

HERITAGE NETWORK



NUFFIELD HOSPITAL 2-4 Trumpington Road, Cambridge, Cambs.

HN737

Archaeological Monitoring Report



THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD

Registered with the Institute of Field Archaeologists as an Archaeological Organisation

Archaeological Director: David Hillelson, BA MIFA

NUFFIELD HOSPITAL,
2 – 4 Trumpington Road, Cambridge, Cambs.

Site Code: HN737
Event no.: ECB2946
LPA ref.: 08/0145/FUL

Archaeological Monitoring Report

Prepared on behalf of Intraspace Ltd

By

Helen Ashworth BA AIFA

Report no.483

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Contents

	Summary.....	Page i
Section 1	Introduction.....	Page 1
Section 2	Fieldwork	Page 2
Section 3	Discussion	Page 4
Section 4	Schedule of site visits	Page 4
Section 5	Bibliography.....	Page 4
Section 5	Illustrations	<i>following</i> Page 5
Appendix	OASIS Record Form.....	Page 6

The cover photograph shows the site looking north-east

Acknowledgements

The fieldwork for this project was carried out by Geoff Saunders. The illustrations were prepared by Helen Ashworth and Geoff Saunders, and the report was edited by David Hillelson.

The Heritage Network would like to express its thanks to Stephen Brown, Intraspace Ltd and Eliza Gore and Kasia Gdaniec, CAPCA, Cambridgeshire County Council, for their co-operation and assistance in the execution of this project.

Summary

Site name and address:	Nuffield Hospital, 2-4 Trumpington Road, Cambridge		
County:	Cambridgeshire	District:	Cambridge
Village/town:	Cambridge	Parish:	Cambridge
Planning reference:	08/0145/FUL	NGR:	TL 45252 56789
Client name and address:	Intraspace Ltd, 35 Malleson Rd, Gothenington, Cheltenham, on behalf of Nuffield Diagnostics Ltd		
Nature of work:	Slab foundation	Former land use:	Hospital grounds
Site status:	n/a	Reason for investigation:	Direction of local planning authority (PPG 16)
Position in planning process:	After full determination (as a condition)	Project brief originator:	Local Authority
Size of affected area:	c.250m ²	Size of area investigated:	c.250m ²
Site Code:	HN737	Other reference:	ECB2946
Organisation:	Heritage Network	Site Director:	David Hillelson
Project type, methods etc.:	Monitoring	Archive recipient:	Cambridgeshire Archaeological Store
Start of work	27/05/08	Finish of work	09/06/08
Related SMR Nos:	n/a	Periods represented:	modern
Oasis UID	heritage1-42694	Significant finds:	n/a
Monument types:	Brick wall foundations		
Physical archive:	None		
Previous summaries/reports:	n/a		

Synopsis:

In response to a condition on the planning permission for a slab foundation for a mobile scanner at Nuffield Hospital, 2-4 Trumpington Road, Cambridge, the Heritage Network was commissioned by Intraspace Ltd, on behalf of Nuffield Diagnostics Ltd, to undertake the archaeological monitoring of the development groundworks.

The monitoring programme revealed a series of brick walls, extending south from the existing building. These are likely to represent the remains of an earlier extension to the building, which was subsequently demolished and a bay window inserted into the exposed elevation. During the works no archaeological features, deposits, or artefacts predating the 19th century were encountered.

1. Introduction

1.1 This report has been prepared at the request of *Intraspace Ltd*, acting on behalf of *Nuffield Diagnostics Ltd*, as part of a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording of development works at the Nuffield Hospital, 2-4 Trumpington Road, Cambridge. The planning permission for the development (ref: 08/0145/FUL) granted by Cambridge City Council (CCC) was subject to a standard archaeological condition in accordance with the provisions of the Department of the Environment's Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16). The scope of the required work was set out in the *Design Brief for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording* prepared by the Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice service (CAPCA) of Cambridgeshire County Council, acting as archaeological advisor to CCC. A full specification for the work is contained in the *Heritage Network's* approved Project Design (May 2008).

1.2 The site is located on the east side of Trumpington Road, between Brooklands Avenue and Newton Road, to the south of the historic core of Cambridge. It was acquired by the Nuffield Hospital Group in 2003, although the buildings have existed as a hospital since their construction in 1921 by Charles Morland Agnew on land owned by Trinity College. The study area is located adjacent on the south-eastern side of a large building forming the main entrance to the hospital on the Trumpington Road frontage, centred on NGR TL 45252 56789 (Figure 1). This is likely to have been one of the original hospital buildings, constructed c.1921. The building on the southern side of the study area is of more recent date.

1.3 The site is located in an area of known archaeological activity and remains dating from the Bronze Age through to the Post-Medieval period have been recorded in the vicinity. The development proposed the construction of a concrete slab to be used as a parking space for a mobile MRI scanning unit.

1.4 On the basis of the known archaeology in the vicinity of the present site, CAPCA advised that archaeological monitoring of the groundworks associated with the development should be undertaken, and that any observed archaeological remains should be investigated.

1.5 The aim of the archaeological fieldwork has been to consider the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any remains that were liable to be threatened by the development, and to provide a local and regional, archaeological and historical context for them, in accordance with the current published regional research agenda (Glazebrook 1997, Brown and Glazebrook 2000), if they were discovered.

1.6 The present report describes the findings of the monitoring programme and is intended, together with the deposition of the site archive with Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store, to complete the requirements of the planning condition.

2. Fieldwork

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

2.1 The site lies on level ground in the valley of the River Cam at approximately 15m AOD. Vicar's Brook flows north-eastwards towards its junction with the Cam, forming the northern and eastern boundaries of the hospital.

2.2 The unsurveyed drift geology of the area (SSEW) lies mainly over chalk, overlaid beside the brook by valley gravels (Wright et al. 1982).

METHODOLOGY

2.3 The timetable for the fieldwork followed the client's groundwork schedule. A series of site visits was made to supervise and monitor the ground reduction, the excavation of service trenches and the removal of hedge and tree roots.

2.4 The machining was undertaken using a tracked 360° excavator fitted with a toothless or toothed bucket as required.

2.5 All work was carried out in accordance with the approved *Project Design*, current health and safety legislation, and both IFA and ALGAO standards.

MONITORING AND RECORDING

Stratigraphy

2.6 The observed stratigraphy on the western side of the site consisted of a 0.25m thick layer of very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy silty clay topsoil overlying a 0.25m thick layer of dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) firm sandy clay subsoil. The dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy clay and gravel natural was only observed at the south-eastern edge of the site (Plate 1).

Ground Reduction

2.7 The removal of the topsoil revealed the remains of brick walls at the eastern end of the proposed slab foundation, immediately adjacent to the existing building to the north (Figure 2). The walls enclosed an area measuring 10.80m in length and 4.2m in width. This was divided into two equal halves by a cross wall.

2.8 The walls, which were laid in English bond, measured 0.34m in width and survived to a depth of at least five courses. The individual bricks were yellow, very similar in colour to those in the adjacent building, and measured 220mm x 100mm x 60mm.

2.9 The eastern and western sides of the structure appeared to be tied into the adjacent building. The evidence suggests that it originally extended further to the south-east and that the existing bay window is likely to be a later addition.

2.10 A brick pad, set on a concrete base, was located immediately to the east of the cross wall. This measured 0.70m long by 0.38m wide and appeared to be built from the same type of bricks as those in the main walls.

2.11 A number of modern services were observed in the area of the foundations, all of which cut through them. A large trench for electric cabling ran on a northeast – southeast alignment from the front of the adjacent building, before turning east and splitting into two (Figure 2). A modern sewer trench was also observed in the eastern half of the brick structure, close to the existing building.

2.12 The ground reduction revealed a series of live services to the south of the walls. These were left in situ.

2.13 No other archaeological features or deposits were recorded.

Service Trenches

2.14 A trench for an electricity cable was excavated from the north-western corner of the area of ground reduction along the front of the existing building towards the main entrance (Figure 2). It measured approximately 0.45m wide by 0.30m deep and followed the line of existing services previously cut through the topsoil. Pottery sherds and brick fragments of 20th century date were observed in the spoil but not collected.

2.15 No archaeological features or deposits were recorded.

Hedge and tree root removal

2.16 Part of the area of the proposed development was occupied by a small hedge. This was removed by grab lorry and proved to have shallow roots that did not penetrate below the topsoil.

2.17 A tree root extended into the area of ground reduction and was removed by hand-digging. The root was relatively small and had not penetrated below the topsoil. No archaeological features were recorded. Sherds of 20th century pottery and brick fragments were noted, but not collected.

3. Discussion

3.1 The study area lies to the north of Trumpington village, which was mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086. It is located within a well documented archaeological landscape and artefacts and features, dating from the Late Mesolithic through to the 19th century, have been recorded in the vicinity.

3.2 Evidence for late Mesolithic/Neolithic activity, consisting of blades, cores, flakes scrapers and sherds, has been recovered from the Addenbrooke's access road (MCB17796), approximately 1.3km south of the study area. A number of early to mid Iron-Age features (MCB16972), indicating possible occupation, were also recorded on the same site. Gransett House on Latham Road, approximately 380m to the west of the present site, has also produced Iron Age pottery (MCB04799).

3.3 A considerable Roman presence has been documented in the Latham Road/ Chaucer Road area, approximately 300m west of the study area. Coins, glass, tesserae, a tile and a brooch (HER01650), with additional finds including flue tiles, nails, a tegula, and a quern were found in a Roman ditch (MCB15779). Another Roman ditch (MCB17566) was also present on Latham Road. A fragment of a basin from Latham Road (HER65023), is formed from a marble of unknown but probably Mediterranean origin. This was found with a baby's feeding bottle and a lamp with an associated Roman pit or well along what is believed to have been a Roman road. Additionally a Romano-British inhumation cemetery was identified during construction on Latham Road in the late 20th century (MCB5990) along the road's western extent, approximately 470m west of the study area.

3.4 Saxon inhumations and a settlement have also been identified in areas to the west of the site (MCB5989).

3.5 The present project revealed the remains of an extension to the southern end of the adjacent hospital building. This is likely to have been constructed in the early 1920s, when the site was first used as a hospital. The structure was subsequently demolished and a bow window inserted in the exposed elevation.

3.6 No activity pre-dating the 1920s was recorded during the present project.

Confidence Rating

3.7 There are no circumstances which would lead to a confidence rating for the work which was less than High.

4. Schedule of site visits

Date	Staff	Hours	Comments
27/05/08	GIS	10	Monitor ground reduction and removal of hedge
28/07/08	GIS	3	Monitor ground reduction
29/07/08	GIS	8	Monitor ground reduction. Record exposed features
30/07/08	GIS	4	Monitor ground reduction
09/06/08	GIS	2	Inspect electricity trench

5. Bibliography

Brown, N. & Glazebrook, J. 2000, *Research and Archaeology: a framework for the eastern counties, 2. Research agenda and strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology

Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1999, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Observation and Recording*.

Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW) 1983 Map Sheet 4, Soils of Eastern England, Scale 1:250,000.

Watkins, K. May 2008, *Nuffield Hospital, 2-4 Trumpington Road, Cambridge, Cambs. Project Design: Archaeological Monitoring*. Heritage Network.

Wright, A.P.M. (editor), 1982, *A History of the County of Cambridge and the Isle of Ely: Volume 8*, pp. 248-267. Victoria County History

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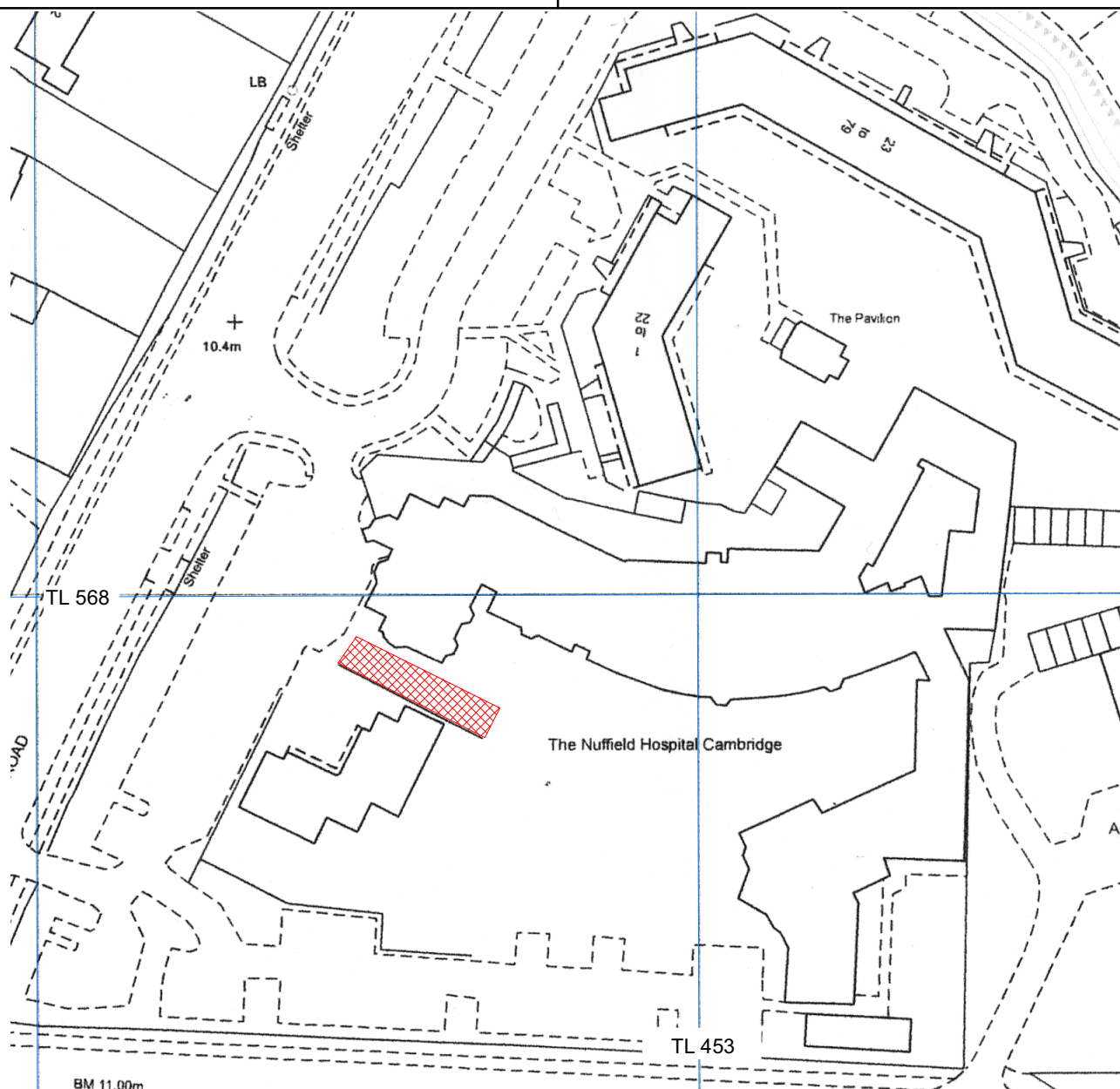
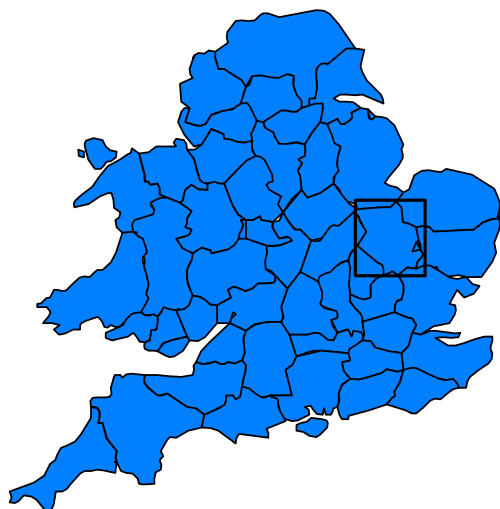
6. Illustrations

Figure 1..... Site Location

Figure 2..... Groundworks

Plate 1..... General view of the site, looking west

Plate 2..... Detail of the east room, looking north-west

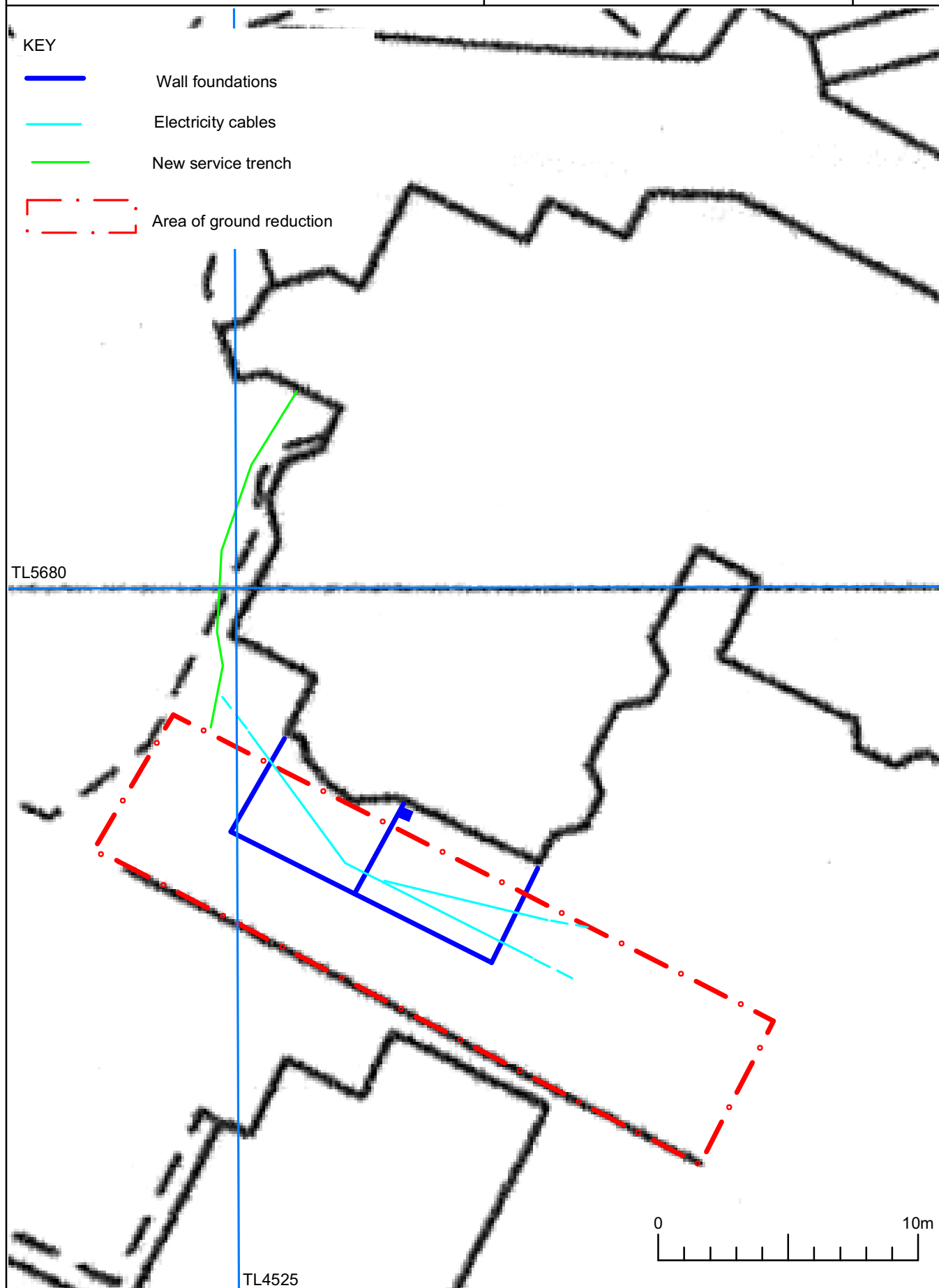


Site Location

Scale 1:1000

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Figure 1



Site Layout

Scale 1:200

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Figure 2



Plate 1: General view of ground reduction area, looking west



Plate 2: Detail of east room, looking north-west

Appendix

OASIS Record: heritage1-42694

Project details	
Project name	Nuffield Hospital, 2-4 Trumpington Road, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire
Short description of the project	In response to a condition on the planning permission for a slab foundation for a mobile scanner at Nuffield Hospital, 2-4 Trumpington Road, Cambridge, the Heritage Network was commissioned by Intraspace Ltd, on behalf of Nuffield Diagnostics Ltd, to undertake the archaeological monitoring of the development groundworks. The monitoring programme revealed a series of brick walls, extending south from the existing building. These are likely to represent the remains of an earlier extension to the building, which was subsequently demolished and a bay window inserted into the exposed elevation. During the works no archaeological features, deposits, or artefacts predating the 19th century were encountered.
Project dates	Start: 27-05-2008 End: 09-06-2008
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Associated project ref. codes	HN737 - Contracting Unit No.
Associated project ref. codes	ECB2946 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Monument type	WALL Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE CAMBRIDGE CAMBRIDGE Nuffield Hospital, 2-4 Trumpington road, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire
Postcode	CB2 8AF
Study area	125.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 45252 56789 52.1897578636 0.125139986763 52 11 23 N 000 07 30 E Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Heritage Network
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Heritage Network
Project director/manager	David Hillelson
Project supervisor	Geoff Saunders
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive Exists?	No
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store
Paper Contents	'none'
Paper Media available	'Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Photograph','Plan','Report'
Project bibliography 1	
Publication Type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Nuffield Hospital, 2-4 Trumpington Rd, Cambridge. Archaeological Monitoring Rept.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Ashworth, H.
Other bibliographic details	Heritage Network Report no.483
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Description	A4 booklet; comb bound; green cover; 10 pages text, 2 figures, 2 plates
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