

Hemingford Grey Primary School



Archaeological Evaluation Report



August 2013

**Client: Cambridgeshire County
Council**

OA East Report No: 1515

NGR: TL 299 707

Hemingford grey Primary School

Archaeological Evaluation Interim Report

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Summary

Between the 13th and 14th of August 2013 Oxford Archaeology east conducted the first phase of an archaeological evaluation Hemingford Grey Primary School, St Ives Road, Hemingford Grey. This first phase was undertaken in preparation for a proposed extension to the school. The work consisted of three trial pits up to 2.5m long and 2m wide located within a grassed area to the west of the school buildings.

Of the three trial pits, only one contained any archaeology; a single undated shallow ditch aligned NNW to SSE and perpendicular to the present road. This ditch was sealed by an 18th century subsoil layer. The date of the ditch is unconfirmed, its alignment would imply a relationship with the present village morphology and thus a medieval or post-medieval date would be most likely. It is possible, however, that the ditch may be associated with an Iron Age/Roman settlement known from cropmarks directly to the west/north-west of the site. This latter interpretation seems less likely since the alignment of the ditch does not resemble the alignments shown by the cropmarks.

The trial pits have demonstrated that the overburden here is relatively deep at up to 0.86m below ground level.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation is required at Hemingford Grey Primary School, St Ives Road, Hemingford Grey (TL299 707; Fig 1). The proposals are for new school buildings and playing fields. This report details the findings of the first phase of works which deals with the evaluation of the area of the proposed extension only. Aerial photographs that show cropmarks directly to the west and encroaching within the proposed development area were reassessed as part of this project and have been included as **Appendix C**, Palmer 2013).
- 1.1.2 The first phase of this archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council dated 27/06/13 (Thomas 2013), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (Connor 2013).
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *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.
- 1.1.4 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 Hemingford Grey Primary School site is level at a height of 7.19m AOD and is located on underlying Oxford clays. The superficial deposits are sand and gravel river terrace deposits (British Geological Survey 1975).
- 1.2.2 The River Great Ouse flows roughly south-west to north-east, c.0.5km to the north-west of the primary school.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

Neolithic

- 1.3.1 No Neolithic remains have been found within 0.5km of the site. Further away find spots have shown a presence within the landscape since the Neolithic period. These include an arrowhead and struck implements recovered 1km to the north-west (HER 01846; Not illustrated).
- 1.3.2 Settlement and activity would have been centred along the water courses, however no features relating to settlement have been recorded within the vicinity of Hemingford Grey, although this is likely to be the result of their remains being ephemeral within the archaeological record.

Bronze Age

- 1.3.3 An aerial photographic assessment for the site suggests an Early Bronze Age burial mound c.30m-32m in diameter, was located less than 300m west (CHER 06822; Fig 2; Appendix C, Palmer 2013 labelled A). This survey also indicated possible Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age rectangular enclosures less than 300m to the west (CHER 06822; Fig. 2; Appendix C, Palmer 2013 labelled F).

- 1.3.4 Further away, Bronze Age activity can be supposed from aerial photographs which show a large oval enclosure 1km to the south (HER 06779; Not illustrated). 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

- 1.3.5 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; Fig 2; Appendix C, Palmer 2013 labelled B,C, D and E), which are likely to date to the Iron Age and Roman period. Settlement enclosures seem to end 50m to the west of the site, but three linear features possibly continue into the school grounds directly to the north of the proposed new school buildings (Fig. 2). This settlement may continue to the west of Mill Lane as 30-40 pottery sherds of Iron Age and Roman pottery were found at a depth of 1.72m when a trench was dug there (CHER 00863). A Belgic cremation urn, c.0.4km to the north-west on Mill Lane (CHER 02757) may also be part of this settlement.
- 1.3.6 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) 0.4km to the east, and just over 0.5km to the north and 0.4km to the north-east Roman pottery was recovered respectively at CHERs 02762 and 03579).

Saxon

- 1.3.7 It is likely the site is located to the east and 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, 260), however, little evidence has been found to validate this. 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; not illustrated) with pottery of this date retrieved from as far as 1km to the south (HER 07929 not shown).

Medieval

- 1.3.8 A medieval moated site, known as 'The Manor' was built by AD1130 1km to the west (Not illustrated) of the site. By this time the church of St James (0.8km to the west) was in existence (CHER 10349 not shown). The 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 not shown).
- 1.3.9 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 to the north of the site.

Post-medieval to modern

- 1.3.10 A tower windmill, c.150m to the north-east of the site, is shown on the 1801 Enclosure map and the 1" Ordnance Survey map (Map Sheet 53), which was surveyed in stages between c.AD 1800-1808 (CHER 02755; listed building 1128439). This maps show the

site within a large field directly to the north of a unnamed road (now called St Ives Rd). The village edge at this time is c.200m to the south of the site.

- 1.3.11 The 1888 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1:2500) shows the site is still within the large field. The road is called Hemmingford Road and to the east of the windmill some houses were built fronting it. There is no change to the site on the 1902 2nd Edition OS map. The school is on the 1926 3rd Ordnance Survey - it was therefore built between 1902 and 1926. In recent times the school has tripled in size, the most recent expansion, directly to the east of the site, took place in 1999.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank Kier Construction who commissioned and funded the project. Thanks to Rog Palmer who re-evaluated the cropmarks and to Sally Thompson of CHER who supplied HER data for the site. The project was managed by Aileen Connor who also edited this report. Andrew Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council monitored this work. Robert Atkins directed the works with excavation assistance carried out by Nick Cox and Steve Graham.

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. This report deals with the first phase of evaluation only, a further phase of evaluation will take place on the school playing fields and farming land adjacent.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The Brief required that prior to the building of the new classroom and extension of the existing playing fields, a programme of archaeological field evaluation through trial trenching was to be carried out.
- 2.2.2 Prior to evaluation, an aerial photographic assessment of the area was carried out by Air photo Services on behalf of Oxford Archaeology East (Appendix C, Palmer 2013).
- 2.2.3 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked Kabota type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.4 Trench locations are shown on Figure 3: the third trench was expanded from 2.00m in length to 2.50m in order to fully reveal a linear feature identified at the western end of the trench.
- 2.2.5 The trenches have been located to the Ordnance Survey using tape measures and triangulation to tie into existing mapped features.
- 2.2.6 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 digital and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.7 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The results below are presented on a trench by trench basis. The dimensions of the first two trenches were 2m by 2m. Trench 3 was slightly larger at 3m by 2m. The Topsoil and Subsoil deposits were encountered in all three trenches underneath a very thin grass turf. An additional layer containing postmedieval pottery was found in trench 3.
- 3.1.2 Trenches 1 and 2 were archaeologically blank. Trench 3 contained an undated probable linear feature (**005**) which is aligned roughly perpendicular to St Ives Road.
- 3.1.3 The topsoil (001) and subsoils (002) were consistent for all three trenches. The former was a mid greyish brown sandy silt containing occasional sub-rounded stones randomly distributed. The subsoil (002) was a mid reddish brown sandy silt containing moderate amounts of sub-angular and round stones randomly distributed.

3.2 Trench 1

- 3.2.1 Located in the western side of the site, Trench 1 was 2m² and had an average depth of 0.53m. The topsoil was 0.28m thick and the subsoil 0.25m thick and this sealed natural gravels. No artefacts were found in either of these layers. No archaeological features or finds were present.

3.3 Trench 2

- 3.3.1 Trench 2 was located directly to the north-east of Trench 1 and was 2m² in area. The trench had an average depth of 0.55m with the topsoil and subsoil 0.35m and 0.2m thick respectively. No archaeological features were present in this trench but the subsoil contained a single clay pipe and a post-medieval pottery sherd dated to the 18th century.

3.4 Trench 3

- 3.4.1 Trench 3 was in the south-west corner of the proposed extension. This trench was slightly expanded to 2.5m in length to determine the presence of a potential ditch **5** (Fig. 3, S.1; Plate 2). The ditch was aligned NNW to SSE, was 1m wide and 0.18m deep with moderate sides and a rounded base. It was undated and filled with a dark reddish brown sandy silt. This ditch headed was not present within Trench 1 to the north and must therefore have terminated or turned before reaching it..
- 3.4.2 Ditch **5** was sealed by sub soil layer (3), 0.2m thick which contained c.18th century pottery. This layer was in turn sealed by a second subsoil layer (2), 0.36m deep and a topsoil layer (0.28m thick). The presence of an ?18th century buried soil in this trench is evidence that the upper subsoil and topsoil are likely to have been imported into the site in recent times.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Discussion

- 4.1.1 Prior to the evaluation, an aerial photographic assessment of the area of approximately 26 hectares (centred TL29707075) was commissioned to identify and map archaeological and natural features within the vicinity of the school. The assessment revealed an extensive range of crop marks in the adjacent fields to the west of the school (HER06822) indicating features with a potential date range from the Early Bronze Age to the Roman period (Appendix C, Palmer 2013). A few of these features seem to run into school ground directly to the north of the proposed new buildings and in the area to be evaluated as phase 2 of this work.
- 4.1.2 The only feature of archaeological interest was found in the southernmost Trench (3); a single undated shallow ditch. It is aligned perpendicular to the present road, although no boundary is indicated on this orientation and at this location on historic maps. The ditch was sealed by a buried subsoil which contained c.18th century pottery suggesting it must be earlier than this date.
- 4.1.3 There has clearly been movement of soil in this area since the ground level here has been built up by.

4.2 Significance

- 4.2.1 Only one feature was found during the first phase of evaluation and the significance of this is unclear, it is undated and no evidence for settlement or other archaeologically sensitive features was found.

4.3 Recommendations

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

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 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)		2.00
				Length (m)		2.00
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
001	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
002	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
Trench 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)		2.00
				Length (m)		2.00
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
001	Layer		0.35	Topsoil	-	-
002	Layer		0.20	Subsoil	Ceramic, Clay Pipe.	Post -medieval
Trench 3						
General description				Orientation		
Trench contains one single ditch running NNW-SSE 005 with one single fill, no datable material found. Ditch sealed over by silt sand layer 003 containing post medieval pot sherds with soil and sub soil layers above it.				Avg. depth (m)		0.86
				Width (m)		2.00
				Length (m)		2.50
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	Ceramic	Post -medieval
004	Fill		0.19	Fill of 005	-	-
005	cut		0.19	Gulley		-

APPENDIX B. AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH ASSESSMENT BY ROG PALMER

B.1 SUMMARY

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. 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.

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.

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 .

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.

Original photo interpretation and mapping was at 1:2500.

B.2 INTRODUCTION

This assessment of aerial photographs was commissioned to examine an area of some 26 hectares (centred TL29707075) in order to identify and accurately map archaeological, recent and natural features and thus provide a guide for field evaluation. The level of interpretation and mapping was to be at 1:2500.

B.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL FEATURES FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

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. Upland 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.

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.

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.

B.4 PHOTO INTERPRETATION AND MAPPING

Photographs examined

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.

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.

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.

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.

Photographs consulted are listed at the end of this report.

Base maps

A 'base map' was made by cropping an image from Google Earth and geolocating it using

AirPhoto (Scollar and Palmer 2008). See *Accuracy* below for comments about the absolute positioning of images in Google Earth.

Study Area

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.

Photo interpretation and mapping

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.

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

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

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.

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 $\pm 1.50\text{m}$.

B.5 COMMENTARY

Soils

The Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983) shows the area to be located on river terrace gravel (soil association 571u: SUTTON 1) – a soil on which suitable crops readily respond to buried archaeological features such as ditches and pits.

Archaeological features (Figure B1 and B2)

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 B1 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 B2 is without that background. This site is Cambridgeshire HER 06822.

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 B2: 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.

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 (Figure B1)

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 B1 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 B1) 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

Outside the school grounds and the area of houses, land use 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.

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 begun to increase in numbers and the grounds had expanded to their present size.

B.6 Aerial photographs examined

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. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX D. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	XXXX		
Project Name e.g. Hemingford grey Primary School: Archaeological Evaluation			
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	13-08-2013	Finish	14-08-2013
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Yes

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	HMGPRS13	Planning App. No.	N/A
HER No.	CHER 3998	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:

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

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

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

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Ditch	Uncertain	Pottery	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901
	Select period...	Clay pipe	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901
	Select period...		Select period...

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	Huntingdonshire	Hemingford Grey Primary School St Ives Road Hemingford Grey PE28 9DU
Parish	Hemingford Grey	
HER	Cambridgeshire	
Study Area		National Grid Reference TL 299 707

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Andrew Thomas, Cambridgeshire County Council
Project Design Originator	Aileen Connor, OA East
Project Manager	Aileen Connor, OA East
Supervisor	Stephen Graham, OA East

Project Archives

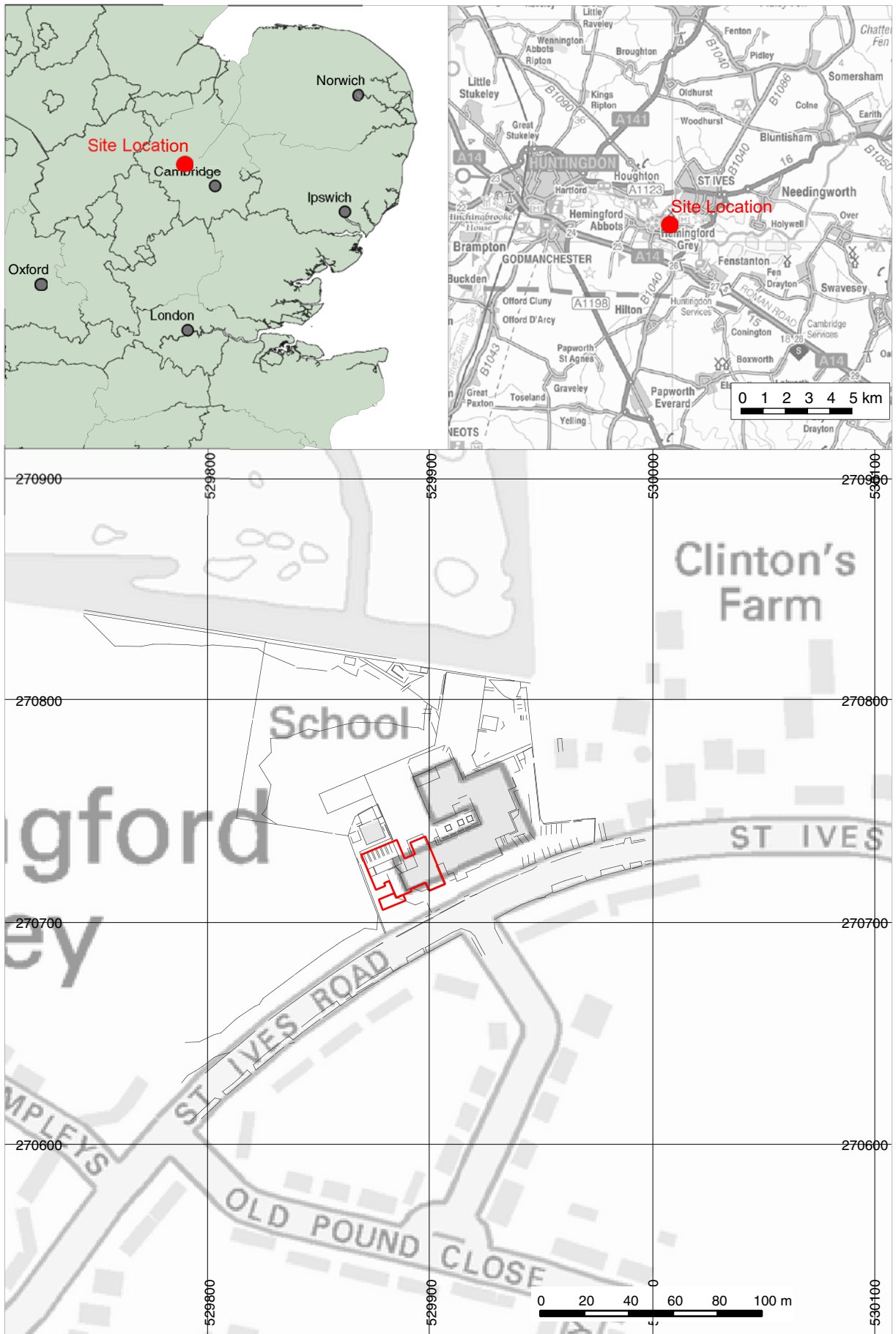
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
OA East	OA East	OA East
HMGPRS13	HMGPRS13	HMGPRS13

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input 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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location showing development area (red) and survey data provided by the client

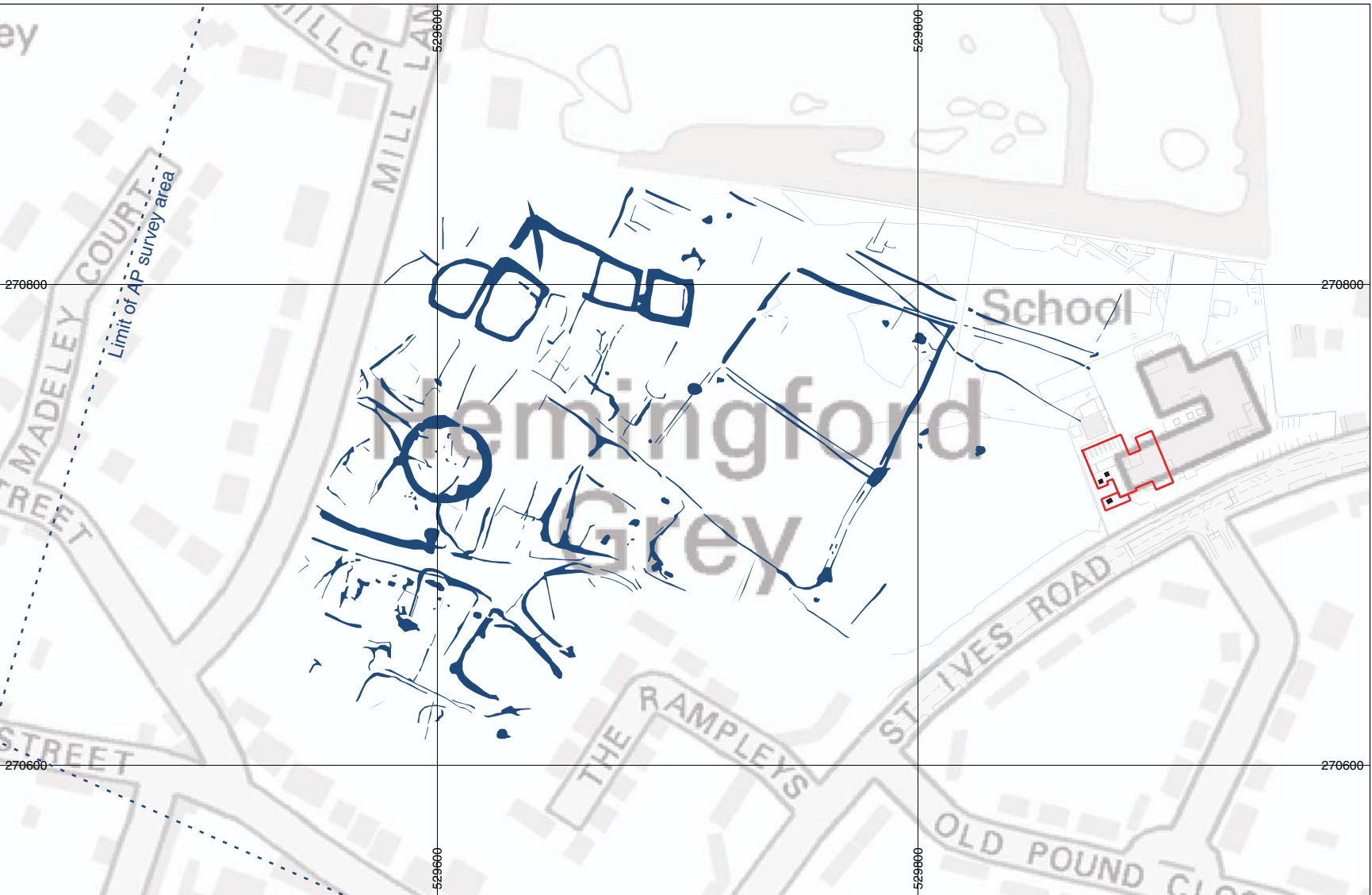


Figure 2: Cropmarks from Aerial Assessment of area, showing development area (red) and trenches (black)

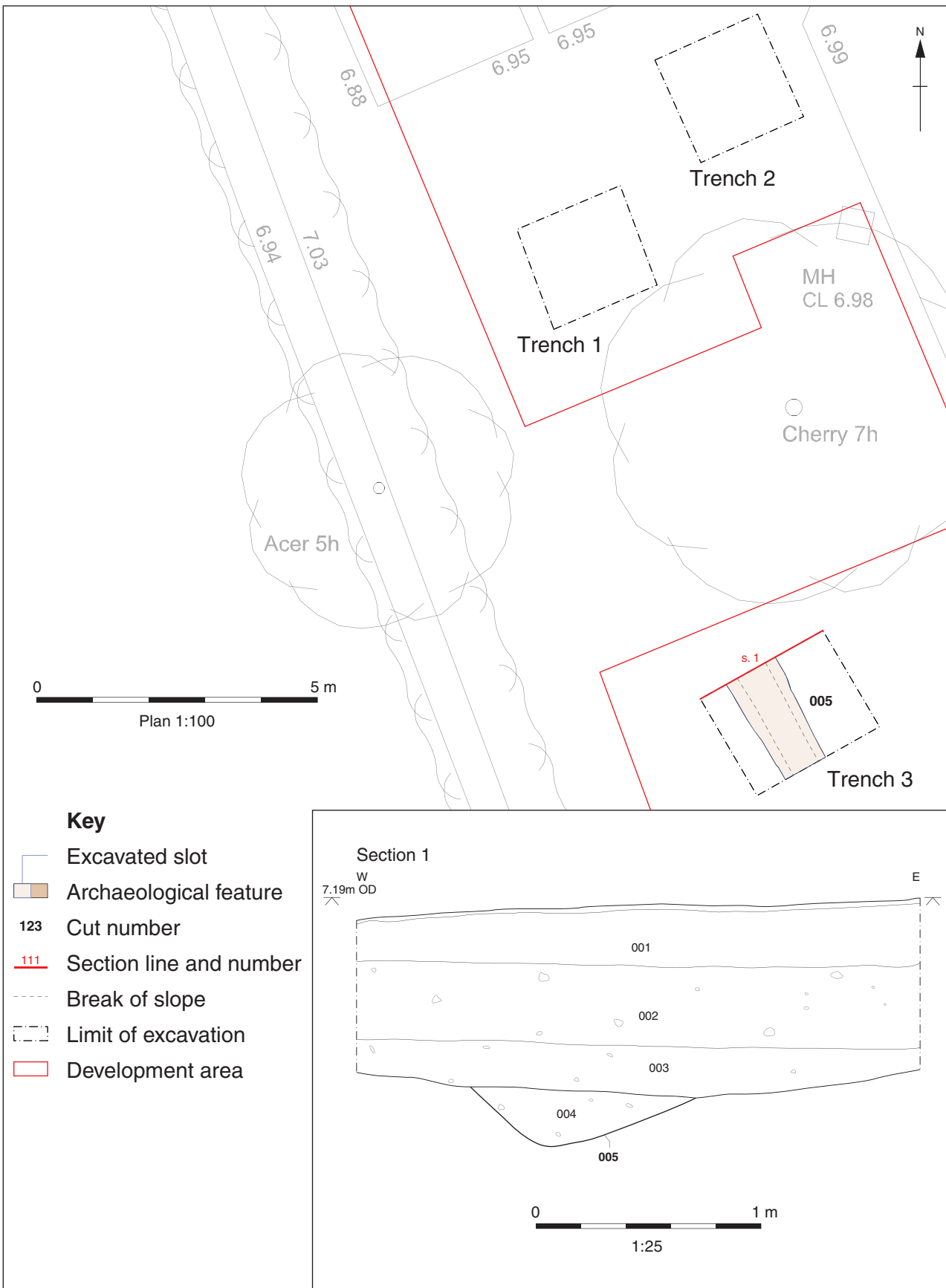


Figure 3: Trench plan and section

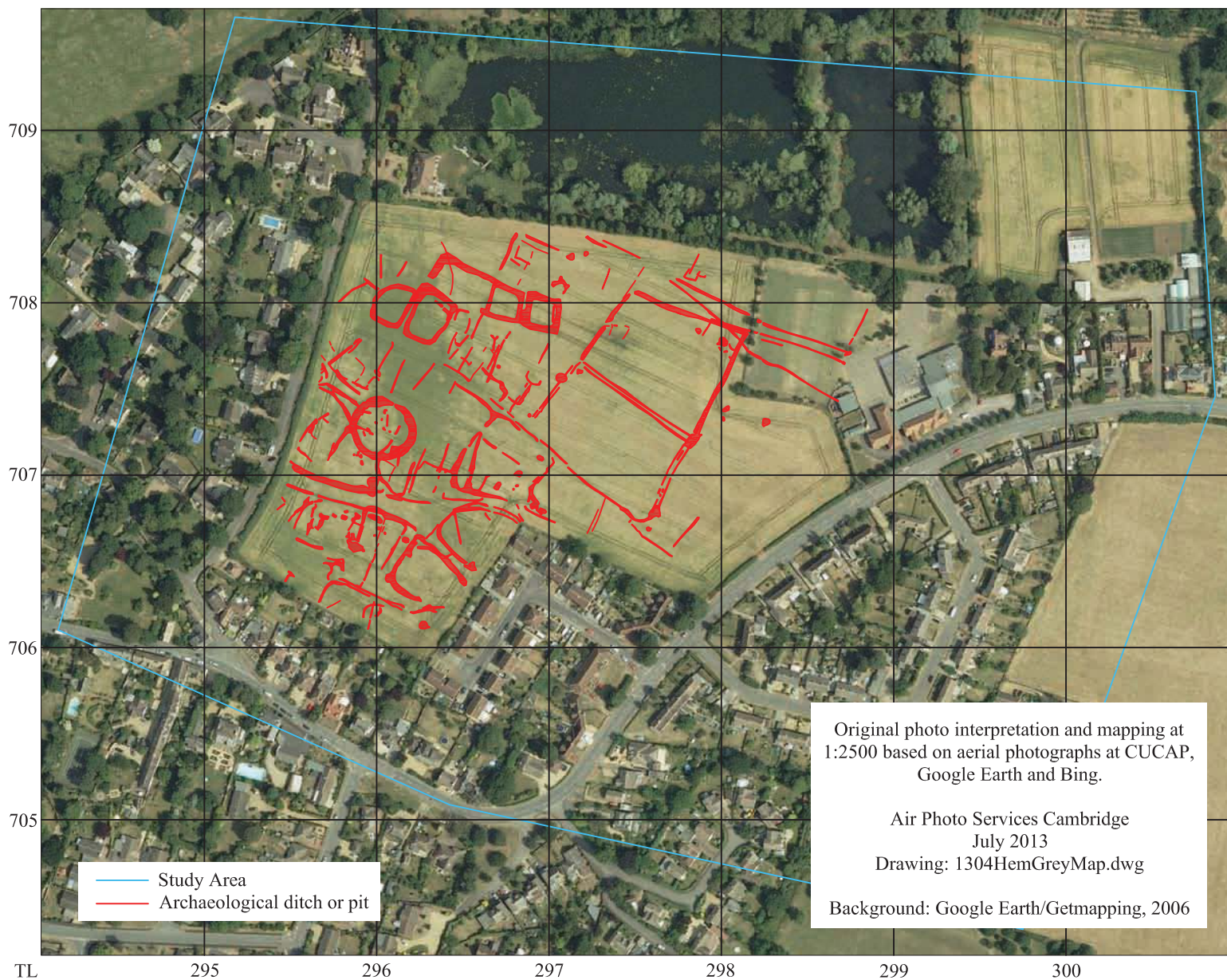


Figure B1: features identified on aerial photographs, from Air Photo Services Aerial Photographic Assessment



Figure B2: Archaeological features, from Air Photo Services Aerial Photographic Assessment



Plate 1: Shot of site looking north



Plate 2: Trench 3 looking north west



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