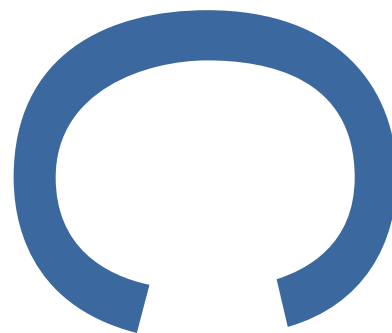


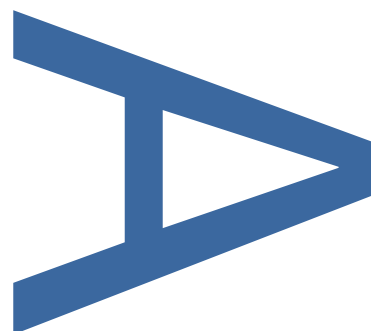
**LAND EAST OF BELL ROAD,  
BOTTISHAM, CAMBRIDGESHIRE:  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL  
TRENCH EVALUATION**



**PCA REPORT NO: 12740**

**SITE CODE: ECB 4869**

**JANUARY 2017**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

## **Land East of Bell Road, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation**

**Local Planning Authority:** East Cambridgeshire District Council

**Planning Reference:** 16/01166/OUM

**Central National Grid Reference:** TL 54157 60309

**Site Code/Event Number:** ECB 4869

**Report No.** R12740

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**January 2017**

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## ABSTRACT

*This report describes the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land East of Bell Road, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire (TL 54157 60309) between the 29<sup>th</sup> November and the 1<sup>st</sup> December 2016. The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs, in response to an archaeological brief composed by Kasia Gdaniec of the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET). The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area.*

*The evaluation identified only three confirmed archaeological features: an east-west aligned ditch, a ditch aligning north-south, and a small pit; all discovered in the central part of the site.*

*The east-west ditch is medieval in date and was encountered in two adjacent trial trenches. It was not however seen in other trenches excavated further to the east and west. The ditch shares alignment with western arm of the Bendyshe Farm medieval moated site (NHLE ref 1019175).*

*The small pit contained small fragments of prehistoric pottery, although it is possible this material is residual in a later feature - as was observed in the adjacent medieval ditch.*

*The north-south ditch was undated, but is likely to be part of the medieval field system.*

*A general lack of finds material both within features and within the overburden suggests this part of Bottisham was not settled and activity on the site was limited to practices which leave limited physical evidence.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land East of Bell Road, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 54157 60309) from the 29th November and the 1st December 2016 (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs to evaluate the site's archaeological potential in advance of proposed development. The proposed development is for residential development up to 50 dwellings, new vehicular and pedestrian access from Ox Meadow, public open space including allotments and associated infrastructure within a 2.26ha plot (Planning Reference: 16/01166/OUM).
- 1.3 A magnetometry survey of the site was undertaken prior to design of the trench layout (GSB geophysics 2016). The GSB geophysics report states: "No responses of archaeological interest have been identified. The dataset shows a general low level of magnetic responses; in such circumstances and given the underlying geology, if archaeological features were present in any sort of concentration then there is no prior reason as to why they would not have been detected."
- 1.4 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Jonathan House of PCA (House 2016) in response to a Brief for archaeological evaluation issued by Kasia Gdaniec (Gdaniec 2016) of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET).
- 1.5 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.
- 1.6 A total of eight 50m trial trenches were excavated and recorded.

- 1.7 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, a chalk subgroup bedrock formed approximately 94 to 100 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period when the local environment was dominated by warm chalk seas (British Geological Survey; Website 1). 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 0.4ha. It is located in the south-western part of the village of Bottisham, 6km east of Cambridge and just north of the A14. The site lies at approximately 12m above Ordnance Datum (AOD) (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. A small watercourse is located immediately to the north of the site; the course is a tributary of the Cam.

### **3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

- 3.1.1 The following archaeological background includes detail taken from the Archaeological Brief (Gdaniec 2016) and a search of Cambridgeshire HER. Further detail is provided by a heritage assessment of the site (CgMs, Whiteley, 2016).
- 3.1.2 The site area lies adjacent to a medieval moated site which in turn lies to the south of Bendyshe Farm. This is protected as a scheduled monument (NHLE ref 1019175), the domestic core of which lies approximately 100m east of the proposed development area. Fishponds, also scheduled, are associated with the moat and extend west from its south-west corner and are within c. 30m of the eastern development boundary. Ridge and furrow cultivation remains were known from the vicinity of the site to the north, and undated linear features were seen during fieldwork in a plot to the west presently developed at St Peter's Field (ECB372), which relate to earlier activity. This Prehistoric and Saxon activity has been demonstrated recently in excavations conducted ahead of residential development at Bendish Lane (ECB3367), where multi-period prehistoric pit clusters denote activity associated with a natural watercourse prone to flooding (now canalised as a drain), and the remains of a Saxon precursor farm was established before replacement by a formalised farm with a managed water supply in the Medieval period.
- 3.1.3 The medieval settlement of Bottisham is characterised as a 'street' village. However it may represent the eventual nucleation of a more dispersed pattern of hamlets found within the parish (Taylor 1973). The medieval village may, in part have its origins in the Roman period, for example at Crystal Park, 700m to the north of the study site, there is evidence for the medieval street frontage present within a predominantly Roman settlement. The area to the north of Tunbridge Lane, on the northern side of the village has been subject to extensive metal detecting, which has revealed a large number of medieval coins.
- 3.1.4 Early Medieval features were identified during an archaeological investigation at Bendyshe Farm (MCB 19801).



3.1.5 A Deserted Medieval Village (DCB 371) and five moated sites (DCB 270) are present at Bottisham Park, to the north of the village. These indicate the presence of a former settlement between the Bottisham and Swaffham Bulbeck.

3.1.6 Bottisham airfield is located immediately to the south of the development area. Much of the visible remains of the airfield have been removed and it is not thought that airfield works extended into the development area.

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 Excavation and Sampling**

- 4.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation proposed the excavation of eight trial trenches, distributed across the site (Figure 2). Some trenches were targeted in order to investigate geophysical anomalies, with the others being positioned in order to obtain a representative sample of the 'blank' spaces on the site.
- 4.1.2 The eastern end of Trench 3 was 'boxed out' to investigate the confluence of potential ditches seen within other trenches and corresponding to the geophysical surveys interpretation drawing.
- 4.1.3 Trenches were excavated using a 21-tonne mechanical 360 excavator fitted with a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket. Excavation was carried out under archaeological supervision. Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools. Bucket samples of ploughsoil were set aside from the ends and centre of each trench, and sorted through by hand to assess ploughsoil artefact content.
- 4.1.4 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoilheaps were scanned by metal-detector as they were encountered/ created.
- 4.1.5 Field excavation techniques and recording methods are detailed in the PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual (Operations Manual I) by Joanna Taylor and Gary Brown (2009).
- 4.1.6 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. Discrete features such as pits and tree throws were at least 50% excavated and, where considered

appropriate, 100% excavated. Linear features were excavated by a slot across the feature width, the slot measuring at least 1m in length. Environmental samples were taken of appropriate deposits, ideally from securely dated, undisturbed contexts.

## **4.2 Recording Methodology**

4.2.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

4.2.2 Section drawings of archaeological features and deposits were drawn at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20). Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological processes recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as 'cuts' and signified by square brackets [thus]. The record numbers assigned to cuts and deposits are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. All features and deposits recorded during the evaluation are listed in Appendix 2. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.

4.2.3 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.

4.2.4 Artefacts and ecofacts were collected by hand and assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from the site (ClfA 2001; Walker 1990; Watkinson 1981).

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The trenches are described below in numerical order, with technical data tabulated. Features are described from west to east or north to south dependent on the alignment of the trench.

### 5.2 Trench 1

5.2.1 The trench contained a single tree throw or area of rooting, no dating was recovered from the feature.

5.2.2 Tree Throw [103] was located centrally within the trench, amorphous in plan (1.4m long x 1.1m wide x 0.1m deep) with shallow sides and an undulating base. It contained a single fill (104), a light reddish brown, silty sand. No dating material was found within the deposit. However the deposit was noted by the excavator as appearing sterile and leached, it is unlikely to derive from modern activity and was considered to be prehistoric in date.

TRENCH 1	Figures 2-3	Plate N/A	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 46m	Level of Natural (m OD): 11.01-9.96	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(100)	0.12	0.12
Subsoil	(101)	0.52	0.11
Natural	(102)	0.64+	0.23+
<b>Summary</b>			
Trench 1 was located close to the western boundary of the site.			
The trench contained a single tree throw, no archaeologically significant features or deposits were present within the trench.			

### 5.3 Trench 2

5.3.1 The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.

TRENCH 2	Figures 2	Plate N/A	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): 10.67-10.32	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	

		NE End	SW End
Topsoil	(100)	0.13	0.1
Subsoil	(101)	0.46	0.22
Natural	(102)	0.59+	0.32+
<b>Summary</b>			
Trench 2 was located in the western side of the site.			
The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.			

## 5.4 Trench 3

- 5.4.1 The trench contained a single pit [115], the pit was oval in plan (0.75m long x 0.54m wide x 0.14m deep) with shallow sides and a rounded base. The pit had a single fill (114), a mid greyish brown, clayey silt, tiny fragments of pottery were observed by the excavator. The date of this feature cannot be certain due to the limited amount of finds evidence, the pottery fragments were too small and brittle to be retained but were considered broadly prehistoric in date.
- 5.4.2 A modern land drain was seen towards the south-east end of the Trench the same feature was seen on the same north, south alignment within Trench 4
- 5.4.3 The eastern end of Trench 3 was 'boxed out' to investigate the confluence of potential ditches seen within other trenches and the corresponding geophysical survey interpretation drawing, and evaluate the immediate context of Pit [115] No additional archaeological features or deposits were encountered in the extension.

TRENCH 3	Figures 2, 4	Plate	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): 10.31-10.39	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(100)	0.15	0.19
Subsoil	(101)	0.23	0.17
Natural	(102)	0.38+	0.36+
<b>Summary</b>			
Trench 3 was located centrally within the site.			

The trench contained a single pit and a modern feature; no other archaeologically significant features or deposits were present within the trench.

## 5.5 Trench 4

- 5.5.1 A ditch [111] was seen within the trench which matched a feature identified within the geophysics. The ditch was straight and linear in plan (1.47m wide and 0.48m deep) aligned east, west with steep sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (110) a light orangey brown, silty sand. One sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery (see Morgan-Shelbourne, Section 6.2) and two flint fragments of prehistoric date were recovered from the deposit (See Bishop, Section 6.1). However finds from the same ditch in Trench 5 suggest a medieval date for this feature. An environmental sample (40ltr) was taken from fill (110); the sample was processed in its entirety, but proved to be sterile in both flots and residue.
- 5.5.2 A natural feature [105] was tested at the southern end of the trench, it consisted of a band of natural containing a higher proportion of silt.
- 5.5.3 A further part of the drain seen in Trench 3 was located at the southern end of Trench 4.

TRENCH 4	Figures 2-3	Plate	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): 11.05-10.55	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NE End	SW End
Topsoil	(100)	0.24	0.14
Subsoil	(101)	0.15	0.19
Natural	(102)	0.39+	0.33+
<b>Summary</b>			
Trench 4 was located in the centre of the site.			
The trench contained one ditch and a modern feature; no other archaeologically significant features or deposits were present within the trench.			

## 5.6 Trench 5

- 5.6.1 The ditch seen within Trench 4 continued into Trench 5, in line with the geophysics plot. The ditch [109] had the same profile as described above (1.4m wide and 0.5m deep) and shared the same east, west alignment;

however the two fills were recorded in the ditch in this trench. The uppermost fill (107) was a mid brownish grey, sandy silt and contained a large rim sherd of medieval pottery, with a suggested date range of 12th to 14th century. A single sherd of residual Early Roman pot (2g) was also recovered from the deposit (see Anderson, section 6.3). The basal fill (108) was a light greyish brown, sandy silt.

<b>TRENCH 5</b>	<b>Figure 2</b>		<b>Plate 10</b>	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): 11.47-10.91		
<b>Deposit</b>	<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Average Depth (m)</b>		
		<b>NW End</b>	<b>SE End</b>	
Topsoil	(100)	0.16	0.24	
Subsoil	(101)	0.12	0.15	
Natural	(102)	0.28+	0.39+	
<b>Summary</b>				
Trench 5 was located in the centre of the site.				
The trench contained one ditch, aligned east to west.				

## 5.7 Trench 6

5.7.1 The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.

<b>TRENCH 6</b>	<b>Figures 2</b>		<b>Plate N/A</b>	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): 11.25-11.18		
<b>Deposit</b>	<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Average Depth (m)</b>		
		<b>NE End</b>	<b>SW End</b>	
Topsoil	(100)	0.35	0.25	
Subsoil	(101)	0.1	0.1	
Natural	(102)	0.45+	0.35+	
<b>Summary</b>				
Trench 6 was located in the south-east corner of the site.				
The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.				

## 5.8 Trench 7

5.8.1 The trench contained a single ditch [113]. The ditch was straight and linear in plan (1.35m wide and 0.25m deep) aligning north-east, south-west. It had

shallow concave sides and a rounded base, it had a single fill (112), a light greyish brown, sandy silt. No finds were recovered from the deposit and since it shares no obvious alignments within this evaluation and the surrounding existing boundaries.

<b>TRENCH 7</b>	<b>Figures 2</b>		<b>Plate N/A</b>	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): 10.9-10.73		
<b>Deposit</b>	<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Average Depth (m)</b>		
		<b>E End</b>	<b>W End</b>	
Topsoil	(100)	0.15	0.24	
Subsoil	(101)	0.09	0.06	
Natural (max machined depth)	(102)	0.24+	0.3+	
<b>Summary</b>				
Trench 7 was located in the eastern side of the site.				
The trench contained a ditch; no other archaeologically significant features or deposits were present within the trench.				

## 5.9 Trench 8

5.9.1 The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.

<b>TRENCH 8</b>	<b>Figures 2</b>		<b>Plate N/A</b>	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): 11.16-10.99		
<b>Deposit</b>	<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Average Depth (m)</b>		
		<b>NW End</b>	<b>SE End</b>	
Topsoil	(100)	0.3	0.5	
Subsoil	(101)	N/A	0.1	
Natural	(102)	0.3+	0.6+	
<b>Summary</b>				
Trench 8 was located in the eastern side of the site.				
The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.				



## **6 THE FINDS**

### **6.1 Flint**

**By Barry Bishop**

- 6.1.1 Two flints were recovered from context (110). One of the pieces is a natural thermally (frost) shattered flint fragment. The other is a blade-like flake with a missing striking platform that has recorticated and is chipped in condition. It retains quite a lot of thick cortex, indicating the raw materials were probably gathered from close to the Upper or Middle chalk, which outcrops to the east of the site. The flake is not very diagnostic and can only be dated to the Mesolithic or Neolithic periods, although its condition would suggest it is probably residual.

### **6.2 Prehistoric Pottery**

**By Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne**

- 6.2.1 A single abraded sherd of pottery was recovered from context (110), the fabric consisted of sparse to moderate fine quartz sand and sparse to moderate calcined flint. The sherd is considered to be Middle Iron Age in date, but found residually.

### **6.3 Roman Pottery**

**By Katie Anderson**

- 6.3.1 A single body sherd (2g) of Early Roman course grey ware was recovered from context (107). The sherd is highly abraded and was found residually within the feature.

### **6.4 Post Roman Pottery**

**By Berni Sudds**

- 6.4.1 A single everted rim sherd from a possible bowl was recovered from fill [107], weighing 44g. The vessel has a mid grey core and oxidised orange surfaces. The fabric is characterised by abundant fine to medium sub-rounded to angular clear, white, grey and pink quartz, occasional iron ore and rare calcareous inclusions. The sherd does not readily fit into any of the established traditions of south-east Cambridgeshire with few distinctive inclusions, and thus has been provisionally identified as a generic Medieval

Sandy Coarseware (Spoerry 2016, 238). The sherd is rather thicker walled than is typically encountered and evidently derives from a large vessel. A date from the 12th to 14th century is suggested, although moderate abrasion suggests the sherd is likely to have been re-deposited.

## **7 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS**

- 7.1.1 The trial trench evaluation has identified a background activity of a broadly prehistoric date, however, the majority of the evidence is based on residual finds of flint and small amount of pottery. The evidence suggests a background noise of prehistoric activity something that is unsurprising given the already established presence of prehistoric activity within this landscape.
- 7.1.2 The principal result of the evaluation was the identification of a ditch seen within the geophysical survey (GSB 2016), the ditch was medieval in date and appears to share alignment with elements of the Bendyshe Farm moated medieval site to the east. The function of the ditch is not fully clear; it is not exclusively designed for drainage as it passes through a slight rise in the ground in the location of Trench 5, which would greatly reduce its effective area for drainage. The ditch is likely to have been a boundary forming part of the arrangement of fields on the southern edge of the village. Ditches with similar profiles can be seen to the north-west (Ashworth and Bray 2001) on a similar alignment.
- 7.1.3 The lack of finds, both within features and within the overburden soils, was quite stark, especially given the close proximity of both the main village core of Bottisham and other known sites in the immediate vicinity (Bendyshe Farm, NHLE ref 1019175). An absence of finds relating to manuring or similar medieval soil improvement techniques was apparent, which may suggest the ground was favoured for pastoral farming practices, at least until modern agriculture. It is likely the water course to the north was channelled during the medieval period or earlier, due to its incorporation into the moated site, it possible the land may still have been seasonally or generally too wet for crop. A similar conclusion was drawn in an evaluation immediately to the north (Crawley 2008).

## **8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank CgMs for commissioning the work. 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: Hannah Finn, Tom Learmonth, Dave Curry and Beth Gray for their hard work, and finally Ray Murphy of PCA's CAD department for preparing the figures.

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British Geological Survey (Date accessed 02/12/2016)

[www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)



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06/08/16 JS

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

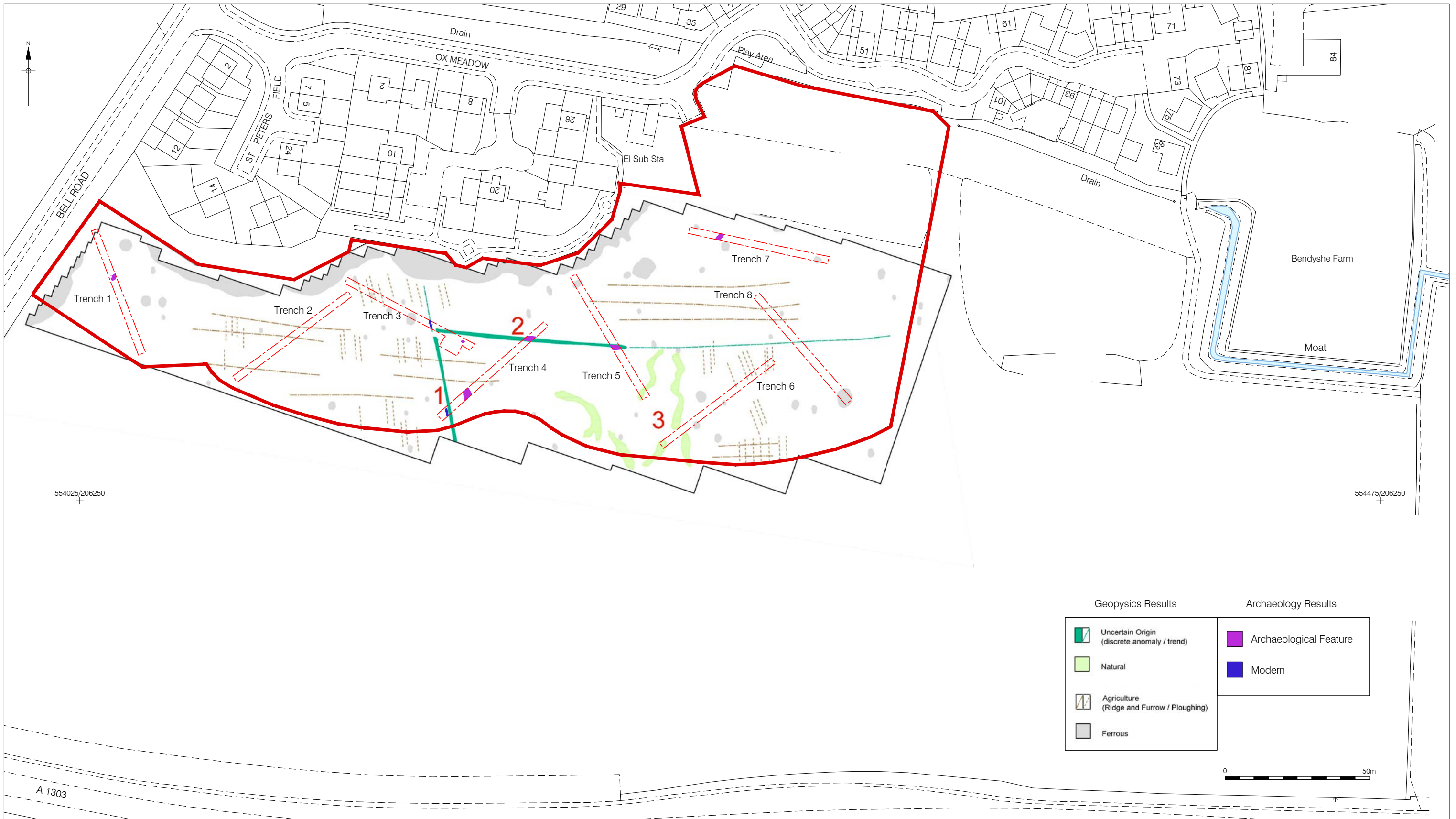
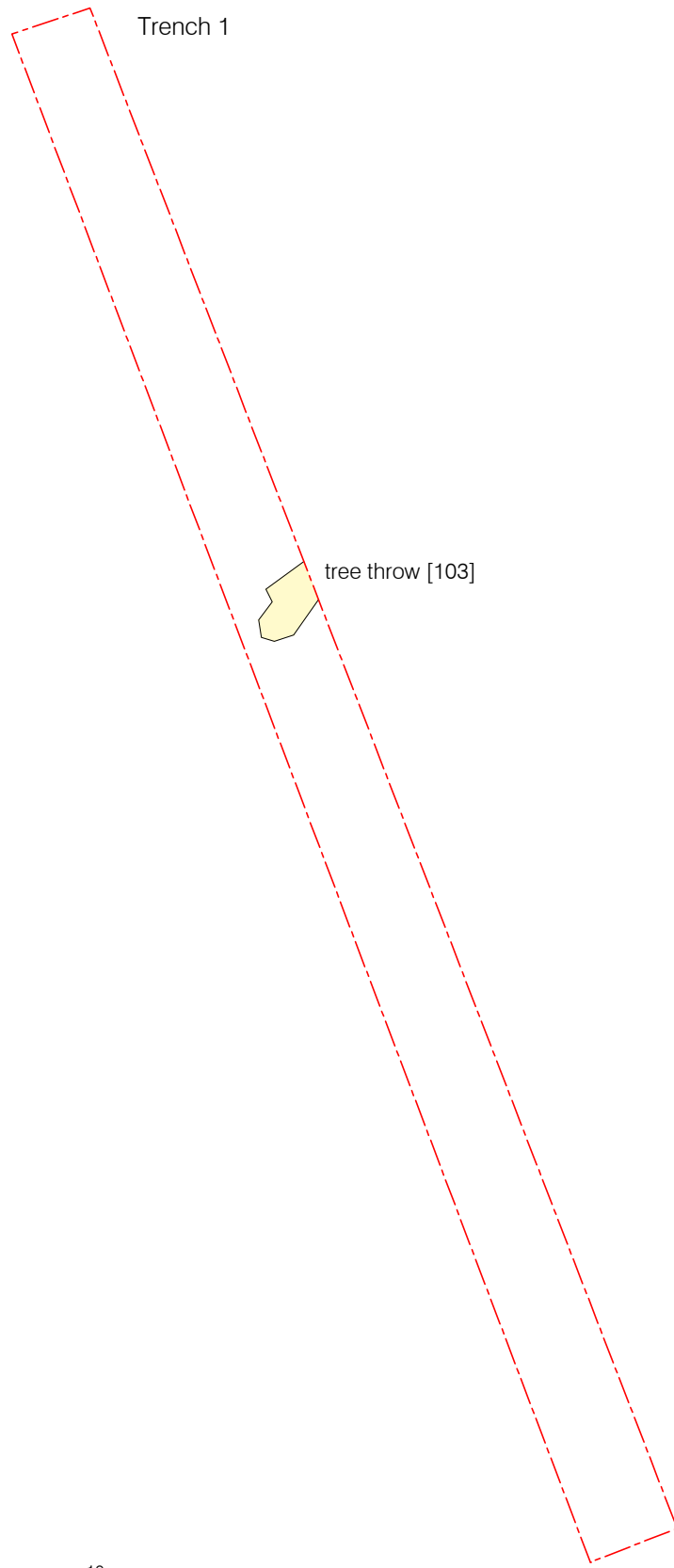


Figure 2  
 Overall Trench Plan showing Geophysics Results  
 1:1,250 at A3

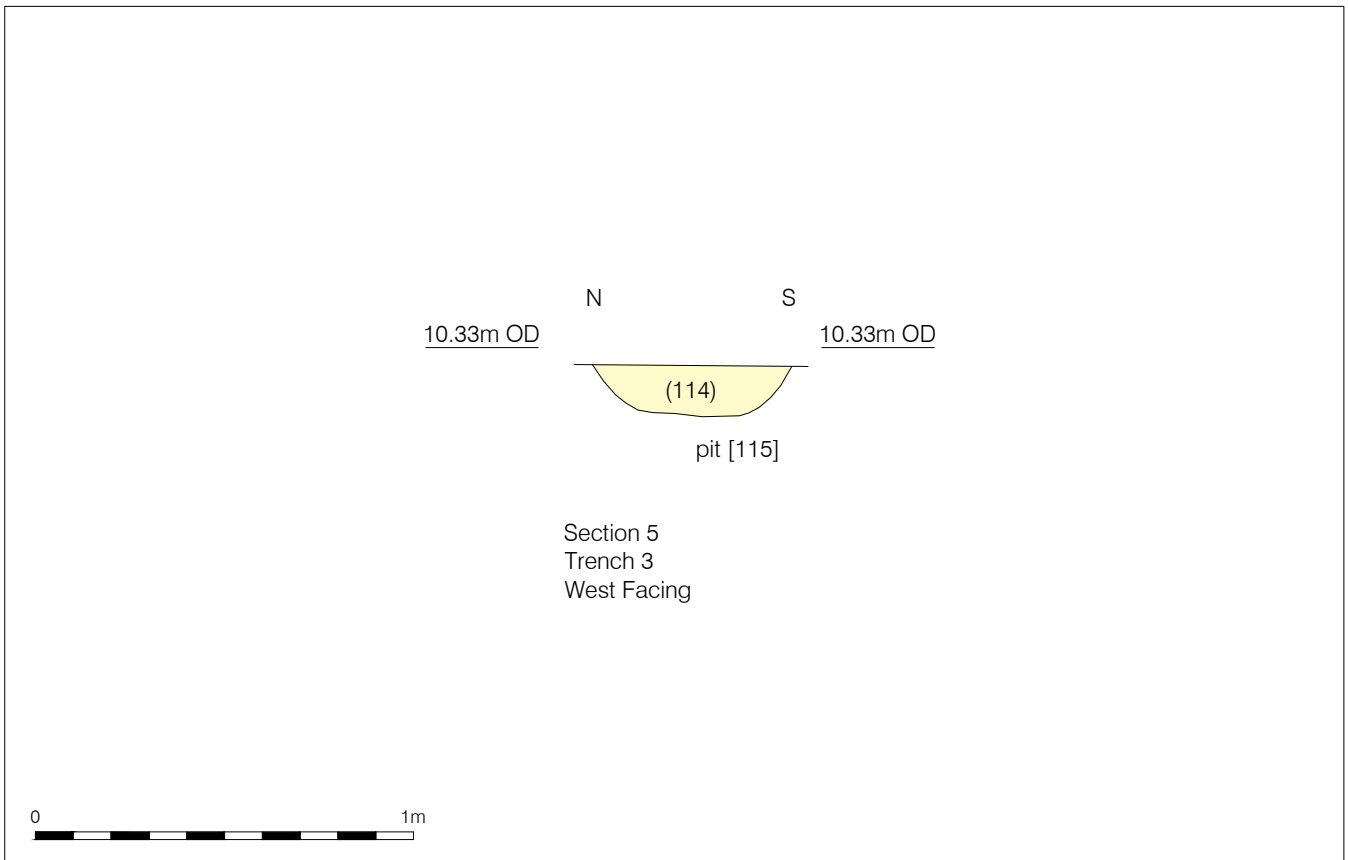
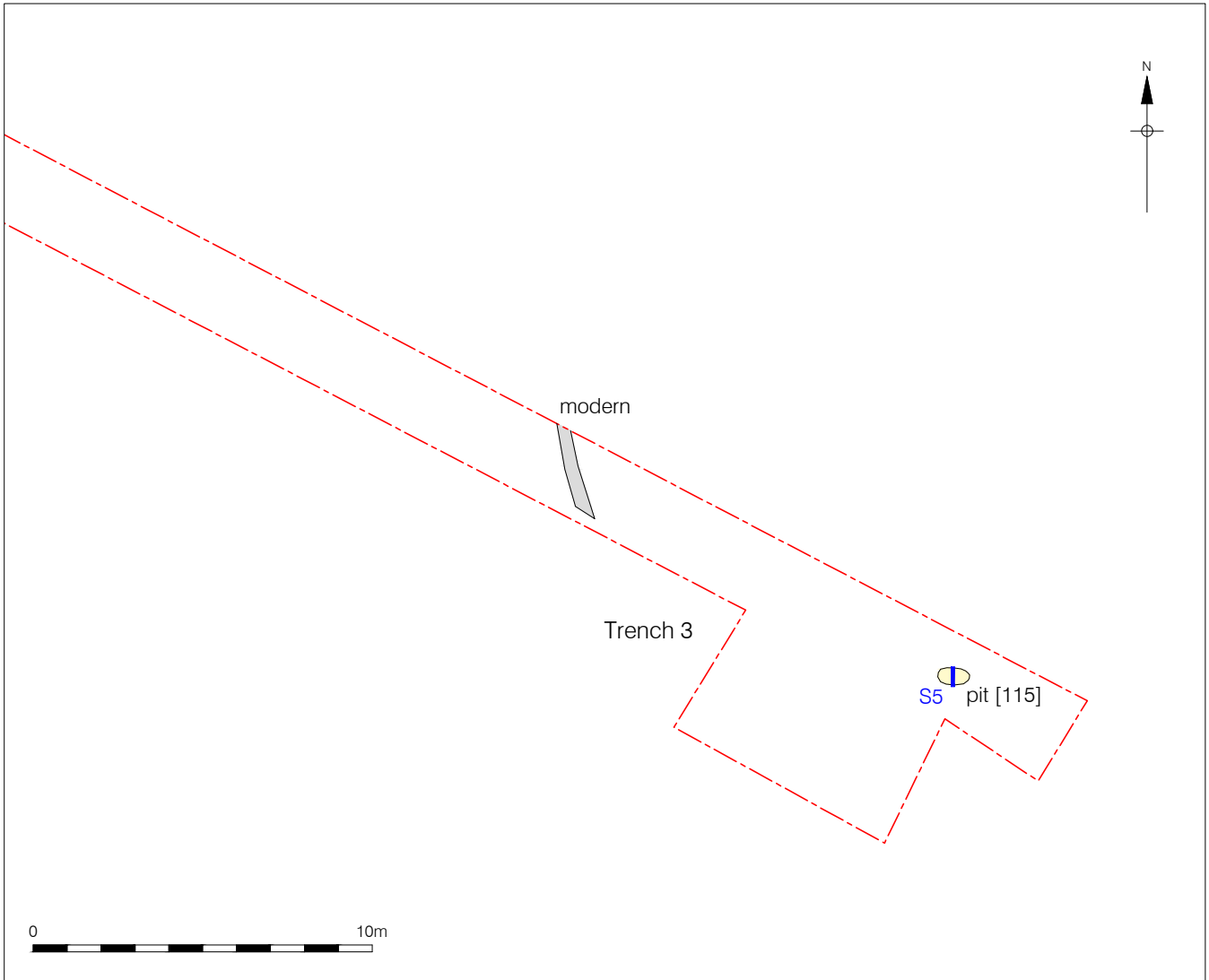


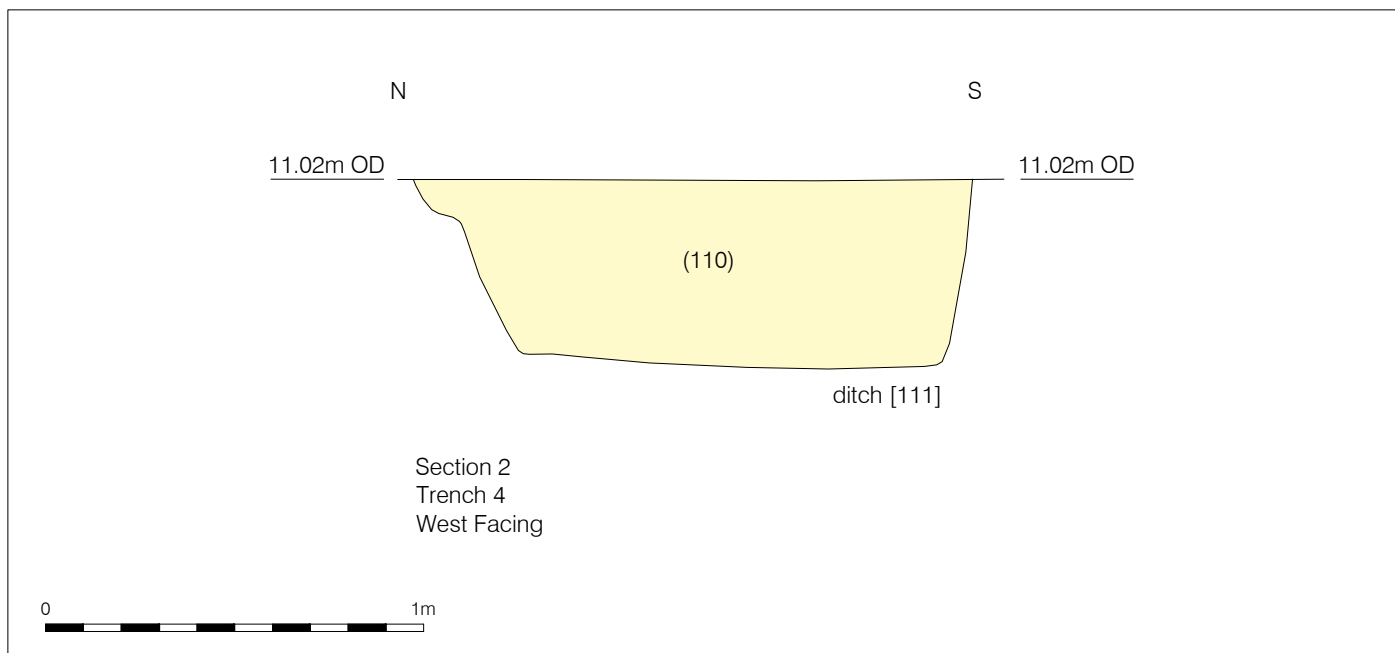
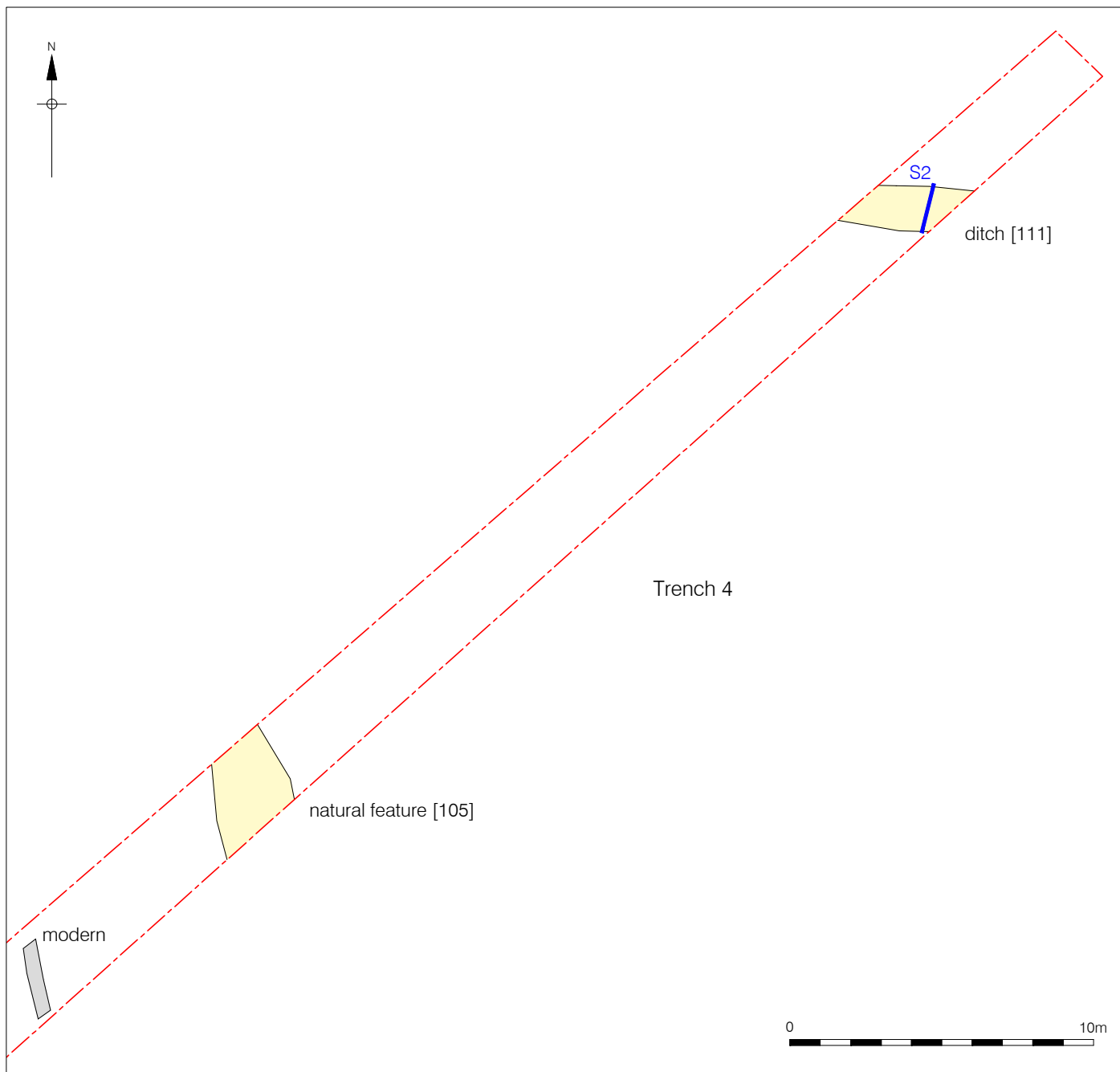


0 10m

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06/08/16 JS

Figure 3  
Trench 1 Plan  
1:200 at A4





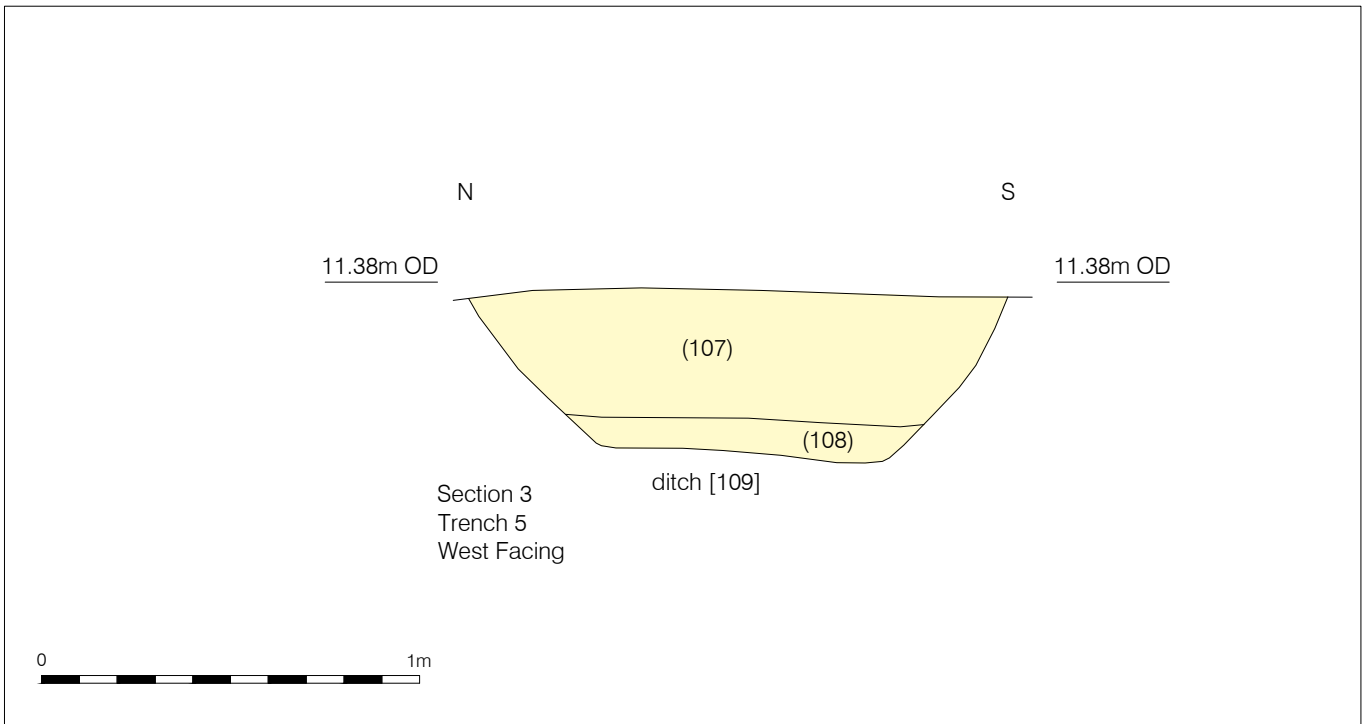
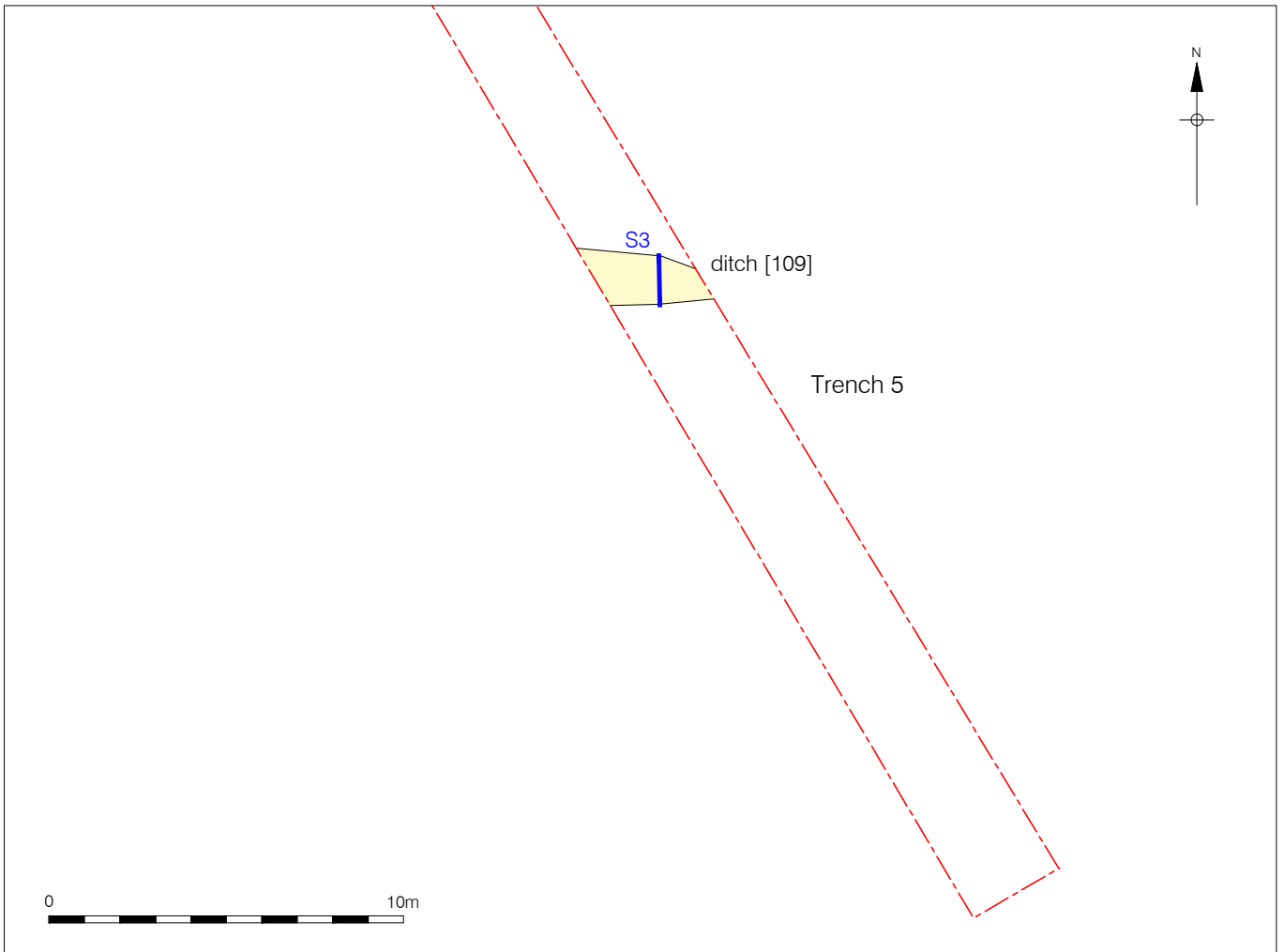
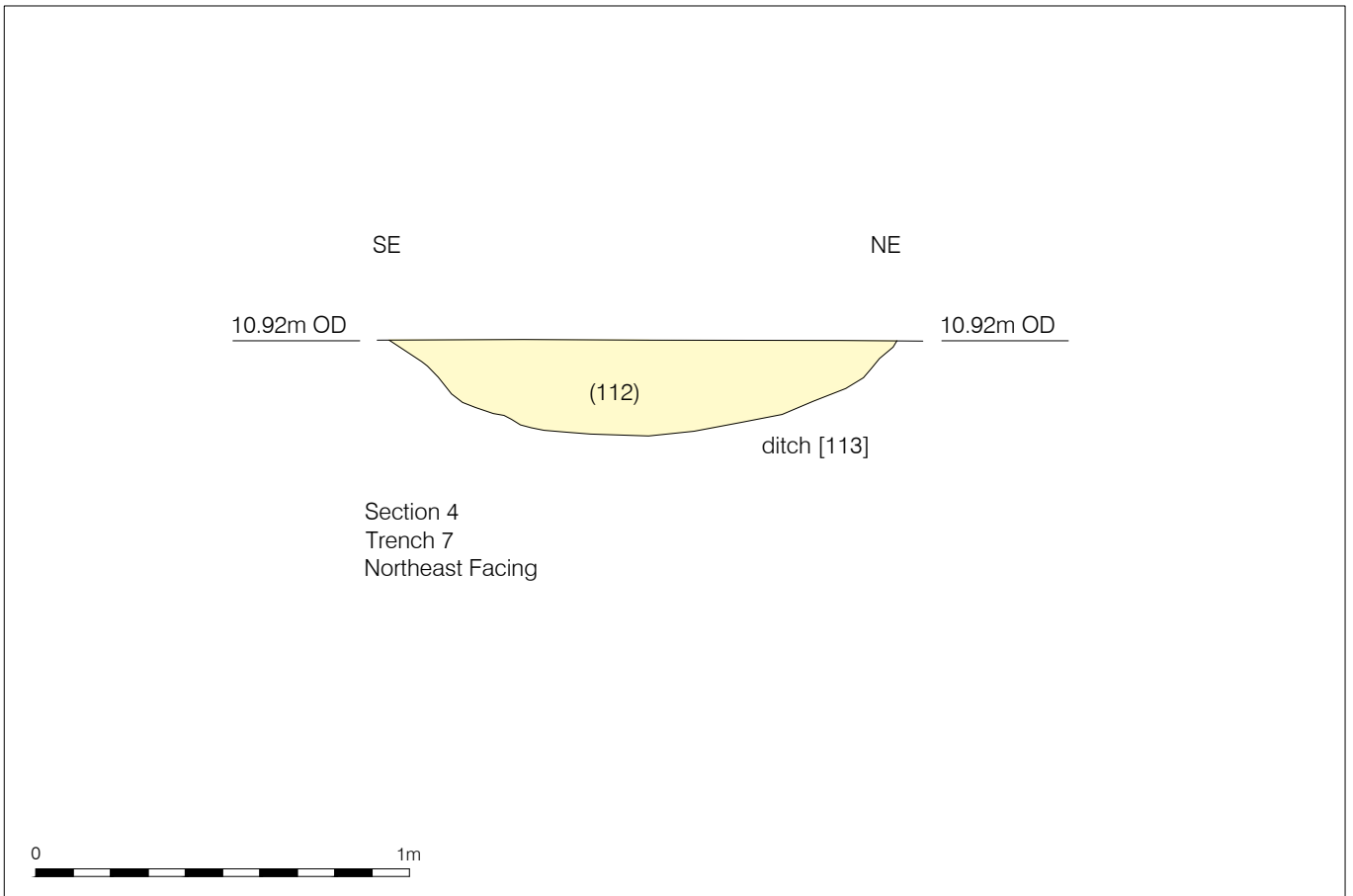
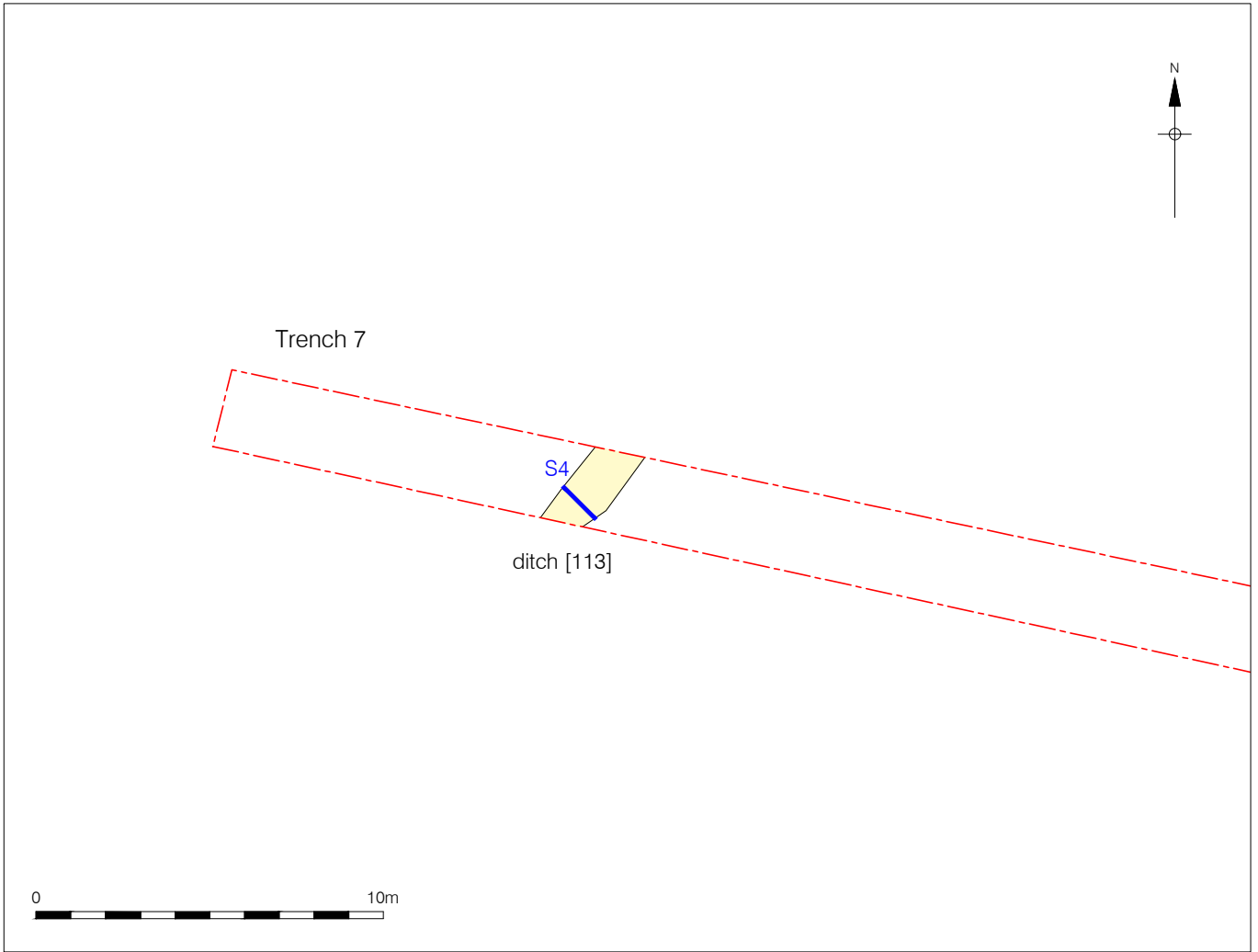


Figure 6  
Trench 5 Plan and Section  
Plan 1:200; Section 1:20 at A4



**10 APPENDIX 1: PLATES**



Plate 1: Trench 1, view south-east



Plate 2: Trench 8, view north-west





Plate 3: Trench 4, view east showing Ditch [105]



Plate 4: Trench 5, view east showing [109]





Plate 5: Trench 7, view north-east showing Ditch [113]



Plate 6: Trench 3, view east showing Pit [115]



## 11 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Cut	Trench	Type	Category
100	0	0	Layer	Topsoil
101	0	0	Layer	Subsoil
102	0	0	Layer	Natural
103	103	1	Cut	Treethrow
104	103	1	Fill	Treethrow
105	105	5	Cut	Natural
106	105	5	Fill	Natural
107	109	5	Fill	Ditch
108	109	5	Fill	Ditch
109	109	5	Cut	Ditch
110	111	4	Fill	Ditch
111	111	4	Cut	Ditch
112	113	7	Fill	Ditch
113	113	7	Cut	Ditch
114	115	3	Fill	Pit
115	115	3	Cut	Pit

## 12 APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

### OASIS ID: preconst1-270396

#### Project details

Project name Land East of Bell Road, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Evaluation

Short description of the project The principal result of the evaluation was the discovery of a ditch, in Trenches 4 and 5, in addition a small pit. The ditch is medieval in date and shares alignment with elements of a protected moated medieval site further to the east (NHLE ref 1019175). The small pit contained trances of non identifiable prehistoric pot, however it is possible this material is residual, as residual prehistoric finds were present within the ditch.

Project dates Start: 29-11-2016 End: 01-12-2016

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes ECB4869 - HER event no.

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation

Monument type DITCH Medieval

Significant Finds CERAMIC Medieval

Methods techniques & "Sample Trenches", "Targeted Trenches"

Development type Rural residential

Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Position in the Pre-application

planning process

---

### Project location

Country England

Site location CAMBRIDGESHIRE EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE  
BOTTISHAM Land East of Bell Road, Bottisham,  
Cambridgeshire

Postcode CB25 9DH

Study area 2.26 Hectares

Site coordinates TL 54157 60309 52.218958887515 0.256922789108 52 13  
08 N 000 15 24 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 10.55m Max: 11.47m

---

### Project creators

Name of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd  
Organisation

Project brief CCC Historic Environment Team  
originator

Project design Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd  
originator

Project Mark Hinman  
director/manager

Project supervisor Jonathan House

Type of Developer  
sponsor/funding  
body

---

### Project archives

Physical Archive Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Archive  
recipient Facility

Physical Archive ID ECB4869

Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"					
Digital recipient	Archive	Cambridgeshire	County	Council	Archaeological	Archive
Digital Archive ID	ECB4869					
Digital Contents	"Survey"					
Digital available	Media	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"				
Paper recipient	Archive	Cambridgeshire	County	Council	Archaeological	Archive
Paper Archive ID	ECB4869					
Paper Contents	"none"					
Paper available	Media	"Context sheet", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"				

---

## Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)					
Title	Land East of Bell Road, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Evaluation					
Author(s)/Editor(s)	House, J.					
Other bibliographic details	Other bibliographic R12740					
Date	2016					
Issuer or publisher	PCA					
Place of issue or publication	Pampisford					
Description	Grey Lit Report					
Entered by	Jonathan House (jhouse@pre-construct.com)					

Entered on 5 December 2016

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