

# HERITAGE NETWORK

*Specialists in Archaeology and the Historic Environment Since 1992*



## **FORMER PETERBOROUGH DISTRICT HOSPITAL Peterborough, Cambs.**

HN1152

### ***ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION & MONITORING REPORT***



# HERITAGE NETWORK

*Registered with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*

Managing Director: David Hillelson, BA MCIFA

## FORMER PETERBOROUGH DISTRICT HOSPITAL PETERBOROUGH

Heritage Network ref.: HN1152

LPA ref.: 14/00536/OUT

### *Archaeological Evaluation and Monitoring Report*



## Lands Improvement

*Prepared on behalf of Lands Improvement*

by

Daniel Phillips, BA ACIFA

Report no.952

*September 2015*

© The Heritage Network Ltd

**11 FURMSTON COURT, ICKNIELD WAY, LETCHWORTH, HERTS. SG6 1UJ**  
**TELEPHONE: (01462) 685991 FAX: (01462) 685998**





## Contents

	Summary .....	Page ii
Section 1	Introduction .....	Page 1
Section 2	Fieldwork.....	Page 4
Section 3	Discussion .....	Page 22
Section 4	Sources Consulted.....	Page 27
Section 5	Illustrations.....	following Page 28
Appendix 1	Trench Table Summary.....	Page 31
Appendix 2	OASIS Data Entry Form .....	Page 33

*The front cover shows the western site (Zone B), looking west*

## Acknowledgements

The fieldwork for this project was carried out by Daniel Phillips, Robin Densem, Jenny Heinzelmann, Ivor Davis and Mark Sycamore. The report text and illustrations were compiled by Daniel Phillips and edited by David Hillelson.

The Heritage Network would like to express its thanks to: Paul Jeal and Viktoria Oakley, Lands Improvement; Michael Wood, Indigo Planning; Tim Young, John Rowan & Partners; Gavin Davis and James Farr, WSP; Michael Meenaghan and Chris Bibb, DSM Group; Rebecca Casa-Hatton, City Archaeologist, Peterborough City Council; and, Jim Daley, Principal Built Environment Officer, Peterborough City Council, for their co-operation and assistance in the preparation of this report.

## Summary

<b>Site name and address:</b>	Former Peterborough District Hospital, Peterborough.		
<b>County:</b>	Cambridgeshire	<b>District:</b>	Peterborough City
<b>Village/town:</b>	Peterborough	<b>Parish:</b>	Peterborough
<b>Planning reference:</b>	14/00536/OUT	<b>NGR:</b>	518450 298695 (centre)
<b>Client name and address:</b>	Lands Improvement, Avenue Gaston Diderich 5, L-1420, Luxembourg		
<b>Nature of work:</b>	Residential development	<b>Former land use:</b>	Hospital and car parking
<b>Site status:</b>	None	<b>Reason for investigation:</b>	Direction of LPA (NPPF)
<b>Planning process:</b>	Post-determination (as a condition)	<b>Project brief originator:</b>	Local authority
<b>Size of affected area:</b>	60000sqm	<b>Size of area investigated:</b>	1000sqm
<b>Site code:</b>	HN1152	<b>Other ref:</b>	N/a
<b>Organisation:</b>	Heritage Network	<b>Site Director:</b>	David Hillelson
<b>Project type &amp; methods:</b>	Trial trenching, monitoring	<b>Archive recipient:</b>	Peterborough Museum
<b>Start of work:</b>	09/12/2014	<b>Finish of work:</b>	19/05/2015
<b>Related HER Nos:</b>	N/a	<b>Periods represented:</b>	Post-medieval, Undated
<b>Oasis UID:</b>	heritage1-224516	<b>Significant finds:</b>	None
<b>Monument types:</b>	Wall, Pit, Quarry, Ditch, Post-hole		
<b>Material archive:</b>	None		

<b>Previous reports:</b>	<p><i>The Gables (Service Wing), Thorpe Road, Peterborough: Historic Building Recording. HN report no.903</i></p> <p><i>Memorial Wing, Midland Road, Peterborough: Historic Building Recording. HN report no.905</i></p> <p><i>St Johns Hospital, St Johns Close, Peterborough: Historic Building Recording. HN report. no938</i></p> <p><i>Former Peterborough District Hospital: Desk Based Assessment. HN report no. 844</i></p> <p><i>Former Peterborough District Hospital: Interim Summaries. HN report nos.913 (Zone A), 934 (Zone B), 930 (Zone C), 931 (Zone D), 929 (Zone E), 928 (Zone F)</i></p>
--------------------------	--

**Synopsis:**

As a requirement of the outline planning consent for the redevelopment of the site of the former Peterborough District Hospital, Midland Road, Peterborough, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the developers to undertake to a programme of archaeological investigation.

The study area was subdivided into six separate development zones, Zones A to F, and two stages of investigation were carried out, including trial trenching and the monitoring of remediation groundworks. The fieldwork demonstrated a large quantity of heavily disturbed and made ground spread across the entire site, with the greatest disturbance in the footprints of the former hospital buildings. Nevertheless, in areas that had only been used for car parking or access, such as within Zones C, D & E, and also in some parts of Zone B, the potential for archaeological survival was greatly improved.

Within these areas a number of features were identified, which consisted largely of possible postholes and quarry features. The clean fills of the 'postholes', together with the lack of finds and their water-smoothed profiles, suggests that they are the result of natural processes rather than human activity. Zones C & D revealed a series of rectilinear quarry pits cut into the natural brash. Finds found within the backfill of these features suggest an 18th/19th century date that may be associated with the activities of the adjacent gaol and workhouse. A brash constructed drain found within Zone B could have a similar origin.

The fieldwork has provided a reasonable opportunity to characterise the archaeological potential of the site, as defined in the foregoing heritage impact assessment. Despite this, no archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were found on the site that would significantly inform any of the research topics identified in the Project Design.

None of the development zones appear to coincide with areas of intensive archaeological activity, and no chance finds were observed or collected that might indicate settlement activity in the near vicinity pre-dating the late post-medieval period. On this basis, it may be concluded that development of the site is unlikely to have an impact on archaeological remains of any significance, and no mitigation measures are, therefore, likely to be required.

# 1. Introduction

**1.1** This report has been prepared on behalf of Lands Improvement, to cover a programme of archaeological work carried out as part of the demolition and remediation phases of the redevelopment of the Former Peterborough District Hospital, Peterborough (Figure 1).

**1.2** As part of the redevelopment of the site, a programme of archaeological investigation was secured under Condition 14 of the outline planning consent (ref. 14/00536/OUT) issued by Peterborough City Council (PCC). This stated:

*No demolition/development shall take place/commence within any zone or part thereof, except for demolition within Zone A which is covered by Condition 35, until a programme of archaeological work including a Written Scheme of Investigation for that zone or part thereof has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. This should include targeted evaluation by trial trenching and possible targeted area excavations. No demolition/development within the zone or part thereof shall thereafter take place except in complete accordance with the approved scheme. The approved scheme shall be implemented in full including any post development requirements e.g. archiving and submission of final reports.*

*Reason: To secure the obligation on the planning applicant or developer to mitigate the impact of their scheme on the historic environment when preservation in situ is not possible, in accordance with paragraphs 128 and 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2012), Policy CS17 of the Peterborough Core Strategy DPD (2011) and Policy PP17 of the Peterborough Planning Policies DPD (2012).*

**1.3** A *Heritage Impact Assessment* (Ashworth & Hillelson, 2014) was submitted to PCC in support of the outline planning application. This considered the archaeological potential of the site and recommended the adoption of an archaeological mitigation strategy to ensure that any below ground archaeological remains that might be affected by the development would either be preserved in situ beneath the development, or be preserved by record in the form of a material and documentary archive deposited with the local museum. The assessment also considered the built environment of the site and recommended mitigation of the direct impacts of the development on buildings that were considered to be *heritage assets*.

**1.4** A programme of archaeological works, designed to meet the recommendations contained in the *Heritage Impact Assessment*, was defined in a *Project Design* (PD) prepared by the Heritage Network and approved by PCC, representing the *Written Scheme of Investigation* required by Condition 14 of the outline planning consent (Hillelson 2014c). The PD includes a research design, an outline of the investigative process that has been followed, and method statements for four stages of field investigation split between six separate development zones.

**1.5** The 9.275ha study area, centred on NGR TL 18150 98870, is located on the western edge of the medieval city and to the west of the railway station. It is bounded to the east by Midland Road, to the south by Thorpe Road, to the north by Kent Road and the playing fields of The Peterborough School, and to the west by the grounds of The Peterborough School.

**1.6** The study area has been subdivided into six separate development zones, Zones A to F (Figure 2):

- Zone A is 0.85ha in size and is bounded by Midland Road to the east and Thorpe Road to the south. This part of the site includes the Memorial Wing building which fronts Midland Road and has been identified as being of local importance by the City Council. To the west, and outside the site boundary, is the Grade II listed former gaol known as Sessions House.
- Zone B is 2.79ha and is bounded by Kent Road to the north, Midland Road to the east, Alderman's Drive to the west and Thorpe Road to the south. This part of the site comprises the main eight storey hospital building and adjacent surface car parking.
- Zone C is a small parcel of land, 0.25ha in size, located immediately to the west of the main hospital building, on the opposite side of Alderman's Drive. It is bounded to the east by Alderman's Drive, to the south by Thorpe Road, to the west by no.64 Thorpe Road, and to the north by no.1 Alderman's Drive. The existing buildings on the Thorpe Road frontage (nos. 60-62), have been identified as being of local importance by the City Council, as has no.64 Thorpe Road, to the west and outside the site boundary.
- Zone D is 0.94ha in size and is bounded by Thorpe Road to the south, by the Peterborough City Care Centre drive to the west, by Sovereign Place to the north, and by the rear of nos.1 – 17 Alderman's Drive and the grounds of no.64 Thorpe Road to the east. It encompasses a number of modern former hospital buildings and adjacent surface car parking, which were proposed for demolition.
- Zone E is 1.87ha in size and is bounded by Greenwood House and no.15 South Parade to the north, the site of a former malthouse and nos.49 – 99 Alderman's Drive to the east, nos.29-36 Sovereign Place and the Peterborough City Care Centre to the south and by Zone F to the west. It encompasses a number of modern former hospital buildings and adjacent surface car parking.
- Zone F is 2.58ha in size and is bounded by Zone E and the Peterborough City Care Centre to the east, the Vawser Lodge development and Thorpe Road to the south, the grounds of The Peterborough School to the west, and the School's sports field to the north. It encompasses a number of modern former hospital buildings and surface car parking, and 'The Gables', a Grade II listed building of late 19<sup>th</sup> century date, which is statutorily protected.

**1.7** The proposed development entails the demolition of existing buildings, remediation and earthworks, removal of trees and redevelopment to provide residential development of up to 350 residential units, including the retention and residential use of 'The Gables' and 60-62 Thorpe Road, means of access, formal and informal open space, a new Community Primary School including the retention and use of part of the Memorial Wing building, associated landscaping, footpaths, secondary access roads and drainage works, with access from Thorpe Road, Midland Road and Aldermans Drive.

**1.8** The present report covers the below-ground archaeological fieldwork, including the excavation of trial trenches and the monitoring of remediation groundworks, undertaken across all six development zones, and draws together a series of interim reports produced for each of the development zones, which allowed Condition 14 to be partially discharged on a zone by zone basis as the project progressed. A separate historic building record has been prepared and issued for St John's Hospital (Ashworth 2015), as part of the works required under Condition 14, and historic building records have also been prepared for the Memorial Wing of the former hospital in Zone A (Hillelson 2014b) under a separate Prior Approval

application, and for the demolition of modern extensions to 'The Gables' in Zone F (Hillelson 2014a) under a separate Listed Building Consent.

## 2. Fieldwork

### **TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY**

**2.1** The study area lies in the valley of the River Nene on ground which slopes gently north-west to south-east, from c.14mAOD in the north-western corner of Zone F to c.10mAOD in the south-eastern corner of Zone A. It is located in a suburban landscape, consisting of mixed residential and commercial development, to the west of the historic core of the city. The main railway line and Peterborough station lie immediately to the east, while the grounds of The Peterborough School lie immediately to the west. The course of the River Nene lies approximately 500m to the south.

**2.2** The solid geology across the study area comprises sandstones and limestones of the Great Oolite Group (British Geological Survey website). These are Sedimentary bedrocks, formed approximately 165 – 168 million years ago in the Jurassic period, when the local environment was dominated by warm shallow seas.

**2.3** A geotechnical survey, conducted in 2009 by Environmental Resources Management, revealed that the stratigraphy across much of the site consisted of topsoil and/or made ground, of depths of between 0.10m and 1.50m, above a natural clayey limestone of the Cornbrash formation (Smith 2009).

### **METHODOLOGY**

**2.4** All fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the approved Project Design, current health and safety legislation, and the appropriate CifA and ALGAO guidance documents.

**2.5** Twenty-three trial trenches were located across the site (Figure 2), focused on areas of new development where they coincided with areas of the least modern disturbance, in order to adequately assess the level of archaeological survival and to characterise any remains that were uncovered. The trenches covered a total area of 1000m<sup>2</sup>.

**2.6** The trenches were positioned by triangulation from known points using fibreglass tape measures.

**2.7** Within each trench, topsoil and overburden were removed using a 20-tonne 360-degree tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The trenches was machined to the first significant archaeological horizon, to the natural geological horizon, or to the maximum possible safe depth, as appropriate. Spoil from the machining was visually inspected for archaeological artefacts and a metal detector was used to scan the spoil for metallic finds.

**2.8** The open trenches were cleaned by hand, and inspected for any potential archaeological features and deposits. Where the natural or archaeological horizon could not be reached by machine a sondage was excavated to examine these layers.

**2.9** In addition to the trial trenching, the programme of archaeological works also included a programme of site visits to monitor all intrusive groundworks associated with the demolition and remediation phases of the development, and to ensure that all potential archaeological features and deposits were identified, and, wherever possible, protected and preserved in situ.

### **RESULTS**

**Zone A**

**2.10** Zone A consisted of a single trial trench and archaeological monitoring of ground reduction (Figure 3).

**Trench A1 data:**

<b>Length (m):</b>	30	<b>Width (m):</b>	2	<b>Maximum Depth (m):</b>	2	<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
<b>Level at N End of Trench (mOD)</b>		<b>Top</b>	-	<b>Level at S End of Trench (mOD)</b>		<b>Top</b>	-
		<b>Base</b>	-			<b>Base</b>	-
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions (m)</b>				
			<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Depth</b>		
-	Overburden	Mixed gravel, brick and concrete	>30	>2	2		
-	Natural	Yellow (10YR 7/6) soft sandy clay	>30	>2	>0.1		

**2.11** Trench A1 (Plate A1), located in the west of Zone A, was aligned north to south. It measured 30m in length by 2m in width and was excavated to a depth of 2m. A significant depth (c.2m) of make-up material, including concrete and brick, was revealed (Plate A2). A sondage was excavated at either end of the trench to establish the depth of the natural substrate, which was exposed at 2m at the southern end of the trench and 1.8m at the northern end. In order to confirm whether any archaeological features or deposits were present in the middle section of the trench, the remaining made ground was removed systematically as the trench was backfilled.

**Ground reduction:**

**2.12** Ground reduction to the south of the retained Administration Block, and south of the footprint of the former Memorial Wing, revealed similar stratigraphy to that noted in the trial trench. No archaeological features or deposits were identified.

**ZONE B**

**2.13** Zone B consisted of five trial trenches. The trenches were all located within existing tarmac-surfaced car park and circulation areas (Figure 4).

**Trench B1 data:**

**2.14** Trench B1, located in the north of Zone B and adjacent to the existing ambulance bay, was aligned east to west. It measured 10m in length by 3m in width and excavated to a depth of 0.4m. Below the existing tarmac car park surface and gravel make up layer, a pale yellow (2.5YR 8/4) sticky clay natural was revealed, >0.4m thick.

**2.15** During the course of the excavation, it was revealed that there was a large degree of hydrocarbon contamination and therefore the trench was abandoned (Plate B1). No archaeological remains were observed in the course of machining.



**Trench B2 data:**

<b>Length (m):</b>	30	<b>Width (m):</b>	2	<b>Maximum Depth (m):</b>	1	<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
<b>Level at N End of Trench (mOD)</b>	<b>Top</b>	11.15	<b>Level at S End of Trench (mOD)</b>	<b>Top</b>	11.17	<b>Base</b>	9.71
	<b>Base</b>	10.12		<b>Base</b>	9.71		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions (m)</b>				
			<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Depth</b>		
-	Overburden	Tarmac, concrete and crushed stone	>30	>2	0.6		
-	Subsoil	Dark greyish brown (2.5Y 4/2) soft sandy clay with occasional stones and rooting	>30	>2	0.3		
-	Natural	Yellow (2.5Y 7/6) brash	>30	>2	>0.1		

**2.16** Trench B2 (Plate B2), located in the west of Zone B, was aligned north to south. It measured 30m in length by 2m in width and was excavated to a depth of 1m. Below the existing tarmac surface, a significant depth (c.0.5m) of make-up material, including concrete and crushed stone, was revealed. This overlay a 0.3m thick subsoil, of soft dark greyish brown (2.5Y 4/2) sandy clay with occasional stones and rooting. The natural substratum consisted of yellow (2.5Y 7/6) brash.

**2.17** No archaeological features, deposits or finds were revealed within this trench.

**Trench B3 data:**

<b>Length (m):</b>	30	<b>Width (m):</b>	1.8	<b>Maximum Depth (m):</b>	1.2	<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
<b>Level at N End of Trench (mOD)</b>	<b>Top</b>	11.11	<b>Level at S End of Trench (mOD)</b>	<b>Top</b>	11.10	<b>Base</b>	9.70
	<b>Base</b>	9.65		<b>Base</b>	9.70		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions (m)</b>				
			<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Depth</b>		
-	Overburden	Tarmac, concrete and crushed stone	>30	>1.8	0.5		
-	Subsoil	Olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) soft sandy clay with occasional stones and rooting and rare charcoal flecks	>30	>1.8	0.5		
-	Natural	Yellow (2.5Y 7/6) brash	>30	>1.8	>0.1		

**2.18** Trench B3 (Figure 5, Plate B3), located in the west of Zone B, was aligned north to south. It measured 30m in length by 1.8m in width and excavated to a depth of 1.2m. Below the existing tarmac surface, a significant depth (c.0.4m) of make-up material, including concrete and crushed stone, was revealed. This overlay a 0.5m thick subsoil of soft olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) sandy clay with occasional stones and rooting, and rare charcoal flecks. The natural substratum consisted of yellow (2.5Y 7/6) brash.

**2.19** A series of walls was revealed at the north end of the trench. These included of a mixture of red and yellow bricks defining a rectilinear feature, approximately 4.5m in length and 1.6m in width. Each wall was two courses of bricks in width (c.0.2m) and a sondage demonstrated that they extended to nine courses in depth, and measured approximately 0.2m thick. The space within the walls was filled with demolition rubble.

**2.20** No other archaeological features, deposits or finds were revealed within this trench.



**Trench B4 data:**

<b>Length (m):</b>	19.5	<b>Width (m):</b>	3.2	<b>Maximum Depth (m):</b>	1.3	<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
<b>Level at E End of Trench (mOD)</b>	<b>Top</b>	10.78	<b>Level at W End of Trench (mOD)</b>	<b>Top</b>	11.13	<b>Base</b>	8.61
	<b>Base</b>	9.77		<b>Base</b>	8.61		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions (m)</b>				
			<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Depth</b>		
-	Overburden	Tarmac, concrete and crushed stone	>19.5	>3.2	0.3		
B401	Cut	Cut of posthole, east end of trench, straight stepped sides & irregular base. Contains (B402)	0.38	0.38	0.2		
B402	Fill	Reddish brown (5YR 5/4) friable sandy clay. Fill of [B401]	0.38	0.38	0.2		
B403	Cut	Cut of posthole, east end of trench, sloping stepped sides & irregular base. Contains (B404)	0.4	0.4	0.23		
B404	Fill	Reddish brown (5YR 5/4) friable sandy clay. Fill of [B403]	0.4	0.4	0.23		
B405	Cut	Cut of oval posthole, east end of trench, stepped sides & irregular base. Contains (B406)	0.7	0.47	0.35		
B406	Fill	Reddish brown (5YR 5/4) friable sandy clay. Fill of [B405]	0.7	0.47	0.35		
B407	Cut	Cut of irregular posthole, east end of trench, stepped sides & irregular base. Contains (B408)	0.4	0.32	0.13		
B408	Fill	Reddish brown (5YR 5/4) friable sandy clay. Fill of [B407]	0.4	0.32	0.13		
B409	Layer	Brown (10YR 4/3) friable sandy clay w/ occ. sub-angular flint & charcoal flecks. Buried topsoil.	>6	>3.2	0.4		
B410	Subsoil	Olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) soft sandy clay w/ occ. stones and rooting and rare charcoal flecks	>19.5	>3.2	1.5		
-	Natural	Yellow (2.5Y 7/6) brash	>19.5	>3.2	>0.4		

**2.21** Trench B4 (Figure 5, Plate B4), located in the south of Zone B, was aligned east to west. It measured 19.5m in length by 3.2m in width and excavated to a depth of 1.3m. Below the existing tarmac surface, a c.0.3m thick make-up layer of concrete and crushed stone was revealed. This overlay (B409), a 0.4m thick layer of friable brown (10YR 4/3) sandy clay with occasional sub-angular flint and charcoal flecks, which contained a single sherd of highly abraded brown-glazed post-medieval pottery. This sealed a 0.06m thick buried topsoil, of friable yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty sand, and a 1.5m thick subsoil, of soft olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) sandy clay with occasional stones and rooting and rare charcoal flecks. The natural substratum consisted of yellow (2.5Y 7/6) brash.

**2.22** Cut into the natural in the south-east corner of the trench, four possible postholes were revealed (Figure 6, Plate B5), arranged in a sub-square layout:

- Feature [B401] (Plate B6) was circular in plan with steep irregular sides and base. It measured 0.38m in diameter and 0.2m in depth. Its fill (B402) was a friable reddish brown (5YR 5/4) sandy clay with no finds.
- Feature [B403] (Plate B7) was circular in plan with steep irregular sides and base. It measured 0.4m in diameter and 0.23m in depth. Its fill (B404) was a friable reddish brown (5YR 5/4) sandy clay with no finds.
- Feature [B405] (Plate B8) was oval in plan with stepped sides and an irregular base. It measured 0.7m x 0.47m and 0.35m in depth. Its fill (B406) was a friable reddish brown (5YR 5/4) sandy clay with no finds.

- Feature [B407] (Plate B9) was an irregular feature with stepped sides and an irregular base. It measured 0.4m x 0.32m and 0.13m in depth. Its fill (B408) was a friable reddish brown (5YR 5/4) sandy clay with no finds.

**2.23** No other archaeological features, deposits or finds were revealed within this trench.

#### Trench B5 data:

<b>Length (m):</b>	30	<b>Width (m):</b>	2.2	<b>Maximum Depth (m):</b>	1.3	<b>Orientation</b>	N-S		
<b>Level at N End of Trench (mOD)</b>			<b>Top</b>	10.4	<b>Level at S End of Trench (mOD)</b>			<b>Top</b>	10.4
			<b>Base</b>	9.10				<b>Base</b>	9.10
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>			<b>Dimensions (m)</b>				
					<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Depth</b>		
-	Overburden	Tarmac, concrete and crushed stone			>30	>2.2	0.55		
-	Subsoil	Reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8) loose clayey sand with moderate gravel			>30	>2.2	1.2		
-	Natural	Yellow (10YR 7/6) compact sandy clay			>30	>2.2	>0.01		

**2.24** Trench B5 (Plate B10), located in the east of Zone B, was aligned north to south. It measured 30m in length by 2.2m in width and excavated to a depth of 1.3m. Below the existing tarmac surface, a significant depth (c.0.45m) of make-up material, including concrete and crushed stone, was revealed. This overlay a 1.2m thick subsoil of loose reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8) clayey sand with moderate gravel. The natural substratum consisted of compact yellow (10YR 7/6) sandy clay.

**2.25** No archaeological features, deposits or finds were revealed within this trench.

## ZONE C

**2.26** Zone C consisted of a single trial trench (Figure 7).

#### Trench C1 data:

<b>Length (m):</b>	30	<b>Width (m):</b>	2	<b>Maximum Depth (m):</b>	2	<b>Orientation</b>	N-S		
<b>Level at N End of Trench (mOD)</b>			<b>Top</b>	11.46	<b>Level at S End of Trench (mOD)</b>			<b>Top</b>	11.63
			<b>Base</b>	10.70				<b>Base</b>	10.30
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>			<b>Dimensions (m)</b>				
					<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Depth</b>		
-	Overburden	Tarmac			>30	>2	0.6		
-	Subsoil	Brown (7.5YR 4/4) friable sandy clay with occasional small-large brash nodules and rare charcoal flecks			>30	>2	0.8		
C101	Cut	Cut of quarry pit, sub-rectangular with steep stepped sides. Base not reached. Contains (C102)			>1.9	>1.4	>0.79		
C102	Fill	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) friable sandy clay with occasional sub-angular flint, rare coal and charcoal flecks. Fill of [101]			>1.9	>1.4	>0.79		
C103	Cut	Cut of quarry pit, sub-rectangular with steep stepped sides. Base not reached. Contains (C102)			>0.7	>0.5	>0.6		
C104	Fill	Reddish brown (5YR 5/4) friable sandy clay with frequent sub-angular flint, rare coal and charcoal flecks. Fill of [C103]			>0.7	>0.5	>0.6		
-	Natural	Yellow (10YR 8/8) compact brash			>15	>2	>0.1		

**2.27** Trench C1 (Figure 8, Plates C1) was aligned north to south. It measured 30m in length by 2m in width and was excavated to a depth of up to 2m. A sondage was excavated to confirm the natural substrate. The tarmac surface and its make-up layers extended to a depth of 0.8m, below which was a 0.8m thick friable brown (7.5YR 4/4) sandy clay subsoil with occasional small-large brash nodules and rare charcoal flecks. The natural substratum consisted of a compact yellow (10YR 8/8) brash (Plate C3).

**2.28** Across the northern half of the trench, a series of at least three square features were revealed cut into the natural brash. The full extent of these features was not revealed as they extended beyond the limits of the excavated area. Nevertheless, collectively the features covered an area approximately 10m in length and >2 in width (Plate C2). In plan, these features appeared to respect each other and were separated by narrow baulks of brash. The features were investigated in two sections, [C101] (Figure 3, Plate C4 & C5) & [C103] (Figure 8, Plate C6), which demonstrated that the natural brash had been systematically quarried between the baulks, and the voids subsequently backfilled with mixed deposits comprising a friable dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy clay with occasional sub-angular flint, rare coal and charcoal flecks (C102) and a friable reddish brown (5YR 5/4) sandy clay with frequent sub-angular flint, rare coal and charcoal flecks (C104). The backfilled deposits contained rare fragments of post-medieval/modern pottery and animal bone.

**2.29** No other archaeological features, deposits or finds were revealed in this trench.

## ZONE D

**2.30** Zone D consisted of three trial trenches which were all located within an existing tarmac surfaced car park. Archaeological monitoring of ground reduction was also undertaken (Figure 9).

### Trench D1 data:

<b>Length (m):</b>	30	<b>Width (m):</b>	2	<b>Maximum Depth (m):</b>	2	<b>Orientation</b>	N-S		
<b>Level at N End of Trench (mOD)</b>			<b>Top</b>	12.05	<b>Level at S End of Trench (mOD)</b>			<b>Top</b>	11.89
			<b>Base</b>	11.02				<b>Base</b>	10.65
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions (m)</b>						
			<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Depth</b>				
-	Overburden	Loose red brick rubble and stone	>30	>2	0.9				
-	Subsoil	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) compact clay with rare sub-angular flint	>30	>2	0.1				
-	Natural	Very pale brown (10YR 8/4) soft clay & compact brash	>30	>2	>0.1				

**2.31** Trench D1 (Plate D1), located in the south of Zone D, was aligned north to south. It measured 30m in length by 2m in width and excavated to a depth of 2m. Below the existing tarmac car park surface, a large overburden layer, 0.9m thick of loose red brick rubble and stone was revealed. This overlay a subsoil, 0.1m thick of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) compact clay with rare sub-angular flint. Finally, a natural was revealed, >0.1m thick of very pale brown (0YR 8/4) soft clay & compact brash.

**2.32** A sondage was excavated at the north end of the trench to confirm the natural substrate. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were revealed.

**Trench D2 data:**

<b>Length (m):</b>	30	<b>Width (m):</b>	2	<b>Maximum Depth (m):</b>	1.3	<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
<b>Level at N End of Trench (mOD)</b>	<b>Top</b>	12.14	<b>Level at S End of Trench (mOD)</b>		<b>Top</b>	12.06	
	<b>Base</b>	11.05			<b>Base</b>	10.25	
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions (m)</b>				
			<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Depth</b>		
-	Overburden	Loose red brick rubble and stone	>30	>2	0.3		
-	Subsoil	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) compact clay with rare sub-angular flint	>30	>2	0.2		
D201	Cut	Cut of quarry pit, linear with vertical sides and a flat base. Contains (D202)	>8	>1.2	0.6		
D202	Fill	Strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) friable clayey silt with occasional sub-angular flint. Fill of [D201]	>8	>1.2	0.6		
D203	Cut	Cut of quarry pit, linear with steep sides and a flattish base. Contains (D204)	>10.9	>1.3	0.44		
D204	Fill	Strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) soft silty, sandy clay with occasional sub-angular and sub-rounded flint, rare coal and charcoal flecks. Fill of [D203]	>10.9	>1.3	0.44		
-	Natural	Very pale brown (10YR 8/4) soft clay & compact brash	>30	>2	>0.1		

**2.33** Trench D2 (Figure 10, Plate D2), located in the middle of Zone D, was aligned north to south. It measured 30m in length by 2m in width and excavated to a depth of 1.3m. Below the existing tarmac car park surface, a large overburden layer, 0.3m thick of loose red brick rubble and stone was revealed. This overlay a subsoil, 0.2m thick of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) compact clay with rare sub-angular flint. Finally, a natural was revealed, >0.1m thick of very pale brown (10YR 8/4) soft clay & compact brash.

**2.34** Within the southern half of the trench and extending toward the middle, two linear features (Plate D3) were revealed cut into the natural brash and separated by a 1m wide baulk. The full extent of these features was not revealed as they extended beyond the limits of the excavated area. However, feature [D201] (Figure 11, Plate D4) measured >8m in length by >1.2m wide and was 0.6m in depth. It revealed a square cut feature with vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill (D202) was a strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) friable clayey silt with occasional sub-angular flint.

**2.35** The second feature [D203] (Figure 11, Plate D5) measured >10.9m in length by >1.2m wide and was 0.6m in depth. It also revealed a square cut feature with sides and a flattish base. Its fill (D204) was a strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) soft silty, sandy clay with occasional sub-angular and sub-rounded flint, rare coal and charcoal flecks.

**2.36** Finds recovered from within the deposits included pottery, clay pipe, animal bone and china. No other archaeological features, deposits of finds were revealed.

**Trench D3 data:**

<b>Length (m):</b>	12	<b>Width (m):</b>	3	<b>Maximum Depth (m):</b>	1.3	<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
<b>Level at E End of Trench (mOD)</b>	<b>Top</b>	12.03	<b>Level at W End of Trench (mOD)</b>	<b>Top</b>	11.97		
	<b>Base</b>	10.76		<b>Base</b>	10.83		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions (m)</b>				
			<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Depth</b>		
-	Overburden	Loose red brick rubble and stone	>12	>3	0.5		
-	Subsoil	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) soft sandy clay with occasional sub-rounded stone	>12	>3	0.7		
D301	Structure	Brash constructed drain, laid dry with vertical sides and slab capped top.	>12	0.7	0.45		
-	Natural	Pale yellow (2.5Y 7/4) soft sandy clay with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stone	>12	>3	>0.1		

**2.37** Trench D3 (Figure 10, Plate D6), located in the north of Zone D, was aligned east to west. It measured 12m in length by 3m in width and excavated to a depth of 1.3m. Below the existing tarmac car park surface, a large overburden layer, 0.5m thick of loose red brick rubble and stone was revealed. This overlay a subsoil, 0.7m thick of reddish brown (5YR 4/4) soft sandy clay with occasional sub-rounded stone. Finally, a natural was revealed, >0.1m thick of pale yellow (2.5Y 7/4) soft sandy clay with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stone.

**2.38** Cut into the natural substrate and exposed along the entire length of the trench along its southern side, was a brash constructed drain [D301] (Plate D7 & D8). This feature, roughly aligned east to west measured >12m in length by 0.7m in width and had a total depth of 0.45m. It was constructed using the local brash, laid dry with vertical sides and capped with large flat brash slabs. Water was present within the drain.

**2.39** No other archaeological features, deposits of finds were revealed.

**Ground Reduction:**

**2.40** Remediation groundworks were focused on the footprints of demolished buildings, where considerable disturbance was apparent and archaeological potential was shown to be negligible.

**ZONE E**

**2.41** Zone E consisted of seven trial trenches and archaeological monitoring of ground reduction. The trenches were located in areas with existing tarmac surfacing and one trench within a grassed verge (Figure 12).

**Trench E1 data:**

<b>Length (m):</b>	30	<b>Width (m):</b>	1.8	<b>Maximum Depth (m):</b>	1.1	<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
<b>Level at E End of Trench (mOD)</b>	<b>Top</b>	13.01	<b>Level at W End of Trench (mOD)</b>	<b>Top</b>	14.09		
	<b>Base</b>	12.86		<b>Base</b>	13.07		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions (m)</b>				
			<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Depth</b>		
-	Overburden	Black (10YR 2/1) tarmac	>30	>1.8	0.15		
-	Overburden	Very pale brown (10YR 7/4) compact clayey, sandy, silt with frequent angular stone	>30	>1.8	0.5		
-	Subsoil	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) compact clay with rare rounded pebbles	>30	>1.8	0.3		

<b>Length (m):</b>	30	<b>Width (m):</b>	1.8	<b>Maximum Depth (m):</b>	1.1	<b>Orientation</b>	E-W	
<b>Level at E End of Trench (mOD)</b>			<b>Top</b>	13.01	<b>Level at W End of Trench (mOD)</b>		<b>Top</b>	14.09
			<b>Base</b>	12.86			<b>Base</b>	13.07
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions (m)</b>					
			<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Depth</b>			
E101	Cut	Cut of posthole, west end of trench, steep straight sides and a flat base. Contains (E102)	0.38	0.38	0.14			
E102	Fill	Strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) soft sandy clay with rare rooting. Fill of [E101]	0.38	0.38	0.14			
E103	Cut	Cut of posthole, west end of trench, concave sides and base. Contains (E104)	0.3	0.3	0.13			
E104	Fill	Strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) soft sandy clay with rare rooting. Fill of [E103]	0.3	0.3	0.13			
E105	Cut	Cut of posthole, middle of trench, steep straight sides and flat base. Contains (E106)	0.27	0.27	0.17			
E106	Fill	Strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) soft sandy clay with rare rooting and charcoal flecks. Fill of [E105]	0.27	0.27	0.17			
E107	Cut	Cut of posthole, east end of trench, steep straight sides and a concave base. Contains (E108)	0.16	0.16	0.19			
E108	Fill	Strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) soft sandy clay. Fill of [E107]	0.16	0.16	0.19			
-	Natural	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) compact brash	>30	>1.8	>0.15			

**2.42** Trench E1 (Figure 13, Plate E1), located in the south of Zone E and adjacent to Trench E2, was aligned east to west. It measured 30m in length by 1.8m in width and was excavated to a depth of 1.1m. The 0.15m thick tarmac surface sealed a 0.5m thick make-up layer of compact very pale brown (10YR 7/4) clayey sandy silt with frequent angular stone. This overlay a 0.3m thick subsoil of compact dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) clay with rare rounded pebbles. The natural substratum consisted of compact yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) limestone brash.

**2.43** Four possible postholes were revealed, cut into the natural (Figure 17). They were randomly spread along the length of the trench and did not appear to be related:

- Feature [E101] (Plate E2) at the west end of the trench and adjacent to [E103] was circular with steep straight sides and a flat base. It measured 0.38m in diameter and 0.14m in depth. Its fill (E102) was a strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) soft sandy clay with rare rooting. The fill contained no dateable finds.
- Feature [E103] (Plate E3) at the west end of the trench and adjacent to [E101] was circular with concave sides and a concave base. It measured 0.3m in diameter and 0.13m in depth. Its fill (E104) (Plate E2) was a strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) soft sandy clay with rare rooting. The fill contained no dateable finds.
- Feature [E105] (Plate E4) in the middle of the trench was sub-circular with steep straight sides and a flat base. It measured 0.27m in diameter and 0.17m in depth. Its fill (E106) was a strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) soft sandy clay with rare rooting and charcoal flecks. The fill contained no dateable finds.
- Feature [E107] (Plate E5) at the east end of the trench was circular with steep straight sides and a concave base. It measured 0.16m in diameter and 0.19m in depth. Its fill (E108) was a strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) soft sandy clay. The fill contained no dateable finds.



2.44 No other archaeological features, deposits or finds were revealed.

#### Trench E2 data:

Length (m):	15	Width (m):	3.2	Maximum Depth (m):	1	Orientation	SE-NW
Level at SE End of Trench (mOD)			<b>Top</b> 14.15 <b>Base</b> 12.86	Level at NW End of Trench (mOD)			<b>Top</b> 14.25 <b>Base</b> 13.19
Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)				
			Length	Width	Depth		
-	Overburden	Black (10YR 2/1) tarmac	>15	>3.2	0.15		
-	Overburden	Very pale brown (10YR 7/4) compact clayey, sandy, silt with frequent angular stone	>15	>3.2	0.4		
E205	Layer	Brown (10YR 5/3) firm sandy clay with moderate sub-angular flint. Fill of [E201]	>15	>3.2	0.07		
E201	Cut	Cut of linear ditch, southeast end of trench, aligned northeast-southwest, gently sloping sides and a flat base. Contains fills (E201), (E203), (E204)	>3.35	3.05	0.9		
E202	Fill	Yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) firm sandy clay with frequent brash. Lower fill of [E201]	>3.35	1.35	0.25		
E203	Fill	Strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) firm sandy clay with rare brash. Upper fill of [E201]	>3.35	3.05	0.31		
E204	Fill	Yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) friable sandy clay with rare brash. Middle fill of [E201]	>3.35	2.25	0.35		
-	Subsoil	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) compact clay with rare rounded pebbles	>15	>3.2	0.3		
E206	Cut	Cut of posthole, middle of trench, steep straight sides and a concave base. Contains (E207)	0.3	0.3	0.29		
E207	Fill	Strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) soft sandy clay with rare small sub-angular flint. Fill of [E206]	0.3	0.3	0.29		
-	Natural	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) compact brash	>15	>3.2	>0.15		

2.45 Trench E2 (Figure 14, Plate E6), also located in the south of Zone E and adjacent to Trench E1, was aligned south-east to north-west. It measured 15m in length by 3.2m in width and was excavated to a depth of 1m. The 0.15m thick tarmac surface sealed a 0.4m thick make-up layer of compact very pale brown (10YR 7/4) clayey sandy silt with frequent angular stone. This overlay a 0.3m thick subsoil of compact dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) clay with rare rounded pebbles. The natural substratum consisted of compact yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) limestone brash.

- A linear feature [E201] (Figure 16 Plate E7) was cut through the subsoil at the south-east end of the trench. It was aligned north-east to south-west and measured >3.35m in length by 1.35m in width and had a total depth of 0.9m. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base and contained three layers of fill: the primary deposit (E202) was a 0.25m thick firm yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy clay with frequent brash inclusions; above this, layer (E204) was a 0.35m thick friable yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy clay with rare brash inclusions; the upper layer (E203) was a 0.31m thick firm strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy clay with rare brash inclusions. None of these layers contained dateable finds. The linear, a possible boundary ditch, was sealed by layer (E205), a 0.07m thick firm brown (10YR 5/3) sandy clay with moderate sub-angular flint that has been interpreted as a buried topsoil, and extended the length of the trench.

- A single possible posthole, feature [E206] (Figure 17), was cut into the natural in the middle of the trench (Plate E8). It was circular with steep straight sides and a concave base and measured 0.3m in diameter and 0.29m in depth. Its fill (E207) was a soft strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy clay with rare small sub-angular flint. The fill contained no dateable finds.

**2.46** No other archaeological features, deposits or finds were revealed.

#### Trench E3 data:

Length (m):	19.4	Width (m):	3	Maximum Depth (m):		Orientation	E-W
Level at E End of Trench (mOD)		Top	14.35	Level at W End of Trench (mOD)		Top	14.33
		Base	13.82			Base	13.81
Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)				
			Length	Width	Depth		
-	Overburden	Black (10YR 2/1) tarmac	>19.4	>3	0.2		
-	Topsoil	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) friable sandy clay with rare coal fragments and rare sub-angular flint	>19.4	>3	0.25		
-	Subsoil	Reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) friable sandy clay	>19.4	>3	0.1		
E301	Cut	Cut of oval posthole, middle of trench, sloping sides and a flattish base. Contains (E302)	0.35	0.3	0.18		
E302	Fill	Reddish brown (7.5YR 6/6) friable sandy clay. Fill of [E301]	0.35	0.3	0.18		
-	Natural	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) compact brash	>19.4	>3	>0.05		

**2.47** Trench E3 (Figure 14, Plate E9), located in the west of Zone E and adjacent to Trench E4, was aligned east to west. It measured 19.4m in length by 3m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.6m. The 0.2m thick tarmac surface and make-up layer sealed a 0.25m thick buried topsoil of friable dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy clay with rare coal fragments and rare sub-angular flint (Plate E10). This overlay a 0.1m thick subsoil of friable reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) sandy clay. The natural consisted of compact yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) limestone brash.

- A single possible posthole, feature [E301] (Figure 17), was cut into the natural in the middle of the trench (Plate E11). It was sub-circular with sloping sides and a flattish base and measured 0.35m in diameter and 0.18m in depth. Its fill (E302) was a friable reddish brown (7.5YR 6/6) sandy clay. The fill contained no dateable finds.

**2.48** No other archaeological features, deposits or finds were revealed.



**Trench E4 data:**

<b>Length (m):</b>	10	<b>Width (m):</b>	4	<b>Maximum Depth (m):</b>	1.1	<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
<b>Level at E End of Trench (mOD)</b>	<b>Top</b>	14.35	<b>Level at W End of Trench (mOD)</b>	<b>Top</b>	14.34		
	<b>Base</b>	13.25		<b>Base</b>	13.23		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions (m)</b>				
			<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Depth</b>		
-	Overburden	Brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) compact sand and crushed stone	>10	>4	0.4		
-	Subsoil	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) compact silty, sandy clay with rare rounded pebbles	>10	>4	0.4		
E401	Cut	Cut of oval posthole, northwest corner of trench, sloping sides and a pointed base. Contains (E402)	0.7	0.45	0.4		
E402	Fill	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) compact silty, sandy clay. Fill of [E401]	0.7	0.45	0.4		
E403	Cut	Cut of posthole, northwest corner of trench, vertical sides and an uneven base. Contains (E404)	0.3	0.3	0.3		
E404	Fill	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) compact silty, sandy clay. Fill of [E403]	0.3	0.3	0.3		
E405	Cut	Cut of posthole, northwest corner of trench, vertical sides and a flattish base. Contains (E406)	0.12	0.12	0.1		
E406	Fill	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) compact silty, sandy clay. Fill of [E405]	0.12	0.12	0.1		
-	Natural	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) compact brash	>10	>4	>0.3		

**2.49** Trench E4 (Figure 15, Plate E12), located in the middle of Zone E, was aligned east to west. It measured 10m in length by 4m in width and excavated to a depth of 1.1m. The overburden, consisting of a 0.4m thick layer of compact brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sand and crushed stone, overlay a 0.4m thick subsoil of compact reddish brown (5YR 4/4) silty sandy clay with rare rounded pebbles. The natural substratum consisted of compact yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) limestone brash.

**2.50** Three possible postholes were revealed, cut into the natural (Figure 17). They were located in the north-west corner of the trench and may be related;

- Feature [E401] (Plate E13) to the west of [E403]/[E405] was oval with sloping sides and a pointed base. It measured 0.7m x 0.45m and 0.4m in depth. Its fill (E402) was a compact reddish brown (5YR 4/4) silty sandy clay. The fill contained no dateable finds.
- Feature [E403] (Plate E14) to the east of [E401] and to the north of [E405] was circular with vertical sides and an uneven base. It measured 0.3m in diameter and 0.3m in depth. Its fill (E404) was a compact reddish brown (5YR 4/4) silty sandy clay. The fill contained no dateable finds.
- Feature [E405] (Plate E15) to the south of [E403] was sub-circular with vertical sides and a flattish base. It measured 0.12m in diameter and 0.1m in depth. Its fill (E406) was a compact reddish brown (5YR 4/4) silty sandy clay. The fill contained no dateable finds.

**2.51** No other archaeological features, deposits or finds were revealed.

**Trench E5 data:**

<b>Length (m):</b>	10	<b>Width (m):</b>	1.8	<b>Maximum Depth (m):</b>	1.3	<b>Orientation</b>	SW-NE
<b>Level at SW End of Trench (mOD)</b>		<b>Top</b>	14.67	<b>Level at NE End of Trench (mOD)</b>		<b>Top</b>	14.56
		<b>Base</b>	13.58			<b>Base</b>	13.46
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions (m)</b>				
			<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Depth</b>		
-	Overburden	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) loose silty clay	>10	>1.8	0.2		
-	Topsoil	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) friable sandy clay with rare coal fragments and rare sub-angular flint	>10	>1.8	0.45		
-	Subsoil	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) compact clay with rare rounded pebbles	>10	>1.8	0.3		
E501	Cut	Cut of posthole, northeast end of trench, vertical sides and a flat base. Contains (E502)	0.3	0.3	0.2		
E502	Fill	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) firm silty clay with rare sub-angular flint and charcoal flecks. Fill of [E501]	0.3	0.3	0.2		
E503	Cut	Cut of posthole, northeast end of trench, gently sloping sides and a concave base. Contains (E504)	0.2	0.2	0.09		
E504	Fill	Reddish brown (5YR 4/3) firm sandy, silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint and charcoal flecks. Fill of [E503]	0.2	0.2	0.09		
-	Natural	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) compact brash	>10	>1.8	>0.35		

**2.52** Trench E5 (Figure 15, Plate E15), located in the east of Zone E and adjacent to Trench E4, was aligned south-west to north-east. It measured 10m in length by 1.8m in width and excavated to a depth of 1.3m. The overburden, consisting of a 0.2m thick layer of loose dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay (Plate E17), overlay a 0.45m thick buried topsoil of friable dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy clay with rare coal fragments and rare sub-angular flint. This, in turn, overlay a 0.3m thick subsoil of compact dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) clay with rare rounded pebbles. The natural substratum consisted of compact yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) limestone brash.

**2.53** Two possible postholes were revealed, cut into the natural (Figure 17). They were located in the north-west corner of the trench and may be related, though the relationship was unclear;

- Posthole [E501] (Plate E18) to the west of [E403]/[E405] was sub-circular with vertical sides and a flat base. It measured 0.3m in diameter and 0.2m in depth. Its fill (E502) was a firm reddish brown (5YR 4/4) silty clay with rare sub-angular flint and charcoal flecks. The fill contained no dateable finds.
- Posthole [E503] (Plate E19) to the east of [E401] and to the north of [E405] was sub-circular with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 0.2m in diameter and 0.09m in depth. Its fill (E504) was a firm reddish brown (5YR 4/3) sandy silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint and charcoal flecks. The fill contained no dateable finds.

**2.54** No other archaeological features, deposits or finds were revealed.

**Trench E6 data:**

<b>Length (m):</b>	30	<b>Width (m):</b>	1.8	<b>Maximum Depth (m):</b>	0.9	<b>Orientation</b>	NNW-SSE
<b>Level at NNW End of Trench (mOD)</b>		<b>Top</b>	14.18	<b>Level at SSE End of Trench (mOD)</b>		<b>Top</b>	14.23
		<b>Base</b>	13.67			<b>Base</b>	14.08
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions (m)</b>				
			<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Depth</b>		
-	Overburden	Bluish grey (GLEY 2 5.1) loose cinder	>30	>1.8	0.2		
-	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) friable sandy clay	>30	>1.8	0.05		
-	Subsoil	Reddish yellow (7.5YR 5/6) friable silty sand	>30	>1.8	0.2		
-	Natural	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) compact brash	>30	>1.8	>0.05		

**Trench E7 data:**

<b>Length (m):</b>	30	<b>Width (m):</b>	1.9	<b>Maximum Depth (m):</b>	1	<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
<b>Level at E End of Trench (mOD)</b>		<b>Top</b>	14.83	<b>Level at W End of Trench (mOD)</b>		<b>Top</b>	17.60
		<b>Base</b>	14.29			<b>Base</b>	17.16
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions (m)</b>				
			<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Depth</b>		
-	Overburden	Bluish grey (GLEY 2 5.1) loose cinder	>30	>1.8	0.2		
-	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) firm sandy clay with moderate charcoal	>30	>1.9	0.05		
-	Subsoil	Reddish yellow (7.5YR 5/6) friable silty sand with rare sub-angular flint	>30	>1.9	0.4		
-	Natural	Brownish yellow (10YR 6/4) compact silty clay	>30	>1.9	>0.05		

**2.55** Trenches E6 (Plate E20) and E7 (Plate E21) were located in the north of Zone E and adjacent to each other. Trench E6 was aligned north-north-east to south-south-west, and Trench E7 was aligned east to west. Both trenches measured 30m in length by 1.8m in width and were excavated to a depth of approximately 1m. Within both trenches a thin tarmac surface overlay a 0.2m thick make-up layer of loose bluish grey (GLEY 2 5.1) cinder (Plate E22). This, in turn, overlay a 0.05m thick buried topsoil of friable dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy clay, which sealed a 0.2m thick subsoil of friable reddish yellow (7.5YR 5/6) silty sand. The natural substratum in Trench E6 consisted of compact yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) limestone brash, and in E7, a brownish yellow (10YR 6/4) compact silty clay.

**2.56** Cutting both trenches were a large number of modern services. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were revealed.

**Ground Reduction:**

**2.57** Within Zone E, remediation groundworks were focused on the footprints of demolished buildings, where considerable disturbance was apparent and archaeological potential was shown to be negligible (Figure 18, Plate E23).

**ZONE F**

**2.58** Within Zone F eleven trial trenches were originally planned, located across the footprint of proposed new buildings and within areas that appeared to have been previously undisturbed. Of these, trenches F1, F2, F3, F4, F7 & F8 were excavated, their size and final location determined by conditions encountered on site. Sondages were excavated in trenches F1-F3 to confirm the natural substrate. Archaeological monitoring of ground reduction was also undertaken.

**Trench F1 data:**

<b>Length (m):</b>	10	<b>Width (m):</b>	1.8	<b>Maximum Depth (m):</b>	0.8	<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
<b>Level at E End of Trench (mOD)</b>		<b>Top</b>	13.25	<b>Level at W End of Trench (mOD)</b>		<b>Top</b>	13.24
		<b>Base</b>	12.29			<b>Base</b>	11.97
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions (m)</b>				
			<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Depth</b>		
-	Overburden	Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) loose heavily mixed soil, rubble and brash natural	>10	>1.8	0.45		
-	Subsoil	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) compact clay with rare rounded pebbles	>10	>1.8	0.3		
-	Natural	Dark bluish grey (GLEY 2 4/1) & yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sticky clay	>10	>1.8	>0.5		

**Trench F2 data:**

<b>Length (m):</b>	20	<b>Width (m):</b>	1.8	<b>Maximum Depth (m):</b>	1.2	<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
<b>Level at N End of Trench (mOD)</b>		<b>Top</b>	13.21	<b>Level at S End of Trench (mOD)</b>		<b>Top</b>	12.84
		<b>Base</b>	11.89			<b>Base</b>	11.85
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions (m)</b>				
			<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Depth</b>		
-	Overburden	Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) loose heavily mixed soil, rubble, timber and brash natural	>20	>2	0.8		
-	Subsoil	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) compact clay with rare rounded pebbles	>20	>2	0.4		
-	Natural	Dark bluish grey (GLEY 2 4/1) & yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sticky clay	>20	>2	>0.25		

**Trench F3 data:**

<b>Length (m):</b>	10	<b>Width (m):</b>	1.8	<b>Maximum Depth (m):</b>	1.2	<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
<b>Level at E End of Trench (mOD)</b>		<b>Top</b>	12.64	<b>Level at W End of Trench (mOD)</b>		<b>Top</b>	12.57
		<b>Base</b>	11.54			<b>Base</b>	11.68
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions (m)</b>				
			<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Depth</b>		
-	Overburden	Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) loose heavily mixed soil, rubble and brash natural	>10	>1.8	0.7		
-	Subsoil	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) compact clay with rare rounded pebbles	>10	>1.8	0.2		
-	Natural	Dark bluish grey (GLEY 2 4/1) & yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sticky clay	>10	>1.8	>0.3		

**2.59** Trenches F1-F3 (Plates F1-F3), located in the south-west corner of the site, in the vicinity of a line of now demolished accommodation blocks, shared a similar stratigraphy, consisting of disturbed ground to a depth of up to 0.8m, overlying a 0.2-0.4m thick layer of compact subsoil of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) clay with rare rounded pebbles. Beneath this was the natural substratum of sticky dark bluish grey (GLEY 2 4/1) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) clay.

**2.60** No archaeological features, deposits or finds were revealed in these trenches.

**Trench F4 data:**

<b>Length (m):</b>	10	<b>Width (m):</b>	2.5	<b>Maximum Depth (m):</b>	0.6	<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
<b>Level at E End of Trench (mOD)</b>		<b>Top</b>	14.42	<b>Level at W End of Trench (mOD)</b>		<b>Top</b>	14.19
		<b>Base</b>	13.77			<b>Base</b>	13.50
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions (m)</b>				
			<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Depth</b>		
-	Topsoil	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) friable silty clay	>10	>2.5	0.1		
-	Overburden	Bluish grey (GLE Y 2 5.1) loose cinder	>10	>2.5	0.1		
-	Subsoil	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) compact clay	>10	>2.5	0.2		
-	Natural	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) compact brush	>10	>2.5	>0.2		

**2.61** Trench F4 (Plate F4) was located on the western side of the Zone E over a former bowling green to the north of The Gables, and was aligned east-west. It measured 10m in length by 2.5m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.6m. A 0.2m thick layer of mixed overburden overlay a compact subsoil of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) clay. The natural substratum consisted of a compact yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) limestone brush.

**2.62** No archaeological features, deposits or finds were revealed within these trenches.

**Trench F7 data:**

<b>Length (m):</b>	15	<b>Width (m):</b>	1.8	<b>Maximum Depth (m):</b>	0.6	<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
<b>Level at E End of Trench (mOD)</b>		<b>Top</b>	14.55	<b>Level at W End of Trench (mOD)</b>		<b>Top</b>	14.56
		<b>Base</b>	14.07			<b>Base</b>	14.02
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions (m)</b>				
			<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Depth</b>		
-	Topsoil	Very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) friable silty clay with moderate rooting and small pebbles	>15	>1.8	0.25		
-	Subsoil	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) compact clay with rare round pebbles	>15	>1.8	0.25		
-	Natural	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) compact brush	>15	>1.8	>0.1		

**Trench F8 data:**

<b>Length (m):</b>	10.5	<b>Width (m):</b>	1.9	<b>Maximum Depth (m):</b>	0.9	<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
<b>Level at NE End of Trench (mOD)</b>		<b>Top</b>	14.50	<b>Level at SW End of Trench (mOD)</b>		<b>Top</b>	14.50
		<b>Base</b>	13.67			<b>Base</b>	13.67
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions (m)</b>				
			<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Depth</b>		
-	Topsoil	Very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) friable silty, sandy clay with mod rooting & rare small pebbles	>10.5	>1.9	0.3		
-	Subsoil	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) compact clay with rare round pebbles	>10.5	>1.9	0.4		
-	Natural	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) compact brush	>10.5	>1.9	>0.1		

**2.63** Trenches F7 & F8 (Plates F5 & F7), located on the northern side of Zone E, shared a similar stratigraphy, consisting of a 0.3m thick layer of friable very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) silty sandy clay with moderate rooting and rare small pebbles, overlying a 0.25-0.4m thick compact subsoil of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) clay with rare round pebbles. The natural consisted of a compact yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) limestone brush (Plate F6).

**2.64** No archaeological features, deposits or finds were revealed within these trenches.

**Ground Reduction:**

**2.65** Remediation groundworks were focused on the footprints of demolished buildings, where considerable disturbance was apparent and archaeological potential was shown to be negligible (Plates F8 & F9).

**FINDS ASSESSMENT****Finds Concordance**

Context	Pottery		CBM		Animal Bone		Clay		Charcoal		Shell		Clay Pipe		Fe Objects	
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
B409	1	*5											5	10		
C102	3	*10			5	2										
C104	4	*15			1	10			12	15	3	5	2	5	2	20
D204	4	15	1	15	5	45			1	5	1	2				
E202							>20	*10								
<b>Total</b>	12	47	1	15	11	57	20	10	13	20	4	7	7	15	2	20

\* B409: glazed. \* C102: 2 sherds glazed. \* C104: some sherds glazed. \* E202: small crumbled sample.

**Artefacts**

**2.66** Finds were recovered from five contexts in four separate trenches across the study area. These were washed and assessed by type.

**Pottery**

**2.67** A total of 12 sherds, weighing 47g, was collected from 4 stratified contexts. There were no complete vessels and all sherds were abraded, suggesting that most sherds were not in their primary place of deposition.

**2.68** The assemblage comprised post-medieval earthenwares, of 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century date. Wares of this date were recovered from contexts (C102), (C104), (B409) and (D204).

**2.69** Two sherds of Black Glazed Ware (C104) and (D204) and a single sherd of Tin Glazed Ware (C104) were present.

**Recommendations**

**2.70** The pottery assemblage consists of abraded post-medieval sherds, of common fabrics on urban sites. Given the undiagnostic nature of this assemblage, no further work is proposed on this material and it is recommended that they be discarded.

**Clay Pipe**

**2.71** Twenty fragments of clay pipe stem, weighing 10g, were recovered from a single stratified context. The pieces are likely to be of late post-medieval or early modern date.

**Recommendations**

**2.72** Clay pipe fragments are common finds on urban sites. The examples from the present site consist of broken and largely undiagnostic fragments which will not provide any information of archaeological significance. On this basis no further work is proposed on this assemblage and it is recommended that this material is discarded.

*Ecofacts*

**Animal Bone**

**2.73** Eleven pieces of animal bone, weighing 57g, were recovered from 3 stratified contexts. Of these, (C102) contained two fragments of unidentified jaw bone, (C104) contained a broken fragment of a socket joint and (D204) contained a possible horse tooth, boar tusk and the end of a long bone.

**2.74** The remainder of the assemblage was undiagnostic and all the material was heavily abraded.

*Recommendations*

**2.75** Given the small size of the assemblage and its un-dateable and undiagnostic nature, no further work is proposed on this material and it is recommended that it should be discarded.



## 3. Discussion

### *HISTORICAL BACKGROUND*

**3.1** The present site covers a large area on the northern side of Thorpe Road. It extends east from Midland Road to the edge of the grounds of The Peterborough School. This area lies outside the historic core of the city and in the medieval period is likely to have lain in open fields.

**3.2** Archaeological evidence pre-dating the post-medieval period is relatively limited, largely consisting of chance finds of artefacts. These include two Neolithic arrowheads, one of which was found to the south of Thorpe Road, opposite Zone A/B (PHER 1358), the other was found in the grounds of The Peterborough School, immediately west of Zone F. A sherd of decorated Roman pottery (PHER 507078) was found in the grounds of the school, approximately 115m to the north-east of Zone E. A bronze medieval key (PHER 8253) was found on Midland Road, approximately 56m to the north of Zone B. While a farthing of Edward I (PHER 1399) was found to the south of Thorpe Road, approximately 54m to the south of Zone D, before 1899.

**3.3** Two possible cemeteries lie close to the eastern side of the study area. A number of Roman inhumations (PHER 1397), together with artefacts including horseshoes, were found in the early 20th century on Midland Road, approximately 40m to the east of Zone A/B. Other burials, lying in a circle with heads facing inwards, were found in 1920. Two further skeletons, lying face to face, were uncovered in the same area in 1953.

**3.4** A group of eight Christian burials, of late Roman or medieval date (PHER 50586/51995) was uncovered in 1928 by workmen excavating the site of a new petrol store near the corner of Midland Road and Thorpe Road, approximately 60m to the east of the south-eastern corner of Zone A. Local reports indicated that, although no finds were recovered with the skeletons, many artefacts of Roman date had been found when the railway sheds nearby were built. Another theory suggests that these represent either plague victims buried outside the town or lepers associated with St Leonard's hospital for lepers.

**3.5** St Leonard's Hospital (PHER 1629) was founded before 1125, on a site at the western end of Westgate, approximately 350m to the north-east of Zone B. It was established to house lepers, as well as 'undesirables and scots'. Although no traces of the buildings survive, the site is marked by place-name evidence, including Spital Bridge and St Leonard's Street. The hospital is known to have had a grange, or farm, to allow it to be self-sufficient. The hospital was dissolved in 1539 and subsequently became the 'Pest House' for Peterborough.

**3.6** The study area lay within a large open field called Gull Moor Field in the medieval and post-medieval period. The presumed location of St Leonard's Hospital lies to the north-east of Zone B, in a series of small fields on the west side of Spital Road, called Spital Closes. A group of barns belonging to the abbey, called Sextons Barns, lay to the east, on the north side of Thorpe Road. Stone quarries, of probable medieval date, were excavated near the site of The Crescent, to the east of Zone A, in the 1960s (Hillier 2005).

**3.7** The Enclosure of the former open fields took place between 1811 and 1820 (Hillier 2005). The larger part of the land on the north side of Thorpe Road (then called Wansford Turnpike Road) was allotted to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral, and to the Bishop. In the 1850s these holdings were transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, now known as the Church Commissioners. No other landowners were allotted significant amounts of land in



this area, though the Earl Fitzwilliam was given a block of about 6 acres on the north side of Thorpe Road, which forms part of Zones D - F.

**3.8** The Poor Law Union Workhouse (PHER 53611) was built for the Peterborough Board of Guardians in 1836/7 (Hillier 2005). The site is now occupied by the new City Care Centre. Extra land was subsequently acquired by the Guardians and later free-standing buildings were added, including a chapel to the north of the workhouse in 1865 (PHER 53624), a fever ward in 1870, a Master's House in 1914, and an infirmary, now known as St John's Hospital, in 1924.

**3.9** A Gaol and Sessions House for the Liberty of Peterborough were built to the east of the workhouse in 1842/3 (Hillier 2005). The courtrooms and offices were located in the front block, the Sessions House, which still survives and is Grade II listed. The cells and exercise yards were in a separate block to the rear, on the site now occupied by the former Peterborough District Hospital.

**3.10** The property called 'Thorpe Lawn', which stood at the junction of Midland Road and Thorpe Road, was built in c.1860 (Hillier 2005). It was acquired in 1919 as the site for the new Memorial Hospital.

**3.11** Following the construction of Midland Road between 1860 and 1866, a maltings, malt-kiln, cottage and outbuildings were built in what is now the north-east corner of Zone B and was the site of the hospital mortuary.

**3.12** Recent archaeological investigations in the immediate vicinity of the study area have not revealed any significant evidence for surviving buried heritage assets. An evaluation of land at The Peterborough School (PHER 52153), immediately to the west of Zone F, revealed no archaeological features, but fragments of medieval pottery, roof tile and animal bone were recovered from the subsoil.

**3.13** An evaluation in 2013 at Vawser Lodge (PHER 53707), to the south-west of the new care centre, revealed evidence of modern disturbance, including modern services, demolition and levelling layers and a tarmac surface. An undated ditch was also encountered on the site.

**3.14** Excavations at no.51a Thorpe Road (PHER 51360), on the south of the road, opposite Alderman's Drive, confirmed areas of modern disturbance, but did not reveal any archaeological features or deposits.

**3.15** An evaluation at the former GB Oils site on Midland Road, 200m to the north of Zone B, undertaken in July 2014 by Durham University, revealed 29 human burials. A subsequent open-area excavation, completed in October 2014, recorded an extensive cemetery. Preliminary assessment of these suggests that they are medieval in date and likely to be associated with St Leonard's Hospital (Annette Rowe, pers.com.).

## **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

**3.16** On the basis that the demolition and remediation phases of the proposed development could disturb, damage or destroy heritage assets of potential significance across the study area, the aims of the present project were to:

- identify any archaeological remains that are liable to be threatened by the development, consider their location, depth, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality in accordance with the current published regional research agenda (Glazebrook 1997, Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011), and provide a local and regional, archaeological and historical context for them;

- investigate and record such archaeological remains as will be inevitably damaged or destroyed by the development, or ensure their preservation in situ, as appropriate

**3.17** It was considered that the site had the potential to provide evidence that might contribute to a number of regional research topics, including the development and use of later prehistoric monuments within the landscape, and their relationship to settlements and field systems; the development of farming in the Iron Age, the location and distribution of settlements, the Bronze Age – Iron Age transition; the continuity of rural settlement sites from the Iron Age into the Roman period and the relationship between settlements and landscape; and, the development of agriculture, the development of gardens, and the demography and development of suburban areas in the post-medieval and early modern periods.

### **COLLECTED DATA**

**3.18** The present site was divided into two areas separated by Aldermans Drive, running north to south. The site had been further divided into six defined zones, lettered A to F. Targeted trial trenches were excavated within each of these zones, located to investigate the footprints of proposed new construction, in areas that had been less disturbed by earlier building activity. The trenches were adjusted in size and location according to on-site constraints, although every effort was made to meet the sample percentage defined in the Project Design.

#### **Zone A**

**3.19** Located in the southeast corner of the eastern part of site, Zone A contained a single trench. A large quantity of made-ground was observed, up to 2m in depth. No archaeology was revealed.

#### **Zone B**

**3.20** Covering the majority of the site to the east of Alderman's Drive, Zone B contained five trenches. All trenches were located in areas surrounding the main hospital building that were surfaced in concrete capped with tarmac. Trenches B1, B2 & B5 demonstrated a significant depth of made-ground and no archaeology. Trench B3 revealed red and yellow brick building foundations probably associated with a greenhouse shown on Ordnance Survey mapping from 1888 onwards.

**3.21** Trench B4, revealed four possible postholes: [B401], [B403], [B405], [B407], at the north-east end of the trench. Their arrangement, in a sub-square pattern, could suggest a structure but their fills contained no datable evidence and they are likely to have been naturally formed. A dark sandy clay layer (B409), possibly a buried topsoil, was revealed in section overlaying the subsoil. It contained a single sherd of highly abraded brown-glazed post-medieval pottery.

#### **Zone C**

**3.22** Located in the south-east corner of the site to the west of Alderman's Drive and within a tarmac surfaced car park, Zone C contained a single trench. It revealed a series of at least three square features cut into the natural brash. The full extent of these features was not revealed as they extended beyond the limits of the excavated area. In plan, the features appeared to respect each other and were separated by baulks. The fill within the baulks

included a few fragments of post-medieval pottery and animal bone and it is likely that the features represent quarry pits.

### **Zone D**

**3.23** Located on the south side of the site to the west of Alderman's Drive, and within a tarmac surfaced car park, Zone D contained three trenches. All trenches revealed a significant depth of made-ground formed of loose red brick and tile fragments. Trench D1 contained no archaeology and revealed natural at a depth of 2m.

**3.24** Trench D2 revealed similar evidence of supposed quarrying activity to that observed within trench C1. This consisted of two rectilinear features cut into the natural brash, [D201] & [D203], again, was backfilled with a mixed deposit.

**3.25** Trench D3 contained a drain aligned roughly east to west, which ran along the entire excavated area. It was constructed using the local brash, laid dry, with vertical sides and capped with large flat brash slabs.

### **Zone E**

**3.26** Covering a large area on the north side of the site to the west of Alderman's Drive, Zone E contained seven trenches. Six trenches were located in areas with tarmac surfacing and one trench within a grassed verge. Trenches E6 & E7 revealed heavily disturbed ground and a large number of modern services. No archaeology was observed.

**3.27** Trench E1 revealed four possible postholes cut into the natural brash that were randomly spread across the trench and appeared to have no relationship. Their fills contained no datable evidence and, as noted elsewhere, they are likely to have been naturally formed.

**3.28** Trench E2 contained a linear cut [E201] at the south end of the trench. Aligned north-east to south-west, it measured 3m wide by 0.9m deep and contained three layers of fill (E202-E204). No datable evidence was recovered from these deposits. A dark sandy clay layer (E405), possibly a buried topsoil, was revealed in section and appears to seal the upper fill of the linear, which may represent a field boundary. A single possible posthole [E206] was also revealed, though its fill containing no datable evidence and, again, it is likely to have been naturally formed.

**3.29** Trenches E3, E4 and E5 all contained further possible postholes. Trench E3 contained one, E2 contained three and E5 contained two. Their arrangement appeared random and their fills contained no datable evidence and, again, they are likely to have been naturally formed.

### **Zone F**

**3.30** Covering the majority of the western part of the site to the west of Alderman's Drive, Zone F was originally intended to contain 11 trenches located in apparently undisturbed areas. Trenches F1, F2, F3, F4, F7 & F8 all demonstrated a large degree of previous disturbance and no archaeology was observed.

**3.31** Trenches F9, F10 & F11 were located in an area that was intended for remediation and it was agreed that monitoring of this process would provide a better opportunity for identifying potential archaeological features. Regular inspection visits were made while these groundworks were underway and it was shown that this area had been significantly disturbed in the course of the construction and use of the hospital buildings. No archaeology was observed.

## DISCUSSION

**3.32** The results of the evaluation and monitoring have demonstrated a large quantity of heavily disturbed and made-ground spread across the entire site, both to the east and west of Alderman's Drive. This coincides with the intensive use of the site, particularly since the 1960s, when the Peterborough District Hospital was established

**3.33** Areas where former hospital buildings had stood proved to be archaeologically sterile due to the degree of disturbance, particularly in Zone F and parts of Zone E. Nevertheless, in areas that had only been used for car parking or access, such as within Zones C, D & E and also in some parts of Zone B, the potential for archaeological survival was greatly improved.

**3.34** The identified features consisted largely of possible postholes and quarry features;

**3.34.1** A total of 15 possible postholes were revealed across the site. These were of similar dimensions, largely confined to Zone E and had a random spread, although the four found in Trench B4, within Zone B, seem to form a sub-square arrangement. During excavation of these features it appeared that their sides had been smoothed through natural processes, possibly through water action. This, and the lack of finds in the clean silty fills, suggests that these features could have been created as a result of natural processes rather than human intervention.

**3.34.2** Zones C & D revealed evidence of quarrying activity with a series of rectilinear pits cut into the natural brash. Finds found within the backfill deposits in these features, suggest an 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century date and it is not unlikely that their excavation was associated with the activities of the adjacent gaol or workhouse. The brash constructed drain found within Zone B could have a similar origin.

## Conclusions

**3.35** The intensive development of the site from the 1960s, and to a lesser extent from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, involved significant ground disturbance over a large area, with areas of better potential preservation in the location of car-parks and amenity spaces. Investigation of the areas of lesser disturbance, and the monitoring of areas of larger scale remediation, has provided a reasonable opportunity to characterise the archaeological potential of the site, as defined in the foregoing heritage impact assessment. Despite this, no archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were found on the site that would significantly inform any of the research topics identified in the Project Design.

**3.36** None of the development zones appear to coincide with areas of intensive archaeological activity, and no chance finds were observed or collected that might indicate settlement activity in the near vicinity pre-dating the late post-medieval period. On this basis, it may be concluded that development of the site is unlikely to have an impact on archaeological remains of any significance, and no mitigation measures are, therefore, likely to be required.

## Confidence Rating

**3.37** During the course of the fieldwork, both monitoring and trial trenching works, the conditions were generally acceptable for the identification of potential features and deposits, and for their investigation. On this basis, the confidence rating for the work may be considered to be *High*.

## 4. Sources Consulted

### **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- Ashworth, H. 2015 *St John's Hospital, St John's Close, Peterborough: Historic Building Record*. Heritage Network report no.938
- Ashworth, H. & Hillelson, D. 2014 *Former Peterborough District Hospital, Peterborough: Heritage Impact Assessment*. Heritage Network report no.844
- Brown, N. & J. Glazebrook (ed.) 2000 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014a *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*. (CIFA)
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014b *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*. (CIFA)
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014c *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014d *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*
- Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*. London: The Stationery Office
- Dobney *et al.* 1995, *Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological evaluations: recommendations concerning the environmental component of archaeological evaluations in England*. Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology, No.2
- English Heritage 2006a *Management of Field Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*. (HBMC)
- English Heritage 2006b *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*. London: The Stationery Office
- English Heritage 2010 *Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide*. (HBMC)
- English Heritage, 2011, *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition)*. (HBMC)
- Glazebrook, J. (ed.) 1997 *Research and Archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. Resource Management*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No.3
- Gurney, D. et al 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. ALGAO (EER)
- Hillelson, D. 2014a *Former Peterborough District Hospital – Zone A, Demolition Phase: Heritage Statement and Mitigation Strategy*. Heritage Network
- Hillelson, D. 2014b *Former Peterborough District Hospital – The Gables, Demolition Phase: Heritage Statement and Mitigation Strategy*. Heritage Network
- Hillelson, D. 2015a *'The Gables' (Service Wing): Historic Building Record*. Heritage Network report no.903
- Hillelson, D. 2015b *'Memorial Wing', Midland Road, Peterborough: Historic Building Record*. Heritage Network report no.905
- Hillelson, D. 2015c *Former Peterborough District Hospital – Archaeological Project Design: Demolition and Remediation Phases*. Heritage Network
- Medlycott, M. (ed.) 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24.
- Peterborough City Council Planning Services 2013 *Buildings of Local Importance in Peterborough*.

## 5. Illustrations

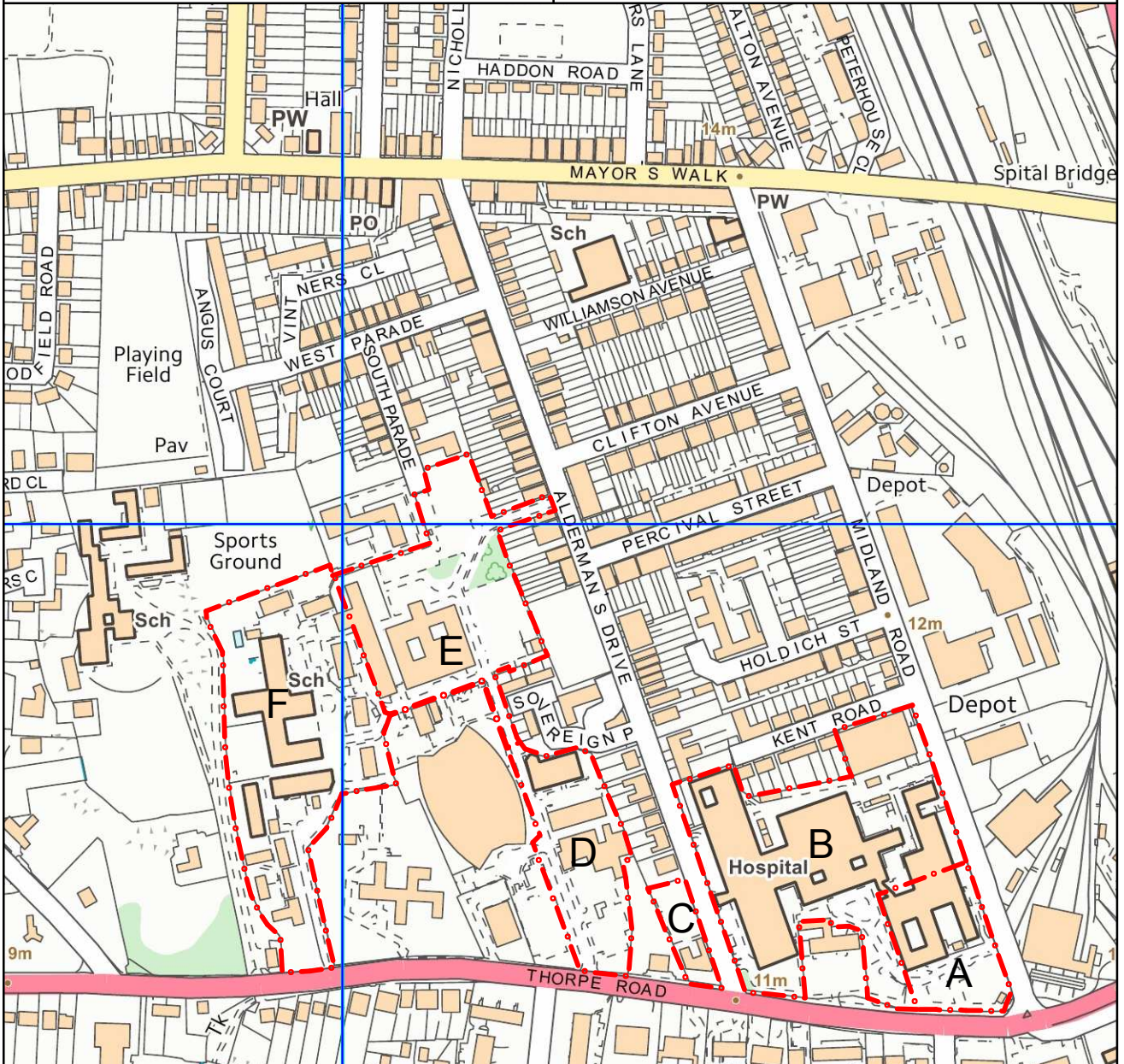
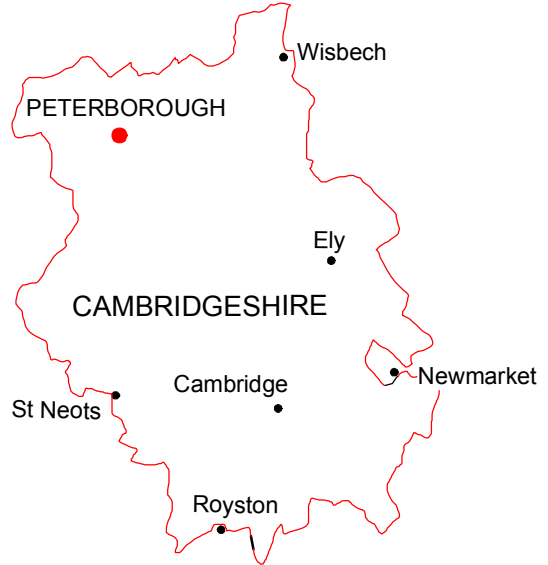
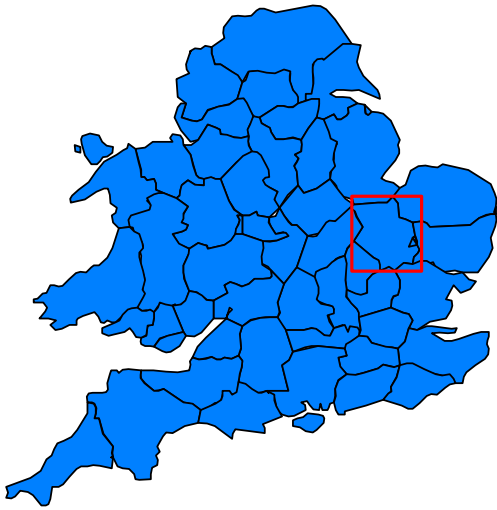
Figure 1 .....	Site location
Figure 2 .....	Site layout
Figure 3 .....	Zone A layout
Figure 4 .....	Zone B layout
Figure 5 .....	Trench plans B3 & B4
Figure 6 .....	Sections: Trench B4
Figure 7 .....	Zone C layout
Figure 8 .....	Trench C plan and section
Figure 9 .....	Zone D layout
Figure 10 .....	Trench plans D2 & D3
Figure 11 .....	Sections: Trench D2
Figure 12 .....	Zone E layout
Figure 13 .....	Trench plan E1
Figure 14 .....	Trench plans E2 & E3
Figure 15 .....	Trench plans E4 & E5
Figure 16 .....	Zone E sections
Figure 17 .....	Zone E sections
Figure 18 .....	Zone F layout
Plate A1 .....	Trench A1, looking S
Plate A2 .....	Trench A1, indicative section looking W
Plate B1 .....	Trench B1, showing contaminated ground, looking SE
Plate B2 .....	Trench B2, looking S
Plate B3 .....	Trench B3, showing wall foundations, looking S
Plate B4 .....	Trench B4, looking E
Plate B5 .....	Trench B4, showing group of postholes, looking E
Plate B6 .....	Trench B4, showing posthole [B401], looking NE
Plate B7 .....	Trench B4, showing posthole [B403], looking E
Plate B8 .....	Trench B4, showing posthole [B405], looking E
Plate B9 .....	Trench B4, showing posthole [B407], looking E
Plate B10 .....	Trench B5, looking SE
Plate C1 .....	Trench C1, looking N
Plate C2 .....	Trench C1, showing line of natural brash in plan, looking S
Plate C3 .....	Trench C1, indicative section, looking W
Plate C4 .....	Trench C1, quarry cut [C101], looking SE



Plate C5.....	Trench C1, quarry cut [C101], looking E
Plate C6.....	Trench C1, quarry cut [C103], looking E
Plate D1.....	Trench D1, looking N
Plate D2.....	Trench D2, looking N
Plate D3.....	Trench D2, showing linear features separated by baulk, looking N
Plate D4.....	Trench D2, showing cut [D201], looking NE
Plate D5.....	Trench D2, showing cut [D203], looking S
Plate D6.....	Trench D3, looking W
Plate D7.....	Trench D2, showing cut [D301], looking NE
Plate D8.....	Trench D2, showing cut [D301], looking S
Plate E1.....	Trench E1, looking E
Plate E2.....	Feature [E101], looking SW
Plate E3.....	Feature [E103], looking W
Plate E4.....	Feature [E105], looking W
Plate E5.....	Feature [E107], looking N
Plate E6.....	Trench E2, looking E
Plate E7.....	Linear ditch (Pre-Ex) [E201], looking W
Plate E8.....	Feature [E206], looking NE
Plate E9.....	Trench E3, looking W
Plate E10.....	Trench E3, indicative section, looking N
Plate E11.....	Feature [E301], looking NW
Plate E12.....	Trench E4, looking SW
Plate E13.....	Feature [E401], looking SW
Plate E14.....	Feature [E403], looking NW
Plate E15.....	Feature [E405], looking SW
Plate E16.....	Trench E5, looking W
Plate E17.....	Trench E5, indicative section, looking N
Plate E18.....	Feature [E501], looking NW
Plate E19.....	Feature [E503], looking NW
Plate E20.....	Trench E6, looking S
Plate E21.....	Trench E7, looking W
Plate E22.....	Trench E7, indicative section, looking N
Plate E23.....	Zone E, remediation works, looking E
Plate F1.....	Trench F1, looking E
Plate F2.....	Trench F2, looking N
Plate F3.....	Trench F3, looking W
Plate F4.....	Trench F4, looking SW

Plate F5 ..... Trench F7, looking W  
Plate F6 ..... Trench F7, indicative section, looking S  
Plate F7 ..... Trench F8, looking NE  
Plate F8 ..... Zone F, remediation works, looking S  
Plate F9 ..... Zone F, remediation works, looking N

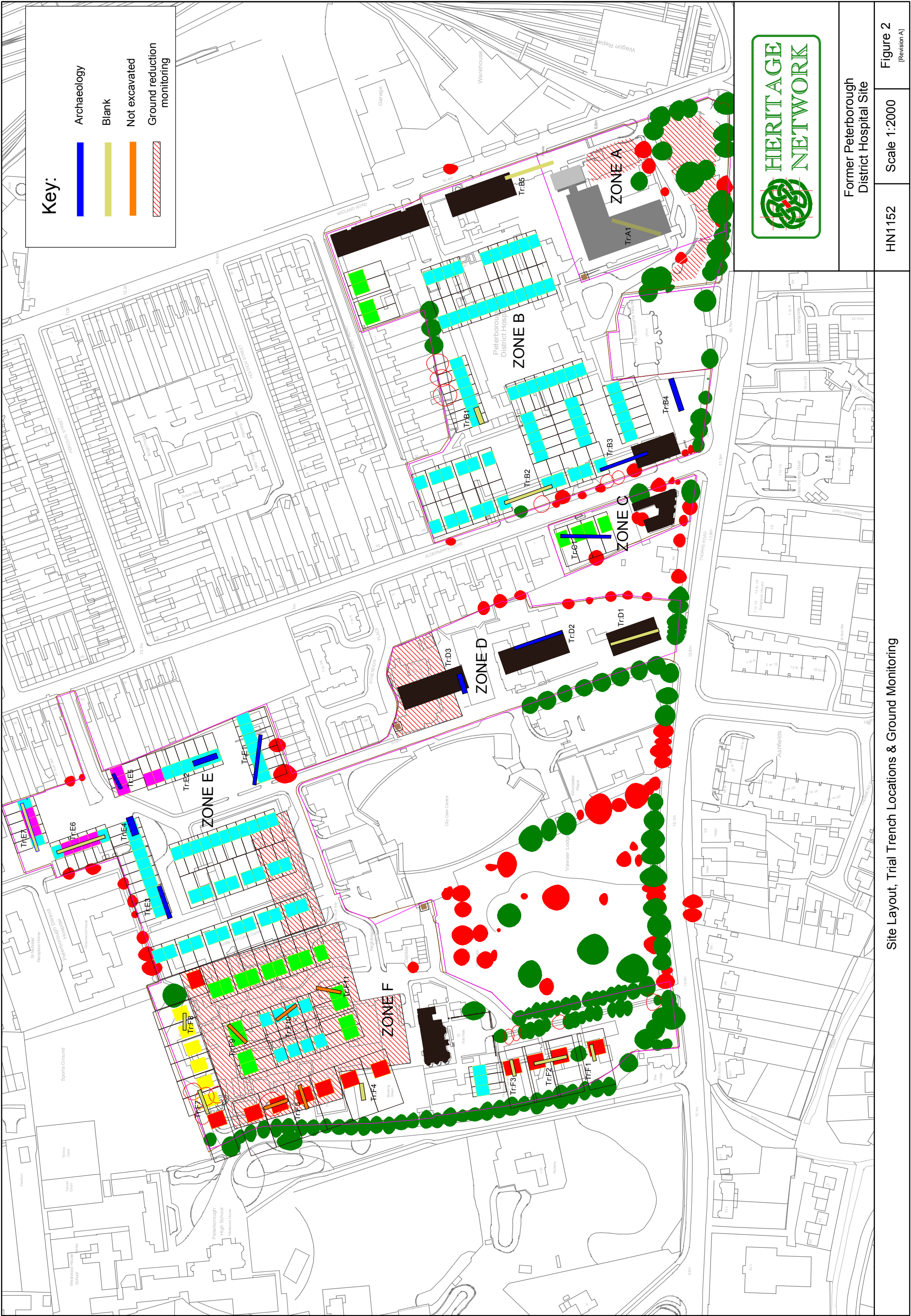




Site Location

Scale 1:5000

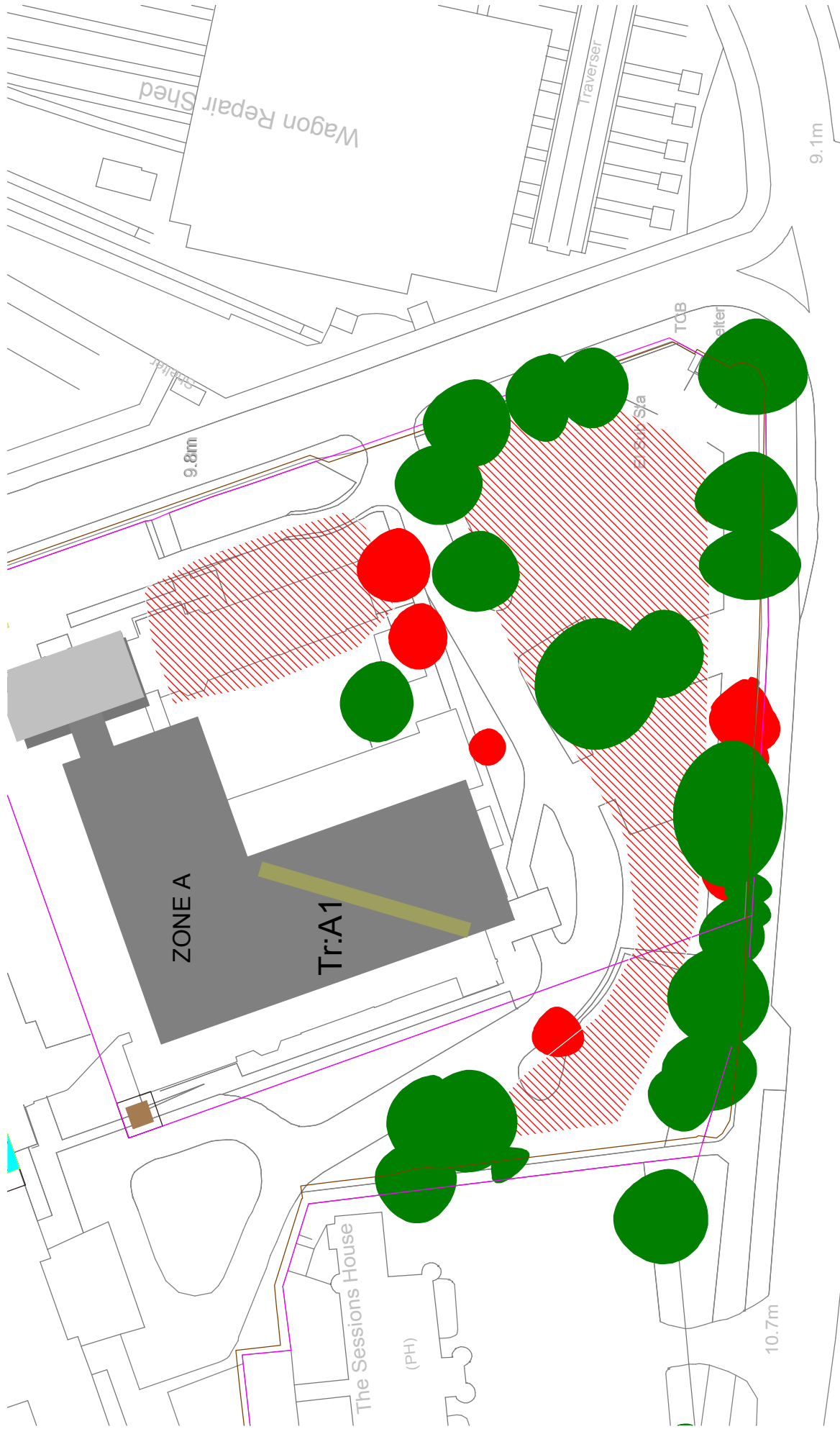




Former Peterborough District Hospital Site

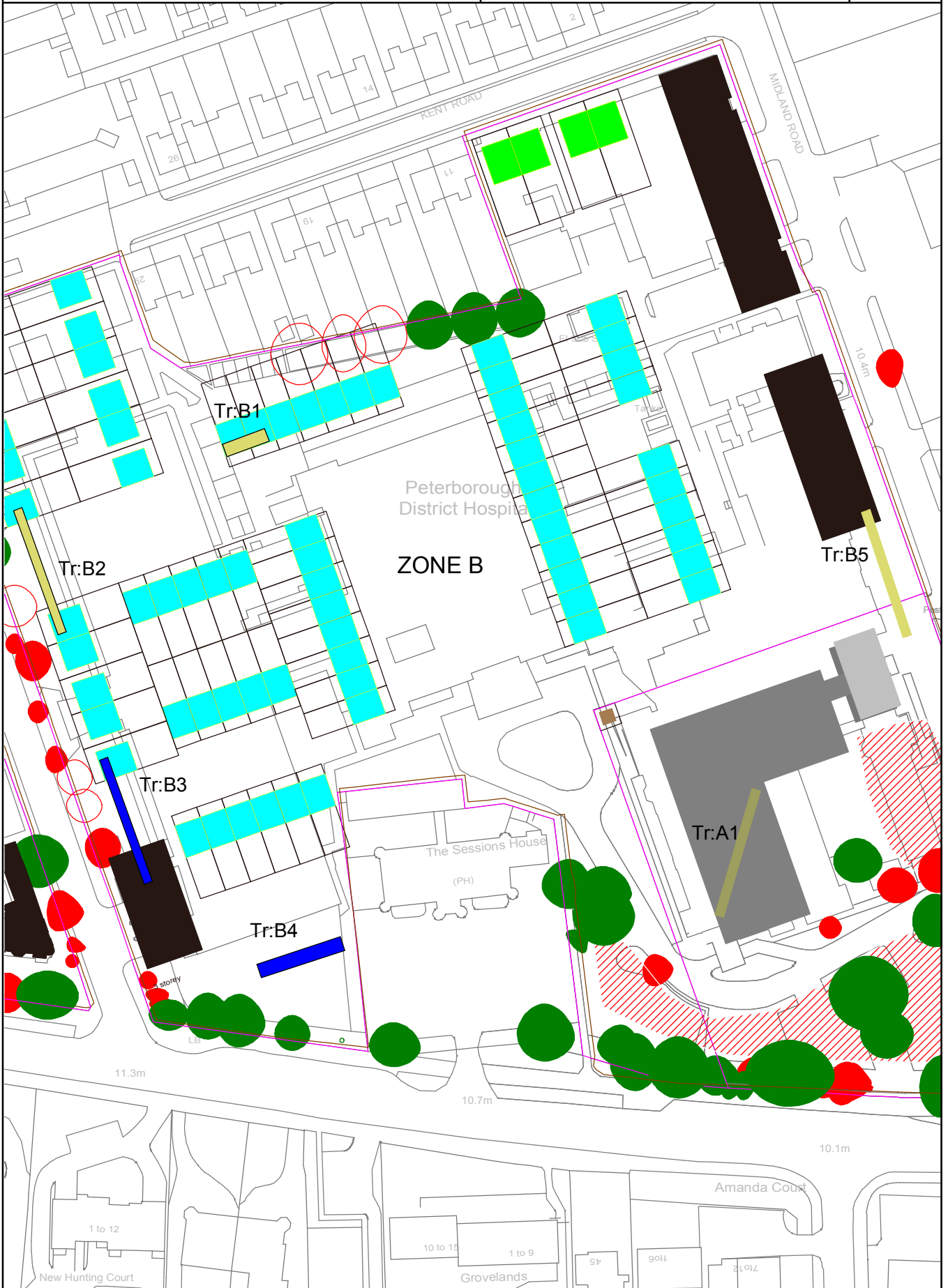
HN1152 Scale 1:2000 Figure 2 (Revision A)

Site Layout, Trial Trench Locations & Ground Monitoring



Zone A: Trial Trench Location



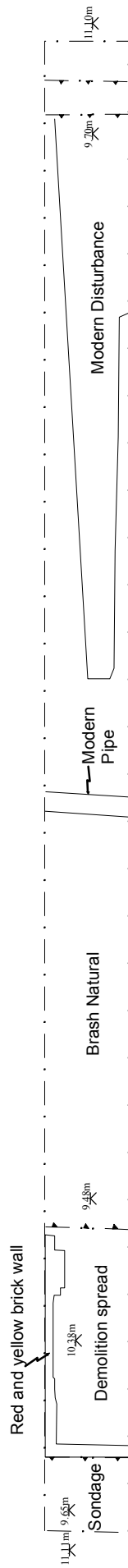


Zone B: Trial Trench Locations

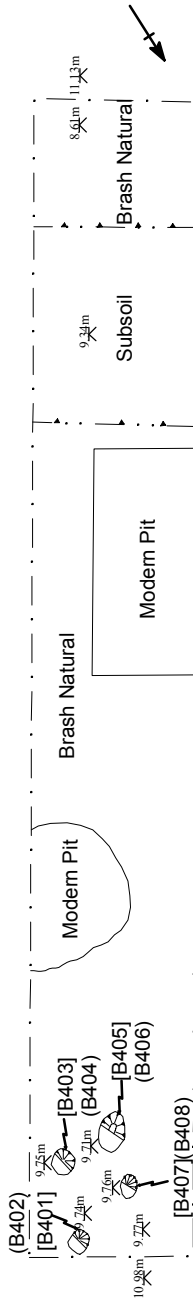
Scale 1:1200

Figure 4

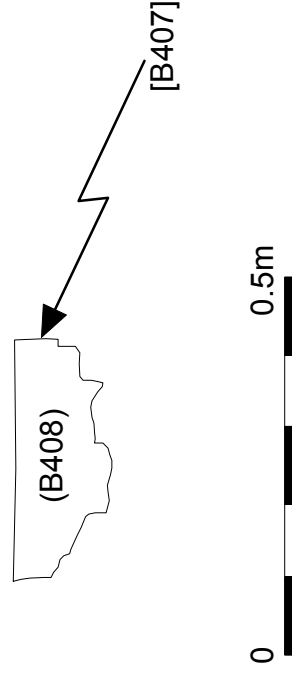
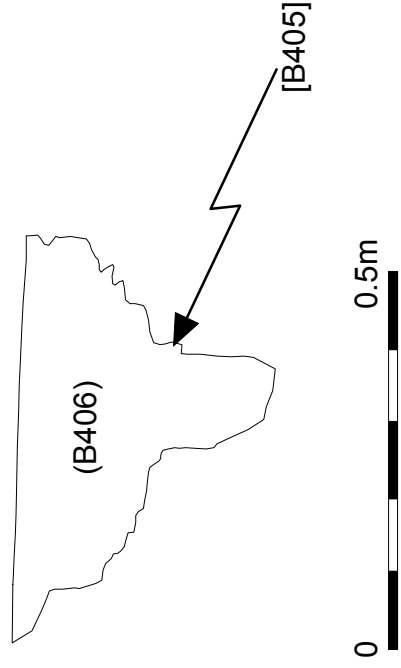
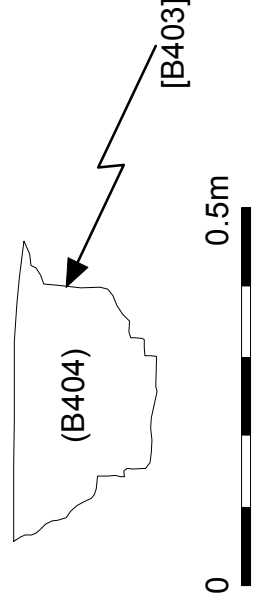
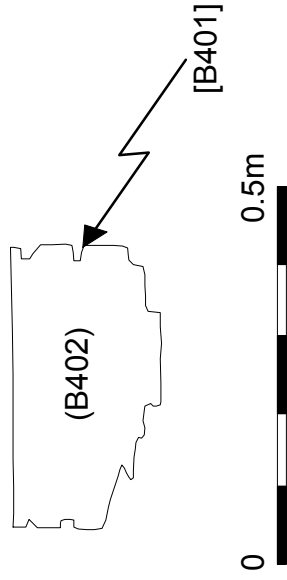
Trench B3



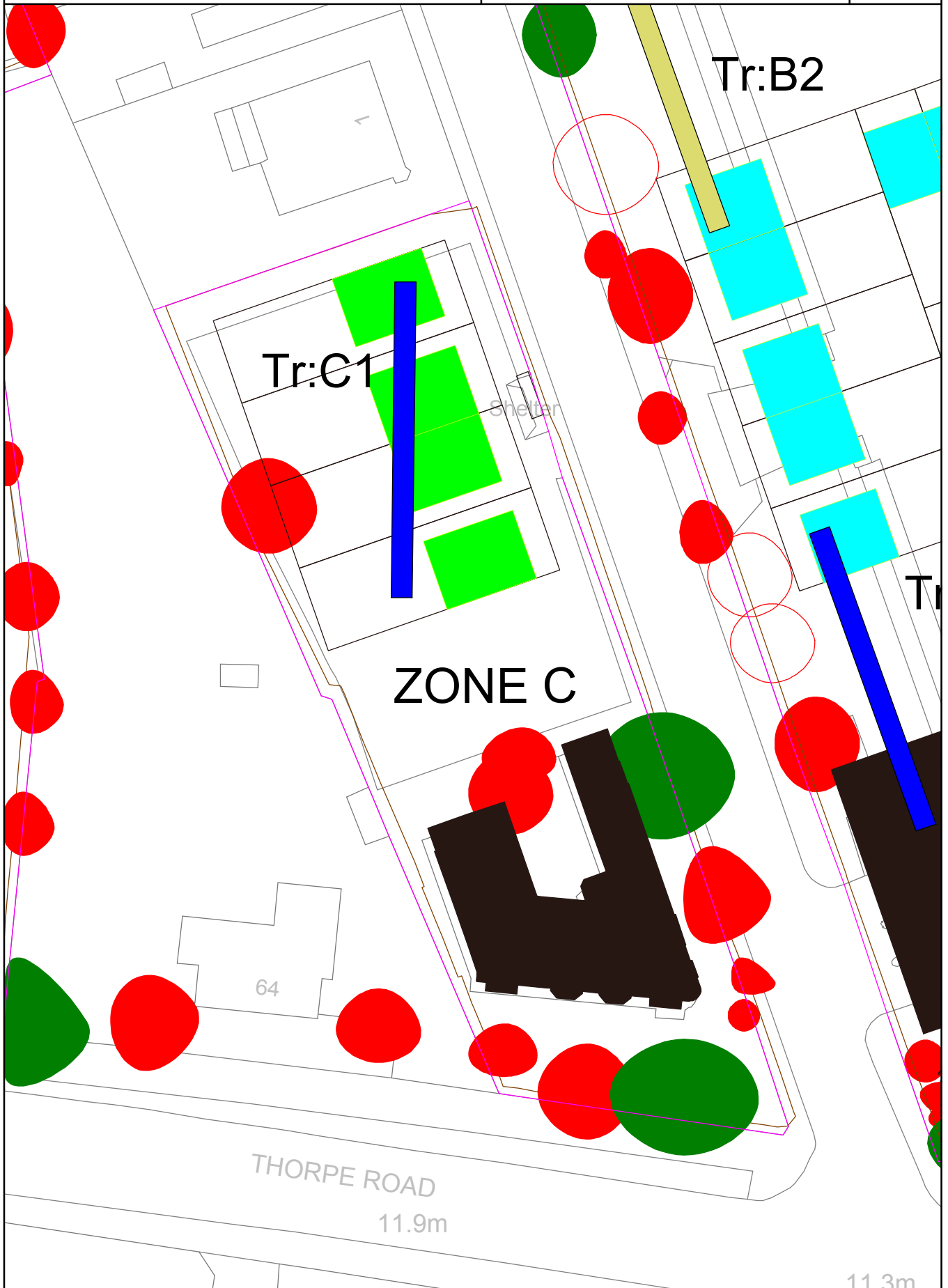
Trench B4



Trench Plans B3 & B4



Trench B4 Sections

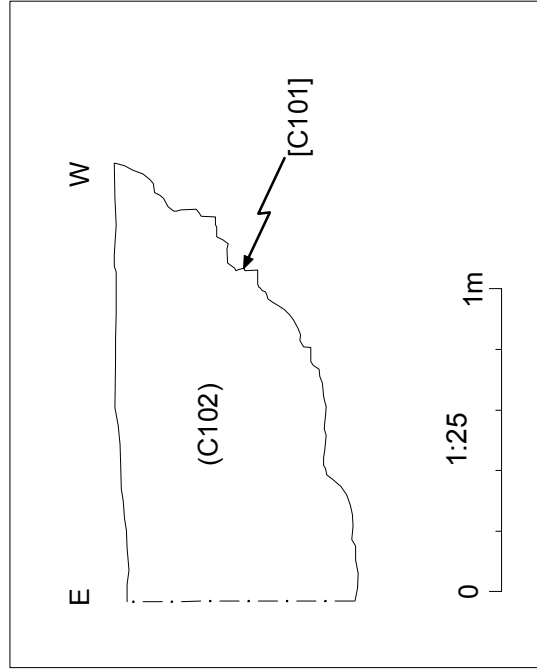
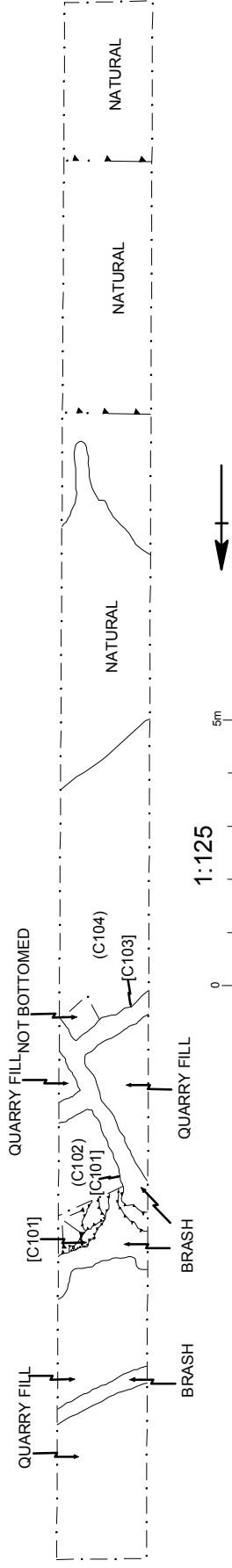


Zone C: Trial Trench Location

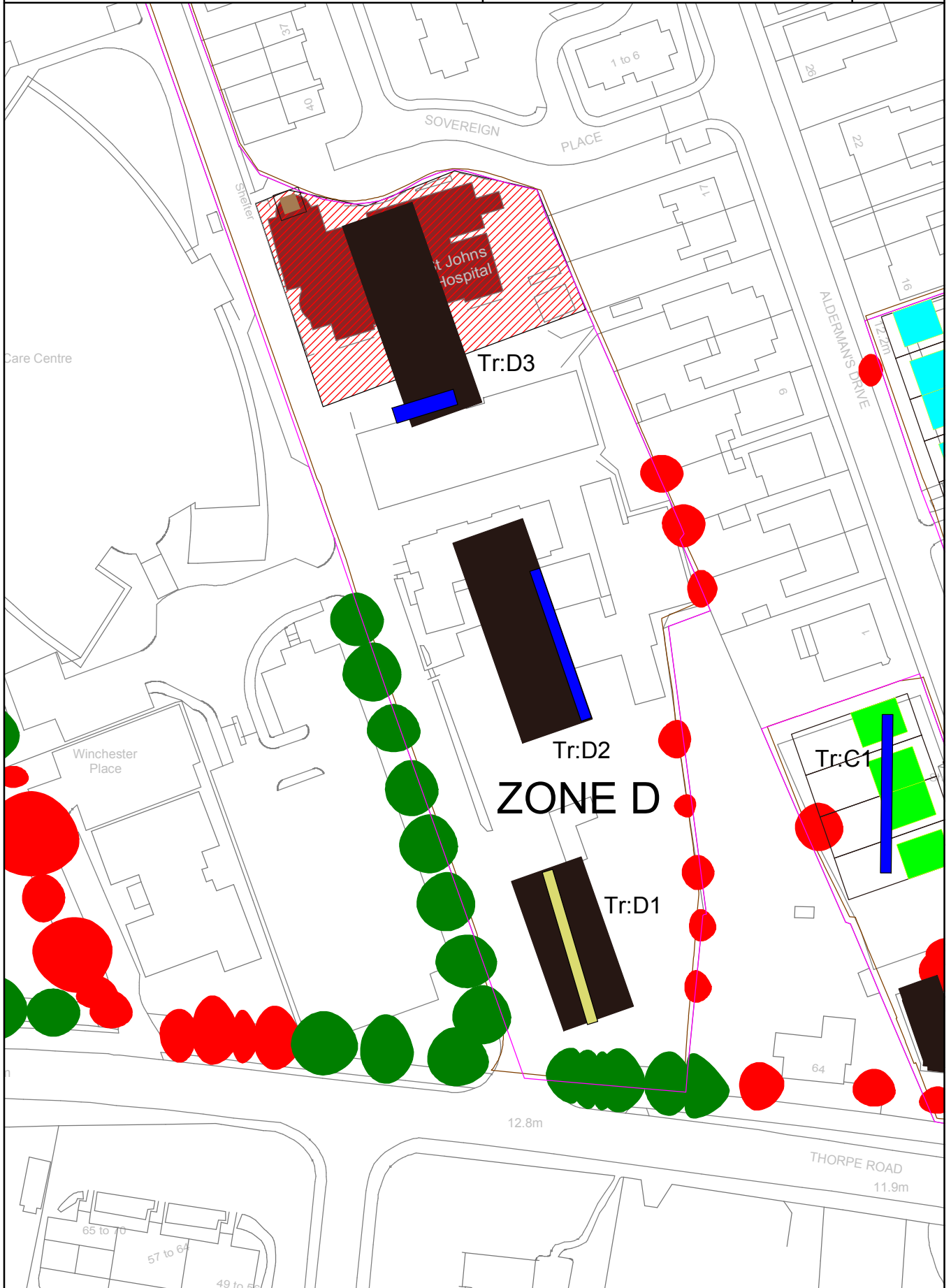
Scale 1:500

Figure 7





Trench C1: Plan & Section

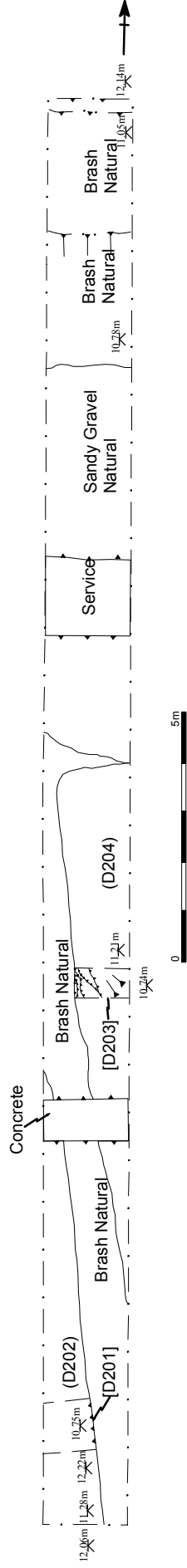


Zone D: Trial Trench Locations

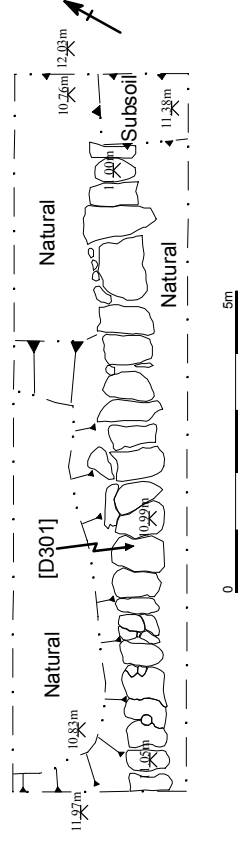
Scale 1:1000

Figure 9

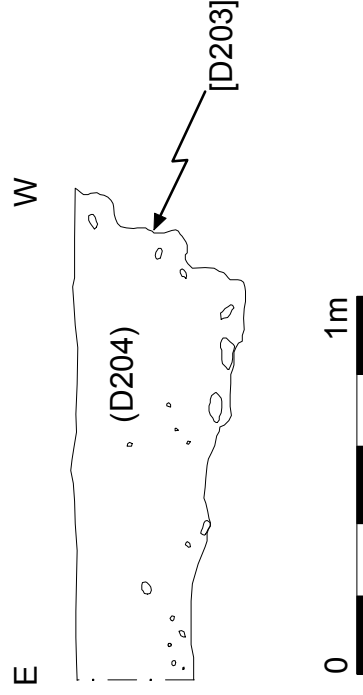
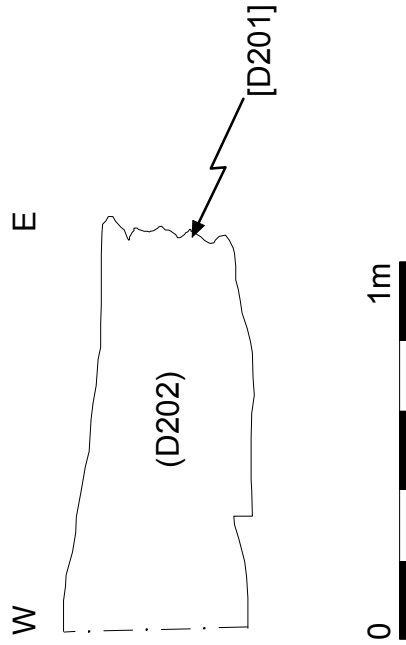
### Trench D2



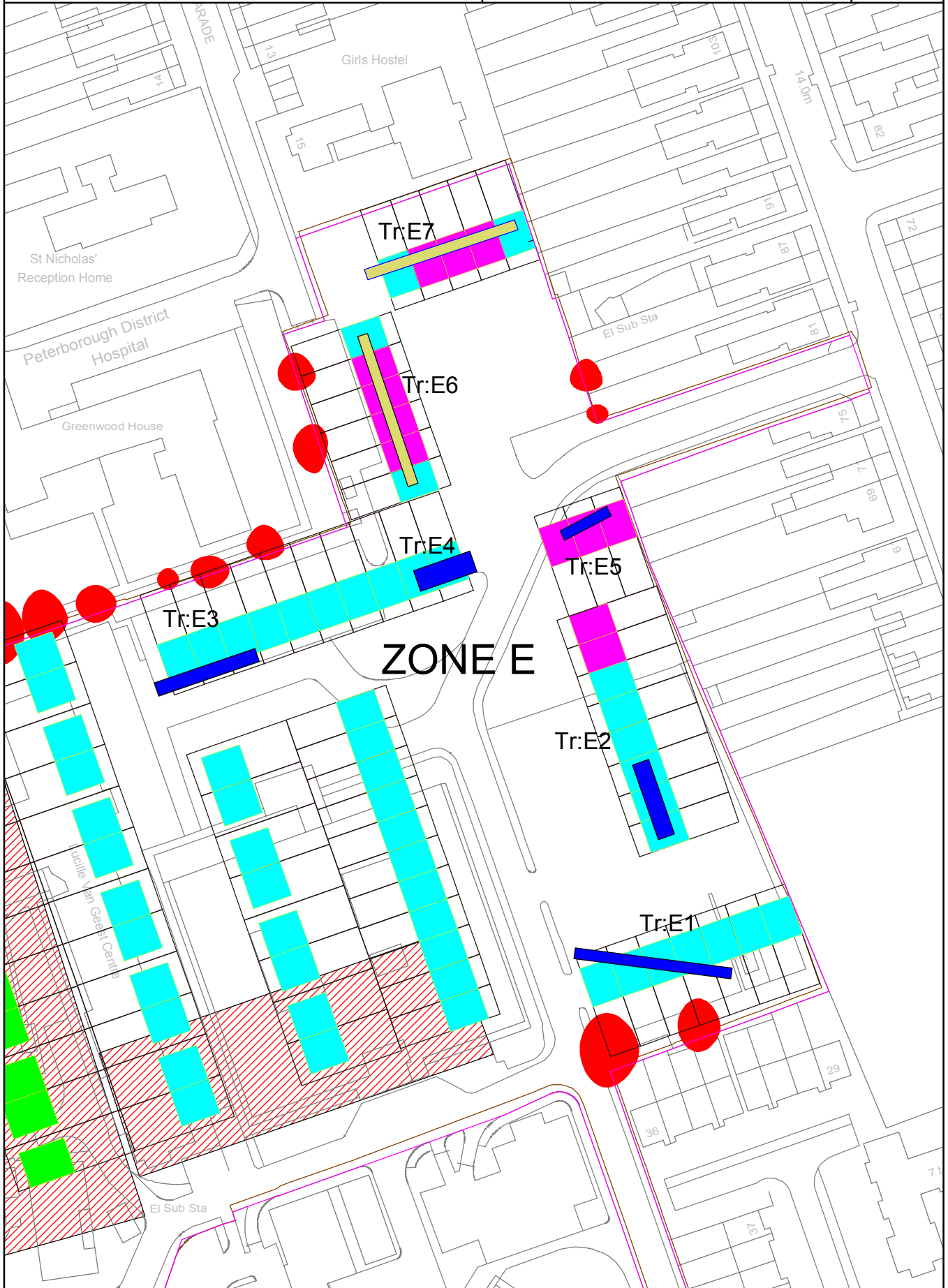
### Trench D3



Trench Plans D2 & D3



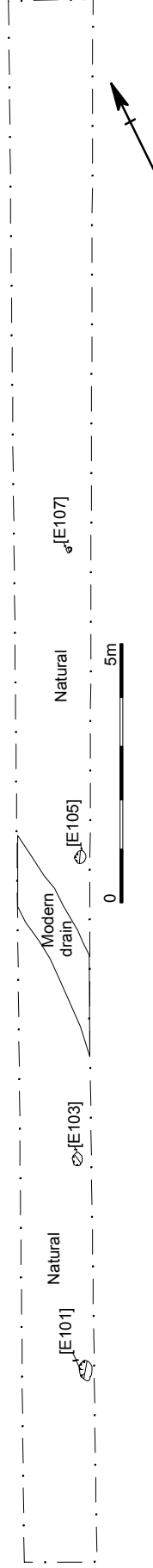
Trench D2: Sections



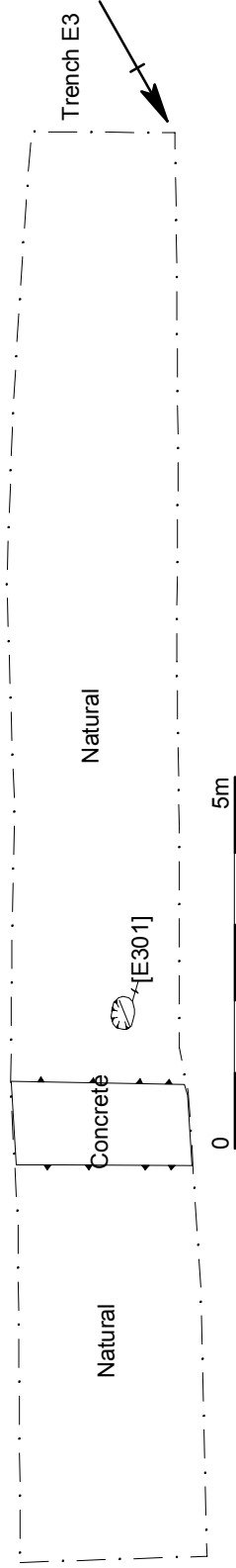
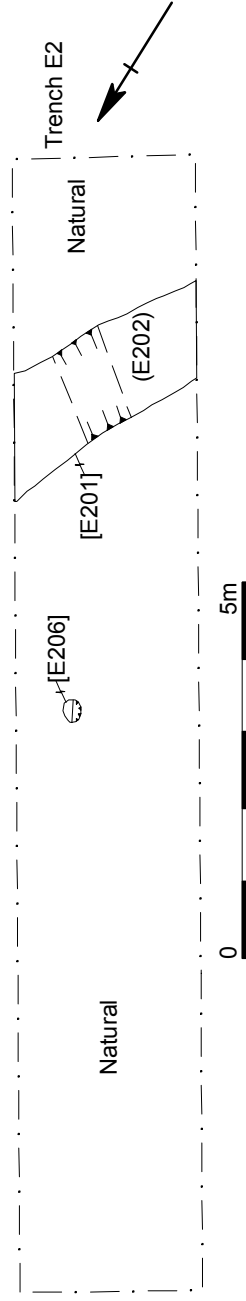
Zone E: Trial Trench Locations

Scale 1:1000

Figure 12

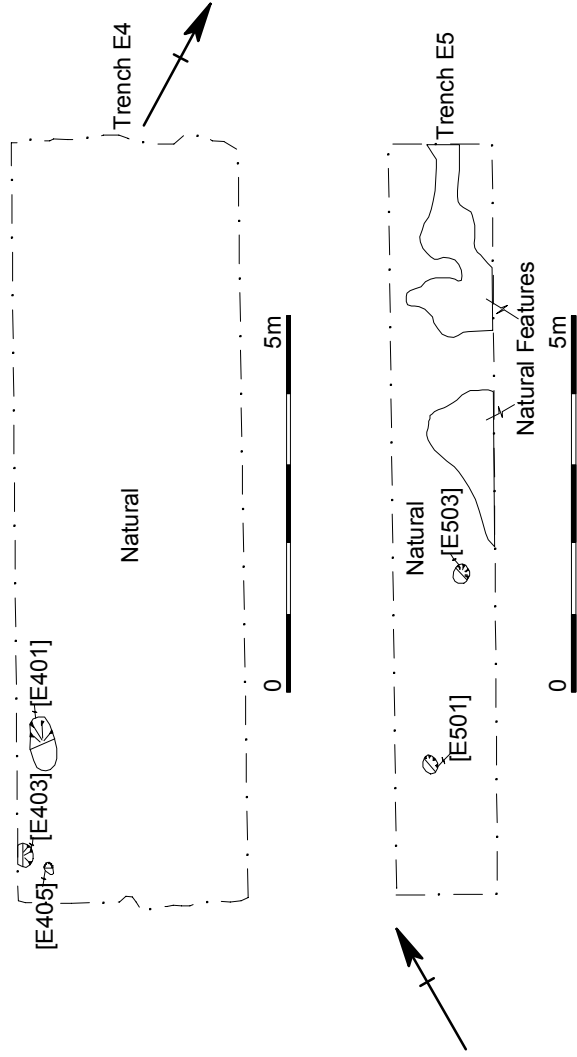


Plan of Trench E1

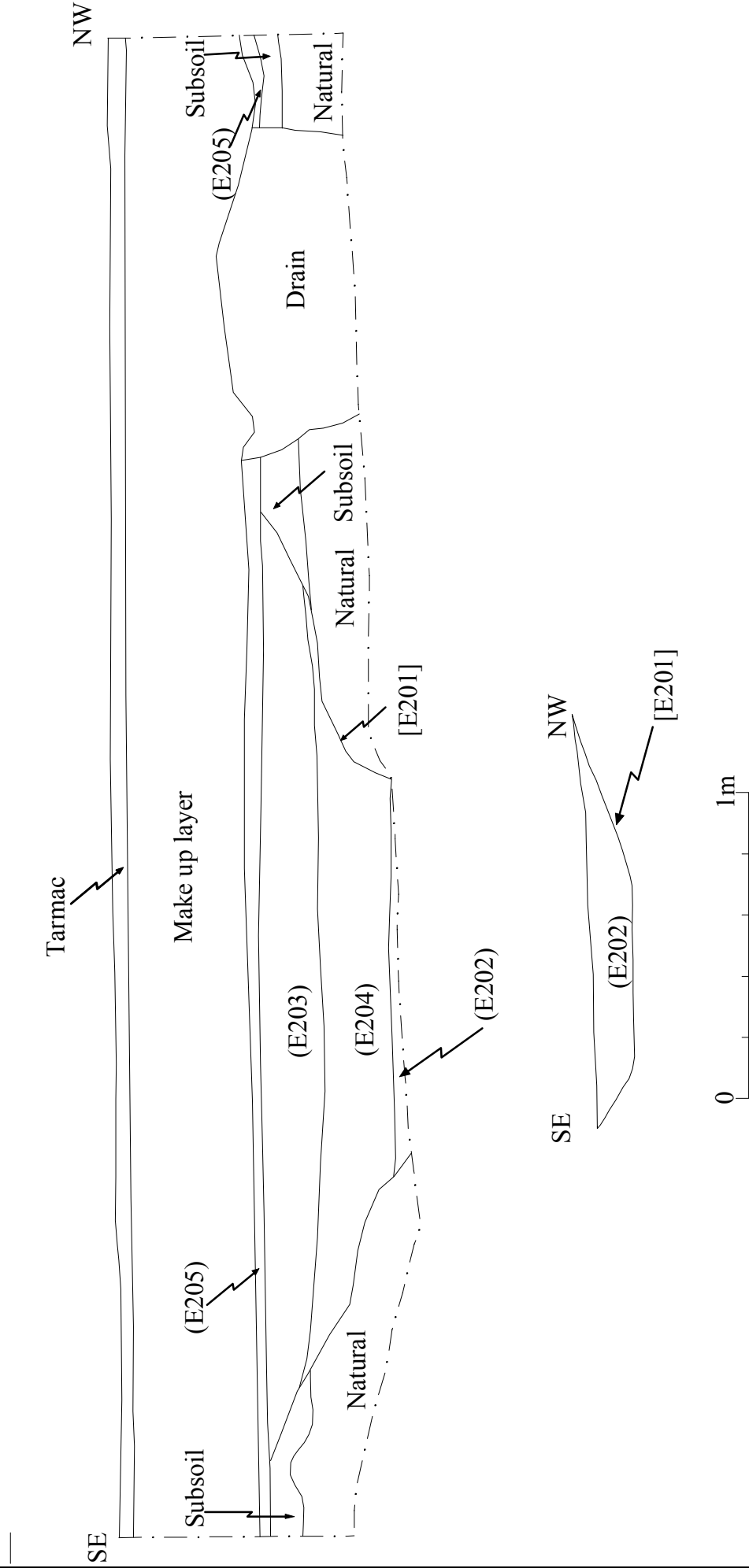


Plans of Trenches E2 and E3

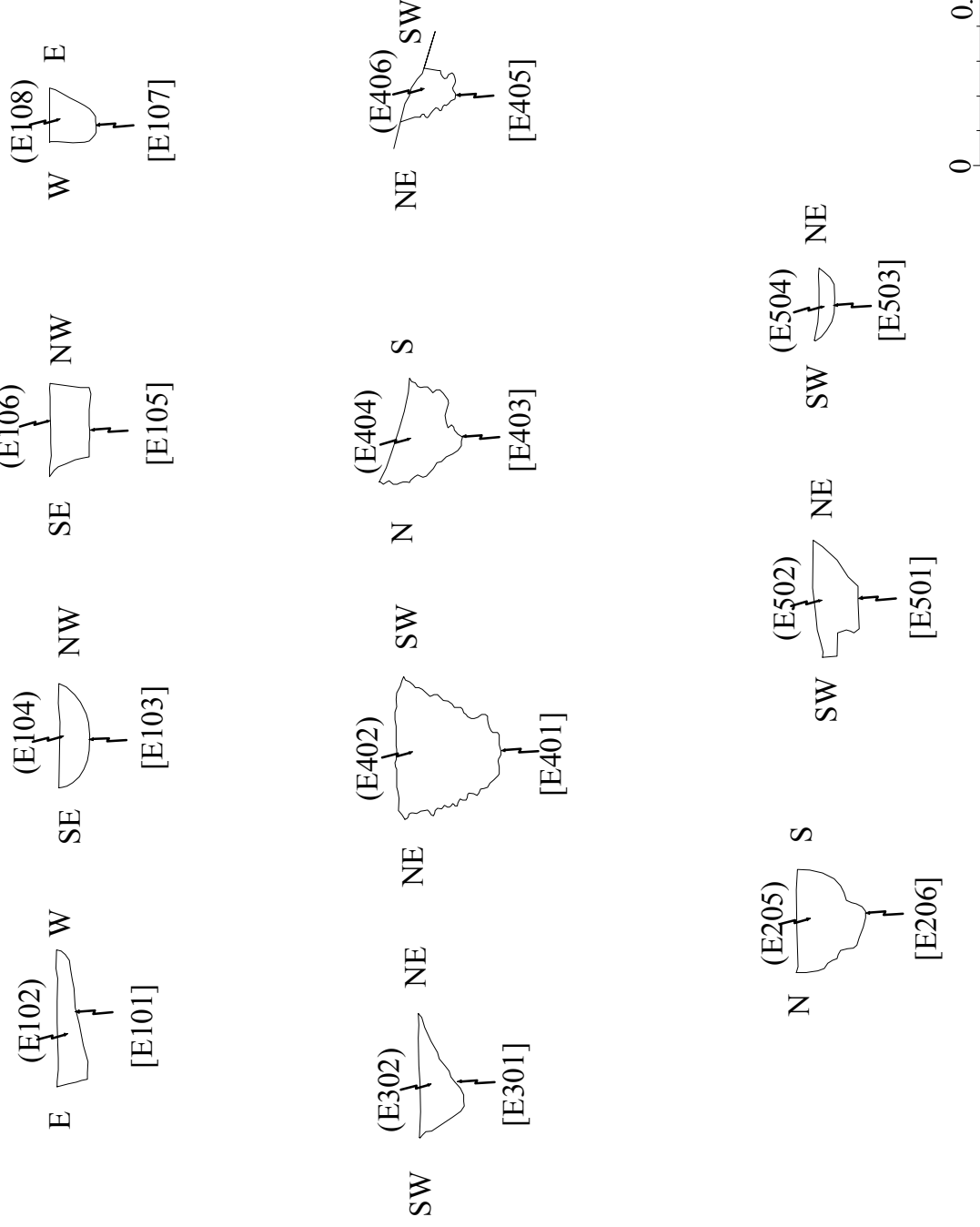




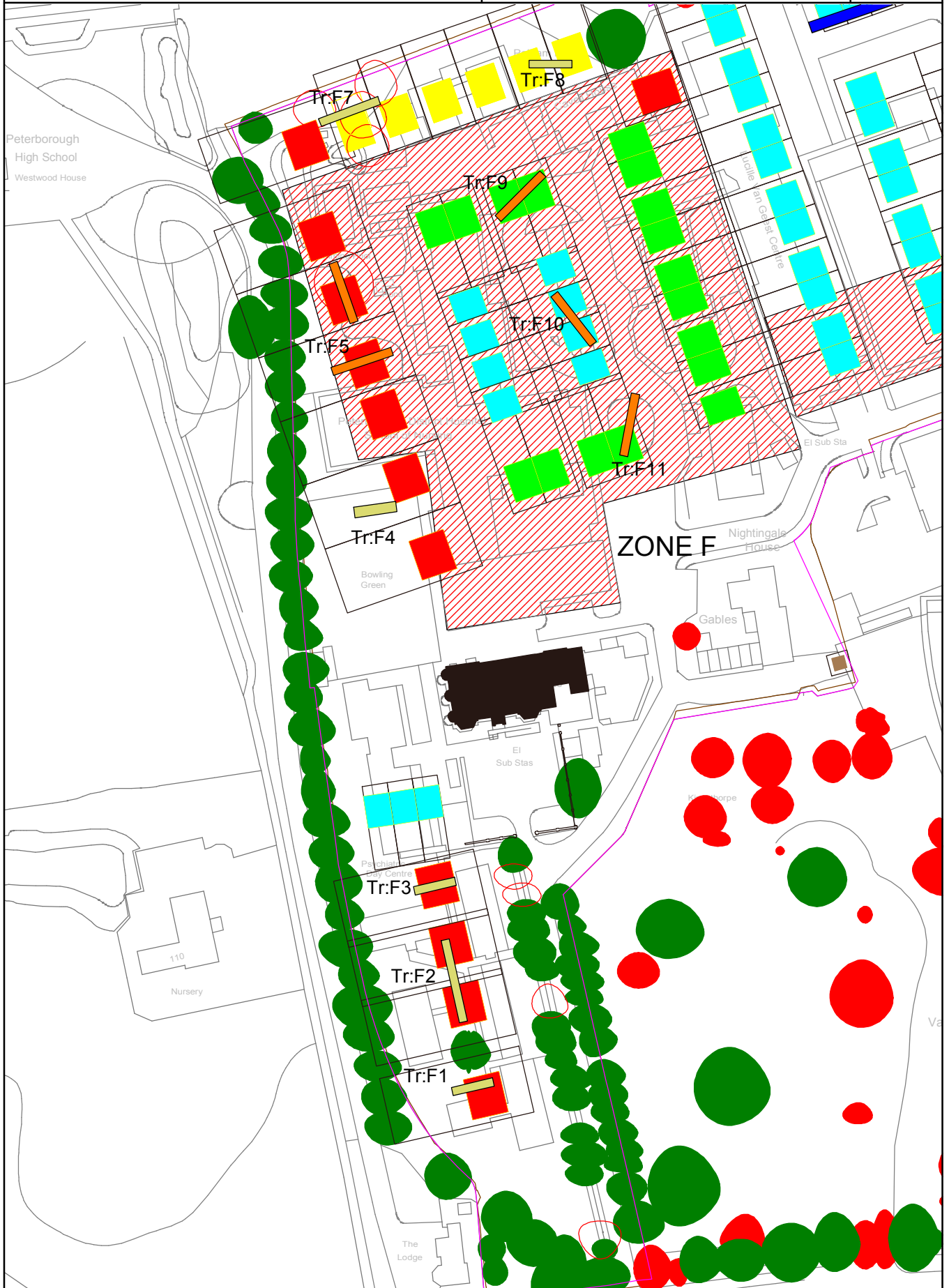
Plans of Trenches E4 and E5



Zone E: Sections [E201]



Zone E: Sections



Zone F: Trial Trench Locations

Scale 1:1250

Figure 18





Plate A1: Trench A1, looking south



Plate A2: Trench A1, indicative section, looking west





Plate B1: Trench B1, showing contaminated ground, looking southeast



Plate B2: Trench B2, looking south





Plate B3: Trench B3, showing wall foundations, looking south



Plate B4: Trench B4, looking east





Plate B5: Trench B4, showing group of post-holes, looking east



Plate B6: Trench B4, showing posthole [B401], looking northeast





Plate B7: Trench B4, showing posthole [B403], looking east



Plate B8: Trench B4, showing posthole [B405], looking east





Plate B9: Trench B4, showing posthole [B407], looking east



Plate B10: Trench B5, looking south east





Plate C1: Trench C1, looking north



Plate C2: Trench C1, showing line of natural brash in plan, looking south





Plate C3: Trench C1, indicative section, looking west



Plate C4: Trench C1, Quarry cut [C101], looking south-east





Plate C5: Trench C1, Quarry cut [C101], looking east



Plate C6: Trench C1, Quarry cut [C103], looking east





Plate D1: Trench D1, looking north



Plate D2: Trench D2, looking north





Plate D3: Trench D2, showing linear features separated by a baulk, looking north.



Plate D4: Trench D2, showing cut [D201], looking northeast



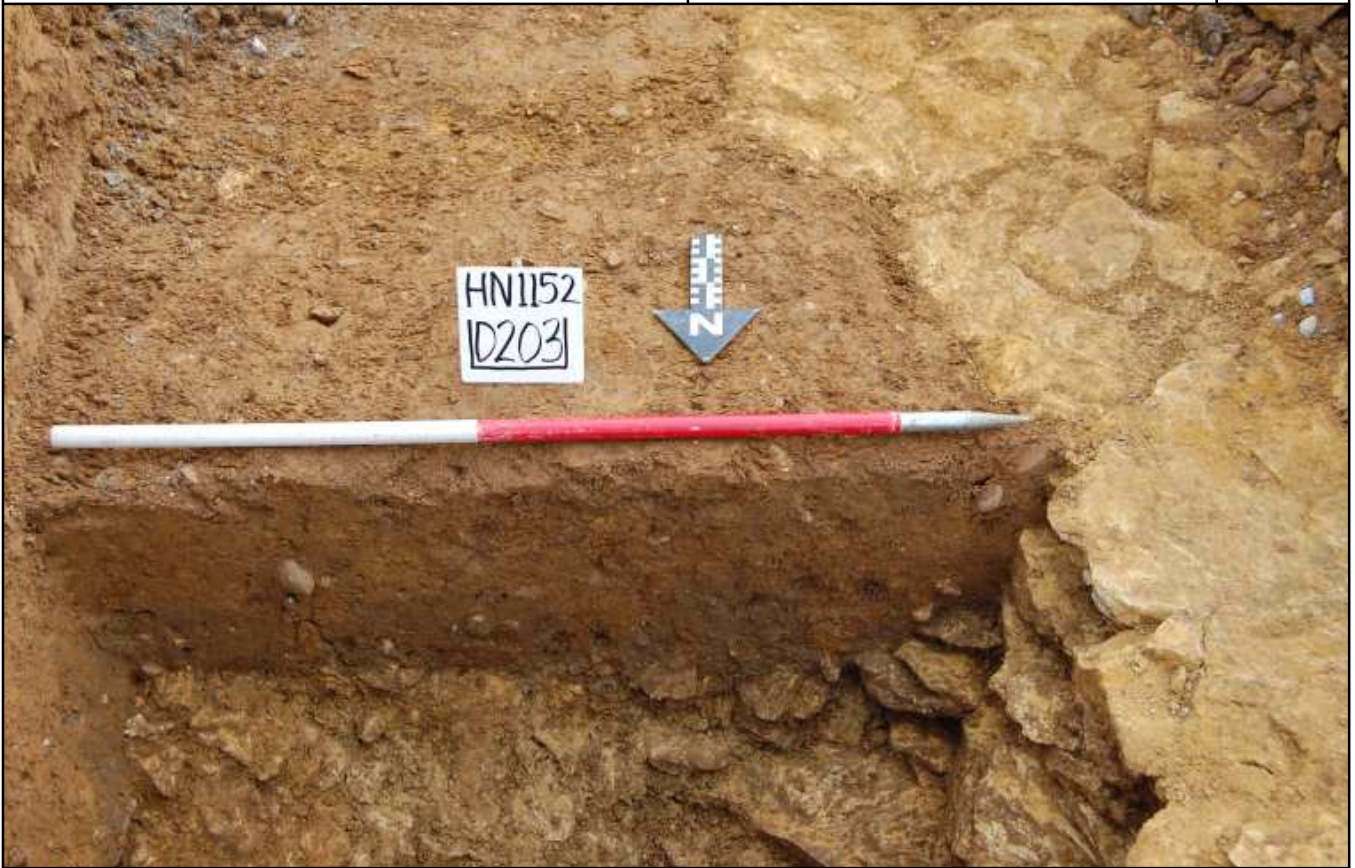


Plate D5: Trench D2, showing cut [D203], looking south



Plate D6: Trench D3, looking west





Plate D7: Trench D3, showing drain [D301], looking west



Plate D8: Trench D3, showing drain [D301], looking south





Plate E1: Trench E1, looking east



Plate E2: Feature [E101], looking southwest





Plate E3: Feature [E103], looking west



Plate E4: Feature [E105], looking west





Plate E5: Feature [E107], looking north



Plate E6: Trench E2, looking east





Plate E7: Linear ditch [201], looking west. (Pre-excitation)



Plate E8: Feature [E206], looking northeast





Plate E9: Trench E3, looking west



Plate E10: Trench E3: Indicative section, looking north





Plate E11: Feature [E301], looking northwest



Plate E12: Trench E4, looking southwest





Plate E13: Feature [E401], looking southwest



Plate E14: Feature [E403], looking northwest





Plate E15: Feature [E405], looking southwest



Plate E16: Trench E5, looking west





Plate E17: Trench E5: Indicative section, looking north



Plate E18: Feature [E501], looking northwest





Plate E19: Feature [E503], looking northwest



Plate E20: Trench E6, looking south





Plate E21: Trench E7, looking west



Plate E22: Trench E7: Indicative section, looking north





Plate E23: Zone E, remediation works, looking east





Plate F1: Trench F1, looking east



Plate F2: Trench F2, looking north





Plate F3: Trench F3, looking west



Plate F4: Trench F4, looking southwest





Plate F5: Trench F7, looking west



Plate F6: Trench F7, indicative section, looking south





Plate F7: Trench F8, looking northeast



Plate F8: Zone F, remediation works, looking south





Plate F9: Zone F, remediation works, looking north

## Appendix 1

### Trench Table Summary:

Zone	Trench	Archaeology	Comments
A	A1	Blank	
B	B1	Blank	
	B2	Blank	
	B3	Building foundations	Red + Yellow brick. Cartographic evidence suggests possible C19 <sup>th</sup>
	B4	4 x post holes; dark layer	P/holes forming a sub-square plan. Probable geological features.
	B5	Blank	
C	C1	Series of square cut features	Possibly C19 <sup>th</sup> quarry pits.
D	D1	Blank	
	D2	Large rectilinear cut features	Possibly C19 <sup>th</sup> quarry pits.
	D3	Brash constructed drain	Possibly relating to C19 <sup>th</sup> workhouse
E	1	4 x post holes	Probable geological features.
	E2	1 x Linear; 1 x post hole; dumped layer	Linear contained three layers of fill.
	E3	1 x post hole	Probable geological feature.
	E4	3 x post holes	Probable geological features.
	E5	2 x post holes	Probable geological features.
	E6	Blank	
	E7	Blank	
F	F1	Blank	
	F2	Blank	
	F3	Blank	
	F4	Blank	
	F5	Not excavated	
	F6	Not excavated	
	F7	Blank	
	F8	Blank	
	F9	Blank	Part of monitoring phase
	F10	Blank	Part of monitoring phase
	F11	Blank	Part of monitoring phase



**Page left blank**

## Appendix 2

### OASIS Data Collection Form

<b>OASIS ID: heritage1-224516</b>	
<b>Project details</b>	
Project name	Peterborough, Former District Hospital Site
Short description of the project	<p>As a requirement of the outline planning consent for the redevelopment of the site of the former Peterborough District Hospital, Midland Road, Peterborough, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the developers to undertake to a programme of archaeological investigation.</p> <p>The study area was subdivided into six separate development zones, Zones A to F, and two stages of investigation were carried out, including trial trenching and the monitoring of remediation groundworks. The fieldwork demonstrated a large quantity of heavily disturbed and made ground spread across the entire site, with the greatest disturbance in the footprints of the former hospital buildings. Nevertheless, in areas that had only been used for car parking or access, such as within Zones C, D &amp; E, and also in some parts of Zone B, the potential for archaeological survival was greatly improved.</p> <p>Within these areas a number of features were identified, which consisted largely of possible postholes and quarry features. The clean fills of the 'postholes', together with the lack of finds and their water-smoothed profiles, suggests that they are the result of natural processes rather than human activity. Zones C &amp; D revealed a series of rectilinear quarry pits cut into the natural brash. Finds found within the backfill of these features suggest an 18th/19th century date that may be associated with the activities of the adjacent gaol and workhouse. A brash constructed drain found within Zone B could have a similar origin.</p> <p>The fieldwork has provided a reasonable opportunity to characterise the archaeological potential of the site, as defined in the foregoing heritage impact assessment. Despite this, no archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were found on the site that would significantly inform any of the research topics identified in the Project Design.</p> <p>None of the development zones appear to coincide with areas of intensive archaeological activity, and no chance finds were observed or collected that might indicate settlement activity in the near vicinity pre-dating the late post-medieval period. On this basis, it may be concluded that development of the site is unlikely to have an impact on archaeological remains of any significance, and no mitigation measures are, therefore, likely to be required.</p>
Project dates	Start: 09-12-2014 End: 19-05-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HN1152 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	QUARRY Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None



Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
<b>Project location</b>	
Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE PETERBOROUGH PETERBOROUGH Former Peterbrough District Hospital Site
Study area	60000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 18150 98870 52.574428160228 -0.256322737902 52 34 27 N 000 15 22 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 9.1m Max: 17.6m
<b>Project creators</b>	
Name of Organisation	Heritage Network
Project brief originator	None
Project design originator	David Hillelson
Project director/manager	David Hillelson
Project supervisor	Daniel Phillips
Funding body	Developer
<b>Project archives</b>	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Peterborough Museum
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Peterborough Museum
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"
<b>Project bibliography 1</b>	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Former Peterborough District Hospital Site, Peterborough
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Phillips, D.
Other bibliographic details	Report No 952
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Heritage Network
Place of issue or publication	Letchworth Garden City
Description	A4 booklet green cover comb bound 34 Text pages, 18 Figures, 58 Plates