
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**19 THE THORPE, HEMINGFORD GREY,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CHER NO: ECB3452

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NGR: TL 2884 7027	Report No. 3632
Parish: Huntingdon	Site Code: AS 1349
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 4036
Signed:	Date: September 2010

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	19 The Thorpe, Hemingford Grey, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Evaluation		
<p><i>In September 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation at 19 The Thorpe, Hemingford Grey, (NGR: TL 2884 7027). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr Mervyn Rossin of Rossin Associates, and was carried out in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the residential development of the site (Ref: 1001113FUL).</i></p> <p><i>The site lies 400m south of a historic moated Manor House which is a Scheduled Monument and Grade I listed building (CHER 01059 & 01059a and SAM 29754). Two rectangular moated sites are recorded in close proximity to each other and within 60m of the south end of the site (CHER 01043 and 02768). One appears as a fish pond for Great Thorpe house on the 1887 OS map. Extensive areas of medieval ridge and furrow have been identified within 250m of the west of the site, and to the south (CHER 11429, 08735 and 08753).</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation revealed medieval (12th – 14th century) features (pits, ditches and gullies) and a possible boundary ditch associated with a medieval settlement.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	September 2010		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work (Y/N/?)	TBC
P. number	4036	Site code	AS 1349
Type of project	Archaeological Evaluation		
Site status	-		
Current land use	Garden		
Planned development	Construction of two detached properties with garages		
Main features (+dates)	Two pits, four ditches and a gully		
Significant finds (+dates)	Medieval (12 th – 14 th C)		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Cambridgeshire	Huntingdon	Hemingford Grey
HER for area	Cambridgeshire HER		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	0.174 ha		
NGR	TL 2884 7027		
Height AOD (max/ min)	c. 8.1m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice, Cambridgeshire County Council (CAPCA – CCC) (Dan McConnell)		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Timothy Schofield		
Funded by	Mervyn Rossin of Rossin Associates		
Full title	19 The Thorpe, Hemingford Grey, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Evaluation		
Authors	Adams, M., Schofield & P., Thompson		
Report no.	3632		
Date (of report)	September 2010		

19 THE THORPE, HEMINGFORD GREY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In September 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation at 19 The Thorpe, Hemingford Grey, (NGR: TL 2884 7027). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr Mervyn Rossin of Rossin Associates, and was carried out in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the residential development of the site (Ref: 1001113FUL).

The site lies 400m south of a historic moated Manor House which is a Scheduled Monument and Grade I listed building (CHER 01059 & 01059a and SAM 29754). Two rectangular moated sites are recorded in close proximity to each other and within 60m of the south end of the site (CHER 01043 and 02768). One appears as a fish pond for Great Thorpe house on the 1887 OS map. Extensive areas of medieval ridge and furrow have been identified within 250m of the west of the site, and to the south (CHER 11429, 08735 and 08753).

The evaluation revealed medieval (12th – 14th century) features (pits, ditches and gullies) and a possible boundary ditch associated with a medieval settlement.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In September 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation at 19 the Thorpe, Hemingford Grey, (NGR: TL 2884 7027; Figs. 1-2). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr Mervyn Rossin of Rossin Associates, and was carried out in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the residential development of the site (Ref: 1001113FUL).

1.2 The evaluation was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice, Cambridgeshire County Council (CAPCA – CCC) (McConnell; 17th August 2010) and a specification compiled by AS (dated 18th August 2010). The project adhered to the procedures outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' (IFA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations* (revised 2008) and the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14 (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The principal objectives of the evaluation were:

- To establish whether any archaeological deposits exist in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*;

- to identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation;
- to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits;
- to establish the potential for the preservation and survival of environmental evidence; and to provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

1.4 PPG16 (1990), the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology and PPG15 (1994) the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to conservation of the historic environment (by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible), have been replaced by Planning Policy Statement 5 (2010), the national Planning Policy Statement that applies to the historic environment.

1.5 PPS5 states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 Hemingford Grey is located 2.5km south of St Ives, across the River Great Ouse, in what was the old county of Huntingdonshire. The site is at the south-west end of the village and is approximately 750m north of the A14(T) trunk road. It currently comprises the residential dwelling of 19 The Thorpe, set in a mature garden plot with various small outbuildings.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site is located at 8.1m AOD on river terrace deposits overlying Oxford Clay.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Prehistoric

4.1.1 Although the area has extensive prehistoric settlement evidence there is very little in the way of earlier prehistoric finds recorded within a 1 km radius of the site. A leaf shaped flint arrow head and an end scraper were recovered from a not closely recorded location (CHER 01846), and residual prehistoric flints were excavated at a location 500m to the east (CHER CB15628). A ring ditch and rectilinear enclosure near Ferry Street, to the north-east, is thought to be part of a larger undated field system (CHER 06820). There is more evidence for the Iron Age with 30 or so sherds of pottery found nearly 1km to the north-east at Mill Lane (CHER 00863). An Iron Age settlement enclosure with associated tracks is located over 1km to the south-east (CHER 05437). Two Late Iron Age/Belgic vessels have been recovered from 750m (CHER 02062) and just over 1km to the north-east (CHER 02757), the latter described as a cremation urn.

4.2 Romano-British

4.2.1 Two Romano-British ditches (CHER 13028) and some pottery (CHER 02765a) were found south of Hemingford Grey church, and more pottery was found at Hemingford Abbots (CHER 02745) which are indicative of Romano-British settlement along the gravel terraces of the Ouse.

4.3 Anglo-Saxon

4.3.1 Anglo-Saxon finds are sparse but do indicate settlement in the area. A biconical Early Saxon pot with triangular zone and stamp decoration was found in a modern cemetery 750m to the north-east (CHER 07929), and loom weights were recovered during gravel extraction near the parish church (CHER 02816). *Hemmingford* is first recorded in 974, and was given to the abbey of Ramsey by King Hardeknut and his mother in 1041-2 for the salvation of their souls (VCH). Saxo-Norman pottery and a coin of King Ethelred have been found during excavations at The Manor House (CHER 01059 & 01059a). The abbot of Ramsey leased Hemingford back to Saxon land owners one of whom, Aluric the sheriff of Hemingford and Yelling was killed at the battle of Hastings.

4.4 Medieval

4.4.1 By 1086 the lands had been seized by Aubrey de Vere, ancestor of the earls of Oxford, although Ramsey Abbey never relinquished its claim to them. C.1140, the tenant Payn de Hemingford built a Norman hall house at the medieval moated site on the west side of the village, which is 350m north of the site (CHER 01059 & 01059a). The Norman hall partly survives in the core of the later manor house and is probably the oldest and the longest continually inhabited secular building in the country, and consequently it is a Grade I listed building and a Scheduled Monument (LB 53990 and SAM 29754). In

1256 the manor passed by marriage to John de Grey whose family name provides the suffix to the village name.

4.4.2 A large rectangular moat, within 60m of the site, is recorded as “Brook Close” on a map made for Capability Brown (CHER 01043). A rectangular fish pond forming part of the garden of a large house in proximity to the moat is also suggested as medieval (CHER 02768). Another moated manor house is located near Watts Lane to the west of the scheduled Grey’s manor house (CHER 01058). The parish church of St James, dating between the late 12th and 15th centuries, was restored in the Victorian period and is also a Grade I listed building (CHER 10349 and LB 53966). Extensive areas of medieval ridge and furrow have been identified in the area the closest to the site are to the west and south within approximately 250m of the site (CHER 11429, 08735 and 08753).

4.5 Post-medieval & later

4.5.1 There are no post-medieval remains listed on the HER closer than around 300m from the site. The nearest, Corner Cottage (LB GII 53993) and the Outbuilding East of the Forge (LB GII 53952), form part of a group just to the south-west of The Manor House.

4.6 The site

4.6.1 The 1801 Inclosure map shows the site in an open field owned by W. Argells (Fig. 4). There are buildings to the north, in a field owned by T. W. Handcock, some are in a small enclosure and others outside of it. The 1887 First Edition OS map shows the site located in The Thorpe, with a large house or building and a rectangular fish pond immediately to the south, the latter is the inferred medieval feature (Fig. 5 and CHER 02768). A track leads north-east from the house, now named Great Thorpe, to an ancillary building which is located close to the site. The unenclosed buildings just north of the site have now disappeared. The 1912 estate map shows no changes to the previous map (Fig. 6). The 1926 OS map shows The Thorpe field plot remains the same, but a small building has appeared immediately to the south across the brook (Fig. 7). There are more buildings featuring in the area to the north, with the remainder of the field depicted as orchard. The moated Manor House and the nearest group of listed buildings can be seen to the north. The 1950 OS map shows a rectangular feature on The Thorpe, but this is probably not a building (Fig. 8). The small building south of the brook and the nearest building in the field to the north, are now gone.

5 METHODOLOGY (Fig. 2)

5.1 Four trial trenches were excavated, totalling 46m. The individual trenches varied in length between 10m and 15m; and were 1.20m in width. Trenches 1 and 2 formed a ‘T’ shape. The trenches were positioned to maximise the investigation of areas covered by the proposed building

footprints and to avoid areas of known ground disturbance, and avoiding existing trees (Fig 2).

5.2 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a wheeled mechanical JCB excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the trenches were scanned by metal detector.

5.3 Bulk soil samples were taken according to a purposeful sampling strategy with the aims of investigating the palaeo-environment and past economy of the site.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Trench 1 (Figs. 2 & 9)

Sample Section 1: SE end, SW facing 0.00 = 6.81m AOD	
0.00 – 0.40m	L1000. Topsoil. Dark black brown, loose humic sandy silty clay with moderate angular to rounded gravel
0.40 – 0.70m	L1001. Subsoil. Mid grey brown, friable silty sand with frequent angular to rounded gravel
0.70m +	L1002. Natural. Mid yellow orange, friable sandy gravel.

Description: Trench 1 contained two ditches, F1008 and F1012, a gully, F1014, and two pits, F1010 and F1016.

Ditch F1008 was linear in plan (1.2+ x 0.60+ x 0.45m) aligned north/south. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1009, was a dark red brown, friable gravely silt with moderate flint. Finds comprise 12th – 14th century medieval pottery (1; 33g) and animal bone (255g). Ditch F1008 was cut by Pit F1010 and Ditch F1012.

Pit F1010 was oval in plan (0.60 x 0.40 x 0.65m) aligned north/south. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1011, was a dark grey brown, friable gravely silt. No finds were present. Pit F1010 cut Ditch F1008 and was cut by Ditch F1012.

Ditch F1012 was linear in plan (1.20+ x 2.50 x 0.63m) aligned north/south. It had steep irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1013, was a dark grey brown, friable gravely silt with moderate flint. Finds comprise 12th – 14th century medieval pottery (1; 27g) and animal bone (134g). Ditch F1012 cut Pit F1010 and Ditch F1008. It is possibly the same as Ditch F1020 in Trench 4.

Gully F1014 was linear in plan (0.54+ x 0.34 x 0.14m) aligned north/south. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1015, was a mid brown grey, friable gravely silt. No finds were present. Gully F1014 was cut by Pit F1016.

Pit F1016 was oval in plan (1.04 x 0.68+ x 0.35m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1017, was a mid grey brown, friable gravely silt. Finds comprise 12th – 14th century medieval pottery (1; 15g) and animal bone (20g). Pit F1016 cut Gully F1014.

Trench 2 (Figs. 2 & 9)

<i>Sample Section 2: NE end, SE facing</i> <i>0.00 = 6.96m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.50m	L1000. Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.50 – 0.65m	L1001. Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.65m +	L1002. Natural. As above Tr.1

Description: Trench 2 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 3 (Figs. 2 & 9)

<i>Sample Section 3: E end, NE facing</i> <i>0.00 = 6.80m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.40m	L1000. Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.40 – 0.67m	L1001. Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.65m +	L1002. Natural. As above Tr.1

Description: Trench 3 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 4 (Figs. 2 & 9)

<i>Sample Section 4: SE end, NE facing</i> <i>0.00 = 7.01m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.40m	L1000. Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.40 – 0.807m	L1001. Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.80m +	L1002. Natural. As above Tr.1

Description: Trench 4 contained a large pit, F1004, a gully, F1006 and two ditches, F1018 and F1020.

Pit F1004 was oval in plan (2.88 x 0.80+ x 0.20m). It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1005, was a mid yellow grey, friable sandy silt with frequent angular to rounded gravel. It cut Gully F1006. Pit F1004 was excavated in two slots and contained 12th – 14th century pottery (10; 79g).

Gully F1006 was linear in plan (0.60 x 0.28 x 0.07m) aligned north-east/south-west. It had shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1007, was mid yellow grey, friable sandy silt with moderate angular to rounded flint. Finds comprise 13th – 14th century medieval pottery (2; 18g). Gully F1006 was cut by Pit F1004.

Ditch F1018 was linear in plan (1.20+ x 1.16 x 0.25m) aligned north-east/south-west. It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1019, was a

dark red brown, friable gravely silt. Finds comprise mid 13th – 14th century pottery (4; 47g), and CBM (2g).

Ditch F1020 was linear in plan (1.20+ x 2.74 x 0.70m) aligned north-east/south-west. It had moderate to steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1021, was a dark yellow brown, friable gravely silt. Finds comprise 12th century pottery (11; 65g), animal bone (435g), CBM (2g), struck flint (5g) and shell 19g. Ditch F1020 is likely the same as Ditch F1012 in Trench 1.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features and finds during the evaluation.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Topsoil L1000 was the uppermost layer across site. It was a dark black brown, loose humic sandy silty clay with moderate angular to rounded gravel.

8.2 Subsoil L1001 was present below the topsoil. It was a mid grey brown, friable silty sand with frequent angular to rounded gravel. Large quantities of residual high to late medieval pottery were present as were post-medieval red earthenware and refined white earthenware.

8.3 The natural drift geology, L1002, was present below the subsoil. It was a mid yellow orange, friable sandy gravel.

9 DISCUSSION

Summary of the archaeological features

Trench	Feature	Description	Spot Date
1	F1008	Ditch	12 th – 14 th century
	F1010	Pit	-
	F1012	Ditch	12 th – 14 th century
	F1014	Gully	-
	F1016	Pit	12 th – 14 th century
2	None	-	-
3	None	-	-
4	F1004	Pit	12 th – 14 th century
	F1006	Gully	13 th – 14 th century
	F1018	Ditch	Early 13 th – 14 th century
	F1020	Ditch	12 th century

9.1 The features comprised ditches, gullies and pits. Trench 1 contained a large ditch (F1012), which cut a similarly-aligned smaller ditch (F1008), and a pit (F1010). Located immediately to the west of these was Pit F1016, which cut an undated gully (F1014). All the features in Trench 1 were located in the

western half of the trench. Trench 4 contained a large ditch (F1020), a smaller ditch (F1018), and a large pit (F1004). The latter cut Gully F1006.

9.2 Seven of the nine features contained pottery dating the site to the 12th – 14th century AD. Subsoil L1001 which sealed the features contained high to late medieval and post-medieval pottery.

Interpretation of the site: archaeology and history

9.3 The site had a significant potential for medieval remains given its location adjacent to a moated site to the south and possible medieval settlement remains close by to the west. Evidence for extensive prehistoric activity in the village was also noted.

9.4 The evaluation revealed a dense concentration of medieval features on the western side of the site (Fig. 9). The principal features were three large ditches (F1012, F1008 and F1020) which were on the same alignment. These ditches were similar in size and dimensions and produced 12th – 14th century pottery. Ditch, F1008, was considerably truncated by Ditch, F1012 suggesting the latter was a re-cut of this feature, possibly a boundary.

9.5 Five features were present to the west of the ?boundary ditches and comprised a smaller ditch (F1018), two pits (F1004 and F1017) and two gullies (F1006 and F1014). Ditch F1018 in Trench 4 and was adjacent to, and on the same alignment as the main boundary ditches. It contained early 13th – 14th century pottery. It did not occur in Trench 1 and may terminate or return between the trenches.

9.6 Pits F1004 and F1017 contained 12th - 14th century pottery, and both cut earlier gullies.

9.7 The evaluation revealed a range of medieval features dating from the 12th to 14th century. The large ditches may have formed a boundary.

Interpretation of the site: geology and topography

9.8 The site lies at c.8m rising gently to the south-west on well drained river terrace gravels. It is located c. 250m south of the River Great Ouse on the flood plain and is well placed for rich agricultural soils and good communication/transportation via the river.

Research potential

9.9 Prehistoric and Romano-British occupation evidence is generally beyond 500m of the site and largely confined to the river area. Early Anglo-Saxon settlement evidence is limited, but archaeological finds and documentary evidence indicate that Hemingford was in existence by the mid 10th century. The site is 400m south of the historic medieval moated Manor House which is a Scheduled Monument and Grade I listed building (CHER 01059 & 01059a and SAM 29754). Two rectangular moated sites are

recorded in close proximity to each other and to the site (CHER 01043 and 02768), with one appearing as a fish pond for Great Thorpe house on the 1887 OS map (Fig. 5). Extensive areas of medieval ridge and furrow have been identified to the west and south within 250-400m of the site (CHER 11429, 08735 and 08753). Several buildings or structures are indicated within approximately 100m of the site on the Tithe map and the 1926 OS map (Figs. 4 and 7), which are no longer present on their succeeding maps (Fig. 5 and 8).

9.10 The discovery of features and possible boundary ditches associated with a medieval settlement is significant. The site offers the possibility of defining the eastern extent of the medieval settlement and a greater understanding of medieval activity in the area.

ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Cambridge County Archaeological Store (CCAS). The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank Rossin Associates for commissioning and funding this evaluation (in particular Mr Mervyn Rossin for his kind assistance).

AS also gratefully acknowledges Mr Dan McConnell of Cambridgeshire Archaeology, Cambridgeshire County Council Planning and Countryside Advice, for his input and advice.

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Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 (revised 1999) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*

APPENDIX 1

HER INFORMATION

CHER Number	NGR	Details
<i>Neolithic 4,000-750 BC</i>		
01846	29 71	Arrow head: leaf shaped flint arrow head and an end scraper
<i>Iron Age 750 BC – AD 43</i>		
00863	2954 7075	Pottery from Mill Lane: 30-40 coarse ware sherds dated between the Early Iron Age and the end of the Roman period found 1.72m down
02062	295 705	Jar: Late Iron Age wheel-made with cordons and girth grooves and bead rim
02757	296 709	Pottery from Mill Close: Belgic cremation urn. Similar sherds found at neighbouring 'Madeley Court'
<i>Roman-British AD 43-410</i>		
00848	29 70	Coins: 4 second century and 1 fourth century
02745	2822 7086	Pottery: found in 1951 in foundation trenches for new housing
02765a	292 708	Pottery: found south of the church dated 1 st -2 nd century
13028	293 706	Two ditches: evaluation found part of R-B settlement on the Ouse gravel terrace beneath post-med to early modern laundry and factory site
<i>Anglo-Saxon AD 410-1066</i>		
07929	296 704	Pot: Biconical pot with triangular zone and stamp decoration found in cemetery
02816	2923 7076	Loomweights: found in a gravel pit in 1903
<i>Medieval AD 1066-1539</i>		
01043	288 702	Moat at Lattenbury Farm: large rectangular moat enclosing 'Brook Close' shown on an Inclosure map
01058	2858 7068	Moated site east of Watts Lane: site of the manor house of William de Hemingford
01059 & 01059a	2899 7067	Manor of Hemingford Grey: Scheduled Monument 29754. By 1086 the manor was in the hands of Ralf, son of Osmund, and his son Payn de Hemingford built the Norman Grade I listed (53990) Hall house on the moated island in 1130. In the 16 th century it returned to the crown and had extensive alterations made. Saxo-Norman pottery and a coin of Ethelred were found during excavations.
02756	292 708	Gravestone

02765	292 708	Pottery: St Neots ware and green glaze found in a garden
02768	2880 7018	Fish Pond: now part of garden of a large house
08735	283 700	Ridge & furrow
08753	285 699	Ridge & furrow
10124	292 700	Ridge & furrow
10349	2923 7086	Saint James' Church: earliest part are two late 12 th century bays on the western side and the nave, the chancel, south arcade and aisle are 13 th century, the west tower and nave arch were built in the 14 th century. The clerestory is c.1500 and the church restored c.1859
11424	2825 6999	Ridge & furrow
11425	2866 6965	Ridge & furrow
11429	2855 7030	Ridge & furrow
<i>Post-medieval 1539-1900</i>		
02730	295 706	Glebe Cottage
12118	294 707	Old Rectory garden
MCB 16180	29244 708234	Well, Church Street: found during building works
MCB 17701	29221 70812	Brick wall: 10m SW of and parallel with St James' churchyard. Possible earlier church boundary wall
MCB 18318	2896 6938	Milestone
ECB1250	28271 71010	Features at Hemingford Abbots Village Hall: Three late 19 th century features and lack of anything earlier support the view that this was a village green
<i>Undated</i>		
05439	288 698	Cropmarks: nothing now visible and possibly natural
06778	279 703	Enclosure
06779	296 702	Rectilinear ditched enclosure system at Long Lane Farm
06820	293 704	Ring ditch and rectilinear enclosure, Ferry Street: Thought to be part of a larger field system
06822	296 707	Complex enclosure system with road
CB15628	29395 70226	Undated features from evaluation: One ditch contained prehistoric flints and others post-medieval finds
ECB2474	29340 70225	Geophysical survey near Long Lane: Stratascan identified a range of features interpreted as a field enclosure and cultivation marks

APPENDIX 2

CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Fig No	Date	Description	Scale
1	Modern	Site location (OS Explorer)	1:25,000
2	Modern	Detailed site location	
3	Modern	HER information	
4	1801	Inclosure map	-
5	1887	First edition OS (XXII.3)	1:2,500
6	1912	Colonel Douglas estate plan (Acc 2085 mc/3/6)	1:2,500
7	1926	OS (XXII.3)	1:2,50
8	1950	OS (XXII.NE)	1:10,560

APPENDIX 3 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Segment	Tr.	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1001			1	Subsoil	19-20 C	(10) 105g		15	
			2		19-20 C	(4) 73g			
			3		19-20 C	(10) 270g		37	
1004	1005	A	4	Pit	12-14 C	(3) 23g			
		B	4		12-14 C	(7) 56g			
1006	1007		4	Gully	13-14 C	(2) 18g			
1008	1009		1	Ditch	12-14 C	(1) 33g		255	
1012	1013		1	Ditch	12-14 C	(1) 27g		134	
1016	1017		1	Pit	12-14 C	(1) 15g		20	
1018	1019		4	Ditch	E13-14 C	(4) 50g	2		
1020	1021		4	Ditch	12 C	(11) 69g	2	435	Struck Flint - 5g
									Shell - 19g

CONCORDANCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

Context	Feature	Sample no.	Volume (litres)	Spot date
L1005	Pit	1	40	12 th – 14 th C
L1013	Ditch	2	40	12 th – 14 th C
L1017	Pit	3	20	12 th – 14 th C
L1021	Ditch	4	40	12 th C

APPENDIX 4

SPECIALISTS' REPORTS

The Pottery

by Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 48 sherds weighing 563g of which 30 came from stratified contexts. One sherd is modern and one post-medieval, the remainder are medieval with the exception of one Saxo-Norman ware. The pottery is described by feature below and quantified.

Ditch F1020 may be the earliest feature on the site as it yielded the earliest demonstrable sherd of pottery in the form of a moderately-abraded glazed sherd of Stamford ware. The 10 accompanying sherds are calcareous and sand and shell tempered, the latter with brown and red-brown surfaces include a sagging base and comprise a mix of poorly sorted platy and large oolitic shell fragments and occasional red ironstone. These are probably Lyveden 'A' wares thought to start around the mid 12th century when Stamford ware ended. The alternative is that the shelly sherds are similar shelly ware precursors to Lyveden 'A' ware, and a 12th century date is suggested with the mid 12th century the most likely.

Pit F1004 contained 10 sherds derived from two slots. Slot B contained a Lyveden 'A' cooking pot rim with an applied finger decorated cordon on top giving a 'pie-crust' appearance. A medieval sandy sherd with patchy green glaze is also present in this group along with a coarse wares with quartz sand tempered sherd with rounded black iron mineral inclusions.

Gully F1006 produced two sherds, one unglazed but in a fabric very like Lyveden 'B' ware and so must be closely related and so is probably 13th-14th century. Ditches F1008 and F1012, and Pit F1016, each produced a sherd of coarse ware that can only be broadly dated to between the 12th and 14th centuries. F1008 yielded a 16cm diameter cooking pot rim in medieval sandy ware.

Ditch F1018 contained only Lyveden ware including two glazed sherds from a jug which would indicate an early 13th-14th century date; it is wheel-made would further suggest a late 13th-14th century date.

The subsoil L1001 contained 18 sherds including an early modern to modern factory made refined white earthenware fragment, and a glazed post-medieval red earthenware mug handle. The remaining pottery is high to late medieval. Two conjoining sherds from a frilled jug base with patchy glaze on the underside are in a sandy fabric similar to glazed Grimston ware. However, the fabric also contains sparse large voids, the external surfaces are oxidised and the glaze is sparse and not typically glossy. A glazed Brill jug sherd and an unglazed Brill ware are also present. Two slightly unusual forms among the remaining coarse wares are a late medieval reduced ware with an upright rim

with internal beading giving a slight seating effect. The shoulder dips at quite a sharp angle. The second is a medieval sandy coarse ware containing rounded coloured quartz with a channel, almost hammer rim, providing a lid seating. The body is ovoid or globular.

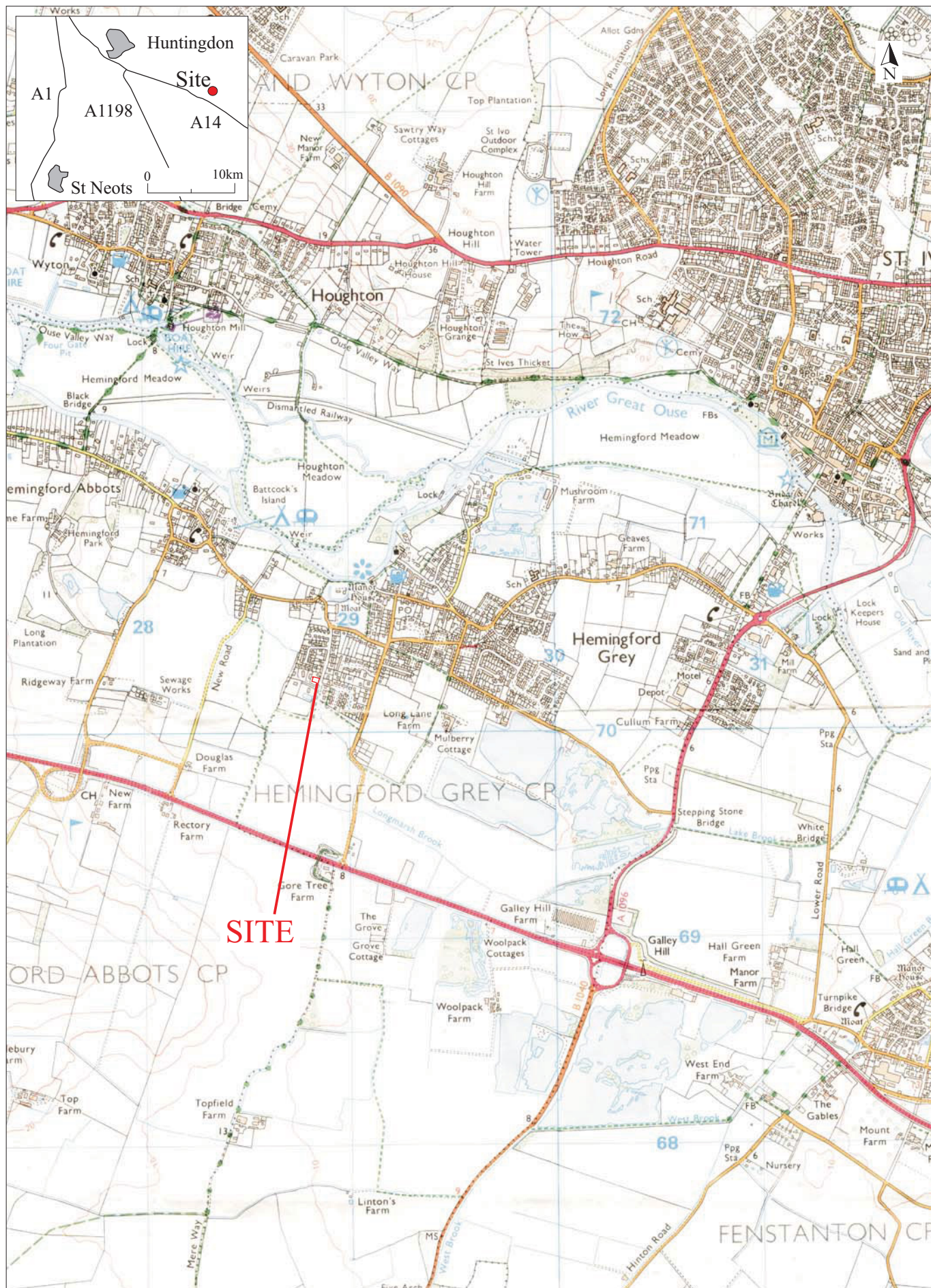
Quantification of the Pottery by Context

KEY:

MSH	Medieval shelly coarseware 12 th -14 th
MCS	Medieval calcareous sandy ware 12 th -14 th
MS	Medieval sandy coarseware 12 th -14 th
MSG	Medieval grey sandy ware 12 th -14 th
MSF	Medieval sandy ferruginous ware 12 th -14 th
LYV 'A'	Lyveden 'A' ware mid 12 th -14 th
SGW	Sandy glazed ware: mid 12 th -15 th
LYV 'B'	Lyveden 'B' ware early 13 th -14 th
BRIM	Medieval Brill ware early 13 th -15 th
LMR:	Late medieval reduced ware late 14 th -15 th
LMSH	Late medieval shelly ware 15 th -mid 16 th
PMRE	Post-medieval red earthenware late 16 th -18 th /19 th
REFWE	Refined white earthenware late 18 th -modern

Feat	Cont	Desc	Quantification	Date	Comment
1001		Subsoil	1x1g MSh 2x17g MCS 2x35g MS 2x5g MSG 2x14g LYVE 'A' 1x7g BRIM 1x11g BRIM 1x55g LMR 2x45g LMSH 2x59g SGW 1x17g PMRE 1x11g REFWE	19 th -20 th NB: most of the remaining sherds are high to late med	MS: channel rim to ovoid vessel LMR: bead rimmed vessel with upright neck and angular shoulder SGW: jug base with thumb deco and sparse green glaze PMRE: mug/cup handle glossy dark brown glaze
1004	1005	Seg A	1x6g MSG 1x9g MCS 1x7g MSh	12 th -14 th	All body sherds
1004	1005	Seg B	2x39g LYV 'A' 1x2g MSG 2x5g MSG 1x3g MCS	Mid 12 th -14 th	Lyveden 'A' – with finger deco applied cord on top MSG: oxidised surfaces with patchy green glaze

			1x5g MSF		
1006	1007	Gully	1x3g MCS 1x20g LYV 'B'	13 th -14 th	LYV 'B' –unglazed but same fabric
1008	1009	Ditch	1x34g MS	12 th -14 th	MS: Cooking pot rim 16cm diam, reduced with oxidised inner surface
1012	1013	Ditch	1x26g MCS	12 th -14 th	MCS: coarse sand rare voids
1016	1017	Pit	1x16g MSh	12 th -14 th	Platy shell, heavily sooted cooking pot fragment
1018	1019	Ditch	2x35g LYV 'B' 2x11g LYV 'A'	Early 13 th -14 th	LYV 'B' –pale green coppers speckled glaze. LYV 'B' fabric
1020	1021	Ditch	1x12g STAM 4x22g LYV 'A' type 6x31g MCS	12 th	STAM: off white fabric, clear and pale green glaze



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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4

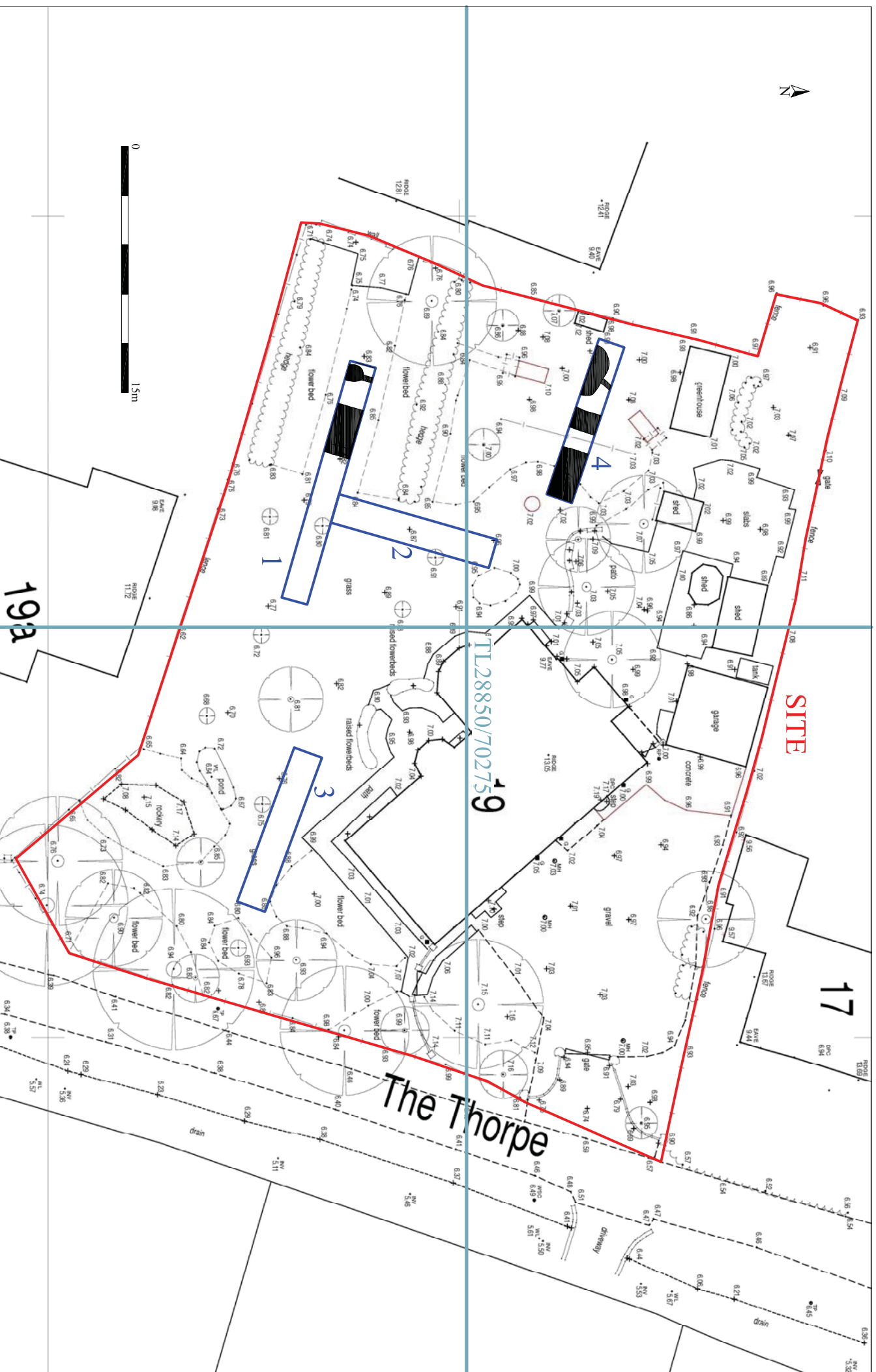
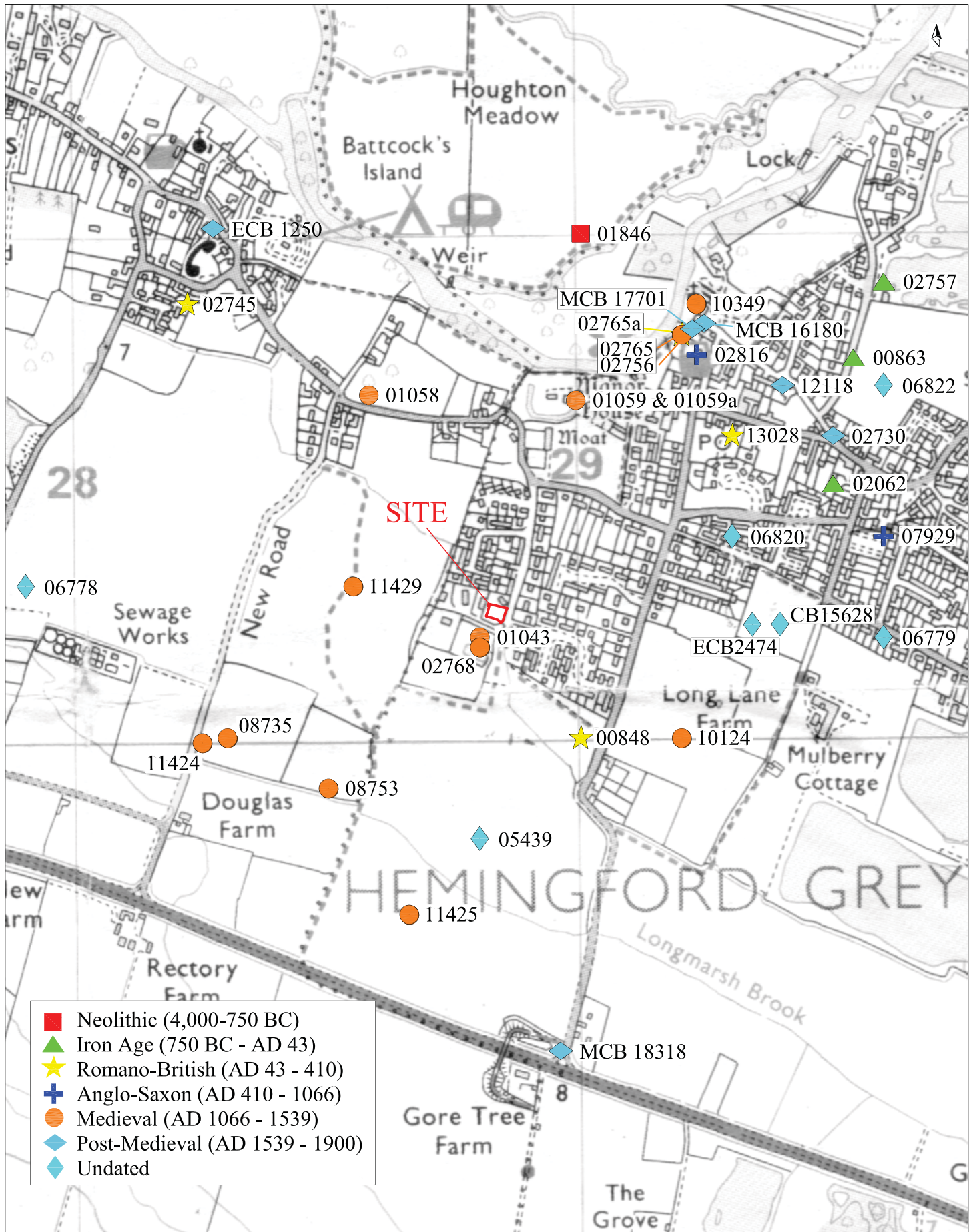


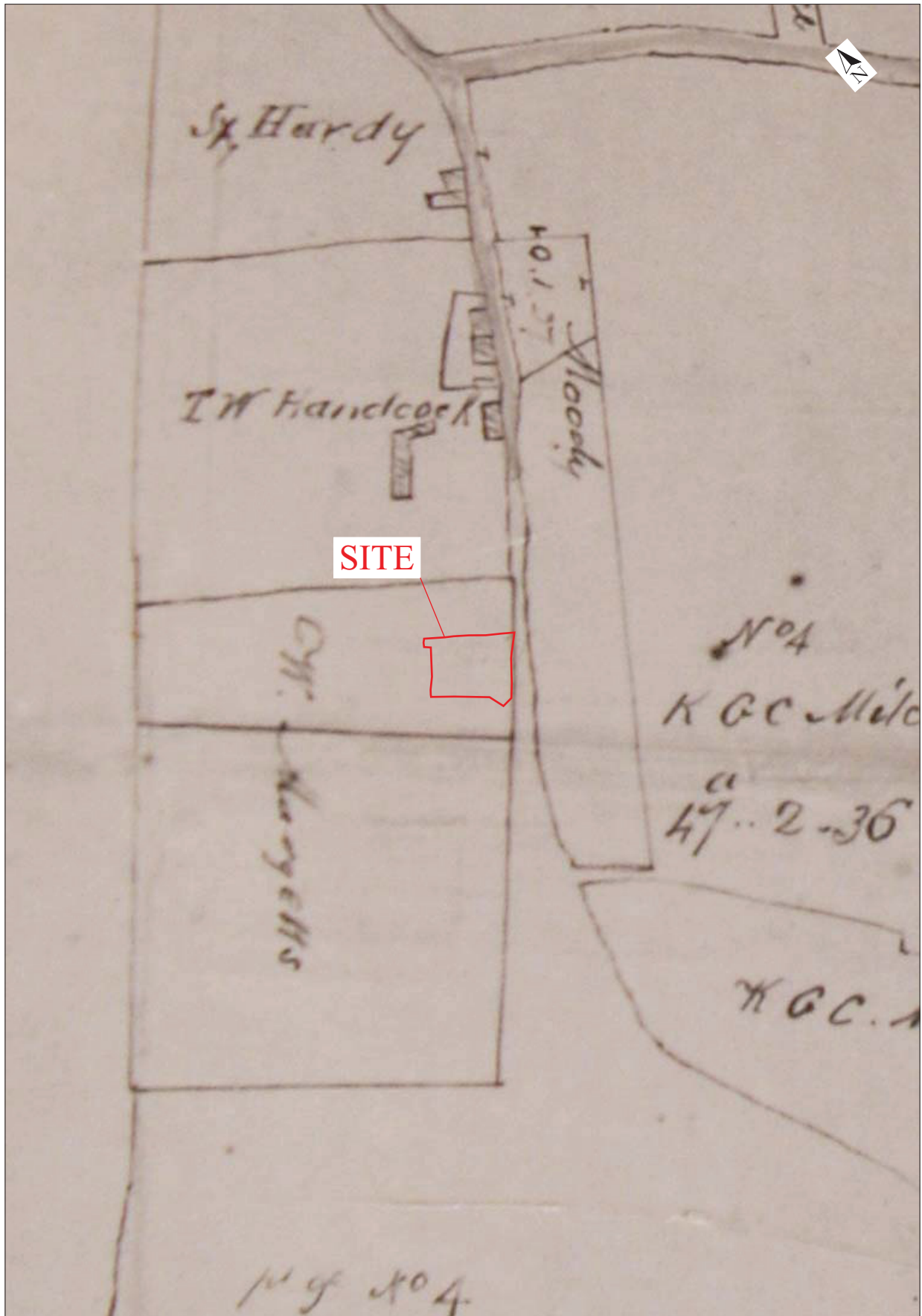
Fig. 2 Trench location plan
Scale 1:300 at A4

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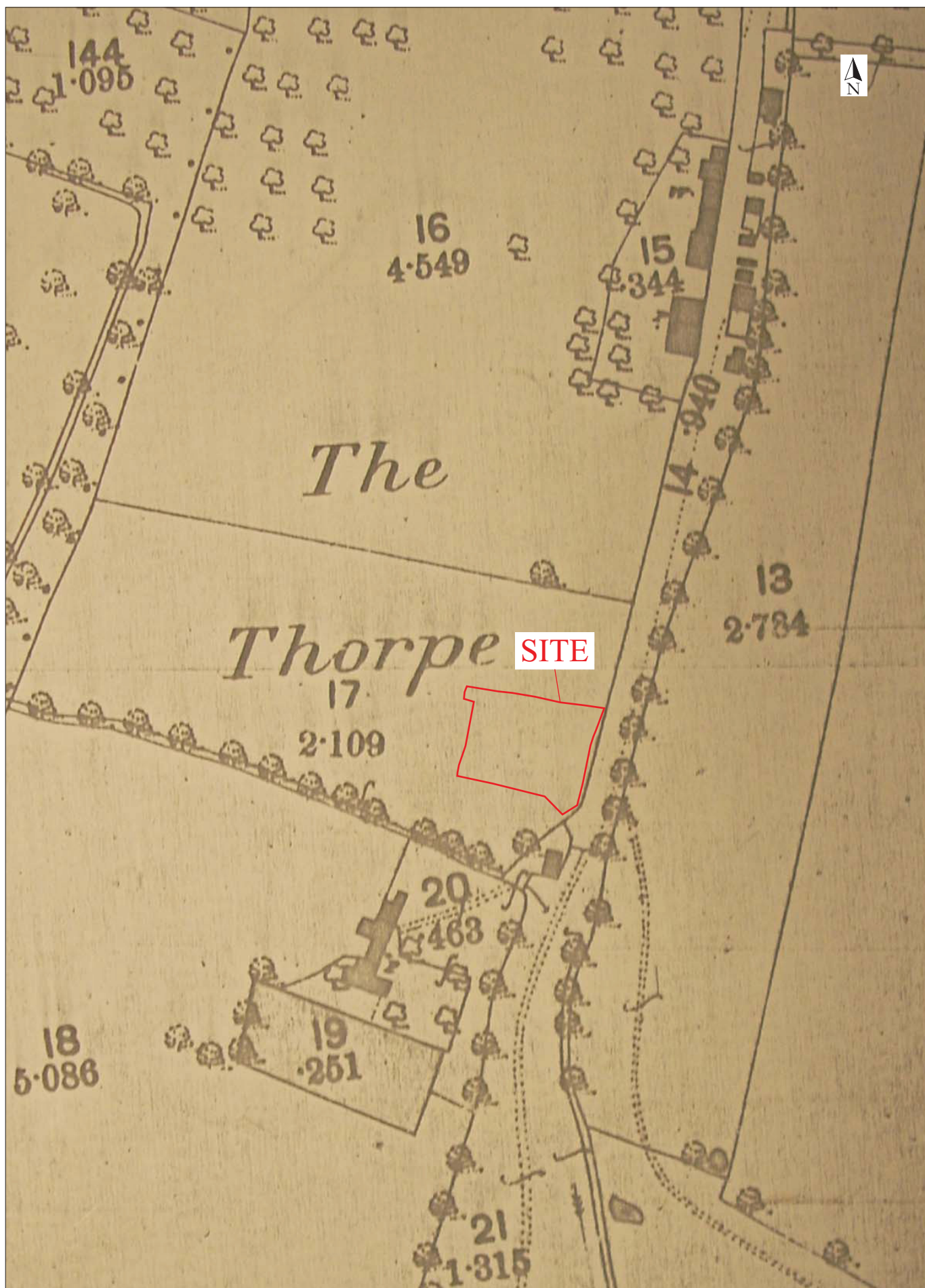


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Fig. 3 HER data
 Scale 1:1000 at A4



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Fig. 4 Inclosure Map, 1801
Not to scale

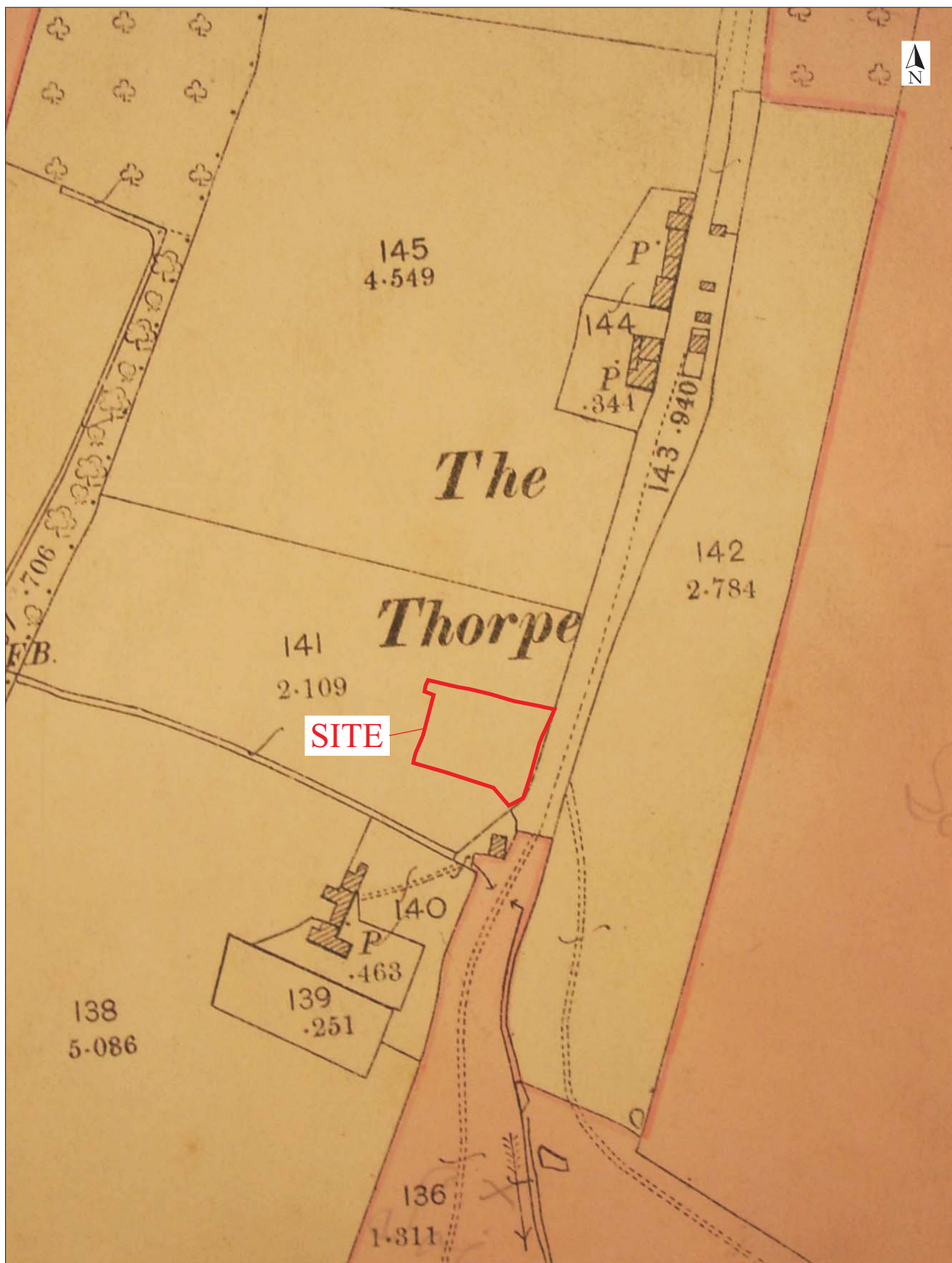


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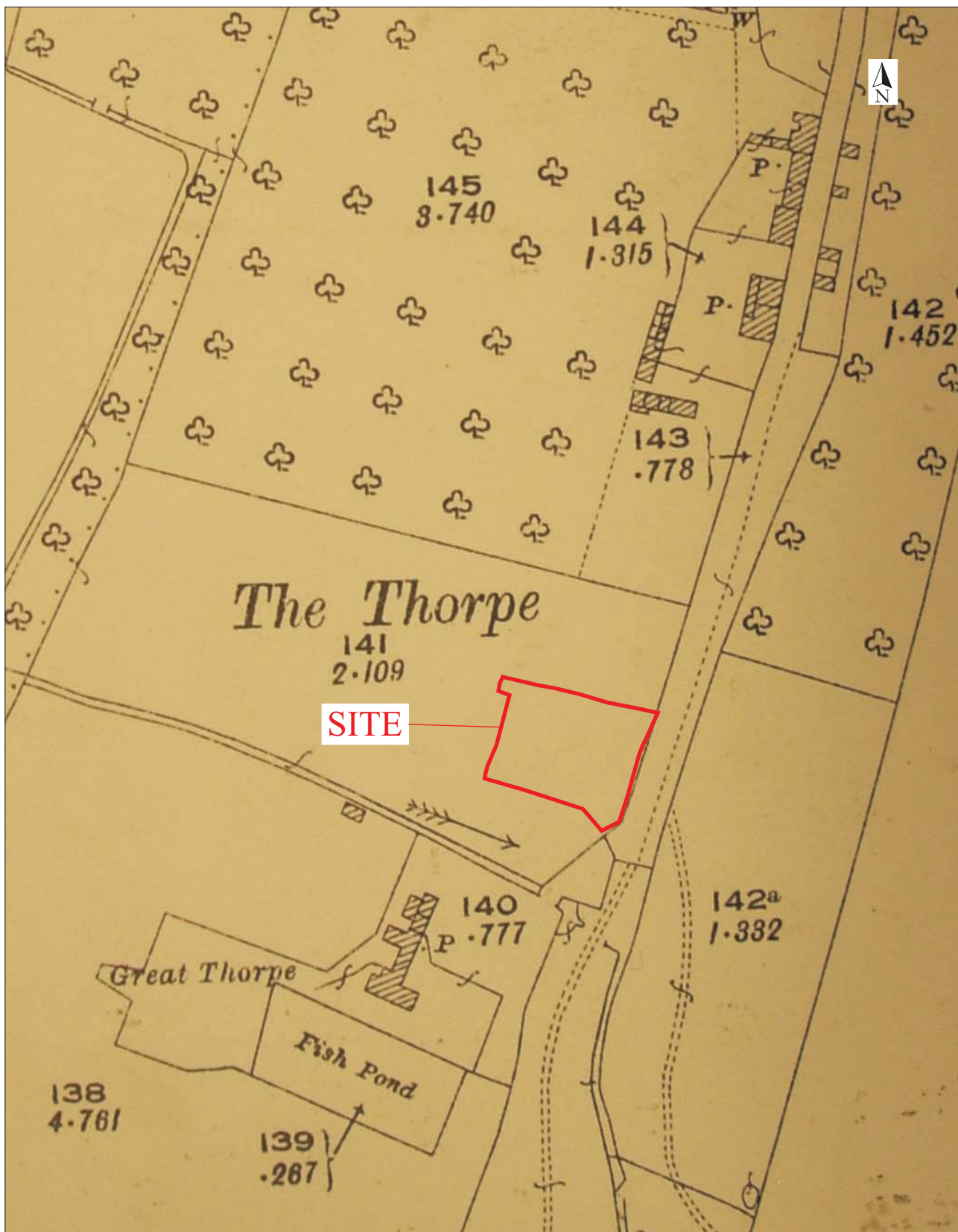
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Fig. 5 1st edition OS map, 1887

Not to scale



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 Fig. 6 Colonel Douglas estate plan, 1912
 Not to scale

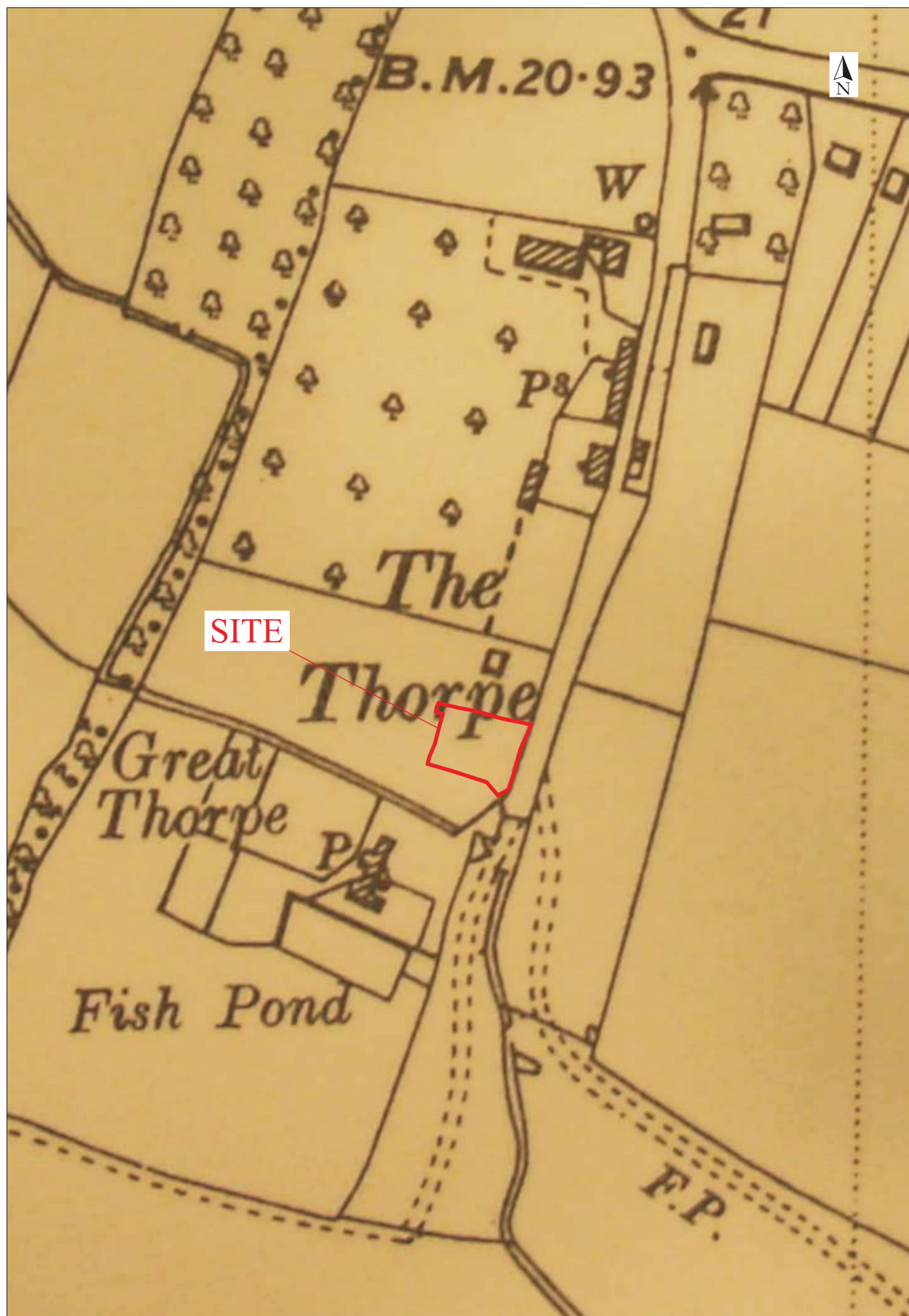


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Fig. 7 OS map, 1926

Not to scale

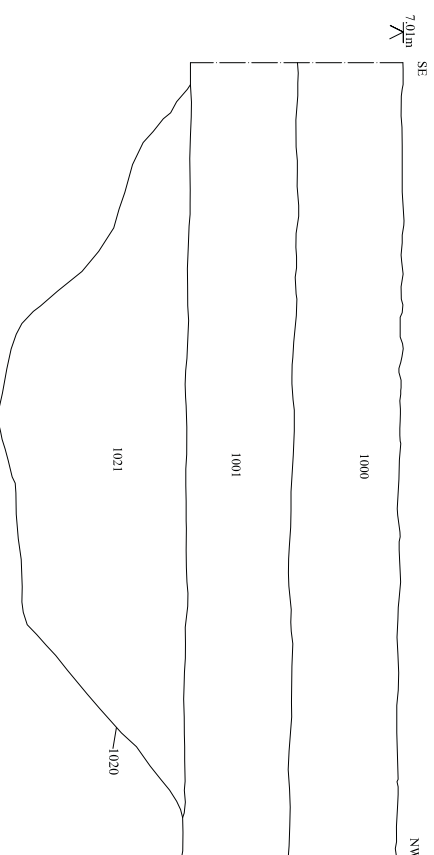
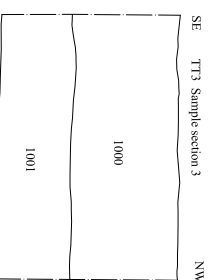
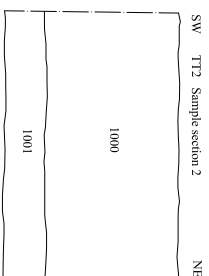
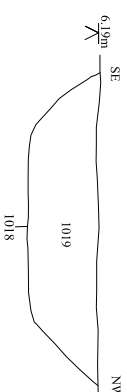
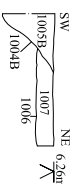
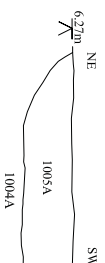
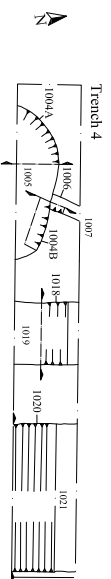
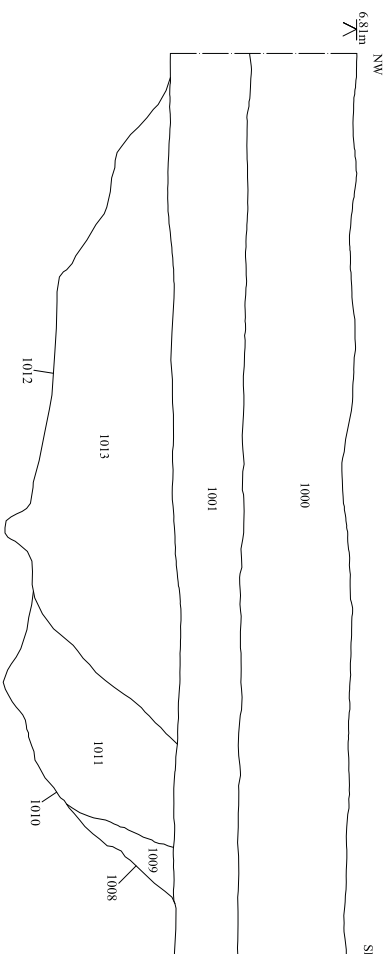
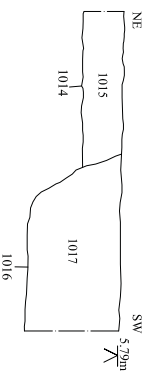
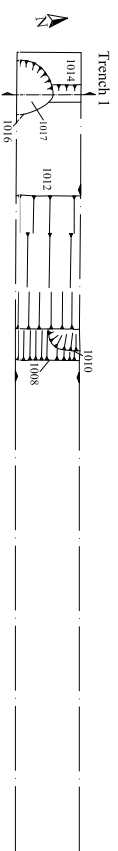


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Fig. 8 OS map, 1950

Not to scale



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Fig. 9 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3