

Godmanchester County Primary School



Archaeological Evaluation Report



August 2008

Client: Mouchel

OA East Report No: 1052

OASIS No: 46561

NGR: TL 2448 7084

Godmanchester County Primary School

Archaeological Evaluation

By Nick Gilmour MA PIFA

With contributions by Carol Fletcher BA AIFA

Editor: Richard Mortimer MIFA

Illustrator: Louise Bush MA PIFA

Report Date: August 2008

ECB 3009

DRAFT

Table of Contents

Summary.....	5
1 Introduction.....	6
1.1 Location and scope of work.....	6
1.2 Geology and topography.....	6
1.3 Archaeological and historical background.....	6
1.4 Acknowledgements.....	7
2 Aims and Methodology.....	8
2.1 Aims.....	8
2.2 Methodology.....	8
3 Results.....	9
3.1 Introduction	9
3.2 The Topsoil and Subsoil.....	9
3.3 Trench 1.....	9
3.4 Trench 2.....	9
3.5 Trench 3.....	10
3.6 Finds Summary.....	10
3.7 Environmental Summary.....	10
4 Discussion and Conclusions.....	11
4.1 The Subsoil.....	11
4.2 Medieval Pit.....	11
4.3 Post-Medieval features.....	11
4.4 Trench 3.....	11
4.5 Significance.....	11
4.6 Recommendations.....	11
Appendix A. Health and Safety Statement	12
Appendix B. Trench Descriptions and Context Inventory.....	13
Appendix C. Finds Reports.....	15

C.1 Pottery.....	15
Summary.....	15
5 Introduction.....	15
6 Methodology.....	15
7 Assemblage.....	16
7.1 Trench 1.....	16
7.2 Trench 2.....	16
7.3 Trench 3.....	17
8 General Discussion.....	17
9 Statement of Research Potential.....	17
Bibliography	18
Appendix D. Dating Table.....	18
Appendix E. OASIS Report Form	20

List of Figures

- Fig. 1 Site location map
- Fig. 2 First edition OS map
- Fig. 3 Sections

List of Plates

- Plate 1 Trench 1 looking east
- Plate 2 Trench 2 looking east

Summary

Three small trenches were excavated in the grounds of Godmanchester County Primary school between 30th July and 1st August 2008. A small quantity of Roman and Medieval pottery was recovered, however, the majority of the finds were recovered from the subsoil. One possible Medieval quarry pit was identified, along with a series of post-Medieval features that may represent garden features.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at Godmanchester Primary School, Park Lane, Godmanchester between 30th July and 1st August 2008. Two extensions to the standing school buildings are proposed; the larger to the north within an area of grass, the smaller to the south, tight against the current school buildings in an area of tarmac.
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Kasia Gdaneic of the Cambridgeshire Archaeology, Planning and Countryside Advice team (CAPCA; Pre-Planning Application), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (formerly Cambridgeshire County Council's CAM ARC).
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Planning and Policy Guidance 16 - Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990). The results will enable decisions to be made by CAPCA, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The development site lies just above 10m OD on first/second terrace sands and gravels. The site lies on flat ground some 200m from the River Great Ouse (to the west) with the main Roman town to the south.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The school is located at the centre of a triangular parcel of land with the Roman town at its south and Roman roads to east and west (converging to a fording/bridging point at the northwest), and lies within an area of known Roman burial and settlement activity. Inhumations, artefacts and settlement features have previously been found beneath paths and car parks within the school grounds and beneath the netball court immediately to the south of the new development area (MCB 12329). These observations extend the area of known occupation northwards from archaeologically investigated areas beneath recent developments at Pavilion Close and The Parks (ECB542, 543 and 544). Ceramic and metalwork evidence suggests dates of the 1st to 2nd centuries AD for the earliest roadside activity in this area, which may have developed around the widespread digging of gravel pits which would have been necessary to prepare the roads and for general construction work within the new town. Inhumation cemeteries appear to occupy much of the area in the 2nd to 4th centuries (e.g. MCB14699 and 12455) and the discovery of kilns at Pavilion Close indicate that a ceramic industry was located here between the 2nd and 3rd centuries. An account of the extra-mural settlement, burial and industrial archaeology of Godmanchester has been recently published (Jones, A (ed.). 2003. BAR British Series 346).
- 1.3.2 A scheduled site, a 13th century moated house that belonged to the Prior of Merton (DCB46, SAM11550), lies 180m to the southeast of the development area, just to the

east of St Mary's church (MCB3467) which is thought to have Saxon Origins. Mertons Manor had formal, managed fish ponds in closes on its west side, evidence of which was recorded during evaluation work in 'The Parks' (ECB543). The house was destroyed in the 16th century following the dissolution of Merton Priory.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank Bruce King of Mouchel who commissioned and funded the work on behalf of Cambridgeshire County Council. The project was managed by Richard Mortimer. Nick Gilmour directed the fieldwork, with the assistance of Peter Boardman and Mark of Lattenbury Services opened and backfilled the trenches. The trenches were surveyed by Louise Bush and the excavation was monitored for CAPCA by Kasia Gdaneic.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this archaeological evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.
- 2.1.2 If archaeological remains are present the evaluation will seek to consider appropriate methodologies and suitable resourcing levels for excavation.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The Brief required that a 5% sample of the development area was investigated. To fulfil this, two 3m by 3m trenches and a 3m by 1.5m trench were opened. The larger trenches were placed either side of a fence that bisected the larger, northern area; the smaller trench was placed at the edge of the smaller, southern area, in an area of grass immediately adjacent to it.
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a small rubber-tracked 360 excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.3 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.2.4 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.5 Environmental samples will be taken from significant archaeological features located, in order to assess the survival and potential of macro-botanical environmental indicators.
- 2.2.6 Conditions on site were generally good, with only light rain showers.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The results are presented by trench, but with the topsoil and subsoil discussed separately first.

3.2 The Topsoil and Subsoil

3.2.1 A thin (up to 0.16m), dark modern topsoil layer covered all trenches. A depth of medieval/post-medieval subsoil was present in both trenches 1 and 2. It was a dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent flint gravel inclusions. A relatively large amount of pottery of Roman and Medieval date was recovered from this subsoil (see Appendix).

3.3 Trench 1

3.3.1 Trench 1 contained several features including a large pit, context **4** with a single homogeneous fill (3) (Fig.3 S.3). Pit **4** would have been roughly circular in plan, although it was truncated by a service trench to the south and continued outside of the excavated area. It had very steep sides and a slightly concave base. It was filled by 3, a moderately compacted, dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent flint gravel inclusions. Pottery, dating to the 14th-15th century (alongside residual Roman material), animal bone, an iron nail and a piece of lead window came were recovered from this fill.

3.3.2 A small shallow (**6** filled by 5), possibly the base of a trench, was also identified in this trench. It ran northeast to southwest into the edge of excavation, had gently sloping sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base. It was filled by 5, a dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent flint gravel inclusions, that had a moderate compaction (similar to the subsoil). Pottery (a single 14th century sherd) and an iron nail were recovered from this fill.

3.3.3 There were a further five small features (**8** filled by 7, **10** filled by 9, **12** filled by 11, **14** filled by 13, **16** filled by 15) recorded in Trench 1. These were all small, shallow sub-circular features which could represent truncated post holes but appeared more as natural features, probably the result of tree roots. They were all filled by a dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent flint gravel inclusions, that had a moderate compaction, very similar to the subsoil.

3.4 Trench 2

3.4.1 Trench 2 contained a probable animal burrow (**20** filled by 19), which was curvilinear in plan, had irregular sides and an irregular base. It was filled by a loose mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional flint gravel (as subsoil), which contained a small amount of 14th-15th century pottery.

3.4.2 A small ditch or trench (**22** filled by 21) ran east to west into the edge of excavation. It was shallow, with steep sides, a flat base and sharp breaks of slope. It was filled by a loose mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional flint gravel (subsoil), which contained a a single sherd of 13th to 14th century pottery.

3.4.3 In the north-west corner of the trench were two inter-cutting post-medieval pits (**24** filled by 23 and **26** filled by 25 and 29; see Fig 3). Pit **24** was rectangular in plan, although it continued outside of the excavated area, with near vertical sides and a flat base, with sharp breaks of slope. It was filled by a loose mid brownish grey sandy silt with

occasional flint gravel. The fill of this feature only produced pottery of Roman date, though alongside a clay pipe bowl of 17th or 18th century date. This feature was 'truncated' by pit **26**, which was circular in plan, although it continued outside of the excavated area, with vertical sides and a flat base, with sharp breaks of slope. It was filled by 25, a loose mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional flint gravel, which contained residual Roman pottery.

3.5 Trench 3

- 3.5.1 A single archaeological feature was identified in Trench 3. The trench could not be machined to the top of the geological layers as a large number of services were located within its area. In the only area free of service pipes and trenches, a sondage was sunk by hand, to a total depth of 1.60m from ground level, into a feature of unknown size or form – the base of the feature could not be reached within the limited area available.
- 3.5.2 Three fills were recorded within the feature. At the base of the sondage fill 30 was a compacted greeny-grey, layered silty clay with very frequent small rounded pea grits of flinty, stone, chalk etc. This fill appeared to have been water lain, possibly in flowing water. Above this the main fill (28) was a looser, mid-dark brown silty gravel with very occasional finds of 19th century drain fragments and a single late 19th century flowerpot fragment. The upper fill (27), possibly a levelling layer, was a very compact, black, slightly oily clay silt with very frequent pea grit and gravel inclusions. Sherds of late 19th century pottery were recovered alongside residual Roman material.

3.6 Finds Summary

- 3.6.1 A mixture of pottery was recovered, principally from the subsoil, of Roman and Medieval date.
- 3.6.2 A small quantity of bone, 16 pieces in total, was recovered from the fill of pit **4**. Six of these fragments were identifiable to species, four cow, one sheep and one swan. However, this bone cannot be well dated as the pottery assemblage from the pit was mixed and potentially all residual. There is little scope for this assemblage to inform on activity on the site. The same pit also contained part of a coprolite (probably dog).
- 3.6.3 A piece of Lead window came was also recovered from pit **4**. This could be of any date from the Early Medieval period onwards. However, its form, with comparatively short protruding edges and a thicker middle division suggest that it may be medieval (Fletcher pers. comm.).

3.7 Environmental Summary

- 3.7.1 A bulk sample was taken from pit **4** for environmental processing and was found to contain mineralised fly pupae, fish scale and bones and charred cereal grains.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 The Subsoil

4.1.1 The quantity of Roman and Medieval Pottery recovered from the subsoil was relatively high. However, this is not unexpected given the close proximity of the site to the known Roman and Medieval town of Godmanchester. The sherds are generally small and abraded with even the medieval material probably representing residual material having been moved around from elsewhere – no part of either the Roman or medieval assemblages represents *in-situ* dumping or occupation, neither in the subsoil nor in the features recorded below.

4.2 Medieval Pit

4.2.1 Pit 4, in trench 1, was a substantial feature, having a diameter of at least 1.6m and a depth of 0.6m from natural gravel level. The finds assemblage recovered was relatively small and represents residual material incorporated within the topsoil/subsoil fill of the feature rather than direct deposition. The pottery assemblage contained both Roman and later medieval (14th to 15th century) material. The form of the pit, and the location in an area of gravel, may suggest that it represents a quarry pit of 15th century or later date.

4.3 Post-Medieval features

4.3.1 The other features identified on the site were post-medieval or probably post-medieval in date and may represent garden features relating to Island Hall, adjacent to the site. Only pit 25 contained finds of definite post-medieval date, but all of the features contained the same fill, which was very similar to the subsoil/topsoil.

4.4 Trench 3

4.4.1 Trench 3 was excavated to a depth of 1.60m below modern ground level without locating natural geological layers. Due to the small size of the area investigated interpretation of this feature is difficult. It may represent a channel of some form, perhaps a stream or a leat, however, there is no documentary or map evidence for this on the first edition OS map (Fig 2). It is possible that the first edition OS was drawn up soon after this feature went out of use – the finds within the main fill date it to the late 19th century. The feature could also be more recent, and perhaps short-lived, with the small finds assemblage being residual. The number of land drain fragments within the lower fill, and the water lain nature of the possible basal fill suggest some form of drainage or channelling as the principal purpose of the feature.

4.5 Significance

4.5.1 This evaluation did not identify any features of Roman date, despite the proximity of the site to the Roman town, Roman roads and other features, including burials of this date. The presence of a possible Medieval quarry pit is perhaps unsurprising, given the location of the site to areas of known Medieval activity.

4.6 Recommendations

4.6.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

APPENDIX A. HEALTH AND SAFETY STATEMENT

- A.1.1 OA East will ensure that all work is carried out in accordance with relevant Health and Safety Policies, to standards defined in *The Health and Safety at Work, etc. Act, 1974* and *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations, 1992*, and in accordance with the manual *Health and Safety in Fieldwork Archaeology* (SCAUM 1997).
- A.1.2 Risk assessments prepared for the OA East office will be adhered to.
- A.1.3 OA East has Public Liability Insurance. Separate professional insurance is covered by a Public Liability Policy.
- A.1.4 Full details of the relevant Health and Safety Policies and the unit's insurance cover can be provided on request.

APPENDIX B. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	n/a
Trench contained one large pit, a possible ditch and five possible post holes (or root disturbance).					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
					Width (m)	2.80
					Length (m)	3.40
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.12	Topsoil	-	Modern
2	Layer	-	0.48	Subsoil	Pottery	Medieval
3	Fill	1.60	0.80	Pit fill	Pottery, bone, lead, iron nail	Medieval
4	Cut	1.60	0.80	Pit cut	-	Medieval
5	Fill	0.55	0.14	Trench? Fill		Medieval
6	Cut	0.55	0.14	Root disturbance	-	Medieval
7	Fill	0.22	0.12	Root disturbance		Medieval
8	Cut	0.22	0.12	Root disturbance	-	Medieval
9	Fill	0.08	0.06	Root disturbance		Medieval
10	Cut	0.08	0.06	Root disturbance	-	Medieval
11	Fill	0.36	0.12	Root disturbance		Medieval
12	Cut	0.36	0.12	Root disturbance	-	Medieval
13	Fill	0.35	0.10	Root disturbance		Medieval
14	Cut	0.35	0.10	Root disturbance	-	Medieval
15	Fill	0.18	0.08	Root disturbance		Medieval
16	Cut	0.18	0.08	Root disturbance	-	Medieval
Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	n/a
Trench contained two intercutting post-medieval pits, a probable animal burrow and a small trench or ditch					Avg. depth (m)	0.62
					Width (m)	2.90
					Length (m)	3.10
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
17	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil	-	Modern
18	Layer	-	0.40	Subsoil	Pottery	Medieval
19	Fill	0.22	0.12	Burrow fill	Pottery	Medieval

20	Cut	0.22	0.12	Burrow cut	-	Medieval
21	Fill	0.45	0.08	Trench fill	Pottery	Medieval
22	Cut	0.45	0.08	Trench cut	-	Medieval
23	Fill	1.20	0.35	Pit fill	Pottery	Post-Medieval
24	Cut	1.20	0.35	Pit Cut	-	Post-Medieval
25	Fill	1.10	0.70	Pit fill	Pottery, bone, clay pipe	Post-Medieval
26	Cut	1.10	0.70	Pit cut	-	Post-Medieval
29	Fill	0.55	0.05	Pit Fill	-	Post-Medieval
Trench 3						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Large number of services identified. Single large feature recorded. Natural not located even a maximum depth of 1.60m					Avg. depth (m)	0.72
					Width (m)	2.00
					Length (m)	3.40
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
27	Layer	-	0.66	Modern make up	pottery	Post-Med to Modern
28	Fill	-	0.58	Fill of possible watercourse	flowerpot	Post-Medieval
30	Fill	-	?	Water-borne silting	none	Post-Medieval

APPENDIX C. FINDS REPORTS

C.1 Pottery

By Carole Fletcher BA AIFA and William Wadeson

Summary

The evaluation at Godmanchester County Primary School, Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire produced a small pottery assemblage of 136 sherds, weighing 1.338kg, from three trenches. The material recovered is a mixture of medieval 13th to 15th century and residual Romano-British sherds ranging in date from the mid 1st to 4th century, however the main part of the small Roman assemblage most likely dates from the mid 3rd to 4th century. In addition two sherds of white earthen ware and a single sherd of flower pot all dating to the 19th century are the only later sherds present. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded to abraded and the average sherd is small at approximately 10g.

5 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 The evaluation at Godmanchester County Primary School, Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire produced a small pottery assemblage of 136 sherds, weighing 1.338kg, from three trenches. The assemblage includes a large number of Romano-British sherds, 102 sherds weighing 0.881kg these are mainly residual having been found alongside medieval pottery, or were the only material recovered from small number features which the excavator believes to be medieval or later. In addition a small number of 19th century sherds were recovered from trench 3, this trench appears to contain only modern services. The medieval assemblage contains some 13th century material though the main period represented appears to be 14th and 15th century. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded to abraded and the average sherd weight from individual contexts is small at approximately 10g..

5.1.2 Ceramic fabric abbreviations used in the following text are:

BONDT	Bourne D type ware
BRILL	Brill-Boarstall ware
HUNFSW	Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware
LYST/LYSTT	Lyveden-Stanion/ Lyveden-Stanion type ware
LLYSTT	Late Lyveden-Stanion type ware
POTT	Potterspury type ware
SW	Sandy ware
SHW	Shelly ware

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1.1 The basic guidance in the Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2) has been adhered to (English Heritage 1991). In addition the Medieval Pottery Research Group

(MPRG) documents Guidance for the processing and publication of medieval pottery from excavations (Blake and Davey, 1983), A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms (MPRG, 1998) and Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics (MPRG, 2001) act as a standard.

- 6.1.2 Dating was carried out using OA East's in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described types. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed. All the pottery has been spot dated on a context-by-context basis.
- 6.1.3 The pottery and archive are curated by OA East until formal deposition.

7 ASSEMBLAGE

7.1 Trench 1

- 7.1.1 Seven features were identified in this trench of these only three contained pottery. The fill of pit **4** produced 14 medieval sherds, these included two HUNFSW jar sherds, unglazed POTT sherds possibly from a jug and glazed BRILL and LYST jug sherds. Also present was the frilled unglazed base from an EAR jug which may be transitional in date. Overall the material from this pit appears to be 14th-15th century.
- 7.1.2 Recovered alongside the medieval material were 31 Romano-British sherds including 18 sherds of utilitarian sandy grey ware some of which are burnished and others rouletted or combed. A single sherd of Nene Valley Mortaria, the footring from a Samian vessel form 18/31 and a sherd of burnished Hadham Redware which dates Roman material recovered from pit **4** the to the mid 3rd-4th century.
- 7.1.3 The section through feature **6** produced only a single sherd of 13th-mid14th century SHW and the single fill of the third feature, a shallow post hole **14**, contained two sherds of Romano-British sandy grey ware.
- 7.1.4 In addition the subsoil from this trench contained nine sherds of 14th century pottery and a single sherd of 15th-16th century BONDT alongside 21 sherds of Romano-British material which included 16 sherds of utilitarian sandy grey ware, these are probably locally manufactured and pottery of this type is common throughout the Roman period. A single sherd of Nene Valley Mortaria was also identified and the overall date for the Romano-British material recovered from the subsoil is 2nd to 4th century.

7.2 Trench 2

- 7.2.1 Two pits within this trench produced pottery, the first **24** contained only Romano-British pottery dating to the 2nd to 4th century and included two sherds of Nene Valley Colour Coat, Oxidised Sandy ware and more local sandy grey wares. Found alongside this Romano-British pottery was a near complete bowl from a clay pipe dated by Dr A Brooks to the late 17th or early 18th century. Pit **26** also produced only Romano-British sherds including two sherds Nene Valley Colour Coat one of which is rouletted and the rim from a Shell tempered ware jar. The date for the pottery is 3rd-4th century.
- 7.2.2 Ditch **22** produced only a single sherd of SHW dating to the 13th-mid14th century, and feature **19** described by the excavator as a burrow contained two sherds of HUNFSW and a single sherd of LLYSTT dating to the 14th-15th century. Also recovered were more Romano-British material, two sandy grey ware sherds and a small flake of Samian. The subsoil from the material is 2nd to 4th century.

7.3 Trench 3

- 7.3.1 This trench was much disturbed by the placement of various modern services, however five sherds of pottery were recovered. From layer 27 two refined white earthenware sherds were recovered, a sherd of Flow Blue a sherd from a transfer printed cup both dating to the mid-late 19th century. This layer also produce two sherds of Romano-British pottery, a sherd of Black-burnished 2 and one of Sandy grey ware. From layer 28 was recovered a single sherd flower pot dating to the late 19th century.

8 GENERAL DISCUSSION

- 8.1.1 The majority of the Romano-British material present in the assemblage by sherd count and sherd weight are utilitarian Sandy grey ware sherds, unsourced though probably manufactured locally. These form 58% by count and 49% by weight of the of the Romano-British assemblage and 44% by count and 32% by weight of the whole assemblage. Suggesting a greater level of background Romano-British activity on the site than later medieval activity. Several Nene Valley mortarium sherds were identified this is a specialist Roman vessel designed to grind food and indicates that some of this assemblage was involved in the preparation of food and may represent part of a kitchen assemblage. The Romano-British assemblage is domestic in nature containing both course ware and fine ware vessels including Samian. The overall Romano-British assemblage is fragmented and abraded indicating reworking of the material after deposition.
- 8.1.2 The medieval assemblage is only a small element of the material recovered during the evaluation. The material identified includes a glazed sherd from a BRILL jug manufactured in Buckinghamshire, a single sherd from a MELT jug and HUNFSW jar sherds both fabrics of Cambridgeshire origin, the HUNFSW may have been made in or close to Huntingdon from the mid 12th century onwards. In addition LYST glazed jug sherds and unglazed sherds were also recognised alongside SHW all originating from Northamptonshire. The LLYSTT sherds have also been found in 14th century assemblages in Huntingdon (authors own observations) and may be another local fabric though this has yet to be confirmed.
- 8.1.3 The medieval assemblage is domestic in nature containing both jars and jugs, though few bowl sherds. The pottery is moderately abraded to abraded and indicates reworking of the material before deposition.

9 STATEMENT OF RESEARCH POTENTIAL

- 9.1.1 An assemblage of this size can provide only basic dating information for a site, the assemblage is moderately abraded to abraded and the average sherd size is small. Roman Godmanchester is poorly represented in this assemblage and medieval domestic activity is indicated at low levels across the site. The assemblage offers brief glimpse into the medieval activity in this area of Godmanchester and should further work be undertaken this assemblage should be reassessed alongside any new material recovered. However This assemblage offers little potential to aid national and local research objectives and no further work is required on this assemblage at this time.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Blake, H and Davey, P. 1983 Guidelines for the Processing and Publications of Medieval Pottery from Excavations. Directorate of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings_Occasional_Paper 5
- English Heritage 1991 MAP2
- Medieval Pottery Research Group 1998 A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper I

APPENDIX D. DATING TABLE

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Basic Form</i>	<i>Sherd Count</i>	<i>Sherd Weight in kg</i>	<i>Date Range for Roman pottery</i>	<i>Date Range for the Context</i>
2	BONDT		1	0.016	C2-C4	14th-15th century
	LLYST		2	0.018		
	LLYST	Jug	1	0.019		
	LLYST	Bowl	1	0.033		
	LYSTT		3	0.016		
	HUNFSW	Jar	2	0.017		
	Nene valley mortaria	Mortaria	1	0.022		
	Oxidised Sandy ware		1	0.009		
	Sandy Grey ware		16	0.102		
	Oxidised Grey Sandy ware		1	0.025		
	Shell Tempered ware		2	0.018		
3	POTT		2	0.035	MC3-C4	14th-15th century
	LYST	Jug	4	0.061		
	HUNFSW	Jar	2	0.013		
	BRILL	Jug	1	0.005		
	LLYST		1	0.017		
	SW		1	0.060		
	MELT	Jug	1	0.029		
	UNK		1	0.002		
	EAR	Jug	1	0.046		
	Shell Tempered ware		6	0.089		
	Sandy Grey ware		18	0.177		
	Samian		2	0.021		
	Hadham Red ware		1	0.004		
	Nene valley mortaria	Mortaria	1	0.008		
	Oxidised Sandy ware		3	0.015		
5	SHW		1	<0.001		13th-14th century
13	Sandy Grey ware		2	0.010	MC1-C4	Roman MC1-C4
18	Nene Valley Colour Coat		4	0.016	C2-C4	Roman C2-C4
	Sandy Grey ware		12	0.102		

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight in kg	Date Range for Roman pottery	Date Range for the Context
	Shell Tempered ware		7	0.156		
19	LLYST		1	0.001		14th-15th century
	HUNFSW	Jar	2	0.010		
	Sandy Grey ware		2	0.006	MC1-C4	
	Samian		1	<0.001		
21	SHW		1	0.033		Mid `12th-mid 14th century
23	Nene Valley Colour Coat		2	0.006	C2-C4	Roman C2-C4
	Oxidised Sandy ware		1	0.009		
	Oxidised Grey Sandy ware		1	0.002		
	Sandy Grey ware		8	0.033		
	Unknown Fine ware		1	0.001		
25	Shell Tempered ware		1	0.018	C3-C4	Roman C3-C4
	Nene Valley Colour Coat		2	0.003		
	Sandy Grey ware		2	0.007		
	Oxidised Grey Sandy ware		2	0.003		
	Unknown		2	0.018		
27	Refined White Earthenware		2	0.006		Mid- late 19th century
	Black Burnished ware 2		1	0.004	C2-C3	
	Sandy Grey ware		1	0.007		
28	MODR	Flowerpot	1	0.008		Late 19th century

APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-46561		
Project Name	Evaluation at Godmanchester County Primary School		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	30-07-2008	Finish	31-07-2008
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	GOD CPS08	Planning App. No.	
HER No.	ECB 3009	Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Development Type	Public Building

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab-Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-Core	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
<input type="checkbox"/> Augering	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits
<input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography	

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
garden features	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901	pottery	Roman 43 to 410
	Select period...	pottery	Medieval 1066 to 1540
	Select period...	pottery	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	Huntingdon	Godmanchester County Primary School, Park Lane, Godmanchester PE29 2AR	
Parish	Godmanchester		
HER	Cambridgeshire		
Study Area	430 sqm	National Grid Reference	TL 2448 7084

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Kasia Gdaneic
Project Design Originator	Richard Mortimer
Project Manager	Richard Mortimer
Supervisor	Nick Gilmour

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Location ...	OA east office bar hill	Location ...
GOD LOC08	GOD LOC08	GOD LOC08

Archive Contents/Media




	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Map
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey


Notes:

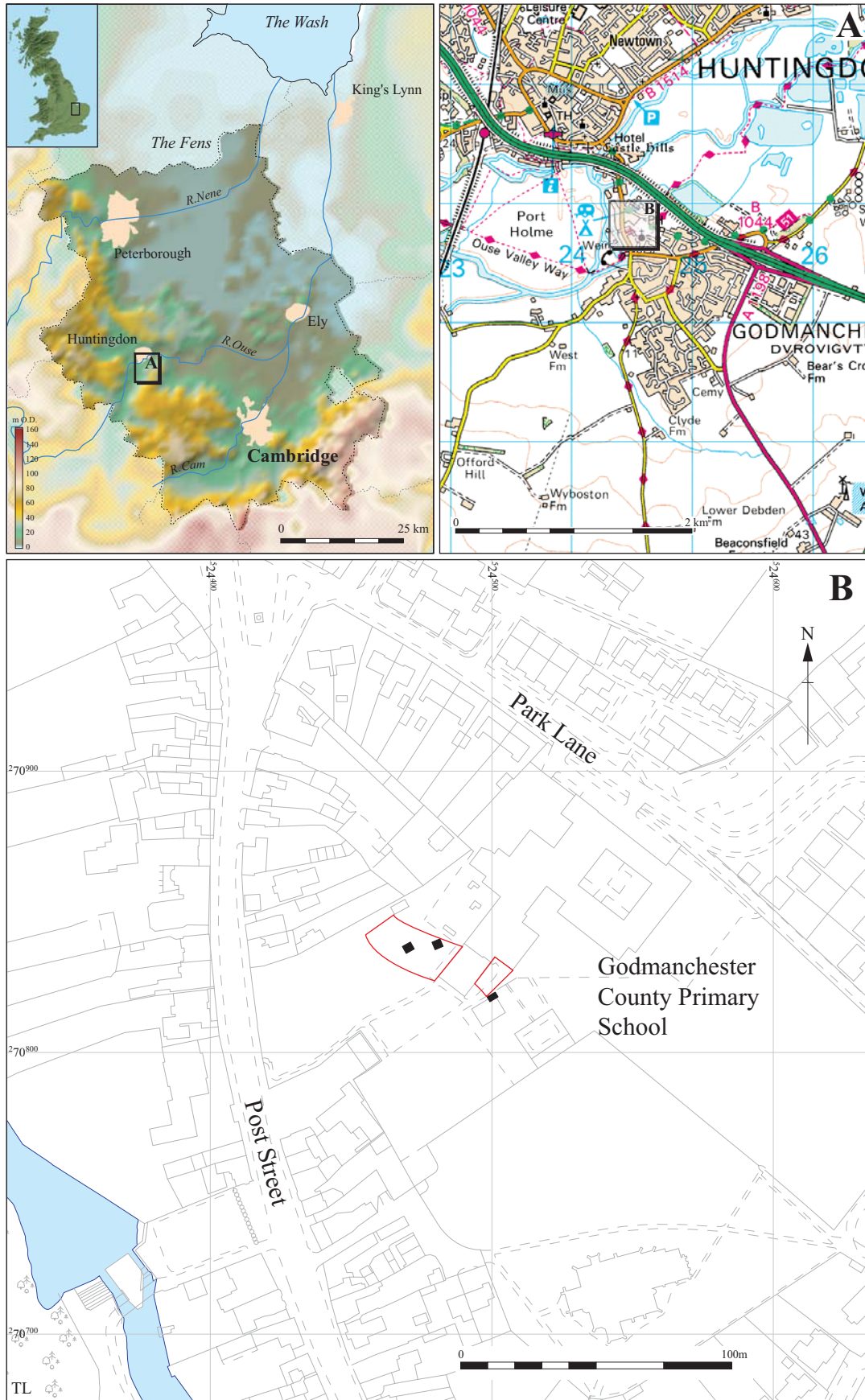
Drawing Conventions

Plans

Limit of Excavation	_____
Deposit - Conjectured	-----
Natural Features	_____
Sondages/Machine Strip	-----
Intrusion/Truncation
Illustrated Section	<u>S.14</u>
Archaeological Deposit	
Excavated Slot	
Modern Deposit	
Cut Number	118

Sections

Limit of Excavation	-----
Cut	_____
Cut-Conjectured	-----
Deposit Horizon	_____
Deposit Horizon - Conjectured	-----
Intrusion/Truncation
Top Surface/Top of Natural	_____
Break in Section/ Limit of Section Drawing	-----
Cut Number	118
Deposit Number	117
Ordnance Datum	18.45m OD X
Inclusions	



© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved Cambridgeshire County Council 100023205 2008

Figure 1: Location map with trenches (black) and development area (red)

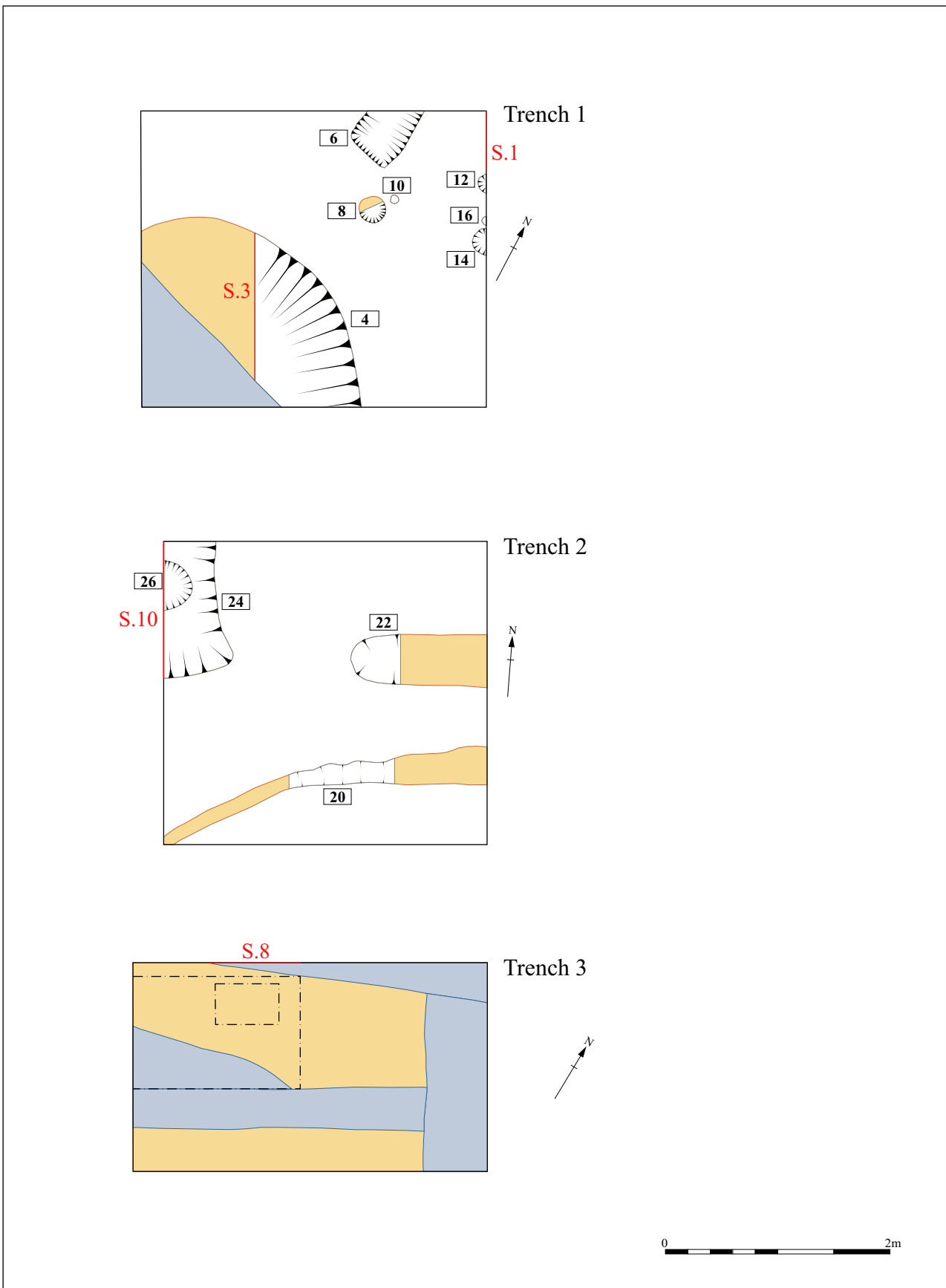


Figure 2: Trench plans

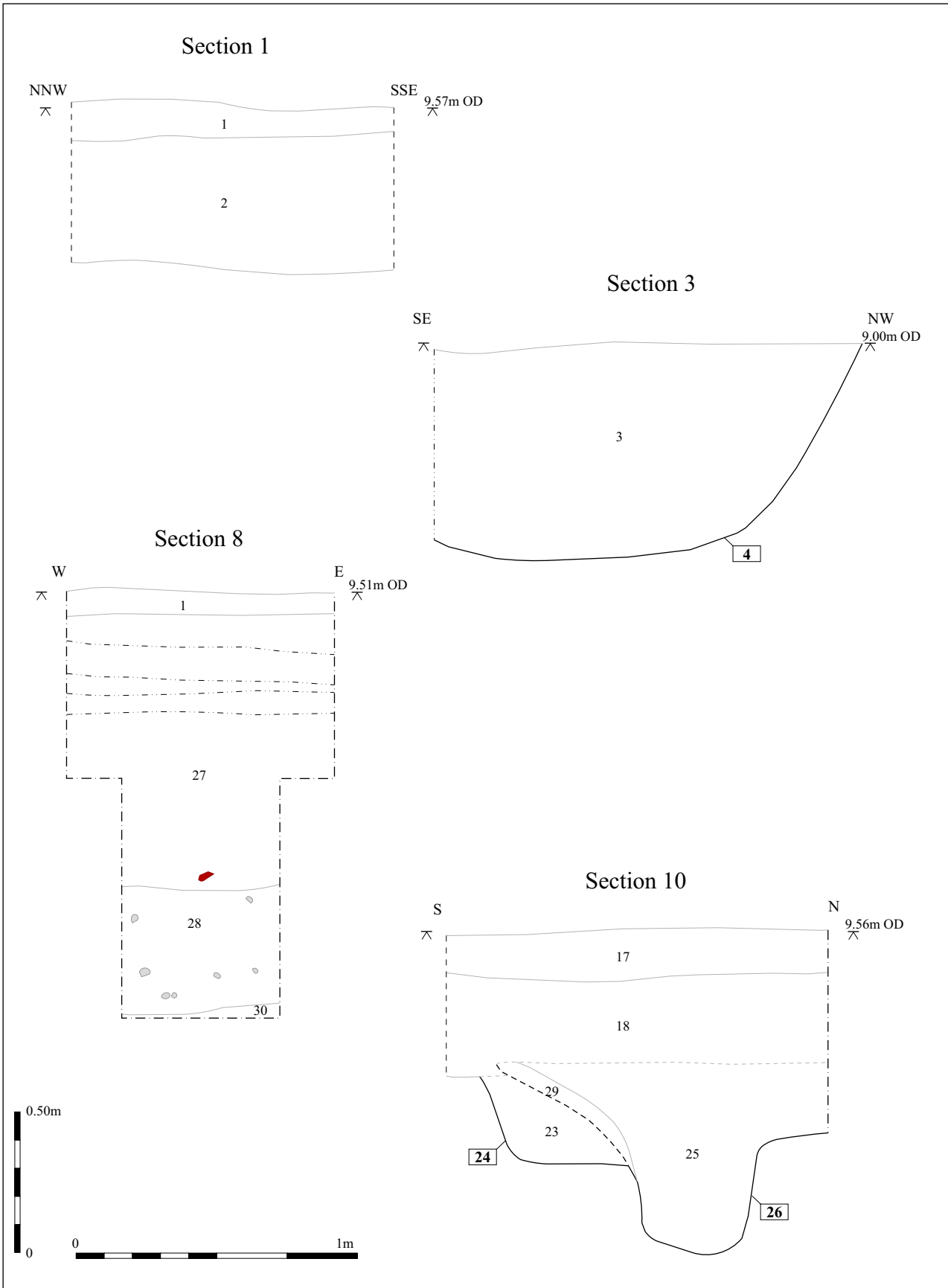


Figure 3: Sections

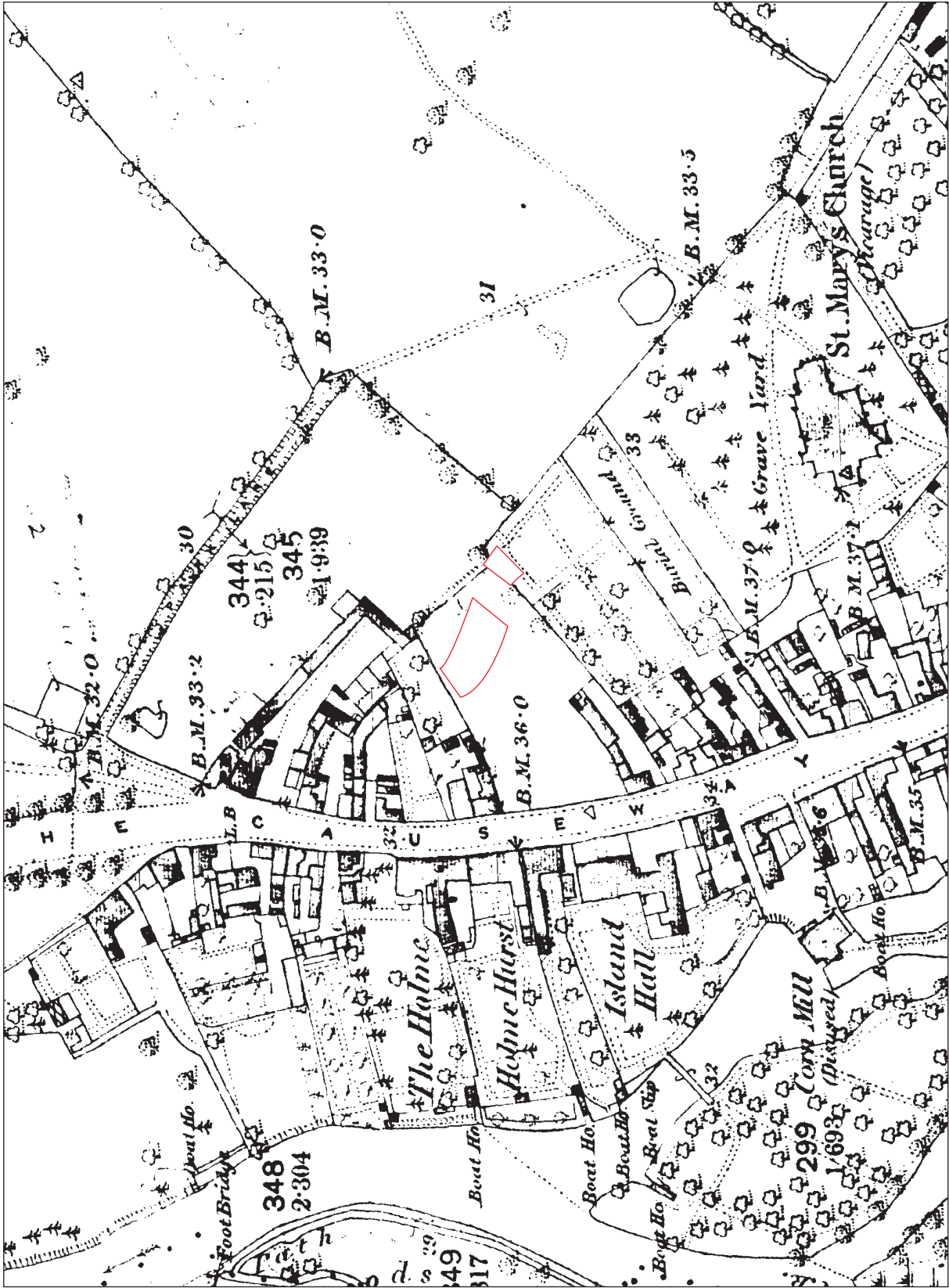


Figure 4: First edition (1885) OS with development area (red)



Plate 1: Trench 1 looking east



Plate 2: Trench 2 looking east



Head Office/Registered Office

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@thehumanjourney.net
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net>

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1GF

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: oanorth@thehumanjourney.net
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net>

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850 500
f: +44 (0) 1223 850 599
e: oeast@thehumanjourney.net
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net/oeast>

OA Méditerranée

115 Rue Merlot
ZAC La Louvade
34 130 Maugeio
France

t: +33 (0) 4.67.57.86.92
f: +33 (0) 4.67.42.65.93
e: oamed@oamed.fr
w: <http://oamed.fr/>



Director: David Jennings, BA MIFA FSA

*Oxford Archaeological Unit is a
Private Limited Company, N^o: 1618597
and a Registered Charity, N^o: 285627*