

Late Iron Age and Roman Activity at Innesfree Mill lane Hemingford Grey



Interim Statement



January 2014

Client: TC Property Developments

OA East Report No: 1576

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NGR: TL 2953 7082

Late Iron Age and Roman Activity at Innesfree, Mill lane, Hemingford Grey

Archaeological Evaluation Interim Statement

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HER Event No: ECB4115
Date of Works: January 2014
Client Name: TC Property Developments Ltd
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Date: January 2014
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Summary

On 20th and 21st January 2014, Oxford Archaeology East carried out an archaeological evaluation at Innesfree, Mill lane, Hemingford Grey. This was in advance of the demolition of a bungalow and the construction of two new detached houses. The evaluation revealed several ditches, along with a pit and a posthole. Pottery recovered from these features showed them to be of Late pre-Roman Iron age and Early Roman date. The quantity and quality of the finds and density of features implies settlement. The features identified almost certainly belong to an extensive cropmark site, present in the field immediately to the east of the current site.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at Innesfree, Mill Lane, Hemingford Grey, Huntingdon.
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Dan McConnell of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC; Planning Application 1201189FUL), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (Gilmour 2014).
- 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 The site is located on an underlying geology of Oxford Clay, overlain by with superficial river terrace deposits (sands and gravels).
- 1.2.2 The site is currently occupied by a bungalow, with a swimming pool in the garden. It is flat at an average height of c. 7.0m AOD.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The following section has been adapted from Bush (2013). 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 (Palmer 2013) has suggested an Early Bronze Age burial mound c.30m-32m in diameter, located c.100m to the south east of the current site (CHER 06822). This survey also indicated possible Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age rectangular enclosures within the field immediately to the east of the proposed development area (CHER 06822). An evaluation 0.25km to the east identified several undated ditches, which may also be pre-Roman (Bush 2013).
- 1.3.4 An evaluation carried out at land off London Road (MCB 17813), approximately 1.4km south-east of the current 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-east 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 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 site 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 60m to the north-west, at 7 Mill Close, (CHER 02757) may also relate to this settlement.
- 1.3.7 Other contemporary find spots within Hemingford Grey may denote further settlements. These include an Iron Age jar found by a member of the public (CHER 02062), 0.7km to the south-west of the site. A Roman coin (CHER 00866) has been found 0.6km to the east, and Roman pottery has been recovered 0.5km to the north-east (CHER 02762) and 0.6km to the east of site (CHER 03579).

Saxon

- 1.3.8 It is likely the site is located close to the Saxon and medieval settlement. 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; two loom weights were found in the vicinity in the early 20th century (HER 02816) with pottery of this date also being retrieved from 0.45km to the south of the site, from within the current cemetery (HER 07929).
- 1.3.10 An evaluation c.0.25km to the east of the site uncovered a probable sunken featured building, containing pottery of 6th century date, together with fragments of a bone comb (Bush 2013).

Medieval

- 1.3.11 A medieval moated site, known as 'The Manor' which was built around AD 1130 is located c.0.4km 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.0.3km to the west) was also in existence (CHER 10349).
- 1.3.12 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).
- 1.3.13 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

- 1.3.14 Situated 0.4km to the east of the site is a tower windmill (CHER 02755). This can be seen on the 1801 Enclosure map and the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map.
- 1.3.15 During the Flood Alleviation Scheme just to the north-east 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 thank TC Property Development Ltd, who commissioned and funded the work and provided welfare facilities, particularly Jim Marsh. The project was managed by Aileen Connor. The fieldwork was carried out by the author and Robin Webb. Site survey was carried out by Louise Bush and the mechanical excavator was provided by Lattenbury Services.

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 It was proposed in the WSI that three trenches, with a total length of 30m should be excavated. This strategy had to be adapted on site due to the presence of live services, standing buildings and tree protection boundaries. As a result four trenches, with a total length of 35.1m, were excavated.
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a wheeled JCB-type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.3 The site survey was carried out using a Leica 1200 GPS with *smartnet*.
- 2.2.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.6 Environmental samples were taken from five features, however these have not been processed at the time of preparing this interim statement.
- 2.2.7 Site conditions were generally good, with bright but cold weather. However, the water table was located only between 0.15m and 0.20m below the machined level in most of the trenches and this caused some difficulties.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The results are presented below, by trench, with further information available in Appendix A.

3.2 Trench 1

- 3.2.1 Ditch **24** crossed the northern end of Trench 1 on an East to West alignment. The northern end of this trench was below the water table, and so complete excavation of this feature proved impossible, however, it was excavated sufficiently to show that it had a depth greater than 0.25m. Ditch **24** had steeply sloping sides and was 0.82m wide. A single fill (23) was recognised, which was a mid brownish grey, sandy silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.
- 3.2.2 Deposit 25 covered much of the base of Trench 1. It was a mid yellowish brown, sandy silt, with frequent gravel inclusions. A test pit excavated in this deposit showed it to be 0.14m thick. A small quantity of animal bone was recovered from this deposit.
- 3.2.3 Deposit 25 was cut by Ditch **29**, which crossed the southern end of the trench. Ditch **29** had steeply sloping sides and a flat base, with a depth of 0.44m. Ditch **29** survived to a width of 0.72m, although its southern edge was truncated by a modern brick filled feature (probably a soak-away), while the northern edge was cut by ditch **27**. Ditch **29** was filled by a single deposit (28), which was a mid brownish grey, silty sand. A total of 14 sherds (314g) of pottery and a small quantity of animal bone was recovered from within this deposit.
- 3.2.4 Ditch **27** had steeply sloping sides and a concave base, with a width of 0.88m and a depth of 0.44m. It was filled by a single deposit (26), which was a dark brownish grey, silty sand. A total of 93 sherds (2102g) of pottery was found within this ditch, along with a small quantity of animal bone.

3.3 Trench 2

- 3.3.1 Trench 2 contained the most complex archaeology, with five ditches and a pit present. ditches **6** and **8** were adjacent to each other, on the same alignment, with ditch **6** cutting ditch **8**. Ditch **8** was 0.75m wide and 0.25m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by a single deposit (7), which was a mid greyish brown, sandy silt. The only find from this ditch was a single fragment of animal bone.
- 3.3.2 Ditch **6** was very similar in size, with a width of 0.75m and a depth of 0.18m. Ditch **6** had gently sloping sides, with a concave base and it was filled by a single deposit (5). This deposit was a dark brownish grey, silty sand, which contained a small quantity of animal bone.
- 3.3.3 Ditch **22** was also on the same alignment as ditches **6** and **8**, but was much larger and was located just to the west. Ditch **22** was cut by ditches **18** and **20** and was 1.98m wide, with a depth greater than 0.28m. The full depth of this feature could not be ascertained due to constant flooding as a result of the high water-table. Ditch **22** was filled by a single deposit (21), which was a mid brownish grey, silt sand. A total of 3 sherds (117g) of pottery, as well as a moderate quantity of animal bone were retrieved from this feature.
- 3.3.4 Close to the western end of the trench was pit **14**. This feature was sub-rectangular in plan, with near vertical sides and a flat base. It had a width of 0.90m and was 0.30m

deep. The original length of this feature is not known as it was truncated by ditch **20**, and it is possible that pit **14** in fact represents a ditch terminal. A single deposit (13) filled this feature, which was a dark brownish grey, silty sand. The finds assemblage recovered from this feature comprised 3 sherds (354g) of pottery and a small quantity of animal bone.

- 3.3.5 Ditch **20**, cut both ditch **22** and pit **14** and was on a perpendicular alignment to ditches **6** and **8**. Ditch **20** was not excavated (not numbered on plan), but had a width of 1.15m. The upper fill of this ditch (19) was a mid greyish brown, sandy silt. Ditch **20** was cut by ditch **18**, which was on the same alignment. It had a width of 0.94m and was 0.19m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by deposit 17, which was a dark brownish grey, silty sand. In total 9 sherds (226g) of pottery and a small quantity of animal bone were recovered from this feature.

3.4 Trench 3

- 3.4.1 A single ditch (**3**) was recorded in Trench 3, continuing the southern edge of the trench on a north-west to south-east alignment. Ditch **3** had a width greater than 1.40m and a depth of 0.52m, with near vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled by a single deposit (2), which was a dark greyish brown, silty sand. An assemblage of 6 sherds (126g) of pottery, along with a small quantity of animal bone, was recovered from this ditch.

3.5 Trench 4

- 3.5.1 Ditch **10** crossed the eastern end of Trench 4, on a north to south orientation. It was 1.16m wide and 0.28m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Ditch **10** contained a single fill (9), which was a dark brownish grey, silty sand. No finds were found within the 1m slot excavated across this feature.
- 3.5.2 Ditch **12** was located at the western end of the trench, with the full width of the feature not being visible. It had steeply sloping sides and a flat base, with a depth of 0.30m. It was filled by a single deposit (11), which was a dark greyish brown, silty sand. Two sherds (71g) of pottery, along with a small quantity of animal bone were retrieved from this feature.
- 3.5.3 A small posthole (**16**) was located between these two ditches. Posthole **16** was sub-circular in plan, with a length of 0.38m and a width of 0.30m. It had sloping sides and a flat base, with a depth of 0.12m. A single deposit (15) filled this feature and it was a mid greyish brown, silty sand. No finds were recovered from this posthole.

3.6 Finds Summary

Pottery by Stephen Wadeson

- 3.6.1 A small assemblage of Latest Iron Age - Early Roman pottery, 131 sherds weighing 3.013kg was recovered from a total of eight contexts (Table 1). The assemblage dates from the mid to late 1st century to the mid 2nd century AD and consists primarily of locally produced domestic coarse wares consisting of jars and storage jars produced in a range of grog, shell and sand tempered fabrics. A limited range of fine wares were present including a butt beaker tentatively identified as Gaulish, samian is notable by its absence.
- 3.6.2 This is a small assemblage indicating domestic activity on or near to the area of excavation and is typical of a utilitarian domestic assemblage. The presence of fine

wares within the domestic assemblage, although of relative low status, originated from a small settlement/farmstead of modest means.

Context	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Context Spot Date
2	6	0.126	Mid 1st Century AD (MC1 AD)
4	1	0.020	Mid/Late 1st to Mid 2nd Centuries AD (M/LC1-MC2 AD)
11	2	0.071	1st Century to Early/Mid 2nd Century AD (C1-E/MC2)
13	3	0.035	Early to Mid 2nd Century AD (E/MC2 AD)
17	9	0.226	Mid 1st to Early/Mid 2nd Centuries AD (MC1-E/MC2 AD)
21	3	0.117	Mid to Late 1st Century AD (M/LC1 AD)
26	93	2.102	Mid 1st to Mid/Late 2nd Centuries AD (MC1-M/LC2 AD)
28	14	0.314	Mid/Late 1st to Early 2nd Centuries AD (M/LC1-EC2 AD)
Total	131	3.013	

3.6.3 Table 1: Pottery spot dates by context.

Lava Quern

3.6.4 A small quantity of lava quern was recovered from the subsoil in Trench 4. This material is highly fragmented and no worked surfaces survive.

3.7 Environmental Summary

Animal bone

3.7.1 A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from the site, which came from features of both late Iron Age and Roman date. This material represents the remains of domestic animals (primarily cow and sheep) and there are cut marks present on some of the bone.

Environmental samples

3.7.2 Five bulk soil samples were taken for the recovery of environmental remains. These have not been processed at this interim statement stage.

4 CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Significance

- 4.1.1 This evaluation has shown that activity took place on this site during the Late Iron Age and Roman periods. The presence of large sherds of unabraded pottery and density of features implies settlement activity. This activity is almost certainly related to the extensive cropmark site present on the field to the east of the development area (CHER 06822, Fig.3). The evaluation hints that the alignment of the ditches changed between the Iron Age and Roman periods. This could have implications for understanding the wider cropmark site.

4.2 Recommendations

- 4.2.1 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 Trench contained three ditches and a layer of material, overlain by subsoil and topsoil					Orientation		N-S
					max. depth (m)		0.93
					Width (m)		1.80
					Length (m)		10
Contexts							
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date	
1	Layer	-	0.45	Topsoil	-	-	
4	Layer	-	0.43	Subsoil	-	-	
23	Fill	0.82	>0.25	Fill of ditch 24	-	-	
24	Cut	0.82	>0.25	Ditch			
25	Layer	-	0.14	Spread	Bone	-	
26	Fill	0.88	0.44	Fill of ditch 27	Pottery, bone		
27	Cut	0.88	0.44	Ditch	-		
28	Fill	>0.72m	0.44	Fill of ditch 29	Pottery, bone		
29	Cut	>0.72	0.44	Ditch	-		

Trench 2							
General description Trench contained five ditches and a pit, all sealed by subsoil and topsoil					Orientation		E-W
					Max. depth (m)		0.76
					Width (m)		1.80
					Length (m)		13.30
Contexts							
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date	
1	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-	
4	Layer	-	0.32	Subsoil	-	-	
5	Fill	0.75	0.18	Fill of ditch 6	Bone	-	
6	Cut	0.75	0.18	Ditch	-	-	
7	Fill	0.75	0.25	Fill of ditch 8	Bone	-	
8	Cut	0.75	0.25	Ditch	-	-	
13	Fill	0.90	0.30	Fill of pit 14	Pottery, bone		
14	Cut	0.90	0.30	Pit	-		
17	Fill	0.94	0.19	Fill of ditch 18	Pottery, bone		

Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained five ditches and a pit, all sealed by subsoil and topsoil					Max. depth (m)	0.76
					Width (m)	1.80
					Length (m)	13.30
18	Cut	0.94	0.19	Ditch	-	
19	Fill	1.15	-	Fill of ditch 20	-	-
20	Cut	1.15	-	Ditch, cut by ditch 18	-	-
21	Fill	1.98	>0.28	Fill of ditch 22	Pottery, bone	
22	Cut	1.98	>0.28	Ditch	-	

Trench 3						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained a single ditch, sealed beneath subsoil and topsoil					Max. depth (m)	0.79
					Width (m)	1.80
					Length (m)	5
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.52	Topsoil	-	-
4	Layer	-	0.27	subsoil	-	-
2	Fill	>1.40	0.52	Fill of ditch 3	Pottery, bone	
3	Cut	>1.40	0.52	Ditch	-	

Trench 4						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained two ditches and a posthole, sealed below subsoil and topsoil					Max. depth (m)	0.70
					Width (m)	1.80
					Length (m)	6.80
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.48	Topsoil	-	-
4	Layer	-	0.22	subsoil	-	-
9	Fill	1.16	0.28	Fill of ditch 10	-	-
10	Cut	1.16	0.28	Ditch	-	-
11	Fill	>0.98		Fill of ditch 12	Pottery, bone	

Trench 4

General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench contained two ditches and a posthole, sealed below subsoil and topsoil					Max. depth (m)		0.70
					Width (m)		1.80
					Length (m)		6.80
Contexts							
12	Cut	>0.98	0.30	Ditch	-		
15	Fill	0.30	0.12	Fill of posthole 16	-	-	
16	Cut	0.30	0.12	Posthole	-	-	

APPENDIX B. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bush, L. 2013. *Hemingford Grey Primary School, archaeological evaluation*. Oxford Archaeology East report no 1529
- Mawer, A. & Stenton, F.M. 1969 *The placenames of Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire*
English Place-Name Society, vol III, Cambridgeshire University Press

APPENDIX C. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-169239		
Project Name	Late Iron Age and Roman Activity at Innesfree, Mill lane, Hemingford Grey		
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	20-01-2014	Finish 21-01-2014
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	HMGML14	Planning App. No.	1201189FUL
HER No.	ECB 4115	Related HER/OASIS No.	n/a

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5
Development Type	Housing Estate

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab-Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-Core	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
<input type="checkbox"/> Augering	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input 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	Iron Age -800 to 43	pottery	Iron Age -800 to 43
ditch	Roman 43 to 410	pottery	Roman 43 to 410
pit	Iron Age -800 to 43	animal bone	Iron Age -800 to 43

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	Huntingdon	Innisfree, Mill lane, hemingford Grey PE28 9DQ
Parish	Hemingford Grey	
HER	Cambridgeshire	
Study Area	c.0.15ha	National Grid Reference TL 2953 7082

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Dan McConnell
Project Design Originator	Nick Gilmour
Project Manager	Aileen Connor
Supervisor	Nick Gilmour

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
CCC stores	OA East office, Bar Hill	CCC Stories
HMG MIL14	HMG MIL14	HMG MIL14

Archive Contents/Media

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

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
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<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (red) and cropmarks (green)

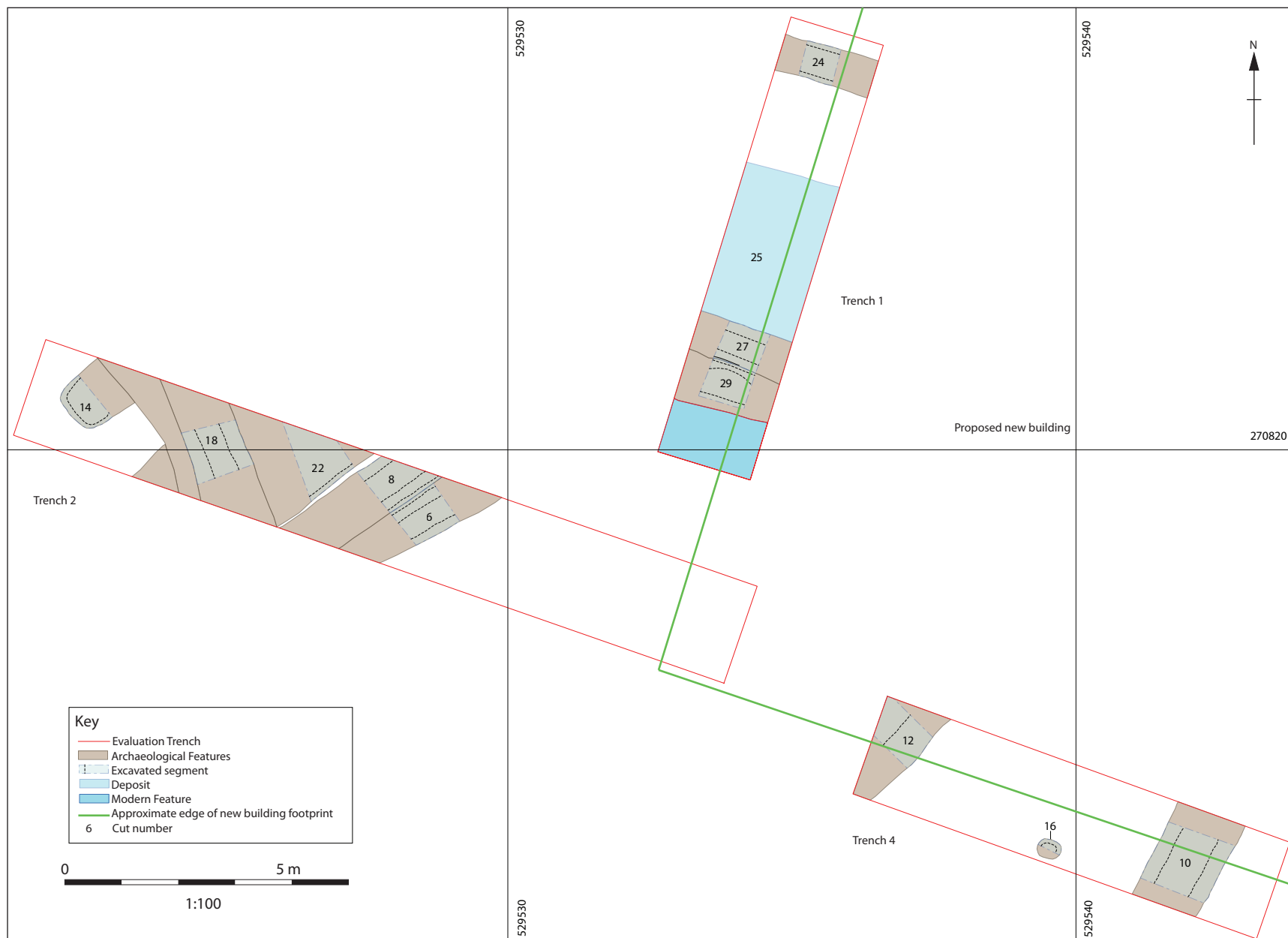


Figure 2: Trench Plan, showing excavated features

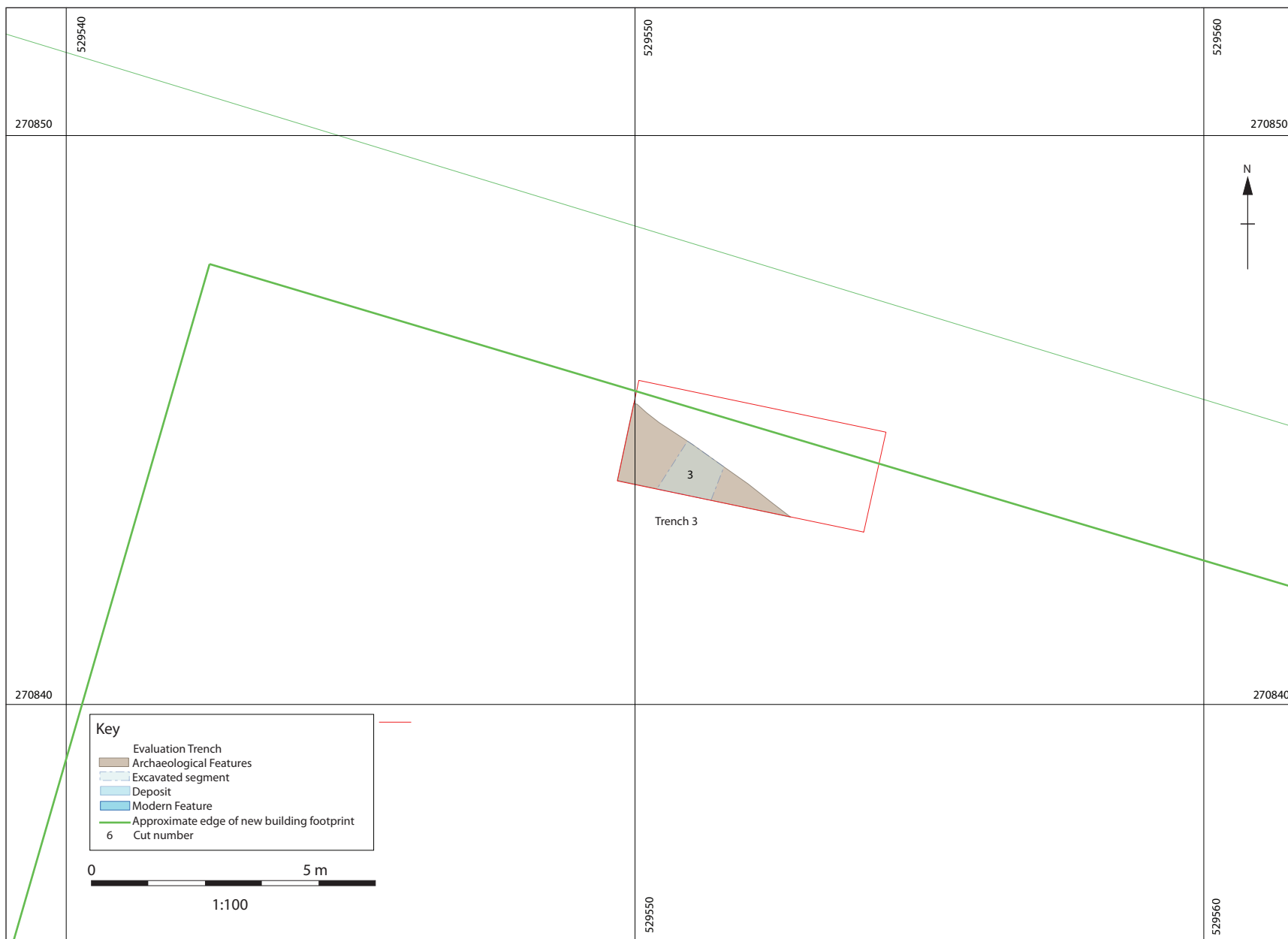


Figure 2b: Trench Plan, showing excavated features



Plate 1: Ditches 27 and 29, from the East.



Plate 2: trench 4, from the West.



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