Northamptonshire County Council

Northamptonshire Archaeology

Archaeological trial trench evaluation on

land at Bendyshe Farm, Bottisham

Cambridgeshire

January - February 2009

Accession number: ECB2944

Anne Foard-Colby and Iain Soden

May 2009

Report 09/33

Northamptonshire Archaeology
2 Bolton House
Wootton Hall Park
Northampton NN4 8BE
t. 01604 700493 f. 01604 702822
e. sparry@northamptonshire.gov.uk
w. www.northantsarchaeology.co.uk

Northamptonshire County Council

REGISTERED IfA ORGANISATION

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

MAY 2009

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION ON LAND AT BENDYSHE FARM, BOTTISHAM CAMBRIDGESHIRE JANUARY - FEBRUARY 2009

ACCESSION NUMBER: ECB2944

REPORT 09/33

NGR TL5430 6040

STAFF

Project Manager	Iain Soden BA MIfA
Fieldwork supervision	Anne Foard-Colby Cert Ed
Text	Anne Foard-Colby, revised Iain Soden
Edited	Ian Meadows
Fieldwork	Yvonne Wolframm-Murray BSc PhD
	Jim Burke
	Johnathan Elston BA
	Ian Fisher BSc
	David Haynes
	Peter Haynes
	James LaDocha BA
	Rob Smith
The finds	Paul Blinkhorn B Tech
	Andy Chapman BSc MifA
	Pat Chapman BA CMS AIfA
	Tora Hylton
	Yvonne Wolframm-Murray
The environmental evidence	Karen Deighton MSc
Illustrations	Amir Bassir BSc

QUALITY CONTROL

	Print name	Signed	Date
Checked by	I Meadows		
Verified by	P Chapman		
Approved by	A Chapman		

OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project title	Archaeological evaluation of land at Bendyshe Farm, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire	
Short description (250 words maximum)	Northamptonshire Archaeology carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land proposed for housing, at the former Bendyshe Farm, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire. The evaluation identified pits, ditches and postholes to the north-west of a medieval moat. These features date from the 9th century onwards. In addition there were the remains of two post-medieval chalk block walls and a chalk cobbled surface in the north-east of the site. Finds include flints, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery, roof tile, brick, metal and a polished stone.	
Project type	Trial trench evaluation	
Site status (none, NT, SAM etc)	None; adjacent to site SAM 33269	
Previous work (SMR numbers etc)	DBA and geophysical survey	
Current Land use	Pasture and scrub	
Future work (yes, no, unknown)	Yes	
Monument type/period	Multi-period cut features	
Significant finds (artefact type and period)		
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Cambridgeshire	
Site address (including postcode)	Bendyshe Farm, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire	
Study area (sq.m or ha)	1.25 ha	
OS Easting & Northing (use grid sq. letter code)	TL 5430 6040	
Height OD	*c* 10m aOD	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Project brief originator	Kasia Gdaniec, Cambridgeshire County Council	
Project Design originator	Karen Francis for CgMs	
Director/Supervisor	Anne Foard-Colby	
Project Manager	Iain Soden for NA; Karen Francis and Simon Mortimer for CgMs	
Sponsor or funding body	David Wilson Homes	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	26 January 2009	
End date	19 February 2009	
ARCHIVES	**Location (Accession no.)**	**Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)**
Physical	NA pending deposition	Pottery, animal bone, file/site records
Paper	ECB2944 NA pending deposition	
Digital		Report copy
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (NA report)	
Title	Archaeological evaluation of land at Bendyshe Farm, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire	
Serial title & volume	09/33	
Author(s)	Anne Foard-Colby and Iain Soden, Edited Ian Meadows	
Page numbers	30 plus appendix, figs and plates	
Date	Revision 12 May 2009	

Contents

Tables

Figures

Plates

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION ON LAND AT BENDYSHE FARM, BOTTISHAM CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ABSTRACT

Northamptonshire Archaeology carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land proposed for housing, at the former Bendyshe Farm, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire. The evaluation identified pits, ditches and postholes to the north-west of a medieval moat. These features date from the 9th century onwards. In addition there were the remains of two post-medieval chalk block walls and a chalk cobbled surface in the north-east of the site. Finds include flints, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery, roof tile, brick, metal and a polished stone.

1 INTRODUCTION

Northamptonshire Archaeology carried out archaeological evaluation comprising trial trench excavation during January and February 2009 on land at Bendyshe Farm, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire (NGR: TL 5430 6040; Fig 1).

The work was commissioned by David Wilson Homes (South Midlands) in order to inform a mitigation strategy following a planning application with regard to developing the land for housing. The evaluation met the requirements of a specification prepared by CgMs, in September 2008, which was in turn prepared in response to a Cambridgeshire County Council brief (CgMs 2007; Gdaniec 4 Apr 2008)

The purpose of the archaeological evaluation was to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of surviving archaeological remains liable to be affected by the proposed development.

2 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The proposed development site lies at the southern edge of the village of Bottisham, 9km to the south-west of Newmarket and 8km east of Cambridge. Situated between High Street to the north and Bell Road to the west, it is bordered to the east by the earthwork remains of the medieval moated site of Bendyshe Hall (Scheduled Ancient Monument 33269) and by the house of Bendyshe Farm; some of the farm buildings still remain in the north part of the site. Bounding

the south of the site is a wide fen drain. To the north-east, the parish church of The Holy Trinity is partially visible from the site and within the Bottisham Conservation Area. The study area is currently rough pasture and scrub covering an area of *c*1.25 ha. Within the proposed development site there is a standing late 18th-century timber and brick barn which formerly belonged to the post-medieval Bendyshe Farm, the successor to Bendyshe moated site. A couple of late 19th or early 20th-century buildings were also present, comprising an overgrown timber range in a state of advanced decay and a free-standing Dutch Barn. None were in current use.

The site is predominantly flat at *c*10m aOD, with a very slight slope from north to south. The geology of the area comprises Upper Cretaceous Lower Chalk.
www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/index.htm

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A search of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER) was undertaken and the full report of the findings is to be found in the Desk-based Assessment (DBA) (CgMs 2007). Table 1 (below) is a selection of sites from the DBA, which are proximal to the study area in Bottisham (Fig 2).

Table 1: Historic Environment Record

HER No.	NGR	Description	Period
01120	TL5444 6033	Earthwork of a moated site and fishpond believed to be associated with Thomas de Bendish. Rectangular earthwork with level area enclosed by a wet moat, supplied by a small stream coming from the east. **SAM 33269**	Medieval: AD 1066-1485
01131	TL5525 6065	Moated site of Tunbridge Hall Manor, located to the south of Bottisham Church. Rectangular enclosure surrounded by dry moat	Undated–Medieval? AD1066-1485
01271	TL545 605	Rectangular moated site to the west of the High Street, close to Bottisham Church. Enclosure surrounded by wet moat	Undated-Medieval? AD1066-1485
04133A	TL545 611	Scatter of medieval pottery from building site at the Shielings	Medieval: AD 1066-1485
06383	TL5503 6015	Bottisham Place consisting of a house and outbuildings. Record relates to listed buildings DCB901, 902 and 1313	Medieval: AD1066-1485
06460A	TL549 603	Moated site located on west side of drive to Bottisham House	Medieval: AD1066-1485
06531	TL541	Flint tools and waste flakes of early Neolithic to	Early Neolithic - late

HER No.	NGR	Description	Period
	609	late Bronze Age date, found at Bottisham	Bronze Age: *c*4,000BC – 600BC
06545	TL542-3 612-3	15 medieval coins (12-15th century) found in a field at Bottisham	Medieval: AD1066-1485
06584	TL5437 6059	Grapevine cottage, built late 17th century or early 18th century	Industrial AD 1700-1900
06585	TL542 606	Possible hammerstone found during fieldwalking	Undated: Prehistoric?: *c*450,000BC – 43AD
06586	TL54480 60940	Roman pottery found on a building site	Roman: AD43 – 410AD
06586A	TL543 609	Post-medieval metal finds recovered from building site by metal detector. Also animal bones	Post-medieval: AD1485-1700
06587	TL5445 6040	Bendyshe Farmhouse. Early 19th century L-shaped building	Industrial: AD1700-1900
06589	TL5445 6045	Pieces of decorated pottery from site of Tudor House	Post-medieval: AD1485 – 1700
06590	TL544 605	16th century timber-framed house	Post-medieval: AD1485-1700
06591	TL544 608	Barbed and tanged arrowhead found in a garden off Tunbridge Lane	Bronze Age: *c*1,800 BC – 600 BC
06592	TL545 604	Medieval pottery rim – surface find in garden	Medieval: AD 1066 – 1485
06594	TL545 604	16th-century house in Tudor style. Relates to DCB1315	Post-medieval: AD 1485 – 1700
06595	TL545 605	Unspecified number of unretouched Mesolithic flint blades and flakes and two tranchet axes	Mesolithic: *c*12,000BC – 4,000BC
06598	TL542 606	Worked flint and Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead found in 1971	Bronze Age: *c*1,800BC – 600BC
06599	TL5475 6028	Copper alloy disc brooch found by metal detectorist in 1983	Saxon/early medieval: AD410-1066AD
06626	TL541 603	Cropmarks of double ring ditch, *c*35m diameter	Bronze Age: *c*1,800BC – 600BC
06730	TL5456 6049	The parish Church of the Holy Trinity. Early 13th century chancel, west tower and west porch. Nave and aisles 14th century. Record relates to listed building DCB904	Medieval: AD1066-1485
CB14806	TL543 609	Roman farmstead comprising enclosure ditch, settlement features, structures and associated finds. Identified by evaluation	Roman: AD43-410AD
CB15535	TL54079 60386	Series of undated linear features identified during evaluation at Bell Road in 2001	Undated
CB15605	TL54669 60917	High status later Roman settlement identified at Tunbridge Hall Farm by excavations in 2003	Roman: AD43 – 410AD
CB15746	TL54440 60642	Saxo-Norman features, including a well and rubbish pit, identified during evaluation at Beechwood Avenue in 2003	Saxo-Norman/early Medieval: AD1001-1150AD

The development site sits in an area rich in archaeological remains, including medieval deserted settlements and moated homestead sites (Fig 2).

Cambridge University Library was consulted but they hold no relevant documentation for Bendyshe Farm.

Peterhouse College Archives were consulted since the college were former landowners. They hold a number of rentals for the farm and a map of 1802 which may be of interest in the event that further excavation takes place. It has not been possible to see the documents at this stage due to archive staff absence and academic holidays.

4 METHODOLOGY

For the purposes of clarity, the report breaks the site into distinct areas. These comprise a west field (about 50% of the area) in which no modern focus was present and within which trenches were laid out to effect overall area-coverage. This was bounded by modern garden fences to north, west and partly to the east, while to the south lay a deep fen drainage ditch. By comparison the eastern side of the site, effectively almost a distinct (but not separate) east field, contained barns and an overgrown farmyard around which trenches had to be more carefully placed. The southern side is demarked once more by the deep drainage ditch. To the far south-east the site abuts the earthworks of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Bendyshe moated site (SAM 33269).

In total 22 trenches and 34 test pits were excavated; of which 11 trenches were 10m long (Trenches 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 15, 17, 19, and 20), eight were 20m long (Trenches 3, 6, 12, 14, 16, 18, 21 and 22), with the remaining trenches 7, 10 and 13 measuring 15m, 35m and 25m respectively. Intended Test Pits 17, 19, 31 and 32 could not be dug due to dense undergrowth. The trenches and pits were excavated using a mechanical digger fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under continuous archaeological supervision (Fig 3).

Contingency trenches, which consisted of extensions to Trenches 13 and 17 and two additional test pits between Trenches 8 and 9, were dug in order to further clarify the extent and character of the archaeology. The amount of additional trenching was discussed and agreed with the Planning Archaeologist of Cambridgeshire County Council and Simon Mortimer of CgMs.

The trenches and pits were related to the Ordnance Survey National Grid by GPS survey. The spoil heaps were scanned both by eye and by metal detector to recover any additional artifactual

evidence. Archaeological information was recorded on pro-forma sheets, with a unique context number being allocated to each distinct deposit and feature. A photographic record comprising both 35mm monochrome negatives, with associated prints, and colour transparencies was maintained, with additional digital photographs. All records were compiled during fieldwork into a comprehensive and fully cross-referenced site archive. The Northamptonshire Archaeology site code assigned was BFB09. The museum accession number is ECB 2944.

All works were carried out according to the IFA (new IfA) Code of Conduct (1985, revised 2006) and *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Evaluation* (IFA 1994, revised 2001). In addition, all works complied with the guidelines detailed in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and with the agreed specification.

All procedures complied with the Northamptonshire County Council Health and Safety provisions and Northamptonshire Archaeology Health and Safety at Work Guidelines.

5 EVALUATION RESULTS

5.1 Overview

The natural substrate (which was encountered in most trenches) generally comprised a white to light cream clayey chalk with patches of light brown clay and chalk rock and occasional patches of sand, gravel and/or ironstone, found at a depth of between 0.34m and 1.40m. On the east side of the site the natural chalk was more massive, whereas on the west side of the site it appeared in a degraded state; possibly reflecting different levels of damage by former cultivation, previous climatic effects and possibly groundwater. Alluvium was encountered in Trenches 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 19, and 20. This consisted of light and mid grey silty clay, encountered at a depth of between 0.30m and 0.60m below the modern ground surface. Sometimes two possible deposits of alluvium, differentiated on grounds of hue, could be discerned, suggesting separate inundation episodes, although it could indicate that the water-table had previously risen and fallen, giving a redox effect. In two trenches, 19 and 20, an auger was used to ascertain the depth of the chalk since the thickness of alluvium (1.2m and 1.0m, respectively) and topsoil combined, made work in the trench unsafe.

Subsoil was present in all the trenches apart from 15, 19 and 20. Where both alluvium and subsoil were present, the subsoil was the upper, later formation. Dark brown silty clay topsoil, probably a former ploughsoil, was the uppermost layer in all trenches, lying up to 0.35m thick.

Trenches 3, 4, 7 - 10, 12 - 14, 16 – 22, and Test Pits 13, 17, 18, 23 – 27, 29, 30, 33 - 38 contained archaeological features presented below (Fig 3).

There were no archaeological features present in Trenches 1, 2, 5,6, 11, and 15, and test pits 1 – 12, 14 – 16, 20 – 22, and 28 (Fig 3).

5.2 The western field

Ridge and furrow cultivation had been suggested by a previous geophysical survey in the area of Trenches 1, 5 and 6. When trenching took place, however, no traces of it were detected either in plan or in the trench sections. Nevertheless, in Trenches 10 and 12, further to the east, numerous very straight plough-share cuts were noted in the chalk natural geology, aligned almost at right-angles to the previous geophysical survey indications, which could represent the remains of steam cross ploughing to reduce such ridge and furrow.

A total of twelve trenches were excavated in the western field (Trenches 1-12), together with fourteen Test Pits. In discussion concerning the open trenches with Kasia Gdaniec, the Cambridgeshire Planning Archaeologist, it was agreed that this field contained dispersed archaeological features that appeared peripheral to occupation or activity further east. There was little correlation with the geophysical data and no evidence was present for particular occupation features suggested by that survey. A small number of ditches and pits were located towards the middle of the field (Trenches 7, 9, 10; Test Pits 37-8), but their dispersal over a wide area makes interpretation of any relationship difficult. Three vertical-sided pits of similar dimensions, *c*800mm-1m diameter, [908, 911 and 914] were located in Trench 9, they may be related, but no pattern emerged from their configuration (Fig 5). During excavation, it was considered that pit [908] may have been a well, but the very high water-table was possibly the result of melting snow (Plate 2; Fig 10, Section 9). Of the two pits examined, each flooded within minutes of excavation, rendering all but the most rapid record impossible. The third was left unexcavated for this reason.

With information from both the earlier geophysical survey and the results of the trial trenches, two additional test pits were dug at the end of evaluation (Test Pit 37 and 38). They were placed between Trenches 8 and 9 (Figs 3 and 9) to specifically explore the north-south aligned ditch suggested by the geophysical survey. A ditch [3705] and [3805] was found to be common to both test pits, its full width of 1.30m was only apparent in Test Pit 37, it was not further

excavated. None of the features present in this field contained any dating evidence.

Waterlain deposits within possible channel/pond features or hollows were identified in Trenches 3, 4 7, 8 and 9. They were extensive and all similarly irregular in plan. None was deeper than 300mm and all contained water-logged clayey silt with peaty material which was common to numerous trenches, suggesting a wider spread of the material. Flooding within a day indicated that they lie below the modern winter water-table. They seem to be the base of inundation layers filling undulations in the surface of the natural geology (Fig 4 and (905) in Fig 5). Comparison of levels shows that they occurred at the foot of a slope, detected both in a contour reconstruction for both the modern ground surface and the natural geology, a natural area for inundation and water-retention (Figs 12 and 13). Within Trench 3, context (304) was sampled by hand after discussion with the Cambridgeshire Planning Archaeologist. This produced numerous molluscs (Deighton, below) suggestive of a watery landscape, if only on a site-specific scale.

5.3 The eastern field

This area contained seven trenches (13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19). Of these, Trenches 15 and 19 contained no archaeological features, although the nearby Test Pit 15 contained part of a pit.

Trenches 13 and 14 lay close together and both produced archaeological features (Fig 3). Trench 13 contained a ditch, 2.44m wide and 0.8m deep at the south end [1309] (Plate 3) and a cluster of shallow pits immediately to the north [1312, 1314, 1316 and 1318] (Plate 4). At 0.64m [1312] was twice as deep as the other pits. (Figs 6 and 11, Section 13, Plate 3). Between the pits lay a vestigial feature [1320] which may have been a small posthole but it is unrelated to anything else. An additional test pit was dug to establish the course of the ditch [1309] at a distance of 3.5m to the west, where it was seen to be curving gently south-westwards. The ditch produced a single sherd of 12th-century pottery from its upper fill (1306).

A straight ditch [1324] was just visible at the south-east corner of the trench, and was present in Test Pit 13. The Test Pit also contained a series of inter-cutting, post-medieval pits [1327-9, 1335] all of which extended beyond the limit of excavation and were cut into the alluvium. The sequence contained 19th century pottery and rubble, a shoe patten, together with burial of a calf (Fig 6, Plate 9). They were not investigated further.

Trench 14 (Figs 3 and 6) contained two alluvial layers similar to the sequence seen in the western field, at the base of which was a natural channel or hollow filled with waterlain silts

[1412]. To the west of this and sealed by alluvium was a gully [1408] which may relate to that seen in Trench 13, to which it would make a near right-angle if joined, it was in turn cut by a small gully [1410] also beneath alluvium. The middle of the trench contained much root disturbance. There were no finds.

Part of a possible pit [1505] was noted at one side of Test Pit 15, it was cleaned but not further sampled.

Trenches 16, 17 and 18 lay relatively close together and contained features that, whilst possibly associated, contained limited dateable material. There were also a number of locations where the natural had been disturbed by tree roots and possibly animal burrowing.

In Trench 16 (Figs 3 and 6) the edge of a probable gully [1604] was identified, it may have continued to the south into Trench 18 [1806]. A pit or butt end of a further shallow gully lay close by [1606]. Both gullies produced flints (albeit heavily damaged) from their fills (1605, 1607).

Trench 17 (Figs 3 and 7) contained more features and was widened considerably in order to better understand them. Several ditch lines cross the trench [1707 - re-cut as 1705, 1715, 1720 and 1722] producing a series of stratigraphic relationships [1720] predates [1722] and [1722] predates [1715]. Dating is provided by a single sherd of Thetford ware pottery of the late 9th century from near the top of ditch [1715], (1708) and (1704), the fill of the re-cut ditch [1705] also produced two sherds of late 9th century pottery: a sherd of Ipswich ware and a sherd of Thetford ware. Although the three sherds could all be residual their occurrence suggests mid-late Saxon occupation nearby. The substantial and pit-like terminal, which marks the end of ditch [1715], clearly cut the earlier ditches. A small posthole lay at the edge of this ditch, but was only partly within the trench [1718]. Another possible feature (but which was not numbered) lay close by, cut by ditch [1715]. Neither contained any finds.

Trench 18 (Figs 3, 8 and 10, Section 11; Plate 5) contained two ditches cut into the natural geology [1804 and 1806]. A further feature was interpreted on site as a substantial root-track but it may be seen to align with feature [1720] to the north. The only dateable material from this trench comprised two flint flakes from (1805) the upper fill of [1804].

Trench 19 contained an alluvial sequence 1.2m thick directly on the natural. The earliest part of the sequence (1904) contained three sherds of pottery dated to the 10th-12th centuries, providing a *Terminus Post Quem* for the onset of alluviation.

5.4 The standing barns

To the south and east of Trenches 17, 18 and 19, a series of test pits was dug to ascertain the likelihood of remains surviving around the standing barns. Test Pit 23 (Figs 3 and 8) was excavated within the floor plan of the Dutch barn. In this, and cut into the natural chalk, lay a single, undated, steep-sided posthole [2305].

Test Pit 24 (Figs 3 and 8) was located on the west side of the timber barn just outside the entrance. A deep wheel rut on an east-west alignment relating to the use of the barn was noted during recording of the test pit. Beneath the wheel rut lay bioturbated chalk.

Test Pit 25, at the north end of the timber barn, contained a 0.3m-deep pit [2505] (Figs 3 and 8) of which only part lay within the excavated area. It had been cut by a much deeper (at 1m) pit [2503], neither pit was dated but [2503] produced a piece of pig bone.

West of the timber barn lay Test Pit 26, (Figs 3 and 8), which contained an east-west aligned ditch [2611]. The single 0.55m-deep fill (2607) produced no finds. In this case, unusually, the fill was overlain by subsoil. It is likely that this ditch is to be associated with another found in Trench 17 [1722; see above], with which it can be aligned, see Figure 3.

Test Pit 27 south of the timber barn contained a 0.31m-deep ditch or gully [2705] (Figs 3 and 8) aligned north-south, with a steep U-shaped profile cutting the natural chalk. There were no finds present.

Closer to the former farmyard, the topsoil became more mixed with building rubble, comprising chalk, flints, bricks, tiles and even the occasional lump of iron.

5.5 Towards the SAM

Further to the east, Trench 20 (Fig 3), like the nearby Trench 19, exposed a greater overall thickness of alluvium, 1m, than elsewhere on the site. For safety reasons, the level of the natural chalk could only be found using an auger. Here there had been a degree of 19th-century and modern dumping above the alluvium at the south end of the trench and this process probably included the dredgings of the nearby fen drain, comprising a layer of silty soils and vegetation debris on top of the former ploughsoil.

Trench 21 and three Test Pits (21, 29 and 30; Figs 3 and 7) were placed to the south of the former farmyard. Within the trench, there was a series of chalk-and-loamy soil dumping layers directly over the natural geology with no alluvium present (2106, 2105, 2104, 2103); earliest first, latest last. Each followed the dip of the natural slope, including lenses of chalk which respected the underlying north to south slope of the natural chalk, and contained pottery of 18th and 19th-century date, while glass, brick and animal bone were also present. The topsoil that had formed over this included modern rubble. Test Pit 21 produced the same sequence.

East of Trench 20 were the two Test Pits, 29 and 30, which lay closest to the edge of the SAM and the moated enclosure. Here there was no alluvium present, indicating that somewhere between Trenches 20 and 21, the alluvial cover peters out from being 1m thick to nothing. This suggests perhaps that the location of the SAM has been influenced by the extent of flooding as indicated by the alluvium.

Test Pit 29 contained a single ditch [2905] (Figs 3 and 8, Plate 7), much of which lay beyond the western limits of the test pit and may relate to another feature in Test Pit 30 [3005]. It contained two sherds of glazed red earthenware of mid-16th-century date, together with fragments of brick and tile. In light of the sequence in Test Pit 30, however, these must be residual.

In nearby Test Pit 30 the aforementioned feature [3005] cut an earlier ditch or gully [3007] (Figs 3 and 9, Plate 8) aligned north-west to south-east cutting the natural clayey chalk. Although 1.27m wide it was only 0.32m deep and contained one sherd of glazed red earthenware of the mid-16th-century and one sherd of 19th century pottery.

5.6 The farmyard

Trench 22 (Figs 3 and 7) was the only trench to actually lie within the former farmyard, which was densely overgrown with mature, self-seeded trees surrounding decaying buildings and ruinous structures, mainly of timber. Test Pits 28, 33, 34, 35 and 36 were located on the east and south sides of the trench.

The majority of the trench was characterised by a comminuted and root-disturbed surface of re-deposited chalk, flint and cobbles and occasional pieces of brick and tile (2202), which appeared to have formed the courtyard of the farmyard and was rammed down onto the natural chalk.
Extending along much of the trench was a ditch or gully [2206] of which only one side was present in the trench. It was discernible mostly by differing densities and sizes of chippings in

the re-deposited chalk pieces. In section it was seen to contain two fills (2204 over 2205), the upper of which contained a sherd of Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware (*c*1690-1740) and a piece of undiagnostic glass. It is believed that this relates to a 19th-century sewer, of which an inspection cover survived at the midpoint of the trench.

To the east, in Test Pits 33 and 34, were remnants of chalk-rubble stone walls (3302) and (3402) respectively. Such walls would have kept the livestock away from the farmyard buildings around the farmyard edge. No more than a single course of the wall survived, although small areas could also be seen just exposed at the modern ground surface. They formed east and north boundaries to the stock-yard part of the wider farmyard. In Test Pit 33, a crushed chalk surface lay up against the wall-face (3304), upon which rested one sherd of Midland Blackware, potentially as early as the late 16th century.

At the southern edge of the farmyard were dug two further Test Pits, 35 and 36. The former contained an undated ditch [3503] cut 1m-wide into the natural chalk It lay beneath a subsoil, (3505) which was dated by a clay tobacco pipe bowl of 1730-80 (Figs 3 and 9). Test Pit 36 contained a narrow, north-south aligned gully [3605], also chalk-cut. This was overlain with a 0.30m-thick rubble layer (3603) with chalk lenses, brick and tile fragments and one sherd of glazed red earthenware, of the mid-16th century. Sealing this was a make-up layer (3602) and topsoil. The depth of contexts in both Test Pits indicates that features are likely to exist below the level of the farmyard.

6 THE FINDS

6.1 **The Flint** by Dr Yvonne Wolframm-Murray

In total 32 pieces of worked flint were recovered as residual finds in 22 contexts. The condition of the flint was medium to poor, as the material demonstrated post-depositional edge damage. Just over half of the flint showed light to heavy patination and there was only one burnt flint. The raw material was a vitreous flint ranging from a mid greyish brown to a dark greyish brown with one light honey coloured flint. The cortex present on the dorsal surface of the flints was a heavy whitish patination or a chalky/sandy cortex of light to mid brown or grey. It is likely that the flints were locally procured gravel flints.

No cores were recovered and the assemblage consisted of 25 flakes, of which ten were broken, and six blades, of which two were broken. There was one end scraper manufactured on an

elongated flake. Due to the extent of the post-depositional edge damage no macroscopically visible utilisation was noted.

Technological characteristics of the assemblage indicate a date ranging from the Late Mesolithic to possibly the Late Neolithic. There was a soft hammer struck and heavily patinated flake and additional flake and blade fragments recovered that indicated a possible Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic element in the assemblage. The single recovered retouched tool form is technologically characteristic of the Early Neolithic. The characteristics of the remaining assemblage were broadly Neolithic but the residuality of the assemblage in later contexts limits its significance considerably. If prehistoric activity took place on this site, it is not possible to characterise it from this assemblage.

6.2 **The Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery** by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 47 sherds with a total weight of 2122g. It comprised a range of Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval wares, including a sherd of middle Saxon Ipswich ware. The bulk of the assemblage was post-medieval or modern.

Fabrics

The following were noted:

IPS: Ipswich Ware, AD725-850 (Blinkhorn in prep.) Middle Saxon, slow-wheel made ware, manufactured exclusively in the eponymous Suffolk wic. The material probably had a currency of AD 725x740 to mid-9th century. There are two main fabric types, although individual vessels, which do not conform to these groups, also occur. The sherd from this site falls within fabric Group 1 ie hard and slightly sandy to the touch, with visible small quartz grains and some shreds of mica. Frequent, fairly well-sorted angular to sub-angular grains of quartz, generally measuring below 0.3mm in size but with some larger grains, including a number which are polycrystalline in appearance. 1 sherd, 26g.

THT: Thetford-type ware, late 9th – 12th centuries (Rogerson and Dallas 1984) Range of reduced, wheel-thrown and hand-finished fabrics mainly comprising quartz sand up to 1mm. Produced at many centres in eastern England, although most of these appear to be the products of the eponymous Norfolk centre. 3 sherds, 144g

EMW: Miscellaneous Sandy Coarsewares. AD1100-1400. A range of quartz-tempered coarsewares that are found throughout the east midlands and East Anglia. 1 sherd, 36g

SHL: Shelly Coarseware, AD1100-1400 (McCarthy 1979). Products of numerous known and very probably many unknown kilns on the Jurassic limestone of west Northamptonshire/east Bedfordshire. Pale buff through virtually all colours to black, moderate to dense shelly limestone fragments up to 3mm, and any amount of ironstone, quartz and flint. Full range of medieval vessel types, especially jars and bowls, and 'Top Hat' jars. 1 sherd, 37g

HED: Hedingham Ware: Late 12th – 14th centuries. Fine orange micaceous glazed ware (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 300-2). 1 sherd, 4g.

GRE: Glazed Red Earthenware. Mid 16th – 19th centuries. Fine sandy earthenware, usually with a brown or green glaze, occurring in a range of utilitarian forms. Such 'country pottery' was first made in the 16th century, and in some areas continued in use until the 19th century. 23 sherds, 1294g.

MB: Midland Blackware. Late 16th – 19th centuries. Essentially the same fabric as GRE, with a black glaze. 1 sherd, 45g.

CWS: Cologne/Westerwald Stoneware. 17th century+. Hard, grey stoneware, manufactured at the eponymous centres in the Rhineland, and later copied in England. Often with moulded decoration, with detail picked out with blue and/or purple wash. Most vessels are types associated with the storage, transportation and consumption of drink, although chamber-pots are also well-known. 1 sherd, 66g.

MGW: Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware. Late 17th – 18th centuries. Hard buff fabric with distinctive purplish-brown glaze. Usually fine drinking pottery, but chamber pots and other more utilitarian vessels also known. 1 sherd, 22g.

19thC: Miscellaneous 19th and 20th century wares. Mass-produced white earthenwares, stonewares etc. 14 sherds, 448g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 2. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*.

Discussion

The range of fabric types is fairly typical of sites in Cambridge and its hinterland. The presence of a sherd of middle Saxon Ipswich ware is of note, as an increasing number of finds of this

pottery have been made near the city in recent years, at places such as Cottenham, Madingley, and Oakington. When linked to the number of finds from Cambridge itself, it may suggest that there was a network of small settlements, perhaps centred on Cambridge, receiving trade-goods from the local Roman road and river systems (Blinkhorn in prep.). Certainly, the location of this find fits within the national pattern of Ipswich ware at sites located within 5km of a major river or Roman road (*ibid*).

The presence of two sherds of Thetford ware also suggests that this (very low) activity continued into the late Saxon period. One of the Thetford ware sherds is somewhat unusual (Plate 10), being from a large, open vessel with an applied, thumb-impressed flange on the outer surface. A much larger fragment with an identical flange was noted from one of the kiln sites in Thetford (Rogerson and Dallas 1984, fig. 181, no. 431). No interpretation of the vessel's function is offered there, but it seems most likely to be either from a very large bowl, or a curfew or fire-cover. The same context at this site [1904] produced a handle of a Shelly Coarseware jug, a vessel type which is typical of the 12th-century products of the tradition, and so the Thetford sherd would seem likely to be from a vessel which dates to the very end of the output of the Thetford ware kilns.

Very little medieval pottery was otherwise present, but for a sherd of sandy coarseware and a fragment of a Hedingham ware glazed jug. The post-medieval assemblage is largely utilitarian, comprising mostly earthenwares. The fragment of Cologne/Westerwald stoneware is from the rim of a chamber-pot, and the Manganese ware sherd is from a drinking-vessel, both typical products of their respective industries.

As a caveat it must be noted that of 47 sherds, only seven pre-date the 16th century. This is a very small amount indeed representing the period from the 9th to the 16th centuries; seven sherds over a period of 700 years. The post-medieval Bendyshe farm and the growing village of Bottisham can account for all the rest of the pottery.

Table 2: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

	IPS		THT		SHL		EMW		HED		GRE		MB		CWS		MGW		19thC		
Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
1306									1	4											L12thC
1321																			1	5	19thC
1322																			1	5	19thC
1328																			1	66	19thC
1704	1	26	1	34																	L9thC
1708			1	6																	L9thC
1904			1	104	1	37	1	36													12thC
2104																			5	274	19thC
2106											19	1199			1	66			5	92	19thC
2204																	1	22			L17thC
2904											2	26									M16thC
3006											1	3							1	6	19thC
3304													1	45							L16thC
3603											1	66									M16thC
Total	1	26	3	144	1	37	1	36	1	4	23	1294	1	45	1	66	1	22	14	448	

6.3 **The ceramic building material** by Pat Chapman

Ceramic tile

This assemblage of tile comprises 53 sherds of roof tile and one possible floor tile, weighing 2932g. The tile is very fragmentary and abraded. Two sherds could be from Roman roof tile. The sherd from layer (404) of Trench 4 varies in thickness from 12-17mm and has a slight curve and could be a fragment of imbrex. A sherd from fill (1334) of pit [1335] is 20mm thick and has part of a finger swirl on the smooth surface, a fairly common feature of the flat tegula roof tile. It is residual in a post-medieval context.

Forty-seven of the remaining sherds are 10-15mm thick, but typically 11mm. There were no features such as nibs or pegholes. About half of the tiles are made from sandy clay varying between fine and slightly coarse and fired to red-brown, occasionally dark red or pale orange. The sherd from layer (303) of Trench 3 had transparent glaze on one surface and a fragment from fill (1334) of pit [1335] had yellow glaze. The other tiles were made from white clay with occasional pale red streaks. These tiles could be dated to between the 13th century to the 17th or 18th centuries, as the manufacturing methods remained the same until they were either superceded by pantiles or were machine-made. The majority were from alluvium or post-medieval contexts.

The three tile sherds from Trench 21, layer (2104), of are red-brown pantiles, 11mm thick, with the unmistakable ‘S’ curve. This style of tile was used in the East and Mid Anglian region from

around the 17th century onwards, first as imports from Holland and then as locally produced items. They are amongst post-medieval material dumped from the farmyard.

The possible floor tile sherd, from the farmyard surface (2202), is 18mm thick with one surface having very worn patches.

Table 3: Quantification of ceramic tile

Context/ feature type	Sherd no.	Wt (g)	Comment
303 /alluvium	1	30	Glaze
404 /alluvium	1	222	Possible Roman *imbrex*
1303 /alluvium	9	219	
1321/post-medieval pit	1	26	
1328/ post-medieval pit	1	20	
1334 /post-medieval pit	12	446	I sherd possible *tegula* 7 white sherds yellow glaze
1904 /alluvium	1	47	
2104 /modern dump	5	1269	3 Pantiles. 2 white sherds
2106 /modern dump	3	29	
2202 /farmyard surface	15	422	3 white sherds. 1 floor?
2904 /ditch	2	87	1 white sherd
3005 /ditch	1	36	
3007 /ditch	2	62	
Totals	**54**	**2932**	

Brick

There are 14 fragments of brick, ranging from small pieces to nearly complete, together weighing 9325g. They are all handmade and vary in colour from white, one brick in context (2904), through red-brown to dark red and overfired to mauve. The quality also varies, from badly mixed silty sandy clay with jagged fractures to well-mixed coarse sandy clay with flint. All the types are distributed throughout the contexts, with five reasonably-sized pieces coming from context (2902), the fill of ditch [2905].

The surviving dimensions of the bricks, 45-60mm (1¾-2½ inches) thick and 100-115mm (2-4½ inches) wide, suggest a 16th to 18th-century date. They include mauve-coloured flared (overfired) fragments which may have come from facing bricks used in wall decorations such as diaper patterns, or as headers to create a chequered appearance.

Table 4: Quantification of brick

Context / feature type	No.	Wt (g)	Measurements (mm) thickness x width
303 /alluvium	1 (2 join)	534	30, brick/tile
1303 /alluvium	1	512	50
1328 /pit	1 1 (2 join)	117 175	 45
2104/modern rubble	3	3138	48x100; 50x100; 50x105 2 x 4; 2 x 4; 2 x 4¼
2902 /ditch	5	4159	45 x 108; 58 x 115; 60x105; 20-30x105; 58 1¾ x 4¼; 2¼ x 4½; 2½ x 4¼; ¾-1 x 4¼; 2¼
3001 /topsoil	2	690	50; 52
Totals	**14**	**9325**	

Other materials

One large fragment of white fired clay with one flat surface came from context (1303). From context (2202) comes one small fragment of slate tile, 14mm thick, and a fragment of grey mortar with a ridge where it has been squeezed.

Most of the building material can be related to the post-medieval farmyard.

6.4 **The worked stone** by Andy Chapman

From the alluvial deposit (304) there is an oval stone, 265mm long by 185mm wide and up to 70mm thick. It is probably a glacial erratic cobble, with high quartz content. It has an irregular, facetted underside while the upper surface is heavily worn with a slightly convex surface, indicating that it had been utilised as a sharpening or grinding stone.

6.5 **The clay tobacco pipe and bottle glass** by Tim Upson-Smith

Clay tobacco pipe

A clay pipe bowl and five stem fragments were recovered from five different contexts during excavation. These were all from contexts known or suspected to be related to the 18th- to 19th-century farm.

The pipe bowl from subsoil (3505) dates to c1730-80 and is broadly comparable to G12 of the Oswald type series (Oswald 1975). The lip of the bowl is virtually parallel with the stem and there is no rouletting around the rim of the bowl.

Bottle glass

Five fragments of bottle glass were recovered from five different contexts (1210), (1807), (2104), (2106) and (2204) already known or suspected to be of post-medieval deposition. Only one of these fragments was diagnostic, the neck from (2104). The other fragments were un-diagnostic corroded sherds of green bottle glass. The bottle neck dates to the latter half of the 19th century.

6.6 **The other finds** by Tora Hylton

In total six iron objects dating from the medieval to post-medieval period were recovered from Trenches 7, 9, 13, 19 and 21. The assemblage includes shoe fittings for horses and people, two nails, a fragment of wire and a riveted fragment of sheet metal. Only the following examples are datable.

Medieval

A horseshoe, was recovered from the alluvium in Trench 7 (703). The small size of the horseshoe (90mm wide), the shape of the inner profile (point arch) and the width of the web (25-30mm) suggest a later medieval date, c14th century (cf Clarke 1986, fig 8).

Post-medieval

The shoe patten was located in a post-medieval context in Trench 13 (1323). It comprises an oval ring with a rectangular cross-section and riveted terminals protruding from the poles. These would have been attached to a wooden sole and worn as an overshoe in wet and muddy conditions. They were introduced in the 17th century as a crinkled ring (cf. Margeson 1993, fig 31, 392) and superceeded by oval rings in the early 18th century, which continued in use until the 19th century (Goodall 2005, 407). Similar examples have been recorded at Nonsuch Palace (Goodall 2005, fig 202, 213-215).

7 THE ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 **The animal bone** by Karen Deighton

Introduction

During the course of excavation 5.1kgs of animal bone was collected by hand. This material was assessed to ascertain the condition of the bone, the species present and potential contribution to the understanding of the site and to inform on future collection strategies.

Method

The animal bone was scanned and identifiable elements noted (following Halstead 1985 after Watson 1979). Preservation and modification (after Binford 1981) were recorded. Available biometrical data (after von den Driesch 1976) was noted as was ageing data. The latter included state of fusion (after Silver 1969), neonatal bone (after Amorosi) and tooth eruption and wear (after Payne 1973 for Ovicaprids and Halstead 1985 after Payne 1973 for Bos).

Results

Preservation

Fragmentation varied considerably. Surface abrasion was low. Canid gnawing was low with only one instance noted. The low frequency of both surface abrasion and canid gnawing (3.1%) could suggest bone was rapidly buried after disposal. Evidence for butchery was observed in three contexts, one chopping of cattle bone, a knife mark on a large ungulate rib and cut marks on a horse tibia shaft.

The taxonomic distribution

Table 5: Taxa by context

Cut/fill	Feature	*Bos* cow	*Ovicaprid* Sheep/goat	*Sus* pig	*Equus* horse	*Canis* dog	L.ungulate	S.ungulate	Total
203	Alluvium	1							1
303	Alluvium	5							5
306	Alluvium						1		1
405	Alluvium						1		1
908/907	Pit or well, (pre-alluvium)	1			1				2
912/909	Pit (pre-alluvium)		1						1
1303	Alluvium						1	1	2
1309/1307	Ditch				1				1
1328	Post med pit	2	1	1	2	1	1		8
1332	Post med pit	1							1
1334	Post med pit	1				1			2
1406	Alluvium	1							1
1412/1411	Ditch	1							1
1414	Root disturbance				1				1
1715/1708	Ditch	1					1	1	3
1904	Alluvium				2				2
2503/2502	Pit			1					1
2905/2904	Ditch or pit	1			1				2
3005/3004	Pit or ditch						1		1
Total		14	3	2	8	2	6	2	37

Context 2607 [2611] TP 26 contained indeterminate bone fragments only.

The most abundant taxon present was cattle followed by horse with smaller quantities of sheep/goat, pig and dog. No concentrations of bone were observed in any particular context.

Skeletons associated with the recent farm

Three partial skeletons were recovered from the site.

Context 1332 (fill of pit 1332, TP13)

A neo-natal calf consisting of long bones of hind legs.

Context 1404 (alluvium)

A neo-natal calf of which only astragulii and calcanea and some third phalanges are absent.

Context 1904 (alluvium)

An adult pig consisting fore legs and mandibles and maxilla and other skull fragments.

Sieved material

Sieved material by context

Cut/fill	*Indeterminate*
907 (pit or well)	1

Ageing and metrical data

Table 6: The availability of ageing and metrical data

Bos			***Ovicaprid***		***Sus***			***Equus***			***Canis***
Fusion	Neonates	Meas.	Fusion	Meas.	Fusion	Neonates	Meas.	Fusion	Toothwear	Meas.	Toothwear
3	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	6	1

Discussion

The dispersed nature of the assemblage suggests generally the disposal of domestic rubbish with the presence of partial skeletons being deliberate burial of dead animals in the post-medieval period. Unfortunately with such a small assemblage nothing can be said of the economy of the site or of husbandry practices.

Potential

The reasonable level of preservation, the fact that approximately 80% of the assemblage was identifiable and ageing and metrical data was available, suggests that the collection of further material from dateable/phaseable contexts, should further excavation take place, would provide information on the animal economy of the site. Further analysis would add to the corpus of existing work and provide useful *comparanda* for future projects.

Conclusion

Analysis has shown a small assemblage of common domesticates.

7.2 **The molluscs** by Karen Deighton

Introduction

Two samples were hand-dug from Trenches 3 and 9. These were assessed to determine the presence, nature and level of preservation of ecofacts. The potential of ecofacts to aid understanding of the site was also considered along with informing on future sampling strategies.

Method

The samples were washed over a stack of sieves (3.4mm-500 microns). Retents were sorted under a microscope (10xmagnifications). Identifications were made with the aid of Kerney and Cameron (1994), Glöer and Meier-Brook (1994) and the website of the conchological society of Great Britain and Ireland, www.conchsoc.org

Results

Preservation

Fragmentation was heavy which rendered approximately 40-50% of specimens unidentifiable. Surface abrasion was however at a low level.

Taxonomic distribution

Table 7: Snails by context and sample

Cut/fill	**908/907**	**304**
Sample	**1**	**2**
Feature type	Pit (putative well)	Hollow
Volume in litres	20	20
Terrestrial Taxa		
Cepaea nemoralis	1	
Cochliopa Cf lubrica	48	29
Discus rotundatus	2	20
Vertigo Pygmaea	217	32
Pupilla muscorum	4	6
Vitraea sp	107	208
Aquatic Taxa		
Cf Anisus leucostama		25
Cf Bathyomphalus contortus		2
Planorbis sp	19	18
Cf Bithynia tentanculata	2	3
Cf Stagnicola Palostris	90	61
Cf Radix lubiata	32	59
Pisidum sp	55	58
Indeterminate	3	8
Total	**530**	**529**

Discussion

The terrestrial taxa present (eg *D.rotundatus*) indicate largely moist places. *V.pygmaea*, which prefers dry calcareous grassy places, is more common in sample 1, this could possibly indicate dry grassland nearby. The aquatic taxa indicate standing or slow flowing water. *A.leucostama*, which is seen in sample 2 only, from (304), inhabits streams or ditches which possibly dry out in summer. A greater range of aquatic taxa was seen in sample 2 which could indicate a more established environment, perhaps in keeping with water-filled hollows seen within a number of trenches. This layer was sampled at the request of the Cambridgeshire Planning Archaeologist, specifically because the molluscs were large and numerous enough to be seen on site.

Potential

The range of taxa present indicates that if incremental samples were taken from well stratified phaseable/dateable contexts, should further excavation take place, statements could be made regarding the environment of the site over time, providing consistent dating material was forthcoming.

Conclusion

Assessment has demonstrated that sampling at the site has the potential to aid understanding of the local environment. Survival is good.

8 DISCUSSION

The Desk-based Assessment (Francis 2007) identified no known archaeology within the area of the development although there was a late 18th to early 19th-century brick and timber barn on the site, and that no previous archaeological survey had been undertaken.

The results of a geophysical survey had suggested a possible ring ditch and a boundary ditch, together with ridge and furrow in the western field, and possible surfaces in the central area. However, the results of geophysical survey were not borne out by the evaluation.

Trenches to the west of the site contained waterlain deposits at their base. Although undated, a sample produced molluscs which, in number and species present, suggest a wider inundated landscape.

The evaluation recovered evidence for background prehistoric activity in the form of thirty two pieces of worked flint. These consisted of abraded flakes, blades and an end scraper, broadly dated to the late Mesolithic to late Neolithic but all were judged to be residual in later contexts. The desk-based assessment indicates a wider occurrence of such material around Bottisham.

Roman activity may be implied by the presence of ceramic roof tile, but in both cases the possible Roman tile was alongside much later material.

The evaluation produced evidence of limited activity from the middle Saxon through medieval to modern times (9th century to 19th century). This was on higher ground, north of the maximum spread of the alluvium.

Scarce and dispersed archaeological features in the western field are largely undated. An initial alluvial layer encountered in Trench 7 (703) was already present when a 14th-century horseshoe was deposited in it, suggesting features cut into the natural geology in this area (Trenches 7, 9; Test Pits 37, 38) are of 14th-century date or earlier.

Further east, towards the Scheduled Ancient Monument, there is a considerable build-up of alluvium, encountered in Trenches 19 and 20 and it can be traced consistently along the southern half of the entire site. It was present in Trenches 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 13 (southern half), 14, 15, 19 and 20, together with Test Pits 2, 3, 7, 9, 13, 14, 15 and 20. It petered out just east of Trench 20, reflecting the buried topography.

The linear features in the central and eastern areas of the site have no certain focus and may be related to the activity of the moated site or simply to the nearby village. A very small amount of pottery dated from as early as the mid-late Saxon period in Trench 17, but it lay either in a re-cut ditch or later in a sequence of features so could easily be residual. A few pits suggest there is possibly medieval activity here, particularly in Trenches 13 and possibly 17, but the evaluation has not identified a focus, the present study area is therefore likely to be peripheral. Trench 19 also produced late Saxon pottery but it was from alluvium.

A hardstanding and the remains of two walls at the far east of the site are part of the remains of the post-medieval and modern farmyard. Features are likely to survive beneath the farmyard buildings and surfaces, as indicated by Test Pits 25, 26 and 27, 35 and 36, perhaps together with earlier buildings of the complex (as the standing ones are 19th-century or later).

A series of dumping levels and large rubbish pits, containing building rubble, were located in the southern and central areas of the site and to the west of the moated manor site. These may be associated with the demolition of the manor during the 19th century and activity generated during the life of the farm, perhaps dumping off the edge of the farmyard to firm up the ground to the south.

Overall the trial trench evaluation at Bendyshe Farm, Bottisham has demonstrated survival of dispersed archaeological features of late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date. The features were well defined and at varying depths, the earlier ones cut into natural chalk but away from or at the edge of the alluvial wash which affected the southern half of the site. The later features post-date the alluvium. The range of finds recovered was good, although numbers were very small indeed; it is all suggestive of domestic activity but the scarcity of finds means that any physical focus may be some way off. Dating across the site was sparse. The survival of environmental evidence was relatively good, especially in relation to water-lain deposits, but again these lack secure dating.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Amorosi, T, 1989 *A Postcranial Guide to Domestic Neonatal and Juvenile Mammals,* BAR, International Series **533,** Oxford

Archaeophysica 2008 *Bendyshe Farm, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire: Interim survey report*, produced for CgMs BTH081

Biddle, M, 2005 *Nonsuch Palace: The Material Culture of a Noble Restoration Household,* Oxbow Books

Binford, L, 1981 *Bones: ancient myths and modern man,* New York, Academy Press

Blinkhorn, P W, in prep *The Ipswich Ware Project: Ceramics, Trade and Society in Middle Saxon England,* Medieval Pottery Res Group Monog

Brothwell D and Higgs E, (eds) 1969 *Science in Archaeology,* London Thames and Hudson

CgMs 2007 *Specification for an archaeological evaluation (pre-determination): Land at Bendyshe Farm, High Street, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire*, CgMs Ref 9182/08/03

Clarke, J, 1986 Medieval Horseshoes, *Finds Research Group 700-1700, Datasheet* 4

Cox, A, (ed), 1977 *Froth and Fizz Northamptonshire Drink Bottles before 1940,* Northampton Museums and Art Gallery

Crabtree, P J, 1989 *West Stow, Suffolk: Early Anglo-Saxon Animal husbandry*, East Anglian Archaeol **47,** 155

Francis, K, 2007 *Archaeological desk-based assessment of land at: Bendyshe Farm, High Street, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire*, CgMs 9182/07/01

Gaimster, D, 1997 *German Stoneware,* British Museum Publications

Gdaniec, K, 2008 *Brief for archaeological pre-determination works: field evaluation*, Cambridgeshire County Council

Glöer, P, and Meier-Brook, C, 1994 *Süsswassermollusken*, Hamburg: DJN

Goodall, I H, 2005 Iron Objects, in Biddle 2005, 373-411

Gurney, D, 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England,* East Anglian Archaeol, Occasional Paper, **14**

Halstead, P L, 1985 A study of mandibular teeth from Romano-British contexts at Maxey, in Pryor and French 1985, 219-24

IfA 1994 revised 2001 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation,* Institute for Archaeologists

IfA 1995 revised 2006 *Code of Conduct,* Institute for Archaeologists

Kerney, M P, and Cameron, R A D, 1994 *Land Snails of Britain and Northwest Europe*, London; Harper Collins

Margeson, S, 1993 *Norwich Households: Medieval and Post-Medieval Finds for Norwich Survey Excavations 1971-78*, East Anglian Archaeology **58**

McCarthy, M, 1979 The Pottery, in Williams 1979, 151-242

McCarthy, M R, and Brooks, C M, 1988 *Medieval Pottery in Britain AD900-1600* Leicester University Press

NCCNH 2003 *Health and Safety provisions and Northamptonshire Archaeology Health and Safety at Work Guidelines*, Northamptonshire County Council, Northamptonshire Heritage

Oswald, A, 1975 *Clay pipes for the Archaeologist*, British Archaeological Report **14**

Payne, S, 1973 Kill-off patterns in Sheep and goats: the mandibles from Asvan Kale, *Anatolian Studies* **23,** 281-303

Pryor, F, and French, C, 1985 *The Fenland Project No 1 Archaeology and environment in the Lower Welland Valley*, East Anglian Archaeol, **27**

Rogerson, A, and Dallas, C, 1984 *Excavations in Thetford 1948-59 and 1973-80,* East Anglian Archaeol, **22**

Silver, I, 1969 The ageing of domestic mammals, in Brothwell and Higgs (eds), 1969, 283-302

Von den Driesch, A, 1976 *Guide to the measurement of animal bones from archaeological sites*, Harvard University Press

Watson, J P N, 1979 *The estimation of the relative frequencies of mammalian species: Khirokitia*, Journal of Archaeological Science

Williams, J H, 1979 *St Peter's St, Northampton. Excavations 1973-76,* Northampton Development Corporation Monog Ser **2**

Websites

www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/index.htm

www.conchsoc.org

Northamptonshire Archaeology
Northamptonshire County Council 18 May 2009

APPENDIX 1: SITE DEPOSIT LEVELS

Figures 12 and 13

Trench number	Topsoil (mOD)	Subsoil (mOD)	Alluvium (mOD)	Alluvium (mOD)	Uppermost archaeology (mOD)	Natural geology (if different) (mOD)	Thickness of protective overburden (m)
1	10.7					10.4	0.3
2	10.4	10.1	9.8			9.7	0.6
3	10.4	10.2	10.0	9.7		9.5	0.9
4	10.4	10.1	9.9	9.6		9.5	0.9
5	10.8					10.5	0.3
6	10.9	10.7				10.5	0.4
7	10.6	10.3	10.2	9.9	9.7		0.9
8	11.0	10.8	10.5		10.4		0.6
9	10.5	10.3	10.1	9.8	9.7	9.6	0.9
10	11.4	11.2			11.1		0.3
11	11.1	10.8			10.6		0.5
12	11.4	11.1			11.0		0.4
13	10.8	10.6	10.4	10.1	10.0		0.5
14	11.0	10.7	10.5		10.4		0.6
15	10.7		10.4			10.1	0.6
16	11.7	11.4				11.2	0.6
17	11.6	11.4				11.2	0.4
18	11.4	11.1				10.9	0.5
19	11.1	10.8	9.9	9.5		9.3	1.2
20	11.3	11.1	10.9	10.6		10.3	1.0
21	11.2	11.0	10.9	10.7		10.5	0.9
22	11.2				11.1		0.1

Test Pit number	Topsoil (mOD)	Subsoil (mOD)	Alluvium (mOD)	Alluvium (mOD)	Uppermost archaeology (mOD)	Natural geology (if different) (mOD)	Thickness of protective overburden (m)
1	10.8	10.4				10.4	0.4
2	10.6	10.3	10.1	9.9		9.6	1.0
3	10.6	10.3	10.0	9.6		9.4	1.2
4	10.3	10.0	9.8	9.5		9.4	0.9
5	10.6	10.4				10.3	0.3
6	10.8	10.5				10.4	0.4
7	10.4	10.1	9.9	9.7		9.5	0.9
8	11.1	10.8				10.6	0.5
9	10.6	10.3	10.2	10.0		9.8	0.8
10	11.8	11.5				11.5	0.3
11	11.1	10.9				10.8	0.3
12	11.7	11.4				11.2	0.5
13	10.7	10.5	10.3	10.0	9.9		0.5
14	11.4	11.1	10.9		10.8		0.6
15	10.8	10.5	9.9			9.8	1.0
16	11.8	11.5				11.3	0.6
18	11.5	11.2				10.0	0.5
20	11.3	11.1	10.9	10.6		10.3	1.0
21	11.4	11.3				11.1	0.4
22	11.1	10.9				10.7	0.4
23	11.2	10.9			10.7		0.5
24	12.0	11.8				11.6	0.5
25	12.1	11.9				11.7	0.4
26	11.8	11.4				11.2	0.6
27	11.4	11.1				11.0	0.4
28	11.2					11.1	0.1
29	11.0				10.7		0.4
30	11.0	10.7			10.7	10.4	0.6
33	11.5				11.5	11.3	0.0
34	11.6				11.6	11.3	0.0
35	11.6	11.4			11.2		0.4
36	11.7	11.5			11.1		0.6
37	11.1	11.8			10.8	10.6	0.5
38	10.9	10.6			10.6	10.4	0.5

APPENDIX 2: THE BOREHOLES

The borehole logs do not indicate levels above OD but are simply detailed as 0 = modern ground surface. The following simply related depths for natural geology.

Bore hole no.	Topsoil (record begins)	Made ground (depth in m)	Natural geology (depth in m)
1	0		0.30
2	0		0.40
3	0		0.30
4	0	0.30	1.10
5	0		0.90
6	0	0.30	1.10
7	0		0.50
8	0		0.30
9	0	0.30	1.30
10	0		0.30
11	0	0.30	0.90
12	0		0.60

In all cases the simple information above has been borne out by the much more extensive archaeological evaluation. The locations of boreholes are shown on Figs 12 and 13. Bore hole logs are held in the site archive.

APPENDIX 3: SITE CONTEXTS

Trench no	Context no	Type	Description	Artefact type
1	101	Layer	Topsoil	
	102	Layer	Natural clay chalk	
2	201	Layer	Topsoil	
	202	Layer	Subsoil	
	203	Layer	Alluvium	Animal bone
3	301	Layer	Topsoil	
	302	Layer	Subsoil	
	303	Layer	Alluvium	Roof tile, brick, animal bone
	304	Layer	Alluvium/water-lain deposit	Polished stone; sampled (for molluscs)
	305	Layer	Natural clay chalk	
	306	Fill	Natural water filled hollow	Animal bone
	307	Layer	Tree root disturbance	
4	401	Layer	Topsoil	
	402	Layer	Subsoil	
	403	Layer	Alluvium	
	404	Layer	Alluvium	Roof tile
	405	Fill	Natural water filled hollow	
	406	Layer	Natural clay chalk	
5	501	Layer	Topsoil	
	502	Layer	Natural clay chalk	
6	601	Layer	Topsoil	
	602	Layer	Subsoil	
	603	Layer	Natural clay chalk	
7	701	Layer	Topsoil	
	702	Layer	Subsoil	
	703	Layer	Alluvium	Iron horseshoe
	704	Layer	Alluvium	
	705	Fill	Natural water filled hollow	
	706	Layer	Natural clay chalk	
	707	Fill	Fill of [708]	2 worked flints
	708	Cut	Cut of ditch 1.46m wide 0.33m deep	
8	801	Layer	Topsoil	
	802	Layer	Subsoil	
	803	Layer	Alluvium	
	804	Layer	Natural clay chalk	
	805	Fill	Fill of [806]	
	806	Cut	Cut of ditch terminal 0.77m wide 0.44m deep	
9	901	Layer	Topsoil	
	902	Layer	Subsoil	
	903	Layer	Alluvium	
	904	Layer	Alluvium	
	905	Fill	Natural water filled hollow	
	906	Layer	Natural clay chalk	
	907	Fill	Fill of [908]	Animal bone, iron wire
	908	Cut	Cut of pit or well 0.79m wide 0.68m deep	Sampled (molluscs)

Trench no	Context no	Type	Description	Artefact type
	909	Fill	Fill of [912]	Animal bone
	910	Fill	Fill of [911]	Worked flint
	911	Cut	Cut of pit1.12m wide 0.31m deep	
	912	Cut	Cut of pit 0.68m wide 0.23m deep	
	913	Fill	Fill of [914]	
	914	Cut	Cut of pit 1.15m diameter	
10	1001	Layer	Topsoil	
	1002	Layer	Subsoil	
	1003	Layer	Natural clay chalk	
	1004	Fill	Secondary fill of [1006]	
	1005	Fill	Primary fill of [1006]	
	1006	Cut	Cut of ditch 1.52m wide 0.60m deep	
	1007	Fill	Cancelled	
	1008	Cut	Cancelled	
	1009	Fill	Cancelled	
	1010	Cut	Cancelled	
	1011	Fill	Tree root disturbance	
11	1101	Layer	Topsoil	
	1102	Layer	Subsoil	
	1103	Layer	Natural clay chalk	
12	1201	Layer	Topsoil	
	1202	Layer	Subsoil	
	1203	Layer	Natural clay chalk	
	1204	Fill	Fill of [1205]	
	1205	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus or pit 1.25m wide 0.27m deep	
	1206		Cancelled	
	1207		Cancelled	
	1208		Cancelled	
	1209		Cancelled	
	1210		Cancelled	
	1211		Cancelled	
	1212	Fill	Tree root disturbance	
13	1301	Layer	Topsoil	
	1302	Layer	Subsoil	
	1303	Layer	Alluvium	White fired clay
	1304	Layer	Alluvium	
	1305	Layer	Natural clay chalk	
	1306	Fill	Upper fill of [1309]	1 sherd Hedingham ware pottery 12^{th} – 14^{th} century
	1307	Fill	Fill of [1309]	Animal bone
	1308	Fill	Primary fill of [1309]	
	1309	Cut	Cut of ditch 2.44m wide 0.80m deep	
	1310	Fill	Upper fill of [1312]	
	1311	Fill	Primary fill of [1312]	
	1312	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus 1.4m wide 0.64m deep	
	1313	Fill	Fill of [1314]	
	1314	Cut	Cut of shallow pit 1.10m long 1.10m wide 0.10m deep	

Trench no	Context no	Type	Description	Artefact type
	1315	Fill	Fill of [1316]	
	1316	Cut	Cut of pit 2.10m long 1.15m wide 0.27m deep	
	1317	Fill	Fill of [1318]	
	1318	Cut	Cut of pit 1.20m long 0.76m wide 0.18m deep	
	1319	Fill	Fill of [1320]	
	1320	Cut	Cut of possible posthole 0.54m long 0.36m wide 0.12m deep	
	1336	Fill	Fill of [1337]	
	1337	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus (not fully exposed)	
	1338	Fill	Fill of [1339]	
	1339	Cut	Cut of pit (not fully exposed)	
14	1401	Layer	Topsoil	
	1402	Layer	Subsoil	
	1403	Layer	Alluvium	
	1404	Layer	Alluvium	
	1405	Layer	Natural clay chalk	
	1406	Fill	Animal burial	Animal bone, clay pipe
	1407	Fill	Fill of [1408]	Worked flint
	1408	Cut	Cut of gully 2m wide 0.18m deep	
	1409	Fill	Fill of [1410]	
	1410	Cut	Cut of gully 0.25m wide 0.15m deep	
	1411	Fill	Fill of [1412]	Animal bone
	1412	Cut	Natural water filled hollow 2.35m wide 0.46m deep	
	1413	Fill	Tree root disturbance	Worked flint
	1414	Fill	Tree root disturbance	Worked flint
15	1501	Layer	Topsoil	
	1502	Layer	Subsoil	
	1503	Layer	Natural clay chalk	
16	1601	Layer	Topsoil	
	1602	Layer	Subsoil	
	1603	Layer	Natural clay chalk	
	1604	Cut	Cut of ditch c 1m wide 0.42m deep	
	1605	Fill	Upper fill of [1604]	Worked flint
	1606	Cut	Cut of gully 0.29m wide 0.15m deep	
	1607	Fill	Fill of [1606]	Worked flint
	1608	Fill	Lower fill of [1604]	
17	1701	Layer	Topsoil	
	1702	Layer	Subsoil	
	1703	Layer	Natural clay chalk	
	1704	Fill	Fill of [1705]	1 sherd Ipswich ware, 1 sherd Thetford ware, late 9th century
	1705	Cut	Cut of ditch 1.45m wide 0.37m deep	
	1706	Fill	Fill of [1707]	
	1707	Cut	Cut of ditch c 0.50m wide 0.25m deep	
	1708	Fill	Upper fill of [1715]	1 sherd Thetford ware, late 9th century

Trench no	Context no	Type	Description	Artefact type
	1709	Fill	Fill of [1715]	
	1710	Fill	Fill of [1715]	
	1711	Fill	Fill of [1715]	
	1712	Fill	Fill of [1715]	
	1713	Fill	Fill of [1715]	
	1714	Fill	Fill of [1715]	
	1715	Cut	Cut of ditch 2.54m wide 0.76m deep	
	1716	Fill	Secondary fill of [1718]	
	1717	Fill	Primary fill of [1718]	
	1718	Cut	Cut of posthole 0.46m wide 0.26m deep	
	1719	Fill	Fill of [1720]	
	1720	Cut	Cut of ditch 1.10m wide	
	1721	Fill	Fill of [1722]	
	1722	Cut	Cut of ditch 2.40m wide	
18	1801	Layer	Topsoil	
	1802	Layer	Subsoil	
	1803	Layer	Natural clay chalk	
	1804	Cut	Cut of ditch 1.40m wide 0.64m deep	
	1805	Fill	Upper fill of [1804]	Pottery, worked flint, animal bone, shells
	1806	Cut	Cut of ditch 1.60m wide 0.74m deep	
	1807	Fill	Upper fill of [1806]	Bottle glass
	1808	Fill	Lower fill of [1806]	
	1809	Fill	Lower fill of [1804]	
19	1901	Layer	Topsoil	
	1902	Layer	Alluvium	
	1903	Layer	Alluvium	
	1904	Layer	Alluvium	1 sherd Thetford ware, 1 sherd Shelley Coarseware, 1 sherd misc sandy coarseware, 12th century, animal bone, worked flint, iron mount fitting, nails
20	2001	Layer	Topsoil	
	2002	Layer	Dump of spoil from ditch cleaning	
	2003	Layer	Buried topsoil	
	2004	Layer	Alluvium	
	2005	Layer	Alluvium	
	2006	Layer	Natural gravel and chalk	
21	2101	Layer	Topsoil	
	2102	Layer	Natural chalk	
	2103	Layer	Soil and rubble with chalk lenses	Brick/tile
	2104	Layer	Soil and rubble	19th century pottery, bottle glass, clay pipe, roof tile
	2105	Layer	Soil with chalk and rubble	
	2106	Layer	Soil and rubble	19th century pottery, worked flint, bottle glass, iron nail

Trench no	Context no	Type	Description	Artefact type
22	2201	Layer	Topsoil	
	2202	Layer	Chalk cobble surface with flint repair patches	Floor tile, slate tile
	2203	Layer	Natural clay chalk	
	2204	Fill	Upper fill of [2206]	1 sherd Manganese mottled ware, late 17th century, bottle glass
	2205	Fill	Lower fill of [2206]	
	2206	Cut	Cut of pit/ditch c 0.90m wide 0.75m deep	

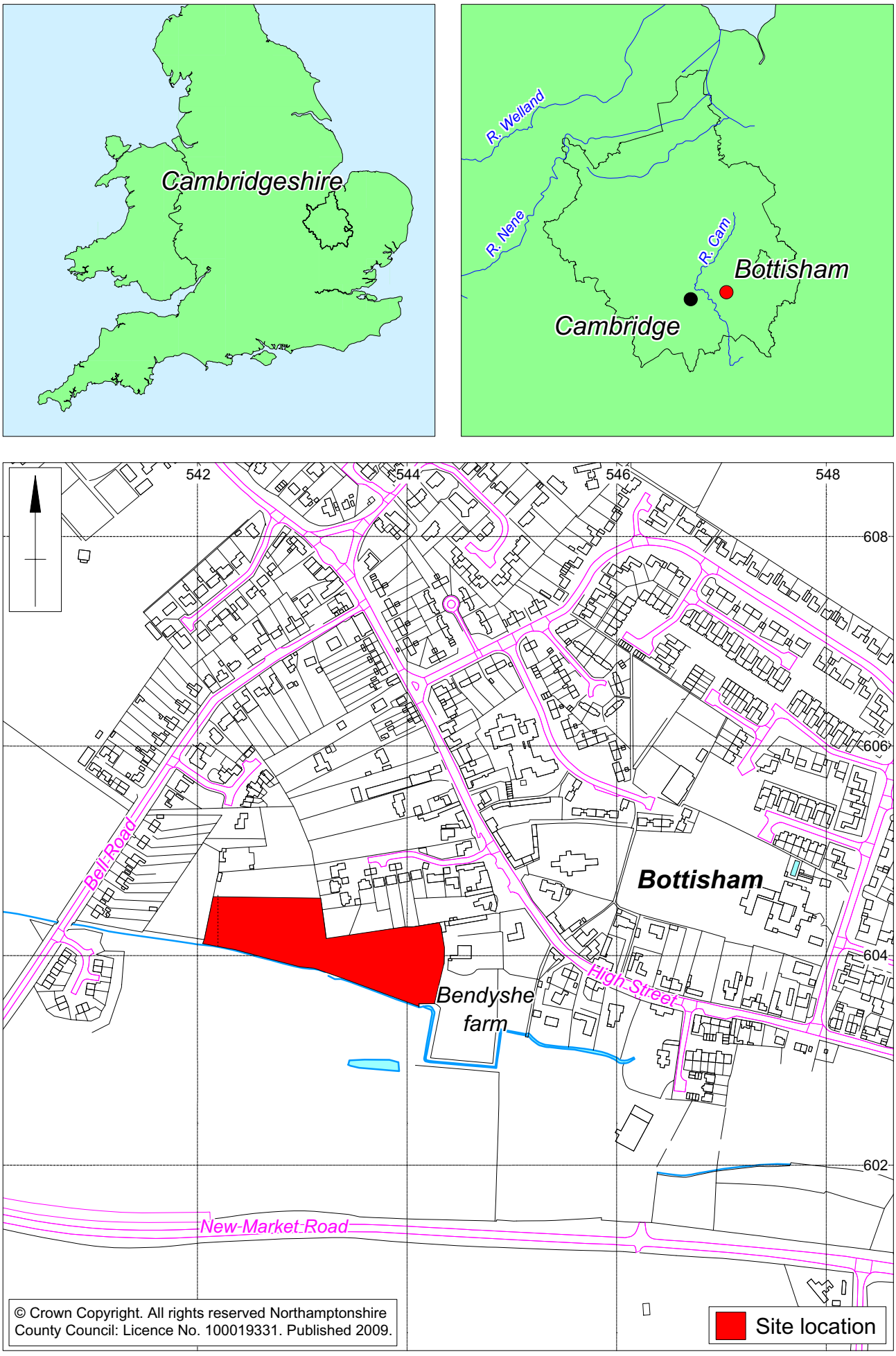
Test Pit no	Context no	Type	Description	Artefact type
TP1	101	Layer	Topsoil	
	102	Layer	Natural clay chalk	
TP2	201	Layer	Topsoil	
	202	Layer	Subsoil	
	203	Layer	Alluvium	
	204	Layer	Alluvium	
	205	Layer	Natural clay chalk	
TP3	301	Layer	Topsoil	
	302	Layer	Subsoil	
	303	Layer	Alluvium	
	304	Layer	Alluvium	
	305	Layer	Natural clay chalk	
	306	Layer	Natural water filled hollow	
TP4	401	Layer	Topsoil	
	402	Layer	Subsoil	
	403	Layer	Alluvium	
	404	Layer	Alluvium	
	405	Layer	Natural water filled hollow	
	406	Layer	Natural clay chalk	
TP5	501	Layer	Topsoil	
	502	Layer	Natural clay chalk	
TP6	601	Layer	Topsoil	
	602	Layer	Natural clay chalk	
TP7	701	Layer	Topsoil	
	702	Layer	Subsoil	
	703	Layer	Alluvium	
	704	Layer	Alluvium	
	705		Cancelled	
	706	Layer	Natural clay chalk	
TP8	801	Layer	Topsoil	
	802	Layer	Subsoil	
	803	Layer	Natural clay chalk	

Test Pit no	Context no	Type	Description	Artefact type
TP9	901	Layer	Topsoil	
	902	Layer	Subsoil	
	903	Layer	Alluvium	
	904	Layer	Alluvium	
	905	Fill	Natural water filled hollow	
	906	Layer	Natural clay chalk	
TP10	1001	Layer	Topsoil	
	1002	Layer	Natural clay chalk	
TP11	1101	Layer	Topsoil	
	1102	Layer	Subsoil	
	1103	Layer	Natural clay chalk	
TP12	1201	Layer	Topsoil	
	1202	Layer	Subsoil	
	1203	Layer	Natural clay chalk	
TP13	1301	Layer	Topsoil	
	1302	Layer	Subsoil	
	1303	Layer	Alluvium	
	1304	Layer	Alluvium	
	1305	Layer	Natural clay chalk	
	1321	Fill	Fill of [1326]	1 sherd 19th century pottery
	1322	Fill	Fill of [1326]	1 sherd 19th century pottery
	1323	Fill	Fill of [1326]	Iron ring from shoe patten
	1324	Fill	Fill of [1326]	
	1325	Fill	Fill of [1326]	
	1326	Cut	Cut of large vertical sided pit (not bottomed)	
	1327	Fill	Fill of [1331]	
	1328	Fill	Fill of [1331]	1 sherd 19th century pottery
	1329	Fill	Fill of [1331]	
	1330	Fill	Fill of [1331]	
	1331	Cut	Cut of pit (not bottomed)	
	1332	Fill	Fill of [1333]	
	1333	Cut	Cut of shallow pit 0.60m wide 0.18m deep	
	1334	Fill	Fill of [1335]	Roof tile
	1335	Cut	Cut of machine dug pit (not bottomed)	
TP14	1401	Layer	Topsoil	
	1402	Layer	Subsoil	
	1403	Layer	Natural clay chalk	
TP15	1501	Layer	Topsoil	
	1502	Layer	Alluvium	
	1503	Layer	Natural clay chalk	
	1504	Fill	Fill of [1505]	Burnt flint
	1505	Cut	Cut of ditch/pit 0.65m wide	

Test Pit no	Context no	Type	Description	Artefact type
TP20	2001	Layer	Topsoil	
	2002	Layer	Alluvium	
	2003	Layer	Alluvium	
	2004	Layer	Natural gravel and chalk	
TP21	2101	Layer	Topsoil	
	2102	Layer	Rubble layer	
	2103	Layer	Natural clay chalk	
TP22	2201	Layer	Topsoil	
	2202	Layer	Subsoil	
	2203	Layer	Natural clay chalk	
TP23	2301	Layer	Topsoil	
	2302	Layer	Subsoil	
	2303	Layer	Natural clay chalk	
	2304	Fill	Fill of [2305]	
	2305	Cut	Cut of posthole 0.69m diameter 0.39m deep	
TP24	2401	Layer	Topsoil	
	2402	Layer	Silty clay layer	
	2403	Layer	Layer of chalk	
	2404	Fill	Tree root disturbance	
	2405	Layer	Grey clay layer	
	2406	Layer	Chalky soil layer	
	2407	Fill	Fill of wheel rut	
	2408	Layer	Natural chalk clay	
TP25	2501	Layer	Topsoil	
	2502	Fill	Fill of [2503]	Animal bone
	2503	Cut	Cut of pit	
	2504	Fill	Fill of [2505]	
	2505	Cut	Cut of pit	
	2506	Layer	Natural chalk clay	
TP26	2601	Layer	Topsoil	
	2602	Layer	Layer of brick rubble	
	2603	Layer	Subsoil	
	2604	Layer	Natural chalk clay	
	2605		Cancelled	
	2606		Cancelled	
	2607	Fill	Fill of [2611]	
	2608		Cancelled	
	2609		Cancelled	
	2610		Cancelled	
	2611	Cut	Cut of ditch c 2m long 0.57m wide 0.55m deep	
TP27	2701	Layer	Topsoil	
	2702	Layer	Subsoil	
	2703	Layer	Natural clay chalk	
	2704	Fill	Fill of [2705]	
	2705	Cut	Cut of ditch 0.36m wide 0.31m deep	

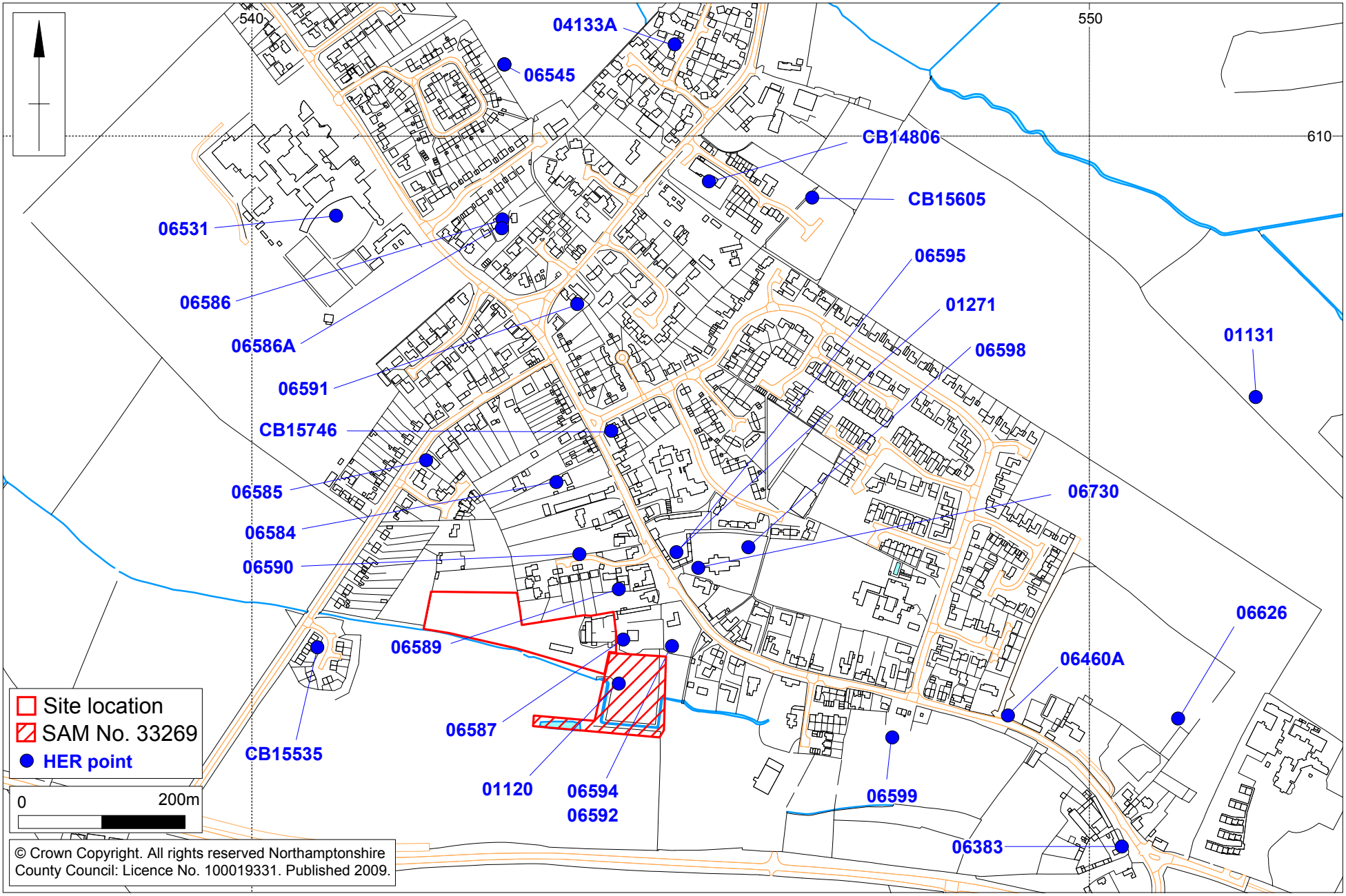
Test Pit no	Context no	Type	Description	Artefact type
TP29	2901	Layer	Topsoil	
	2902	Fill	Fill of [2905]	Brick
	2903	Fill	Fill of [2905]	
	2904	Fill	Fill of [2905]	2 sherds glazed red earthenware, mid 16th century, Brick
	2905	Cut	Cut of ditch or large pit c 1.37m wide 0.35m deep	
	2906	Layer	Natural clay chalk	
TP30	3001	Layer	Topsoil	
	3002	Fill	Upper fill of [3005]	Brick/tile
	3003	Fill	Middle fill of [3005]	Glass
	3004	Fill	Lower fill of [3005]	Window glass, clay pipe, brick/tile
	3005	Cut	Cut of pit c 2m long 1.50m wide 0.60m deep	
	3006	Fill	Fill of [3007]	1 sherd glazed red earthenware, 1 sherd 19th century ware, brick/tile
	3007	Cut	Cut of ditch 1.27m wide 0.32m deep	
	3008	Layer	Natural clay chalk	
TP33	3303	Layer	Topsoil	
	3302	Wall	Chalk block and rubble wall	
	3303	Layer	Chalk yard surface	
	3304	Layer	Rubble from wall (3302)	1 sherd Midland blackware, late 16th century
	3305	Layer	Natural chalk	
TP34	3401	Layer	Topsoil	
	3402	Wall	Chalk block and rubble wall	
	3403	Layer	Natural chalk	
	3404	Layer	Rubble from wall (3402)	Brick/tile
TP35	3501	Layer	Topsoil	
	3502	Fill	Fill of [3503]	
	3503	Cut	Cut of ditch 1.02m wide 0.47m deep	
	3504	Layer	Natural chalk	
	3505	Layer	Subsoil	Clay pipe bowl
TP36	3601	Layer	Topsoil	
	3602	Layer	Layer of soil and rubble	
	3603	Layer	Rubble layer	1 sherd glazed red earthenware mid 16th century
	3604	Fill	Fill of [3605]	
	3605	Cut	Cut of gully 0.95m wide 0.30m deep	
	3606	Layer	Natural chalk	
TP37	3701	Layer	Topsoil	
	3702	Layer	Subsoil	
	3703	Layer	Natural clay chalk	
	3704	Fill	Fill of [3705]	
	3705	Cut	Cut of ditch 1.30m wide	

Test Pit no	Context no	Type	Description	Artefact type
TP38	3801	Layer	Topsoil	
	3802	Layer	Subsoil	
	3803	Layer	Natural clay chalk	
	3804	Fill	Fill of [3805]	
	3805	Cut	Cut of ditch (only part of ditch visible)	

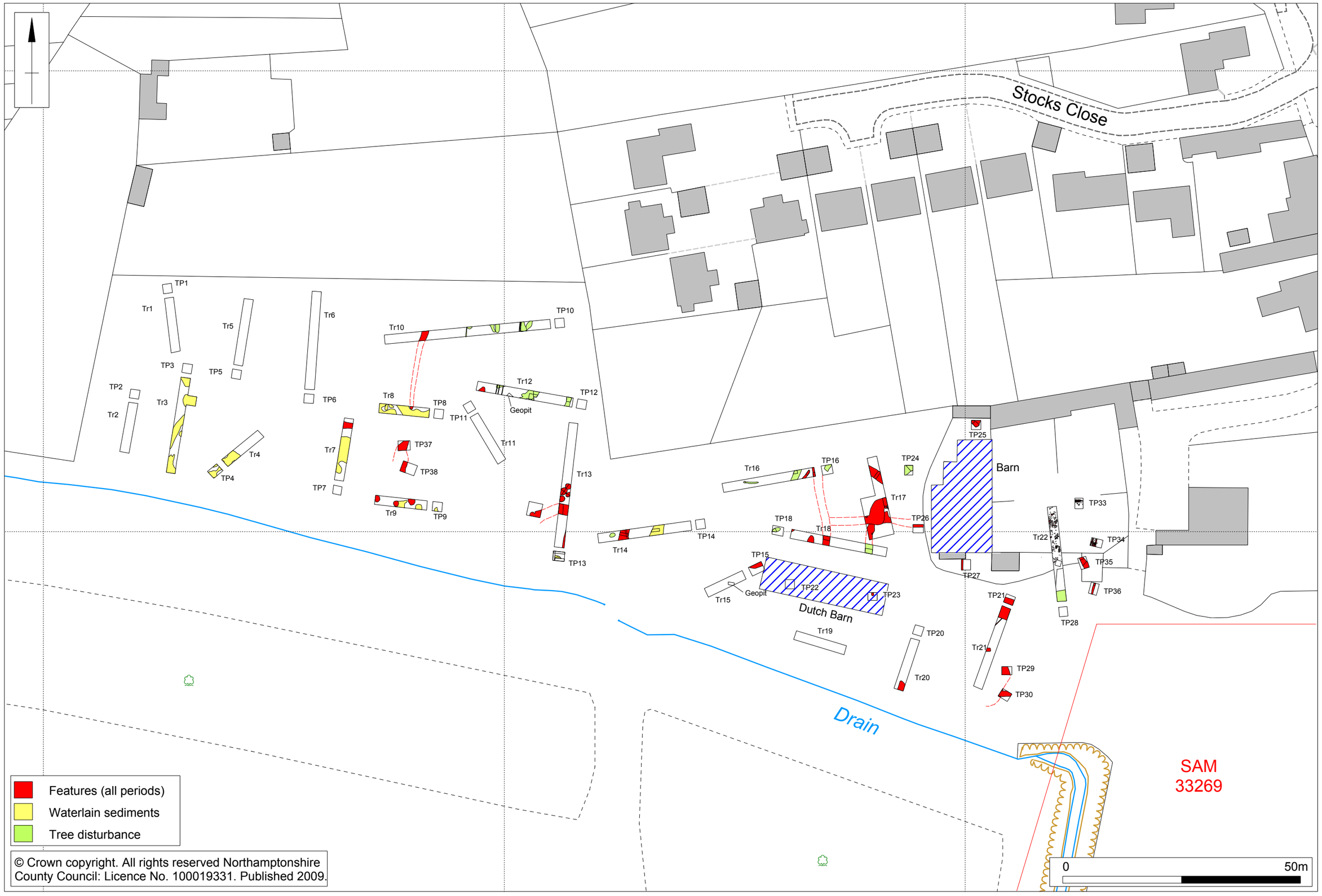


1:5,000

Site Location Fig 1



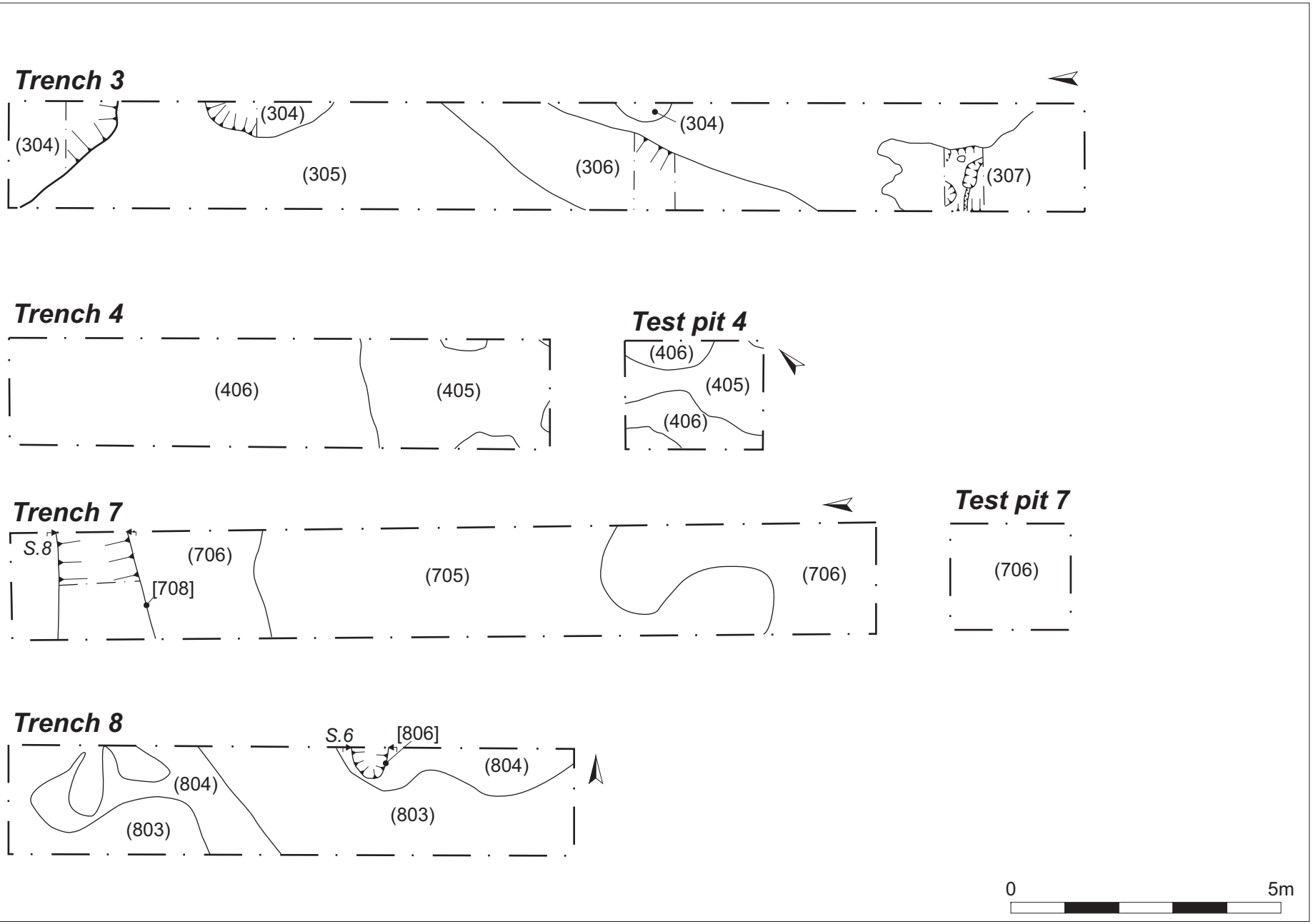
Historic Environment Record data Fig 2



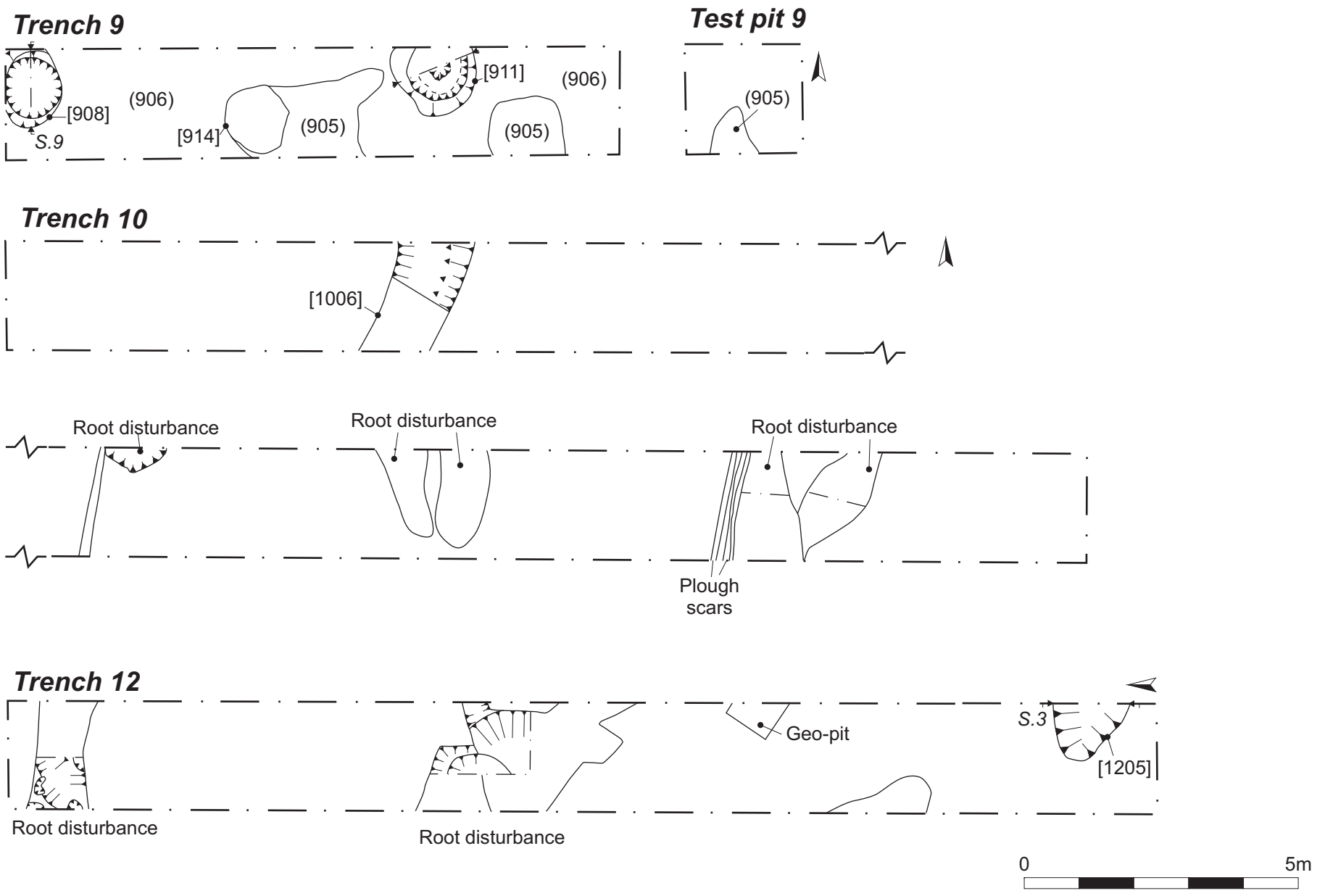
1:750

General site plan

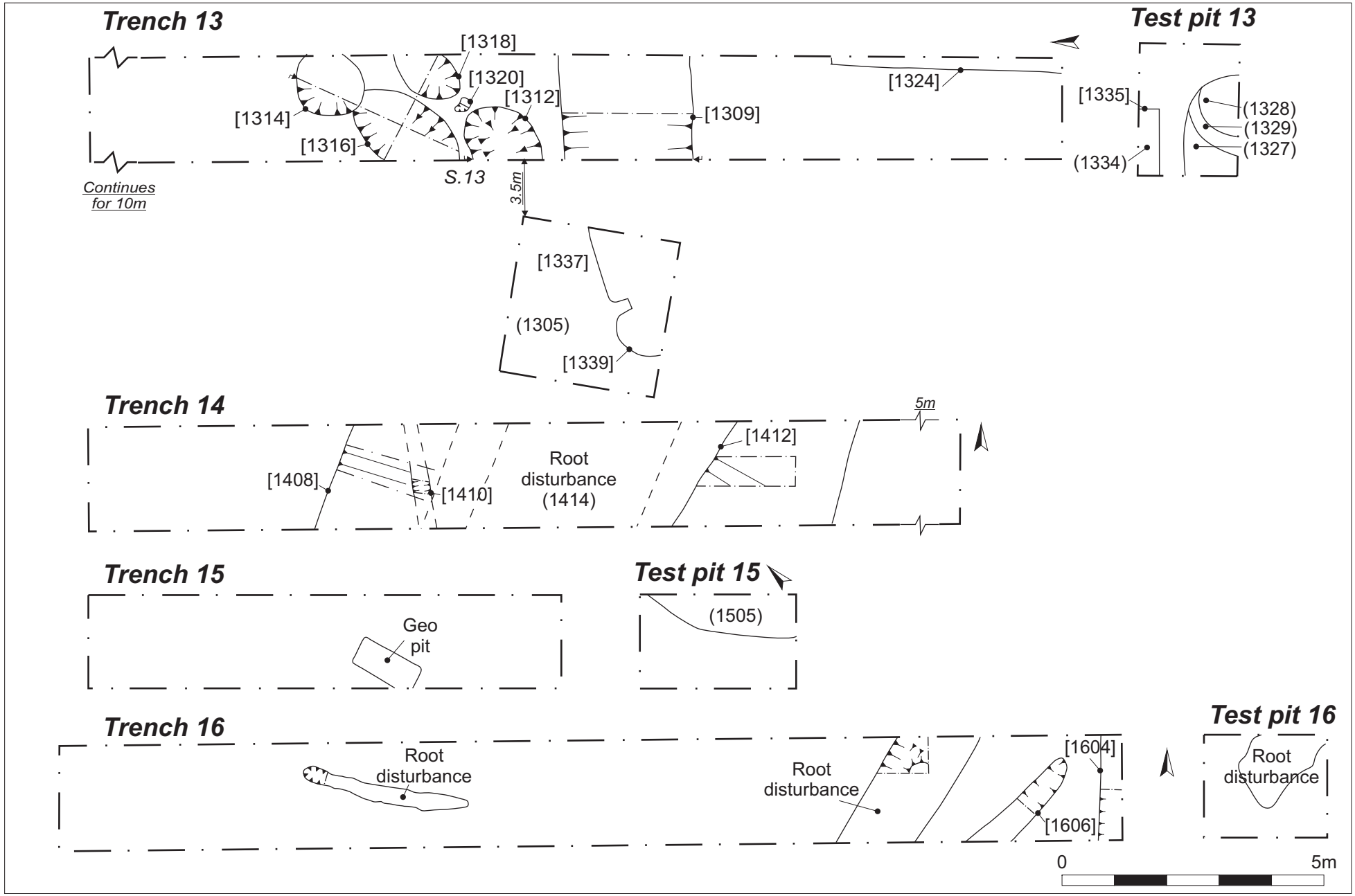
Fig 3



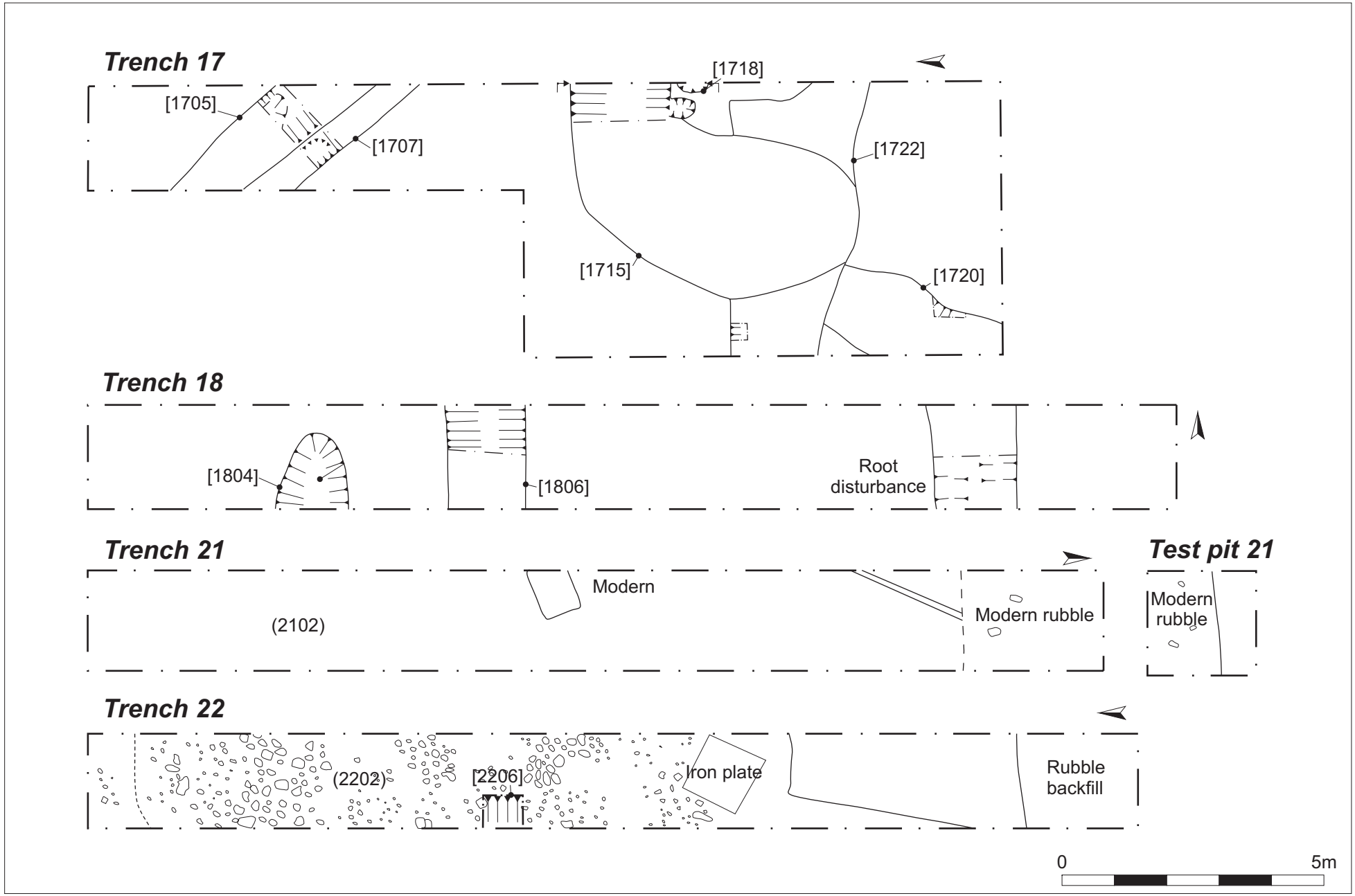
Trench plans 3, 4, 7 and 8 Fig 4



Trench plans 9, 10 and 12 Fig 5

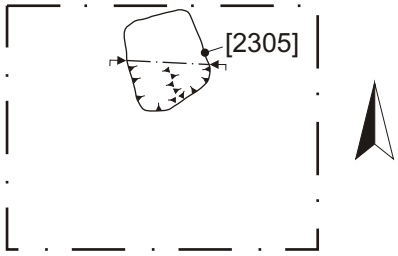


Trench plans 13, 14, 15 and 16 Fig 6

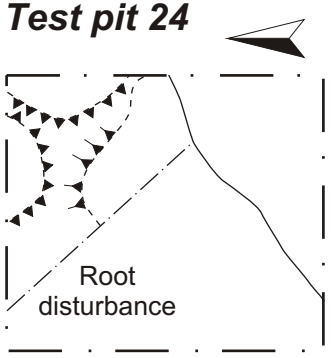


Trench plans 17, 18, 21 and 22 Fig 7

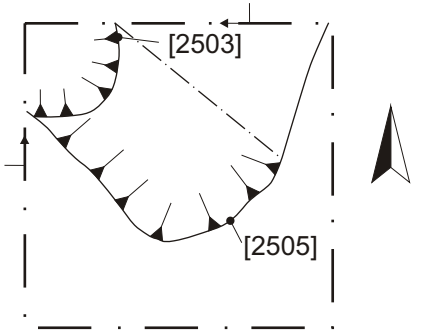
Test pit 23



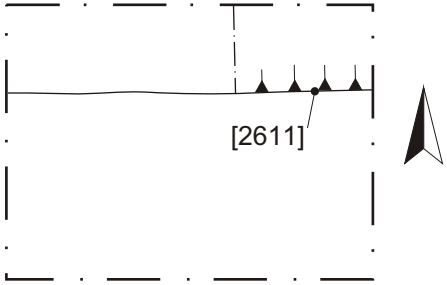
Test pit 24



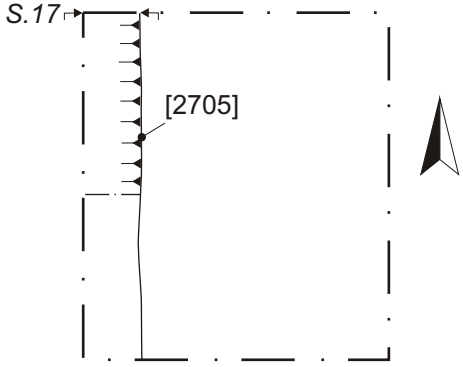
Test pit 25



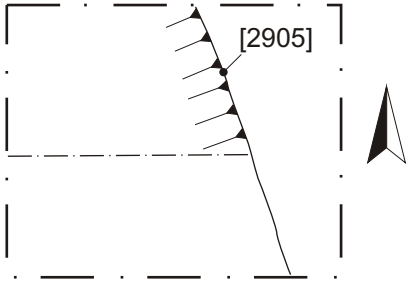
Test pit 26



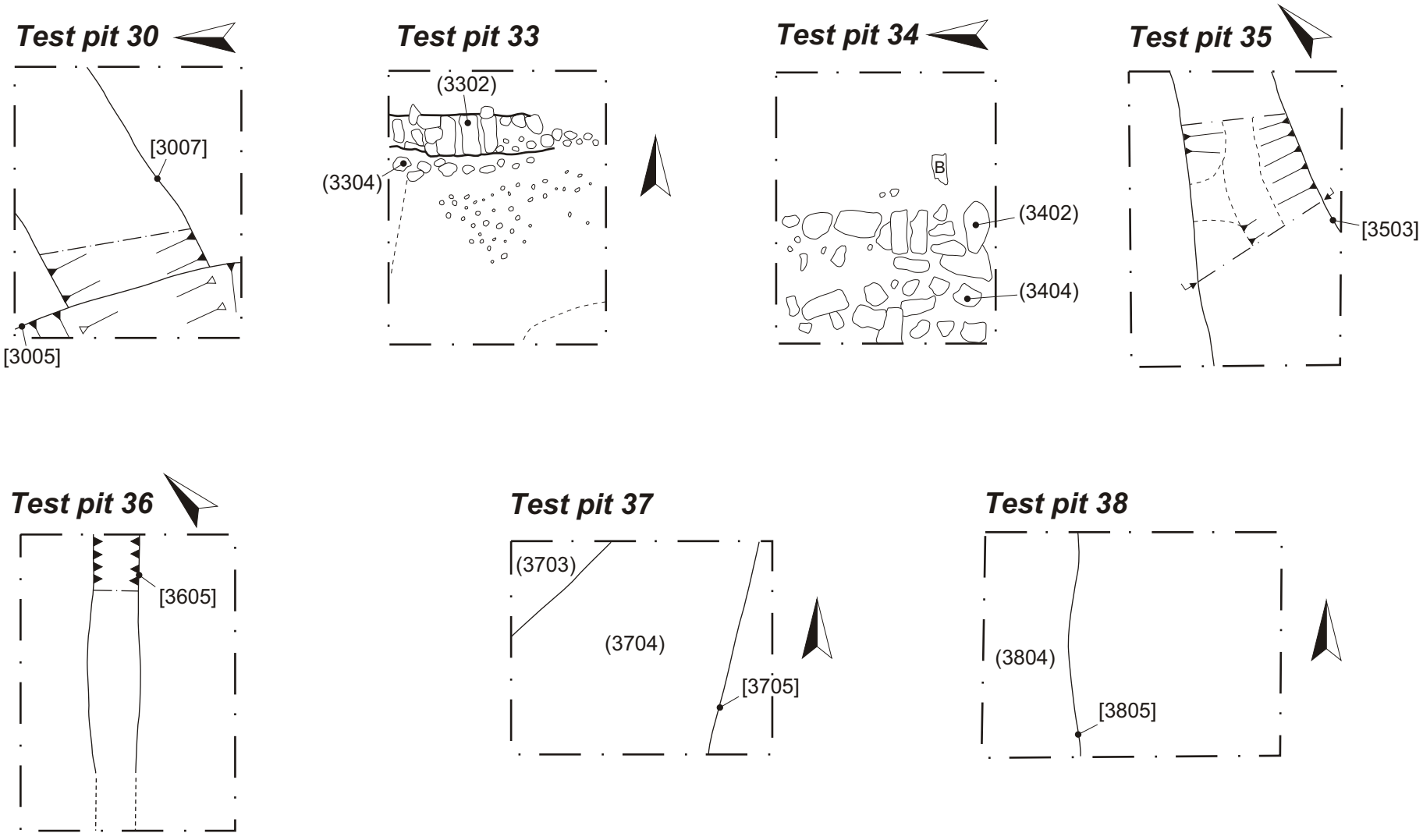
Test pit 27



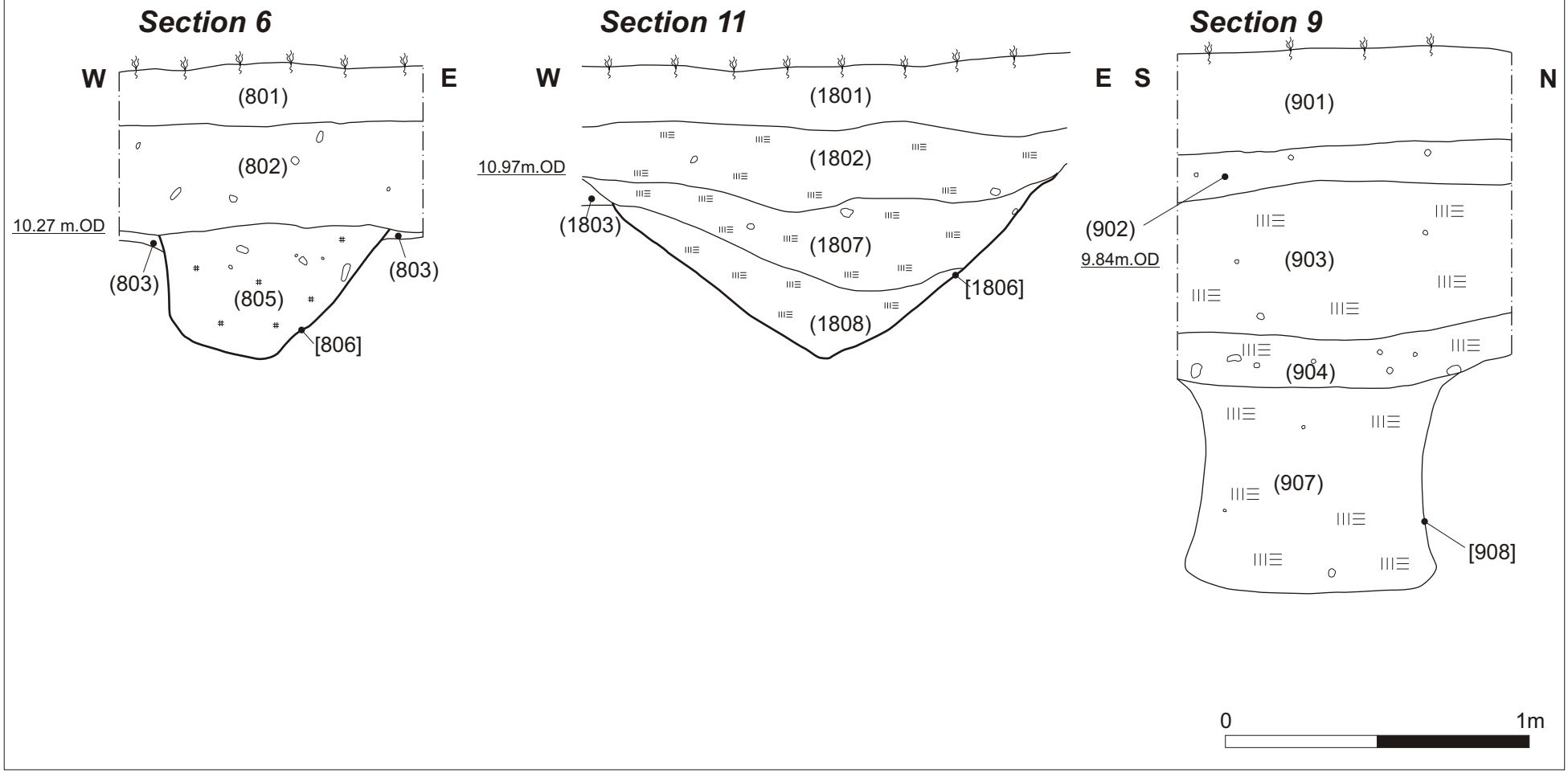
Test pit 29



Test pit plans 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29 Fig 8

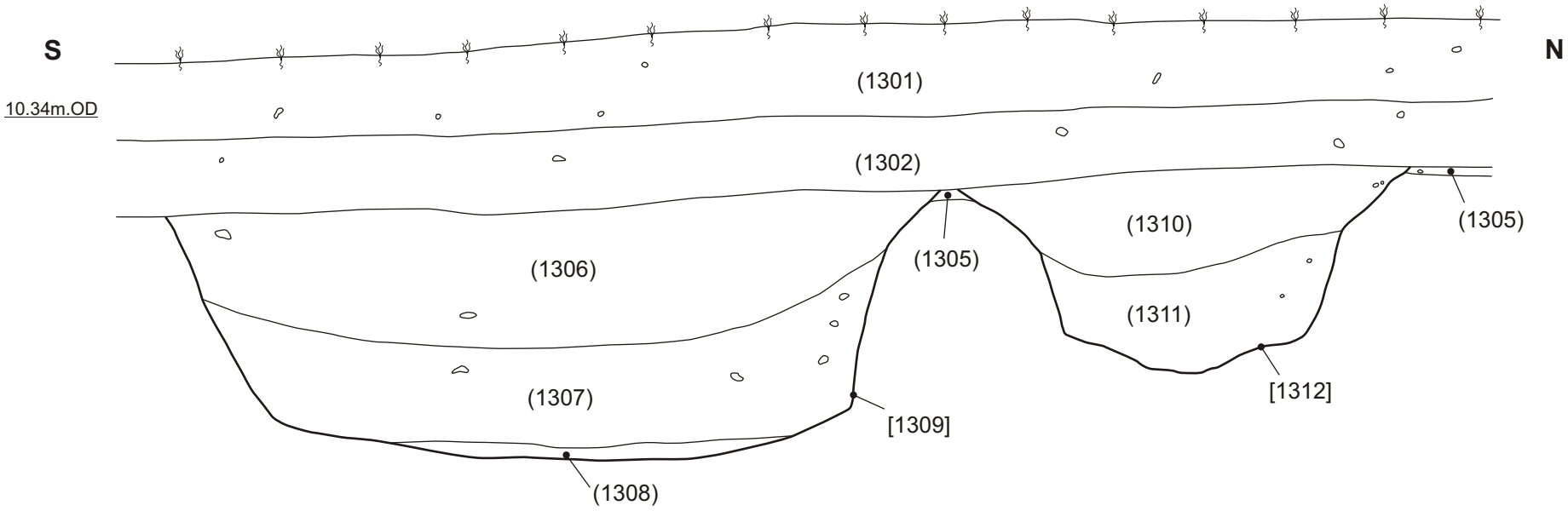


Test pit plans 30, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 Fig 9

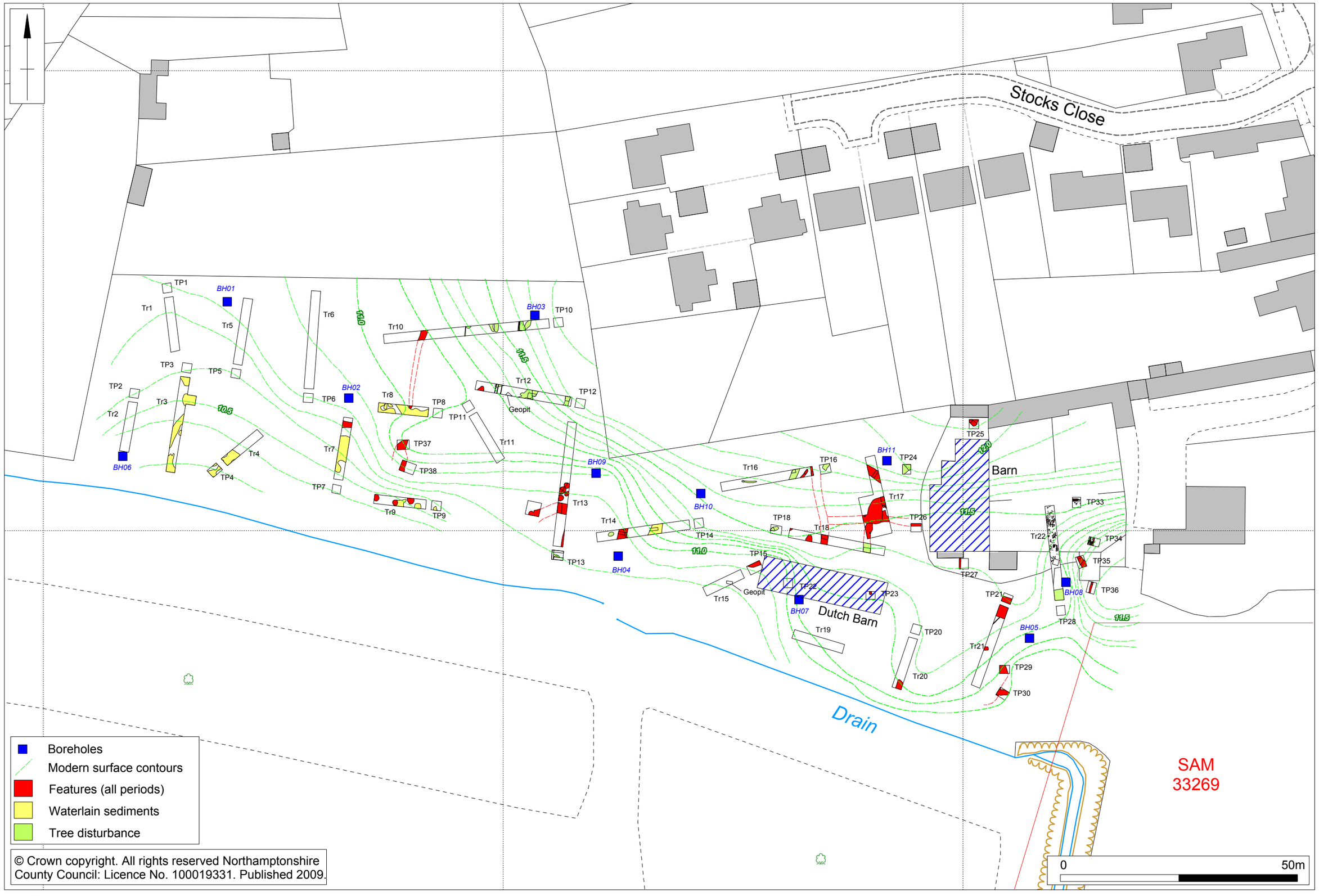


Sections 6, 9, 11 Fig 10

Section 13

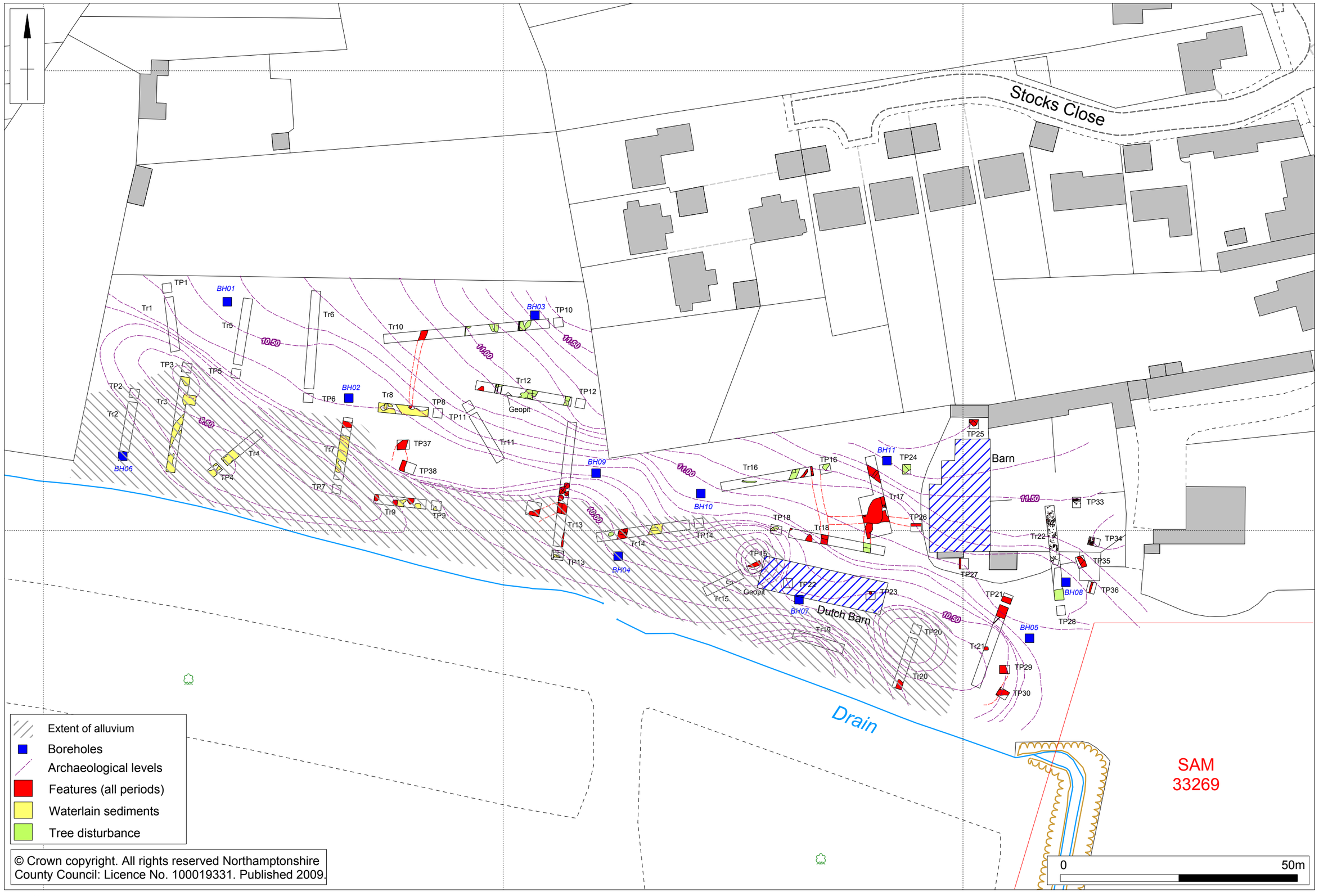


Section 13 Fig 11



1:750

Site deposit model: modern surface contours Fig 12



1:750

Site deposit model: Archaeology levels Fig 13

Plate 1: Trench 7, ditch [708], looking east

Plate 2: Trench 9, pit [908], looking west

Plate 3: Trench 13, ditch [1309], looking west

Plate 4: Trench 13, pits [1314], [1316], [1318] and posthole [1320], looking south east

Plate 5: Trench 18, ditch terminal [1804], looking south

Plate 6: Test pit 33, wall (3302), looking west

Plate 7: Test pit 29, pit [2905], looking north

Plate 8: Test pit 30, ditch [3007], pit [3005], looking west

Plate 9: Test pit 13, Pits [1331] and [1333]looking south

Plate 10: Layer (1904), Thetford ware fragment from a large bowl or curfew, with an applied flange. Grey fabric with reddish-brown margins, dark grey surfaces. Inner surface has partially flaked off.