
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**WOOD GREEN ANIMAL SHELTER, LONDON ROAD,
GODMANCHESTER, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CHER No.3494

Authors: Peter Thompson MA (Research) Matthew Adams BA (Fieldwork) Lisa Smith BA (Report) Kathren Henry (Figures)	
NGR: TL 2643 6815	Report No: 3714
District: Huntingdonshire	Site Code: AS 1364
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: P4162
Signed:	Date: January 2011

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	Wood Green Animal Shelter, London Road, Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire		
<p><i>In December 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at Wood Green Animal Shelter, Kings Bush Farm, London Road, Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 2643 6815). The evaluation was conducted in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of a new surgery and kennels (CCC CAPCA 1000873FUL).</i></p> <p><i>Nine features were identified during the trial trench evaluation comprising two wall foundations, two ?ponds, three gullies and two ditches. Due to the severe weather conditions excavation was limited to the two wall foundations (M1014 & M1017) and a gully (F1010). The excavation produced no dating evidence. The alignments of the linear features do not respect the modern site boundaries or those recorded on the cartographic sources dating back to 1885. The features were not excavated due to the ground conditions, but it was thought that the features, like the ?ponds, may be relatively recent. The wall foundations are undated however they may represent the remains of out-buildings relating to the adjacent Kingsbush Farm, and it is possible that the ?ponds may be associated. The principal potential of the site was for Roman remains but no Roman finds were recorded.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	17 th – 23rd December 2010		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	TBC
P. number	4162	Site code	AS1364
Type of project	Archaeological Evaluation		
Site status	-		
Current land use	Animal shelter		
Planned development	Construction of a new surgery and kennels		
Main features (+dates)	Undated wall foundations, ditches, gullies and ?ponds		
Significant finds (+dates)	-		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Godmanchester
HER/ SMR for area	Cambridgeshire HER (CHER)		
Post code (if known)	PE29 2NH		
Area of site			
NGR	TL 2643 6815		
Height AOD (max/ min)	36.6m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Matthew Adams		
Funded by	Wood Green Animal Shelters		
Full title	New Surgery and Kennels, Wood Green Animal Shelter, Kings Bush Farm, London Road, Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Evaluation		
Authors	Thompson P., Smith, L.		
Report no.	3714		
Date (of report)	January 2011		

WOOD GREEN ANIMAL SHELTER, LONDON ROAD, GODMANCHESTER, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In December 2010 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at Wood Green Animal Shelter, Kings Bush Farm, London Road, Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 2643 6815). The evaluation was conducted in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of a new surgery and kennels (CCC CAPCA 1000873FUL).

The site lies approximately 200m east of Ermine Street (CHER CB15034) which ran through the Roman town of Godmanchester 1.5km to the north-west. Ribbon settlement is quite frequently sited adjacent to important Roman roads. An undated mound named King's Bush is located beside Ermine Street 220m west of the site (CHER 02471). Some 260m further west is the site of a possible Roman beacon (CHER 02490), and another mound close to Ermine Street and 500m north of the site, is suggested as being associated with the laying out of the Roman road (CHER 02475). A wind turbine is located on the east side of the site (CHER MCB16638).

Nine features were identified during the trial trench evaluation comprising two wall foundations, two ?ponds, three gullies and two ditches. Due to the severe weather conditions excavation was limited to the two wall foundations (M1014 & M1017) and a gully (F1010). The excavation produced no dating evidence. The alignments of the linear features do not respect the modern site boundaries or those recorded on the cartographic sources dating back to 1885. The features were not excavated due to the ground conditions, but it was thought that the features, like the ?ponds, may be relatively recent. The wall foundations are undated however they may represent the remains of out-buildings relating to the adjacent Kingsbush Farm, and it is possible that the ?ponds may be associated. The principal potential of the site was for Roman remains but no Roman finds were recorded.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In December 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at Wood Green Animal Shelters, Kings Bush Farm, London Road, Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 2643 6815; Figs 1 & 2). The evaluation was conducted in compliance with a planning condition

attached to planning approval for the construction of a new surgery and kennels (CCC CAPCA 1000873FUL). It was commissioned by architect David Norman of HPN on behalf of Wood Green Animal Shelters.

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by the Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice, Cambridgeshire County Council (CAPCA) (dated 11/11/2010), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 15/11/2010) and approved by CAPCA. The evaluation conformed to the *IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The site lies adjacent to the line of Ermine Street with other possible Roman archaeology in the area. The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. The evaluation also aimed to identify any areas of previous ground disturbance on the site

Planning policy context

1.4 PPS5 states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1 - 2)

2.1 Godmanchester is located 2km south of Huntingdon and is divided from it by the River Great Ouse. The site is 1.5km south-east of Godmanchester along the A1198 which follows the line of Ermine Street. It is located at Wood Green Animal Shelter, and has a large complex of buildings to the south and open fields to the north. The site is currently occupied by existing redundant kennel blocks, access roads, portacabins and trees.

3 METHODOLOGY (Desk-based assessment)

3.1 Archaeological databases

3.1.1 The Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) was consulted in order to identify any local archaeological finds or remains in the area that might be affected by, or relate to, the development. Those sites within 1km of the site are listed in Appendix 1 and plotted in Fig 3. Sites beyond the 1km radius are described in the text where relevant.

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, geology and soils (Fig. 1)

4.1.1 The general topography of the area comprises undulating open farmland. King's Bush Farm is located on a low hill at 36.6m AOD. The local soil comprises clayey-chalky till deposits overlying Oxford Clay.

4.2 Archaeological and Historical Background (Fig. 3)

4.2.1 No prehistoric sites or finds have been identified for certain within 1km of the site. This is probably partly due to the lack of systematic archaeological field work in the area. Sporadic prehistoric finds ranging between the Mesolithic and the Iron Age have been made further to the north. In particular Neolithic activity is known from the gravel terraces of the River Great Ouse at Rectory Farm 1km to the east of Godmanchester, including a large 'horned' enclosure and associated cursus (Gibson and Murray, 2003). Bronze Age ring ditches were also located there, whilst a Neolithic farmstead suggests that similar Neolithic and Bronze Age domestic sites would have been dotted along the landscape (Cambridgeshire Extensive urban Survey: Godmanchester, 2003). A scattering of prehistoric features and artefacts were found at the Cardinal Distribution Park excavation on the east side of Godmanchester (Gibson and Murray, 2003, 141). Iron Age roundhouses have been excavated beneath Roman Godmanchester and at the Roman settlement to the east (Cambridgeshire Extensive urban Survey: Godmanchester, 2003). Undated ring ditches were identified adjacent to Ermine Street through geophysical survey at approximately 1.1km north of the site (CHER MCB 17522).

4.2.2 The Roman town of Godmanchester has military origins when a short-lived Claudian fort was built at a strategic point beside the River Great Ouse. A second short-lived Neronian fort followed, and then the town of Godmanchester *Durovigutum* was built after the Boudiccan revolt. The town was located where the major Roman Roads of Ermine Street, running between London and York, (CHER CB15034) and the Via Devana between Colchester and Chester join together, and another military road led to Sandy. A Roman villa site is located

nearby at Cow Lane/Rectory Farm to the east, and a second villa may be represented by crop marks nearly 2km south-west of the site, towards Hilton (CHER MCB18473 and MCB16157). An undated rectilinear enclosure is situated 1.5km south-west of the site (CHER MCB18874).

4.2.3 Excavation at Godmanchester has identified buildings in ditched enclosures mainly showing agricultural connections including malting ovens and threshing floors. Among them are a bakers and a metalworker's workshop (Kirby and Oosterhuizen, 2000). In the second century a *mansio*, an aisled barn and a temple were built. The latter was dedicated to a local deity Abandinus, but intaglio rings show that traditional Roman gods such as Jupiter and Mercury were also worshipped. Second or third century pottery kilns manufacturing local grey wares have been located to the north of the town (Kirby and Oosterhuizen 2000).

4.2.4 In the third century a basilica and an arcaded market place were added to the town and inhumation cemeteries were established outside the town walls to the north and south close to Ermine Street. In the late 3rd century town defences were begun but not finished and there was major burning in the town including the *mansio*. However, stone bastions were added to the defences in the 4th century, whilst the *mansio* and basilica were demolished in the mid 4th century and replaced by timber-framed structures. By the late 4th century settlement appears to have retracted, and a build up of rubbish shows that there was less traffic along Ermine Street (Kirby and Oosterhuizen, 2000 and Cambridgeshire Extensive Urban Survey: Godmanchester). The town, in keeping with others, was probably abandoned in the late 4th or 5th century.

4.2.5 Several mounds of Roman or unknown date have been noted in close proximity to Ermine Street. The closest is the undated King's Bush mound (CHER 02471) 220m to the west, which is first recorded in 1790. Local tradition suggests it was the place where the townsmen greeted the monarch during royal progressions to the north, but it was known as Beggar's Bush pre-1790 and so the explanation seems unlikely. The site of a possible Roman beacon is located some 500m west of the site near Debden Farm (CHER 02490). A similar distance away to the north-west, near a covered reservoir, is another mound which has been suggested as connected with the laying out of Ermine Street (CHER 02475). Just over 1km to the north of the site, at One Mile Tree, is the remains of another slight mound (CHER 02497). In the same area geophysical survey identified undated features adjacent to Ermine Street including possible enclosure ditches and ring ditches, and ridge and furrow (CHER MCB17522).

4.2.6 In the succeeding period an Early Saxon settlement or farmstead was founded at the Cardinal Distribution Park site comprising six *grubenhauser*, ditched enclosures, field systems and droveways (Gibson and Murray 2003, 156). Likewise, after the Rectory Farm Roman villa fell out of use an Early Saxon cemetery appeared in the ruins respecting the building walls, and this was

probably the burial site for a *grubenhauser* settlement identified along the river terraces (Gibson and Murray 2003). In the 9th century Godmanchester was subjected to attacks by the Danes occupying Huntingdon and in 879 became part of Guthrum's East Anglian kingdom. It was recaptured by Edward the Elder in 917, and may have formed a double burgh with Huntingdon to guard Danish encroachment along the Great Ouse. Late Saxon remains have also been found in Godmanchester including remains of buildings around the Roman *mansio* site, and a Saxo-Norman defensive ditch re-cut into the Roman one (Cambridgeshire Extensive urban Survey: Godmanchester, 2003).

4.2.7 Godmanchester is recorded in the Domesday survey as *Godmundcestre* which may derive from Guthrums fort, the fort element coming from *castra* for Roman fort (Cambridgeshire Extensive urban Survey: Godmanchester, 2003). At this time the population is estimated at around 450 and in 1279 the town had 500 tenements. The medieval town was granted a charter in 1212 by King John.

4.2.8 A wind turbine is located on the eastern side of the site (CHER MCB16638).

4.3 The site

4.3.1 The 1803 Inclosure map does not cover the site and there is no mid 19th century Tithe map. The First Edition 1885 OS map shows Kingsbush Farm linked to Ermine Street by a track, with the site located immediately to its north (Fig.4). The succeeding OS maps of 1900, 1924 and 1950 show no changes to the rural character of the site (Figs. 5-7).

5 METHODOLOGY (Trial-trenching)

5.1 Six trenches of varying lengths and all 1.60m wide were excavated (tabulated below). They represent a 5% sample of the site (Fig.8)

Trench	Length
1	25m
2	13m
3	-
4	12m
5	10m
6	13.50m

5.2 Trench 3 was not excavated due to the presence of an electric cable running the length of the trench. A section of Trench 6 was also not excavated to avoid interference with modern service.

5.3 Undifferentiated overburden was mechanically excavated; thereafter all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as necessary.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Trench 1 (Fig. 9)

<i>Sample Section 8</i> <i>North-east end, south-east facing</i> <i>0.00m = 49.58m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.02m	L1006	Paving slab yard surface. Pale yellowish grey concrete paving slabs.
0.02 – 0.09m	L1007	Concrete bed for yard surface. Pale yellowish grey concrete.
0.09 – 0.20m	L1008	Sand and hardcore layer. Pale yellowish brown silty sand hardcore
0.20 – 0.50m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clay silt with very occasional flint gravel and CBM.
0.50 – 0.70m	L1001	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional flint.
0.70m+	L1002	Clay Natural. Mid to light brownish yellow clay with patches of light yellowish orange clay sand.

<i>Sample Section 7</i> <i>South-west end, south east facing</i> <i>0.00m = 49.60m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.07m	L1004	Bitumen and gravel yard surface. Very dark grey bitumen and gravel.
0.07 – 0.20m	L1005	Crushed concrete and hardcore layer. Pale yellowish grey crushed concrete and hardcore.
0.20 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.32 – 0.50m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.50m+	L1002	Clay Natural. As above.

Description: Two ?ponds (F1019 & F1021) and a gully (F1022) were present in Trench 1. The fill of the ?ponds looked relatively recent. None of the features were excavated due to the freezing ground conditions and the compact nature of the deposits. The planning archaeologist was in agreement with this decision.

?Ponds F1018 and F1020 were both oval in plan. Their fills (L1019 & L1021) were mid brownish grey clay silts. Gully F1022 (>2.80m x 0.20m) was linear in plan. Its fill was L1023.

Trench 2 (Fig. 9)

<i>Sample Section 1</i> <i>North-east end, south-east facing</i> <i>0.00m = 49.71m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.24 – 0.60m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.60m+	L1002	Clay Natural. As above Tr.1
<i>Sample Section 2</i> <i>South-west end, south-east facing</i> <i>0.00m = 49.64m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.20 – 0.44m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.44m+	L1002	Clay Natural. As above Tr.1

Description: A wall foundation (F1014) was present in Trench 2.

Wall Foundation Cut F1012 (>1.60m x 0.60m x 0.36m) was linear in plan and aligned E/W. It had vertical sides and a flattish base (Fig. 9). The wall foundation (M1014) comprised a light whitish yellow chalk rubble in a mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional small round flint. The backfill (L1013) was a mid yellowish brown silty clay with frequent rounded pea chalk and occasional charcoal flecks. No finds were present.

Trench 3

Description: Due to the presence of an electric cable this trench was not excavated.

Trench 4 (Fig. 10)

<i>Sample Section 5</i> <i>North-east end, north-west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 49.59m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.21m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.21 – 0.31m	L1003	Buried soil. Very dark greyish brown clay silt with occasional flint gravel and CBM.
0.31 – 0.50m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.50m+	L1002	Clay Natural. As above Tr.1

<i>Sample Section 6</i> <i>South-west end, north-west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 49.70m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.10 – 0.20m	L1009	Made ground layer. Light greyish brown sandy gravel
0.20 – 0.50m	L1003	Buried soil. As above.
0.50 – 0.75m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.75m+	L1002	Clay Natural. As above Tr.1

Description: A wall foundation (M1017) was present in Trench 4.

Wall Foundation Cut F1015 (>1.82m x 0.74m x >0.35m) was linear in plan and aligned N/S. It had steep sides, and the base remains unexcavated (Fig. 10). The wall foundation (M1017) comprised pale white irregular chalk blocks with occasional small round flints. The backfill (F1016) comprised a light reddish brown pea gravel. No finds were present.

Trench 5 (Fig. 10)

<i>Sample Section 3</i> <i>North end, east facing</i> <i>0.00m = 49.57m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.21m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.21 – 0.32m	L1003	Buried soil. As above Tr.4
0.32 – 0.52m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.52m+	L1002	Clay Natural. As above Tr.1

<i>Sample Section 4</i> <i>South end, east facing</i> <i>0.00m = 49.54m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.21	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.21 – 0.31m	L1003	Buried soil. As above Tr.4
0.31 – 0.53m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.53m+	L1002	Clay Natural. As above Tr.1

Description: A gully (F1010) and two ditches (F1024 & F1026) were identified in Trench 5. The ditches were not excavated due to the freezing ground conditions and the compact nature of the deposits. The planning archaeologist was in agreement with this decision.

Gully F1010 (>1.60m x 0.44m x 0.10m) was linear in plan, aligned NE/SW. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1011) was a mid yellowish

brown silty clay with occasional small rounded flint. No finds were present. F1010 was overlain by Subsoil L1001.

Ditch F1024 (>1.50m x 1.00m) was linear and aligned N/S. Its fill (L1025) was a mid yellowish brown silty clay.

Ditch F1026 was linear in plan aligned NE/SW. Its fill (L1027) was a light yellowish brown sandy clay.

Trench 6 (Fig. 9)

<i>Sample Section 9</i> <i>North-east end, south-east facing</i> <i>0.00m = 49.50m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.29 – 0.56m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.56m+	L1002	Clay Natural. As above Tr.1

<i>Sample Section 10</i> <i>South-west end, south-east facing</i> <i>0.00m = 49.51m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.33 – 0.44m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.44m+	L1002	Clay Natural. As above Tr.1

Description: A gully (F1028) was present in Trench 6 and not excavated due to the freezing ground conditions and the compact nature of the deposits. The planning archaeologist was in agreement with this decision.

Gully F1028 was linear in plan and aligned N/S. Its fill (L1029) was a mid orangey brown sandy silty clay.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 The freezing ground conditions combined with the compact nature of deposits limited the possibility for excavation. The archaeological features were located, planned and described so as to illustrate the extent of archaeological activity across the site.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Modern paved surfaces formed the uppermost layers in Trench 1 and included a surface (L1006) with associated preparation layers (L1007 & L1008,

0.20cm thick) at its north-eastern end. A gravel and bitumen surface (L1004) and crushed concrete hardcore layer (L1005) were identified at the south-western end of the trench (0.20m thick). All the modern surfaces were located above a layer of topsoil.

8.2 Topsoil L1000 was a dark greyish brown clay silt with very occasional flint gravel and CBM and occurred across the remaining areas of the site (0.20 - 0.30m). At the south-western end of Trench 4 it overlay Made Ground L1009. L1009 was a light greyish brown sandy gravel (0.10m thick). Below the topsoil and made ground in Trenches 4 and 5, a buried soil (L1003) comprised a very dark greyish brown clay silt with occasional flint gravel and CBM (0.10- 0.30m thick).

8.3 Subsoil L1001 was identified in the all trenches, and comprised a mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional flint (average thickness 0.20m). The natural (L1002) was a mid to light brownish yellow clay with patches of light yellowish orange clay sand (0.44m - 0.75m below the present day ground surface).

9 DISCUSSION

Trench	Context	Description	Date
1	1019	?Pond	Unexcavated
1	1021	?Pond	Unexcavated
1	1022	Gully	Unexcavated
2	M1014	Wall foundation	Undated
4	M1017	Wall foundation	Undated
5	1010	Gully	Undated
5	1024	Ditch	Unexcavated
5	1026	Ditch	Unexcavated
6	1028	Gully	Unexcavated

9.1 Nine features were identified during the trial trench evaluation comprising two wall foundations, two ?ponds, three gullies and two ditches. Due to the severe weather conditions excavation was limited to the two wall foundations (M1014 & M1017) and a gully (F1010). The excavation produced no dating evidence.

9.2 The alignments of the linear features do not respect the modern site boundaries or those recorded on the cartographic sources dating back to 1885. The features were not excavated due to the ground conditions, but it was thought that the features, like the ponds, may be relatively recent.

9.3 The wall foundations are undated however they may represent the remains of out-buildings relating to the adjacent Kingsbush Farm, and it is possible that the ponds may be associated. The principal potential of the site was for Roman remains but no Roman finds were recorded.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited, as well as any donated finds from the site, at the County Archaeology Store (CAS). The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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AS is pleased to acknowledge the advice and input of Mr Dan McConnell of Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice, Cambridgeshire County Council

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WEB SITES

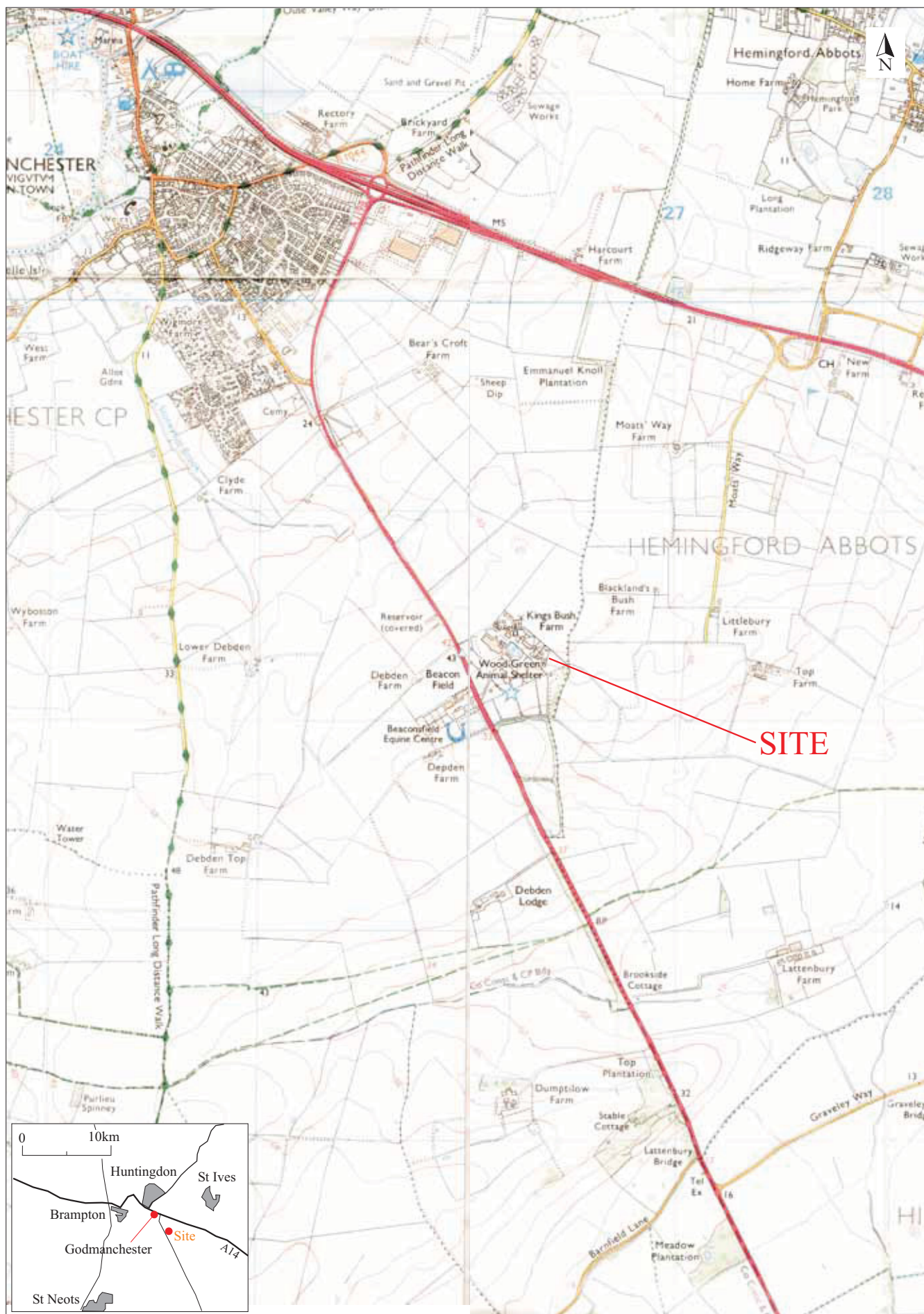
Cambridgeshire Extensive Urban Survey: Godmanchester. Draft Report 03/04/2003

APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

CHER Number	National Grid Reference	Details
<i>Romano-British AD 43-410</i>		
02475	258 685	Mound near King's Bush (CHER 02471): A low mound near Emmanuel Knoll possibly associated with laying out of the Roman Roads.
02490	258 681	Roman beacon, Beacon Field: No evidence now in a ploughed field
CB15034	22859 70634	Ermine Street: Roman Road running through Godmanchester from London to York
<i>Medieval AD 1066-1539</i>		
01041	2700 6930	Moats Way Farm: Filled in moat or pond claimed but on the north side of derelict farm
<i>Post-medieval AD 1539-1900</i>		
53917	27200 68500	Rectory Farmhouse: Late 17 th century Grade II listed timber-framed cottage and thatched roof
<i>Modern 1900+</i>		
MCB 16638	2627 6843	Wind Turbine at Wood Green Animal Shelter
<i>Undated</i>		
02471	2596 6831	King's Bush Mound: Slight mound, named 'Beggar's Bush' in 1790, had an elm tree on it
02479	2553 6897	One Mile Tree: Slight remains of a mound
02497a	2554 6899	One Mile Tree: milestone (the tree is an elm nearby)
MCB 17522	250 6904	Undated features adjacent to Ermine Street. Identified by geophysical survey along 4.5km water main route from Godmanchester to Hemingford Abbots. Linear and curvilinear anomalies suggest enclosure ditches and ring ditches. Ridge and furrow also identified
MCB 18874	2538 6692	Possible enclosure: three sides of a possible rectangular enclosure mapped from aerial photography

APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Map Description	Date	Scale
Site location (OS Explorer)	Modern	1:25,000
Detailed site plan	Modern	1:2,500
HER information	Modern	1:12,500
First Edition OS map	1885	1:2,500
Second Edition OS map	1900	1:2,500
OS map	1924	1:2,500
OS map	1950	1:10,560

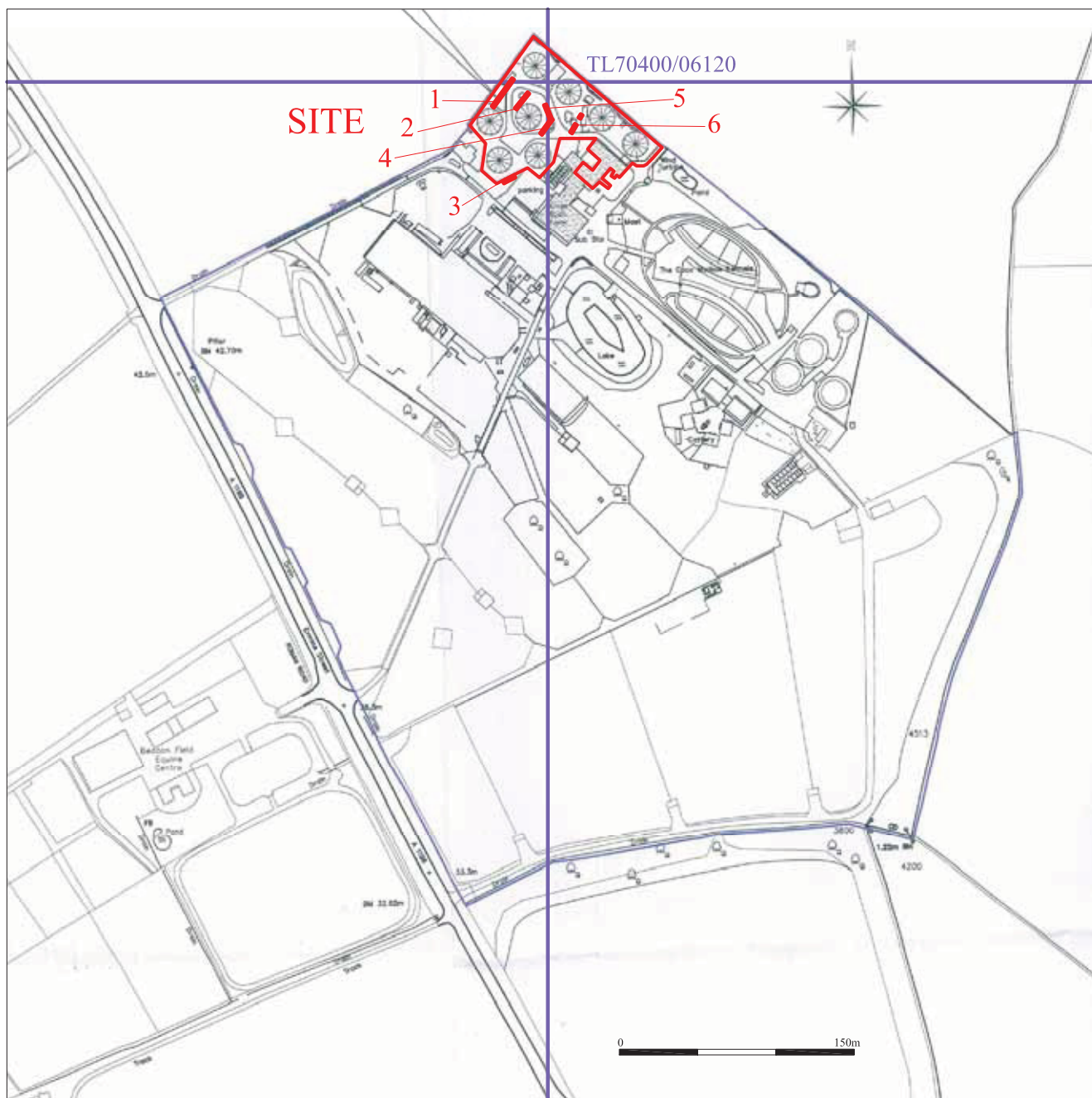


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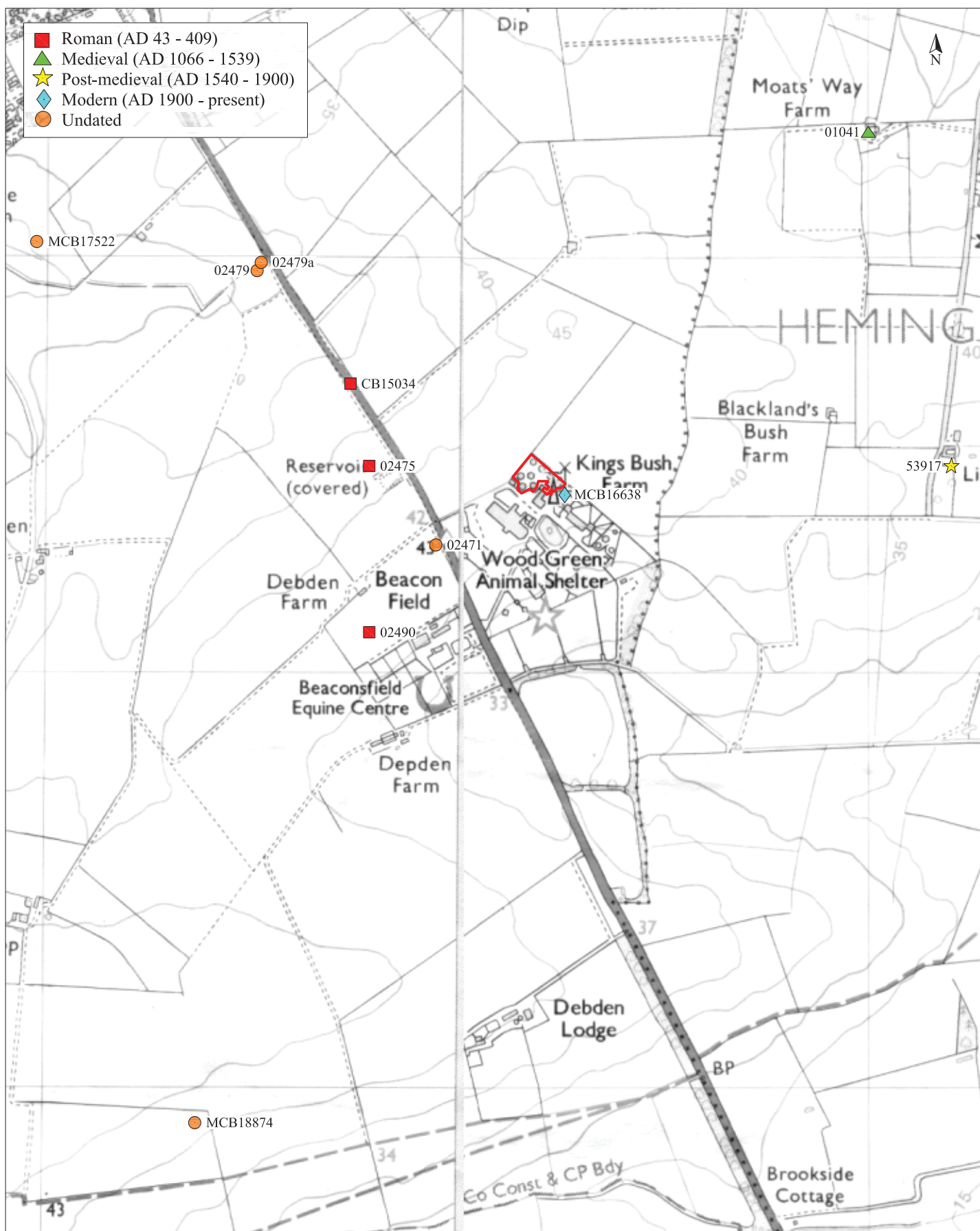
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Fig. 1 Site location plan

Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:4000 at A4

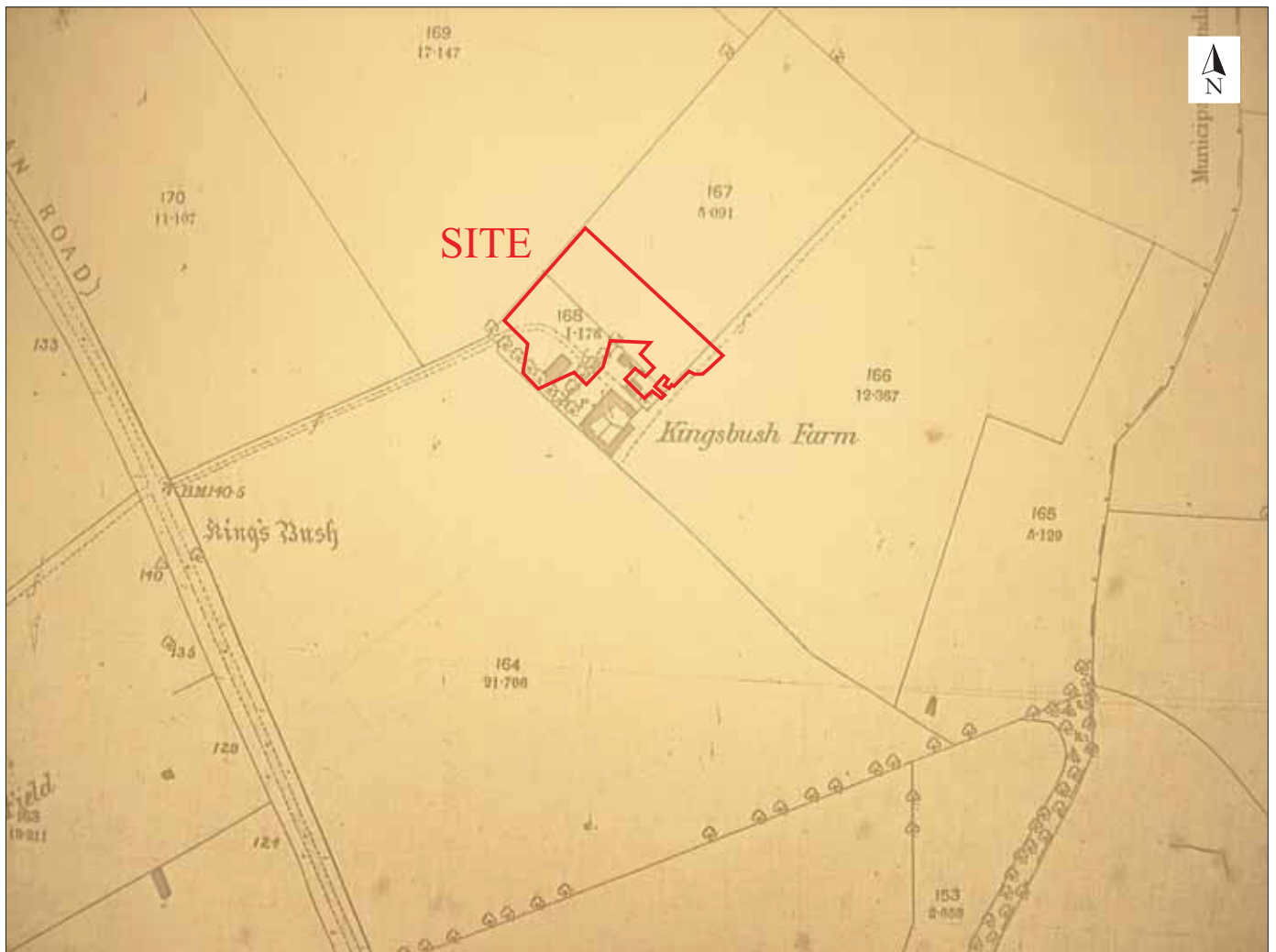


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Fig. 3 HER data

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Fig. 4 OS map, 1885
Not to scale



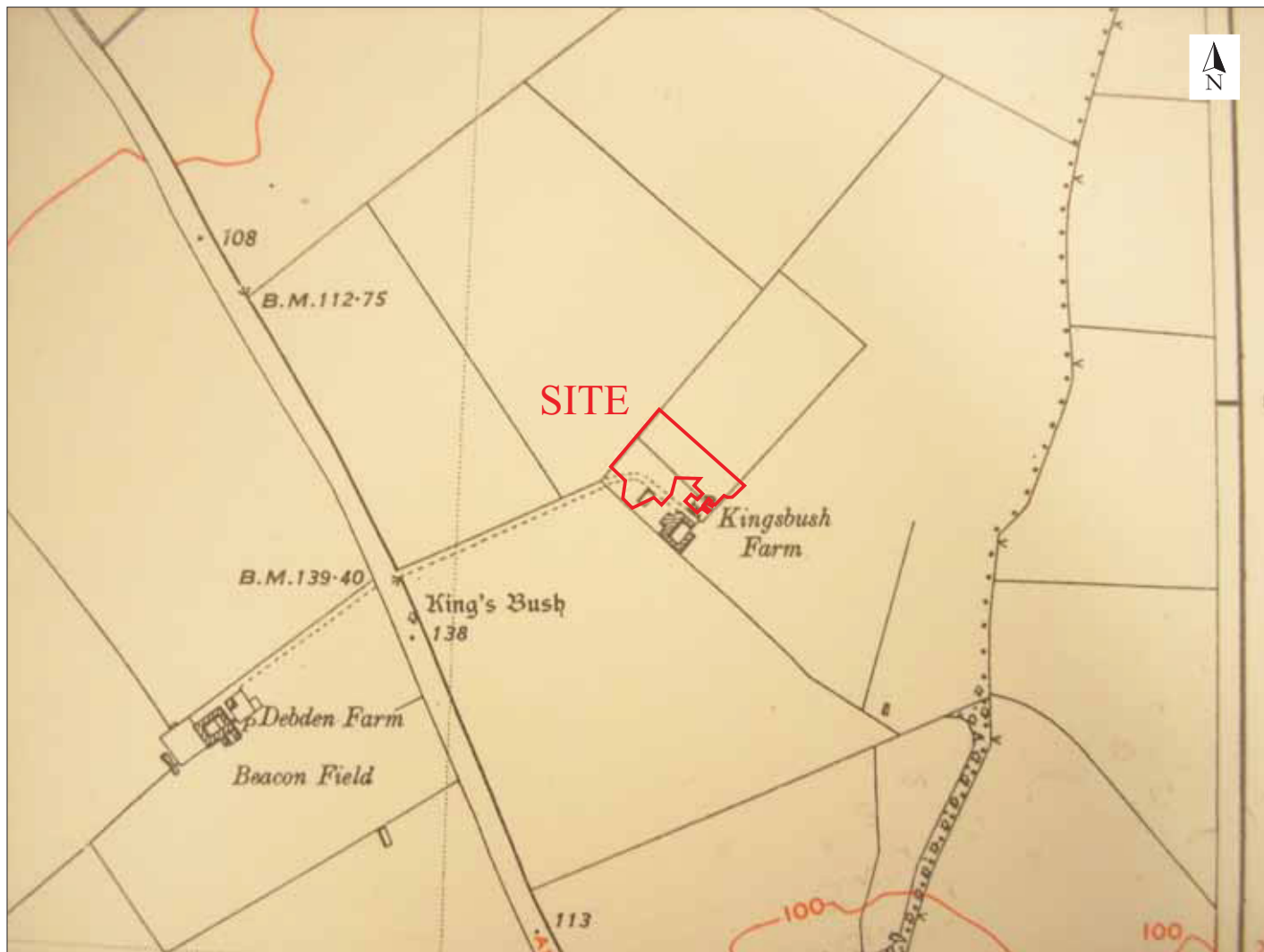
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Fig. 5 OS map, 1900
Not to scale



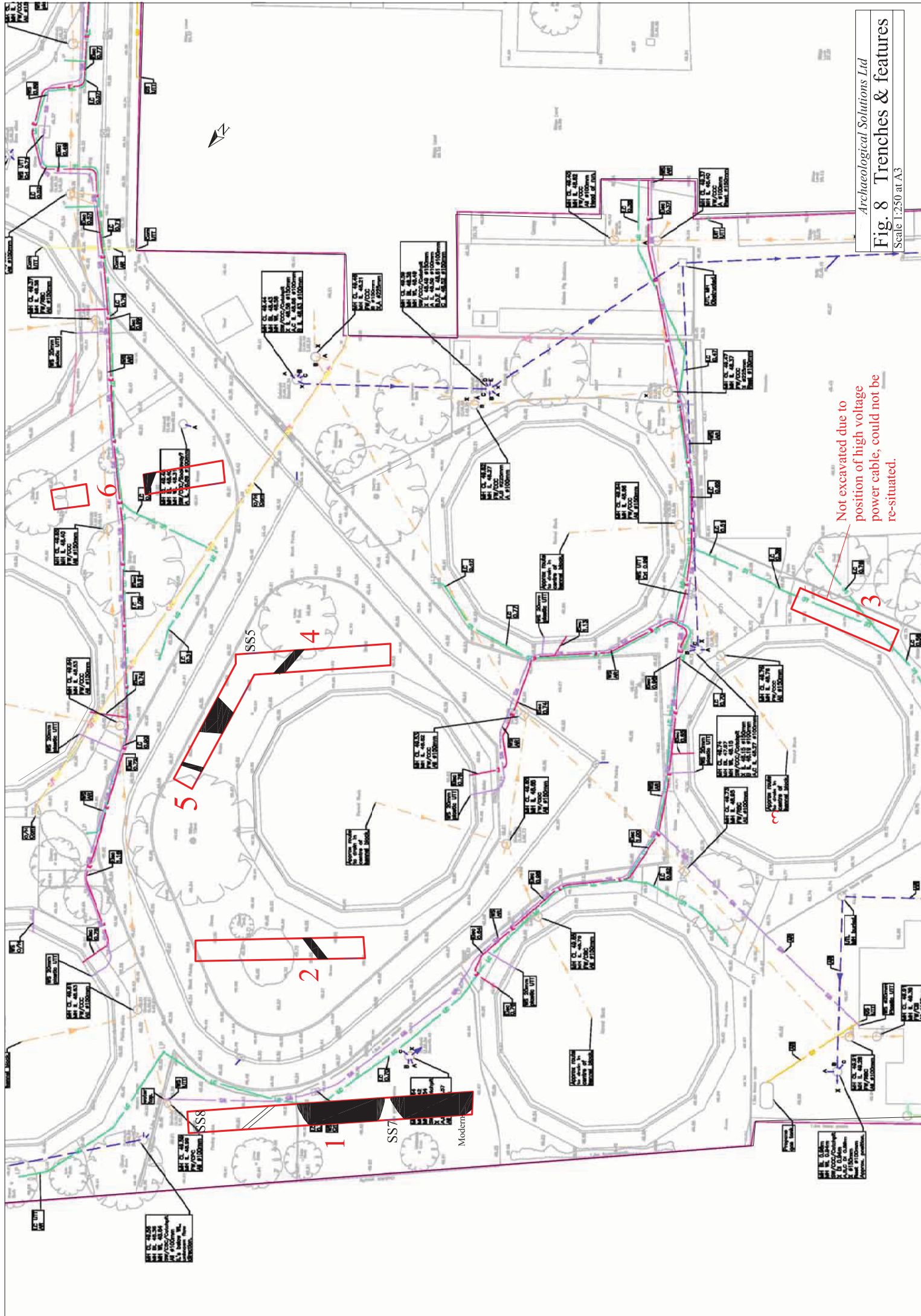
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Fig. 6 OS map, 1924
Not to scale

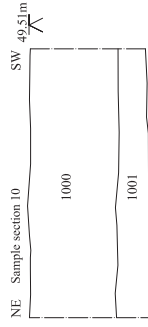
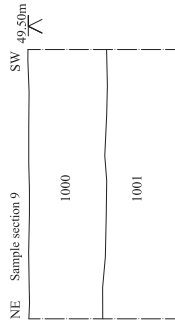
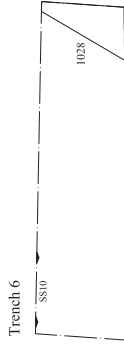
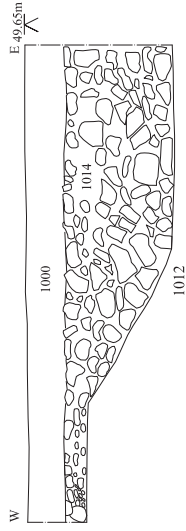
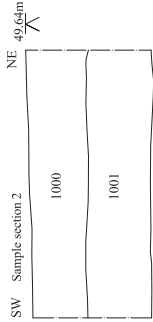
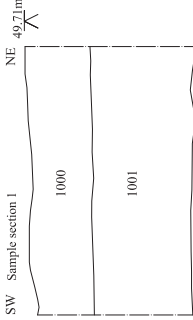
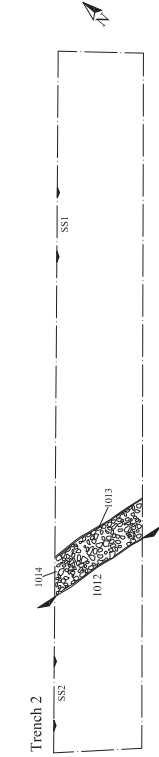
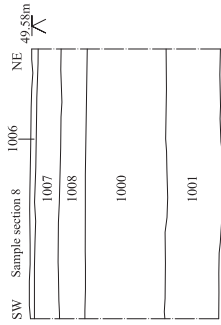
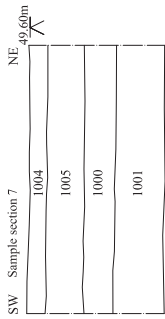


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Fig. 7 OS map, 1950
Not to scale



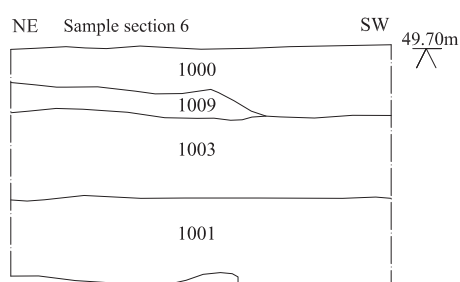
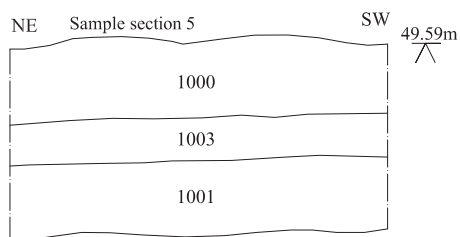
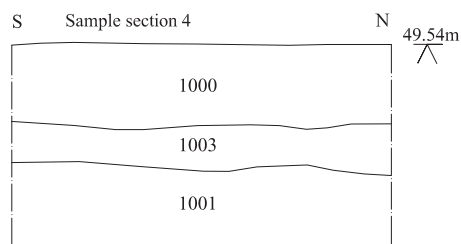
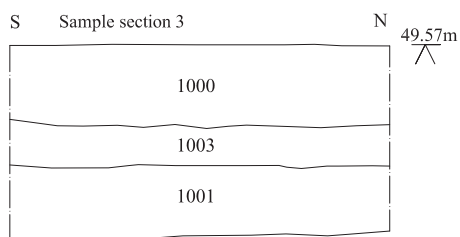
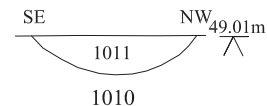
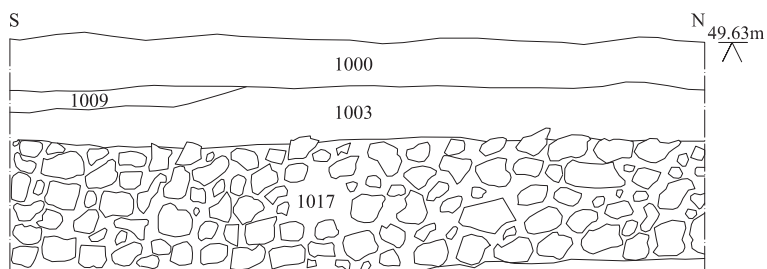
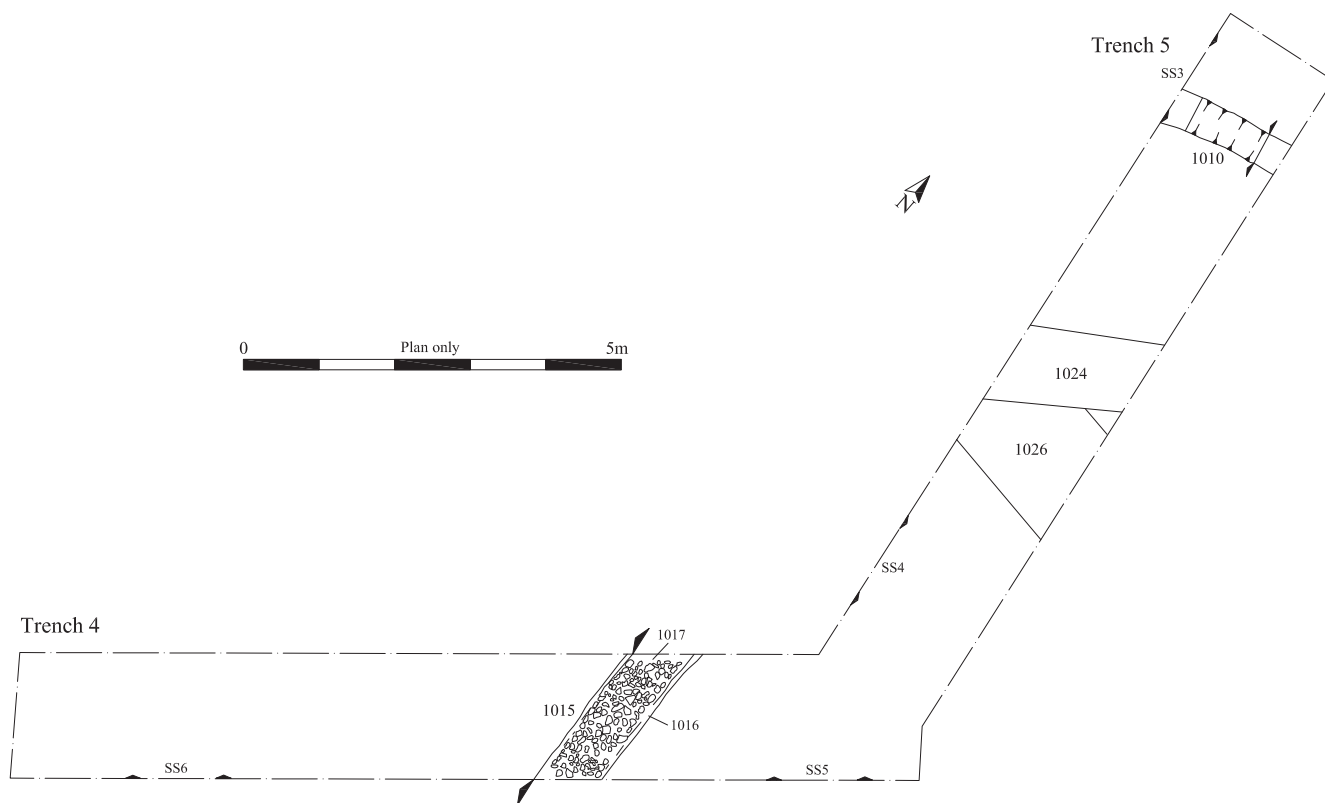
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Fig. 8 Trenches & features
Scale 1:250 at A3



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Fig. 9 Trench plans and sections

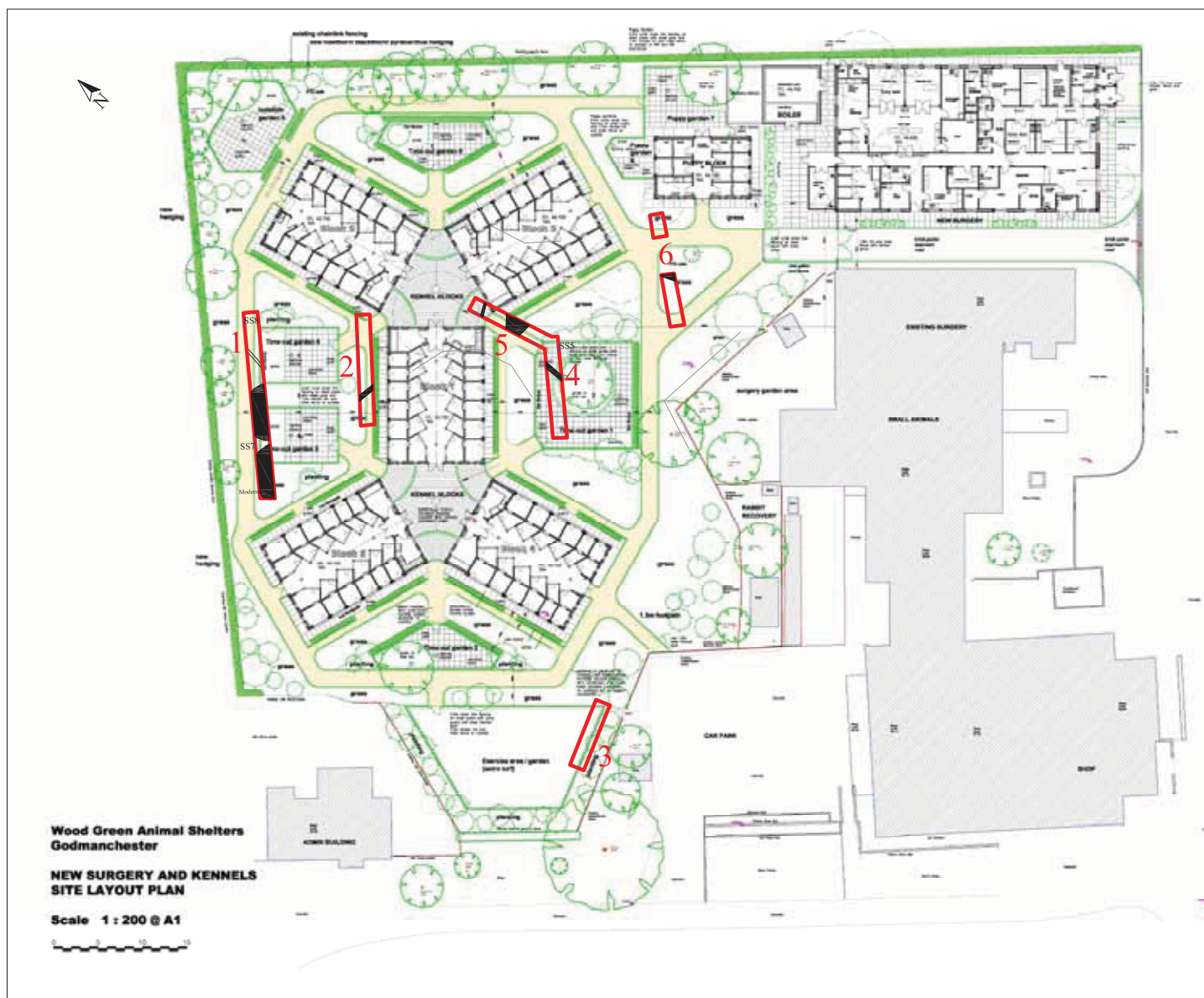
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3



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Fig. 10 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A4



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Fig. 11 Proposed development plan
1:750 at A4