of significant features and general working shots. A metric scale, site and context identifier, and a north arrow where appropriate, will be included in all record shots.

Treatment of human remains

- If human remains are discovered within an archaeological context on the site the client, the SDOHE, and Public Health, Cornwall Council will be informed.
- Any human remains should only be excavated and removed if it is considered that they will contribute towards further scientific understanding.
- A coroner's license must be obtained from the Ministry of Justice before any remains are disturbed.
- Any consents or licenses required will be obtained on behalf of the client by CAU
- If human remains are uncovered, which require excavation, they will be excavated with due reverence. The site will be adequately screened from public view. Once excavated, human remains must not be exposed to public view. If human remains are not to be removed their physical security will be ensured, by backfilling as soon as possible after recording.

Treatment of finds

The fieldwork is likely to produce artefactual material. The following recording and retention policies will be followed:

- In the event that objects containing precious metal(s) are encountered, the coroner will be informed as per the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996.
- Significant finds in stratified contexts will be plotted on a scaled base plan or with a Leica GPS unit and recorded as small finds.
- All finds will be collected in sealable plastic bags which will be labelled immediately with the site code, the context number or other identifier, the type of material, and the finder's initials. The only exception to this policy will be that large assemblages of modern (post-1800) material may be representatively sampled.
- Modern (post-1800) finds may be disposed of at the cataloguing stage. This process will be reviewed ahead of its implementation.

Treatment of samples

The fieldwork may produce environmental samples. The following collection, recording and processing policies will be followed:

- Sealed/undisturbed archaeological contexts in the form of buried soils, layers or deposits within significant archaeological features that have the potential to

contain palaeoenvironmental evidence and/or material suitable for scientific dating will be sampled.

- Where bulk samples are taken a minimum of 40 litres will be sampled from these deposits where feasible.
- In the event that significant organic remains are encountered, advice may be sought from the Historic England Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science.
- All samples will be described to a standard format linked to a continuous numbering sequence.
- Bulk samples will be processed using flotation with appropriate mesh sizes.

Reporting

The results from the project will be drawn together and presented in a concise report. The scope of the report will be dependent on the scale and significance of the results from the project.

In the case of negative results the findings will be presented in a CAU short report format. In the case of limited results the findings will be presented in a concise archive report. Which type of report is most appropriate will be agreed by CAU and the SDOHE at the conclusion of the fieldwork stage.

In the case of significant and/or extensive results a post excavation assessment report will be produced in accordance with CIfA's guidelines for post-excavation assessment. This will include a summary of the site archive and work carried out for assessment, a discussion of the potential of the data, and an updated project design (UPD) setting out proposals for analysis and publication.

The report will include the following elements:

- Summary
- Project background
- Aims and objectives
- Methodology
- Location and setting
- Site history
- Archaeological results
- Chronology/dating evidence
- Conclusions
- References
- Project archive index
- The Written Scheme of investigation will be included as an appendix
- Supporting illustrations: location map, historic maps, plans, elevations/sections, photographs

Timetable

The study is anticipated to commence during April 2021 CAU will require at least 2 weeks' notice before commencement of work, in order to allocate field staff and arrange other logistics.

The archive report will be completed within 3 months of the end of the fieldwork. The deposition of the archive will be completed within 3 months of the completion of the archive report.

Monitoring and Signing Off Condition

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

- The SDOHE will monitor the work and should be kept regularly informed of progress.
- Notification of the start of work shall be given preferably in writing to the SDOHE at least one week in advance of its commencement.

- Any variations to the WSI will be agreed with the SDOHE, in writing, prior to them being carried out.
- If significant detail is discovered, all works must cease and a meeting convened with the client and the SDOHE to discuss the most appropriate way forward.

Monitoring points during the study will include:

- Approval of the WSI
- Completion of fieldwork
- Completion of archive report
- Deposition of the archive

References

CIfA, 2014a. *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*, CIfA, Reading

CIfA, 2014b. *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation*, CIfA, Reading

CIfA, 2014c. *Code of Conduct*, CIfA, Reading

Historic England 2015. *Guidance note on Digital Image Capture and File Storage*, Historic England, Swindon

Jones, AM and Smith, RP. 2015. A Late Bronze Age pit, burnt bone and stones at Quintrell Downs, Newquay, Cornwall. *Cornish Archaeology* 54, 193–204.

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Cornwall Archaeological Unit is part of Cornwall Council. CAU employs 15 project staff with a broad range of expertise, undertaking around 120 projects each year.

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

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

Standards



CAU is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and follows their Standards and Code of Conduct.

<http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>

Terms and conditions

Contract

CAU is part of Cornwall Council. If accepted, the contract for this work will be between the client and Cornwall Council.

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

Project staff

The project will be managed by a nominated Archaeology Projects Officer who will:

- Discuss and agree the detailed objectives and programme of each stage of the project with the client and the field officers, including arrangements for health and safety.
- Monitor progress and results for each stage.
- Edit the project report.
- Liaise with the client regarding the budget and related issues.

Work will be carried out by CAU field staff, with assistance from qualified specialists and sub-contractors where appropriate. All staff will follow CAU's Health and Safety Policy and work in accordance with a site-specific risk assessment.

The project team is expected to include:

Andy Jones, BA, PhD, FSA, MCIFA

Principal Archaeologist responsible for the origin and management and publication of a wide range of projects, in particular development-related assessments, evaluations and excavations. Major projects include excavation and publication of sites at Stannon, Tremough and Scarcewater. He has completed the publication of projects undertaken at Bosiliack, Tremough Camelford School, the Whitehorse Hill Cist, and has recently published the North Cliffs Mesolithic project. He is currently producing a volume on prehistoric settlements in Cornwall and working on a monograph on the prehistoric archaeology of the Mounts Bay Area. Principal research interests lie in the 4th to 2nd millennium cal BC (Neolithic and Bronze Age) and the interpretation and publication of sites dating to this period. Andy has lectured widely and has been involved with the SWARF Neolithic and Bronze Age Group is a member of the South West Implement Petrology Group and a Cornwall Archaeological Society committee member. He has served as a council member of the Prehistoric Society and the Royal Archaeological Institute. He is a Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

Carl Thorpe, BSc

Archaeologist with CAU. His extensive fieldwork experience includes excavations at Tintagel, several churches (St Mawgan in Pydar, Mullion, Bodmin Friary, Tintagel) and miscellaneous watching briefs over 20 years covering a wide range of sites dating from the Neolithic to the post-medieval. Carl has undertaken numerous post-excavation projects, including Gwithian, Trethurgy, Trevelgue Head, Tintagel, Stannon, Tremough, and Boden. Carl is a specialist in post-Roman ceramics and contributed analysis and report to University of Glasgow's publication of Excavations at Tintagel. He has a detailed knowledge of Cornish later prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval ceramics. Carl is an experienced archaeological artefact illustrator with numerous published examples including finds from Tintagel and Trethurgy. His research interests include the Romans in Cornwall; the post-Roman period in Britain and its trade connections; early medieval inscribed stones; medieval graffiti and graffiti games. Member of the Society for Medieval Archaeology.

Report distribution

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

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

Copyright

Copyright of this Written Scheme of Investigation will be reserved to Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council. It may only be used/reproduced with permission from Cornwall Archaeological Unit.

Existing copyrights of external sources will be acknowledged where required.

Freedom of Information Act

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

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

Health and safety statement

CAU follows Cornwall Council's *Statement of Safety Policy*.

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

Insurance

CAU is covered by Cornwall Council's Public and Employers Liability Insurance, with a policy value of £50m. The Council also has Professional Negligence insurance with a policy value of £10m.

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

10/06/21

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

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Appendix 2: Table of contexts

* Cut features are in bold

Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Description	Interpretation	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
1	D	Mixed gritty dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small quartz and Killas stones.	Fill of [2]	
2	C	Cut of an amorphous depression 0.8m long by 0.7m wide by 0.02-0.13m deep. Uneven, undulating base with steep sides and good edge definition, no disturbance. Cut into natural clay.	Possibly a tree bole or a naturally-forming geological feature.	
3	D	Mixed compacted mottled dark greyish brown and mid greyish brown gritty clay loam with occasional small quartz and Killas stones. Large Quartz stone set into surface above feature [4].	Fill of [4]	
4	C	Amorphous depression with lumpy uneven base and sloping sides, with good sharp edge definition. 1.15m long by 0.8m wide by 0.02-0.13m deep. Cut into natural clay.	Possible tree bole.	
5	D	Compact rusty brown silty, gritty, clay loam, 0.2m deep. Principal upper fill of ditch [6]. Contained single large stone at its base and evidence of surface disturbance. Lay beneath (8).	Upper fill of ditch [6].	
6	C	Cut of E-W aligned 1.45m wide and 0.3m deep U-shaped ditch with concave sides and base. Slightly kinked, possibly curvilinear, with some root or burrow disturbance to edges and base. The upper fill (5) also shows some areas of disturbance. North edge of cut steeper and with clearer definition than S side, which is shallower and less well defined, cut into stony natural. Filled by (5) and (7). Exposed section curvilinear and up to 9m long, deepest in mid-section, where drawn, growing shallower to E and W. Very disturbed at W end.	Undated ditch. May be part of a ring-gully or associated with a relict historic hedge boundary documented on the c1840s St Columb Minor Tithe Map. The OS 1st Edition map suggests alteration to the line of the hedge boundary to remove a small projection happened between c1840 and c1880.	Medieval/Post-medieval
7	D	Mineral-stained silty clay at base of ditch [6]. Shallow and uneven depth up to 0.1m. Upper central surface inset by large stone block which extended up into fill (5).	Basal, primary, fill of ditch [6].	
8	D	Compact, mixed, dirty, disturbed clay loam, 0.1m deep, with modern debris mixed in, rooty. Overlay much of the immediately visible excavation site for the attenuation tank. Had been pushed down into disturbed pockets of (5) within ditch [6] and overlay (1) and (3). Lies below (9).	Disturbed former ploughsoil, stripped of topsoil and mixed with natural. Disturbed mergence zone between soil and clay, probably related to original disturbance/surface levelling of compound area.	

Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Description	Interpretation	Period (only cuts and layers have been interpreted)
9	D	Loose gravelly soil and clay.	Made ground/surfacing material formed by most recent on-site disturbance and hard-core/gravel mixing post original ground clearance within compound area.	
10	D	Mid dark reddish yellow wet, compact silty clay with occasional small quartz stones. 0.2m deep. Partly mixed with, overlain by (11).	Possibly made ground/redeposited natural resulting from earlier ground clearance within compound area.	
11	D	Shallow layer of modern aggregate, loose, mid greyish gravelly soil and stone.	Modern surfacing within compound area, post original ground clearance.	
12	D	Shallow dark blackish brown oily, silty clay layer, up to 0.05m deep, with frequent small gravelly stones.	Former modern surfacing formed during earlier phases of ground clearance and surfacing within compound area.	
13	D	Light to mid mottled whitish grey and yellowish red compact clay with moderate small angular stones and highly disturbed larger angular Killas stones, compact at base. Exposed section 2m long, 1.1m wide, up to 0.35m deep.	The severely truncated and disturbed matrix of a former Cornish hedge boundary, fill of cut [14].	
14	C	Irregular, poorly defined cut, with moderate edge definition on N side, which is concave, no edge definition on S side, which is formed of loose and disturbed coursed Killas stone. Irregular base of earth-set Killas stone, may not be true base of feature. 1.1m wide, > 0.35m deep, aligned E-W.	The cut base of a severely truncated and disturbed relict Cornish hedge boundary, aligned E-W. Aligns with historic field pattern but not shown on c1840s Tithe Map, assumed to have been removed prior to this date.	Medieval/Post-medieval

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