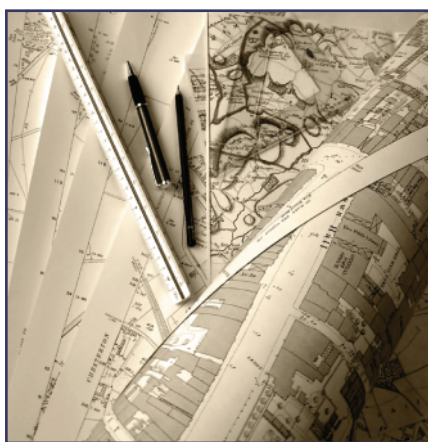


Hinchingbrooke Hospital Hinchingbrooke Huntingdon



Desk-Based Assessment



July 2015

**Client: Hinchingbrooke Health Care
NHS trust**

OA East Report No: 1804

OASIS No: oxfordar3-216973

NGR: TL 2274 7204

Hinchingbrooke Hospital, Hinchingbrooke, Huntingdon


Desk-Based Assessment

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Summary

In July 2015 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) was commissioned by Hinchingbrooke Health Care NHS Trust to undertake a desk-based assessment for land at Hinchingbrooke hospital, just outside of Huntingdon, Huntingdonshire (TL 2274 7204). The aim of this report is to assess the presence, nature and extent of any heritage assets likely to be affected by the proposed site development.

The site is largely within the grounds of Hinchingbrooke hospital, which comprises a main hospital building and associated buildings. The proposed development is for the expansion of health care provision, remodelling of the car parking area along with the construction of residential apartments for workers.

A study of Cambridgeshire's Historic Environment Record, which considers the distribution of known finds, listed buildings and archaeological investigations, indicates that a small number of archaeological interventions have taken place within a 0.5km radius of the site. Significant Iron Age and Roman settlements are located to the west of the site at Christie Avenue and Bob's wood. The further presence of Prehistoric and Iron Age ditches in the sports ground to the east suggests that these settlement remains may extend across the site.

The earliest cartographic evidence for the site dates to the mid 19th century. This shows that the site lies within the Hinchingbrooke estate, with Hinchingbrooke Farmhouse located to the west of the site.

This assessment of the distribution of CHER records, cartographic evidence and historic records in the vicinity of the site indicates that it has a moderate potential for the survival of archaeological remains, especially given the site's position close to known archaeological assets.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Background

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East were commissioned by Alex Bach on behalf of Hinchingbrooke Health Care NHS Trust to carry out this desk-based assessment in support of a planning application for a proposed residential development of the site.
- 1.1.2 The NPPF 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 client has therefore requested that this desk-based assessment be submitted along with the planning application for the site.
- 1.1.3 The proposed development of the land includes the construction of a large residential apartment block with an undercroft parking area and associated access roads.

1.2 Location, Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The proposed development area, hereafter referred to as “the site” or “development area” is located at Hinchingbrooke hospital, to the south-west of Huntingdon (TL 2274 7204). The wider search area, encompassing a 500m radius centred on the site is referred to as the study area (Figure 1).
- 1.2.2 The bedrock geology consists of Oxford Clay formation and this is overlain by a superficial deposit of Oadby Member; Diamicton (British Geological Survey, 1978). The site lies on a south facing slope at c. 28m OD on the northern side of the River Great Ouse.

1.3 Acknowledgements

- 1.3.1 OA East would like to thank Alex Bach of Hinchingbrooke Health Care NHS trust for commissioning this desk-based assessment. Thanks to Charlotte Davies and David Brown for creating the figures and to the staff at Huntingdonshire Records Office and Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record for their assistance in collecting the data.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOURCES

2.1 Historical Sources

- 2.1.1 A Benedictine nunnery, known as St James, was founded in the 11th Century on the site of Hinchingsbrooke House. The nunnery is at all times small and its history relatively unknown, however, its land is believed to have extended up to Views Common, immediately north of the site (Page and Proby, 1974 p 390).
- 2.1.2 The next mention of the nunnery is in the 13th century when King Henry III made two grants to the nunnery; of Oak trees from Sapley Forest. Further mentions in the 13th century come from the Assize rolls, which relate to a dispute about the prioress; Amabilia de Alnestowe's corrody (lifetime allowance of food and clothing) (Page and Proby, 1974 p 390). In the Assize rolls the site is referred to as Hychelingbrok, however, there is little known about the origin of the name (Ekwall, 1991).
- 2.1.3 At the time of the dissolution the nunnery was occupied by the prioress and three nuns and is recorded as covering an area of 70 acres (Way, 1997). The site was granted to Richard Cromwell and became a private residence, seen today as Hinchingsbrooke House. The house was sold to the Montague family in the 17th century who owned the house until 1960 (Page and Proby, 1974 p 390).
- 2.1.4 The house itself was largely rebuilt between 1538 and 1627. In 1830 there was a serious fire which destroyed large parts of the building. The house was rebuilt by Edward Blore shortly afterwards, with further restoration carried out in 1897 and then again in 1960.
- 2.1.5 A park (MCB 14252) created after the dissolution, surrounded the house. The park encompassed an area of 60 acres. which is only slightly less than the area of the nunnery (Way, 1997). The remains of a wall that surrounded the park, along with the main entrance, are still visible today. This park would have been for mixed use, both as pasture and arable land. The northern extent is bounded by Views common.
- 2.1.6 In 1680 areas of common land were defined by government act, this included View Common, immediately north of the hospital site. This would have had the effect of hindering later enclosure (Cambridgeshire County Council, 2015).
- 2.1.7 Hinchingsbrooke farm lies on the Hinchingsbrooke estate and is recorded on the OS map of 1888. A small cottage hospital was set up in the early 20th century, which became the forerunner to the modern hospital, which was built in 1983.

2.2 The Historic Environment Record (HER)

- 2.2.1 A search of the county's Historic Environment Record (HER) was carried out over a 0.5km radius of the site.
- 2.2.2 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 written accounts. The search was carried out by a member of Cambridgeshire's Historic Environment team and all records falling within a 0.5km radius of the site were provided in descriptive form with corresponding datasets supplied as shapefiles (.shp) to provide the exact geographic location of each record (Figure 2).
- 2.2.3 The results of the search are provided below, by period and also summarised in Appendix A.

Prehistoric

- 2.2.4 A magnetometer survey was conducted at Hinchbrook Park which identified a series of ditches in the south-west. These ditches are thought to be prehistoric in date due to their morphology and a previous fieldwalking survey that recovered several struck flints (ECB 2248, Price 1996). A prehistoric ditch was encountered 250m to the west, during an excavation at the New School site (MCB 14814). Other prehistoric finds include a scatter of burnt flint and struck flint 500m to the west of the site (MCB 11822).

Neolithic

- 2.2.5 Neolithic flint and pottery was retrieved as residual finds in later features during an evaluation at Hinchbrook sports ground immediately east of the site (ECB 2798, Wheeler 2008).

Bronze Age

- 2.2.6 There are three records of Bronze Age remains within the study area. The closest of which relates to a small assemblage of Late Bronze Age pottery recovered during an evaluation on the New sports Ground, immediately east of the site (ECB 2798, Wheeler 2008).
- 2.2.7 To the west of the site a pit was encountered during an evaluation at The Parkway (ECB 1481, Fletcher & Hinman 2004) along with Early Bronze Age deposits at the New School site 250m west of the site (ECB 1235, Hinman & Cooper 2001).

Iron Age and Romano-British

- 2.2.8 Immediately to the east of the site an evaluation of the sports ground found several clusters of pits and postholes, which date to the Early Iron Age. These are possible indicators of an open and dispersed settlement. This evaluation also recovered several Later Iron Age ditches that represent activity on the periphery of a larger settlement, probably to the west at Bob's wood (ECB 2798, Wheeler 2008).
- 2.2.9 A significant settlement site was encountered 350m to the south-west at Bob's wood. Excavation of this site revealed that the earliest settlement remains date to the Middle Iron Age and the settlement continues in use until the end of the Roman period. The settlement comprises several phases of enclosures, numerous roundhouses and buildings, associated pits and postholes and possible iron working. Iron Age currency bars found at the site along with the size and form of a Roman Building suggest that it was high status (ECB 4338, Hinman 2003).
- 2.2.10 A series of Middle to late Iron Age ditches were recorded during the evaluation of the New Schools site 350m to the south-west (ECB 1235, Hinman & Cooper 2001).
- 2.2.11 Late Iron Age remains were recorded nearby during an evaluation for a new children's centre. These remains comprised a field system and a possible enclosure (MCB 17629, Howe 2007).
- 2.2.12 A Late Iron Age settlement lay 300m to the north-west of the site at the Parkway. This settlement comprised a roundhouse gully and associated pits and ditches (MCB 15903, Fletcher 2004).
- 2.2.13 A Romano-British settlement occupied between the 1st and 3rd Century AD was encountered 250m the south-west of the site at Christie Drive. These remains comprise three phases of rectilinear enclosures, two possible roundhouses and an oven (MCB 19581, Brittain 2011). An evaluation at the adjacent forensics laboratory showed the Roman settlement to extend further to the east (ECB4214, Moan 2014).

- 2.2.14 To the south-east of the site, a grave dating to the Late 2nd century was encountered during excavations at Nun's Bridge (ECB 873). This grave held the remains of one individual, buried with high status grave goods, comprising pottery vessels, a coin and a decorated bronze hanging vessel.

Medieval

- 2.2.15 The archaeological remains within the study area suggest that the majority of the land was under arable cultivation during the medieval period, with four separate records of ridge and furrow (ECB 721, ECB 1236, ECB 1235, MCB 10492).
- 2.2.16 To the north-east of the site was the location for St Peter's Church (MCB 3254). This church was founded before the 14th century and lay in ruins by the time of the dissolution. Immediately adjacent the remains of a stone coffin and an inhumation were recorded (MCB 1123). The coffin is currently undated, however, it would have been buried in the consecrated land surrounding the church.
- 2.2.17 Evidence of occupation or at least visitation is recorded to the west of the site, with the recovery of a medieval pottery sherd (MCB 11823).

Post-Medieval

- 2.2.18 To the south-west of the site at Hinchbrooke school the remains of two post-medieval walls (ECB 1341, ECB 4188) have been recorded. These walls are likely to be garden walls, possibly associated with the larger Hinchbrooke estate.
- 2.2.19 To the east of the site lay the remains of an artillery fort built during the English civil war (AD1642 – 1651). A later bowling green was laid down in the 18th century, which is still visible today (MCB 3261).

Undated

- 2.2.20 Several undated ditches have been recorded within the study area (MCB 17763, ECB 1237). Three ditches found during evaluation at Hinchbrooke Hospital were sealed below the medieval ridge and furrow (MCB 14813, Armour 2002).
- 2.2.21 Other ditches were encountered during an evaluation at Ullswater Road, 300m to the north-east of the site (ECB 2833, Kajewski 2008). These undated ditches represent two different phases of occupation, with one field system aligned east to west and the second field system aligned north-west to south-east. An undated ditch was recorded during an evaluation of Hinchbrooke Business park, 200m to the north-west (MCB 17763).
- 2.2.22 Disarticulated human skeletal remains were recorded in a garden on Scholars Avenue (MCB 16199).

Previous Archaeological works

- 2.2.23 A number of evaluations at Hinchbrooke School have been carried out (ECB 217, ECB 3414). These did not encounter any archaeological remains, however, modern disturbance was noted.

Listed Buildings

- 2.2.24 Eight records related to listed buildings lie within the search area, these are all associated with Hinchbrooke house and its later medieval remodelling (Table 1 below).

DCB No	Date (century)	description
2360	19th	Hinchingbrooke House, including remains of the chapter house
2361	1909	Brewhouse and laundry at Hinchingbrooke
2362	16th	Gatehouse and walls of main entrance
2363	17th	Park wall fronting Brampton Road
2364	18th	Piers and iron gates at north end of wall
3876	1909	Well in courtyard
4121	Mid 19th	Summer house or children's playhouse
4133	18th	Gates and wall to the right of the main entrance

Table 1: listed buildings records

2.3 Cartographic Evidence

- 2.3.1 The earliest known map of Huntingdon is that drawn by John Speed and dated to 1610, Hinchingbrooke does not appear on the map.

Huntingdon Tithe Map (Huntingdon St John 1948, Huntingdon St Mary 1850)

- 2.3.2 The earliest known map to show the site is the Tithe awards of the mid 19th century, where Hinchingbrooke park falls at the boundary between two parishes and is represented on both Huntingdon St John's and Huntingdon St Mary's tithe award. (See Fig. 3 for St John's parish and Fig 4 for St Mary's parish). Little detail of the site itself is shown. A note at the beginning of the awards document states that the 'Earl of Sandwich is exempt from the payment of tithes', which could explain the lack of detail. Where detailed the awards are shown by parish, in the table below.

Field No	Field name	Cultivation	Quantity (a.r.p)	Landowner	Occupier
1	Close next common	Do	29.2.38	Earl of Sandwich	His Lordship
2	Part of a close	Do		Earl of Sandwich	His Lordship
3	Two close	Do		Earl of Sandwich	His Lordship
4	Two close	Do		Earl of Sandwich	His Lordship
8	Next close	Do	3.18.5	Earl of Sandwich	His Lordship

Table 2: Huntingdon St John: Tithe award by field

Field No	Field name	Cultivation	Quantity (a.r.p)	Landowner	Occupier
8	Views common	common	9.2.3	Mayor alderman, Burgesses or the freeman	Themselves and other
9	Mill common	common	37.-.37		

Table 3: Huntingdon St Mary: Tithe award by field

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (25" to 1 mile), 1888 (Figure 5)

- 2.3.3 The 1st edition OS map dated 1888 (see fig. 5) shows that the majority of the area under investigation was under cultivation, with the site of Hinchingbrooke farm house located within the western part of the development area.

2.4 Aerial Photographs

- 2.4.1 An assessment of aerial photographs covering Hinchingsbrooke hospital identified the remains of ridge and furrow, thought to be medieval in date. No evidence was found of earlier features (ECB 1057, Palmer 2001). But not surviving now? - built on?

2.5 Earthworks

- 2.5.1 No earthworks have been identified in the area under investigation. Ridge and Furrow??

3 DEPOSIT MAPPING

3.1 General

- 3.1.1 This section aims to broadly predict the existence of archaeological remains within the development area based on the mapping of the distribution of all known historic assets outlined in the previous sections.

3.2 Prehistoric

- 3.2.1 Small assemblages of Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery and flint recorded immediately to the east of the site and further away at the New School Site a Bronze Age pit was recorded.
- 3.2.2 There is therefore a low-moderate probability of encountering prehistoric remains within the development and may include stray finds.

3.3 Iron Age to Romano-British

- 3.3.1 Two significant settlement sites are known to the west of the site, at Christie Avenue and Bob's Wood. Along with the Late Iron Age ditches encountered in the adjacent Sports Ground, which is thought to be part of an outlying field system.
- 3.3.2 Therefore there is thought to be a moderate to high probability that Iron Age and Romano-British remains lie within the site. These remains are likely to be part of the same field system and settlement already detailed above.

3.4 Anglo-Saxon

- 3.4.1 There are currently no known archaeological remains dating to the Anglo-Saxon period within the study area. Therefore there is a low probability that Anglo-Saxon remains will be present on site.

3.5 Medieval

- 3.5.1 The evidence suggests that the site was under arable cultivation during the medieval period with aerial photographs showing ridge and furrow on the site. Therefore there is a high probability that medieval remains will be encountered on site, however, these will be the earlier recorded ridge and furrow cultivation.

3.6 Post-Medieval

- 3.6.1 Hinchbrooke farmhouse identified on the 1st Edition OS map was located to the west of the site. The site itself encompasses parkland associated with the larger Hinchbrooke estate. Therefore there is a high probability that remains associated with the parkland and farmhouse will be present.

4 DEGREE OF SURVIVAL

4.1 General

- 4.1.1 This section broadly assesses the degree of likely survival of any archaeological remains within the site. The following is intended as a guide only.
- 4.1.2 The site was part of the Hinchbrooke estate throughout the medieval period and is recorded on later maps as parkland, however, this term covers a range of activities and the remains of ridge and furrow is indicative of the land being under arable cultivation. The estate was sold off in the late 1970s when the modern day Hospital was built in the early 1980s.
- 4.1.3 The use of the site during the medieval period as primarily agricultural land, indicates that the depth of deposits should not be greater than average. The investigations in the northern extent of the hospital showed that Trench 2 contained 0.3m of topsoil and 0.25m of subsoil (Armour 2002).

4.2 Rating

- 4.2.1 Based on the distribution of known finds and other heritage assets and their likely degree of survival within the site, a broad rating for each period can be summarised as follows.

<i>Period</i>	<i>Distribution</i>	<i>Survival</i>
Prehistoric	Low / moderate	moderate/Unknown
Iron Age/Roman	Moderate / high	moderate/Unknown
Saxon	low	moderate/Unknown
Medieval	high	moderate/unknown
Post-medieval	high	moderate/Unknown

5 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 General

- 5.1.1 The objective of this desk-based assessment was to assess the archaeological potential of the development site by drawing together all known documentary, cartographic and archaeological evidence from the surrounding area.
- 5.1.2 Immediately west of the site Hinchbrook hospital was constructed in the 1980s and first opened in 1983. On the site itself small residential buildings were constructed at the same time. If the disturbance is limited to the foundations then the level of truncation could be less severe. If, however, levelling and landscaping occurred on the whole area during construction of the main hospital building then the site could be more highly truncated.
- 5.1.3 There is a low to moderate probability of finding prehistoric remains on site.
- 5.1.4 Given the occurrence of Iron Age and Roman settlement within the immediately vicinity of the site there is a moderate to high probability of encountering remains of this date given the proximity of known settlement of this date.
- 5.1.5 There are no known Anglo-Saxon remains in the study area. Therefore there is a low probability of encountering remains of this date on the site.
- 5.1.6 There is evidence for surviving ridge and furrow of medieval date on the hospital land, there is therefore a high probability of finding truncated remains associated with these.

5.2 Impact on Heritage Assets

- 5.2.1 Any below ground works necessary as part of the redevelopment of the site are likely to affect any archaeological features which may be present within it. The greatest impact is likely to be from site preparation/landscaping and construction of new building foundations, service trenches, access roads *etc.*

APPENDIX A. SUMMARY OF HER ENTRIES

Events (see Figure 2 for plot)

ECB No	Grid reference	Description
ECB 217	TL 22648 71573	Evaluation at Hinchingsbrooke School, 1998 Evaluation revealed no archaeological evidence, despite proximity to the historic building of Hinchingsbrooke House and its garden. This suggests that activity related to the house was confined to the immediate area around the church.
ECB 218	TL 22073 72359	Evaluation and Excavation at Hinchingsbrooke New School Site, 1997 An evaluation of sixteen trenches and geophysical survey identified remains relating to Middle Iron Age settlement at the western end of the site, and a concentration of Late Iron Age finds at the NE end of the investigation area. Two areas were subsequently opened for excavation between March and April 1997. Area 1 excavations revealed 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. The results of the excavation proved to be substantially richer than anticipated by the evaluation. Whilst excavation has produced artefactual assemblages of extremely high research potential in their own right the value of these assemblages can be greatly enhanced by the identification and excavation of the settlement core.
ECB 219	TL 21953 72121	Evaluation at Bob's Wood, Hinchingsbrooke, 2000 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.
ECB721	TL 22562 72190	Evaluation at Hinchingsbrooke Hospital, 2001 An evaluation revealed Medieval ridge and furrow field divisions and post-Medieval landscaping, as well as three undated ditches
ECB 873	TL 228 714	Excavations at Nuns' Bridge, Hinchingsbrooke, 1967 Excavations undertaken by M. Cra'ster during the construction of a bypass at Nun's Bridge revealed a Roman grave and associated grave goods.
ECB1057	TL 22706 72153	AP assessment, Hinchingsbrooke Hospital, 2001 Aerial photo assessment: The assessment identified parcels of ridge and furrow cultivation. The photographs were unable to provide evidence for or against the presence of any pre-medieval features.

ECB1235	TL 22259 72213	Evaluation at Hinchingsbrooke New School Site, 2000 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 Iron Age ditches and two distinct phases of ridge and furrow cultivation. No Romano-British remains were recovered.
ECB1236	TL 22252 72201	Excavation at Hinchingsbrooke New School Site, 2001 Excavations revealed a prehistoric ditch and a series of post-medieval plough furrows
ECB1237	TL 22301 72201	Watching brief, Hinchingsbrooke New School Site, 2001 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.
ECB 1341	TL 22689 71539	Watching brief at Hinchingsbrooke School, Huntingdon, 1998 A watching brief was carried out when wall foundations were exposed during construction work. A single wall was recorded, which lay on the SE side of the proposed Pepys building, and a C19 th brick culvert within the courtyard adjacent to Hinchingsbrooke House was recorded. The location and form of the wall suggests that it is the remains of a garden wall. The worked and ornamental limestone appears to have been robbed out of some prestigious building, possibly part of the Benedictine nunnery which preceded Hinchingsbrooke House. No dating evidence was found, but it is possible the wall was removed when the formal gardens gave way to the existing landscape design (possibly in the 18th C).
ECB1481	TL 22230 72265	Evaluation at Parkway, Hinchingsbrooke, 2004 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.
ECB1852	TL 22242 72237	Excavation of land adjacent to Parkway, Hinchingsbrooke, 2004 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.
ECB2248	TL 220 723	Geophysical survey at Hinchingsbrooke Park, 1996 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.
ECB 2464	TL 22201 71948	Excavation at the new Children's Centre, Hinchingsbrooke, 2007 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.

ECB2729	TL 22081 72494	Evaluation of Plot 4002, Hinchingsbrooke Business Park, Huntingdon, 2007 Four trenches were excavated in advance of the construction of a new office building, revealing a gully of undetermined date
ECB2798	TL 22779 71784	Evaluation of land at Hinchingsbrooke Sports Ground, Huntingdon Regional College, 2007 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.
ECB 2833	TL 23235 72190	Evaluation at Ullswater Road, Huntingdon, 2008 Eleven trenches were excavated in advance of development. The evaluation revealed seven linear ditches and two shallow linear gullies, which had been severely truncated by the construction of the playing fields, bowling green and associated infrastructure.
ECB 3414	TL 2261 7166	Evaluation at Hinchingsbrooke School, Huntingdon, 2010 One test pit was excavated within the proposed development area, which indicated that the area was likely to have been the site of a backfilled swimming pool. No archaeological deposits were noted.
ECB 3625	TL 2209 7198	Evaluation and Excavation at land at Christie drive, Hinchingsbrooke, Huntingdon 2011 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.
ECB 4188	TL 2254 7152	Evaluation at Hinchingsbrooke School, Huntingdon (new sports centre) 2014 A trial trench evaluation was carried out on an area of land that had been previously landscaped. The footings of a post-medieval wall were identified. No other archaeological remains were uncovered.
ECB 4214	TL 2216 7209	Evaluation at the former Forensic Science laboratory site, Hinchingsbrooke 2014

		An archaeological evaluation consisting of 10 trial trenches was carried out. A single Roman boundary ditch was revealed along with two post medieval ditches. The eastern half of the site was found to have been truncated during the construction of the Forensic Science lab.
ECB 4338	TL 2194 7217	<p>Excavations at Bob's Wood adjacent to Hinchbrook Country Park 2003</p> <p>Excavations were carried out following on from previous evaluations and excavations. A range of activity dating from several periods was identified. Lithic artefacts collected across the site indicate that there was Neolithic activity. One pit contained some Neolithic pottery and flint tools. The pottery comprised undecorated round-based bowls. A later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age watering hole was also investigated but the earliest evidence for settlement activity was dated to the late Iron Age. Pit alignments, field boundaries and droveways with a mixture of Iron Age and Roman pottery being recovered. The field enclosures appear to have been re-organised and several points during this period and traces of nine roundhouses and ancillary structures were identified. Dating evidence from these structures indicate a late 1st to early 2nd century AD date. Burials were also present including inhumations and cremations used throughout the Later Iron Age and Roman periods. One burial of an elderly woman appears to have been surrounded by a small ditched enclosure. During the 2nd century rectangular buildings were used and fragments of opus signinum and mortar were present. Also the boundary ditches were recut to create a more rectilinear enclosures. Coinage recovered from the site indicates that activity continued well into the late 4th century. Traces of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation were identified across the site, there are still visible upstanding remains within the woods to the south of the site.</p>

Monuments (see Figure 2 for plot)

MCB No	Grid reference	Description	Associated event No
MCB 1123	TL 23 72	Stone coffin and inhumations (undated), Huntingdon A stone coffin was dug up before 1824, and several skeletons were found on neighbouring premises. Exact site not known.	
MCB 3243	TL 228 714	Roman burial, Nuns' Bridge Roman grave excavated by M Cra'ster found during the making of a by-pass at Nuns Bridge, Huntingdon. In the mouth of the skeleton was a much eroded coin which dated the burial to c.180 AD. In the wall of the grave was a rectangular glass bottle containing the original libation. Another glass bottle and earthenware pot, both broken, were found, and beneath the head of the skeleton was a bronze hanging bowl, decorated on its sides with four heads (Jupiter?). The bones and artifacts have been removed to the CAAM for further examination and report. Indicated find spot now occupied by new road. The bronze hanging bowl is decorated with 3 heads, possibly all Vulcan, and smith's tools. Cult object. Now in CAAM.	ECB 873
MCB 3254	TL 23 72	St Peter's Church (site of). 1, St Peter's Church stood at the bottom of St Peter's Lane. It was in existence by the C14 but was in ruins by the time of the Dissolution. 2. Peter's Lane shown on Jeffery's Map however no church building is illustrated. Its position coincides with the Mod St Peter's Road which runs from TL/234-/724- to TL/238-/740-	
MCB 3261	TL 233 718	Bowling green (site of) and possible artillery fort, Hinchingsbrooke Road An area identified as a bowling green that also looks like a fortress has been seen on this map. Jeffery's Map of 1768 shows a bowling green in this location. However the shape of it includes four clearly defined bastions that suggest an artillery battery dating from the English Civil War. The location alongside Brampton Road, one of the main routes into Huntingdon, supports the presence of a battery here. The site is lost and may now lie under the railway.	
MCB 3378	TL 227 714	Hinchingsbrooke House The small priory of Benedictine nuns at Hinchingsbrooke was dissolved in 1536 (R2). The site was granted to Sir Richard Williams in 1538 and either he or his son mainly rebuilt the nunnery buildings as a house. Further additions were made in C17 - C19 (R3). The library (formerly part of the nunnery church) now has a Jacobean exterior. The SW tower, of stone and buttressed, and the N ranging brick kitchen block known as The Nunnery are both apparently Tudor. Evaluation revealed no archaeological evidence, despite proximity to the historic building of Hinchingsbrooke	DCB 2360

		<p>House and its garden. This suggests that activity related to the house was confined to the immediate area around the church.</p> <p>A watching brief was carried out when wall foundations were exposed during construction work. A single wall was recorded, which lay on the SE side of the proposed Pepys building, and a 19th C brick culvert within the courtyard adjacent to Hinchingsbrooke House was recorded. The location and form of the wall suggests that it is the remains of a garden wall. The worked and ornamental limestone appears to have been robbed out of some prestigious building, possibly part of the Benedictine nunnery which preceded Hinchingsbrooke House. No dating evidence was found, but it is possible the wall was removed when the formal gardens gave way to the existing landscape design (possibly in the 18th C).</p>	
MCB 3379	TL 227 714	<p>Hinchingsbrooke House (Benedictine nunnery)</p> <p>Remains of Priory (Benedictine Nuns founded AD1087).</p> <p>A small priory of Benedictine Nuns was founded, or moved from Eltisley to Hinchingsbrooke, before 1087 and was dissolved in 1536.</p> <p>A Norman window was discovered beneath plaster in the N wall of Hinchingsbrooke House.</p> <p>Investigation by PGM Dickinson before recent conversion of the house revealed that the W and N walls of the nave of the Nunnery Church are incorporated in Hinchingsbrooke House.</p> <p>Evaluation revealed no archaeological evidence, despite proximity to the historic building of Hinchingsbrooke House and its garden. This suggests that activity related to the house was confined to the immediate area around the church.</p> <p>A watching brief was carried out when wall foundations were exposed during construction work. A single wall was recorded, which lay on the SE side of the proposed Pepys building, and a 19th C brick culvert within the courtyard adjacent to Hinchingsbrooke House was recorded. The location and form of the wall suggests that it is the remains of a garden wall. The worked and ornamental limestone appears to have been robbed out of some prestigious building, possibly part of the Benedictine nunnery which preceded Hinchingsbrooke House. No dating evidence was found, but it is possible the wall was removed when the formal gardens gave way to the existing landscape design (possibly in the 18th C).</p>	DCB 2360
MCB10492	TL 232 722	Ridge and Furrow (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)	
MCB 11822	TL 218 723	<p>Find Spot: Flint scatter, Brampton</p> <p>Scatter of burnt flint and flint flakes found adjacent to trackway during ad hoc visit to site. Hillside location.</p>	
MCB 11823	TL 218 723	Find Spot: Abraded medieval potsherd, Brampton	
CB14813	TL 22531 72210	<p>Ridge and furrow, Hinchingsbrooke Hospital</p> <p>1. An evaluation revealed Medieval ridge and furrow field divisions and post-Medieval landscaping, as well as three earlier undated ditches.</p>	ECB 1057, ECB 721

		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.	
CB14814	TL 2222 7219	Prehistoric ditch, Cromwell Park Primary School The excavation revealed a prehistoric ditch and a series of post-medieval plough furrows.	ECB 1236
CB14815	TL 2222 7219	Post-Medieval plough furrows, Cromwell Park Primary School The excavation revealed a prehistoric ditch and a series of post-medieval plough furrows.	ECB 1236
MCB 14252	TL 226 715	A park is first mentioned in 1607 after a previous suppression of a Benedictine nunnery on the site of Hinchbrook and subsequent grant to the Cromwell family.	
MCB 14551	TL 218 724	Middle Iron Age remains, Hinchbrook Park Road 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.	ECB 218
MCB 14553	TL 223 721	Bronze Age/Iron Age features, Hinchbrook New School Site 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. 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.	ECB 218
MCB 14554	TL 219 721	Iron Age and Romano-British settlement, Bob's Wood, Hinchbrook 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. A short retrospective summary of previous work and an account of excavations carried out at Hinchbrook in 2003. Mention is made of 5 months' digging, during which time further evidence of Iron	ECB 4338

		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.	
MCB15903	TL 22190 72286	Prehistoric features, Hinchingsbrooke 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 on 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.	ECB 1481, ECB 1852
MCB16199	TL 23 71	Human remains, Scholars Avenue Fragments of human bone found in garden	
MCB17629	TL 22162 71964	Late Iron Age field systems and enclosures, Hinchingsbrooke 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 an 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.	ECB 218, ECB 219
MCB17763	TL 2210 7247	Undated gully, Hinchingsbrooke Business Park An evaluation revealed a single gully of undetermined date, possibly an agricultural boundary. A single sherd of undiagnostic greyware was recovered from the feature.	ECB 2729
MCB 17809	TL 2325 7219	Undated features, Ullswater Road, Huntingdon An evaluation revealed two shallow gullies and seven more substantial ditches, generally on a NW-SE or NW to SW alignment. None of the features produced any artefactual material, and probably represent field boundaries. A single possible furrow was also identified.	ECB 2833
MCB 17935	TL 22763 71774	Iron Age features on land adjacent to Hinchingsbrooke Constabulary, Huntingdon An evaluation was undertaken on land adjacent to Hinchingsbrooke Constabulary in advance of proposed development of	ECB 4188

		<p>sports facilities for Huntingdonshire Regional College and revealed a small assemblage of Neolithic flint work, Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery and a range of features including pits, postholes and boundary ditches dateable to the Iron Age.</p> <p>Later activity was indicated by finds from the Roman and Medieval periods, but these are likely evidence of occupation in the wider environment and significant truncation was observed in the trenches to the western portion of the development</p>	
MCB 18359	TL 2210 7169	<p>Milestone, originally A1, originally Southoe</p> <p>Milestone, originally from Southoe on A1, now in works yard in Hinchingsbrooke Park, Huntingdon. Legend reads 50/MILES/ FROM/ LONDON/ SOUTHOE.</p>	
MCB19581	TL 2208 7200	<p>Romano-British finds and features from Christie Drive, Hinchingsbrooke</p> <p>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.</p>	ECB 3625
MCB 20187	TL 2252 7153	<p>Post-medieval wall foundations at Hinchingsbrooke School, Huntingdon</p> <p>A trial trench evaluation was carried out on an area of land that had been previously landscaped. The footings of a post-medieval wall were identified. No other archaeological remains were uncovered.</p>	ECB 1341
MCB 20358	TL 2213 7215	<p>Roman and Post medieval ditches, site of Former Forensic Science Laboratory site, Hinchingsbrooke</p> <p>An archaeological evaluation consisting of 10 trial trenches was carried out. A single Roman boundary ditch was revealed along with two post medieval ditches. Two sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the first ditch and a small quantity of post medieval pottery and brick was recovered from the other two ditches. The eastern half of the site was found to have been truncated during the construction of the Forensic Science lab.</p>	ECB 2798

Listed Buildings (see Figure 2 for plot)

DCB No	Grid reference	Description
DCB 2360	TL 22739 71477	Hinchingbrooke House Listed Building I In origin an Augustinian nunnery suppressed in 1538 and between then and 1627 largely rebuilt and extended by the Cromwells. There was a serious fire in 1830 and the house was restored/rebuilt by Blore; it was further restored in 1894 and again in the 1960's. During the most recent restoration the entrance to the chapter house was discovered, but otherwise little of the medieval fabric is visible. The buildings are irregular, and of 2 and 3 storeys. They are of stone and ancient brick, the Blore rebuilding being in stone, and with a large wing in brick with stone dressings of 1894. The buildings are castellated throughout and have many tall chimneys of the Tudor type. The kitchen wing to the north has timber framed gables. The most notable external feature is the semi-circular bow window of the library, dated 1602 on the parapet. This originally had an open loggia on the ground floor, and was moved and reconstructed in its present form by Blore in 1830. There are other canted bays which also appear to be of Blore's rebuilding. The interior of the main rooms was entirely rebuilt by Blore, mostly in a Jacobean character. Some older fittings remain, the main staircase panelling by Vennard circa 1663, and the library chimney piece dated 1580 are especially noteworthy. There is also the very fine staircase from Rolls Park installed in the 1960's restoration by Marshall Sisson, this is sumptuously carved, and dates from the late C17.
DCB 2361	TL 22688 71502	Brewhouse and Laundry at Hinchingbrooke House Listed Building II C16, upper storey 1909. Partly of stone of nunnery origin, built up in brick in 1909. 2 storeys, divided into 4 bays by buttresses. Mullioned casements with drip-moulds apparently mostly renewed. Castellated parapet and crow-stepped gables. Tile roof with 2 big multi-shafted brick stacks.
DCB2362	TL 22744 71535	Gatehouse and Walls at Hinchingbrooke House Listed Building I C16 and earlier stone walls on either side of main entrance gate. The gatehouse is of circa 1500 and was brought by the Cromwells from Ramsey Abbey. Stone. Central carriage arch with pedestrian arches on either side, the right hand one is modern. The main arch has traceried spandrels with a quatrefoil frieze flanked by figures of wild men. Battlemented parapet. Pattern repeated on the internal face. High rubble walls on either side.
DCB 2363	TL 22708 71372	Park Wall of Hinchingbrooke House fronting Brampton Road C17 and C18. Ashlar wall fronting the road. The coping is decorated with a succession of ball finials. The building of the wall and terrace behind is mentioned by Pepys in 1667, but its present form may be later. The wall turns to the west and crosses the south side of the gardens. The southern extension is of coursed stone and brick with 3 tall early C18 ashlar piers with vase finials.
DCB 2364	TL 22698 71641	Gate Piers and Iron Gates at North End of Wall of Hinchingbrooke Park Listed Building II C18. Ashlar piers with cornice and ball-finials. Wrought iron gates.
DCB 3876	TL 22693 71536	Well in Courtyard to North of Hinchingbrooke House Listed Building II 1909 well with circular stone wall. Covered by a conical tile roof. Included for group value.
DCB 4121	TL 22622 71421	Summerhouse about 120 metres South West of Hinchingbrooke House Listed Building

		<p>Circa mid C19. Gault brick with red brick dressings. Fishscale tile roof with crested ridge tiles and ornate pierced bargeboards to gable ends with spike finials. Plan: Small single cell rectangular plan building with entrance and porch on NW end, stack on opposite SE end and bay window on SW side. Exterior: Single storey. NW gable end has central doorway with plank door with cover moulds and open wooden porch with ornate pierced bargeboards, pendant and finial to gable, flanked by small 1-light casements formerly with diamond panes. SW side has canted bay window at centre with coved eaves cornice and hipped roof, on top of which is small gable with pierced bargeboards and finial; in the gable a coronet and initials MS, said to refer to Mary Montague, daughter of the Earl of Sandwich. On SE gable end a large brick stack with set offs. The rear NE wall is blind. Interior: Boarded ceiling with pierced arch braces. Note: Said to have possibly been built in memory of Mary Montague (1812-1839) daughter of Earl of Sandwich.</p>
DCB 4133	TL 22734 71563	<p>Gates and Wall of Hinchbrook Park at Right of Main Entrance Listed Building II C16. Castellated red brick wall including a later elliptical arch with C18 wrought-iron gates. At right angles to this is a further section of red brick walling probably C18.</p>

APPENDIX B. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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MAPS AND OTHER SOURCES CONSULTED

Description	Date	Huntingdonshire Archive reference
Huntingdon St John: Tithe award	1848	2196/27d
Huntingdon St Mary: Tithe award	1850	2196/27i
First Edition Ordnance	1888	Huntingdonshire Sheet X.14.3

Survey Map (25" to 1
mile)

APPENDIX C. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	<input type="text"/>
Project Name	<input type="text"/>
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	<input type="text"/> Finish <input type="text"/>
Previous Work (by OA East)	<input type="text"/> Future Work <input type="text"/>

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	<input type="text"/>	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"/>
Development Type	<input type="text"/>

Please select all techniques used:

DBA

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input 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".

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Project Location

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Parish	<input type="text"/>	
HER	<input type="text"/>	
Study Area	<input type="text"/>	National Grid Reference <input type="text"/>

Project Originators

Organisation	
Project Brief Originator	
Project Design Originator	
Project Manager	
Supervisor	

Project Archives

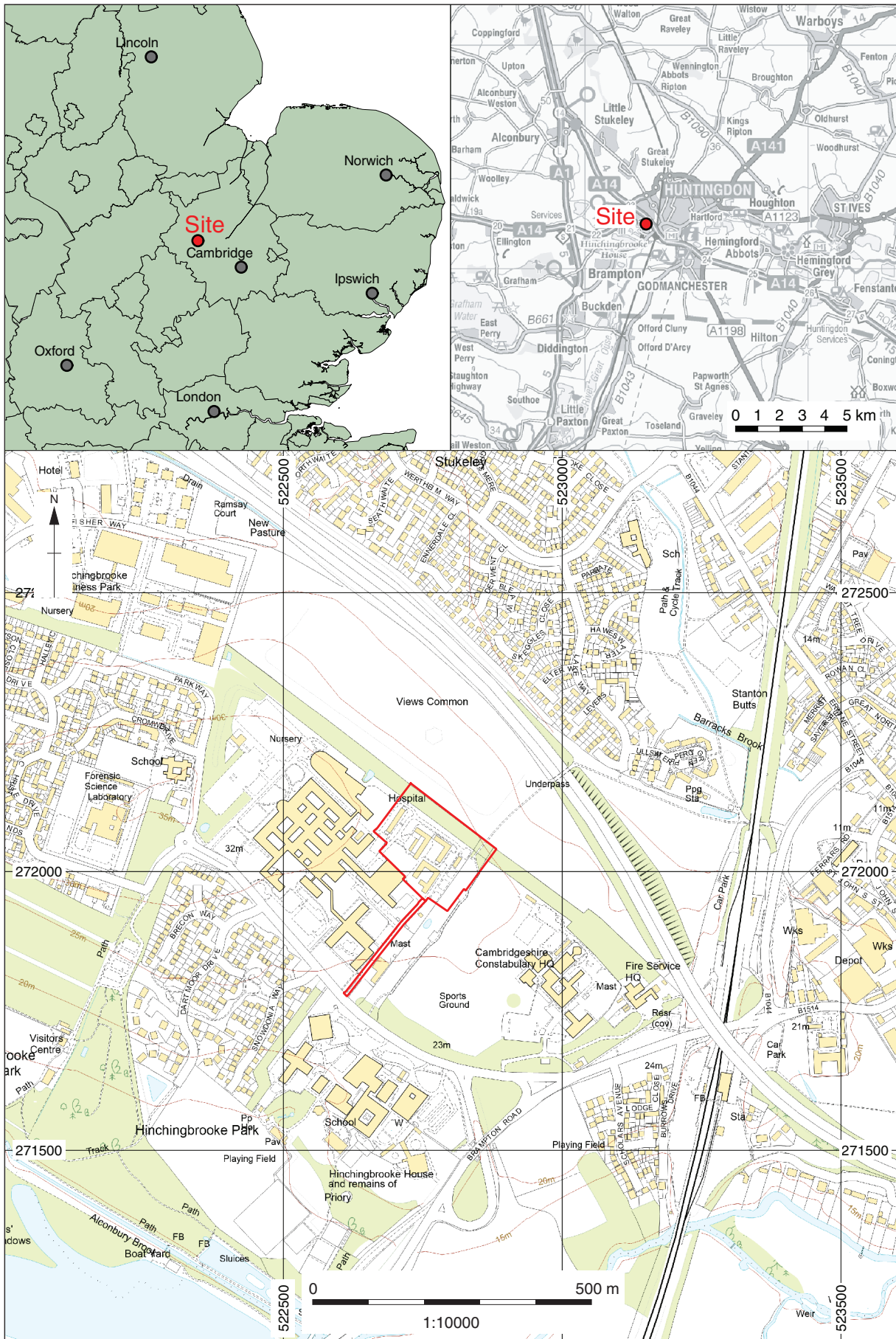
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Archive Contents/Media

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Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
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<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
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	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location

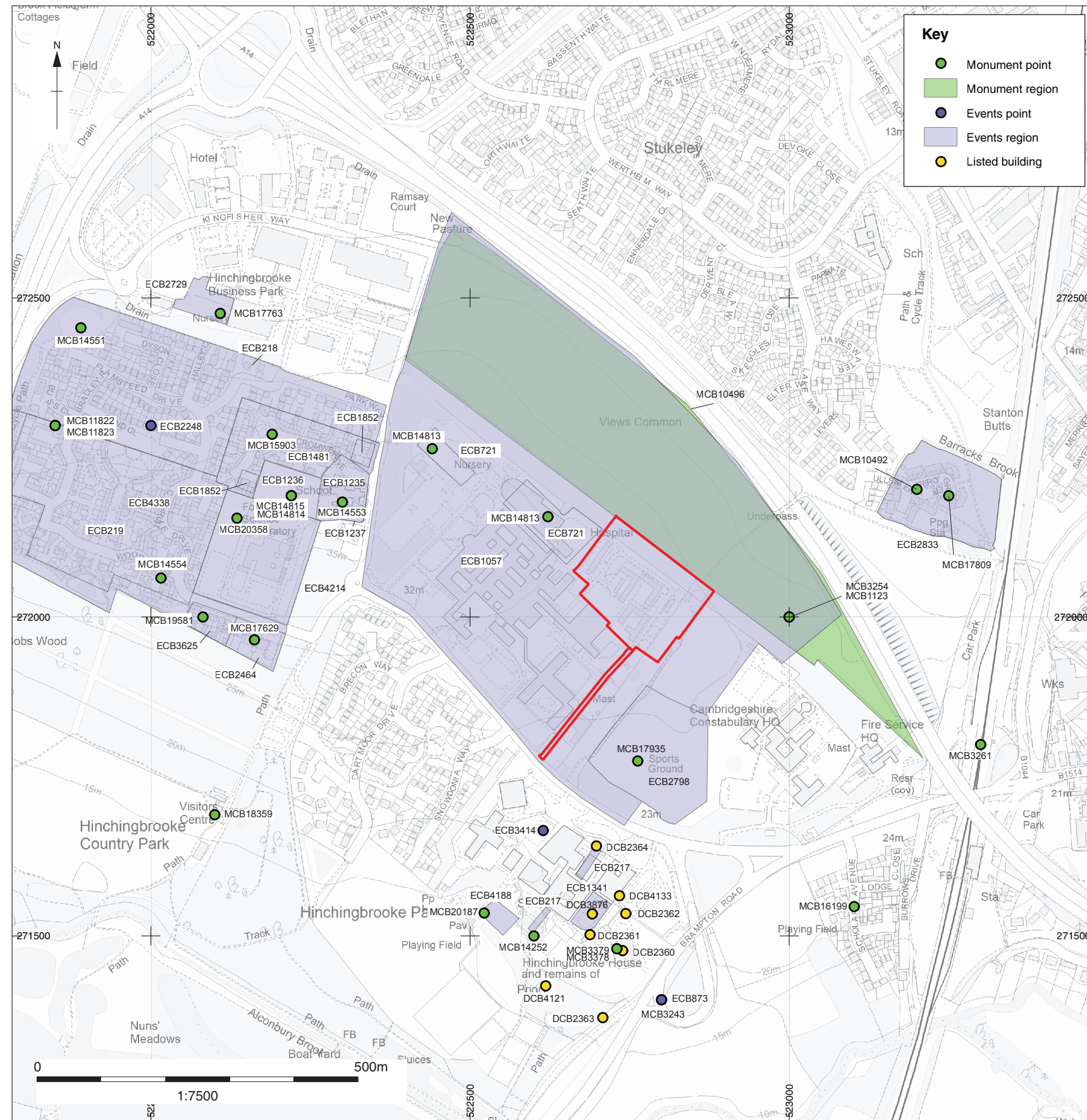


Figure 2: Plot of CHER data within 0.5km radius search of site

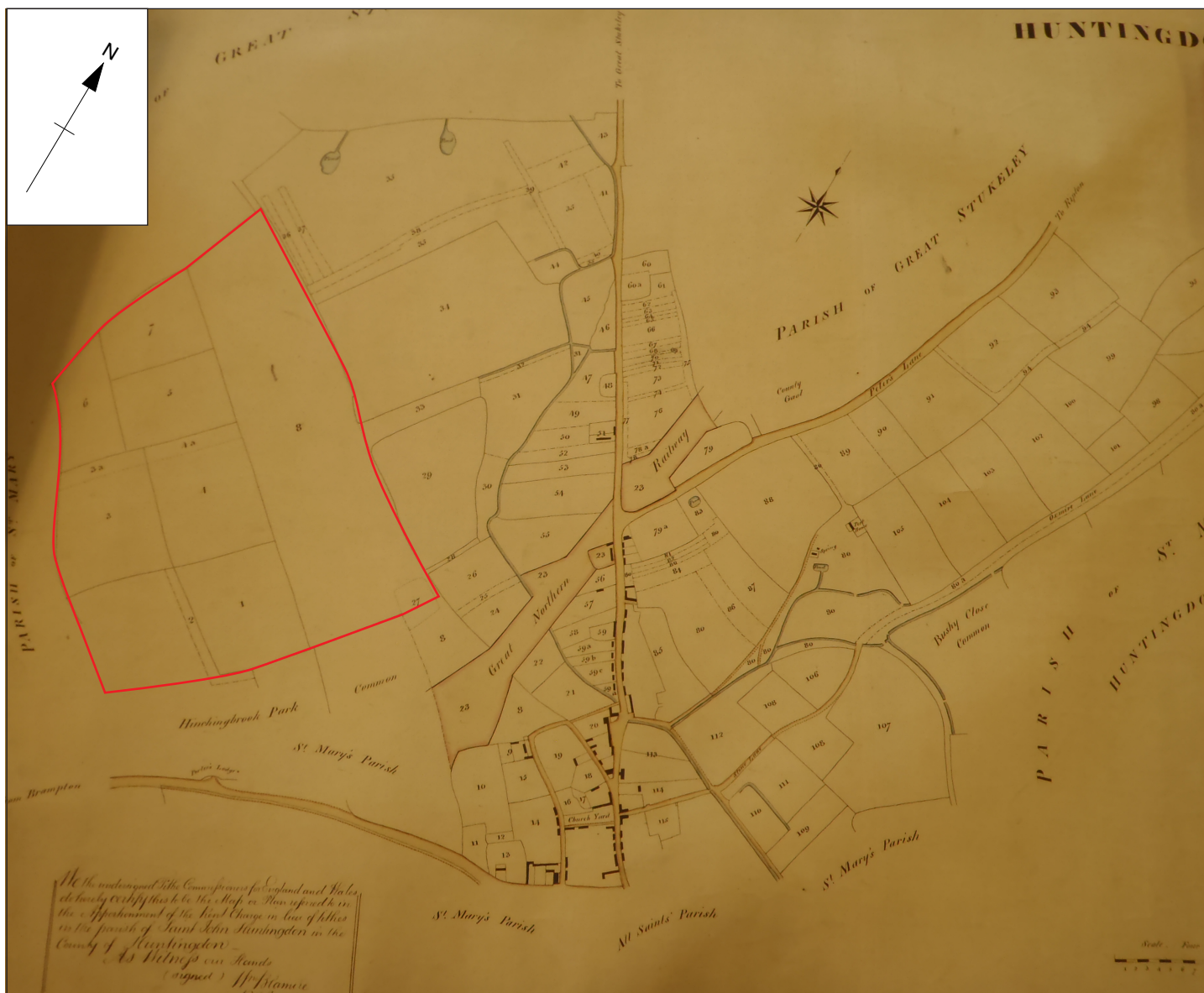


Figure 3: Huntingdon: St John Tithe Map, 1848 (Hunts Archives Ref. KAcc2196/1/27D), showing location of site (red)



Figure 4: Huntingdon: St Mary Tithe Map, 1850 (Hunts Archives Ref. KAcc2196/1/271), showing location of site (red)

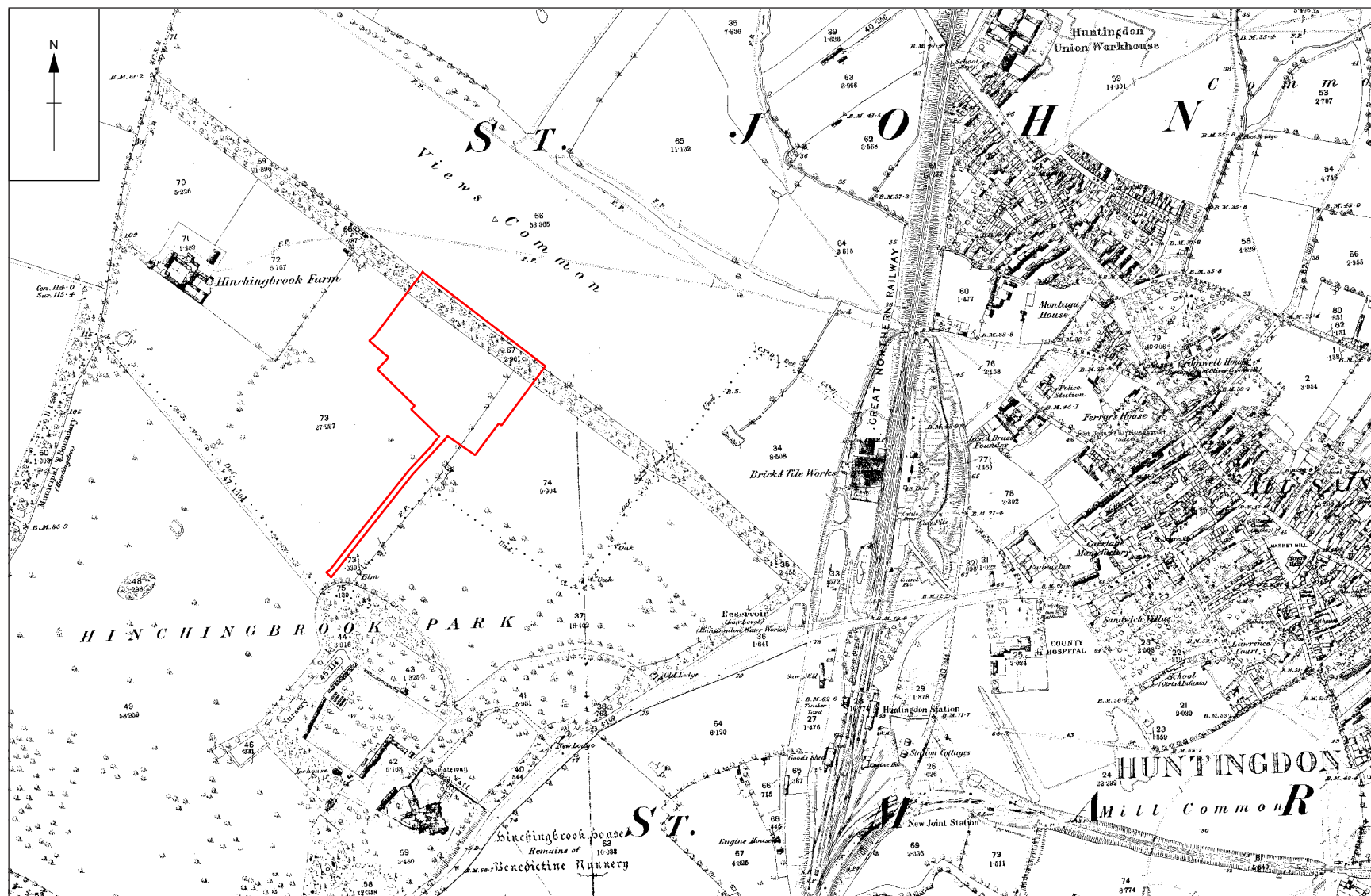


Figure 5: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1888, showing location of site (red)



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