

Galley Hill Farm, Hemingford Grey, Cambridgeshire

An Archaeological Evaluation



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CAMBRIDGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE



**Galley Hill, Hemingford Grey, Cambridgeshire:
An Archaeological Evaluation**

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With contributions from Lawrence Billington
Illustrations by Vicki Herring

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Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Galley Hill Farm, Hemingford Grey, Cambridgeshire, (NGR TL 300 690) between 30th and November and 3rd December 2010 to address a condition placed upon planning permission for the construction of a new poultry farm on the site of the existing Galley Hill Farm. The evaluation trenches were excavated across the Proposed Development Area (PDA) in order to determine the presence/absence of any archaeological remains and investigate their date, extent, character, significance and state of preservation. The investigations followed a project specification set out by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) (Standring 2010) in response to a design brief that was issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (Thomas 2010).

The trenches revealed activity that consisted of two phases of post-Medieval quarrying; the first was an area to the north-west of the PDA that consisted of 19th century strip quarry trenches, whilst the remaining bulk of the area was a more extensive quarrying of a more recent date. Artefactual evidence for this was sparse and was 19th and 20th century in date. A programme of bucket sampling of topsoil produced no residual finds of an earlier date.

Topography and Geology

The underlying geology comprised of 1st/2nd Terrace River gravels overlaying Jurassic bedrock and lies adjacent to the alluviated river valley to the north. The site is bordered by gravel quarries to the north of the site and the southern border lies against the A14 road and the A605 slip-road to the east.

At the time of the evaluation, the PDA contained a series of wooden poultry sheds and two brick-built buildings that were surrounded by areas of grass, trees and shrubbery with some interspersed concrete platforms. To the west of the site, trees and shrubbery were more numerous as was the dumping of modern material (bricks, rubble etc.). A number of trees showed signs of coppicing in the area to the west. The approximate height of the site ranged between 6.85m OD to the west, and slopes down to 6.71m OD to the east.

Archaeological and Historical Background

Abundant archaeology is known both within the PDA's immediate environs and surrounding landscape, dating from the late prehistoric period through to the Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods. Extensive cropmarks have been recorded in the surrounding agricultural fields that illustrate an array of features.

To the north of the site (approx. 0.95km) cropmarks show a field system with a possible road in addition to three square barrows (CHER 02878) and a two-phased doubled ditch trackway and enclosure system 1.23km away (CHER 06779). At a distance of approx 1.48km to the northwest an additional field and enclosure system has been recorded (CHER 05439). Immediately to the west (0.32km) there have been cropmarks recording an Iron Age settlement and enclosure with a trackway (CHER 05437). Half of a circular enclosure can be seen adjacent to the site with the remaining half continuing into the current area of investigation. To the south of the area, approx 0.50km away, further cropmarks have been recorded incorporating field systems, trackways and enclosures (CHER 01677a, 05438, MCB18415).

Find spots of various artefacts have also been recorded; the earliest being Palaeolithic flints recovered from quarrying activity. These include quarries 0.50km to the south (CHER 01676, 01677) and those immediately adjacent to the north of the site (CHER 06865b). A Palaeolithic hand axe and flake were recorded 0.47km north of the current area (CHER 01693). A number of artefacts have also been recovered including that of a Early to Middle Saxon bronze Saucer brooch (CHER 02695) and a Roman coin (CHER 03580).

A small number of evaluations have been carried out within or surrounding Hemingford Grey including an archaeological investigation at High Street (1.30km to the northwest) that revealed a ditch that formed part of a Romano-British settlement (Gdaniec 1995). Immediately west of the site, approx. 0.50km away, a Neolithic flint scatter was identified in addition to an Iron Age and Roman site (Wait 1990, Darvill *et al* 1994). Further evidence of Iron Age and Roman settlements was evident 2km to the west of the site (Haley 1991). The historical maps of 1888 indicate that there were no important features within the immediate environs and the field boundaries mirror that of the present time, although it showed that the woodland to the west of the area was more extensive and broader. All of these result in highlighting the archaeological activity within the surrounding landscape of the site.

Original research Aims

The principle objective of the evaluation was to determine the presence, absence and extent and nature of archaeological activity and to assess the degree of preservation of any features and environmental remains and how this could impact upon any future development. More broadly, the evaluation aims were;

- To determine the degree of preservation and chronological range of archaeological remains
- To assess the presence or absence of a palaeosol, or a 'B' horizon and with potential truncation of said deposits
- To assess the environmental potential of the site through the examination of suitable deposits
- To identify 'sites' within the development area and determine the relationship of those sites within the broader archaeological landscape
- To assess the regional context of the site and to highlight any relevant research issues within a regional and national research framework.

Methodology

The trenches were machine excavated with a 360° tracked excavator with a 2.00m wide toothless ditching bucket, which removed the overburden of topsoil down to an archaeological level, under the careful supervision of an experienced archaeologist.

The CAU modified version of the MoLAS recording system was used; all relevant archaeological and geological features were planned at 1:50, with sections drawn at 1:10 and augmented by a colour digital imagery photographic record. A percentage of quarry pits/trenches and other features were sampled at appropriate intervals. Archaeological features were assigned a unique number (e.g. **F.100**; bolded upon introduction within the text) and each stratigraphically distinct episode (e.g. a cut, a fill) was recorded with a unique context number, (e.g. [001]). The archaeological features

were metal detected using a Laser Rapier metal detector prior to and during the sampling of features. The site was surveyed into the Ordnance Survey Grid and Ordnance Datum by means of an RTK GPS unit. All work was carried out with strict adherence to Health and Safety legislation and within the recommendations of SCAUM (Allen & Holt 2007).

A total of 14 features were identified during the investigation programme, with 45 separate contexts assigned. The artefacts and accompanying documentation have been compiled into a stable, cross-referenced and indexed archive in Accordance with Appendix 6 of MAP 2 (English Heritage 1991). The archive is currently stored at the offices of the Cambridge Archaeological Unit under the project code GFM 10.

Results

The evaluation trenches revealed extensive quarrying of two types. The first was a strip quarry trenches whilst the other was a much more widespread and intensive programme of gravel excavation and was probably modern and took place within the last hundred years. Trench 10 had both types of quarrying activity recorded in addition to tree throws that confirm the presence of the woodland highlighted on the historic map of the area.

Trench 1

This trench was attached to Trench 2 at a 90° angle. There was a large pit towards the western end of the trench that contained modern refuse material which was not sampled. There was other such pits containing refuse throughout the site that were indicated on the surface in addition to those uncovered in the trenches (e.g. Trench 2).

Trench 1		
General Description	Orientation	E-W
This trench was associated with Trench 2; at a 90° angle. Evidence of modern disturbance at the western edge of trench approx. 5.00+m. Stripquarry trenches were observed towards the eastern end; these were not sampled/recorded.	Avg. Topsoil Depth (m)	0.12-0.24
	Avg. Disturbance Depth (m)	0.25+
	Approx. Width (m)	2.00
	Length (m)	10.75
No features sampled		

Trench 2

This trench was associated with Trench 1; see above. There was evidence of quarrying in the form of strip trenches, see Figure 3. Three of these features were sampled (two terminals; **F.1** and **F.6** and a slot through **F.5**) which produced artefacts such as bone, 18th and 19th century pottery and ceramic pipe stems. F.1 and F.6 were terminals of quarry trenches and was in an area where these could clearly be seen placed closely together and formed part of a group that were on a north-south orientation (see Figure 3). F.5 was an example of the same type of trench but on an east-west orientation. All of the contexts were similar throughout these features and were probably originally excavated at the same time. The fills were not formed by silting but by the process of backfilling; probably from when the adjacent trench was being dug.

Trench 2							
General Description					Orientation		N-S
This trench had evidence of strip quarry trenching; three were sampled including 2 terminals. The natural was yellow/orange gravel.					Avg. Topsoil Depth (m)		0.22-0.31
					Avg. Disturbance Depth (m)		0.22-0.32+
					Approx. Width (m)		2.00
					Length (m)		25.50
Contexts							
Feature No.	Feature Type	Context No.	Cut/Fill/ Layer	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Comments
1	Strip quarry trench	1	f	0.69	0.65	pottery, pipe stem, coal	Post-Medieval
		2	f				
		3	f				
		4	c				
5	Strip quarry trench	22	f	0.86	0.45	pottery, bone	Post-Medieval
		23	f				
		24	f				
		25	c				
6	Strip quarry	26	f	0.87	0.43	none	Post-Medieval
		27	c				

Trench 3

This trench had evidence of strip trench quarrying that intercut with each other although on a slightly more intensive scale than those recovered in Trench 2. The matrix of contexts suggested that the upcast of one trench was deposited into a finished one as can be seen in Figure 3. There was slight evidence of the sequence of the features originally dug such as **F.4** cut **F.2**, although they both share the same upper fills. The stratigraphic relationship between **F.3** and **F.4** was not so clear.

Trench 3							
General Description					Orientation		N-S
This trench had evidence of strip quarry trenching; five were sampled. F.2, F.3 and F.4 were intercutting, as were F.13 and F.14. The natural was yellow/orange gravel.					Avg. Topsoil Depth (m)		0.25-0.41
					Avg. Disturbance Depth (m)		0.13-0.39+
					Approx. Width (m)		2.00
					Length (m)		21.50
Contexts							
Feature No.	Feature Type	Context No.	Cut/Fill/ Layer	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Comments
2	Strip quarry trench	5	f	3.00+	0.75	pottery, bone, slate, glass	Post-Medieval
		6	f				
		7	f				
		8	f				
		9	c				
3	Strip quarry trench	14	f	1.90	1.24	none	Post-Medieval, cut by F.2 and F.4
		15	f				
		16	f				
		17	f				
		18	f				
		19	f				
		20	f				
		21	f				
4	Strip quarry trench	10	c	0.80	1.36	none	Post-Medieval
		14	f				
		15	f				
		16	f				
		17	f				
		18	f				
		19	f				
		20	f				
13	Strip quarry trench	21	f	1.85	0.57	none	Post-Medieval
		11	c				
		40	f				
14	Strip quarry trench	41	f		0.43	none	Post-Medieval
		42	c				
		43	f				
		44	f				
		45	c				

Trench 4

This trench had evidence of extensive modern quarrying and no artefacts were recovered.

Trench 4		
General Description	Orientation	E-W
This trench had evidence of modern quarrying with mixed deposits of orange gravel/white pea grit and brown/grey silt. No artefacts were recovered	Avg. Topsoil Depth (m)	0.24-0.35
	Avg. Disturbance Depth (m)	0.32-0.42+
	Approx. Width (m)	2.00
	Length (m)	51.00
No features		

Trench 5

There was evidence of widespread quarrying in this trench with no artefacts recovered.

Trench 5		
General Description	Orientation	E-W
This trench had evidence of modern quarrying with mixed deposits of orange gravel/white pea grit and brown/grey silt. No artefacts were recovered	Avg. Topsoil Depth (m)	0.24-0.25
	Avg. Disturbance Depth (m)	0.19-0.36+
	Approx. Width (m)	2.00
	Length (m)	48.00
No features		

Trench 6

This trench revealed further intensive quarrying, and there was a large deposit of modern building brick and rubble deposited towards the eastern end of the area. A few artefacts were recovered from the western end which included a piece of oyster shell and a small sherd of degraded pot that had no diagnostic traits but probably dated to the post-medieval period.

Trench 6		
General Description	Orientation	E-W
This trench had evidence of modern quarrying with mixed deposits of orange gravel/white pea grit and brown/grey silt. There was evidence of a modern brick and rubble layer towards the eastern end of the trench that overlay the topsoil. Several nails were recovered, probably modern.	Avg. Rubble Depth (m)	0.40
	Avg. Topsoil Depth (m)	0.20-0.29
	Avg. Disturbance Depth (m)	0.27-0.39+
	Approx. Width (m)	2.00
	Length (m)	32.50

Trench 7

A proposed trench had evidence of the extensive quarrying that was in the area; no artefacts were recovered.

Trench 7		
General Description	Orientation	N-S
This trench had evidence of modern quarrying with mixed deposits of orange gravel/white pea grit and brown/grey silt. No artefacts were recovered	Avg. Topsoil Depth (m)	0.29-0.30
	Avg. Disturbance Depth (m)	0.26-0.41+
	Approx. Width (m)	2.00
	Length (m)	10.00
No features		

Trench 8

This trench was not machined due to the presence of a live water main running across the site at this location.

Trench 9

This trench was placed to examine the possible location of a Roman Road which was believed to run under the current road A14. There was a brick and concrete platform towards the southern end of the trench which overlay the topsoil. There was no evidence of any potential road elements as there was extensive quarrying in this area in addition to a fairly modern rubbish pit that contained building rubble material in the centre of the trench.

Trench 9		
General Description This trench had evidence of modern quarrying with mixed deposits of orange gravel/white pea grit and brown/grey silt. There was a layer of concrete and brick forming a platform at the southern end of this trench. There was also evidence of a modern rubbish pit that contained brick and rubble. No other artefacts were recovered	Orientation	N-S
	Avg. Concrete Depth (m)	0.12
	Avg. Topsoil Depth (m)	0.09-0.33
	Avg. Disturbance Depth (m)	0.28-0.35+
	Approx. Width (m)	2.00
	Length (m)	22.50
No features		

Trench 10

This trench both contained evidence of strip quarry trenches as well as the extensive quarrying that was evident at the western end of the PDA. The quarry trenches were to the north of the trench in addition to evidence of tree throws. This trench highlights the extent of the two types of quarrying as well as evidence of the woodland that was thought to be in this area.

Trench 10							
General Description					Orientation		N-S
This trench has evidence of quarrying; both pits and strip trenches in addition to tree throws; three quarry pits, two strip quarry trenches and two tree throws were sampled. The natural was orange gravel.					Avg. Topsoil Depth (m)		0.28-0.39
					Avg. Disturbance Depth (m)		0.62-0.68+
					Approx. Width (m)		2.00
					Length (m)		40.00
Contexts							
Feature No.	Feature Type	Context No.	Cut/Fill/ Layer	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Comments
7	Strip Quarry	28	f	1.25	0.17	burnt stone	Post-Medieval
		29	c				
8	Tree throw	30	f	1.10	0.35	none	Post-Medieval
		31	c				
9	Quarry pit	32	f	0.90	0.16	brick	Post-Medieval
		33	c				
10	Quarry pit	34	f	1.00+	0.13	tile, brick	Post-Medieval
		35	c				
11	Quarry pit	36	f	0.95	0.09	tile, brick, mortar,	Post-Medieval
		37	c				
12	Strip Quarry	38	f	0.75	0.05	none	Post-Medieval
		39	c				

Trench 11

This trench had further evidence of the extensive quarry recorded in the area.

Trench 11		
General Description This trench had evidence of modern quarrying with mixed deposits of orange gravel/white pea grit and brown/grey silt. No artefacts were recovered	Orientation	N-S
	Avg. Topsoil Depth (m)	0.20-0.26
	Avg. Disturbance Depth (m)	0.26-0.36+
	Approx. Width (m)	2.00
	Length (m)	35.50
No features		

Discussion

The potential for archaeological activity representing multi-period occupation was considered to be high prior to the investigation. The surrounding landscape offers a rich array of activity ranging from the prehistoric periods through to the Medieval period that occupied this gravel ridge. However, the current investigations highlight the fact that gravel has always been a commodity through the ages, more so during the last few hundred years. The presence of two phases of quarrying for the extraction of the gravel has removed any evidence of prior activity or occupation.

The more recent quarrying evidence in Trenches 4 through to 9 show a more invasive and comprehensive technique of removing the gravel and that this was probably removed by mechanical means during the early part of the 20th century. The quarry trenches to the west of the area (Trench 1 to 3) highlight the technique of hand dug linear pits, probably during the 18th and 19th centuries with each of them being backfilled subsequently after an adjacent quarry trench was being dug. These quarry trenches would have probably have removed any previous evidence of archaeological activity; although it is unlikely that there was activity in the area as no artefacts prior to the post medieval period were recovered.

Appendices

Specialist Reports

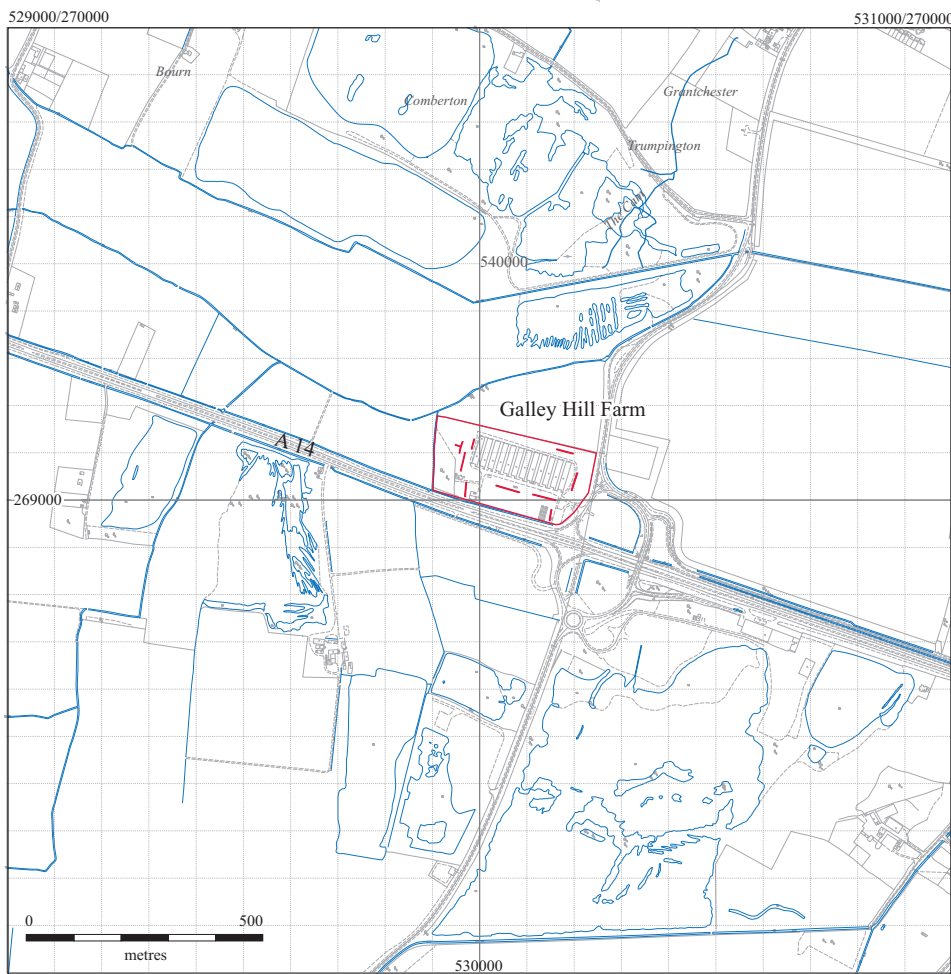
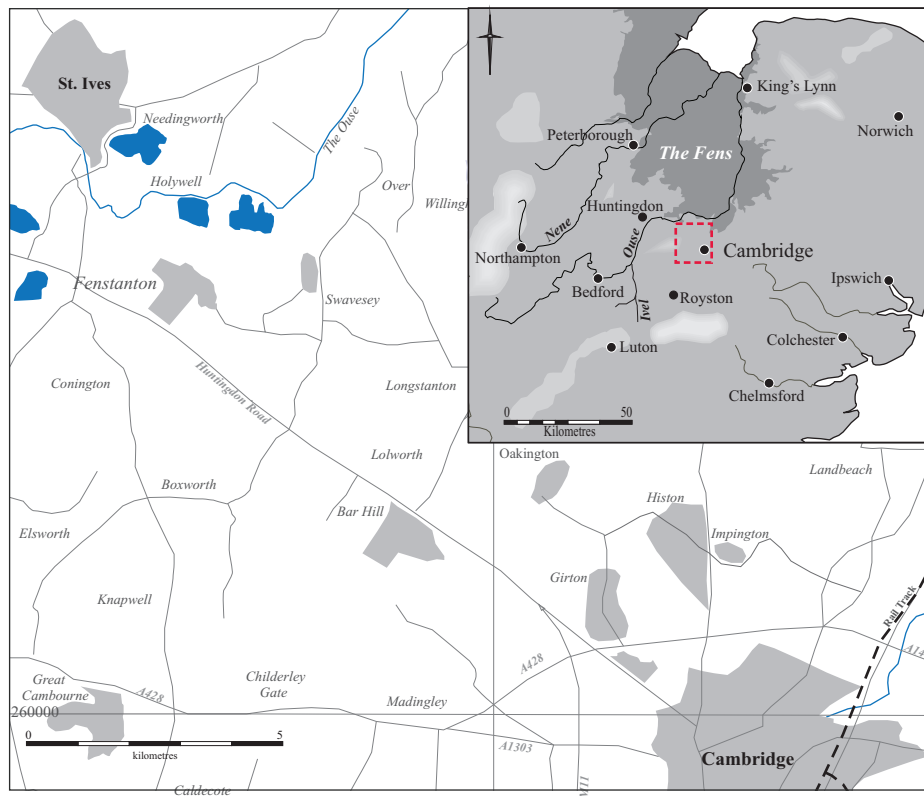
Flint Artefacts *Lawrence Billington*

One piece of worked flint was recovered that had no diagnostic traits and can only be ascertained as a generic prehistoric piece of flint debitage.

Miscellaneous Artefacts *Jacqui Hutton*

An assemblage of post medieval material was recovered from both features and as surface finds. These consisted of building material such as brick, mortar and tile in addition to a domestic assemblage that consisted of pottery, bone, glass and other such material (see Table 1 below). The pottery from the strip quarry trenches predominantly dated from the 19th century with one piece from the 18th century. A quantity of iron nails was also recovered that appear to be fairly modern in date. The level of disturbance across the site caused by extensive quarrying produced a mixed assemblage of artefacts dated to the post medieval period mixed with modern material. There was no evidence of a domestic assemblage dating to any earlier periods.

Small Finds Quantity and Weight		
Type	No.	Weight (g)
Pottery (strip quarry)	9	77
Pottery (other)	2	9
Bone	5	62
Brick	5	487
Burnt stone	2	242
Flint	1	77g
Glass	4	45
Mortar	1	17
Metal (Fe)	8	368
Shell	2	26
Slate	2	11g
Tile	13	166
Pipe	2	5



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Figure 1. Location map



Figure 2. Trench location plan

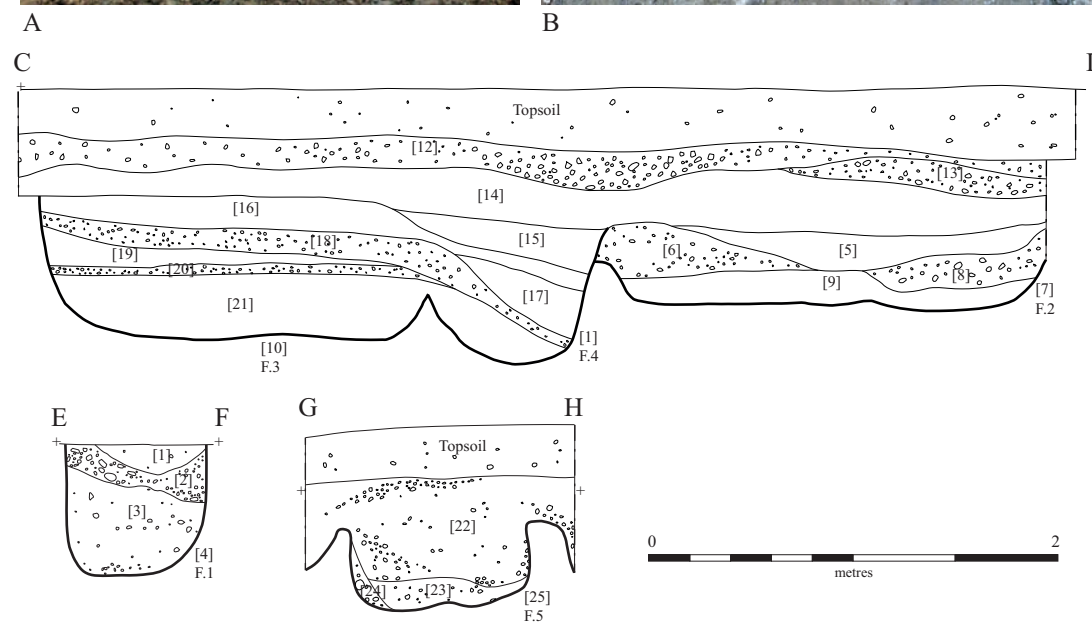
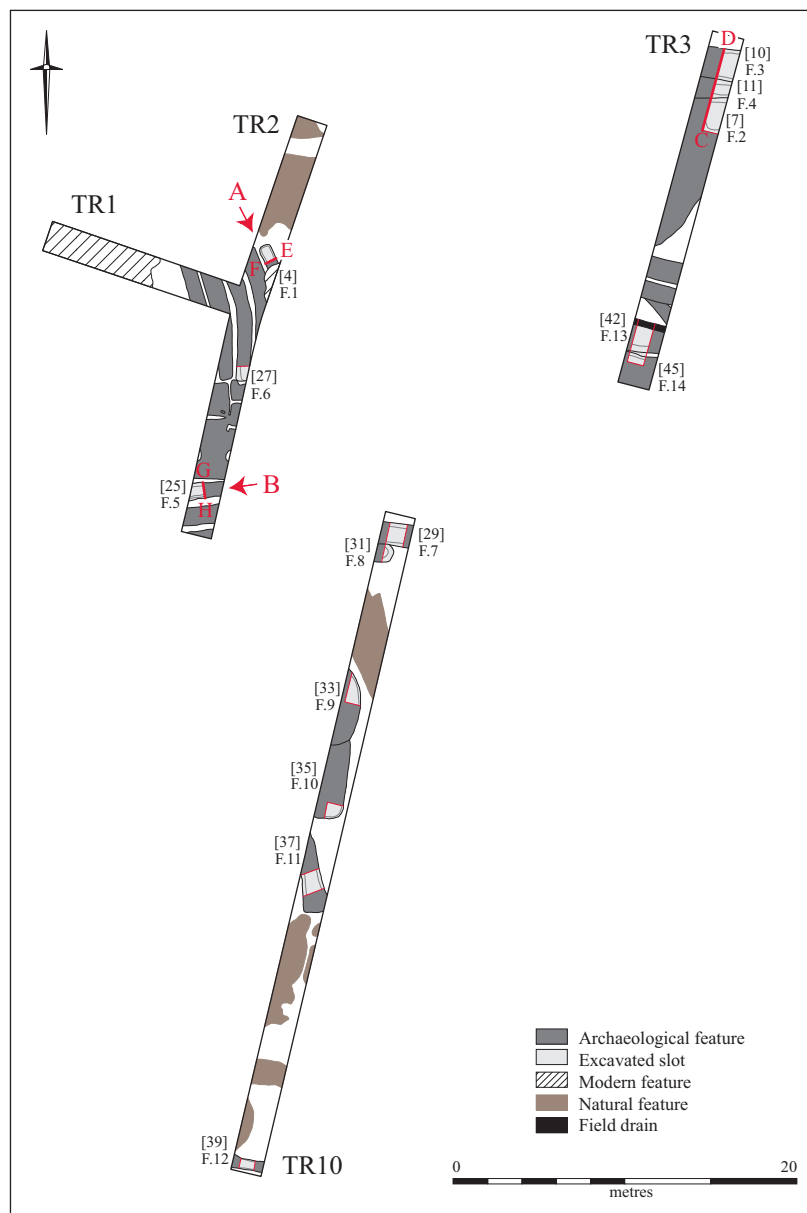


Figure 3. Features within Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 10

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OASIS ID: cambridg3-96115

Project details

Project name	Galley Hill Farm, Hemingford Grey, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Galley Hill Farm, Cambridgeshire that revealed archaeological remains that consisted of two phases of post-Medieval quarrying. The first was an area to the north-west of the PDA that consisted of strip quarry trenches, whilst the remaining bulk of the area was a more extensive quarry of a more recent date.
Project dates	Start: 30-11-2010 End: 03-12-2010
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	GFM 10 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	ECB 9340 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	STRIP QUARRY Post Medieval
Monument type	QUARRYING Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	IRON NAILS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SLATE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	PIPE STEM Post Medieval

Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Farm infrastructure (e.g. barns, grain stores, equipment stores, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE HUNTINGDONSHIRE HEMINGFORD GREY Galley Hill Farm
Postcode	PE28 9JB
Study area	1.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 300 690 52.3033063677 -0.09316630517310 52 18 11 N 000 05 35 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 6.71m Max: 6.85m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Robin Standring
Project director/manager	Robin Standring
Project supervisor	Jacqui Hutton
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Acorus

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Physical Archive ID	GFM 10
Physical Contents	'Ceramics','Glass','Metal','Animal Bones'
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Digital Archive ID	GFM 10
Digital Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass','Metal','Survey'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Spreadsheets','Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Paper Archive ID	GFM 10
Paper Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass','Metal'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Drawing','Plan','Report','Section','Survey ','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

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