Archaeological Evaluation Report

Hemingford Grey Primary School

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Hemingford Grey Primary School

Archaeological Evaluation

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Summary

Between the 13th and 14th August and the 1st to 3rd October 2013 Oxford Archaeology East carried out a series of archaeological works at the Primary School and adjacent field to the west in Hemingford Grey, Cambridgeshire (529812, 270747). The works were ahead of the the construction of a new classroom and extension to the playing fields.

Prior to the archaeological works, an aerial photographic survey was undertaken of the site and its immediate environs. This identified a complex series of pits, ditches and a possible barrow in the field adjoining the school. These features were thought to be of Early Bronze Age to Roman in date based on their morphology.

The trial trenching revealed a series of ditches and pits, the majority of which correspond with features identified during the aerial photographic survey. No datable finds were recovered from the ditches, implying that these features are may be pre-Roman in date and serve as agricultural enclosures.

Two large sub-rectangular pits were identified during the trial trenching, one of which contained unabraded sherds of 6th-century Anglo-Saxon pottery, along with animal bone and parts of a 6th-century bone comb. These features have tentatively been interpreted as sunken featured buildings (SFB).

The discovery of Early Saxon remains on the site is of particular interest as it suggests that the crop-marks may have an even more complex and long history than has hitherto been understood.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted on land adjacent to and within Hemingford Grey Primary School, Cambridgeshire (529812, 270747) (Fig. 1) during August and October 2013.

1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in two phases: a test pit evaluation within the present limits of the school, followed by a trial trench evaluation in an adjacent field to the west.

1.1.3 The archaeological works were undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (Connor 2013).

1.1.4 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by CCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

1.1.5 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 land adjacent to Hemingford Grey Primary School is positioned on a very gentle south-east facing slope, with the height varying from 7.34m OD at the northernmost end of site, down to 6.87m OD by the St Ives Road to the south.

1.2.2 Geology on the site consists of Oxford Clay Formation Mudstone with superficial deposits of of River Terrace Sand and Gravel (BGS 2013).

1.2.3 The northern side of the parish of Hemingford Grey is bounded by the River Great Ouse and is located around 450m north-west of the site.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 Although little excavation has taken place within Hemingford Grey itself, there are several known archaeological sites (crop-marks and find-spots) in the vicinity of the subject site, the most pertinent of which are discussed below.

Bronze Age

1.3.2 The gravel terraces of the Great Ouse are known to support Neolithic and Bronze Age settlement and ceremonial sites. However in the vicinity of Hemingford Grey little definitive evidence has been seen.

1.3.3 An aerial photographic assessment for the site (see Appendix B) suggests an Early Bronze Age burial mound *c*.30m-32m in diameter, located toward the western edge of the field (CHER 06822). This survey also indicated possible Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age rectangular enclosures within the field (CHER 06822).

1.3.4 An evaluation carried out at land off London Road (MCB 17813), approximately 1km south-east of site revealed a tentatively named Bronze Age field system along with a pit which contained two sherds of Bronze Age pottery.

1.3.5 Bronze Age activity can also be supposed from aerial photographs which show a large oval enclosure *c.*1km to the south of site (HER 06779). Further activity can be seen within the landscape by the presence of funerary monuments, consisting of possible round barrows, seen on aerial photographs 0.7km to the south-west of the site (HER 06820).

Iron Age and Roman

1.3.6 Several Iron Age and Roman sites have been recorded within 0.5km of the site. The school itself is situated adjacent to a complex of rectilinear field systems and potential roads or trackways (CHER 06822), which are likely to date to the Iron Age and Roman period. This activity may continue to the west of Mill Lane as 30 to 40 pottery sherds of an Iron Age and Roman date were found at a depth of 1.72m when a trench was dug there (CHER 00863). A Belgic cremation urn, uncovered *c.*0.4km to the north-west on Mill Lane (CHER 02757) may also be part of this settlement.

1.3.7 Other contemporary find spots within 0.5km of the site may denote other settlements. These include an Iron Age jar found by a member of the public (CHER 02062), 0.5km to the south-west of the site. A Roman coin (CHER 00866) has been found 0.4km to the east, and Roman pottery has been recovered 0.5km to the north (CHER 02762) and 0.4km to the north-east of site (CHER 03579).

Saxon

1.3.8 It is likely the site is located to the east and the north of the Saxon and medieval settlement, as the 1801 Enclosure Map shows the nearest habitation as at least 200m away from the site. The village of Hemingford Grey is thought to date from the Saxon period, with the name meaning 'the ford of the people of Hemma' (Mawer and Stenton 1969), however little evidence has been found to validate this.

1.3.9 Evidence for occupation during the Saxon period includes several find spots; 1km to the west of the site, two loom weights were found (HER 02816) with pottery of this date also being retrieved from as far as 1km to the south (HER 07929).

Medieval

1.3.10 A medieval moated site, known as 'The Manor' which was built around AD 1130 is located *c.*1km to the west of site adjacent to the river Great Ouse. The moat island is 85m by 66m in size with the moat arms being 10m wide. At this time the church of St James (*c.*0.8km to the west) was also in existence (CHER 10349).

1.3.11 Land to the south of the High Street would have been farmed on an 'open field' system, the remains of Ridge and Furrow agriculture seen on aerial photographs and in subsequent evaluations are evidence for this (HER 10124).

1.3.12 To the north of the site is part of an ancient medieval road used by travellers going to St Ives for the fair, this can be traced along the modern day Meadow Lane (HER 08664), 0.3km north of the site.

Post-medieval

1.3.13 Situated immediately east of the Primary School is a tower windmill (CHER 02755). This can be seen on the 1801 Inclosure map and the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map.

1.3.14 During the Flood Alleviation Scheme to the immediate north of site, a late 17th to early 18th century Quaker burial ground was uncovered (MCB 17482) which contained at least sixteen graves aligned north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east. Along with the burials, 79 pottery sherds were recovered of a range of types dating from the 12th to the 19th centuries.

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 The author would like to extend thanks to Toby Mills of Atkins Global for commissioning the archaeological works. The test pitting was undertaken by Rob Atkins with the assistance of Nick Cox and Steve Graham. The trench evaluation was undertaken by the author with the assistance of Mike Green, Steve Morgan and Robin Webb. Machine excavation was undertaken by Lattenbury Services.

1.4.2 The site was monitored by Andy Thomas of CCC and the project was managed by Aileen Connor.

2 Aims and Methodology

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The Brief required that prior to the building of a new classroom and extension of the existing playing fields, a programme of archaeological field evaluation through test pits and trial trenching be carried out (Fig. 2).

2.2.2 Prior to the fieldwork, an aerial photographic assessment of the area was carried out by Air photo Services on behalf of Oxford Archaeology East (Fig. 3).

2.2.3 For the test pitting within the current boundary of the school, a total of three 2x2m test pits were excavated. The trial trenching in the school grounds extension to the west consisted of seven trenches of varying lengths (between 10m and 25m) which equated to 150 linear metres of trenching (Fig. 4).

2.2.4 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked 360 mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.

2.2.5 The site survey was carried out by the author using a Leica 1200 GPS fitted with *Smartnet*.

2.2.6 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.

2.2.7 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.

2.2.8 A total of four environmental samples were taken during the trial trench evaluation phase of works in order to investigate the possible survival of micro- and macro-botanical remains

3 Results

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The results are presented by phase of works, thus the test pitting are discussed first followed by the findings from the trial trench evaluation. Within each phase of works the findings are discussed chronologically by trench number.

3.1.2 The topsoil (01, 06) across the site consisted of a dark grey brown sandy silt which contained occasional sub-rounded stones. Subsoil (02, 07) was made up of a mid red brown sandy silt which contained a very high level of sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. Natural geology was encountered *c.*0.5m below modern ground level.

3.1.3 Unless otherwise stated, no datable finds were recovered from features. A list of relevant trench depths and related context data can be found in Appendix A.

3.2 Test Pits

Test Pit 1

3.2.1 The Test Pit was devoid of archaeology.

Test Pit 2

3.2.2 No archaeological features were present in this Test Pit but the subsoil (02) contained a single fragment of clay pipe and a sherd of post-medieval pottery dated to the 18th century.

Test Pit 3 (Fig. 5)

3.2.3 Test Pit 3 contained a single ditch (**05**) (S.1, Plate 1). It was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east. It was 1m wide and 0.18m deep with moderately steep sides and a rounded base and was filled with a dark reddish brown sandy silt (04). Ditch **05** was sealed by a 0.2m thick subsoil layer (03) which contained *c.*18th century pottery.

3.3 Trenches

Trench 1

3.3.1 Trench 1 was devoid of archaeology. However, beneath the subsoil was an earlier subsoil layer (19) which consisted of a 0.3m thick light grey yellow silt.

Trench 2

3.3.2 Trench 2 was devoid of archaeology.

Trench 3 (Fig. 6)

3.3.3 Two groups of parallel west-north-west to east-south-east aligned ditches were located within Trench 3. The northernmost group comprised two ditches and a pit or ditch terminus (**22**, **27** and **25**). Between 6m and 12m to the south a second group comprised three ditches (**30**, **35** and **37**). The ditch groups broadly correspond with two ditch alignments seen as crop-marks and possibly representing a ditched track, drove-way or other form of stock control.

3.3.4 Ditch **22** was 1.2m wide and 0.44m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its earliest fill (23) was made up of a 0.3m thick light red brown silty sand. Above this was

a 0.19m thick mid red brown sandy silt (24). Ditch **22** was truncated by pit/ditch terminus **25**.

3.3.5 Pit/ditch terminus **25** had a width of 1.3m and was 0.52m deep with a bowl shaped profile. The fill, 26, was made up of a mid brown silt which contained a fragment of animal bone. Pit/ditch terminus **25** was cut into the top of ditch **22** and was truncated by ditch **27**.

3.3.6 Ditch **27** was 0.64m wide and 0.32m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a light yellow brown silty sand (28). This ditch was cut into the top of pit/ditch terminus **25**.

3.3.7 Ditch **30** was 0.9m wide and 0.26m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid red brown sandy silt (29).

3.3.8 Ditch **35** corresponds with the northern arm of a crop-mark enclosure, the eastern arm of which corresponds with ditch **17** in Trench 4. It was 1.78m wide and 0.72m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (S.8, Plate 2). The earliest of the three fills (34) consisted of a 0.12m thick light brown grey silty sand. A fill (31) slumped from the south-west consisted of a mid red brown silty clay. The main fill was made up of a 0.6m thick mid red brown sandy silt (33).

3.3.9 Ditch **37** was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. It was 0.85m wide and 0.19m deep with a bowl shaped profile. It was filled by a light yellow orange clay sand (36).

Trench 4 (Fig. 6)

3.3.10 Trench 4 was positioned to test a number of crop-mark features including two large pit-like features , a curving ditch and two straight ditches. Only two of these features wre actually found within the trench; a ditch and a possible SFB.

3.3.11 Ditch **17** was aligned north-north-east to south-south-west. It was 1.45m wide and 0.43m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid brown sandy silt (18). It corresponds with the eastern arm of a crop-mark enclosure ditch.

3.3.12 Pit **20** had a diameter of 3.3m and was 0.5m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid brown sandy silt (21). An environmental sample taken from the fill of the pit produced low levels of charred wheat grain. Its form would suggest a possible SFB type feature although this was not conclusive. It broadly corresponded with a crop-mark feature but was much smaller in extent.

3.3.13 It is likely that the other features in this trench identified by crop-marks are a result of slight variations in the underlying geology and are natural rather than anthropogenic.

Trench 5

3.3.14 Trench 5 was devoid of archaeology.

Trench 6 (Fig. 7)

3.3.15 Trench 6 was positioned to test an isolated pit-like crop-mark feature. On excavation it resolved into two inter-cutting pits (Plate 3).

3.3.16 Pit **13** (S.3) was 2.5m wide and 0.64m deep with a near vertical side and flat base. The earlier of its two fills (12) consisted of a 0.5m thick light grey brown sandy silt which contained sherds of 6th century pottery along with animal bone and two fragments of

bone comb (SF1 and 2). Above this, fill 10 was made up of a 0.64m thick mid grey sandy silt. A further fragment of bone comb (SF3) was collected from this fill.

3.3.17 Environmental samples were taken from both fills 10 and 12 of pit **13**. Both samples contained charcoal and charred cereal grains. Sample 2 from fill 12 also produced small rodent bones and fish-scales.

3.3.18 The shape and contents of pit **13**, particularly when adding in the evidence from the crop-mark, would suggest that this was probably a sunken featured building.

3.3.19 Pit **13** was cut through the top of pit **16**. Pit **16** (S.4) was 1.4m and 0.8m deep with near vertical sides and a concave base and contained three fills. The earliest fill (15) consisted of a 0.18m thick light grey sand. Above this was a 0.2m thick dark brown grey silty sand (14). The latest fill (11) was made up of a 0.6m thick mid grey sandy silt.

3.3.20 An environmental sample taken from fill 14 produced sparse amounts of charred wheat grain and small-seeded dock.

Trench 7 (Fig. 7)

3.3.21 A single east-north-east to west-south-west aligned ditch was seen in the northernmost end of the trench. Ditch **09** (Plate 4), which terminated in the trench, was 0.76m wide and 0.58m deep with a U-shaped profile. It was filled by a mind brown grey sandy silt (08). It contained no finds and did not show as a crop-mark feature, possibly because it was sealed beneath a greater depth of topsoil. Its alignment is at variance with the crop-marks, and is more closely matched with the road in its current position.

3.4 Finds Summary

3.4.1 During the archaeological works, low levels of artefactual remains were collected. The majority of the finds date to the early Anglo-Saxon period and consisted of pottery and animal bone, both worked and food waste, Medieval and post-medieval pottery, along with a small quantity of struck flint was also found.

Struck flint

3.4.2 A single struck flint was recovered from the topsoil (06) of Trench 1 during machining. This consisted of a Late Neolithic flat flake retouched long one edge in order to turn it into a side scraper.

Saxon pottery (Appendix C.1)

3.4.3 The Saxon pottery assemblage consisted of twelve sherds of 6th century pottery, all of which were recovered from pit **13** in Trench 6. A single body sherd showed impressed stamp decoration with incised lines above and below. All of the pottery is hand-made and likely to be from domestic vessels.

Medieval and post-medieval pottery

3.4.4 A single moderately abraded sherd of Late Medieval Reduced ware dating from the mid 14th century to late 15th century was collected from the subsoil (07) during the machining of Trench 3. A large sherd of mid-15th century to mid-16th century Bourne 'D' ware was recovered from the subsoil (02) during the excavation of Test Pit 2. Several small sherds of 18th century ceramic was also collected from the buried subsoil (03) in Test Pit 3.

Worked bone (Appendix C.2)

3.4.5 Three fragments of bone comb were collected from pit **13** in Trench 6. The comb fragments consist of differentiated teeth with a plain rectangular end plate which is decorated with incised vertical lines. The comb is likely to be of 6th century in date.

3.5 Environmental Summary

Animal bone (Appendix D.1)

3.5.1 In total, twenty fragments of animal bone were recovered from two pits (in Trenches 3 and 6). The fragments were from cattle and pig.

Environmental Samples (Appendix D.2)

3.5.2 In all, four environmental samples totalling 80 litres were taken during the evaluation (see Appendix D.2). Samples were taken from pits and ditches.

3.5.3 The samples produced a small assemblage of charred plant remains that are consistent with occupation debris and do not represent deliberate deposition of burnt material. Low levels of hammerscale were collected from two samples along with two fragments of bone comb (SF 2 and 3) from pit **13** (see above).

4 Discussion and Conclusions

4.1 Discussion

4.1.1 Prior to the evaluation works, an aerial photographic survey was undertaken for the site and the surrounding area (see Appendix B). This revealed an extensive range of crop marks in the field adjacent to the Primary School, which also extended into the present school playing field. These features were given a potential date range from the Early Bronze Age through to the Roman period.

4.1.2 The majority of the features uncovered during the archaeological works were undated. The ditches seen in Trenches 3 and 4 align with those highlighted in the aerial photographic survey. A lack of datable finds from these features implies a pre-Roman date, although this is difficult to confirm based on such a small sample. The lack of finds in them also implies that these ditches are likely to form part of agricultural enclosures further away from settlement.

4.1.3 The pits revealed in Trenches 4 and 6 were also identified during the aerial photographic survey. The earliest fill of pit **13** in Trench 6 contained unabraded sherds of Early Saxon 6th century pottery along with a collection of animal bone and two fragments from a 6th century bone comb. Due to its dimensions and shape, this feature is tentatively interpreted as a Sunken Featured Building (SFB), however, insufficient of the feature was revealed by the trench and there is no other evidence in the immediate environs to confirm this. The pit in Trench 4 had similar dimensions and shape as the pit in Trench 6, thus again, this feature could also potentially be an SFB.

4.1.4 The crop-marks reveal that there are several similar features scattered to the west of the development area. It is possible that these too represent the remains of sunken featured buildings.

4.1.5 Undated ditch terminus **09** in Trench 7 runs parallel with the St. Ives Road. However, the fill of the ditch is not consistent with what would be expected of a post-medieval feature. Thus it is not possible to clarify its date and function.

4.1.6 The undated ditch revealed in Test Pit 3 is also ambiguous. It was sealed by a buried subsoil containing 18th century pottery, which could imply a pre-8th century date to the feature. However, the 1926 Ordnance Survey map shows the boundary of the Primary School lies further east and on a slightly different alignment to the present school boundary. Thus, the ditch seen in Test Pit 3 could potentially relate to this earlier field boundary. The presence of a buried subsoil (containing 18th century ceramic) sealed beneath a subsoil with mid- 15th to mid- 16th century and 18th century finds could be a result of landscaping in the school grounds.

4.1.7 Trench 1 also contained a buried soil. This trench was located in the north-eastern corner of site. There are two possible explanations: a headland resulting from ploughing, or the result of landscaping during the construction of the Primary School. A third possibility, that the soil was a result of quarrying to the north has been dismissed since the field boundary just to the north has been in existence since before 1886 when it was shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map.

4.1.8 Further evidence for a headland here comes from the profiles in Trenches 1 and 2. At the eastern end of Trench 1, the general subsoil (07) is almost completely absent, being just 0.04m in thickness, whilst the buried soil (19) measured 0.3m in thickness and the topsoil (06) also 0.3m thick. At the western end of the trench (just 10m further along), the buried soil (19) shallowed to just 0.04m in thickness, whilst the subsoil (07)

was much thicker (0.4m thick) and the topsoil (06) 0.26m thick. The subsoil in Trench 2, to the west was also 0.4m thick, with no buried subsoil present. Thus there clearly has been some sort of soil movement occurring here during recent history, especially as the level of the natural here remains uniform at a height of around 6.66m OD.

4.2 Conclusions

4.2.1 Overall, the archaeological works at the Primary School and adjacent field has produced a mixture of results. Archaeological features (of a possible, but unconfirmed, pre-Roman date) were found to correspond with those identified as crop-marks by the aerial photographic survey. The likelihood of Early Anglo-Saxon buildings being present on the site has been raised and if confirmed would lead to better understanding of similar features seen only as crop-marks. The discovery of these Early Anglo-Saxon settlement related features on the site is extremely interesting as it shows that the crop-marks as a whole are much more complex and long-lived than previously thought.

4.3 Recommendations

4.3.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team.

Appendix A. Trench Descriptions and Context Inventory

Test pit 1						
General description					**Orientation**	-
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of silty sand and gravels.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.53
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	2
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-

Test pit 2						
General description					**Orientation**	-
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of silty sand.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.55
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	2
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	(a) Pottery (b) Clay pipe	(a) Late Medieval (b) Post-medieval

Test pit 3						
General description					**Orientation**	-
Trench contained single NNW-SSE ditch. Ditch sealed over by silt sand layer.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.86
					Width (m)	2
Natural consisted of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	2.5
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
001	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
002	Layer	-	0.36	Subsoil	-	-
003	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	Pottery	Post-medieval
004	Fill	-	0.18	Gully	-	-
005	Cut	1	0.18	Gully	-	-

Trench 1						
General description					**Orientation**	WNW-ESE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Natural consisted of sandy gravel.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.66
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	10
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
6	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	Flint	Neolithic
7	Layer	-	0.36	Subsoil	-	-
19	Layer	-	0.3	Buried soil	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Natural consisted of sandy gravel.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.47
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	10
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
6	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
7	Layer	-	0.4	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 3						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained five ditches and a pit. Natural consisted of sandy gravel.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.42
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30.5
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
6	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
7	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	Pottery	Late Medieval
22	Cut	1.2	0.44	Ditch	-	-
23	Fill	-	0.3	Ditch	-	-
24	Fill	-	0.19	Ditch	-	-
25	Cut	1.3	0.52	Pit	-	-
26	Fill	-	0.52	Pit	Animal bone	-
27	Cut	1.3	0.53	Ditch	-	-

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
28	Fill	-	0.32	Ditch	-	-
29	Fill	-	0.26	Ditch	-	-
30	Cut	0.9	0.26	Ditch	-	-
31	Fill	-	0.26	Ditch	-	-
33	Fill	-	0.6	Ditch	-	-
34	Fill	-	0.12	Ditch	-	-
35	Cut	1.78	0.72	Ditch	-	-
36	Fill	-	0.19	Ditch	-	-
37	Cut	0.85	0.19	Ditch	-	-

Trench 4

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained a ditch and a pit. Natural made up of sandy gravel.	Avg. depth (m)	0.5
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
6	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
7	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
17	Fill	-	0.43	Ditch	-	-
18	Cut	1.45	0.43	Ditch	-	-
20	Cut	3.3	0.5	Pit	-	-
21	Fill	-	0.5	Pit	-	-

Trench 5

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Natural made up of sandy gravel.	Avg. depth (m)	0.5
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	10

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
6	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
7	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 6						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained two intercutting pits. Natural made up of sandy gravel.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.55
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	20
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
6	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
7	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
10	Fill	-	0.64	Pit	-	-
11	Fill	-	0.6	Pit	-	-
12	Fill	-	0.5	Pit	Pottery, Animal bone	Early Saxon
13	Cut	2.5	0.64	Pit	-	-
14	Fill	-	0.2	Pit	-	-
15	Fill	-	0.18	Pit	-	-
16	Cut	1.4	0.18	Pit	-	-

Trench 7						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained a single ditch terminus. Natural made up of sandy gravel.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.41
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	25
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
6	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
7	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
8	Fill	-	0.58	Ditch	-	-
9	Cut	0.76	0.58	Ditch	-	-

APPENDIX B. AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH ASSESSMENT

By Rog Palmer

Introduction

B.1.1 This assessment of aerial photographs examined an area of some 26 hectares (centred TL29707075) in order to identify and accurately map archaeological, recent and natural features. The area examined comprises arable land and the school playing field that are almost surrounded by modern development. The study area extends into arable land east of the development site in case any archaeological features were identified therein.

B.1.2 Suitable crops on the local river gravels can be very responsive to variations in sub-surface soils and geology as may be caused by buried archaeological features such as ditches and pits. One such field was west of the school grounds.

B.1.3 Features visible on aerial photographs in that field – and extending into the school playing field – are parts of a complex and multi-phase site comprising ditches and pits that probably date from the early Bronze Age to Roman times. These features are now backfilled, levelled and survive only below the ground surface.

B.1.4 The earliest feature likely to be a large ring ditch that marked a Bronze Age burial site. A group of smaller rectangular enclosures may be of later Bronze Age to early Iron Age date.

B.1.5 Many of the remaining features show a similarity of alignment or appear to link together and so may be part of a planned or evolving ditch-defined landscape that included a track, small enclosures and larger fields or paddocks. These may date from the later Iron Age to Roman times.

B.1.6 Original photo interpretation and mapping was at 1:2500.

Archaeological and natural features

B.1.7 In suitable cultivated soils, sub-surface features – including archaeological ditches, banks, pits, walls or foundations – may be recorded from the air in different ways in different seasons. In spring and summer these may show through their effect on crops growing above them. Such indications tend to be at their most visible in ripening cereal crops, in June or July in this part of Britain, although their appearance cannot accurately be predicted and their absence cannot be taken to imply evidence of archaeological absence. In winter months, when the soil is bare or crop cover is thin (when viewed from above), features may show by virtue of their different soils. Upstanding remains, which may survive in unploughed grassland, are also best recorded in winter months when vegetation is sparse and the low angle of the sun helps pick out slight differences of height and slope.

B.1.8 Grass sometimes shows sub-surface features through the withering of the plants above them. This may occur towards the end of very dry summers and usually indicates the presence of buried walls or foundations. Such dry summers occurred in Britain in 1949, 1959, 1975, 1976, 1984, 1989 and 1990 (Bewley 1994, 25) and more recently in 1995, 1996, 2006, 2010 and 2011. This does not imply that every grass field will reveal its buried remains on these dates as local variations in weather and field management will affect parching. However, it does provide a list of years in which photographs taken from, say, mid July to the end of August may prove informative.

B.1.9 Such effects are not confined only to archaeological features as almost any disturbance of soil and bedrock can produce its own range of shadow, crop and soil differences and it is hoped that a photo interpreter, especially one familiar with local soils, is able to distinguish archaeological from other features. There may, however, remain some features of unknown origin that cannot be classified without specialist knowledge or input from field investigation.

Photographs examined

B.1.10 The most immediately informative aerial photographs of archaeological subjects tend to be those resulting from observer-directed flights. This activity is usually undertaken by an experienced archaeological observer who will fly at seasons and times of day when optimum results are expected. Oblique photographs, taken using a hand-held camera, are the usual products of such investigation. Although oblique photographs are able to provide a very detailed view, they are biased in providing a record that is mainly of features noticed by the observer, understood, and thought to be of archaeological relevance. To be able to map accurately from these photographs it is necessary that they have been taken from a sufficient height to include surrounding control information.

B.1.11 Vertical photographs cover the whole of Britain and can provide scenes on a series of dates between (usually) 1946-7 and the present. Many of these vertical surveys were not flown at times of year that are best to record the archaeological features sought for this Assessment and may have been taken at inappropriate dates to record crop and soil responses that may be seen above sub-surface features. Vertical photographs are taken by a camera fixed inside an aircraft and with its exposures timed to take a series of overlapping views that can be examined stereoscopically. They are often of relatively small scale and their interpretation requires higher perceptive powers and a more cautious approach than that necessary for examination of obliques. Use of these small-scale images can also lead to errors of location and size when they are rectified or re-scaled to match a larger map scale.

B.1.12 Images in that are viewable in Google Earth comprise, for Britain, a mixture of mosaiced vertical aerial photographs and georectified image tiles from high-resolution satellites. For the purposes of photo interpretation, satellite images of this kind are no different from vertical aerial photographs except that they have a slightly lower degree of resolution. Both are perfectly adequate for recording crop variations and soil differences over many types of levelled archaeological feature and both record the complete landscape rather than those objects noticed by an airborne observer. Microsoft's Bing website is similar but has a narrower date range of images although sometimes these are more recent than those in Google Earth. Bing is accessed using Flashearth as this permits a larger window to be examined and saved than is possible using the host site.

B.1.13 Cover searches were obtained from the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (CUCAP). These showed good archaeological detail and it was agreed that it was not necessary to examine any photographs that may be held at NMRC, Swindon. Photographs examined included those resulting from observer-directed flights and routine vertical surveys. Images current on Google Earth and Flashearth at the time of this work (July 2013) were also examined.

B.1.14 Photographs consulted are listed at the end of this report.

Interpretation and mapping

B.1.15 All photographs were examined by eye and under slight (2x) magnification, viewing them as stereoscopic pairs when possible. Digital copies of the most informative were transformed to match the geolocated Google Earth background using the specialist program AirPhoto (Scollar 2002; 2013). When it seemed beneficial, digital photographs were enhanced using the default setting in AirPhoto before being examined on screen. Transformed files were set as background layers in AutoCAD Map, where features were overdrawn using standard conventions while making reference to the original prints.

B.1.16 Images in Google Earth were initially selected from within AirPhoto which automatically geo-references saved files (Scollar and Palmer 2008). These were then imported into AutoCAD where they could be interpreted and overdrawn.

B.1.17 Layers from this final drawing have been used to prepare the figures in this report and have been supplied to the client in digital form.

Accuracy

B.1.18 A 'base map' was made by cropping an image from Google Earth and geolocating it using AirPhoto (Scollar and Palmer 2008). The accuracy of the geolocated Google Earth background fixes the greatest absolute accuracy that can be achieved from transforming other photographs on to it. When that facility was being added to AirPhoto and tested, checks were made on a random sample of 12 UK triangulation points and showed most to be positioned within 2.0 metres (Scollar and Palmer 2008, 16). This gives a mean value for the expected absolute position of a cropped image from Google Earth.

B.1.19 AirPhoto computes values for mismatches of control points on the photograph and base map – in this case, the Google Earth background. In all transformations prepared for this assessment the mean mismatches (ie the accuracy relative to the base) were less than ±1.50m.

Archaeological features

B.1.20 The mapped features record a complex and multi-phase site comprising ditches and pits that are now backfilled, levelled and survive only below the ground surface. These and other deep features may be visible sometimes through their effect on crop growth. Figure 7 shows the interpreted archaeological features above the Google Earth image dated 2006. On that date, the crop was very responsive and showed a lot of the archaeological features and small areas of locally deeper soil. For clarity, Figure 8 is without that background. This site is Cambridgeshire HER 06822.

B.1.21 An estimated date range would be from the early Bronze Age to Roman times with the earliest feature likely to be a large and broad-ditched (30-32m diameter) ring ditch that probably surrounded a burial mound (Figure 8: A). Other features are more difficult to date but superimposition suggests where redesign and reuse have occurred and, elsewhere, alignments may indicate parts of the site that were contemporary, or that evolved from a common origin.

B.1.22 A starting point could be the broad track that runs from B to C where it forks into two before it is lost under modern development or unresponsive crop. Enclosures (possibly for occupation by people and/or stock) abut this track and may, therefore, be contemporary – although one enclosure on the south side (D) cuts into, or is cut by, the track's ditch. On the north side of the track some enclosures abut the two larger fields or paddocks (E) that appear to continue into the school playing field. All these features

(B-E) may be part of a system of landuse that could have been active and developing during the later Iron Age and Roman periods. West of the two 'fields' is a group of small rectangular enclosures (F) with broad ditches. On the basis of other similar enclosures in Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire, these may be of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age date. Without credible dating evidence this is all hypothetical but shows how the objects on the map may have been linked or isolated in the past.

Non-archaeological features

B.1.23 Areas of deeper soil were identified on some aerial photographs. As is usual, these vary in shape and extent on each date of photography. These can be seen in the Google Earth image used as a background in Figure 7 in which two bands of darker crop are likely to indicate local hollows that hold slightly deeper soil than the surrounding land. Such deeper soil can mask buried archaeological features as they affect the crop in the same way. For example, the east side of the ring ditch was not visible in 2006 (the background image used in Figure 7) because the deeper soil was producing a strong response in the crop, but in photographs taken in 1976, the deeper soil was barely visible but the ring ditch showed a complete circuit.

Land use

B.1.24 Outside the school grounds and the area of houses, landuse has been arable on all dates of photography. This small pocket of arable land is the reason why the buried archaeology is known in this location. Land to the north was quarried by '1945' and crops in other fields did not indicate any buried features before houses covered the ground. Houses have filled available space with those to the east and west of the current arable land being built before 1972 and those in the south-east corner later replacing allotments that were in use until at least 1979.

B.1.25 The photographs in Google Earth dated as 1945, but likely to be some years later, show the school as the single long brick-built building that faces the road with an adjacent hard playground and a larger grass field that occupied the eastern end of the present school grounds. By the 1970s the buildings had began to increase in numbers and the grounds had expanded to their present size.

B.2 Aerial Photographs

Source: Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs

Oblique photographs

LB 13-17	9 April 1953
BJD 61-64	30 June 1972
BXZ 86-90	24 June 1976
CJZ 58-60	26 July 1979

Vertical photographs

RC8-EI 137-138	11 May 1982	1:10000
RC8-knBO 101-103	30 August 1988	1:10000
RC8-knBO 162	30 August 1988	1:10000

Source: Microsoft's Bing

Vertical photographs

Lower resolution	Undated
Higher resolution	2006 (as Google Earth)

Source: Google Earth

Vertical photographs

Infoterra	1999
Geoinformation	2003
Getmapping	2006
Bluesky	17 October 2008

Most informative photographs

BJD 62, 64
BXZ 86, 89
CJZ 59
Google Earth 2006

APPENDIX C. FINDS REPORTS

C.1 Pottery

By Paul Spoerry and Carole Fletcher

Introduction

C.1.1 Archaeological works produced a small pottery assemblage of fourteen sherds, weighing 0.246kg, recovered from three contexts. The condition of the overall assemblage is unabraded to moderately abraded. The average sherd weight from individual contexts is moderate at approximately 18g.

C.1.2 Ceramic fabric abbreviations used in the summary catalogue by context are:

Fabric	Full name	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (kg)
BOUD	Bourne 'D' ware	1	0.060
LMR	Late Medieval Reduced ware	1	0.004
ESX	Early Saxon hand-made wares	12	0.182
Sub-divided into:			
ESXI	Igneous rock		
ESXCF	Calcareous and flint		
ESXCQ	Calcareous and quartz		
ESXQC	Quartz and calcareous		
ESXQM	Quartz and mica		
ESZQQt	Quartz and quartzite		

Table 1: Pottery fabrics present

Methodology

C.1.3 The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) documents *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms* (MPRG, 1998) and *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics* (MPRG, 2001) act as a standard. The guidelines laid out by Blake and Davey (1983) was also consulted.

C.1.4 Dating was carried out using OA East's in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described medieval and post-medieval types. Additionally hand-made pottery has been categorised on the basis of principal inclusion types, as observed at low power (x 10-x20) magnification. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed. All the pottery has been recorded and dated on a context-by-context basis. The archives are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

Assemblage

C.1.5 Subsoil recorded as context 2 produced a large sherd from a Bourne 'D' ware lid seated jar or cistern and context 7 produced a body sherd from a Late Medieval Reduced ware vessel.

C.1.6 Pit **13** produced twelve sherds of Saxon pottery including a decorated body sherd from a jar with a row of impressed stamps with three incised lines above and below. The closest parallel in Myers is a vessel from Lackford in Suffolk, a 6th century vessel with

enclosed zonal decoration of stamped chevrons. (Myers, 1977, p203, 2826, and Fig 140, 2826).

Discussion

C.1.7 The significant material here is is an Early Saxon assemblage of hand-made pottery, probably all from domestic vessels. The fabric of these vessels is interesting as quartz and calcareous inclusions dominate alongside a sherd showing crushed igneous rock, the latter suggesting perhaps a clay of glacial origin was used (Spoerry forthcoming). Thus the assemblage is dominated by pottery with an apparently local suite of inclusions, but in the dominance of quartz these types appear to be more in keeping with other assemblages found at sites in areas to the south and east, rather than those to the north and west. The only closely datable vessel is represented by the stamped sherd which is likely to be of 6th century date. None of the other vessels contradict this suggestion, and fragments of a bone comb found in the same context lend support to this date.

Context	*Fabric*	*Basic Form*	*Sherd Count*	*Sherd Weight (kg)*	*Context date range*
2	BOUD	Jar (Rim)	1	0.060	Mid 15th-mid 16th century
7	LMR	Body sherd	1	0.004	Mid 14th-end of 15th century
12	ESXQQt	Jar body sherd with a row of impressed stamps with three incised lines above and below the stamps. Closest parallel in Myers is a vessel from Lackford in Suffolk a 6th century vessel with enclosed zonal decoration of stamped chevron zones. (Myers, 1977, p203 2826, and Fig 140, 2826)	1	0.020	6th century
12	ESXQC	Jar or Bowl rim	1	0.014	?6th century
12	ESXQC	Body sherd	5	0.033	?6th century
12	ESXCQ	Undecorated body wall and sagging base of small jar	1	0.077	?6th century
12	ESXCF	Undecorated thick walled body sherd	1	0.027	?6th century
12	ESXI	Body sherd	2	0.006	?6th century
12	ESQM	Body sherd	1	0.005	?6th century

Table 2: Pottery Summary

C.2 Worked bone

By Chris Faine

Introduction

C.2.1 During the archaeological evaluation works, a total of three worked bone fragments were recovered. All of these came from the fills of pit **13** in Trench 6. The complete small finds assemblage has been recorded and the data entered into an *Access* database. The digital record includes details of provenance, a description and any measurements taken. Identification was undertaken with reference to Ashby (2010).

Results

C.2.2 SF 1, context 12 – Fragments of double sided composite bone comb. Measures 4.6cm wide and 4.5cm long. Differentiated teeth with a plain rectangular end plate. A small portion of the connecting plate survives, being attached with a single iron rivet. The plate is decorated with incised vertical lines. These match the widths of teeth on the upper margins of both sides of the comb in line with the teeth themselves. An example of an almost identical size and pattern was recovered from a Late 6th Century SFB from West Stow (West *et al.* 1985). This style of comb is common for the period with examples being found in Southampton (MacGregor 1985) and London (Malcolm *et al*. 2003) amongst others.

C.2.3 SF 2, context 12 – Single bone comb tooth. Measures 14.2mm long and 4.1mm at its widest point. Rectangular in cross section. Possibly part of SF 1 although the profile is notably different from those teeth.

C.2.4 SF 3, context 10 – Single bone comb tooth. Measures 19.1mm long and 2.8mm at widest point. Square in cross section.

APPENDIX D. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

D.1 Faunal Remains

By Chris Faine

Introduction and methodology

D.1.1 All data was initially recorded using a specially written *Access* database. Bones were recorded using a version of the criteria described in Davis (1992). Initially all elements were assessed in terms of sizing (where appropriate), completeness and epiphyseal fusion. Completeness was assessed in terms of percentage and zones present (after Dobney & Reilley 1988).

Results

D.1.2 In total, twenty fragments of animal bone were recovered from the evaluation with ten fragments identifiable to species. The total weight of the assemblage was 280g. All identifiable faunal material was recovered from context 12 of pit **13**. Context 26 from pit **25** contained no identifiable material. Context 12 contained young adult male cattle cranial and mandible fragments along with single portions of pig tibia and mandible (no teeth were recovered).

D.2 Environmental Samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

D.2.1 Four bulk samples were taken during the evaluation at Hemingford Grey Primary School from two pits or possible sunken featured buildings (**13** and **20**) and a pit (**16**, **20**). Only one of the features was dated as Early Anglo-Saxon. The purpose of this assessment is to determine whether plant remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal.

Methodology

D.2.2 The total volume (twenty litres) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified Siraff-type equipment. 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 residue were subsequently air-dried. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic residues prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds.

D.2.3 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 3. 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).

Quantification

D.2.4 Individual items have been counted. Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal has been scored for abundance:

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Key to table 3: f = fragment

Results

Sample No.		1	2	3	4
Context No.		10	12	14	21
Cut No.		13	13	16	20
Cereals					
Triticum sp. caryopsis	Wheat grain		2	1	1
Triticum cf. *spelta* L. caryopsis	Spelt Wheat grain		3	1	1
Trititcum spelta L. glume base	Spelt Wheat chaff		1		
free-threshing *Triticum* sp. caryopsis	free-threshing Wheat grain		1		
cereal indet. caryopsis	indeterminate grain	3f	6	1	1
Other food plants					
legume 2-4mm	Pea	1f	1f		
Dry land herbs					
small Poaceae indet. [< 2mm] caryopsis	small-seeded Grass Family		1		
Stellaria graminea L. seed	Lesser stitchwort				
Rumex sp. achene	small-seeded Docks			1	
Other plant macrofossils					
Charcoal <2mm		+	+	+	+
Charcoal >2mm		+			
Charred root/stem			+		
Other remains					
Small bone			3		
Fish scale			5		
Magnetic residue				+	+
Volume of flot (ml)		25	60	50	30

Table 3: Environmental samples

D.2.5 Plant remains are preserved by carbonization (charring). The charred material is comprised of occasional cereal grains and weed seeds in addition to sparse charcoal fragments. Charred cereal grains are present in all of the samples and are mostly poorly preserved precluding full identification. Where morphological characteristics survive the grains have been identified as wheat (*Triticum sp*.) and, in some cases as spelt wheat (*T. spelta*). A single glume base (chaff element) of spelt wheat has also been identified. Other possible food plants include fragments of legume, probably pea

(*Pisum* sp.). Weed seeds are rare and represent pasture plants such as lesser stitchwort (*Stellaria graminea*), dock (*Rumex* sp.) small grasses (Poaceae).

D.2.6 Small rodent bones and fish scales were noted in Sample 2, fill 12 of possible SFB **13**. This sample also contains a fragment of bone comb (SF2) along with animal bone, some of which is burnt. A further fragment of bone comb (SF3) was recovered from Sample 1, fill 10 of possible SFB **13**.

D.2.7 A small amount of hammerscale flakes were collected from Sample 3 (context 14) and Sample 4 (context 21). There is not enough to suggest these were a primary deposit, but it is likely they represent a background scatter and that metal working was possibly taking place within the vicinity.

Discussion

D.2.8 The samples taken from the site at Hemingford Grey Primary School have produced a small assemblage of charred plant remains that are consistent with occupation debris and do not represent deliberate deposition of burnt material. The samples from the fills of a possible sunken featured building **13** contain sparse charcoal and occasional charred cereal grains. Assemblages of this type are not uncommon from such structures, and may be due to the presence of flooring within the building, with the little material recovered falling through the floor boards into the under-floor space.

D.2.9 The charred assemblage from pits **16** and **20** is too small to aid interpretation of these features.

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Appendix F. OASIS Report Form

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-160361		
Project Name	Hemingford Grey Primary School		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	01-10-2013	Finish	03-10-2013
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	HMGPRS13	Planning App. No.	
HER No.	CHER3998	Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5
Development Type	Public Building

Please select all techniques used:

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

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

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

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Ditch	Iron Age -800 to 43	Pottery	Early Medieval 410 to 1066
Sunken Featured Buil	Early Medieval 410 to 1066	Bone comb	Early Medieval 410 to 1066
	Select period...		Select period...

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	Huntingdonshire	Hemingford Grey Primary School St I'ves Road, Hemingford Grey Cambridgeshire	
Parish	Hemingford Grey		
HER	CCC Store		
Study Area	0.57ha	National Grid Reference	529812, 270747

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Andy Thomas
Project Design Originator	Aileen Connor
Project Manager	Aileen Connor
Supervisor	Louise Bush

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
OA East	OA East	OA East
HMGPRS13	HMGPRS13	HMGPRS13

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	☒	☒	☐
Ceramics	☒	☒	☐
Environmental	☒	☒	☐
Glass	☐	☐	☐
Human Bones	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☐	☐	☐
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☒	☒	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☐	☐	☐
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media	Paper Media
☒ Database	☐ Aerial Photos
☐ GIS	☒ Context Sheet
☐ Geophysics	☐ Correspondence
☒ Images	☐ Diary
☒ Illustrations	☐ Drawing
☐ Moving Image	☐ Manuscript
☐ Spreadsheets	☐ Map
☒ Survey	☐ Matrices
☒ Text	☐ Microfilm
☐ Virtual Reality	☐ Misc.
	☐ Research/Notes
	☐ Photos
	☒ Plans
	☒ Report
	☒ Sections
	☐ Survey

Notes:

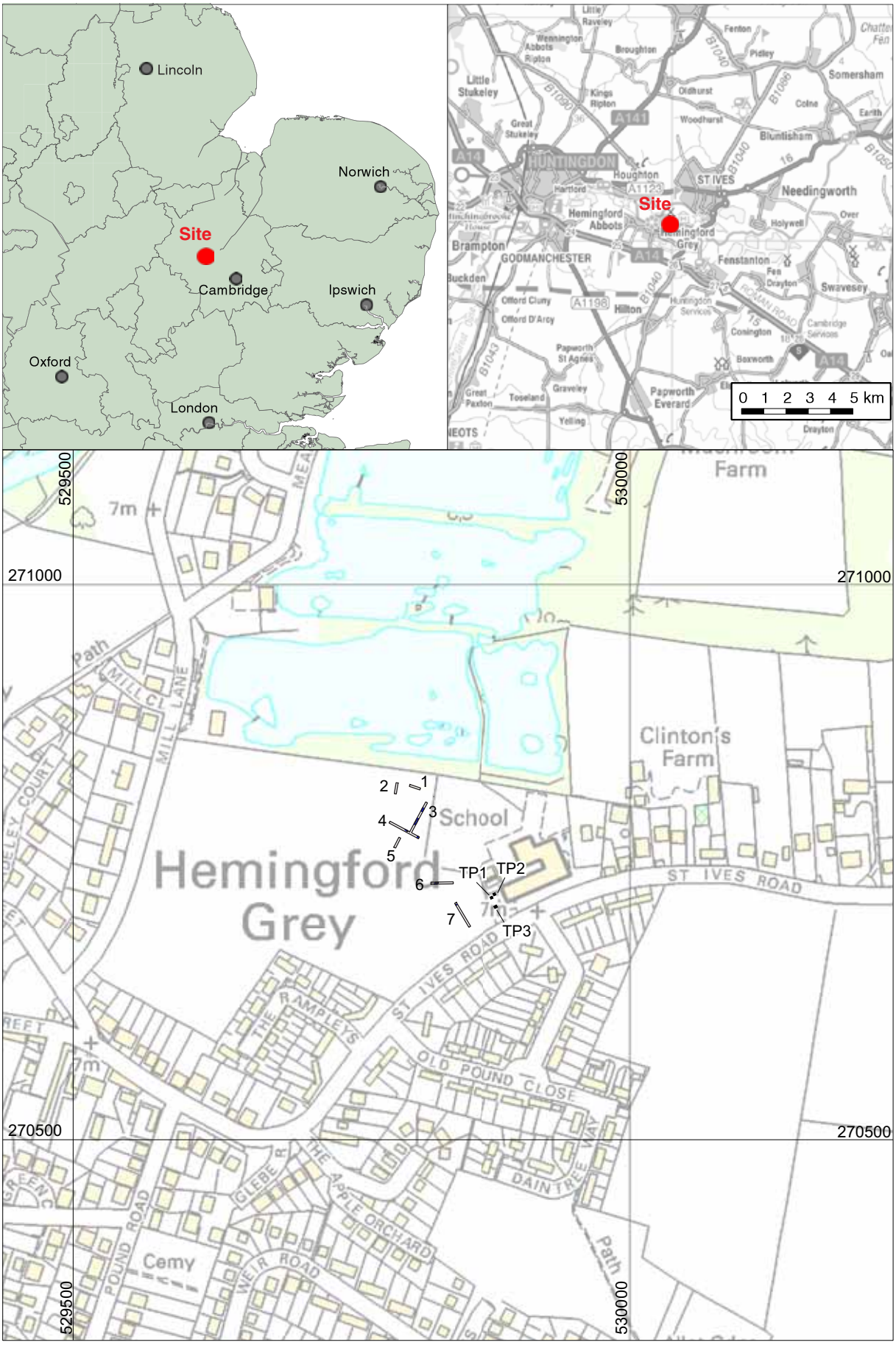

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Figure 1: Site location map

Tr 2
Tr 3
Tr 4
Tr 5
Tr 6
Tr 7
TP 1
TP 2
TP 3
81768
33485
86767
42129
KEEP - CLEAR
SCHOOL - KEEP - CLEAR
BUS STOP
N
0
50m

Figure 2: Trench plan with proposed school development

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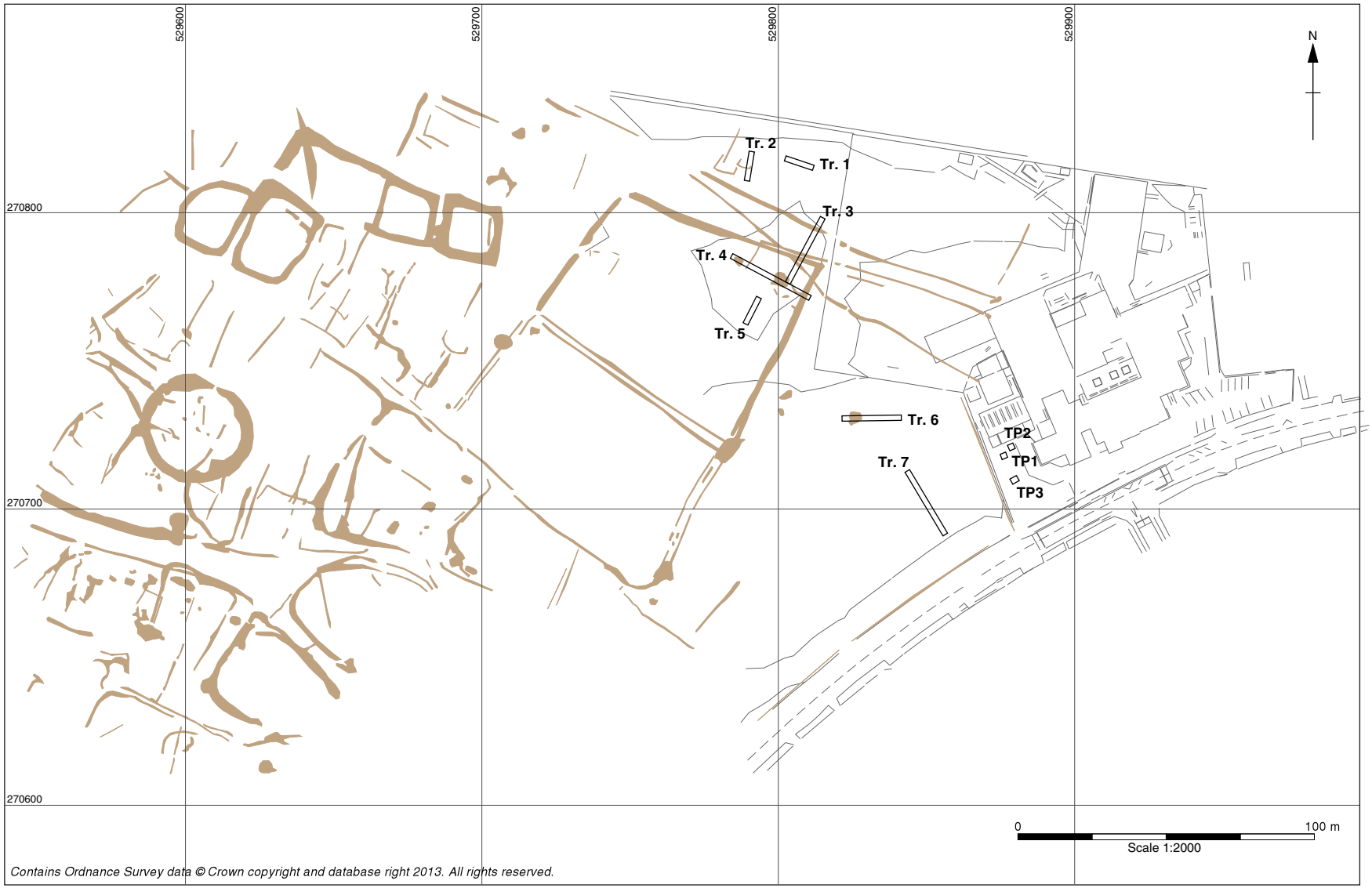

Figure 3: Trench plan with aerial photography results

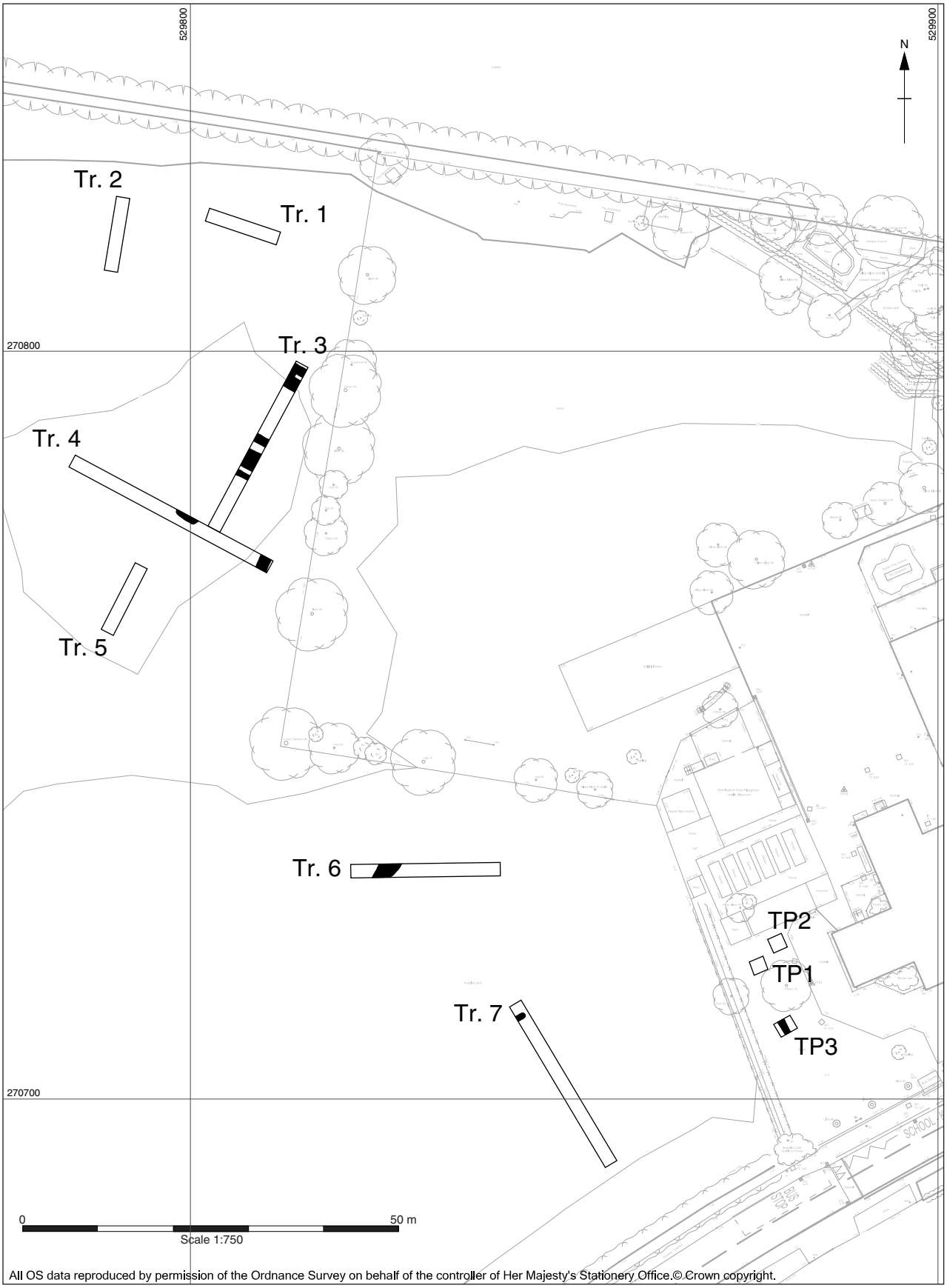

Figure 4: Overall trench plan

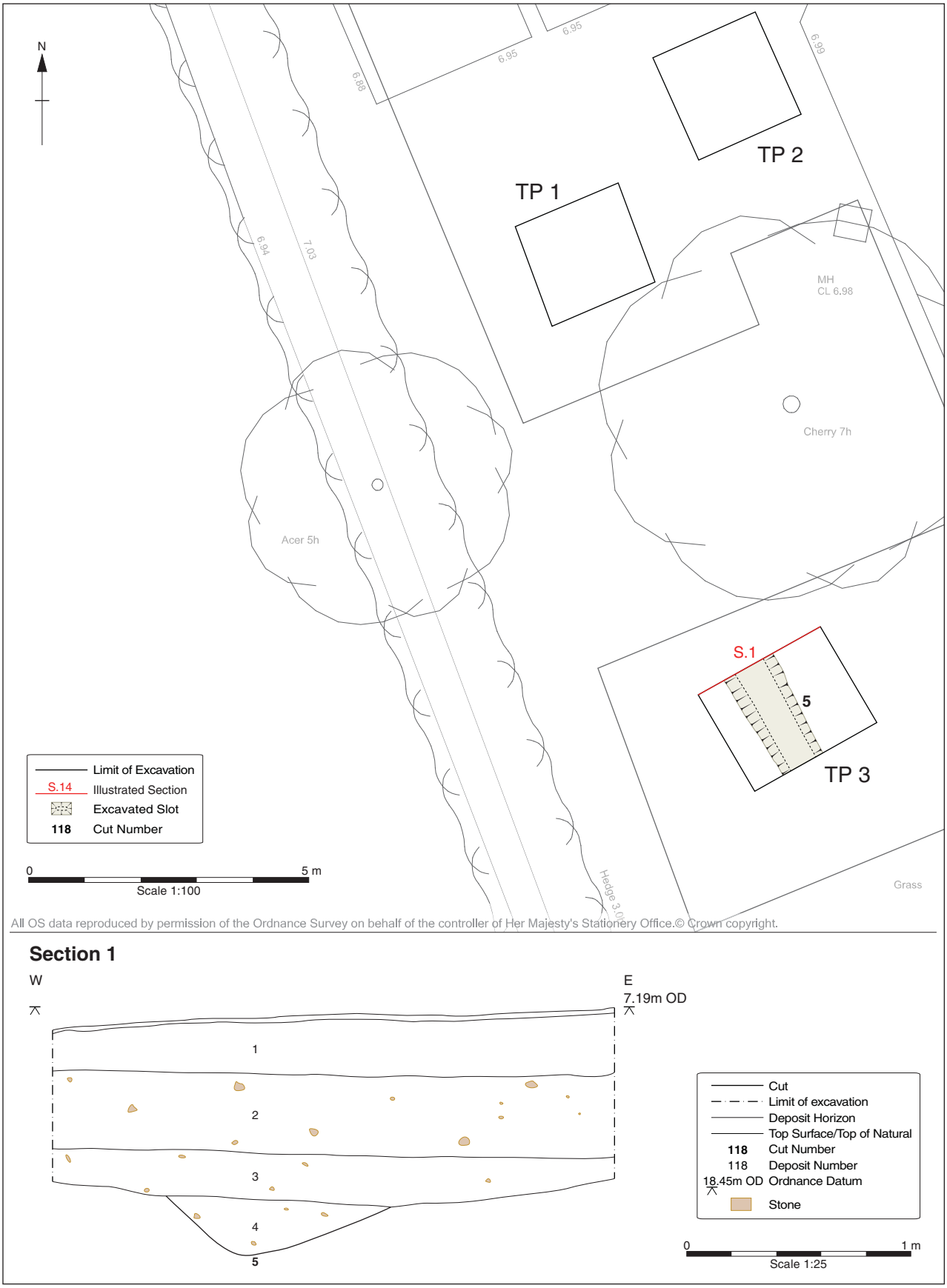

Figure 5: Test pit plan with section

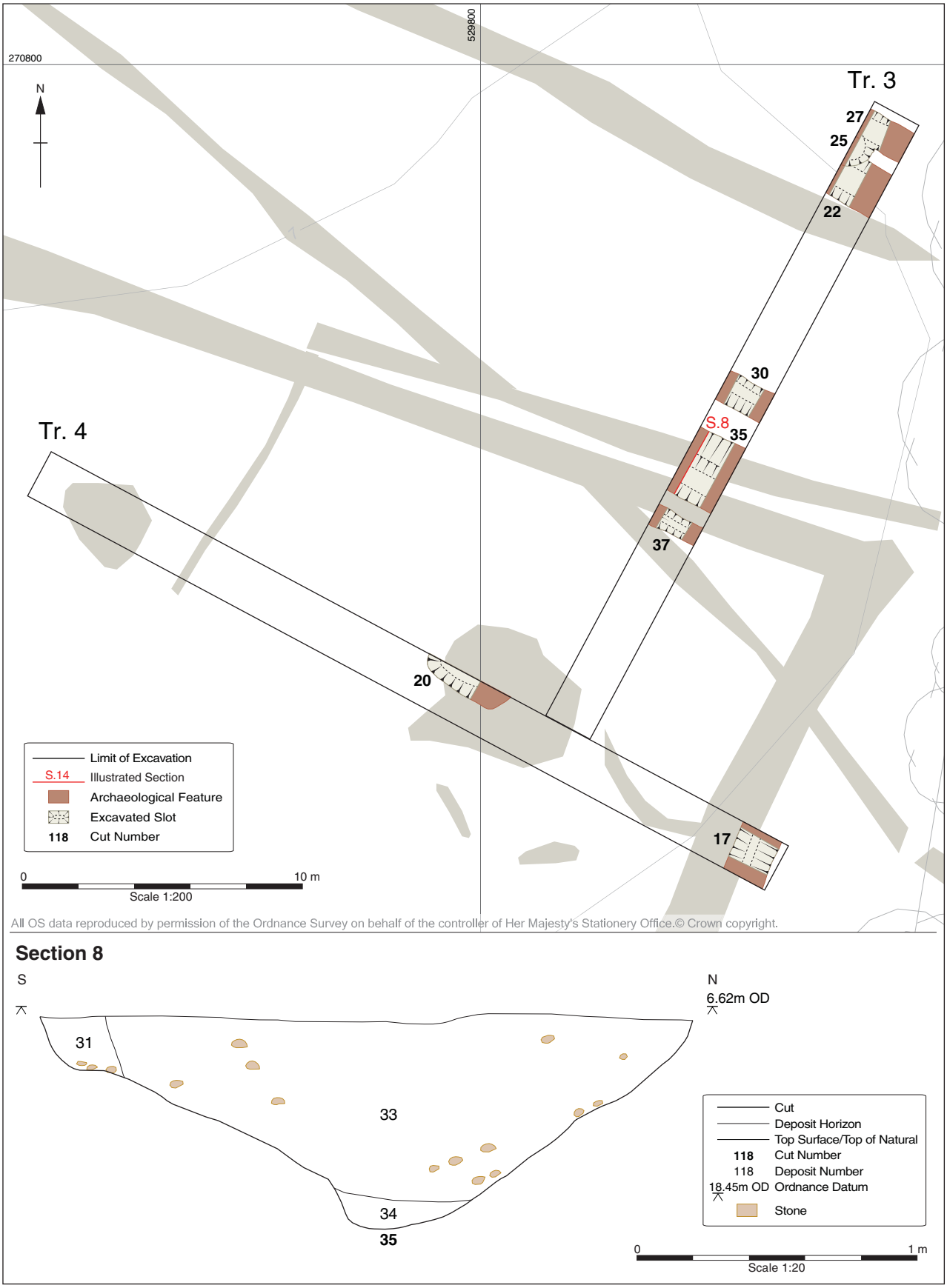

Figure 6: Trenches 3, 4 and section

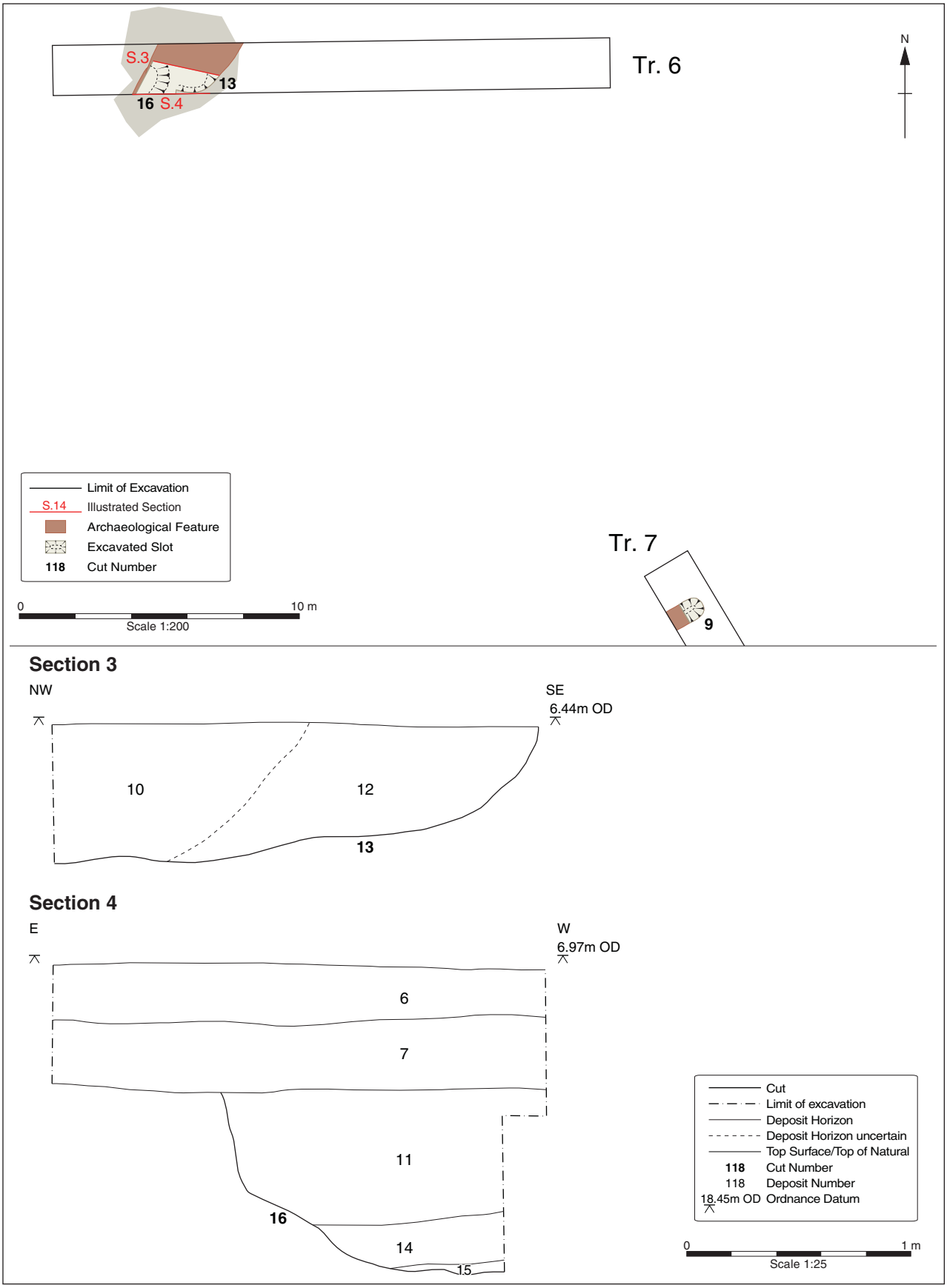

Figure 7: Trenches 6 and 7 with sections

Figure 8: Features identified on aerial photographs, from Air Photo Services Aerial Photographic Assessment

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Figure 9: Archaeological features, from Air Photo Services Aerial Photographic Assessment

Plate 1: Test Pit 3, looking north-west

Plate 2: Ditch **35**, looking west-northwest

Plate 3: Trench 6, looking east

Plate 4: Ditch **09**, looking west-southwest

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