

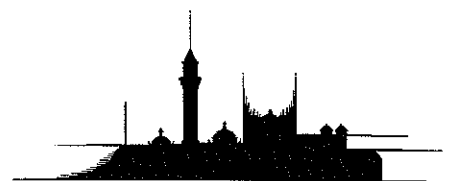
*BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY
FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT*

**THE PARKS, GODMANCHESTER,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EXCAVATION 1998**

**POST-EXCAVATION
ASSESSMENT**

B.U.F.A.U.



Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit
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THE PARKS, GODMANCHESTER, CAMBRIDGESHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION 1998
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by

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1.0: SUMMARY

This report summarises the results of an excavation at The Parks, Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire, and provides proposals to bring the fieldwork results to publication.

The cutting of the roadside ditches probably represents the first Romano-British activity on the site, in the mid-late 1st century. These ditches may be roadside ditches, constructed alongside the Roman road from Cambridge to a crossing of the River Ouse which skirts the north side of Godmanchester, continuing the alignment of modern Park Lane. Some of the pits (mostly unexcavated) may have been dug to recover gravel for surfacing the road. Also in Phase 1 the area to the north of the road was sub-divided, defining three plots (A-C), two (A and B), separated by a droveway. Later in Phase 1 the plots were used for pottery manufacture (Kiln 1), which continued into the late 3rd-early 4th century (Kilns 2, 3, 4A-B, Phase 2). A number of adjoining hearth-pits or ovens may have been associated with the use of the kilns. Also in Phase 2 one of the droveway boundaries to the northwest was re-defined, and two buildings (Structures 1-2) defined by arrangements of post-pads were constructed. The boundary between Plots B and C was probably abandoned. The single cremation was contained within a waster vessel of similar form to those manufactured on site.

By the early 4th century (Phase 3) pottery manufacture on site had ceased and the area was partly given over to burial, within a small cemetery located at some distance from the road frontage. Fifty nine human burials have been recorded within the site boundaries during excavation, and follow a variety of orientations. The burials were mainly supine, although prone, crouched and beheaded examples were also located. Although most of the burials were buried without grave-goods a few were buried with ornaments, including bracelets, finger-rings and earrings.

2.0: INTRODUCTION

2.1: Background to the project

The excavations investigated an area of approximately 0.7ha, at The Parks, Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire (centred on NGR. TL 247708: Fig. 1), on the northern outskirts of the modern town. The site is located to the south of the A14 road, and to the west of a cricket ground. A desk-based assessment of secondary historical sources, including an air photograph assessment, was followed by an earthwork survey, geophysical survey and trial-trenching (Reynolds 1992). The desk-based assessment and trial-trenching also included an area to the southeast of the site (Area B), containing medieval earthworks, excluded from the present fieldwork.

The work reported here was commissioned by Smiths Gore, Chartered Surveyors on behalf of the Church Commissioners, with advice from John Samuels Archaeological Consultants.

2.2: Aims

The main objective of the 1998 excavation was to preserve the Roman settlement remains 'by record' and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site in the Romano-British period.

The detailed aims of the excavation (BUFAU 1998) were:

- 1) to provide data concerning the sex, age, family grouping and palaeo-demography of the human remains, and to compare this data with that from other excavated burials surrounding the town, and in the region.
- 2) to provide an understanding of the morphology and sequence of Romano-British activity on site, and to compare this information with data from other extramural excavations around Godmanchester, and in the region.
- 3) to contribute to an understanding of the spatial/temporal relationship of the town and its immediate hinterland.
- 4) to provide data concerning the possible industrial function of the site.
- 5) to assess the significance of the environmental data to assist in an understanding of the Romano-British rural economy.

2.3: Methodology (Fig. 2)

The 1998 excavation examined areas measuring approximately 0.7ha in total (Areas A-D). These areas were stripped of topsoil by a 360 degree mechanical excavator working under archaeological supervision. In places the removal of overburden was undertaken as a two stage process, when burials or other features were encountered at a higher level, in which case hand-excavation and recording was followed by further supervised machining. It became clear that overlying medieval ridge-and-furrow cultivation was responsible for differential preservation of the later Romano-British archaeology, with better preservation under the ridges. The surface of the subsoil, or the uppermost archaeological horizon, was hand-cleaned and the archaeological features were planned using a total station EDM. The plan provided the basis for the excavation strategy. Because of the number of burials and several well preserved pottery kilns encountered it was decided to concentrate excavation on these features, with only limited sampling of the remaining features (comprising pits, ditches and post-holes), sufficient to permit interpretation of their nature, date and the chronological/functional relationships of each feature relative to others and to the site as a whole. Excavation of the deeper negative features was also hampered by the high water table.

A total of four areas (lettered A-D) were investigated. Area A comprised an open area excavation. Areas B-D, were dug to the south and west of Area A to sample a zone adjoining a suspected Romano-British road frontage.

Following completion of the excavation a watching brief was maintained during contractors' groundworks in areas adjoining the southern and western sides of the excavation. Excavation during the watching brief was limited to a maximum depth of 0.3m outside the main excavated areas. Three further burials were identified and lifted.

All human remains were hand excavated and lifted in accordance with the conditions of a Home Office Licence, and the Local Coroner was informed.

Recording was by means of pre-printed pro-formas for contexts and features, plans (at 1:20, 1:50 and 1:100), sections (1:50 and 1:20), and monochrome print and colour slide photography. The human remains were also recorded by rectified photography. All small finds, and finds from within the grave-cuts were recorded three dimensionally with a Total Station EDM. Subject to the permission of the landowner, it is intended to deposit the paper and finds archive in an archive store approved by the County Archaeology Office of Cambridgeshire County Council.

The records and finds from the evaluation stage of the project were not available for consultation during the preparation of this assessment.

3.0: RESULTS (Figs. 3-4)

3.1: Phasing

The phasing was defined following spot-dating of the pottery and in accordance with the principles of archaeological stratigraphy as follows:

Phase 1	Late 1st-early 2nd century.
Phase 2	Mid/late 2nd-3rd century.
Phase 3	4th century.

No features of pre-Roman date were recorded. Some form of activity nearby in the early prehistoric period is represented by the small group of flint artifacts recovered (see Section 4.2.1 below).

3.2: Phase 1 (Late 1st-early 2nd century)

The Phase 1 features were cut into the gravel subsoil.

The earliest Romano-British activity consisted of the excavation of boundary ditches following differing alignments, though all approximately northwest-southeast (F133, F135, Area B; F125-F128, Area C; F136, Area D). Ditches F133 and F136 may be the same feature, possibly cut on the northern side of the Roman road following the approximate alignment of Park Lane (Fig. 2). The remaining ditches may have been cut on the southern side of the road (F135 and F125), or through the road metalling (F126-F128). Sampling of these ditches was restricted by the presence of a large mature tree, and the high water-table, and full profiles could not be obtained.

The land to the north of the roadside boundaries was sub-divided into three plots (A-C), divided approximately northeast-southwest by further ditched boundaries. The full width of Plot B, and parts of Plots A and C were defined within the excavated area; their full length was not defined during excavation. Two parallel ditched plot boundaries (F5 and F112/F124) were dug on a northeast-southwest alignment, forming an approximate right angle with the postulated alignment of the Roman road. These slightly curvilinear ditches were dug at a separation of 4.5m (measured centre to centre), defining a driveway which separated Plots A and B. Both ditches were cut to V-shaped profiles, and measured approximately 0.3m in depth. Traces of post-holes, possibly forming part of a palisade, were recorded in the base of ditch F112 (but not in its northeastward continuation, ditch F124). Ditch F5 was re-defined (F6) later in Phase 1, slightly to the northwest of the former ditch, but following the same alignment.

A further, northeast-southwest aligned boundary ditch (F22), located 35m to the northwest of ditch F112/F124 may have defined part of a further, parallel, plot boundary between Plots B and C. Part of ditch F22 was re-cut by the northeast-southwest aligned arm of a right-angled ditched boundary (F122), dug later in Phase 1 or in early Phase 2. This ditch shallowed to the southwest, where it had been truncated by ploughing. The northwest-southeast aligned arm of ditch F122 was formed of two lengths, both terminating in rounded butt-ends.

Pits F20, F57 and F85 and ditch F137 were also excavated in this phase. Other contemporary features include a group of pits and boundary ditches (F107-F111 and F115), located in the south of the excavated part of Plot B. A number of the unexcavated features, predominantly pits (not illustrated), may also belong to this phase.

A possible change in site function in the early 2nd century is suggested by the establishment of a pottery kiln (Kiln 1, F2). Kiln 1 (Plate 1) was roughly circular in plan, with an average diameter of 1.2m, and was cut into the subsoil and into the backfilled Phase 1 pit F57. The kiln walls survived to a height of 0.7m, and the central pedestal support also remained *in situ*. The clay kiln lining had been fired *in situ*. The kiln was joined to a sub-circular stoke-hole (F98) on its eastern side. The kiln furnace was backfilled with charcoal (1207, equivalent to deposit 1212 within the stoke-hole). Layer 1207 was overlain by a deposit containing partially fired clay kiln lining, and fragments of fire bars (1174) which extended into the stokehole (1211 in F98). Above was a deposit containing large quantities of redeposited kiln furniture, pottery, and fragments of the clay dome of the kiln (1005). No other associated structures were identified.

Ditches F125-7 contained pottery of late 1st-early 2nd century date. Pits F20 and F85, and the feature group (F107-115) in the south of Plot B also contained similarly dated material. Kiln 1 contained pottery of late 1st-early 2nd century date, with the presence of pulley-rimmed jars suggesting an early 2nd century date.

3.3: Phase 2 (Mid/late 2nd-3rd century)

The Phase 2 features were cut into the subsoil, and into the backfilled Phase 1 features.

The Phase 1 ditched boundary (F112/F124) dividing Plot B from the adjoining driveway was re-defined in Phase 2 by a line of post-pads, suggesting a fence, pressed into the backfill of the Phase 1 boundary. The Phase 1 driveway became incorporated into Plot A in Phase 2, and the backfilled Phase 1 ditched boundary (F5, F6) between Plot A and the driveway was built over (Structure 1). This building comprised three pairs of post-pads (F102/3, F100/1 and F104/F62), and its long axis was aligned northeast-southwest. A second building nearby (Structure 2), with its long axis aligned approximately northwest-southeast, was also defined by an arrangement of post-pads. The northeastern side of this building was defined by a line of eight post-pads; other adjoining post-pads to the southwest were probably associated. Three further post-pads (F105-6 and F132), located to the southwest of Structure 1 could also have been associated with a building. The Phase 1 boundary between Plots B and C may have gone out of use in this phase.

Three kilns were in use during this phase. Kiln 2 (F29, Plot A) was circular in plan, measuring a maximum of 1.2m in diameter, and was linked to the southwest by a flue to a sub-rectangular stoke-hole (F1). The kiln, and the associated flue and stoke-hole were cut into the subsoil, and the kiln survived to a depth of 0.3m. The kiln lining and base (1213) had been burnt *in situ*. The base of the kiln was filled with a layer of charcoal (1199, equivalent to deposit 1208 in the base of the stoke-hole). Layer 1199 was sealed by a silt deposit (1192), containing kiln furniture and fragments of burnt clay (equivalent to deposit 1004 in F1). A group of hearths or ovens (F30, F31, F114) adjoining Kiln 2 may have been associated.

Kiln 3 (F54, Plates 2-3, Plot B/C) was circular in plan, and measured 1m in diameter. It was linked by a flue on its northeastern side to a stoke-hole (F91), which was sub-circular in plan, measuring 2m in diameter and 0.8m in depth. The firing chamber was vertical-sided and flat-based. The kiln was lined with red unfired clay, sealed by an inner layer of blue clay, fire-reddened in places (4021). The pedestal (4024), was repaired and reconstructed after the last firing of the kiln, and survived *in-situ*. The kiln base was backfilled with brown-black sand-silt (4004-5), flecked with burnt clay, and containing kiln furniture. The stoke-hole was backfilled with black ash (4027), containing pottery and burnt clay lining derived from the last kiln firing. Above, was a deposit of unfired green clay (4025) dumped in the stoke-hole after the kiln pedestal was repaired, overlain by a layer of dark brown sand-silt (4007).

Two adjoining kilns (4A and 4B, Plot B/C) were joined to a common stokehole (F93), which was vertical-sided with a flat base, and measured 1.9m in diameter and 0.2m in depth. The furnace of Kiln 4A (F89) was pear-shaped in plan, joining stokehole F93 to the southwest. The furnace survived to a depth of 0.2m, and the central stone pedestal and fired clay lining (4017) remained *in situ*. The furnace of Kiln 4B (F90) at the opposite end of the stokehole was oval in plan, measuring a maximum of 1.3m in diameter and 0.3m in depth. It was lined with fired clay and with crushed stone

towards the base of the feature. The flue of this kiln was partly lined with re-used kiln fire-bars. Kiln 4A and stokehole F93 were backfilled with black, charcoal-rich sand-silt (4009, 4010), the stokehole fill containing fragments of collapsed dome lining. Kiln 4B was backfilled with a similar deposit (4008).

In Plot B/C a cremation pit F26 contained three pottery vessels; one was a grey ware storage jar, a waster, which contained part of an oxidised mica-dusted platter and the cremated remains of one individual aged between 15 and 25 years of age. The third vessel was a complete waster of a pulley-rim jar.

Gully F47, and a group of nearby hearths and pits (F42-F47, Plot B) were also dug in this phase. Hearth-pits F95-F97, adjoining kilns 3 and 4A/B may have been associated.

Kiln 2 contained pottery of 3rd century date. Kilns 3 and 4 contained pottery of late 3rd-, or possibly early 4th century type. The pottery from cremation pit F26 was 3rd or early 4th century in date. Features F43-F47 contained pottery of mid/late 2nd-3rd century date.

3.4: Phase 3 (4th century, Fig. 4)

The 59 inhumations identified probably belong to Phase 3, and almost certainly form the latest episode of Romano-British activity on the site. A total of 41 adults, and 18 sub-adults were recovered (Tables 1-3). Just over half this total (32) were buried within recognisable graves; no trace of a cut was identifiable for the remainder, which may originally have been buried less deeply. Differential preservation was probably the result of medieval cultivation, with remains located below ridges less affected by truncation than those below furrows. The graves were cut into the natural subsoil, and sometimes into backfilled Phase 1-2 features. Where no grave cut was recorded the remains directly overlay the subsoil, or infilled Phase 1-2 features. One group of intercutting graves (HB 47, 55, 56) was also located (Fig. 4).

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF THE HUMAN BURIALS

<i>HB</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Orient</i>	<i>Grave</i>	<i>Shroud/ Coffin</i>	<i>Adult/ Sub-adult</i>	<i>Attitude</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	F133	<u>E-W</u>	-	Shroud	Sub-adult	Supine	
2	F134	<u>N-S</u>	-	-	Adult	Supine	
3	F3	<u>NW-SE</u>	Grave	-	Adult	Supine	Decapitated
4	F3	<u>NW-SE</u>	Grave	-	Sub-adult	Supine	Decapitated
5	F135	<u>NE-SW</u>	-	-	Adult	Supine	
6	F4	<u>E-W</u>	Grave	Coffin ?	Adult	Prone	
7	F136	<u>NE-SW</u>	-	Shroud	Adult	Supine	
8	F137	<u>NW-SE</u>	-	-	Adult	Prone	
9	F12	<u>NE-SW</u>	Grave	-	Adult	Supine	
10	F8	<u>NE-SW</u>	Grave	-	Adult	Prone	
11	F138	<u>E-W</u>	-	Coffin ?	Adult	Supine	
12	F13	<u>N-S</u>	Grave	Shroud	Sub-adult	Supine	Skull missing

13	F16	<u>NE-SW</u>	Grave	Shroud	Adult	Supine	
14	F141	<u>N-S</u>	-	-	Adult	Prone	
15	F32	<u>NW-SE</u>	Grave	-	Adult	Supine	Inc. 3 bracelets
16	F9	<u>NE-SW</u>	Grave	-	Sub-adult	Supine	Decapitated
17	F14	<u>NW-SE</u>	Grave	Coffin	Adult	Supine	
18	F12	<u>NE-SW</u>	Grave	-	Adult	Supine	
19	F15	<u>N-S</u>	Grave	-	Sub-adult	Supine	
20	F142	<u>NE-SW</u>	-	-	Sub-adult	Supine	
21	F143	<u>NE-SW</u>	-	Coffin	Sub-adult	Supine	
22	F19	<u>NW-SE</u>	Grave	-	Adult	Supine	
23	F144	<u>E-W</u>	-	-	Sub-adult	Supine	
24	F18	<u>NW-SE</u>	Grave	-	Adult	Supine	Skull missing
25	F145	<u>WSW-ENE</u>	-	-	Adult	Supine	Inc. finger ring and earring
26	F27	<u>NE-SW</u>	Grave	-	Adult	Supine	
27	F146	<u>NE-SW</u>	-	Coffin	Adult	Supine	Inc. 3 bracelets
28	F147	<u>NE-SW</u>	-	-	Adult	Supine	Skull missing
29	F33	<u>NW-SE</u>	-	-	Sub-adult	Supine	
30	F34	<u>NNW-ESE</u>	-	-	Adult	Supine	
31	F35	<u>NE-SW</u>	-	Coffin	Sub-adult	Supine	
32	F36	<u>NE-SW</u>	Grave	Shroud	Adult	Supine	
33	F148	<u>NE-SW</u>	-	-	Adult	Supine	
34	F149	<u>NE-SW</u>	-	-	Adult	Crouched	
35	F49	<u>E-W</u>	Grave	Coffin	Adult	Supine	
36	F150	<u>NW-SE</u>	-	-	Adult	Supine	Skull missing
37	F151	<u>NE-SW</u>	-	-	Adult	Crouched	
38*	F60	<u>N-S</u>	Grave	Coffin	Sub-adult	Supine	
39	F152	<u>WSW-ENE-</u>	-	-	Sub-adult	Supine	Skull missing
40	F39	<u>E-W</u>	Grave	Shroud	Sub-adult	Supine	Skull missing
41	F152	<u>NE-SW</u>	-	-	Adult	Supine	
42	F82	<u>NE-SW</u>	Grave	-	Sub-adult	Supine	Decapitated
43*	F154	<u>NW-SE</u>	-	-	Adult	Supine	
44	F51	<u>WSW-ENE</u>	Grave	Coffin	Adult	Supine	
45	F50	<u>WSW-ENE</u>	Grave	-	Adult	Supine	
46	F53	<u>WSW-ENE</u>	Grave	-	Adult	Supine	Inc. frag cu alloy
47	F55	<u>N-S</u>	Grave	Coffin	Adult	Supine	
48	F56	<u>NE-SW</u>	Grave	-	Adult	Supine	Inc NV beaker
49	F155	<u>E-W</u>	-	Shroud	Sub-adult	Supine	Skull missing
50	F58	<u>NW-SE</u>	Grave	Coffin	Adult	Supine	Inc. 3 coins
51	F59	<u>NW-SE</u>	Grave	Coffin	Sub-adult	Supine	Inc. NV beaker
52*	F61	<u>E-W</u>	Grave	-	Adult	Supine	
53	F156	<u>NE-SW</u>	-	Coffin ?	Adult	Supine	
54*	F157	<u>NW-SE</u>	-	-	Adult	Supine	
55	F83	<u>NE-SW</u>	Grave	-	-	-	
56	F84	<u>NW-SE</u>	Grave	Coffin ?	Adult	Prone	Skull missing
57	F158	<u>NW-SE</u>	-	-	Adult	Supine	
58	F87	<u>NW-SE</u>	Grave	Coffin	Sub-adult	Supine	
59	F94	<u>NE-SW</u>	Grave	-	Sub-adult	prone	Inc. NV beaker

Note: Position of head indicated by underlining.

* = Not illustrated on Fig. 4.

TABLE 2: ORIENTATIONS OF THE HUMAN BURIALS

Orientation	Number	Percentage
NE-SW	23	38.9
NW-SE	16	27.1
E-W	8	13.5
N-S	6	10.2
WSW-ENE	5	8.5
NNW-SSE	1	1.8

TABLE 3: BURIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Adults	41	69.4%
Sub-adults	18	30.6%
	Total	Percentage
Supine	51	86.5
Prone	6	10.2
Crouched	2	3.3
Decapitated	4	6.7 (4 out of a total of 59)

The majority of the burials (54 out of 59) were concentrated towards the northwestern corner of the site, within Phase 1 Plot B. This distribution may perhaps suggest that these boundaries were still recognised, although apparently disused. One sub-adult burial (HB42) was cut into the stokehole of disused Kiln 1. The remainder of the human remains were scattered in the southeast (2), and west (3) of the excavated area (see Fig. 3; not illustrated on Fig. 4). Within the most densely populated group of 54 burials there were no clear patterns of arrangement, although two possible rows (the first defined by HB42 in the north and HB16 in the south; the second by HB33 in the northwest and HB35 in the southeast) can be tentatively suggested. It is also possible to suggest that the burials were arranged in two 'drifts', separated by a 'gap' of approximately 5m (to the northeast of a line between burials HB58 and HB56). The only clear pattern to emerge is the predominance of sub-adults within the southern part of this cluster (represented by HB1, 19, 23, 29, 31, 39, 49, 51, 58 and 59). Several paired graves are suggested (e.g. HB45/6; HB9/18 and HB3 and 4/50); burials HB3 and 4 being contained within one grave.

In all cases the remains were sufficiently well preserved to define their orientation (Table 2). A total of six orientations was observed. The most common were northeast-southwest (23 individuals, 38.9% of the total, northwest-southeast (16 individuals, 27.1% of the total), and east-west (8 individuals, 13.5% of the total). The less popular orientations were north-south (6 individuals, 10.2% of the total), westsouthwest-eastnortheast (5 individuals, 8.5% of the total), and finally, northnorthwest-southsoutheast (1 individual, 1.8% of the total). Within the more popular orientations, the percentage of sub-adults was the highest (50%) in the base of burials orientated east-west and north-south, around the average for the site (26%) for burials orientated northeast-southwest, and lowest (19%), for burials orientated northwest-southeast.

A variety of burial positions was noted (Table 3). Most of the burials were supine (51, 86.5% of the total). Six adults were buried in a prone position (10.2% of the total). The least common attitude was the crouched burial, represented by only two individuals (3.3% of the total). In addition four burials were decapitated, with the head placed at the feet. Two decapitated burials (HB3-4) were placed in the same grave (F3).

The human remains were probably buried in shrouds or in wooden coffins, the latter represented by coffin nails. A total of 16 coffin, or possible coffin burials were noted, although traces of coffin nails would not have survived from heavily truncated burials, and the original total is suspected to be higher. The majority were buried without grave-goods, with exceptions as follows. The grave for burial HB59 produced a complete Nene Valley colour coated beaker with a bead rim of 3rd century type. Grave HB51 (sub-adult) contained a Nene Valley beaker in a pale fabric. A third grave (HB48, adult) contained a Nene Valley beaker in an orange fabric, dated to the 4th century. Three coins were associated with burial HB50, two *Fel Temp Reparatio* copies, and the latest a coin of Theodosius I (AD 379-395). Other grave goods were also found. These comprised four copper alloy bracelets (two each from HB15 and HB27, Plate 4); an octagonal shale bracelet (HB27, Plate 4); a finger ring, and a possible earring of copper alloy (HB25); two fragments of strip and ten fragments of copper alloy plate (HB46); and a copper alloy implement shaft (HB7).

No evidence of sub-Roman, or post-Roman settlement was found by excavation.

4.0: ASSESSMENTS

4.1: Stratigraphic/structural data

Resources were concentrated upon a detailed examination of the human burials, and the kilns, as these were deemed to be both the most significant features and those most affected by development. The remaining features were base-planned at surface definition. Sampling of features such as ditched boundaries and pits was limited to gaining an understanding of the range of feature types present, and to provide the basis for a reconstruction of the area's history and chronology, based upon the observed stratigraphy, and the datable finds.

It should be noted that the bulk of the features and deposits lying within this zone were to be unaffected by development and that, therefore, a more comprehensive sampling excavation programme was not justified.

The kiln groups were unusually well preserved, and a large quantity of associated pottery, and kiln furniture was recovered. Of the 59 burials which were recovered at excavation over half were complete. The bone generally was in good condition.

4.2: Artifactual data

4.2.1: Flint by Lynne Bevan

Seven undiagnostic, humanly-worked flint flakes were recovered from Romano-British features. The raw material used was a good quality dark grey pebble flint. While this small collection attests to flintworking in the vicinity of the site at some time during prehistory, it does not denote settlement or activity of any duration, and, as such, no further analysis is necessary.

4.2.2: Pottery by Jane Evans

A total of 6,509 sherds of Romano-British pottery was recovered from the excavation. The pottery was in general in good condition, although some variation was noted between features. The entire assemblage was scanned and spot dated, with particular attention being given to assessing the material associated with the kilns and burials.

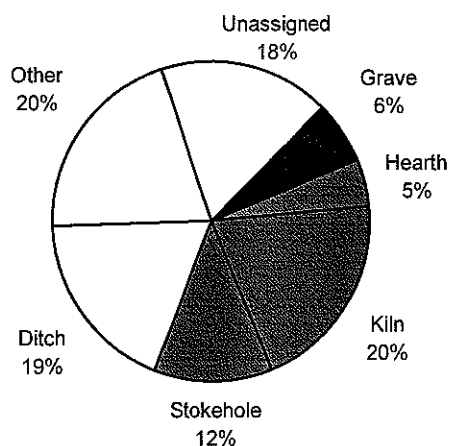
Most of the pottery was locally produced, there being relatively little shelly ware, Nene Valley grey or colour-coated ware. It was not possible during the assessment, to date the assemblage more closely than '1st to early/mid 2nd' (early Romano-British) and 'early/mid 2nd to early 4th' century (mid-late Romano-British). However, the spot dates based on the coarse wares were usually reflected by the dates for the more closely datable associated samian. More detailed analysis, in association with analysis of the stratified groups from London Road, Godmanchester should help refine the dating. It may be that the bulk of the activity at The Parks in fact dates to the 2nd and 3rd centuries.

The early groups were defined by the presence of characteristically 1st or late 1st to early 2nd-century fabrics and forms. These included: grog-tempered wares, often in belgic-derived forms; fine sandy grey wares, often with black surfaces, decorated with rustication, barbotine dots, stabbing, rouletting, and occasionally London ware type inscribed arcs; white wares in forms associated with the Verulamium industry, including stamped mortaria (one tentatively attributed to Matugenus, dated AD 80-125; from cleaning layer 1003); samian forms such as Dr 15/17, Dr 27, Dr 29, Dr 18/31R, Curle 11; shelly ware large storage jars with combed decoration and jars with rebated rims.

The later group was defined by the presence of Nene Valley ware colour coats and grey wares, which sometimes provided more closely datable forms; samian forms such as Dr 33, Dr 36, Dr 38, Dr 31/31R; very occasional sherds of BB1 from flat rimmed or groove rimmed bowls; and occasional grey ware forms which could be dated from parallels. Most colour-coated sherds came from beakers, and very few bowls were noted. The source of some sherds with roughcast decoration was uncertain; they may be early Nene Valley products, or, perhaps, Colchester products. Apart from a single spouted flagon, no diagnostically 4th century Nene Valley ware was noted. Most decorated sherds had barbotine decoration under the slip, which was disappearing by the end of the 3rd century (Howe *et al.* 1981, 8). The few examples with over slip decoration also dated to the 3rd century and tended to be associated

with the burials. Another characteristically 3rd century form noted was the scale beaker. The cessation of pottery deposition on the site around the end of the 3rd century or early 4th century suggests a change of site function around this time. This would be in accord with the appearance of burials in Phase 3.

TABLE 4: Pottery by construct keyword (% count)



NB: Excludes samian, mortaria and amphora.

Pottery from the kilns

37% of the assemblage came from contexts associated with the five excavated kilns (1-4A/B). Although substantial portions of some individual vessels were included, and the pottery in general was not very fragmentary, no complete pots were noted during the rapid assessment. The preliminary interpretation is, therefore, that these assemblages represent kiln products redeposited in the kilns after they went out of use, rather than *in-situ* vessels left behind from the last firing of the kiln. Only a few wasters were noted, very brittle sherds with spalled surfaces, perhaps reflecting a tendency to under, rather than over, fire.

Five kilns (1-4A/B) were excavated, and the pottery from these was assessed separately. The best assemblages came from Kiln 1 and Kilns 4A/B.

Kiln 1

Features F2 and F98 produced a total of 772 sherds of pottery, more than half of which came from context 1174 (410 sherds) and were associated with the most intact fragments of kiln furniture. The fabrics included white or pink/orange sandy wares and, less frequently, shelly wares and fine white wares. It seems likely that most of the pottery represents the product of the kiln which, judging from the kiln debris, was producing oxidised wares. Only cleaning layer 1005 produced material which was

obviously imported to the site, and grey wares which were unlikely to be associated with this particular kiln. A number of sherds in the sandy white and pale oxidised wares were very brittle and had spalled surfaces. The main forms represented are paralleled by products of the Verulamium kilns: segmental bowls with flat or slightly down-turned, grooved rims, one of the most successful Brockley Hill types; mortaria; lids; honey pots; and jars with pulley rims. Most interesting was a fragmentary face pot, a rare Verulamium type which is not well dated. Other characteristically early forms included white ware jars with rebated rims. The assemblage broadly dated to the late 1st to early 2nd century, but the presence of the pulley rimmed jars might suggest that the kiln was in production in the early 2nd century rather than earlier.

Kiln 2, and feature F30 (hearth)

These features produced small, rather mixed assemblages. Kiln 2 (F29) produced only 51 sherds, which included grey wares which are most likely kiln products. Forms included plain rimmed dishes and bowls with incipient flanges, both copying BB1 types. Plain rimmed dishes were also noted by Green at the mid 3rd century Park Lane kiln. Other wares included a hammer-head mortarium dating to at least the late 3rd century, and a 3rd century Nene Valley ware scale beaker. Also present was a heavy, flanged rim from a very large storage jar in shelly ware. The stokehole (F1) produced a larger, but fragmentary assemblage (150 sherds) including Nene Valley grey wares, and a sherd of Nene Valley colour-coated ware with barbotine over the slip, suggesting a 3rd century date. Other fabrics included sandy oxidised ware and shelly ware. The probably associated hearth (F30) produced only 44 sherds, including Nene Valley colour coated ware, amphorae, and a Dr 31 samian bowl dating to the mid 2nd century or later.

Kilns 3 and 4A/B

These features produced a total of 821 sherds, the largest groups coming from stokehole F93 (Kilns 4A/B, context 4009, 347 sherds) and the furnace of Kiln 4B (F90, context 4008, 222 sherds). The preponderance of grey ware, including Roman shelly ware, provided a marked contrast with the early kiln group, and supported evidence from the kiln debris that the kiln was fired under reducing conditions. Once again, much of the pottery probably represents kiln products. The forms represented indicate a late 3rd or, possibly, early 4th century date. They included rilled, shelly-ware jars similar to types found at Harrold in phase 5, early fourth century (Brown 1994, fig 34.241, 243). The grey wares included imitation BB1 bowls with incipient flanges (Going 1987, B5) dated at Chelmsford from AD 230/50 to the end of the third century, and cordoned jars with painted decoration. No parallels have as yet been found for the decoration on the latter. The form, however, may well be similar to the 'local-type cordoned necked jars' found by Green in the Park Lane kiln, with a thermo-remnant magnetic date of c. AD 250.

Burials

Only 6% of the pottery assemblage came from contexts associated with human burials. In the majority of cases this material was clearly residual, only a handful of

fragmentary and abraded sherds being recovered. In a few cases, however, pots were deposited as grave goods or had been used as cremation urns. This is paralleled at the Rectory Farm site in Godmanchester, where the grave groups varied from those with just an urn, mainly in a reduced fabric, to those with other associated vessels, usually a flagon with a beaker or dish (Colin Wallace *pers. comm.*). Burial HB59 (F94) produced a complete Nene Valley ware colour-coated beaker. This was a 3rd century type with a bead rim and white barbotine scroll and solid circle decoration over the dark brown colour coat (c.f. Howe *et al.* 1981, fig. 5.49). Similar, near complete, beakers were found in other graves, and may also be grave goods. One of these (HB51, feature F59, context 1160) had a pale fabric and was decorated over the brown slip with a zig-zag linear motif, separating vertical rows of three dots. This is probably a 3rd century type. The other, in an orange fabric, had circular folds bordered by white barbotine and separated by barbotine dots (HB48, F56, context 1149). This is a type more common in the 4th century.

Cremation pit F26 (1080, 1081), produced a grey ware storage jar, used as an urn (SF36). The storage jar was a waster and had almost certainly never been used; it had a warped rim and a brittle fabric containing large air bubbles. No close parallels have as yet been found for the form, which on the present evidence could date from the 2nd to the 3rd century. However, comparison with the Rectory Farm grave groups, dated Hadrianic-Antonine (Colin Wallace, *pers. comm.*), should provide better parallels. Broken inside the urn was the pedestal foot and much of the base of an oxidised, mica dusted platter. Joining sherds, representing about 70% of the rim, came from the earlier fill of the pit. This may have been a residual piece found on site which, because of its exotic finish, had been kept and was perhaps used as a lid to the urn. Alternatively, it may have been complete when deposited and have suffered plough truncation. A small number of fragmentary sherds were also associated with the urn, including a sherd of Nene Valley colour-coated ware. The same cremation pit produced another complete waster from fill 1082, a pulley-rim jar dating to the 3rd or early 4th century. This was badly warped and had air bubbles. It is interesting that some of the cremation vessels from the Rectory Farm excavations were not misfired but appeared to be very badly finished (Rob Perrin *pers. comm.*).

Layer 1048

Layer 1048 (base of medieval ploughsoil, Plot B), produced the bottom half of a large white ware jar or flagon, and a small, near complete white ware flagon with a bead rim. These probably date to the 1st or early 2nd century.

Discussion

When analysed, the assemblage from this site will make an important contribution to Romano-British studies at three levels: local, regional and national.

The most obvious feature is the presence of the four kilns, which appear to be of different dates and producing pottery of very different character. The importance of kiln studies has been stressed by English Heritage (Fulford and Huddleston 1991), and, more recently, The Study Group for Roman Pottery (Willis 1997). Kilns have

previously been discovered at Godmanchester, one on the north side of Park Lane (Green 1977), and one on the Cow Lane Quarry site (Taylor 1981). The first of these has a thermo-remnant magnetic date of AD 250 and has associated pottery, as yet unpublished. The latter however is undated and no pottery has survived (Swan 1984, fiche 370). Full analysis and publication of the kiln assemblage from The Parks will help define the products of the Godmanchester pottery industry, and provide an additional possible source for pottery found elsewhere in the region. Comparison will be made with other known production sites in the region. Assessment of the pottery from one of the kilns indicated possible links with the Verulamium pottery industry. Similar links have been noted elsewhere in the region, for example in the material from Stanwick (Colin Wallace, *pers. comm.*). Further exploration of this aspect could provide evidence for the origins of the pottery industry at Godmanchester.

The assemblage also produced a small group of vessels associated with burials and cremations. These need to be considered in relation to, and will complement, the larger group of vessels from the Rectory Farm site.

Finally, analysis of the assemblage will provide a body of data which will contribute to broader studies of the development, function, and internal morphology of the Roman small town at Godmanchester. The pottery so far assessed is, for example, quite distinct from assemblages found to the north of Godmanchester on the route of the A1 (Annette Hancocks, *pers. comm.*). The possibility that this relates to Godmanchester's location in relation to *civitas* boundaries would make an interesting area of study. For these reasons it is important that, if possible, the recording methodology for The Parks assemblage is compatible with those to be used in analysis of other as yet unpublished pottery assemblages from the town and its hinterland.

4.2.3: Kiln furniture by Annette Hancocks

A total of 4426 pieces (29,5229g) were recorded. 94% of this material derived from the five kilns identified, Kilns 1-4A/B. The range and variety of material recovered is detailed in Table 5. Nine different classes of kiln furniture were recognised. The kilns were fully excavated, and no bias was observed due to collection and sampling strategies. Very little of the material was found *in situ*. All of the kiln furniture was in a good state, and no abrasion was observed, although the material was fragmentary. This should not affect long-term storage. The pottery from Kiln 1 was spot dated to the late 1st-early 2nd century (Phase 1), with Kiln 2 dating to the 3rd century, and Kilns 3 and 4A/B dating to the late 3rd-early 4th century (all Phase 2).

Several smaller archaeological excavations have been undertaken within or near to Godmanchester. The most relevant of these occurred at Cow Lane in 1983 (Haigh 1984) and Rectory Farm, Godmanchester (unpublished). It has been recognised (Willis 1997) that 'generally within the East Midlands and East Anglia the lack of good excavated and published kiln groups is considered a major problem.' To this end it is appropriate to study the kiln furniture and kiln products in tandem.

TABLE 5: The kiln furniture

<i>Type</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>
Clay Floor	582	31994
Clay Plate	169	5907
Dome Plate	994	47388
Fire Bar	932	105885
Fired Clay	34	305
Flue Lining	308	21860
Kiln Lining	1347	74039
Pedestal	51	4873
Perforated Floor	9	2978

The kilns have the potential to address several of the research objectives stated in the Specification, namely:

- 1) to provide an understanding of the morphology and sequence of Romano-British settlement by defining the limits of and complexity of the small scale pottery industry on the site, and by studying the form and contents of the kilns and the surrounding archaeological features associated with the kilns and their contents.
- 2) to provide dating evidence for the production of pottery.
- 3) to determine whether the kilns were producing oxidised or reduced products.
- 4) to determine the temporary or permanent nature of the kilns, and the possibility of seasonal operation.
- 5) to consider the evidence for the growth or contraction of settlement in the environs of Godmanchester, by comparing and contrasting the settlement data obtained from the site with that from other extramural excavations in Godmanchester.
- 6) to contribute an understanding to the spatial/temporal relationship of the town and its immediate hinterland by detailed study of sources of fuel, water, clay, commercial markets and transport networks, all essential to the economic development of a small-scale pottery industry.
- 7) to contribute towards local, regional and national research concerning the pottery industry, and to relate the development of this industry to the industrial growth of the town and its immediate hinterland.

A total of 26 boxes of kiln furniture and associated debris were assessed. No long-term storage problems are envisaged. All the material is considered to be stable.

It is proposed that the kiln furniture be fully quantified by count and weight (g), a fabric series should be established for the debris and the nature and character of the material fully recorded to take into account oxidised and reducing kiln conditions. The data should then be entered onto Microsoft Access for Windows and the database manipulated. Spatial analysis of the deposition of the debris should be undertaken, along with comparative analysis with other local kilns and Swan's RCHME Gazetteer. All local, regional and national research aims and objectives should be given due consideration.

.2.4: Coins by Roger White

A total of 6 coins was assessed

The coins were mechanically cleaned where possible to remove surface deposits and allow identification. Surfaces were generally stable with the exception of small find 19 (unstratified), which was flaky. The conditions of the coins varied from very worn to good, but corrosion on the irregular issues made reading them difficult.

Provisional identification showed that the two unstratified coins were both early, representing either first or second century *dupondii*. The single coin from the topsoil (1000) was a regular 'Two soldiers with one standard' issue, a very common type of the later Constantinian period. The coins from HB50 (F58, 1158) consisted of two irregular issues probably copying *Fel Temp Rep* issues of the later House of Constantine, and a single regular coin of Theodosius I.

This is a small group whose interpretation needs to be considered in the light of other coin finds from other sites in Godmanchester, and in a more general regional context. It is not clear whether much significance, if any, should be attached to the occurrence of 1st and 2nd century coins exclusively from the ploughsoil whilst the stratified coins are only represented by late Empire issues.

TABLE 6: The coins

<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Feature no.</i>	<i>Small find no.</i>	<i>Emperor</i>	<i>Approx Date</i>	<i>Coin type</i>	<i>Condition</i>
u/s	-	7	?	1 st cent.	Dup.	Very worn
u/s	-	19	Trajan?	98-117	Dup.	Good
1000	-	192	H. of. Constantine	337-40	AE4	Good/illeg.
1158 i	HB50	104	Theodosius I	379-395	AE4	Good/corr.
1158.ii	HB50	104	? 'H. of Const.'	353+	AE4	Poor
1158 iii	HB50	104	? 'H of Const.'	353+	AE4	Poor

4.2.5: Other Romano-British finds by Lynne Bevan

Glass

Six fragments of Roman glass were recovered: four from blue-green bottles and two from finer vessels, one of which was from a predominantly dark blue millefiori ribbed bowl. A summary listing by context for comparison with other finds categories is required, together with further research on the millefiori fragment for which illustration is suggested, and the compilation of a catalogue of all glass fragments.

Copper alloy

Copper alloy items consisted of fragments from three brooches (two from ditch F5.01, and one from oven F10), four bracelets (two each from HB15 and HB27), a finger ring (HB25), part of a possible earring (HB25), a domed stud (oven F10), an implement shaft (HB7), two fragments of strip, and approximately ten small plate

fragments, one of which had a perforated design (HB46). The condition of the material was very poor, with a high incidence of corrosion and fragmentation. A descriptive catalogue with artefactual parallels is recommended for the items of jewellery, with a summary listing by context only of the remaining items and fragments. Illustration of three to four items is recommended.

Iron

Of most interest in the collection was a Roman sword recovered from the base of the ploughsoil. This was sent for conservation to the Salisbury Conservation Centre prior to assessment and therefore further comment was not possible at this stage. Other objects included a three-tined tool, a possible pair of tweezers, a knife blade, two unidentified fittings, an iron bar, the eraser end of a stylus, a broken ring, five links from a broken chain, seven fragments of plate, 307 nails (most of which came from coffins), approximately 50 pieces of smithing slag, and several unidentified, corroded lumps. It is recommended that X-rays should be carried out on the possible tweezers and unidentified fragments and that further research focuses upon the sword, for which illustration is required. Otherwise, due to the generally poor condition of this material, no further research is necessary beyond the basic cataloguing of all recognisable objects (including any emerging from X-ray) and a summary listing by context of nails, slag and unidentifiable material.

Shale

An octagonal shale bracelet (HB27) with ridged decoration was recovered. It is complete and in a stable condition. A report, including illustration, and reference to published parallels is appropriate.

Quernstones

Small fragments from five quernstones were recovered for which geological identification will be required and a summary listing by context. A number of the quernstone fragments were re-used as Phase 2 post-pads. No illustration is necessary.

Brick and tile

Four fragments of brick and 105 fragments of tile were recovered. Seventeen fragments from diagnostically Roman forms were identified among the tile, comprising 13 tegulae, three imbrices and one box flue tile. No further work is suggested for this small group of material.

4.3: Human bone by Megan Brickley

Fifty-nine skeletons, comprising 41 adults and 18 sub-adults, were recovered during excavation. There were also one cremated body, and a small amount of disarticulated skeletal material. Overall, levels of preservation are very good, and the majority of skeletons are almost complete. Damage that has occurred is limited to skeletons that were close to the ground surface.

Evidence from pottery and the coin group suggest that the burials belonged to Phase 3. The range of age at death of individuals buried at the site was very great, from newborn babies to older adults. These individuals had been buried in very varied manner.

Full skeletal recording on detailed pre-printed pro-formas will be undertaken on all skeletal material, to maximise data recovery. For important criteria, such as age and sex determination, many of the recording procedures laid out in Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994) will be followed. This is a set of American recording standards, but as yet no such guidelines exist in Britain. However, the publication is widely available and is used by many British workers. Recording to published standards wherever possible will allow re-use of the data recorded by future researchers.

Data selected for recording will include:

- Record of all bones present and completeness.
- Age determination.
- Sex determination (adults only).
- Metric data, to allow calculation of information such as height estimation, cranial index, sexual dimorphism, 'shape of long bones'.
- Presence of new bone growth and entheses (workloads/types and trauma).
- Non-metric traits (possible relatedness of individuals).
- Detailed vertebral pathology (including features such as Schmorl's Nodes indicating heavy work being undertaken during adolescence).
- Full recording of any skeletal pathology in the rest of the skeleton.
- Dental assessment (including levels of dental health).

The skeletal material recovered from the excavations at The Parks, Godmanchester has a number of features that make it of very great potential.

- The very good levels of preservation in bone should ensure that the maximum potential information is obtained from the human skeletal remains.
- Age range and distribution. The assessment has shown that individuals of a variety of ages are present on the site. The large number of sub-adult individuals represented is unusual.
- The range of burial types. The site contains evidence for a wide range of different burial types; there are examples of cremations, supine inhumations, prone burial, burial with decapitation (in adults and sub-adults) and crouched burials. Some burials were accompanied by grave goods, whilst others contain no surviving artefacts.

Data on the contexts and levels of burials will be examined in conjunction with information derived from skeletal analysis in order to determine patterns of use of this area of land. For example, burials appear to have taken place at two levels on the site. Questions that will be addressed include over what period was this area used for burial? If there appear to be different phases of use, can any marked difference between individuals buried at different times be discerned, for example differences in

age/gender of the individuals, levels of health discernible from the skeletal remains, and variations in burial rite? However, these questions are not conclusive and will only provide an indication of the possibilities.

Very little research has been carried out on burials from smaller urban settlements in the later Roman period. What is apparent is that they do not follow the same patterns recorded for major urban centres of this period. Data obtained from Godmanchester will be compared to that obtained from large cemeteries associated with major urban settlements in order to examine these differences.

The only limitation of this material is the sample size. A total of 59 skeletons is not sufficient to allow detailed statistical analysis to be undertaken. However, the sample is large enough for broad patterns of dental health and osteoarthritis, for example, to be discerned. It is also sufficient to allow inter-site comparison.

5.0: UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

5.1: Introduction

From the results achieved by this excavation it is clear that its main objectives (1 and 2, see Section 2.2) were achieved, and that with the exception of Aim 5 - assessment of the significance of environmental data - the more detailed aims of the work can be very well addressed.

5.2: Updated project design

Aim 1). Human remains and burial.

Recovery of a well preserved late Roman burial group provides opportunities for a study of the remains whose potential is outlined in more detail in Section 4.3, above. There are still too few well studied cemeteries and burial groups from the smaller towns of Roman Britain and the burials from the site along with others recorded around Godmanchester, will provide a valuable addition to studies of burial ritual and society in the late Roman period.

Aim 2). Morphology and chronology

It has been possible to provide a coherent chronological sequence of activity from the evidence recorded at The Parks, despite more restricted sampling of ditches, pits, etc. It is now possible to characterise the sequential development of this suburb, and thus to relate this sequence to data recovered nearby and from other suburban localities around Godmanchester (most notably from the recent BUFAU excavation to the south of the town, at London Road). Overall the results will complement a substantial body of excavation data (not all yet published) already collected in Godmanchester which will make it one of the most intensively researched smaller urban centres of Roman Britain. More broadly, this data can contribute towards a better understanding of the development and function of the suburbs of small towns in Roman Britain.

Aims 3 and 4). Relationship between Godmanchester and its hinterland/ possible industrial function of the site.

The discovery of several well preserved pottery kilns of different phases has the potential for making a significant contribution to a better understanding of industry within Godmanchester and its hinterland, and more specifically to the functioning of the ceramic industry and distribution of its products, regionally and nationally (see Sections 4.2.2 and 4.2.3 above).

6.0: PUBLICATION SYNOPSIS

It is proposed to publish the report as part of a volume in the British Archaeological Reports (British Series), entitled 'Excavations in Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire 1997-8'. British Archaeological reports have agreed to publish the report in principle. The provisional layout and lengths of the individual contributions are given below.

Text

THE PARKS, GODMANCHESTER, ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS 1998

by Alex Jones

with contributions by Lynne Bevan, Megan Brickley, Jane Evans, Peter Leach and Roger White

illustrations by Nigel Dodds

Summary (500 words)

Introduction by Alex Jones (2000 words)

Aims and methodology. The site and its context.

Results by Alex Jones with Peter Leach (6000 words, 6 plates, 2 tables)

Description and interpretation of the evidence by phase.

Finds

Romano-British small finds by Lynne Bevan (1000 words)

Coins by Roger White (250 words, 1 table)

Pottery by Jane Evans and Annette Hancocks (5000 words, 3 tables)

Kiln furniture by Annette Hancocks (3000 words, 1 table, 4 plates)

The human bone by Megan Brickley (6000 words, 3 tables)

Discussion and conclusion by Alex Jones with Peter Leach and Megan Brickley (4000 words)

TOTALS 27,750 words, 10 tables, 10 plates.

Figures

- 1 Location
- 2 Detailed location plan
- 3 Simplified plan: features of all phases
- 4 Unexcavated features: plan
- 5 Phases 1-2, simplified phase plans
- 6 Detailed plans of structures
- 7 Plan of burials
- 8 Kiln plan/section
- 9 Kiln plan/section
- 10 Small finds
- 11 Pottery
- 12 Pottery

7.0: TASK LIST

The task numbers below give the initials of the individual responsible for the completion of the task, and the number of days allocated. The relevant aim is underlined (e.g. Aim 1).

- 1) Stratigraphic analysis/detailed notes for specialists (AEJ 1 day). Aims 1-4.
- 2) Roman pottery report (JE 10 days, AH 15 days). Aims 2-3.
- 3) Kiln furniture report (AH 6 days). Aims 2-3.
- 4) Romano-British small finds report (LB 2 days). Aim 1.
- 5) Coin report (RW 0.5 day). Aims 1-2.
- 6) Human bone report (MB 25 days). Aims 1-2.
- 7) Preparation of drawing roughs (structural text: AEJ 1 day). Aims 1-4.
- 8) Preparation of illustrations (structural text: ND, 5 days; finds: ND, 6 days).
- 9) Preparation of first draft of introduction and results sections (AEJ 2 days). Aims 1-4.
- 10) Library research (AEJ 2 days, PJJ 2 days). Aims 1-4.

MONITORING POINT 1. PREPARATION OF STRUCTURAL TEXT AND ILLUSTRATIONS, AND FIRST DRAFT OF SPECIALIST REPORTS - 7/99

- 11) Editing/correction to specialists reports (AEJ 1 day).
- 12) Preparation of first draft of discussion (AEJ 2 days, PJJ 2 days). Aims 1-4.
- 13) Editing of first draft (PE 2 days).
- 14) Corrections to first draft (AEJ 0.5 day).

MONITORING POINT 2. COMPLETION OF FIRST DRAFT, EDITED BY BUFAU - 10/99

- 15) Submission of text for external refereeing (AEJ 0.5 day).
- 16) Preparation of excavation and research archives (AEJ, 0.5 day).
- 17) Final corrections to text (AEJ 1 day; final corrections to illustrations: ND 2 days).
- 18) Submission of text to BAR (AEJ 0.5 day).
- 19) Corrections to text/proofs (AEJ 0.5 day).
- 20) Deposition of archive (AEJ 0.5 day).

AEJ = A. Jones. JE = J. Evans. AH = A. Hancocks. LB = L. Bevan. MB = M. Brickley. P JL = P. Leach. ND = N. Dodds (illustrator). PE = P. Ellis (editor).

8.0: ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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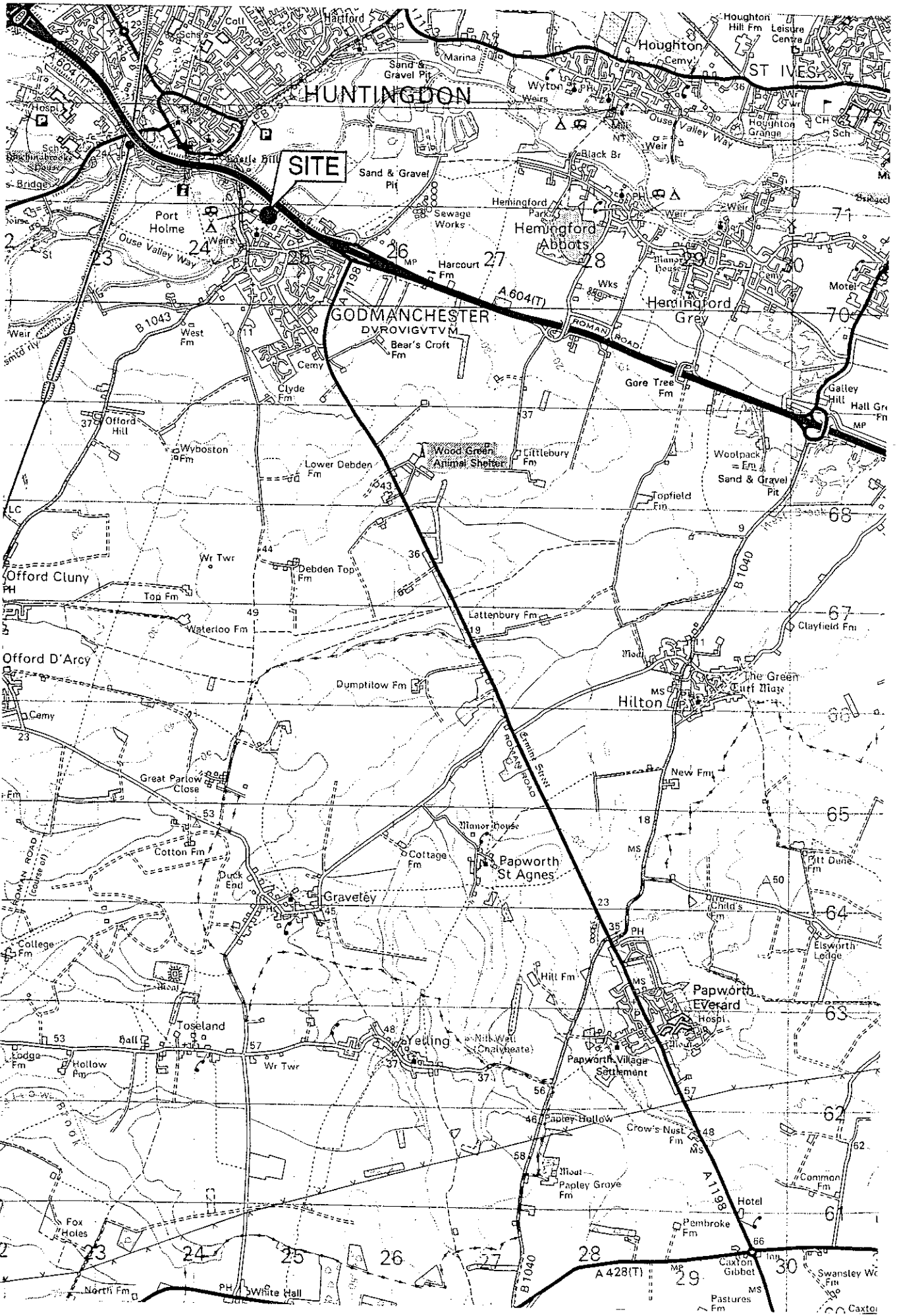


Fig 1

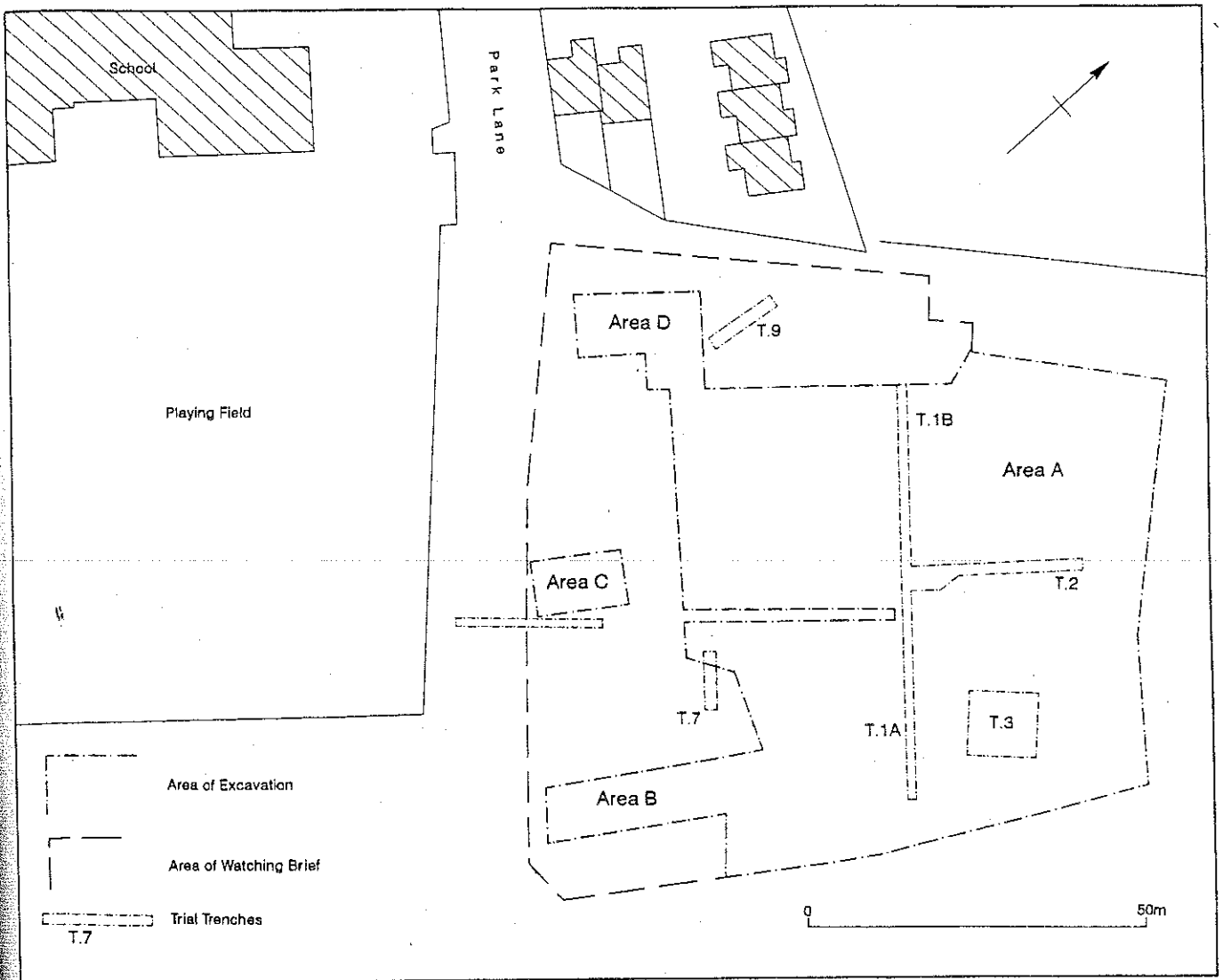


Fig.2

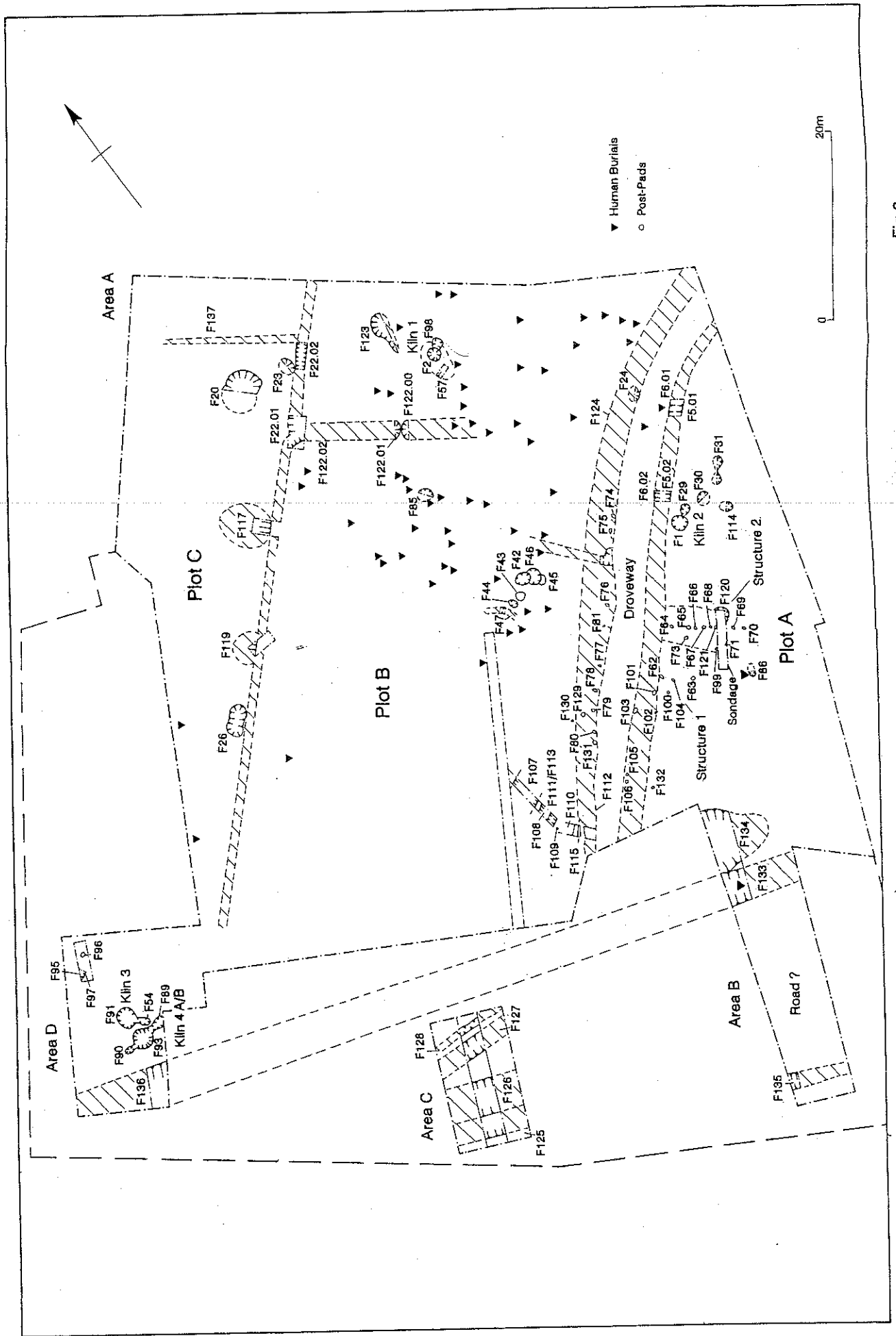


Fig.3

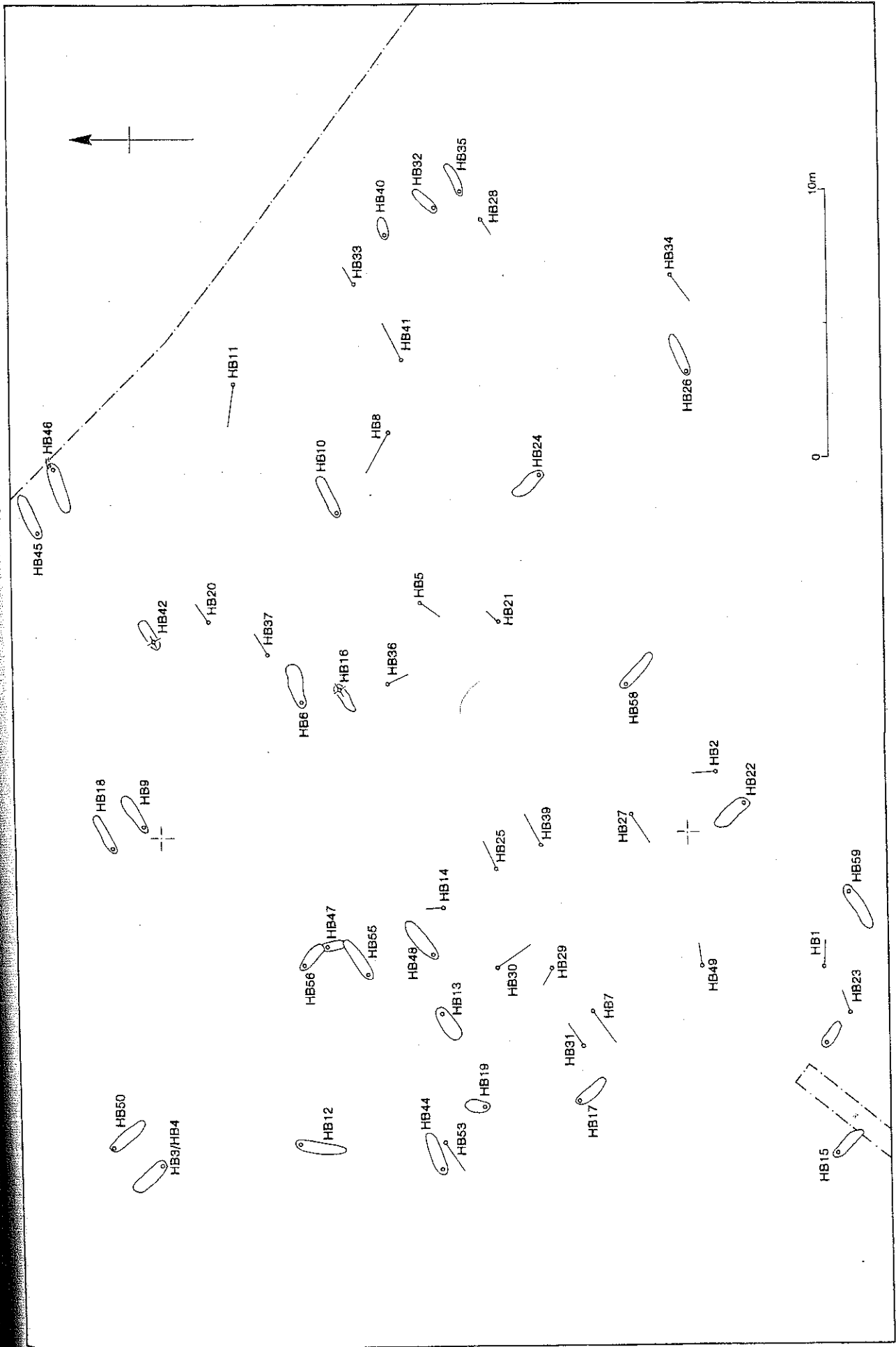


Fig. 4

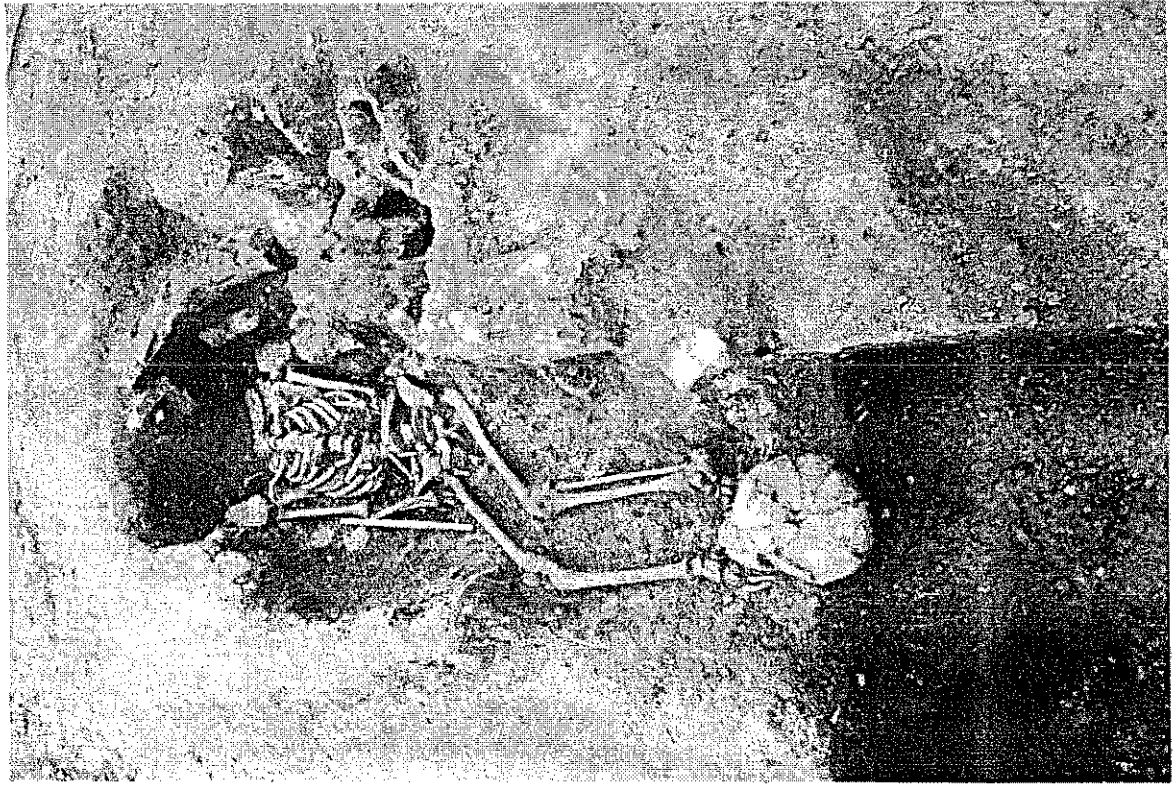


Plate 1

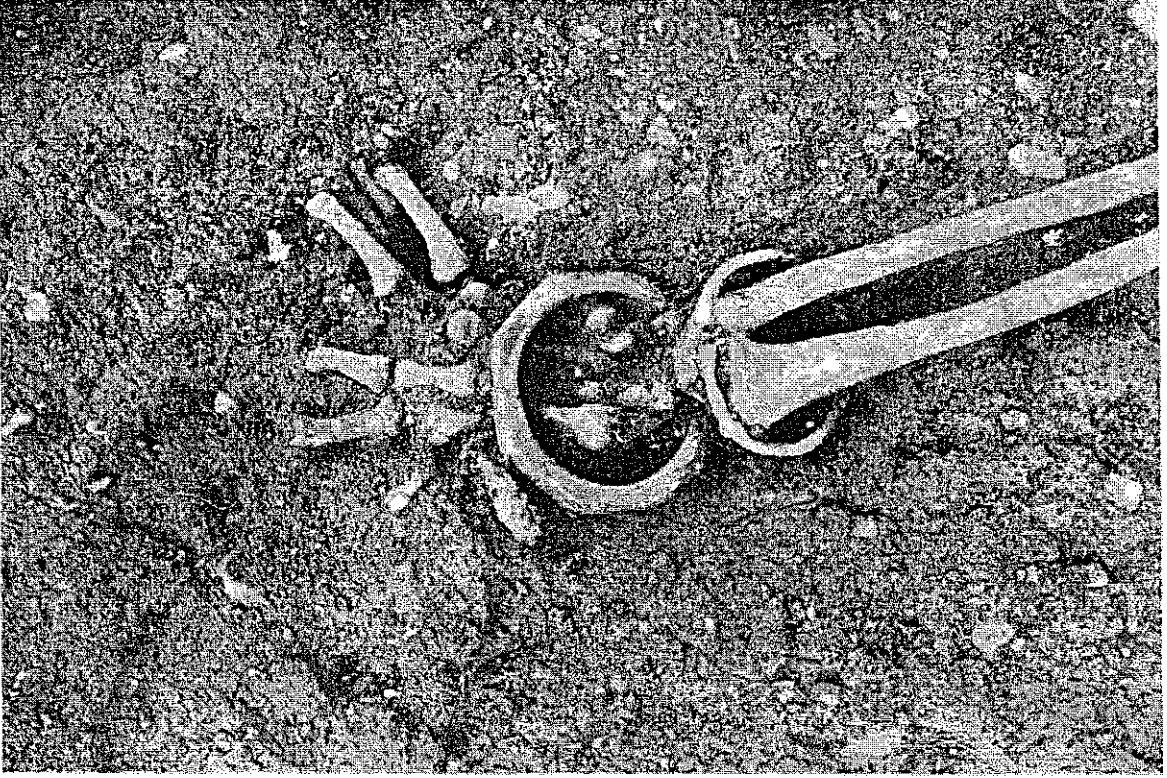


Plate 2

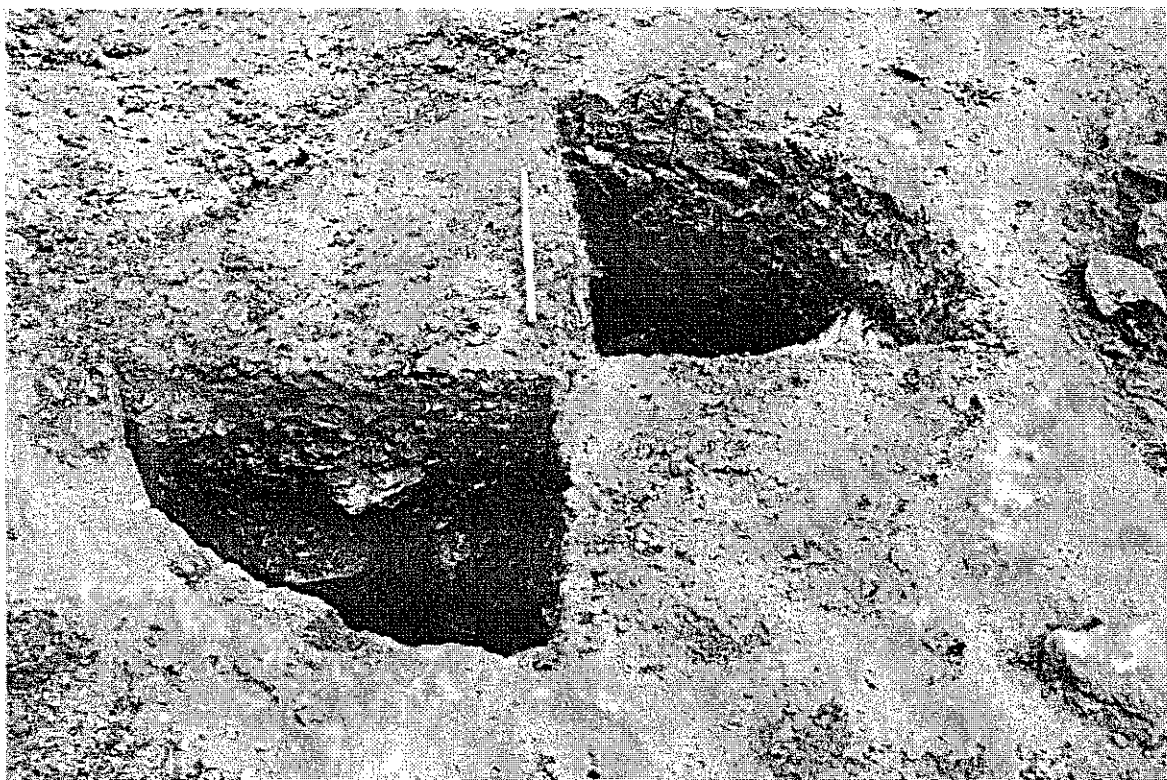


Plate 3

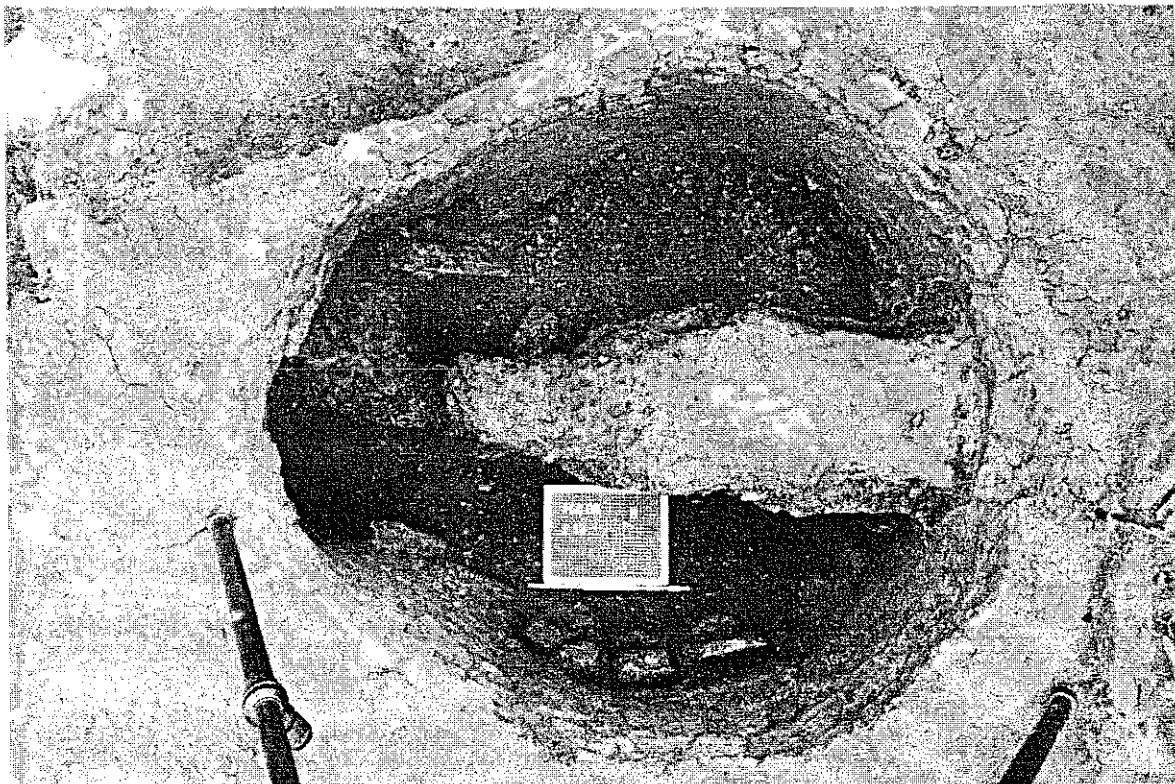


Plate 4