

The Rectory, Barton Bendish, Norfolk

An Archaeological Evaluation



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Summary

Between the 9th and 14th of May 2011, The Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) undertook a small evaluation within the gardens surrounding The Rectory, Barton Bendish, Norfolk. A series of parallel Late Saxon linear ditches and gullies were found as well as Medieval pits and ditches and several discrete undated features.

INTRODUCTION

Landscape, Geology and Topography (Figure 1)

The evaluated area was located within the grounds of The Rectory house, on the corner of Buttlard Lane and Church Road, Barton Bendish, Norfolk (TF 7124 0562). The height of the proposed development area (PDA) is between 10 and 15m OD and shows both a notable rise to the south and a degree of landscaping relating to the construction of the present rectory building in the 1960's. The underlying geology of the area is chalk. A small pond was located to the immediate west of the PDA, which was not present on 19th century maps and was not visible on landscape photographs taken during the early 1980's. As such it was assumed to be a modern feature.

Methodology

The current evaluation was in response to a request by the Historic Environment Service of Norfolk County Council (Arnold 2011); whilst a specification for the work was produced by Cambridge Archaeological Unit (Beadsmoore 2011). Four evaluation trenches (T1-4) were excavated within the grounds of The Rectory; three in the front garden to the north of the standing building (Figure 3) and one to the south (Figure 4). Trenches were located to avoid a variety of buried services. A 7.5 tonne tracked machine with a toothless 1.5m wide bucket, and under constant archaeological guidance was utilised to remove top and subsoil deposits until archaeological features and/ or natural geology were encountered. A metal detector survey of exposed features as well as removed subsoil was also undertaken.

The excavation of all encountered archaeological features was carried out by hand. A plan of each trench was drawn at a scale of 1:50 and sections at a scale of 1:10 were recorded for each evaluation trench. The recording followed a CAU modified MoLAS system (Spence 1990) whereby numbers (fill) and [cut] were assigned to individual contexts and feature numbers, F., to stratigraphic events. All work was carried out in strict accordance with statutory health and safety legislation and recommendations of SCAUM (Allen & Holt 2002). The site code is ENF 126522.

Archaeological and Historical Background (Figures 2 & 5).

The evaluated area lies within the historic core of Barton Bendish, a village with proven Saxon origins. Detailed surveys within the parish of Barton Bendish have shown a presence in and around the village from early prehistory until present day (Rogerson & Davidson 1997) and only a brief overview will be repeated here. A substantial quantity of Iron Age sites have been identified in the area, whilst Romano-British land use appears to have been based around these pre-existing settlements as well as the Roman Road, the Fen Causeway crossing the north of the parish. A small number of Early Saxon sites on the periphery of the present village suggest a small presence between the 5th and 7th centuries with a contemporary date as the the Devil's Dyke earthwork which marks the eastern parish boundary (*ibid*; Scull 1992). Middle Saxon, 7th to 9th century activity within and around the village is evident solely from pottery scatters with an apparent focus to the immediate west of the current village centre.

A notable increase in activity during the Late Saxon, (9th to 11th) centuries has been evidenced by a high concentration of isolated ceramic finds and sites identified in the immediate vicinity of the current village, with a seeming focus of settlement to the western end and north of the current village. Historical sources such as the Domesday survey suggest that Barton Bendish had two main Late Saxon settlement foci; the western end of the current village saw a larger settlement with associated church (St Mary's) and possibly three manor houses. Whilst a smaller core has been identified further east, based around the 10th century foundation of the current St Andrew's church later followed by the 11th century All Saints church on the other side of what was likely to have been a main street. The Domesday survey indicates that by the late 11th century, a population in excess of 400 people occupied the village (Rogerson & Davidson 1997).

The Medieval occupation of Barton Bendish would appear to continue to focus on the present village, with the development of two known moated sites to the immediate north of the main street. Economically, the village and parish appeared to have thrived during the 14th and 15th centuries, attested to by the development of Eastmoor as a subsidiary village to the south-east.

A number of archaeological excavations have been undertaken close to the current PDA, identifying the presence of the mainly Late Saxon and Medieval origins of the present village. Excavations in 1981-1982 of the structure and associated cemetery of All Saints church (which was demolished in 1789), located 50-75m to the west, revealed the presence of burials that pre-dated the earliest 11th century masonry church foundations suggesting a less substantial building existed prior to its construction (Rogerson & Ashley 1987). Evidence of agricultural activity and several discrete pits and postholes from this phase were also identified and interpreted as being associated with occupation along Church Street to the immediate north. A full developmental sequence dating from the 11th to 18th centuries was recorded for the church and surrounding burials.

Several smaller trenches were also excavated away from the church. One extending to the north which, as well as identifying the extent of the Medieval cemetery, exposed parallel north-east to south-west aligned linear ditches and pits containing St. Neots

and Thetford-type wares suggestive of an early-Medieval date. A trench to the east, towards the current evaluation area contained five shallow, north-west to south-east aligned linear ditches containing low quantities of Thetford-type wares of an early-Medieval date.

Further east, several small trenches were also opened, showing a decline in intensity of archaeological activity: One immediately to the west of the current evaluation area did not expose geological strata but produced Thetford-type wares as well as peg-roof tiles and sherds of later Medieval pottery.

Archaeological excavations undertaken to the east of St. Andrew's church, 50-120m to the north-west of the current evaluation in 1987/ 1988 (Pritchard 1997). The excavations revealed a very low level of Late-Saxon activity and the site was dominated by the presence of an incomplete Medieval moat and basic isled hall of a 13-15th century date.

RESULTS (Figures 2, 3, 4)

Four evaluation trenches, with an overall length of 59m were excavated to the north and south of the present rectory building. The trenches were located to maximise exposure of sub-surface archaeological deposits, although the presence of numerous live buried and overhead services restricted the location and length of some trenches. Archaeology was found in all four trenches, with a high degree of root truncation and the presence of tree-throws within the northern trenches (T1-3).

Trench No.	Length (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation.
1	10.7	0.65-0.8	E-W
2	9	0.55	N-S
3	3.8	0.5-0.6	E-W
4	35.5	0.55-0.9	NW-SE

Table 1: Evaluation Trench Details

Trench 1

Trench 1 was located at the far north of the PDA, parallel to Church Road. The trench was 10.7m in length and was excavated to expose the natural geology of compacted marly chalk. A large amount of tree rooting and two tree root-bowls were present within the eastern end of the trench.

Trench 1 contained seven postholes and three intercutting ditches. The stratigraphically earliest feature was a north-east to south-west aligned ditch (**F. 13**), containing a low quantity of 12th century ceramic. This ditch was truncated and possibly recut by the rounded terminus of a shallower and narrower north-east to south-west aligned ditch, **F. 14**, which was devoid of material culture.

A group of seven postholes were also identified within Trench 1: **F. 9**, **F. 10**, **F. 11** and **F. 12** as well as two unexcavated postholes which were located adjacent to the terminus of ditch F. 14 and may be associated with the ditch itself. A single posthole, **F. 16** truncated the upper fill of ditch F. 13 adjacent to the terminus of F. 14 and was

also likely to be contemporary with the terminus of F. 14. A single sherd of 13th century ceramic was recovered from posthole F. 10.

A shallow, undated gully, F. 15 aligned roughly north-south truncated both ditches within Trench 1.

Feature Number	Context Number	Type	Dimensions/ Orientation	Date by ceramic
9	20	Fill	Length 0.23, Width 0.13, Depth 0.11	No Ceramic Recovered
	21	Cut of Posthole		
10	22	Fill	Length 0.46, Width 0.4, Depth 0.15.	13 th Century
	23	Cut of Posthole		
11	24	Fill	Length 0.3, Width 0.3, Depth 0.15.	No Ceramic Recovered
	25	Cut of Posthole		
12	26	Fill	Length 0.3, Width 0.3, Depth 0.13	No Ceramic Recovered
	27	Cut of Posthole		
13	32	Fill	Width 1.3m, Depth 0.44m. NW-SE	12 th Century
	33	Fill		
	34	Fill		
	35	Cut of Ditch		
14	28	Fill	Width 0.6m, Depth 0.23m. NE-SW.	No Ceramic Recovered
	29	Cut of ditch terminus		
15	30	Fill	Width 0.24, Depth 0.22. N-S	No Ceramic Recovered
	31	Cut of narrow gully.		
16	36	Fill	Length 0.3, Width 0.22, Depth 0.16.	No Ceramic Recovered
	37	Cut of Posthole		
N/A	100	Turf/ Topsoil	Thickness 0.1-0.15m	Post Medieval
N/A	101	Subsoil	Thickness 0.4-0.5m	Post Medieval

Table 2: Trench 1 Feature and context descriptions.

Trench 2

Trench 2 was located to the north of the present Rectory building, and was deliberately sited on a low linear earthwork at the side of and parallel to Butland Lane. Trench 2 was 9m in length and exposed an underlying geology of compacted marly chalk with occasional chalk ‘clunch’ fragments. The presence of roadside trees caused a very high quantity of bio-turbation within the overlying deposits as well as the geology itself, which made the determination of archaeological features from tree-rooting difficult. Two probable features, both heavily turbated were present within the trench however; A shallow ditch or gully (F. 7), aligned north-east to south-west was located within the southern part of the trench. F. 7 and potentially comprised of two bifurcating gullies, although the full extent of the feature was not clear. A small quantity of 12th century ceramic was present within the fill.

Adjacent to F. 7 was an irregular, shallow, sub-rounded pit, **F. 8**, containing a small quantity of 13th century ceramic.

Feature Number	Context Number	Type	Dimensions/Orientation	Date
7	16	Fill	Width 1.1m, depth 0.26. NE-SW	12 th Century
	17	Heavily truncated ditch/ gullies.		
8	18	Fill	Length 1.25, Width 2.25, Depth 0.18	13 th Century
	19	Heavily truncated pit.		
N/A	100	Turf/ Topsoil	Thickness 0.1-0.15m	Post Medieval
N/A	101	Subsoil	Thickness 0.4-0.5m	Post Medieval

Table 3: Trench 2 Feature and Context descriptions.

Trench 3

Trench 3 was only 3.8m in length, being restricted by the presence of two active drains and an overhead power cable. Topographically, the trench exposed a slight slope down to the west from the flat geological natural exposed within Trenches 1 and 2. The geology of Trench 3 was firmly compacted chalky marl.

Trench 3 partially exposed one side of a deep, east to west aligned ditch, **F. 3** with an irregular, bioturbated ‘V’ shaped profile. A small quantity of 12th century ceramic was recovered from the upper fills of this ditch. A narrow, north-east to south-west aligned gully (**F. 4**) was also present within the trench. This was undated by material culture and the relationship with F. 3 was unclear due to heavy rooting.

Feature Number	Context Number	Type	Dimensions/Orientation	Date
3	7	Fill	Not Fully exposed in plan, Depth 0.85m NW-SE	12 th Century
	8	Fill		
	9	Fill		
	10	Cut of Ditch		
4	5	Fill	Width 0.4, Depth 0.3, NE-SW	No Ceramic Recovered
	6	Cut shallow gully		
N/A	100	Turf/ Topsoil	Thickness 0.1-0.15m	Post Medieval
N/A	101	Subsoil	Thickness 0.4-0.5m	Post Medieval

Table 4: Trench 3 Context and Feature descriptions.

Trench 4

Trench 4 was the longest trench, and the only trench located to the south of the present rectory building. A small supplementary trench and a small box-extension

were added to the original trench, further exposing archaeological features and resulting in an overall length of 35.5m.

Topographically, Trench 4 was placed obliquely across the southerly slope to the rear of The Rectory and crossed both the notable raised contour marking the rear of the PDA and a slight north-south aligned depression marking the western boundary of the evaluated area. The geological base of the trench comprised of soft marly-chalk with a seam of compacted chalk ‘clunch’ within the north-western end. The trench exposed seven shallow ditches of various depths and widths, all in a northwest to southeast alignment. Several of these ditches (**F. 5** and **F. 6**, and **F. 18**, **F. 19** and **F. 20**) showed degrees of re-definition and, through small quantities of ceramic, can be dated to the 12th and 13th century.

A large sub-rectangular pit, **F. 17** was located within the north-western end of the trench, dug into an area of geologically distinct compacted chalky ‘clunch’, suggesting the feature had been dug to extract stone. The fills of F. 17 contained 12-13th century ceramics contemporary with the ditches within the trench.

Overlying the majority of the trench was the same rooted subsoil deposit as within Trenches 1-3 [101]. Between 0.4 and 0.5m in thickness throughout the majority of the trench, the deposit became thinner and sloped down at the north western end of the trench, suggesting a natural dip or slope to the west of the PDA. Ceramic from the 15th and 16th centuries was recovered from [101] within Trench 4. An undated deposit of less compacted sub-soil [102] overlay [101], to a maximum thickness of 0.75m, within a depression at the western end of Trench 4. Whilst no material culture was recovered from this deposit, it potentially represents a ground consolidation deposit levelling the contours during the construction of The Rectory in the 1960s.

Feature Number	Context Number	Type	Dimensions/ Orientation	Date
1	1	Fill	Width 0.9m, Depth 0.2m. NW-SE	12-13 th Century
	2	Cut of shallow ditch		
2	3	Fill	Width 1.1m, Depth 0.36m. NW-SE	13 th Century
	4	Cut of shallow ditch		
5	11	Fill	Width 1.6m, Depth 0.18m. NW-SE	13 th Century
	12	Cut of shallow ditch		
6	13	Fill	Width 2.2m, Depth 0.18m NW-SE.	12-13 th Century
	14	Fill		
	15	Cut of Shallow ditch		
17	38	Fill	Length 3.0m, Width 2.5m, Depth 0.93m	12-13 th Century
	39	Fill		
	40	Fill		
	41	Fill		
	42	Fill		
	43	Fill		
	44	Fill		
45	Fill			

	46	Fill		
	47	Cut of Pit		
18	48	Fill	Width 0.8, Depth 0.18. NW-SE	No Ceramic Recovered
	49	Cut of ditch		
19	50	Fill	Width 1.3, Depth 0.28. NW-SE.	12-13 th Century
	51	Cut of ditch		
20	52	Fill	Width 0.4, Depth 0.18 NW-SE	
	53	Cut of Ditch terminus		
N/A	100	Turf/ Topsoil	Thickness 0.1-0.15m	Post Medieval
N/A	101	Subsoil	Thickness 0.4-0.5m	16-19 th century
N/A	102	Re-deposited subsoil.	Thickness 0.75m	20 th Century

Table 5: Trench 4 Feature and Context Descriptions.

Discussion

The absence of any Prehistoric, Romano-British or Early Saxon cut features within the evaluated area corresponds with the paucity of archaeology of these periods within the vicinity of Barton Bendish village. The earliest dated features, those containing Saxo-Norman and Early-Medieval wares would appear to correspond well with the alignment of north-west to south-east and north-east to south-west aligned ditches seemingly delineating the extent of the site of All Saints Church to the west of the current area of investigation.

It would seem reasonable to assume that the 12 and 13th century east to west aligned ditches and postholes identified within Trench 1 were associated with the presence of Church Street and formed the northern edge of activity adjacent to the road. 17th century sources record the presence of buildings along both sides of Church Street (Rogerson & Davison 1997, *fig 16*), the properties of which were likely to have extended to the south. Whilst there is no historical record of properties earlier than the 17th century, it is probable that the ditches and large quarry/ rubbish pit identified in Trench 4 were associated with street-front activity.

The deep ditch F. 03, only partially exposed within Trench 3 was the only major and undisturbed feature not to correspond with the alignments of the ditches present within Trenches 1 and 4. The presence of 12th century ceramic within its upper fill suggests a use no later than this date and the depth and profile suggests a major boundary or enclosure ditch, the full extent and nature of which was not determined during the evaluation due to the restricted locations of the trenches.

Archaeological potential

The evaluation at The Rectory, revealed archaeological activity that appears to correspond with the Medieval development of the village of Barton Bendish. The excavated features potentially relate to roadside structures, an element not seen during

previous excavations in the village core. Potentially associated activities extending away from Church Street were also identified. However as the full extent and relationships between the features within the evaluation trenches was not defined, an open area excavation would enable a full articulation of the phases of archaeological development to be more fully understood. Furthermore the potential for the recovery of an informative and comprehensive ceramic and faunal assemblage within a larger excavated area was demonstrated from the ceramic and animal bone recovered during the evaluation. The paucity of features from which a palaeoenvironmental sample, undisturbed by modern rooting could be recovered, was evident from the evaluation. A more complete exposure of features, away from the wooded periphery of the proposed development area would potentially provide access to a more reliable source of un-disturbed environmental data. Recommendations for any further work will be made by Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service.

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Appendices

Medieval and Post Medieval Pottery- David Hall

The assemblage of post-Roman pottery from the evaluation at Barton Bendish contained a total of 57 sherds weighing 0.506kg. The fabric types, dates and numerical totals are given in Table 6; details of contexts with dates are given Table 7.

The earliest sherds consist of two Saxo-Norman fabrics: Stamford (1 sherd) and Grimston-Thetford (8 sherds), plus other local wares of mainly 13th century date. Saxon-Norman fabrics are fully described with references in the Cottenham Report (Hall 2000). The Grimston-Thetford type sherds differ from those found in the south of the county, which most likely come from Thetford, being generally a lighter grey with coarser sand. The Barton sherds probably came from the kilns at nearby Grimston (Leah 1994). Characteristic forms are the hollowed rim-form of the jar (Finds catalogue number <15>), from F. 7 (Leah 1994 fig.64, nos. 6 & 15) and the everted rim (Finds catalogue number <31>), from F. 19 (Leah 1994, fig 66, no. 25). The thumbled vertical applied strip of the body sherd from catalogue number <6> (F. 3) is also typical (Leah 1994, fig. 65 no. 23). The sherds classed as ‘grey sandy’ (8 sherds, 14%) are very possibly identical to Grimston-Thetford type ware, bringing the total to 16 (28%) of the assemblage.

Black sandy sherds (29 sherds, 51%), some containing a little white grit, were mostly thin. They are known at Kings Lynn and Ely, where they have been called Blackborough End type from the material found at that Norfolk village (Rogerson and Ashley 1985). A characteristic everted rim with finger-tip decoration was recovered from F. 1 (finds catalogue number <1> (Clarke and Carter 1977, fig 82, 7; there assigned a Grimston provenience, but see discussion in Hall 2005, 65-5)). Sherds classed as ‘pink sandy’ (6, 11%) are probably variants of the Blackborough End type.

Glazed-Grimston fabrics (3, 5%) are distinguished by their fine glaze with flecks of brown. Since Barton lies close to Grimston, the material likely dates from the 13th century, early in its production period, and so is consistent with the general date of 12-13th century for most of the collection. The sherd in subsoil deposit [101] (Catalogue number <33>) is probably 15-16th century.

A sherd of Frechen jug dating firmly to the 16th century was recovered from deposit [101] (Catalogue number 33).

Dating

The dating of many sherds lies in the later part of the Saxo-Norman period (850-1150); As a whole most of the assemblage seems to date from the 12th and 13th centuries.

	Grimston/ Thetford	Stamford	Grey sandy	Black sandy	Pink sandy	Glazed Grimston	GRE	Frechen	Total
Total	8	1	8	29	6	3	1	1	59
%	14	2	14	51	11	5	2	2	
Date, Century	12th	12th	12- 13th	13th	13th	13th	16th	16th	

Table 6; Relative quantities of Medieval/ post-Medieval pottery.

Context	Feature	Trench	Description & Fabric	Date (Century)	Quantity
1	1	4	Base; Grey sandy ware	12-13th	1
			Small Jug Rim; Black sandy ware	13th	1
			Everted jar rim; Black sandy ware	13th	1
			Small frags.; Black sandy ware	13th	3
3	2	4	Small frags.; Black sandy ware	13th	2
7	3	3	Light grey with finger tipped vertical applied strip. Grimston-Thetford type ware.	12th	1
11	5	4	Thin body sherds; Black sandy ware	13th	11
			Glazed body sherd; Glazed-Grimston type ware	13th	1
13	6	4	Body sherd; Grey sandy ware	12-13 th (?)	4
16	7	2	Hollow everted jar rim; Grimston-Thetford type ware	12th	2
18	8	2	Thin body sherd; Black sandy ware	13 th	1
			Body sherd; light grey, course Grimston-Thetford type ware	13 th	1
			Body sherd; Pink sandy ware	13th	1
22	10	1	Body sherd; Black sandy ware	13th	1
32	13	1	Everted rim jar; light grey, course Grimston-Thetford type ware	12 th	1
38	17	4	Thick body sherds; Black sandy ware	13th	3
			Light green glazed body sherd; Stamford ware	12th	1
			Body sherds; Pink sandy ware	13 th (?)	3
			Body sherd, light grey fabric; Glazed-Grimston type ware	13th	1
40	17	4	Body sherd; Grey sandy ware	12 th (?)	1
			Body sherd; Black sandy ware	13th	4
			Base; Pink sandy ware	13 th	1
			Thumbbed jar rim; Pink sandy ware	13th	1
50	19	4	Jar rim; Grimston-Thetford type ware	12th	3
			Body sherd; Black sandy ware	12-13th	1
101	Subsoil	4	Bowl base; Glazed red earthenware	16th	1
			Jug rim with handle scar; Frechen ware	16th	1
			Body sherd; Glazed-Grimston type ware (glazed both sides)	15 th (?)	1

Table 7 Medieval/ post-Medieval pottery by feature.

Animal Bone- *Vida Rajkovača*

The evaluation resulted in the recovery of a small faunal assemblage totalling 37 assessable specimens, weighing 666g. The assemblage was broadly assigned to the 12-13th century and will be considered as a whole. The majority of recovered bone appears to have come from features F.2, F.6, F.17 and F.19 within trench 4. F.17 produced 12 specimens accounting for 32% of the total assemblage.

The zooarchaeological assessment followed the system implemented by Bournemouth University with all identifiable elements recorded (NISP: Number of Identifiable Specimens) and diagnostic zoning (amended from Dobney & Reilly 1988) used to calculate MNE (Minimum Number of Elements) from which MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) was derived. Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972), and reference material from the Cambridge Archaeological Unit. Ageing of the assemblage employed both mandibular tooth wear (Grant 1982) and fusion of proximal and distal epiphyses (Silver 1969). Taphonomic criteria including indications of butchery, pathology, gnawing activity and surface modifications as a result of weathering were also recorded when evident.

The overall preservation was moderate to quite good, with a small number of specimens showing a degree of weathering and surface exfoliation. Of the 37 specimens, 29 (78.4%) were recorded with minimal or no damage. Gnawing was noted on five specimens (13%) suggesting the material was within reach of scavengers. Butchery traces were recorded on six specimens (16%) and the actions include bone splitting for marrow removal and disarticulation. Chops were crude and more common than cut marks.

Ovicapra are only slightly more common than cattle; however, the prevalent cattle-sized component of the unidentified sub-set is implying the dominance of larger domesticates on site. In fact, the majority of butchered specimens were cattle. Pig and cat were recorded based on one specimen each. An unidentified bird specimen was a fragment of a limb bone shaft and it was not possible to identify to species level. A fragmented sheep/goat mandible was the only ageable specimen within the assemblage giving the age at death of 3-4 years. It was not possible to obtain any biometrical data, due to the small size of the assemblage.

Taxon	NISP	%NISP	MNI
Ovicaprid	7	46.6	1
Cattle	6	40	1
Pig	1	6.7	1
Cat	1	6.7	1
Sub-total to species	15	100	.
Cattle-sized	13	.	.
Sheep-sized	7	.	.
Rodent-sized	1	.	.
Bird n.f.i.	1	.	.
Total	37	.	.

Table 8. Number of Identified Specimens (NISP) and Minimum Number of Individuals for all species.

The abbreviation n.f.i. denotes the specimen could not be further identified.

The presence of the three main 'food species' is in keeping with the majority of Medieval domestic assemblages from across the country, and the prevalence of ovicapra and cattle is typical for the period. The assemblage is quantitatively inadequate for propositions about animal husbandry and in the lack of sufficient butchery, ageing and biometrical data, it is difficult to assess the assemblage any further.

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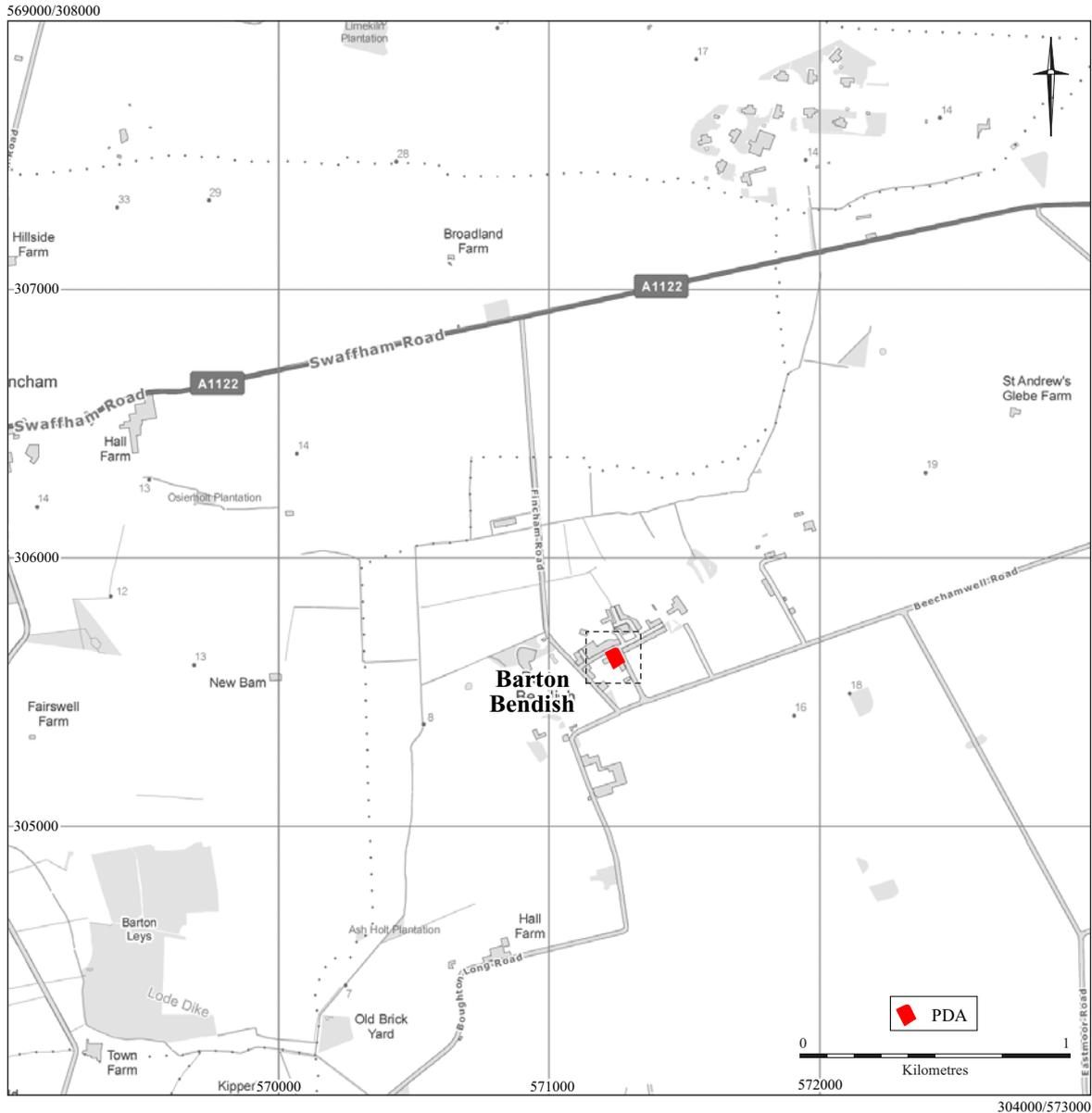
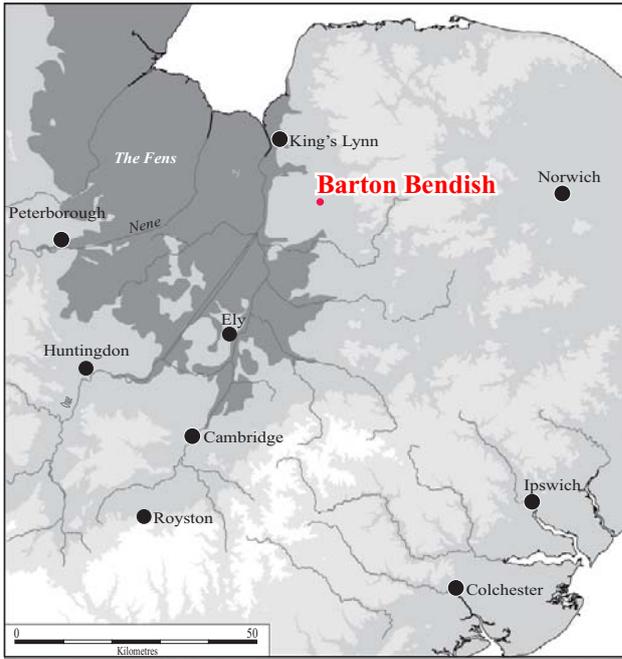


Figure 1. Location Plan

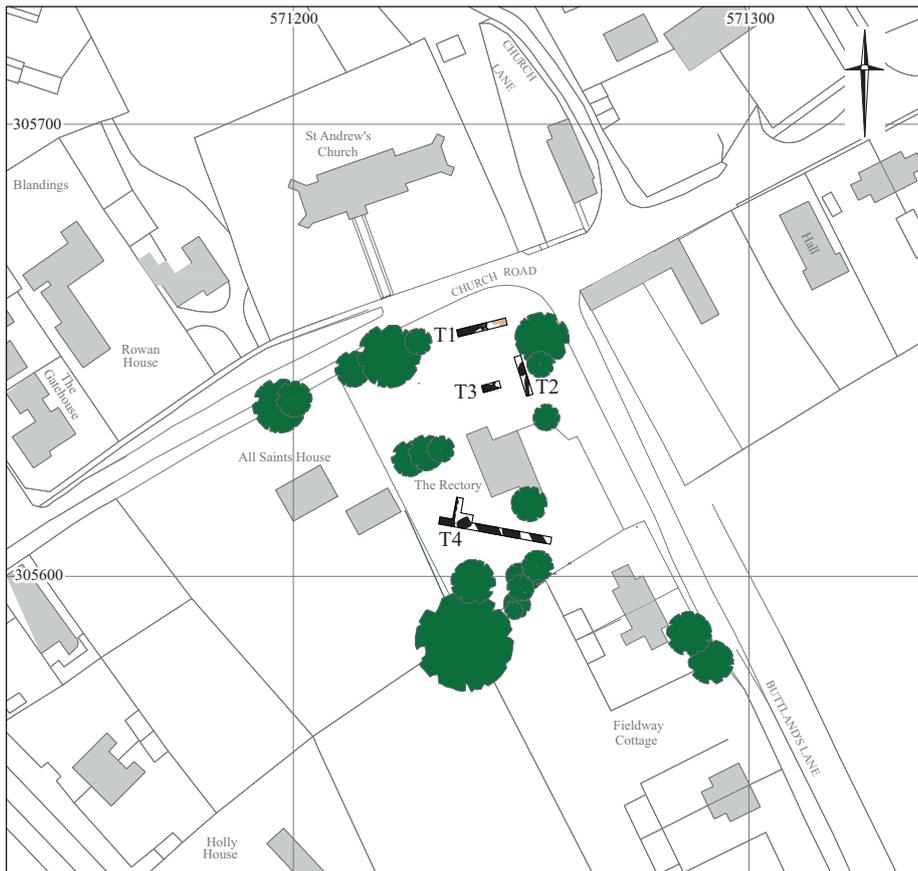


Figure 2. Trench Plan

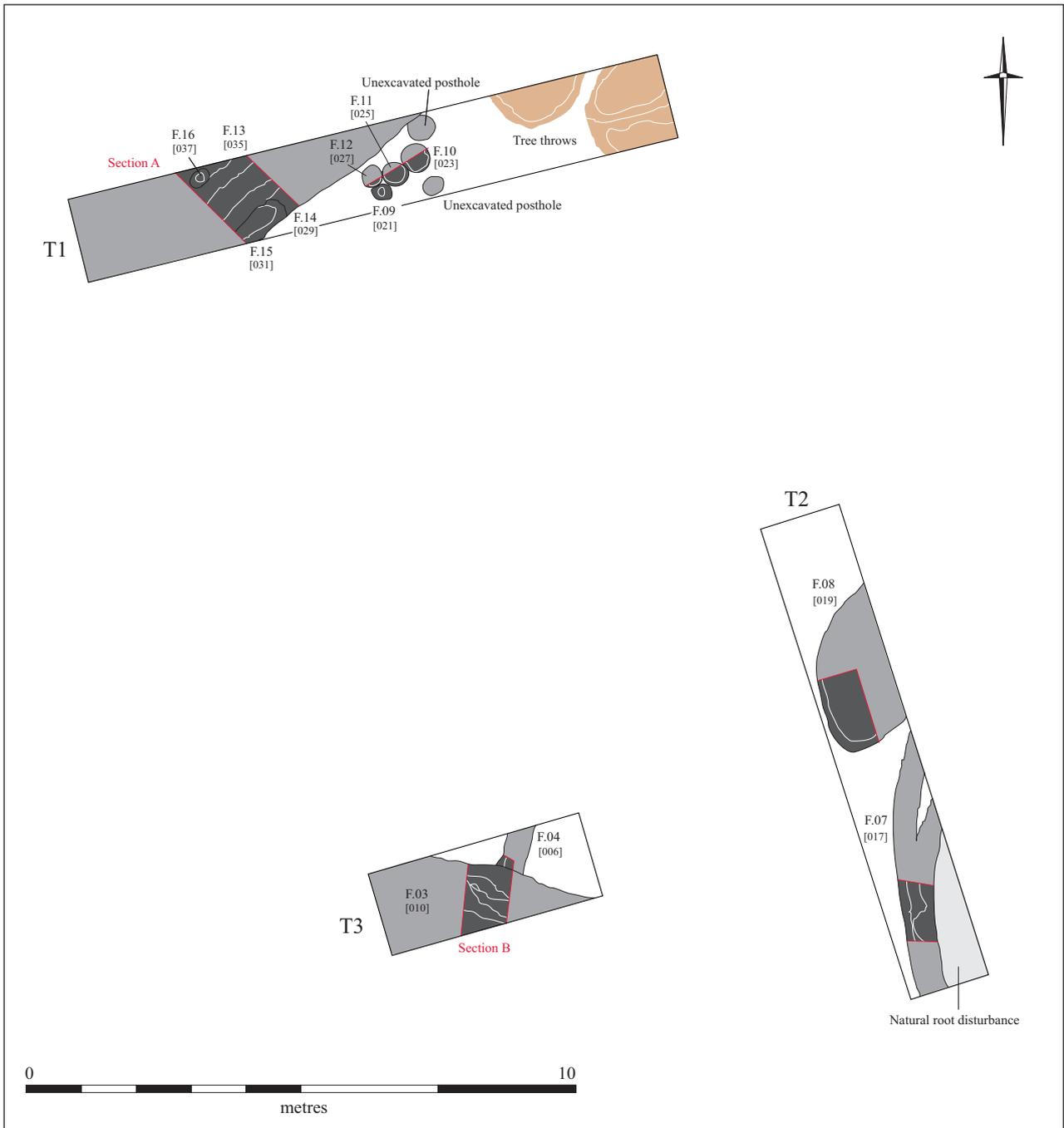


Figure 3. Plan of Trenches 1, 2 and 3

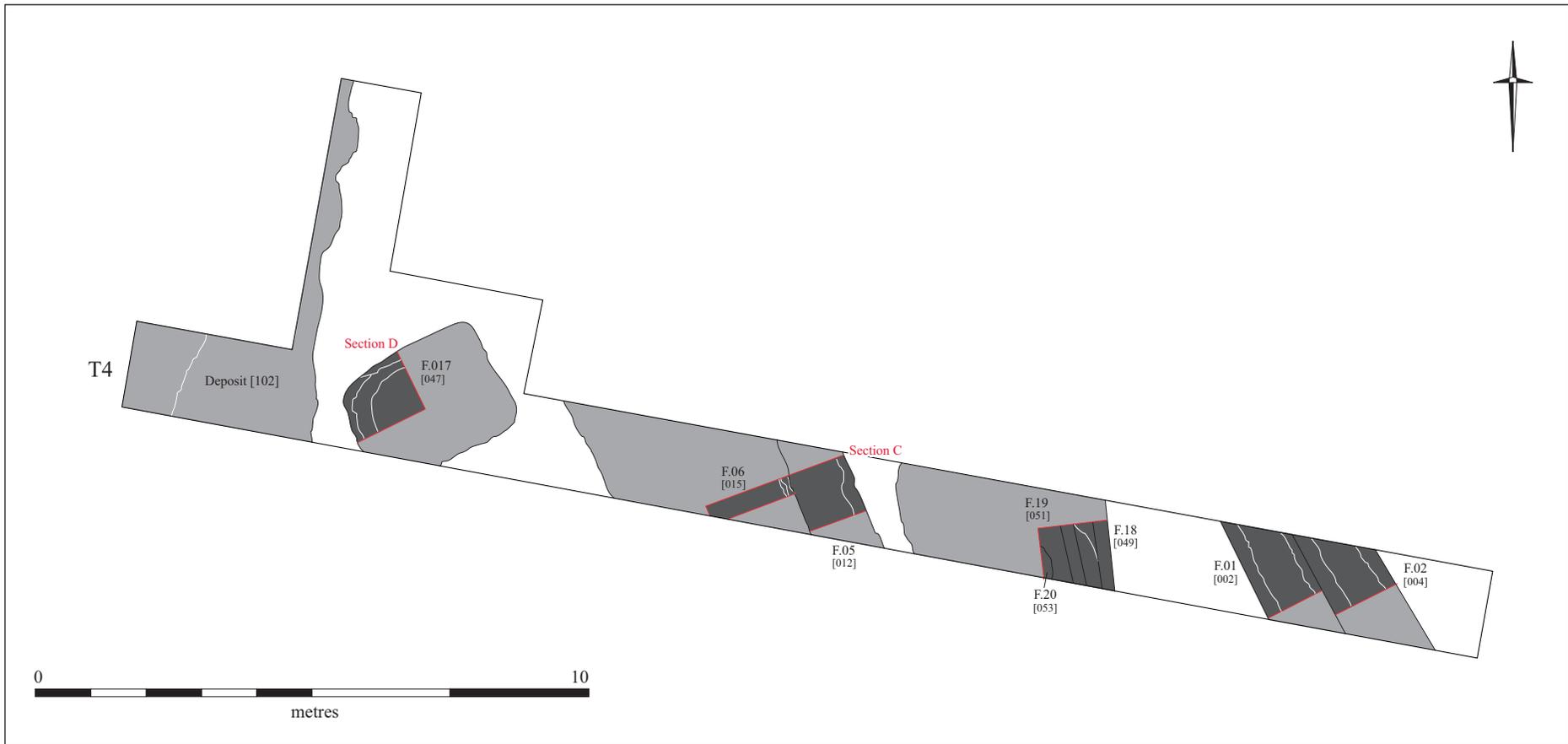


Figure 4. Plan of Trench 4

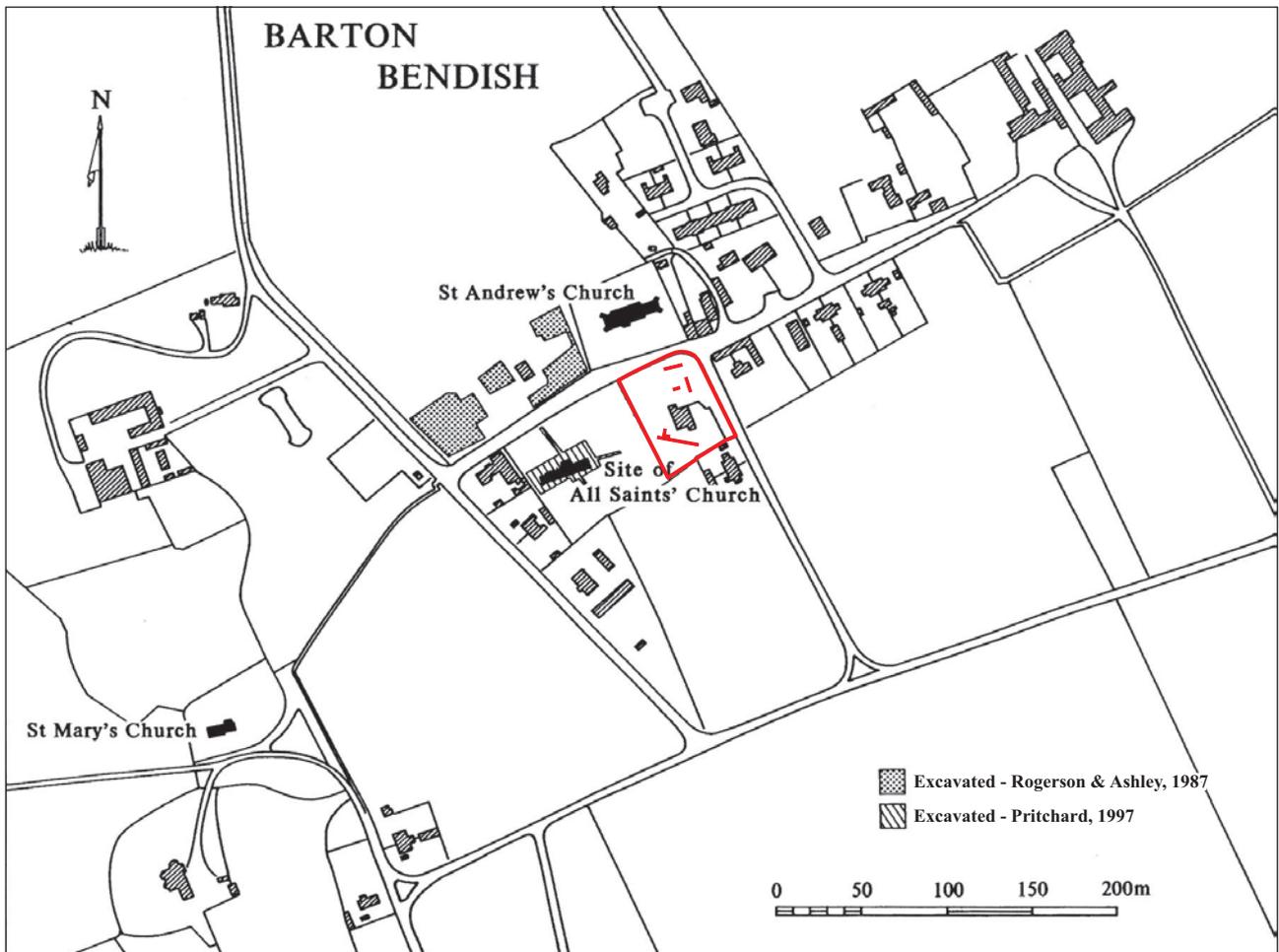


Figure 5. 2011 trenches with previous excavation areas (after Rogerson & Davison, 1997)

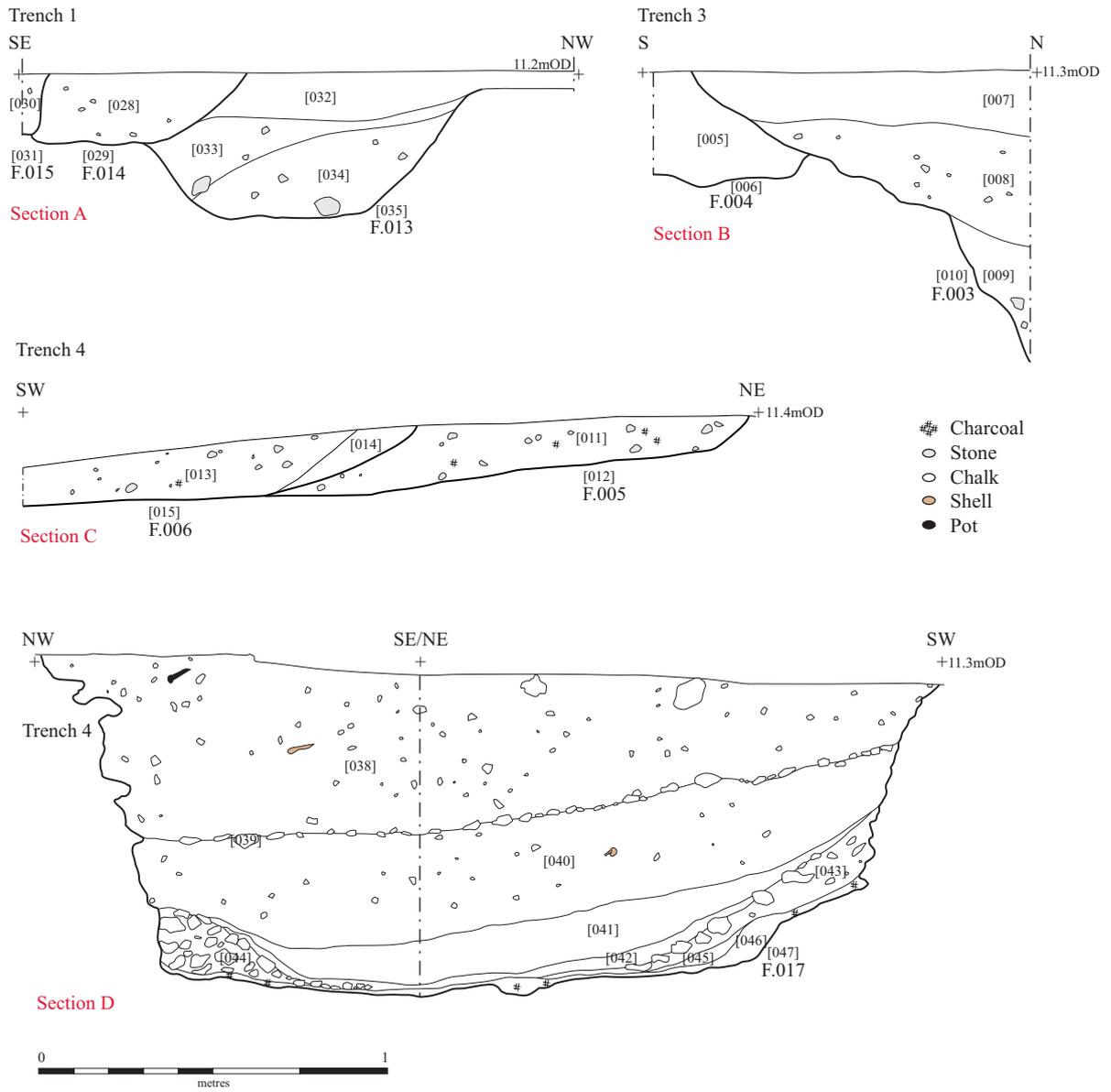


Figure 6. Sections



A



B



C



D

Figure 7. Photographs of A) Trench 1 facing east, B) Trench 2 facing north west, C) Trench 3 facing west, and D) Trench 4 facing east.



A



B



C

Figure 8. Photographs of A) F.08 in Trench 2, B) F.01 and F.02 in Trench 4, and C) F.05 and F.06 in Trench 4

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Project details

Project name	The Rectory, Barton Bendish, Norfolk; An Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	Between the 9th and 14th of May 2011, Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) undertook a small evaluation within the gardens surrounding The Rectory, Barton Bendish, Norfolk. A series of Saxo-Norman linear ditches and gullies were found as well as discrete and undated features.
Project dates	Start: 09-05-2011 End: 14-05-2011
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	BURGHAGE PLOT Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Metal Detectors','Test Pits'
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK KINGS LYNN AND WEST NORFOLK BARTON BENDISH The Rectory, Barton Bendish
Postcode	PE33 9DP
Study area	6000.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TF 7124 0562 52.6208973020 0.529980461158 52 37 15 N 000 31 47 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 10.00m Max: 15.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Emma Beadsmoore
Project director/manager	Emma Beadsmoore
Project supervisor	Adam Slater
Type of sponsor/funding body	Diocese
Name of sponsor/funding body	Diocese of Ely

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics'
Digital Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
Digital Contents	'Survey'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Drawing','Plan','Report','Section'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The Rectory, Barton Bendish, An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Slater, A
Other bibliographic details	Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report No. 1012
Date	2011
Issuer or publisher	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
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