

# The Cambridge Hospital (Nuffield Health) Trumpington Road, Cambridge

An Archaeological Evaluation



Simon Timberlake

CAMBRIDGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT  
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE



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Cambridge**

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March 2013

Report No.1156

**ECB 3917**

*Between 20<sup>th</sup>-22<sup>nd</sup> February 2013 the Cambridge Archaeological Unit CAU) carried out an archaeological trench evaluation consisting of 98m of trenching within a 0.2 ha of grass lawn south of the main buildings at the Cambridge Hospital (Nuffield Health) on Trumpington Road in Cambridge. This work didn't reveal any dateable archaeological features, although two large and intercutting NNE-SSW aligned flat-bottomed ditches were encountered within a trench at the eastern end of the site. Virtually sterile of finds, the absence of any recognisably modern material within their fills suggested that these features pre-dated the Victorian residential and garden development on this side of the Trumpington Road, and instead related to some earlier Medieval – Postmedieval? property or agricultural landscape boundaries. Two other small pits were located that were sterile of finds, and probably pre-modern in date. Nearby a small amount of residual Late Neolithic – Early Bronze Age flint was encountered within two pre-modern tree throws.*

## Introduction

Between 20<sup>th</sup>-22<sup>nd</sup> February 2013 the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) carried out an archaeological trench evaluation consisting of 98m of trenching within the central open area (0.2 ha) of grass lawn to the south of the main building(s) of the Cambridge Hospital (Nuffield Health) on the east side of Trumpington Road (TL 4527 5677) (Figures 1 and 2). This work was undertaken in order to assess the presence/ absence of archaeology in advance of the proposed demolition of existing buildings and the subsequent construction of a new inpatients and outpatients hospital.

### Topography and geology

The underlying solid geology of this area consists of Chalk (Grey Chalk sub-group) and Gault sub-crops overlain by superficial deposits (2<sup>nd</sup> river terrace sands and gravel; BGS GeoIndex accessed July 2012). More specifically, just to the south of the hospital on the site of the former Meadowcroft Hotel (no. 16 Trumpington Road) geotechnical trial pits encountered the top of the Gault Clay, here dissected by gravel-filled palaeo-channels, at a depth of between 2 and 2.4 metres, whilst the top of the Drift natural here consisted of a marl (lime) concreted terrace gravel, the latter indicating the presence of a former spring line (Timberlake 2006a). The inner suburban townscape at this end of Trumpington Road is characterised by mixed open green spaces (New Bit and Botanic Gardens) located to the north and northwest of the hospital, by recreational grounds in the southwest, the presence of a late 19<sup>th</sup> century 'well to do' urban residential development fronting Trumpington Road, as well as Chaucer Road and Latham Roads to the west, with Vicar's Brook and Hobson's Conduit / Empty Common lying respectively to the west and east. The local topography of the area is denoted by a roughly south to north – northwest drainage pattern, with the ground sloping in a southeast-northwest direction between c. 12m to c. 9m AOD within the 1.2 ha occupied by the hospital and its grounds.

### Archaeological background

The archaeological background for this has been provided in some detail already within the CAU desk top assessment of this site carried out in August of last year (Appleby 2012). The recent desktop includes within it a gazetteer listing some 27 sites of archaeological or historic building importance located within a 500m radius of the site (reproduced here in Figure 1). These sites range from finds of Iron Age and other prehistoric pottery found within the vicinity of Latham Road (nos. 14, 18 & 19), Bronze Age features from the site of the former government offices at Brooklands Avenue (nos. 11, 20 and 25), Romano-British activity in the form of putative trackways and an extensive system of enclosures revealed by aerial photography some 250m to the south-west (nos.9 & 23), a further field system and Roman road (*Via Devana*) at Brooklands Avenue (nos. 20 & 26), plus an Early Roman cemetery complete with accompanying grave goods some 500m to the WNW at Dam Hill (no.6) (see Appleby 2012).

Evidence for Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval settlement nearby includes the nationally important find of an Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery at Dam Hill, with grave goods such as weapons and jewellery (no.14), and closer by, the evidence for ridge and furrow agriculture as well as Medieval? field strips on Brooklands Avenue (nos. 11 & 26), and from the garden of the former Meadowcroft Hotel, a single abraded Medieval pot sherd (no.27), the latter the only evidence perhaps of cultivation and the manuring of field strips present within this area of Trumpington Road (Timberlake 2006b).

Postmedieval archaeology consists of the evidence for agricultural activity and quarrying within the parish of Trumpington continuing up until the middle of the 19th century (nos. 6, 7, 12, 23, 24 & 27). Following this the southern fringe of Cambridge begins to expand, culminating with the construction of the larger properties along this eastern side of Trumpington Road from the 1880s onwards. These properties include that of *The Orchard* (shown on the 1888 edition of the 1:2500 OS map), in the grounds of which the present hospital stands (see no. 15 (Appleby 2012)). This same property is shown as the Evelyn Nursing Home on the 1927 1:2500 OS map, the latter institution eventually becoming the Cambridge Hospital in the 1970s. Within the grounds of *The Orchard* (i.e within the north-eastern corner of the present PDA) there is some potential for uncovering the evidence of a formal garden, the latter suggested by a raised circular garden feature shown on the OS maps. Some foundation evidence of the former house was however uncovered during a watching brief carried out within the PDA in 2008 (Ashworth 2008).

## Methodology

The area to be trenched was first CAT scanned and two shallow test pits dug upon the line of the high voltage cable known to underlie the area of lawn, to establish its exact position for the purposes of avoidance. The four evaluation trenches were then dug using a 14 ton 360° excavator and the topsoil and subsoil layers separately piled upon terram matting laid across the lawn. These trenches were logged and recorded photographically, with depths of topsoil, subsoil and natural recorded, and basic soil descriptions noted, whilst significant modern, natural or archaeological features were also sketched-in or shown as slots if tested, and in some cases properly excavated and sectioned. Archaeological features were recorded in the standard way using context sheets. Trench 1 was fully planned and drawn at 1:50 scale, whilst Trenches 2-4, containing no archaeological features, were recorded by means of measured sketch plans on the trench sheets. All the archaeologically examined features were section drawn at 1:10.

All of the trench record data has been included within the tables below (this including some basic information on the sub-surface geologies), whilst all of the sampled ‘features’ are shown within the trench plan in Figure 2. The drawn sections of archaeological features F.5, F.6 and F.7 are shown in Figure 3.

## Results (Figure 2 Trench Plan and Figure 3 sections)

### Generalised soil descriptions:

- Topsoil = A dark grey-black loose-moderately firm loam (silty and occasionally stony) peaty garden soil beneath a shallow turf cover. In places this is more sandy, and sometimes with a stony, slightly more compact, or peaty layer at its base. Average depth c.0.2m to 0.25m.
- Subsoil = A moderately loose and often quite thin dirty yellow-brown gravelly subsoil, sometimes little developed over the natural. However in places this is grey-brown to reddish brown in its upper parts, whilst some distinction between an upper and lower subsoil is usually detectable. The lower subsoil is very gravelly, merging imperceptibly with the natural. Subsoil of variable depth, but generally between 0.07 and 0.3m thick. Where lower and upper subsoil horizons are present, these may be up to 0.2m thick.
- Natural = A bright yellow to pale white marly gravel, which in some places merges into a cleaner orange gravelly sand. Rooting has mixed the surface of this in places. Small patches of diamicton (boulder clay) or perhaps cryotubated masses of underlying Gault Clay were noted just within the gravel at the far eastern end of Trench 1.

### Trench 1 (29.5m long WNW-ESE orientation)

Sections recorded	Depth of trench	Depth to natural	Topsoil (thick)	Subsoil (thick)	Natural (geology)	Archaeology	Possible features tested	Modern features
0.5m	0.45m	0.47m	0.25m	0.20m	bright yellow sandy gravel (rounded – angular flint)	F.6 + F.7 (intercut ditches)	1m wide slot	
24m	0.5m	0.5m	0.22m	0.20m	dirty gravel	F.1, F.5+F.8 (pits)	small slots	
Measured sketch plan			x	x	x	trench plan + drawn sections (F.6,F.7+ F.5)	F.1 + F.8 (context sheet sketch plan of F.1)	iron water pipe, 19 <sup>th</sup> clay land drain, brick soakaway + modern (live) electric cable

### Trench 2 (28.1m long NW-SE orientation)

Sections recorded	Depth of trench	Depth to natural	Topsoil (thick)	Subsoil (thick)	Natural (geology)	Archaeology	Possible features tested	Modern features
0.5m	0.51m	0.46m	0.20m	0.26m	brown silty clay and lime concreted	F2 (modern ditch?)	F.2	brick-lined cut – infilled (6m – 7.9m)

					gravel			
<b>28m</b>	0.46m	0.46m	0.19m	0.27m	yellow gravel	F.4 (tree throw with flint)	F.4	planting pit (13m – 14.8m)
<b>Measured sketch plan</b>			x	x		sketch sections only (F.2 + F.4)	ditto	

### **Trench 3** (8.2m long NNE-SSW orientation)

<b>Sections recorded</b>	<b>Depth of trench</b>	<b>Depth to natural</b>	<b>Topsoil (thick)</b>	<b>Subsoil (thick)</b>	<b>Natural (geology)</b>	<b>Archaeology</b>	<b>Possible features tested</b>	<b>Modern features</b>
<b>0m</b>	0.31m	0.31m	0.21m	0.09m	fine yellow gravel	none	none	none
<b>28m</b>	0.38m	0.38m	0.25m	0.13m	yellow gravel			
<b>Measured sketch plan</b>						none		

### **Trench 4** (24.5m long WNW-ESE orientation)

<b>Sections recorded</b>	<b>Depth of trench</b>	<b>Depth to natural</b>	<b>Topsoil (thick)</b>	<b>Subsoil (thick)</b>	<b>Natural (geology)</b>	<b>Archaeology</b>	<b>Possible features tested</b>	<b>Modern features</b>
<b>2m</b>	0.5m	0.5m	0.35m	0.15m	orange silty gravel		narrow linear at W end is a tree root (@ 3.4 – 4.4m)	partially rubble-filled pit/ planting hole (@ 0-2m)
<b>45m</b>	0.31m	0.31m	0.25m	0.06m	yellow-white angular mod coarse flint gravel	F.3 bi-lobed treethrow with some waste flint (@ 13.9 – 18m)	F.3: small section cut through edge of tree-throw	modern garden planting pit at E end (@ 23m)
<b>Measured sketch plan</b>			x	x	x		sketch plan + section only of F.3	

## Archaeological features:

### Trench 1

**F.1** An E-W oriented linear, the northern edge of which was exposed for at least 16m along the south side of the eastern half of the trench. A 1m wide slot was cut through this to record a section through the northern side of this ditch at 20m from the west end of Trench 1. This revealed a flat gently sloping side to this plus a flat base at 0.4m depth, although the true depth was not determinable given that this disappeared beneath the section. The 'ditch' cut ([04]) contained three fills: (01) an upper fill consisting of a moderately well-compacted mid-dark brown sandy clay with frequent small to medium sub-rounded stones and rare charcoal flecks, a lower fill ([03]) consisting of a dark grey to black coloured firm clay with rare small stone inclusions (coinciding with the boundary with the water table), and an original slump/ erosional lens-like fill ([2]) resting against the lower half of the cut composed of a moderately firm mid to dark grey clay with occasional patches of sand and gravel (slumped natural). The only finds consisted of a single piece of animal bone from the upper fill ([01]). Although no modern finds were encountered, the apparent relationship of this cut with the edge of a brick-lined soakaway located between 15.7m and 17.5m (from the west end) suggests this could be a modern (rather than archaeological) feature, and perhaps could be part of a construction trench.

**F.5** (see Figures 3 and 4 for section). An approximately circular and well-rounded pit 1.13m wide and 0.46m deep with clean steeply concave sides and a concave base ([19]). This contained three fills: [16] a moderately compact upper fill consisting of a slate coloured to dark grey sandy silt containing moderate amounts of small (<40mm) angular flint, some smaller rounded flint, occasional flecks of charcoal and possibly some organic material; [17] a slightly darker grey silt (as above) but without many flint inclusions, and also organic and waterlogged; [18] a light brown to mid-grey slightly clayey and sandy silt adhering to the base and sides. Apart from the charcoal in the upper fill there were no finds. However, this feature appears to be associated with another 'pit' (F.8) less than a metre distant, which wasn't sampled. These remain of uncertain age and function, although F.8 (thus by inference F.8) would seem to pre-date the digging of F.1. The lack of any modern finds suggests these may be old, but equally, as with F.1, we could still be looking at a comparatively modern but sterile garden/ constructional features. A layer of mixed dirty gravel ([15]) containing rare inclusions of charcoal and coal seals the top of F.5. The latter forms the base of the overlying subsoil.

**F.8.** Sampled by a machined sondage. Pit ([32]) >1m in diameter with a similar sterile dark grey silty fill (see above). Cut by F.1.

**F.6** (see Figures 3 and 5). A 3m wide slot section excavated against the southern side of this trench at the western end (between 2 and 5m from the end of trench) exposed the western half of a 2.7m wide and 0.59m deep flat-bottomed NNE-SSW aligned ditch cut ([25]). The eastern edge of this appears to be gently sloping (at between 15-25°) and cuts (intercuts) another similar shaped/ sized ditch (F.7). Five fills were recognized: an upper fill ([20]) consisting of 0.19m or less of moderately firm, mid bright yellow to brown sand, pea grit and small gravel (rather similar to the surrounding natural but containing occasional lenses/ patches of a mid brown silt), an underlying lens consisting of a similar but paler sand, silt and gravel ([21]) running along the top NW edge of the ditch (0.8m wide and a maximum of 0.09m deep), a more substantial lower fill consisting of a moderate to firm, though slightly mottled mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent pea grit and small angular gravel inclusions (0.13 m deep), an underlying mid to dark greyish brown silty clay ([23]) with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions (0.11m deep), and finally, a slightly thicker basal layer ([24]) consisting of a moderate mid to dark grey and black (waterlogged) silt with some patches of gravel in it towards the NW edge. The only find recovered from this was a corroded fragment of a curved iron knife, possibly used for pruning (G. Appleby *pers com.*). This large feature may well have been a boundary ditch, and possibly was the re-cut of the fairly similarly shaped flat-bottomed ditch F.7. The lack of 'modern' finds within this large feature does suggest that it is archaeological rather than modern, though apparently of indeterminable date. The probability, however, is that we are looking here at something which is Medieval – Postmedieval rather than earlier in date; a feature which first silted up, then was backfilled and levelled.



**F.7** (see Figures 3 and 5) A similarly shaped flat-bottomed ditch (2m wide and 0.62m deep) but with slightly steeper sloping sides. This lies on the same NNE-SSW alignment as F.6, and is cut by the latter, suggesting that this ditch ([31]) might have been re-cut. This also contains five somewhat similar fills (to F.6): the uppermost one ([26]) consisting of a moderately mottled, greyish yellow brown sandy silt containing frequent inclusions of pea grit and small angular gravel, whilst beneath this lay a moderately firm mid brown clayey sand ([27]) with occasional golden brown mottling and frequent small angular stone inclusions. Underneath was a layer of moderately firm mid to dark greyish brown silty clay ([28]) containing rare to occasional small angular stones. Below this along part of the SE edge of the ditch lay a lens of slumped natural sand and gravel (29), whilst the basal layer ([30]) consisted of a moderately firm mid to dark grey and black waterlogged silt. No finds were recovered from any of the above contexts. Here the absence of artefacts (as with F.6) seems implies a non-modern date. The probability in fact is that this represents some sort of re-cut boundary or field ditch, perhaps one that is Medieval to Postmedieval in date.

#### Trench 2

**F.2** A 2.4–2.5m wide and 0.36m deep flat-bottomed ditch with slightly irregular sloping sides ([08]). This was sampled (half-sectioned) through its centre from its eastern edge. This contained three fills: [05] a light brown moderately compact gravelly silt with occasional clay patches and darker mottled organics with finds limited to a few pieces of heat-cracked reddened flint, and beneath this [06] a silty reddish-brown to mid brown clay with occasional angular to sub-rounded flint gravel plus some larger stones towards its top. Finds from the latter included bunt flint, small fragments from modern white (Gault Clay) bricks, some crumbs of a reddish tile, and rarely (19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century bottle glass. The basal fill was composed of a partly laminated grey clay and silt with some flint pebbles, and more rarely burnt (reddened) flint towards the bottom. This feature would appear to be a modern (perhaps 20<sup>th</sup> century) cut for a ditch, although the continuation of this was not met with in Trench 4 to the south. Quite possibly this is some sort of constructional ditch/ trench or else a drain associated with garden or building works.

**F.4.** (Figure 4) A 1m long and 0.75m+ wide round to irregular shaped hollow with an uneven concave base with steep and undercut sides ([14]). Just 0.1 to 0.3m deep this feature had two stony fills: [12] consisting of a light brown compact silt with rare burnt (reddened) flint and also moderate amounts of broken fresh black flint, rare worked flint (mostly as waste chunks), rare charcoal flecks, and a single small fragment of coal which may be intrusive. The lower fill ([13]) consisted of a light-mid grey compact clay and silt with inclusions of fresh black angular pebble flint towards the base. There is clear evidence here of rooting holes, which along with the irregular shape and type of fill suggests this is a tree throw. The lack of any significant modern cultural material, and the presence of prehistoric worked flint indicates the potentially early date of this feature.

#### Trench 4

**F.3** A 4.1 + m long and c.1m wide irregular shaped (bi-lobed) feature sectioned at its eastern end. This proved to be > 0.35m deep with steep to irregular undercut sides and an irregular hollowed-out base ([11]). This feature contained two fills with traces of both old and potentially modern cultural material in the form of burnt flint, charcoal, coal and small amounts of broken and flaked lumps of black flint: [09] a light brown silt and gravel containing most of the flint finds, and [10] a light grey-brown silt with very occasional flint. The interpretation of this is that of another potentially early tree throw, probably of similar date.

## Discussion

Despite the appearance of features and tree throws containing cultural material within three of the four trenches, there remains no clear evidence for the dating of the earlier (i.e. pre-

modern) activity, and equally, no clear idea of what these features (the intercutting NNE-SSW ditches and pits) represent.

However, the presence of Neolithic – Early Bronze Age (and possibly Mesolithic) flint flake fragments within two of the older tree throws (F.2 and F.4) does imply some activity of this period within the surrounding area, perhaps representing minimal occupation of this gravel terrace within a kilometre of the River Cam. Some 3 kilometres south of here at Trumpington Meadows (within a broadly equivalent position upon the gravel terrace) such finds are commonplace, with the evidence for settlement being that much greater (Patten 2012), yet here at the northern end of Trumpington Road there is no evidence for the preservation of a buried soil, the only semblance of prehistoric activity being the residual deposition of worked and burnt flint within the hollows of earlier tree throws. Though clearly not modern, it is still difficult to ascribe a reliable date to either of the above features; both of them containing small pieces of coal which might reflect the date(s) of the trees, or else later intrusions resulting from rooting activity.

The most likely non-modern features encountered were the two large intercutting ditches (F.6 and F.7) in Trench 1. The absence of modern finds within these (such as brick, tile, terracotta flower pot, glass, clay pipe or glazed pottery) would be truly remarkable if these had owed their origin to earthworks such as the creation of banks or ditches within the landscaped gardens of the former late Victorian house (The Orchard) here, and one can only presume therefore that these relate instead to some sort of former field system at this location, perhaps one orientated parallel to the NNW-SSE alignment of Trumpington Road (or its pre-turnpike precursor), and possibly therefore Medieval – early Postmedieval in date? Despite the improbability of these being later 19<sup>th</sup> century in origin, we should at least acknowledge the evidence for earthworks in this general area of the garden, as shown on the 1888 1:2500 OS map. A north-south bank is shown on this map just to the east of the easternmost end of Trench 1 (see Appleby 2012; Figure 2), though in truth, the likelihood that this ‘garden feature’ is related in any way, seems quite slim. The find of a fragment of an iron pruning knife (?) within the base of F.6 proves little beyond the obvious (Iron Age – modern) date range, although the probabilities, once again, point towards this being a later feature. Within the same general area of the PDA the two small organic silt-filled pits (F.5 and F.8), being sterile of finds, might both be ‘early’ features. Certainly these don’t share the characteristics of the other garden planting pits and much later rubble/ glass/ pottery filled features. Given the obvious sterility of these already adequately sampled features it seems quite unlikely that any more comprehensive excavation here would reveal a substantially different picture

## **Conclusion**

There would appear to be some evidence for pre-modern (pre-19<sup>th</sup> century) archaeology towards the rear of the lawned area, from which there is little chance of recovering dateable material. The presence of two large intercutting ditches on the same NNE-SSW alignment suggests the existence of an early boundary here which probably pre-dates the late 19<sup>th</sup> century ribbon development along Trumpington Road, although such ditch(es) may well

reflect earlier land boundaries which may have influenced, and in some cases dictated later property divisions (such as at St. Faith's on the south side of the hospital). Meanwhile, the recovery of Neolithic-Early Bronze Age flint from buried tree throws within the garden area attests to the accidental residual deposition of this material within former hollows, all traces of the original prehistoric buried soils or shallow features having been removed by agricultural and also later garden activity, yet attesting to some level of occupation of this gravel terrace in prehistory.

### **Acknowledgements**

This work was carried out at the request of Nuffield Health. The Cambridge Hospital engineer Carl Winston facilitated our work on site. Lattenbury Services undertook the machining of the trenches. Alison Dickens was CAU Project Manager, whilst Bryan Crossan surveyed the trenches and undertook graphics for the report. Emma Rees assisted with the excavation and recording. Dan McConnell monitored the site for CAPCA.

### **References**

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## **APPENDIX: Archaeological finds**

### **Worked flint**

*Lawrence Billington*

Trench 2 <b>F.2</b> [06]	x3 pieces of burnt flint
Trench 4 <b>F.3</b> [10]	x1 proximal end of a blade-like flake (Mesolithic or Neolithic) x1 scraper – irregular form (probably late Neolithic or EBA) x1 irregular waste flake (shatter)
Trench 4 <b>F.4</b> [12]	x2 proximal flake fragments – both hard hammer struck, and whilst not strongly diagnostic, are probably Neolithic or EBA

### *Conclusion*

A small chronologically mixed assemblage (at least Neolithic – Early Bronze Age) which, judging by the small numbers and condition of the flints, has been redeposited as residual finds into features (tree throws).

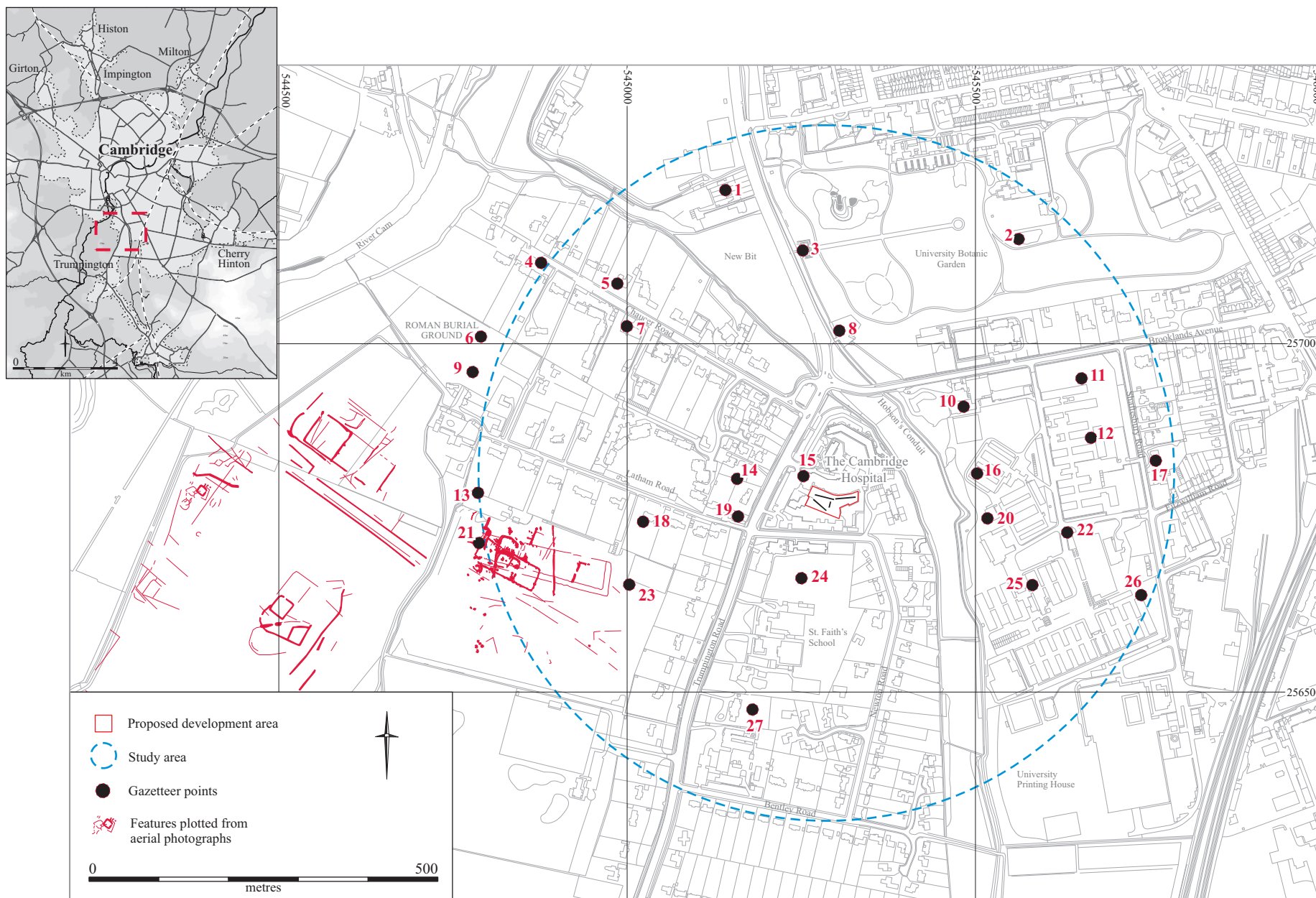


Figure 1. Location and Gazetteer map.

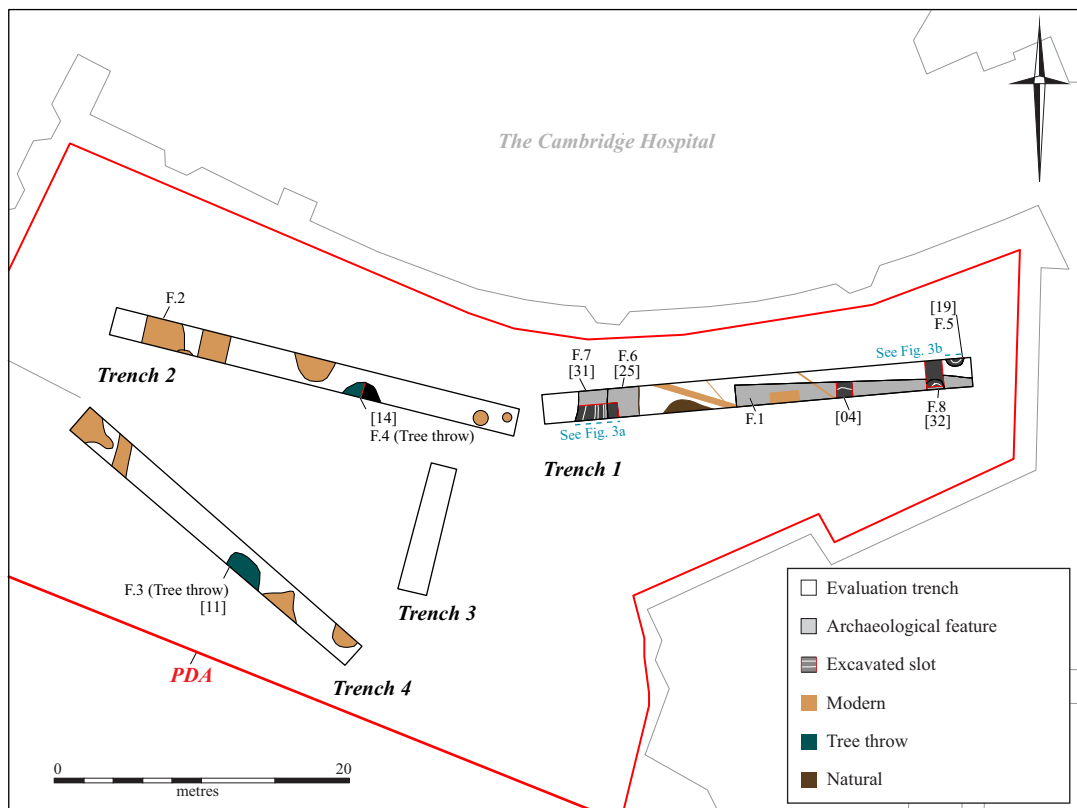
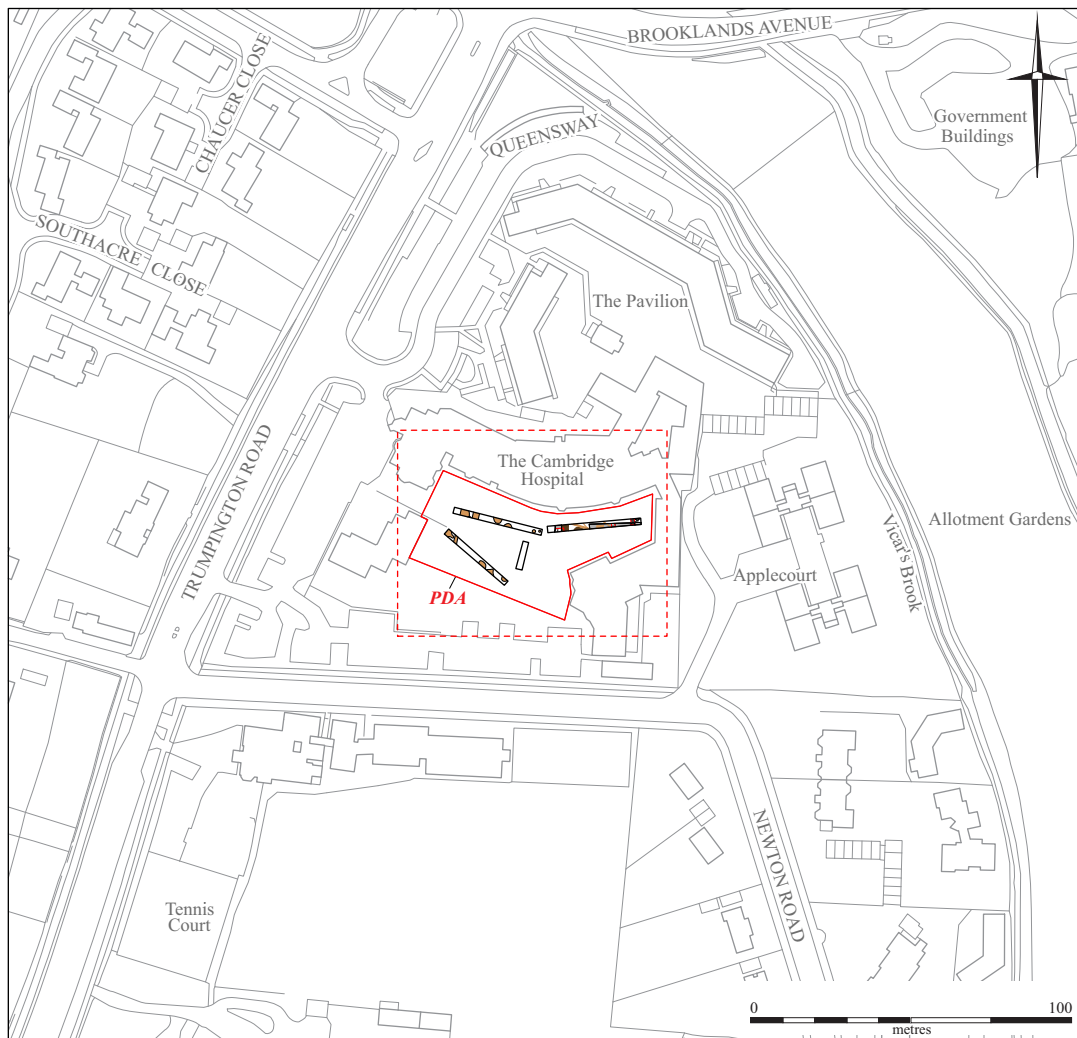


Figure 2. Trench Plan.



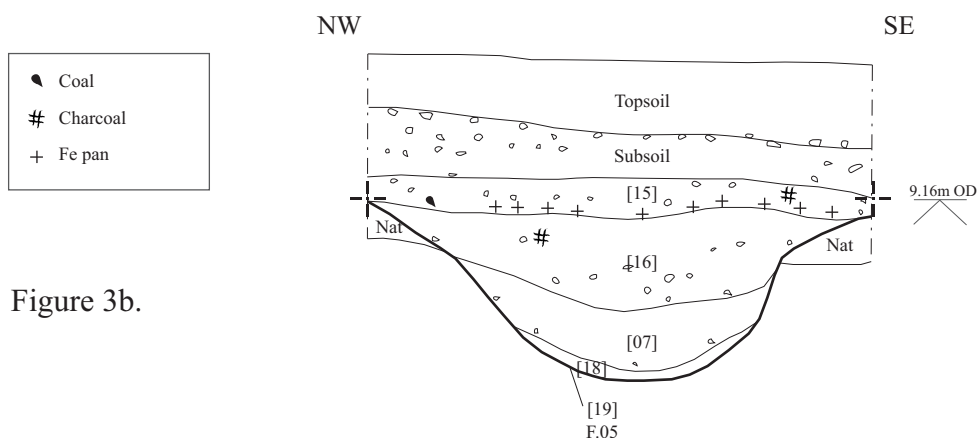
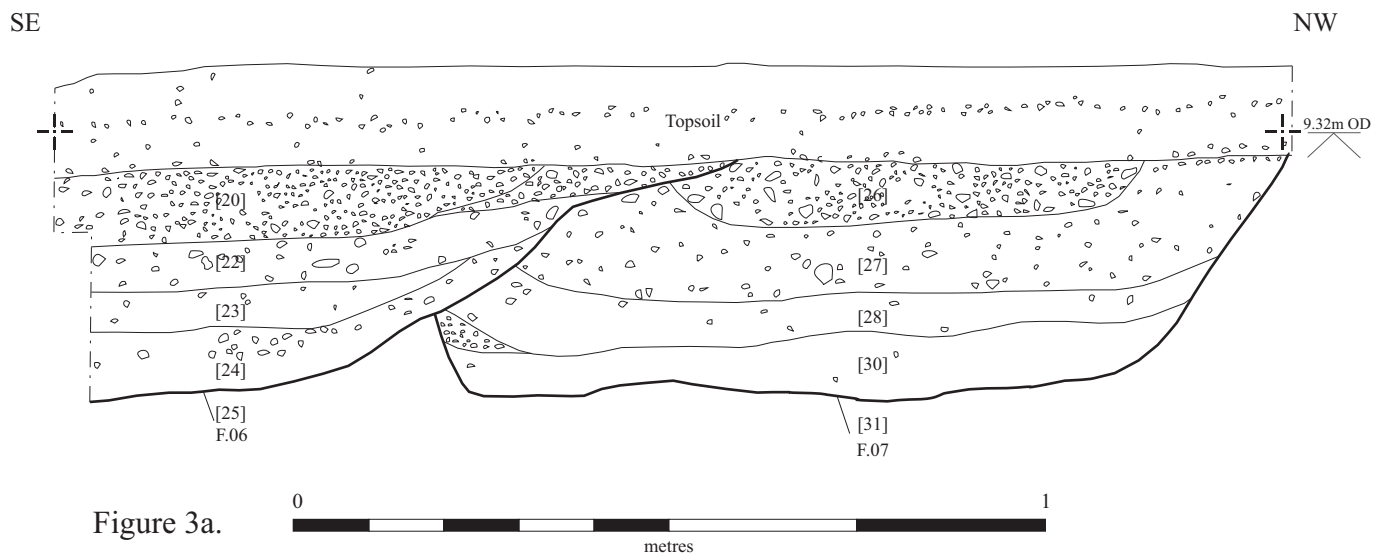


Figure 3a. Section of Intercutting field / boundary ditches F. 6 and F.7 and Figure 3b. “pit” F.5 in Trench 1



Figure 4a. F.5 pit (uncertain date) in Trench 1 Figure 4b. F.4 Treethrow in Trench 2





Figure 5a. Photograph of F.6 & F.7 (N facing section)



Figure 5b. Photograph of F.6 & F.7 (S-facing section)



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## Project details

Project name	Cambridge Hospital evaluation
Short description of the project	Between 20th-22nd February 2013 the Cambridge Archaeological Unit CAU) carried out an archaeological trench evaluation consisting of 98m of trenching within a 0.2 ha of grass lawn south of the main buildings at the Cambridge Hospital (Nuffield Health) on Trumpington Road in Cambridge. This work didn't reveal any dateable archaeological features, although two large and intercutting NNE-SSW aligned flat-bottomed ditches were encountered within a trench at the eastern end of the site. Virtually sterile of finds, the absence of any recognisably modern material within their fills suggested that these features pre-dated the Victorian residential and garden development on this side of the Trumpington Road, and instead related to some earlier Medieval - Postmedieval? property or agricultural landscape boundaries. Two other small pits were located that were sterile of finds, and probably pre-modern in date. Nearby a small amount of residual Late Neolithic - Early Bronze Age flint was encountered within two pre-modern tree throws.
Project dates	Start: 20-02-2013 End: 22-02-2013
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	NHT12 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	ECB 3917 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	BOUNDARY DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	PITS Uncertain
Monument type	DITCHES Modern
Monument type	PLANTING PITS Post Medieval

Significant Finds	FLINT BLADE Late Neolithic
Significant Finds	FLINT SCRAPER Early Bronze Age
Significant Finds	IRON KNIFE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Large/ medium scale extensions to existing structures (e.g. church, school, hospitals, law courts, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE CAMBRIDGE CAMBRIDGE 2-4 Trumpington Road, Cambridge Hospital
Postcode	CB2 8AF
Study area	0.20 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 4526 5675 52 0 52 11 22 N 000 07 31 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 9.00m Max: 12.00m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Alison Dickens
Project director/ manager	Alison Dickens
Project supervisor	Simon Timberlake
Type of sponsor/ funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/ funding body	Nuffield Health

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Physical Archive ID	NHT12
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Environmental","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Digital Archive ID	NHT12
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Media available	"GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Paper Archive ID	NHT12
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

## Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The Cambridge Hospital (Nuffield Health) Trumpington Road, Cambridge: An archaeological evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Timberlake, S.
Other bibliographic details	report no. 1156
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	CAU
Place of issue or publication	University of Cambridge
Description	Pdf version and printed report: 9 pages and 4 figures incl. B and W sections, colour photos and cover and ring bound

Entered by	Dr Simon Timberlake (st410@cam.ac.uk)
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# OASIS:

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