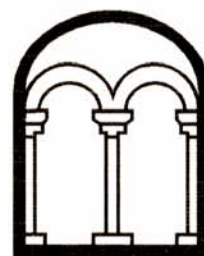


LAND TO THE REAR OF
7 LONDON ROAD
GODMANCHESTER
CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH
EVALUATION

Albion
archaeology



**LAND TO THE REAR OF
7 LONDON ROAD
GODMANCHESTER
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH
EVALUATION**

Project: LR1778
CHER event no.: ECB3553
Planning application: 1001619/FUL

Document: 2012/41
Version 1.1

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Preface

Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to provide as complete a summary as possible within the terms of the method statement. All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Albion Archaeology cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this document.

Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by SDC (Anglia) Ltd and monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Kasia Gdaniec of the Cambridgeshire Archaeology, Planning and Countryside Advice office.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Iain Leslie (Archaeological Supervisor) under the management of Robert Wardill. This report was prepared by Iain Leslie with contributions from Joan Lightning (CAD Technician) and Jackie Wells (Finds Officer).

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Key Terms

The following abbreviations are used throughout this report:

CHET	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team
CHER	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record
LPA	Local Planning Authority
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation



Non-Technical Summary

Planning permission for the construction of a dwelling and garage to the rear of 7 London Road, Godmanchester has been granted by Huntingdonshire District Council. The site is located just outside the historic centre of Godmanchester, close to the Roman town walls and the main Roman road of Ermine Street, which is preserved by the line of present-day London Road. Acting on advice received from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team, the Local Planning Authority accordingly attached a condition to the planning consent requiring a programme of archaeological work to be carried out at the site due to its location within an area of archaeological sensitivity.

Archaeological trial trench evaluation forms the first stage of the work required to address the condition. The results of the evaluation will be used to characterise the archaeological potential of the site and determine whether there is any need for further investigation.

The trial trench evaluation has demonstrated that archaeological remains dating to the Roman and medieval periods survive within the proposed development site.

Evidence of Roman activity was revealed in Trenches 2 and 3, in the form of a large pit in Trench 3 and several artefacts within the subsoil in both trenches that included wall plaster, vessel glass and pottery sherds dating to the 2nd – early 3rd centuries AD. The number and range of Roman artefacts present within the pit and subsoil suggest the presence of further settlement activity in the vicinity, which is perhaps unsurprising given the proximity of the Roman town and Ermine Street. Evidence of such activity is of interest in light of regional research themes relating to our understanding of Roman towns and in particular the relationships between the town and its hinterland (Medlycott 2011, 48).

The Roman pit was overlain by a layer of buried soil also containing a sherd of Roman pottery. Similar deposits in Trenches 1 and 2 were truncated by a medieval pit, as well as a ditch and possible pit of unknown date, suggesting the potential for further activity of medieval date in the vicinity. Further evidence of such activity may be of interest with regard to the development of medieval Godmanchester, which is thought to have originally developed around two locations some distance to the north-east and north-west of the proposed development site (Cambridgeshire County Council 2003).

The depth at which the archaeological features were revealed, in particular that of the Roman pit which lay at c. 0.75m below ground level and beneath a buried soil, suggests that any further archaeological remains in the immediate vicinity are likely to be well preserved.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Planning Background*

Planning permission for the construction of a dwelling and garage to the rear of 7 London Road, Godmanchester has been granted by Huntingdonshire District Council (1001619FUL). Due to the potential impact of the development upon archaeological heritage assets, the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET) advised the LPA that a condition requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological work should be placed on the planning consent. This is in accordance with Planning Policy Statement 5 (Planning for the Historic Environment) policy HE6.

CHET issued a brief (CHET 2011) outlining the requirements for an archaeological trial trench evaluation as the first stage of the work required to address the condition. The results of the evaluation will be used to characterise the archaeological potential of the site and determine whether there is any need for further investigation.

1.2 *Site Location*

The site of the proposed development lies close to the centre of Godmanchester and comprises an area of open ground located to the rear of 7 London Road, measuring approximately 500m² in area and centred on grid reference TL24825/70210 (Figure 1).

The ground lies at a height of *c.* 6–7m OD with the geology of the area comprising river terrace gravels over Oxford Clay.

The proposed development will comprise a detached dwelling and garage with associated access road and landscaping.

1.3 *Archaeological Background*

The site is located just outside the historic centre of Godmanchester, but in an area where there is high potential for significant archaeological remains of Roman date to be present.

The site lies approximately 70m to the south-east of the 3rd-century walls and town gate of the Roman town of Durovigutum and *c.* 30m to the north-east of the main Roman road of Ermine Street (HER15034), which is preserved by the line of present-day London Road.

Excavations carried out in the vicinity of the site have identified evidence for settlement along London Road during the Roman period (HER ECB677, ECB717, 01543a, 05561, CB14808, 02633, CB15608). Burial outside the town along the main highway was also common practice during the Roman period and evidence of such activity has been uncovered on the opposite side of London Road, *c.* 100m from the site (HER ECB1280, 10376).

Remains of later periods are also known to be present in the area, reflecting continued occupation of Godmanchester and the London Road area during the



medieval and post medieval periods (HER ECB684, ECB717, 1543b/c, 02650, CB14809).

1.4 Project Objectives

The principal objective of the evaluation was to determine whether archaeological remains were present at the proposed development site and, if so, to determine their extent, condition, nature and significance.

The broader objective of the project was to add to the knowledge and understanding of the origins and nature of settlement in the area and to produce an archive report that fully described the archaeological works.



2. METHODOLOGY

The trial trenching took place between 8th and 9th March 2012. Three trenches, two measuring 4m x 1.6m and one measuring 5m x 1.6m were opened within the proposed development area. Trench 3 was extended by a further 1.7m to allow investigation of an observed archaeological feature.

The trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-edged bucket, operated by an experienced driver under close archaeological supervision. Overburden was removed down to the top of the archaeological deposits or undisturbed geological deposits, whichever were encountered first.

Any potential archaeological features were cleaned, excavated by hand and recorded using Albion Archaeology's pro forma sheets. All features were assigned a unique context number commencing at 101 for Trench 1, and 201 for Trench 2 etc. Each trench was subsequently drawn and photographed as appropriate.

A full methodology is provided in the WSI (Albion Archaeology 2012). The project adhered throughout to the standards prescribed in the following documents:

• Albion Archaeology	<i>Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> (2nd edn, 2001).
• ALGAO (east)	<i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England</i>
• CCC	<i>Deposition of Archaeological Archives in the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store</i> (HER 2004/1).
• English Heritage	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> (2009)
	<i>Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation</i> (2002/01)
• IfA	<i>By-Laws and Code of Conduct</i>
	<i>Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation</i>

The archive of finds and records generated during the project will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store under event number ECB3553.

Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the Archaeology Data Service's OASIS database under reference number albionar1-96371.



3. RESULTS

All archaeological deposits and features found during the investigations are described below and shown in Figure 2. Detailed information on all features and deposits can be found in Appendix 1. A detailed finds summary is contained in Appendix 2.

3.1 Trench 1

Overburden comprised a 0.25m thick topsoil (101) overlying a 0.2–0.25m thick subsoil (102).

Underlying (102) were deposits (103) and (104) which consisted of a 0.2m thick orange sand and a 0.2m thick mid brown grey silty sand respectively. The heavily mottled nature of (103) and the relatively dark colour of (104) suggest that these layers could be anthropogenic in origin; a sherd of Roman pottery was contained in the similarly stratified, though slightly darker hued layer (304) in Trench 3.

A feature [106] was partially visible in the trench cutting deposit (103); it was 0.45m deep and at least 2m wide. It contained a single sherd of 13th–14th-century pottery and probably represents a medieval pit.

Undisturbed geological deposits (105) comprising orange sandy gravels were found at a depth of approximately 0.75m below ground level.

3.2 Trench 2

Overburden comprised a 0.25–0.31m thick topsoil (201) overlying a 0.15–0.35m thick subsoil (202) which contained two sherds of Roman pottery.

Analogous to (103) and (104) in Trench 1 were deposits (203) and (204) which were 0.15–0.35m and 0.15–0.18m thick respectively.

Two features were revealed cutting deposit (203). Ditch [206] was aligned N-S and was 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep. Though it contained no dating evidence, its form suggests it most likely represents a field boundary or drainage ditch. Feature [208] was partially revealed in the trench, measuring 0.85m in diameter and 0.15m deep. With its slightly irregular profile, this feature could either represent a small pit of unknown date or an area of root disturbance.

Undisturbed geological deposits (205) comprising orange sandy gravels were found at a depth of approximately 0.8m below ground level.

3.3 Trench 3

Overburden comprised a 0.2–0.25m thick topsoil (301) overlying a 0.3–0.4m thick subsoil (302). The subsoil contained several Roman artefacts including a fragment of painted wall plaster and vessel glass as well as modern pottery fragments.

In the south half of the trench a brown grey sandy silt layer (304), slightly darker hued than that of deposits (104) and (204), lay directly beneath the



subsoil. It contained a single pottery sherd dating to the 2nd–3rd-century AD and is likely to represent a buried soil. This deposit was overlain by a layer of light orange sand (303), similar to (103) and (203), at the north end of the trench.

A single feature [307] was visible cutting deposit (304) at the south-east end of the trench. Although it extended beyond the confines of the trench, its form suggests it is most likely to be a pit measuring at least 2.25m across and 0.43m deep. It contained three fills, of which the primary fill produced Roman pottery and glass of 2nd–3rd-century date, as well as animal bone and oyster shells.

Undisturbed geological deposits (305) comprising orange sandy gravels were found at a depth of approximately 0.8m below ground level.



4. CONCLUSIONS

The trial trench evaluation has demonstrated that archaeological remains dating to the Roman and medieval periods survive within the proposed development site.

Evidence of Roman activity was revealed in Trenches 2 and 3, in the form of a large pit in Trench 3 and several artefacts within the subsoil in both trenches, including wall plaster, vessel glass and pottery sherds dating to the 2nd–early 3rd centuries AD. The number and range of Roman artefacts present within the pit and subsoil suggest the presence of further settlement activity in the vicinity, which is perhaps unsurprising given the proximity of the Roman town and Ermine Street. Evidence of such activity is of interest in light of regional research themes relating to our understanding of Roman towns and in particular the relationships between the town and its hinterland (Medlycott 2011, 48).

The Roman pit was overlain by a layer of buried soil also containing a sherd of Roman pottery. Similar deposits in Trenches 1 and 2 were truncated by a medieval pit, as well as a ditch and possible pit of unknown date, suggesting the potential for further activity of medieval date in the vicinity. Further evidence of such activity may be of interest with regard to the development of medieval Godmanchester, which is thought to have originally developed around two locations some distance to the north of the proposed development site (Cambridgeshire County Council 2003).

The depth at which the archaeological features were revealed, in particular that of the Roman pit which lay at *c.* 0.75m below ground level and beneath a buried soil, suggests that any further archaeological remains in the immediate vicinity are likely to be well preserved.



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6. APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DETAILS



Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: Length: 4.00 m. Width: 1.60 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.45 m. Max: 0.45 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 24827: Northing: 70216)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 24824: Northing: 70213)

Reason: To evaluate archaeological potential of area

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
101	Topsoil	Loose dark brown grey silty sand occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.25m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Subsoil	Loose mid brown grey silty sand frequent small-medium stones Thickness 0.25m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
103	Subsoil	Loose mid grey orange sand moderate small-medium stones Thickness 0.2m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
104	Subsoil	Loose mid brown grey silty sand occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.2m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
105	Natural	Firm light orange sandy gravel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
106	Pit	Sub-circular sides: 45 degrees base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.2m, max depth 0.45m, min length 2.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
107	Fill	Loose dark brown grey sandy silt occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.45m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 2

Max Dimensions: Length: 5.00 m. Width: 1.60 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.66 m. Max: 0.66 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 24842: Northing: 70212)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 24820: Northing: 70209)

Reason: To evaluate archaeological potential of area

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
201	Topsoil	Loose dark brown grey silty sand occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.31	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
202	Subsoil	Loose mid brown grey silty sand frequent small-medium stones Thickness 0.35m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
203	Subsoil	Loose mid grey orange sand moderate small-medium stones Thickness 0.18m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
204	Subsoil	Loose mid brown grey silty sand occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.2m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
205	Natural	Firm light orange sandy gravel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
206	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.82m, max depth 0.29m, min length 1.6m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
207	Fill	Firm mid brown grey clay silt occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.29m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
208	Pit	Sub-circular sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.15m, max diameter 0.85m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
209	Fill	Firm dark brown grey sandy silt occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.15m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 3

Max Dimensions: Length: 5.70 m. Width: 1.60 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.75 m. Max: 0.75 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 24815: Northing: 70201)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 24811: Northing: 70204)

Reason: To evaluate archaeological potential of area

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
301	Topsoil	Loose dark brown grey silty sand occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.25m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
302	Subsoil	Loose mid brown grey silty sand frequent small-medium stones Thickness 0,3m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
303	Subsoil	Loose mid orange grey silty sand occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.15m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
304	Buried topsoil	Loose dark brown grey sandy silt occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.15m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
305	Natural	Firm light orange sandy gravel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
306	Pit	Circular sides: steep base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.43m, min diameter 2.25m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
307	Fill	Loose dark brown grey sandy silt moderate small-medium stones Thickness 0.42m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
308	Fill	Loose mid grey orange silty sand moderate small-medium stones Thicknes 0.18m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
309	Fill	Loose mid brown grey sandy silt moderate small-medium stones Thickness 0.19n	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



7. APPENDIX 2: FINDS SUMMARY

7.1 Introduction

The evaluation produced a finds assemblage comprising mainly pottery and animal bone. Small quantities of fired clay, vessel glass, wall plaster, *opus signinum*, and charcoal were also recovered (Table 1). The material was examined to ascertain its nature, condition and, where possible, date range.

Tr.	Feature	Description	Context	Spot date*	Finds Summary
1	106	Pit	107	Medieval (13th-14th century)	Pottery (4g)
2	202	Subsoil	202	N/A	Roman (2nd-3rd century) pottery (10g)
3	302	Subsoil	302	N/A	Modern and Roman (2nd-3rd century) pottery (60g); painted plaster (29g); <i>op sig</i> (168g); vessel glass (13g); animal bone (15g)
	304	Buried topsoil	304	Roman (2nd-3rd century)	Pottery (39g)
	306	Pit	307	Roman (2nd-3rd century)	Pottery (669g); fired clay (67g); vessel glass (2g); animal bone (444g); charcoal (4g)

* - spot date based on date of latest artefact in context

Table 1: Artefact summary by trench and feature

7.2 Pottery

Thirty-nine pottery sherds, representing 26 individual vessels, weighing 782g were recovered. These were examined by context and quantified using minimum sherd count and weight. The pottery is moderately fragmented, with an average sherd weight of 20g, and generally survives in good condition. Thirteen fabric types were identified using common names and type codes, in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series (Table 2).

Fabric type	Common name	Sherd No.	Context/Sherd No.
<i>Roman</i>			
R01	Samian ware	4	(307):4
R03B	Gritty white ware (Verulamium region)	1	(302):1
R05A	Oxidised sand	1	(202):1
R06B	Coarse grey ware	5	(307):5
R06C	Fine grey ware	9	(307):9
R06D	Micaceous grey ware	4	(202):1, (307):3
R06F	Grog and sand grey ware	2	(307):2
R07B	Sandy black ware	6	(307):6
R09A	Pink grogged	2	(304):2
R13	Shell	2	(302):1, (307):1
R35	Grog	1	(307):1
<i>Post-Roman</i>			
C09	Brill/Boarstall ware (fine)	1	(107):1
P100	Mass-produced modern earthenware	1	(302):1

Table 2: Pottery type series

With the exception of two post-Roman sherds, the pottery is uniformly datable to the 2nd-early 3rd centuries AD. The assemblage is primarily local in character, and is dominated by vessels in reduced sand-tempered coarse wares (types R06B-D, R06F, R07B) of probable local origin, including sherds of Horningsea ware. Traded wares comprise a single 2nd-century white ware sherd (R03B) from the Verulamium region; two shell-tempered (R13) and two pink grogged sherds (R09A), likely to derive from Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire respectively. Four central Gaulish samian sherds (R01) of 2nd-century date are the sole import within the assemblage. A decorated body



sherd is the only diagnostic element. Vessel forms are an everted rim jar (diameter 180mm); triangular rim bowl (diameter 240mm), and a carinated bowl with a triangular rim (diameter 220mm). Feature sherds are two chunky pink grogged sherds with combed decoration, which may derive from a large storage-type vessel, and a semi-complete grey ware jar base (diameter 100mm). Two of the grey ware vessels have burnished exteriors, and three have sooted exteriors, indicating their use as cooking pots. A thick internal sooty residue noted on a shelly sherd, suggests the burning of vessel contents.

Post-Roman pottery comprises a glazed jug sherd of 13th–14th-century Brill/Boarstall ware (4g) and a piece of modern earthenware (48g), collected respectively from pit [106] and subsoil (302). The Brill/Boarstall sherd represents a traded ware from Buckinghamshire.

7.3 Other Finds

Single pieces of vessel glass (total weight 15g) were recovered from subsoil (302) and pit [306]. The former yielded a blue-green clear glass shoulder fragment from a square prismatic bottle, broadly datable to the 1st–3rd century. The pit contained a flat, thin, blue-green translucent triangular sherd with a shallow ridge along one of its three broken edges. The flatness of the sherd suggests a bottle, the ridge possibly part of moulding on the base. The thinness of the sherd (1.9mm) is, however, unusual. It might be one of the family of small, poorly-made late 2nd-century bottles first identified by Price, and recovered from a pit in Harlow (Price 1987, 30 nos. 197-9, fig. 4 nos. 33-4). These had a distribution in south-east England, generally north of the Thames.

Four pieces of wall plaster (39g) in a medium off-white fabric were recovered from subsoil (302). Two retain red painted flat surfaces, although neither survive to their full thickness. The deposit also contained a piece of *opus signinum* (158g), often used as a flooring material, in an off-white matrix and coarse aggregate of crushed brick/tile, flint and quartz. Three fired clay fragments (67g) in a fine buff sandy fabric derived from the fill of pit [306]. The largest has a finger smoothed surface, although does not survive to its full thickness.

7.4 Ecofacts

The faunal assemblage comprises 21 fragments weighing 459g, the majority (444g) deriving from the primary fill of pit [306]. Individual pieces are of moderate size, demonstrated by an average weight of 21g, and display variable surface erosion. Diagnostic bone elements are mainly representative of post-cranial meat-bearing parts (limb bones, ribs, and a scapula), some of which bear cut marks. Mandible fragments also occur. The bones all derive from large mammals, probably cattle, although none can be positively identified to species. Pit [306] also contained charcoal fragments weighing 4g.

A bulk sample taken from the primary fill (307) of pit [306] contained only very small numbers of charred seeds and snails, thereby offering little potential to provide information as to the activities on site or the local environment.



8. APPENDIX 3: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

Field	Content
Project Name	Land to rear of 7 London Road, Godmanchester
Short Description	Planning permission for the construction of a dwelling and garage to the rear of 7 London Road, Godmanchester has been granted by Huntingdonshire District Council. The trial trench evaluation has demonstrated that archaeological remains dating to the Roman and medieval periods survive within the proposed development site. Evidence of Roman activity was revealed in Trenches 2 and 3, in the form of a large pit in Trench 3 and several artefacts within the subsoil in both trenches that included wall plaster, vessel glass and pottery sherds dating to the 2nd - early 3rd centuries AD. The number and range of Roman artefacts present within the pit and subsoil suggest the presence of further settlement activity in the vicinity, which is perhaps unsurprising given the proximity of the Roman town and Ermine Street. Evidence of such activity is of interest in light of regional research themes relating to our understanding of Roman towns and in particular the relationships between the town and its hinterland (Medlycott 2011, 48). The Roman pit was overlain by a layer of buried soil also containing a sherd of Roman pottery. Similar deposits in Trenches 1 and 2 were truncated by a medieval pit, as well as a ditch and possible pit of unknown date, suggesting the potential for further activity of medieval date in the vicinity. The depth at which the archaeological features were revealed, in particular that of the Roman pit which lay at c. 0.75m below ground level and beneath a buried soil, suggests that any further archaeological remains in the immediate vicinity are likely to be well preserved.
Start Date	08-03-2012
Finish Date	09-03-2012
Previous Work	No
Future Work	No
<i>Project Reference Code (i.e. Albion Site Code)</i>	LR1778 - Contracting Unit No. ECB3553 - HER event no.
Type of Project	Field evaluation
Monument Types	PIT Medieval DITCH Uncertain PIT Roman
Finds Types	POTTERY Roman WALL PLASTER Roman
Methods & Techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development Type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the Planning Process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Country	England
Location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE HUNTINGDONSHIRE GODMANCHESTER Land to rear of 7 London Road, Godmanchester
Study Area	500.00 Square metres
Site Co-ordinates & Type	TL 24825 70210 52.3153833408 -0.168581242719 52 18 55 N 000 10 06 W Point



Organisation	Albion Archaeology
Origin of Brief	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Origin of Project Design	Albion Archaeology
Manager	Robert Wardill
Supervisor	Iain Leslie

Physical Archive Location	Cambs County Archaeological Stores
Physical Archive Contents	'Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','other'

Digital Archive Location	Cambs County Archaeological Stores
Digital Archive Contents	'Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','other'
Digital Archive Media	'Database','GIS','Images raster / digital photography','Text'
Paper Archive Location	Cambs County Archaeological Stores
Paper Archive Contents	'Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','other'
Paper Archive Media	'Context sheet','Correspondence','Miscellaneous Material','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section'

Publication Table	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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Place of Publication	Bedford

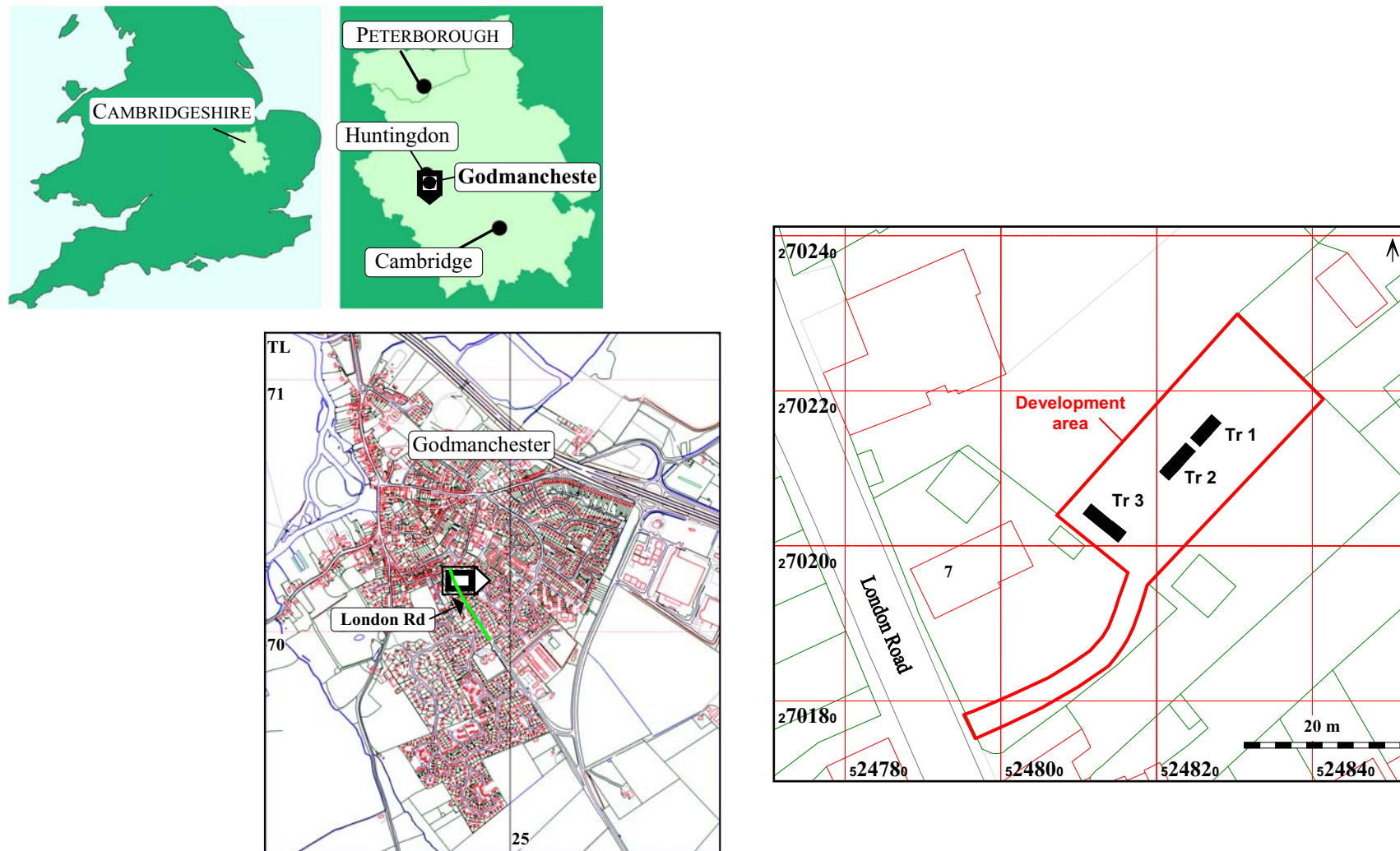
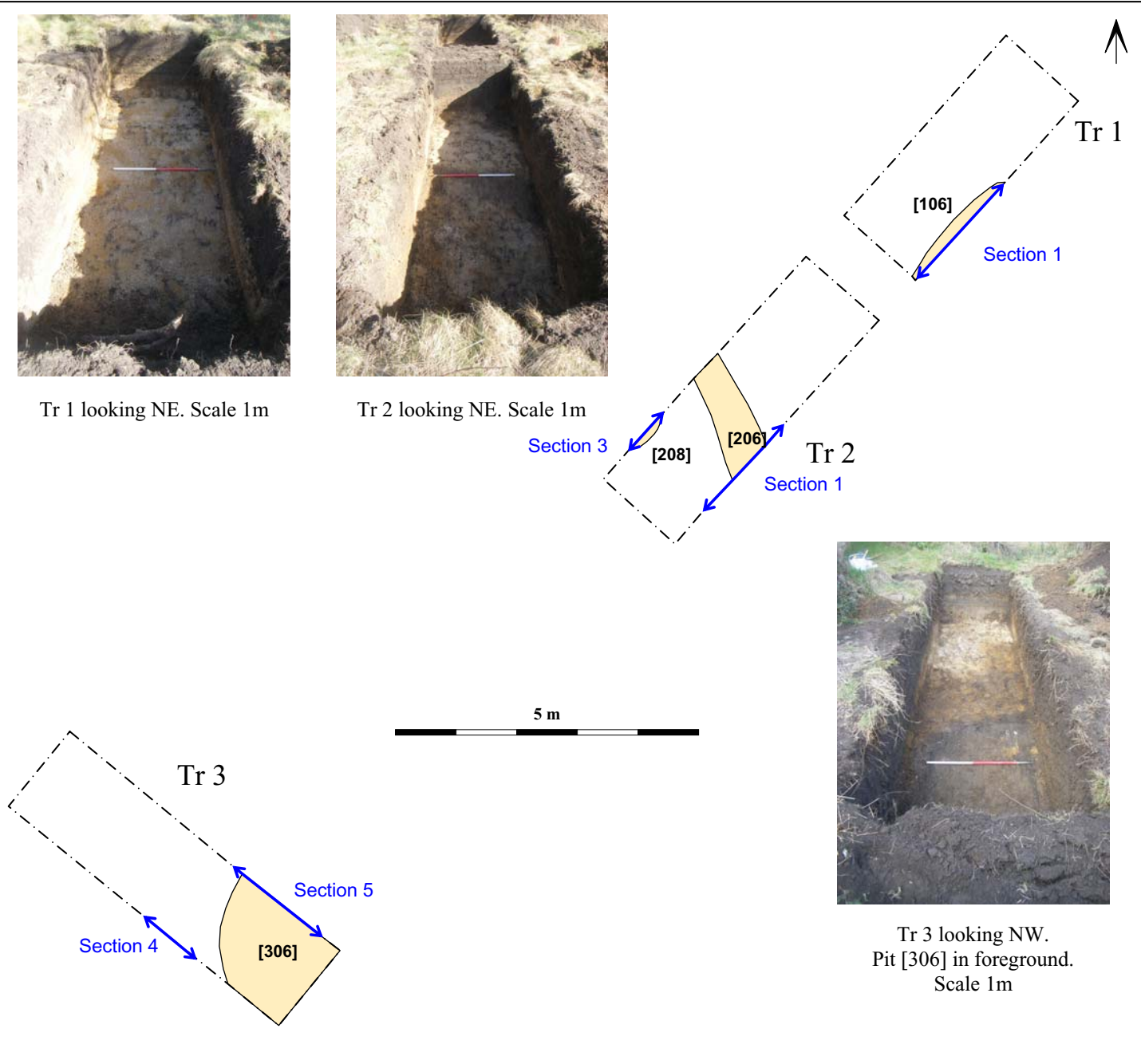
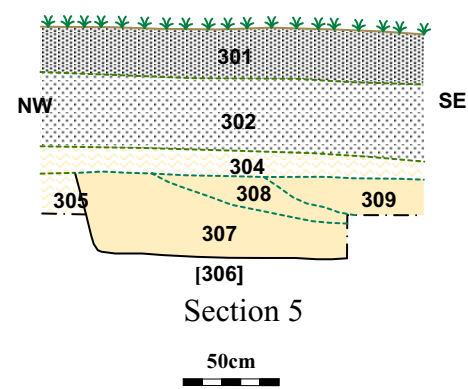
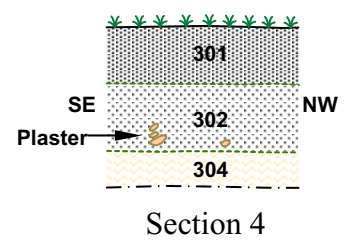
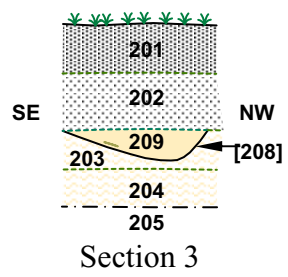
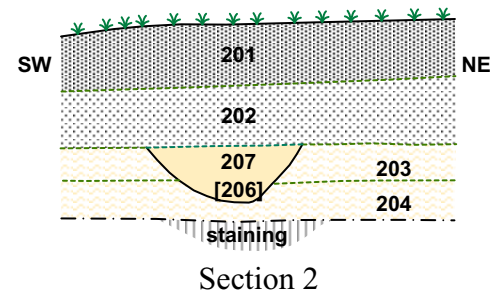
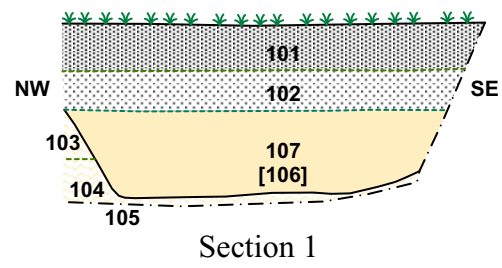


Figure 1: Site location plan

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Tr 1 looking NE. Scale 1m



Tr 2 looking NE. Scale 1m



Tr 3 looking NW.
Pit [306] in foreground.
Scale 1m



Tr 1 looking SE. Showing section of pit [106]. Scale 1m



Tr 2 looking NW. Showing section of pit [208]. Scale 1m



Tr 2 looking NW. Showing section of ditch [206]. Scale 1m



Tr 3, prior to extension, looking SW.
Showing wall plaster. Scale 1m



Tr 3 looking NE. Showing section of pit [306]. Scale 1m

Figure 2: All features plan



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