

Hinchingbrooke Hospital Car Park Huntingdon Cambridgeshire



Desk-Based Assessment



March 2014

Client: Campbell Buchanan

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NGR: TL 522440 272172

Hinchingbrooke Hospital Car Park, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire

Desk-Based Assessment

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology East has been commissioned by Campbell Buchanan to produce a Desk Based Assessment for the Hinchingsbrooke Hospital Car Park site, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire. This report covers the assessment and a prediction of the archaeological potential of the site.

A small amount of Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age archaeology has previously been identified in the study area. An archaeological evaluation has been carried out in the northern part of the car park itself in which identified a series of medieval plough furrows and modern disturbance of the archaeological horizon.

The main emphasis of the area seems to be the land adjacent to the proposed development at the New School sites and further away at Bob's Wood, where significant Middle to Late Iron Age and Romano-British occupational deposits, buildings, in particular a possible Villa building, and features were uncovered in a series of excavations from the early 2000's. Other work in the area has added further evidence for an extensive Middle Iron age to Romano-British settlement.

A small amount of Medieval archaeology has also been identified primarily ridge and furrow truncating the earlier Iron Age and Romano-British deposits and a Post-Medieval farm house, Hinchingsbrooke Farm, which was located in the proposed development area until it was demolished in the late 1970's/early 1980's.

This spread of evidence from within the local vicinity indicates that this is an area of high archaeological significance and suggests there is a moderate to high chance of surviving archaeological features and deposits of Iron Age, Roman and Medieval date. Residual Late Neolithic and Bronze Age material has been found in the study area. Earlier prehistoric activity (from the Palaeolithic to the Early Neolithic) and Saxon archaeological features and deposits have not been previously been identified within study area but their presence cannot be totally ruled out.





1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Background

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East has been commissioned by Campbell Buchanan to produce a desk based assessment of the Hinchingsbrooke Hospital site. The aim of this assessment is to determine the nature and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area
- 1.1.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 30) states that developments that include, or have the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, the developer 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 site is located in the car park to the north-west of Hinchingsbrooke Hospital. It is centred on TL 522440 272172 with a height of approximately 32m OD.
- 1.2.2 The site is located on a bedrock geology of Oxford clay with overlying superficial deposits of Diamicton of the Oadby member (BGS).
- 1.2.3 The region under investigation lies to the west of the historic core of Huntingdon and to the north-west of Hinchingsbrooke house, which was the site of Hinchingsbrooke Priory.

1.3 Acknowledgements

- 1.3.1 The author would like to thank Andy Girvan of Campbell Buchanan for commissioning the works. Thanks also go to the Cambridgeshire County Council HER for carrying out the 500m search and to Stephen Macaulay for managing the project.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOURCES

2.1 Historical Sources

- 2.1.1 There are several Anglo-Saxon documents that relate to Huntingdon, in particular the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (ASC), which records the town as a charter of the Abbey of Peterborough in 656AD confirming lands and privileges including details of land grants made by Wulfhere, King of Mercia. One of these entries is for the meres and fens towards Huntingdon-porte.
- 2.1.2 The accuracy of the document has, however, been questioned as the version of the Chronicle was held by Peterborough and it is suggested that the document was produced in the 10th century. During the refoundation of the abbeys and subsequent Benedictine reform in the 10th century led to much dispute over holdings leading to the production of forged documents and charters used to claim ownership. It is suggested that the 656AD entry may well fall into this category.
- 2.1.3 Further into the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle Huntingdon is referred to as a crossing point of the Ouse used by the Vikings. Unsurprisingly they settled at this location and became and a major centre. During the reconquest of the Danelaw by Edward the Elder in 910 the Vikings fell back to Huntingdon and by 921AD under increasing pressure from Edwards armies and those of Aethelflaed of Mercia it was abandoned and slighted. After defeat of the Viking armies Edward ordered the repair and re-garrisoning of Huntingdon most likely as a Burgh town.
- 2.1.4 The status of burgh allowed the town to have a mint, one of which is known during the reign of Eadwig (955-9).
- 2.1.5 Later charters from the reign of King Edgar indicate the status of the town, for example a charter granting two hides of land to Thorney Abbey in 972AD in reference to St. Mary's Church and another of 974AD to Peterborough states that no other market should exist between Huntingdon and Stamford except Peterborough.
- 2.1.6 The Domesday Survey of 1086 has a long and detailed account of Huntingdon. The historian Orderic Vitalis records that William the Conqueror built a Castle to enforce order and occupation after Hereward the Wake's rebellion.
- 2.1.7 The town received 17 charters between 1205 and 1630, mostly consolidating the town's existing rights, or sometimes granting new rights. In 1572 the town was surveyed, but no accompanying map was produced although it can be used in relation to the Speed map of 1610. The proposed development area lies just outside the limits of Speed's map.
- 2.1.8 A priory at Hinchinbrooke, or more commonly called St. James without Huntingdon, is said to have been founded by William the Conqueror, with alms still given at the gate until the dissolution, in honour of the founder. It has been suggested the Nunnery was originally set up at Eltisley, although no evidence has been found to support this.
- 2.1.9 Two grants were made by Henry III of Oak trees to the poor Nuns of St. Michael near Huntingdon, which probably refer to this house. Paying guests were taken in by the abbess to support the income of the priory in 13th century. But few records of this small house survive (Page and Proby 1926).
- 2.1.10 The site was granted to Richard Cromwell during the dissolution and became Hinchinbrooke house, the birthplace of Oliver Cromwell.

- 2.1.11 Hinchingsbrooke Farmhouse which was located in the proposed development area was part of the Hinchingsbrooke Estate, which was enclosed in the 16th Century.

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. A search was carried out by a Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Officer and all records falling within the requested search area of 500m from the site were provided in descriptive form with corresponding datasets supplied as shapefiles to provide the exact geographic location of each record. Archaeological works within 500m of the site have revealed a large spread of HER records.
- 2.2.2 A summary of the results is presented below.

Prehistoric

- 2.2.3 Two undated features and flint scatters (MCB 009963 and ECB1236) are located immediately to the west of the site.

Bronze Age

- 2.2.4 Largely residual a small amount of Bronze Age material has been recovered from archaeological works in the study area (ECB nos. 1235, 1481 and 1852), primarily to the west of the site.

Iron Age

- 2.2.5 A large wealth of Iron Age material has been found to the south-west of the proposed development at Bob's Wood (ECB nos. 218, 219, 1235, 1481, 1852 and 2464).

Romano-British

- 2.2.6 Roman material is less well represented but has turned up in association with late Iron Age features at the Bob's wood site (ECB 219).

Medieval/Post-Medieval

- 2.2.7 The Medieval activity surrounding the proposed development occurs but is primarily agricultural ridge and furrow (MCB 09963a, ECB nos. 721, 1481 and 1852). Post-medieval material has also been identified (MCB 12110, ECB nos. 1236, 1481, 1840 and 1852).

- 2.2.8 Finally undated features were found at Hinchingsbrooke Buisness Park (ECB 2729).

2.3 Cartographic Evidence

- 2.3.1 The area under investigation lies just outside the edge of the historic maps of Huntingdon such as Speeds map of 1610.
- 2.3.2 The earliest cartographic source seems to be the 1st edition OS map dated 1888 (see fig. x). The map shows that the majority of the region under investigation is under cultivation, however, it also shows the site of Hinchingsbrooke farm house is located within the proposed development area.

2.4 Aerial Photographs

- 2.4.1 An aerial survey was carried out in the land west of Ermine street to the north of the site. The region covered spreads northwards away from the site and it is felt that this survey is not relevant to the current investigation.

- 2.4.2 A further aerial survey was also undertaken as part of evaluation works at Hinchingsbrooke Hospital (ECB1057). The survey identified parcels of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation, however, the photographs were unable to provide evidence for earlier features.

2.5 Earthworks

- 2.5.1 No earthworks have been identified in the area under investigation.

2.6 Archaeological Excavations and Surveys

- 2.6.1 A large amount of archaeological work has been carried out in the region with numerous excavations specifically in the region of the New School site and Bob's wood.
- 2.6.2 A series of excavations have been carried out on the New School site/Bob's Wood to the west of the current proposed development. The works, which occurred over a number of years, identified a mix of material. The earliest evidence for occupation comes from residual Neolithic flint work, although no Neolithic features were identified during the works. Early Bronze Age features were also identified. Interestingly the site seems to stop at this point with the next identified phase of activity occurring in the Middle to Late Iron Age with a series of complex boundaries and multiple phases of occupation. The material recovered from the limited area of excavation in 2000 (Hinman and Cooper 2001, Hinman 2003) suggests that habitation of the site was occurring in the vicinity.
- 2.6.3 Further excavation work on the Hinchingsbrooke New School and Bob's Wood sites following the evaluations (Hinman 2003) identified Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age pits, potentially Middle Iron Age boundary ditches, Late Iron Age occupation and Romano-British material indicative of a high status site. Substantial Building remains in Area B of the excavations suggest a possible Roman Villa building supported by the remains of an aisled barn.
- 2.6.4 During 2004 Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit undertook excavation work on land adjacent to Parkway (TL 223 722) (Fletcher 2004), immediately to the west of the current proposed development. The site was composed of a southern and north-eastern area. The southern area was protected by a layer of topsoil up to 0.4m thick and a layer of subsoil up to 0.15m, these deposits sealed Later Iron Age features in particular a north-west to south-east boundary and an associated pit. Post medieval plough furrows truncated the Iron Age features.
- 2.6.5 The second north-eastern uncovered a series of Bronze Age pits, Later Iron Age boundary ditches and a Penannular ring ditch with two possible entrances, a single Medieval boundary ditch and finally a four seemingly random post-medieval post-holes.
- 2.6.6 Further work at the Bob's wood site has been carried out by Howe (2007) and Crank (2001), targeted on features uncovered in the 2000 evaluation (Hinman and Cooper 2001). These investigation revealed elements of the substantial Later Iron Age field systems and enclosures. Medieval ridge and furrow was found running across the site on a NNE-SSW alignment.
- 2.6.7 The Bob's wood sites also produced a number of human remains, a late Iron Age Cremation, plus a series of cremations in Samian vessels and later c.3rd century inhumations (Anon 2003).
- 2.6.8 Predominantly Roman occupation was uncovered at the Christie Drive excavation (Brittain 2012). Here, at the south-east edge of the Bob's wood excavations, the features excavated at the site suggest it was primarily a Romano-British occupation site dated between 1st and 4th centuries. A small insignificant assemblage of earlier

material, was also found and is related to the features excavated at the New Children's Centre (Howe 2007).

- 2.6.9 Work has been carried out on the Hospital site itself, Armour (2002) located medieval ridge and furrow and three undated ditches during an evaluation, three of the evaluation trenches were located directly to the north of the proposed development area. These trenches 6, 7 and 8 revealed considerable modern disturbance, in the case of trench 8 completely removing the medieval furrows and remnants of medieval furrows in trenches 6 and 7.
- 2.6.10 An evaluation at the Hinchingsbrooke Sports ground in land adjacent to the constabulary recovered Neolithic worked flints, Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery and a range of features date-able to the Iron Age. It is suggested that the pits, post holes and boundary ditches found during the works are on the periphery of the Bob's Wood settlement (Wheeler 2008).
- 2.6.11 To the north-west of the site Atkins (2005) carried out an evaluation at Kingfisher way. The evaluation revealed a single post-medieval ditch suggesting the site lies outside the substantial Later Iron Age settlement at Bob's Wood.
- 2.6.12 Work was also carried out between Kingfisher way and the proposed development at plot 4002, Hinchingsbrooke Business Park (Kaye 2007). A single undated linear gully was identified within this evaluation suggesting that the site was outside the northern extent of the Iron Age settlement site.
- 2.6.13 House (2010) carried out a small evaluation to the south-east at Hinchingsbrooke School, however, the site revealed no archaeological deposits as it was located on the former swimming pool that had been backfilled and made up over the last decades.

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 Early Prehistoric

- 3.2.1 No Palaeolithic or Mesolithic activity has been identified within the survey area, however, as the major river systems of Cambridgeshire have been a focus for much prehistoric activity there is a very low chance of early prehistoric remains surviving within the terrace gravels of the river system.
- 3.2.2 Neolithic and Bronze Age material has been recovered from the Bob's Wood site to the west of the proposed development and although widely distributed it spreads across the Bob's Wood and New School sites as well as the land adjacent to Parkway. There is a low/moderate chance of material from this period existing in the current development.

3.3 Later Prehistoric

- 3.3.1 The main focus of activity in the region is the Middle to Late Iron Age. A large complex of field systems and buildings associated with this period was excavated at Bob's Wood and the New School site over a number of years. The systems of enclosures and occupation seem to be less dense than at Bob's wood in the land directly adjacent and therefore there is a moderate/high chance of remains of this period surviving.

3.4 Roman

- 3.4.1 Substantial Roman remains have been found at the Bob's wood excavations in particular a potential Villa building. As such buildings associated with a Villa type estate may extend into part within the area of the proposed development. However, the archaeological works have demonstrated that the majority of the Roman material is located within the south-east of the Bob's Wood sites and the works nearer to the proposed development have not recovered Roman remains. Therefore there is a moderate chance of Roman remains.

3.5 Saxon

- 3.5.1 No Saxon remains have been identified in previous works within the study area. Therefore it is not possible to predict whether Saxon remains will be present, however, it is unlikely that there will be Saxon remains.

3.6 Medieval and Post-Medieval

- 3.6.1 Medieval ridge and furrow has been identified to the north of the site and in the excavated areas to the west of the site as well as on the hospital site (Armour 2002). Therefore there is a Moderate/High chance of Medieval activity on the site.
- 3.6.2 Hinchingsbrooke farmhouse identified on the 1st OS map was located in the development area and therefore there is a high chance of remains associated with this building, which was demolished during the late 1970's or early 1980's.

4 DEGREE OF SURVIVAL

4.1 Assessment

- 4.1.1 This section broadly assess the degree of survival of the archaeological deposits in the proposed development area. The assessment takes the form of a prediction model based on probability and is therefore intended as a guide.
- 4.1.2 The majority of the proposed development area is under a modern car park and previously had been primarily used for agricultural purposes. It is therefore likely that the remains within the study area have been subjected to both modern and medieval ploughing, as demonstrated by the medieval furrows excavated at the New School and Bob's wood sites for example. This has been taken into account as medieval ploughing and modern levelling of the site as part of the hospital construction (Armour, N. 2001) may well have partially truncated the earlier archaeological features.
- 4.1.3 The location of Hinchbrook farm within the proposed development will have had some impact on the earlier archaeological remains but should itself be largely intact.

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
Early Prehistory	Unknown	Unknown
Later Prehistory	Moderate/High	Moderate/Good
Roman	Moderate	Moderate/Good
Saxon	Unknown	Unknown
Medieval	Moderate/High	Moderate/Good
Post-Medieval	High	Good

5 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1.1 The aim of this assessment was to determine the archaeological potential of the Hinchingsbrooke Hospital Car Park and the possible impact any future work could have on the archaeology. The lack of excavation and survey within the site itself does not 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 the site have revealed evidence for medieval agriculture and a large complex of Iron Age and Romano-British occupation within the study area suggesting there is a moderate/high chance of this settlement extending into the proposed development area.
- 5.1.3 Furthermore the remains of Hinchingsbrooke farm, which was located within the development area prior to it's demolition in the late 1970's/early 1980's will be present

APPENDIX A. SUMMARY OF HER EVENTS

Her	Grid	Description	Period
ECB2798	TL 22779 71784	An evaluation was undertaken on land adjacent to Hinchingsbrooke Constabulary in advance of proposed development of sports facilities for Huntingdonshire Regional College. Fourteen trenches of 50m long and one of 25m were excavated. Evaluation revealed a small assemblage of Neolithic flint work, Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery and a range of features dateable to the Iron Age. These pits, postholes and boundary ditches suggest this area perhaps on the edge of a larger focus of settlement to the west and the results accord well with the results of excavations in the vicinity. Later activity is indicated by finds from the Roman and Medieval periods, but these are likely evidence of occupation in the wider environment. Significant truncation was observed in the trenches to the western portion of the development area.	Neolithic – Medieval
ECB1235	TL 22259 72213	Evaluation by trial trenching was carried out in December 2000, revealing the presence of significant archaeological remains. The remains comprised early Bronze Age deposits, a series of Mid-Late	EBA – M/LIA
ECB1852	TL 22242 72237	Excavation was undertaken on two areas totalling 1978m square in advance of the proposed sale of the land for residential development. The southern excavation area revealed the presence of a ditch and pit, dating to the Later Iron Age. In the north-eastern area a possible Bronze Age pits, Later Iron Age roundhouse and drainage ditch were located.	BA – IA
ECB3625	TL 2209 7198	An archaeological evaluation followed closely by an excavation was carried out and revealed evidence from Bronze Age to Romano-British settlement. There was residual lithic items from the Mesolithic/Bronze Age/Iron Age which suggests a transient visitation to the site. Prehistoric inhabitation was largely secondary to the weight of Romano-British evidence. Romano-British occupation began in the 1st century and ended in the 3rd century. The excavation revealed a sequence of droveways and at least three phases of rectilinear enclosures, with two incomplete ring gullies and a possible kiln or oven. The kiln was filled with burnt clay daub and charcoal was present. However, no furniture or distinguishable structure was recovered, and there were no clear signs of direct in situ scorching. There was a small assemblage of pottery recovered from the excavation, several of the sherds were abraded. There was a mixture of coarseware and fineware fabrics broadly dating to the 2nd-4th century, with the exception of a single abraded sherd of later Iron Age East Midlands Scored Ware. There was no other clear evidence for prehistoric activity.	BA – 4th C AD
ECB1481	TL 22230 72265	Eleven evaluation trenches were excavated in advance of the sale of the land for residential development, revealing a small and heavily truncated Bronze Age pit and small Iron Age pit. A further artefactually sterile pit was identified in the NW corner of the site, together with elements of a ridge and furrow field system. The site lies on the north facing slope of a hill, which may partially explain the paucity of features, combined with a high degree of truncation.	BA to Medieval
ECB219	TL 21953 73600	The 2000 evaluation revealed settlement related activity spanning the middle Iron Age to the 4th C AD. There appears to be a wholesale relocation of the settlement core southwards from the mid-late Iron Age, with the core drifting further southwards and eastwards from the late Iron Age into the Roman period. This is suggested to reflect a desire to physically dominate the landscape overlooking Ermine Street. Relatively high status occupation throughout the period of occupation is suggested, with possibility of a villa located nearby.	MIA – 4th C AD
ECB218	TL 22073 72359	Iron Age ditches and two distinct phases of ridge and furrow cultivation. No Romano-British remains were recovered.	LIA
ECB2464	TL 22201 71948	In January 2007 CAM ARC conducted an area excavation covering 3923m square on the site of the proposed new childcare facility adjacent to Christie Drive, Hinchingsbrooke. The excavation revealed a series of Later Iron Age field systems and enclosures and a heavily truncated pit.	LIA
ECB1236	TL 2225272201	Excavations revealed a pre-historic ditch and a series of post-medieval plough furrows	Prehistoric
ECB2248	TL 220 723	A magnetometer survey was carried out to investigate the nature of any features associated with a flint scatter discovered during field walking. A concentration of archaeological features was recorded in the SW part of the site which might be associated with prehistoric settlement.	? Prehistoric
ECB2181	TL 22300 73600	An AP assessment was carried out revealing two areas of former ridge and furrow, and a complex of ditches, probably of pre-medieval date.	Pre-medieval and Medieval
ECB1057	TL 22706 72153	The photographs were unable to provide evidence for or against the presence of any pre-medieval features	Medieval
ECB721	TL 22562 72190	An evaluation revealed Medieval ridge and furrow field divisions and post-Medieval landscaping, as well as three undated ditches	Medieval
ECB1057	TL 22706 72153	The photographs were unable to provide evidence for or against the presence of ant pre-medieval features	Medieval
ECB1840	TL 22286 72675	Five evaluation trenches were excavated revealing a single late post medieval ditch, and demonstrating a high degree of ground disturbance. A layer of clay overburden had recently been dumped on the site, at which time the topsoil had also been removed from the site.	Post-medieval
ECB1237	TL 22301 72201	A watching brief following evaluation found few features or finds. A number of undated ditches were revealed, and post-medieval brick and tile were recovered.	
ECB2729	TL 22081 72494	Four trenches were excavated in advance of the construction of a new office building, revealing a gully of undetermined date	

Monuments	Grid	Type	Description	Date
08751	TL 228 721	Monument	1. S end ridge and furrow running NE - SW, N end earthworks. 2. Evidence of 2 distinct phases of ridge and furrow cultivation were recorded during evaluation on the New School Site (located to the SW). 3. The archaeology identified in the area were parcels of ridge and furrow cultivation. The photographs were unable to provide evidence for or against the presence of any pre-medieval features.	Medieval
09963	TL 2185 7230	Find Spot	1. Scatter of burnt flint and flint flakes found adjacent to trackway during ad hoc visit to site. Hillside location.	Prehistoric
09963a	TL 2185 7230	Find spot	1. Abraded sherd found - sand and grog tempered handle fragment.	Medieval
12110	TL 225 727	Park and Garden	1. Vicarage grounds: Conifers. planting etc. Now built over.	Post-Medieval
13031	TL 218 724	Monument	1. An evaluation in 1997 revealed in Area 1: a ritual pit alignment superseded by two additional phases of ritualised boundary definition in the form of ditches containing placed deposits. A possible furnace base was found with associated iron slag, along with enclosure ditches, pits and postholes. Significant artefacts include currency bars, querns, iron working waste, knife fragments, loom weight fragments and large quantities of domestic pottery and animal bone. In Area 2 enclosure ditches associated with domestic habitation were found, along with a large assemblage of Late pre-Roman Iron Age domestic pottery.	Iron Age
13032	TL 223 721	Monument	1. Evaluation revealed the presence of significant archaeological remains, including a group of pits, one of which contained the poorly preserved remains of a horse's skull placed on a collection of cobbles before being carefully covered by a layer of pottery. This deposit is reminiscent of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age remains revealed at the adjacent Bob's Wood excavation (2000). The date range suggests deposition during the early Bronze Age. The presence of Beaker pottery in association with the horse cranium is a highly significant discovery. 2. A watching brief following evaluation found few features or finds. A number of undated ditches were revealed, and postmedieval brick and tile were recovered	Bronze age – Iron Age
13033	TL 219 721	Monument	1 & 2. The 2000 evaluation revealed settlement related activity spanning the middle Iron Age to the C4th AD. There appears to be a wholesale relocation of the settlement core southwards from the mid-late Iron Age, with the core drifting further southwards and eastwards from the late Iron Age into the Roman period. This is suggested to reflect a desire to physically dominate the landscape overlooking Ermine Street. Relatively high status occupation throughout the period of occupation is suggested, with possibility of a villa located nearby. 3. A short retrospective summary of previous work and an account of excavations carried out at Hinchingsbrooke in 2003. Mention is made of 5 months' digging, during which time further evidence of Iron Age and Roman settlement was revealed. This included an Iron Age cremation and 15 2nd-century cremations. No locational data is included and it is not clear how much of this report refers to older work and how much is new.	Late Iron Age - Roman
CB1481 3	TL 22531 72210	Monument	1. An evaluation revealed Medieval ridge and furrow field divisions and post-Medieval landscaping, as well as three earlier undated ditches. 2. The archaeology identified in the area were parcels of ridge and furrow cultivation. The photographs were unable to provide evidence for or against the presence of any pre-medieval features.	Medieval
CB1481 4	TL 2222 7219	Monument	1. The excavation revealed a prehistoric ditch and a series of post-medieval plough furrows.	Prehistoric
CB1481 5	TL 2222 7219	Monument	1. The excavation revealed a prehistoric ditch and a series of post-medieval plough furrows.	Post-medieval
MCB15 903	TL 22190 72286	Monument	1. Eleven evaluation trenches were excavated in advance of the sale of the land for residential development, revealing a small and heavily truncated Bronze Age pit and small Iron Age pit. A further artefactually sterile pit was identified in the NW corner of the site, together with elements of a ridge and furrow field system. The site lies of the north facing slope of a hill, which may partially explain the paucity of features, combined with a high degree of truncation. 2. Excavation was undertaken on two areas in advance of the proposed sale of the land for residential development. The southern excavation area revealed the presence of a ditch and pit, dating to the Later Iron Age. In the north-eastern area a possible Bronze Age pit, Later Iron Age roundhouse and drainage ditch were located.	BA – Post-medieval
MCB16 625	TL 2228 7267	Monument	1. An evaluation was carried out revealing a single late post medieval ditch, and demonstrating a high degree of soil disturbance. A layer of clay overburden had recently been dumped on the site, at which time the topsoil had also been removed from the site.	Post-medieval
MCB17 629	TL 22162 71964	Monument	1. Area excavation of 3923m square revealed evidence of a series of Later Iron Age field systems in the form of a number of ditches aligned NW-SE and NE-SW. These ditches contained Iron Age pottery and animal bone, including a horse tibia. A curvilinear ditch was also revealed, which seemed to have formed a part of and enclosure. The base of a severely truncated pit was also identified, but not excavated. The entire site was overlain by post-medieval ridge and furrow on a NNE-SSW alignment.	Iron Age
MCB17 763	TL 2210 7247	Monument	1. An evaluation revealed a single gully of undetermined date, possibly an agricultural boundary. A single sherd of undiagnostic greyware was recovered from the feature.	



Monum- ents	Grid	Type	Description	Date
MCB19 581	TL 2208 7200	Monument	<p>1. An archaeological evaluation followed closely by an excavation was carried out and revealed evidence from Bronze Age to Romano-British settlement. There was residual lithic items from the Mesolithic/Bronze Age/Iron Age which suggests a transient visitation to the site. Prehistoric inhabitation was largely secondary to the weight of Romano-British evidence. Romano-British occupation began in the 1st century and ended in the 3rd century. The excavation revealed a sequence of droveways and at least three phases of rectilinear enclosures, with two incomplete ring gullies and a possible kiln or oven. The kiln was filled with burnt clay daub and charcoal was present. However, no furniture or distinguishable structure was recovered, and there were no clear signs of direct in situ scorching.</p> <p>There was a small assemblage of pottery recovered from the excavation, several of the sherds were abraded. There was a mixture of coarseware and fineware fabrics broadly dating to the 2nd-4th century, with the exception of a single abraded sherd of later Iron Age East Midlands Scored Ware. There was no other clear evidence for prehistoric activity.</p>	Iron Age - Roman



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	<input type="text" value="oxfordar3-207791"/>		
Project Name	<input type="text" value="Hinchingsbrooke Hospital Car Park, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire: Desk Based Assessment"/>		
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start <input type="text"/>	Finish	<input type="text"/>
Previous Work (by OA East)	<input type="text" value="No"/>	Future Work	<input type="text" value="Unknown"/>

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	<input type="text" value="STUHIH14"/>	Planning App. No.	<input type="text"/>
HER No.	<input type="text"/>	Related HER/OASIS No.	<input type="text"/>

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	<input type="text" value="Select Prompt (this should be in your brief/spec)..."/>
Development Type	<input type="text" value="For DBA/Evaluation - select the type of development planned for the site..."/>

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 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
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<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>

Project Location

County	<input type="text" value="Cambridgeshire"/>	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	<input type="text" value="Huntingdonshire"/>	<input type="text" value="Hinchingsbrooke Hospital
Hinchingsbrooke Park
Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire"/>
Parish	<input type="text" value="Huntingdon"/>	
HER	<input type="text" value="Cambridge"/>	
Study Area	<input type="text"/>	National Grid Reference <input type="text" value="TL522440 272172"/>



Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	
Project Design Originator	Stephen Macauley
Project Manager	Stephen Macauley
Supervisor	Anthony Haskins

Project Archives

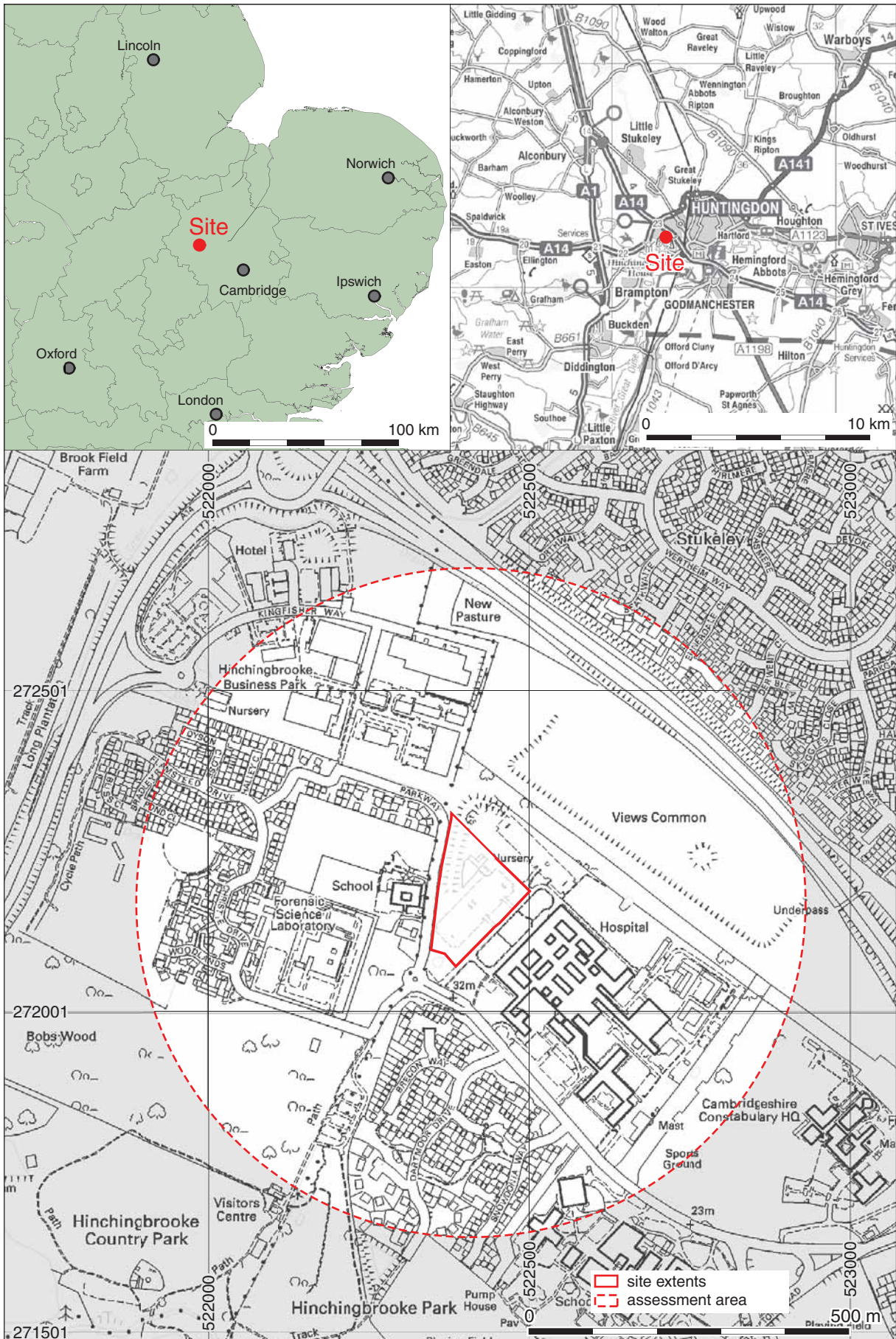
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N/a	County Council stores, Landbeach	County Council stores, Landbeach
	STU HIH 14	STU HIH 14

Archive Contents/Media

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	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location plan

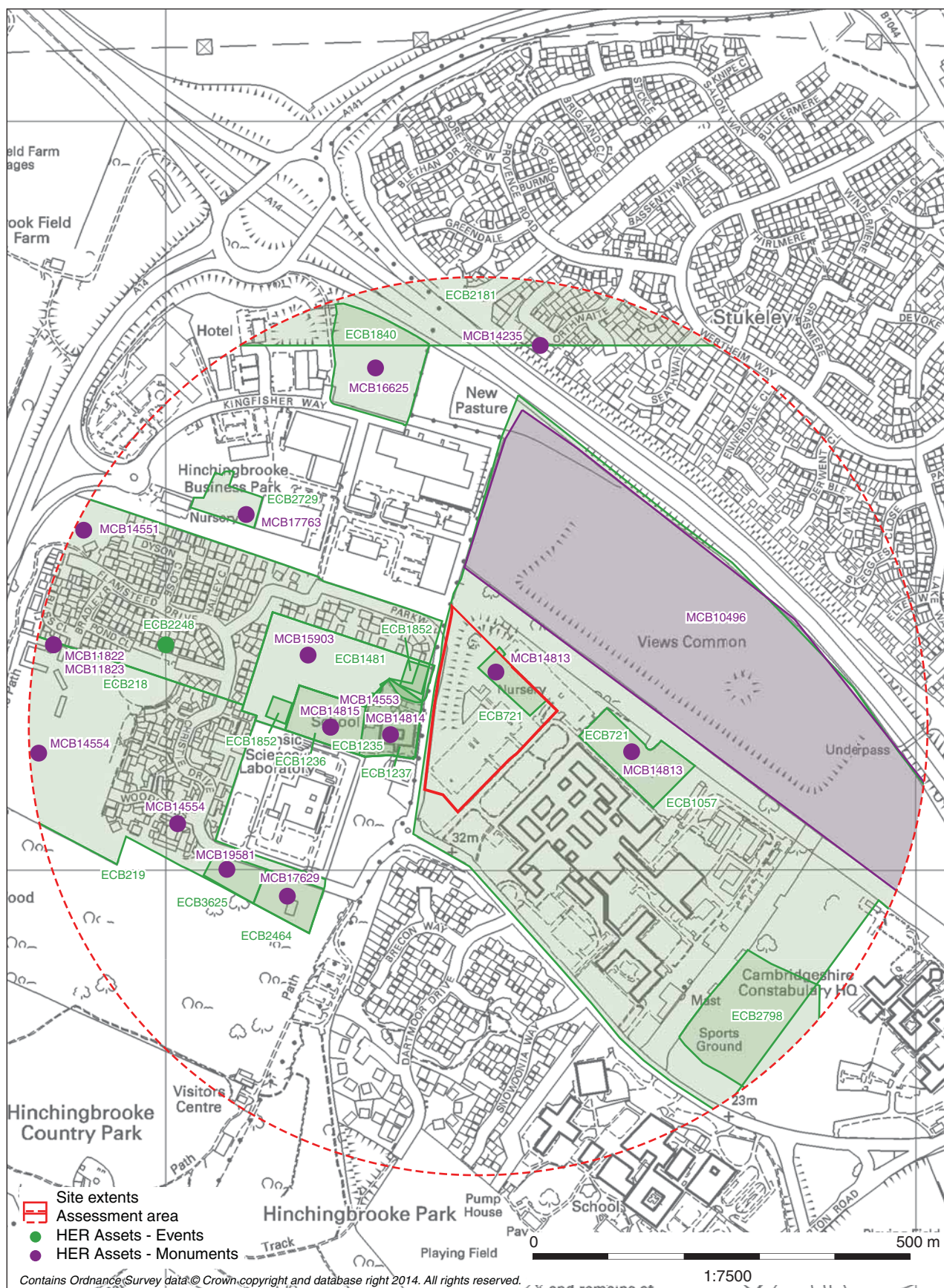


Figure 2: Site plan showing known cultural heritage assets within the assessment area

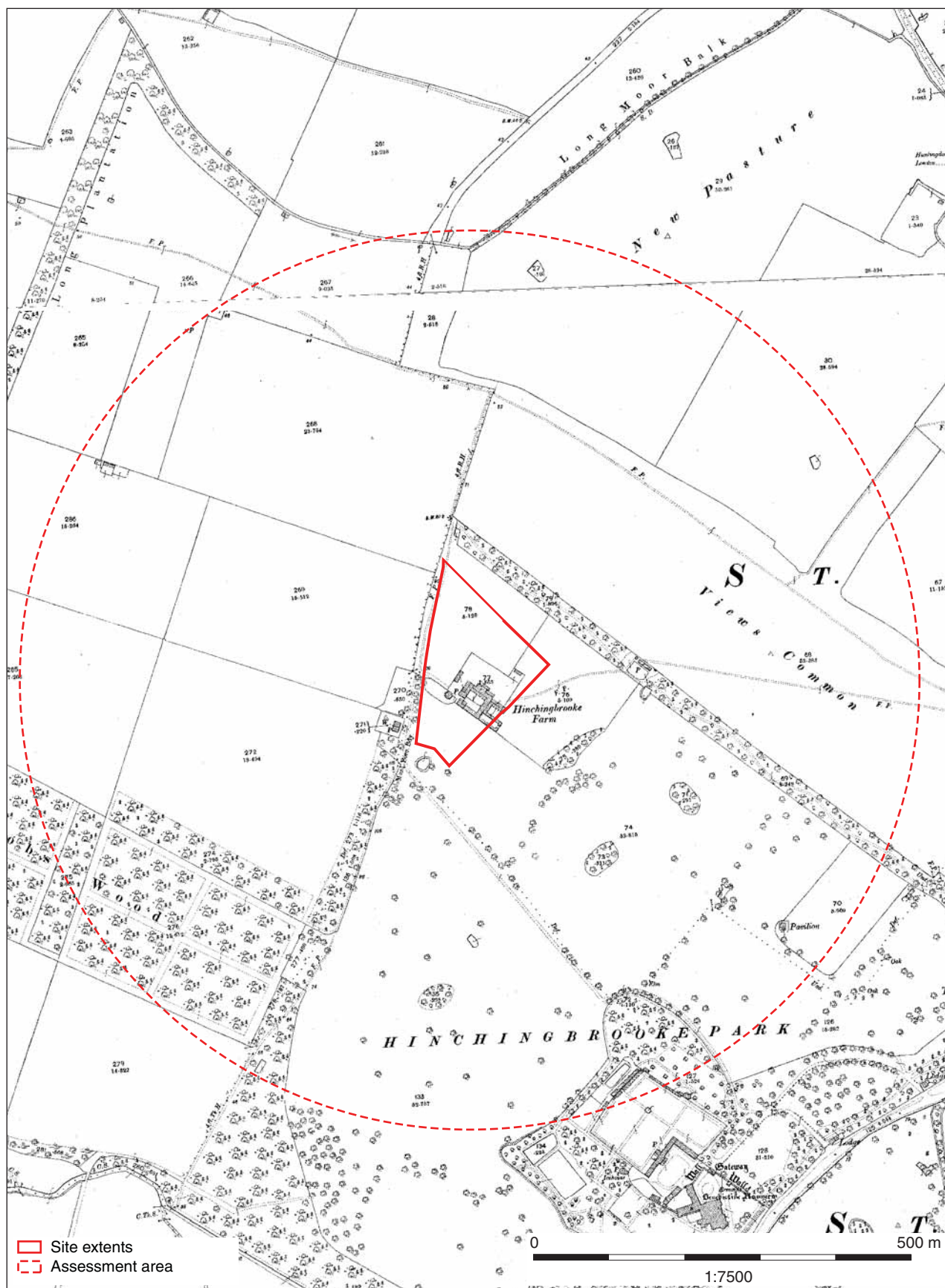


Figure 3: Composite 1st Edition OS mapping (1885-7) 1:2,500 (25 Inch)



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