

Godmanchester Flood Alleviation Scheme



Archaeological
Monitoring



May 2014

Client: Jackson Civils on behalf of
the Environment Agency

OA East Report No: 1622

OASIS No: oxfordar3-178977

NGR: TL 24300 71000

Godmanchester Flood Alleviation Scheme

Archaeological Monitoring

By Gareth Rees BA MA AlFA

*With contributions by Chris Faine MA MSc AlFA, Andy Fawcett, Rachel Fosberry AlFA ,
Alice Lyons MA MIFA and Steve Morgan BA MSc*

Editor: Aileen Connor BA AlFA

Illustrator: Dave Brown BA

Report Date: May 2014

Report Number: 1622
Site Name: Godmanchester flood alleviation scheme
HER Event No:
Date of Works: May 2012 – September 2013
Client Name: Jackson Civils on behalf of the Environment Agency
Client Ref: -
Planning Ref: 1001786FUL
Grid Ref: TL 24300 71000
Site Code: GODFAS12
Finance Code: GODFAS12
Receiving Body: CCC Stores
Accession No: -
Prepared by: Gareth Rees
Position: Project Officer
Date: 12th May 2014
Checked by: Aileen Connor
Position: Senior Project Manager
Date: 16th May 2014

Signed: 

Disclaimer

This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.

Oxford Archaeology East,
15 Trafalgar Way,
Bar Hill,
Cambridge,
CB23 8SQ

t: 01223 850500
f: 01223 850599
e: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net/oaeast>

© Oxford Archaeology East 2014
Oxford Archaeology Limited is a Registered Charity No: 285627

Table of Contents

Summary.....	6
1 Introduction.....	8
1.1 Location and scope of work.....	8
1.2 Geology and topography.....	8
1.3 Archaeological and historical background.....	8
1.4 Acknowledgements.....	15
2 Aims and Methodology.....	16
2.1 Aims.....	16
2.2 Methodology.....	16
3 Results.....	17
3.1 Introduction	17
3.2 No. 5 to 8 Post Street.....	17
3.3 No. 21 to 23 Post Street; Beechholme.....	17
3.4 No. 31 Post Street.....	17
3.5 No. 4 The Avenue (Figure 5 and Figure 6).....	18
3.6 No. 4a The Avenue.....	20
3.7 No. 4c The Avenue.....	20
3.8 Dredging and river bank re-grading.....	21
3.9 Finds and Environmental Summary.....	21
4 Discussion and Conclusions.....	22
4.2 Roman (Figure 2).....	22
4.3 Medieval.....	24
4.4 Post-medieval.....	24
4.5 Conclusion.....	24
4.6 Significance.....	24
Appendix A. Listed Buildings adjacent to the development area.....	26
Appendix B. Context Inventory.....	28
Appendix C. Finds Reports.....	30
C.1 Roman and post-Roman Pottery.....	30

C.2 Metal Finds.....	47
Appendix D. Environmental Reports.....	48
D.1 Animal Bone.....	48
D.2 Environmental samples.....	48
Appendix E. Bibliography	52
Appendix F. OASIS Report Form.....	55

List of Figures

- Fig. 1 Site location map showing route of works and monitoring (red)
- Fig. 2 HER data and listed buildings in the vicinity of Roman Godmanchester (Durovigutum) with flood alleviation works shown
- Fig. 3 Monitoring visits between May 2012 and September 2013
- Fig. 4 Archaeological sites identified during monitoring
- Fig. 5 Trench plan, No.4 The Avenue
- Fig. 6 Sections, No.4 The Avenue
- Fig. 7 Sections, No.4 The Avenue

List of Plates

- Plate 1 Post-medieval well at 23 Post Street
- Plate 2 Trench shot, southern trench segment, No.4 The Avenue. Looking north-east
- Plate 3 Profile across the occupation surface showing surface 142 (yellow/brown) and hearths **138** and **141** (pink/red)
- Plate 4 Eastern extent of gravel surface (142) seen in east-west section across northern trench segment at No.4 The Avenue
- Plate 5 *In situ* Roman storage vessel in layer 110, No.4 The Avenue
- Plate 6 The Roman road running north-west to south-east across the trench at No.4 The Avenue

List of Tables

- Table C1 Pottery Fabric quantities
- Table C2 Pottery by context type
- Table C3 Form assemblage
- Appendix CI: Roman fabric codes
- Appendix CIII: Pottery Catalogue
- Table D1: Animal species present
- Table D2: Environmental samples

Summary

Between May 2012 and September 2013 Oxford Archaeology East carried out archaeological monitoring of the works for the Godmanchester flood alleviation scheme, to the rear of properties adjacent to the River Great Ouse, along The Avenue, Post Street, The Causeway and West Street (from TL24280 71140 to TL24350 70800).

Godmanchester has well documented Roman remains beginning with a fort built in the mid 1st century AD to control the strategic crossing point of the river, later the town of Durovigutum grew up over the fort due to its nodal location on Ermine Street. A linear project such as this, through the northern suburb of Durovigutum, had high potential to uncover remains relating to Ermine Street, its crossing over the river and roadside settlements.

The works consisted of the construction of 1.5km of flood defences including widening and dredging of the river around Cook's Bridge and two pumping stations. The majority of the monitoring was carried out during the excavation of foundation trenches along the course of the wall which ran predominantly in private gardens adjacent to the river. A total of 79 site monitoring visits were conducted over a 16 month period.

Archaeological remains dating from the early Roman to the post-medieval period were uncovered during the excavation of the footings for the wall and dredging of the river. Much of the foundations did not penetrate deep enough to expose the archaeological level with most being entirely in garden soils, topsoils and modern levelling deposits.

Stratified archaeological remains were uncovered at No.4 The Avenue. A depth of 0.80m of archaeological deposits in two segments of the foundation trench included late 1st century Roman layers overlain by a 2nd century occupation surface with two hearths and a compacted clay and gravel surface. A gravel road or track was also uncovered at this property which appeared to be running perpendicular to the proposed route of Roman Ermine Street. Over 300 sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from excavations at this property along with well preserved environmental remains such as charred cereal grains, charcoal and fish-scales, indicating intensive domestic occupation in this area in the late 1st to early 3rd century AD. Residual sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from nearby gardens and from deposits dredged during the river widening.

The capping on a post-medieval well was uncovered at 23 Post Street and post-medieval brick rubble was uncovered in a buried garden soil at 5-8 Post Street. An in situ garden wall dating to the 18th century was uncovered along the southern boundary of the garden of No.4 The Avenue.

No archaeological remains were uncovered during excavations for the pumping stations located to the east of The Avenue and at Rectory Gardens.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 Archaeological monitoring was conducted along the course of the Godmanchester flood alleviation scheme on land adjacent to the River Great Ouse to the rear of properties along The Avenue, Post Street, The Causeway and West Street (from TL24280 71140 to TL24350 70800; Figure 1). Monitoring was also carried out along the Haul Road and at the site of a pumping station to the west of the Avenue and at the site of a pumping station in Rectory Gardens.
- 1.1.2 This archaeological monitoring was undertaken in accordance with a Project Design and Specification prepared by OA East (Connor 2012) in consultation with Jim Bonner of the Environment Agency and agreed prior to works commencing with Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC; Planning Application 1001786FUL).
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to mitigate the effects of the development and assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the development area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012).
- 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 geological context was predominantly alluvium, to the north along The Avenue, underlain by 1st Terrace Gravels which predominate to the south. The gravels are underlain by Grey Mudstone throughout (B.G.S 1978). The route of the flood defences lay predominantly between 9m and 10m O.D. with the land rising slowly to the south and east to a ridge at 45m O.D. 3km to the south-east of Godmanchester. The route of the defences ran through private gardens backing on to the river with the site being bounded by houses dating from the 16th century onwards, on the landward side.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 A comprehensive study of historical and archaeological resources relating to Godmanchester has been undertaken by Oxford Archaeology East as part of the Rectory Farm publication project (Lyons and Popescu in-prep). Relevant sections of this document are reproduced here. Sites are referred to by their Cambridge Historic Environment Record number (CHER), or their Event number (ECB) whilst listed buildings are referred to by their English Heritage Listed Building number (EHLB) (Figure 2).
- 1.3.2 Godmanchester and its environs has an extraordinarily rich archaeological background. Early research owed a lot to the work of local antiquarians and the Huntingdonshire Archaeological Society, who worked during the 1920s and the 1960s.
- 1.3.3 The Cambridge Historic and Environmental Record shows thirty-six projects took place within the historic core of the town.
- 1.3.4 Between 1949 and 1986 many of the larger archaeological excavations that took place in advance of the re-development within the historic nucleus at Godmanchester were supervised by Michael Green, on behalf of the Department of Environment, it was his

research that brought the full extent of the importance of Godmanchester in the Roman era to the fore and he remains the authority on the archaeology of the town.

- 1.3.5 From the late 1980s development has mainly affected the peripheral areas of Godmanchester. In particular, excavations at The Parks to the north of the town have offered the opportunity to investigate the development of the Roman suburbs outside the north gate. Investigations have also been conducted at The Cardinal Distribution Park, to the east of the built-up area, and at The Chord Business Park along London Road.

Prehistory

- 1.3.6 Lithics and other artefacts have been recovered from across the Ouse Valley area both as stray individual finds and as residual material in later features during various excavations within and around the town of Godmanchester itself. This suggests that most of the subtle prehistoric remains, that almost certainly existed, have been destroyed by the large scale Roman (and later) development of the town and its surrounds. Some hints of significant activity do, however, survive.
- 1.3.7 The earliest finds include a Palaeolithic hand axe from Sweetings Road (CHER 11421A; Macaulay 1994) and a hammer stone from Cambridge Road (CHER 01686). While immediately outside the urban core of Godmanchester, residual flint dating from the Mesolithic period has been found at the Cardinal Distribution Park to the north of the A14/A604 junction (Murray 1998; Murray and Last 1999).
- 1.3.8 Neolithic artefacts are more prolific within the area with lithics being the most common find. Two Neolithic polished axes have been found in Godmanchester (CHER 02627). A large assemblage of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age lithics, found at the junction of the A14/A604 (Wait 1992), could be associated with periodic domestic activity although no cut features were recorded.
- 1.3.9 Sixty-one sherds of Neolithic pottery were recovered from a single pit at London Road (Jones 1999), although these were found in association with Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery. Also recorded is a large Bronze Age hammer or mace-head (CHER 01702) from Pinfold Lane, Godmanchester.
- 1.3.10 There is increasing evidence for structures in the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, with pits and a possible round house found at the Cardinal Distribution Park (Murray 1998; Murray & Last 1999).
- 1.3.11 Excavations at the junction of the A14/A604 revealed very Late Iron Age and early Roman period occupation (Wait 1992) when plots of land were laid out. Occupation intensified with a small farmstead laid out in the first centuries BC and AD, either occupied intermittently with domestic occupation perhaps only in the 2nd century or managed from within the town. This settlement had ceased to be occupied by the 4th century when occupation may have moved to Rectory Farm. Other Late Iron Age remains have been uncovered below Roman deposits during excavations in the core of the Roman town.

Roman

- 1.3.12 The Roman settlement of Godmanchester, which has been identified with the site of *Duroviguto* mentioned in the Ravenna Cosmography (7th century), developed on a gravel spur to the south of the ford where Ermine Street crossed the river Ouse (Margary 1973, route 2b). The importance of the town and its initial development was probably due to the strategic importance of this river crossing. This geographic location

led to Durovigutum become a nodal point between Ermine Street and the roads from Sandy and Cambridge. The history of the Roman town can be divided into five periods of development and abandonment.

Period 1: The Claudian and Neronian Forts (AD 44-70)

- 1.3.13 The earliest evidence of Roman activity at Godmanchester is military, as indicated by the presence of two short-lived successive forts, which were part of a network of military installations and roads to river crossings to control the southern region in the prelude to the conquest of the north.
- 1.3.14 The earlier fort dated to the time of the Conquest. A portion of its southern defence was traced over 170m below the later *mansio* (CHER00883). It consisted of an east-west aligned double-ditched timber-revetted rampart. A four-post tower was also located below the *mansio*. Inside the fort there was evidence for military timber buildings, one of which was sealed by the earliest gravel surface of Ermine Street (mid 1st century). Military equipment from the site included an iron axe and fragments of bronze shield binding.
- 1.3.15 The later fort was aligned across the earlier one on a north-east/south-west orientation. A portion of the south-eastern defence was excavated, including the southern corner and a gate (St Ann's Lane). The gate was flanked by timber towers set between the timber-revetted ends of a box rampart fronted by a single ditch. A substantial ditched enclosure (annexe) was probably associated with the fort.

Period 2: Road Network and Early Occupation (AD 70-130)

- 1.3.16 The later morphology of the site was dominated by the road network that was provided during the 1st century. As the army moved northwards, the forts became obsolete and the early civilian nucleus began to expand along Ermine Street.
- 1.3.17 Excavations at Post Street (CHER02585) revealed a stretch of Ermine Street that entered Godmanchester from the ford across the Ouse to the north. The road was double ditched and produced evidence for several phases of resurfacing. In Pinfold Lane (CHER01539), underneath the later *basilica*, Ermine Street was joined by the road to Sandy roughly perpetuating the early military route. Excavations at Pinfold Lane also revealed evidence for early occupation in the form of plots, containing timber buildings with earth floors, marked by ditches and fences along the line of Ermine Street. With the construction of the *basilica* in the early 3rd century, the road to Sandy was diverted to the south towards the later market place.
- 1.3.18 Evidence for early settlement was uncovered along Cambridge Road at Park Lane and along Ermine Street at Post Street where burnt material and debris indicated the presence of timber buildings.
- 1.3.19 In the aftermath of the Boudiccan revolt Godmanchester witnessed a period of growth with settlement expansion occurring along the main street frontages.
- 1.3.20 At Post Street (CHER01537) ditched plots for several types of domestic buildings, including round houses and timber-framed rectangular buildings, were set parallel to Ermine Street during the mid 1st to 3rd century. Here evidence for agricultural activities was found in the form of threshing floors, malting ovens/corn dryers and wicker granaries. In addition, there was evidence for animal husbandry. Sheep and goat, in particular, appeared to have been associated with dairy activities, including cheese-making. Strainers and pressers were uncovered during excavation. Sheep were also

appreciated for their wool, as suggested by the recovery of many loom weights and spinning whorls.

Period 3: The Mansio (AD 130-210)

- 1.3.21 At the beginning of the 2nd century several enclosures at the junction of Ermine Street and the road to Sandy were cleared to accommodate a masonry courtyard and building (*mansio*) with associated bathhouse to the south and the temple of *Abandinus*, a local god, to the west (CHER00883). The *mansio* was accessed from the north by a gravel lane skirting a masonry aisled barn to the east. Based on Green's excavation results, the *mansio* at Godmanchester would be one of the largest known in Roman Britain, being over 100m long, including stabling. It comprised a range of bedrooms along two sides and dining rooms. The southern range of rooms included the kitchen with rubbish pits that produced sherds of pottery spanning the early 2nd to late 3rd century. Floored were tessellated and walls plastered and painted. The bathhouse appears to have been built in two stages. It started as a single complex and ended as two separate bath systems, probably to provide separate facilities for men and women, or for official couriers and local inhabitants. A more recent investigation at 2, Pinfold Lane 1997 produced evidence for structures on the same alignment as the *mansio*-bath complex, confirming Green's original findings in this area (Hinman 1998).
- 1.3.22 The Temple of *Abandinus* is recorded on an inscribed bronze votive feather. It originated in the early 2nd century as a rectangular timber structure with an associated hut to the east. In the late 2nd century it was re-built in the fashion of a Romano-Celtic temple. It was destroyed along with the *mansio* complex in the late 3rd century and replaced in the 4th century by a polygonal structure with a central masonry tank.
- 1.3.23 Evidence for 2nd century occupation was found in Post Street (CHER02585) and in Cambridge Street (Site 7) where timber houses and workshops flanked Ermine Street. Here, a complete workshop dating to the early 2nd century was excavated. It produced evidence for bronze smelting and for later iron smelting and smiting. At least one example of masonry town house was uncovered in New Street (CHER02584).
- 1.3.24 A substantial aisled masonry building, dating to the 2nd-3rd century, was found at Granary Close, off Pinfold Lane (ECB678). This building had a single aisle plan and an entrance porch on the east side. Inside there were four bays with square timber posts set in masonry lined foundation pits. The structural character of the building, together with its alignment, suggests that it formed part of the *mansio* on Ermine Street. The *mansio* was destroyed c. 300, and evidence of a massacre was discovered in the form of an articulated arm and other bones from a rubbish pit outside the barn. From around the same time bodies have been discovered whose bones were gnawed by dogs or wolves, suggesting they weren't buried. A woman's partially burned body lay in an enclosure ditch. Recently (in 1985) six late Roman skulls were dredged from the river, some with sword cuts and one was thought to have been decapitated. Other signs of unrest include a hoard of jewellery was buried at the back of the bathhouse (296AD).

Period 4: Basilica, Market and Town Walls (AD 210-300)

- 1.3.25 In the early 3rd a masonry single-aisled basilica and associated forecourt encroaching upon Ermine Street (CHER01539) was constructed. The basilica was 25m long, 13m wide with entrances in the bays at the north and south ends. There was also a pillared portico on the eastern side which was approached by a gravel path from a central gateway in the east wall of the forecourt leading out onto Ermine Street. There were

also opposing doorways at the north and south ends of the forecourt, connected by a path running along the east front of the basilica.

- 1.3.26 The projection of the basilica onto Ermine Street led to the street being re-aligned slightly to the east. Further south this change led to the creation of a market place. Besides the *mansio* complex, the presence of a *basilica* would indicate that by the beginning of the 3rd century Godmanchester had achieved some formal status.
- 1.3.27 Evidence for pottery production emerged in the form of a mid 3rd century kiln at Park Lane, on northern edge of town (CHER01537).
- 1.3.28 At the end of the 3rd century the core of Godmanchester was enclosed by stone-defences. On the north-west side the circuit comprised a 3m wide wall with rampart, fronted by a wide ditch (CHER00882). Excavations at Earning Street (Site 11) offered the opportunity to investigate the south-eastern side of the defence circuit. Here a fan-shaped external tower probably marked the location of the eastern gate on the road branching off the *Via Devana*. Here, the wall terminated abruptly and was not completed probably as the result of a major fire that destroyed most of the settlement core.

Period 5: Demolition of Public Buildings and Resettlement (AD 300-370)

- 1.3.29 Following the conflagration episode of the late 3rd century, the bathhouse was only partially re-built and lasted until the late 4th century. The *mansio* and *basilica* were pulled down. Their building material was re-used for the construction of a secondary defence circuit within the former walls, which enclosed the sector of the town occupied by the surviving official buildings (Site 25). The later defence circuit consisted of a freestanding wall and ditch that contained *tesserae* and flue tiles probably from the bathhouse.
- 1.3.30 The *mansio* remained open until the mid 4th century. At a later stage, the area was enclosed by a ditch and occupied by two new timber buildings. The former aisled barn was converted into an industrial building with iron furnaces.
- 1.3.31 The last metalled surface of Ermine Street was practically unworn and covered by a thick layer of late 4th century rubbish, indicating that traffic on this route had declined.
- 1.3.32 As a whole, evidence from the settlement core would point to some degree of dereliction of civic life and decline in traffic in the later Roman period. Nonetheless, the distribution of the inhumation cemeteries around the walled town seems to indicate that portions of the suburbs were still in use during the 4th century. Limited evidence for occupation within the walled town is suggested by results from an evaluation at 8 New Street (ECB2491) where a possible property boundary was uncovered which was stratigraphically dated to the 3rd-4th centuries (Philips 2007).

The Eastern Suburbs

- 1.3.33 The extent of settlement expansion on the eastern side of the town has been established through a series of investigations conducted in recent years. Negative evidence from the site at 8a, Almond Close, to the south of the *Via Devana*, would indicate that here there was no occupation during the Roman period. Absence of residual pottery is particularly significant, as it indicates that lack of features is unlikely to have been caused by later agricultural practices.
- 1.3.34 An excavation at the Unigate Site (CHER01544, TL/247/703), Earning Street produced evidence for late 1st century boundary ditches, huts and agricultural structures.

- 1.3.35 Further to the east extensive investigations at the Cardinal Distribution Park (Murray & Last 1999; Seddon 2000) have also produced some evidence for rural activity consistent with the presence of a small 'farmstead' located in the rural hinterland of the Roman town.

The Southern Suburbs

- 1.3.36 Ribbon occupation along Ermine Street in the southern suburbs appears to have continued throughout the whole of the Roman period. At the school site excavated in 1996 plots defined by ditches flanked the western side of Ermine Street (London Road). Rubbish pits contained charred seeds indicative of agricultural activity. In addition, a possible furnace was interpreted as evidence for (unspecified) industrial activity (Hinman 1996). Further south, the site investigated in 1994 (Welsh 1994) produced negative evidence, pointing to lack of occupation peripheral to the main settled area, and defining the extent of occupation in the southern suburban area.
- 1.3.37 At London Street and at Sweetings Road, to the north and west of the school site respectively, an extensive inhumation cemetery excavated in the early 1990s might have been part of the Porch Farm burial site known from antiquarian observation. The cemetery had been laid out over earlier features, namely pits and ditches associated with Roman suburban activities dating to the second and third centuries (Hoyland & Wait 1992; Macaulay 1994). The presence of burials in an area of former occupation would point to some degree of contraction of this part of the suburbs. Evidence for contraction during the fourth century is further corroborated by the presence of a rubbish dump area to the east of the burial ground and immediately outside the south gate (Abrams 2001).

The Northern Suburbs

- 1.3.38 Outside the northern gate extensive investigations at The Parks (Jones 2003) have revealed evidence for light industrial activity along the eastern side of Ermine Street. The site was quarried for gravel extraction associated with the metallurgy of Ermine Street. At the end of the first century ditched property boundaries were laid out to the rear of Ermine Street. The plots contained pits with domestic refuse. Evidence for bone working from the site excavated in 1991 (Gdaniec 1991) indicated an industrial aspect of the town. Between the later 2nd century and the early 4th century the quarry pits were backfilled. Four kilns, a group of hearths and a building located in the area of the former plots were the main features of this phase. Two urned cremation burials were also uncovered. During the 4th century the site went out of use and an inhumation cemetery comprising at least 62 inhumations was laid out in the area of the former kilns. The features of the previous two phases had been backfilled prior to the use of the area for burial. Five Roman inhumation burials from the same cemetery were found near the north-western side of the site investigated in 1992 where a foundation trench for a masonry building of probable Roman date was also identified (Reynolds 1992). As with the southern suburbs, the presence of an extensive cemetery in an area of former industrial activity may indicate some degree of contraction in this part of the extramural settlement.
- 1.3.39 The presence of two major burial grounds along Ermine Street, both to the north and to the south of the walled town, would however indicate that this road still exerted some attraction and was probably a busy route through Godmanchester during the 4th century. It is only in the later part of the fourth century that urban decline began with contraction spreading from the core to the periphery.

Post-Roman

- 1.3.40 Post-Roman and early Saxon activities at Godmanchester are poorly documented. To date, the most substantial evidence for an early Saxon presence in the area comes from the site at the Cardinal Distribution Park where evidence has emerged for a settlement (Murray and Last 1999). This was probably a farmstead or a small hamlet which was crown land by the time of the Domesday Survey. Later Saxon features have been uncovered in the area of the *mansio* and at Earning Street near the Roman south gate. Between 865 and 879 Godmanchester suffered raids by Danish armies, culminating in occupation by Guthrum after 879. In 917 Edward the Elder recaptured Huntingdon and Godmanchester.
- 1.3.41 Godmanchester is first recorded as Godmuncestre (Domesday Book) meaning 'fortified town founded by Guthrum'. At the time of the Domesday Survey the manor of Godmanchester was held as crown land with a total estimated population of 450 people. A church and a priest were attached to the manor and remained in royal possession until 1135-1154 when King Stephen gave the church, rectorial tithes and some land to Merton Priory (Surrey).
- 1.3.42 Godmanchester was a fluvial port of some importance and appears to have held a market, though the town was never granted a market charter.

Medieval

- 1.3.43 The Medieval town developed around the site of the Roman settlement. Its layout is atypical and suggests the presence of what appears to have started as a 'bifocal' settlement. One of the early nuclei probably developed on the north-eastern side of the present town, near the church of St Mary. Further south, late Saxon material from the former *mansio* area suggests a second nucleus of occupation along Pinfold Lane.
- 1.3.44 Investigations at the Parks during the 1990s (above) have offered the opportunity to study the earthworks associated with the moated site. Targeted excavations and surveys have revealed the presence of a twelfth century fish tank system to the west of the moat, together with a series of ridge and furrow from medieval agricultural activities (Reynolds 1992; Jones 2003).
- 1.3.45 An earthwork survey was also carried out at Buttermel Meadow, which confirmed the presence of a shrunken medieval village to the south of the projected medieval town defences (Hoyland & Kemp 1991). However, the date, extent and degree of preservation of the remains are unknown.
- 1.3.46 The expansive movement of the 12th and 13th century was followed by a period of general economic recession caused by climatic changes and disease during the 14th and early 15th century. By the 16th century Godmanchester had obtained a certain importance as a posting station, with extensive coaching inns flourishing within the village.

Post-medieval

- 1.3.47 The 17th and 18th centuries were a period of great prosperity, as reflected by urban growth and re-building. Expansion resulted in the progressive subdivision and/or merging of the medieval plots fronting onto the main streets. By the time of the first edition of the Ordnance Survey Map at the end of the 19th century the plots within the village were further extended or subdivided into smaller ones. New Street was the only

major addition to the street plan. Progressive infilling of plots within the area enclosed by the ring-road system continued throughout the following century.

- 1.3.48 The urban development was reflected in the country side also, where immediately outside the built-up area there is potential for the survival of field-systems. Remains of ridge and furrow have been recently found at the Parks.

Listed buildings

- 1.3.49 There are 17 listed buildings located along the route of the scheme on The Avenue, Post Street, The Causeway and West Street (Figure 2; Appendix A). The earliest of these is the Queen Elizabeth Grammar School, located at the southern end of Post Street, which may date from 1560 (EHLB53694). Two other buildings may have been constructed in the late 16th century; both 26 Post Street (EHLB53679) and 45 West Street are timber-framed buildings. Buildings at 6 & 7 Post Street (EHLB53664), 17 Post Street (EHLB53670) and 39 & 40 West Street (EHLB53733) dated from the 17th century and were of timber and brick construction. Number 1 and 2 the Avenue are both brick built houses dating to the 18th century (EHLB53486; EHLB53487). A three storey red-brick house at 12-13 Post Street (EHLB53669) and a thatched house at 46 West Street (EHLB53736) also date from the 18th century. There are seven brick-built buildings at no. 1 and 2 The Causeway (EHLB53514; EHLB53515), no. 3 The Avenue (EHLB53488) and no.s 8 to 10, no. 12 and no. 31 Post Street (EHLB53665; EHLB53666; EHLB53668; EHLB53681), all of which date from the 19th century.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank Jim Bonnor of the Environment Agency and Nigel Avis of Jackson Civils and WS Atkins who commissioned and funded the work. Jon House conducted the majority of site monitoring visits with additional visits by the author and Tom Phillips. Alice Lyons and Steve Morgan carried out the background research and wrote the original version of Section 1.3. Aileen Connor managed the project and wrote the Specification for archaeological works. Andy Thomas visited the site to monitor the archaeological impact for Cambridgeshire County Council. The archaeological site survey was carried out by the author, Dave Brown digitised the archive and produced the illustrations.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of the archaeological monitoring was to mitigate against the effects of groundworks in the development area and to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any archaeological deposits.
- 2.1.2 The works also aimed to add to the current understanding of the extent of the northern suburb of Roman Godmanchester to the west of Ermine Street. Linear works such as these provide a valuable insight in to the depth and preservation of archaeological deposits and sites over a wide area, and it was recognised that the flood alleviation scheme would provide a rare opportunity to characterise and map archaeological deposits on a large-scale.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The scheme of works for archaeology was set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation by Oxford Archaeology East in consultation with the Environment Agency and Cambridgeshire County Council. It required that all ground penetrating works undertaken by the main contractor be monitored by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.
- 2.2.2 Where archaeological deposits were identified, machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with tracked 360-type excavators using toothless ditching buckets up to 1.8m wide. Trenches varied between 0.4m and 2.5m wide, with larger excavations carried out at the sites of the pumping stations.
- 2.2.3 The trenches located to the rear of No.4 The Avenue were excavated to the construction level using a 1m ditching bucket in 2-3m long segments.
- 2.2.4 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.
- 2.2.5 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.
- 2.2.6 Environmental samples were taken from deposits in archaeologically secure contexts. A total of five samples were taken for analysis during the course of these works.
- 2.2.7 The site conditions were generally good, however the excavations were prone to flooding during and after heavy rain. This slowed down the progress of the project and also obstructed the observations of some of the works. Post-medieval rubble and levelling deposits were frequently encountered covering or truncating underlying deposits. A large amount of the scheme ran through back gardens in which a combination of friable soils and root action from mature tree had had a significant impact on the underlying deposits. This was noted particularly at No.4 The Avenue where archaeology was present.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The results of the archaeological monitoring are presented below with sites uncovered, discussed from south to north, along the route of the flood alleviation scheme. The relative number of visits to each address is illustrated in Figure 3. A selection of soil profiles, exposed along the route, is illustrated on Figure 4, for comparison between sites, along with the distribution and date of archaeology uncovered. Archaeology was encountered at six sites. A comprehensive list of contexts excavated is recorded in Appendix B.

3.2 No. 5 to 8 Post Street

Monitoring on five occasions between 3rd April 2013 and the 11th September 2013

- 3.2.1 Excavations to the rear of these 17th to 19th century listed properties (EHLB53666, EHLB53665, EHLB53664) ran parallel with the road and measured 0.5m wide and 1m deep.
- 3.2.2 A cobbled surface overlay a levelling deposit measuring 0.5m deep. This layer sealed a garden soil or topsoil containing post-medieval bricks (not recovered). No other archaeological or geological deposits were uncovered.

3.3 No. 21 to 23 Post Street; Beechholme

Monitoring on nine occasions between 13th June 2012 and 24th September 2012

- 3.3.1 Foundation trenches for the flood defences in this area measured between 0.40m and 0.80m deep below the surface. A building dating from the late 16th\early 17th century was located at the east of the plot (EHLB53679).
- 3.3.2 A circular feature (**102**), measuring 0.9m in diameter was uncovered 1.50m from the rear of no.23 Post Street (Plate 1). This feature contained pottery dating to the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods (Appendix C1). It may have been a backfilled well whose original use may have been associated with the primary occupation in the extant adjacent building.
- 3.3.3 The layer through which the feature was cut measured 0.80m below the ground surface and contained bricks dating to the post-medieval period. Natural geological deposits were not exposed in any part of the trenches located at these properties. Two sherds of Roman pottery, one of which dated to the 2nd-4th century were recovered from the subsoil in this area. Six sherds of Roman or medieval pottery were also recovered.

3.4 No. 31 Post Street

Monitoring on five occasions between 27th June 2012 and 26th July 2012

- 3.4.1 A trench, measuring up to 1.20m wide and up to 1.70m deep, was excavated adjacent to a garden wall to the rear of this property. The maximum depth of the segment which ran from south to north measured 0.97m. A redeposited topsoil, measuring 0.20m deep, overlay 0.20m of rubble levelling. A subsoil, measuring 0.35m deep, was preserved below the rubble layer. A layer of gravel which may have been geological was

encountered at this depth. No features were uncovered in these trenches but pottery dating from the late 1st century to early 3rd century AD was recovered from the subsoil.

3.5 No. 4 The Avenue (Figure 5 and Figure 6)

Monitoring on thirteen occasions between 2nd July 2012 and 3rd June 2013

- 3.5.1 The bulk of the archaeological deposits that were uncovered during the monitoring works were located in the garden of this property. Two segments of the the foundation trench located in this garden contained stratified archaeological deposits. The southern-most trench segment, orientated from west-south-west to east-north-east, measured in excess of 40m long, 2.50m wide and 0.80m deep, and was aligned with the southern garden boundary. The northern trench segment, measuring 28m long from south-south-east to north-north-west and 2m wide, was located at the northern edge of garden decking at the rear of the property to the boundary with No.4a The Avenue. This trench was later extended to the north in to the garden of No. 4a. Roman and post-medieval remains were uncovered in these segments of the foundation trench.
- 3.5.2 The southern trench segment was stepped, with the earliest deposits uncovered at the western end where the excavation depth was greater (Plate 2). A deposit of gravel, thought to represent the underlying geology was encountered 1.20m below the surface of the southern segment. A light orange-brown sandy-clay with gravel inclusions, uncovered at a depth of 1m at the southern end of the northern trench segment, may also have been a natural terrace gravel deposit.

Roman

- 3.5.3 Stratified archaeological deposits dating to the Roman period were encountered in both of these trenches. The earliest feature uncovered in the southern segment consisted of a small ditch (153), measuring 0.80m wide and in excess of 0.20m deep, located 22m to the west-south-west of the trench and aligned perpendicular to the modern garden boundary. The ditch was filled by a light grey-brown silty-clay (152) containing eight sherds of Roman pottery dating from the late 2nd to mid 3rd century AD as well as domestic waste such as fish-scales, charcoal, and a grain of wheat (Appendix C1; Appendix D2). This ditch may have been deliberately backfilled and is likely to have formed a boundary to Roman domestic occupation lying to the east.
- 3.5.4 The ditch fill was sealed by a mid grey-brown silty-clay (149) (Figure 6, Section 149). This layer, measuring in excess of 2.50m wide and in excess of 7.50m long from east to west, contained Roman pottery dating from the mid-late 2nd century to the early-mid 3rd century. This layer was overlain to the south by a sub-circular deposit of reddish-brown silty-clay (150). Measuring up to 4.50m long and in excess of 1.50m wide, the colour of this deposit may have resulted from burning indicative of an underlying hearth or the deposition of hearth waste. Pottery dating from the late 2nd to late 3rd century AD was recovered from this context along with three cereal grains and a small amount of charcoal.
- 3.5.5 A dark grey-brown silty-clay deposit (148 and 151) sealed these features. This deposit, containing oyster shell and pottery dating from the mid 2nd century to the late 3rd/early 4th century AD, sloped from west to east, rising by 0.90m in 21m. Domestic waste in this deposit is indicative of settlement being located close by, however it may have moved eastwards, closer to Ermine Street.

- 3.5.6 Located 22.70m to the north-west, Roman remains uncovered in the northern segment of trenching in 4 The Avenue consisted of two intercutting boundary ditches, floor surfaces and hearths, and a gravel road or track.
- 3.5.7 The earliest deposits uncovered were located at the base of this trench segment 12m to 17m from its southern end. These layers (113 and 118), containing pottery dating from the late 1st century to the early-mid 2nd century AD, were not fully excavated since they lay below the final construction depth.
- 3.5.8 A ditch (**154**), running from north-west to south-east, located at the southern end of this trench segment measured 1.42m wide and in excess of 0.30m deep. This ditch was cut into the natural gravels and ran north-west for 9.60m (Figure 6, Section 102). It contained pottery dating from the late 2nd to early 3rd century AD, and may have continued further to the north-west or north but it was not possible to trace it further as the excavation did not penetrate deep enough to reveal it.
- 3.5.9 A layer of compacted orangey-yellow sand-clay and gravel (142), measuring 2.30m wide and up to 0.30m deep, was identified in the west facing section of the trench and may have been a surface associated with a building (Figure 6, Section 100; Plate 3). This surface was cut by feature (**141**), containing lenses of dark reddish brown clay (139 and 140), thought to be a domestic hearth. This feature, measuring 0.70m wide and 0.20m deep was only seen in section indicating that the majority still lies undisturbed under the eastern baulk. A second hearth, or pit containing hearth waste (**138**), was uncovered to the north of the surface. This pit, measuring 1.20m wide and 0.28m deep, contained lumps of partially fired clay and was associated with dark reddish-brown sandy-gravel (135) that extended 1.90m to the north. These deposits may have been associated with domestic occupation, possibly a timber building. A single posthole (**144**) cutting this surface may have been associated with this structure. The posthole measured 0.28m and 0.10m deep. The surface deposits extended to a maximum of 0.60m from the eastern baulk of the trench (Plate 4)
- 3.5.10 Two deposits (110 and 111) located directly below the occupation surface (142), and continuing to the west of it, contained pottery dating from the early-mid 2nd century to early-mid 3rd century AD, including a partially complete storage vessel (Plate 5). These deposits measured in excess of 0.45m deep, their full extents lying beyond the limits of excavation. Pottery from context 115, 116 and 117, dating to the 2nd century AD, was also associated with this occupation surface (Appendix C1).
- 3.5.11 A series of gravel lenses (124 and 127), located 20m from the southern end of the trench segment, may have been surfaces of a road running north-east to south-west (Plate 6; Figure 6, Section 100). These layers were highly disturbed by rooting but appeared to have derived from a surface measuring up to 5.60m wide, cambering to the north-west and south-east. The maximum depth of the surviving deposits was 0.38m although it was not clear whether the full extent had been exposed. No pottery was recovered, however this feature overlay early Roman layer 118 (Figure 5).
- 3.5.12 The road and occupation surface were truncated by two ditches located 6.40m apart. The southern most of these ditches (**112**), measuring 3.60m wide and in excess of 0.38m deep, ran north-east to south-west across the trench truncating ditch **154** and surface 142. This ditch, containing four fills (107, 109, 120 and 121), included pottery dating from the early and mid-late 2nd century AD along with a large number of cereal grains, charcoal and molluscs. Pottery recovered from the upper fill (107) dated from the 2nd or early 3rd century AD, possibly indicating a period of backfilling after use.
- 3.5.13 A great deal of bioturbation had eroded the edges of the ditch (**145**) located to the north of the occupation surface. This ditch, measuring approximately 4.40m wide and in

excess of 0.40m deep, contained two fills (128 and 129). The lowest exposed fill (129) consisted of a mid grey-brown clay-silt which contained no datable artefacts. The upper fill (128), consisting of a mottled mid yellowish-brown silt, contained pottery dating from the mid 1st to 2nd century AD as well as cereal grains, charcoal, fishscale, molluscs and small bones (Appendix D2). This fill is indicative of a deliberate backfilling event using nearby midden deposits. This ditch was located at the southern edge of the road and it is possible that it was a large roadside drainage ditch, contemporary with a later phase of the road, when the occupation surface had gone out of use.

Medieval and post-medieval

- 3.5.14 Excavation of subsoil at this address uncovered seven sherds of 12-14th century medieval pottery indicating that there may have been a occupation nearby in this period. It is also possible that this material was brought to this area as part of midden waste to be spread on a field. This may indicate an agricultural use for this land in the medieval period.
- 3.5.15 Archaeology dating to the post-medieval period was uncovered at the north-eastern end of the southern segment of trenching at No.4 The Avenue. Measuring up to 0.36m deep, a light grey-brown silty-clay with moderate inclusions of grit and gravel (161) overlay the Roman deposits in this trench (Figure 7, Sections 148 & 149). A maximum depth of 0.42m of mid grey-brown silty-clay subsoil overlay this deposit. The footing for a boundary wall (155), measuring 0.40m deep and 0.40m wide, ran from east-north-east to west-south-west. A 10m length of this wall, constructed from 18th century red and yellow bricks (Atkins pers. comm.), was uncovered. It originated from underneath an extant building in the south-east corner of the garden, which may date to the same period. No other post-medieval remains were uncovered at this address.

3.6 No. 4a The Avenue

Monitoring on five occasions between 9th July 2012 and 8th August 2012

- 3.6.1 The ground surface level between No.4 and No.4a The Avenue rose by 0.40m at the boundary between the properties. The total depth of trenching in this location was a maximum of 1.28m. Several clayey deposits appeared to have been dumped here, possibly to fill a modern boundary ditch. These deposits sealed two layers, the earliest of which (147) consisted of a dark brown clayey-silt measuring up to 0.32m deep and containing pottery dating the Roman and early medieval periods (Appendix C1). This layer was overlain by a subsoil deposit (146), measuring up to 0.47m deep, which sealed the road deposits in No.4 The Avenue, and continued into the garden of No.4a. This deposit also contained Roman and medieval pottery.

3.7 No. 4c The Avenue

Monitoring on three occasions between 25th June 2012 and 17th December 2012

- 3.7.1 Excavations for the foundation trench at this location measured between 0.40m and 1.30m deep. Redeposited Roman pottery was recovered from a sealed garden soil/subsoil along with modern ceramics.
- 3.7.2 No archaeological features were uncovered in this garden and it is assumed that this pottery was associated with the occupation identified at No.4 The Avenue, 89m to the south. It may also have derived from casual loss or manuring.

3.8 Dredging and river bank re-grading

Monitoring on nine occasions between 4th October 2012 and 27th February 2013

- 3.8.1 Observations of works along the river bank aimed to determine whether deposits in these areas consisted of undisturbed natural or archaeological material. It was hoped that observations of the widening of the river to the north of 4c The Avenue may uncover the evidence of the Roman river crossing.
- 3.8.2 The majority of material that was removed appeared to have been post-medieval and modern dumps. The original river bank was not uncovered to the north of 4c The Avenue. A significant quantity of pottery was recovered from the dredged material. This included 2nd to 3rd century Roman sherds along with two Early Saxon sherds.

3.9 Finds and Environmental Summary

- 3.9.1 *Pottery*: A total of 363 sherds of Roman pottery weighing 7636g. The Roman pottery was mainly recovered from No.4 The Avenue and dated predominantly from the 2nd to mid 3rd century; very small quantities of Saxon, medieval and post-medieval ceramics are also present within the assemblage as a whole.
- 3.9.2 *Metal finds*: Four metal artefacts were recovered from the topsoil along during the monitoring.
- 3.9.3 *Animal bone*: Thirty six fragments of animal bone were recovered. The total weight of bone recovered was 1.9kg with seventeen identifiable fragments being recovered from 11 contexts. Cattle, sheep, pig and horse were identified.
- 3.9.4 *Environmental samples*: Five bulk samples were taken from features within the excavated areas at No.4 The Avenue. Deposits sampled were from Roman boundary ditches and a possible occupation layer possibly associated with a Roman building. Charcoal and charred cereal grains were recovered.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1.1 Archaeological remains were encountered during the monitoring of ground works associated with the Godmanchester flood alleviation scheme. These consisted of Roman, medieval and post-medieval artefacts as well as features dating to the Roman and post-medieval period. No archaeology was found further south than No.5 Post Street. The majority of the remains dated to the early and middle Roman period and were focused on No.4 The Avenue where three phases of Roman occupation were uncovered along with post-medieval remains

4.2 Roman (Figure 2)

4.2.1 Two segments of the foundation trench located at No.4 The Avenue exposed stratified archaeological deposits dating to the Roman period. The full depth and extent of the deposits was not established due to the dimensions of the modern footing. These deposits will be described below by phase.

Phase 1: Middle 1st to early 2nd century (Durovigutum Period 2)

4.2.2 Two layers uncovered at the deepest part of the northern trench segment contained pottery dating from the late 1st to early 2nd century. Although the full extent of these layers was not identified, the pottery is indicative of domestic occupation in this location or nearby at this time. This initial occupation may have been related to the construction of Ermine Street close to the site in the late 1st century (Period 2). It is possible that these layers were filling quarry pits used for gravel extraction during road construction.

4.2.3 If this was the case these features were probably deliberately backfilled with waste material and up-cast prior to the construction of an occupation surface, possibly associated with a timber building, and an access road, in the early 2nd century.

Phase 2: Early 2nd century to early 3rd century– (Durovigutum Period 3)

Occupation surfaces

4.2.4 Two deposits that may represent the location of occupation areas were uncovered at No.4 The Avenue. Both deposits were characterised by burnt clay indicative of burning, and may have been associated with domestic activity. A deposit (150) (Figure 5) uncovered at the south of the garden overlay a layer (149) dating from the end of the 2nd century to the beginning of the 3rd century and was sealed by another (148) containing similar ceramics. The occupation deposit here was not fully characterised due to the limitations on the depth of the trench. Deposits here were bounded to the north-east by a ditch (153) whose backfill probably derived from the same material as the sealing deposit. This ditch may have run parallel with Ermine Street. Material recovered from an environmental samples of the occupation surface and the ditch were indicative of domestic occupation on a small farmstead with cereal grains and charcoal being recovered along with fish-scales and molluscs.

4.2.5 A surface formed from compacted gravel with a sand-clay matrix was lain directly over the early deposits in the northern trench segment. A hearth pit consisting of laminated burnt clay layers had been built in to this surface whilst another pit may have been used to dispose of hearth waste. Approximately 0.60m of this surface was exposed in plan whilst the hearth was only exposed in section and so is likely to be preserved *in situ* under the eastern baulk of the trench.

- 4.2.6 No structural evidence was uncovered associated with this surface, possibly due to the truncations to the north and south. This may indicate that the surface was external, however it is likely that it was associated with a building of some sort. Given that a masonry wall or robber cut through a foundation trench was not observed along the western extent of the surface, if a building did stand here it is most likely to have been of timber framed construction. Any structural remains would be preserved under the eastern baulk.
- 4.2.7 Deposits that may have been associated with the construction and use of this occupation surface contained pottery spanning the 2nd century, with some sherds dating as late as the mid 3rd century AD. Overall the pottery recovered, particularly the partially complete vessel, tends to suggest an occupation date sometime in the middle or late 2nd century. Only a single phase of occupation was uncovered and it is likely to have gone out of use by the middle 3rd century at the latest.
- 4.2.8 Ditch **154** may have been contemporary with the occupation surface since both were later truncated by ditch **112**. This feature may have been a boundary marker and drainage ditch around a timber building or external occupation area. Ceramics recovered from this ditch indicate that it was backfilled in the late 2nd or early 3rd century.
- 4.2.9 Neither of the occupation areas uncovered provided much indication of the scale of activity in this area, however the amount of pottery, coupled with the environmental evidence tends to suggest generally domestic occupation in a farmstead context, possibly with cattle and cereals being exploited. Fish-scales recovered from environmental samples indicate that the proximity to the river may have been a key factor in the location of this settlement, whilst the molluscs present, may be an indicator of water-logging which may have led to the eventual abandonment.

The Road

- 4.2.10 Compacted gravel deposits located to the north of the northern occupation surface are likely to have formed a road or track leading off Ermine Street. There was no obvious resurfacing of this road which may indicate that it was contemporary with the single phase occupation the proposed timber building to the south. However, the relationships were not clear due to later truncation. This road may also have provided access to the river from this part of Ermine Street, maybe to a river crossing heading west.
- 4.2.11 The presence of a metalled road in this location is indicative of the course of Ermine Street lying nearby. It has been suggested that this major Roman routeway lay 20m to the north-east, however no evidence of this part of the road has been uncovered. If the proposed location of Ermine Street, north of Godmanchester can be narrowed down based on these findings, it may help locate the original Roman river crossing to the north.
- 4.2.12 A ditch running to the south-east of the road, seen in the northern segment of the foundation trench, may have been a large roadside ditch, perhaps indicating that this road was a major branch from Ermine, running south-west to the river.

Phase 3 – Middle 2nd century to early 3rd century (Durovigutum Period 3)

Boundary Ditch

- 4.2.13 A large boundary ditch (**112**) which truncated the occupation surface in the northern trench segment followed a different alignment to any of the other features uncovered

(Figure 5). This ditch may have been associated with a later period of drainage or a settlement located outside of the excavated area. This feature was also backfilled with pottery dating the late 2nd and early 3rd century indicating that this phase of occupation probably occurred only shortly after the building had gone out of use.

4.3 Medieval

4.3.1 Archaeology dating to this period was present only at No.4 The Avenue in the form of 7 residual sherds of pottery. Although this is unlikely to be indicative of settlement here, it is notable due to the lack of medieval pottery recovered from other locations along the scheme.

4.3.2 Pottery recovered from this location may therefore indicate a continued use of this plot, for settlement or agriculture, in the 12th to 14th century. Any settlement here is likely to have been associated with the northern nuclei of the early medieval town.

4.4 Post-medieval

4.4.1 Artefacts dating to the post-medieval period were more broadly dispersed than those of any other period. Brick rubble was common, used in the gardens for levelling and raising the ground level. The post-medieval well at 23 Post Street may be of significance due to its association with a listed building on the street frontage.

4.5 Conclusion

4.5.1 Overall the archaeological monitoring along the flood alleviation scheme has provided a great deal of data, both positive and negative, on a previously unresearched area to the north of Roman Godmanchester. The depths of garden soils and post-medieval and modern levelling deposits all along the route may be indicative of a high level of preservation in those areas where archaeology survives.

4.5.2 The Roman remains uncovered at No.4 The Avenue are indicative of domestic occupation on a small holding or farmstead whose occupants were exploiting the river and probably the road and crossing point. The fact that the settlement appears to have been established at around the same time as the road was constructed suggests that its location was linked to that of the road. The lack of metal finds may be an indication of the lower status of the occupants.

4.5.3 Occupation in this area is a good example of roadside settlement being founded as Durovigutum expanded in the immediate post-conquest period. However it is notable that, with the exception of a few sherds, the ceramics indicate an abandonment in the early or middle 3rd century, a time when major construction works were still being carried out in Durovigutum itself. It was not until at least 4th century that other parts of the town began to contract.

4.5.4 The fact that this settlement lay a relatively long distance out of the town may have meant that contraction began here sooner than in the closer suburbs. There may also have been a desire in the 3rd century to move within the newly constructed town walls for increased security, however the fact the ditches appear to have been deliberately backfilled may be a sign that some form of activity was still taking place in this location.

4.6 Significance

4.6.1 The Roman remains uncovered are of local and regional significance adding to the current knowledge of the morphology of Durovigutum and its suburbs as well as providing some supporting evidence to the exact location of the early Roman course of Ermine Street and the location of its crossing point over the River Great Ouse.

- 4.6.2 The Roman pottery assemblage is of significance locally, implying an intensive, short lived occupation on the site.
- 4.6.3 The post-medieval remains uncovered can add to the local history of the development of Godmanchester, particularly those finds associated with listed buildings which have inherent national significance.

APPENDIX A. LISTED BUILDINGS ADJACENT TO THE DEVELOPMENT AREA

Address	EHLB	Grd.	Cent.	E.H. Desc.
24&26 Post St	53679	II	16th	C17 or late C16. 2 storeys; timber-framed; gault brick lower storey; cement upper storey; tile roof; upper storey projects on street front with jetty on brackets. Good original central chimney stack with grouped diagonal shafts; original bargeboards to south gable end. 2 windows below; C19 sashes with shutters; 3 sashes with glazing bars above. 6-panel door on the 2 glazed panels; pilasters and cornice. (RCHM 51). No 24 is a mid C18 infill. 2 storey; 2 bay front of butt brick. C19 sashes with gauged arches. Thin panelled pilaster doorcase. Tiled roof.
Queen Elizabeth Grammar School	53694	II	16th	Probably from about the date of the foundation 1560; altered and restored in 1851 and with modern additions. 1 storey; red brick; tile roof; original gabled porch on south. Main building has plinth and simple brick entablature below eaves level and continued around the porch; brick pilasters at angles. The side elevation has 2 windows to the front C16 gable; one to the C19 rear gable. The whole building is very rebuilt but retains quite a lot of C16 brickwork. Inscription over porch commemorates foundation by Elizabeth I. (RCHM 5).
45 West St	53735	II	16th	Late C16/early C17 timber-framed building; the 1st floor plastered; the ground floor refaced in brick; now painted. 1st floor jetty. 2 storeys; 3 windows; casements; small late C19 shopfront to right. Tiled roof; with the brick base of a central stack; now shaftless. (RCHM 31).
17 Post St	53670	II	17th	L-shaped C17 or earlier. 2 storeys; timber-framed; partly plastered; partly exposed; tile roof. East front has projecting upper storeys; plastered cove beneath eaves and early C18 doorway with eared architrave; 6 sunk panels. Sash windows below; sliding sashes above; shutters on ground floor. South end has projecting gable with later bay window. Two 2-storey rear wings. (RCHM 52).
39&40 West St	53733	II	17th	C17 building; now faced with red brick on the ground floor and with imitation timbering above. 2 storeys; 2 windows below; 3 above; sashes with glazing bars. 2 six-panel doors. Tiled roof with central brick stack. (RCHM 33).
6&7 Post St	53664	II	17th	C18 front on probably C17 building. 2 houses of the same build. Timber-framed and rendered. 2 storeys; 2 windows each. No 6 has C19 shop windows with dentil cornices on either side of a central panelled door with pedimented surround; sliding sashes above. No 7 has sashes with glazing bars except for a small late C19 shop window now with plate glass. Plain door. Tiled roof with brick stacks.
1 The Avenue	53486	II	18th	Late C18. 2 storeys with attics; painted brick; tiled mansard roof; band between storeys. 2 windows; hung sashes with glazing bars; plain moulded frame to doorway; glazed panelled door. Exterior shutters to windows. 2 attic dormers; brick end stacks.
12a 12b 13 Post St	53669	II	18th	Late C18. 3 storeys; red brick; tile roof; 5 windows; hung sashes with glazing bars; under flat brick arches; doorcase with panelled pilasters; frieze and cornice; panelled reveals. Modern door to left. M section roof with brick end stacks. Rear elevation similar.
2 The Avenue	53487	II	18th	Late C18. 2 storeys; painted brick; old tile roof. 4 windows; hung sashes with glazing bars. Central doorway with hood supported on thin shaped brackets; glazed panelled door.
46 West St	53736	II	18th	C18. Plastered front. One storey and attic; 3 windows; casements. Plain door. Thatched roof with 2 dormers. (RCHM 30).
Bridge over the River	53490	II	18th	Circa 1784; with considerable modern repair. Red brick; with 8 segmental arches. Added half-round gault brick cutwaters on west side. Brick parapet

Address	EHLB	Grd.	Cent.	E.H. Desc.
Great Ouse				walls with stone coping. Plaque in centre of east wall; now unreadable but was a copy of the inscription which appeared on the previous bridge: 'Robertus Cooke; exaquis emersus; hoc viatoribus sacrum DD. 1637'. The causeway; of which this bridge forms a part was constructed in 1776 and completed in 1784. (RCHM 4).
1 The Causeway	53514	II	19th	Circa 1840. Gault brick. 2 storeys; 3 windows; tripartite sashes below; sashes with glazing bars above. Panelled door with rectangular light over; plain Doric pilasters; hood with console brackets. Slate roof; brick end stacks.
12 Post St	53668	II	19th	Early C19 front to a probably older building. 2 storeys and attic. 2 windows. 1 dormer. White brick. Slate roof. Glazing bars intact; above ground floor. Modern shop front of period type. Rear wing.
2 The Causeway	53515	II	19th	Circa 1840. Yellow brick. 2 storeys; 3 windows; sashes with glazing bars over original shopfront with pilasters and entablature; but modern plate glass windows. Hipped slate roof. Important position and group value. Original inscribed fingerposts on sides of building; 'To London; To Huntingdon; To Cambridge'.
3 The Avenue	53488	II	19th	Early C19 Greek Revival villa. 2 storeys; gault brick; with front covered stucco; full length pilasters at either end of front supporting a pseudo-entablature with parapet above symmetrically designed front of 5 windows. Central doorway is flanked by Doric columns supporting entablature with fanlight above all set within round-headed recess. 6-panel door; C19 sash windows. Modern pantile roof with brick end stacks. 3 storey rear wing with hipped pantile roof.
31 Post St	53681	II	19th	Left hand. Mid C19. Rendered. 2 storeys; 2 windows; C19 sashes over a canted bay and a plank door with pediment and early C18 carved tympanum. Tiled roof with brick stack. Right hand. Late C18. Painted brick. 2 storeys and attic; 2 bay windows; 3 flush reined C19 sashes; 2 gabled dormers. Old tile roof with brick stack.
8 Post St	53665	II	19th	Mid C19. Gault brick with stone dressings; band at 1st floor and parapet level. 3 storeys; 3 windows; sashes in keyed architraves. Doorway to left; 6-panel door part glazed; panelled pilasters and bracketed hood. Parapet; tile roof with brick end stacks. Older; probably C18 wing behind; perhaps timber-framed. Sashes with glazing bars. Mansard tiled roof with brick stack. Included for group value.
9&10 Post St	53666	II	19th	Early/mid C19. Gault brick. 2 storeys; 2 windows each; sashes with glazing bars. 3 four-panel doors (centre one through to rear). Tile roof with brick end stacks. Included for group value.

Source: <http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/england/cambridgeshire/godmanchester>

APPENDIX B. CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Width	Depth	Description
100	-	-	layer	Garden soil	-	-	Modern
101	-	-	layer	Garden soil	-	-	Post-med
102	102	23 Post Street	layer	Well	0.9	-	Post-med
103	102	23 Post Street	fill	Well	0.9	-	Post-med
104	-	31Post Street	layer	Layer	-	-	Roman?
105	-	31Post Street	layer	Layer	-	-	Roman?
106	154	4 The Avenue	fill	ditch	1.45	0.15	
107	112	4 The Avenue	fill	ditch	3	0.38	
108	-	4 The Avenue	layer	deposit	-	-	Finds location
109	112	4 The Avenue	layer	ditch	2.95	0.38	
110	-	4 The Avenue	layer	deposit	-	-	Finds location
111	-	4 The Avenue	layer	deposit	-	-	Finds location
112	112	4 The Avenue	cut	ditch	3.6	0.4	
113	-	4 The Avenue	layer	deposit	-	-	Finds location; trench base
114	-	4 The Avenue	fill	deposit	-	-	Finds location
115	-	4 The Avenue	fill	deposit	-	-	Finds location
116	-	4 The Avenue	fill	deposit	-	-	Finds location
117	-	4 The Avenue	fill	deposit	-	-	Finds location
118	-	4 The Avenue	layer	deposit	-	-	Finds location; trench base
119	-	4 The Avenue	fill	deposit	-	-	Finds location
120	112	4 The Avenue	fill	ditch	1.2	0.4	
121	112	4 The Avenue	fill	ditch	3.6	0.4	
122	-	4 The Avenue	layer	road deposit	3.8	0.4	accumulation over road
123	-	4 The Avenue	layer	road deposit	3	0.25	accumulation over road
124	-	4 The Avenue	layer	road deposit	3.6	0.2	road surface
125	-	4 The Avenue	layer	deposit	2.95	0.15	accumulation
126	-	4 The Avenue	layer	road deposit	1.3	0.3	accumulation over road
127	-	4 The Avenue	layer	road deposit	3.6	0.2	road surface
128	145	4 The Avenue	fill	ditch	3.8	0.45	fill of roadside ditch
129	-	4 The Avenue	layer	deposit	2.9	0.4	Road-wash?
130	-	4 The Avenue	layer	deposit	4	0.34	accumulation
131	-	4 The Avenue	layer	deposit	0.6	0.05	
132	-	4 The Avenue	layer	deposit	1.2	0.08	
133	-	4 The Avenue	layer	deposit	1.4	0.22	
134	-	4 The Avenue	layer	deposit	1.3	0.08	occupation

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Width	Depth	Description
135	-	4 The Avenue	layer	deposit	1.8	0.12	occupation
136	-	4 The Avenue	layer	deposit	6	0.2	accumulation
137	138	4 The Avenue	fill	pit/hearth	1	0.24	
138	138	4 The Avenue	cut	pit/hearth	1	0.24	hearth cut? Refuse pit?
139	141	4 The Avenue	fill	hearth	0.7	0.1	hearth layer
140	141	4 The Avenue	fill	hearth	0.6	0.1	hearth layer
141	141	4 The Avenue	cut	hearth	0.7	0.2	hearth
142	-	4 The Avenue	layer	surface	2.3	0.25	surface
143	144	4 The Avenue	fill	posthole	0.28	0.1	
144	144	4 The Avenue	cut	posthole	0.28	0.1	
145	145	4 The Avenue	cut	ditch	3.8	0.45	roadside ditch?
146	-	4A The Avenue	layer	Subsoil	-	0.42	
147	-	4A The Avenue	layer	deposit	-	0.42	boundary build up
148	-	4 The Avenue	layer	deposit	18	0.34	Roman
149	-	4 The Avenue	layer	deposit	7.5	0.2	accumulation
150	-	4 The Avenue	layer	occupation	4.5	-	occupation
151	-	4 The Avenue	layer	deposit	9	-	accumulation
152	153	4 The Avenue	fill	ditch	0.6	0.18	
153	153	4 The Avenue	fill	ditch	0.6	0.18	
154	154	4 The Avenue	cut	ditch	1.36	0.38	
155	-	4 The Avenue	masonry	wall	0.4	0.4	18th century wall
156	-	23 Post Street	layer	Subsoil	-	-	
158	-	The Bridge	layer	River dredgings	-	-	
159	-	4 The Avenue	layer	Subsoil	-	-	
160	154	4 The Avenue	fill	ditch	2	0.35	
161	-	4 The Avenue	layer	accumulation	18	0.35	

APPENDIX C. FINDS REPORTS

C.1 Roman and post-Roman Pottery

By Andy Fawcett

Introduction

C.1.1 A total of 363 sherds of Roman pottery weighing 7636g with a total EVE of 15.13 was recorded from the Watching Brief along the course of the Godmanchester Flood Alleviation scheme, Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire. The Roman pottery is mainly recovered from No.4 The Avenue and dated predominantly from the 2nd to mid 3rd century; very small quantities of Saxon, medieval and post-medieval ceramics are also present within the assemblage as a whole. An overview of the pottery is presented below and a complete contextual breakdown of the pottery assemblage can be seen in Appendix CIII.

Methodology

C.1.2 All of the pottery has been examined at x20 vision and allocated to fabric groups. Codes have been assigned to these groups using the format adopted for the national fabric reference system (Tomber & Dore 1998). Form types (where possible) have been recorded using Going's Chelmsford catalogue (1987) and other publications where necessary (for particular local/regional forms) have also been utilised, such as Baldock (Stead & Rigby 1986), *Verulamium* (Wilson 1984), Water Newton (Perrin 1999) and Godmanchester (Frend 1968). The pottery has all been recorded by sherd count, weight and EVE. A full breakdown of fabric quantities can be seen in Table C1.

Fabric	No	%	Wgt/g	%	Eve	%
ROMAN						
LGF SA	5	1.5	51	0.5	0.24	1.5
LEZ SA 2	11	3	245	3	0.51	3.5
RHZ SA	1	Present	3	Present	-	-
TRI SA	2	0.5	21	0.5	0.12	1
UNS EG	1	Present	2	Present	-	-
LVN CC	12	3.5	75	1	0.24	1.5
UNS WS	1	Present	17	Present	-	-
COL WH	1	Present	1	Present	-	-
VER WH	6	1.5	47	0.5	-	-
UNS WH	8	2	55	0.5	-	-
HOR OX	7	2	134	2	-	-
UNS OX	9	2.5	65	1	-	-
BSW	45	12.5	564	7.5	0.71	4.5
BSW (H)	17	4.5	253	3.5	-	-
DOR BB 1	4	1	11	Present	-	-
UNS BB	3	1	90	1	0.14	1
GRF	9	2.5	33	0.5	-	-

Fabric	No	%	Wgt/g	%	Eve	%
GRS	108	30	1671	22	11.86	78.5
HOR RE	45	12.5	1631	21.5	0.71	4.5
LVN RE	2	0.5	34	0.5	-	-
LON FR	1	Present	10	Present	0.04	0.5
UNS SH	26	7	970	12.5	0.46	3
BAT AM	3	1	573	7.5	-	-
PREHISTORIC?						
HMCH	1	Present	2	Present	-	-
SAXON						
ESO	2	0.5	101	1.5	0.07	0.5
MIEVEAL						
UPG	4	1	38	0.5	-	-
MCW	14	4	142	2	-	-
POST-MIEVEAL						
GRE	2	0.5	116	1.5	-	-
ESW	3	1	499	6.5	-	-
LPMRW	3	1	9	Present	-	-
REFW	7	2	173	2.5	0.03	Present
Totals	363	100	7636	100	15.13	100

Table C1. Fabric quantities

The assemblage

C.1.3 The Roman pottery assemblage has chiefly been recovered from thirteen layers, four ditch and five pit fills. Table C2 shows the combined amount of pottery within each context type.

Type	No	%	Wgt/g	%	Eve	%
Topsoil	28	7.5	991	13	-	-
Subsoil	49	13.5	782	10.5	10.41	69
Layers (track)	98	27	2534	33	1.64	11
Layers	42	11.5	692	9	0.80	5.5
Ditch	35	9.5	514	6.5	0.36	2.5
Layers	90	25	1828	24	1.65	11
Well	11	3	74	1	-	-
River dredging	9	2.5	217	3	0.27	1
Unknown	1	0.5	4	Present	-	-
Total	363	100	7636	100	15.13	100

Table C2. Pottery by context type

C.1.4 Table C2 demonstrates that by sherd count and weight, around 55% of the pottery is derived from layers (track/road) and pit fills. However this figure is not mirrored in the EVE percentages, here the highest figure of diagnostic sherds was recorded in the combined sub-soil contexts. Nevertheless layers (track/road) and pit fills still accounted

for 22% of the diagnostic sherds. Due to the presence of a large number of storage jar sherds (which occur across all contexts) it is not possible to use average sherd weights with reasonable accuracy, to assess the brokenness of the assemblage across context types.

- C.1.5 As a whole the Roman pottery assemblage may be described as suffering from only slight abrasion. The assemblage in a small number of contexts is quite fragmented but in some instances large sherds displaying good profiles were present (see layer 108 for instance).

Dating

- C.1.6 The assemblage as a whole clearly shows that the main period of Roman activity across the site (and different feature types) was between the late 1st/early to late 2nd/mid 3rd century. However within this range the most consistent set of date ranges are early/mid to late 2nd/early 3rd century. None of the groups, including topsoil, subsoil or the river dredged group contained pottery that dated beyond the early/mid 3rd century. The earliest pottery date ranges were recorded in layers (track/road) 113 and 118. However, these two in reality, are likely to be dated around the early/mid 2nd and are therefore broadly contemporary with the remainder of these layers.
- C.1.7 Two sherds of early Saxon pottery were identified in the river dredging group, although these occurred alongside Roman pottery dated from the mid/late 2nd to mid 3rd century.
- C.1.8 The small quantity of medieval pottery was principally recorded in topsoil and subsoil contexts. Thereafter two sherds were noted in layer 147 and four in well fill 103. Some glazed sherds were present within the group but the majority were unglazed. Their overall date range is 12th to 14th century.
- C.1.9 The majority of post-medieval sherds were identified in topsoil contexts; single sherds were also noted in well fill 103 and ditch fill 120.

Fabric

- C.1.10 Table C1 shows that samian ware accounted for about 5% of the assemblage. Most of the sherds are from Lezoux (central Gaul), with small quantities from La Graufesenque (southern Gaul), Rheinzabern and Trier (eastern Gaul). The fabrics occurred sporadically across context types.
- C.1.11 The only other fineware within the assemblage are twelve sherds of Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware. These were noted in just seven contexts three of which were subsoil, three layers (104, 108 and 149) and one ditch fill (152).
- C.1.12 Two sherds of Dressel 20 (Spanish olive oil *amphorae*) were noted in layers 111 and 147.
- C.1.13 The coarseware assemblage contains few regional imports. These amount to six sherds of *Verulamium* white ware, four of Dorset black burnished ware, two of Lower Nene Valley reduced ware and one Colchester white ware, together they represent just 1% of the entire assemblage by weight. Only one other fabric was identifiable to source and that was Horningsea oxidised/reduced ware, produced on the outskirts of Cambridge. Given the reasonably close proximity of these kilns the fabric is poorly represented (21.5% by weight), however, the majority of contexts are dated to the period before the major expansion of wares from these kilns so this is not entirely unexpected.

- C.1.14 The unsourced coarseware assemblage is dominated by black surfaced and sandy grey wares, and they represent 33% of the assemblage by weight. The majority of these are likely to have been locally produced, although some of the black surfaced wares share similar characteristics to Horningsea wares; these have been denoted by a 'H' after the BSW code. Smaller numbers of shell-tempered, oxidised and white wares are also present as part of this group.
- C.1.15 A small number of finewares from the continent and Cambridgeshire are present within the fabric assemblage, however regional coarseware imports are very limited in both range and quantity and it is locally produced wares that dominate the assemblage.

Form

- C.1.16 A breakdown of the form assemblage is presented in Table C3. Analysis of the assemblage shows that jars account for over 50% of the total, dishes 22% with the remaining forms occurring in negligible amounts.

General form type	No
Plate/dish (A/B)	3
Dish (B)	10
Bowl (C)	3
Jar (G)	24
Beaker (H)	2
Lid (k)	3
Cup (T)	1
Total	46

Table C3. Form assemblage

- C.1.17 All of the plate/dishes (Drg18/31) occur in samian fabrics, one from La Graufesenque and two from Lexoux. One of the latter displays the stamp of Pateratus (Die 1a) that is dated AD135-155/160 (pit fill 116); a similar one can be seen at Causeway Lane, Leicester (Clark 1999, 104).
- C.1.18 Four Drg36 samian dishes were noted, one from La Graufesenque and Lezoux and two from Trier. Two of these have trailed leaf decoration on their rims. The remaining two were plain and one of these exhibited a beaded rim that is typical of east Gaulish production sites. The majority of coarseware dishes are in the B2 or 4 style (dated early/mid 2nd-early mid 3rd century) and have a variety of beaded rims, the only other dish present is a B3 grooved rim type.
- C.1.19 Although all three bowls were too small to be identified accurately two are clearly samian copies in the 'London style' tradition (C10/12 or 23) and the other a reed-rimmed bowl (C16).
- C.1.20 Most of the jar rims were too small to be identified beyond their general vessel class. However identifiable forms include one G5 (channel rim style) two G9's with small everted rims (a form particularly associated with the Dorset BB1 fabric) and three G19 style jars with everted rims and cordons on neck or shoulder. Of note is a Horningsea jar similar in style to Evans type 21 (1991) that was spread between layers (road/track) 108 and 110. It displays a neck cordon and girth groove, comparable versions can be seen at Baldock (Stead & Rigby 1986, No 681), Werrington (Perrin 1988, No 36) and

Godmanchester (Frend 1968, No 1) and it is probably dated from around the early/mid 2nd to early 3rd century. Also present are two shell-tempered jar rims (pit fill 116 and layer 111) with bifid rims similar to Perrin type 427 (1999).

- C.1.21 Two Lower Nene Valley beaker rims were recorded. One with a cornice rim (H20-23) recorded in layer 104, and the other is possibly an indented type, similar to Perrin 155 (1999) in subsoil 159. Also in the same subsoil context were several GRS body sherds from a large Indented beaker.
- C.1.22 Three lids were noted, however only one could be tentatively identified. This is possibly a K4 type dated from the late 1st to 2nd century. It occurred in pit fill 115 in a BSW fabric and is decorated with rouletting.
- C.1.23 A single Drg33 samian cup from Lezoux was recorded in pit fill 115.
- C.1.24 The form assemblage is fairly restricted in its range, dominated by jars and dishes. Other form types occur in limited numbers and significant absentees are *mortaria* and flagons.

Discussion

- C.1.25 The larger part of the Roman pottery assemblage was recovered from No. 4 The Avenue, yet despite few identifiable forms and often long-lived fabrics, the assemblage has still produced a good set of fairly narrow date ranges across most of the contexts on the site. The pottery dates indicate that this area of land at least, was in consistent use from around the early to later 2nd and possibly into the early 3rd century; there is no ceramic evidence to suggest activity beyond this point. The site lies on a possible trackway to the river Ouse and lies to the north of the main area of Roman Godmanchester, the pottery suggests that this particular route went out of use for one reason or another in the late 2nd/early 3rd century.
- C.1.26 The pottery does not imply high status activity, and on the face of it, appears to be a typical rural assemblage. For example, the form assemblage is dominated by jars (including several storage types), dishes, with negligible quantities of beakers and bowls (flagons and *mortaria* are absent). Without other quantified assemblages from around this area of the Ouse to compare against the current group, it is difficult to assess how typical it is. Interestingly however, a small 2nd century pottery group from Cardinal Park, Godmanchester, contained an almost identical range of fabrics and forms (Fawcett 2000). The consistency of the dates, the form types and condition points towards some form of limited occupation on the site. The activity here may have sprung up as a direct result of the foundation of the main civilian settlement at Godmanchester around AD70 (Wait 1991, 94) and its subsequent consolidation in about AD120.

Appendix C1: Roman fabric codes

Fabric	Code
La Graufesenque samian ware	LGF SA
Lezoux samian ware 2	LEZ SA 2
Rheinzabern samian ware	RHZ SA
Trier samian ware	TRI SA
Eastern Gaulish samian ware	EGL SA

Fabric	Code
Lower Nene Valley colour coated ware	LVN CC
Colchester white ware	COL WH
Verulamium white ware	VER WH
Un sourced white ware	UNS WH
Un sourced white slipped ware	UNS WS
Horningsea oxidised ware	HOR OX
Horningsea reduced ware	HOR RE
Un sourced oxidised ware	UNS OX
London fine reduced ware	LON FR
Dorset black burnished ware 1	DOR BB 1
Un sourced black burnished ware	UNS BB
Black surfaced/Romanising ware	BSW
Lower Nene Valley grey ware	LVN RE
Un sourced fine grey ware	GRF
Un sourced sandy grey ware	GRS
Un sourced shell tempered ware	UNS SH
Baetican amphora	BAT AM
Hand-made chalk tempered ware	HMCH
Early Saxon organic tempered ware	ESO
Un sourced glazed ware	UPG
Un sourced medieval coarse ware	MCW
Glazed red earthenware	GRE
English stoneware	ESW
Late post-medieval redware	LPMRW
Refined white earthenware	REFW

Appendix CII: Roman form codes

Based upon Going 1987

A = platter, B = dish, C = bowl, D = mortaria, E = bowl;-jar, G = jar, H = beaker, J = flagon, K = lid, ND = non-diagnostic, tsm = too small to identify



Appendix CIII: Pottery Catalogue

Context	Address	Type	Fabric	Form	Dec	No	EVE	Wgt/g	Abr	Comments	Fabric date	Context date
101		Topsoil	REFW	Saucer etc		7	0	173	Sli-gd		L18th-20th	Roman/Med/ Pmed
101		Topsoil	GRE	Dish/plate		2	0	116	Sli		16th-18th	
101		Topsoil	ESW	Base		3	0	499	Sli		17th-19th	
101		Topsoil	UPG	Body	Green glaze	1	0	15	Sli		M/L 12th-14th	
101		Topsoil	MCW	Body/base		10	0	115	Sli		12th-14th	
101		Topsoil	GRF	Body		1	0	4	Sli		Roman	
101		Topsoil	BSW	Body		1	0	1	Sli		Roman	
101		Topsoil	?GRS	Body	Neck cordon	2	0	66	Sli	Ill sorted quartz	?Roman	
101		Topsoil	?HMCH	Body		1	0	2	Abr	Ill sorted quartz, common ill sorted chalk, mica	?Pre/Early Med	
103	23 Post St.	Well	LPMRW	Body		1	0	3	Sli		18th-19th	Roman/Med/ Pmed
103	23 Post St.	Well	MCW	Body		3	0	13	Sli		12th-14th	
103	23 Post St.	Well	GRS	Body		2	0	6	Sli		Roman	
103	23 Post St.	Well	HOR RE	Body		5	0	52	Abr- sli	Includes handle	2nd-E/M4th	
104	31 Post St	Layer	LNVC	H20-23		1	0.1	3	Sli	Cornice rim	M/L 2nd-E3rd	M/L 2nd-E3rd C
104	31 Post St	Layer	BSW	Body	Notch	1	0	14	Sli		Roman	(?c L2nd?)
104	31 Post St	Layer	?VER WH	Body	Groove	1	0	12	Sli	Not a classic fabric version	L1st-M/L 2nd	



Context	Address	Type	Fabric	Form	Dec	No	EVE	Wgt/g	Abr	Comments	Fabric date	Context date
104	31 Post St	Layer	UNS WH	Body	Cordon	3	0	12	Sli	One possibly not Roman	?2nd+	
104	31 Post St	Layer	RHZ SA	Body		1	0	3	Sli	Dish fragment, likely L2nd+	M/L2nd-E3rd	
105	31 Post St	Layer	GRS	Body		2	0	4	Sli		Roman	E-M/L2nd C
105	31 Post St	Layer	GRF	Body		1	0	1	Sli	Similar to LON FR style	?L1-2nd	
105	31 Post St	Layer	GRS	Body		1	0	1	Sli	Micaceous, very like Suffolk fabrics	Roman	
105	31 Post St	Layer	LEZ SA 2	Body		3	0	17	Sli	One poss Drg27 sherd	E-M/L2nd	
110	4 The Avenue	Ditch	HOR OX	Body	Rilling	7	0	134	Sli	All same vessel, ? storage jar	2nd-E/M4th	M/L2nd-E3rd C
106	4 The Avenue	Ditch	UNS OX	Body		1	0	7	Abr	With possible burnish/glaze, ? intrusive	?Roman/?Pmed	(?L2nd-E3rd)
106	4 The Avenue	Ditch	UNS BB	Body	Wavy line	1	0	10	Sli		E2nd-M3rd?+	
106	4 The Avenue	Ditch	BSW	Body		1	0	9	Sli		Roman	
106	4 The Avenue	Ditch	GRS	Body		1	0	20	Sli		2nd+	
106	4 The Avenue	Ditch	HOR RE	Body		1	0	10	Sli		2nd-E/M4th	
106	4 The Avenue	Ditch	?TRI SA	B Drg36		1	0.07	14	Sli	Plain rimmed version, with bead rim	M/L2nd-E3rd	
106	4 The Avenue	Ditch	TRI SA	B Drg36	Trailed leaf	1	0.05	7	Sli		M/L2nd-E3rd	
107	4 The Avenue	Ditch	HOR RE	G5	Rilling	1	0.04	11	Sli	Like VER 210	2nd	2nd-?E3rd C
107	4 The Avenue	Ditch	GRF	Body		1	0	6	Sli	With calcite/lime, mica, like in layer 105	Roman	
107	4 The Avenue	Ditch	GRS	G	Neck cordon	2	0.07	12	Sli	Close to HOR RE	2nd+	



Context	Address	Type	Fabric	Form	Dec	No	EVE	Wgt/g	Abr	Comments	Fabric date	Context date
107	4 The Avenue	Ditch	GRS	Body		3	0	10	Sli	Close to HOR RE	Roman	
108	4 The Avenue	Layer (road/track)	LNv CC	Body	Barb, rouletting	1	0	2	Sli		M/L2nd-E3rd?+	E/M2nd-E3rd?+
108	4 The Avenue	Layer (road/track)	HOR RE	G Ev21	Neck cordon, girth groove	2	0.09	347	Sli-gd	Good profile. Like Bal 681, Werr 36, Fr 1	c E/M2nd-E3rd?+	
108	4 The Avenue	Layer (road/track)	UNS SH	Body		1	0	2	Sli		3rd+	
108	4 The Avenue	Layer (road/track)	GRS	Body		3	0	27	Sli		Roman	
109	4 The Avenue	Layer (road/track)	UNS BB	Body	Burnished lines	1	0	9	Sli		2nd+	E/M-L2nd
109	4 The Avenue	Layer (road/track)	LEZ SA 2	Body	Trailed leaf	1	0	6	Sli	B Drg36 fragment	E/M-L2nd	
109	4 The Avenue	Layer (road/track)	UNS WH	Body		1	0	5	Sli	Cream surface	Roman	
109	4 The Avenue	Layer (road/track)	HOR RE	Body	Incised lines	1	0	6	Sli		2nd-E/M4th	
109	4 The Avenue	Layer (road/track)	GRS	G		1	0.05	7	Sli		Roman	
109	4 The Avenue	Layer (road/track)	GRS	Body		3	0	13	Sli		Roman	
109	4 The Avenue	Layer (road/track)	BSW	K 5?		1	0.08	9	Sli		Roman	
109	4 The Avenue	Layer (road/track)	BSW	Body		3	0	15	Sli		Roman	
110	4 The Avenue	Layer (road/track)	GRF	Body		1	0	3	Sli		Roman	E/M2nd-E/M3rd C



Context	Address	Type	Fabric	Form	Dec	No	EVE	Wgt/g	Abr	Comments	Fabric date	Context date
110	4 The Avenue	Layer (road/track)	UNS SH	Body		1	0	17	Sli	Not HAR SH style	2nd+	
110	4 The Avenue	Layer (road/track)	?HOR RE	Body		3	0	76	Sli	Fabric looks good HOR match	2nd-E/M4th	
110	4 The Avenue	Layer (road/track)	?HOR RE	Base		2	0	74	Sli	0.35. Same vessel	2nd-E/M4th	
110	4 The Avenue	Layer (road/track)	GRS	Base		1	0	22	Sli	0.12	Roman	
110	4 The Avenue	Layer (road/track)	GRS	Body		4	0	105	Sli	Various fabrics	Roman	
110	4 The Avenue	Layer (road/track)	GRS	B 2/4		1	0.08	26	Sli	Shallow with thick bead rim	M/L2nd-E/M3rd	
110	4 The Avenue	Layer (road/track)	HOR RE	G Ev21	Neck cordon, girth groove	9	0.48	755	Sli-gd	Same as 108	c E/M2nd-E3rd?+	
111	4 The Avenue	Layer (road/track)	LEZ SA 2	A/B Drg18/31		1	0.1	15	Sli		E-M2nd	E-M 2nd
111	4 The Avenue	Layer (road/track)	BAT AM 1	Body		1	0	257	Abr		M1st-2nd	
111	4 The Avenue	Layer (road/track)	GRF	Body		2	0	12	Sli		Roman	
111	4 The Avenue	Layer (road/track)	?VER WH	Body		1	0	8	Sli		L1st-M/L2nd	
111	4 The Avenue	Layer (road/track)	UNS OX	Body	Notches	3	0	15	Sli		Roman	
111	4 The Avenue	Layer (road/track)	BSW	Base		1	0	12	Sli	0.10.	Roman	
111	4 The Avenue	Layer (road/track)	BSW	Body		2	0	32	Sli		Roman	



Context	Address	Type	Fabric	Form	Dec	No	EVE	Wgt/g	Abr	Comments	Fabric date	Context date
111	4 The Avenue	Layer (road/track)	HOR RE	Body		17	0	256	Sli	Not a classic HOR fabric	2nd-E/M4th	
111	4 The Avenue	Layer (road/track)	GRS	Body		11	0	154	Sli		Roman	
111	4 The Avenue	Layer (road/track)	GRS	Base		1	0	26	Sli	0.41.	Roman	
111	4 The Avenue	Layer (road/track)	GRS	G 9.1 or 2		1	0.1	26	Sli		E-M/L2nd	
111	4 The Avenue	Layer (road/track)	UNS SH	G Perrin 427		1	0.23	48	Sli	In style of Perrin 427	M/L2nd-E3rd	
113	4 The Avenue	Layer (road/track)	LGF SA	B Drg36		1	0.06	16	Sli	Plain rimmed ?LGF	AD70-120	AD70-120
113	4 The Avenue	Layer (road/track)	LGF SA	B Drg36	Trailed leaf	3	0.13	30	Sli	?LGF, allsam vessel	AD70-120	
113	4 The Avenue	Layer (road/track)	UNS WS	Base		1	0	17	Sli	0.16.	Roman	
113	4 The Avenue	Layer (road/track)	UNS SH	Body		1	0	10	Sli		Roman	
113	4 The Avenue	Layer (road/track)	VER WH	Body		2	0	7	Sli		L1st-M/L2nd	
114	4 The Avenue	Layer	LGF SA	A/B Drg18 or 18/31		1	0.05	5	Sli		M1st-E2nd	c E/?M2nd
114	4 The Avenue	Layer	LEZ SA 2	A/B or B Drg18/31 or 31		2	0.28	76	Sli	Looks like Drg31	E/M-L2nd	
114	4 The Avenue	Layer	UNS OX	Body		1	0	13	Sli		Roman	
114	4 The Avenue	Layer	UNS SH	Body	Rilling	2	0	59	Sli		Roman	



Context	Address	Type	Fabric	Form	Dec	No	EVE	Wgt/g	Abr	Comments	Fabric date	Context date
114	4 The Avenue	Layer	BSW (H)	Body	Rilling	16	0	237	Sli	Looks like HOR style fabric	2nd-E/M4th	
114	4 The Avenue	Layer	GRS	Body		7	0	83	Sli		Roman	
114	4 The Avenue	Layer	GRS	G		1	0.06	6	Sli		Roman	
114	4 The Avenue	Layer	GRS	G 19/29.1 or 2		1	0.09	23	Sli	Like Bal 515 (Had/Ant), Ver fig 86	L1st-E/M2nd	
114	4 The Avenue	Layer	BSW	Body		12	0	102	Sli		Roman (earlier)	
114	4 The Avenue	Layer	BSW	Base		3	0	99	Sli	1.26 x2	Roman	
114	4 The Avenue	Layer	BSW	G 16/19		1	0.12	64	Sli	Like Ver 1270	M1st-E2nd	
115	4 The Avenue	Layer	LEZ SA 2	T Drg33	Girth groove	1	0.16	48	Sli		E-L2nd	E-L2nd
115	4 The Avenue	Layer	HOR RE	Body	Incised lines	1	0	13	Sli		2nd-E/M4th	
115	4 The Avenue	Layer	UNS OX	Body		1	0	6	Sli		Roman	
115	4 The Avenue	Layer	BSW (H)	Body		1	0	16	Sli		L1st+	
115	4 The Avenue	Layer	GRS	G		1	0.07	25	Sli		Roman	
115	4 The Avenue	Layer	GRS	Body		2	0	19	Sli		Roman	
115	4 The Avenue	Layer	BSW	Body		5	0	32	Sli		Roman	
115	4 The Avenue	Layer	BSW	K 4	Rouletting	1	0.05	7	Sli		L1st-L2nd	
116	4 The Avenue	Layer	LEZ SA 2	Base		3	0	83	Sli	Stamp .PATERATIOF (Pateratus 1a) Drg18/31	AD135-155/160	AD135-155/160
116	4 The Avenue	Layer	?DOR BB 1	Body		2	0	1	Sli/frg		E2nd-4th	
116	4 The Avenue	Layer	UNS SH	Body		2	0	23	Sli		Roman	



Context	Address	Type	Fabric	Form	Dec	No	EVE	Wgt/g	Abr	Comments	Fabric date	Context date
116	4 The Avenue	Layer	UNS SH	G Perrin 427 style		1	0.06	109	Sli		c M/L2nd-E3rd	
116	4 The Avenue	Layer	VER WH	Base		1	0	16	Sli	0.11	L1st-M/L2nd	
116	4 The Avenue	Layer	GRS	Body	Vertical lines	5	0	44	Sli	Decoration like HGW style	Roman (?2nd)	
116	4 The Avenue	Layer	GRS	G 9 style		1	0.13	20	Sli	Possibly lid-seated	E/M-L2nd	
116	4 The Avenue	Layer	LON FR	C 10/12/23		1	0.04	10	Sli		L1st-E/M2nd	
116	4 The Avenue	Layer	HOR RE	G no match		2	0.1	24	Sli	Plus one body sherd	2nd-E/M4th	
116	4 The Avenue	Layer	BSW	G 19.4.2	Neck and girth cordon	2	0.16	31	Sli	Like Bal 493, Ver 2105/6	L1st-E/M2nd	
116	4 The Avenue	Layer	UPG	Body		1	0	5	Sli	With chalk, ?intrusive	12th-14th	
117	4 The Avenue	Layer	BSW	Body		1	0	6	Sli		Roman	Roman (? 2nd)
117	4 The Avenue	Layer	GRS	Base		1	0	13	Sli	0.13	Roman	
117	4 The Avenue	Layer	GRS	K		1	0.08	7	Sli		Roman	
117	4 The Avenue	Layer	UNS SH	Body	Rilling/lines	2	0	102	Sli	Storage sherds	Roman	
117	4 The Avenue	Layer	UNS SH	G		2	0.15	303	Sli	Storage jar	Roman	
118	4 The Avenue	Layer (road/track)	VER WH	Body		1	0	4	Sli		L1st-M/L2nd	L1st-E/M2nd
118	4 The Avenue	Layer (road/track)	GRS	G		3	0.12	45	Sli		L1st-2nd+	
118	4 The Avenue	Layer (road/track)	GRS	Body		1	0	12	Sli		Roman	
118	4 The Avenue	Layer (road/track)	BSW	C 10/12/23		2	0.12	6	Sli	Like LON FR style	L1st-E/M2nd	



Context	Address	Type	Fabric	Form	Dec	No	EVE	Wgt/g	Abr	Comments	Fabric date	Context date
119	4 The Avenue	Pit	BSW	C 16 style		1	0.05	54	Abr	Close to GT	M/L1-M/L2nd	M1st-2nd
119	4 The Avenue	Pit	GRS	Body		1	0	44	Sli		Roman	
120	4 The Avenue	Ditch	UNS OX	Body	Incised lines	1	0	16	Sli	Like HOR	2nd-E/M4th	E-M/L 2nd
120	4 The Avenue	Ditch	GRS	Body		2	0	32	Sli		Roman	+18th-19th
120	4 The Avenue	Ditch	GRS	G 9 style	Groove/notch	2	0.13	18	Sli		E/M-L2nd	
120	4 The Avenue	Ditch	LPMRW	Body		1	0	2	Sli		18th-19th	
125	4 The Avenue	Layer	GRS	Body		1	0	19	Sli		Roman	Roman
128	4 The Avenue	Layer	UNS SH	Body		1	0	11	Sli		Roman	M1st-2nd
128	4 The Avenue	Layer	UNS WH	Body		1	0	17	Sli	Shares some COL WH characteristics	M/L1st-2nd	
146	4\4a The Avenue	Subsoil	?GRS	Body		1	0	1	Sli	Looks Med	Roman/Med	Roman/Med
146	4\4a The Avenue	Subsoil	GRS	Body		1	0	5	Abr	Looks HOR	2nd-E/M4th	
146	4\4a The Avenue	Subsoil	UNS SH	Body		1	0	1	Sli		Roman	
146	4\4a The Avenue	Subsoil	UNS SH	?G		1	0.02	4	Abr		Roman/Med	
147	4\4a The Avenue	Layer	BAT AM	Body		1	0	167	Sli	Probably no later than 2nd	M1st-2nd/M3rd	M/L1-2nd &
147	4\4a The Avenue	Layer	?COL WH	Body		1	0	1	Abr		M/L1st-2nd	M12th-14th
147	4\4a The Avenue	Layer	UNS SH	Body		1	0	1	Abr		Roman	
147	4\4a The Avenue	Layer	BSW	Body		1	0	11	Sli		Roman	
147	4\4a The Avenue	Layer	GRS	Body		3	0	28	Sli		Roman	
147	4\4a The Avenue	Layer	UPG	Body		1	0	4	Sli		M/L12th-14th	
147	4\4a The Avenue	Layer	MCW	Body		1	0	14	Sli		12th-14th	



Context	Address	Type	Fabric	Form	Dec	No	EVE	Wgt/g	Abr	Comments	Fabric date	Context date
148	4 The Avenue	Layer	UNS WH	Body		1	0	15	Sli	Close to VER WH	L1st-M/L2nd	M2nd-E/M3rd
148	4 The Avenue	Layer	GRS	B2.1.2		1	0.04	11	Sli	Only traces of rim	M2nd-E/M3rd	(no later then ?L2)
148	4 The Avenue	Layer	BSW	?G		1	0.05	5	Sli		Roman	
148	4 The Avenue	Layer	BSW	G		1	0.04	7	Abr		Roman	
149	4 The Avenue	Layer	LNV CC	Body		3	0	25	Sli		M/L2nd-4th	M/L2nd-E/M3rd
149	4 The Avenue	Layer	GRF	Body		1	0	1	Sli		Roman	
149	4 The Avenue	Layer	UNS SH	Body		1	0	12	Sli		Roman	
149	4 The Avenue	Layer	GRS	Body		3	0	47	Sli		Roman	
149	4 The Avenue	Layer	GRS	Base		1	0	105	Sli	0.41	Roman	
149	4 The Avenue	Layer	GRS	B 3		1	0.13	58	Sli	Likely 3rd +	2nd/3rd-4th	
149	4 The Avenue	Layer	GRS	B 4		1	0.07	34	Sli		M2nd-E/M3rd	
149	4 The Avenue	Layer	GRS	G Perrin ? 40 style		1	0.37	32	Sli		M/L2nd-E3rd	
150	4 The Avenue	Subsoil	LNV RE	Body		1	0	7	Sli		M/L2nd-L3rd/E4th	L2nd-L3rd
150	4 The Avenue	Subsoil	GRF	Body	Vertical lines	1	0	4	Sli		2nd+	
150	4 The Avenue	Subsoil	UNS OX	Body		1	0	5	Sli		Roman	
150	4 The Avenue	Subsoil	GRS	Body		2	0	44	Sli		Roman	
150	4 The Avenue	Subsoil	LNV CC	Base		2	0	31	Sli	0.02, plus body sherd	M/L2nd-4th	
150	4 The Avenue	Subsoil	BSW	G Perrin 35	Burnished	1	0.04	19	Sli		L2nd/E-L3rd	
151	4 The Avenue	Subsoil	LNV RE	Base	Burnished	1	0	27	Sli	0.12. No visible pellets	M/L2nd-L3rd/E4th	M/L2nd-L3rd/E4th



Context	Address	Type	Fabric	Form	Dec	No	EVE	Wgt/g	Abr	Comments	Fabric date	Context date
151	4 The Avenue	Subsoil	LNV CC	Body		1	0	2	Sli		M/L2nd-4th	
151	4 The Avenue	Subsoil	DOR BB 1	Base		1	0	6	Sli	0.07	E2nd-4th	
151	4 The Avenue	Subsoil	GRS	Body		3	0	32	Sli		Roman	
151	4 The Avenue	Subsoil	UNS SH	Body		3	0	90	Sli	Storage sherds	Roman	
152	4 The Avenue	Ditch	BAT AM	Body		1	0	149	Sli		M1st-M3rd	L2nd-M3rd
152	4 The Avenue	Ditch	GRS	Body		3	0	37	Sli		Roman	
152	4 The Avenue	Ditch	UNS OX	Body	Rouletting	1	0	3	Sli		Roman	
152	4 The Avenue	Ditch	LNV CC	Body		3	0	7	Sli	Indented body sherds	L2nd-3rd	
156	23 Post St	Subsoil	DOR BB 1	Body		1	0	4	Abr		E2nd-4th	E2nd-4th/12th-14th
156	23 Post St	Subsoil	UNS SH	Body		2	0	9	Sli	One looks Med	Roman/Med	
156	23 Post St	Subsoil	BSW	Body		1	0	1	Sli		Roman	
156	23 Post St	Subsoil	GRS	Body		4	10	10	Sli	At least one is MED	Roman/Med	
156	23 Post St	Subsoil	HOR RE	Body		1	0	7	Sli		2nd-E/M4th	
157	4c The Avenue	Unknown	LPMRW	Body		1	0	4	Sli		18th-19th	
158	Bridge	River dredgings	UNS EG	Body	Ovolo	1	0	2	Sli	Drilled hole. ?Argonne, fabric nearly vitrified	M/L2nd-M3rd	M/L2nd-M3rd &
158	Bridge	River dredgings	UNS WH	Body		1	0	2	Abr		Roman	ESax
158	Bridge	River dredgings	GRS	Body		1	0	7	Sli		Roman	
158	Bridge	River dredgings	GRS	B 2/?4		1	0.06	6	Abr		E/M2nd-E/M3rd	



Context	Address	Type	Fabric	Form	Dec	No	EVE	Wgt/g	Abr	Comments	Fabric date	Context date
158	Bridge	River dredgings	UNS BB	B 2		1	0.14	71	Abr		M2nd-E/M3rd	
158	Bridge	River dredgings	BSW	Base		2	0	28	Sli	0.55 x2	Roman	
158	Bridge	River dredgings	ESO	Globular urn		2	0.07	101	Sli	Quartz and organic	5th-7th	
159	4 The Avenue	Subsoil	UPG	Body		1	0	14	Sli		L12th-14th	L2nd-3rd &
159	4 The Avenue	Subsoil	UNS WH	Body		1	0	4	Abr		?Roman	L12th-14th
159	4 The Avenue	Subsoil	UNS SH	Body		3	0	169	Sli	Storage sherds	Roman	
159	4 The Avenue	Subsoil	GRF	Body		1	0	2	Sli		Roman	
159	4 The Avenue	Subsoil	LNV CC	H Perrin 155 style		1	0.14	5	Abr		L2nd-L3rd	
159	4 The Avenue	Subsoil	GRS	Body		9	0	262	Sli	Two large indented body sherds	L2nd-L3rd	
159	4 The Avenue	Subsoil	GRS	G		3	0.21	17	Sli	x3 jars	Roman	
159	4 The Avenue	Subsoil					0					

C.2 Metal Finds

By Chris Faine

- C.2.1 Four metal artefacts were recovered from the archaeological monitoring along the Godmanchester flood alleviation scheme. All of these artefacts were located in the topsoil.
- C.2.2 SF 2: Context **100**. Copper alloy fitting. Stirrup shaped with suspension loop and portion of copper wire remaining. Length: 40mm Width: 37mm.
- C.2.3 SF 3: Context **100**. Rectangular cast copper alloy shoe buckle. Length: 49mm Width: 43.7mm. Frame drilled for separate spindle. Such designs are common from 1720-1790 AD but the relatively crude casting of this example suggests an 18th century version.
- C.2.4 SF 4: Context **100**. Cut portion of cast lead weight. Length: 9.7mm. Date uncertain.
- C.2.5 SF 5: Context **100** Lead fitting. Length: 47.3mm. Incised decoration on upper surface. Date uncertain.

APPENDIX D. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

D.1 Animal Bone

By Chris Faine

D.1.1 Thirty six fragments of animal bone were recovered from the evaluation. The total weight of bone recovered was 1.9kg with seventeen identifiable fragments being recovered from 11 contexts. The species distribution is shown in table D1. Cattle remains consisted largely of shattered cranial fragments along with some lower limb elements. Context **103** contained 3 horncores from adult male “short horn” animals. Sheep remains consist of lower limb elements (tibiae,metapodia). A single adult horse radius was recovered from context **103** from animal around 1.37m tall (13 ½ hands high).

D.1.2 This assemblage is too small for valid statistical analysis.

	NISP	NISP %	MNI	MNI %
Cattle (<i>Bos</i>)	8	47.4	5	45.7
Sheep/Goat (<i>Ovis/Capra</i>)	7	41	4	36.3
Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	1	5.8	1	9
Horse (<i>Equus caballus</i>)	1	5.8	1	9
Total:	17	100	11	100

Table D1: Animal species present

D.2 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

D.2.1 Five bulk samples were taken from features within the excavated areas at 4, The Avenue, Godmanchester for the recovery of plant remains and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. All of the samples were taken from features excavated within narrow 2m trenches precluding detailed contextual association. Deposits sampled were from Roman boundary ditches and a possible occupation layer associated with a Roman building.

Methodology

D.2.1 The total volume (up to 19 litres) of each bulk sample was processed by water flotation (using a modified Siraff three-tank system). The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residues were allowed to air dry. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and a complete list of the recorded remains are presented in Table D2. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands* and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Stace (1997). Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened

and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Results

- D.2.2 Preservation of plant remains is by carbonisation. Charred cereal grains were recovered from all five samples, albeit in small quantities, other than in Sample 3, fill 120 of ditch **112** which was the only sample to contain a significant charred plant assemblage.
- D.2.3 Wheat (*Triticum* sp.) is the most common cereal recovered. Preservation is generally poor suggesting that some degree of deposition occurred prior to burial. Occasional grains are of a smaller, more compact morphology suggesting that they are the free-threshing wheat variety (*T. aestivum sensu-lato*) whereas a few of the grains are elongated and most closely resemble the hulled wheat, spelt (*T. spelta*). A single glume base of a hulled wheat was also noted in this sample but was too degraded to distinguish between spelt and emmer (*T. diccicum*), the alternative hulled wheat variety.
- D.2.4 The charred weed seeds present in Sample 3 are of plants that have a wide variety of habitats; plants that commonly grow on cultivated soils include corn gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*), plants that grow on disturbed soils (including cultivated soils) and could also be found in grassland include goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), mallow (*Malva* sp.), cleavers (*Galium aparine*), grasses (Poaceae), black medic (*Medicago lupulina*) and clovers (*Trifolium/Medicago* sp.). Additionally there are charred seeds of wetland plants present such as rushes (*Juncus* sp.) and the nutlets of Great Fen Sedge (*Cladium mariscus*).

Sample No.		1	2	3	4	5
Context No.		121	128	120	150	152
Cut No.		112	145	112		153
Feature Type		Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Layer	Ditch
Volume Processed (L)		8	8	19	8	9
Flot Volume (ml)		15	20	35	40	25
Cereals						
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L. caryopsis	domesticated Barley grain			1		
<i>Triticum</i> sp. caryopsis	Wheat grain	6		1	1	1
free-threshing <i>Triticum</i> sp. caryopsis	free-threshing Wheat grain	4	4	12		
<i>Triticum cf. spelta</i> L. caryopsis	Spelt Wheat grain	4		5		
cereal indet. Caryopsis	unidentified cereal grain	2	2	9	2	
Chaff						
<i>Triticum diccicum</i> Schübl./ <i>spelta</i> L. glume base	Emmer or Spelt Wheat chaff			1		
Other food plants						
Legume <2mm	vetch/wild pea	1f		1		
Legume 2-4mm	Pea/small bean			2		
Dry land herbs						
<i>Carduus/Cirsium</i> sp. achene	Thistles			1		

Sample No.		1	2	3	4	5
Chenopodiaceae indet. seed	Goosefoot Family			3		
<i>Chenopodium cf. hybridum</i> L. Seed	maple leaf goosefoot			2		
<i>Galium aparine</i> L. seed	Cleaver			1		
<i>Hypericum sp.</i> Seed	St John's worts			1		
<i>Lithospermum arvense</i> L. nutlet	Field Gromwell			14		
<i>Malva sp.</i> nutlet	Mallows			1		
<i>Medicago lupulina</i> L. seed	Black Medick [whole fruit]	1		1		
small Poaceae indet. [< 2mm] caryopsis	small-seeded Grass Family			2		
medium Poaceae indet. [3-4mm]	medium-seeded Grass Family			3		
<i>Rumex sp.</i> achene	small-seeded Docks			2		1
<i>cf. Teucrium sp.</i> Seed	germander			1		
small <i>Trifolium</i> spp. [<1mm] seed	small-seeded Clovers	3		26		
large <i>Trifolium/Medicago</i> spp. [2-3mm] seed	large-seeded Clovers/Medicks			14		
Wetland/aquatic plants						
<i>Cladium mariscus</i> (L.) Pohl nut	Great Fen-sedge			8		
<i>Juncus sp.</i> seed	Rushes			1		
<i>Juncus cf. tenuis</i> Willd. Seed	Slender Rush			4		
Other plant macrofossils						
Charcoal <2mm		++	++	+++	+	+++
Charcoal > 2mm		++	+	++		+++
Other items						
Fish scale			#	#		#
Molluscs		##	##	#b	#	#
Charred insect						
Small Bones			#			

Table D2: Environmental samples

Discussion

- D.2.1 The ditches sampled are thought to be boundary ditches to a farmstead or roadside settlement and would have been a convenient depository for noisome waste. The degree of degradation of the plant remains in Sample 3 possibly indicate that the waste material was collected in a refuse dump or midden prior to being deposited in the ditch. Sample 4, fill 150 of the occupation surface is largely comprised of clay particles with only a few charred grains and is therefore uninformative.
- D.2.2 The cereals types are consistent with a Roman date at a time when both hulled and free-threshing wheat varieties were cultivated. The weed seeds, being of such varied habitats, are most likely to indicate the mixing of waste material such as hearth sweepings and deliberately-burnt flooring and/or fodder waste in a midden where it was left to partially decay prior to burial. Corn crowsfoot is a common weed of cultivation and is usually encountered in assemblages of a Roman or later date. The plant, having set seed, would have been harvested along with the cereal crop. The seeds are of a similar

size to cereal grains and could not have been removed by sieving. It is likely that these distinctive, grey seeds were picked out by hand in the final stage of the cleaning of a grain crop and thrown onto the fire.

- D.2.3 Clover seeds are the most abundant within the assemblage. A plant of many habitats, clover may also have been growing amongst a cereal crop although it could only have been harvested if the cereal crop was cut close to the ground. This is quite likely as spelt and the early forms of free-threshing wheat are tall growing and the stems would have been valued for use in thatching. Clover was also grown as a fodder crop and could be harvested with grass as hay. Wet-land plants such as Great Fen Sedge and rushes, were commonly used for fuel, thatching and as torch-lights.
- D.2.4 The plant assemblage recovered from 4, The Avenue, Godmanchester is typical of the assemblages found from Romano-British settlements in this area. Godmanchester was an important town during this period with military forts and a large villa at Rectory Farm and would have relied on local sources of grain (and other food) grown on farmsteads in the surrounding hinterland. Wheat, barley and seeds of wetland plants were recovered from contemporary deposits at 8 New Street, Godmanchester (Fosberry 2007) although this site was closer to the centre of Town and was considered to be a back-yard plot to a Roman building. Charred remains of cereals and weed seeds are usually found associated with human habitation in this period. The assemblages have been fully quantified no further work is recommended.

APPENDIX E. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abrams, J. 2001 *Roman rubbish pits and post-medieval gravel quarries on land to the rear of 20-28 London Road, Godmanchester: An archaeological evaluation.* CCCAFU Rep. No. 201.
- British Geological Survey 1978 *Huntingdon Sheet 187. Drift edition.*
- Clark, R. 1999 'The Roman pottery' in Conner, A & Buckley, R. *Roman and medieval occupation in Causeway Lane, Leicester,* Leicester Archaeology Monograph No 5, ULAS, 95-138
- Connor, A. 2012 *Specification for archaeological monitoring and recording.* Unpub. OA East Spec.
- Davis, S. J. M. 1992 A rapid method for recording information about mammal bones from archaeological sites. *Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 19/92.* English Heritage.
- Dobney, K. & Reilly, K. 1988 *A method for recording archaeological animal bones: the use of diagnostic zones.* Circaea 5(2): 79-96
- Evans, J. 1991 Some notes on the Horningsea pottery, *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies*, Vol 4, 33-43
- Fawcett, A. R. 2000 'The Roman pottery' in *Excavations at the Cardinal Distribution Centre, Godmanchester* HAT Report 419
- Fosberry, R. 2007 'Environmental remains' In T. Phillips, *Roman Remains at 8 New Street, Godmanchester.* CAMARC Report No 935
- Frend, W. H. B. 1968 'Pottery' in Frend, W. H. B. *A Roman farm-settlement at Godmanchester,* PCAS Vol LXI, 33-43
- Gdaniec, K. 1991 *Archaeological investigations at 'The Parks', Godmanchester, 1991.* CAU Rep. No 22.
- Going, C. J. 1987 *The Mansio and other sites in the south-eastern sector of Caesaromagus; The Roman pottery,* CBA Research Report 62
- Hinman, M. 1996 *Prehistoric and Roman activity at the New School site, London Road, Godmanchester: An archaeological evaluation.* CCCAFU Rep. No. 123.
- Hinman, M. 1998 *Romano-British remains relating to the bath house and mansio at Pinfold Lane, Godmanchester.* CCCAFU Rep. no.A127
- Hoyland, L. and Kemp, S. 1991 *Buttermel Meadow, Godmanchester: Earthwork survey.* CCC Archaeology Section Rep. No. 3
- Hoyland, L. and Wait, G. 1992 *Roman burials at London Street, Godmanchester.* CCC Archaeology Section, Rep. No. 55.
- Jacomet, S. 2006 *Identification of cereal remains from archaeological sites.* (2nd edition, 2006) IPNA, Universität Basel / Published by the IPAS, Basel University.
- Jones, A. 1999 *London Road, Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological excavation 1997-98. Post excavation assessment.* BUFAU PXA 488
- Jones, A.E. 2003 'The Parks, Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological excavations in 1998', In A. E. Jones (ed.). *Settlement, burial and economy in the extra-*

mural areas of Roman Godmanchester. British Archaeological Reports, British Series 346, 1–98.

- Lyne, M. 2000 'The Roman pottery' in *Excavations at the Cardinal Distribution Park, Godmanchester*, HAT Report 339
- Lyons, A. and Popescu, E. in-prep *Rectory Farm, Godmanchester: Excavations from 1988 to 1995*. East Anglia Archaeology Report.
- Macaulay, S. 1994 *Post-medieval gravel quarrying at Sweetings Road, Godmanchester*. CCCAFU Rep. no. A031
- Margary, I.D. 1973 *Roman roads in Britain*. London: John Baker
- Murray, J. and Last, J. 1999 *Cardinal Distribution Park, Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire: An archaeological excavation. Interim site narrative*. Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust Report 0541
- Murray, J. 1998 *Cardinal Distribution Park, Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire: An archaeological evaluation*. HAT Rep. No. 416.
- Perrin, J. R. 1999 Roman pottery from excavations at and near to the small town of Durobrivae, Water Newton, Cambridgeshire, 1956-58, in *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies* Vol 8
- Perrin, J. R. 1988 'The greywares' in Mackreth, D. F. *Excavations of an Iron Age and Roman enclosure at Werrington, Britannia Vol. XIX*. pp 120-123
- Philips, P. 2007 *Roman remains at 8 New Street, Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological evaluation*. CCCAFU Rep no. 935
- Cappers, R.T.J., Bekker, R.M. and Jans, J.E.A. 2006 *Digital seed atlas of the Netherlands* Groningen Archaeological Studies 4, Barkhuis Publishing, Eelde, The Netherlands. www.seedatlas.nl
- Reynolds, T. 1992 *Roman burials and settlement remains at 'The Parks', Godmanchester 1992*. CCC Archaeology Section Rep. No. 63.
- Seddon, G. 2000 *Cardinal West, Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire: An archaeological evaluation*. HAT Rep. No. 657.
- Stace, C. 1997 *New flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press
- Stead, I. and Rigby, V. 1986 *Baldock: The excavation of a Roman and pre-Roman settlement 1968-72*, Britannia Monograph Series 7, Society for the promotion of Roman studies
- Symonds, R. P. and Wade, S. 1999 *Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester 1971-76*, Colchester Archaeological Report 10, Colchester Archaeological Trust
- Tomber, R and Dore, J. 1998 *The national Roman fabric reference collection: A handbook*, MoLAS Monograph, 2, London: Museum Archaeology Service
- Tyers, P. 1996 *Roman pottery in Britain*, Batsford, London
- Wait, G. A. 1992 *Archaeological excavations at Godmanchester (A14/A605 junction)*; PCAS 80
- Wait, G. A. 1991 *Archaeological excavations at Godmanchester (A14/604 Junction)*, PCAS Vol LXXX, 79-95
- Webster, P. 1996 *Roman samian pottery in Britain*, Practical handbook in archaeology 13, CBA, York

- Welsh, K. 1994 *Archaeological Excavations at London Road, Godmanchester, CCCAFU*
Rep. No. A30.
- Wilson, M. G. 1984 'The other pottery' in Frere, S. S. *Verulamium excavations III*, OUCA
Monograph 1

APPENDIX F. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-178977		
Project Name	Godmanchester flood alleviation scheme		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	28-05-2012	Finish	12-09-2013
Previous Work (by OA East)	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	GODFAS12	Planning App. No.	1001786FUL
HER No.		Related HER/OASIS No.	oxfordar3-80313

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt: Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5

Please select all techniques used:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Field Observation (periodic visits)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Part Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Record
<input type="checkbox"/> Full Excavation (100%)	<input type="checkbox"/> Part Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Field Walking
<input type="checkbox"/> Full Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recorded Observation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Systematic Metal Detector Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Test Pit Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Open-Area Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Excavation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Watching Brief

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
Building	Roman 43 to 410	Ceramic	Roman 43 to 410
Well	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901	Ceramic	Medieval 1066 to 1540
Road	Roman 43 to 410		Select period...

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	Huntingdon	4 The Avenue, Godmanchester, Huntingdon, PE29 2AF	
Parish	Godmanchester		
HER	Cambridge		
Study Area	1.5km linear trench	National Grid Reference	TL 24300 71000

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Andy Thomas
Project Design Originator	Aileen Connor/ Jim Bonnor
Project Manager	Aileen Connor
Supervisor	Jon House, Tom Philips, Gareth Rees

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
OA East	OA East	OA East
GODFAS12	GODFAS12	GODFAS12

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

Notes:



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014. All rights reserved.

Figure 1: Site location showing route of works and monitoring (red)

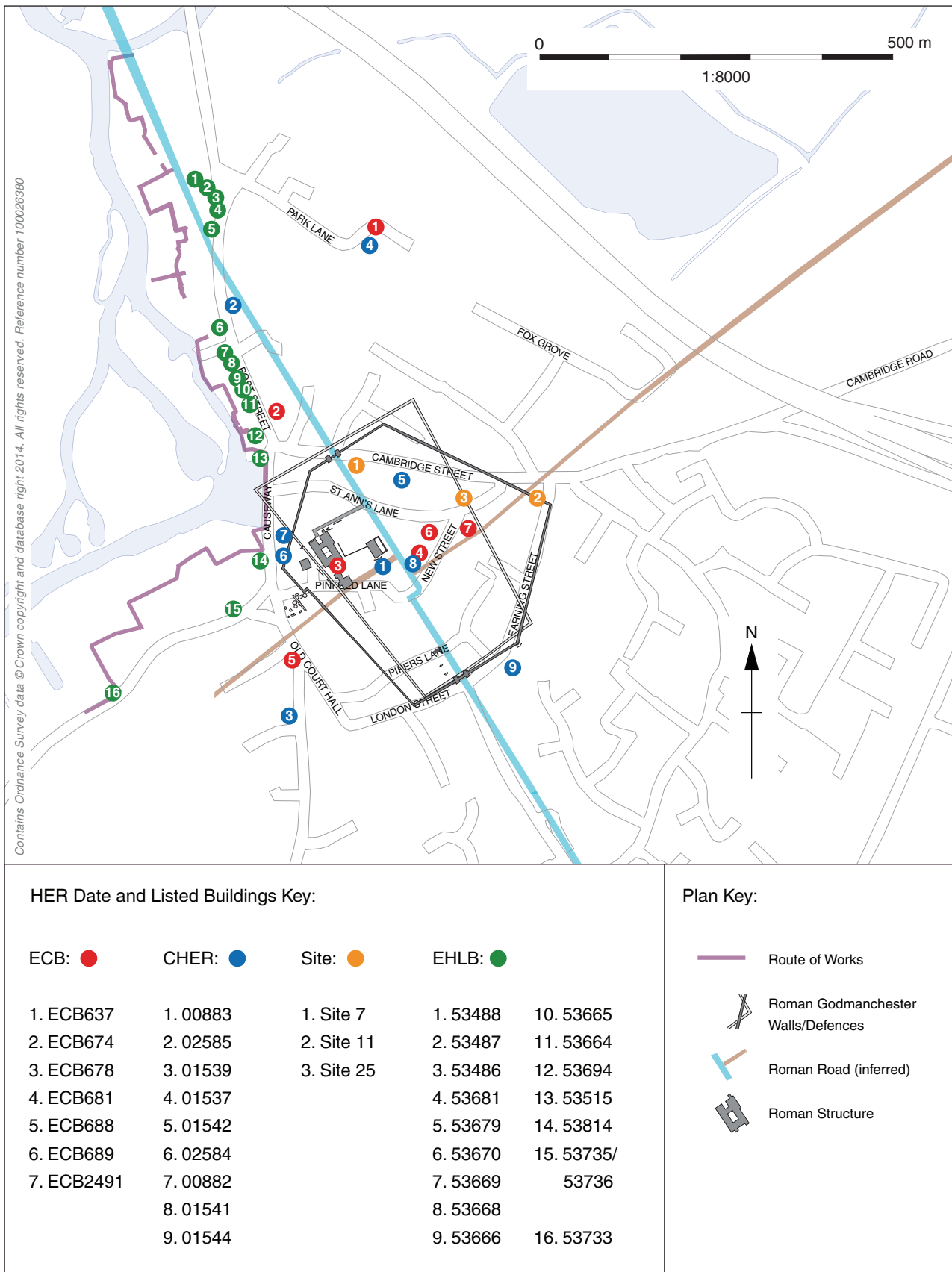
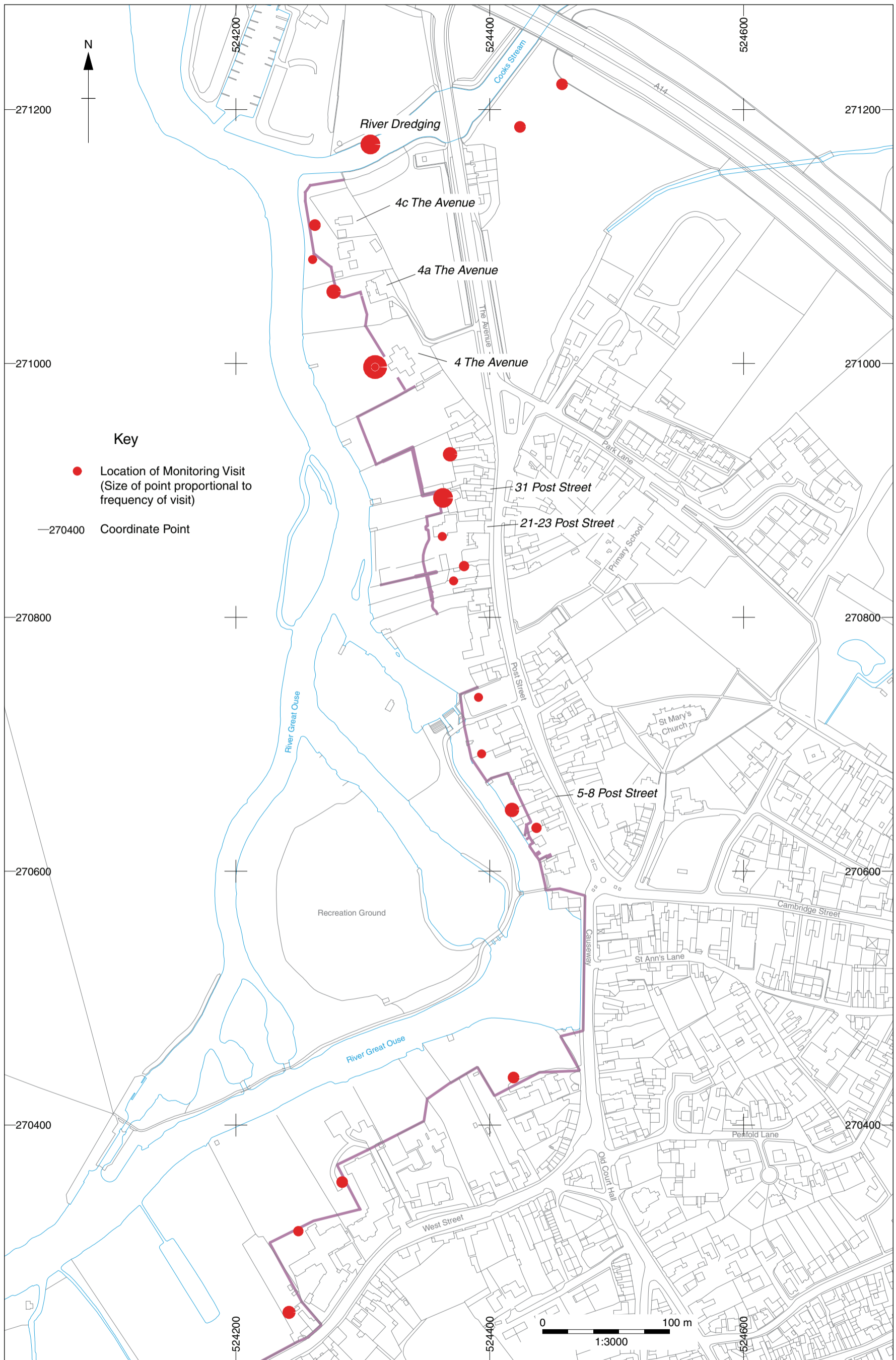


Figure 2: HER data and listed buildings in the vicinity of Roman Godmanchester (Durovigutum) with flood alleviation works shown



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014. All rights reserved. Reference number 100026380

Figure 3: Monitoring visits between May 2012 and September 2013

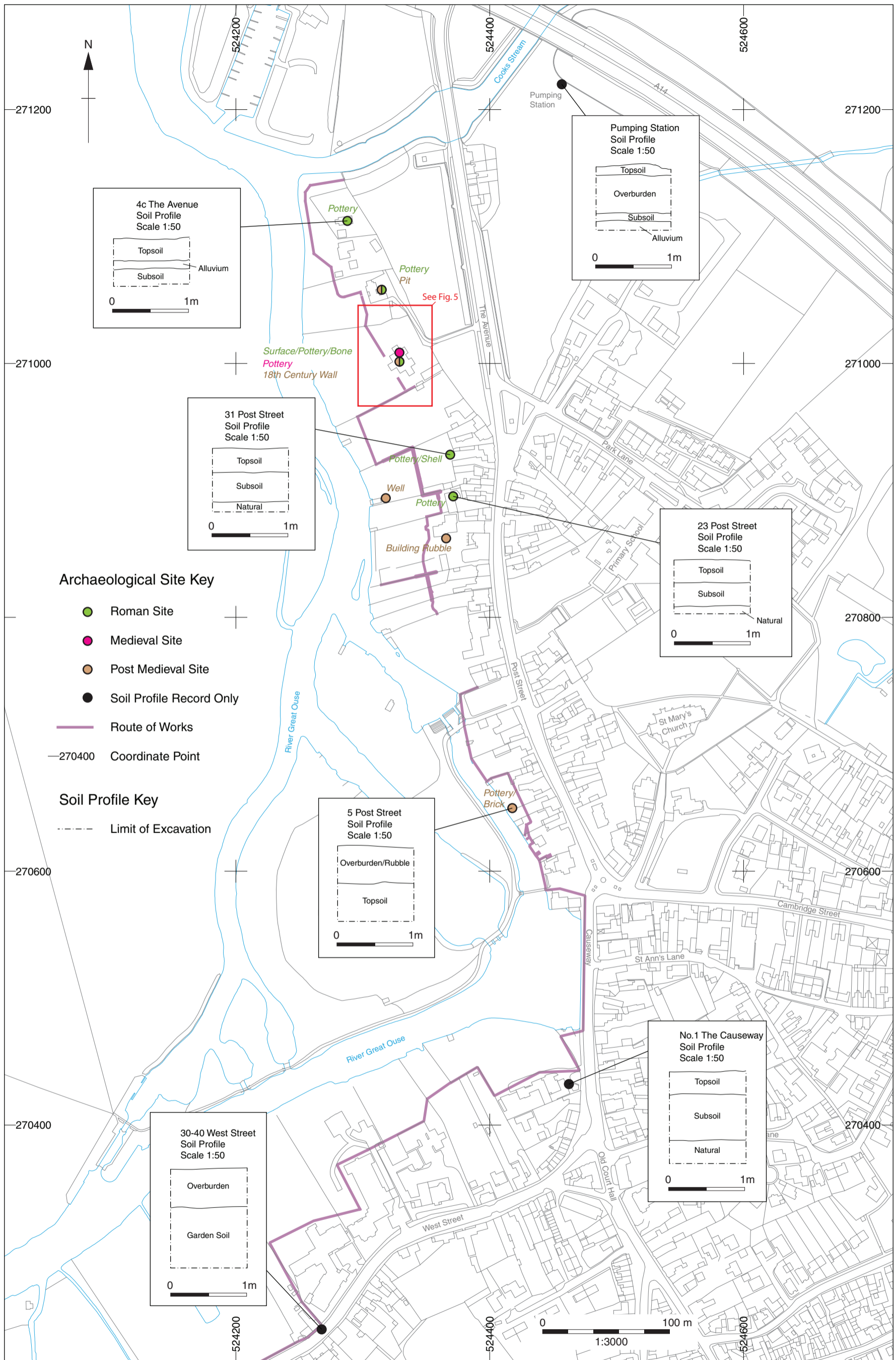


Figure 4: Archaeological sites identified during monitoring

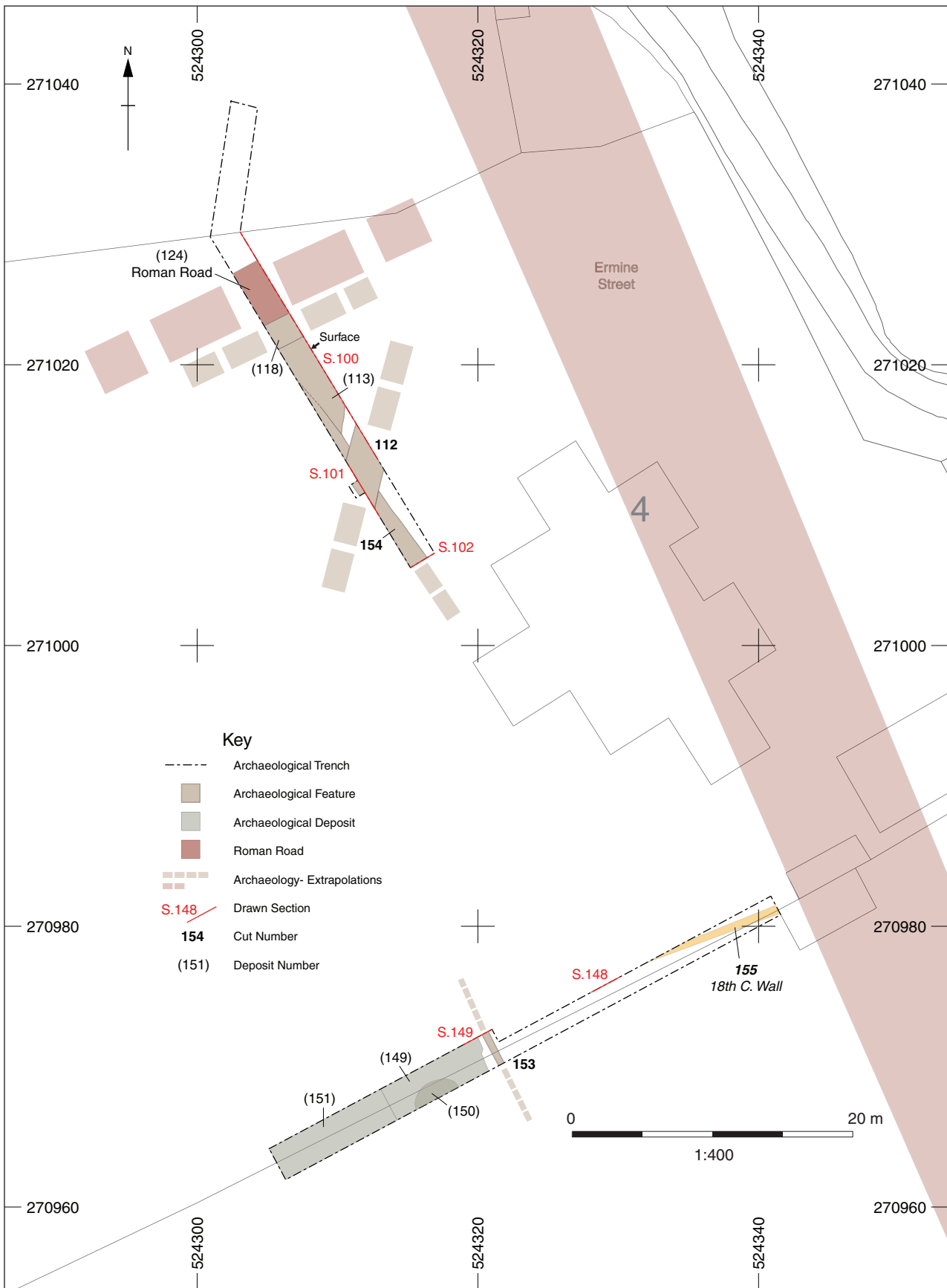


Figure 5: Trench plan, No.4 The Avenue

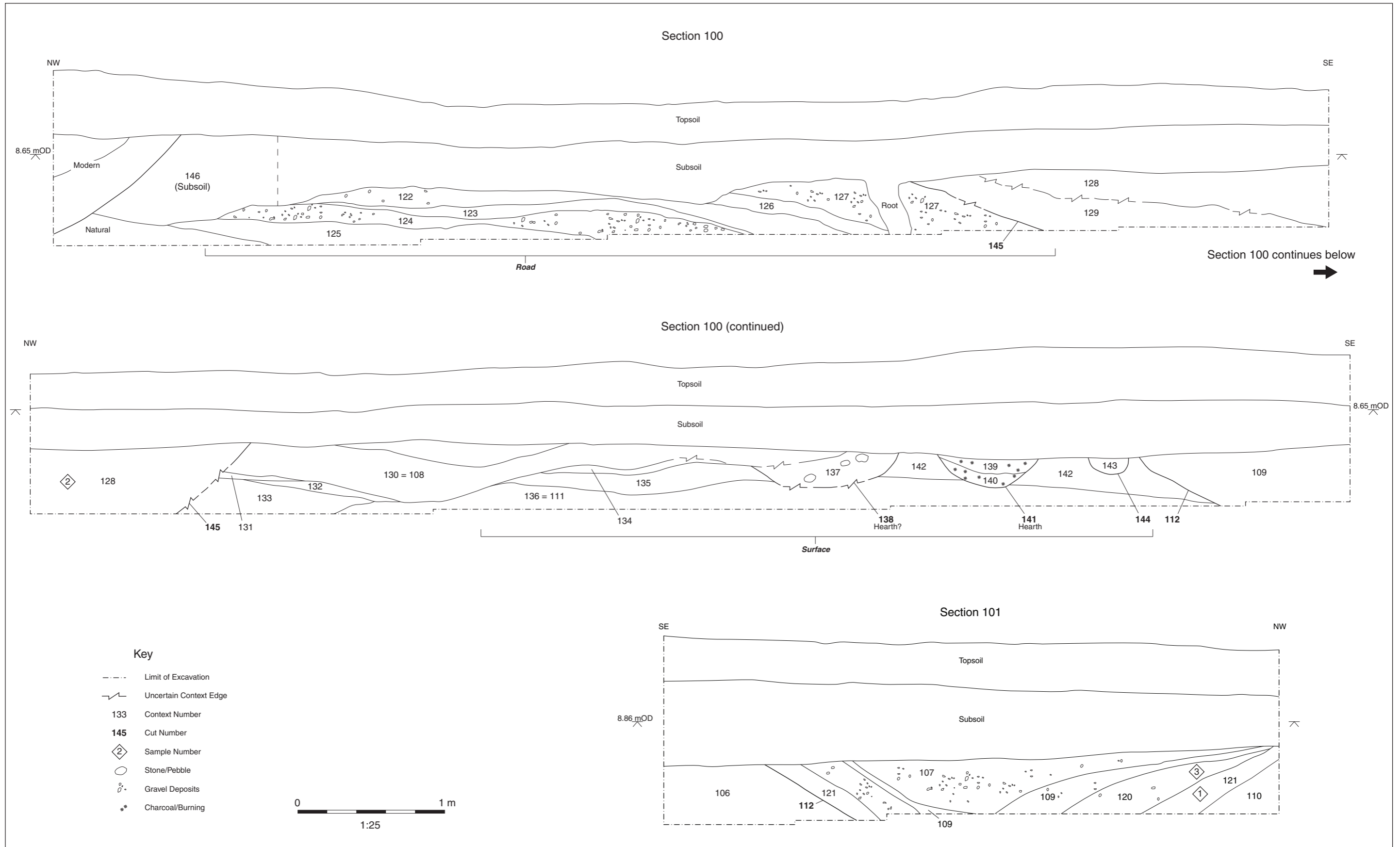


Figure 6: Sections, No.4 The Avenue

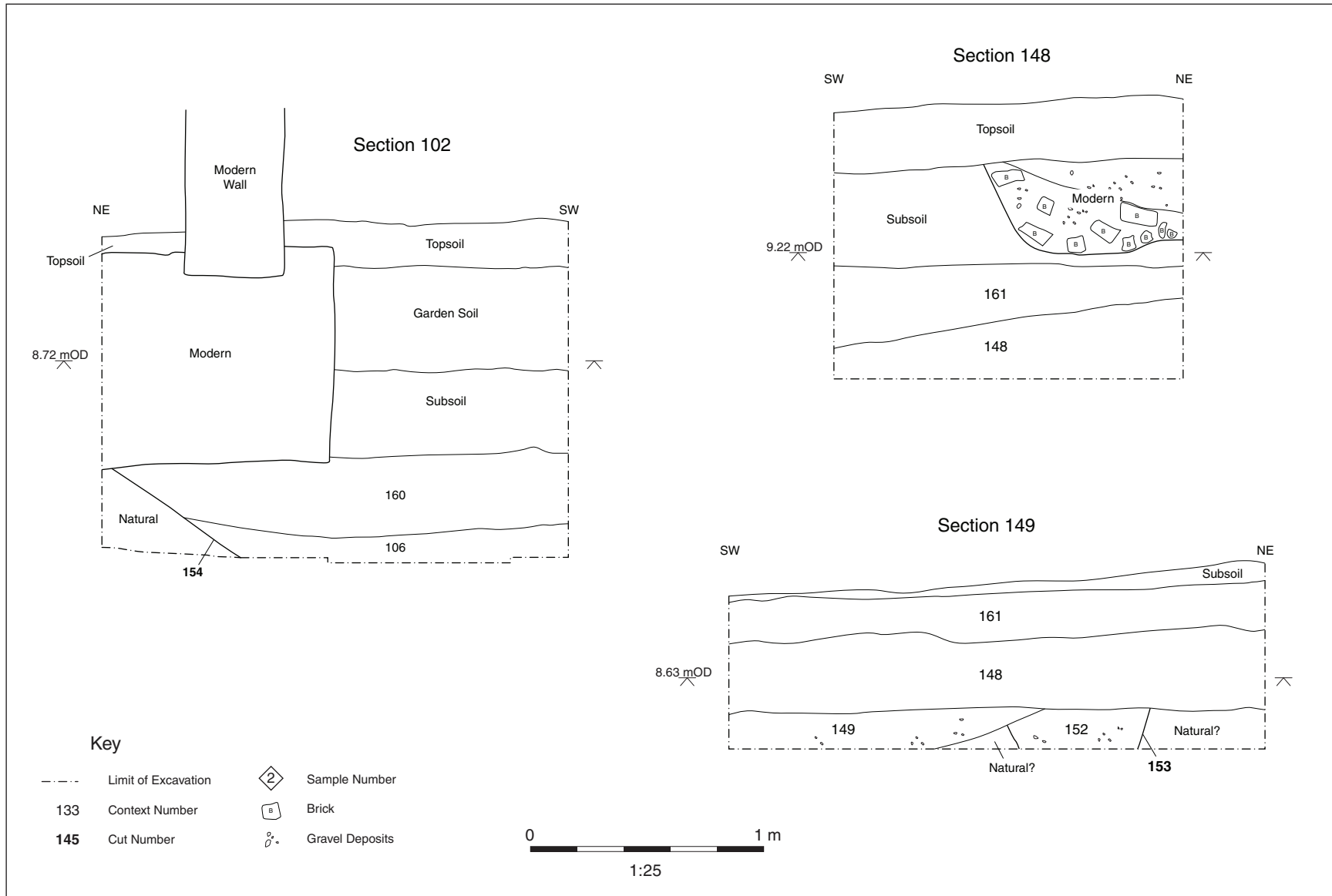


Figure 7: Sections, No.4 The Avenue (continued)



Plate 1: Post medieval well at 23 Post Street



Plate 2: Trench shot, southern trench segment, No.4 The Avenue.
Looking north-east



Plate 3: Profile across the occupation surface showing surface 142 (yellow/brown) and hearths 138 and 141 (pink/red)



Plate 4: Eastern extent of gravel surface (142) seen in east-west section across northern trench segment at No.4 The Avenue



Plate 5: In situ Roman storage vessel in layer 110, No.4 The Avenue



Plate 6: The Roman road running north-west to south-east across the trench at No.4 The Avenue



**Head Office/Registered Office/
OA South**

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

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

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1GF

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: [oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: [oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>



Director: Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MIFA
*Oxford Archaeology Ltd is a
Private Limited Company, N^o: 1618597
and a Registered Charity, N^o: 285627*