

Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit

**Report No. 317**

September 1994

**25/26 Long Causeway, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire**

**An Archaeological Evaluation 1994**

by A.E. Jones

with contributions by

L. Moffett, S. Pinter-Bellows and S. Ratkai

illustrations by M. Bredon and N. Dodds

For further information please contact:  
Simon Butcux, Peter Leach or Iain Ferris (Directors)  
Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit  
The University of Birmingham  
Edgbaston  
Birmingham B15 2TT

**25/26 LONG CAUSEWAY, PETERBOROUGH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

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## **25/26 LONG CAUSEWAY, PETERBOROUGH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

### **An Archaeological Evaluation 1994**

#### **1.0: SUMMARY**

The archaeological potential of an area proposed for a retail shop development (hereinafter the study area) was tested by an archaeological evaluation involving a preliminary desk-top study of cartographic sources, followed by selective trial-trenching of those areas within the study area not presently occupied by standing buildings.

The results of the desk-top study indicate that the study area was divided into two archaeologically distinct zones in the medieval period. The western half of the study area was occupied by buildings fronting onto Long Causeway, while the remainder of the study area lay within the westernmost bounds of the medieval monastery of Peterborough.

Limited trial-trenching revealed a depth of approximately 0.5m of medieval deposits within Trench 1, cut in the the former monastic precinct, overlain by post-medieval build-up soils. Also found (in Trench 2) was an undated drystone wall, horizontal layers and a pit datable to the late 17th or early 18th-century, sealed by later post-medieval deposits.

#### **2.0: INTRODUCTION**

This report describes the results of an archaeological assessment of land at 25/26 Long Causeway, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire (Fig 1A-B). Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit (hereinafter BUFAU) were commissioned to undertake the archaeological assessment by Milford Estates Limited, in accordance with the guidelines laid down in Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (Department of the Environment, November 1990). The methodology of this assessment conforms to a Design Brief prepared by the County Archaeology Office of Cambridgeshire County Council (Sydes 1994), and a Research Design/ Specification for the Archaeological Evaluation prepared by BUFAU (Jones 1994).

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the location, extent, nature, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains which may be affected by the proposed development, and to provide a basis for a series of recommendations to mitigate the impact of the proposed development upon the archaeology. In particular, the evaluation was intended to determine the depth and condition of any archaeological deposits associated with the western boundary or interior of the monastic precinct, and also to define any archaeological features associated with the later post-medieval use of the study area.

Subject to consent from the landowner, it is proposed to deposit the paper and finds archive in the approved archive store of the County Archaeology Office, Cambridgeshire County Council.

### **3.0: THE STUDY AREA AND ITS SETTING**

#### **3.1: The study area (Fig 1C)**

The study area lies between the eastern side of Long Causeway and Wheel Yard, within the modern shopping centre of Peterborough, and approximately 550m to the north of the River Nene. The solid geology of the area is Oolitic Limestone, laid down in the Jurassic period (Horton 1989, 8), masked by Kellaway Beds, comprising clay and sand deposited in the central zone of Peterborough. Observations in the area around Peterborough cathedral have identified Second River Terrace deposits of the River Nene, forming benches of limestone gravel, with some flint and other pebbles (*op cit.*, 19), overlying the Kellaway Beds.

The study area presently comprises the shop premises of Belfast Linen, and the associated concrete yards to the north and east of the shop. At the time of the present evaluation, approximately 75% of the study area was covered with shop buildings in use, and was unavailable for investigation. Ground level lay at between 27.56m to 27.9m AOD.

No archaeological information was available for the study area prior to the evaluation. However, the location of the study area between the medieval street frontage of Long Causeway and the area of the monastic precinct suggested a high potential for archaeological discoveries to be made here.

Analysis of the cartographic evidence is particularly informative in tracing the patterns of medieval and post-medieval land use in the study area and in its immediate historic setting. The earliest detailed town plan, dated 1721 (Fig 3A), depicts a series of tenements on the Long Causeway frontage, with a common eastern boundary, which preserves the line of the western boundary of the former monastic precinct. This north-south boundary bisects the study area. The map also indicates that the area immediately to the east of this boundary (including the east zone of the study area) had become sub-divided. A plan of Earl Fitzwilliam's Estates in Minster Yard, dated 1725, identifies these plots located to the east of the north-south boundary as gardens. Further to the east lay the Cathedral grounds, which included ornamental pools and a stream.

The further sub-division of the individual plots on the Long Causeway frontage in the succeeding century is recorded on a detailed map of 1820 (Fig 3B). Although the line of the monastic western boundary remained identifiable, both the plots on the Long Causeway frontage and those to the rear had become more fragmented. The house-plots on the Long Causeway frontage had extended to the east, incorporating land formerly within the Cathedral grounds. By 1884 when the First Edition Ordnance Survey map was prepared, the properties on the Long Causeway frontage had been further re-developed, and the line of the former western monastic boundary was no longer identifiable in the vicinity of the study area. The majority of properties on the Long Causeway and adjoining street frontages were re-developed as shopping arcades in the later 20th century.

#### **3.2: The archaeological setting**

This modern re-development within the historic settlement focus of Peterborough provided opportunities for archaeological investigation and recording. However, the results of these investigations suggested that in contrast to the complex archaeological deposits characteristic of medieval urbanism elsewhere, little archaeological evidence of the medieval period had survived in Peterborough (Welsh 1994, 4). However, a recent evaluation in the centre of Peterborough (Welsh 1994) revealed an important sequence of rubbish pits, and other features datable between the 12-14th-centuries. The use of historical sources in addition to archaeological information provides an outline of the early origins of the city.

Although traces of Romano-British settlement or activity have been found within the Cathedral precinct the first historically documented activity is in the Saxon period. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records that a monastery was founded at Peterborough around 654 AD, possibly sited near the present cathedral (Tebbs 1979, 17), which was enclosed by defences by the later Saxon period. The contemporary focus of civilian settlement was probably located to the north of the Saxon monastery, and may have included a market established just outside the monastic precinct (Tebbs 1979, 24). A watching brief at 37-8 Long Causeway revealed evidence for Saxon cultivation here, just beyond the bounds of the contemporary monastery (Welsh, 1994, 4).

In the 12th-century the cathedral was rebuilt, and the focus of secular settlement, including the market, was moved to open ground to the west of the monastery. Long Causeway and the adjoining streets may have been laid out at this time. The remains of the western walled boundary of the monastic precinct were revealed by excavation to the south of the study area (pers. comm. Donald Mackreth), and a section of the wall remains visible above modern ground level.

#### **4.0: METHODOLOGY (Fig 1C)**

As a first stage in the archaeological evaluation of the study area, a desk-top study was made of the relevant cartographic and published archaeological sources to provide information concerning past land use and the urban historic setting, and the Cathedral Archaeologist, Donald Mackreth was consulted for advice. This desk-top study included the entire study area, not merely the eastern zone presently available for trial-trenching.

The locations of the individual trial-trenches were constrained by the presence of extensive live services within the limited area available for trenching, and the requirement to retain unrestricted access to certain outbuildings throughout the investigations. Machine-dug trenches were positioned to investigate the area immediately to the north of the existing shop (Trench 1), and the eastern edge of the study area, adjoining Wheel Yard (Trench 2).

In each trench the overburden, comprising the modern concrete yard surface, and any recent levelling material was removed by a mechanical excavator with a Montabert Breaker, to expose the uppermost horizons of post-medieval deposits. Following the hand-cleaning of the uppermost surface revealed by machining, all subsequent excavation was by hand.

Soil samples, up to a maximum of 20 litres in volume, were taken from well-sealed features which contained datable artifacts. These soil samples were processed to recover charred plant remains, in order to determine the presence and survival of faunal information within the study area.

Recording was by means of printed pro-forma recording sheets, supplemented by plans, sections and photographs, all held in the archive.

#### **5.0: THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS (Fig 1C, Fig 2)**

##### **Trench 1**

Trench 1 measured 5m in length and 1.6m in width. This trench was excavated to investigate the archaeological potential of the area immediately to the north of the shop, which lay within former bounds of the monastic precinct before becoming incorporated into the grounds of 25/26 Long Causeway.

The earliest deposit defined in the west of the trench was a gleyed grey clay-silt (1015), located at a depth of approximately 1m below the modern ground surface (at 28.20m AOD). This layer was cut by a drystone wall (F102), aligned approximately northeast-southwest, which was slightly curvilinear in plan. The wall was composed of drystone limestone blocks which were faced on the northeast edge of the feature, the other edge of the wall was irregular. The wall continued to the southwest beyond the trench, but its apparent northeastern limit lay just inside the northern baulk of the trench, in an area extensively disturbed by later activity (F101, see below).

Over the remainder of the trench the earliest deposit excavated was a light mid-brown clay-silt (1010), containing angular sandstone fragments, located at a depth of 1.30m below the modern surface (at 28.58m AOD). This layer was investigated for a depth of 0.45m, but its further excavation was discontinued for safety reasons. A pit (F100) was excavated into layer 1010 from the uppermost horizon of this layer. The flat-based pit was recorded inside the eastern baulk of the trench, and the full width of this feature was not exposed in the trench. The primary pit fills comprised a dark grey brown clay-silt (1012) overlain by a grey clay-silt (1011), both sealed by a homogenous deposit of brown clay-silt (1009). The latter fill contained a large assemblage of complete or near complete vessels, including English Stonewares, Slip Wares, Manganese Mottled Wares, Blackwares and Coarse Red Sandy Wares described in detail in section 6.1 below.

The uppermost fill of pit F100 (1009) and layer 1010 were overlain by two levelling-up deposits (1004, 1005). The earliest of these deposits (1004) comprised a light brown clay-silt, containing fragments of brick, tile and angular limestone, and was in turn sealed by a layer composed of angular sandstone and brick fragments and creamy-white mortar mixed with brown silt-clay (1005). Above was a demolition deposit (1003), comprising gravel and building rubble.

Layer 1005 was cut by the eastern side of a robber-trench (F101), which was cut down to the level of the wall F102. The full width of robber-trench F101 was not revealed within the trench. The lower fill of the robber-trench comprised shattered angular sandstone blocks (1013), sealed by fragments of broken brick and mortar (1006). The remainder of the robber-trench was backfilled with a deposit of dark brown clay-silt (1107B), sealed by an extensive layer of charcoal (1007A) containing brick fragments.

Layers 1005, 1003 and the upper fill of the robber-trench (F101) were sealed by a levelling-up deposit (1002), 0.2m in depth, recorded throughout the trench. This layer was composed of gritty dark brown clay-silt, containing brick and sandstone fragments, and was overlain by the modern concrete yard surface (1000).

### Dating

Layers 1007 and 1008 contained pottery with a *terminus* in the 17th-18th-century. Pit F100 contained 96 sherds of pottery providing a *terminus* in the late 17th- early 18th-century. Layer 1010 contained one sherd providing a *terminus* in the 17th or 18th century.

### Trench 2

Trench 2 measured 2.5m in length and 2m in width. It was excavated to investigate the archaeological potential of an area which lay within the limits of the medieval monastic precinct, and which later became incorporated into the rear yard of 25/26 Long Causeway.

The earliest deposits excavated comprised a series of horizontal layers investigated in a hand-dug sondage in the centre of the trench. The earliest of these deposits was a mottled orange-brown silt-clay (2014), which may represent the disturbed upper horizon of the natural subsoil. Layer 2014 was defined at its uppermost horizon, located at a depth of approximately 2.10m below the modern yard surface (at 27.08m AOD). This layer contained scattered angular limestone fragments, and was sealed by a grey clay-silt (2013), measuring 0.3m in depth, in turn overlain by a shallow lens of light grey silt-clay (2010). Above was a shallow lens of dark grey clay-silt (2015), which was sealed by a homogenous levelling deposit composed of brown clay-silt (2009/2011), recorded at a depth of 1.04m below the modern surface (at 28.14m AOD), which contained fragments of sandstone and broken brick.

On the western side of the trench (not illustrated), layer 2009/2011 was overlain by sequence of horizontal deposits comprising lenses of rubble (2008), charcoal and ash (2007), sealed by a layer of light brown clay-silt (2006), and overlain by a further layer of ash and charcoal (2005).

Layers 2005 and 2009/2011 were sealed by a further levelling-up deposit (2002) recorded at a depth of 0.22m below the modern surface, which was composed of dark brown clay-silt, measuring approximately up to 0.8m in depth, which contained fragments of brick, limestone and pebbles. This deposit was cut by a pit (F200), filled with stone rubble and creamy-white mortar. The pit was sealed by a layer of gritty clay-silt (2012), which was cut by a shallow pit (F201: not illustrated). Pit F201 and layer 2012 were sealed by the modern concrete yard surface (2000).

### Dating

Layer 2010 contained four sherds of pottery with a terminus in the 12th-14th-century. Layer 2009 contained residual pottery providing a *terminus* in the 13th century, and other pottery providing a *terminus* in the 16-17th-century. The dating evidence for layer 2002 was pottery providing a *terminus* in the 17-19th century.

## **6.0: SPECIALIST REPORTS**

### **6.1: The pottery by Stephanie Ratkai**

#### Introduction

The evaluation produced 177 sherds of pottery of which 6 sherds were medieval and the remainder were post-medieval. The condition of the pottery was good, with many large unabraded sherds.

**TABLE 1: Pottery spot-dating**

<i>Context</i>	<i>No. of sherds</i>	<i>Date range</i>
<u>Trench 1</u>		
1007	11	17th-19th-century
1008	33	17th-19th-century
1009	96	Late 17th- 19th-century
1010	1	17th-century

<u>Trench 2</u>		
2002	20	17th-19th-century
2009	7	13th to 16/17th-century
2010	4	12th-14th-century

#### Medieval pottery

Medieval pottery came from two contexts only (2009 and 2010). Three fabrics were represented; a sandy ware with some calcareous inclusions (Fabric B1, Ratkai 1994) of which there were four sherds, two from context 2010 and two from context 2009, a small sherd of shelly ware in St. Neots Ware from context 2010, and a fine ware with decayed glaze, possibly from Toynton-All-Saints.

The paucity of the medieval pottery makes it difficult to draw many conclusions. It is notable that medieval pottery does not occur residually, except in context 2009. There was possibly little medieval activity in the area and it may be that there was a hiatus in occupation between the dissolution of the monastery and subsequent post-medieval activity. The earliest pottery present is the sherd of shelly ware. However, it is small and undiagnostic and it is impossible to say whether it is pre-Conquest, or post-Conquest. Apart from the Toynton-All-Saints sherd, the remaining sherds are typical local types.

#### Post-medieval pottery

**TABLE 2: Number of sherds of each pottery type**

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>No.</i>
Blackware	39
Coarseware	26
Coarse Red Sandy Ware	17
Slip Ware	15
Manganese Mottled Wares	33
English Stoneware	21
Yellow Ware	2
Tin glazed Earthenwares	5
Salt Glazed Ware	5
German Stoneware	2
Other glazed wares	10
Crucible	2

The post-medieval pottery is composed of a variety of wares. Commonly present are Blackwares, Slipwares, English Stonewares and Manganese Mottled Wares. Also represented are white salt glazed wares, tin glazed earthenwares, yellow wares, coarsewares and some modern factory produced wares. Most of the post-medieval pottery appears to belong roughly to the period 1650-1750 AD.

The most interesting group is from pit F100 in Trench 1. Unfortunately, only part of this feature lay within the excavated area of Trench 1, but from the available evidence the group seems to provide a *terminus* for its infilling of between 1680-1720, i.e. the pit was probably backfilled around 1720-1730. There is corroborative dating evidence from a broken pipeclay figurine which depicts a man and a woman, possibly at a lovers tryst. The clothing seems to indicate a date around 1680-1700 AD.

The pottery within pit F100 contains several complete or near complete vessels. The pit group consists of the following identifiable sherds:



1) English Stoneware.

Two reeded cylindrical tankards, one a pint measure, the other a half-pint. There were in addition six very fine rim sherds from three vessels and a base with a foot-ring.

(2) Slipware.

An impressed multi-slip plate with a human figure represented and a feathered slip-ware vessel with a ?basket handle. There were two further feathered slip-ware sherds from two vessels.

(3) Manganese Mottled Ware.

Three reeded tankards, a large hollow ware and two other sherds from small hollow wares.

(4) Blackwares.

It was difficult to ascertain how many vessels were represented, possibly at least eight. There was a small complete cup with an internal whitish deposit, and two rims from chamber pots. The other sherds came from large hollow ware vessels, one of which was decorated with an applied festoon.

(5) Coarse Sandy Red Ware.

A complete but broken dish glazed internally and externally with a mid-brown glaze. It was decorated on the exterior with horizontal and wavy lines. The base of the vessel was heavily sooted. There was also a wide-mouthed ?jug and two other undiagnostic sherds. Both the jug and the two sherds were covered with a pale brown deposit. As this covered some of the breaks, it was obviously post-depositional.

(6) Miscellaneous.

There were single sherds of Yellow Ware and Tin glazed Earthenware and a ?cup sherd with an external dark brown glaze and an internal yellow glaze. Coarsewares were only represented by nine sherds, mostly undiagnostic. However, there was a large sherd from a pipkin with a hollow 'pan' handle.

The pit group presents a facinating picture of a roughly contemporary group. It is interesting for the lack of coarse domestic wares. Indeed there is a marked lack of coarse domestic wares among the entire assemblage in general.

The deposit within the small blackware cup from pit F100 could be post-depositional, given that some of the other sherds are also covered with similar deposits, although the fact that the deposit was confined to the interior of the cup would seem to mitigate against this. It is not uncommon to find deposits within blackwares. Often these are associated with stoolpots and chamber pots and presumably reflect the action of human waste products. However, they are also found within other vessels but no scientific investigation has been undertaken.

Also of interest was the rim of a crucible from pit F100, the interior of which had a few tiny cuprous spots. Another possible crucible fragment came from context 1007. However, there were no other indications of industrial activity.

#### Pottery sources

The source of supply for the post-medieval pottery is uncertain. Some of the pottery, e.g the White Salt Glazed Wares presumably come from the Potteries. Equally, the Coarse Red Sandy Wares are almost certainly local. The slip wares do not appear to be products of the Potteries and the stonewares could have been made in a variety of centres.

## 6.2: The animal bone by Stephanie Pinter-Bellows

For the purposes of assessment the bone was briefly examined. Table 3 provides a count of the bones divided into jaws, loose teeth, and long-bone ends and other 'more useful bones'; the number which could be measured are found in brackets, with a count of all other bones. The bones were divided into the early post-medieval period (dated to the late 17th to early 18th-century), and those bones from earlier periods. None of the datable medieval contexts contained any bone.

The assessment shows the assemblage contains the usual domesticates: sheep/ goat (only sheep identified), cattle, pig and horse. The bones are in excellent condition. A small amount of calcined bone was found in contexts 1008 and 1009. Bones stained bluish green from contact with copper were found in context 2002. Gnawing by dogs shows that at least some of the bones were left on the ground surface for some length of time; gnawed bone was found in contexts 1007, 1009, and 2009. Signs of butchery or bone working were found in contexts 1008, 1009, and 2009; including from context 1008 knife cuts on a complete adult horse tibia. One pathology was observed on a metacarpal from a subadult cow; on the midshaft was patchy unhealed periostitis.

At present, the number of bones are below the limits which can be used to give statistical inferences about diet or husbandry. However, the good condition of the bones suggest that other excavations on the site should be able to retrieve meaningful faunal information and the recovery methods and sampling strategy should be planned accordingly. The position of the study area gives the potential for very interesting comparative data between the edge of the abbey and the monastic precinct.

**TABLE 3: Quantification of animal bone assessed.**

	<i>L17/E18th</i>	<i>Later</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Cattle (<i>Bos taurus</i>)</b>			
Jaws	1	-	1
Loose teeth	-	-	-
L-b ends	1	1 (1M)	2 (1M)
<b>Sheep/ goat (<i>Ovis aries/ Capra hircus</i>)</b>			
Jaws	-	-	-
Loose teeth	-	-	-
L-b ends	2 (2M)	9 (9M)	11 (11M)
<b>Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)</b>			
Jaws	-	-	-
Loose teeth	-	-	-
L-b ends	-	1	1
<b>Horse (<i>Equus caballus</i>)</b>			
Not subdivided	-	1 (1M)	1 (1M)
Total identifiable	4 (2M)	12 (11M)	16 (13M)
All other bone	17	33	50

## 6.3: The charred plant remains by Lisa Moffett

Samples from layers 1009 and 1012, which comprised two of the fills of pit F100 were examined. One sub-sample from each context was rapidly floated through a 700 micron sieve to recover a sample of any charred plant remains present. The flot was briefly scanned under a microscope (12x magnification).

1012

This sub-sample contained a single grain seed. An abundant quantity of snail shells was also present.

1009

No charred plant material could be identified. The sample contained the mineralised remains of *rubus* sp., *carex* sp. and *compositae*, represented by an unidentifiable flowerhead. The sample also contained an abundant quantity of bone fragments measuring between 1-2mm, and a few snails.

The presence of mineralised plant material in sample 1009, and the recovery of small bone fragments and snail shells from both samples indicates that further such sampling could provide worthwhile information concerning local flora, and diet.

## 7.0: DISCUSSION

### 7.1: Introduction

The archaeological findings relate to the zone within the western bounds of the medieval monastic precinct, an area which later became incorporated into the ownership of 25/26 Long Causeway during the post-medieval period. Despite the limited area investigated, the complementary analysis of both archaeological and historical sources can provide useful information concerning the use of the study area and also an understanding of its historic setting.

### 7.2: Medieval

There was no evidence of any pre-medieval activity, nor was any datable Romano-British or Saxon pottery found in later, disturbed contexts.

Datable evidence of medieval activity was concentrated in Trench 2. Here a disturbed possible subsoil horizon (2014) was overlain by approximately 0.5m of horizontal medieval deposits, containing pottery providing a *terminus* in the 12-14th-century. The medieval deposits comprised horizontal layers (2013, 2010, 2015), which may have been deposited as a result of levelling-up, cultivation, or other activity. No datable medieval features could be recorded.

The absence of medieval pottery from post-medieval deposits, except from 2009/2011, is notable. This absence may suggest either a relatively low level of such activity on site or, alternatively, that the post-medieval deposits found here were derived from other areas where there was little medieval activity.

The undated curvilinear drystone wall (F102) found in Trench 1 may possibly be dated to the medieval period. Stratigraphically, this feature pre-dated a robber-trench (F101), which was cut through deposits containing 17-19th-century pottery. Feature F102 is also difficult to interpret because of its limited exposure within the trench. Its alignment does not appear to respect the post-medieval alignments well documented in the cartographic sources, which depict no similar features. The fact that this feature was of drystone construction suggests it may have a medieval, rather than a post-medieval date. It may not have been a structural wall, and alternative interpretations of its function, including use as a garden feature, or as the top of a massive stone-lined well or pit may be preferred.

### **7.3: Post-medieval**

The post-medieval deposits and features identified by trial-trenching probably relate to the use of the eastern zone of the study area after it became incorporated into the ownership of 25/26 Long Causeway. The post-medieval activities represented here included extensive levelling-up of the site by the importation of soil, and the excavation of pit F100. Levelling up-deposits were recorded in Trench 2 (2009/2011) and in Trench 1 (1010). It may have been necessary to raise the ground-level artificially to counteract the threat of flooding from the nearby stream (Figs 3A-B).

Of particular interest is the pit (F100), which was partly recorded within Trench 1. Analysis of the large and varied pottery assemblage (section 6.1 above) has indicated that this is a closely datable assemblage of considerable importance, derived from a well-sealed context. This pit was presumably cut to bury rubbish from an adjoining property. The pit fills contained abundant quantities of snail shells, and very small fragments of bone. The relative absence of coarseware pottery from the study area as a whole, and the pit in particular, could suggest that the occupants of the adjoining property enjoyed a relatively high standard of living.

Also of interest was the slight evidence for metalworking or other industry on site, in the form of the crucible fragments and the cup containing traces of molten metal. The recovery of bone stained green from contact with copper is also perhaps another indicator of some form of metalworking activity either within the site, or in the near vicinity.

## **8.0: IMPLICATIONS AND PROPOSALS**

### **8.1: Implications**

Despite the limitations necessarily imposed on this evaluation, a number of significant discoveries have been made which have the potential to add to our understanding of medieval and post-medieval activity in the vicinity.

Of particular importance was the identification of datable medieval deposits in Trench 2, and the investigation of the important pottery group from pit F100, which also contained snail shells, very small animal bone fragments and a small quantity of mineralised seeds. The evidence from Trench 1 also suggests the location here of a stone-built structure (F102).

### **8.2: Proposals**

For the purpose of framing proposals for further archaeological investigation and recording the area trenched in this present evaluation is divided into two zones (Fig 1C). Zone A comprises the concrete yard around Trench 1, and Zone B the hardstanding around Trench 2. It should be noted that the level of the present hardstanding in Zone A is approximately 0.3m above the equivalent level in Zone B.

(1) Any groundworks limited in depth to no more than 0.7m below the modern yard surface in Zone A, and not below a depth of 1m in Zone B may possibly not affect significant archaeological deposits of post-medieval or medieval date.

(2) However, the possibility exists that archaeologically significant remains may be found within the upper 0.7m of deposits in Zone A, and the upper 1m of deposits in Zone B, and for this reason it is recommended that the demolition of the existing buildings in the study area and the removal of the concrete yards is monitored by an archaeologist to ensure any significant discoveries are properly recorded, and to

allow any finds or building materials which may require later specialist analysis to be collected during site clearance operations.

It is also recommended that any construction groundworks cut within similar depths of the yard surfaces should be similarly monitored.

(3) Groundworks or demolition clearance dug to a level greater than 0.7m below the modern yard surface in Zone A, and below 1m in Zone B will affect *in-situ* archaeological deposits of medieval or post-medieval date. If development proposals involve disturbance below these levels, it is recommended that an archaeological excavation is undertaken in advance of construction to permit the preservation of important archaeological deposits by record. This will involve the controlled hand-excavation of archaeological deposits in areas where they would be directly affected by the building groundworks.

(4) The scope of the present evaluation has excluded investigation of the area of the shop. A limited archaeological evaluation of this area would be desirable to determine if significant archaeological deposits associated with either the western monastic boundary, or with any buildings on the street frontage have survived later disturbance.

## 9.0: ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The project was sponsored by Milford Estates Limited. We are grateful to Mr Norman Webster of Milford Estates for assistance, and to the staff of Belfast Linen Ltd for their forbearance during the fieldwork. The project was directed by Alex Jones, assisted by Richard Cuttler (Supervisor), Bob Burrows and Amanda Bennctt. Finds processing was supervised by Lucy Salmon. The report was edited by Simon Buteux, and the drawings were prepared by Mark Breedon and Nigel Dodds. We thank Donald Mackreth for discussing the archaeological background of the study area, and to Lisa Moffett, Stephanie Pinter-Bellows and Stephanie Ratkai for preparing the specialist reports. The project was monitored by Bob Sydes for Cambridgeshire County Council.

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## **10.2: Map Sources**

1721 Map of Peterborough, T. Eyre.

1725 Plan of Earl Fitzwilliam's Estates in Minster Yard.

1820 Peterborough Enclosure map.

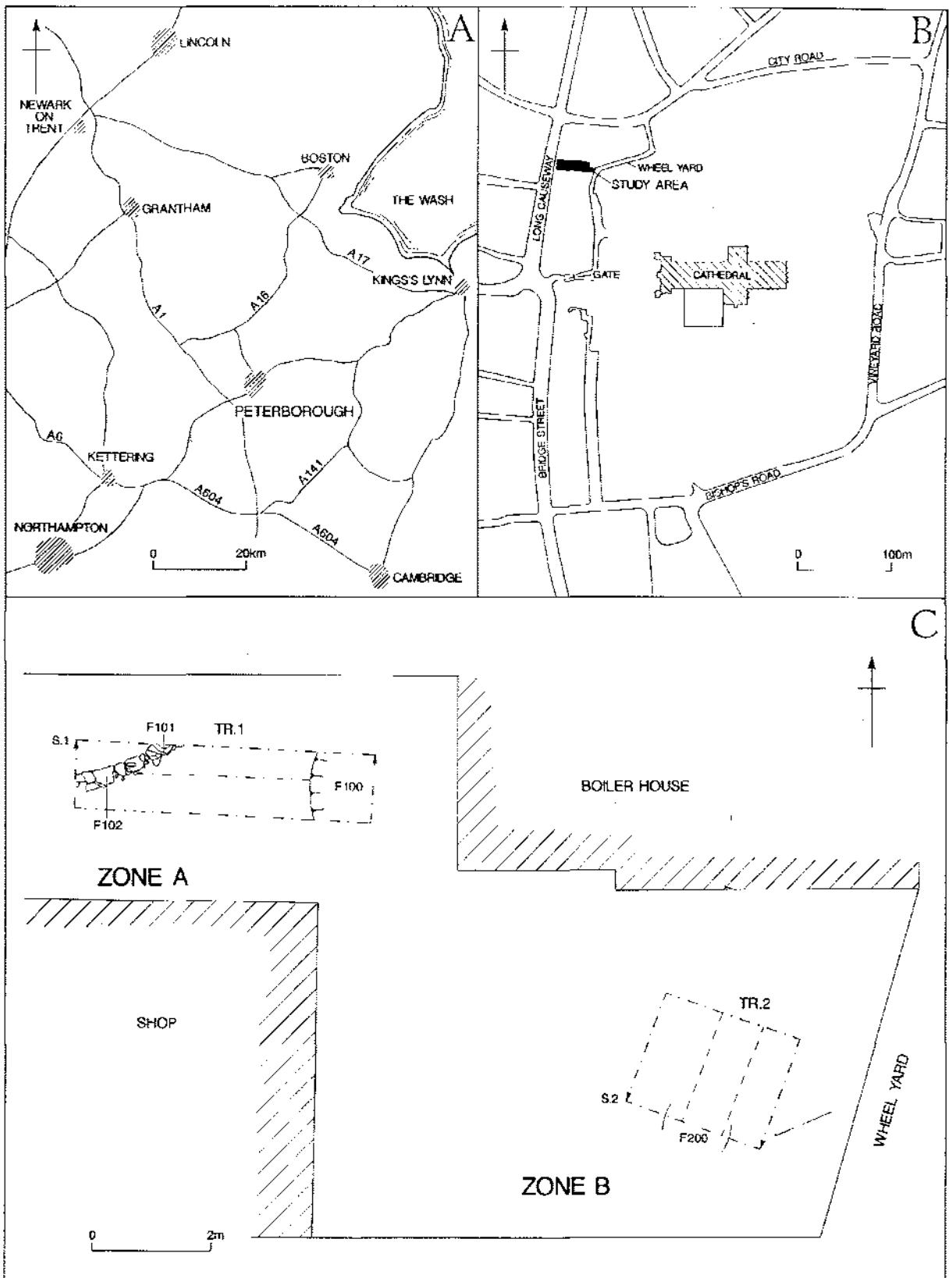


Figure 1

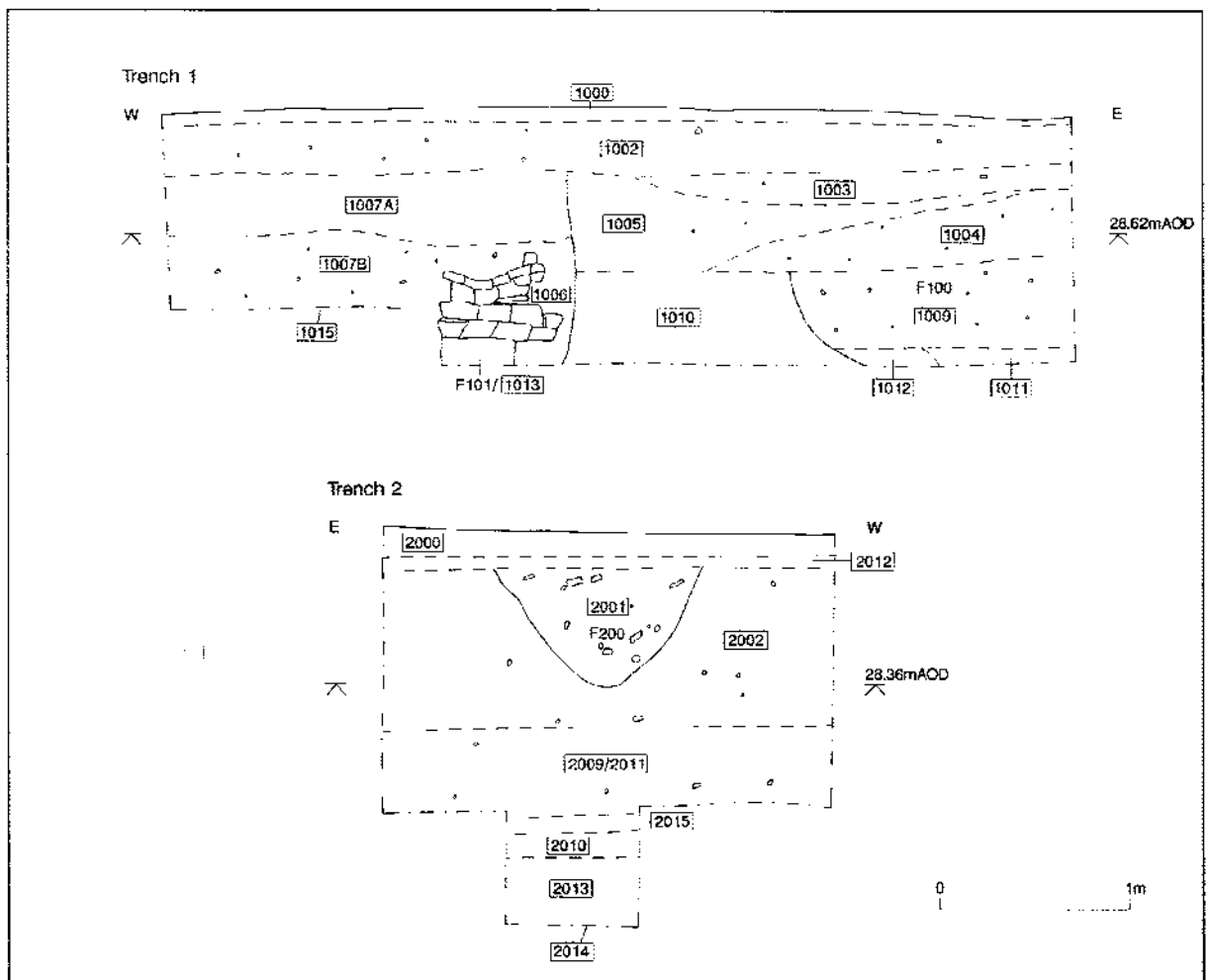


Figure 2



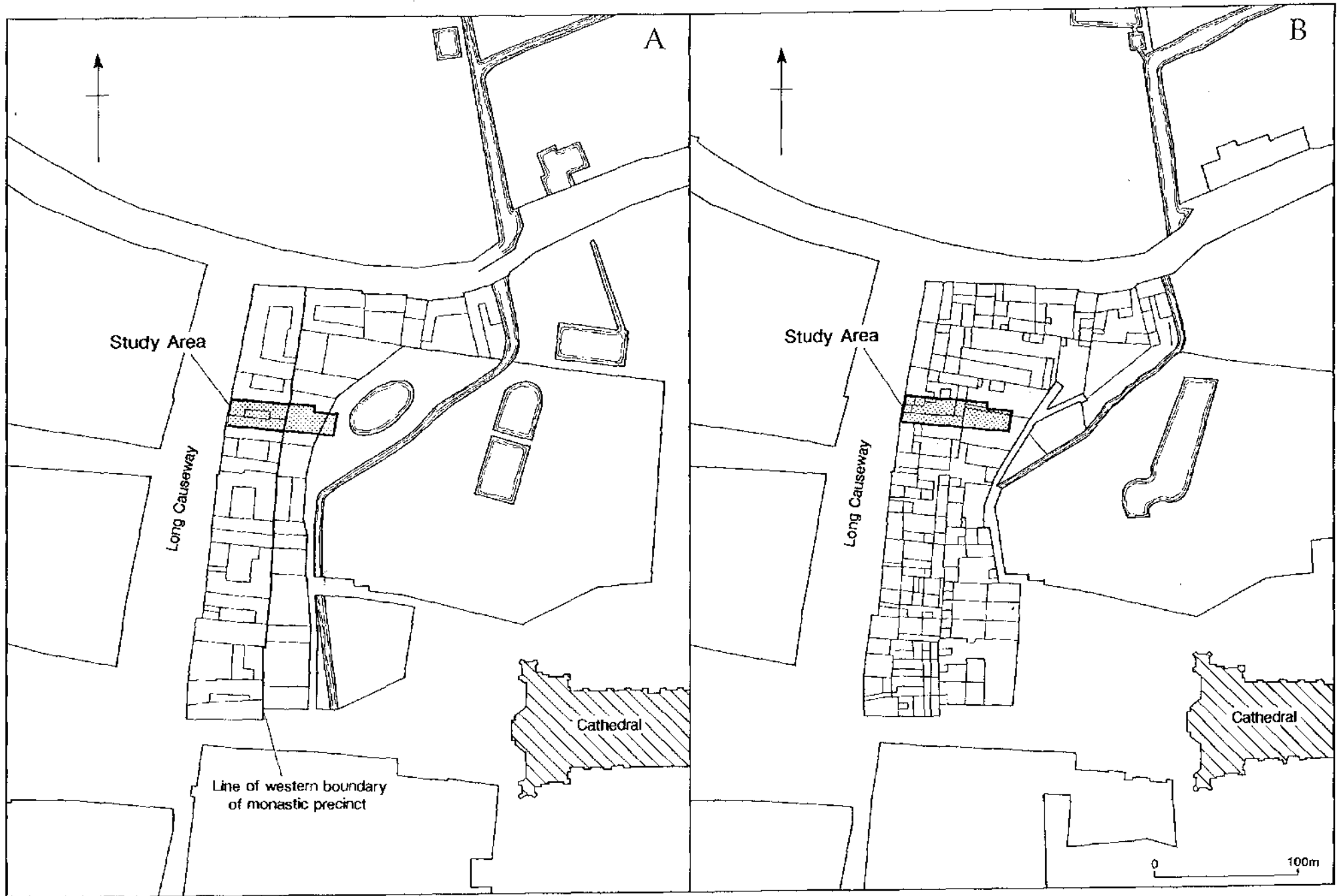


Figure 3