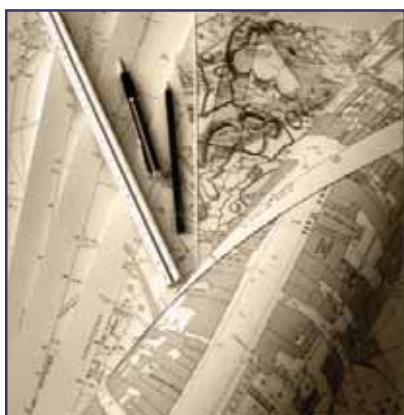


Anglian House Ambury Road South Huntingdon



Desk-Based Assessment



March 2014

Client: Anglian Water

OA East Report No: 1600

OASIS No: oxfordar3-174554

NGR: TL 23829 71960



Anglian House, Ambury Road South, Huntingdon

Desk-Based Assessment

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Report Date: March 2014



Report Number: 1600
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Client Name: Anglian Water
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Planning Ref:
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Summary

In March 2014 Oxford Archaeology East undertook a desk based assessment to examine the available historical and archaeological resources relating to Anglian House, Ambury Road South, Huntingdon (centred at TL 23829 71960). The work was commissioned by Anglian Water as part of a pre-planning application for a proposed re-development of the site. The aim of this assessment is to determine the archaeological potential of the proposed development site and the possible impact any future work could have on any archaeological remains.

Anglian House lies within the historic core of Huntingdon and there is a wealth of documentary and cartographic sources pertaining to the area. There have also been numerous archaeological investigations carried out in the vicinity. Taken in conjunction, these sources indicate that there is a high probability of archaeological remains surviving within the bounds of the site.

Specifically, the site lay close to the edge of the putative Late Saxon settlement, which makes it of particular interest with regards the development of Huntingdon during this period.

The majority of the evidence within the vicinity of the proposed development site dated to the medieval and post medieval periods and, most importantly, may include elements of the sites of the church of St Germain and the Hospital of St John The Baptist, both major early medieval sites within the town.

During the post-medieval and modern periods, the south and eastern part of the site was subject to numerous phases of construction and demolition associated firstly with the Grammar School and latterly with the construction of Anglian House itself.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Background

- 1.1.1 Anglian Water commissioned a desktop study from Oxford Archaeology East (OAE) as part of pre-planning enquiries concerning the proposed re-development at the Anglian House (AWG) site at Ambury Road South, Huntingdon (centred on TL 23829 71960), which may include the removal of the existing office building.
- 1.1.2 The aim of this assessment is to determine the archaeological potential of the proposed development site and the possible impact any future work could have on the archaeology. The work contained in this document is entirely produced from a desk based assessment and does not include any data from detailed physical investigation at the study area.
- 1.1.3 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 30) states that where development includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, developers should submit a desk-based assessment and where necessary, a field evaluation. The archaeological advisor to the local planning authority has therefore requested that this desk-based assessment be submitted along with the planning application for the site.

1.2 Location, Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The proposed development site lies between High Street and Brookside, within the historic core of Huntingdon. It is bounded to the north by the Town Park, to the south by properties fronting onto High Street and to the east and west by Grammar School Walk and Ambury Road South respectively (Fig. 1, Plates 1-4).
- 1.2.2 The land within the AWG site lies above the park level and is generally flat, with the majority laid to tarmac. The adjacent Town Park lies at a lower level than the remaining land. The underlying geology comprises superficial deposits of 1st and 2nd River Terrace sand and gravels overlying the bedrock, which is Oxford Clay, mudstone.

1.3 Acknowledgements

- 1.3.1 The project was commissioned and funded by Anglian Water. Thanks to Sarah Bultz of the Historic Environment Team who conducted the HER search. Also to Rachel Clarke, who visited the Records Office. The project was managed by Aileen Connor. The illustrations were produced by Severine Bezie.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOURCES

2.1 Historical Sources

- 2.1.1 No primary historical sources relating to the proposed development have been used here. This general summary is taken rather from secondary sources which discuss the immediate surroundings of the site.
- 2.1.2 The development of Huntingdon prior to the Late Saxon period is uncertain and any areas of settlement are unclear. Huntingdon is first mentioned in a charter purportedly from 656AD but the provenance of this document is not certain and its authenticity open to question (Cambridgeshire Extensive Urban Survey, 2014 Draft).
- 2.1.3 From the mid-10th century, Huntingdon grew into an important urban centre as attested to by a number of historical sources. It is likely that during this time the town was centred on the burh, which lay to the south of the proposed development site. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle recounts that in 917AD Edward the Elder moved against the Viking burh and took it; also that it was 'repaired and restored' at this time. Charter evidence from the 970s records that in 972AD the church of St Mary, approximately 400m to the south-east, was granted to Thorney Abbey. Another charter to Peterborough Abbey, dated 974AD, stated that no other market besides Peterborough could exist between those of Huntingdon and Stamford. The location of this market is however uncertain.
- 2.1.4 The Domesday Survey of 1086 records a thriving town, possessing 256 burgess plots, one mill and three moneyers. Two pre-conquest churches are also mentioned, although there may have been others that were not included in the Survey. It is very likely that one was St Mary's, still extant in the southern part of the town, on the north-eastern side of the High Street. The second may be St Clements which is no longer standing but gives its name to St Clements Parish, an area between St Mary's and the river (Spoerry 2000). A medieval graveyard excavated at Orchard Lane may have been associated with St Clements Church (Cambridgeshire Extensive Urban Survey, 2014 Draft).
- 2.1.5 Based upon the available evidence, it would seem that the proposed development site lay just outside the putative area of Late Saxon activity. It is suggested that this was focussed around St Mary's Church and the southern part of Ermine Street/High Street, stretching along the River as far as Great Ouse Walk/Temple Close in the north-east and Whitehills in the south-west, encompassing the area of Walden Road and Princes Street and the river ford/bridge (now covered by the Castle).
- 2.1.6 Within the historic core, no Late Saxon evidence has been recorded to date north of the Market Place, indicating perhaps the north-western extent of the Late Saxon settlement. Late Saxon to early medieval pottery has been found further to the north, during excavations for the West of Town Centre Link Road immediately to the west of Ermine Street (Thatcher, forthcoming). However, this was outside the town ditch and may have been a separate area of settlement, perhaps Balm Hole.
- 2.1.7 The town suffered heavily during the Anarchy wars between Stephen and Matilda in 1135 and 1153 respectively, with tax returns halving in this period. Subsequently, Huntingdon enjoyed a period of prosperity in the 12th and 13th century. Its wealth was artificially inflated by the Lordship of the Earls of Huntingdon (the Kings of Scotland) and also by the presence of nearby trading markets of international repute such as St Ives. Many religious houses owned land and property in the town and by the early 13th century the town had 16 churches, two priories, a friary and three hospitals. Two such

buildings are of particular relevance to the proposed development site. The church of St Germain (02595), on St Germain Street is thought to lie in close proximity to the proposed development site and fragments of bone discovered on the north side of St Germain Street may allude to its location in the vicinity. The second is the Hospital of St John the Baptist (MCB14506), which was founded in the early 13th century as an almshouse for the poor. It became the town's grammar school in the mid 16th century and a part of the building still survives as the Cromwell museum, albeit subject to much restoration and repair in the intervening years.

- 2.1.8 There followed a severe decline in the 14th century as a result of the decline of the St Ives fair, and The Black Death. By 1363 over a quarter of the town was uninhabited and abandoned and the ensuing social and economic upheaval had an adverse impact on both tithe and land values. Of the 16 churches, three had closed by this time and a further eight had insufficient tithe to support incumbents.
- 2.1.9 Huntingdon recovered somewhat during the later medieval and post medieval period, its location on Ermine Street providing good communications links and making it a natural staging post. Tax returns from 1436 show six naturalised Flemish merchants living within the town. Its strategic importance was however a mixed blessing that resulted in it becoming a focal point in the various wars of the period; for instance the Wars of the Roses, when it was sacked by a Lancastrian army. The 1572 survey recorded 281 buildings, which constitutes approximately 1000 inhabitants and represents a town halved in population since the 12th century.
- 2.1.10 Further hardship was inflicted upon the town during the Civil War. In 1645, The Battle of Huntingdon resulted in much material damage, including the destruction of the church of St John, located nearby to the north-west on the High Street, near Ferrar House. A grant of 1663 described Huntingdon as 'a poor decayed town, which being on a frequented road was greatly impoverished by the insolencies of armies, free quarters etc during the late wars'. This is corroborated by the 1664 hearth tax, which suggests the population could have been as low as just 681 people by this date (Akeroyd and Clifford, 2004, 23).
- 2.1.11 Despite these incursions, Huntingdon's excellent transport connections with London via the Great North Road, once again sustained it and by the 18th century it had been revived as a major staging post and coaching centre. Of the numerous coaching inns and taverns established to satiate this demand, the George Hotel (DCB3644) lies nearest to the site, on the west side of the High Street.

2.2 The Historic Environment Record (HER)

- 2.2.1 The HER is a computerised database of all listed and other historic buildings and all known archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens and other historic landscape features in the county, plotted onto linked digital mapping and often supplemented by photographs, drawings and substantial written accounts. The search was carried out by the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Office and all records falling within the requested search area of the site were provided in descriptive form with corresponding datasets supplied as shapefiles to provide the exact geographic location of each record (Figs. 2 & 3).
- 2.2.2 The HER record search examined a 500m radius around the proposed development. Given its location within the historic core of Huntingdon this generated a large number of entries that are of no relevance to the site in question. As a result the HER entries discussed in this report have been limited to those in the immediate vicinity. Specifically, entries within the historic core, immediately to the south and west of the

site, and archaeological excavations that have been conducted surrounding the site, some of which lie in what would have constituted the back plots of properties associated with the historic core.

- 2.2.3 A summary of the results of the search are provided below. Figures 2 and 3 show the location of all Event records as follows: archaeological investigations (prefixed ECB), Monument records (prefixed MCB) and the Listed Building records (prefixed DCB). Full listings of the search results can be found in the Appendix A.
- 2.2.4 Immediately to the south of the proposed development site three burials were identified during the renovation of the Probation Services building in 2003 (ECB1451). These were interpreted as part of a larger cemetery, thought to be associated with the medieval hospital of St John the Baptist. To the north-west, a watching brief at 90-91 High Street (ECB1336) recorded 11th to 12th century pits that were preserved close to the current ground level.
- 2.2.5 A number of investigations have been conducted at Cromwell House, approximately 200m to the north-west (ECBs 975, 2617, 1717 & 3680). These works have revealed structural remains thought to represent elements of the 13th century House of Austin Friars. After the Dissolution in 1538, it passed into the ownership of the Cromwells, and was the birth place of Oliver Cromwell. Other finds from this site have included Roman roof tile and post-medieval and modern, brick-built structural remnants.
- 2.2.6 There have been a relatively large number of archaeological investigations immediately to the south (ECBs 1922, 2465 & 2003). These have revealed high densities of stratified medieval and post medieval remains, attributed to urban backyard activity, in the form of pitting, quarrying, post-holes, ovens, cobbled surfaces and property boundaries. Significant finds assemblages that included evidence for industrial activity were also recovered from these sites. At Walden House (ECB 2003) evidence for prehistoric activity was also identified that comprised a Neolithic ditch aligned north-west to south-east.
- 2.2.7 To the south and east of the proposed development site, investigations at the Sainsbury's site on St. Germain Street (ECB885) found remains spanning the prehistoric to post medieval periods. These included Mesolithic or Neolithic worked flints, residual Roman tile and pottery and tentative evidence for Late Saxon and Saxo-Norman activity. The bulk of the evidence was dated to the medieval period and included wells, rubbish pits, gravel extraction pits, plot boundaries and the town ditch. A tanning pit containing shoe leather and horn cores was recorded at Chequers Court (ECB1335).
- 2.2.8 Further afield, several sites to the north of the proposed development have recorded medieval features and structural remains lying outside the bounds of the medieval town ditch (ECBs 185, 190 & 3635). Works conducted at Brookside Old Music and Drama Centre, to the north of the site, adjacent to Ambury Road, also revealed possible prehistoric and Roman activity (ECBs 186 & 2736).
- 2.2.9 A large number of Listed Buildings are located in close proximity to the proposed development along High Street, Market Hill, George Street and the north-western end of Princes Street (DCBs 4130, 3644, 4126, 3303, 2651, 3871, 3874, 2645, 2323, 3420, 4191, 2357, 2646, 2324, 3421, 2653,, 2358, 3446, 2325, 3422, 4192, 3582, 3808, 2326, 3436, 3646, 2359, 2321, 4196, 3437, 2657, 3583, 2322, 4325, 3438, 2659, 4131, 4125, 3296, 2648, 4351, 2632, 3572, 2338, 2649 & 3439).
- 2.2.10 Of particular significance to the subject site is the Cromwell Museum (DCB4192), which is located immediately to the south of the proposed development. This building

originally dates from the late 12th century but was restored in 1854-6. It is a surviving remnant of the west end of the infirmary hall of the Hospital of St John (Fig. 13) and was subsequently part of the Grammar School, attended by Oliver Cromwell and Samuel Pepys.

2.3 Cartographic Evidence

2.3.1 The location of the proposed development site, within the historic core of the town, means that there is a wealth of cartographic evidence to draw upon. This is summarised below.

John Speed's map of Huntingdon 1610 (Fig. 4)

2.3.2 John Speed's map of the town of 1610 provides useful information about the town in this period. It shows buildings all the way along the High Street to beyond the Town Ditch. Close to, or perhaps within the proposed development site, is marked the 'Free School'. Also relevant to the proposed development site is a matter of conjecture about the map, which shows houses along Hartford Road that, according to the 1572 survey, were actually along St Germain Street (Cambridgeshire Extensive Urban Survey, 2014 Draft).

Plan of the Hospital Lands in Huntingdon 1752 (Fig. 5)

2.3.3 This map shows much of the proposed development site labelled as part of 'School Close', with the south-eastern limit of the site perhaps falling within 'Mrs Fullwood's Close Hospital'. To the west of the site lies the 'School House, yards and gardens with Kemps and Simonds'. There are no structures obviously represented on this map within the proposed development site.

Huntingdon in 1768, based on Thomas Jeffery's map (Fig. 6)

2.3.4 No structures are depicted in the northern and western part of the proposed development site on the Jeffery's map. In the southern part of the proposed development site there appear to be two buildings, labelled 'Grammar School', that extend back from the High Street, parallel with Grammar School Walk.

All Saints Parish Map 1835 (Fig. 7)

2.3.5 The All Saints Parish Map was viewed at the Huntingdon Records Office and an extract is reproduced in Fig. 7. There are buildings depicted in the southern part of the proposed development site at this time whose relative position is quite similar to those depicted on the Jeffery's Map as associated with the Grammar School; although the Parish Maps shows slightly more detail. It is therefore suggested that these probably represent the same structures as those detailed on the Jeffrey's Map. Three smaller structures are also represented to the east that may fall within the proposed development site.

1886 Ordnance Survey Map (1:500) (Fig. 8)

2.3.6 This map shows little change within the proposed development site from the previous map. The Grammar School buildings are still extant and there is little evidence for activity within the remainder of the proposed development site.

1st Edition OS Map (1888-89) (Fig. 9)

2.3.7 Given the short period of time elapsed between the preceding map of 1886 and the 1st Edition OS Map, it is unsurprising that very little change was apparent within the proposed development site on this map.

2nd Edition OS Map (1901) (Fig. 10)

- 2.3.8 Once again, the layout of the buildings and plot boundaries evident within the proposed development site on this map appear to be unchanged from the preceding document.

3rd Edition OS Map (1926) (Fig. 11)

- 2.3.9 By the time of this map there are a number of new buildings depicted within the proposed development site. These are labelled as 'Grammar School on the site of St. John's Hospital' and comprise three structures arranged in a U shape. The largest lies immediately behind the properties fronting onto the High Street and is aligned north-west to south-east, the other two buildings lie to the north, on a north-east to south-west alignment.

Later Edition Ordnance Survey Maps

- 2.3.10 The later edition Ordnance Survey Maps were viewed on oldmaps.co.uk. They are not reproduced within this report. Little change was apparent within the proposed development area from the 1926 edition OS Map until the 1971-72 OS Map (1:2500); by this time buildings labelled as 'Council Offices' are depicted in the north-western, south and eastern part of the proposed development site. There is subsequently little change to the proposed development area until the 1983-5 Ordnance Survey map. It is on this map that the extant Anglian House first appears.

2.4 Aerial Photographs

- 2.4.1 Aerial photographic evidence for the proposed development site has not been consulted for the purposes of this survey. It is suggested that the built up nature of the site would not be conducive to providing useful data from this source.

2.5 Earthworks

- 2.5.1 The overwhelming majority of the proposed development is built up and as a result no earthworks are visible within its limits.

2.6 Archaeological Excavations and Surveys

- 2.6.1 Numerous archaeological investigations have been carried out within the vicinity of the proposed development (Fig. 2). The results of these are summarised below by period.

Prehistoric and Roman

- 2.6.2 The earliest recorded activity within the vicinity of the proposed development are two Mesolithic or Neolithic worked flints recovered from the excavations at the current Sainsbury's site on St Germain Street (ECB885) to the east. A possible Neolithic ditch and Bronze Age pottery were also found during an evaluation and excavation approximately 250m to the south-west at Walden House in 2004-5 (ECB1804 & ECB2003, Clarke 2006), whilst at Royal Oak Passage (ECB1922) a prehistoric ditch, aligned parallel with the modern High Street, was recorded.
- 2.6.3 Further afield, to the north, a possible prehistoric field boundary ditch was also recorded at the old Music and Drama Centre, Brookside 2007 (ECB186 & ECB2736, Gilmour and Sperry 2009).
- 2.6.4 In the Roman period, the major road north from London, Ermine Street, ran through Huntingdon and today Ermine Street is in part perpetuated by the medieval High Street. Small scale ribbon development running northwards from the river crossing, along Ermine Street, is suggested by a number of chance finds and evidence recovered from archaeological investigations. Within the vicinity of the proposed development site this

includes Roman pottery found at the High Street (ECB3680), Brookside (ECB2736) and also residual Roman tile and pottery found at St Germain Street (ECB885). A probable cremation urn of 1st century date (MCB1103) was discovered in the early 19th century less than 50m from the proposed development site, on the north-east side of Market Hill, during the construction of Huntingdon Post Office.

Late Saxon

- 2.6.5 Few definite Late Saxon features have been found during investigations within the vicinity of the proposed development site. Saxo-Norman pottery was recorded approximately 250m to the south-west during an evaluation and excavations in the Town Centre, between Walden Road and Princes Street (ECB1804 & ECB2003). To the east, tentative evidence for Late Saxon ditches and pits was found during excavations prior to the construction of a new Sainsbury's supermarket on the south side of St Germain Street (ECB885). Subsequently, an archaeological excavation was also carried out at Chequers Court, adjacent to the St Germain Street site, within the footprint of a proposed new multi-storey car park (ECB3912). Here, flood deposits and drainage and/or boundary ditches suggested that this part of Huntingdon was fairly open, marginal land prone to flooding in the centuries pre-dating the Norman conquest.

Medieval and post-medieval

- 2.6.6 The medieval period is well represented in the archaeological record for the town and there have been numerous excavations undertaken on all sides of the proposed development site (Fig. 2).
- 2.6.7 A number of investigations have been conducted at Cromwell House, High Street over the years. A series of structures, layers and floor surfaces were recorded during the construction of toilet facilities in the yard in 1976 (ECB2617). Several phases of construction, including two 14th century moulded beams were also observed in the wall to the kitchen yard facing the High Street. A later evaluation (ECB3680) recorded a sequence of dumped deposits containing medieval roof tile and medieval pottery. A post-medieval brick structure and a modern drain were also uncovered. The most extensive works on this site, in 1984, (ECB1717) recorded a substantial north to south aligned wall of dressed stone and mortar with plastered facing. On the eastern side of the wall, a mortared and possibly glazed tiled floor was uncovered. These remains were attributed to the earliest phase of the House of Austin Friars, founded circa 1285 (DCB3871). A later, less substantial phase was also identified aligned at right angles to the original wall. Other remains included a cobbled area, also possibly associated with the Friary buildings, to the east, which may have formed part of the east wall of the west range, a door and adjacent stone floor were revealed in the scullery.
- 2.6.8 Immediately to the west of the proposed development site, an investigation undertaken during shop refurbishment and extension at 90-91 High Street (ECB1336) recorded early medieval activity in the form of a sequence of at least 12 pits. They were dated by pottery finds to the 11th and 12th centuries. These features are of note as they were preserved very close to the present ground surface.
- 2.6.9 Of particular significance to the proposed development site are three burials discovered during renovation of the Probation Services building in 2003 (ECB1451). These are thought to represent part of a larger cemetery, quite possibly associated with the medieval hospital of St John the Baptist (MCB14506). This was founded in the early 13th century and by the mid 16th century it had become the town's grammar school; a part of the building still survives as the Cromwell museum. The exact plan of this building and its grounds has never been established, Dickinson's 1962 plan of the

hospital of St. John The Baptist (Fig. 12) is conjectural and it is quite possible that remains associated with the hospital, its grounds and putative cemetery will have extended into the proposed development site.

- 2.6.10 To the south of the proposed development site an excavation at 112 High Street (ECB975) revealed medieval structural remains that included postholes, walls, hearths, floors and a sequence of ground levelling. A series of pits were also found along with evidence of industrial activity in the form of slag and hammerscale.
- 2.6.11 Several investigations have also been conducted on the opposing side of the High Street. An evaluation at Royal Oak Passage (ECB1922), in advance of residential development, revealed medieval remains typical of backyard activity that consisted of pits and postholes. Also discovered was considerable post medieval activity in the form of more pits and postholes, overlain by a thick layer of garden soil dated to the 18th century. To the south, several phases of work have been conducted at Walden House (ECB2465 & ECB2003). These found a similar pattern of medieval occupation to that identified on the High Street, characterised by dense zones of pitting and quarrying, wells, post-holes, ovens, cobbled surfaces and ditched property boundaries. Large assemblages of pottery, animal bone and environmental remains were recovered from the site that are indicative of industries such as tanning, horning, antler working, possible cat skinning and cloth manufacture. A later medieval cultivation or levelling layer was also seen. The remains of a 17-18th century circular malting oven were found in the north-western part of the site. The remains of a post medieval formal garden associated with Walden House were also recorded. The northern plot contained the remains of an 18-19th century tannery with tanning residue *in-situ* beneath a sealed demolition/rubble layer
- 2.6.12 Medieval activity was also recorded during an excavation at the site of the Sainsbury's supermarket, adjacent to the east of the proposed development site, on St Germain Street (ECB885). Much of this was associated with the backplots of properties fronting onto St Germain Street and consisted of wells, rubbish pits, gravel extraction pits, ditches and gullies delineating plot boundaries. The medieval town ditch was also recorded in the northern part of the site. Evidence for a range of activities, including domestic, cultivation and possibly industrial practises were recorded on this site. Possible industrial activity was also recorded to the south-east of the proposed development site, at 4 Chequers Court (ECB1335), in the form a tanning pit containing shoe leather and horn cores.
- 2.6.13 Also on St Germain Street is the putative site of the church of St Germain (MCB3253). The recovery of fragments of bone from the north side of St Germain Street may allude to a location in close proximity to the proposed development site.
- 2.6.14 On the north side of Brookside, to the north of the proposed development site, two phases of work at the Old Music and Drama Centre (ECB186 & ECB2736) revealed medieval buildings outside of the town ditch. These were interpreted as part of a suburban development, focused around the crossing point of the track to Abbots Ripton over the town ditch. A sequence of timber structures were recorded that represented multiple phases of building throughout the medieval period. There was apparently a decline in activity from the late 13th century to early 14th century with no new buildings constructed after this time. Medieval quarrying was also recorded in the northern part of the site. To the east of this site, an evaluation at Cromwell Square in 2011 (ECB3635) revealed possible medieval structures and plot boundaries, heavily truncated by modern disturbance. The pottery recovered from these features, although quite abraded, was typical of early medieval domestic activity.

2.6.15 Further afield, outside the historic core, an evaluation at 69 Great Northern Street (ECB185) found a large post-medieval pit, whilst geotechnical test pits at Ambury Road (ECB190) recorded no archaeological features.

3 DEPOSIT MAPPING

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 In this section, an attempt has been made to map all known monuments and events and, based on this mapping, to predict the existence of further remains within the study area. These predictions should not be used to produce 'constraint maps'.

3.2 Prehistoric

3.2.1 A relatively low density of prehistoric remains have been recovered in the vicinity of the proposed development site. Finds include two Mesolithic or Neolithic worked flints recovered by the excavations at the Sainsbury's site on St Germain Street (ECB885), to the east, and Bronze Age pottery found at Walden House in 2004-5 (ECB1804 & ECB2003).

3.2.2 Prehistoric features comprised a possible Neolithic ditch at Walden House, a prehistoric ditch at Royal Oak Passage (ECB1922) and, to the north, a possible prehistoric field boundary recorded at the Old Music and Drama Centre, Brookside (ECB186 & ECB2736).

3.2.3 In summary there is a low/moderate probability that prehistoric remains extended within the proposed development area.

3.3 Roman

3.3.1 The proposed development site lies close to the putative line of Ermine Street, which was a major route in the Roman period and there is evidence for some occupation, probably representative of small scale ribbon development, within the vicinity. Much of this comprises residual finds of Roman pottery and tile found at the High Street (ECB3680), Brookside (ECB2736) and at St Germain Street (ECB885).

3.3.2 More significantly, a probable 1st century cremation urn (MCB1103) was discovered during the construction of Huntingdon Post Office in the early 19th century, less than 50m from the proposed development site. Although there is no way of ascertaining at this stage whether this represents an isolated find or part of a larger cemetery, the proximity of this find to the proposed development site is of note.

3.3.3 In summary there is a moderate probability that Roman remains extended within the proposed development area.

3.4 Late Saxon

3.4.1 Based upon the available evidence, the proposed development site appears to lie just beyond the edge of the putative Late Saxon settlement. It should, however, be borne in mind that its true extent has not been confidently defined. As a result, the location of the proposed development site is of interest as it potentially has implications for our understanding of the extent of this Late Saxon settlement.

3.4.2 Tentative evidence for Late Saxon ditches and pits was found on the south side of St Germain Street (ECB885). Further to the east, at Chequers Court, (ECB3912) it would appear that there was little occupation and that the land was marginal and prone to flooding in the centuries pre-dating the Norman conquest; as demonstrated by flood deposits and drainage and boundary ditches. Saxo-Norman pottery was also found approximately 250m to the south-west at Walden Road (ECB1804 & ECB2003).

3.4.3 In summary there is a low/moderate probability that Late Saxon remains extended within the proposed development area.

3.5 Medieval and post-medieval

- 3.5.1 The proposed development site lies within the historic core of the town and there is a significant body of evidence for medieval and post medieval activity in the locality.
- 3.5.2 Broadly, a number of excavations on either side of the High Street have contributed significantly to our understanding of the character of domestic and industrial activity within the town. Much of the evidence comprises finds and features associated with the back plots of properties fronting on to the thoroughfares. At 112 High Street (ECB975), Royal Oak Passage (ECB1922), Walden House (ECB2465 & ECB2003), 90-91 High Street (ECB1336) and 4 Chequers Court (ECB1335) these remains included postholes, pitting and quarrying, hearths, floor and yard surfaces and ditches delineating plot boundaries. The pottery, faunal and environmental assemblages recovered from these sites are varied and have given a good indication of the nature of activities taking place. These include industrial processes such as metalworking, tanning, horning, antler working, possible cat skinning and cloth manufacture. Whilst structural features were also in evidence on many of these sites perhaps the most significant remains lie in close proximity to the proposed development site at Cromwell House (ECB2617, ECB3680 & ECB1717). Here, the remnants the earliest phase of the House of Austin Friars (DCB3871) was recorded, along with later, less substantial phases and two 14th century moulded beams observed in the wall to the kitchen yard, facing the High Street.
- 3.5.3 On the north side of the High Street, adjacent to the east of the proposed development site (ECB885), medieval activity was recorded during an excavation at the site of the Sainsbury's supermarket. Again, much of this was associated with the backplots of properties, in this case fronting onto St Germain Street, and was similar in character to the deposits described above. The medieval town ditch was also recorded in the northern part of this site, as was evidence for cultivation and crop processing. Further to the north, medieval buildings attributed to a suburban development outside of the town ditch were recorded at the Old Music and Drama Centre (ECB186 & ECB2736). These may be of significance to the proposed development site as they suggest settlement along the track to Abbots Ripton, which passes close to the western edge of the proposed development site.
- 3.5.4 Perhaps the most significant evidence pertaining to the proposed development site is its proximity to the putative sites of the church of St Germain (MCB3253), whose location may be indicated by the recovery of fragments of bone from the north side of St Germain Street, and the medieval hospital of St John the Baptist (MCB14506). Whilst the exact plan of this building and its grounds has never been established (Fig. 12) there is evidence to suggest that remains associated with this institution extended into the proposed development site. Firstly, a part of the building, which was founded in the early 13th century, still survives as the Cromwell museum, immediately to the south of the proposed development site. During the mid 16th century it became the town's grammar school (Figs. 4-11). Of particular interest though is the discovery of three burials during renovation of the Probation Services building in 2003 (ECB1451), that are thought to represent part of a larger cemetery, quite possibly associated with the Hospital itself.
- 3.5.5 The cartographic evidence (detailed in Section 2.3) suggests that several phases of building works associated with the Grammar School were undertaken within the proposed development site during the post medieval and modern period.
- 3.5.6 In summary there is a high probability that medieval and post medieval remains extended within the proposed development area. However, the wealth and detail of

sources make it unlikely that any major post-medieval remains, which are not already documented, will be encountered.

4 DEGREE OF SURVIVAL

4.1 Assessment

- 4.1.1 This section broadly assesses the degree of survival of archaeological remains in the areas defined by deposit mapping. The assessment takes the form of a prediction model based on probability and not certainty. It is intended as a guide only.
- 4.1.2 Based upon the available evidence it is suggested that the site is unlikely to have been subject to much truncation by construction until at least the medieval period. At this point it is possible that it fell within the grounds of the Hospital of St John The Baptist but without an accurate plan of the layout of this site it is impossible to infer the extent or nature of any likely truncation of pre-medieval remains.
- 4.1.3 Subsequently, the cartographic evidence shows that there have been numerous episodes of construction and demolition associated with the Grammar School, which is likely to have led to the truncation of earlier deposits. However, the survival of early medieval pits very close to the present ground surface at 90-91 High Street (ECB1336) does suggest that post medieval truncation of earlier features is not necessarily absolute.
- 4.1.4 The current land use within the proposed development site will inevitably have had an affect on the survival of archaeological deposits. Thus, the proposed development site can be broadly divided into two sections. The eastern part, which lies underneath the extant Anglian House, is likely to have been subject to a greater degree of truncation associated with the construction of the building. Conversely, preservation of earlier deposits is likely to be better in the western part of the proposed development site, which lies under tarmac and is used as a car park. However, within the car park area there are likely to be numerous service runs which will have caused partial and variable truncation to below ground features.

4.2 Rating

- 4.2.1 Based on the distribution of known finds and their degree of survival in the study area, as defined in the previous sections, rating can be summarised as follows:

Period	Distribution	Survival
Prehistoric	Low/moderate	Unknown
Roman	moderate	Medium
Late Saxon	Low/moderate	Medium
Medieval and post-medieval	High	Medium to Good

5 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1.1 The aim of this assessment was to determine the archaeological potential of the site of Anglian House and the possible impact any future work could have on the archaeology. It is important to state that a lack of excavation and survey within the site itself does not mean a low potential and the sources studied reflect this.
- 5.1.2 Archaeological investigations near to Anglian House have shown there is overall a low to moderate probability of remains surviving within the proposed development area that date to before the medieval period, although the proximity of the site to the putative limit of the Late Saxon settlement makes it of particular interest and significant to considerations of our understanding of the development of Huntingdon during this period. Any surviving medieval remains would be of importance as they might constitute elements of the site the church of St Germain, in the east and the Hospital of St John The Baptist, in the south; both of which are major early medieval sites within the town.
- 5.1.3 As has been demonstrated by numerous excavations within the historic core, the survival of medieval remains within the town is on the whole good. However the current and previous historic land use within the proposed development site will inevitably have had an effect on the survival of archaeological deposits. Thus, the proposed development site can be broadly divided into two sections. The eastern part, which lies underneath the extant Anglian House, is likely to have been subject to a greater degree of truncation associated with the construction of the building. The south and eastern part of the site was also subject to numerous phases of construction and demolition associated with the Grammar School. Preservation of earlier deposits is likely to be better in the western part of the proposed development site, which lies under tarmac and is used as a car park, although even here there are likely to be numerous service runs which will have caused partial and variable truncation to below ground features.
- 5.1.4 During the post-medieval and modern periods, the numerous cartographic sources demonstrate that the south and eastern part of the site was subject to numerous phases of construction and demolition associated firstly with the Grammar School and latterly with the construction of Anglian House itself, and will themselves have caused variable truncation to earlier archaeological remains.



APPENDIX A. TABLES OF HER ENTRIES

Event Listing

Event Ref	Event Name	Organisation	Dates	Description	NGR (TL)
ECB2617	Observations at Cromwell House, 1976	Cambridgeshire County Council	01/10/76 30/11/76	Observations were made during building works in the ground floor of Cromwell House. A series of structures, layers and floor surfaces were recorded during the construction of toilet facilities in the yard. Examination of the wall to the kitchen yard facing to the High Street revealed several phases of construction, including two moulded beams thought to be of 14th century date. Sources: Unpublished report: Cromwell House, Huntingdon October/November 1976. Location: HER Parish	2366 7204
ECB1717	Excavations at Cromwell House, 1984	Cambridgeshire County Council	01/03/84 31/03/84	Excavations at Cromwell House, March 1984. In the hallway a substantial wall of dressed stone and mortar with plastered faces running N-S was revealed. Remains of a mortared floor which would probably have had glazed tiles laid on it found on E side of wall. Finds suggest floor and wall of C13, possibly earliest phase of Friary. Later, a thinner wall with re-used stones built at right angles, and new tiled floors laid. This wall was later partly rebuilt and extra stone added to thicken it. To the E was a cobbled area, possibly associated with the Friary buildings. This area was possibly part of the E wall of the W range. In the scullery a door and adjacent stone floor were revealed, comparable to those described by Inskipp Ladds. Also another cross wall. The remains of these buildings suggest that the interpretation given to the layout of the Friary by Inskipp Ladds and Dickinson may not be quite correct. Sources: Article in serial: Haigh, D. 1984. Excavations at Cromwell House, Huntingdon, 1984. PCAS 73: 65-74. Location: HER PCAS Unpublished report: Haigh, D. 1984. Excavations at Cromwell House, Huntingdon during March, 1984. Location: HER Parish (Huntingdon: Cromwell	23658 72042
ECB1336	Recording brief at 90-91 High Street, Huntingdon, 1993	CCC AFU	01/07/93 31/12/93	A recording brief was undertaken between July and December 1993 at 90 to 91 High Street, Huntingdon, during shop refurbishment and extension. Archaeological features were found to start at a depth very close to the present ground surface. At least 12 pits were recorded, dated by pottery finds to the period AD 1000 to 1200, suggesting occupation nearby in the C11th to C12th. Sources: Unpublished report: Heawood, R. 1994. Archaeological Recording at 90/91 High Street, Huntingdon, 1994. CCC Archaeological Field Unit Report 097 Location: HER A-Z	23714 71950
ECB975	Excavation at 112 High Street, Huntingdon, 1995-1996	Tempus Reparatum	01/11/95 01/03/96	An excavation was carried out (between November 1995 and March 1996?) at 112 High Street, Huntingdon, revealing medieval pits, postholes, walls, hearths, floors and a sequence of ground levelling. Evidence of industrial activity, slag and hammerscale, was also recorded. Sources: Unpublished report: Richmond, A. D. W. 1996. Assessment report of Archaeological Excavations. 112 High Street, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire. Tempus Reparatum Location: HER A-Z Report 31137DFB	23858 71835
ECB186	Evaluation at Brookside Old Music and Drama Centre	CCC AFU	19/10/98 02/11/98	Evaluation found significant remains of a zone of medieval buildings outside of the medieval town ditch. This represents suburban development, focused around a crossing point over the town ditch, where the track to Abbots Ripton crossed it. In the northern part of the site medieval quarrying and possible prehistoric features (palisade-type & hearths) were found. Sources: Unpublished report: Cooper, S. and Spoerry, P. 1998. Medieval and earlier remains at The Old Music and Drama Centre, Brookside, Huntingdon. CCC Location: HER A-Z Archaeological Field Unit Report 152	23867 72116



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Event Ref	Event Name	Organisation	Dates	Description	NGR (TL)
ECB885	Assessment of Sainsbury's, St Germain Street	RPS Planning Transport and Environment	01/04/99 31/07/99	Assessment revealed medieval and later activity, consisting of wells, rubbish pits, gravel extraction pits, ditches and gullies delineating plot boundaries. One large ditch represented the medieval town ditch. High Medieval features and artefacts dominated, with evidence for domestic activity and cultivation, and possibly industrial activity associated with cereal processing. Tentative evidence for late Saxon and Saxo-Norman activity was found (ditches and pits), along with residual Roman tile and pottery, and two Mesolithic or Neolithic worked flints. Sources: Unpublished report: RPS Consulting (no named author) 1999. St Germain St., Sainsbury's Development, Huntingdon. Archaeological Assessment Report. RPS Location: HER A-Z Report 3647\sah876.doc\VF Unpublished report: RPS Consulting (no named author) 1999. St Germain St., Sainsbury Development, Huntingdon. Archaeological Evaluation Trial Trenching Location: HER A-Z Report Volume 1. RPS Report 3647\sah617.doc\VF Unpublished report: RPS Consulting (no named author) 1999. St Germain St., Sainsbury Development, Huntingdon. Archaeological Evaluation Trial Trenching Location: HER A-Z Report Volume 2. RPS Report 3647\sah639.doc\VF	24030 71927
ECB185	Evaluation at 69 Great Northern Street	Herfordshire Archaeological Trust	01/04/00 30/04/00	The evaluation found only a single large post-medieval pit which was probably infilled in the late C19th. Sources: Unpublished report: Prosser, L. 2000. 69 Great Northern Street Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Evaluation. Herfordshire Archaeological Trust Report 0683	23640 72172
ECB190	Geotechnical test pits at Ambury Road, Huntingdon	CCC AFU	13/10/00	No archaeological features were encountered in any of the excavated test-pits. Sources: Unpublished report: Abrams, J. 2000. Geo-technical test pitting, Ambury Road, Huntingdon: An Archaeological Watching Brief. CCC Archaeological Field Unit Report B079 Location: HER A-Z	23954 72268
ECB1335	Recording at 4 Chequers Court, Huntingdon	Cambridgeshire Archaeology	31/07/03	Emergency recording was undertaken of a foundation trench 0.5m wide by 7m long, identifying a feature containing shoe leather and horn cores, interpreted as a tanning pit. Sources: Unpublished report: Gdaniec, K. 31/7/2003. Recording at 4 Chequers Court, Huntingdon. Location: HER A-Z	23958 71812
ECB2003	Excavation to rear of Walden House, Huntingdon, 2005	CCC AFU	21/02/05 27/05/05	Major redevelopment of Huntingdon town centre has afforded an opportunity to excavate significant parts of this historic town and an evaluation including a desk-based assessment and trenching of the available areas of the redevelopment area was undertaken in 2004, followed by the first phase of excavation in 2005. The Walden House excavation, located on a corner plot at the junction of George Street and Walden Road, was carried out between February and May 2005 in advance of the construction of a new magistrates court and council offices. Four phases of archaeology were encountered including a ditch dating to the Neolithic, further evidence of medieval occupation including dense zones of pitting and quarrying, wells, post-holes, ovens, cobbled surfaces and ditched property boundaries. The cultivation or levelling layer seen in the previous excavation, dating to the later medieval period was observed. The 17-18th century remains of a large circular malling oven was located the north-west of the site. The remains of a post medieval formal garden associated with Walden House, the northern plot of which contained the remains of an 18-19th century tannery with tanning residue in-situ beneath a sealed demolition/rubble layer. There are several significant finds assemblages from the site, in particular the post-Roman pottery, animal bone and environmental remains, that are of sufficient size to enable comparative research with other assemblages from Huntingdon. Sources: Unpublished report: Clarke, R. 2006. Prehistoric Activity, Medieval Occupation and Post-Medieval Industry to the Rear of Walden House, Huntingdon. Location: HER A-Z Cambridgeshire. Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design. CCC Archaeological Field Unit Report 858 Article in serial: 2006. Medieval Britain and Ireland in 2005. Med Arch 50: 271-400. , pp. 301-302	23723 71796



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Event Ref	Event Name	Organisation	Dates	Description	NGR (TL)
ECB1922	Evaluation at Royal Oak Passage, Huntingdon, 2005	CCC AFU	01/05/05 31/05/05	Location: HER Library Four small evaluation trenches were excavated in advance of residential development revealing a significant quantity of medieval remains, consisting of pits and postholes typical of urban backyard activity. No evidence was uncovered of settlement fronting onto Royal Oak Passage. Also discovered was considerable post medieval activity in the form of more pits and postholes, overlain by a thick layer of garden soil dated to the 18th century. One prehistoric feature was identified, a ditch aligned parallel with the modern High Street. Sources: Unpublished report: Hickling, S. 2005. Medieval and Post-Medieval Remains at Royal Oak Passage, Huntingdon. An Archaeological Evaluation. CCC Location: HER A-Z Archaeological Field Unit Report 806 Article in serial: 2006. Medieval Britain and Ireland in 2005. Med Arch 50: 271-400. , p. 301 Location: HER Library	23669 71866
ECB2465	Observation at Walden House, Huntingdon, 2006	Haymills Conservation	01/09/06 30/09/06	Observations of groundworks within a cellar at Walden House identified prior disturbance and the removal of any significant archaeological deposits to the depth of the foundation trench. A series of large spoil dumps were observed which make represent infill following possible graveyard clearance from the adjacent All Saints church. Sources: Unpublished report: Roulinson, V. 2006. A report on observations undertaken during the excavation of a foundation trench within a cellar at Walden House. Haymills Location: HER Parish Conservation (Huntingdon: General)	23767 71819
ECB2736	Excavation at Old Music and Drama centre, Brookside, Huntingdon, 2007	CAM ARC	24/10/07 30/11/07	An open area excavation revealed possible prehistoric activity together with a small amount of residual Roman pottery. Medieval features of the 11th-14th centuries including substantial ditched boundary were recorded. Outside this boundary there is a sequence of incomplete foundation plans of timber structures may represent two or more buildings of differing dates. Inside the boundary were more complete foundations plans of timber buildings of early medieval date. There was a decline in activity from the late 13th century to early 14th century with no new buildings appearing to have been constructed after this time. Sources: Unpublished report: Gilmour, N. & Spoerry, P. 2009. Early medieval structures and medieval activity: archaeological excavations at the Old Music and Drama Centre, Location: HER Brookside, Huntingdon: excavation report. Oxford Archaeology East Report 1001	23868 72116
ECB3635	Evaluation at Cromwell Square, Huntingdon 2011	Oxford Archaeology East	01/08/11 10/08/11	Seven archaeological trial trenches were excavated and appeared to be heavily truncated by modern disturbance. Archaeological deposits were identified as possible structures and plot boundaries of Medieval date. Pottery recovered from the features have been dated as an early Medieval domestic assemblage and appears to be quite abraded. Sources: Unpublished report: House, J. 2013. Medieval Remains at Cromwell Square, Huntingdon. Oxford Archaeology East Report 1311 Location: HER A-Z	2392 7209
ECB3680	Evaluation on land at Cromwell House, High Street	Archaeological Project Services	19/10/11 24/10/11	An archaeological evaluation comprising of two trial trenches identified a sequence of natural, medieval and later dumped deposits. These contained Roman and medieval roof tile and medieval pottery. A post-medieval brick structure and a modern drain were uncovered. Sources: Unpublished report: Failes, A. 2011. Archaeological evaluation on land at Cromwell House, High Street, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire. HUHS11/J3048/GT Location: HER A-Z Archaeological Project Services Report 132/11	2367 7209
ECB1451	Observations at Huntingdon Probation Service,	Cambridgeshire Archaeology	11/09/03	The CAO was contacted by Huntingdon Police following the discovery of skeletal remains during the renovation of the probation services building. Three burials were identified indicated the presence of a larger cemetery, thought to be that of the medieval hospital. Sources: Unpublished report: Carroll, Q. 2003. Site visit and Recording 11 Sept 2003 Probation Service Office, Huntingdon.	23807 71893



Event Ref	Event Name	Organisation	Dates	Description	NGR (TL)
	2003				

Monument List

Monument Ref	Type	NGR (TL)	Description	Date
MCB3368	Find Spot	2396 7217	'Nuremburg' token, found at 25 Avenue Road. In Hunts museum No 1946.	Medieval 1066 AD to 1539 AD
MCB2168	Find Spot	24 72	Palaeolithic artefacts, Hartford 1. Long thin blade of brown flint, retouched down long edges. Upper Palaeolithic; now in two pieces; length when complete 14.2cm. 2. Small ovate hand axe of brown flint; length 9cm.	Palaeolithic - 50000 BC to 10001 BC
MCB3253	Monument	239 719	Saint Germain's Church (site of), Huntingdon O1, it is thought that St Germain's Church stood on the N side of St Germain Street. There is no pre-Reformation evidence of the church's existence but bones and other traces of the graveyard have been found in the area.	Medieval 1066 AD to 1539 AD
MCB3274	Find Spot	2368 7209	Roman bronze key, Huntingdon Bronze key, Roman found by WW Storey, in Huntingdon Museum 1837. Material from Huntingdon Museum is now in St Ives (Norris Museum). Not in Roman catalogue, Norris Museum.	Roman 43 AD to 409 AD
MCB3372	Building	2366 7204	Cromwell House, Huntingdon (PRN 02703a for details of the Friary) 2. The house is located 250 yards to the north-west of All Saint's Church. It is of two storeys and constructed of stone with a slate roof. The building is on the site of the house of the Augustin Friars. At the dissolution it was given to the Cromwell family, and Oliver Cromwell was born here. The front of the house stands on the foundations of the west range of the friary buildings. In the east wall the base of two 13th- 14th century doorways were discovered in 1913. The east wall is of brick with stone quoins and may be of the 16th or 17th centuries. Some elaborately moulded 14th-century roof timbers have been re-used in the south part of the house. 4. Small-scale excavations in 1976 in the kitchen garden prior to redevelopment revealed fragmentary remains of the post dissolution house foundations, re-using stone from the Friary buildings. 5. Excavations at Cromwell House, March 1984. In the hallway a substantial wall of dressed stone and mortar with plastered faces running N-S was revealed. Remains of a mortared floor which would probably have had glazed tiles laid on it found on E side of wall. Finds suggest floor and wall of C13, possibly earliest phase of Friary. Later, a thinner wall with re-used stones built at right angles, and new tiled floors laid. This wall was later partly rebuilt and extra stone added to thicken it. To the E was a cobbled area, possibly associated with the Friary buildings. This area was possibly part of the E wall of the W range. In the scullery a door and adjacent stone floor were revealed, comparable to those described by Inskipp Ladds. Also another cross wall. The remains of these buildings suggest that the interpretation given to the layout of the Friary by Inskipp Ladds and Dickinson may not be quite correct.	House Post Medieval 540 AD to 1900 AD
MCB3373	Monument	2366 7204	Friary (site of), Cromwell House, Huntingdon 1. Cromwell House on E side of High Street, 250yds NNW of All Saints Church. It stands on the site of the house of Austin Friars which was founded about the year 1285. At the Dissolution it was granted to the Cromwell family and Oliver Cromwell was born here. The church and other buildings of	C13th to C16th 265 AD to 1539 AD



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Monument Ref	Type	NGR (TL)	Description	Date
MCB3320	Monument	2366 7196	<p>the Friary were probably destroyed soon after the Dissolution, but one range, probably the W range of the cloister-block, was retained as a house. The house was almost entirely rebuilt at the beginning of the C19 when the present N block was added. The front part of the existing house stands on the foundations of a stone built range running N and S, and probably represents the W range of the Friary buildings. In the E wall the base of 2 C13 or early C14 doorways were discovered in 1913. This range extended S of the existing house and the SW angle of this continuation is still standing. Re-used in the S part of the house are some elaborately moulded C14 roof-timbers, and in the garden are numerous moulded stones of various dates but not all native to the site. Condition - practically rebuilt.</p> <p>2. House of Austin Friars, founded c 1265, dissolved 1539. 4 and 5. Excavations at Cromwell House, March 1984. In the hallway a substantial wall of dressed stone and mortar with plastered faces running N - S was revealed. Remains of a mortared floor which would probably have had glazed tiles laid on it found on E side of wall. Finds suggest floor and wall of C13, possibly earliest phase of Friary. Later, a thinner wall with re-used stones built at right angles, and new tiled floors laid. This wall was later partly rebuilt and extra stone added to thicken it. To the E was a cobbled area, possibly associated with the Friary buildings. This area was possibly part of the E wall of the W range. In the scullery a door and adjacent stone floor were revealed, comparable to those described by Inskipp Ladds. Also another cross wall. The remains of these buildings suggest that the interpretation given to the layout of the Friary by Inskipp Ladds and Dickinson may not be quite correct.</p> <p>3. Excavations in kitchen yard, Oct 1976. D Cozens and A Taylor. No Medieval remains found. Discoveries of carved stone reported.</p>	Medieval 1066 AD to 1539 AD
MCB13521	Monument	2371 7194	<p>Saint John the Baptist's Church, Huntingdon, (site of)</p> <p>1. The church of St John the Baptist stood on the S side of Ferrar House in the High Street. A part of the churchyard still remains.</p> <p>2. The churchyard with its few remaining tombs is maintained as a garden. There are no traces of the church to be seen. St John the Baptist's Churchyard, on the W side of the High Street, 200yds NW of Market Hill, has the front or NE wall built of old re-used stone and some brickwork and it probably dates from the destruction of the church in C17.</p> <p>3. Recent research into the Battle of Huntingdon suggests that the damage to the town may have been less than previously suspected, and the destruction of the church may have been as a result of neglect rather than military action.</p> <p>4. Demolished during the civil wars and pulled down about 1651 to 1660. The churchyard still remains, and continues to be used as a burying ground.</p>	Medieval 1066 AD to 1539 AD
MCB3347	Building	237 719	<p>C11th-C12th activity, 90-91 High Street, Huntingdon</p> <p>1. A recording brief was undertaken between July and December 1993 at 90 to 91 High Street, Huntingdon, during shop refurbishment and extension. Archaeological features were found to start at a depth very close to the present ground surface. At least 12 pits were recorded, dated by pottery finds to the period AD 1000 to 1200, suggesting occupation nearby in the C11th to C12th.</p> <p>Post-medieval house and shop, Huntingdon</p> <p>1. Two-storey timber-framed house and shop with tiled roofs. Built early C16 but converted into a modern shop and considerably altered. At the S end of the building is a cartway with chamfered beam and exposed joists. The opening in front has an original crossbeam with curved brackets. The upper storey formerly projected in front but has been underbuilt.</p>	Post Medieval 1540 AD to 1900 AD
MCB3348	Building	2374 7187	<p>George Hotel, Huntingdon</p> <p>4. Important posting inn on ancient route of the Great North Road. Dates to at least the sixteenth century. Badly damaged by fire in 1865, but retains N and W wings of seventeenth-century courtyard, with its wooden gallery.</p> <p>5. After the capture of Huntingdon by the Royalists on 24 August 1645, Charles I used The George as his accommodation, and it became the temporary Royal Court and Headquarters until his departure on 26 August.</p>	English Civil Wars 1642 AD to 1651 AD Inn, Post Medieval 1540 AD to 1900 AD
MCB14506	Building	2380 7186	<p>Hospital of St. John / Huntingdon Grammar School /Cromwell Museum</p> <p>1. Hospital founded in the time of Henry II by David Earl of Huntingdon. The surviving building dates c.1160 and was the western end of the hall.</p>	Hospital Building C12th to C16th



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v.1

Monument Ref	Type	NGR (TL)	Description	Date
MCB1103	Findspot	2382 7185	<p>During the C17th the front was cased with red brick and finished with a Dutch gable.</p> <p>2. The hospital of St John, Baptist is said to have been founded by David Earl of Huntingdon. Originally an almshouse for the poor, it was remodelled by Bishop Dalerby. After the suppression of chantries and hospitals in 1547 the hospital escaped destruction. It was continued as a free school, attended by Oliver Cromwell.</p> <p>3. Circa 1170-90, but very restored 1854-6 by Dion Boucicault. Originally the west end of the infirmary hall of the Hospital of St John, two bays of nave and aisles. Round piers and arches with some decoration. Street wall has portal and five arches above. Bellcote. Was the Grammar School and sometime attended by Cromwell and Pepys.</p> <p>4. Founded during the second half of the 12th Century by David, Earl of Huntingdon and brother of William the Lion, King of Scotland. Initially the foundation was of an almshouse for the poor, but it was refounded by Bishop Dalerby of Lincoln who remodelled several other hospitals in the same way. It is probable that the inmates lived according to a modified version of the rule of St Augustine and like the Augustinian canons wore dark habits. In 1301 an indulgence was granted to those who contributed to the upkeep of the house and it seems that building took place after this as in 1310 a licence was granted to the Master and brethren to dedicate an altar in their Chapel. In 1337 they were given the revenue from the chapel on the bridge at Huntingdon as a way of increasing their income. But it is clear that despite this they were unable to maintain both these buildings and the inmates of the hospital. At some date during the 14th century the management of the hospital was taken over by the town and it remained in the hands of the borough thereafter. As the hospital belonged to the town the buildings were not demolished when the hospital was suppressed in 1547. They became the home of a new free school and were given the revenues of the former hospital. This had been assessed at £6/7/8d in 1534. The money was also used to found almshouses, and the foundation still continues today. The surviving remains are limited to the west end of the infirmary hall which has been much altered during the 19th century. The western two bays of the hall still survive although the side aisles were demolished in the 16th century. The west end faces the High Street and the lower half is c1160. The main doorway to the infirmary was at this end of the building and is of fine ashlar with chevron decoration above, and remains virtually the same as when it was built with two shafts on either side each with scalloped capitals. The adjacent round headed window has similar chevron and roll ornament. Above these features, the wall has been rebuilt and the arcade is of 19th century date as is much of the north and south walls. The north wall was finished last and is of slightly different style. It incorporates pillars of c1180 whilst the pillars of the south wall are contemporary with the west face and dated to c1160. Like the upper level of the west end, the infilling between these pillars is part of the Victorian repair work. The east wall was added in the 16th century when the hospital was converted but incorporates an arch of 13th century date.</p> <p>5. Monument includes St John's Hospital, a grade II* Listed Building of medieval and later date. The present structure is largely and 1878 erection made of dressed limestone blocks with tile roof and a Dutch gable. It incorporates some remains of the C13 Hospital of St John transformed into a Grammar School in 1565. The Hospital was founded by David Earl of Huntingdon probably between about 1170 and 1190 and consisted of a long infirmary hall orientated east-west. It initially served as a hospice for travellers and pilgrims and was granted chapel rights in 1263, when it took up the additional function as an almshouse. The precise location of the chapel remains unknown, but is thought to be situated at the E end of the infirmary hall. A courtyard surrounded by the master's house, refectory and almshouse was probably located north of the infirmary hall. In 1547 the Hospital was dissolved but part of the building was preserved and converted into a school in 1565 by Thomas Richardes. The Building served as a school until 1946 and was attended by Oliver Cromwell around 1610. In 1878 a major reorganisation of the Grammar School was completed, financed by Dion Boucicault in memory of his son. The C16 red brick facing was removed, the entire building taken down and rebuilt on a brick base 3ft higher to raise it to the level of the adjacent road. In 1946 the old Grammar School came into the ownership of Huntingdonshire County Council and was first used for storage and office space. In 1962 it was refurbished to serve as a museum by adding new lighting, a vaulted wooden ceiling and wooden panelling on the walls. It is now open to the public and houses a collection dedicated to the life of Cromwell.</p>	1160 AD to 1547 AD Extant Building 1962 AD to 2050 AD Extant Building Grammar School C16th to C19th 1565 AD to 1900 AD
MCB3419	Building	2382	<p>Roman pottery, Huntingdon</p> <p>1. Ancient British Sepulchral Urn (C1) found in 1824 during the construction of Huntingdon Post Office. Jar of grey ware, with girth grooves below shoulder and cordon on neck, crested rim, height 118mm.</p> <p>Huntingdon Town Hall</p>	Roman 43 AD to 409 AD



Monument Ref	Type	NGR (TL)	Description	Date
MCB15040	Monument	7180	<p>1. The Town Hall stands on the SE side of Market Hill in the middle of the town. The present building was erected in 1745 on the site of the old Court House and was added to and altered in 1817. It contains a late C17 staircase, which was probably retained from the old Court House. This rises from the ground to the 1st floor, and has moulded strings and hand-rail; turned balusters and square newels. Condition – good.</p> <p>3. Town Hall, Grade II*, 3 storeys, built of red brick, surmounted by a cupola with a portico on the ground floor, and slate roofs.</p> <p>4. Brick 2 storey building dating from end of C18 or early C19. The interior contains a Court Room with early C19 fittings. The windows are unaltered with their original sashes, but the interior has been carved up with Mod partitions to house the Council staff. The whole building has been refurbished and redecorated both inside and outside to a high degree of excellence. The entrance hall, now floored with quarry tiles, reveals several pillars, both round and square which were part of the colonnaded open market area. The building is used as a magistrates court and other functions. Formerly a Scheduled Ancient Monument (CB189), descheduled 6th December 1999.</p>	1701 AD to 1900 A D
MCB15040	Monument	24017 71930	<p>Medieval features, St. Germain Street, Huntingdon</p> <p>1. Assessment revealed medieval and later activity, consisting of wells, rubbish pits, gravel extraction pits, ditches and gullies delineating plot boundaries. One large ditch represented the medieval town ditch. High Medieval features and artefacts dominated, with evidence for domestic activity and cultivation, and possibly industrial activity associated with cereal processing. Tentative evidence for late Saxon and Saxo-Norman activity was found (ditches and pits), along with residual Roman tile and pottery, and two Mesolithic or Neolithic worked flints.</p>	Early Mesolithic to Roman 10000 BC to 409 AD & Medieval 1066 AD to 1539 AD
MCB15649	Monument	23957 71812	<p>Medieval/Post Medieval tanning pit and associated finds, 4 Chequers Court, Huntingdon</p> <p>1. Following a telephone call from a member of the public, emergency recording was undertaken during the excavation of a foundation trench 0.5m wide and 7m long along the shop front. Examination revealed a series of deposits and features, including at the SW corner a large wet organic feature, containing leather, horn cores, bronze and iron nails, sparse pottery, animal bone, roof tiles and abundant wood and twig remains, finds consistent with the interpretation of the features as a tanning pit. Subsequent gravel sequences were recorded, possibly representing road/lane surfaces, but possibly backfill over stagnant mud layers. Finally the cobbled surface of an old brewery yard was noted in section, underneath the present street make-up. It was also noted that several columns/piers of reused limestone masonry occur in various locations along Chequers Court, and that smaller fragments were observed in the trench section.</p>	Medieval to C19th 1066 AD? to 1900 AD?
MCB15754	Monument	23807 71893	<p>Medieval cemetery, Huntingdon</p> <p>1. The CAO was contacted by Huntingdon Police following the discovery of skeletal remains during the renovation of the probation services building. Three burials were identified indicated the presence of a larger cemetery, thought to be that of the medieval hospital of St. John.</p>	Medieval 1066 AD to 1539 AD
MCB14832	Building	2377 7184	<p>All Saints' and Saint John the Baptist's Church, Huntingdon.</p> <p>1. The church consists of a chancel, modern organ chamber and vestry, nave, N. and S. aisles, a NW tower, and an S. porch. The walls are mostly of rubble with stone dressings, but the eastern end of the S. aisle is of ashlar and the tower is largely of red brick; the roofs are of lead. The earliest work now remaining is the S. arch of the tower which was evidently the western arch of an early C13 arcade. The tower was built at the end of the C14, and the following century a general rebuilding of the church took place, beginning with the S. aisle and S. porch, then the nave arcades and the N. aisle and finally (c.1500) the chancel. The tower has been partly rebuilt with brick and large buttresses built against it, possibly in the C17. The chancel, nave, and N. aisle were restored and the organ chamber and vestry built in 1859, and the eastern end of the S. aisle was rebuilt in 1861. Fittings: Bells: Six; 1st and 2nd by Mears and Stainbank, 1904; 3rd, 4th and 5th by Newcombe of Leicester in 1606, recast by Mears and Stainbank, 1904; 6th by Tobias Norris, 1646, recast by Mears and Stainbank, 1904. Font: An octagonal bowl panelled with a circular arch on each face; it has been considerably reduced in height, mutilating the arches. C13, the stem is modern. Plate: Consists of a gilt silver chalice, Flemish, circa 1750; a silver chalice, hall-marked for 1892-3; a silver paten with the same inscription as the chalice, hall-marked 1893-4; a silver gilt and jewelled chalice with ornamental inscription, hall-marked 1900-1; a silver gilt paten, inscribed 'All Saints Church, Huntingdon,' and hall-marked 1900-1. Standards: Two, at W. end of the nave, captured from the Sikhs by the 31st (Huntingdonshire) Regiment in 1845-6, and placed in the church 1867.</p>	C13th to Modern



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Monument Ref	Type	NGR (TL)	Description	Date
MCB15332	Monument	238 718	2. 1899 - 4 bells with inscriptions. All the bells are clappered with special ropes. Late Saxon-Early Medieval activity, 112 High Street, Huntingdon Three phases were identified during the excavation. The first phase was essentially undated (but was thought to date to between the 10th century and mid 12th century) - the pottery associated to this phase is thought to be residual. The only feature type from this phase was refuse pits. The second phase was mainly characterised by intensified pitting. The third phase was connected to industrial activity; hearths, hammerscale and slag was found, later also floors to a building.	Late Saxon to C14th 851 AD? to 1400 AD?
MCB15333	Monument	238 718	12th-13th century features, 112 High Street, Huntingdon Three phases were identified during the excavation. The first phase was essentially undated (but was thought to date to between the 10th century and mid 12th century) - the pottery associated to this phase is thought to be residual. The only feature type from this phase was refuse pits. The second phase was mainly characterised by intensified pitting. The third phase was connected to industrial activity – hearths, hammerscale and slag was found, later also floors to a building.	Medieval 1066 AD? to 1539 AD
MCB15658	Monument	23868 72116	Medieval remains, Brookside, Huntingdon 1. An evaluation revealed significant remains of a zone of medieval buildings in the southern part of the development area, outside of the medieval town ditch. In the northern part of the site the evaluation identified medieval quarrying and earlier features which may represent prehistoric activity. The results of this evaluation are significant as they provide evidence of suburban settlement focussed around a crossing point over the town ditch. An alternative explanation is that these buildings were associated with the edge of the precinct of Huntingdon Priory which lies 200m to the north.	Medieval 1066 AD to 1539 AD
MCB19576	Monument	2366 7210	Post Roman features at Cromwell House 1. An archaeological evaluation comprising of two trial trenches identified a sequence of natural, medieval and later dumped deposits. These contained Roman and medieval roof tile and medieval pottery. A post-medieval brick structure and a modern drain were uncovered.	Roman to medieval 43AD to 1539AD
MCB19461	Monument	2364 7201	Gate piers, 70c High Street, Huntingdon 1. Two mid 19th century gate piers of red brick with gault brick rustications, moulded stone plinth and cornice and large ball finials with square rustication. The piers had suffered from deteriorating brickwork, damaging inappropriate repairs and ivy growth damage. In July 2007 one of the ball finials fell off one of the piers and prompted the other to be removed on health and safety grounds. The piers were rebuilt in 2009 and completed in 2010, leading to their removal from the risk register.	C19th 1801 AD to 1900 AD
MCB19469	Building	2369 7197	86 High Street, Huntingdon 1. 18th century building with shop to the ground floor and flat above. The building was placed on the risk register due to lack of maintenance and repair, which led to the flat and shop being uninhabitable by 2002. An internal inspection noted that the roof was in a dangerous condition. Essential repair works were carried out in March 2010 and a peg tile roof was installed. The building has now been removed from the risk register.	C18th to Modern 1701 AD to 2050 AD
MCB19604	Monument	2384 7212	Medieval features and finds from excavations at Old Music and Drama centre, Brookside, Huntingdon 1. An open area excavation revealed possible prehistoric activity together with a small amount of residual Roman pottery. Medieval features of the 11th-14th centuries including substantial ditched boundary were recorded. Outside this boundary there is a sequence of incomplete foundation plans of timber structures may represent two or more buildings of differing dates. Inside the boundary were more complete foundations plans of timber buildings of early medieval date. There was a decline in activity from the late 13th century to early 14th century with no new buildings appearing to have been constructed after this time.	medieval 1066 AD to 1539 AD
MCB19812	Monument	2392 7210	Medieval remains at Cromwell Square 1. Seven archaeological trial trenches were excavated and appeared to be heavily truncated by modern disturbance. Archaeological deposits were identified as possible structures and plot boundaries of Medieval date. Pottery recovered from the features have been dated as an early Medieval domestic assemblage and appears to be quite abraded.	medieval 1066 AD to 1539 AD



Listed Buildings

Designation	Type/ grade	NHLE ID	NGR (TL)	Listing Date	Description
DCB4130	Listed Building II*	1128638	23993 71651	10/01/1951	Cowper House Nos 29 and 30 HIGH STREET 5140 (South-West Side). Early C18, possibly older at rear. 2 storeys with attics, red brick, tile roof, band between storeys and modillioned eaves cornice. 11 windows, 3 middle bays slightly projecting and with pediment. 2 round-headed doorways with cornices; 6-panel doors in panelled reveals, pilasters, dentil cornice to No 29, console brackets to No 30. 2 small modern period shopfronts. Painted arched window in pediment. The windows on the 1st floor are the original flush framed sashes with glazing bars, the centre 3 have cut brick heads as do the ground floor ones. Old tile roof, 2 flat topped dormers on either side of the pediment, big central brick stack. The interior contains a good panelled room of circa 1720 and fragments of C16 wall paintings. Home of William Cowper 1765-1767. Similar rear elevation. (RCHM 29).
DCB3871	Listed Building II	1128611	TL 23675 72054	10/01/1951	Cromwell House No 82 HIGH STREET 5140 (North-East Side) Stands on the site of House of Austin Friars, founded circa 1285. Granted to Cromwell family at Dissolution and said to be the birthplace of Oliver Cromwell. The house was almost entirely rebuilt at the beginning of C19. It contains some recorded material and may in part incorporate older work. Circa 1830. Rendered, quoin pilasters 2 storeys, 4 windows, sashes with glazing bars, solid porch with arched entrance and side windows. Stone parapet, hipped slate roof. Garden front of 5 bays, 1:3:1, the centre slightly forward with pediment over. Centre ground floor windows in arched recesses. Alterations in the 30's are said to have revealed foundations, parts of 2 doors and several beams of the Austin Friars. Plaque and coat-of-arms commemorate the birth of Cromwell in 1599. (RCHM 16).
DCB3874	Listed Building II	1128639	23993 71668	10/01/1951	Nos 31 and 32 HIGH STREET 5140 (South-West Side). Early C18. Red brick, one build. 2 storeys with attics, 7 windows, modillioned eaves cornice. Same character and length as Cowper House but slightly later in date and altered by modern shop fronts. Though not built quite at the same time, No 28, Cowper House and Nos 31 and 32 form an excellent example of street architecture of the period, showing a unity of design with eaves cornices and roofs at the same level. 4:3 windows, flush framed sashes with later glazing bars. 2 dormers to No 31 only, brick stack.
DCB2357	Listed Building II	1128641	23857 71800	27/05/1977	No 54 HIGH STREET 5140 (South-West Side). Mid C19. Gault brick with stone bands. 2 storeys, 5 sash windows with extra bay on right on 1st floor, one tripartite sash on either side of door below also with further sash to right. All windows have keyed heads. The centre is framed by pilasters, rusticated on the ground floor, plain above rising to broken pediment. Arched window in centre above. Bracketed cornice, parapet, roof not visible. Included for group value.
DCB2358	Listed Building II	1128642	23772 71862	27/05/1977	South African War Memorial HIGH STREET. 5140 (South-West Side). Circa 1902. Portland stone base with inscription carries 6 columns supporting a conical roof with lantern. Beneath the roof is a small bronze copy of Donatello's St George.
DCB3582	Listed Building II	1128643	23728 71900	29/03/1976	Nos 57, 57A and 57B HIGH STREET. 5140 (South-West Side). Probably C18. Rendered timber framing. 2 storeys and attic, late C19 shopfront, late C19 canted oriel. 2 flat topped dormers in tile roof. Included for group value. Nos 57A and B are behind.
DCB2359	Listed Building II	1128644	23707 71925	29/03/1976	Nos 64 and 65 HIGH STREET. 5140 (South-West Side) GV 2. C18, altered. Rendered front over late C19 shops. 2 storeys and attics, 3 windows, 2 sashes with glazing bars, one late C19 canted oriel to right. Modern tiled mansard roof with 3 flat topped dormers with full sashes.
DCB3583	Listed Building II	1128645	23698 71937	29/03/1976	No 67 HIGH STREET. 5140 (South-West Side). C16, altered C18. Timber framed and rendered over modern shopfront and carriage entrance to left. 2 storeys, one sliding sash, 3 16-pane ones in flush frames. Old tile roof. Jetty to 1st floor. (RCHM 20).
DCB4131	Listed Building II	1128646	23678 71968	27/05/1977	Gatepiers, Walls and Gates of St Johns Churchyard HIGH STREET. 5140 (South-West Side). Wall C18 and earlier of coursed dressed limestone with moulded coping. Centrally placed are C19 gate piers and wrought-iron gates. (RCHM 4).



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Designation	Type/ grade	NHLE ID	NGR (TL)	Listing Date	Description
DCB2632	Listed Building II	1161623	23473 71698	27/05/1977	County Hospital (Main Building Only) GEORGE STREET. 5140. 1853. By T. Smith of Hertford: enlarged 1863 and extended since, especially in 1897. Gault brick with stucco dressings, quoins, band at 1st floor level. Post Inigo Jones style. 2 storeys, 5:3.5 windows, the centre set forward, sashes with glazing bars. Keyed heads to windows the outer bays have alternate flat and pedimented heads, the central ones have segmental heads. Big arched doorway in centre with alternate plain and vermiculated voussairs, glazed door. The centre portion has an eaves pediment containing a blind bullseye with keyed surround and swags. Slate roofs. The side elevations are of 8 bays, some of which still have the C17 style mullion and transom casements. West end largely obscured by later wing.
DCB3644	Listed Building II*	1161746	23749 71871	10/01/1951	The George Hotel, No 55 HIGH STREET. 5140 (South-West Side). 1865. By R. Hutchinson. Gault brick, rendered and grooved on ground floor, red brick dressings above. 3 storeys, 11 bays, 4:3:4, the centre 3 set slightly forward with carriage arch to ground and pediment to eaves. Elliptical headed windows to the ground floor, arched to the 1st floor, plain above except Venetian in centre. Modillion eaves. Slate roof with brick end stacks. Similar wing to George Street. The courtyard contains a timber framed north wing of 2 storeys. Plastered, old tile roof, C18 features, canted bay window, sashes with glazing bars. The west wing is late C17. Red brick, painted on the courtyard front. 2 storeys and attics, 6 windows, sashes with glazing bars, one double. Archway through in 3rd bay. Raised band at 1st floor level. Old tile roof with 6 gabled dormers, brick stacks. The courtyard retains its very rare late C17 wooden gallery with shaped balusters. The star grading is for the rear wing. (RCHM 22).
DCB2645	Listed Building II	1161758	23728 71892	29/03/1976	No 56 HIGH STREET. 5140 (South-West Side) C18. Rendered. 3 storeys, 3 windows, sashes with glazing bars over modern shopfront. Band at 1st floor level. Modillion eaves, tiled roof.
DCB2646	Listed Building II	1161765	23713 71898	29/03/1976	No 58 HIGH STREET. 5140 (South-West Side). C18. Rendered. 2 storeys. Late C19 shopfront and carriage arch below, 3 sash windows with glazing bars above. Old tile roof.
DCB2648	Listed Building II	1161773	23712 71915	29/03/1976	Nos 61 to 63 (consec) HIGH STREET (South-West Side) 5140 The designation shall be amended to read Nos 61 and 62. Timber framed with rendered front. 2 storeys and attics, 3 C19 sash windows over late C19 shopfronts. Tiled roof, partly old, with one gabled dormer and a large flat topped one.
DCB2649	Listed Building II	1161789	23684 71947	29/03/1976	No 68A HIGH STREET. 5140 (South-West Side). Late C18. Brick, rendered to front. 2 storeys and attic, one window. Late C19 shopfront, one 16-pane sash, one flat topped dormer in tiled mansard roof.
DCB2651	Listed Building II	1161851	23697 71969	27/05/1977	Nos 86 to 88 (consec) HIGH STREET. 5140 (North-East Side). Probably C18, altered in C19. Rendered front, plat bands between floors, lower one obscured and broken by late C19 shopfronts. 3 storeys, 8 windows to whole, one missing on upper floor, all plain sashes. Arched doorway on left. Steep pitched hipped modern tile roof. Included for group value.
DCB4191	Listed Building II	1161860	23712 71945	27/05/1977	Nos 91 and 91A HIGH STREET. 5140 (North-East Side) The designation shall be amended to read Nos 90. 91 and 91A. C18 with earlier core. 2 storeys and attic. 5 window sashes. 4 dormers. Painted brick. Mansard tile roof. Glazing bars intact above ground floor. Modern shop fronts. The roof has been re-tiled, with coloured concrete tiles, central brick stack. (RCHM 17).
DCB2653	Listed Building II	1161865	23746 71911	27/05/1977	No 97 HIGH STREET. 5140 (North-East Side). C18 front on a possibly older timber-framed building. Rendered. 2 storeys and attic, modern shop front, 3 sashes with glazing bars. Steep pitch modern tile roof with one flat topped dormer.
DCB4192	Listed Building II*	1161870	23806 71856	10/01/1951	Cromwell Museum (formerly listed as Grammar School) HIGH STREET. 5140 (North-East Side). Circa 1170-90, but very restored 1854-6 by Dion Boucicault. Originally the west end of the infirmary hall of the Hospital of St John, 2 bays of nave and aisles. Round piers and arches with some decoration. Street wall has portal and 5 arches above. Bellcote. Was the Grammar School and sometime attended by Cromwell and Pepys. (RCHM 12).
DCB3646	Listed	1161882	23827	10/01/1951	No 110 HIGH STREET. 5140 (North-East Side). Dated 1727. Baroque style. 3 storeys, red brick with rubbed brick dressings, plaster at



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	Building II		71846		sides, dentilled cornice. Stone panel on parapet dated 1727. Modern shop front to ground floor. 3 windows, all sashes with glazing bars, segmental heads, round arched in centre. Band between 1st and 2nd floors. Panelled parapet, roof not visible. Initials J P on parapet refer to Pashellers Bank which crashed in 1827.
DCB2657	Listed Building I	1161910	24096 71648	10/01/1951	Church of St Mary HIGH STREET. 5140 (North-East Side). Retains C12 Norman fragments and some C13 details but externally mainly of Perpendicular character. The chief external feature is a tall and fine Perpendicular west tower built of ashlar with clasping buttresses. The tower partly collapsed in 1607 destroying the north and part of the south nave arcades. This was all rebuilt by 1620, the tower is dated 1613. The church was restored and the east wall rebuilt in 1876 by Blomfield. The 4 bay arcades are of mid C13 type. The chief monument is of 1749 to Elizabeth de Carcassonet by Scheemakers. Organ of 1773 by Snetzler. (RCHM 2).
DCB2659	Listed Building II	1161927	24116 71608	27/05/1977	Nos 142 and 143 HIGH STREET. 5140 (North-East Side). C18 and early C19. Rendered. 2 storeys, 3 windows. Ground floor of No 142 has small early C19 shopfront with gothic glazing. No 143 has double fronted shop of 2 canted bays, sashes with glazing bars, central part glazed door. C19 sashes above No 142 has a tile roof of fairly steep pitch, No 143 has a shallow slate roof with a hipped tiled rear wing.
DCB4196	Listed Building II	1162106	23768 71858	27/05/1977	Churchyard Railings and Gates of the Church of All Saints MARKET HILL. Fronting the High Street. Elaborate mid C19 wrought iron fence and gates of Gothic character. Dwarf stone wall, 2 pairs of gates with stone piers. Only the wall remains onto Market Hill.
DCB4325	Listed Building II	1309892	23824 71851	27/05/1977	No 108 HIGH STREET. 5140 (North-East Side). Mid C19 rendered front on a possibly older building. 2 storeys and attic, 3 sashes with recessed panels between over a modern shopfront. Bracketed eaves, tiled roof with one pedimented dormer. Included for group value.
DCB3296	Listed Building II	1309927	23700 71935	29/03/1976	No 66 HIGH STREET. 5140 (South-West Side). Mid C19, rendered brick front on a probably older building. 3 storeys, 2 windows, above late C19 shopfront. Sashes with bracketed heads on the 1st floor, elliptical above. Frieze between floors incised 'Implement depot'. Bracketed cornice, parapet with ball finials, tile roof not visible from street.
DCB2338	Listed Building II	1128612	23748 72041	27/05/1977	Garden wall of No 83 (The Priory) facing Ambury Road HIGH STREET. 5140 (North-East Side). Probably C16 in origin. A partly ancient and much rebuilt wall of rubble brick and flint containing some dressed stones. About 5 ft in height.
DCB3303	Listed Building II	1310010	23628 71807	27/05/1977	Post Office Sorting Office GEORGE STREET 5140. Circa 1850. Gault brick with stucco dressings and quoins. 2 storeys. 3 bay front with canted bay windows below, paired sashes above, single sash in centre over solid porch. Double doors with keyed head, incised panel over 'Post Office'. Heavy modillion cornice. Flipped slate roof. 3 window side elevations.
DCB3420	Listed Building II	1330659	23692 71855	29/03/1976	Stable Block of No 55 (The George Hotel) HIGH STREET. 5140 (South-West Side). C18. Plain red brick and stone building with red tile roof. Carriage openings on ground floor. Said to re-use stone from St George's Church.
DCB3421	Listed Building II	1330660	23718 71907	29/03/1976	Nos 59 and 60 HIGH STREET. 5140 (South-West Side). Early C19 front on a probably C16 building. Painted brick. 2 storeys and attics, late C19 shopfront, 3 sash windows above. Cornice, parapet, old tile roof with 2 flat-topped dormers. Said to have been lived in by William Cowper for a short period. (RCHM 21).
DCB3422	Listed Building II	1330661	23687 71942	10/01/1951	No 68 HIGH STREET. 5140 (South-West Side). Circa 1725. 3 storeys, red brick, parapet in moulded brick. Bands between storeys and below parapet. Early C19 door. 4 windows, sashes with glazing bars in elliptical heads except plain sashes on ground. False window top floor left. Parapet. Roof not visible.
DCB3436	Listed Building II	1330681	23654 71989	10/01/1951	Nos 70 and 70A (Ferrar House) HIGH STREET. 5140 (South-West Side). Early C18. 2 storeys with attics, red brick, hipped tile roof with 3 hipped dormers, 7 windows. Moulded brick band between storeys and modillioned eaves cornice. Has been altered since publication of RCHM report and original central doorway and window adjoining removed and large archway substituted, wholly re-fronted with modern bricks and replacement sashes with glazing bars. Side and rear elevations are original, the garden front has segmental arched keyed windows, Venetian window over the archway with keyed bullseye above. (RCHM 19).



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DCB3437	Listed Building II	1330682	23641 72012	10/01/1951	Two Gate piers at No 70C HIGH STREET. 5140 (South-West Side). Apparently mid C19, but C18 in appearance. Pair of tall massive gate piers. Red brick with gault brick rustications, moulded stone plinth and cornice and large ball finials with square rustication.
DCB3438	Listed Building II	1330683	23739 71922	27/05/1977	Nos 95 and 96 HIGH STREET. 5140 (North-East Side) The designation shall be amended to read Nos 96. C18, altered C19. Timber framed and rendered. 2 storeys and attic, 2 windows. Ground floor with modern shop and archway, 1st floor, 2 C19 sashes, one tripartite. Modern tile roof with 2 flat topped dormers
DCB4351	Listed Building II	1330684	23821 71857	27/05/1977	No 107 HIGH STREET. 5140 (North-East Side). Late C18, altered mid C19. Cement front. 2 storeys and attic, 2 sashes over modern shopfront. Eaves cornice, modern tile roof with one gabled dormer. Early C19 rear wing. Painted brick. 3 storeys, 4 windows, sashes with glazing bars. Slate roof. Included for group value.
DCB3439	Listed Building II	1330685	23836 71847	10/01/1951	No 111 HIGH STREET. 5140 (North-East Side). Mid C18. 3 storeys with attic, red brick with stone cornice. 5 windows, with Venetian window middle of 1st floor. This, and a similar one at the rear, lit the Assembly Room. Whole of ground floor modern plate glass front. Centre bay set slightly forward with pediment over. 6 windows on upper floor, all windows are sashes with glazing bars. Parapet, old tile roof with 4 flat topped dormers, brick end stacks. This was the Fountain Inn, a famous posting house.
DCB3446	Listed Building II	1330693	23662 71790	27/05/1977	Nos 1 to 8 (consec) GEORGE STREET. 5140. Almshouse row built apparently in 2 sections 1846 and circa 1851 but this does not appear visually as it is a balanced composition. Tudor style. Gault brick with stone dressings. Buttressed 2 storey range of 3:2:3 bays, the centre section is taller, flanked by octagonal castellated turrets and topped by a paired gable. Each almshouse has one window, 2 light casement with drip mould, continuous drip mould on the ground floor. Plank door. Slate roof with grouped round shafted chimneys.
DCB3808	Listed Building II	1330697	23931 71749	21/02/1975	No 44 (The Queen's Head Inn) HIGH STREET. 5140 (South-West Side). Altered late C18 or early C19 front to earlier, probably timber framed, house. Steeply pitched old tiled roof with 2 gabled dormers. Colour washed brick 1st floor has 3 flush sash windows with glazing bars. 2 segmentally arched sash windows to red brick ground floor with carriage way on left. 2 storeys and attics. Gabled back wing at right angles to front block has 4 gabled dormers. (RCHM 27).
DCB2321	1128584	Listed Building II*	23824 71797	10/01/1951	Town Hall MARKET HILL. 5140. 1745, incorporating earlier fittings and added to and altered in 1817. 3 storeys, red brick, surmounted by cupola and with portico on ground floor, with paired Tuscan columns. 2:3:2 bays, the centre set forward with pediment over, this an alteration of 1817. Sash windows with glazing bars, except ground floor. French casements over porch. Arched on top floor in centre. East and west fronts have Venetian windows and a Tuscan loggia on the ground floor, these were added in 1817 for the meat-market, that on the west now blocked in. The Assembly Room has good pictures and chandeliers. Late C17 staircase with turned balusters and moulded strings. Hipped slate roofs, clock in pediment. (RCHM 11).
DCB2322	Listed Building II	1128585	23848 71802	27/05/1977	No 1 MARKET HILL. 5140. Early C19. Gault brick. 3 storeys, 3 windows, sashes with glazing bars over a modern bank frontage. Parapet. Low pitch roof not visible. Similar 3 window front to High Street. Important position and group value. (RCHM 34).
DCB4125	Listed Building II	1128586	23828 71771	29/05/1969	No 5 Gazeley House (County Education Office) MARKET HILL. 5140. Early/mid C19. Gault brick. 2 storeys, 1:3:2 windows the centre set forward, sashes with glazing bars, one paired one on right ground. Band at 1st floor level. Arched doorway to left with arched window over. Cornice, parapet, roof not visible. Brick end stacks.
DCB3572	Listed Building II	1128587	23791 71792	29/05/1969	Nos 7 and 8 MARKET HILL. 5140. Architecturally 2 buildings. 3 storeys and 4 storeys. Gault brick and cement, altered sash windows. C18 and early C19. 3 storeys, 2 windows to No 7, 4 storeys 1 window to No 8, sashes, some with glazing bars. Mid C19 shopfronts. Slate roofs.
DCB4126	Listed Building II	1128588	23777 71795	10/01/1951	Falcon Inn MARKET HILL. 5140. C16 in origin with C17/C18 alterations. Partly timber framed and plastered and partly brick. Carriageway on front with moulded late C16 oak posts, lintel, enriched brackets and panelled gates. C18 bow window above. Cornice, parapet, roof not visible. Back wing with bay windows with dentilled cornice and C16 and C17 interiors. Some visible external timber-framing. One sash



Table of HER Entries

v.1

Designation	Type/ grade	NHLE ID	NGR (TL)	Listing Date	Description
DCB2323	Listed Building II	1128589	23782 71810	10/01/1951	window with glazing bars over the inside front of the archway. Seat of the Cromwellian Commissioners in 1649. (RCHM 14). Wykeham House (formerly listed as County Club) MARKET HILL. 5140. Early C18. 2 storeys with dormers, gault brick, stone and stucco dressings rusticated quoins, band between storeys and modillioned eaves cornice. 5 windows, sashes with glazing bars. Big square plain mid C19 porch, doorway with console brackets to head. Hipped old tile roof, with 3 flat-topped dormers and brick stacks. Side design elevations of red brick. Whole presumably re-fronted early C19, but the basic design retained.
DCB2324	Listed Building II*	1128590	23770 71820	10/01/1951	Walden House MARKET HILL. 5140. Late C17. 2 storeys with dormers, red brick, stone dressings, Ionic pilasters at either end of front. 5 windows with carved architraves, with swags on aprons below those end floor. Sashes, no glazing bars, modillioned cornice. Later door, probably early C19. 6-panel, plain pilastered surround, with dentil cornice. Elaborate C18 fanlight. Hipped tile roof with 3 flat-topped dormers, big brick stack with keyed recessed niches. (RCHM 13).
DCB2325	Listed Building II	1128591	23784 71824	27/05/1977	Gates and front railings of Walden House MARKET HILL. 5140. Later than the house but C18. Plain wrought iron fence and gates. Vases on the main finials. Included for group value.
DCB2326	Listed Building II*	1128592	23778 71842	10/01/1951	Church of All Saints MARKET HILL. 5140. A mainly C15 church but with some earlier fabric. Mostly rubble, castellated throughout. Nave, aisles, chancel, north-west tower, south porch. Slate roofs. Restored by Sir George Gilbert Scott circa 1860. 4 bay Perpendicular nave with Perpendicular aisle windows on north and Decorated south aisle windows, clerestory to nave with 3-light windows, glass of 1860 by Clayton and Bell. Angel roof of C15 type to nave, this by Scott, the chancel roof is original. The tower rebuilt in brick in mid C17 with the castellated top in the C19. Elaborate reredos and screen of 1898, organ chamber and vestry, Scott 1859. (RCHM 1).

APPENDIX B. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- | | | |
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APPENDIX C. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-174554		
Project Name	Anglian House, Ambury Road South, Huntingdon		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start		Finish	
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	HUNAWG14	Planning App. No.	
HER No.		Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Planning condition
Development Type	Urban Commercial

Please select all techniques used:

DBA

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Site Visit)

Monument Types & Period

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

Monument	Period
	Select period...
	Select period...
	Select period...
	Select period...

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	Huntingdon	Anglian House, Ambury Road, Huntingdon,
Parish	Huntingdon	
HER		
Study Area		National Grid Reference TL 23829 71960

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	
Project Design Originator	
Project Manager	Aileen Connor
Supervisor	Chris Thatcher

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Location ...	Location ...	Location ...
Accession ID ...	Accession ID ...	Accession ID ...

Archive Contents/Media

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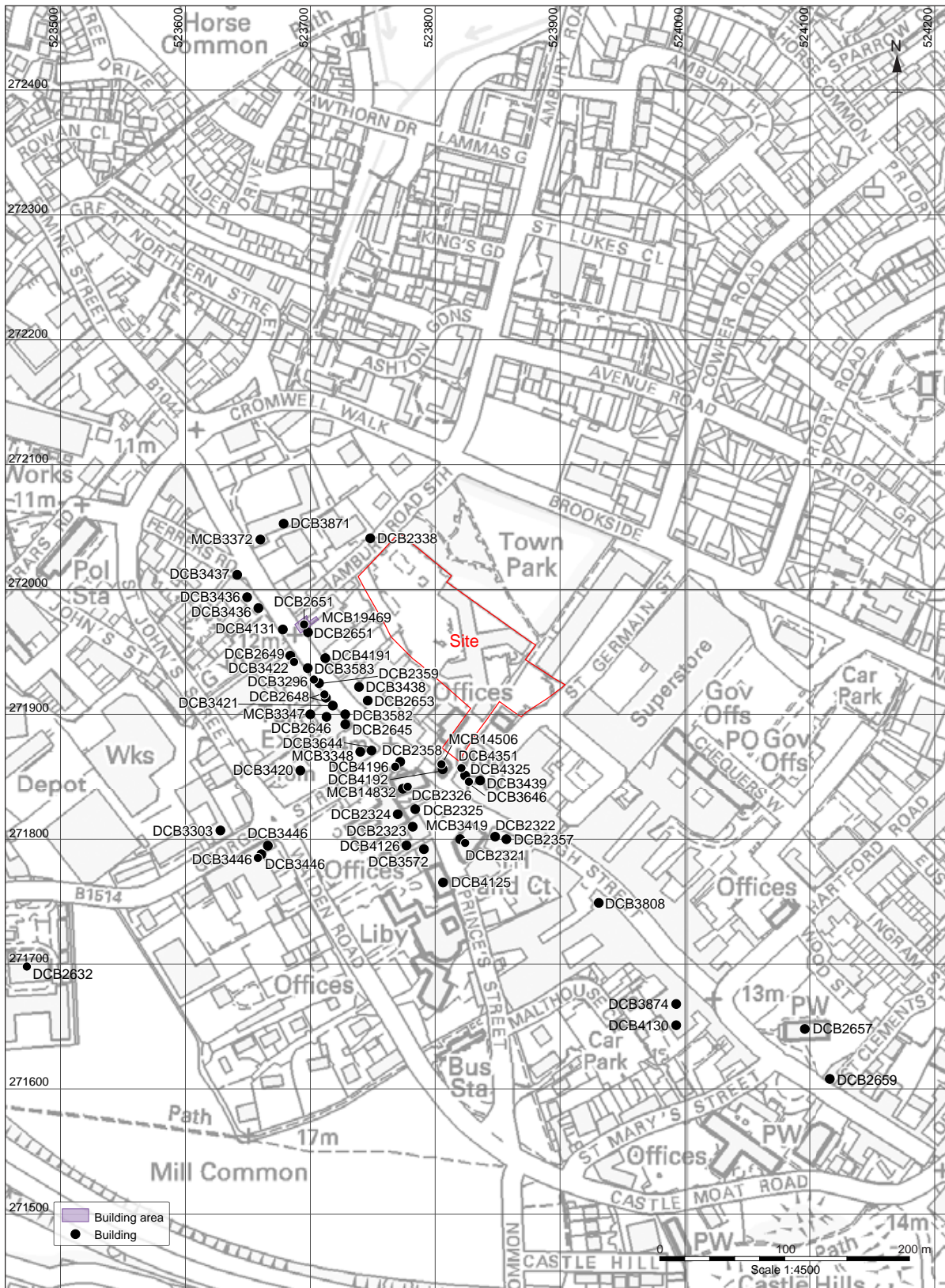
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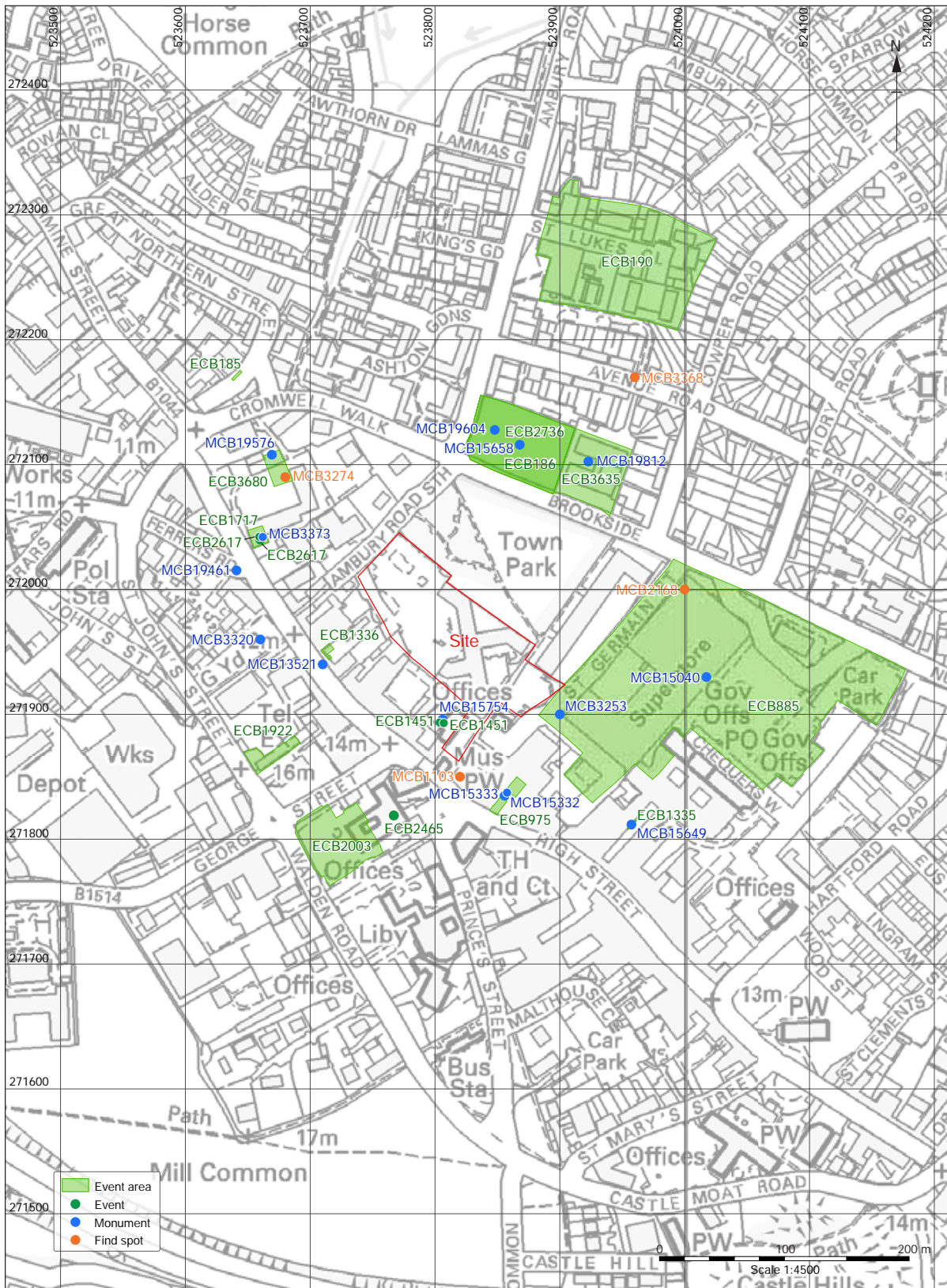
Ordnance Survey. © Crown copyright 2014. All rights reserved. Licence number 0100031673

Figure 1: Site location, with development area outlined (red)



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Figure 3: HER Listed Buildings plot



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Figure 2: HER Events and Monuments plot

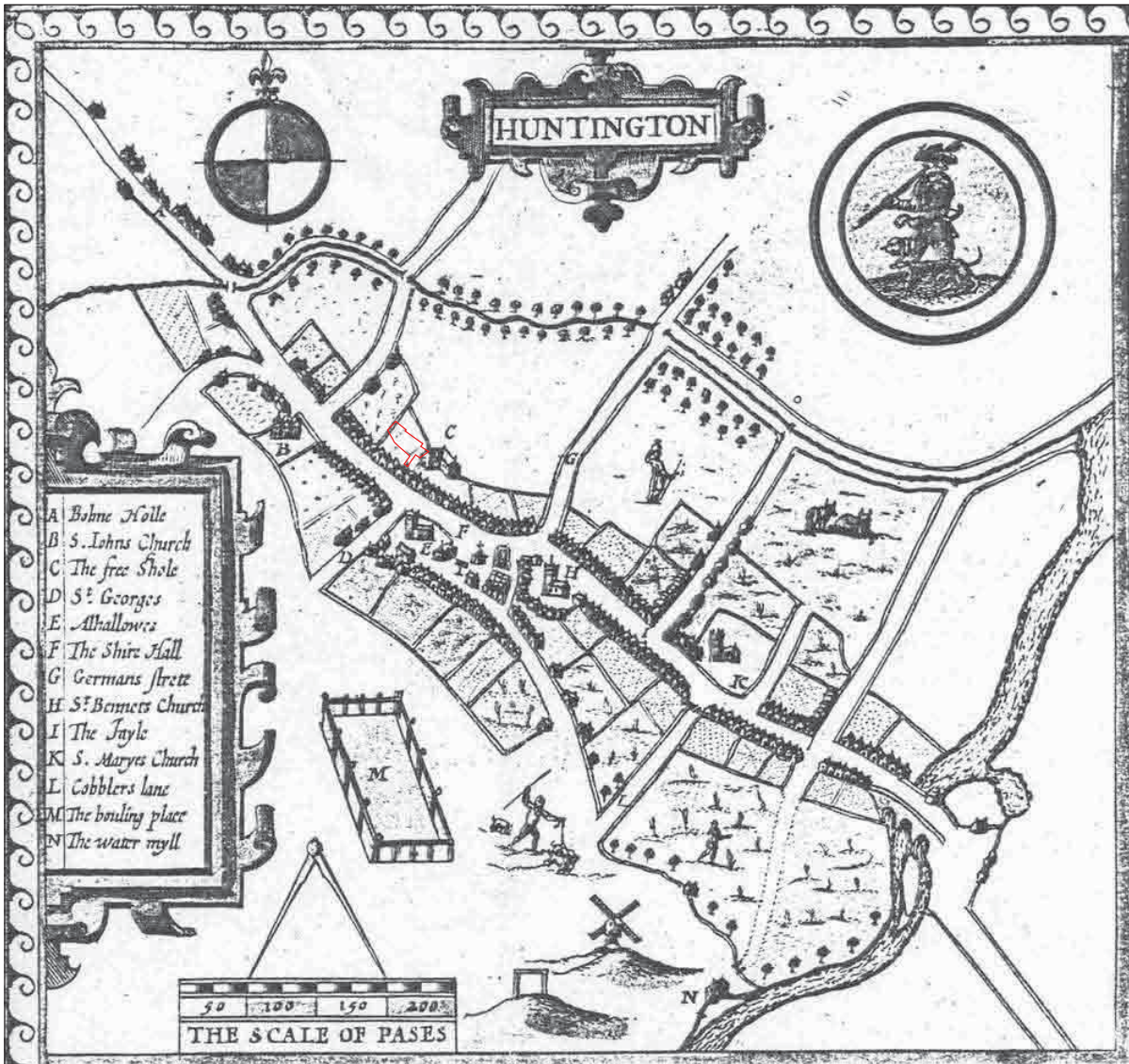


Figure 4: John Speed's map of Huntingdon 1610

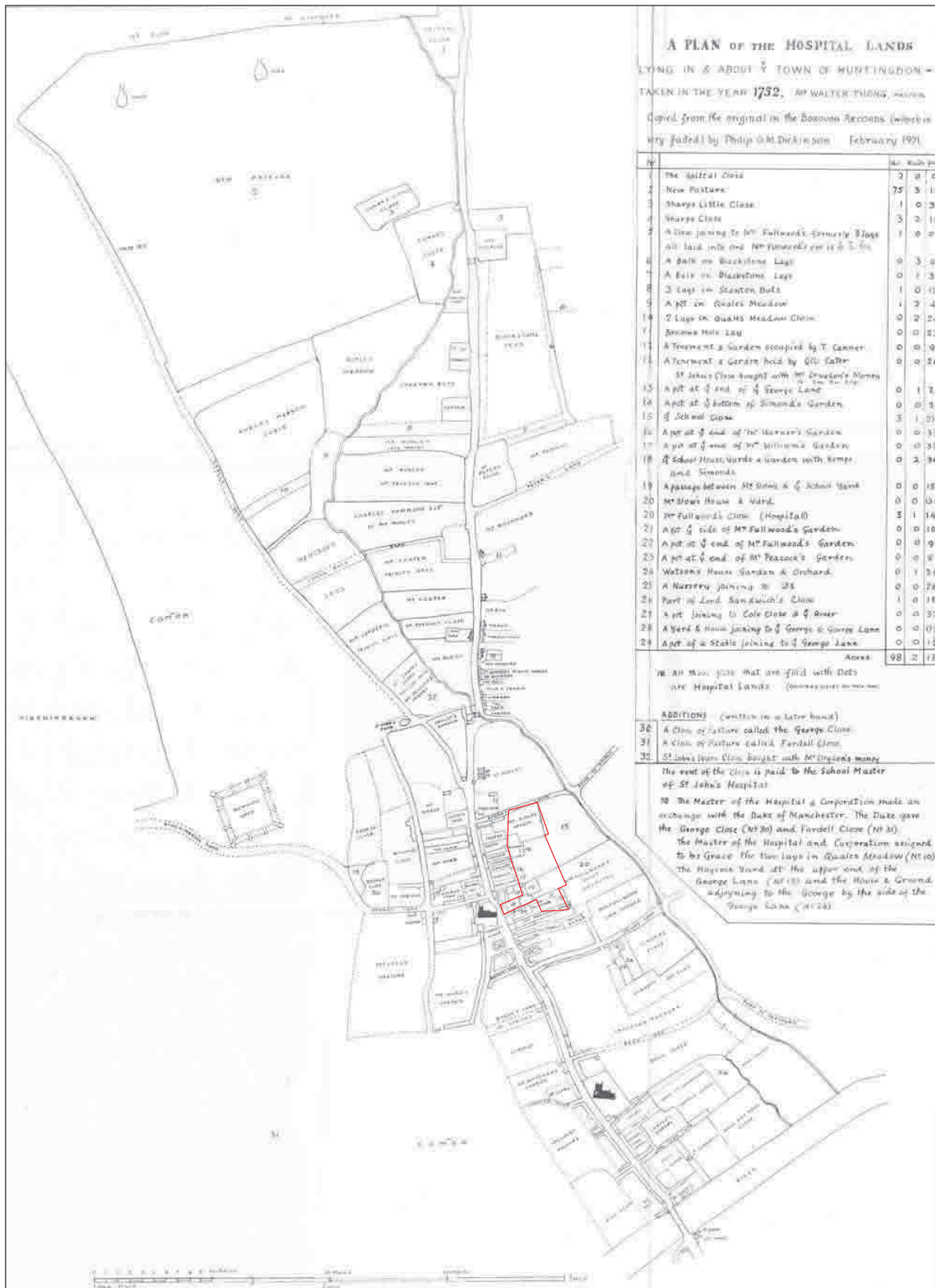


Figure 5: Plan of the Hospital Lands in Huntingdon 1752

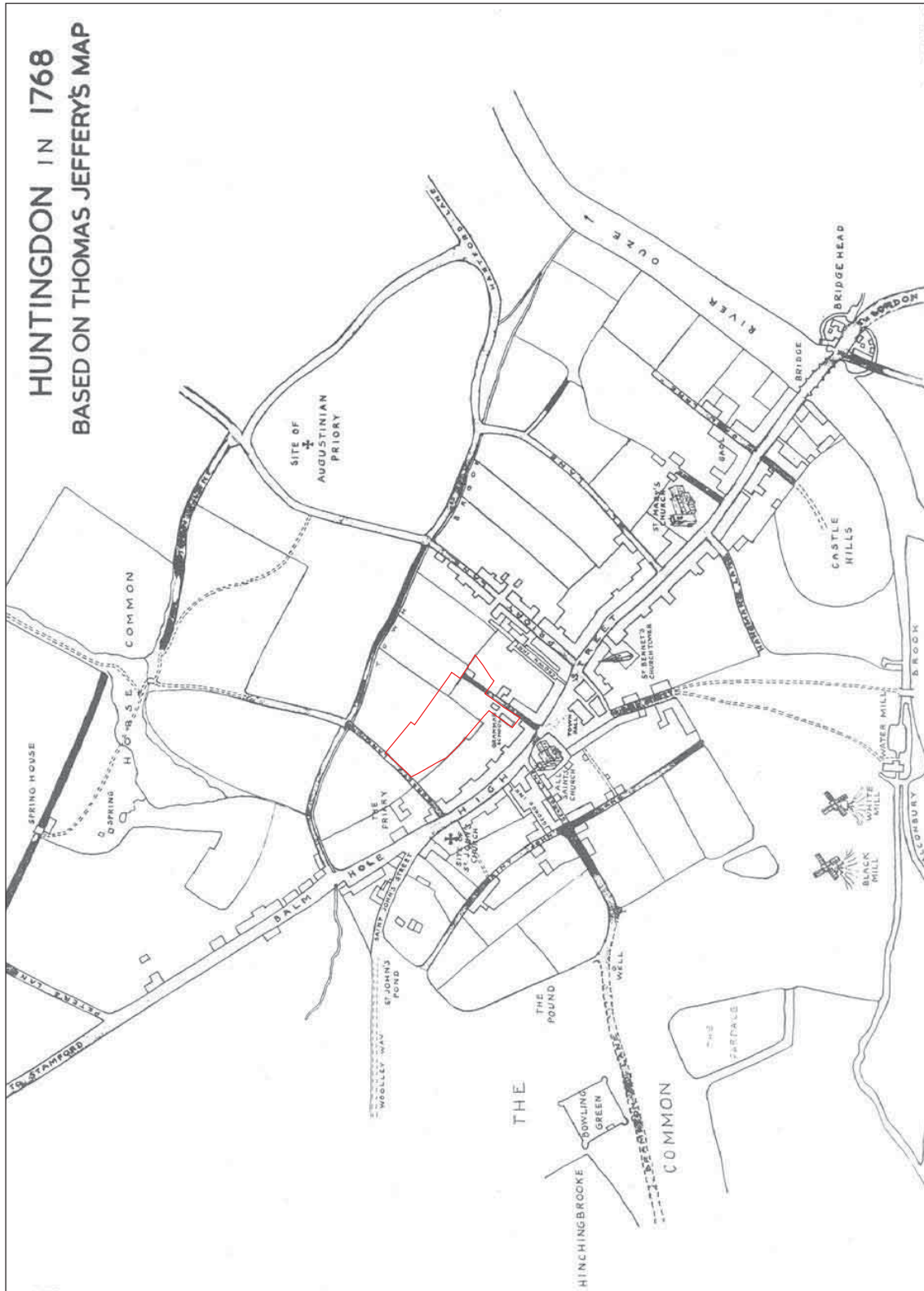


Figure 6: Huntingdon in 1768 based on Thomas Jeffery's map



Figure 8: 1886 Ordnance Survey Map 1:500

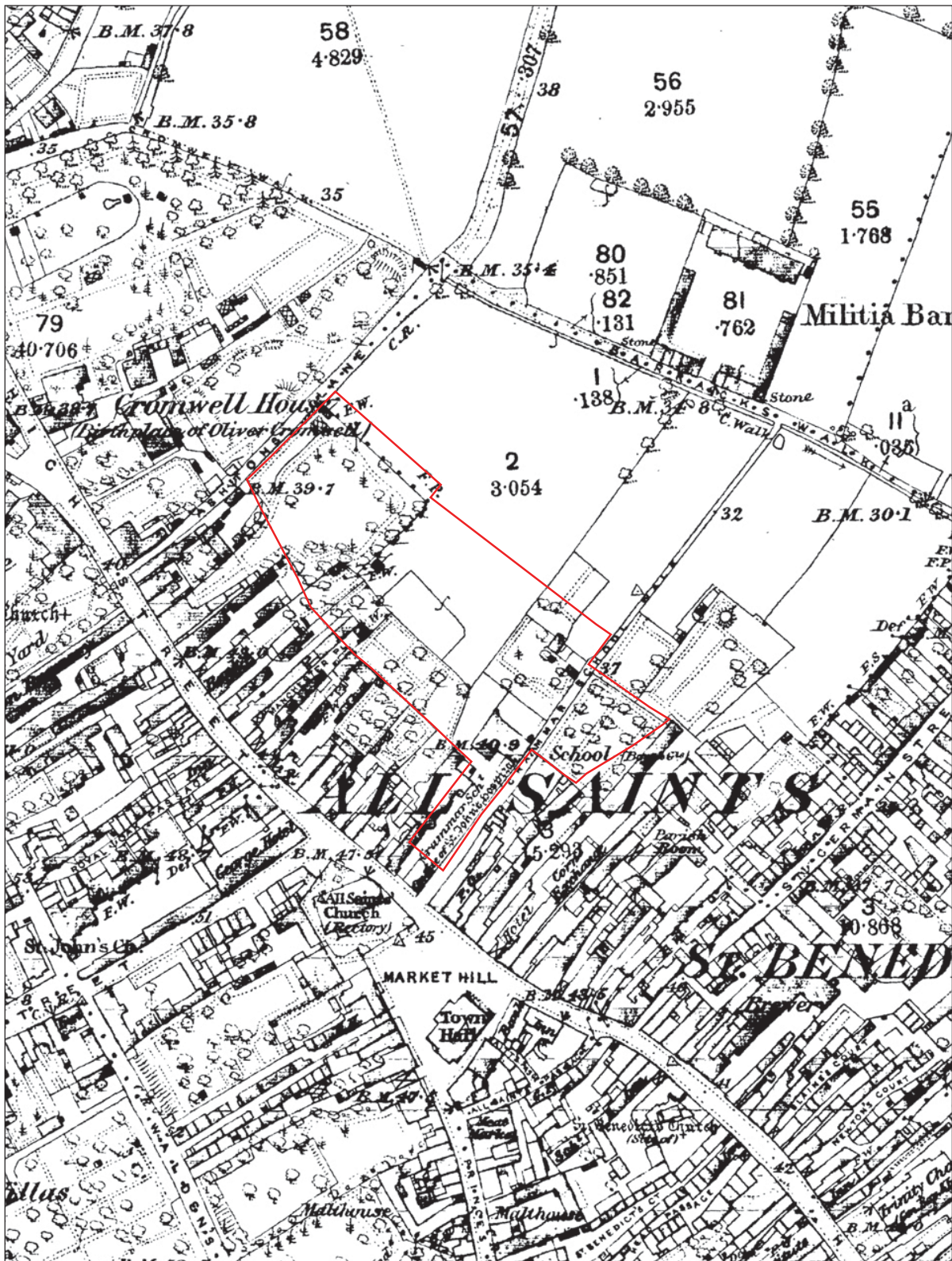


Figure 9: 1st Edition OS Map 1888 89

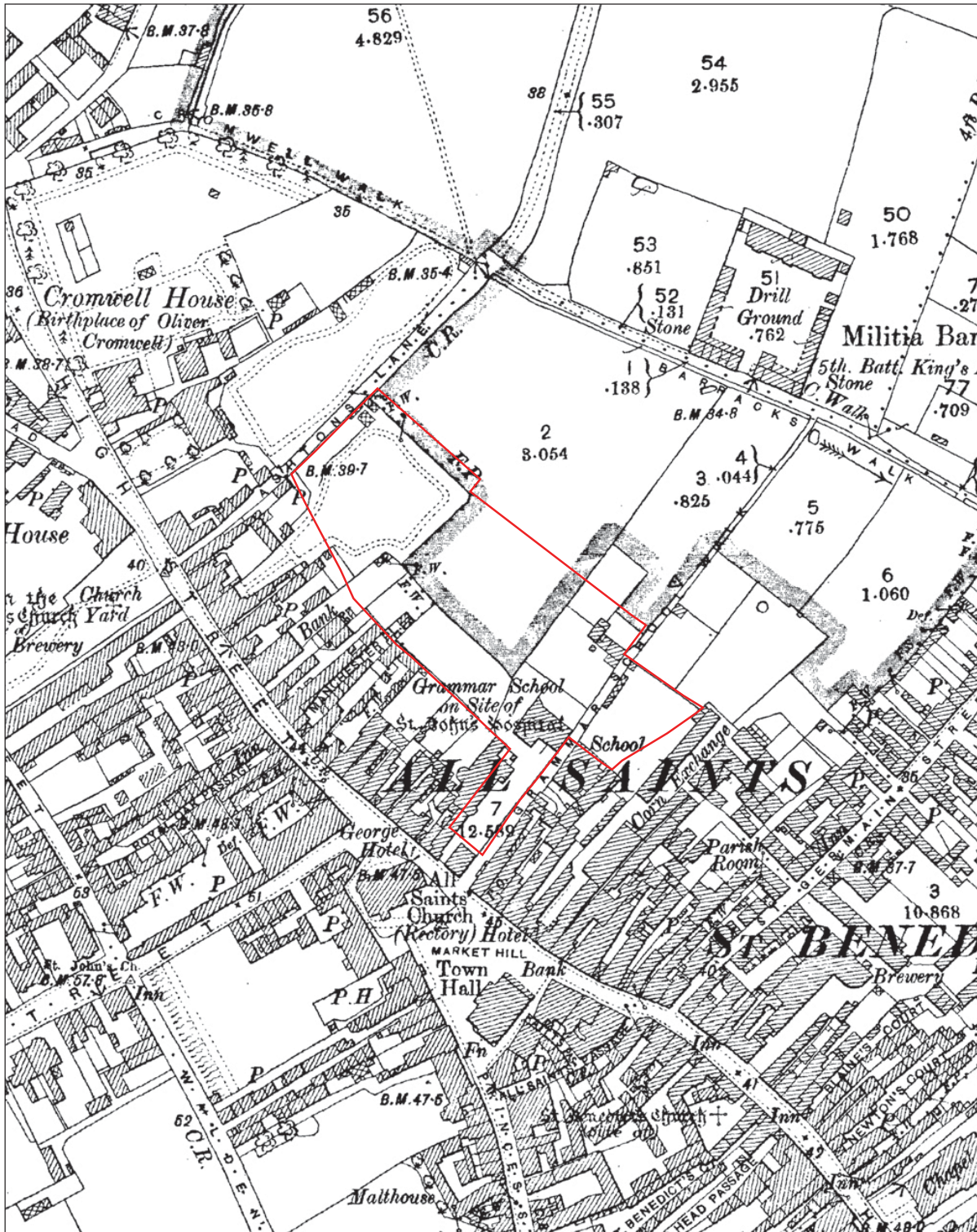


Figure 10: 2nd Edition OS Map 1901

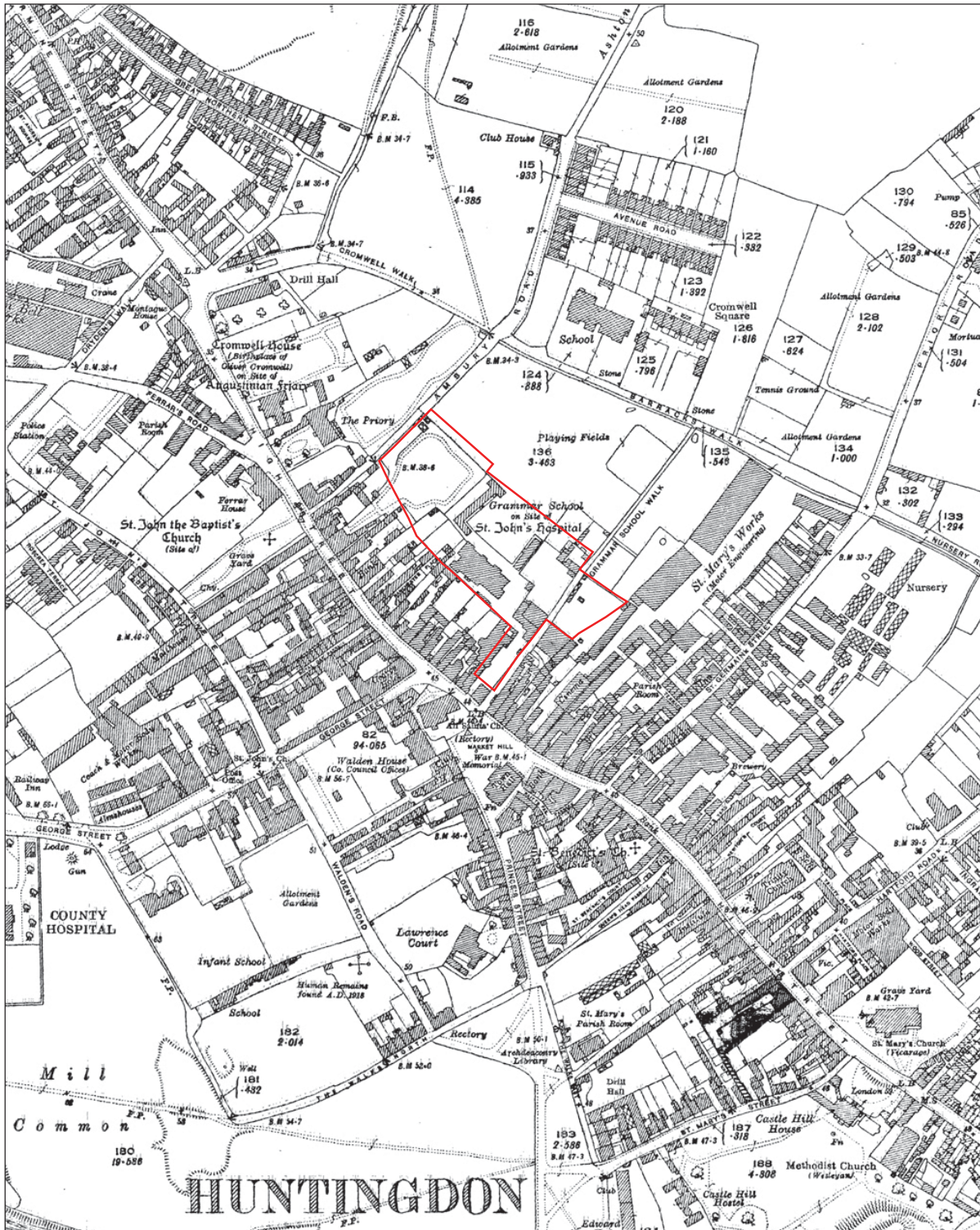
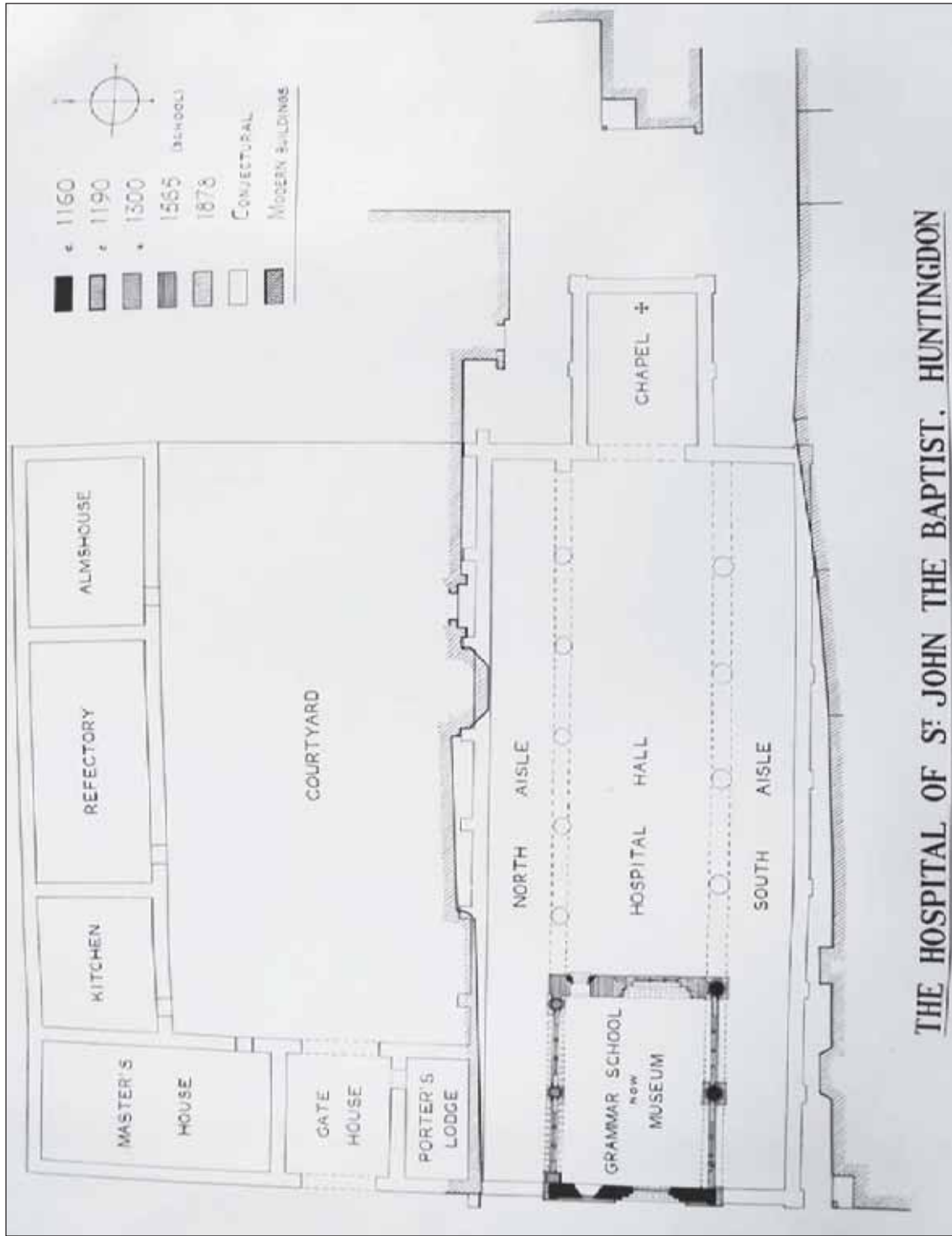


Figure 11: 3rd Edition OS Map 1926



THE HOSPITAL OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST, HUNTINGDON

Figure 12: Plan of the hospital of St. John the Baptist



late 1: Anglian House viewed from north west



late 2: Anglian House viewed from Ambury Road South



late 3: Anglian House viewed from Broo side



late 4: Anglian House viewed from Grammar School side



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