making sense of heritage

Binhamy Farm, Bude, Cornwall

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Ref: 88100.03
February 2013

archaeology

Binhamy Farm
Bude
Cornwall

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Prepared for:
BSA Heritage
7 Spring Gardens
Abingdon
Oxfordshire
OX14 1AZ

On behalf of:
Bovis Homes (South-West) & Catesby Property Group plc

By:
Wessex Archaeology
Portway House
Old Sarum Park
Salisbury
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

Report reference: 88100.03

Planning Application Ref: PA12/03281

February 2013

DISCLAIMER

QUALITY ASSURANCE

SITE CODE	**88100**	**ACCESSION CODE**		**CLIENT CODE**	
PLANNING APPLICATION REF.	**PA12/03281**	**NGR**	**222125 105767**		

VERSION	STATUS*	PREPARED BY	APPROVED BY	APPROVER'S SIGNATURE	DATE	FILE
01	I	OG	DDR		04/01/13	X:\PROJECTS\88100\REPORT_FIRST_DRAFT.DOC
02	E DRAFT FOR CONSULTANT APPROVAL	DDR	REG		09/01/13	X:\PROJECTS\88100\REPORT_FIRST_DRAFT DDR.DOC
03	F	DDR	BS (BSA HERITAGE)		17/01/13	X:\PROJECTS\88100\REPORT\BINHAMY FARM EVALUATION REPORT DRAFT FOR APPROVAL TEXT ONLY BS.DOC
04	F	DDR	BS (BSA HERITAGE		28/02/13	X:\PROJECTS\88100\REPORT\BINHAMY FARM EVALUATION REPORT NEW REVISED FOR APPROVAL TEXT ONLY BS.DOC

I= INTERNAL DRAFT E= EXTERNAL DRAFT F= FINA

L

Binhamy Farm
Bude
Cornwall

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

Binhamy Farm
Bude
Cornwall

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SUMMARY

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by BSA Heritage on behalf of Bovis Homes (South-West) & Catesby Property Group plc (the Clients) to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Binhamy Farm, Bude Cornwall, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 222125 105767.

Conditional planning permission (PA12/03281) for the Site, which includes Condition 7 relating to archaeology, has been granted for a mixed use development comprising housing (including affordable housing), employment, retirement village, extra care facility, retail (discount and non-food), land for a new community building, public open space and landscaping.

The archaeological evaluation comprised the excavation of 23 trial trenches (19 No. 50 x 1.8m, 2 No. 100 x 1.8m and 2 No. 25m x 1.80m) and targeted the results of a geophysical survey (GSB 2008), which had been undertaken at the Site.

The evaluation has been successful in characterising the archaeological nature of the Site and in showing that there is overall a low potential for the survival and presence of significant archaeological features and deposits across the Site.

The majority of archaeological features revealed would appear to correspond to former field boundaries that are likely to date to the post-medieval period. The evaluation was successful in clarifying the nature of a set of geophysical survey anomalies in Trench 14 that initially had been considered to be a possible Romano-British enclosure. The evaluation has demonstrated that the feature is likely to be evidence of post-medieval quarrying.

The evaluation was able to confirm the presence of a potential ring ditch in Trench 11, through the excavation of two ditches set c.7m apart. However, no dateable material was recovered from the fills of the ditches and no internal features were present between the two features, which may have helped to clarify the nature and use of the ring ditch.

Within Trench 3 the evaluation was able to establish the presence of a series of ditches and features that corresponded to the geophysical survey and may form part of a ditched enclosure. Although no dateable material was recovered it is possible that these features could date to the prehistoric period although equally given their location immediately to the south of the Binhamy Castle scheduled monument their use and or function may be related to the monument and date to the medieval period. The siting of the possible enclosure may have also been dictated by its location on an upward slope immediately to the north of the line of a possible Palaeochannel/watercourse, which was clearly visible as a landscape feature and was also recorded in three of the evaluation trenches.

The evaluation has indicated a generally low potential for the presence of archaeological features and deposits across the Site. As a result of this and on the recommendation of Phil Copleston, Historic Environment Officer for Cornwall Council,

it has been confirmed that no further archaeological work is required at the Site. This report therefore represents the final record for the Site, which will allow for the discharge of condition 7 of the planning application (PA12/03281). The report has therefore been upgraded from the original submitted document to include section drawings and an illustration of the Trevisker Ware pot sherd recovered from the topsoil in Trench 1.

The fieldwork was undertaken from Monday the 3rd to Friday the 14th of December 2012.

Binhamy Farm
Bude
Cornwall

Archaeological Evaluation Report

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Ben Stephenson of BSA Heritage for commissioning the evaluation on behalf of Bovis Homes (South-West) & Catesby Property Group plc (the Clients). The advice and assistance provided by Phil Copleston (Historic Environment Officer for Cornwall Council), who monitored the project on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, is duly acknowledged.

The evaluation fieldwork was directed by Oliver Good assisted by Ben Cullen, Matt Kendal, Andy Sole and Jon Martin.

This report was prepared by Oliver Good and Damian De Rosa, the report illustrations were prepared by Kenneth Lymer and the finds processed by Sue Nelson and assessed by Lorraine Mepham.

The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Damian De Rosa.

Binhamy Farm
Bude
Cornwall

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by BSA Heritage on behalf of Bovis Homes South-West and Catesby Property Group plc (the Clients) to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Binhamy Farm, Bude Cornwall, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 222125 105767 (hereafter referred to as the Site; see **Figure 1**).

1.1.2 Conditional planning permission (PA12/03281) for the Site has been granted for a mixed use development comprising housing (including affordable housing), employment, retirement village, extra care facility, retail (discount and non-food), land for a new community building, public open space and landscaping .

1.1.3 Condition 7 relates to archaeology and states:

No development shall take place within the application site until the applicant has secured and implemented a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: In order to require the developer to record and advance understanding of the significance of heritage assets before they are lost in accordance with paragraph 128 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

1.1.4 A desk-based assessment (DBA) setting out the archaeological and historical background of the Site along with an assessment of its buried archaeological potential was prepared by Historic Environment Service (Projects) Cornwall Council in 2008 (HES 2008). Binhamy Castle to the west of the Site is a scheduled medieval moated site.

1.1.5 A geophysical survey of the Site was undertaken by GSB Prospection Ltd in 2008 (GSB 2008). The results of the survey identified that a potential prehistoric / Romano-British enclosure, as highlighted in the DBA, is clearly visible in the results, as are a number of internal and external magnetic anomalies of possible interest. A ring ditch was also identified and remnants of the moated manor are apparent on the western side of the Site. Elsewhere, other archaeological responses included potential enclosures, curvilinear features, ditches, pits and ridge and furrow. Modern ploughing, drains, old field boundaries and ferrous responses were also evident throughout the survey areas.

1.1.6 A written scheme of investigation (WSI) was produced (WA, 2012), which set out the methodologies and standards that would be employed by Wessex Archaeology during the archaeological evaluation. The WSI was submitted to and approved by the Historic Environment Advisor at Cornwall Council (HEA) prior to the work commencing.

2 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Location, topography and geology

2.1.1 The Site, which is *c.*20 hectares in size, is located on the south-eastern outskirts of Bude and south-west of Stratton, in fields to the west of the A39.

2.1.2 The Site lies on gently undulating agricultural land that is set out to pasture and that drops from approximately 60m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the north-eastern corner of the down to c.34m aOD on the western side of the Site.

2.1.3 The overlying are of the Neath Association: defined as well drained fine loamy soils and slowly permeable sub-soils, over sandstone bedrock with alluvial deposits (*Soils of England and Wales, Sheet 5, South West England. Soil Survey of England & Wales. 1983*)

2.1.4 The underlying geology is Upper Carboniferous, Westphalian, mainly sandstone deposits with alluvial drift deposits**.**

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 A detailed desk-based assessment of the Site setting out the archaeological and historical background was prepared by Historic Environment Service (Projects) Cornwall Council in 2008 (HES 2008), a summary of which is presented below.

3.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.2.1 The development is situated within an area of high archaeological potential with the possibility of pre-historic, Romano-British, medieval and later remains being present within the Site.

3.2.2 To the west of the Site is the small coastal town and harbour of Bude, the majority of which is nineteenth century and later in date. To the east is the medieval market town of Stratton which gives its name to the parish.

3.2.3 Of major historical and archaeological significance is Binhamy Castle, a 14th century medieval moated manor house (Scheduled Monument No. 847) built by 1335 by the Blanchminster family (**Figure 1**). The castle is located just outside the immediate western edge of the Site, but visible mounded earthworks in the form of an external bank to the eastern moat extend eastwards into the Site. The moated site is important as it is of a form rarely found in Cornwall and only one of two moated scheduled moated sites found in the county.

3.2.4 Since moated sites very rarely exist in isolation it is likely that contemporary buildings and other activity were situated outside the moat. These might include gatehouses and/or drawbridge and outworks, gardens, orchards, and a range of subsidiary buildings along with associated leats, overflow channels, fishponds, and subsidiary enclosures. It is a possibility that such remains could be present within the Site. A spring fed stream to the south of the Scheduled Monument may be associated with maintaining water levels in the moat and/or with maintaining and feeding fishponds.

3.2.5 The moated site also has the potential for underlying Romano-British remains with finds including two Roman copper coins, plus a piece of metalwork having being found within the area of the monument. These finds could be an indication of Romano-British activity in the wider area that could be present within the Site.

3.2.6 At the centre of the Site is a 30m diameter enclosure (**Figure 1**), which appears to consist of a 3m+ deep hollow with large, surrounding mounded banks (which are at their lowest to the southwest). It has the potential to date to the prehistoric/Romano-British period (approximately 800 BC to AD 410), but may reflect later quarrying. It does not feature on historic mapping, but it is today a very substantial surface feature.

3.2.7 Binhamy Farm, which lies on the eastern side of the Site, is shown and named on Martyn's map of 1748. The farmstead consists of an extended and altered complex of buildings, which have developed in a piece-meal way over at least the last three to four hundred years, with some of the extant buildings being at least seventeenth century in date.

3.2.8 The remainder of the Site is mainly defined by the existing field boundaries and former field boundaries that are indicated on the results of the geophysical survey (**Figure 1**) and on historic mapping. Subject to further investigation discussed below, the field boundaries indicated on the geophysical survey could date to the prehistoric through to the post-medieval periods.

3.2.9 Much of the Site and its environs will have been enclosed and farmed since the later Bronze Age (c.1500 BC). Land cleared and improved in later prehistory or in the early medieval period was reorganised in the later medieval period into extensive 'strip' field systems. The gradual enclosure of open strip fields, mainly from the 14th to the 17th century, would have transformed the Site, leaving fields of various sizes and shapes.

3.2.10 The character of medieval land use associated with Binhamy is likely to have influenced the current pattern. Binhamy is unlikely to have been primarily associated with strip fields, although there were certainly some in the northern part of the Site. The presence of a significant number of removed field boundaries, most of which are shown on historic mapping within the assessment area confirms the pre 1840 date for many of Binhamy Farm's fields. Today's field pattern was established well before 1840, when the Tithe map and apportions recorded all field names and contemporary patterns of field use.

4 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

4.1.1 A geophysical survey of the Site was undertaken by GSB Prospection Ltd in 2008 (GSB 2008) in order to locate and characterise any detectable archaeological remains within the area of the proposed development (**Figure 1**). Detailed survey was completed in blocks across the Site, focussed on potential identified by the desk-based assessment, although only half the land was subject to this method.

4.1.2 The potential prehistoric / Romano-British enclosure, as highlighted in the DBA, was visible in the results, as were a number of nearby magnetic anomalies of possible interest. A possible ring ditch was also identified and possible remnants of the moated manor in the west. Elsewhere, other archaeological responses included potential enclosures, curvilinear features, ditches, pits and ridge and furrow. Modern ploughing, drains, old field boundaries and ferrous responses were also evident throughout the survey areas.

5 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

5.1 Archaeological Field Evaluation

5.1.1 The general aims of the archaeological field evaluation were to:

- clarify the presence/absence and extent of buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be threatened by development.
- identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the Site.
- assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits.
- the production of a report which will present the project information in sufficient detail to allow interpretation without recourse to the project archive. This will facilitate judgements on the status of the archaeological resource and allow the formulation of an appropriate response ('a mitigation strategy') to the impact of the proposed development on any surviving archaeological deposits, if required.

5.1.2 Specific aims of the field evaluation were to:

- target the results of the geophysical survey to determine the nature, date and importance of the potential archaeological features/responses that have been identified.
- determine whether further detailed archaeological mitigation work should be undertaken ahead of any development.

6 METHOD STATEMENT

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The archaeological evaluation was carried out according to the following methodology in order to meet the aims and objectives set out in the WSI (WA 2012).

6.1.2 All works was carried out in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the 'Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological*

Field Evaluation (revised 2008) excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.

6.2 Fieldwork

6.2.1 In consultation with BSA Heritage and the HEA, acting on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, it was agreed that trench locations would be targeted on the areas/features of highest potential that were identified as anomalies in the geophysical survey (GSB 2008).

6.2.2 It was therefore proposed to excavate 2 no 100m x 2m trenches; 20 50m x 2m trenches and 2 no 25m x 2m trenches (**Figure 1**).

6.2.3 Prior to machine excavation, trench locations were scanned by Wessex Archaeology using a cable tracing device (CAT). No services were detected.

6.2.4 Some of the trench locations had to be moved slightly in light of ground conditions, overhead powerlines and field boundaries. Following agreement with the HEA, Trench 4 (**Figure 1**) was not excavated due to the underlying waterlogged condition of the ground at the proposed location.

6.2.5 The trenches were excavated with a 14 ton 360 excavator with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket and under constant archaeological supervision by Wessex Archaeology. Machine excavation proceeded to a depth at which the top of archaeological levels, or the top of the natural deposits, were exposed, whichever was higher.

6.2.6 Topsoil and subsoil was separated and stored on either side of each trench.

6.2.7 All stripped material was visually examined for archaeological material.

6.2.8 Each trench was cleaned by hand when appropriate. A representative section, not less than 1m in length, of deposits through each trench from ground surface to the top of the natural geology was recorded.

6.2.9 The focus of the evaluation was to establish the presence or absence of archaeological features and/or deposits with a limited number of interventions being undertaken to allow for more detailed sampling should further archaeological mitigation be required.

6.2.10 An appropriate sample of feature types, for example pits, postholes, and ditches, was excavated and recorded. The selection of features for excavation was determined on the basis of their form, fill, and stratigraphic relationship and in order to ensure a reasonable coverage of features and deposits within each trench and provide the best opportunity for the recovery of dating evidence.

6.3 Recording

6.3.1 All recording was undertaken using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording sheets and recording system. Details of Wessex Archaeology's recording system are available on request.

6.3.2 A complete drawn record of excavated and archaeological features and deposits was compiled. This included both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections). The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels was calculated and plans/sections were annotated with OD heights.

6.3.3 Trench locations and all recorded archaeological features revealed were surveyed using a Total Station/GPS and tied in to the Ordnance Survey grid.

6.3.4 A full photographic record was maintained using a digital camera. The photographic record illustrated both the detail and the general context of the principal features and finds excavated and the Site as a whole.

Monitoring

6.4.1 The trenches were monitored by Ben Stephenson of BSA Heritage and the HEA acting on behalf of the Local Planning Authority on 10 December 2012.

6.5 Reinstatement

6.5.1 On approval from the HEA the trenches were backfilled using the excavated material in the approximate order in which they were excavated, and after consultation with the land owner they were left slightly proud to allow for any natural settlement of the soil

7 RESULTS

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The results provided below present a summary of the information derived from the trial trench evaluation. Detailed trench summaries containing a brief description of all of the features uncovered are provided in **Appendix 1.**

7.1.2 A total of 23 trenches were excavated during the evaluation (**Figure 1**)

7.1.3 Of the proposed 24 trenches, Trenches 2 and 5 had to be shortened slightly because of powerlines and field boundaries and Trench 4, with the agreement of the HEA, was not excavated because of ground conditions.

7.1.4 The excavation of the 23 trenches showed that;

- Archaeological features both corresponding to geophysical anomalies and previously unidentified were present in nineteen of the trial trenches.
- Four trenches (Trenches **1**, **13**, **21** and **23**) did not contain any archaeological features.

7.2 Soil profile

7.2.1 The general soil profile revealed within the trial trenches showed the natural geology to comprise of a light to mid-brown silty clay with outcrops of sandstone present in Trenches 1, 2, 5 and 7. The natural geology was overlain by 0.30m to 0.50m of subsoil comprised of a mid-brown silty clay loam. Within Trenches 8, 9 and 10 areas of alluvium were recorded that

would appear to be associated with a former east to west aligned palaeochannel and/or former watercourse. The subsoil was overlain by c.0.10m of topsoil comprised of a mid to dark dark brown silty clay loam.

7.3 Evaluation trenches

Trench 1

7.3.1 No archaeological features were identified within Trench 1 (**Figure 1**). The geophysical survey had indicated the possibility of archaeological features at the north-west end of the trench. However, no features could be identified and it is likely that the results of the geophysical survey can be attributed to variations in the natural geology.

7.3.2 A single rim sherd of Middle Bronze Age Trevisker Ware was recovered from the topsoil of Trench 1 (**Figure 1**).

Trench 2

7.3.3 Trench 2 (**Figures 1** and **2** and **Plate 1**) contained a single east to west aligned ditch (**204**) at the northern end of the trench, which corresponded with the geophysical survey (**Figure 1**). The survey had also indicated a possible second east to west aligned ditch at the far north end of the trench and a ring ditch at the southern end of the trench. However, these features could not be identified within the trench.

7.3.4 The east to west aligned ditch (**204**) (**Figure 2** and **Plate 1** and **Section**) was 1.76m wide and 0.98m deep with regular sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch (**204**) was filled with two mid-greyish brown silty clay deposits (**205** and **206**), but did not contain any archaeological material. The heavily bioturbated nature of the ditch and its fills suggest that this may have been part of a hedge line and field boundary.

Trench 3

7.3.5 Within Trench 3 (**Figures 1, 2** and **Plate 2**) four ditches (**304**; **306**; **308** and **310**) all on a northwest-southeast alignment were recorded in the northern half of the trench. Three of the ditches (**304**; **308** and **310**) corresponded with anomalies indicated on the geophysical survey (**Figures 1** and **2**).

7.3.6 Ditch **304 (Figure 2** and **Plate 3** and **Section**) was 1.32m wide and 0.55m deep and had a U to V-shaped profile with regular moderate to steep sloping sides breaking gradually on to a concave base. It contained a single fill (**305**) of mid-reddish grey brown clay silt that contained a small quantity of animal bone, oyster shell and two pieces of pegged slate roof tile.

7.3.7 Ditch **306** (**Figure 2** and **Plate 3** and **Section**) was 0.66m wide and 0.23m deep and had a moderately sloping northern side and steep sloping southern side breaking sharply on to a flat base. It contained a single fill (**307**) of mid-reddish grey brown clayey silt, but contained no archaeological or dateable material.

7.3.8 Ditch **308 (Figure 2** and **Plate 4** and **Section**) was 1.35m wide and 0.45m deep with sharp to gradually sloping northern side and a regular sloping southern side breaking gradually onto a concave base. The feature (**308**) contained a single fill (**309**) of mid-reddish grey brown clay silt, which contained no archaeological material.

7.3.9 Ditch **310** (**Figure 2**) was not excavated, as it is likely to be part of the same phase as **304**, **306** and **308**. The ditch (**310**) contained the same type of fill (**311**) as recorded in the other ditches within the trench.

7.3.10 Based on the evidence recorded within the trench along with the results of the geophysical survey (**Figure 1**), the ditches may form part of an enclosure just to the south of and maybe associated with the Binhamy Castle scheduled monument. It is possible that ditch **308** may relate to an internal feature within the enclosure.

7.3.11 The geophysical survey had also indicated further possible features at the southern end of the trench (**Figure 1**). However, no features could be identified (**Figure 2**) and it is likely that the anomalies can be attributed to variations in the natural geology.

Trench 4

7.3.12 Trench 4 (**Figure 1**) was not excavated due to the underlying waterlogged ground conditions. The location of the trench appeared to sit in a hollow, which had been most probably cut by the line of a former watercourse and/or Palaeochannel

Trench 5

7.3.13 Trench 5 (**Figure 1**) contained one very ephemeral ditch (**505**) at the northern end of the trench, which could not be excavated due to water ingress. This feature appears on the geophysical survey and is likely to be a former field boundary. No dating material could be recovered.

Trench 6

7.3.14 Trench 6 (**Figure 1**) contained one north to south aligned ditch (**604**) at the eastern end of the trench, which corresponded to a geophysical anomaly (**Figure 1**). The ditch (**604**), which remained unexcavated was up to 1.50m wide and contained a mid-grey brown silty clay loam fill (**605**). No surface finds were recovered from the fill (**605**) and the ditch (**604**) most likely represents a post-medieval field boundary.

7.3.15 The geophysics had also indicated a possible parallel ditch to **604** at the western end of the trench, along with an anomaly at the centre of the trench. However, no evidence of these anomalies could be identified although the later may correspond to a field drain that was identified at the centre of Trench 6 (**Figure 1**).

Trench 7

7.3.16 Within Trench 7 (**Figures 1, 3** and **Plate 5**) a north to south aligned ditch (**709**) (**Plate 6**) that corresponded to the results of the geophysical survey was recorded along with a possible second east to west aligned ditch (**705**) and a small tree throw (**707**) (**Figures 1** and **2**).

7.3.17 Ditch **709** (**Figures 1, 3** and **Plate 6** and **Section**) was 2.60m wide and 0.80m deep and excavated to a maximum depth of 1.20m from the ground surface at which point excavation ceased on health and safety grounds. The ditch (**709**) had regular steep sides. The base was not observed. Although the ditch corresponds to an anomaly indicated in the geophysical survey, which suggests that the ditch is part of a former field boundary, the nature of

the fill (**710**), a yellowish brown silty clay with regular sandstone fragments suggests that the feature could be geological in origin.

7.3.18 Possible ditch **705** (**Figure 3**) corresponds to an east to west geophysical anomaly (**Figure 1**) that could be part of a former field boundary associated with ditch **705**. However, the feature, which was not excavated, could be seen in plan to have an irregular form that may be more indicative of a natural feature. The feature was observed at surface level to contain a fill (**706**) of mid brown silty clay loam.

7.3.19 A possible irregular shaped tree throw **707** (**Figure 3**) was recorded as lying between features/ditches **705** and **709**. The tree throw was not excavated, but was shown at surface level to contain a fill (**708**) of mid brown silty clay loam. It remains a possibility that the possible tree throw (**707**) along with possible ditch (**705**) form part of the same feature and may be part of a single east to west aligned field boundary associated with ditch **709**. However, the irregular shape of both features in plan makes this interpretation uncertain and can only really be based on the geophysical survey results.

Trench 8

7.3.20 **Trench 8** (**Figures 1, 3** and **Plate 7**) contained one ditch (**805**), a possible ditch terminus or post hole (**807**) and in the central and southern end of the trench was revealed evidence for a possible palaeochannel and/or line of a former watercourse, the path of which could be seen in the landscape.

7.3.21 At the north-east end of the trench an east to west aligned ditch (**805**) (**Figure 3** and **Plate 7**) was revealed that corresponds with a possible archaeological trend on the geophysical survey (**Figure 1**). The ditch was c.0.70m wide and a maximum of 3.20m long within the confines of the trench. The ditch remained unexcavated, but was shown to contain at surface level a mid grey-brown silty clay loam fill (**806**). The orientation of the ditch, especially when compared to other features revealed within Trench 9 to the east, and with comparable responses in the geophysical survey, suggests that the ditch more than likely contains a field drain.

7.3.22 The terminus of a possible ditch or a pit (**807**) (**Figure 3**) was revealed up against the southern baulk of Trench 8. The feature had not been indicated on the geophysical survey (**Figure 1**). The feature, which was not excavated, was shown to contain a fill (**808**) of mid grey-brown sandy loam, from which no archaeological material was present at surface level.

7.3.23 The geophysical survey had indicated that a possible east to west aligned field boundary may be present at the centre of Trench 8 (**Figure 1**). The evidence revealed within the trench though showed that this feature is likely to be a palaeochannel and/or line of a former watercourse (**810**) that was also present in Trenches 9 and 10 (**Figure 3**) and ran through the location of Trench 4. Within Trench 8 the palaeochannel (**810**) (**Figure 3**) was shown to be c.40m wide. And contained a fill (**809**) of light blue-grey alluvium that was not excavated due to water ingress. A single small worked flint flake was recovered from the surface of **810**.

Trench 9

7.3.24 Trench 9 (**Figures 1, 3** and **Plate 8**) was 100 metres in length and indicated more evidence for the palaeochannel (**810**) that was observed in Trench 8. The palaeochannel in Trench 9 was split into several irregular parts forming up to three smaller irregular channels, which were defined by areas of alluvium.

7.3.25 A single north to south aligned linear feature (**905**) (**Figure 2**) was revealed at the north end of Trench 9. The feature could be seen in plan to be 0.80 metres wide and contained a fill (**906**) of a mid-grey brown silty loam. Although anomalies had been indicated by the geophysical survey at the northern end of the trench they did not correspond to the linear feature (**905**) revealed. The orientation of **905** in relation to other ditches revealed in Trench 7 suggests that this feature could represent a former field boundary.

Trench 10

7.3.26 Within Trench 10 (**Figures 1, 3** and **Plate 9**) further evidence for the palaeochannel (**1009**) was revealed (**Figure 1**). The palaeochannel **1009** was located at the southern end of the trench and unlike Trench 9 it did not appear to be split into smaller channels. The location of the palaeochannel (**1009**) corresponds with the results of the geophysical survey, which had indicated the presence of a possible field boundary (**Figure 1**).

7.3.27 A ditch (**1007**) (**Figure 3**) on an east to west alignment and measuring 0.90m wide was revealed to the north of the palaeochannel (**1009**). Ditch **1007** contained a single fill (**1008**) of mid-dark brown silty clay loam from which no dateable material was recovered. The ditch (**1007**) had not been indicated on the geophysical survey and is likely to be either a former field boundary or field drain ditch.

7.3.28 Further to the north a possible posthole or tree bowl (**1005**) (**Figure 3**) was partially revealed against the eastern baulk of the trench. It contained a single fill (**1006**) at surface level of mid-orange brown silty clay. Although the feature remained unexcavated the nature of the fill suggests that this could be a natural tree bowl or solution hollow.

Trench 11

7.3.29 Trench 11 (**Figures 1, 4** and **Plates 10** to **12**) contained two curvilinear ditches (**1105** and **1108**) both of which where indicated in the geophysical survey and appear to be part of a ring ditch (**Figures 1** and **4**).

7.3.30 Ditch **1105** (**Figure 4** and **Plate 11** and **Section**) was located 7m south of ditch **1108** and measured 2.50m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.40m at which point excavation ceased due to water ingress. The ditch (**1105**) had regular moderate sloping sides and was filled with yellowish brown silty clay (**1106**), which contained no artefacts or datable material.

7.3.31 Ditch **1108** (**Figure 4** and **Plates 12** and **13** and **Section**)**,** which was located to the north of ditch **1105**, measured 2.36m and was excavated to a depth of 0.64m deep at which point excavation ceased due to water ingress. The ditch (**1108**) had moderate to steep sloping sides and contained two fills, a mid orangey brown silty clay (**1109**), and a dark grey brown silty clay (**1110**). No artefacts or dateable material were present or recovered from the two fills.

7.3.32 The geophysical survey (**Figure 1**) had indicated further anomalies to the south of ditches **1105** and **1108**, but there was no indication of any further archaeological features within the trench, and it is possible that the anomalies are a result of geological variations.

Trench 12

7.3.33 **Trench 12** (**Figures 1** and **4**) contained one small ephemeral ditch terminus (**1205**) that was 0.48m wide and contained a single fill (**1206**) of mid brownish silty clay loam (**Figure 1**). No archaeological or dateable material was present within the fill (**1206**). Although the ditch terminus lay at a point identified as a geophysical anomaly, the area identified in the survey was larger than what was actually revealed in the trench. The majority of the anomaly is therefore most probably due to variations in the natural geology, as are most probably further anomalies at the west and east end of the trench.

Trench 13

7.3.34 No archaeological features were present within Trench 13, although the geophysical survey had indicated anomalies at the north-west and south-east ends of the trench. (**Figure 1**)

Trench 14

7.3.35 **Trench 14 (Figures 1, 5** and **Plates 13** and **14)** was 100 meters in length and was targeting several large geophysical anomalies, which had initially been interpreted as a possible enclosure and which was clearly identifiable as a large hollow in the ground.

7.3.36 The trench was excavated across the large circular hollow, and was shown to contain three linear features (**1406**, **1412** and **1414**) (**Figure 5**), which were initially interpreted as ditches. However, following excavation it was clear that the ditches (**1406**, **1412** and **1414**) were part of one large quarry pit and the material between **1406** and **1414** was a redeposited fill (**Plate 14**). Although no datable material was recovered it is likely that the hollow is the result of post-medieval quarrying.

Trench 15

7.3.37 **Trench 15** (**Figures 1, 5** and **Plate 15**) contained two ditches (**1506** and **1509**) and one gully (**1504**) (**Figures 1** and **5**).

7.3.38 East to west aligned gully **1504** (**Figure 5**) was 0.38m wide and 0.06m deep and contained a single fill (**1505**) of mid grey silty clay. The gully was a very shallow feature with gradually sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Despite the features ephemeral nature its alignment suggests it is associated with other field boundaries revealed on the Site.

7.3.39 Ditch **1506** (**Figure 5** - **Section**) measured 1.60m wide and 0.65m deep and was located at the southern end of the trench on a north-west to south-east alignment. The ditch had a gradually sloping northern side breaking on to a moderate to steep irregular side and a steep sloped southern side. The sides broke sharply on to a flat base. The ditch (**1506**) contained a primary fill (**1508**) and secondary fill (**1507**) both comprised of mid-greyish brown silty clay loam. None of the fills contained any archaeological artefacts or datable material. It is probable that the ditch (**1506**) is either a field boundary and/or drainage ditch and corresponds to a geophysical anomaly (**Figure 1**).

7.3.40 To the north of **1506** lay the shallow remnants of a north to south aligned ditch **1509** (**Figure 5**) that measured 0.92m wide and 0.10m deep. The ditch (**1509**) had sharp sloping sides breaking sharply on to a flat base and contained a single fill **(1510**) of mid grey brown silty clay. No archaeological or dateable material was recovered but the ditch is most probably part of an earlier field system. The location of the ditch (**1509**) corresponded with a geophysical anomaly (**Figure 1**).

Trench 16

7.3.41 Trench 16 (**Figures 1** and **6**) contained a possible gully (**1604**) (**Figure 6** and **Section**) at its northern end, which had not been identified in the geophysical survey. The gully (**1604**) was 1.30m wide and 0.28 deep, which ran on an east to west alignment was most probably a drainage gully or the truncated remains of a field boundary. The gully (**1604**) had a very gradually sloping southern side and a sharply sloping northern edge which broke gradually on to a concave base. It contained a single fill (**1605**) of light bluish grey silty clay that did not contain any archaeological or dating material.

Trench 17

7.3.42 Trench 17 (**Figures 1** and **6** and **Plates 16** and **17**) contained three gullies (**1704**, **1707** and **1709**) and one gully terminus (**1712**) located at the northern end of the trench. None of the features had been identified within the geophysical survey. No archaeological or dateable material was recovered from any of the gullies in Trench 17.

7.3.43 Gully **1704** (**Figure 6**) measured 0.60m wide and 0.05m deep and was located 9m from the northern end of the trench on a south-west to north-east alignment. It contained a single fill (**1705**) of light to mid-grey silty clay loam.

7.3.44 Gullies **1707** (0.71m wide and 0.24m deep) and **1709** (0.52m wide and 0.10m deep) (**Figure 6** and **Plate 17** and **Section**) lay parallel to each other on a south-west to north-east alignment. Neither of the gullies contained any datable material and are probably part of the same field/drainage system as **1704** and **1712** to the north.

7.3.45 Gully terminus **1712** (**Figure 6**) was 0.66m wide and 0.09m deep, and was located just to the south of **1704** and broadly on the same alignment. It was filled with a light bluish grey fill (**1713**).

Trench 18

7.3.46 No archaeological features and/or deposits were identified within Trench 18. The geophysical survey had indicated the possibility of a number of archaeological features; however, these were not present within the trench (**Figure 1**).

Trench 19

7.3.47 **Trench 19** (**Figures 1** and **6**) was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies and only contained one possible sub circular pit (**1905**) measuring c.0.70m in diameter, which was not excavated due to water ingress. The pit **1905** contained a mid greyish brown silty clay fill (**1906**) with common sub angular and sub rounded burnt stone inclusions. No dateable surface finds were recovered or evident.

Trench 20

7.3.48 Trench 20 (**Figures 1** and **6** and **Plate 18**) was targeted on several geophysical anomalies that appeared to indicate the presence of a north to south field boundary and a possible enclosure (**Figure 1**). The trench contained one gully (**2007**), which corresponded to the results of the survey and five post holes (**2005**, **2009**, **2011**, **2013** and **2015**). Evidence of the field boundary and possible enclosure were not identified.

7.3.49 Gully **2007** (**Figure 6** and **Section**) was 0.47m wide and 0.16m deep and located at the western end of the trench and ran on a south-west to north-east alignment. It was filled with a mid greyish brown silty clay loam (**2008**), which did not contain any dateable material. The ditch (**2007**) had gradually sloping sides breaking gradually on to a slightly concave base.

7.3.50 Post hole **2005** (**Figure 6** and **Section**) was 0.48m in diameter and 0.12m deep and located in the centre of the trench (**Figure 6**) and contained a single fill (**2006**) of mid grey brown silty clay.

7.3.51 Postholes **2009**, **2013** (**Figure 6** and **Sections**), **2011** and **2015** (**Figure 6**) which were all located at the eastern end of the trench. Post holes **2009** (0.55m in diameter and 0.21m deep), **2011** (0.49m in diameter and 0.25m deep) and **2015** were located to the east of ditch **2007** and were all filled with a mid brownish grey silt clay which was archaeologically sterile. Posthole **2013** had been truncated by the western edge of ditch **2007**. Both postholes **2013** and **2015** were not excavated but they are probably related to postholes **2009** and **2011**.

Trench 21

7.3.52 Trench 21 (**Figures 1** and **7**) contained a small tree throw (**2105)** and a possible ditch (**2107),** although it is likely that this feature could also be a tree throw. No surface finds or dateable material could be recovered from either feature.

Trench 22 (Figures 1** and **7** and **Plate 19)

7.3.53 Ditch **2207** (**Figure 7**) was 1.50m wide and ran on a north to south alignment. The ditch was highlighted as an anomaly in the geophysical survey and is probably part of the same post-medieval field system as indicated in Trench 24 with ditch **2404**. The feature was not excavated due to water ingress.

7.3.54 A possible north to south aligned ditch terminus **2205** (**Figure 7**) was also recorded that measured 0.78 wide and 2.80m long within the confines of the trench. The ditch lay parallel to ditch **2207** and it is likely that the two features are associated in being part of a former post-medieval field system comprising twin ditches with a hedge line between. The feature was not excavated due to water ingress.

Trench 23

7.3.55 No archaeological features were revealed within Trench 23 (**Figure 1**) even though the geophysical survey had indicated the presence of anomalies that could relate to a ditched enclosure. It is likely that the anomalies relate to variations within the natural geology

Trench 24

7.3.56 **Trench 24** (**Figures 1** and **7**) was 20 meters in length and contained one ditch (**2404**) which corresponded with a geophysical survey anomaly (**Figure 1**).

7.3.57 Ditch **2404** (**Figure 7: Section** and **Plate 20**) was aligned north to south and measured 1.32m wide and 0.37m deep. It had gradually sloping slightly concave sides breaking gradually on to a concave base. It was filled with a mid greyish brown silty clay deposit (**2405**) which did not contain any archaeological or dateable material.

7.3.58 It is probable that ditch **2404** along with ditches **2204** and **2207** to the south in Trench 22 are former field boundaries dating to the post-medieval period or later.

FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

8.1 Finds

8.1.1 Very few finds were recovered from the trial trenches and no dateable material was found within any of the excavated archaeological features.

Pottery

8.1.2 A single sherd (weighing 21g) was recovered from topsoil in Trench 1, comprising the rim and upper part of the neck of a small jar of Trevisker type (ApSimon and Greenfield 1972). The rim diameter cannot be ascertained with absolute certainty, but is probably between 140 and 150mm (**Figure 1**).

8.1.3 The fabric consists of a sandy matrix containing a little grog and frequent angular rock fragments, apparently feldspar and greenstone - the Gabbroic ware which typifies Trevisker pottery. The sherd has fired evenly to a dark grey throughout, with a paler buff external surface.

8.1.4 The form appears to be a tall, round-bodied jar with a rounded, internally-bevelled rim. Below the rim (in the angle of the neck and below) are three horizontal lines of plaited cord impression. Plaited cord is a minority (if recurrent) decorative method on Trevisker-type pottery: 10% of the assemblage from Trethellan Farm, Newquay, was of this type, for instance (Woodward and Cane 1991, 106).

8.1.5 Material of this type has been dated to the 15th - 13th centuries BC (ibid. 103).

Other finds

8.1.6 A small quantity of animal bone, oyster shell and two pieces of undated pegged slate roof tile was recovered from fill **305** in ditch **304** in Trench 3.

8.1.7 A single undiagnostic flint flake was recovered from the surface of the palaeochannel (**810**) in Trench 8.

8.1.8 The finds have been retained and are currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury.

8.2 Environmental

8.2.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified during the course of the evaluation.

9 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1.1 The evaluation has been successful in characterising the archaeological nature of the Site and in showing that there is overall a low potential for the survival and presence of significant archaeological features and deposits across the Site.

9.1.2 The evaluation has also been able to establish the accuracy of the geophysical survey, which generally was shown to correspond with the results revealed in the trenches. The survey would also appear to have recorded anomalies that have been shown through excavation to most probably be attributable to variations in the natural geology. Only a small number of features were revealed that did not correspond to the geophysical survey.

9.1.3 The majority of archaeological features revealed would appear to correspond to former field boundaries that are likely to date to the post-medieval period. Based on the combined evidence of the evaluation and the geophysical survey, the field boundaries would mostly appear to all share the same approximate north to south and east to west alignments. The only potential differing alignment had been suggested by the geophysical survey to be in Trench 18 with a pair of parallel north-west to south-east orientated ditches. However, no evidence of the anomalies could be identified in Trench 18.

9.1.4 The evaluation was successful in clarifying the nature of a set of geophysical anomalies and a landscape feature in Trench 14 that initially had been considered to be a possible Romano-British enclosure. The evaluation has demonstrated that the feature, which is clearly visible as a hollow in the ground is likely to reflect backfilled post-medieval quarrying.

9.1.5 The evaluation was able to confirm the presence of a ring ditch in Trench 11, through the excavation of two ditches set c.7m apart. However, no dateable material was recovered from the fills of the ditches and no internal features were present between the two features, which may have helped to clarify the nature and use of the ring ditch. Further clarification of the form of the ditches could not be fully established due to water ingress during excavation.

9.1.6 Within Trench 3 the evaluation was able to establish the presence of a series of ditches and features that corresponded to the geophysical survey results and may form part of a ditched enclosure. Although no dateable material was recovered it is possible that these features could date to the prehistoric period although equally given their location immediately to the south of the Binhamy Castle scheduled monument their use and or function may be related to the monument and date to the medieval period. The find of roof slates supports this latter date too.

9.1.7 Although the date of the features within Trench 3 could not be established their location may have been dictated to by the presence of a palaeochannel that lies immediately to the south of Trench 3. The former watercourse was clearly visible as an east to west cut landscape feature across the Site and its line was recorded within at least three of the evaluation trenches. The possible ditched enclosure was located on an upward slope to the north of the palaeochannel/ and was therefore placed in a favourable location in order to take advantage of the natural feature.

9.1.8 The evaluation has indicated a generally low potential for the presence of archaeological features and deposits across the Site. As a result of this and on the recommendation of Phil Copleston, Historic Environment Officer for Cornwall Council, it has been confirmed that no further archaeological work is required at the Site. This report therefore represents the final record for the Site, which will allow for the discharge of condition 7 of the planning application (PA12/03281). The report has therefore been upgraded from the original submitted document to include along with the original figures and plates the addition of section drawings and an illustration of the Trevisker Ware pot sherd recovered from the topsoil in Trench 1.

10 ARCHIVE

10.1 Preparation and deposition

10.1.1 The completed project archive will be prepared in accordance with the guidelines outlined in Appendix 3 of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and in accordance with the *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage* (UKIC 1990).

10.1.2 The Site archive will be prepared for long-term storage in accordance with guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage (Walker 1990) and standards in the museum care of archaeological collections (Museums and Galleries Commission 1994). It is proposed in principle that, subject to the wishes of the landowner, the entire archive (including the finds) will be deposited with a museums service to be agreed with the HEA for Cornwall Council. Provision has been made for the cost of long term storage in the post-fieldwork costs.

10.1.3 The project archive, consisting of one A4 ring binder, with context sheets, section plans, photo registers, day book entries and finds, is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology at Old Sarum, Salisbury, Wiltshire under Wessex Archaeology project number 88100. Until final deposition with the designated museum service the archive will be stored there.

10.2 Copyright

10.2.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Wessex archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. The Museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profit making, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003.

10.3 Security copy

10.3.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the English Heritage Archive (Swindon); a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records at the Museum, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology.

10.4 Oasis

10.4.1 Details of the fieldwork have been entered onto the online "Oasis" database maintained by the Archaeological Date Service (ADS) (**Appendix 2**)

11 REFERENCES

ApSimon, A.M. and Greenfield, E. 1972 'The Excavation of the Bronze Age and Iron Age Settlement at Trevisker Round, St. Eval, Cornwall', *Proc Prehist Soc* 38, 302-81

English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects

Historic Environment Service (Projects), Cornwall Council 2008. Binhamy Farm (2), Bude Cornwall. Report No. 2008R035

GSB Prospection Ltd, 2008, Binhamy Farm Geophysical Survey: Results and Analysis. Bude, Cornwall. Report Ref: 2008/37

Institute for Archaeologists 2008, *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*

Museums and Galleries Commission 1992, Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections.

Walker, K., 1990 Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage. UKIC Archaeology Section.

Wessex Archaeology 2012. Binhamy Farm, Bude, Cornwall. WSI for an Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation. WA Ref: 88100.01

Woodward, A. and Cane, C. 1991 'The Bronze Age Pottery', 103-131 in J. A. Nowakowski *Trethellan Farm, Newquay: Excavation of a Lowland Bronze Age Settlement and Iron Age Cemetery*. Cornish Archaeology 30, 5-242.

APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARY TABLES

Trench 1	**Dimensions :**	50m x 2.0m x 0.40m	**Top of trench maOD**	35.60m NW 37.66m SE
Context	**Category**	**Description**		**Depth BGL**
101	Layer - Topsoil	Greyish brown silty clay loam		0.00 - 0.15m
102	Layer - Subsoil	Greyish brown silty clay loam, loosely compacted		0.15 – 0.40m
103	Layer - Natural	Pale yellowish, brown, silty clay with areas of cornbrash type sandstone outcropping		0.40m+

Trench 2	**Dimensions :**	41.5m x 2.0m x 0.38m	**Top of trench maOD**	34.30m NE 38.40m SE
Context	**Category**	**Description**		**Depth BGL**
201	Layer - Topsoil	Dark to mid-greyish brown silty clay. Friable and loose.		0.00 - 0.16m
202	Layer - Subsoil	Mid light greyish brown silty clay. Rare to sparse sandstone frags >0.06m		0.16 - 0.38m+
203	Layer - Natural	A mixture of sandstone outcrops and blue and light orange brown clay		0.38m+
204	Cut - Ditch	SW to NE aligned. 1.76m wide x 0.65m deep with concave to vertical steep sides and concave base.		0.38 – 1.03m
205	Fill (of 204)	Mid greyish brown silty clay with sparse sandstone frags. Clean horizon with natural. Primary fill.		0.66 – 1.03m
206	Fill (of 204)	Mid to dark greyish silty clay with rare stone inclusions. Secondary Fill.		0.38 – 0.66m

Trench 3	**Dimensions :**	30m x 2.0m x 0.30m	**Top of trench maOD**	36.40m NE 33.00m SW
Context	**Category**	**Description**		**Depth BGL**
301	Layer - Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay with root disturbance		0.00-0.18m
302	Layer - Subsoil	Mid grey- brown silty clay with moderate sub angular stone inclusions <0.04m		0.18- 0.35m
303	Layer - Natural	Light yellow orange silty clay with frequent brash throughout. SW end of trench mostly colluvium		0.35m+
304	Cut - Ditch	NW to SE aligned linear. 1.32m wide x 0.55m deep. With stepped and straight steep to moderate sides and a v-shaped base		0.35 – 0.90m
305	Fill (of 304)	Mid red brown clayey silt with abundant sandstone brash frags. Inclusions of slate, oyster and animal bone		0.35 – 0.90m
306	Cut - Ditch	NW to SE aligned. 0.66m wide x 0.23m deep. With concave moderate sloped sides and a flat base.		0.35 – 0.58m
307	Fill (of 306)	Mid red brown clayey silt with abundant sandstone brash frags		0.35 – 0.58m

308	Cut	NW to SE aligned linear. 1.35m wide x 0.48m deep. Irregular moderate sloped sides with a concave base	0.35 – 0.83m
309	Fill (of 308)	Loosely compacted. Greyish brown silty clay loam with sandstone fragments	0.35 – 0.83m

Trench 4	**Dimensions :**	N/A	**Top of trench maOD**	N/A
Context	**Category**	**Description**		**Depth BGL**
N/A	N/A	Not excavated		N/A

Trench 5	**Dimensions :**	45m x 2.0m x 0.39m	**Top of trench maOD**	40.80m NE 39.30m SW
Context	**Category**	**Description**		**Depth BGL**
501	Layer - Topsoil	Mid darkish-grey brown sandy silt		0.00-0.13m
502	Layer - Subsoil	Mid grey- brown silty clay loam		0.13 – 0.26m
503	Layer - Subsoil	Possible alluvial layer – mid grey clay silt. Compact and smooth		0.26 – 0.39m
504	Layer - Natural	Mottled light orange brown and light grey silty clay with occasional brash patches		0.39m
505	Cut	Unexcavated possible ditch. East to west aligned. 1.35m wide		0.39 –m
506	Fill (of 505)	Unexcavated fill of ditch 505		0.39 –m

Trench 6	**Dimensions :**	50m x 2.0m x 0.30m	**Top of trench maOD**	40.66m NE 38.60m SW
Context	**Category**	**Description**		**Depth BGL**
601	Layer - Topsoil	Mid grey- brown silty clay loam		0.00-0.12m
602	Layer - Subsoil	Mid grey- brown silty clay loam		0.12 – 0.30m
603	Layer - Natural	Mottled light orange brown and light grey silty clay		0.30m+
604	Cut	N to S aligned probable former field boundary ditch. 1.50m wide. Unexcavated.		0.30m+
605	Fill (of 605)	Unexcavated fill of ditch 605. Mid grey brown silty clay loam with occasional sub angular stone inclusions <0.05m		0.30m+

Trench 7	**Dimensions :**	50m x 2.0m x 0.57m	**Top of trench maOD**	44.65m NE 41.90m SW
Context	**Category**	**Description**		**Depth BGL**
701	Layer - Topsoil	Mid grey- brown silty clay loam with root disturbance		0.00-0.14m
702	Layer - Subsoil	Mid grey- brown silty clay loam with very occasional sub angular stone inclusions. < 0.03m		0.14 – 0.36m
703	Layer - Subsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay loam with moderate sub angular stone inclusions. < 0.04m		0.36 – 0.57m
704	Layer - Natural	Mid orange yellow brown silty clay with areas of brash		0.57m+
705	Cut	Possible tree throw. Irregular in plan		0.57 – m

706	Fill (of 705)	Mid brown silty clay loam	0.57 – m
707	Cut	Possible tree throw. Irregular in plan. Possibly same as 705	0.57 – m
708	Fill (of 707)	Mid brown silty clay loam	0.57 – m
709	Cut - Ditch	NW to SE aligned possible former field boundary. 2.00m wide x 0.80m+ deep with regular steep sides. Base not seen. Excavation ceased due to depth	0.57 – 1.37m+
710	Fill (of 709)	Yellowish brown silty clay with sandstone fragments.	0.57 – 1.37m+

Trench 8	**Dimensions :**	50m x 2.0m x 0.49m	**Top of trench maOD**	40.60m NE 38.70m SE
Context	**Category**	**Description**		**Depth BGL**
801	Layer - Topsoil	Mid grey- brown silty clay loam with root disturbance		0.00-0.10m
802	Layer - Subsoil	Mid grey- brown silty clay loam with very occasional sub angular stone inclusions. < 0.03m		0.10 – 0.32
803	Layer - Subsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay loam with moderate sub angular stone inclusions. < 0.04m		0.32 – 0.49m
804	Layer - Natural	Mottled light orange brown and light grey silty clay. Large part of trench filled with alluvium		0.49m+
805	Cut – Ditch?	Approximately E to W aligned linear at NE end of trench. Probable boundary/drainage ditch		0.49m+
806	Fill (of 806)	Mid grey brown silty clay.		0.49m+
807	Cut – Pit/ ditch terminus	Sub circular feature up against trench baulk. Not excavated.		0.49m+
808	Fill (of 807)	Mid to dark grey brown silty clay.		0.49m+
809	Fill (of 810)	Light blue grey alluvial clay		0.49m+
810	Cut	Possible Palaeochannel/line of former watercourse. 16.1m wide. Unexcavated		0.49m+

Trench 9	**Dimensions :**	1000m x 2.0m x 0.71m	**Top of trench maOD**	46.25m NE 41.23m SW
Context	**Category**	**Description**		**Depth BGL**
901	Layer - Topsoil	Mid grey- brown silty clay loam with root disturbance		0.00-0.11m
902	Layer - Subsoil	Mid grey- brown silty clay loam with very occasional sub angular stone inclusions. < 0.04m		0.11 – 0.35m
903	Layer - Subsoil	Mid to light grey- brown silty clay loam with very occasional sub angular stone inclusions. < 0.05m		0.35 – 0.71m
904	Layer - Natural	Mid light yellow orange brown silty clay mixed with patches of alluvium throughout.		0.71m+
905	Cut - Ditch	NW to SE aligned linear at north end of trench. Probable drainage/boundary ditch. 0.75m wide. Unexcavated		0.71m+
906	Fill (of 905)	Mid grey brown silty clay.		0.71m+

907	Cut - Ditch	Possible east to west aligned ditch or line of field drain. 2 other field drains on same alignment within trench0.25m wide. unexcavated	0.71m+
908	Fill (of 907)	Mid grey silty clay loam	0.71m+

Trench 10	**Dimensions :**	50m x 2.0m x 0.64m	**Top of trench maOD**	45.80m N 43.70m S
Context	**Category**	**Description**		**Depth BGL**
1001	Layer - Topsoil	Mid grey- brown silty clay loam		0.00-0.13m
1002	Layer - Subsoil	Mid grey- brown silty clay loam with very occasional sub angular stone inclusions. < 0.04m		0.13 – 0.41m
1003	Layer - Subsoil	Mid grey- brown silty clay loam		0.41 – 0.64m
1004	Layer - Natural	Mid light yellow orange brown silty clay with moderate sub angular stone inclusions < 0.05m		0.64m+
1005	Cut	Possible pit or ditch terminus.		0.64m+
1006	Fill (of 1005)	Mid brown silty clay with occasional sub angular stone inclusions <0.04m		0.64m+
1007	Cut – Ditch	E to W aligned ditch. Probable drainage/field boundary ditch		0.64m+
1008	Fill (of 1007)	Mid to dark brown silty clay loam with sub angular stone inclusions <0.05m		0.64m+
1009	Cut	Palaeochannel east to west aligned.		0.64m+
1010	Fill (of 1009)	Mid light grey silty clay alluvium.		0.64m+

Trench 11	**Dimensions :**	50m x 2.0m x 0.68m	**Top of trench maOD**	48.90m N 46.75m S
Context	**Category**	**Description**		**Depth BGL**
1101	Layer - Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay loam with rare small sandstone frags. Heavily bioturbated.		0.00-0.12m
1102	Layer - Subsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay with moderate small sandstone brash <0.08m. Homogeneous and friable.		0.12 – 0.28m
1103	Layer - Subsoil	Mid to dark grey brown silty clay with abundant sandstone. Homogeneous and friable		0.28 – 0.42m
1104	Layer - Natural	Mid yellow brown clay with abundant sandstone brash. <0.20m compact.		0.42m+
1105	Cut - Ditch	E to W aligned ditch. Part of ring ditch associated with 1108. Regular moderate sloped sides. Not bottomed due to water ingress. 2.50m wide x 0.40m+		0.42 -0.82m+
1106	Fill (of 1105)	Yellowish brown silty clay with rare sandstone fragments.		0.42 -0.82m+
1107	Fill (of 1105)	Greyish brown silty clay loam with moderate sandstone fragments.		0.42 -0.82m+
1108	Cut - Ditch	E to W aligned ditch. Part of ring ditch associated with 1105. Stepped moderate to steep sloped sides. Not bottomed due to water ingress. 2.36m wide x 0.64m+		0.42 -1.06m+

1109	Fill (of 1110)	Mid orange brown silty clay with moderate sandstone brash.	0.42 -1.06m+
1110	Fill (of 1110)	Dark grey brown silty clay with very abundant sandstone brash	0.42 -1.06m+

Trench 12	**Dimensions :**	50m x 2.0m x 0.60m	**Top of trench maOD**	47.30m NE 44.45m SW
Context	**Category**	**Description**		**Depth BGL**
1201	Layer - Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay loam with root disturbance.		0.00-0.12m
1202	Layer - Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay loam with very occasional sub angular stone inclusions <0.03m		0.12 – 0.38m
1203	Layer - Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay loam with very moderate sub angular stone inclusions <0.04m		0.38 – 0.60m
1204	Layer - Natural	Mottled mid orange brown and mid yellow brown silty clay with patches of brash		0.60m+
1205	Cut	Possible ditch terminus		0.60m+
1206	Fill (of 1205)	Mid brown silty clay loam		0.60m+

Trench 13	**Dimensions :**	50m x 2.0m x 0.35m	**Top of trench maOD**	48.10m NW 47.07m SE
Context	**Category**	**Description**		**Depth BGL**
1301	Layer - Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty loam		0.00-0.15m
1302	Layer - Subsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay loam with very occasional sub angular stone ,0.04m		0.15 – 0.35
1303	Layer - Natural	Mid yellow brown silty clay with moderate sub angular stone inclusions <0.07m		0.35m+

Trench 14	**Dimensions :**	100m x 2.0m x 0.59m	**Top of trench maOD**	53.64m NE 48.60m SW
Context	**Category**	**Description**		**Depth BGL**
1401	Layer - Topsoil	Dark grey silty clay loam containing no coarse components and moderate rooting		0.00-0.17m
1402	Layer - Subsoil	Mid brownish red silty clay loam containing sparse rooting and sparse small stone inclusions.		0.17 – 0.40m
1403	Layer - Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay containing occasional small stone inclusions.		0.40 – 0.59m
1404	Layer - Natural	Sandstone brash containing abundant complete tabular fragments.		0.59m+
1405	Layer	Deliberate backfill within quarry. Mid brown silty clay containing abundant small to medium stone fragments. Present only within the dip of the trench. May represent a deliberate backfill		0.59m+

1406	Cut – Quarry infill	Thought to be an individual cut feature, but part of quarry infill. As excavated the cut had concave moderately sloped sides. Not bottomed.	0.59 – 1.20m+
1407	Fill (of 1406)	Pale brown grey silty clay with abundant stone inclusions. Redeposited material.	0.59 – 1.20m+
1408	Fill (of 1406)	Mid grey brown silty clay. Redeposited material.	0.59m+
1409	Fill (of 1406)	Pale brownish grey silty clay. Redeposited material.	0.59m+
1410	Fill (of 1406)	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Redeposited material.	0.59m+
1411	Fill (of 1406)	Mid yellow clay. Redeposited material	0.59m+
1412	Cut _ Quarry	As excavated: Curvilinear with straight sharply sloping sides. Part of in filled quarry filled with redeposited material	0.59m+
1413	Fill (of 1412)	Dark grey brown silty clay with common stone fragments	0.59m+
1414	Cut - Quarry	As excavated: Curvilinear with straight near vertical sharply sloping sides. Part of in filled quarry filled with redeposited material	0.59m+
1415	Fill (of 1414)	Dark grey brown silty clay with common stone fragments	0.59m+

Trench 15	**Dimensions :**	50m x 2.0m x 0.48m	**Top of trench maOD**	52,40m NE 50.35m SW
Context	**Category**	**Description**		**Depth BGL**
1501	Layer - Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay containing moderate rooting and no coarse components.		0.00-0.15m
1502	Layer - Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay with a slight red hue containing sparse small stone inclusions.		0.15 – 0.40m
1503	Layer - Natural	Mixed. Majority of the trench is brash bedrock with abundant stone inclusions. At either end is a mid-yellowish brown clay silt with occasional manganese patches		0.40m+
1504	Cut - Gully	East to west aligned. Concave moderate to shallow sloping sides and flat base. 0.38m wide x 0.06m deep.		0.40 - 0.46m
1505	Fill (of 1504)	Mid grey silty clay with sparse stone inclusions.		0.40 - 0.46m
1506	Cut - Ditch	NW to SE aligned undated ditch. With convex steep sides and flat base. 1.60m wide x 0.65m deep.		0.40 – 1.05m
1507	Fill (of 1506)	Basal fill of ditch 1506. Mid grey brown silty clay with moderate stone inclusions		0.70 – 1.05m

1508	Fill (of 1506)	Upper fill of 1506. Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional sub angular stone inclusions	0.40 – 0.70m
1509	Cut – Ditch/Gully	N to S aligned. 0.92m wide x 0.10m deep. Straight sharp sides with flat base.	0.40 – 0.50m
1510	Fill (of 1509)	Mid grey brown silty clay.	0.40 – 0.50m

Trench 16	**Dimensions :**	50m x 2.0m x 0.53m	**Top of trench maOD**	50.42m NE 49.65m SW
Context	**Category**	**Description**		**Depth BGL**
1601	Layer - Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay containing moderate rooting and no coarse components.		0.00-0.15m
1602	Layer - Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay with a slight red hue containing sparse small stone inclusions.		0.15 – 0.46
1603	Layer - Natural	Firm, compact pale orange silty clay with slight blue grey mottling. Rare small stones and manganese inclusions		0.46m+
1604	Cut	E to W aligned gully located at NE end of trench. 1.3m wide x 0.28m deep. Concave moderate sloping sides with a slight concave base.		0.46 – 0.74m
1605	Fill (of 1604)	Basal fill of 1604. Light bluish grey with orange mottling silty clay with occasional manganese flecking		0.54 – 0.74m
1606	Fill (of 1604)	Secondary fill. Mid grey silty clay with sparse manganese flecking		0.46 – 0.60m

Trench 17	**Dimensions :**	50m x 2.0m x 0.43m	**Top of trench maOD**	50,81m NW 52.10m SE
Context	**Category**	**Description**		**Depth BGL**
1701	Layer - Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay containing moderate rooting and no coarse components.		0.00-0.15m
1702	Layer - Subsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay with v are manganese flecking.		0.15 – 0.30m
1703	Layer - Subsoil	Pale brownish grey silty clay with occasional manganese flecking		0.30 – 0.43m
1704	Cut - Gully	SW to NE aligned. 0.57m wide x 0.05m deep. Shallow gully with concave shallow steeped sides and flat base.		0.43 – 0.48m
1705	Fill (of 1704)	Light to mid-grey silty clay loam.		0.43 – 0.48m
1706	Layer - Natural	Mid orange brown silty clay with slight blue grey mottling. Sparse manganese inclusions.		0.43m+
1707	Cut – Ditch.	N to S aligned ditch. 0.71m wide x 0.24m deep. Straight moderate sloping sides with a flat base.		0.43 – 0.67
1708	Fill (of 1707)	Mid grey brown silty clay with very occasional sub angular stone inclusions.		0.43 – 0.67

1709	Cut	N to S aligned ditch. 0.52m wide x 0.10m deep. Straight shallow sloping sides with a concave base.	0.43 – 0.53m
1710	Fill (of 1709)	Mid grey brown silty clay with moderate manganese flecking	0.43 – 0.53m
1711	Layer	Mid to light grey silty clay loam. Seems to be a layer of material only appearing above ditches 1707 and 1709. Possible spread of material from the ditches.	0.43 – 0.50m
1712	Cut - Gully	E to W aligned. 0.66m wide x 0.09m deep. With concave gently sloping sides and a flat base.	0.43 – 0.52m
1713	Fill (of 1712)	Light blue grey silty clay	0.43 – 0.52m

Trench 18	**Dimensions :**	50m x 2.0m x 0.34m	**Top of trench maOD**	52.30m NE 51.55m SE
Context	**Category**	**Description**		**Depth BGL**
1801	Layer - Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay loam		0.00-0.13m
1802	Layer - Subsoil	Mid brown grey silty clay loam with occasional sub angular stone inclusions 0.06m		0.13 – 0.34m
1803	Layer - Natural	Mid grey brown brash with frequent sub angular stone inclusions		0.34m+

Trench 19	**Dimensions :**	50m x 2.0m x 0.30m	**Top of trench maOD**	53.34m N 53,45m S
Context	**Category**	**Description**		**Depth BGL**
1901	Layer - Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay containing moderate rooting and no coarse components.		0.00-0.15m
1902	Layer - Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay loam		0.15 – 0.32
1903	Layer - Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay with moderate small stone inclusions		0.32 – 0.44m
1904	Layer - Natural	Mid yellowish brown clay silt with rare outcrops of brash bedrock		0.44m+
1905	Cut - Pit	Not excavated due to flooding. Subcircular possible pit. Measures 0.57m N-S by 0.75m E-W.		0.44m+
1906	Fill (of 1905)	Mid greyish brown silty clay containing common to abundant burnt stone inclusions and ironstone		0.44m+

Trench 20	**Dimensions :**	50m x 2.0m x 0.57m	**Top of trench maOD**	53.85m NW 54.60m SE
Context	**Category**	**Description**		**Depth BGL**
2001	Layer - Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay loam with occasional sub angular stone inclusions		0.00-0.12m
2002	Layer - Subsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay loam with occasional sub angular stone inclusions		0.12 – 0.27
2003	Layer - Subsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay loam with frequent sub angular stone inclusions ,0.10m		0.27 – 0.57m

2004	Layer - Natural	Light brown yellow brash with frequent sub angular stone inclusions ,0.10m	0.57m+
2005	Cut – pit or posthole	Circular with concave moderate sloping sides and a concave base. 0.48m x 0.26m. x 0.12m deep.	0.57 – 0.69m
2006	Fill (of 2005)	Mid grey brown silty clay with moderate sub angular stone inclusions.	0.57 – 0.69m
2007	Cut - Gully	E to W aligned possible gully. Cuts posthole 2013. 0.47m wide x 0.16m deep with concave moderate sloping sides and a flat base.	0.57 – 0.73m
2008	Fill (of 2007)	Mid grey brown silty clay with abundant sub angular stone inclusions.	0.57 – 0.73m
2009	Cut - Posthole	Sub ovoid with concave to straight steep sides and concave base. 0.35m diameter x 0.21m deep.	0.57 – 0.78m
2010	Fill (of 2009)	Mid brown grey silty clay with occasional sub angular stone inclusions	0.57 – 0.78m
2011	Cut - Posthole	Sub-circular possible posthole with concave steep sides and flatish base. 0.4m diameter x 0.25m deep.	0.57 – 0.82m
2012	Fill (of 2011)	Mid brown grey silty clay with occasional sub angular stone inclusions	0.57 – 0.82m
2013	Cut - Ditch	NW to SE aligned linear. 1.32m wide x 0.37m deep with straight moderately sloping sides and a flat base.	0.57 – 0.94m
2014	Fill (of 2013)	Mid brown grey silty clay with occasional sub angular stone inclusions	0.57 – 0.94m
2015	Cut - Posthole	Unexcavated. Mostly outside of trench	0.57m+
2016	Fill (of 2015)	Unexcavated. Mid to dark grey brown silty clay with occasional sub angular stone inclusions	0.57m+

Trench 21	**Dimensions :**	50m x 2.0m x 0.68m	**Top of trench maOD**	61.93m NE 60.12m SW
Context	**Category**	**Description**		**Depth BGL**
2101	Layer - Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay loam		0.00-0.16m
2102	Layer - Subsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay loam		0.16 – 0.23
2103	Layer - Subsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay loam with very occasional sub angular stone inclusions <0.03m		0.23 – 0.68
2104	Layer - Natural	Mid to light yellow brown silty clay with patches of manganese throughout.		0.68m+
2105	Cut – Shrub bowl	Unrecorded		0.68m+
2106	Fill (of 2105)	Unrecorded		0.68m+
2107	Cut - Ditch	Unexcavated ditch terminus. 0.44m wide.		0.68m+
2108	Fill (of 2107)	Unexcavated ditch terminus fill		0.68m+

Trench 22	**Dimensions :**	50m x 2.0m x 0.55m	**Top of trench maOD**	m NW m SE
Context	**Category**	**Description**		**Depth BGL**
2201	Layer - Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay loam		0.00-0.11m
2202	Layer - Subsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay loam with very occasional sub angular stone inclusions <0.03m		0.11 – 0.37m
2203	Layer - Subsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay loam with very occasional sub angular stone inclusions <0.04m		0.37 – 0.55m
2204	Layer - Natural	Patchy orange brown silty clay.		0.55m+
2205	Cut - Ditch	Unexcavated ditch terminus.		0.55m+
2206	Fill (of 2205)	Mid to dark grey brown silty clay		0.55m+
2207	Cut - Ditch	Field boundary ditch. Unexcavated as most probably same as 2404.N to S aligned. 2.2m wide		0.55m+
2208	Fill (of 2207)	Mid to dark grey brown silty clay		
2209	Cut - Ditch	Possible ditch terminus or could be a tree/shrub bowl		0.55m+
2210	Fill (of 2209)	Dark grey brown silty clay loam.		0.55m+

Trench 23	**Dimensions :**	25m x 2.0m x 0.35m	**Top of trench maOD**	35.50m NE 35.60m SW
Context	**Category**	**Description**		**Depth BGL**
2301	Layer - Topsoil	Greyish brown silty clay loam		0.00-0.15m
2302	Layer - Subsoil	Paler greyish brown silty clay loam		0.15 – 0.35m
2303	Layer - Natural	Pale yellowish brown silty clay with areas of cornbrash		0.35m

Trench 24	**Dimensions :**	50m x 2.0m x 0.50m	**Top of trench maOD**	59.50m NE 58.17m SW
Context	**Category**	**Description**		**Depth BGL**
2401	Layer - Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay loam with very occasional sub angular stone inclusions <0.04m		0.00-0.15m
2402	Layer - Subsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay loam with very occasional sub angular stone inclusions <0.04m with no root disturbance		0.15 – 0.50m
2403	Layer - Natural	Patchy mid orange yellow brown silty clay and brash with frequent sub angular stone inclusions		0.50m+
2404	Cut	Ditch. NW to SE aligned. 1.32m wide x 0.37m deep. Straight moderate sloping sides with a flat base		0.50 – 0.87m
2405	Fill (of 2404)	Mid grey brown silty clay with very occasional sub angular stone inclusions		0.50 – 0.87m

APPENDIX 2: OASIS

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

List of Projects | Manage Projects | Search Projects | New project | Change your details | HER coverage | Change country | Log out

Printable version

OASIS ID: wessexar1-140489

Project details

Project name	Binhamy Farm, Bude, Cornwall
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by BSA Heritage on behalf of Bovis Homes (South-West) and Catesby Property Group plc to undertake an archaeological evaluation at the Site. The evaluation comprised the excavation of 23 trial trenches and targeted the results of a geophysical survey. The majority of archaeological features correspond to former field boundaries that are likely to date to the post-medieval period. The evaluation was successful in clarifying the nature of a set of geophysical survey anomalies in Trench 14 as likely to be evidence of post-medieval quarrying. The evaluation was able to confirm the presence of a potential ring ditch in Trench 11, through the excavation of two ditches set c.7m apart. However, no dateable material was recovered from the fills of the ditches and no internal features were present between the two features, which may have helped to clarify the nature and use of the ring ditch. Within Trench 3 the evaluation was able to establish the presence of a series of ditches and features that corresponded to the geophysical survey and may form part of a ditched enclosure. It is possible that these features could date to the prehistoric period although equally given their location immediately to the south of the Binhamy Castle scheduled monument their use and or function may be related to the monument and date to the medieval period. The siting of the possible enclosure may have also been dictated by its location on an upward slope immediately to the north of the line of a possible Palaeochannel/watercourse, which was clearly visible as a landscape feature and was also recorded in three of the evaluation trenches
Project dates	Start: 03-12-2012 End: 14-12-2012
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	88100 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	QUARRYING Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval

Significant Finds	OYSTER Uncertain
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	ROOFING SLATE Uncertain
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CORNWALL NORTH CORNWALL BUDE STRATTON Binhamy Farm
Postcode	EX23 8AF
Study area	23.50 Hectares
Lat/Long Datum (other)	222125, 105767
Height OD / Depth	Min: 34.00m Max: 60.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Damian de Rosa
Project supervisor	Oliver Good
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Bovis Homes (South-West) & Catesby Property Group plc

Project archives

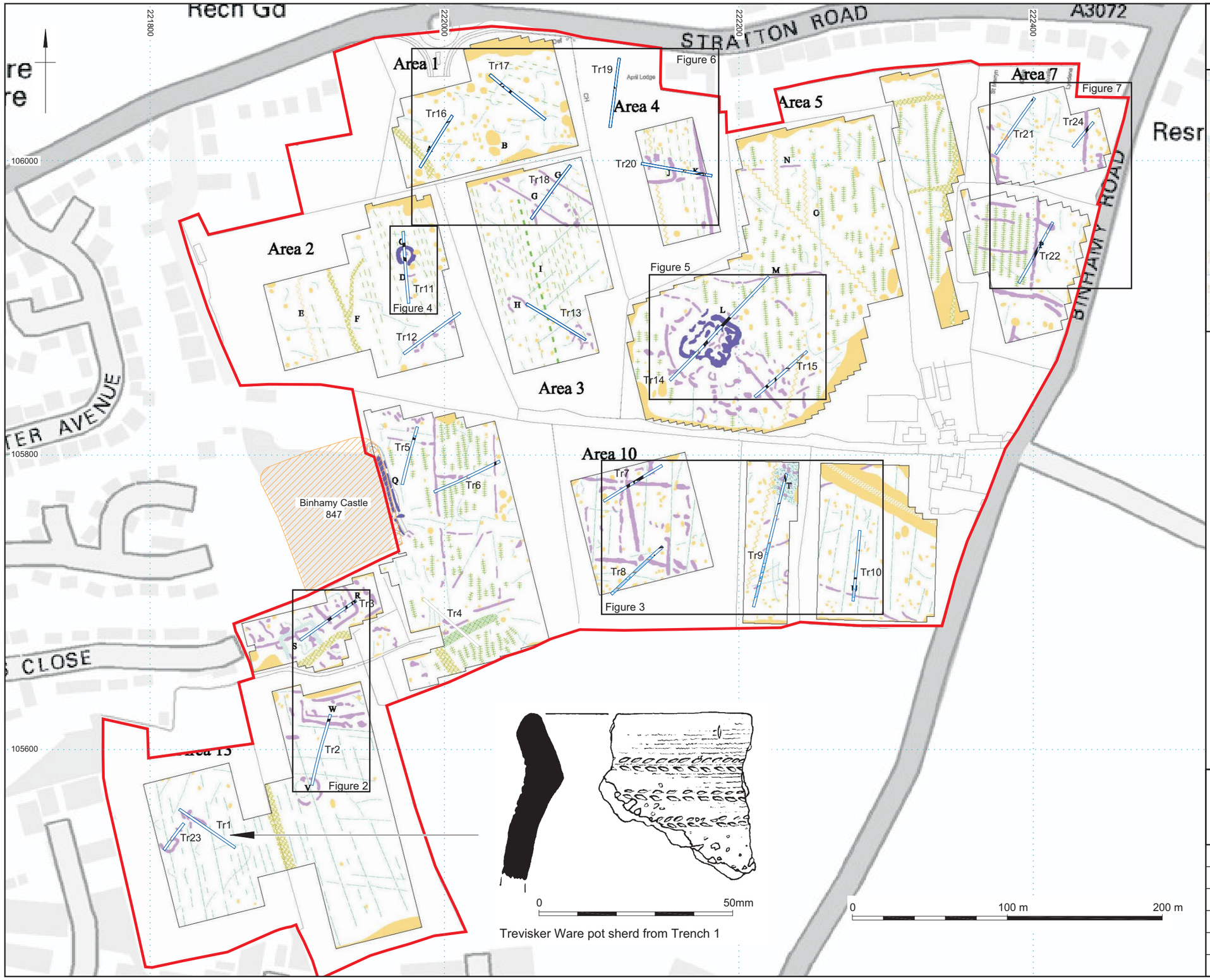
Physical Archive recipient	Cornwall museum service
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Cornwall museum service
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cornwall museum service
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Notebook - Excavation"," Research"," General Notes","Plan","Report","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text"

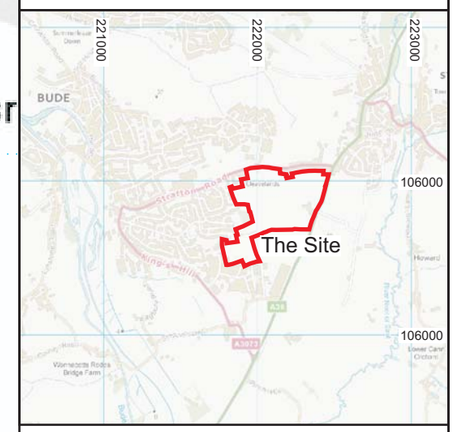
Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Binhamy Farm, Bude, Cornwall. Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor (s)	De Rosa, D
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Good, O
Other bibliographic details	88100
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Unpublished
Description	Standard WEssex Archaeology A4 format. With front and back cover and 7 A3 Figures with 21 Plates
Entered by	Damian De Rosa (d.derosa@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	17 January 2013

OASIS:

Please e-mail English Heritage for OASIS help and advice





- Site
- Evaluation trench
- Proposed trench (not excavated)
- Scheduled Monument
- Archaeological feature
- Modern disturbance
- Tree throw

Geophysics interpretation:

- Archaeology
- ?Archaeology
- ?Archaeology - Negative Response
- Increased Magnetic Response
- Trend
- Ridge and Furrow
- ?Headland
- Old Field Boundary
- ?Ridge and Furrow/?Field Drains
- Ploughing
- Service
- Pipe
- Ferrous

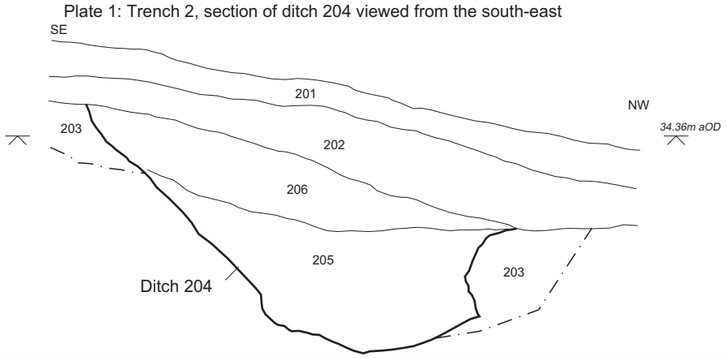
Date:	22/02/13
Revision No.:	0
Scale:	Site plan=1:2500, potsherd=1:1 @ A4
Illustrator:	KL/SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\88100\DO\Report figs
	\Eval\13_02_22\88100_Eval.dwg

Site and trench locations showing geophysical survey results and archaeological features

Figure 1

Plate 2: Trench 3 viewed from the north-east

Plate 1: Trench 2, section of ditch 204 viewed from the south-east



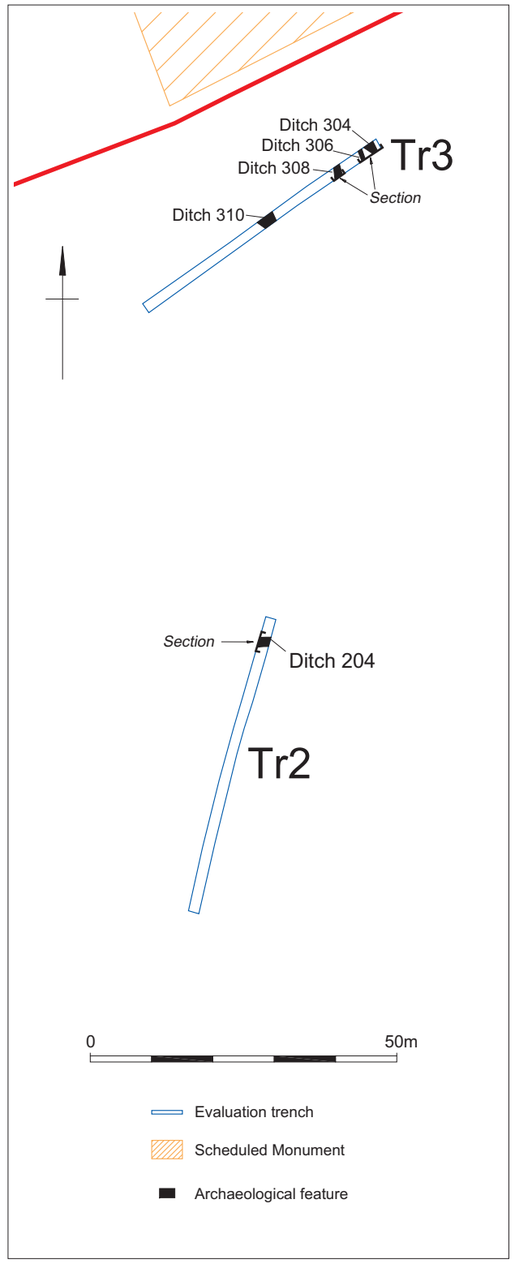


Plate 3: Trench 3, section of ditches 304 and 306 viewed from the north-west

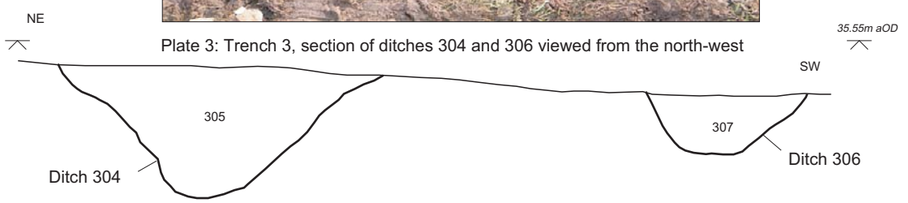
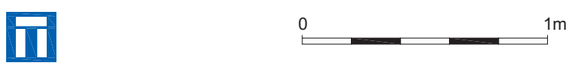


Plate 4: Trench 3, section of ditch 308 viewed from the north-east



Date:	22/02/13	Revision Number:	1
Scale:	Plan=1:800, section=1:25 @ A3	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\88100\DO\Report figs\Eval\13_02_22\88100_Eval.dwg		

Trenches 2 and 3: Archaeological features and selected plates and sections

Figure 2

Plate 5: Trench 7 viewed from the north-east

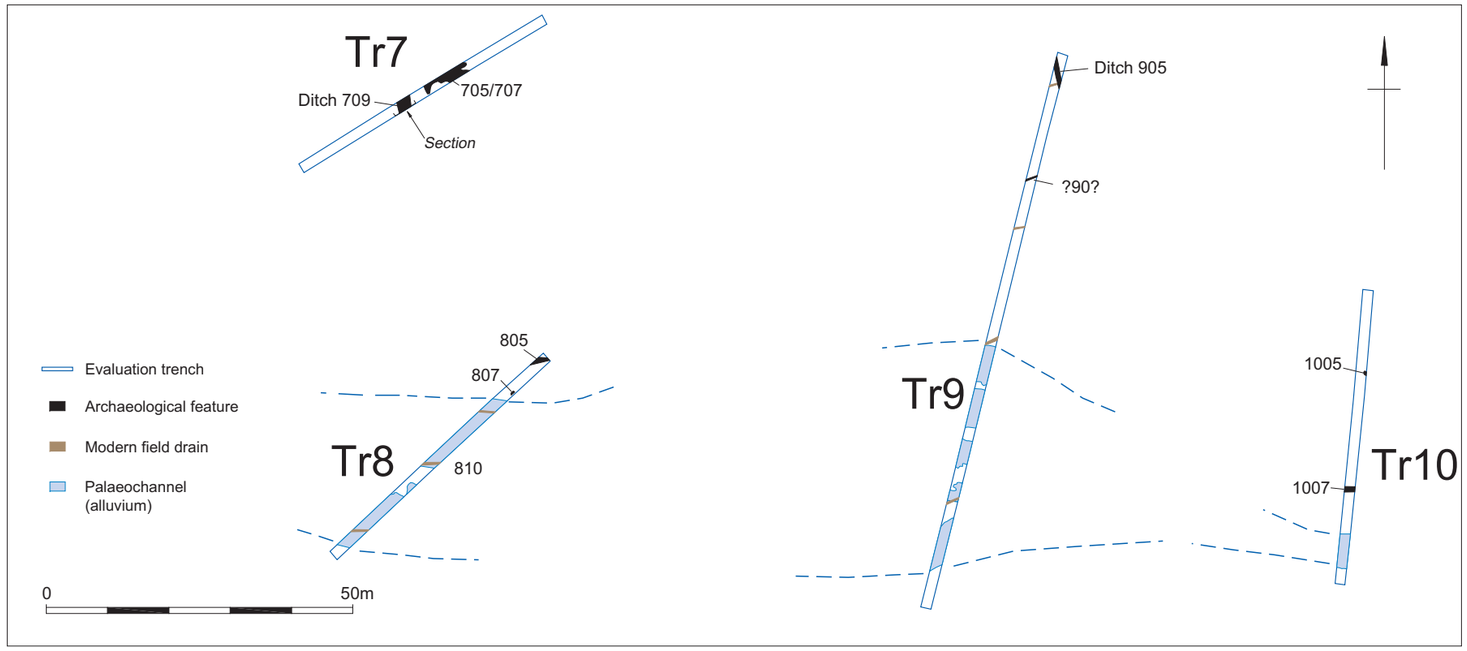


Plate 6: Trench 7, section of ditch 709 viewed from the north-east

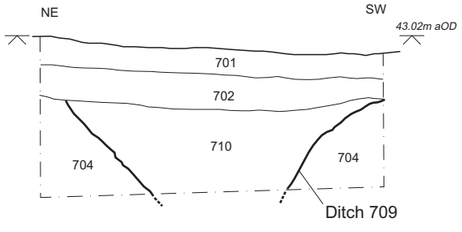


Plate 7: Trench 8 viewed from the north-east

Plate 8: Trench 9 viewed from the north

Plate 9: Trench 10 viewed from the north

0 1m

Date:	22/02/13	Revision Number:	1
Scale:	Plan=1:1000, section=1:25 @ A3	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\88100\DO\Report figs\Eval\13_02_22\88100_Eval.dwg		

Trenches 7 to 10: Archaeological features and selected plates and section

Figure 3

Plate 10: Trench 11 viewed from the north with ditch 1108 in the foreground

Plate 11: Trench 11, excavated slot through ditch 1105 viewed from the east

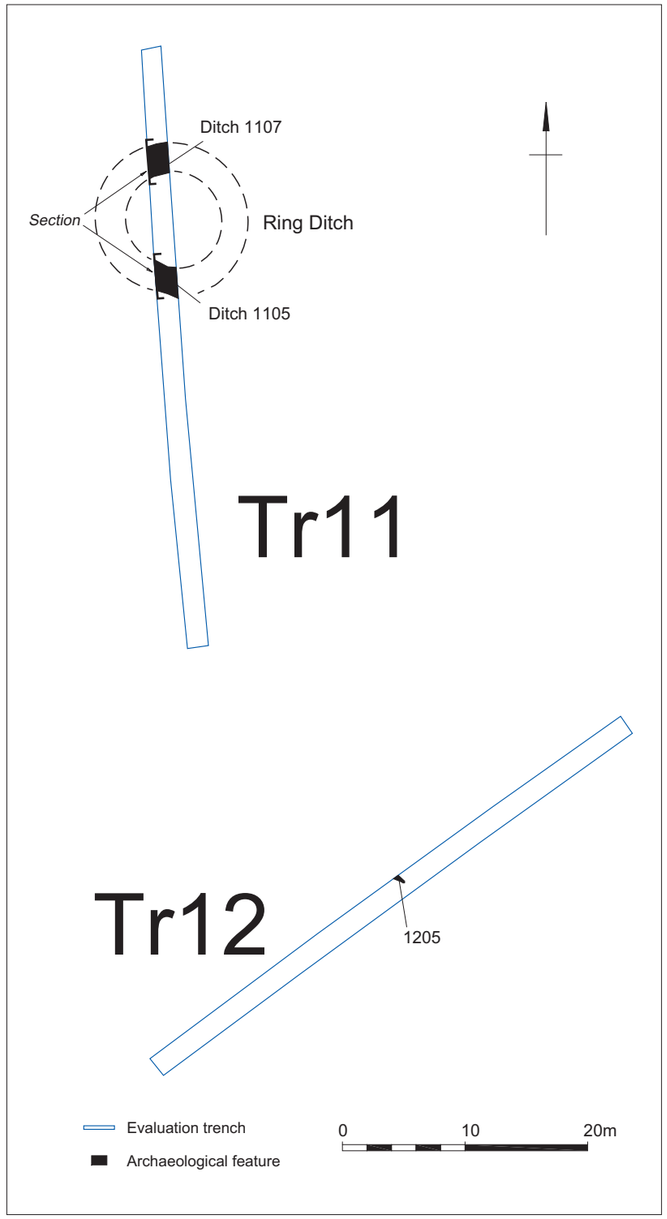
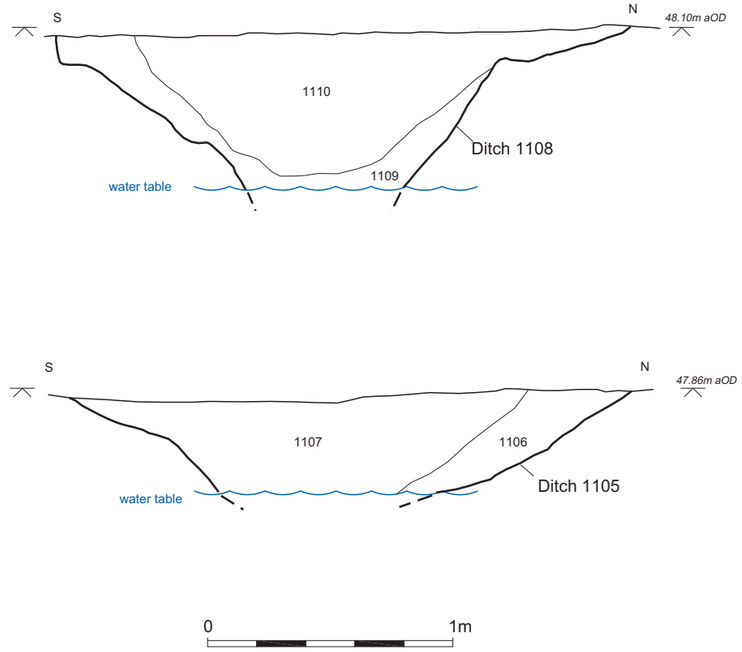


Plate 12: Trench 11, excavated slot and section of ditch 1108 viewed from the north-east



Date:	22/02/13	Revision Number:	1
Scale:	Plan=1:500, section=1:25 @ A3	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\88100\DO\Report figs\Eval\13_02_22\88100_Eval.dwg		

Trenches 11 and 12: Archaeological features and selected plates and sections

Figure 4

Plate 13: Trench 14 viewed from the south-west

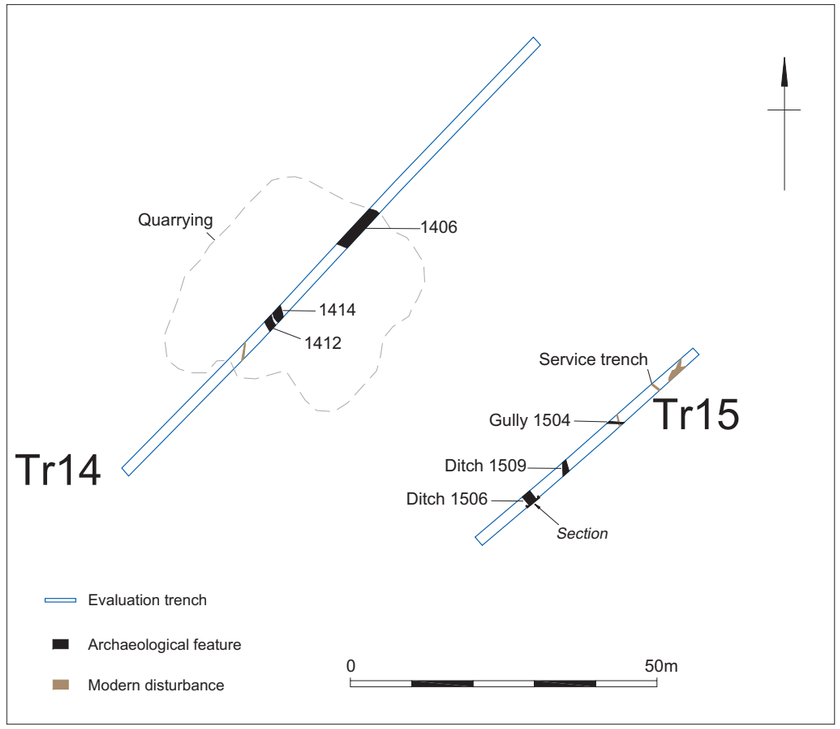
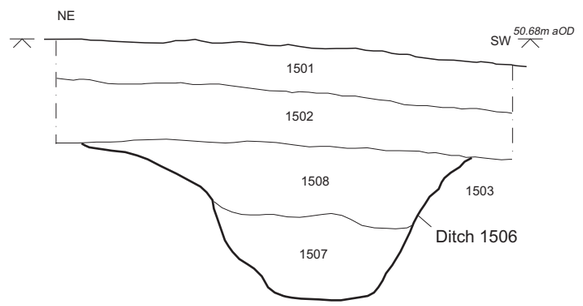


Plate 14: Trench 14, excavated slot through re-deposited fill 1407, viewed from the south-east

Plate 15: Trench 15 viewed from the south



0 1m

Date:	22/02/13	Revision Number:	1
Scale:	Plan=1:1000, section=1:25 @ A3	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\88100\DO\Report figs\Eval\13_02_22\88100_Eval.dwg		

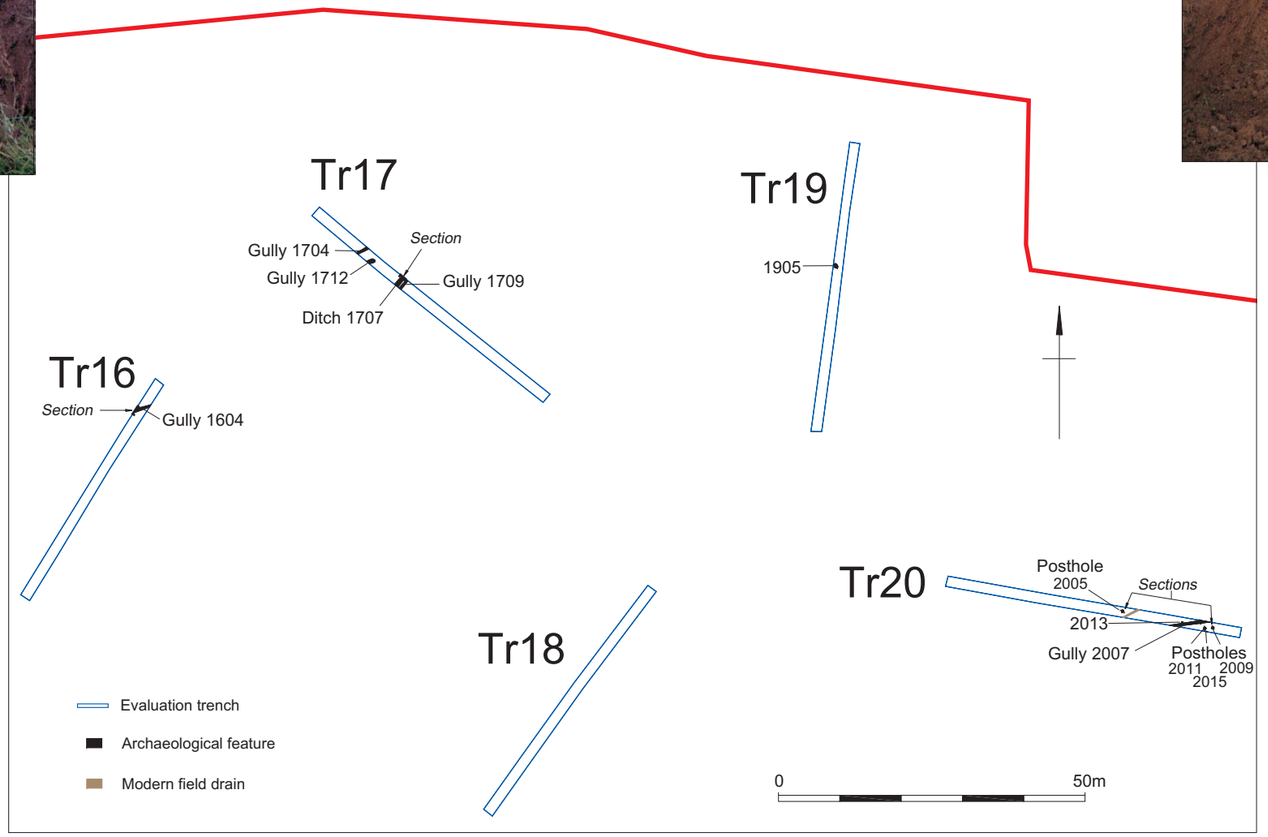
Trenches 14 and 15: Archaeological features and selected plates and section

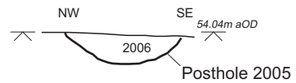
Figure 5

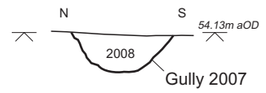
Plate 16: Trench 17 viewed from south-east

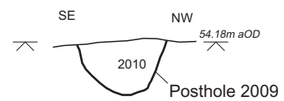
Plate 17: Trench 17, Ditch 1707 and Gully 1709 viewed from the south

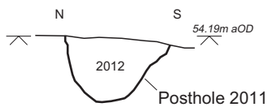
Plate 18: Trench 20 viewed from the east











0 1m

Date:	25/02/13	Revision Number:	1
Scale:	Plan=1:1000, sections=1:25 @ A3	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\88100\DO\Report figs\Eval\13_02_22\88100_Eval.dwg		

Trenches 16 to 20: Archaeological features and selected sections & plates

Figure 6

Plate 19: Trench 22 viewed from the north

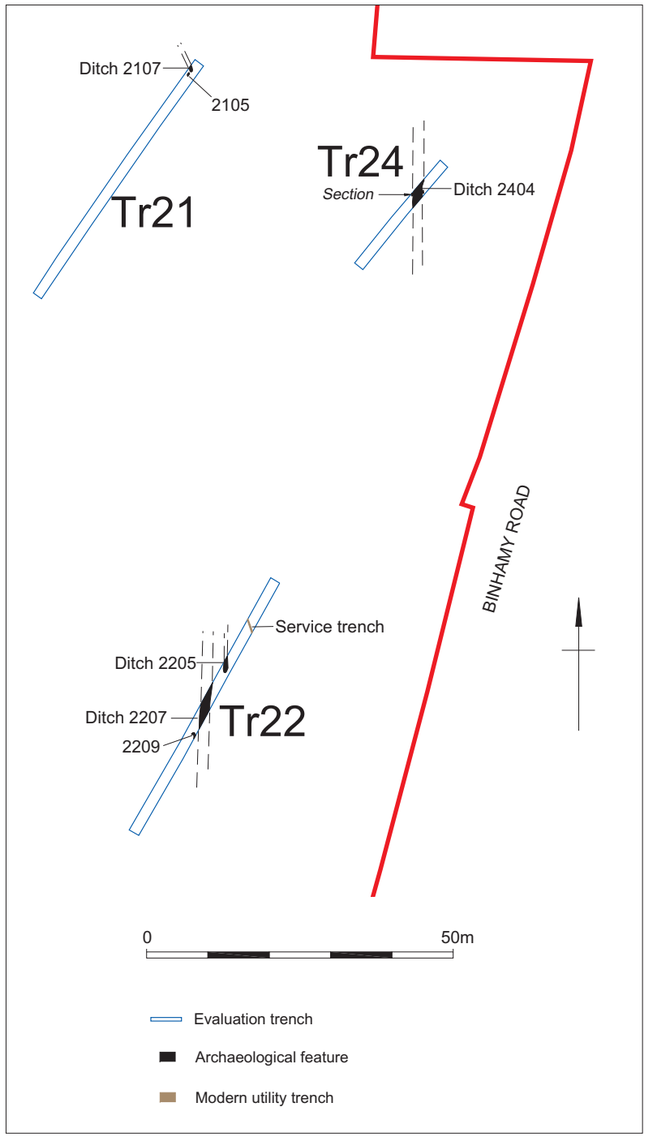
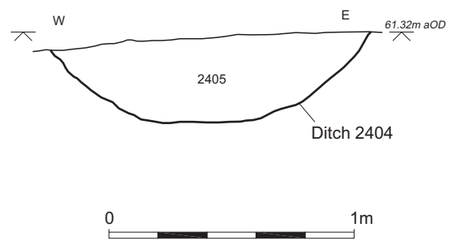


Plate 20: Trench 24, excavated slot and section through ditch 2404, viewed from the south-east



Date:	22/02/13	Revision Number:	1
Scale:	Plan=1:1000, section=1:25 @ A3	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\88100\DO\Report figs\Eval\13_02_22\88100_Eval.dwg		

Trenches 21, 22 and 24: Archaeological features and selected plates and section

Figure 7

wessex archaeology

salisbury rochester sheffield edinburgh

Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk