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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**40 HIGH STREET, BOTTISHAM,  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

CHER ECB 3173

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski MA (Fieldwork & report) Kate Higgs BA (Desk-based assessment)	
NGR: TL 5433 6061	Report No. 3281
Parish: Bottisham	Site Code: AS 1202
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 3011
Signed:	Date: May 2009

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**OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Project details</b>			
Project name	<i>40 High Street, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire</i>		
Project description	<p><i>In May 2009, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological trial trench evaluation at No.40 High Street, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 54337 60619). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to the construction of new residential dwellings.</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation revealed two boundary ditches of probable medieval date and two undated gullies.</i></p>		
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>11-12/05/2009</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	
P. number	<i>3011</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1202</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>Area of Archaeological Potential</i>		
Current land use	<i>Bungalow &amp; associated garden, garages</i>		
Planned development	<i>Five dwellings</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Two probable medieval ditches and two undated gullies</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Early medieval (11-13<sup>th</sup> C) pottery (2 sherds), animal bone</i>		
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>East Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>Bottisham</i>
HER or SMR for area	<i>Cambridgeshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>CB25 9DA</i>		
Area of site	<i>c. 2,400m<sup>2</sup></i>		
NGR	<i>TL 54337 60619</i>		
Height AOD (max/min)	<i>c. 12.50-13.50m AOD</i>		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	<i>CAPCA</i>		
Project Officers	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>		
Funded by	<i>Ravenward Developments</i>		
Full title	<i>40 High Street, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Pozorski, Z., Higgs, K.</i>		
Report no.	<i>3281</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>May 2009</i>		

## **40 HIGH STREET, BOTTISHAM, CAMBRIDGESHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

### **SUMMARY**

*In May 2009, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological trial trench evaluation No.40 High Street, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 54337 60619). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to the construction of new residential dwellings.*

*The evaluation revealed two boundary ditches of probable early medieval date and two undated gullies.*

### **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In May 2009, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological trial trench evaluation at No.40 High Street, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 54337 60619; Figs. 1-2). The evaluation was commissioned by Ravenward Developments and was undertaken to comply with a planning condition requiring an archaeological investigation of the site (Planning Ref. 06/00315/FUL). It is proposed to construct five dwellings with associated access, services and landscaping, following demolition of the existing bungalow.

1.2 The evaluation was conducted in response to a brief issued by Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice (CAPCA; dated 10/08/2007), and a specification issued by AS (dated 03/12/2008). The project conformed to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2001) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (revised 2001), as well as the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14 (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The principal objectives of the evaluation were to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. It was also important to identify areas of previous ground disturbance.

#### **Planning policy context**

1.4 The relevant planning policies which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage are Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 'Planning and the Historic Environment' (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG16) (Department of the Environment).

1.5 PPG16 (1990) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology. It states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains in situ. However, when there is no overriding case for preservation, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, where necessary, the excavation of the site. This condition is widely applied by local authorities.

1.6 PPG15 (1994) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to the conservation of the historic environment by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible. This condition is also widely applied by local authorities.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**

2.1 The site lies within the historic core of the village of Bottisham, which is located within the district of East Cambridgeshire and within the county of Cambridgeshire (Fig. 1). Bottisham is situated approximately 10km to the east of the city of Cambridge and to the immediate north of the A1303 Newmarket Road and the A14(T) trunk-road, both of which run between Cambridge and Newmarket. The small settlement of Stow cum Quy is located 2.8km to the west of the site, whilst Little Wilbraham lies 2km to the south.

2.2 The site of No. 40 High Street is located on the western side of the High Street, which runs on a roughly north-west to south-eastern alignment through the village of Bottisham (Fig. 2). The High Street forms the north-eastern boundary of the site, whilst the remaining boundaries are shared with extant residential structures. The site comprises a narrow rectangular plot of land covering an area of 2,400m<sup>2</sup> and is occupied by an existing bungalow and associated garden. The bungalow will be demolished prior to the proposed development.

## **3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**

3.1 The Bottisham area is located on the low-lying former Fenlands of the East Cambridgeshire district, and skirts the south-eastern fen edge (Fig. 1). The course of Quy Water lies 2.4km to the west-north-west of the site, whilst the Little Wilbraham River is located 2.7km to the south-west. The site lies at c. 10m AOD on relatively flat ground. It is also located upon a solid geology of Lower Cretaceous Chalk and Albian Gault, which is overlain by Quaternary geology of Fluvian alluvium (BGS 1978).

3.2 The Bottisham area is also typically covered by a mixture of Fen or marsh, now largely drained, with patches of drier land, and characterised by thin chalky drift soils on the chalk. The site is known to lie upon soils of the Swaffham Prior Association, which are described as well drained calcareous

coarse and fine loamy soils over chalk rubble (SSEW 1983). Such soils were encountered during archaeological monitoring 170m to the east-south-east of the site, which also revealed 0.1 – 1.2m very dark grey silty clay topsoil overlying up to 0.3m of strong brown sandy subsoil (Kaye 2007).

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### *Prehistoric*

4.1 The Bottisham area incorporates a small number of prehistoric sites, evidence that the Lower Chalk has long been an attractive location for communities exploiting the varied resources of the Fen edge. An archaeological evaluation at Bottisham Village Centre, 300m to the north-west, revealed a geology of chalk heavily scarred with a Palaeochannel, which is indicative of an ancient periglacial location for the site (Hounsell 2008). The earliest prehistoric artefacts comprise a flint barbed and tanged arrow and worked flints found 300m to the south-east of the site (CHER 06598), and two finds of Mesolithic artefacts are recorded (CHERs 06583 & 06595).

4.2 Evidence for Neolithic activity in the area is well attested by the presence of flint artefacts including early Neolithic to late Bronze Age flint waste flakes, seven Neolithic axes, and a single axe found in a ditch (CHERs 06531, 06580 & 09208). A Neolithic causewayed enclosure, known at Great Wilbraham, with possible Neolithic cursus has been seen on aerial photography in the wider area. The Bronze Age is most commonly represented in the wider area by the construction of burial mounds, and although none are known in the Bottisham area, a barbed and tanged arrowhead was found 200m to the north (CHER 06591). No known Iron Age remains are recorded in the area.

### *Romano-British*

4.3 Recent archaeological investigations along Tunbridge Lane and 340m to the north-east of the site have revealed evidence of a Romano-British farmstead, which was probably occupied from the 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century (CHER CB14806). Traces of a ditched 3<sup>rd</sup> century Romano-British settlement associated with an extensive villa estate have also been found in the area of Tunbridge Hall Farm (CHER CB15605; Wareham & Wright 2002). Recent archaeological work at Tunbridge Lane revealed a sequence of Romano-British enclosure ditches thought to relate to agricultural exploitation.

4.4 In addition to the known settlement evidence from Tunbridge Lane and Tunbridge Hall Farm, find-spots from the area surrounding the site include Roman coins and pottery found at The Shielings and 500m to the north-north-east of the site (CHER 04133) and Roman pottery found at a building site 300m to the north (CHER 06586). Additional finds of a Roman jug of brown clay and two massive Roman iron fetter-lock shackles were also found in

unspecified locations within Bottisham during the 19<sup>th</sup> century (CHERs 06581 & 06582).

### *Anglo-Saxon*

4.5 During the Anglo-Saxon period, the chalklands region was noted for the important routes of the Cambridgeshire Dykes (Malim *et al* 1997). Bottisham lies more than 5km from earthworks such as the Devil's Dyke and Fleam Dyke and relatively few Anglo-Saxon finds are known from the Fen-edge. The only find-spot comprises an 11<sup>th</sup> century Saxon disc brooch found 550m to the south-east (CHER 06599), although recent trial trenching only 100m to the north-east of the site revealed a possible Saxo-Norman well and domestic rubbish pit to the rear of a property fronting the High Street (Atkins 2003). In the Domesday Book, Bottisham consisted of a small settlement containing 25 villeins, 12 bordars and 14 serfs (Morris 1981).

### *Medieval*

4.6 The most significant medieval remains within Bottisham parish are the earthworks in Bottisham Park, which lie 800m to the north of the site. The earthwork complex is scheduled and represents a moated site and fishpond at Bendish Hall believed to have been associated with Thomas de Bendish (CHERs 01120 & 01124d; SAM 33269; Taylor 1973), as well as a deserted medieval village (DMV; SAM CB71). A second moated site is known on the western side of the drive to Bottisham House (CHER 06460A), whilst the extant Holy Trinity Church includes a chancel and west tower of early 13<sup>th</sup> century date (CHER 06730).

4.7 The medieval settlement of Bottisham is characterised as a 'street' village, yet may represent the eventual nucleation of a more dispersed pattern of hamlets found within the parish (Taylor 1973). The area to the north of Tunbridge Lane and c. 600m to the north of the site has been subject to extensive metal detecting, which has revealed a large number of medieval coins (see Appendix 1, below). Additional find-spots include medieval metal finds (CHER 03410), pottery sherds (CHERs 04133A & 06592), a mile stone at Stow cum Quy (CHER 06550) and ridge and furrow earthworks (CHERs 06697 & 06706).

### *Post-medieval & later*

4.8 The location of Bottisham adjacent to the Cambridge to Newmarket road lent itself well to having been a stopping point during the post-medieval and later periods, as three former inns at the southern end of the village testify. Despite extensive fires in 1712 and 1846, post-medieval buildings dating from the 16<sup>th</sup> century onwards, survive in Bottisham. These include the early 16<sup>th</sup> century Bottisham Place, an early 16<sup>th</sup>-century timber framed structure and Parsonage Farm (CHERs 06383, 06590 & 06596), as well as a large number of early modern extent structures (Appendix 1, below). Bottisham grew rapidly during the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and a WWII military airfield stood at RAF Bottisham, almost 1km to the south-east (CHER CB15127).

4.9 No relevant documents concerning the site were found in the Cambridgeshire Archives & Local Studies (CALs) and, consistent with the cartographic evidence the site (Section 5, below) is not thought to have been developed until the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. Mid 20<sup>th</sup> century residential structures are known to have been established along the course of the High Street in Bottisham, yet none of the relevant sales particular identify the exact location of the development. Although sales particular for 'Merrow' and 'Tudor House', both built in 1963, or the 1941 pair of cottages do not concern the site (Refs. SP13/5, SP13/6 & 515/SP1717), it is plausible that the four bed bungalow built in 1972 may lie within the site (Ref. SP13/10).

## 5 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

### 5.1 Parish of Bottisham enclosure map, 1808

The earliest cartographic source to depict the site comprises the parish of Bottisham enclosure map, which dates to 1808 (Fig. 4; Ref. P13/26/2). Despite its small-scale, the enclosure map confirms that the site lay on the western side of the High Street. In 1808, the site formed part of a relatively small plot of land fronting the High Street and owned by Mrs Mary Adams. The site did not contain any standing buildings in 1808, but consisted of what appeared to be a garden associated with a residential property to the immediate north-east. The accompanying parish of Bottisham enclosure award did not reveal any further details of the site (Ref. P13/26/1).

### 5.2 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map, 1886

The 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map, which dates to 1886, confirms that the site formed a narrow section of a significantly larger plot of land running south-westwards from the western frontage of the site (Fig. 5). Once again, by 1886, the site appeared unoccupied and presumably consisted of part of the garden associated with a residential property to the immediate north-east. To the south-east of the site, also fronting the High Street, stood a row of four terraced houses with a pump to the rear.

### 5.3 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map, 1901

The 1901 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map shows very little change or development in the previous 15 years following the earlier cartographic source (Fig. 6). In 1901, the site appeared unoccupied and presumably consisted of part of the garden associated with a residential property to the immediate north-east. It is notable, however, that in 1901 all of the plots along the western and eastern frontage of the site had been clearly defined on the Ordnance Survey map. The site thus formed part of plot No. 37, which also consisted of the residential property to the immediate north-east and the row of four terraced houses to the south-east.



#### 5.4 3<sup>rd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map, 1924

The final historic cartographic source comprises the 3<sup>rd</sup> Ordnance Survey map, which dates to 1924 (Fig. 7). By 1924, the site still remained undeveloped and did not incorporate the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century residential structure known to stand towards the High Street frontage of the property. Although undeveloped, the site in 1924 clearly formed part of the large plot of allotment gardens located to the rear of the High Street properties, including the aforementioned residential property to the immediate north-east and the row of four terraced houses to the south-east.

## 6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 Five trenches, measuring 6.00 - 31.50m x 1.80m, were excavated in locations approved by CAPCA (Fig. 2).

6.2 The presence of existing live services, fences and trees required Trench 1 to be slightly shortened.

6.3 The trenches were mechanically excavated using a 180° JCB-type excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil and undifferentiated overburden were removed mechanically under close archaeological supervision. All further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned with a metal detector.

## 7 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Trench 1 (Figs. 2 & 8, DPs 3, 7- 9)

<i>Sample Section 1 (DP9)</i>		
<i>North west end/central part, south east facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 13.17m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. Black / dark grey, soft sandy silt.
0.24 – 0.75m	L1001	Subsoil. Dark grey mottled with orange, friable sandy silt.
0.75m +	L1002	Natural orange/dark yellow, compact clayey silt.

*Description:* Trench 1 contained Gully F1008.

Gully F1008 was linear, aligned NW/SE (5+ x 0.54 x 0.31m; Fig. 3; DP 8). It traversed the entire length of the trench. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill, L1009, was a mid greyish brown, firm sandy silt. It contained animal bone (34g).

## Trench 2 (Figs. 2 &amp; 8, DPs 4, 10 - 13)

<i>Sample Section 2</i> <i>North east end, north west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 13.07m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.23 – 0.65m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.65m +	L1002	Natural silt. As above.

<i>Sample Section 3 (DP13)</i> <i>South west end, north west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 12.66m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.29 – 0.62m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.62m +	L1002	Natural silt. As above.

*Description:* Trench 2 contained two ditches (F1005 & F1010).

Ditch F1005 was linear (2.40+ x 1.83 x 0.33m; Fig. 3; DP 11) aligned N/S and located in the W part of the trench. It had moderately sloping, irregular sides and a concave base. Its single fill, L1006, was a dark brownish grey, soft sandy silt. It contained early medieval pottery (11<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> C; 1 (6g)) and animal bone (176g).

Ditch F1010 was linear (2.00+ x 1.50 x 0.15m; Fig. 3; DP 12), with broadly the same N/S alignment as Ditch F1005. It was also located in the W part of the trench, 2m to the W of F1005. F1010 had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its single fill, L1011, was a dark brownish grey, soft sandy silt. It also contained early medieval pottery (11<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> C; 1 (9g)) and animal bone (264g).

## Trench 3 (Figs. 2 &amp; 8, DPs 5, 14 - 15)

<i>Sample Section 4 (DP14)</i> <i>North east end, north west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 12.35m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.22m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.22 – 0.64m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.64m +	L1002	Natural silt. As above.

<i>Sample Section 5</i> <i>South west end, north west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 12.41m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.12m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.12 – 0.52m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.52m +	L1002	Natural silt. As above.

*Description:* Trench 3 contained no archaeological features or finds. A modern disturbance was present.

Trench 4 (Figs. 2 & 8, DPs 5, 16 - 18)

*Sample sections:*

<i>Sample Section 8</i>		
<i>North west end, north east facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 12.38m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.23 – 0.64m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.64m +	L1002	Natural silt. As above.

<i>Sample Section 7 (DP18)</i>		
<i>South east end, north east facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 12.57m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.28 – 0.62m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.62m +	L1002	Natural silt. As above.

*Description:* Trench 4 contained Gully F1003

Gully F1003 was linear (5.00+ x 0.36 x 0.12m; Fig. 3; DP 17) aligned N/S. It had moderately sloping sides and concave/irregular base. Its single fill, L1004, was a mid brownish grey, firm sandy silt. No archaeological finds were present.

Trench 5 (Figs. 2 & 8, DPs 6, 19 - 20)

<i>Sample Section 9</i>		
<i>North west end, south facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 13.09m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.15m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.15m +	L1012	Modern rubble with redeposited natural chalk.

<i>Sample Section 10 (DP20)</i>		
<i>North east end, south facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 13.32m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.20m +	L1012	Recent made ground. As above.

*Description:* Trench 5 contained no archaeological features or finds.

## 8 CONFIDENCE RATING

8.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds, excepting the presence of live services in the area of Trench 5 meant that this trench could not be fully excavated.

## **9 DEPOSIT MODEL**

9.1 Topsoil (L1000) and subsoil (L1001) commonly overlay the natural drift geology at between 0.50-0.66m below existing and were present in all five trenches with exception of Trench 5 where the subsoil was replaced by modern rubble L1012. The latter was related to existing services. L1000 was a blackish dark grey, soft sandy silt. The subsoil L1001 was a dark grey mottled with orange, friable sandy silt.

9.2 The deposits overlay natural L1002, an orange/dark yellow, friable to compact clayey silt.

## **10 DISCUSSION**

10.1 Four archaeological features were revealed. Ditches F1005 and F1010, Tr. 2, contained sparse sherds of early medieval (11<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> C) pottery. Gullies F1003 (Tr.4) and F1008 (Tr.1) lacked finds and are undated. The ditches contained relatively large assemblages of animal bone (F1005 176g, and F1010 264g). All the faunal remains recovered are from domestic animals, and the most common remains are those of cow and sheep/goat. No butchery marks or pathologies were observed (Animal Bone Report below).

10.2 The site is located within an area of extensive Roman occupation, but no Roman remains were recovered.

10.3 The ditches, both aligned N/S, contained sparse early medieval pottery sherds, and likely relate to backplot boundaries of this period. Animal bone within the ditches likely relates to occupation of this period.

### *Research potential*

10.4 The evidence recorded during the evaluation confirms the presence of small-scale activity relating to the medieval village. No evidence of outlying activity associated with the known Roman villa estate that was present along Tunbridge Lane to the north of the site was identified.

## **11 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

11.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with the finds from the site, at the County Archaeology Store (CAS). The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data. Copies of the final report will be lodged with the CHER and the CAS.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Ravenward Developments for their co-operation and funding of the project, in particular Neil Woodward for his assistance. AS would also like to acknowledge the assistance of the client's architects, HPN Ltd.

AS is also grateful to the staff at the Cambridgeshire Archives & Local Studies (CALs), based at County Hall, Cambridge. Thanks are also due to Ms. Sarah Poppy at the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER), based at County Hall, Cambridge.

AS would also like to acknowledge the assistance, input and advice of Daniel McConnell and Kasia Gdaniec of Cambridgeshire County Council's Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice (CAPCA).

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<http://www.genuki.org.uk/>

Heritage Gateway website;  
<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>

Images of England (IoE) website;  
<http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk>

## APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE (CHER)

CHER	NGR TL	Description
<b>Prehistoric (to AD 43)</b>		
06531	541 609	Early Neolithic to late Bronze Age flint waste flakes found in Bottisham
06580	54 60	Seven Neolithic axes made out of tuff from the Great Langdale formation
06583	54 60	Two Mesolithic tranchet axes and a number of flint flakes from Bottisham
06591	544 608	Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead found in a garden
06595	545 605	Unspecified number of Mesolithic blades and flakes and two tranchet axes
06598	546 605	Prehistoric flint barbed and tanged arrow and worked flints
09208	5407 6126	Neolithic axe found in a ditch in Bottisham
<b>Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)</b>		
04133	545 611	Roman coins and pottery found at The Shielings in Bottisham
06581	54 60	Roman jug of brown clay found in 1890 at Bottisham
06582	54 60	Two massive Roman iron fetter-lock shackles found in a gravel pit in Bottisham
06586	543 609	Roman pottery found at a building site in Bottisham
CB14806	5448 6094	A Romano-British farmstead found on Tunbridge Lane was probably occupied from the 2 <sup>nd</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> century, and included evidence of agricultural exploitation
CB15605	5466 6091	Excavations at Tunbridge Hall Farm revealed the remains of a potentially high-status Roman settlement, which appears to date from the 2 <sup>nd</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> centuries AD
<b>Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – 1150)</b>		
06599	5475 6028	Saxon disc brooch depicting a beast biting his own back and thought to date to the 11 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Medieval (AD 1150 – 1500)</b>		
01120	5444 60333	Earthwork of a scheduled moated site and fishpond at Bendish Hall believed to be associated with Thomas de Bendish (SAM 33269)
01124d	544 613	Earthwork of a moated site at Bottisham Park, which contained a farm in 1808
03410	543 613	Medieval metal finds comprising a lead seal and coins
04133A	545 611	Medieval pottery found at The Shielings in Bottisham
06460A	549 603	Moated site on the western side of the drive to Bottisham House
06534	5424 6122	Medieval coin of Stephen found in a field at Bottisham
06535	5439 6126	Medieval coin of Henry I found in a field at Bottisham

06536	5430 6135	Medieval coin of Henry III found in a field at Bottisham
06537	5430 6126	Medieval coin of Henry II found in a field at Bottisham
06539	5422 6133	Medieval coin of Edward I found in a field at Bottisham
06540	5426 6118	Medieval coin of Edward I found in a field at Bottisham
06541	5432 6122	Medieval coin of King John found in a field at Bottisham
06542	5425 6126	Medieval coin of Henry III found in a field at Bottisham
06543	5432 6117	Medieval coin of Henry VI found in a field at Bottisham
06544	5429 6112	Medieval coin of King John found in a field at Bottisham
06545	5432 6107	Medieval coin of Henry III found in a field at Bottisham
06546	5428 6121	Medieval coin of Edward II found in a field at Bottisham
06547	5437 6115	Medieval coin of Henry II found in a field at Bottisham
06548	5424 6115	Medieval coin of King John found in a field at Bottisham
06550	536 603	Medieval mile stone at Stow cum Quy
06592	545 604	Medieval pottery sherds found in a garden
06697	537 600	Medieval ridge and furrow at Stow cum Quy
06706	537 611	Medieval ridge and furrow at Bottisham
06730	5456 6049	Holy Trinity Church in Bottisham includes a chancel and west tower of early 13 <sup>th</sup> century date
08131	5430 6128	Medieval coin found in a field at Bottisham
08132	5420 6125	Medieval coin found in a field at Bottisham
08133	5433 6133	Medieval coin found in a field at Bottisham
08134	5422 6129	Medieval coin found in a field at Bottisham
08135	5436 6128	Medieval coin found in a field at Bottisham
08136	5426 6134	Medieval coin found in a field at Bottisham
08137	5428 6117	Medieval coin found in a field at Bottisham
08138	5424 6119	Medieval coin found in a field at Bottisham
08139	5428 6124	Medieval coin found in a field at Bottisham
08297	5445 6113	Medieval coin dated to the 12 <sup>th</sup> century and found during metal detecting
08340	5440 6121	Medieval coin found during metal detecting
08746	543 613	Medieval penny coin of Edward I or II found during metal detecting
<b>Post-medieval (AD 1500 – 1750)</b>		
06383	5503 6015	Post-medieval Bottisham Place comprising a two storey house with cellars and outbuildings dating to the early 16 <sup>th</sup> century
06552	539 608	Post-medieval button monogrammed 'AM'
06586A	543 609	Post-medieval metalwork comprising buttons, and animal bone, found at a building site by metal detector enthusiasts
06589	5445 6045	Post-medieval pottery found on the site of an old Tudor house
06590	544 605	Timber framed and plastered building dating to the early 16 <sup>th</sup> century
06596	5460 6034	Parsonage Farm comprises a two storey farmhouse probably built in the early 18 <sup>th</sup> century
08746A	543 613	Elizabeth I sixpence dated 1574 found during metal detecting
MCB18412	5361 6025	Post-medieval mile stone in the hedgerow along the A1303 Newmarket Road
<b>Early modern (AD 1750 – 1900)</b>		
06446	5450 6050	Church Cottages comprise a row of terraced housing built c. 1846 to house families after a fire in that year destroyed 15 cottages



06460	5498 6029	Bottisham House consists of two storeys, attics and cellars and is thought to be contemporary with the Maltings, which bears the date 1830
06584	5437 6059	Grapevine Cottages comprises a single storey house of late 17 <sup>th</sup> or early 18 <sup>th</sup> century date
06587	5445 6040	Bendyshe Farm is an L-shaped house of early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
06588	5445 6090	White Cottages comprise a row of six early 19 <sup>th</sup> century cottages
06602	5471 6032	Rothbury Cottage was originally a pair of dwellings erected c. 1800
06603	5412 6105	Pound Cottage is of two storeys, built of brick and of mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century date
06604	5462 6102	Tunbridge Hall consists of a two storey house built in the early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
06606	5487 6157	Bottisham Park comprises an ornamental park laid out in the mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century and replanted after the present Bottisham Hall was built in 1797
<b>Modern (AD 1900 – present)</b>		
CB15127	5494 5992	RAF Bottisham comprises a WWII military airfield for US8AAF bomber training
MCB17740	5450 6045	Bottisham Millennium Time Capsule was buried by Bottisham WI on 16 <sup>th</sup> July 2000
<b>Undated remains</b>		
01271	545 605	Undated moated site to the south of the church at Bottisham
06551	539 608	Undated bronze filament with an iron 'tang'
06585	542 606	Undated hammerstone found whilst field walking
CB15535	5407 6038	Series of undated linear features revealed during an evaluation along Bell Road
MCB18228	5417 6037	Undated gully and possible ditch found during an evaluation at St Peter's Field

## APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

Date	Description	Fig. No.	Scale	Location
1808	Parish of Bottisham enclosure map	4	-	CALS
1886	Cambridgeshire sheet XLI.14; 1 <sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map	5	25":1 mile	CALS
1901	Cambridgeshire sheet XI SE; 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map	6	25":1 mile	CALS
1924	Cambridgeshire sheet XI SE; 3 <sup>rd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map	7	25":1 mile	CALS
1999	Ordnance Survey Explorer series 227; site location	1 & 3	1:25,000	AS
2009	Detailed site location plan	2	1:1,250	Client

### Documents consulted at CALS;

Parish of Bottisham enclosure map, 1808	Ref. P13/26/2
Parish of Bottisham enclosure award, 1808	Ref. P13/26/1
Sales particulars for a pair of cottages in the High Street, Bottisham, 1941	Ref. 515/SP1717
Sales particulars for 'Merrow', High Street, Bottisham, 1963	Ref. SP13/5
Sales particulars for 'Tudor House', High Street, Bottisham, 1963	Ref. SP13/6
Sales particulars for a bungalow to be erected in the High Street, Bottisham, 1972	Ref. SP13/10

## **APPENDIX 3 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS**

## **APPENDIX 4 SPECIALIST REPORTS**

### **The Pottery**

by Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered two abraded Early Medieval sherds (weighing 15g) from two ditches.

Ditch F1005 (L1006) contained one sherd (weighing 6g) in coarse sand fabric comprising sparse to moderate sub-rounded to rounded grey quartz with dark grey surfaces.

Ditch F1010 (L1011) contained one wheel-made sherd (9g) with black core and buff orange surfaces and outer margin, also in coarse sand fabric comprising medium to coarse sub-angular to rounded grey, white and red quartz. The sherd has a curving bevelled edge and is probably from a strap handle.

The pottery would fit an 11<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> centuries date, with the grey sherd from Ditch F1005 possibly the earlier of the two.

### **Animal Bone**

*By Dr James Morris*

#### *Introduction*

The trial trenching carried out at 40 High Street, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire, resulted in the hand collection of 43 fragments, approximately 400g, of animal bone. An initial scan was carried out to assess the general nature of the assemblage, its preservation and areas of further investigation.

The faunal remains were recovered from the fills of features, F1005, F1008 and F1010. The majority of the faunal remains were recovered from features F1005 (21 fragments) and F1010 (17 fragments).

#### *Methods*

The faunal remains from each context were scanned in line with MAP2 procedures (Archaeological Solutions, 2003; Davis, 1992; English Heritage, 1991; 2002) during which each fragment was identified to species. When it was not possible to identify to species the bones were recorded as unidentified.

For an assessment of this nature element information was not recorded. The number of fragments with available taphonomic, butchery, ageing and metrical

information was also recorded. All data was entered into a Microsoft Access database which will be included in the site archive.

### *Results-preservation*

The preservation of the majority of the assemblage is good. Modern damage was present on elements from F1010. One element from F1010 was burnt black, indicating it had been exposed to a temperature of around 300°C (Shipman *et al.*, 1984). Canid gnawing and erosion was not noted on any elements. The majority of the assemblage consists of small fragments of bone, mainly long bones or rib shafts. The lack of taphonomic indicators, such as weathering and erosion, suggests that this fragmentation occurred when the animals were being butchered/processed.

### *Results-species present*

All the faunal remains recovered from the trial trenches at 40 High Street, Bottisham are from domestic animals. It was possible to identify 20 (47%) of the elements to species. The elements which were unidentified consisted mainly of rib and long bone shaft fragments. The most common remains were those of cow and sheep/goat, two pig elements were recovered as well as one fragment of domestic fowl (chicken) (Table 1). The majority of the sheep/goat elements were recovered from feature F1005. This includes an almost complete fully fused radius and the left side of a sheep/goat skull, with a small horn core still attached. All the pig and domestic fowl elements were also recovered from feature F1005.

Context	Feature	Cow	S/g	Pig	Dfowl	Unidentified	Total
1006	1005	4	6	2	1	8	<b>21</b>
1009	1008	1	1			3	<b>5</b>
1011	1010	4	1			12	<b>17</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>43</b>

*Table 1 NISP counts for species per context. S/G=sheep/goat, Dfowl=domestic fowl (chicken).*

### *Results-further information*

Although the preservation conditions appear to be good, the amount of further information available is very limited due to the small sample size. No butchery marks or pathologies were observed on elements from the assemblage. The only taphonomic conditions noted were burning on one element and a small amount of modern damage.

None of the species have mandibles present in the assemblage, therefore ageing is reliant upon long bone fusion data. However, only two cow long

bone epiphyses and one of sheep/goat are present in the assemblage. Metrical data is also available, but this is limited to one cow metacarpal from F1010 and one sheep/goat radius from F1005.

### *Summary of potential*

The bone assemblage from 40 High Street, Bottisham is small and fragmented and of limited potential. It is recommended that no further work is necessary on the current assemblage, unless the site is to be published or further work produces a larger faunal assemblage.

The preliminary scan of the assemblage indicates that bone survival on the site is relatively good. Therefore if further archaeological work was to take place on the site an animal bone assemblage would be expected.

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English Heritage 1991. *Management of Archaeological Projects*. London, English Heritage.

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Shipman, P., Foster, G. & Schoeninger, M. 1984. Burnt bones and teeth: an experimental study of color, morphology, crystal structure and shrinkage. *Journal of Archaeological Science*, 11, 307-325.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. High Street, Bottisham. Site entrance to the left. Taken from SSE.



DP 2. Site entrance. Taken from ESE.



DP 3. Rear of the house. Trench 1. Taken from WSW.



DP 4. Central part of the site. Trench 2. Taken from NE.



DP 5. Rear part of the site. Trenches 3 and 4. Taken from NE.



DP 6. E part of the site fronting High St. Trench 5. Taken from SSW.



DP 7. Trench 1. Taken from NNW.



DP 8. F1008A, Trench 1. Taken from SSE.



DP 9. Trench 1. Sample section. Taken from SW.



DP 10. Trench 2. Taken from NE.



DP 11. Ditch F1005, Trench 2. Taken from N.



DP 12. Ditch F1010, Trench 2. Taken from N.





DP 13. Trench 2, SW end. Sample section. Taken from NW.



DP 14. Trench 3, NE end. Sample section. Taken from NW.



DP 15. Trench 3. Taken from NE.



DP 16. Trench 4. Taken from NW.



DP 17. Gully F1003, Trench 4. Taken from N.



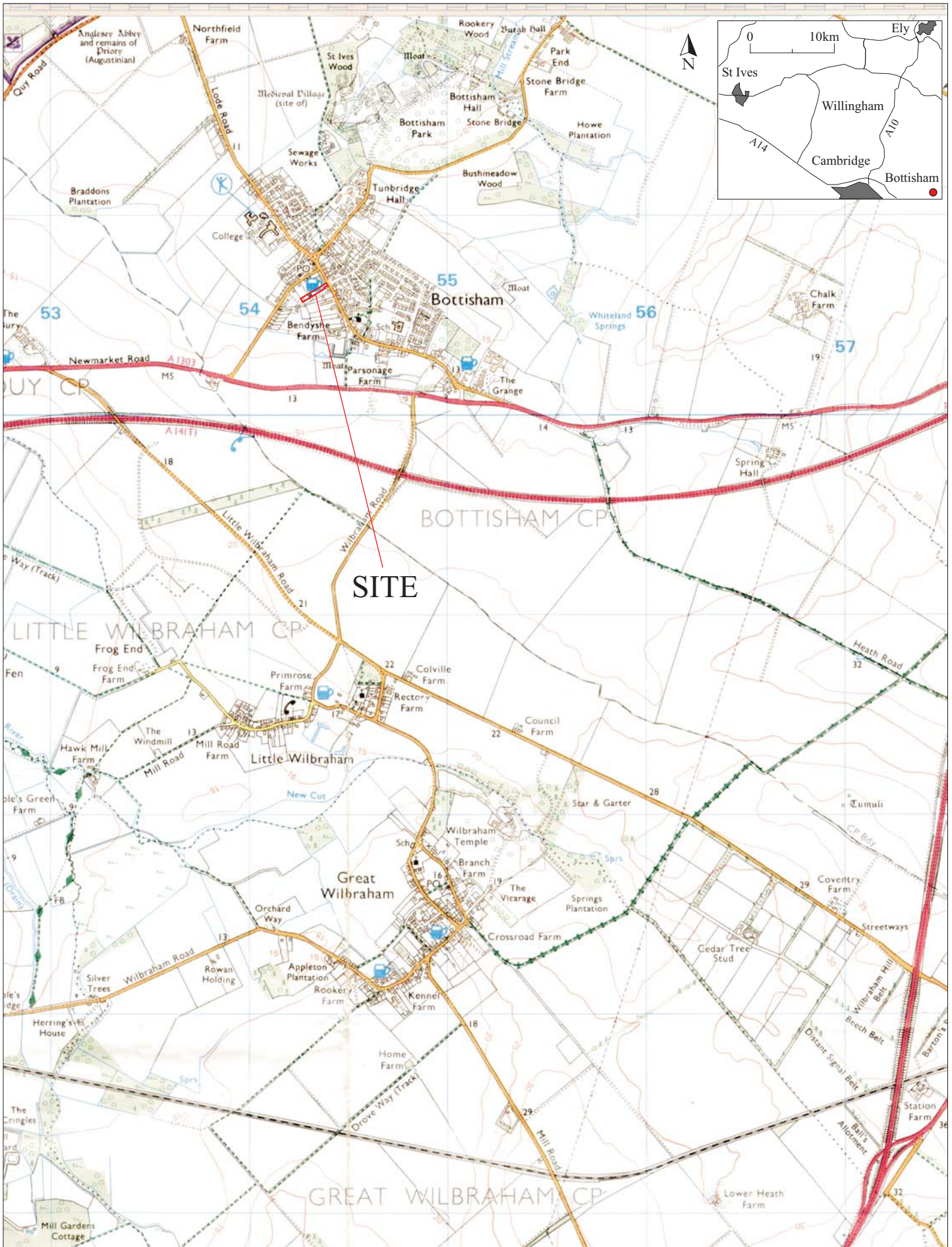
DP 18. Trench 4, SE end. Sample section. Taken from NE.



DP 19. Trench 5. Taken from SW.

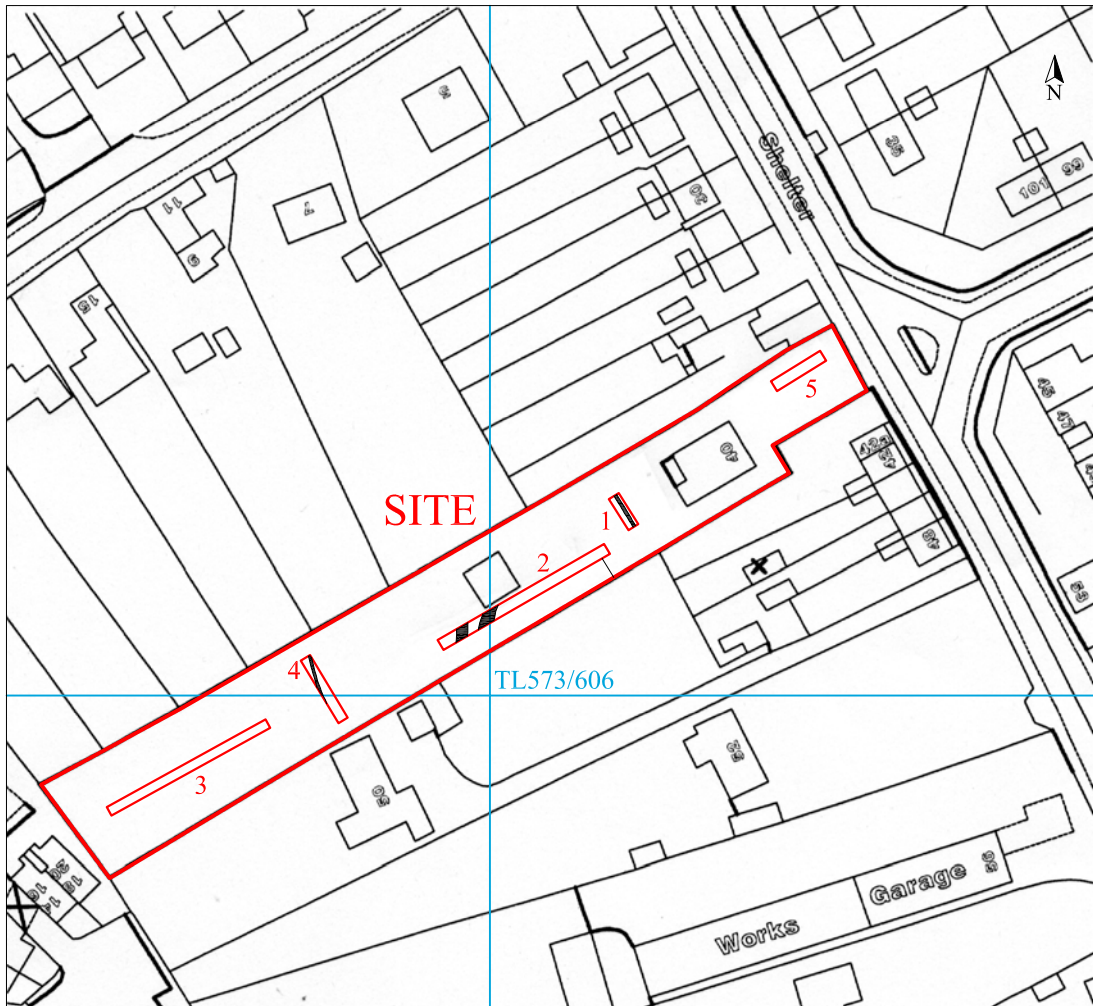


DP 20. Trench 5, NE end. Sample section.  
Taken from SW.



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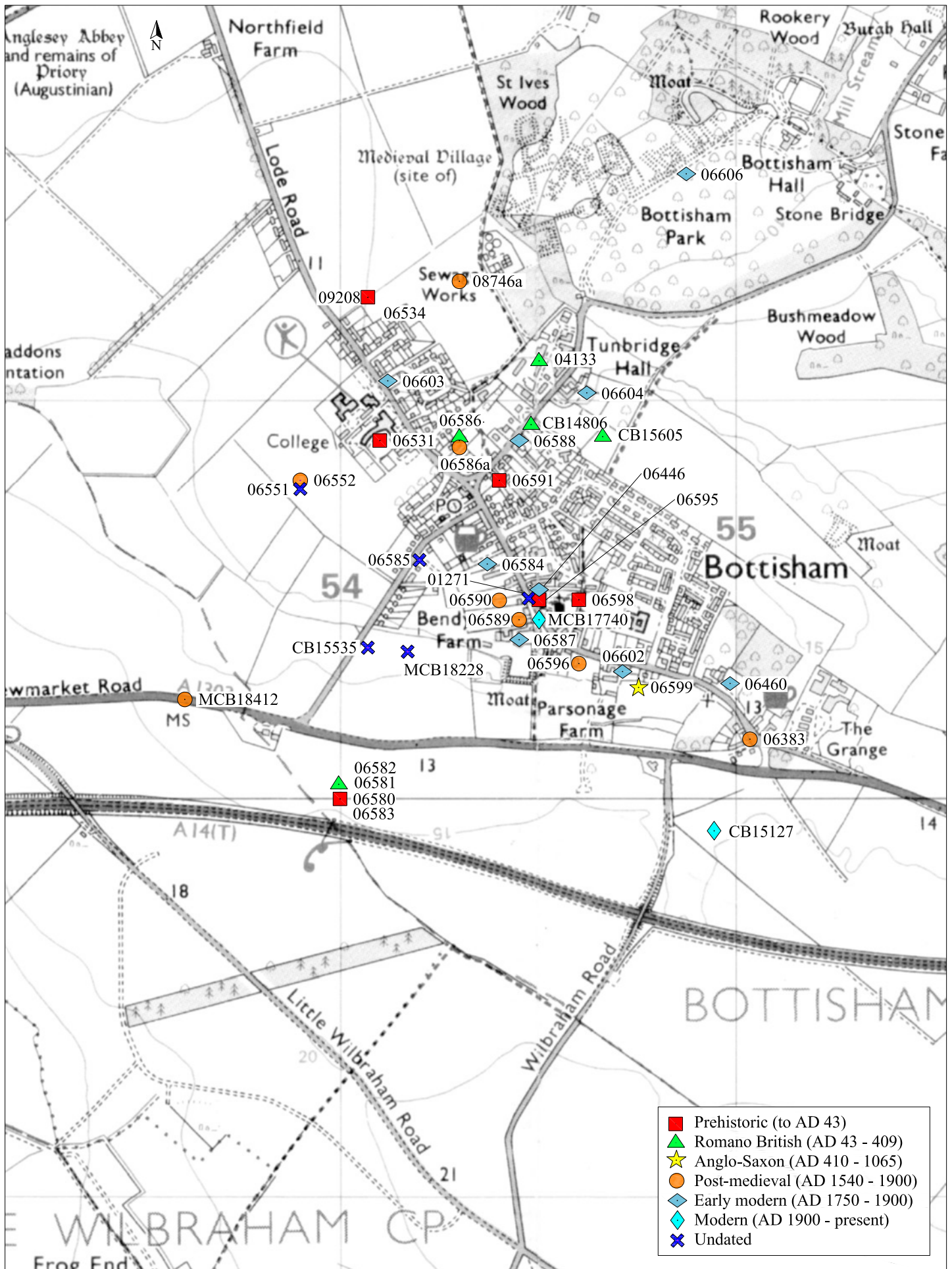
*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*  
**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000



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<b>Fig. 2 Trench location plan</b>
Scale 1:1250 at A4

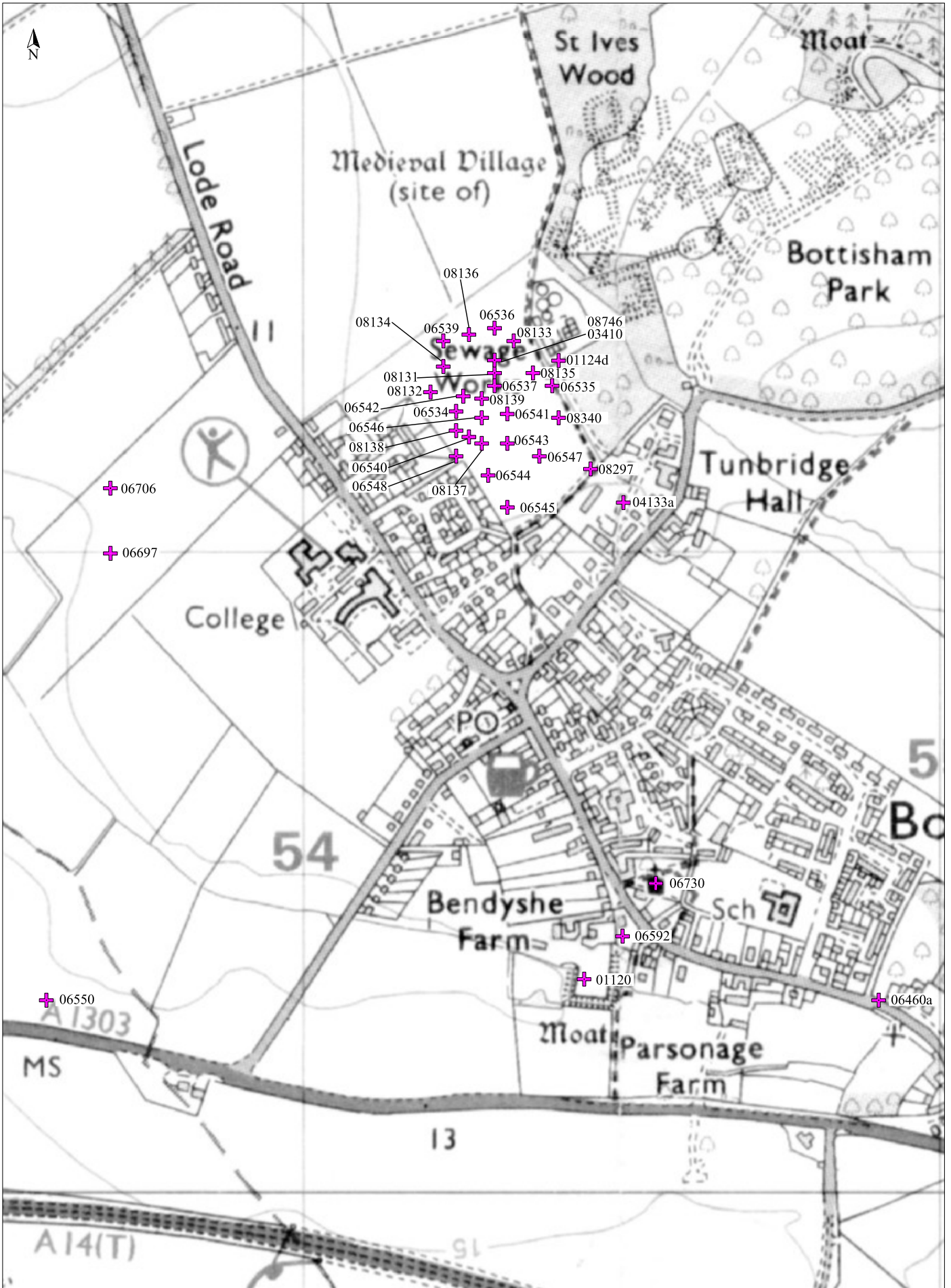


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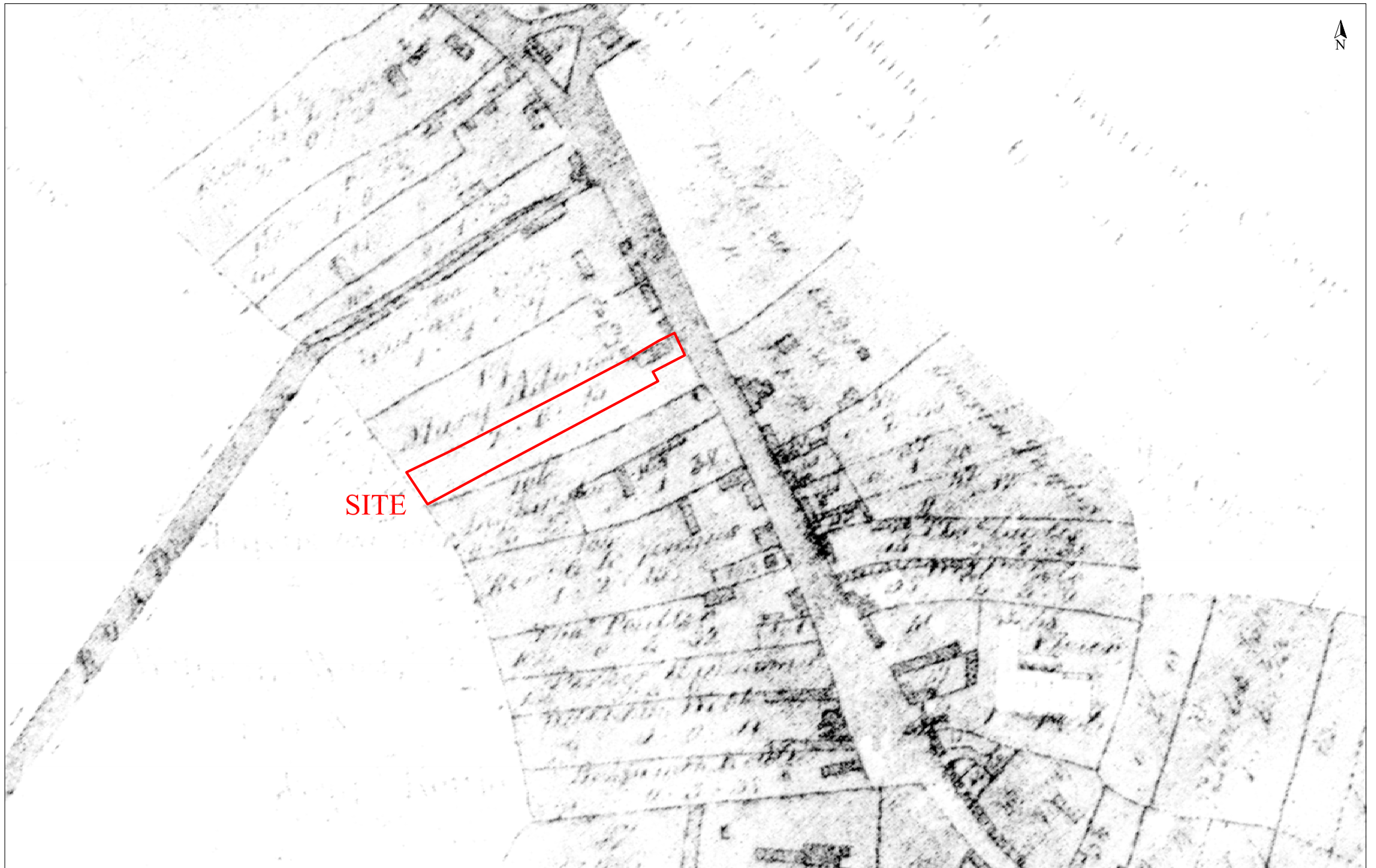
### Fig. 3 HER Data

Scale 1:10,000 at A4



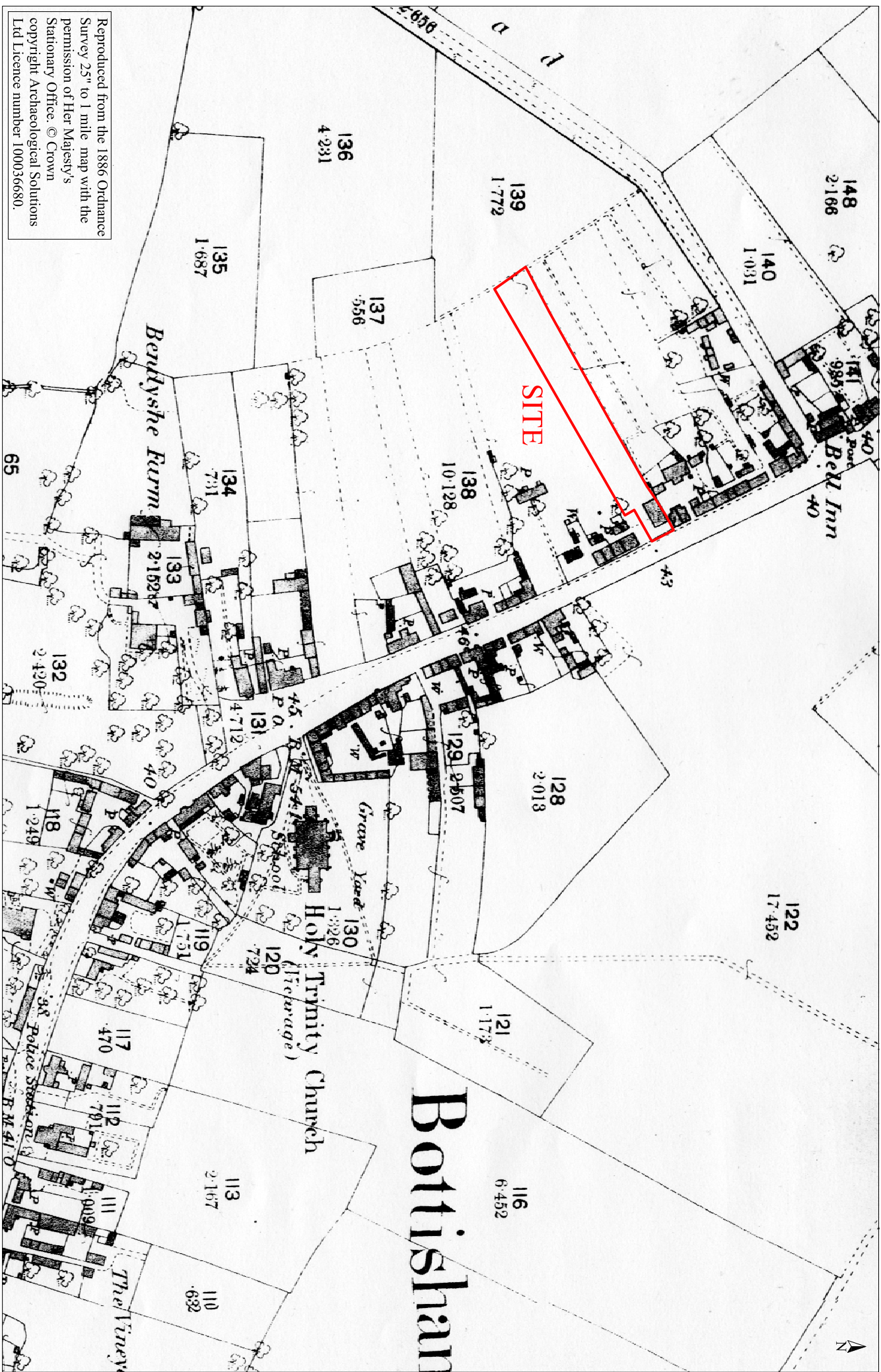
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**Fig. 3a HER Data (Medieval)**  
 Scale 1:8,000 at A4



SITE

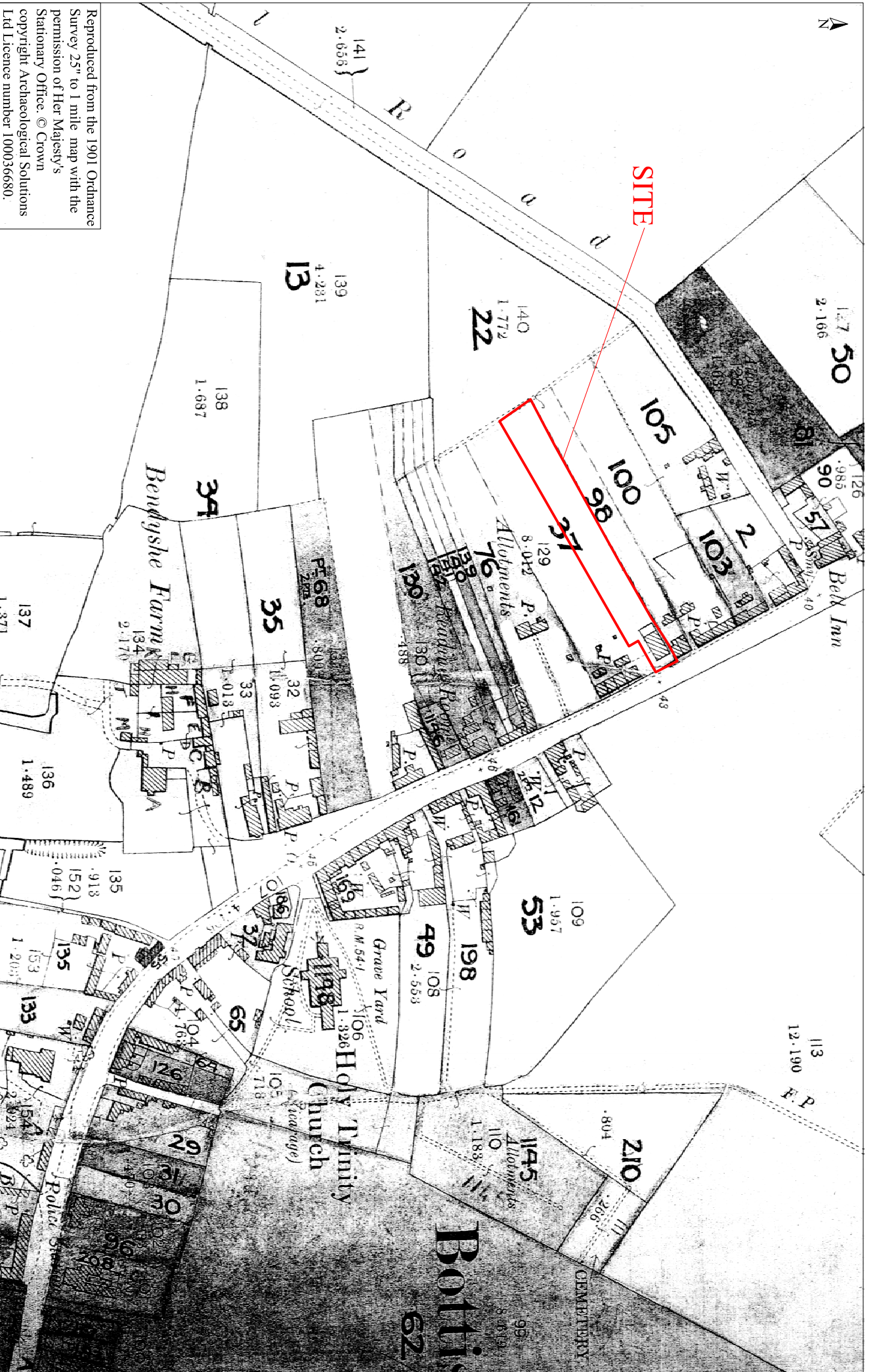
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Fig. 4 Enclosure map, 1808  
Scale 1:2500 at A4



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**Fig. 5 1st edition OS map, 1886**  
 Scale 1:2500 at A4 (Reproduced from the 25" to 1 mile map)



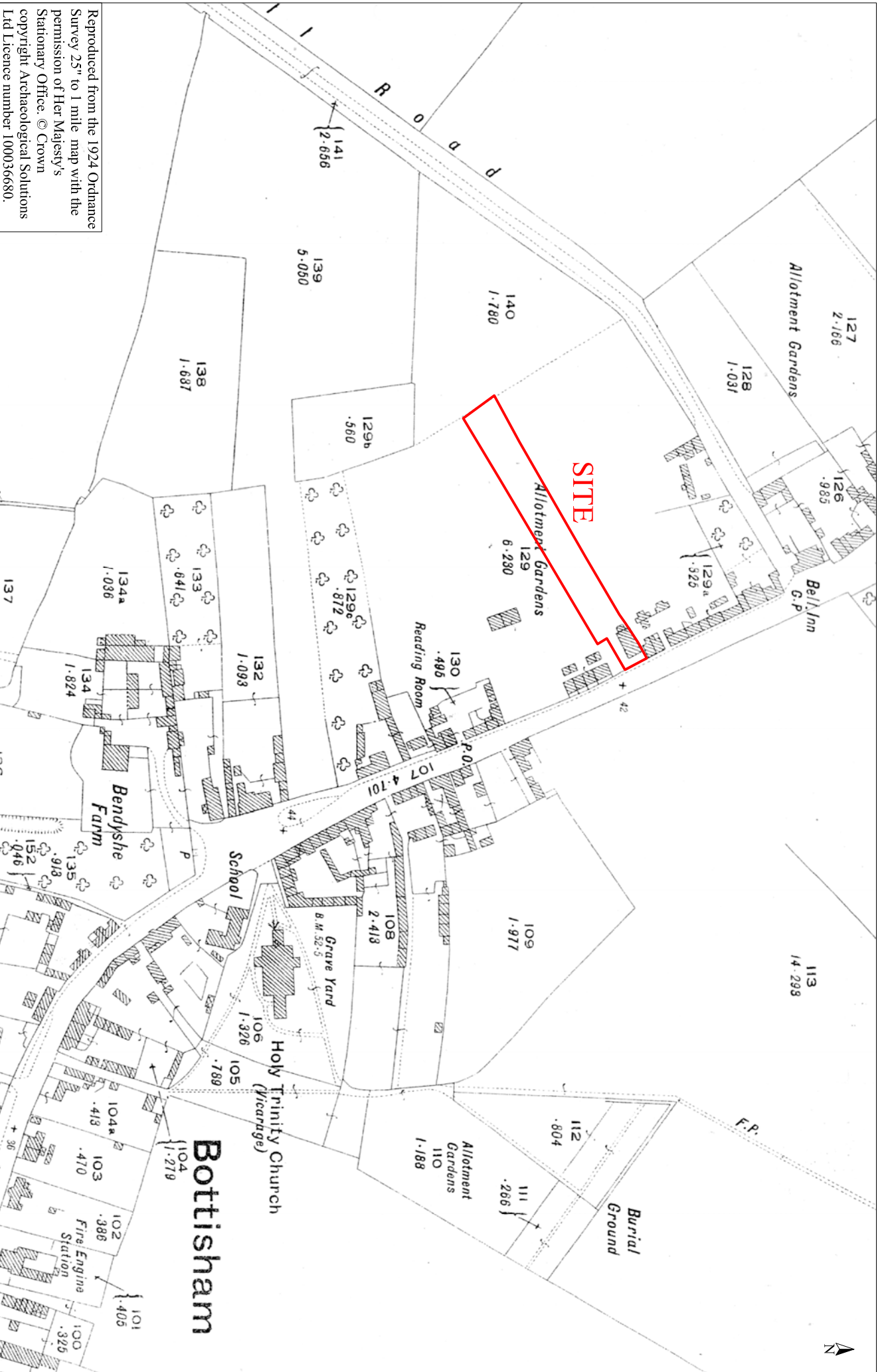


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Fig. 6 2nd edition OS map, 1901

Scale 1:2500 at A4 (Reproduced from the 25" to 1 mile map)

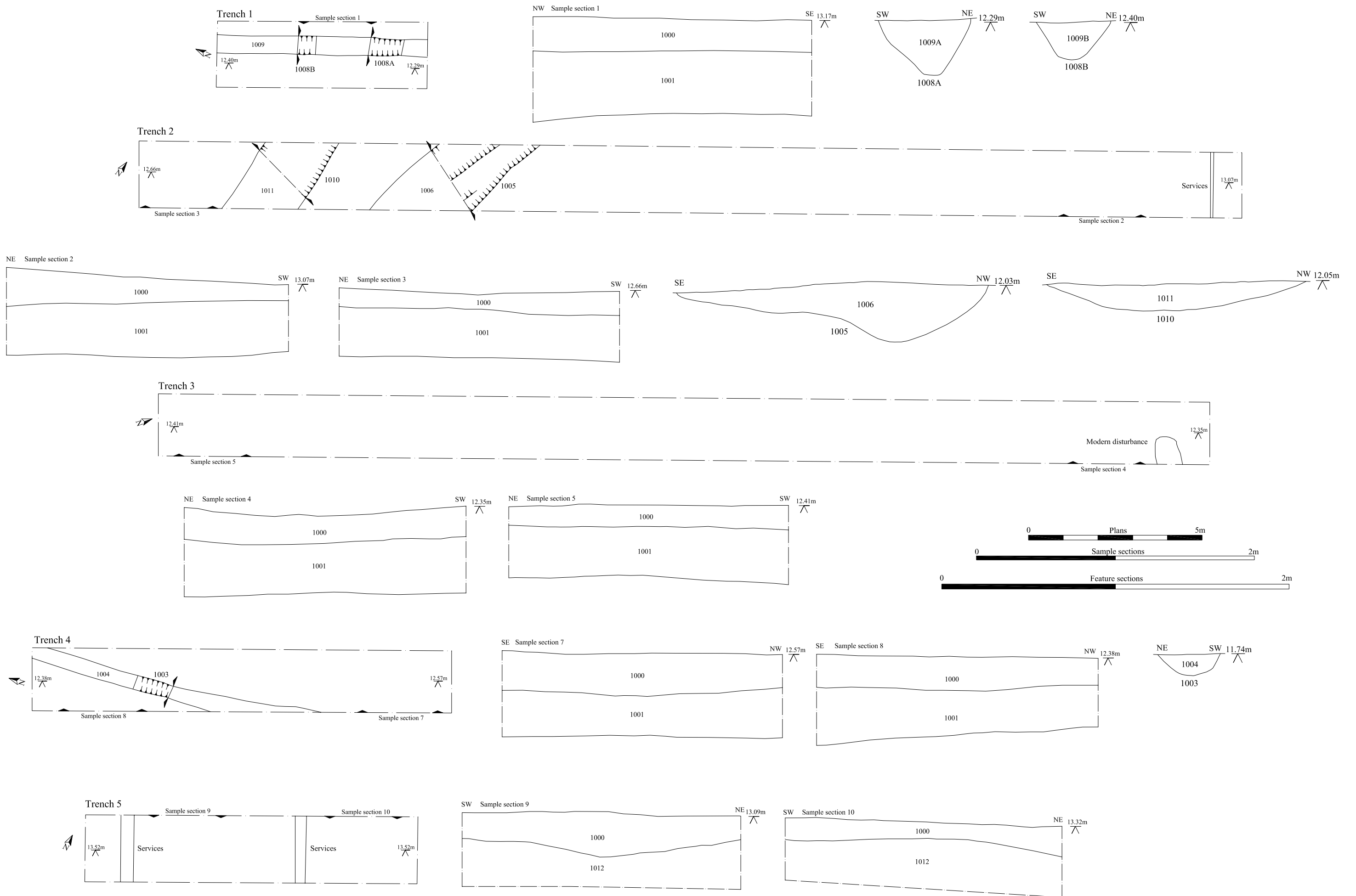


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Fig. 7 3rd edition OS map, 1924

Scale 1:2500 at A4 (Reproduced from the 25" to 1 mile map)



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**Fig. 8 Trench plans and sections**  
 Scale plans at 1:100, sample sections at 1:25 & feature sections at 1:20 at A3