Land at Crystal Park, Tunbridge Lane, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire:

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

October 2014

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

R11848

LAND AT CRYSTAL PARK, TUNBRIDGE LANE, BOTTISHAM, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

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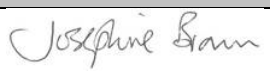
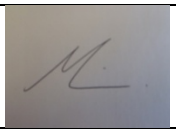
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		October 2014
Project Manager Sign-off:	Mark Hinman		October 2014

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Land at Crystal Park, Tunbridge Lane, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire, CB25 9DU:

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

Local Planning Authority:	**East Cambridgeshire District Council**
Planning Reference:	**14/00359/FUM**
Central National Grid Reference:	**TL 5452 6088**
Site Code:	**CCPB14**
Report No.	**R11848**
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ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at Crystal Park, Tunbridge Lane, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 5452 6088) between the 1st and the 5th September 2014. The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd in response to a planning condition attached to the construction of 24 residential dwellings with associated access and landscaping. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area.

The earliest activity was evidenced by a buried soil horizon, sealed beneath the subsoil in one trench, which contained Early Neolithic worked flints and knapping debris. A single prehistoric pit was also identified. This contained a range of finds including a large assemblage of Bronze Age pottery with affinities to the Collared Urn tradition and struck flint of Early Bronze Age date. The quantity and range of finds in the pit indicate occupation activity but the character of the deposit also suggests a possible structured or 'ritual' element.

The principal result of the evaluation was the recording of a complex of Roman settlement-related features including boundary and drainage ditches, rubbish pits, clunch walls and probable floor layers/ demolition deposits. These features were associated with moderate to large quantities of finds including animal bone, pottery of predominantly later Roman (3rd- to 4th-century) date and ceramic building material including tegula, floor tile and box flue tile suggesting the presence of a building with a hypocaust heating system in close proximity. The finds indicate both domestic and agricultural activity, with several indications of relatively high status. The findings are in keeping with the results of previous excavations in this part of Bottisham, which have investigated the peripheral areas and infield enclosures of a Roman farmstead or possible villa. It is not clear whether the walls and associated deposits in the central area of this site represent part of this conjectured villa range or outbuildings.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land at Crystal Park, Tunbridge Lane, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire, CB25 9DU (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 5452 6088) from the 1st to the 5th September 2014 (Figure 1).

1.2 The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting in response to an archaeological planning condition attached to the construction of 24 new residential dwellings, with associated access, car-parking and landscaping (Planning Reference 14/00359/FUM).

1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Mark Hinman of PCA (Hinman 2014) in response to a Brief for archaeological evaluation issued by Kasia Gdaniec (Gdaniec 2014) of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET).

1.4 The aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.

1.5 A total of nine trial trenches and two hand-dug 1x1m test pits were excavated and recorded.

1.6 This report describes the results of the evaluation and aims to inform the design of an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. The site archive will be deposited at Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.1.1 The underlying geology of the site is Chalk of the West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation (BGS Online Viewer 2014). The overlying soils in Bottisham are sandy loams belonging to the Soham association (Hodge and Seale 1966).

2.2 Topography

2.2.1 The site comprises an area of approximately 0.6ha. It is located in the north-eastern part of the village of Bottisham, 6km east of Cambridge and just north of the A14. The site is situated at an elevation of approximately 12m OD (above Ordnance Datum). The surrounding area is generally flat, with a slight fall in the ground to the north and west of the site towards the Fenland and a rise in elevation to the east towards Newmarket. The River Cam is located 5km north-west of the site, the site falling on the eastern side of the wider river valley.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 General

3.1.1 The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance, as recorded in the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER). Several phases of evaluation and excavation have been conducted within the immediate vicinity of Tunbridge Lane, including the adjacent sites at the doctor's surgery and Ancient Meadows. The archaeological and historical background has been drawn from the Desk Based Assessment conducted by CgMs Consulting Ltd (Hawkins 2014), the archaeological design brief (Gdaniec 2014) and the available grey literature documenting the adjacent archaeological investigations.

3.2 Mesolithic

3.2.1 An unspecified number of Mesolithic blades and flakes together with two tranchet axes (HER 06595) have been found within the vicinity of Bottisham, and Mesolithic flintwork was also recovered from archaeological investigations at Bendyshe Farm (HER 19774) indicating the presence of Mesolithic activity across the wider landscape.

3.3 Neolithic and Bronze Age

3.3.1 Two parallel ditches east of Hall Farm (to the north of the development area) are thought to represent a possible cursus monument (HER 06605) whilst numerous cropmark ring-ditches of Late Neolithic and Bronze Age barrows can be seen along the chalk ridge to the east of Bottisham. An Early Neolithic causewayed enclosure is known 3km to the south at Great Wilbraham suggesting Bottisham lies towards the centre of known prehistoric ceremonial activity.

3.3.2 Several isolated finds of Neolithic date have been recovered from across Bottisham including a greenstone and a flint axe (HER 06556) as well as seven poorly provenanced Tuff axes (HER 06580), polished axe (HER 09208) and a hammerstone of presumed prehistoric date (HER 06585). A pit cluster of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date has been recorded during investigations at Bendyshe Farm (HER MCB 19774) and a flint assemblage

comprising contemporary material has been found southwest of the evaluation area (HER 06626). Two barbed and tanged arrowheads have also been found in the general area (HER 06591; 06598) and flint flakes (HER MCB 20080) and a large assemblage of fire-racked flint (HER 19433) has been found within the vicinity of the evaluation area.

3.3.3 Undated flint debitage was recorded at TL 5487 6042 (HER Ref: MCB 19429).

3.4 Iron Age and Roman

3.4.1 Several sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from archaeological investigations at Bendyshe Farm, Bottisham (HER Ref: MCB 19774; TL 5434 6039).

3.4.2 A Roman farmstead of the 2nd to 4th centuries was recorded during archaeological excavations immediately west of the study site across Tunbridge Lane. Three probable buildings were identified together with a metalled yard and associated features (HER Ref: CB 14806; TL 54480 60946).

3.4.3 A potentially high status Roman settlement was identified immediately north east of the study site at Tunbridge Hall Farm. The remains dating to 200-450AD included buildings with stone footings and painted wall plaster (HER Ref: CB 15605; TL 54669 60916). These buildings were demolished early in the use of this site. During the third century a droveway was created together with a curvilinear enclosure with a system of associated ditches. A cobbled surface and two ovens were also created. In the late third and early fourth century a large rectangular field or paddock was created surrounding a timber building. Large quarry pits were also executed in the north of the site. An undated burial and cobbled surface were identified (HER Ref: MCB 20080; TL 5461 6093).

3.4.4 Other Roman sites nearby include Roman pottery from TL 5440 6101 off Tunbridge Lane (HER Ref: MCB 19433), a Roman jug is recorded from TL 54 60 (HER Ref: 06581), supposedly Roman shackles are also recorded from the same arbitrary grid location (HER Ref: 06582). Roman pottery is

recorded from TL 543 609 (HER Ref: 06586) and another assemblage from TL 545 611 (HER Ref: 04133).

3.4.5 Overall in view of the immediate proximity of Roman settlement remains to the west and north east of the site it is highly likely that further remains will be present within the proposed development area.

3.4.6 Archaeological work conducted in advance of the redevelopment of the former doctor's surgery (E/02/00141/FUL) at 29-33 Tunbridge Lane, the new surgery site (E/99/0824) and at Ancient Meadows (Land south of Tunbridge Hall, E/00370/04), along with finds evidence listed on the Historic Environment Record combine to demonstrate the presence of a Roman villa estate: the main buildings of which have not yet been found, though one of which is expected to lie within the Crystal Park application area as very large masonry foundations surrounding a deep cavity were excavated at the very limit of excavation at the southern boundary of the Ancient Meadows development area (eg HER refs ECB2915 and MCB 20080). The previous excavation areas revealed a series of buildings and barns, yards and industrial areas contained in enclosures indicating the presence of the service yards and farms attached to the wealthy villa. One tonne of ceramic building materials, among a wide variety of other evidence was recovered from the site, indicating the presence of hypocaust heating systems (indicating the presence of bath houses), floor and roof tile. The Roman archaeological evidence is anticipated to continue into the Crystal Park site area, given the feature and stratigraphic evidence found at the southern boundary of the development sites to the north.

3.5 Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval

3.5.1 Saxon-Norman features were identified at Beachwood Avenue (HER Ref: CB 15746, TL 54440 60642) while an Anglo-Saxon Disk Brooch was also found nearby HER Ref: 06599, TL 5475 6028).

3.5.2 Saxon and medieval remains were found in the excavations of Ancient Meadow to the north.

3.5.3 Early Medieval features were identified during an archaeological

investigation at Bendyshe Farm (HER Ref: MCB 19801; TL 5442 6039).

3.6 Late Medieval and Post-Medieval

3.6.1 During the late medieval period the proposed development area may have lain in an area of vineyards as this was the place name recorded for the area of the site in the early nineteenth century. The vineyard may have been held by the Priory of Tunbridge, hence Tunbridge Lane.

3.6.2 The Ordnance Survey map of 1808 and the Bottisham Enclosure map of 1808 record the site as agricultural land. In the latter it is described as held by John Hobbs and comprising a 'parcel of land or ground'.

3.6.3 Tunbridge Hall to the north of the study site was built c.1830 (HER Ref: 06604) and White cottages were built in the early nineteenth century (HER Ref: 06588). Neither are listed.

3.6.4 The 1886 Ordnance Survey indicates the site to be located in an orchard or plantation. This is also the case in 1902 and 1925.

3.6.5 In 1940-46 the site was used as the site for a WAAF Mess and Communal site serving RAF Bottisham.

3.6.6 By 1972 the former WAAF site had been redeveloped as a works complex, apparently incorporating some of the 1940-46 buildings. In 1991 this was unchanged from 1972 and this remains the case today.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Machining and Site Planning

4.1.1 Each trench was excavated using a JCB mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket. The overlying topsoil and subsoil deposits were excavated down to the archaeological horizon or the natural geological horizon, whichever came first. Buried soil deposits were hand-excavated; the deposits were investigated using 1m square test pits.

4.1.2 Overburden deposits were set aside at the ends of each trench and examined for finds retrieval.

4.1.3 Exposed archaeological features and deposits were cleaned as necessary to define them using hand tools.

4.1.4 Metal-detecting was carried out on all stripped deposits throughout the evaluation process and all archaeological features and spoilheaps were surveyed by metal-detector as they were encountered.

4.1.5 Limits of all excavation areas, pre-excavation and post-excavation plans of archaeological features and heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) were all recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

4.2 Recording and Sampling

4.2.1 Field excavation techniques and recording methods are detailed in the PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual (Operations Manual I) by Joanna Taylor and Gary Brown (2009).

4.2.2 All features were investigated and recorded in order to properly understand the date and nature of the archaeological remains on the site and to recover sufficient finds assemblages to assess the chronological development and socio-economic character of the site over time.

4.2.3 Where used, plans and section drawings of archaeological features and deposits were drawn at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20, 1:50). All individual deposits and cuts were recorded as written records on PCA pro-forma

context sheets.

4.2.4 Linear features were investigated by means of slots excavated across their width and measuring at least 1m in length, positioned to avoid areas of intercutting/ disturbance in order to provide uncontaminated finds assemblages. If stratigraphic relationships between features were not visible in plan, slots were positioned to determine inter-feature relationships.

4.2.5 Discrete features such as pits and postholes were at least 50% excavated and, where considered appropriate, 100% excavated.

4.2.6 Significant features such as structural remains, including walls and demolition deposits, were recorded in plan.

4.2.7 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the evaluation process. Digital Photographs were taken of all archaeological features and deposits and black and white film photographs were taken when considered appropriate by the excavator and supervisor.

4.2.8 Artefacts and ecofacts were collected by hand and retained, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from site (IfA 2001; Walker 1990; Watkinson 1981).

4.2.9 A metal detector was used during excavation to enhance finds recovery.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation proposed the excavation of 13 trial trenches, distributed across the site but avoiding standing buildings (Figure 2). Due to constraints including live services and the fact that the site was still occupied and in use by a commercial business during the fieldwork, four trenches (5, 7, 9 and 12) in the central and north-eastern parts of the site could not be excavated.

5.1.2 The trenches are described below in numerical order, with technical data tabulated. Features and deposits are described from west to east or south to north depending on the alignment of the trench. Archaeological features and deposits were sealed by the subsoil, unless otherwise stated. The evaluation identified an Early Neolithic buried soil and a pit containing Bronze Age pottery and struck flint. However, in keeping with the known archaeology of this part of Bottisham, the principal result of the fieldwork was the discovery of a complex of Roman features, including structural remains, demolition deposits, boundary ditches and pits, mainly of 3rd- to 4th-century late Roman date.

5.2 Trench 1

5.2.1 Trench 1 contained four ditches, all aligned north-west to south-east.

5.2.2 Ditch [115] (Figure 7, Section 4) was located at the south-west end of the trench and was truncated by modern activity. It was 1.00m wide and 0.13m deep with a shallow, irregular profile due to having been truncated from above by modern activity. It had a single fill (120) of dark greyish-brown sandy silt which contained 13 sherds (189g) of later Roman (late-3rd- to 4th-century) pottery (see Anderson, Section 6.3). Two fragments of Roman tile were also present.

5.2.3 Ditch [117] (Plate 3; Figure 7, Section 5) was located just north of [115]. It was 1.76m wide and 0.58m deep with steep concave sides and a flattish base. It had a basal fill of mid to dark greyish-brown silty sand (118), overlain by pale grey silty sand (136) and an upper fill of dark greyish-brown

silty sand with common flints, chalk lumps and charcoal flecks (137). Finds, comprising 3rd- to 4th-century pottery (21 sherds; 257g), six fragments of tile, and animal bone, were present in the upper fill.

5.2.4 Ditch [154] (Figure 7, Section 9) was located immediately north of [117]. The ditch was 1.30m wide and 0.20m deep with steep concave sides and a flattish base. It had a single fill of greyish-brown silty sand (153), which contained Roman pottery (15 sherds; 128g) and small amounts of animal bone and tile. It was truncated by a modern pipe.

5.2.5 Ditch [146] (Plate 2; Figure 7, Section 8) was located at the north end of Trench 1. It was 1.70m wide and 0.54m deep, with steep straight sides and a flat base. It had two fills: a basal fill of mid greyish-brown silty clay (145) and an upper fill of pale to mid greyish-brown silty sand containing common flints, chalk and charcoal flecks (122). The upper fill of the ditch contained large quantities of finds, consisting of 61 sherds (1.6kg) of pottery including sherds from Horningsea greware storage jars, Gaulish beakers and a single amphora sherd (see Anderson, Section 6.3), in addition to oyster shell, fragments of tegula roof tile and floor tile (total 13 fragments, 2.4kg) and animal bone.

5.2.6 These features are likely to be boundary ditches, with the quantity and variety of finds (pottery, animal bone, oyster shell, CBM) reflecting proximity to settlement areas. The pottery from all the features in the trench is predominantly later Roman (3rd- to 4th-century AD).

TRENCH 1	**Figures 2-3**		**Plate 1**	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 8.6m		Level of Natural (m OD): 10.56-10.84m	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			SW End	**NE End**
Concrete	+		0.15m	0.2m
Topsoil	(100)		0.28m	0.25m
Subsoil	(101)		0.38m	0.28m
Modern Glass Dump	(121)		0.18m	N/A
Natural	(108)		1.01m+	0.73m+
Summary				

Trench 1 was located close to the north-western boundary of the site.
The trench contained four ditches, all dated to the Roman period and containing a range of finds. Modern intrusions, including a localised dump of modern broken glass, had impacted on the overburden deposits and partially truncated some of the archaeological features. A drain aligned north-west to south-east at the north-eastern end of the trench partially obscured Ditches [154] and [146].

5.3 Trench 2

5.3.1 The trench contained two ditches, both aligned north-east to south-west, and two pits. The ditches and one of the pits were Roman; the second pit contained a large assemblage of Bronze Age pottery and struck flint.

5.3.2 Ditch [105] (Figure 7, Section 2) was 0.60m wide and 0.17m deep with moderately steep rounded sides and a narrow, concave base. It had a single fill of mid orangey-/ greyish-brown sandy silt (104), which contained three sherds of 3rd- to 4th-century Roman pottery.

5.3.3 Ditch [107] (Figure 7, Section 2) was aligned parallel with [105] and was located immediately beside it, to the south. It was of similar size and profile to [105] and had a similar fill of dark grey silt (106), which contained three small sherds of mid-2nd- to 4th-century Roman pottery.

5.3.4 A small shallow pit [103], measuring 0.25m+ x 0.38m wide and 0.14m deep, was located midway along the trench. It contained a dark grey-brown silty clay (102), from which Roman pottery was recovered.

5.3.5 A further pit [111] was located close to the south-east end of the trench (Figure 7, Section 1; Plates 5 and 6). Pit [111] was 1.20m long, 0.80m+ wide and 0.47m deep. It was only partly within the trench but appeared to be circular in plan with steeply-sloping concave sides and a slightly rounded base. It had three fills. The primary fill (135) was very similar to the natural sand deposits which the pit had been cut into and is likely to represent slumped material from the sides of the pit. The middle fill (110), which contained the majority of the finds from the pit, was a dark grey silty clay with charcoal inclusions. The upper fill (109) was a mid greyish-brown sandy clay deposit.

5.3.6 Pit [111] contained a sizeable deposit of pottery (129 sherds; 953.5g) comprising fragments of between four and seven different vessels. Although diagnostic sherds are scarce, the decorative treatments present on some sherds suggest affinities with Bronze Age Collared Urn ceramic traditions (see Tinsley, Section 6.2). The majority of this was pottery (105 sherds) was found in the pit's middle fill (110) and displayed possible signs of deliberate selection of particular parts of the vessel for deposition. Fill (110) also contained a broken worked bone awl (SF1) (see Gaimster, Section 6.5). A total of 29 fragments of animal bone were present in the two upper fills of the pit. The assemblage includes cattle, sheep/goat and pig bones; significantly, the animals are domestic rather than wild varieties (see Rielly, Section 6.6). Fragments of hazel nutshell are also present at a high density in a soil sample (Sample 1) taken from fill (110) (Fryer, Section 6.7). Burnt flint (164g) was also present in both upper fills (Bishop, Section 6.1). The struck flint assemblage from fill (110) is dominated by thick, short flakes typical of Early Bronze Age flint-working, probably meaning that the pottery from the pit also dates from the earlier part of the 2nd millennium BC.

5.3.7 The quantity of residual Neolithic worked flint in the upper fill (109) of the pit suggests that it may have originally been cut through a Neolithic horizon (such as survived in adjacent Trench 3, see below) (see Bishop, Section 6.1) and that this disturbed material was dumped back into the pit when it was backfilled.

TRENCH 2	**Figures 2-3**		**Plate 4**	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 9.5m		Level of Natural (m OD):11.30-11.36m	
Deposit		**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
			NW End	**SE End**
Topsoil		(100)	0.4m	0.35m
Subsoil		(101)	0.2m	0.12m
Natural		(108)	0.6m+	0.47m+
Summary Trench 2 was located in the north-west of the site. There were four archaeological features in the trench: two ditches of Roman date and two pits, one Roman and one containing Early Bronze Age struck flint and pottery with affinities to Bronze Age Collared Urn traditions.				

5.4 Trench 3

5.4.1 The trench contained a single east- to west-aligned Roman ditch

5.4.2 Ditch [113] (Figure 7, Section 15) was 1.24m wide and 0.32m deep, with a gently-sloping rounded profile and a single backfill of mid greyish-brown sandy silt (112) containing late Roman (3rd- to 4th-century) pottery (7 sherds; 65g) and animal bone.

5.4.3 The north-eastern half of the trench contained a mid reddish-brown silty clay buried soil deposit (140), sealed beneath the subsoil (Plate 7; Figure 7, Section 16). A 1x1m test pit excavated into this layer found Early Neolithic worked flints (Bishop, Section 6.1) and a single small abraded sherd (3g) of well-fired flint-tempered pottery of possible Early Bronze Age date, although this dating is highly tentative (Appendix 4). Buried Soil (140) was a shallow deposit, only measuring 0.03m to 0.05m thick, but it formed a distinct horizon between the natural geological deposits and the subsoil.

TRENCH 3	**Figures 2 & 4**		**Plate 7**	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 8.5m		Level of Natural (m OD): 11.33-11.39m	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			SW End	**NE End**
Topsoil	(100)		0.29m	0.23m
Subsoil	(101)		0.21m	0.22m
Buried Soil	(140)		N/A	0.04m
Natural	(108)		0.50m+	0.49m+
Summary				
Trench 1 was located towards the north-west corner of the site. The trench contained a ditch of Roman date. A prehistoric buried soil was located in the north-eastern half of the trench.				

5.5 Trench 4

5.5.1 The trench contained two pits and a stakehole; two of the features contained finds of Roman date.. The pits were located in the south-eastern half of the trench and both were truncated by a modern service trench.

5.5.2 Pit [150] (Plate 8; Figure 7, Section 12) measured 1.45m long by 1.20m+ wide and was 0.15m deep. It was roughly circular in plan with gradually-sloping rounded sides and a flattish base. It had a single fill of dark grey/ black charcoal-rich silt (149). No finds were present.

5.5.3 Pit [152] (Plate 8; Figure 7, Section 13) measured 1.06m long by 0.72m+ wide and was 0.28m deep. It was also roughly circular in plan, with steep concave sides and a flat base. It had a fill of dark grey/ black charcoal-rich silt (151) identical to that of Pit [150], which contained a small sherd of mid-2nd- to 4th-century Roman pottery. Bulk samples (Samples 4 and 5) taken from both pits showed evidence for domestic activity, possibly relating to oven and/ or hearth waste (see Fryer, Section 6.7).

5.5.4 A stakehole [148] (Plate 8; Figure 7, Section 14) was identified at the south-east end of the trench, under the north-eastern limit of excavation. It was circular in plan with steep to vertical sides and a narrow base and measured 0.15m wide by 0.20m deep. The stakehole contained a single fill of light greyish-brown silty clay (147), which contained two large sherds (104g) of Roman pottery.

TRENCH 4	**Figures 2 & 4**		**Plate 8**	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 13.4m		Level of Natural (m OD): 11.14m	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			SE End	**NW End**
Topsoil	(100)		0.35m	0.32m
Subsoil	(101)		0.1m	0.31m
Natural	(108)		0.45m+	0.63m+

Summary

Trench 4 was located centrally in the north-western part of the site.

There were three archaeological features in the trench, concentrated towards the south-eastern end. These comprised a stakehole and two pits. Pottery from the pits and stakehole indicates a Roman date. The fills of the pits were charcoal-rich and contained possible oven/ hearth waste. The trench was split into two sections in order to retain a modern concrete path. A geotechnical pit had previously been excavated at the north-western end.

5.6 Trench 5

5.6.1 The trench was not excavated due to site-specific considerations.

5.7 Trench 6

5.7.1 Two intercutting ditches, the larger of which contained late Roman finds, were located at the west end of the trench. A small pit and a wall or robber trench were located at the east end.

5.7.2 Ditch [142] (Plate 9; Figure 7, Section 6) was aligned north-west to south-east and extended across the western part of Trench 6 for 5.5m+, continuing in both directions beyond the limit of excavation. It was at least 1.8m wide and 0.45m+ deep, with a steep convex profile; its base was not reached. Its excavated fill was a light to mid brownish-grey sandy silt (141) which contained 24 sherds (262g) of 3rd- to 4th-century Roman pottery, animal bone and tile fragments. Ditch [142] is likely to be a boundary ditch.

5.7.3 Ditch [144] (Figure 7, Section 7) was aligned north-east to south-west, continuing beyond the trench limit to the north and being cut by Ditch [142] to the south. It was 0.66m wide and 0.21m deep, with a moderately-steep rounded profile and a single fill of mid greyish-brown/ orange sandy silt (143). No finds were present.

5.7.4 A small pit [133] was observed surviving below a modern service trench at the east end of the trench. No finds were present. The pit appeared to also be sealed by a later wall or line of demolition material (155), which was in turn also truncated by the modern service trench. The wall/ line of demolition material was 0.90m wide and crossed the trench on a north-east to south-west alignment, continuing beyond it in both directions. It consisted of clunch pieces within a loose mortar bonding material. The remains may have formed a wall foundation or could be demolition material within a robber trench [156].

TRENCH 6	**Figures 2 & 5**	**Plate 9**
Trench Alignment: WNW-ESE	Length: 13.1m	Level of Natural (m OD): 11.17-11.18m
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**

		ESE End	WNW End
Topsoil	(100)	0.23m	0.28m
Subsoil	(101)	0.36m	0.35m
Natural	(108)	0.59m+	0.63m+

Summary

Trench 6 was located centrally within the site.

There were four archaeological features in the trench: two intercutting ditches, a wall and a pit. One of the ditches contained late Roman pottery.

5.8 Trench 7

5.8.1 The trench was not excavated due to site-specific considerations.

5.9 Trench 8

5.9.1 This trench contained structural remains. These were located at the north end of the trench, which was extended to the north-west in order to more fully reveal them.

5.9.2 The wall (124) was aligned north-east to south-west and extended across the width of the trench. It was 0.60m wide and consisted of clunch bonded with mortar. Approximately 0.80m to the east of the wall was a possible floor surface (125) consisting of large pieces of clunch set within a mortar bedding (Plate 11). Floor (125) was within a construction cut [126]. It is possible that it was actually the corner of another wall. The floor surface or wall was seen to be on a slightly different alignment from Wall (124).

5.9.3 Evidence for the wartime occupation and use of the site was found in the topsoil at the southern end of the trench. A total of 15 sherds (385.5g) of a plate, printed with a date of 1942 and the name of the popular late-19th-/ 20th-century British manufacturer 'Johnson Bros.' (Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent), were present.

TRENCH 8	**Figure 2 & 5**		**Plates 10-11**	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 10m		Level of Natural (m OD): 11.94m	
Deposit		**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
			S End	**N End**
Topsoil		(100)	0.31m	0.20m

Subsoil	(101)	0.36m	0.26m
Natural	(108)	0.67m+	0.46m+

Summary

Trench 8 was located in the central southern part of the site.

Structural remains were present at the north end of the trench. These comprised a wall and a possible floor surface. A number of modern intrusions were also present within the trench.

5.10 Trench 9

5.10.1 The trench was not excavated due to site-specific considerations.

5.11 Trench 10

5.11.1 The trench revealed a clunch wall and a layer of demolition material.

5.11.2 Wall (129) (Plate 12; Figure 7, Section 10) was aligned north-east to south-west and extended for 3.5m+, continuing beyond the trench in both directions. It was 0.50m wide and 0.26m deep and was constructed from large pieces of clunch set in mortar. The construction cut for the wall [130] contained a backfill of mid greyish-brown sandy silt with occasional clunch and mortar fragments (128); Roman tile and a small sherd of Roman pottery were also recovered from the deposit. Demolition material (131) was present on the south-east side of the wall. This demolition material included box flue tile fragments and fragments of *opus signinum*. It is likely that this material represents the inside of a collapsed or demolished structure. Three sherds of 3rd- to 4th-century pottery were also present within the demolition material.

5.11.3 The northern half of the trench appeared to be truncated, with the natural geological horizon encountered at a markedly lower depth and deeper overburden overlying it. This deep overburden included a compact mid brownish-grey silty sand buried subsoil (134) overlying the natural (Figure 7, Section 11). The compact nature of this layer and the absence of any modern finds in it suggests that this truncation/ terracing of the ground level may be of some antiquity

TRENCH 10	**Figures 2 & 6**		**Plate 12**	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 8m		Level of Natural (m OD): 11.04m	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			SW End	**NE End**
Topsoil	(100)		0.34m	0.30m
Subsoil	(101)		0.22m	0.32m
Subsoil	(134)		N/A	0.40m+
Natural	(108)		0.56m+	1.02m+

Summary

Trench 10 was located towards the eastern corner of the site.

The trench contained a wall with an associated construction cut; demolition material on one side of the wall is presumed to be inside a demolished or collapsed structure. The wall was truncated by a modern concrete-covered drain. The trench also contained evidence for past ground reduction, although the date of this event is unclear.

5.12 Trench 11

5.12.1 A single pit [138] was identified within the trench. It appeared to be wide and shallow but was mostly outside the south-eastern edge of the trench so its nature is not clear. The feature contained a single backfill, a mid reddish-brown silty clay (139) containing no finds.

TRENCH 11	**Figures 2 & 6**		**Plate 13**	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 10m		Level of Natural (m OD): 11.68m	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			SW End	**NE End**
Topsoil	(100)		0.29m	0.32m
Subsoil	(101)		0.33m	0.30m
Natural	(108)		0.62m+	0.62m+

Summary

Trench 1 was located centrally within the south-eastern part of the site.

The trench contained a single undated pit.

5.13 Trench 12

5.13.1 The trench was not excavated due to site-specific considerations.

5.14 Trench 13

5.14.1 No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present within the trench.

TRENCH 13	**Figure 2**		**Plate 14**	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 6m		Level of Natural (m OD): 11.91-11.94m	
Deposit		**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
			SE End	**NW End**
Topsoil		(102)	0.28m	0.26m
Subsoil		(101)	0.23m	0.22m
Natural		(108)	0.51m+	0.48m+

Summary

Trench 13 was located in the southern corner of the site.

No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present. The trench was shortened and adjusted to a different angle in order to allow access to a residence still occupied at the time of the evaluation.

5.15 Hand-Excavated Test Pits

5.15.1 Two hand-excavated test pits were started in order to investigate an area at the north-eastern boundary of the site where previous fieldwork on a site to the north had indicated the possible presence of well-stratified Roman structural remains. However, due to the presence of live services the test pits were stopped at around 0.20m below the modern ground surface and did not impact on deposits below the topsoil.

6 THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Flint – Barry Bishop

Introduction

6.1.1 The archaeological evaluation resulted in the recovery of an assemblage of struck flint and a small quantity of unworked burnt flint. This report provides a brief description of the main characteristics of the assemblage, discusses its archaeological significance and potential to contribute to the further understanding of the nature and chronology of the activities identified during the project, and recommends any further work required. This text should be read in conjunction with the catalogue which provides further details of each piece (Appendix 3). All metrical descriptions follow the methodology of Saville (1980).

Quantification and Distribution

Context	Feature	Decortication Flake	Decortication blade	Core rejuvenation flake	Flake	Blade-like flake	Flake fragment	Prismatic blade	Non-prismatic blade	Conchoidal chunk	Retouched	Unworked Burnt Flint (no.)	Unworked burnt flint (wt:g)
(140)	Relict soil	1			7	2							
(112)	Ditch [113]				1	1	1						
(153)	Ditch [154]	1			1								
(110)	Pit [111]				6					1	1	4	101
(109)	Pit [111]	2	1	1	3	1	2		2			4	63
(101)	Subsoil	2						2			3		
Total		6	1	1	18	4	3	2	2	1	4	8	164

Table 1: Quantification of the lithic material from Bottisham

6.1.2 A total of 42 pieces of struck flint were recovered. The majority of these came from two of the fills of Pit [111] in Trench 2 and a 1m² test pit cut into a buried soil horizon (140) in Trench 3. Smaller assemblages were found as widely scattered pieces within the subsoil as well as from Ditches [113] and [154]. All of the 164g of unworked burnt flint came from two of the fills of Pit

[111].

Burnt Flint

6.1.3 The unworked burnt flint has been heated to a variable but generally high degree causing it to change to a grey-white colour, become fire-crazed and fragmented. The high intensity of burning, combined with the fact it came from a single feature, Pit [111], might suggest its deliberate production, although there are insufficient quantities present to substantiate this.

Struck Flint

6.1.4 The raw materials consist of a fine-grained and good knapping quality 'glassy' translucent flint that grades in colour from a light brownish-grey to a dark brown, almost black colour. A few opaque grey pieces are also present but these probably just represent natural variations within nodules.

6.1.5 Cortex, which is present on just over half of the pieces, varies from being thick and rough to hard and smooth-worn, and pre-flaking thermal fracture surfaces are also common. Flint is not present in the local chalk and the condition of the raw materials suggests that they were gathered from derived sources, most probably remnants of glacial till or colluvial deposits that are present in the vicinity.

6.1.6 Overall, the assemblage can be divided into at least two distinct industries. The earliest pieces are perhaps most easily defined by the assemblage from the buried soil (140). These pieces are all made from a similar dark brown/ black flint, although no pieces can be refitted and the general condition of the assemblage suggests that it has experienced a degree of weathering prior to becoming sealed. No actual blades are present, but two of the flakes have blade-like traits and many of the others are thin and competently struck, indicating the use of a systematic reduction strategy that included the production of blades. No cores or retouched pieces were identified but a few flakes have edge-damage consistent with having been used for activities such as cutting; the general condition of the assemblage unfortunately precluding positive identification. A number of blades are present within the overall assemblage from the site and there are other indications of blade-

based reduction, such as the core rejuvenation flake. Blade-based reduction strategies date to the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic periods. The leaf-shaped arrowhead from the subsoil in Trench 3 demonstrate that the latter period is certainly represented, while the overall assemblage is also perhaps technologically most similar to Early Neolithic industries from the area, such as that from Main Street in Stow-cum-Quy (Bishop 2007).

6.1.7 The other industry that has been identified is represented by a simple but competently undertaken flake-based reduction strategy, typical of assemblages dating to the later 3rd or first half of the 2nd millennium BC and most closely comparable to the Early Bronze Age flint-working of the region (e.g. Bishop 2013; 2014). Again, pieces potentially belonging to this period were found across the site but it is most clearly characterized by the assemblage from fill (110) of Pit [111]. This is dominated by flakes that are mostly quite thick and short but, even with this small sample, show considerable variability and a lack of standardization in their production. No complete cores are present but the conchoidally fractured chunk is most probably a fragment from a multi-platformed core. The only retouched piece comprises a scraper made on a thick flake, probably struck from a keeled core, which has light and very minimal convex retouch around its distal end, and which would be typical of expediently made Early Bronze Age examples. The assemblage from this fill is technologically homogeneous and likely to have been made at least at broadly the same date. Much less homogeneous is the assemblage from the pit's uppermost fill (109). While two or perhaps three flakes from this are of a similar technological tradition to the pieces from fill (110), most of the flakes show a greater proficiency in their manufacture and the assemblage includes two blades, a blade-like flake and a core rejuvenation flake. These are technologically most similar to the material from the buried soil and are likely to also date to the Early Neolithic period, and therefore clearly date to much earlier than the pit.

6.1.8 Overall, the assemblages from the ditches and subsoils show a mix of technological traits and include blades and flakes from systematic reduction, along with more simply produced flakes that would, respectively, fit within the

Early Neolithic and the Early Bronze Age industries already identified. A few of the flakes are, however, very crudely produced and while they could belong to the Early Bronze Age, it is possibly that they were made later in the 2nd or even 1st millennium BC. There are no diagnostic pieces from these periods however, although two of the retouched implements from the subsoil, both consisting of squat flakes with irregular retouch around their margins including the striking platforms, would be typical of such industries.

Discussion

6.1.9 The assemblage from the sondage cut into the relict soil most likely dates to the Early Neolithic and would appear to represent a dense spread of flint-working debris. While its condition is not necessarily indicative of in-situ knapping, it is at least possible that it represents a rare example of surface-deposited accumulation of knapping waste, such as a midden. The presence of Early Neolithic flint-work in other locations at the site would suggest that activity at this period is extensive and leaf-shaped arrowheads and other flint-work of this date was also recovered during the excavations at the adjacent site by Archaeological Solutions (Newton 2014).

6.1.10 Flint-working at the site during the Early Bronze Age is also attested by the assemblage from Pit [111], which is reasonably sizeable given that the pit was only partially excavated. While the assemblage from one of its fills is consistent with the presumed date of the pit, the other is dominated by evidently earlier pieces that have been residually deposited. Whether this is the result of the incidental re-deposition of soil into the pit, or represents an interesting example of structured deposition involving the deliberate inclusion of earlier cultural material, may be resolved through further fieldwork.

Significance and Recommendations

6.1.11 The lithic assemblage from the site can be considered as reasonably large given the areas excavated and mostly derives from at least two closely associated contexts, the buried soil and the pit. Should further work at the site be considered, it would have significant potential to further elucidate both the specific nature of prehistoric occupation at the site and flint-working technology and practices in the region more generally.

6.1.12 If further work is undertaken at the site, the assemblage reported here should be re-documented in conjunction with any additional material found following the completion of the archaeological programmes. From the point of view of the lithic material, any further fieldwork should focus on obtaining as large and closely contextually defined a lithic assemblage as possible, in order to attempt to understand the nature, extent and chronology of any prehistoric lithic-based activities. Should sufficient quantities of lithic artefacts be procured from any future work, full metrical, typological and technological analysis may be warranted.

6.2 Prehistoric Pottery – Dr Adam S. Tinsley

6.2.1 A pottery assemblage deriving from two fills ((109) and (110)) of a pit ([111]) and a single sherd recovered from a buried soil layer (140) were examined to provide initial quantification and identification of the material.

6.2.2 This assemblage consists of 130 sherds and various small crumbs and flakes, collectively weighing a total of 956.5g, and provisionally representing the remains of between 4 and 7 individual vessels based upon an initial division of the material according to fabric type, decoration and form. The bulk of the material comprises sherds from the base and body of the vessels, all of which appear to be flat-based jars or urns and therefore conceivably Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age in date. A single rim is represented but is unfortunately in a fragile and heavily worn condition and is consequently difficult to place typologically.

6.2.3 The presence of an applied cordon on two other sherds, obviously deriving from the same vessel split between the two fill contexts, may suggest an affiliation with Grooved Ware of the Late Neolithic, a designation which accords well with the context of recovery. However, such cordons also occur upon ceramic vessels of the Early Bronze Age (EBA), such as some Beaker vessels and more commonly among examples of the Collared Urn tradition. Furthermore, the decorative repertoire employed upon the vessels, including the use of twisted and whipped cord, incised decoration and possible bird bone or impressions made with the end of a bone, stick or flint implement, while not entirely unknown among Grooved Ware vessels, in this

case are more indicative of the ceramic traditions of the EBA.

6.2.4 The absence of good examples of key diagnostic features relating to the rim of the vessels, whether a product of deliberate selection or the partial excavation of the feature (which was only partially within the evaluation trench), is a considerable inhibiting factor in the secure identification of this assemblage and every effort should be made to recover any additional material from the remaining half of the pit. With this said, and subject to amendment in the light of any further excavation, the greater weight of the diagnostic characteristics evident within the assemblage recovered to date argue for an association with the Collared Urn tradition dating from approximately 2000 BC to 1000 BC.

6.3 Roman Pottery – Katie Anderson

6.3.1 An assemblage of Roman pottery totalling 180 sherds, weighing 3055g and representing 2.73 EVEs (estimated vessel equivalent) was recovered from 15 contexts. All of the pottery was examined and recorded in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Perrin 2011) and using the standard terminology and codes advocated by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (Symonds 2002).

Assemblage Composition

6.3.2 The pottery comprises predominantly small- to medium-sized sherds, with a mean weight of 17g. This figure is relatively high but also somewhat misleading due to the presence of a number of sherds from large Horningsea storage jars. If these sherds are excluded, the mean weight drops to 12.3g, which is more reflective of the assemblage as a whole. Many of the sherds were noted as being abraded, with very few 'fresh' sherds present. This implies possible post-depositional movement due to intercutting/ re-cutting features, or that sherds were left for a period of time before being deposited.

6.3.3 The pottery is primarily later Roman in date, with a later-2nd- to 4th-century AD date range. However, it is tentatively suggested that there may have been a peak in activity between the 3rd and 4th centuries AD. Within the

assemblage, there are only a small number of sherds which can be more closely dated, since much of the pottery comprises locally made coarsewares, occurring in vessel forms which occurred throughout the Roman period (beaded rim jars etc.). That said, there are a number of sherds which are more closely dateable, including several late Roman wares (see below).

6.3.4 A range of vessel fabrics were identified within the assemblage (Table 2). Romano-British coarseware fabrics dominate the assemblage, representing 87.2%, with sandy greywares occurring most frequently. Within this category, 75% of the material is unsourced; however, given the nature of Roman pottery production, it is likely that much of this was made within the local area. Sourced coarsewares include Horningsea greywares, which represent 16% of the Romano-British coarsewares and 14% of the total assemblage. This relatively high figure is unsurprising given the site's close proximity to the Horningsea production centre *c*. 5km north-west of the site. Hadham black-burnished wares were also identified (5% of the total assemblage), along with a single Nene Valley whiteware mortaria sherd.

6.3.5 Romano-British fineware fabrics total 6.6% of the assemblage, with just two fabrics recorded. Hadham red-slipped wares are the most commonly occurring, with a total of ten sherds (5% of the assemblage), representing a minimum of four different vessels. Two Nene Valley colour-coated sherds were also identified.

6.3.6 A total of 11 imported wares were noted, thus representing 6.2% of the assemblage by count. These comprise six Central Gaulish black-slipped wares, three Central Gaulish colour-coated sherds and single examples of Central Gaulish Samian, as well as an unsourced amphora sherd.

Fabric	No.	Wt(g)
AMPH	1	80
BLKSL	1	16
CC	1	11
CGBLK	6	29
CGCC	2	7

CSBLK	2	52
CSGW	72	767
CSMGW	2	12
CSOX	8	181
FSGW	6	67
FSMGW	1	2
FSOX	2	17
HADBB	9	104
HADRS	10	109
HORNBB	2	24
HORNGW	26	1236
IMITBB	13	93
NVCC	2	8
NVWW	1	16
OXIS	2	5
RDUS	1	6
SAMCG	1	10
SHELL	9	203

Table 2: All Roman pottery by fabric

6.3.7 A range of vessel forms were identified (see Table 3), although it is of note that 48% of the assemblage comprises non-diagnostic sherds. Of these, 77% were recorded as 'closed' vessel forms, while a further 8% were noted as being 'open' forms.

6.3.8 A minimum of 25 different vessels were identified, based on the number of rims and bases recorded. Jars are the most commonly occurring vessel form, representing a total of 80% of all diagnostic sherds and 41% of the total assemblage. Within this category, beaded and everted rim examples occur most frequently. There are also several sherds from large Horningsea greyware storage jars with combing on the interior of the vessels. Other vessel forms identified comprise seven beaker sherds, four sherds from bowls, three dish and three flagon sherds and one mortaria sherd. Use-wear evidence is limited to a single sherd with sooting on the exterior, suggesting this vessel was used over a fire. The low incidence of use-wear is

unsurprising given the general condition of the pottery. Overall, the assemblage is domestic in character, with a range of vessels for the storage, preparation and serving of food and drink.

Form	No.	Wt(g)
Amphora	1	80
Beaker	7	32
Bowl	4	95
Closed	67	593
Dish	3	32
Flagon	3	38
Jar	74	2036
Mortaria	1	16
Open	7	73
Unknown	13	60

Table 3: All Roman pottery by basic form

Contextual Analysis

6.3.9 Pottery was recovered from 15 different contexts including the topsoil and subsoil (see Table 4). Of these, 12 contexts contained small assemblages (fewer than 20 sherds), with two ditch fills (137) and (141) containing medium-sized assemblages of 21 and 24 sherds, respectively. Only Ditch [146] fill (122) contained a large assemblage, totalling 61 sherds weighing 1600g. This includes 13 large body sherds from Horningsea greyware storage jars, and an unsourced amphora sherd. Three of the Gaulish beakers (seven sherds in total) were also recovered from this context.

6.3.10 Due to the limited size of the assemblage, there is little to distinguish contexts from one another in terms of overall spot-date, with most dating to the mid 2nd to mid 4th century AD. The exceptions to this are Ditch [113] fill (112) and Ditch [115] fill (120), which are 3rd- to 4th-century AD.

Context	No.	Wt(g)	Context Spot-date
Unstrat.	1	7	x
(100)	4	143	AD150-400
(101)	18	170	AD250-400

(102)	3	41	AD150-400
(104)	3	24	AD200-400
(106)	3	16	AD150-400
(112)	7	65	AD200-400
(120)	13	189	AD250-400
(122)	61	1600	AD120-300
(128)	1	1	AD100-400
(131)	3	44	AD200-400
(137)	21	257	AD200-400
(141)	24	262	AD200-400
(147)	2	104	AD150-400
(151)	1	4	AD150-400
(153)	15	128	AD150-400
TOTAL	180	3055	x

Table 4: All Roman pottery by context

Discussion

6.3.11 Overall, although relatively small, the pottery assemblage provides some interesting insights into the nature of activity on site during the Roman period. The forms identified imply a range of domestic activities relating to cooking and consumption. That said, however, there are a few indications that this assemblage, and consequently the site, may be somewhat more high status. The presence of nine sherds of Central Gaulish colour-coated wares and black-slipped wares is of interest, and while the number of sherds is not great, these products are somewhat unusual within rural assemblages in Cambridgeshire. Their occurrence at the site demonstrates both access to wider trade networks, as well as a degree of wealth. In contrast, it is of interest that only two Nene Valley colour-coated sherds were identified, given that these could be considered as 'local products' and tend to dominate the fineware component of assemblages from later Roman sites in Cambridgeshire. The relative lack of Nene Valley products may simply be due to the small size of the assemblage; however, it may also imply that this site was operating outside of more normal trade patterns. This evidence, combined with the Roman tile (see below), suggest more high status activity, although it would be misleading to suggest that the pottery is necessarily

symptomatic of a villa assemblage.

6.3.12 That said, the pottery makes an interesting comparison with the material excavated by Archaeological Solutions (AS) at the adjacent Tunbridge Lane site (Peachey in Newton 2014). Although certain elements are similar, in terms of date and composition of coarsewares versus finewares, there are a number of important differences. First, the assemblage recovered by AS was dominated by Horningsea products, which accounted for 80% of the assemblage (*ibid*.), a much higher figure than seen within this assemblage. Secondly, Nene Valley wares were much more prolific at the AS site. Finally, there were no recorded examples of Central Gaulish black-slipped or colour-coated wares, although there were 24 sherds of samian identified. Applying caution to drawing too many conclusions from what is, after all, only an evaluation assemblage, these differences are of interest and suggest the deposition of pottery and consequently the consumption was not identical at the two sites.

Recommendations

6.3.13 All of the pottery has been recorded in full. No further work is required, although the unsourced amphora sherd from Ditch [146] fill (122) requires identification. No sherds require illustration.

6.4 Roman Tile – Katie Anderson

6.4.1 A sizeable assemblage of Roman tile, totalling 80 fragments weighing 7518g, was recovered during the evaluation. All of the material was analysed and recorded.

Assemblage Composition

6.4.2 The tile is fairly mixed in condition, primarily comprising small fragments, although there are a number of larger, fresher pieces. The mean weight of the assemblage is relatively high at 94g.

6.4.3 Tile was collected from eight contexts, as well as the topsoil and subsoil (Table 5). In total, 30% of the material derives from the topsoil (100) and subsoil (101), with a further 13% being unstratified. Ditch [146] fill (122) produced the largest single assemblage of tile, totalling 13 fragments

weighing 2433g. This includes seven fragments from floor tiles and two tegula, one of which has part of the flange still intact. The material was fairly dispersed across the site, recovered from Trenches 1, 2, 6 and 10. However, there does appear to have been a higher concentration in the north-west of the site, within Trenches 1 and 2, which also contained the larger, less abraded fragments.

Context	No.	Wt(g)
(100)	11	1069
(101)	15	2354
(106)	3	189
(120)	2	105
(122)	13	2433
(128)	1	17
(132)	6	44
(137)	6	580
(141)	9	165
(153)	3	117
Unstrat.	11	445
TOTAL	80	7518

Table 5: All Roman tile by context

6.4.4 Six different tile fabrics were recorded (see Table 6), with Fabrics Q1 and Q3 occurring most frequently. There is no apparent correlation between fabric type and form, with five of the six fabrics occurring in a variety of forms (there is only one example of Fabric Q6).

Fabric	Fabric Description	No.	Wt(g)
Q1	Moderately fine sandy fabric, well sorted with occasional to moderate silver mica	21	822
Q2	Coarse sandy fabric with moderate large quartz grains measuring up to 3mm – poorly sorted	14	3277
Q3	Coarse sandy fabric, but well sorted. Rare to occasional rock lumps up to 6mm.	23	1900
Q4	Moderately coarse sandy fabric with common rounded red-iron ore (up to 1mm)	11	342

Q5	Moderately coarse sandy fabric with common limestone inclusions (up to 3mm)	10	946
Q6	Moderately fine sandy with occasional to common small red iron ore inclusion and limestone (up to 1mm)	1	231

Table 6: All Roman tile by fabric

6.4.5 All of the main tile types are present in the assemblage (Table 7), albeit in varying quantities. Undiagnostic pieces aside, tegula tiles are the most commonly occurring, with 24 pieces identified. This includes five examples where part of the flange is present and can thus be measured. The flanges range in height from 3.1cm to 4.4cm. A total of 18 fragments of floor tile were also recorded, along with three flue tiles, three imbrex tiles and two possible pilae tiles.

Form	No.	Wt(g)
Box Flue	3	51
Floor	18	3290
Imbrex	3	366
Pilae?	2	379
Tegula	24	2790
Undiagnostic	30	642

Table 7: All Roman tile by form

Discussion

6.4.6 Although the assemblage is relatively small, the tile recovered from the evaluation is suggestive of a Roman building in the near vicinity. The range of tile forms identified is indicative of a fairly high-status building, with evidence of a hypocaust system. Although the assemblage generally comprises relatively small fragments, there are also some larger, fresher pieces, which suggests that the tile has not moved far from its original place of discard.

6.4.7 Four fragments of opus signinum, weighing 276g, were also recovered, from

Construction Cut [130] fill (128), Demolition Layer (131) and Ditch [146] fill (122).

6.5 Worked Bone Objects – Märit Gaimster

6.5.1 Two worked bone objects were found during the evaluation. A Bronze Age pit produced the tip end of a bone awl (SF 1). The awl was produced from a cut-down fragment of a cattle-sized longbone. It is broken across the broader end and the end of the point is also broken off. A second object, from the subsoil, consists of a length of horse metatarsus, neatly cut at both ends and roughly split longitudinally to form a half cylinder. The outside and both end surfaces are polished from use, suggesting that this is a functional object rather than bone-working waste. The original function of the object is not yet established. There are no traces on the inside of further working, for example to fit the tang of a blade; however, the uneven longitudinal split suggests that it was broken by accident or wear and tear. It may be that the bone cylinder functioned as a grip for a handle of rope or metal wire and that the worn part snapped off.

Context	SF	Description	Pot Date	Recommendations
(101)	-	Slightly tapering bone object of horse metatarsus; cut straight at both ends and unevenly split longitudinally; outside and end surfaces polished from wear; L 117mm; diam. 25 and 29mm, respectively	Undated	further ident.
(110)	1	Bone awl of cattle-sized long bone fragment; broken at wider end and the very tip; L 55mm	Bronze Age	further ident.

Table 8: Worked bone objects

6.6 Faunal Remains – Kevin Rielly

Introduction

6.6.1 Animal bones were found in both the prehistoric and Roman features. All were recovered by hand.

Methodology

6.6.2 The bone was recorded to species/ taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic, including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone, were registered.

Description of the Faunal Assemblage

6.6.3 The evaluation produced a total of 74 hand-collected animal bones. These are divided in Tables 9 and 10 according to the two identified phases of activity. The great majority of the bones have undergone some post-depositional damage, generally a low level of root etching, although there is a high level of damage (abrasion and exfoliation) within the prehistoric collection (19 out of 29 fragments). This level of preservation may relate to poor deposition, allowing for weathering of the bones prior to their eventual burial. The presence of both well- and poorly-preserved bones may also suggest a measure of residuality.

6.6.4 Notably, the faunal material derives largely from Trenches 1 and 2, the latter providing all of the prehistoric collection and the former the majority of the Roman bones. Both these trenches were located at the north-western extremity of the excavation area. The remaining bones were found in Trenches 3 and 6, the first adjacent to Trenches 1 and 2, while Trench 6 was in the central part of the site.

Bronze Age

6.6.5 A total of 29 bones were taken from the middle (110) and upper fills (109) of Pit [111] in Trench 2, with the greater part provided by the lower fill (27 fragments). This collection consists of a highly fragmented and poorly preserved array of cattle and cattle-size bones alongside a few sheep/goat, pig and sheep-size fragments, these exhibiting a mixture of preservation states and levels of fragmentation. The cattle bones include a number of loose teeth and a phalange, the former from a minimum of two individuals

(one adult and one sub-adult). There is a single sheep/goat metapodial (foot bone), while pig provided an array of head and foot bones, comprising at least three individuals (two adults and a juvenile). The sizes of these various parts are indicative of domestic rather than wild animals.

Type of feature	Feature	TR1	TR2	TR2	TR3	TR6
		LR	LN/EBA	LR	LR	LR
Ditch	[113]				3	
	[117]	3				
	[142]					4
	[146]	19				
	[154]	2				
	[115]	10				
Pit	[111]		29			
Subsoil	(101)	2		1		
Topsoil	(100)					1
Total		36	29	1	3	5

Table 9: Distribution of hand-collected animal bones

TR=trench, LN/EBA=Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age, LR=Late Roman

Trench:	TR1	TR2	TR2	TR3	TR6
Phase:	LR	LN/EBA	LR	LR	LR
Species					
Cattle	11	8	1		
Equid	1				1
Cattle-size	12	8		1	2
Sheep/Goat	2	1		1	1
Pig		5			
Sheep-size		7		1	1
Dog	6				
Raven	4				
Grand Total	36	29	1	3	5

Table 10: Hand-collected species abundance by phase

Late Roman

6.6.6 The date of these deposits is generally within the 2nd through to the 4th centuries AD, probably mainly the 3rd to 4th century. Most of the bones were

found in ditch fills and principally within Ditch [146] in Trench 1 (see Table 9), with the majority of the remaining bones (throughout as well as in Trench 1) taken from Ditch [115]. The Roman assemblage is mainly composed of cattle and cattle-sized pieces, with some sheep/goat and a notable absence of pig. Both cattle and sheep/goat are represented by a small number of adult individuals, the former including two notably large animals (radius with a proximal breadth of 90.2mm and a distal radius with a distal breadth of 80.5mm), these recovered from Topsoil (100) and fill (122) in Ditch [146], respectively. Similarly large cattle have been found at other later Roman sites, for example, various excavations in London (Rielly in prep). The spread of parts would suggest the deposition of processing as well as food waste.

6.6.7 Non-food species are well represented, comprising equid, dog and raven. There are two equid pieces, a loose mandibular tooth from an adult equid from Ditch [154] (Trench 1), and a metatarsus (foot bone) from Ditch [142] (Trench 6). An additional equid metatarsus was found in the subsoil (101). This has clearly been fashioned into some sort of object (see Gaimster, Section 6.5). The dog fragments include a loose pelvis from Ditch [154] and five bones (radius, ulna and three metapodials) comprising the partial remains of an adult individual, these from Ditch [146] fill (122). The metapodials include one forefoot and two hindfoot bones, the latter showing a degree of bone growth adjacent to the distal end. This is particularly pronounced in the metatarsus 3, which also shows an extended facet of eburnation (polishing) on the mid/posterior aspect of the distal articulation. The level of damage would suggest that this animal had suffered for some considerable period and could be indicative of a measure of care *i.e.* perhaps representing a favourite pet. Finally, the raven is composed of four wing bones, including the left scapula and ulna and the right coracoid and humerus. These are clearly from an adult specimen; however, the appearance of the bones suggests a rather young adult.

Conclusion and Recommendations for Further Work

6.6.8 The Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age bone collection is rather small and

generally in poor condition. More information will be required to provide any detail concerning animal usage in this period and while further excavation could provide a larger collection, the state of the recorded bones mitigates against the recovery of a useful assemblage. However, certain points can be made, even at this early stage, most notably the presence of domestic rather than wild cattle, sheep/goat and pig, as well as the apparent dominance of cattle and pig.

6.6.9 The Roman collection is not much larger but there is undoubtedly a major difference in potential. This is related to the better condition of the bones as well as subtle indications of local interest. The absence of pig bones is unusual for a Roman site but these do tend to be less well represented compared to sheep/goat and, in particular, cattle (see King 1978 and 1984), so the perceived absence may simply relate to the small size of the assemblage. Various elements within this collection may point to the organisation or perhaps status of the local population. The assemblage includes some notably large cattle, which can be equated with the larger stock found at several rural and urban Roman sites in southern England (see, for example, Albarella *et al*. 2008 and Ingrem 2012, 194). The two clearly large animals at this site may well represent imports, brought over from the Continent, perhaps for breeding purposes (see Murphy *et al*. 2000), their presence perhaps indicative of a relatively affluent community. A point was made concerning the osteoarthritic dog concerning a measure of care. It can be suggested that this is perhaps more likely to have occurred within an affluent household.

6.6.10 Lastly, the raven is of some interest. While it could simply represent a culled scavenger, it could, conversely, indicate something less mundane, particularly considering the presence of such birds in 'ritual' deposits (see Parker 1988, 208).

6.6.11 In conclusion, the earlier deposits may benefit from further excavation, while a larger Roman assemblage, recovered through excavation of the site could potentially provide detailed information concerning animal usage in the locality. Any excavation should include a bulk sampling/ sieving strategy

with the principal aim of recovering smaller food species such as birds, fish and small game.

6.7 Plant Macrofossils – Val Fryer

Introduction and Method Statement

6.7.1 The evaluation recorded features of prehistoric and Roman date, with the latter being of particular significance as the site is situated in close proximity to a known possible villa site. Samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken and six were submitted for assessment.

6.7.2 The samples were processed by manual water flotation/ washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Appendix 5. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). With the exception of one fragment of de-watered wood, which could be intrusive, all the plant remains are charred. Modern roots and seeds were also common within all six assemblages.

6.7.3 The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. All artefacts/ ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

Results

6.7.4 Cereal grains/ chaff, seeds of common weeds and wetland plants and tree/ shrub macrofossils are present at varying densities within all six assemblages. Preservation is generally quite poor, with the grains in particular being severely puffed, distorted and fragmented, possibly as a result of exposure to extremely high temperatures during combustion.

6.7.5 Oat (Avena sp.), barley (Hordeum sp.) and wheat (Triticum sp.) grains are recorded along with many cereals which are too poorly preserved for close identification. Of the identifiable grains, wheat occurs most frequently, and spelt wheat (T. spelta) chaff was also recorded. Weed seeds are very

scarce, appearing within only three of the assemblages studied. Taxa noted include small legumes (Fabaceae), black bindweed (Fallopia convolvulus) and corn gromwell (Lithospermum arvense). Wetland plant macrofossils are also scarce, but saw-sedge (Cladium mariscus) nutlets and a single spike-rush (Eleocharis sp.) fruit were recorded. Hazel (Corylus avellana) nutshell fragments are present within four samples, with a high density recorded within the assemblage from Bronze Age Pit [111] (Sample 1). Charcoal/ charred wood fragments are present throughout, but other plant macrofossils occur infrequently.

6.7.6 The fragments of black porous and tarry material, which are present within all six assemblages, are all thought to be residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at extremely high temperatures. Other remains include fragments of an indeterminate burnt organic concretion, small pieces of pottery and fragments of bone (including some burnt/ calcined specimens). Bone fragments are particularly abundant within the assemblage from Sample 1, but most pieces are severely degraded and very abraded. The small mammal/ amphibian bones and small coal fragments are all thought to be intrusive within the feature fills, with the latter possibly being derived from either the spreading of nightsoil during the post-medieval period or the use of steam implements on the land in the early modern era.

6.7.7 Although specific sieving for molluscan remains was not undertaken, shells of terrestrial and marsh/ freshwater slum species are present within all six assemblages. However, although some specimens are bleached, pitted and abraded, suggesting that they may be contemporary with the features from which the samples were taken, most specimens are moderately well preserved, possibly indicating that they are intrusive within the feature fills. Such contaminants are frequently seen where contexts have been disturbed by roots, rodent burrows or similar forms of bioturbation.

Conclusions and Recommendations for Further Work

6.7.8 In summary, although the current remains are mostly quite poorly preserved, plant macrofossils (some of which may be indicative of very specific on-site

activities) are present at a moderate to high density within all six assemblages. It would appear most likely that the material of Roman date is derived from scattered hearth or oven waste, although further corroborative material is required to verify this hypothesis.

6.7.9 As the archaeological horizon at Bottisham clearly contains charred plant macrofossils with the potential to provide valuable data about the site and its environment, it is strongly recommended that if any further interventions are undertaken, additional plant macrofossil samples of approximately 20-40 litres in volume are taken from all dated and well-sealed features.

7 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Prehistoric Activity

7.1.1 The evaluation identified a buried soil of Early Neolithic date in Trench 3. This was shallow but the survival of surface layers/ former land surfaces of prehistoric date is rare, particularly, as present here, ones associated with surface-deposited accumulations of flint-knapping debris. In addition, a pit containing Early Bronze Age flint-work and a large deposit of pottery with stylistic affinities to Bronze Age Collared Urns was found in Trench 2. The quantity and range of finds in the pit (pottery, struck flint, animal bone from a number of different domesticated species and individual animals, worked bone, burnt flint, hazelnut shell) suggests occupation close by, although the deposition of finds within the pit may well also have had a non-mundane or 'ritual' element. The quantity of residual Early Neolithic flint in the upper fill of the pit suggests that the Neolithic soil layer surviving in Trench 3 may once have extended over a larger area and that this pit was originally cut through it.

7.1.2 Although this prehistoric activity was localised to trenches in the north-west of the site, the relatively limited sample of the site investigated in the trial trenches means that it would be unsafe to rule out similar deposits occurring/ surviving elsewhere on the site. This possibility is reinforced by the presence of widely-scattered residual Neolithic struck flint in the subsoil in trenches across the site.

7.2 Roman Settlement

7.2.1 The principal result of the evaluation was the discovery of a complex of Roman features including boundary and drainage ditches, rubbish pits and walls/ demolition layers indicating the presence of substantial masonry buildings. The quantity and condition of the Roman finds indicate that these features are in or close to a settlement area. The ceramic evidence suggests that the activity is of predominantly later Roman (3rd- to 4th-century AD) date; however, this dating may only show the site at its peak, with 'quieter' phases of activity not represented within the relatively small sample provided by the trial trenching.

7.2.2 The presence of clunch walls and demolition/ collapse deposits indicates that there are the remains of Roman masonry structures in the central area of the site (Trenches 6, 8 and 10). This is further supported by the moderate assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) recovered from features across the site, which includes tegula roof tile, floor tile, box flue tile, *opus signinum* and two possible pilae tiles from a hypocaust heating system, possibly a bathhouse. Some fragments are large and 'fresh', indicating deposition close to the buildings of which they formed part. Interestingly, the densest concentration of CBM was in Trenches 1 and 2, in the north-west of the site, rather than in the trenches with surviving wall footings/ demolition deposits. The clunch wall footings of a Roman building were excavated immediately north of the present site prior to the construction of the 'Ancient Meadows' development (Newton 2014, plate 1, figure 3). These footings extended beyond the southern boundary of that site so their character was unclear. However, they were in close physical proximity to the walls identified in Trenches 6, 8 and 10 at Crystal Park and these could potentially be parts of the same large Roman masonry building.

7.2.3 Masonry structures and evidence for buildings with heated rooms points to a high-status site, possibly part of a Roman villa complex. There are further indications of relative affluence and status in the pottery assemblage, which includes fabrics such as central Gaulish black-slipped and colour-coated wares which are not typically found in Roman rural settlements in Cambridgeshire. There are further hints of high status in the faunal assemblage, including notably large cattle, possibly imported from the Continent for breeding, and evidence of dogs kept as pets, most likely a luxury which only an affluent household could afford.

7.2.4 The results of the evaluation are in keeping with the known archaeology of Bottisham and with the results of several large excavations already carried out on sites to the north and west. At The New Drs' Surgery site and Ancient Meadows, immediately north of Crystal Park, previous archaeological work has recorded systems of infield enclosures, metalled farmyards, agricultural outbuildings, corn driers/ malting ovens and other features associated with

the peripheral areas of a Roman farmstead or villa complex (Newton 2014). However, there are some indications, for example, in the composition of the pottery assemblage, of differences in character between this site and that previously excavated to the north (see Anderson, Section 6.3). This could reflect differences in function or 'zoning' between different areas of the farmstead/ villa.

7.2.5 The densest concentration of Roman features appears to be in the north-western part of the site, close to the Tunbridge Lane frontage. The largest assemblages of pottery, animal bone and building materials were also found in this area. However, the activity certainly continues into the central portion of the site and it is in this area that the evidence for structural remains is focused. Given the limited coverage provided by the trenching, evidence for Roman occupation and related activity may extend across the site.

7.2.6 It is not clear whether the in-situ structural remains in the central part of the site relate to agricultural or outbuildings, or to the conjectured villa range which is thought to be located somewhere in this part of Bottisham.

7.2.7 Archaeological preservation appears to be relatively good for both the prehistoric and Roman 'phases', with survival of some surface layers and deposits rather than just 'negative'/ 'cut' features, and fairly deep overburden in several of the trenches which contained Roman archaeology (e.g. 1, 6 and 10).

7.3 Conclusions

7.3.1 The trial trench evaluation has identified features reflecting three periods of activity on the site: one Early Neolithic, one Early Bronze Age and one Late Roman (3rd- to 4th-century AD).

7.3.2 The archaeological features and deposits from both the Bronze Age and Roman periods are relatively well-preserved and associated with moderately large and varied finds assemblages. The Early Neolithic 'phase' includes a rare survival of a prehistoric surface horizon associated with flint-knapping debris.

7.3.3 Although the densest concentration of archaeology is in the north-west of the site, trenches in the central area revealed significant Roman structural remains. In view of the limited sample of the site's area provided by the trenching, the apparent lack of features in the south-eastern part of the site may not be 'real'.

7.3.4 The character of the Roman features and the associated finds is in keeping with a high-status rural site, possibly a villa. This is not unexpected given the results of previous archaeological work in this part of Bottisham.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank CgMs Consulting Ltd for commissioning the work and Mead Plant Hire for operating the excavator. PCA are also grateful to Kasia Gdaniec of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team for her advice and for monitoring the work. The author would like to thank Mark Hinman for managing the project. The author would also like to thank the project team: Matthew Jones, Clare Jackson, Karl Hanson and Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne for their hard work, and finally PCA's CAD department for preparing the figures.

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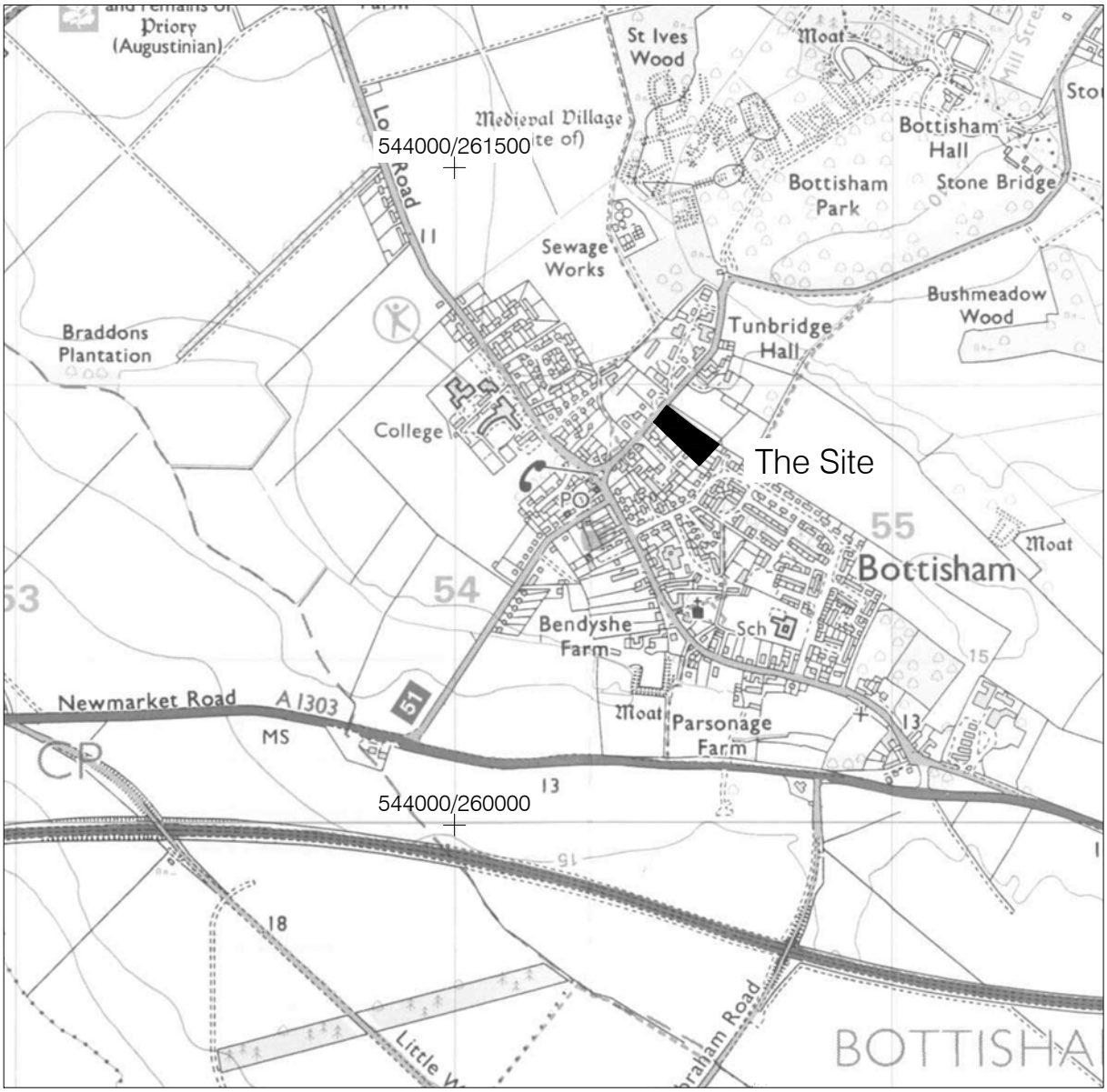

19/09/14 JS

Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000 & 1:25,000 at A4

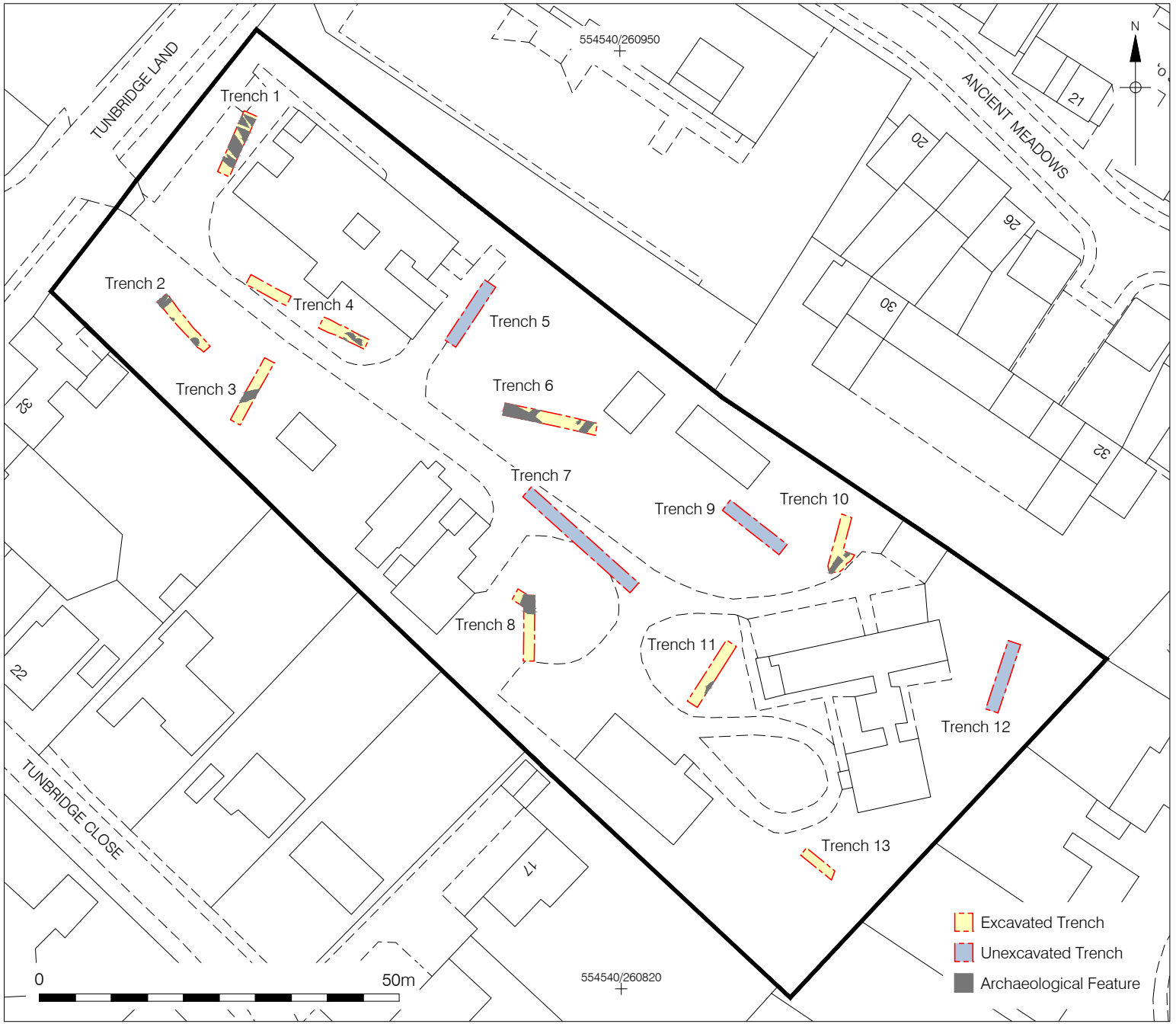

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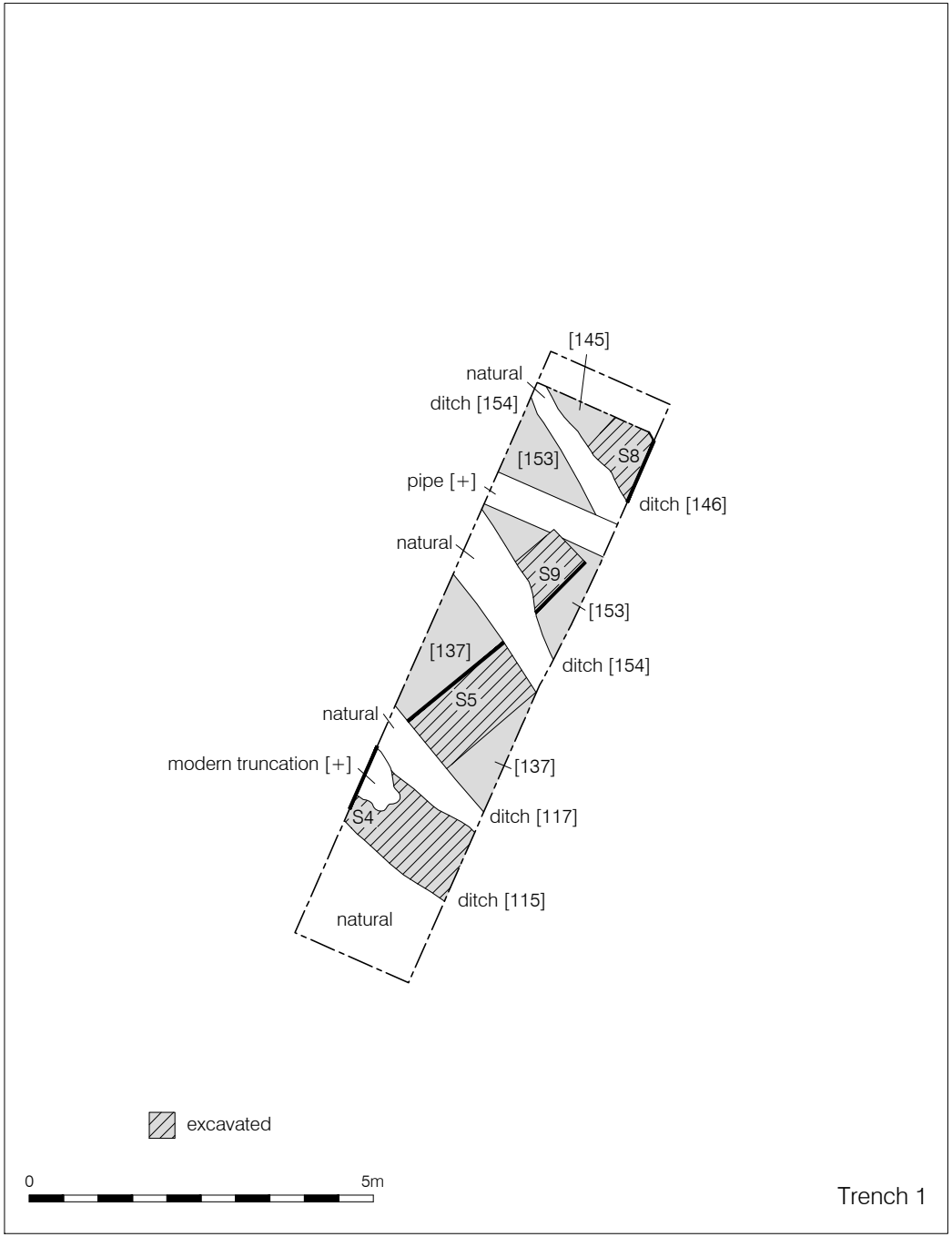
Figure 2
Trench Location
1:800 at A4



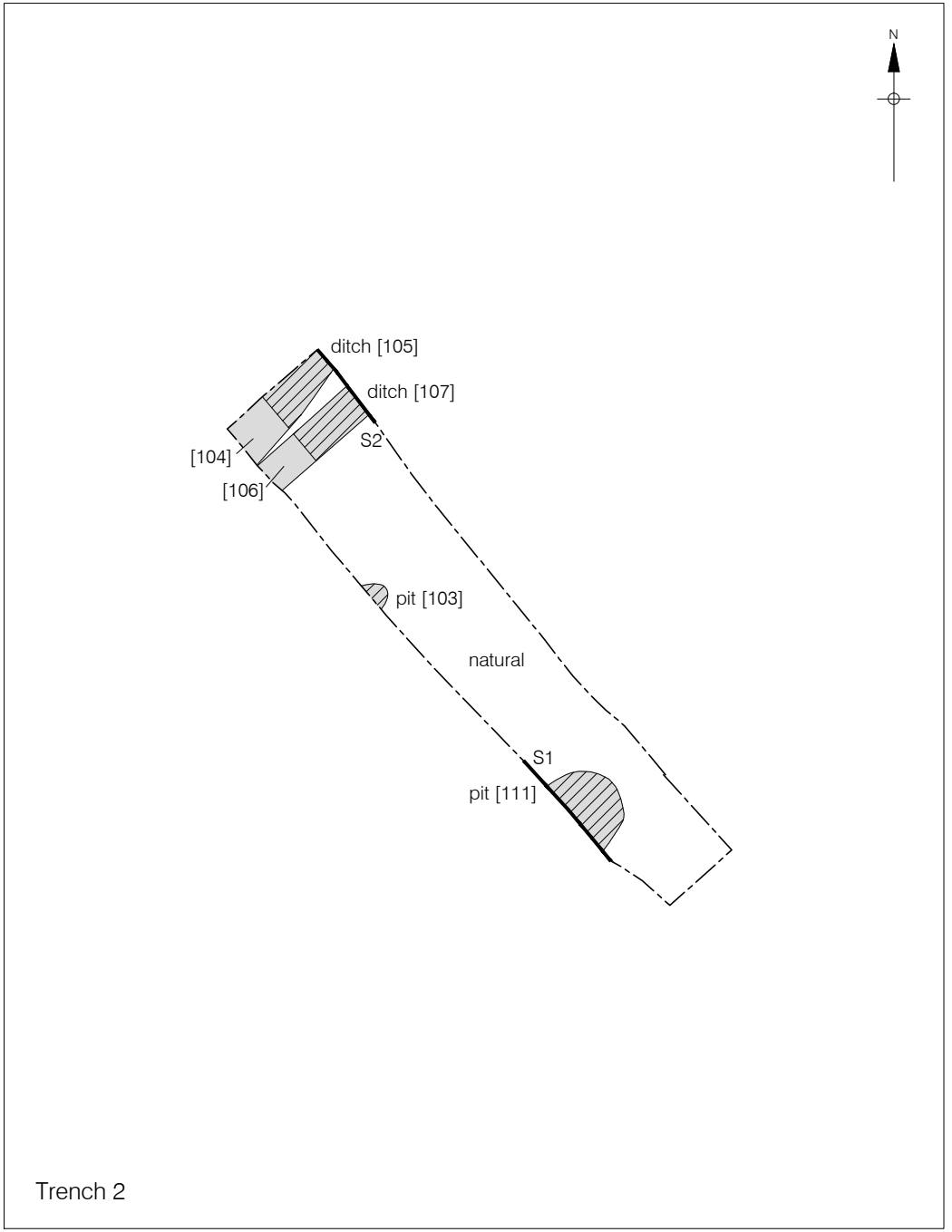


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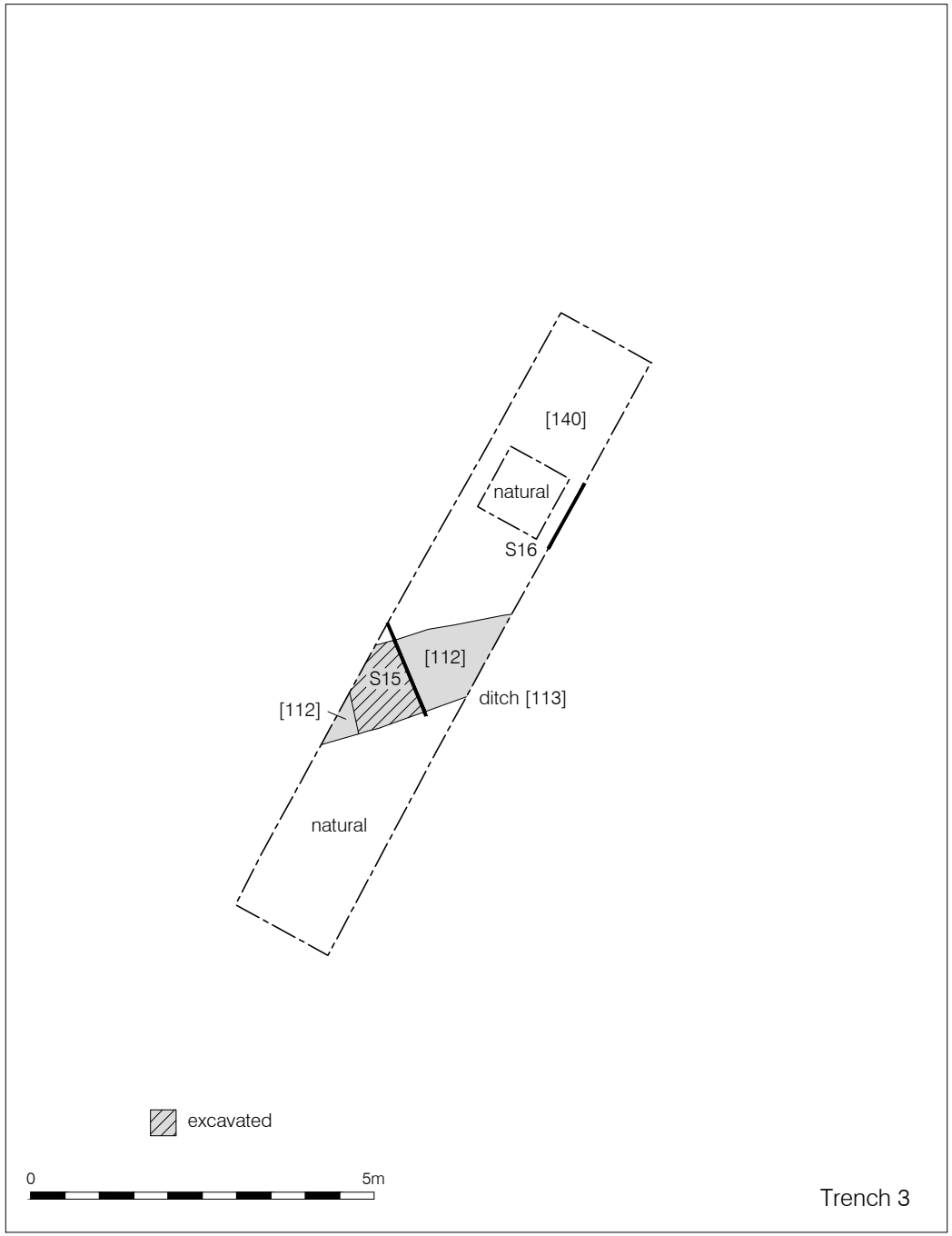
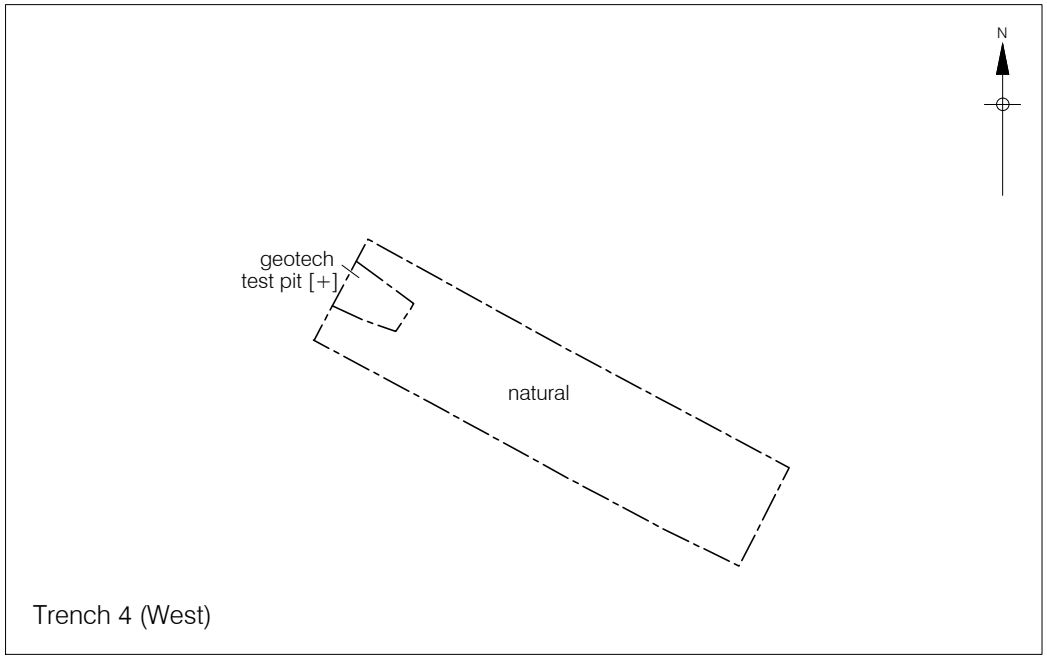
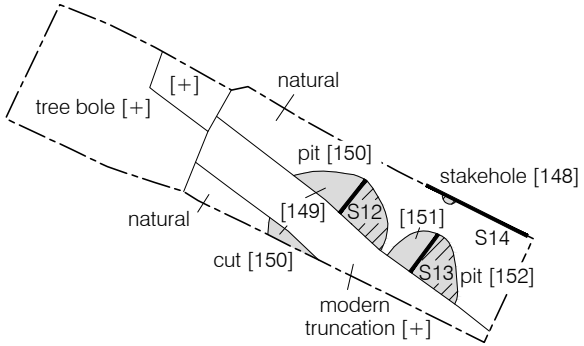
Figure 3
Plan of Trenches 1 & 2
1:100 at A4



Trench 3



Trench 4 (West)



Trench 4 (East)

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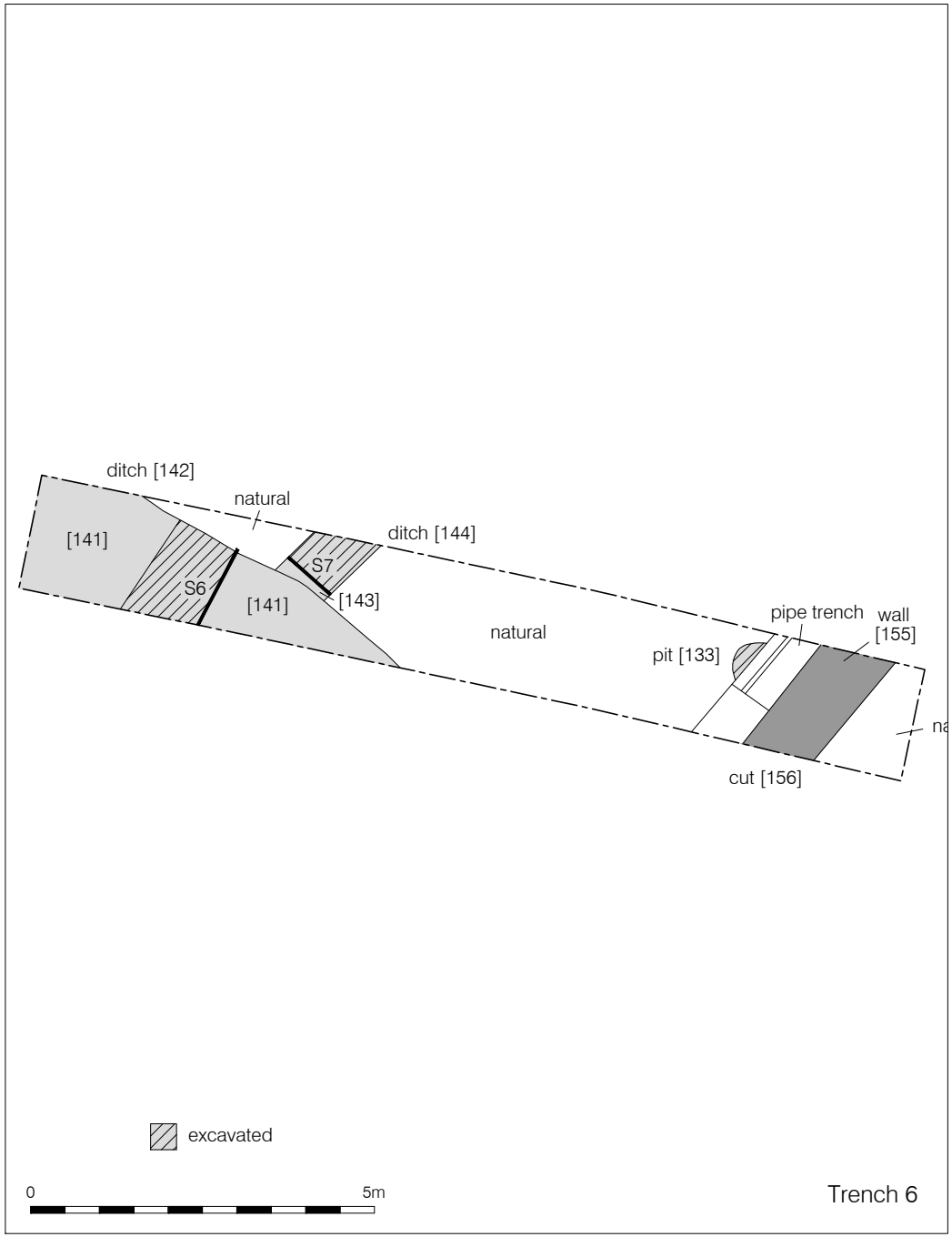
Figure 4
Plan of Trenches 3 & 4
1:100 at A4



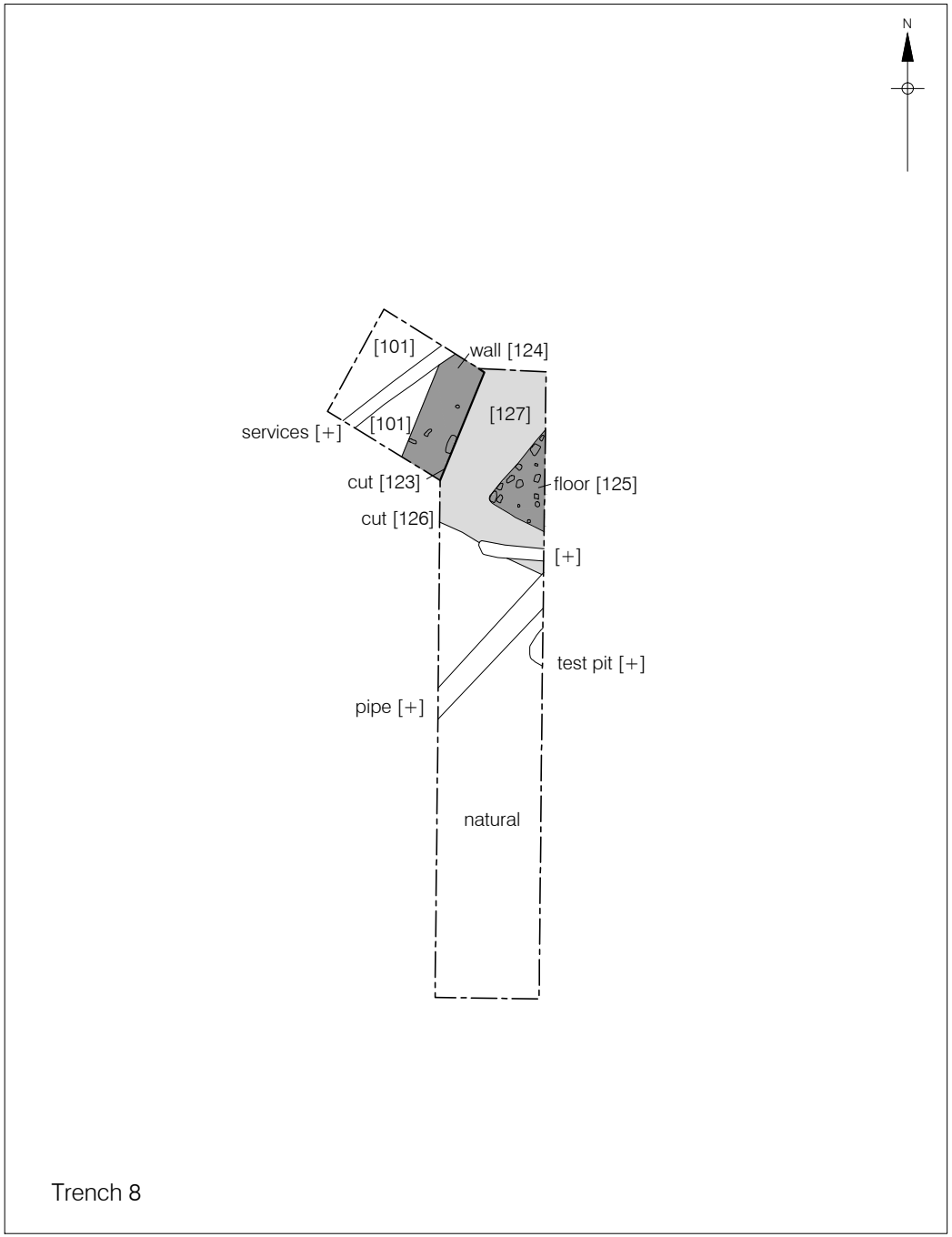


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Figure 5
Plan of Trenches 6 & 8
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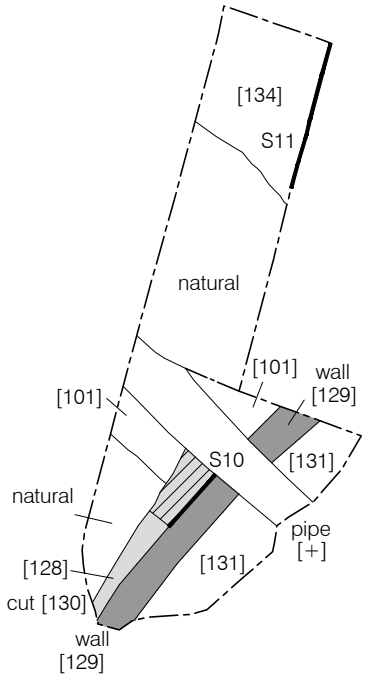
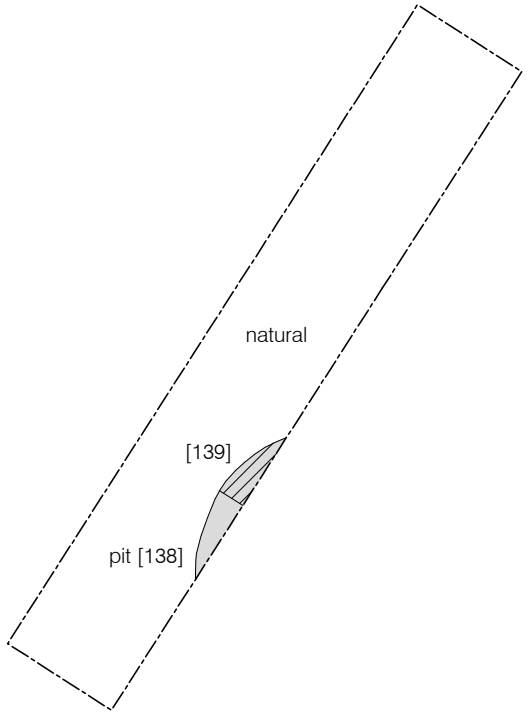


excavated

0 5m

Trench 10



Trench 11

Figure 6
Plan of Trenches 10 & 11
1:100 at A4

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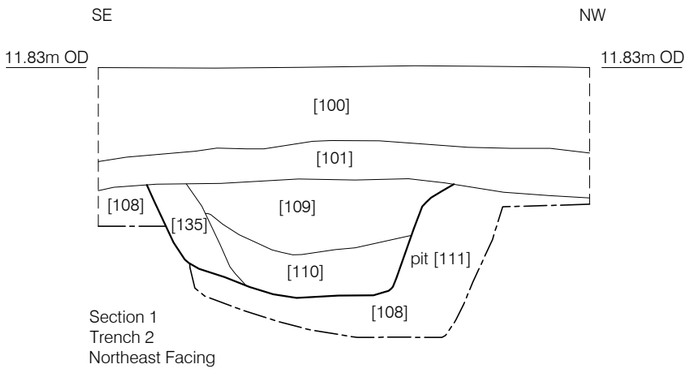
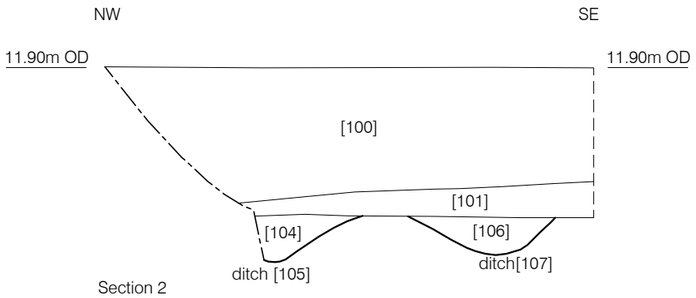
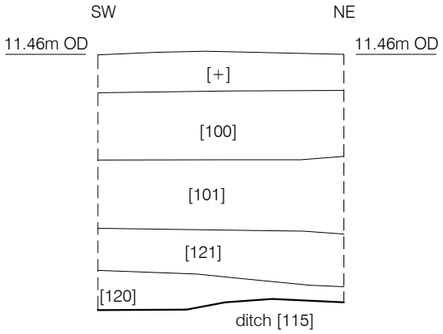
01/10/14 JS (revision 1)



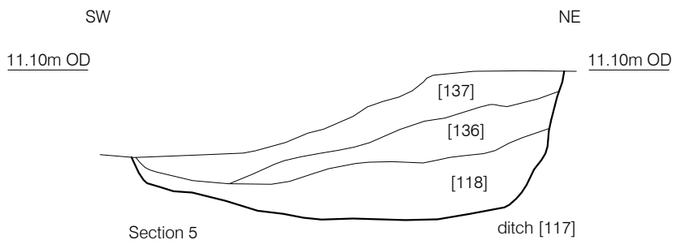
Section 1
Trench 2
Northeast Facing



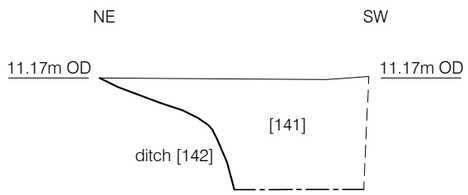
Section 2
Trench 2
Southwest Facing



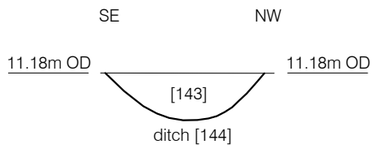
Section 4
Trench 1
Southeast Facing



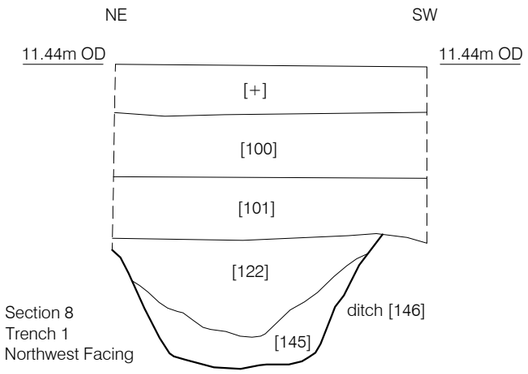
Section 5
Trench 1
Southeast Facing



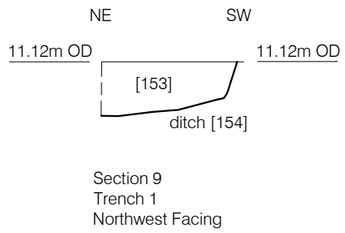
Section 6
Trench 6
Northwest Facing



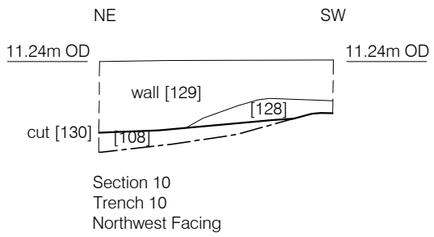
Section 7
Trench 6
Northeast Facing



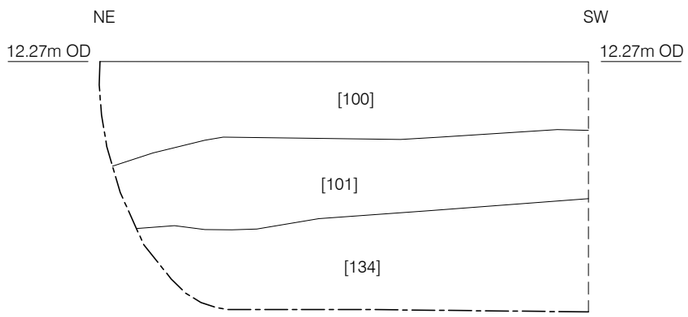
Section 8
Trench 1
Northwest Facing



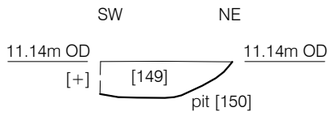
Section 9
Trench 1
Northwest Facing



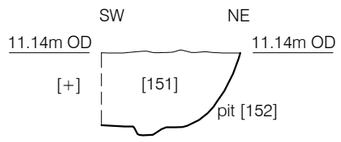
Section 10
Trench 10
Northwest Facing



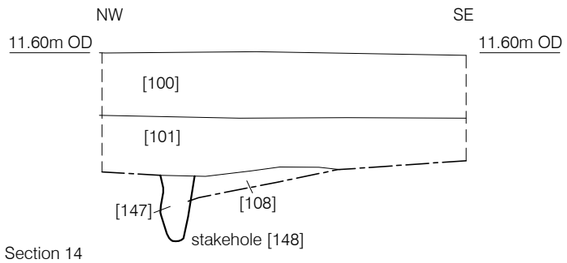
Section 11
Trench 10
Northwest Facing



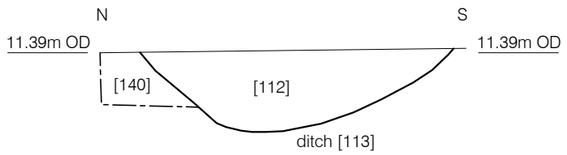
Section 12
Trench 4
Southeast Facing



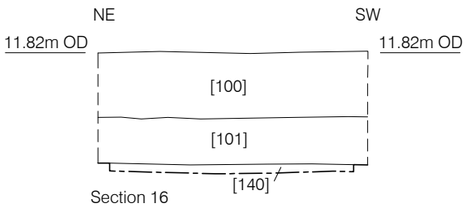
Section 13
Trench 4
Southeast Facing



Section 14
Trench 4
Southwest Facing



Section 15
Trench 3
West Facing



Section 16
Trench 3
Northwest Facing

0 1m

19/09/14 JS
29/09/14 JS (revision 1)

Figure 7
Sections
1:25 at A3

10 APPENDIX 1: PLATES

Plate 1: Trench 1, view north-east

Plate 2: Trench 1, view south-west showing Ditch [146] mid-excavation

Plate 3: Trench 1, view north-west showing Ditch [117]

Plate 4: Trench 2, view north-west

Plate 5: Trench 2, view south-west showing Pit [111] partially excavated and pottery in fill (110)

Plate 6: Trench 2, view south-west showing Pit [111] fully excavated

Plate 7: Trench 3, view south-west showing 1m square test pit excavated into Buried Soil (140)

Plate 8: Trench 4, view north-west showing Pits [152] and [150] and Stakehole [148]

Plate 9: Trench 6, view east with Ditch [142] in foreground

Plate 10: Trench 8, view north

Plate 11: Trench 8, view north-east showing Wall (124) (left) and Floor Surface (125) (right)

Plate 12: Trench 10, view north showing Wall (129)

Plate 13: Trench 11, view north-east

Plate 14: Trench 13, view north-west

11 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Interpretation	Trench Number
100	-	Layer	Topsoil	Overburden	-
101	-	Layer	Subsoil	Overburden	-
102	103	Fill	Pit	Fill of [103]	2
103	103	Cut	Pit	Shallow Pit	2
104	105	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [105]	2
105	105	Cut	Ditch	Boundary Ditch	2
106	107	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [107]	2
107	107	Cut	Ditch	Boundary Ditch	2
108	-	Layer	Natural	-	-
109	111	Fill	Pit	Fill of [111]	2
110	111	Fill	Pit	Fill of [111]	2
111	111	Cut	Pit	Pit	2
112	113	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [113]	3
113	113	Cut	Ditch	Boundary Ditch	3
114	Void	-	-	-	-
115	115	Cut	Ditch	Boundary Ditch	1
116	Void	-	-	-	-
117	117	Cut	Ditch	Boundary Ditch	1
118	117	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [117]	1
119	Void	-	-	-	-
120	115	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [115]	1
121	-	Layer	Refuse	Modern Glass Dump	1
122	146	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [146]	1
123	123	Cut	Wall	Construction Cut	8
124	123	Structural	Wall	Wall	8
125	126	Fill	Floor	Floor Surface	8
126	126	Cut	Floor	Construction Cut	8
127	126	Fill	Floor	Packing within [126]	8
128	130	Fill	Wall	Fill of [130]	10
129	130	Structural	Wall	Wall	10
130	130	Cut	Wall	Construction Cut	10
131	-	Layer	Demolition	Building Demolition	10
132	133	Fill	Pit	Fill of [133]	6
133	133	Cut	Pit	Pit	6
134	-	Layer	Subsoil	Overburden	10
135	111	Fill	Pit	Basal Fill of [111]	2

136	117	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [117]	1
137	117	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [117]	1
138	138	Cut	Pit	Undated Pit	11
139	138	Fill	Pit	Fill of [138]	11
140	-	Layer	Subsoil	Buried Soil (Prehistoric)	3
141	142	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [142]	6
142	142	Cut	Ditch	Boundary Ditch	6
143	144	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [144]	6
144	144	Cut	Ditch	Boundary Ditch	6
145	146	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [146]	1
146	146	Cut	Ditch	Boundary Ditch	1
147	148	Fill	Stakehole	Fill of [148]	4
148	148	Cut	Stakehole	Structural?	4
149	150	Fill	Pit	Fill of [150]	4
150	150	Cut	Pit	Pit	4
151	152	Fill	Pit	Fill of [152]	4
152	152	Cut	Pit	Pit	4
153	154	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [154]	1
154	154	Cut	Ditch	Boundary Ditch	1
155	156	Structural	Wall	Wall	6
156	156	Cut	Wall	Construction Cut	6

12 Appendix 3: Lithic Catalogue

Context	Ref	Feature	Decortication Flake	Decortication blade	Core rejuvenation flake	Flake	Blade-like flake	Flake fragment	Prismatic blade	Non-prismatic blade	Conchoidal chunk	Retouched	Unworked Burnt Flint (no.)	Unworked burnt flint (wt:g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Recortication	Comments
101	Tr11	Subsoil							1						Translucent dark brown/black	None	Good	Incipient	Systematically produced but has a deep hinge fracture scar on dorsal
101	Tr2 SE	Subsoil							1						Translucent dark brown/black	Rough weathered	Slightly abraded	None	Distal missing, possibly utilized
101	Tr13	Subsoil	1												Translucent dark brown	Hard worn	Chipped	None	Squat
101	Tr13	Subsoil										1			Translucent dark brown/black	Hard worn	Chipped	None	Irregular scraper. Squat flake with crude retouch on right margin and distal and inversely on left. Not unlike a 'home made' gunflint. 22x27x8mm
101	Tr3 NE	Subsoil										1			Translucent dark brown/black	None	Slightly abraded	None	Arrowhead, probably leaf-shaped, broken in half probably during manufacture, has bifacial semi-invasive retouch along all extant margins. >31x24x5mm
101	Tr6 W	Subsoil	1												Translucent dark brown/black	Thermal	Slightly abraded	None	Primary flake
101	Tr6 W	Subsoil										1			Translucent dark brown/black	Thermal	Slightly abraded	None	Irregular scraper. Thick flake with steep convex scalar retouch around left margin and distal, and similar but inverse retouch around right margin and extending across and removing striking platform
109		Pit 111				1									Translucent grey-brown	None	Good	Bluish	Squat, possible inverse light retouch / heavy usewear on left margin
109		Pit 111				1									Translucent grey-brown	None	Good	Bluish	Squat
109		Pit 111	1												Translucent dark brown/black	Rough weathered	Slightly abraded	Incipient	From large nodular core?
109		Pit 111	1												Translucent dark brown/black	Thermal	Chipped	None	From thermally fracture chunk. Possibly very lightly retouched forming denticulated edge
109		Pit 111		1											Translucent dark brown/black	Rough weathered	Slightly abraded	None	
109		Pit 111			1										Opaque grey	None	Slightly abraded	None	Small transversely struck flake removing small part of striking platform and part of core face
109		Pit 111								1					Translucent dark brown/black	None	Slightly abraded	None	Multi-directional dorsal scars
109		Pit 111								1					Translucent dark brown/black	Thermal	Slightly abraded	None	

109		Pit 111					1							Translucent dark brown/black	Rough weathered	Good	None	
109		Pit 111				1								Translucent dark brown/black	None	Burnt	None	Lightly burnt, distal missing, possibly originally a non-prismatic blade
109		Pit 111						1						Translucent grey-brown	None	Burnt	None	Lightly burnt
109		Pit 111						1						Opaque grey	None	Slightly abraded	None	
109		Pit 111										4	63	Unknown		Burnt		Heavily burnt
110		Pit 111				1								Translucent grey-brown	Rough weathered	Good	Bluish	Squat
110		Pit 111				1								Translucent grey-brown	None	Good	Bluish	Striking platform missing
110		Pit 111				1								Translucent grey-brown	None	Slightly abraded	Bluish	Narrow
110		Pit 111									1			Translucent grey-brown	None	Good	Bluish	End-scraper: thick core modification flake with minimal moderately steep convex scalar retouch around distal. 38x34x11mm
110		Pit 111								1				Translucent grey-brown	None	Slightly abraded	Bluish	Disintegrated core fragment?
110		Pit 111				1								Translucent grey-brown	None	Slightly abraded	Incipient	Thin but irregular
110		Pit 111				1								Semi-translucent grey	Thermal	Slightly abraded	None	Badly struck, quite squat
110		Pit 111				1								Unknown	None	Burnt	Unknown	Chunky narrow flake with multi-directional dorsal scars, very heavily burnt. 79x45x15mm
110		Pit 111										4	101	Unknown		Burnt		Heavily burnt
112		Ditch 113					1							Translucent dark brown/black	Thermal	Chipped	None	Possibly lightly retouched / heavy use-wear on left margin but could be taphonomic damage
112		Ditch 113				1								Translucent dark brown/black	Hard worn	Slightly abraded	None	Squat
112		Ditch 113						1						Translucent dark brown/black	Thermal	Burnt	None	Lightly burnt fragmented
140		Relict Soil	1											Translucent dark brown/black	Rough weathered	Chipped	None	Distal possibly retouched but more likely taphonomic damage
140		Relict Soil					1							Translucent dark brown/black	Rough weathered	Slightly abraded	None	
140		Relict Soil					1							Translucent dark brown/black	None	Slightly abraded	None	
140		Relict Soil				1								Translucent dark brown/black	Rough weathered	Slightly abraded	None	
140		Relict Soil				1								Translucent dark brown/black	Rough weathered	Slightly abraded	None	Quite squat
140		Relict Soil				1								Translucent dark brown/black	None	Slightly abraded	None	Possibly utilized but cannot exclude taphonomic damage. Both ends missing
140		Relict Soil				1								Translucent dark brown/black	Thermal	Chipped	None	Thick, distal missing, possibly a non-prismatic blade
140		Relict Soil				1								Translucent dark brown/black	Rough weathered	Slightly abraded	None	Small trimming flake
140		Relict Soil				1								Translucent dark brown/black	Rough weathered	Slightly abraded	None	Mis-hit
140		Relict Soil				1								Translucent dark brown/black	Rough weathered	Slightly abraded	None	Proximal end missing
153		Ditch 154				1								Translucent dark brown/black	Thermal	Chipped	None	very squat
153		Ditch 154	1											Translucent dark brown/black	Thermal	Chipped	None	Small, distal missing

13 APPENDIX 4: PREHISTORIC POTTERY CATALOGUE

Context	Vessel Number	Vessel Part	Weight (g)	Fabric Group	Decoration	Typology	Probable Date
140	1	Body	3	F1	None	?	EBA?
109	2	Body	6	F2	Incised decoration, probable infilled triangle motif	?	EBA?
109	2	Body	4	F2	Incised decoration	?	EBA?
109	2	Body	2	F2	Incised decoration	?	EBA?
109	2	Body	3	F2	Incised decoration	?	EBA?
109	2	Body	0.5	F2	Incised decoration	?	EBA?
109	2	Body	1	F2	Incised decoration	?	EBA?
109	3	Rim	12	FSt1	None	Collared Urn?	EBA?
109	3	Body	5	FSt1	None	Collared Urn?	EBA?
109	4	Body/Rim	30	FSt1	Incised decoration on either side of a raised applied cordon	G Ware? Or Collared Urn?	Late Neo/EBA?
109	5	Body	5	N1	Incised decoration?	?	EBA?
109	5	Body	1	N1	Incised decoration?	?	EBA?
109	5	Body	2	N1	Incised decoration?	?	EBA?
109	5	Body	2	N1	Incised decoration?	?	EBA?
109	5	Body	2	N1	Incised decoration?	?	EBA?
109	5	Body	2	N1	None	?	EBA?
109	5	Body	1	N1	None	?	EBA?
109	5	Body	1	N1	None	?	EBA?
109	5	Body	1	N1	None	?	EBA?
109	5	Body	0.5	N1	None	?	EBA?
109	?	Base	4	N1	None	?	EBA?
109	?	Body	1	N1	None	?	EBA?
109	?	Body?	1	N1	None	?	EBA?
109	?	Body?	1	N1	None	?	EBA?
110	6	Body	42	F3	Probable twisted cord in a probable infilled triangle motif with long rows of twisted cord above	Collared Urn?	EBA?
110	6	Body	22	F3	Probable twisted cord in a probable infilled triangle motif with long rows of twisted cord above	Collared Urn?	EBA?
110	6	Body	94	F3	Probable twisted cord in a probable infilled triangle	Collared Urn?	EBA?

					motif		
110	6	Body	23	F3	Probable twisted cord in a probable infilled triangle motif	Collared Urn?	EBA?
110	6	Body	69	F3	Probable twisted cord ina probable infilled triangle motif	Collared Urn?	EBA?
110	6	Body	16	F3	None	Collared Urn?	EBA?
110	6	Body	3	F3	None	Collared Urn?	EBA?
110	6?	Base	19	N1	Probable twisted cord	Collared Urn?	EBA?
110	6?	Base	21	N1	Probable twisted cord	Collared Urn?	EBA?
110	6?	Base	6	N1	Probable twisted cord	Collared Urn?	EBA?
110	4	Body/Rim	19	FSt1	Incised decoration on either side of a raised applied cordon	G Ware? Or Collared Urn?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	4?	Body	8	N1	Incised ldecoration	G Ware? Or Collared Urn?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	4?	Body	3	N1	Incised decoration	G Ware? Or Collared Urn?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	2	Body	11	F2	Incised decoration, probable infilled triangle motif	?	EBA?
110	2	Body	8	F2	Incised decoration, probable infilled triangle motif	?	EBA?
110	2	Body	4	F2	Incised decoration	?	EBA?
110	2?	Body	3	F2	Incised decoration	?	EBA?
110	2	Body	1	F2	Incised decoration	?	EBA?
110	2	Body	1	F2	Incised decoration	?	EBA?
110	2	Body	1	F2	Incised decoration	?	EBA?
110	2	Body	0.5	F2	Incised decoration	?	EBA?
110	7	Body	4	N1	Whipped cord maggotts	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	7	Body	6	N1	Whipped cord maggotts	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	7	Body	14	N1	Whipped cord maggotts	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	7	Body	3	N1	Whipped cord maggotts	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	7	Body	4	N1	Whipped cord maggotts	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	7	Body	5	N1	Whipped cord maggotts in a herringbone motif	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	7	Body	2	N1	Whipped cord maggotts	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	7	Body	3	N1	Whipped cord maggotts	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	7	Body	3	N1	Whipped cord maggotts in a herringbone motif	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	7	Body	5	N1	Whipped cord maggotts?	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	7	Body	2	N1	Whipped cord maggotts?	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	7	Body	2	N1	Whipped cord maggotts?	?	Late Neo/EBA?

110	?	Body	0.5	N1	Possible bird bone or stick impressions	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	?	Base	35	F2	Incised decoration	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	?	Base	50	F2	None	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	?	Body/Base?	58	N1	None	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	?	Base?	18	N1	None	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	?	Body	5	N1	Incised decoration	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	?	Base	13	N1	None	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	?	Body	11	N1	None	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	?	Base	27	N1	None	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	?	Base	23	N1	None	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	?	Base	10	N1	None	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	?	Base	15	N1	None	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	?	Base	14	N1	None	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	?	Base	4	N1	None	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	?	Base?	0.5	N1	None	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	?	Body	13	N1	None	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	?	Body	10	N1	Possible finger nail decoration	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	?	Body	16	N1	Incised decoration	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	?	Body	4	N1	None	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	?	Body	11	N1	Possible bird bone or stick impressions	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	?	Body	9	N1	None	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	?	Body	4	N1	None	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	?	Body	3	N1	None	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	?	Body	4	N1	None	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	?	Body	2	N1	None	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	?	Body	1	N1	None	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	?	Body	1	N1	None	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	?	Body	1	N1	None	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	?	Body	1	N1	None	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	?	Body	3	N1	None	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	?	Body	7	N1	None	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	?	Body	4	N1	None	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	?	Body	2	N1	None	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	?	Body	4	N1	None	?	Late Neo/EBA?

110	?	Body	2	N1	None	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	?	Body	4	N1	None	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	?	Body	3	N1	None	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	?	Body	1	N1	None	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	?	Body	1	N1	None	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	?	Body	2	N1	Possible whipped cord	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	?	Body	9	N1	None	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	?	Body	8	N1	Possible whipped cord	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	?	Body	4	N1	Possible whipped cord	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	?	Body	4	N1	None	?	Late Neo/EBA?
110	?	Body?	16	N1	None	?	Late Neo/EBA?
			956.5				

14 APPENDIX 5: PLANT MACROFOSSILS

Sample No.	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
Context No.	**110**	**112**	**122**	**149**	**151**	**140**
Feature No.	**111**	**113**	**146**	**150**	**152**	**-**
Feature type	**Pit**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**BS**
Prov. Date	**BA**	**Rom.**	**Rom.**	**Rom.**	**Rom.**	**Prehist.**
Cereals						
Avena sp. (grains)	xcf			xcf		
Hordeum sp. (grains)		x	xcf	x	x	
Triticum sp. (grains)	x	x	x	xx	x	
(glume bases)			x			
T. spelta L. (glume bases)	x		x	x	x	
(spikelet fork)		x				
Cereal indet. (grains)	xfg	xx	xx	xxx	xx	xfg
Dry land herbs						
Bromus sp.			xcf			
Fabaceae indet.				x		
Fallopia convolvulus (L.)A.Love				xtf	x	
Lithospermum arvense L.				x		
Wetland plants						
Cladium mariscus (L.)Pohl					x	
Eleocharis sp.			x			
Tree/shrub macrofossils						
Corylus avellana L.	xxx	x			x	x
Other plant macrofossils						
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	xx	xxxx	xx	xxxx	x
Charcoal >2mm	xxxx	xx	xxx	x	xxx	x
Charcoal >5mm	xx		x	x	xx	
Charcoal >10mm					x	
Charred root/stem	x			x	x	
Indet. culm nodes					x	
Indet. seeds		x				
De-watered wood frag.			x			
Other remains						
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	xx	xx	xxx	xxx	x
Black tarry material	x	x			x	
Bone	xxx xb		x	xb		x
Buff mineral concretions	x					
Burnt/fired clay	x	x			x	
Burnt organic concretion				x		
Pottery	xx				x	
Small coal frags.	x	x	x	x	x	x
Small mamma/amphibian bones	x	x	x		x	x
Vitreous material						x

Mollusc shells						
Woodland/shade loving species						
Aegopinella sp.		x	x	x		
Clausilia sp.			x			
Discus rotundatus	x			x		
Open country species						
Helicella itala	x		x	x		
Pupilla muscorum	x	x			x	
Vallonia sp.	x	x	xx	x	xx	x
V. costata	x	x	x	x		
V. excentrica			xcf		x	xcf
V. pulchella	xcf	x	xcf	xcf		x
Catholic species						
Cepaea sp.			x		x	
Cochlicopa sp.	x	x	x		x	
Trichia hispida group	x	x	xx		x	x
Marsh/freshwater slum species						
Bithynia sp.			xb			
Lymnaea sp.					x	
Planorbis sp.		x		xb		
Succinea sp.			x xb			
Valvata cristata			x			
Sample volume (litres)	**40**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**20**
Volume of flot (litres)	**0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Key to Table
x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens cf = compare tf = testa fragments b = burnt BS = buried soil BA = Bronze Age Prehist = prehistoric Rom = Roman

15 APPENDIX 6: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-189075

Project details

Project name	Land at Crystal Park, Tunbridge Lane, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation
Short description of the project	A single Prehistoric pit, and Roman rural settlement with associated buildings
Project dates	Start: 01-09-2014 End: 05-09-2014
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	CCPB14 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	FARMSTEAD Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Roman
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - Direction 4
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE BOTTISHAM Land at Crystal Park, Tunbridge Lane, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire
Postcode	CB25 9DU
Study area	0.80 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 5452 6088 52.2239869515 0.262493607461 52 13 26 N 000 15 44 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 11.50m Max: 12.50m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA
Project brief originator	Cambridge HET
Project design originator	Mark Hinman

Project director/manager	Mark Hinman
Project supervisor	Jonathan House
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultant
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	CCC County Archaeology Store
Physical Archive ID	CCPB14
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Worked bone","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council
Digital Archive ID	CCPB14
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	CCC County Archaeology Store
Paper Archive ID	CCPB14
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Crystal Park, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	House, J.
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	PCA
Place of issue or publication	Pampisford

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