

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT:

**TRIAL TRENCHING ON LAND TO THE REAR OF MCCARTNEY HOUSE, ROMAN WAY, GODMANCHESTER,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

Planning Reference: 1300403FUL
NGR: TL 2525 7000
AAL Site Code: GORW 16
CHER Event Number: ECB4673
OASIS Reference Number: allenarc1-249372



Report prepared for T Balfe Construction Ltd

By
Allen Archaeology Limited
Report Number AAL2016067

April 2016



Allenarchaeology



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Document Control

Element:	Name:	Date:
Report prepared by:	Robert Evershed BSc (Hons)	17/04/2016
Illustrations prepared by:	Robert Evershed BSc (Hons)	20/04/2016
Report edited by:	Natasha Powers BSc MSc MCIfA MCMI	21/04/2016
Report reviewed by:	Mark Allen BSc (Hons) MCIfA	22/04/2016
Report revised by:	Natasha Powers BSc MSc MCIfA MCMI	08/05/2018
Version no.	2.0	08/05/2018

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Cover image: Excavation of Trench 2, facing north

Executive Summary

- Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned by T Balfe Construction Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land to the rear of McCartney House, Roman Way, Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire, as a planning condition for an application for a residential development.
- The site lies in an area of potential archaeological interest, with activity identified from the Neolithic period through to modern times.
- Trial trenching revealed only one archaeological feature, a linear ditch within Trench 2. Pottery recovered from this feature suggests a date of 13th to 15th century, although a potentially intrusive 17th century clay pipe bowl may indicate a later date. Two chipped-stone artefacts dating to the Neolithic/early Bronze Age likely represent background material for the site. Ceramic building material recovered from redeposited material was Roman and medieval in date, indicating activity within the local area from these periods.
- Overall, the excavated evidence indicates limited activity on or near the site from Neolithic/early Bronze Age through to the post-medieval period which is somewhat surprising given the wealth of archaeological remains revealed to the south and east of the site.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited (AAL) was commissioned by T Balfe Construction Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land to the rear of McCartney House, Roman Way, Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire, as a planning condition for an application for a residential development.
- 1.2 All fieldwork and reporting conformed with current national guidelines as set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluations' (CIfA 2014), the English Heritage document 'Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment' (English Heritage 2006), 'Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England' (Medlycott 2011), a brief provided by Cambridgeshire HET (Thomas 2014), and a specification prepared by this company (AAL 2016).
- 1.3 The site is archaeologically sensitive, lying in an area of archaeological interest and potential.

2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 Godmanchester is located in the administrative district of Huntingdonshire District Council, approximately 24.8km northwest of central Cambridge. The proposed development area comprises an area of waste ground, to the rear of properties fronting onto Roman Way to the southwest, c.1.25km northwest of central Cambridge, centred on NGR TL 2525 7000 (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The local geology comprises bedrock deposits of Oxford Clay Formation mudstone, with no superficial geology recorded (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). Adjacent borehole data suggests a shallow topsoil overlying gravel and clay (BGS ID 535838, reference TL27SE2).

3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 Planning permission was granted on 23rd December 2013 for 'Five affordable bungalows and provision of public path and fire tender manoeuvring space' (Planning Reference 13300403FUL). Permission was granted subject to conditions, including the undertaking of a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching in advance of development.
- 3.2 The relevant national planning policy which applies to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage is Chapter 12: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The client requested an HER search for this development and the archaeological background is based on the contents of this document.
- 4.2 The site lies to the southeast of the core of the Roman settlement of Godmanchester (*Durovigutum*), c.280m northeast of Ermine Street Roman Road (CB15034). It has been shown that settlement extended beyond the core of the Roman town southwards in the direction of the site (ECB493).

- 4.3 Neolithic and Bronze Age activity has been recorded adjacent (south) of the site (ECB2086 and <http://www.godmanchester.net/history/digging.htm>). The remains included an early to middle Neolithic working hollow containing worked flints and charcoal and possibly a short section of ditch. The Bronze Age is represented by field systems running in a north-northwest to south-southeast alignment, and three cremation burials are tentatively assigned to this period. No Roman remains were encountered on the site.
- 4.4 Evaluation immediately to the east of the site at Bear's Croft Farm comprised a total of 93 trenches, with 32 revealing evidence of archaeological activity (MCB19606). This included Iron Age activity, focused mainly on late Iron Age enclosures, but with middle Iron Age and early Roman activity also evident. Late Neolithic to early Bronze Age worked flints were also noted during the works.
- 4.5 Saxon settlement activity was identified during the evaluation trenching works at Bear's Croft Farm (MCB19606); this was interpreted as a continuation of settlement remains found at the Cardinal Park Distribution Centre. Two middle Saxon *sceattas* were also reportedly found close to the west edge of the site (MCB16789), although no further information is available. In addition, early to middle Saxon settlement evidence was revealed, including a number of Grubenhauser, c.500m to the north.
- 4.6 In the Domesday Book of 1086 the settlement is recorded as '*Godmundcestre*', with the King recorded as the principal landowner (Williams and Martin 2002). At the time the settlement was sizable, populated by 80 villans and 16 bordars. There was also land for 57 ploughs, a priest and a church, as well as three mills.

5.0 Methodology

- 5.1 The trial trenching methodology entailed the excavation of two trenches, each measuring 20m long by 1.8m wide. The fieldwork was undertaken by a team of experienced field archaeologists over a period of three working days, Wednesday 30th March to Friday 1st April 2016.
- 5.2 The trenches were accurately located using a Leica GS08 RTK NetRover GPS. In each trench the topsoil, subsoil and underlying non-archaeological deposits were removed in spits no greater than 100m thickness using a JCB digger fitted with a smooth ditching bucket. The process was repeated until the first archaeologically significant or natural horizon was exposed with all further excavation of archaeological deposits carried out by hand. Machine excavation was monitored at all times by an experienced field archaeologist.
- 5.3 All archaeological features and deposits which were revealed were excavated manually. The complete excavation of features was not undertaken at this stage.
- 5.4 A full written record of the archaeological deposits was made on standard AAL trench recording sheets and context recording sheets. Archaeological deposits were drawn at an appropriate scale (usually 1:20 or 1:50), with Ordnance Datum heights being displayed on each class of drawing. Full colour photography formed an integral part of the recording strategy, with scales, an identification board and directional arrow included as appropriate.
- 5.5 Each deposit, layer or cut was allocated a three digit unique identifier (context number), and accorded a written description. A summary of these are included in Appendix 8. Three digit numbers within square brackets represent cut features (e.g. ditch [116]).

6.0 Results (Figure 2 and Figure 3)

Trench 1

6.1 Trench 1 was located in the northern part of the site and was aligned roughly northeast to southwest. The earliest deposit encountered was a natural geology of mid greyish brown clay with frequent gravel inclusions, 104. This was sealed by a mid yellowish grey, silty clay natural 103, 0.60m thick. This was sealed by a 0.15m thick layer of light grey silty sand, 102, representing subsoil. Sealing the subsoil was a 0.20m thick layer of redeposited, dark grey, silty clay topsoil, 101. Layer 101 was sealed by a 0.55m thick, dark greyish green, silt with frequent rubble pieces representing made ground.

Trench 2

6.2 Trench 2 was located to the southeast of Trench 1 and was aligned roughly north to south.

6.3 The earliest deposit encountered was a natural geology of mid greyish red, silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions, 202. This was sealed by a mid yellowish grey sandy clay natural 203, 0.80m thick. This was in turn sealed by a 0.15m thick layer of light grey, silty sand, 206, representing subsoil. Sealing the subsoil was a 0.20m thick layer of redeposited, brownish grey, silty clay topsoil, 201. The redeposited topsoil was sealed by a 0.50m thick, dark brown silt with frequent rubble pieces, representing made ground. One fragment of Roman tegula roof tile was recovered from 201 together with four fragments of medieval peg tile that dated to the 12th–15th century.

6.4 At the northern end of Trench 2 was a linear feature which was aligned roughly east to west and was 5.30m wide and 0.60m deep. It contained one fill, a dark yellowish brown sandy clay, 205. Three small sherds of medieval pottery, dated to the 13th–15th century were recovered from the linear feature, together an undated piece of copper alloy plate, two chipped-stone artefacts (possibly dating to the later Neolithic/early Bronze Age) and a, potentially intrusive, 17th century clay tobacco pipe bowl. A small amount of animal bone, some identified as Roe Deer, was also recovered from the fill.



Plate 1: Northwest-facing section of ditch [204], scales 2m and 1m

7.0 Discussion and Conclusions

- 7.1 Trial trenching revealed a linear ditch within Trench 2 that did not extend north-westwards into Trench 1. Pottery recovered from this feature suggests a medieval date although a potentially intrusive 17th century clay pipe bowl may indicate a later date. Two chipped-stone artefacts potentially dating to the Neolithic/early Bronze Age likely represent residual background material. Roman and medieval ceramic building material recovered from redeposited material indicates limited background activity within the local area in these periods.
- 7.2 The limited archaeological evidence revealed by the trial trenching is in marked contrast to the results of excavations to the south and east which revealed significant archaeological remains dating from the Neolithic to the early Roman period and are perhaps surprising given the proximity to the Roman town and road. This may indicate that the site lies immediately beyond the limits of the settlement activity identified at Bears's Croft Farm, perhaps in agricultural fields.

8.0 Acknowledgements

- 8.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank T Balfe Construction Limited for this commission.

9.0 References

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Appendix 1: Pottery

By Andrew Peachey

Introduction

Excavations recovered three small body sherds (14g) of medieval pottery from ditch [204]. The sherds occur in a highly fragmented condition but are only slightly abraded.

Methods

The pottery was recorded by sherd count and weight (g), with fabrics examined at x20 magnification, in accordance with the guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001).

Results

The pottery was manufactured in a single fabric, probably locally-produced, although variations in firing conditions have resulted in contrasting degrees of oxidization. The fabric has inclusions of common sub-rounded quartz (0.1–0.25mm) with sparse red iron rich grains (<0.5mm); it is very hard-fired, near vitrified fabrics with an abrasive, slightly pimply feel.

Two sherds have orange surfaces over a mid grey core, of which one exhibits a splashed green lead glaze; while the remaining sherd has mid grey surfaces over a mid orange core.

The two unglazed sherds appear to be from the junction of the neck and shoulder of a jar or cooking pot of uncertain type, while the glazed sherd is of insufficient size to identify a form type. This type of pottery equates to medieval sandy orange ware, produced in the north Cambridgeshire region in the 13th–15th centuries (Table 1).

			Total		GMCW		MCW		
Context	Interpretation	Spot date	Frag	W (g)	Frag	W (g)	Frag	W (g)	Comment
204	Ditch	13 th –15 th C	3	14	1	4	2	10	One sherd of each fabric is from the junction of neck and body of a jar or cooking pot
Total			3	14	1	4	2	10	

Table 1: Pottery

Key

GMCW – Glazed medieval coarse ware

MCW – Medieval coarse wear

W – weight

Frag – fragments

Reference

Slowikowski, A, Nenck, B, and Pearce, J, 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, recording, Analysis and Publication of Pots-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group, Occasional Paper No. 2

Appendix 2: Ceramic Building Material

By Andrew Peachey

Introduction

Excavations recovered nine fragments (291g) of CBM in a highly fragmented and highly abraded condition (Table 2).

Results

Re-deposited topsoil, 201, contained a single fragment (47g) of Roman tegula roof tile, with the junction of the body and flange of one lateral edge extant. The fragment was manufactured in an orange-red fabric with inclusions of common medium quartz, sparse calcitic grains (<1.5mm) and occasional coarse flint. Five further fragments (177g) of unidentified 30mm thick flat tile from the fill of ditch [204] occur in a comparable fabric and are likely also derived from tegula roof tile.

Re-deposited topsoil, 201, also contained four fragments (62g) of medieval peg tile with a thickness of 12mm. The peg tile was manufactured in a common, locally-produced fabric with off-white surfaces fading to an orange core; and inclusions of common shell and limestone (or voids, 0.25-2.5mm). Peg tile such as this may have been produced between the 12th-15th centuries, emerging as a common building material in urban and monastic centres somewhat earlier than villages and farmsteads in the region.

			Total CBM		Tegula (flange d)		Tegula (30mm flat tile)		Peg tile	
Context	Interpretation	Spot date	Frag	W (g)	Frag	W (g)	Frag	W (g)	Frag	W (g)
201	Re-deposited Topsoil		5	109	1	47			4	62
204	Ditch		5	177			5	177		
Total			10	286	1	47	5	177	4	62

Table 2: Ceramic building material

Appendix 3: Clay Tobacco Pipe

By Mike Wood

Introduction

A single clay tobacco pipe bowl weighing 1g was recovered during archaeological work at Godmanchester. The pipe dates from the 17th century.

Methodology

The material was counted and weighed in grams, then examined visually at x2 magnification to identify any diagnostic pieces and the overall condition of the assemblage. Reference was made to published guidelines (Higgins and Davey 2004). Where no other identification has been possible, stems have been dated by established stem bore guidelines (Oswald 1975). It should be noted that dates provided by stem bore size can have an appreciable margin for error and are intended only as a general guide. A summary of the material is recorded in Table 3.

Assemblage

Context	Date range	Stems	Bowls	Weight (g)	Stem bore	Comments
205	c.1605–1695	-	1	>1	7/64"	Plain stem fragment. Snapped and abraded.

Table 3: Clay tobacco pipe

Discussion

The assemblage contained a single 17th century clay pipe derived from the fill of ditch [204]. Given the relative size and abrasion on this fragment, it may well prove to be intrusive and caution would be advised on using it to date the context.

Such a limited assemblage offers no opportunity for further analysis at this stage; however any further work at this site may produce further material.

Recommendations for further work

No further work is recommended and the finds could be either returned to the landowner, discarded or archived.

References

Higgins, D A, and Davey, P J, 2004, 'Appendix 4: Draft guidelines for using the clay tobacco pipe record sheets' in S D White, *The Dynamics of Regionalisation and Trade: Yorkshire Clay Tobacco Pipes c1600-1800, The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe, XVIII*, Oxford: British Archaeological Reports (British Series 374), 487–490

Oswald, A, 1975, *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist*, Oxford: BAR 14

Appendix 4: Metal Finds assessment

By Mike Wood

Introduction

A single metal artefact was recovered during evaluation trenching at Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire.

Methodology

The material was counted and weighed in grams, then examined visually at x2 magnification to identify any diagnostic pieces and the overall condition of the assemblage. A summary of the material is recorded in Table 4.

Assemblage

Context	SF	Material	Object	Measurements (mm)	Date	Wt (g)	Comments
205	1	Cu alloy	Plate	11x10x1	Undated	>1g	Fragment of thin plate, roughly rectangular with a lipped edge terminating in a jagged point.

Table 4: Metal

Discussion and Conclusions

The assemblage contained a single metal find of uncertain date and form and as such little more can be noted other than its presence.

No further work is recommended and the item does not require conservation.

Appendix 5: Lithics

By Joshua T. Hogue

Introduction

A small assemblage of two chipped-stone artefacts was recovered during an archaeological evaluation at land off Roman Way, Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire. The assemblage consists of a fabricator and a retouched flake. Based on the diagnostic traits the pieces appear broadly consistent with technological strategies utilised during the later Neolithic/early Bronze Age.

Method

Each of the lithic artefacts were examined macroscopically using a 10x triplet hand lens. A catalogue of the technological attributes, indicative of the reduction methods and function of the artefacts, was compiled in Microsoft Excel®. The catalogue also records the condition of the artefact, including the presence of patination, burning, and post-depositional damage. In addition, to the attribute data linear measurements were recorded using Mitutoyo® digital calipers with a precision of ± 0.02 mm and the mass was recorded with a precision of ± 0.1 g for each of the retouched tools and whole flakes. A summary of the material is recorded in Table 5.

Discussion and Conclusions

The assemblage contained a retouched flake that appears to have been manufactured using the hard-hammer technique and it appears that it was probably an expedient tool manufactured for a one-off task and then discarded. The fabricator is relatively large and poorly worked. The function on this objects is disputed, although may have been used for working leather and/or as strike-a-lights. Neither of the objects is particularly diagnostic, although the utilisation of the hard-hammer technique and fabricators of this kind appear most characteristic of the technological strategies outlined for the later Neolithic/early Bronze Age (Butler 2005).

No further work is recommended due to the limited size of the assemblage.

References

Butler, C, 2005, *Prehistoric Flintwork*, Stroud: The History Press

Context No.	Type	Date	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Mass (g)	Patination	Cortex	Burning		Retouch	Platform	Bulb	Scars	Termination	Edge Damage	Notes
205	flake		32.8	22.2	9.4	7.8	n	>50%	n		n	dihed.	pron.	-	hing.	Y	A squat cortical flake with evidence of a miss-hit at the butt. There is partial semi-abrupt retouch at the mesial portion of the left edge. There is also evidence of edge damage on the left and right lateral margins, which might have resulted from use or given the context have occurred during post-deposition.
205	fabricator	neolithic/bronze	69.0	22.7	17.7	27.0	n	>50%	n		y	-	-	-	over.	n	A split cortical fragment with triangular cross-section with invasive flaking along from both the ventral and dorsal surface on the right edge and smaller removals, almost forming an inverse notch, along the left edge. There is some abrasion and shaping at the proximal end.

Table 5: Lithic assemblage

Appendix 6: Animal Bone

By Jennifer Wood

Introduction

Seven refitted fragments of animal bone (47g) were recovered by hand during a program of archaeological works undertaken by Allen Archaeology Ltd to take place on land to the rear of McCartney House, Roman Way, Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire. The remains were recovered from the fill of ditch [204], dated to the 13th–15th centuries on the basis of evidence from pottery.

Methodology

For the purposes of this assessment the entire assemblage has been fully recorded into a database archive. Identification of the bone was undertaken with access to a reference collection and published guides. All animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element, side and zone (Serjeantson 1996). Also fusion data, butchery marks (Binford 1981), gnawing, burning and pathological changes were noted when present. Ribs and vertebrae were only recorded to species when they were substantially complete and could accurately be identified. Undiagnostic bones were recorded as micro (rodent size), small (rabbit size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size). The separation of sheep and goat bones was done using the criteria of Boessneck (1969) and Prummel and Frisch (1986) in addition to the use of the reference material. Where distinctions could not be made the bone was recorded as sheep/goat (S/G).

The condition of the bone was graded using the criteria stipulated by Lyman (1996). Grade 0 being the best preserved bone and grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable.

The quantification of species was carried out using the total fragment count, in which the total number of fragments of bone and teeth was calculated for each taxon. Where fresh breaks were noted, fragments were refitted and counted as one.

Tooth eruption and wear stages were measured using a combination of Halstead (1985), Grant (1982) and Levine (1982), and fusion data was analysed according to Silver (1969). Measurements of adult, that is, fully fused bones were taken according to the methods of von den Driesch (1976), with asterisked (*) measurements indicating bones that were reconstructed or had slight abrasion of the surface.

Results

The overall condition of the bone was good to moderate, averaging between grades 3 and 4 on the Lyman criteria (1996).

No evidence of butchery, working, burning or pathological change was noted in the assemblage.

A single fragment of possible roe deer metatarsal recovered from ditch deposit 205 displayed evidence as possible carnivore gnawing on the distal shaft. Suggesting the remains were left open to scavengers as part of the disposal process.

Table 6 summarises the number of fragments of bone identified to species or taxon from each context.

As can be seen from Table 6, possible roe deer (*capreolus capreolus*) were the only species identified within the assemblage. The remaining assemblage was not identifiable beyond size taxa.

Context	Cut	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	Weight (g)	Comments
205	204	Large Mammal Size	Rib	X	1	11	Blade fragment
		Roe Deer? (<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>)	Metatarsal	R	1	16	Midshaft, possible carnivore gnawing on the distal end.
		Unidentified	Unidentified	X	5	20	

Table 6: Taxon summary, by context

Discussion and Conclusions

The assemblage is too small at this stage to provide detailed data on the dietary economy, animal utilisation or husbandry practices taking place on site.

Due to the nature of the assemblage and the depositional contexts, the significance of the assemblage is limited and no further work is recommended.

References

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Appendix 7: Plant Macrofossils and Other Remains

By Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Evaluation excavations at Godmanchester, undertaken by Allen Archaeology, recorded one feature of potential medieval date. A single sample for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblage was taken from context [205].

The sample was processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed below in Table 7. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (2010). All plant remains were charred.

Results

The recovered assemblage is extremely small (<0.1 litres in volume) and sparse. However, a limited number of poorly preserved cereal grains (including a single specimen of barley (*Hordeum* sp.) are recorded along with fragmentary seeds of indeterminate small legumes (Fabaceae). All are severely puffed and distorted, probably as a result of exposure to very high temperatures during combustion. Other plant macrofossils are also relatively scarce, although small pieces of charcoal/charred wood are present along with a small piece of charred root/stem. Other remains include pieces of coal and black porous and tarry residues.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, because of the limited nature of the assemblage, it is difficult to make recommendations for a future sampling strategy should further interventions be planned within the immediate area. However, as cereals and seeds are recorded, and as their condition suggest that they are the residue of an (as yet) unspecified process (for example cereal processing/drying and/or culinary preparation), it is suggested that if further excavations are planned, additional samples of approximately 20 – 40 litres in volume should be taken from all recorded features, particular those which are both well sealed and dated.

Sample No.	1
Context No.	205
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grain)	x
Cereal indet. (grains)	x
Fabaceae indet.	x
Charcoal <5mm	xx
Charcoal >5mm	x
Charred root/stem	x
Black porous and tarry residues	x
Small coal frags.	xx
Sample volume (litres)	30
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%

Key: x = 1 – 10 specimens; xx = 10 – 50 specimens

Table 7: Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from Godmanchester

Reference

Stace, C, 2010, *New Flora of the British Isles*. 3rd edition, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Appendix 8: Context Summary List

Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
100	Layer	Compact dark greyish green silt with frequent rubble pieces. 0.55m thick	Made ground
101	Layer	Compact dark grey silty clay. 0.2m thick	Redeposited topsoil
102	Layer	Compact light grey silty sand. 0.15m thick	Subsoil
103	Layer	Mid yellowish grey silty clay. 0.6m thick	Natural geology
104	Layer	Mid greyish brown clay with frequent gravel inclusions.	Natural geology

Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
200	Layer	Dark brown silt with frequent rubble pieces. 0.5m thick	Made ground
201	Layer	Brownish grey silty clay. 0.2m thick	Redeposited topsoil
202	Layer	Mixed greyish red silty clay with gravel	Natural geology
203	Layer	Mid yellowish grey sandy clay. 0.8m thick	Natural geology
204	Cut	Moderately sloping sides, flattish base, aligned in an E-W direction. Contains 204. W 5.3m, L 1.8m, D 0.6m	Cut of linear ditch
205	Fill	Only fill of [204], Very Compact dark yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent sub angular stone inclusions. 0.6m thick	Fill of [204]
206	Layer	Compact, light grey silty sand. 0.15m thick	Subsoil

Appendix 9: OASIS Summary Form

OASIS ID: allenarc1-249372

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation to rear of McCartney House, Roman Way, Godmanchester, Cambs undertaken on 30th March to 1st Ap
Short description of the project	Archaeological evaluation comprising 2no 20m x 1.8m trenches encountered a single large linear feature of possible medieval date.
Project dates	Start: 30-03-2016 End: 01-04-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	GORW16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Medieval
Significant Finds	WORKED LITHICS Late Prehistoric
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE HUNTINGDONSHIRE GODMANCHESTER land to the rear of McCartney House, Roman Way, Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire
Study area	0.1 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 2525 7000 52.313399152871 -0.162427342718 52 18 48 N 000 09 44 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Allen Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Client and Local Authority Archaeologist
Project design originator	AAL
Project director/manager	Mark Allen
Project supervisor	Damian Podlinski

Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
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Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store
Physical Archive ID	ECB4673
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store
Digital Archive ID	ECB4673
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store
Paper Archive ID	ECB4673
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Miscellaneous Material","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation Report: Trial Trenching on Land to the Rear of McCartney House, Roman Way, Godmanchester, Cambs
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Johnson, J.
Other bibliographic details	Report No AAL2016067
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Allen Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Lincoln
Description	A4 digital report (pdf)

Entered by	Mark Allen (mark@allenarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	22 April 2016

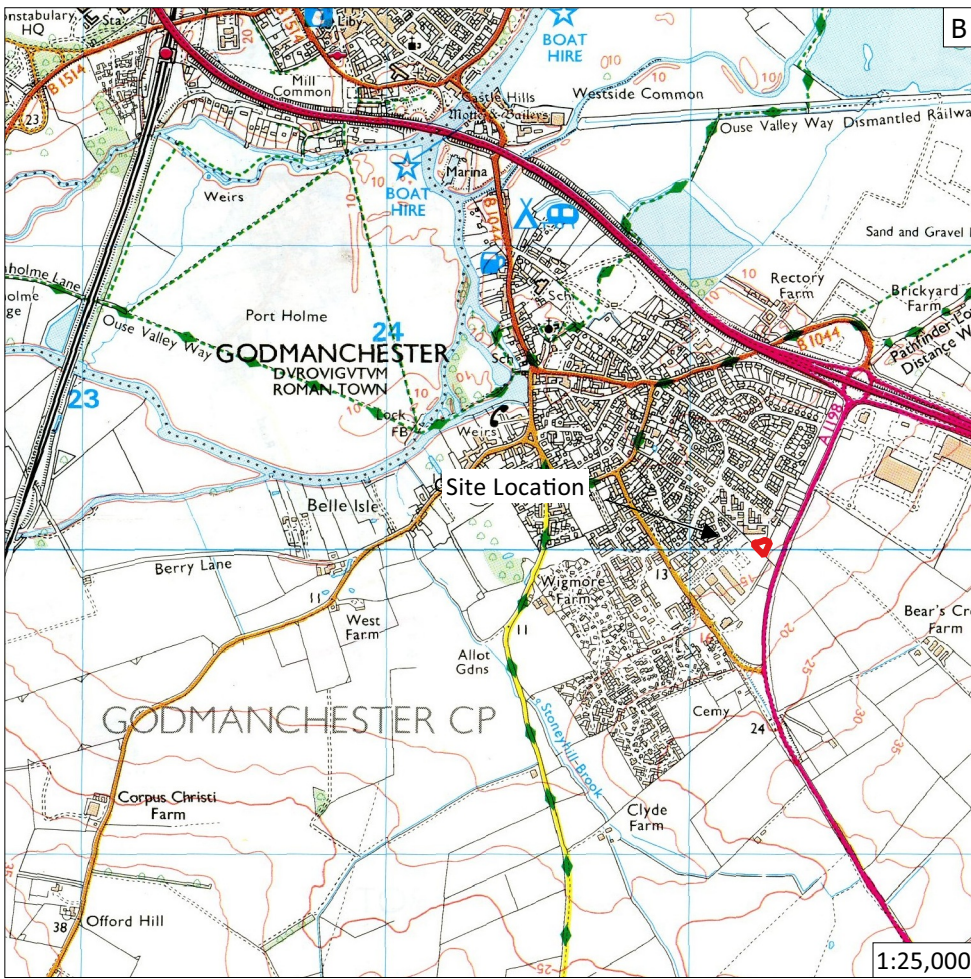
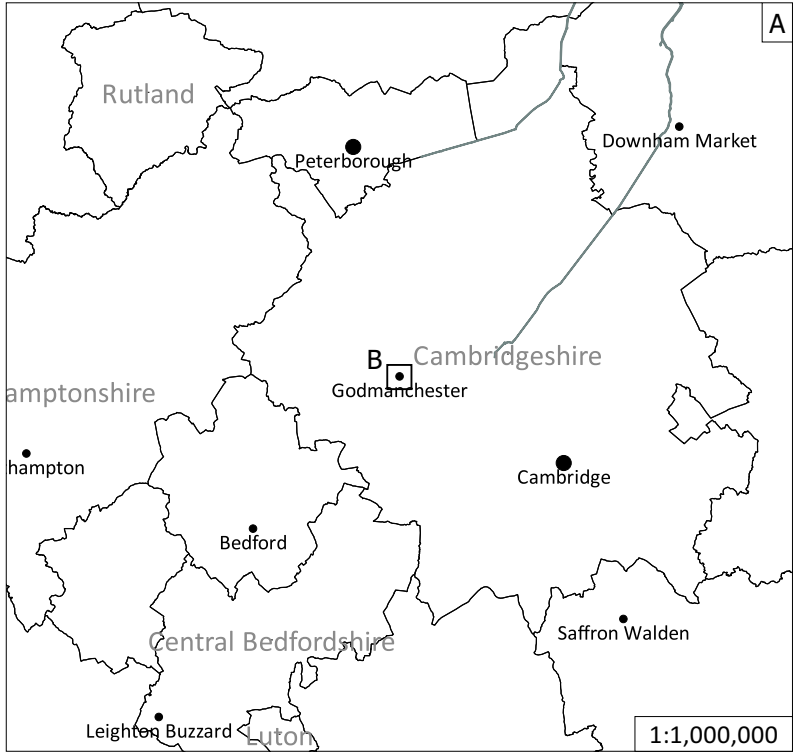


Figure 1: Site location outlined in red

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Site Code	GORW 16
Scale	1:10,000,000 1:1,000,000 1:25,000 @ A4
Drawn by	R Evershed
Date	20/04/16

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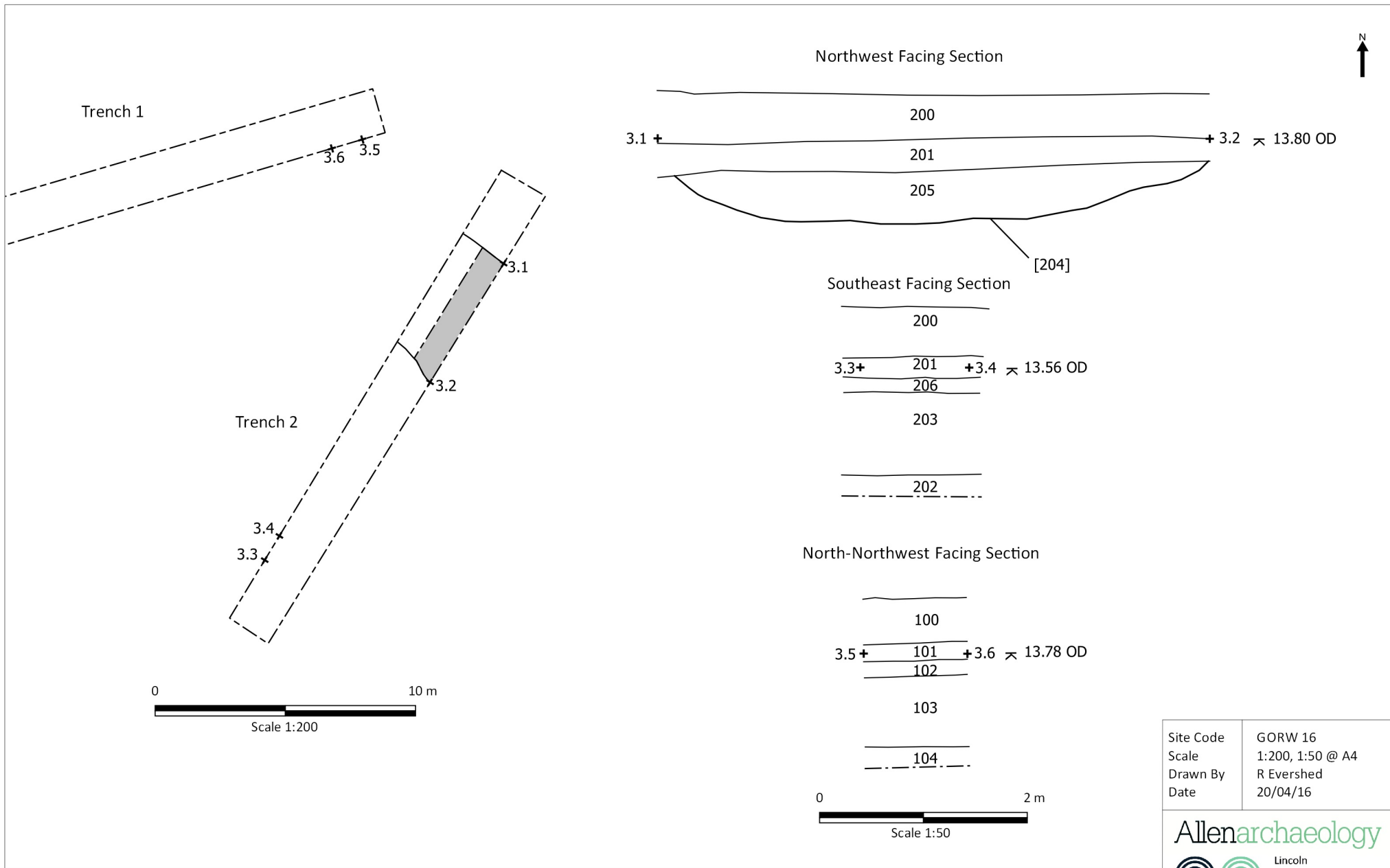


Figure 3: Plan and sections of Trenches 1 and 2

Site Code	GORW 16
Scale	1:200, 1:50 @ A4
Drawn By	R Evershed
Date	20/04/16

Allenarchaeology

Lincoln
Birmingham
Cambridge
Southampton

www.allenarchaeology.co.uk



Allen Archaeology Limited
Website: www.allenarchaeology.co.uk

Company Registered in England and Wales No: 6935529

Lincoln
Whisby Lodge
Hillcroft Business Park
Whisby Road
Lincoln
LN6 3QL

Birmingham
Arion Business Centre
Harriet House
118 High Street
Birmingham
B23 6BG

Cambridge
Wellington House
East Road
Cambridge
CB1 1BH

Southampton
International House
Southampton International Business Park
George Curl Way
Southampton
SO18 2RZ

Tel/Fax: +44 (0) 1522 685356
Email: info@allenarchaeology.co.uk

Tel/Fax: +44 (0) 800 610 2545
Email: birmingham@allenarchaeology.co.uk

Tel/Fax: +44 (0) 800 610 2550
Email: cambridge@allenarchaeology.co.uk

Tel: +44 (0) 800 610 2555
Email: southampton@allenarchaeology.co.uk