

Peterborough Cathedral

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

**FOR PROPOSED WORKS ON BECKET'S, NO. 2 THE
PRECINCTS AND ITS YARD, THE TOURIST
INFORMATION OFFICE, AND THE BASEMENTS OF 3-5
MINSTER PRECINCTS**

Provisional Assessment, July 2009

Prepared for the Chapter of Peterborough Cathedral

**by Jackie Hall, Cathedral Archaeologist,
using historical researches of Tim Halliday**

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PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED WORKS ON BECKET'S, NO. 2 THE PRECINCTS AND ITS YARD, THE TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICE, AND THE BASEMENTS OF 3-5 MINSTER PRECINCTS

**Prepared by Dr. Jackie Hall, Cathedral Archaeologist, with some historical research by Tim Halliday
June 2009**

Current proposals to return St Thomas' chapel and adjacent buildings back into the song school will have an impact on the physical structure of those buildings, and on the yard (where it is proposed to create a second rehearsal room). This assessment, therefore, looks at the likely impact, and appropriate mitigation strategies. This is prefaced by a discussion of the historical background, as known from documents, maps and plans in order to show the development of this area of the cathedral precincts. A brief survey of nearby archaeological interventions follows with a more detailed examination of two small holes dug to examine the foundations of a modern wall on the west side of the yard, and of small trial trenches made in the basements of nos. 3-5 The Precincts, in 1993, prior to the last major changes to these buildings.

To properly understand the impact assessment, it is advisable to have a set of architect's and engineer's plans to hand. This archaeological assessment is provisional, since it is based on architect's plans of March 2008 and engineer's plans of May 2009, without a written specification. As a full specification develops, it is likely that modifications will be made to the proposal and modifications may also, therefore, be required to the archaeological assessment.

1. Historical Background

Nothing is known of the pre-Conquest history of this particular area on the west side of the precincts (fig 1). The precincts of the 10th-century abbey (Burgh) and the 7th-century abbey (Medehamstede) are not believed to have extended as far west as the area in question, while the Anglo-Saxon town was probably to the east or north-east of the current precincts. This area first receives historical attention in the 12th century, when we learn that abbot Martin de Bec (1132-55) 'changed the gate of the minster and the market and the hithe and the town much for the better' (Halliday 2009). This has always been assumed to be when the town was moved to the west side, and the precincts are also presumed to have been extended westwards (see Mackreth 1999a for more on the line of the precincts).

Later in the 12th century, abbot William de Waterville (1155-75) began the chapel of St Thomas and his successor Benedict (1177-93) completed it, along with the great gatehouse and the hospital of St Thomas, which was for 'paupers and pilgrims'. Both the gatehouse and chapel, of course, can still be seen (both altered substantially in the 14th century and subsequently) – and the chapel forms part of the current proposal. The nave of the chapel was taken down in 1402, to provide stone for the building of St John the Baptist in the market place, but this was outside the precinct wall, and not within the area of the current proposal.

Nothing now remains of the hospital, but it must be assumed that it was very close to the chapel, probably outside the precinct wall, but possibly within it, in the yard area of the extant buildings. It is not mentioned again until 1446, by which time it is not referred to as the hospital of St Thomas, but as the 'sisters' house', when it was condemned as scandalous in an episcopal visitation

since there was one entrance from the Sisterhouse to the town and another from the Sisterhouse to the abbey (Halliday 2009). Part of the house was 'now called the treasury', with a new hall and garden. It seems unlikely that this was the convent treasury, but it may have been the almoner's treasury since the almoner seems to have moved some of his activities to the great west court (from the almoner's hall on the south-east side of the abbey precincts). The almoner was responsible for the Sisterhouse and, in the mid-15th century, his accounts include sums for mending the western gable of their house and cleaning out their sewer; a sewer he was accused of not keeping clear in 1506.

Although the almswomen are not mentioned in the cathedral foundation documents of 1541, the new foundation continued to support the poor and there are numerous references to an almshouse in later 16th- and 17th-century documents. By the mid-17th century, it was for six poor people, by which time it had been joined by a second almshouse within the precincts, also for six poor people, located in the area of the extant Victorian almshouse (no. 10, now offices). The Parliamentary survey of 1650 described the Sisterhouse as built with stone and covered with slate, with a small yard on the north side.

A grammar school was founded by Henry VIII at the same time as the cathedral (later known as the King's School), and it occupied the old chapel of St Thomas (and may have been moved there from 'Deadmanslane'; Larrett 1966, 10). The Parliamentary survey of 1650 lists it but says 'no dwelling house or land belongs to it' even though in contemporary and earlier leases there was clearly a garden. Various leases of the 16th- and 17th-century make the late medieval and early modern topography of the area reasonably clear (fig 2). Moving from south to north, the west range of the galilee court comprised the schoolhouse (chapel), the schoolhouse garden, a stable or 'a house called a stable' and then a tenement called the Treasurer's Office on the north side, which extended to the edge of the precinct. In the later leases the stable appears to have been subsumed into the 'Treasurer's Office'. East of the latter was a tenement called the Plumber's Office, and the common sewer ran between these two tenements. The Sisterhouse and its yard appears to have stood immediately west of school and its garden, behind the tenements fronting Long Causeway. Some of these arrangements can be made out in Eayres' map of 1721 (fig 3) but there is a better record of 1725 (fig 4) showing how this part of the Dean and Chapter's estate – then leased to Earl Fitzwilliam – was parcelled up and rented out. The parcels now seem to be much smaller than in the earlier descriptions, and most of them are gardens. Map evidence shows the Sisterhouse to have disappeared by 1862.

In 1728, nos. 3-5 The Precincts, a short London-style Georgian terrace with raised cellars in front, were built, the south wall of no. 3 forming the northern boundary of the current yard (which is planned to be a rehearsal room). The raised cellars at the front – now the Tourist Information office – will also form part of the song school, as will the house basements of 3-5, currently the Cathedral Shop. The fact that they were built by Earl Fitzwilliam suggests that they were originally private houses/tenements, although Mackreth suggested that they were always associated with the school (1999b). A series of maps of individual tenements made for the Dean and Chapter c.1820-30 show the arrangements of the different buildings particularly well (figs 5-7). By this time, nos. 3-5 were back in full control of the Dean and Chapter. The houses were used for boarders in the time of Whyley, headmaster 1860-75 (Larrett 1966, 36), although Mrs Thicknesse, who lived in the precincts in the late C19th, recalled three masters living there (Thicknesse 1983).

The first improvement to the schoolhouse appears to be the addition of two rooms on the north side of the old chapel; a £50 benefaction was given to make a nucleus of a house for the headmaster in the early 18th century; they were described as 'lately built' in 1736 (Larrett 1966, 23 and Mackreth, 1999b, 2). A building can be seen in this position in maps dated 1822, and in the estate plan of similar date (fig 4). A print held at Peterborough Library, undated, but seemingly mid-19th-century, shows a two-storey building.

In the 1850s a plan by the builders Thompson and Ruddle (though the drawing is not well-dated; fig 8), show proposals to build toilets and an ash pit in the yard, and a washroom within a vestibule behind the study. This plan also shows benches and desks around the north, east and south sides of the schoolroom, with chairs/thrones at the midway points. The benches, along with the panelling, are still extant. The stove and flues shown in the plan were partially glimpsed during the works of 1998 (Mackreth 1998b). The annexe to the north is shown as a vestibule and study.

North of the study, no. 2 The Precincts was added between 1862 and 1886 (from map evidence), and better dating can be found in the Peterborough Advertiser of 21st November 1863,

which tells us that ‘The additions to the Grammar School are now nearly completed. They comprise additional dormitories, studies for the elder boys, and other accommodation ... The designs were furnished by M^r Browning of Stamford, the Dean and Chapter architect; Messrs. Ruddle and Thompson are the builders’ (Mackreth 1999b, 2). Clearly, this happened very shortly after the improvements shown in plan in fig 8. It was probably at this time that the east gable of the chapel/schoolroom was raised (earlier prints showing it to have a shallow c. 15th-century roof), and the annexe was reduced in height and remodelled to present a more uniform appearance with no. 2, as it still does.

The school moved from the precincts in 1885 and, in 1914, the school sold the chapel and adjoining house to the Dean and Chapter for £860 (Larrett 1966, 41, 49). In 1924, the south door must have been inserted when the front of the adjacent porter’s lodge (no. 1 The Precincts) was moved eastwards, blocking the old narrow entrance further west. Since ceasing to be part of the school, the chapel has had several uses: as a museum, a song school and then a café. The houses were converted into flats in the C20th and the whole range was repaired 1998-1999, with the chapel, its annexe and no.2 forming the café, the basements of no.2-4, and part of no.5 the shop and its offices, and the front cellars and the front of basement no. 5 forming the Tourist Information office.

2. Archaeological Observations

2.1 Archaeological Observations Nearby

Three physical interventions have taken place/ been observed in the vicinity of this group of buildings, not counting those within the building complex itself. The interventions/ observations were:

- 1) 1992 Telecommunications trench (McKenna 1992). These trenches included one along the north side of Galilee Court terminating in a box outside no. 4 The Precincts. The fill of the trench (0.75m deep) was extremely disturbed.
- 2) 2006 Telephone Duct (Hall 2006) exposed tar-soaked wooden blocks of the late 19th or early 20th century immediately below the tarmac of the roadway south of the chapel and east of Norman gateway, with a gravelly fill below.
- 3) 2008 Renewal of water main to east of west range (chapel to no. 9 The Precincts; Leigh 2009). This reused an old pipeline, and no archaeological horizons were observed.

2.2 Trial Pits in Basements of nos. 3-5 The Precincts, 1993

In 1993, Don Mackreth (then Cathedral Archaeologist) observed six trial pits in the basements of nos. 3-5 The Precincts, made to determine the depth of the wall foundations. For locations, see fig 9. Mackreth observed a pitched limestone surface in ‘most’ of the holes, at depths varying from 0.25-.080m below the floor surface. In No.5, it is 0.41-0.45m. The single hole dug in no.3 showed that the wall went down 0.42m and that there was at least one possible pit inside the room. On the basis of this, Mackreth recommended excavation, if the floors were to be lowered. One architect’s drawing does show that the floors of 3-5 were to be lowered by 0.5m, but it is not at all clear that this took place. It seems instead, that the level was reduced only enough to reinstate the floor.

2.3 Excavation in Front Cellars of nos. 3-5 The Precincts, 1998

1998 An excavation took place in the external cellars of nos. 3-5 The Precincts (Meadows 1998). This revealed a long-lived culvert, initially open, then walled on its eastern side, and then covered with a brick vault when the cellars were built. This was clearly the ‘common sewer’ and its successor, mentioned in the early documents. The excavations demonstrate the presence of archaeological deposits at a low level (c.1.5m below yard level).

2.4 Observations made during building works in 1998

In 1998-9, Don Mackreth made a careful study of the chapel, its annexe and nos. 2-5 The Precincts (Mackreth 1999b), detailing what is known of their history, their original architectural features, and what he deduced about their physical development. He also made many site visits during the course of the building works, resulting in a number of observations. These included the area north of no. 5, in front of the garages, which was dug up for services, and was already much disturbed. The evidence revealed in section suggested that this area was given over to the gardening (Mackreth 1999b,

20).

In the chapel, repairs to the Victorian floor showed that the ground lay c.0.43m below the boards, although the wall foundations (viewed at the east end) were only 0.30m below the boards. The wall foundation was trench built without an offset, and externally there was no plinth. The levels suggested that the ground level had already built up by the 14th-century, when the chapel was rebuilt (at least the chancel), and that the build up of ground around the great gate had already occurred. He also glimpsed remains of the stove and its flues.

Regarding the structure of no. 3, Mackreth noted that the doorway in the south wall (from the basement to the yard) is an insertion. This was further proved when the floor was lowered, revealing the base of the corner fireplace, which had been removed. Externally, the south wall appears to have been built against a pre-existing structure on the west, since the brick corner (from the ground floor upwards) is not properly finished.

Mackreth also made a number of observations concerning the east garden wall, but these are not relevant to the current proposals.

2.5. Trial Holes in yard, 2009

Two small holes were dug in the yard so that the structural engineer could examine the foundations of the west wall of the yard (fig 10), and an archaeological watching brief was kept. The holes were c.0.90m x 0.90m and up to 0.77m deep. They were located in the north-west and south-west corners of the yard i.e. just outside the area of the proposed rehearsal room. The results are summarised here (for further details see Hall 2009):

Hole 1: Below the modern blockwork surface of the yard, and its sub-base, the cut for the modern western wall and its footings was visible. This cut into three archaeological deposits, from 0.29m below the current yard surface: the upper deposit was mixed clay and rubble; the middle a dump of ash (fig 11); and the third, mixed clay again, which partially merged with the upper clay layer beyond the extent of the ash. These layers abutted the south wall of no. 3 The Precincts. This section of wall is a coursed rubble stone wall with ashlar quoins, like the whole of the basement level of nos. 3-5, built in 1728. It appears, therefore, that the archaeological deposits must post-date 1728. There was a handful of finds. The upper clay layer contained a single sherd of purple-glazed earthenware and a fragment of handmade red brick, both dateable to the 17th-early 18th centuries; the ashy layer contained numerous (unburnt) clay pipes including most of a bowl, probably late 17th- to early 18th-century (additional fragments, including a complete bowl of similar date, had been redeposited when the western wall was built), and two fragments of clear wine glass, late 17th- to early 18th-century; the lower clay layer contained only a tiny sherd of fine Tudor or later green glaze and two clay pipe stems.

Overall, the deposits and finds are consistent with levelling up the northern part of the yard shortly after the building of the Georgian terrace, since no. 3 stands much lower than the chapel and its annexe.

Hole 2: The hole in the south-west corner of the yard only revealed modern foundations (of the western wall, freezer building and northern extension to the chapel), with, possibly, the filled-in sewer run for the old toilets. A fragment of sanitary ware was found (not retained). This hole showed the concrete foundations of the freezer house (presumed to be strip foundations) to be 0.30m, 0.19m of which is below yard level, with hardcore below this.

3. Impact on Archaeology in the Yard and Mitigation Strategy

3.1 Impact on Archaeology

It is clear that archaeological deposits survive within 0.30m of the current yard level, which is itself about level with the current floors in the chapel and adjoining passages. The observed levelling layers are likely to seal earlier deposits. Earlier deposits are likely either to rise towards the south, given the higher level of the buildings there or to have been deliberately cut into partway across the yard, in order to facilitate the building of the terrace 3-5 The Precincts. The current proposed engineering plans show the yard to be crossed by four spreader beams c.0.9m at the top (less on the

side beams) and c.0.6m at the bottom, each 0.45m deep, with another 0.05m minimum of concrete below, with a minimum 0.10m depth of filler at the ends, extending c.0.80m along the length of each beam. The absolute height of the floor and beams is not yet fixed. If the floor were to be at the same level as the current yard, then the incursion (1.6m along each beam) into archaeological deposits will be at least c.0.26m, although these may be further destroyed in the area of the freezer shed. If the floor level is set lower, then the incursions into archaeological deposits will be correspondingly greater.

3.2 Mitigation

The historical interest of the area – for centuries the school yard, possibly with part of the estate of the Sisterhouse and probably containing the passage from the Sisterhouse to the abbey precincts – suggests that excavation is the proper mitigation strategy in this case. The total area is itself quite small (c.4.7m x c.8.2m) and the spreader beams take up c.40% of this area. It is not sensible to excavate in very narrow strips across the area, leaving slightly wider strips of upstanding archaeology. This would destroy stratigraphic relationships and archaeological knowledge both for the proposed excavation and for any future archaeologists looking at a remnant. It is therefore proposed that the whole area is excavated after the removal of blockwork and sub-base to the lowest level required for the spreader beams and their sub-base ('compressible filler').

A detailed specification will be drawn up in consultation with the planning archaeologist prior to going out to tender. As an alternative to commercial tendering, the cathedral might like to consider the possibility of running this as a training excavation, perhaps as part of an enrichment programme for pupils from the current King's School.

It is recommended that the finds recovered from the trial holes form part of the post-excavation analysis of the main excavation. It is further recommended that, unless the survival of archaeological deposits is much less than anticipated, the results should be published in a local journal.

4. Impact on Archaeology within the Buildings and Mitigation Strategy

4.1 Impact on Archaeology

At ground floor level, the impact of the proposals on the historic fabric of the chapel, the chapel annexe, and no. 2 The Precincts appears to be slight. The proposed changes include a rearrangement of the 1990s toilet extension on the east side of the yard; a rearrangement of the kitchen (in the chapel extension) to create a smaller kitchen and new toilets (where toilets were located prior to 1995), the addition of many cupboards and shelves, and the upper part of a lift (for people with disabilities) in the upper ground floor of no. 2, in the northern half of the building. This will cut through the floor of that north room.

At basement level, the lift will cut into the floor, but not impinge more than a few centimetres below (J Limentani, pers com). A second lift is planned in the garages on the north side of no. 5, giving access from the basements to the exterior ground level, and a doorway will be broken through the basement wall for this purpose. Once again, the lift is not expected to impinge significantly on the ground below the garages. More seriously, the current proposals suggest removing the east-west partitions in the basement front rooms, which are part of the original 1728 structure, with much surviving hair plaster, along with a contiguous original fitted cupboard in no. 4, and original doors and door frames. Although inconvenient, these partitions are part of the character of the buildings and show that the basement floor was planned like the other floors, helping to indicate an original plan of low rent tenements, rather than three individual houses.

During the works of 1998, the floor of nos. 3-5, appear to have been lowered only enough to reset the surface, leaving the basements with low ceilings, especially at the north end in no. 5 (the ceilings gradually reduce in height from south to north). Hopefully, it will not be felt necessary to reduce the floor level since, judging from the trial pits of 1993, this would destroy early archaeological deposits, and require an excavation.

4.2 Mitigation

Assuming that no changes are made to floor level, the most significant impact is the proposed removal of the original partitions. If it is found unavoidably necessary to remove any of the partitions (though it would be good to retain the original arrangement in at least one of the basements), then I suggest a careful professional photographic survey (i.e. not by the archaeologist or architect). In addition, a high quality metric survey, with digital output, should be made of the basements 'as existing' i.e. showing more detail and precision than is necessary for architectural plans. This would be an advantage even if it is decided to retain the partitions, especially if it is done early enough in the programme to be of use to archaeologists, architects and contractors.

Other changes to the building, such as breaking through the north basement wall of no. 5, and the floor of no. 2, can be adequately monitored with watching briefs, especially since the building was so carefully reported on by Don Mackreth, for the last major works here. The watching brief notes might then form an addendum to his work. However, Mackreth's report is not easy to follow, since it is not illustrated, even though many illustrations and photographs are referred to. It is proposed therefore, that these illustrations are tracked down and copied, creating a companion volume to the original report. It is further proposed that the report is edited and combined with the results of the excavations (including Meadows 1999) and watching briefs to provide a single fuller publication of the western range.

5. Other Impacts, and Unforeseen Events

This depends on the circumstances at the time. It is clear, on the one hand, that the proposal is likely to develop further as full specifications are prepared, and, on the other, that necessary changes might occur during the course of works. It is important, therefore, that there is good communication between the archaeologist, the architect and the contractors so that changes are picked up as soon as possible, so that the archaeologists can respond efficiently.

6. Summary of Recommendations

6.1 Excavation in yard

6.3 Preservation of one or more of the original early 18th-century partitions

6.4 High quality metric survey of basement prior to work

6.5 Watching brief kept on other changes to buildings

6.6 Good communication in order to pick up any changes in design or practical problems as the project progresses

6.7 Compilation of illustrations to Don Mackreth's 1999 report

6.8 Writing up of excavations and watching briefs, combining them with Mackreth's and Meadow's reports to produce a publication of the whole of the western range

Acknowledgements

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HER Records (from the Historic Precincts GIS, in preparation)

- 80203 – St. Thomas the Martyr Chapel (Medieval)
- 70005 - St. Thomas the Martyr Chapel (Post Medieval)
- 70033 - No's 1-5 Minster Precincts (Building Survey)
- 80112 – No.1 Minster Precincts
- 80084 - No.2 Minster Precincts (King's School)
- 80085 – No's 3, 4 and 5 Minster Precincts
- 80086 - No's 6-9 Minster Precincts
- 80205 – North west part of the Precincts
- 80207 – Treasurer's Office
- 80206 – Sister House
- 80199 – Early King's School in Deadmanslane
- 80003 – Galilee Court and Chapter Office Yard watching brief
- 80034 – Western Range, excavation
- 80035 – Eastern side of Norman Gateway, watching brief
- 80106 – Dean's Court watching brief

Image and Document Records (from the Historic Precincts GIS, in preparation)

- 1065 – Eayre's map of 1721
- 1047 – tracing of Fitzwilliam estate map,
- 1390-93 – details from rental book of the Dean and Chapter
- 1158 – 1822 map of precinct
- 1161 – 1822 Enclosure map
- 1108 – Architect's plan, c.1850s
- 1160 – 1862 town map
- 1066 – 1886 1st edition OS map
- 3018 – Abbey chronicle (changes to the abbey and town), 1132-55
- 3020 – Abbey chronicle (start of chapel), 1155-75
- 3021 – Abbey chronicle (completion of chapel and hospital), 1177-93
- 3048 – Grtant relating to parish church, 1402
- 3050 – Corrody in almoner's hall, 1408-34
- 3054 – Episcopal visitation, 1446
- 3081 – Almoner's account book, 1449-60
- 3083 – Almoner's account book, mid-15th century
- 3089 – Almoner's account book, mid-15th century
- 3301 – King's commission for the cathedral, 1541
- 3308 – Calendar of a copyhold surrender and admission, 1657
- 3309 – Calendar of a copyhold surrender and admission, 1657

3310 – Calendar of a copyhold surrender and admission, 1663
3311 – Calendar of a copyhold surrender and admission, 1658
3312 – Parliamentary Survey, 1650
3313 – Memorandum of copyhold admission, 1571
3314 – Calendar of a copyhold admission, 1650
3315 – Calendar of a copyhold surrender/admission, 1651
3316 – Summary of lease, 1588
3317 – Parliamentary /survey, 1650
3318 – Calendar of copyhold surrenders and admissions, 1653
3319 – Calendar of a copyhold surrender and admission, 1656
3320 – Calendar of a copyhold surrender and admission, 1658
3321 – Calendar of a lease, 1563
3322 – Calendar of an entry in the Dean's survey, 1630
3323 – Parliamentary Survey, 1650
3324 – Calendar of enrolment of indenture of pretended parliamentary bargain and sale, 1650
3325 – Calendar of a copyhold surrender and admission, 1653
3326 – Calendar of a copy indenture in the dean's register, 1622
3327 – Calendar of Dean Pier's survey, 1630
3328 – Calendar of copy lease from dean's register, 1642
3329 – Parliamentary Survey, 1650
3330 – Calendar of enrolment of indenture of pretended parliamentary bargain and sale
3331 – Parliamentary Survey, 1650

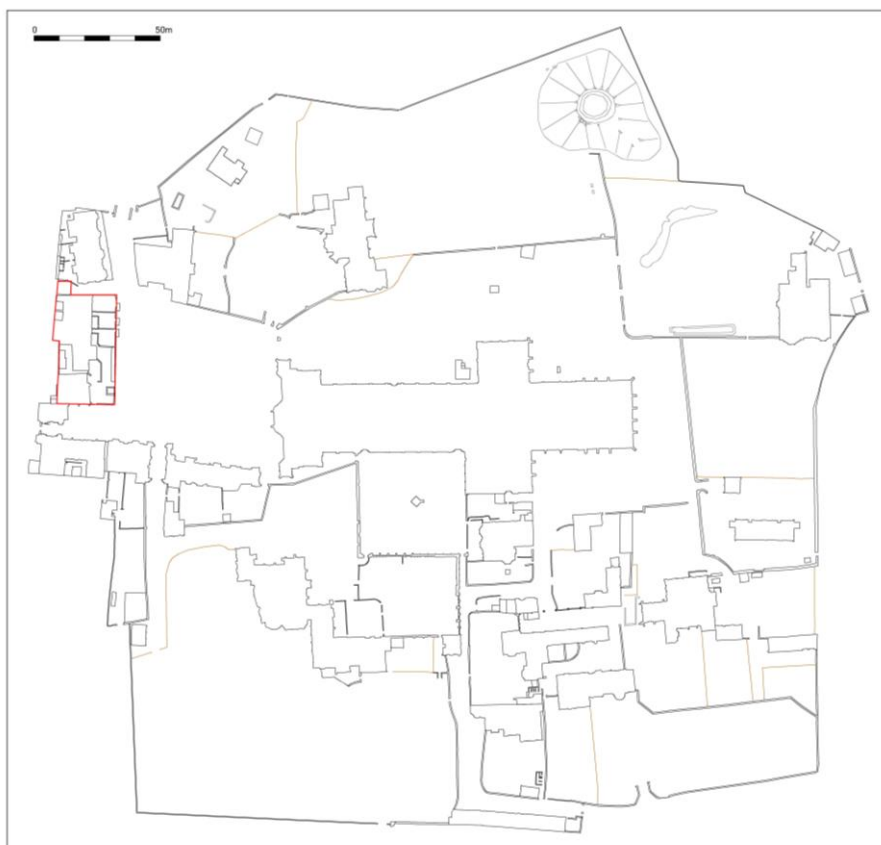


Fig 1: Location of proposed works within the precincts (Hall, after Oxford Archaeology)

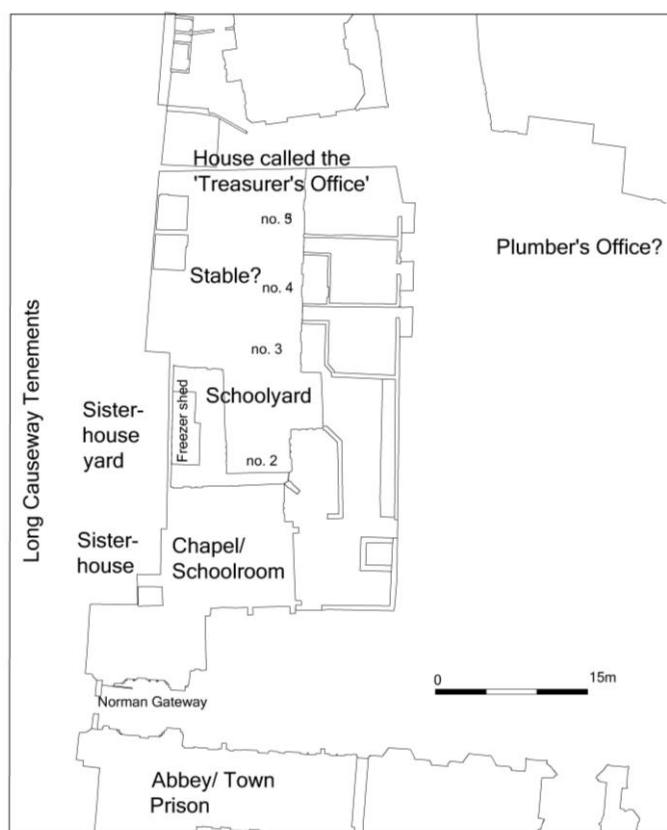


Fig 2: Location of proposed works, showing late medieval/ early modern arrangements (Hall, after Oxford Archaeology)

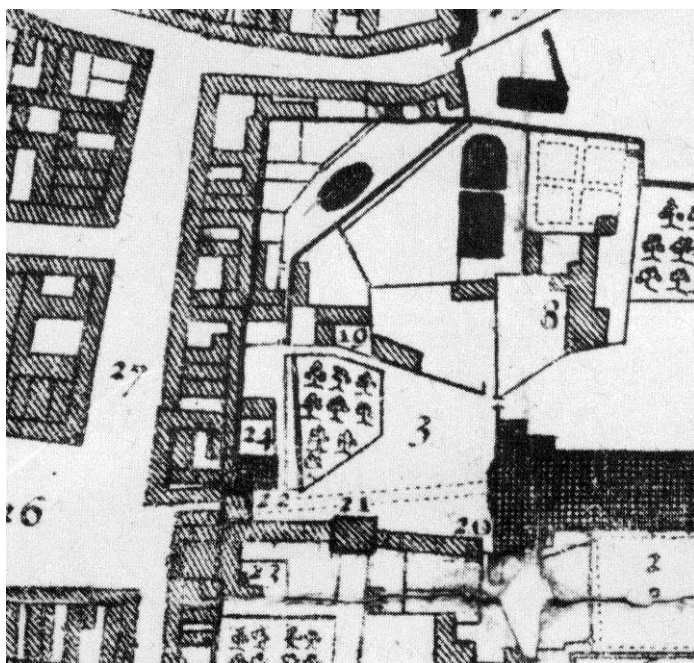


Fig 3: Detail of Eayre's 1721 map; the number '24' is in the garden of the school, which was in the chapel of St Thomas immediately south of the garden (taken from the Historic Precincts GIS, in preparation)

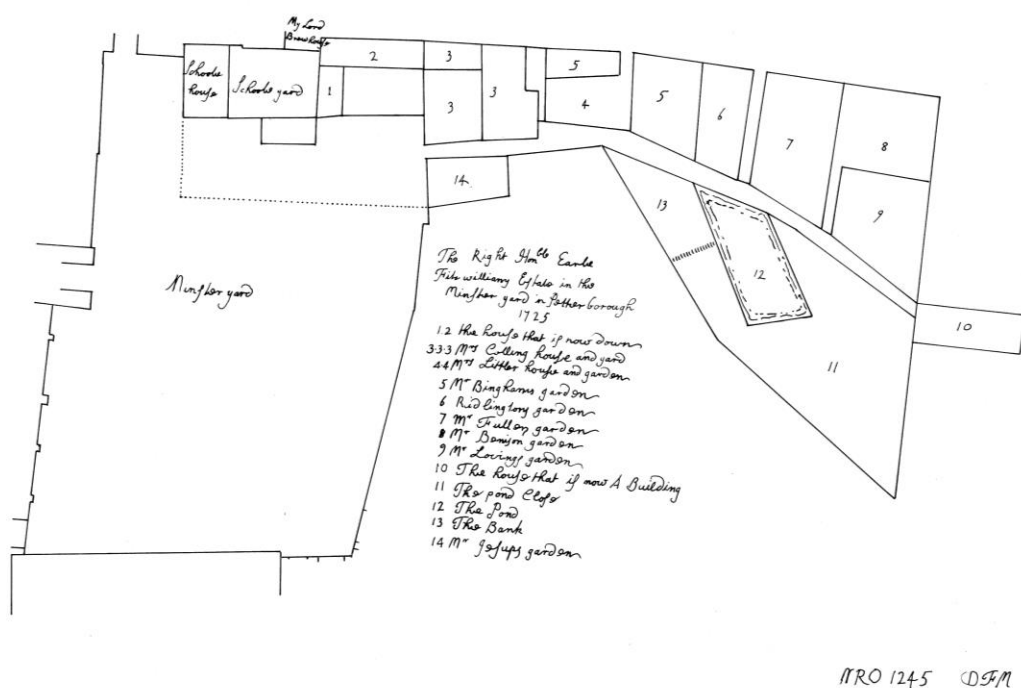


Fig 4: Copy of Fitzwilliam estate map made in 1725; west is at the top (made by Don Mackreth, from NRO Map 1245; taken from the Historic Precincts GIS, in preparation)

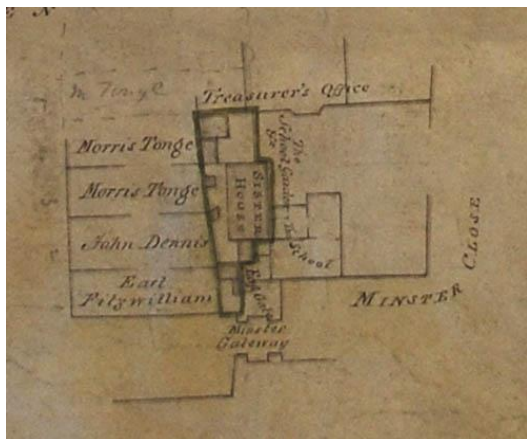


Fig 5: Early 19th-century estate map showing the Sisterhouse tenement (NRO Map 3267 fo. 3, detail, taken from the Historic Precincts GIS, in preparation)

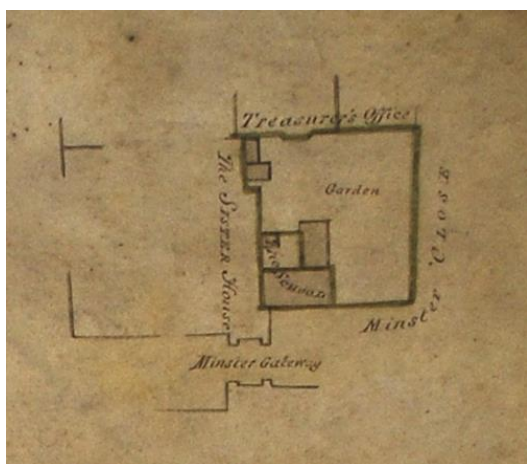


Fig 6: Early 19th-century estate map showing the School (NRO Map 3267 fo. 3, detail, taken from the Historic Precincts GIS, in preparation)



Fig 7: Early 19th-century estate map showing the Treasurer's Office (NRO Map 3267 fo. 10, detail, taken from the Historic Precincts GIS, in preparation)

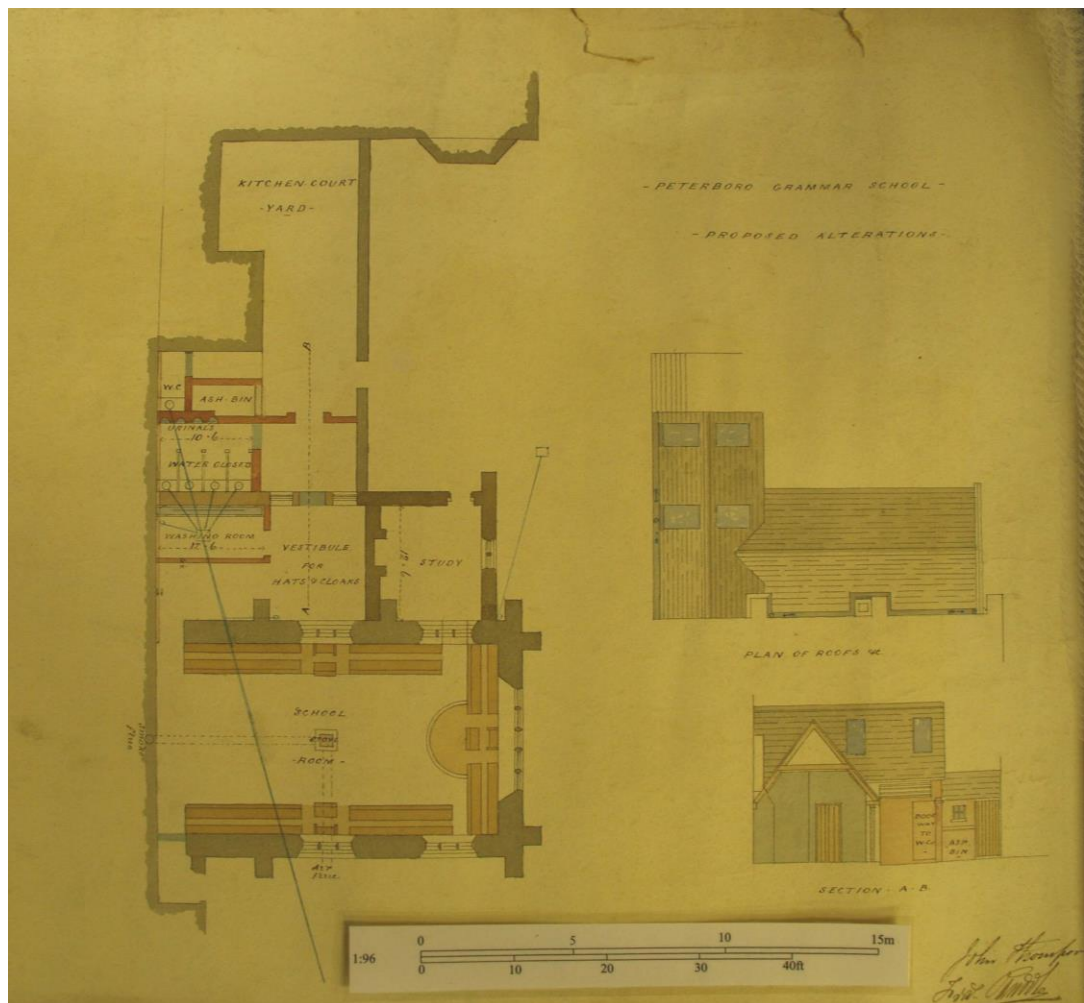


Fig 8: Proposed improvements to the School, c.1850s (NRO PDDCAP 1343; taken from the Historic Precincts GIS, in preparation)

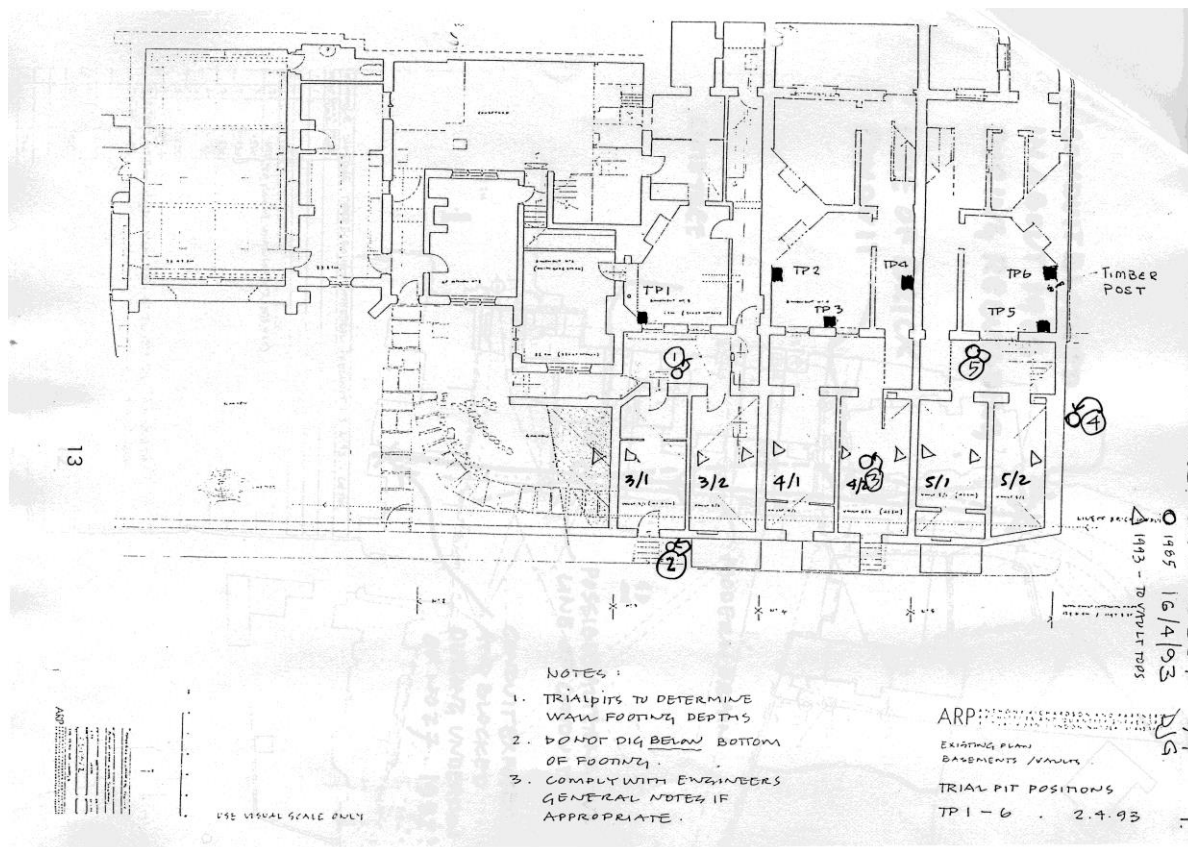


Fig 9: Plan showing basements and cellars of nos. 2-5 , The Precincts, locating trialpits made in 1993 (plan by Anthony Richardson, in Cathedral Archives; taken from the Historic Precincts GIS, in preparation)

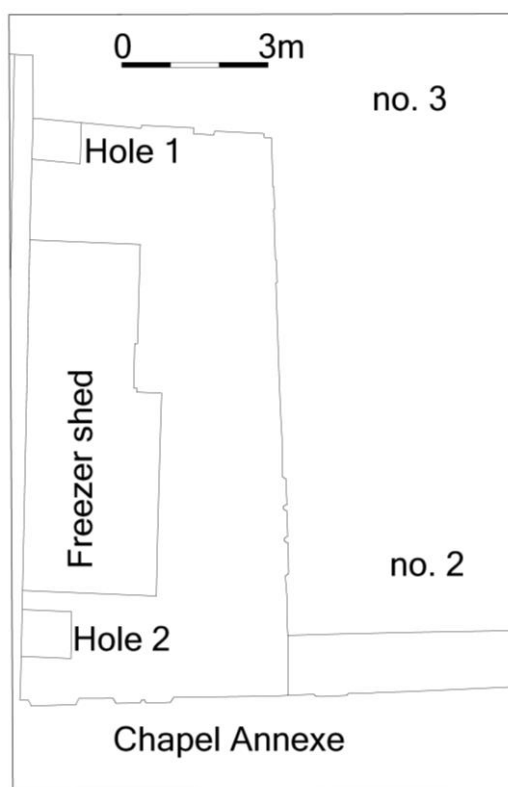


Fig 10: Location of trial pits within yard on north side of chapel (Hall, after Oxford Archaeology)



Fig 11: General view of Hole 1, looking NW, showing modern brick wall, and stone wall of basement to no. 3 The Precincts (photo: Jackie Hall)



Fig 12: Hole 1, looking north, showing cut for foundations of brick wall (photo: Jackie Hall)



Fig 13: Ashy deposit in trial pit in north-west corner of yard, looking west. The blue plastic lined the foundations of the west wall (photo: Jackie Hall)

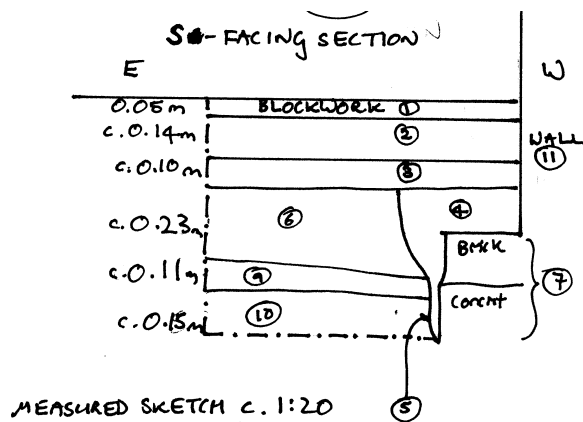
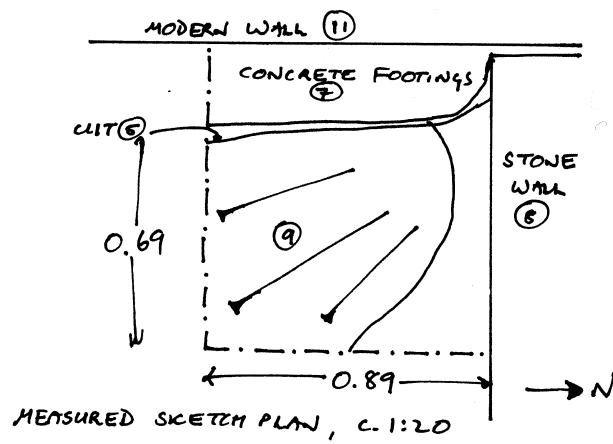


Fig 14: Measured sketches from site records

1	BLOCKWORK	LATE 1990s
2	MORTAR	
3	SUB-BASE	
4	FILL	MODERN (1980s?)
11	WEST WALL OF YARD	
7	FOUNDATIONS	
5	CUT	EARLY 18TH-CENTURY
6	LEVELLING LAYER	
9	ASH DUMP	
10	LEVELLING LAYER	
8	NORTH WALL OF YARD (STONE WALL OF No 3)	

Fig 15: Matrix and phasing in Hole 1



Fig 16: Hole 2, general location, looking west (photo: Jackie Hall)



Fig 17: Hole 2, looking west (photo: Jackie Hall)