



Northamptonshire Archaeology

Assessment report and Updated Project Design
An archaeological investigation of the historical development
of Cathedral Square, Peterborough
November 2008 to August 2011



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**Northamptonshire
County Council**

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Report 12/48
March 2012



**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY
MARCH 2012**

**ASSESSMENT REPORT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION
OF THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF
CATHEDRAL SQUARE, PETERBOROUGH
NOVEMBER 2008 TO AUGUST 2011**

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CATHEDRAL SQUARE, PETERBOROUGH

OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Assessment report and Updated Project Design, An archaeological investigation of the historical development of Cathedral Square, Peterborough	
<p>Northamptonshire Archaeology was commissioned by Opportunity Peterborough to undertake archaeological work ahead of an improvement scheme in Peterborough city centre. The development area was centred on Cathedral Square, the historic centre of Peterborough. The project identified a series of extensive stone surfaces dating from the creation of the market square in the 12th century through to the 19th century. The medieval cobble surface of the market square became overlaid by an accumulation of fine black organic silt. Pottery recovered from the silt deposit suggests the accumulation developed largely between the 12th to the 17th centuries. At the start of the 15th century the parish church of St John the Baptist was constructed at the west end of the medieval market square with a cemetery on the west side of the church. To the south side of the market square a stone building was dated between the late 15th and 17th centuries. The building contained well preserved beaten floors of clay and mortar. Adjacent to the building pitched stone street surfaces were laid. To the west side of the church there was a small area of internal floor surfaces of a building. The late 17th century saw the construction of the Guildhall to the east side of the church. Associated with the Guildhall was the raising of the ground level and resurfacing of the square. In the late 18th or early 19th century the square was again raised and resurfaced. Below the present slab pavement of the square, a 19th-century surface of granite sets was identified.</p>		
Project type	Trenching, excavation and watching brief	
Site status	Historic/commercial city centre	
Previous work (SMR numbers etc)	Excavations at the Cathedral in the 19th and 20th centuries (HER 1518a). Excavations on City Road, (HER 3899). Excavations undertaken at The Still (HER 11504), (Spoerry and Hinman 1998) Excavations at the site of the Queensgate Centre and Westgate Arcade (HER 51149, 51436), (Cooper and Spoerry 2001) (Casa-Hatton, Baker and Cooper 2007)	
Current Land use	Open public area and pedestrian thoroughfares	
Future work (yes, no, unknown)	Unknown	
Monument type/ period	St John the Baptist's church (1407) in the Market Place (HER 9817). The building of the Guildhall (1671) (HER 1648)	
Significant finds	Pottery, leather	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Cambridgeshire	
Site address (including postcode)	Cathedral Square, Peterborough	
Study area (sq.m or ha)	c 0.8ha	
OS Easting & Northing (use grid sq. letters)	TL 1910 9865	
Height OD	c.7.7m - 8.8m OD	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	Opportunity Peterborough (Peterborough City Council)	
Project brief originator	Peterborough City Council Archaeological Service (PCCAS)	
Project Design originator	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Director/Supervisor	Stephen Morris	
Project Manager	Adam Yates	
Sponsor or funding body	Opportunity Peterborough (Peterborough City Council), Osborne	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	November 2008	
End date	August 2011	
ARCHIVES		
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical		Pottery- 4 boxes; animal bone- 6 boxes; brick -6 boxes; stone- 7 boxes; ceramic tile- 2 boxes; clay pipe, plaster, mortar, slag, shell- 2 boxes 256 small finds; 25 soil samples; leatherwork
Paper	11 files	800 context sheets, 24 colour and b/w film, 142 plans, 200 sections
Digital		
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or client report (NA report)		
Title	Assessment Report and Updated Project Design, An archaeological investigation of the historical development of Cathedral Square, Peterborough, November 2008 to August 2011	
Serial title & volume	12/48	
Author(s)	Stephen Morris and Adam Yates	
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**ASSESSMENT REPORT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE HISTORICAL
DEVELOPMENT OF CATHEDRAL SQUARE, PETERBOROUGH
NOVEMBER 2008 TO AUGUST 2011**

ABSTRACT

Northamptonshire Archaeology was commissioned by Opportunity Peterborough (Peterborough City Council) to undertake archaeological work ahead of an improvement scheme in Peterborough city centre. The development area was centred on Cathedral Square, the historic centre of Peterborough. The construction of two triangular arrays of fountains in the central part of Cathedral Square formed the core of the archaeological investigation. These works were undertaken by the main contractors, Osborne.

The project identified a series of extensive stone surfaces dating from the creation of the market square in the 12th century, to the 19th century. The cobble surface of the market square became overlaid by an accumulation of silt. Pottery recovered from the silt deposit, suggest the accumulation occurred largely during the 16th century.

At the start of the 15th century the parish church of St John the Baptist was constructed over the west end of the medieval market square. A cemetery was located to the west side of the church.

To the south side of the market square were the remains of a building, dated between the late 15th to 17th centuries. On the west side of the church a small area of floor surfaces were the probable remains of a building that formed part of Butchers Row. The closure of the cemetery had no doubt occurred prior to the building development.

The late 17th century saw the construction of the still extant Guildhall to the east side of the church. Associated with the Guildhall was the raising of the ground level and resurfacing of the square. This would have involved the removal of the building tenements on the south side of the square.

In the late 18th or early 19th centuries the square was again raised and resurfaced. This surface was constructed of pitched limestone, with shallow gullies to facilitate drainage. Below the present slab pavement of the square, a 19th-century surface of granite sets was identified.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Planning permission (Ref 08/1383/R3FUL) was obtained by Opportunity Peterborough to undertake the development of Cathedral Square, Peterborough as part of their Public Realm Proposals. The overall site covers approximately 0.8ha and is currently an open public square (centred at National Grid Reference TL 1910 9865 (Figs 1 & 2). The centre piece of the development was the construction of a water feature composed of two triangular fountain arrays, located in the east side of the 17th-century Guildhall. The other major development was the demolition of the Corn Exchange and its replacement with the new St John's Square, incorporating a stepped grassed terrace adjacent to the west side of the parish church of St John the Baptist. These works were undertaken by Osborne.

The programme included new stone pavements encompassing the areas of Cathedral Square, from the Cathedral Gateway to the east to Cowgate, Queen Street and St John's Square to the west. On the north side the development extended into Cumbergate and Exchange Street, and Church Street on the south side. The enclosed yard area around the parish church of St John the Baptist was also opened up. The street improvement involved the removal of the current paving slabs, the diversion of telecommunication cables and other buried utilities, the excavation of new service trenches and drainage gullies, prior to the laying of new construction materials and paving.

A cultural heritage assessment of the site identified that the development could affect archaeological remains in the area (Finch and Jones 2008). Peterborough City Council Archaeology Service (PCCAS) requested that a programme of archaeological evaluation comprising the excavation of a series of archaeological test trenches be undertaken.

A brief for an archaeological evaluation was issued by Peterborough City Council Archaeological Service (PCCAS). A specification was produced by CgMs Consulting based on the brief for the proposed evaluation trenches (Ref 10358/08/02 October 2008). The evaluation was undertaken in two phases by Northamptonshire Archaeology between December 2008 (Burke 2008) and January 2009, from which significant archaeological remains were identified, including medieval to post-medieval stone surfaces and stone buildings. This allowed PCCAS to make informed recommendations to the local planning authority regarding the nature of archaeological mitigation of the development of the footprint of the proposed fountain array for which a brief for archaeological investigation was produced.

The core of the archaeological excavation was carried out from March 2009 to May 2009 and was centred on the trenches of the fountain array and related service trenches to the design which were 1m to 1.9m below the ground level. The overall development of the square was undertaken by a watching brief between July 2009 and August 2010, with general construction levels extending to 400mm below current ground level. This was subject to modification in order to avoid disruption to utilities and service diversions, with deeper excavations for the new drainage and service trenches, to 2m deep.

The archaeological works conformed to the requirements of a specification issued by Northamptonshire Archaeology and based on the brief prepared by the Peterborough City Archaeologist setting out the archaeological measures required to mitigate the impact of the development upon the archaeological resource (Robinson and Cassa-Hatton 2009). The scope of the works was contained within a specification by Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA 2009).

Location and topography

The development area is centred on Cathedral Square, within the commercial centre of the city of Peterborough between the Cathedral Gateway to the east and Cowgate to the west, Church Street to the south and Cumbergate to the north. It occupies an area approximately 1ha, 200m east to west by 50m north to south. The street surfaces of the Square gently sloped down from Cowgate and Church Street in the west at c 8.3m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) to the Cathedral Gateway at c 7.7m aOD at the east end of the site. There was also a distinct rise in ground level from Church Street to the Queensgate entrance, Cumbergate and Exchange Street on the north of the development area at c 8.8m aOD.

The Parish Church of St John the Baptist is west of Cathedral Square and the Guildhall, with St John's Square (site of the former Norwich Union Building) to the east side. The north and south sides of the church are bounded by Exchange Street and Church Street respectively. The church was situated in a hollow, enclosed by a narrow, mostly level

walled churchyard, set below the surrounding street level at c 7.8m aOD. A clear differentiation in the street levels was visible between the yard levels of c0.5m below Church Street, with at least a 1m drop in height from Exchange Street to the churchyard.

The underlying drift geology is believed to be river terrace deposits (sands and gravels) overlying Limestone Cornbrash based upon Oxford Clay and Kellaways Beds. (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/index.htm>).

1.2 Original objectives and methodology

Original objectives

This was to provide detailed information regarding the date, character, extent and degree of preservation of all archaeological remains, and to define the sequence and character of activity at the site as reflected by the excavated remains. To interpret the archaeology of the site within its local, regional, and national archaeological context.

To consider the general investigative themes outlined by: *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties* (Glazebrook 1997; Brown & Glazebrook 2000), *Exploring Our Past* (English Heritage 1991), *English Heritage Archaeology Division Research Agenda* (1997).

Specifically, the following investigative aims were to be accommodated in the programme of archaeological work:

- To characterise and record the medieval and post-medieval market place, and street surfaces, including in-built features such as drainage gutters, decorative patterns, and partitions that relate to functional divisions, etc,
- To analyse the construction techniques and materials used for medieval and post-medieval market place, streets, and associated features,
- To identify, record and analyse the buildings and structures that once occupied the market place. At various times covered crosses, whipping posts, moot halls, counting houses, bakeries and butchers' shambles have been noted in historic documents,
- To identify and characterise the activity that took place prior to the establishment of the formal market place,
- To characterise the pre-market place environment and an examination of the market place activities, and sanitation standards. Peterborough's regional market role through the analysis of palaeoenvironmental evidence,
- To examine Peterborough's regional market role through analysis of artefacts.

Methodology

The purpose of the investigation was to provide a record of archaeological remains that could not be preserved *in situ* satisfactorily during the proposed development scheme. The investigation required pre-emptive excavation of the fountain array areas and targeted monitoring of construction excavation works, maintaining a watching brief during excavation in sensitive areas, and recording significant archaeological remains in detail where construction disturbance was unavoidable.

Works were undertaken with the close cooperation of the contractors on site Osborne. The construction excavations and works adhered to basic engineering requirements, but adapted to ground conditions, service locations, etc. encountered at the time of excavation. The approach to archaeological recording responded flexibly to such

adaptations and targeted areas and deposits according to their vulnerability to damage and significance to recording objectives. Where remains could be successfully preserved *in situ* through adaptations to construction design archaeological work was limited to noting the extent and character of preserved remains and monitored the phase of back-filling and consolidation.

The archaeological contractor liaised closely with the groundworks contractors in order to allocate recording effort efficiently and to avoid disruption to the construction schedule. Any exceptional finds or issues were brought to the attention of the Peterborough City Council project supervisor and Site Supervisor. The City Archaeologist was available to assist in field decisions about the necessary level of recording and preservation options.

The work was carried out in accordance to the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IfA 2008, 2009 and 2010) and standards for both excavation and watching brief and finds work (IfA 2008a, 2008b, 2008c). Recording followed standard Northamptonshire Archaeology procedures (NA 2006).

Fountain area excavation

The development included the construction of a fountain array comprising two triangular areas of 15 and 10 fountain risers, respectively (Fig 2). The fountain array is in Cathedral Square immediately east of the Old Guildhall and is fed by pipes from an underground pump room which was built in the disused public toilets north-west of the Old Guildhall.

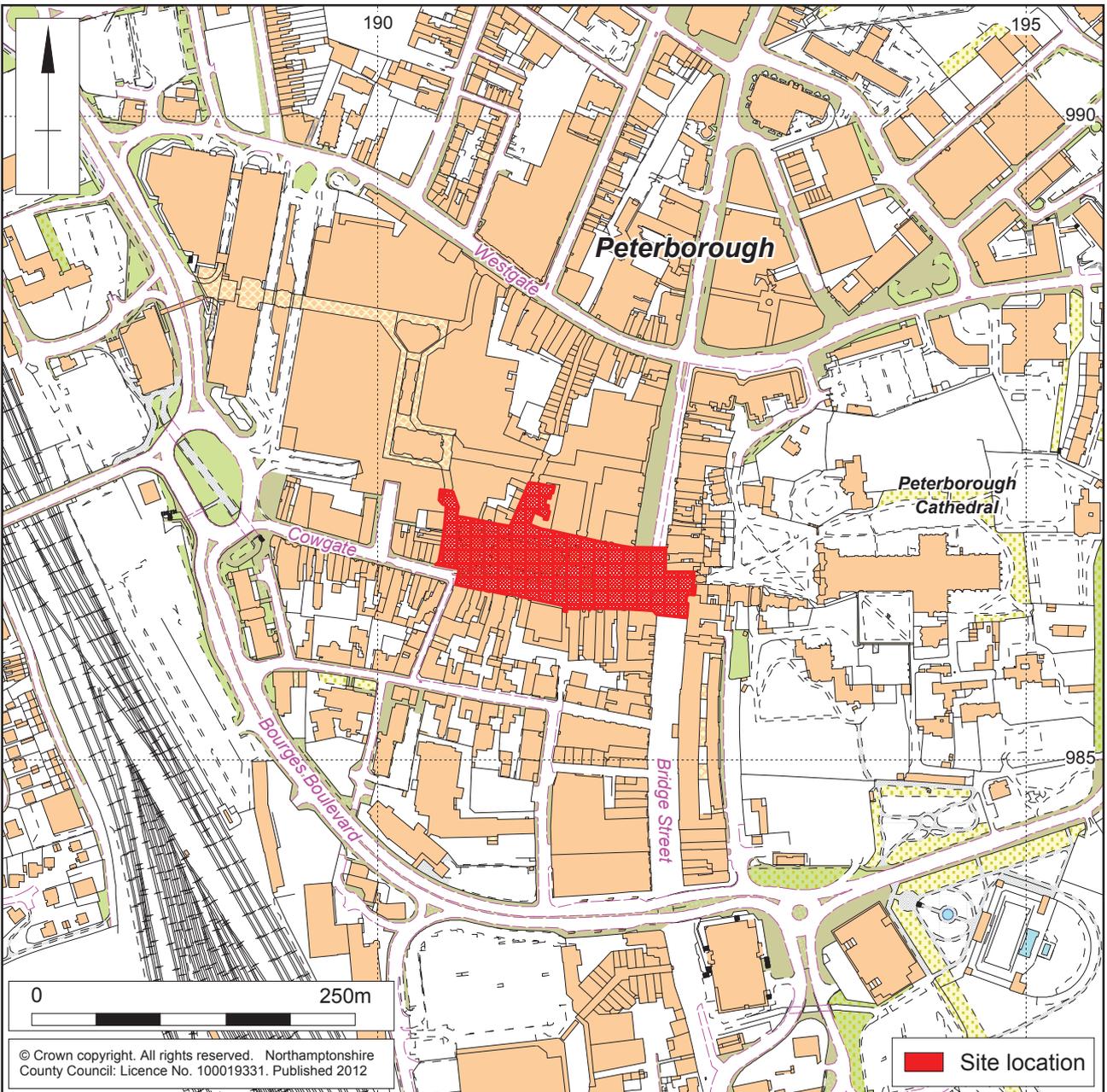
The two triangular areas which encompassed the array of fountain risers, (c140m² and 115m², respectively), were excavated to a depth of 0.75m to 1.2m below ground level and were surrounded by a circuit of pipe trenches 1m to 2m wide and between 0.9m and 1.5m deep. The pipe work to feed the risers was excavated to c 0.9m deep in corridors c 0.70m wide. The fountain array was fed by a pipe trench c 20m long by 3m wide and 1.5m to 1.7m deep.

Detailed watching brief

The construction works comprised the removal of the current paving slabs, the diversion of telecommunications cables and other buried utilities, the excavation of drainage channels and gullies, and the depositing of construction materials and new paving. The works took in the whole of Cathedral Square, St John's Square, Church Street, Exchange Street and Cumbergate (Fig 2).

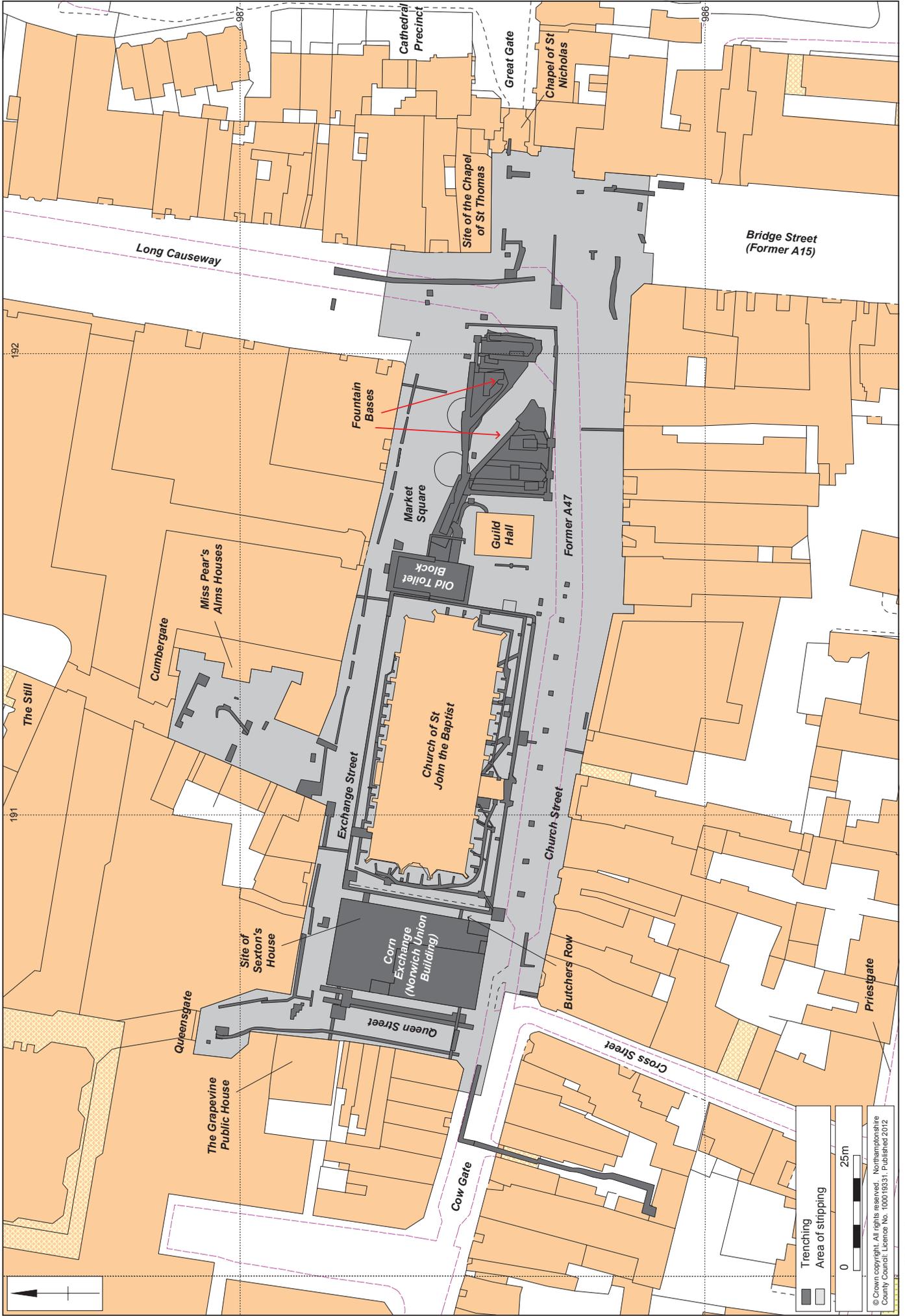
The construction excavations extended to about 0.40m below current ground level, but this was modified to lesser depths where necessary and feasible in order to preserve archaeological remains and to avoid disruption to utilities. The diversion and lowering of services and consolidation of soft spots required excavations of varying extents below the general 0.40m construction depth.

The first phase of works involved the excavation of two main drainage channels c 0.75m wide, along Church Street and Exchange Street. These were excavated to 1.0m and 2.0m below ground level. They are fed by smaller shallower gullies at 20m intervals. Approximately twenty holes 1.5m² and up to 2m deep were required for inspection chambers. The second element of the scheme was the construction of a pavement circuit 3m wide, around the perimeter of the entire central public realm area and the diversion of shallow services in this area. Deeper service exposure and diversion for the gas main was required at the east end of Cathedral Square, to the west of the Great Gate.



Scale 1:5000

Site location Fig 1



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Scale 1:750 (A3)

Peterborough Cathedral Square, areas of stripping, watching brief and trenching Fig 2

2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Prehistory

In the general vicinity of the development area there were several recorded finds comprising two Palaeolithic flints, a Neolithic worked flint, three sets of bronze axes and two Iron Age bronze brooches. A Neolithic stone axe was discovered 200m to the north of the site during trenching in Park Road in 1915. In Chapel Street, 500m north-east of the development area, a shallow pit containing worked flint dating to the middle Bronze Age was uncovered.

2.2 Iron Age and Roman settlement

The major Roman town of *Durobrivae* lies 7km to the east of Peterborough at Water Newton and the Roman fort of Longthorpe lies approximately 3km to the east. A Roman road known as the Fen Causeway linked Water Newton with Denver (near Downham Market). The route of the road is believed to have passed through central Peterborough although its exact course has never been confirmed.

Excavations in City Road, 400m to the north-east of the site, identified a series of ditches, pits and stake holes, which had a middle Iron Age to Roman date. There is little evidence of Roman activity in Peterborough itself, although remains were discovered at two sites in City Road, one as mentioned above and the other evaluation recovered only a manure scatter of Roman pottery.

At the Cathedral, excavations in the 19th and 20th centuries found Romano-British remains including a possible kiln site. A watching brief conducted off Wentworth Street 150m south of the site recovered some sherds of Roman pottery.

2.3 Saxon and medieval activity

A monastery was established at *Medeshamstead*, (the former name of Peterborough) by King Paeda of Mercia in 655 AD (Mackreth 1994). There is little evidence in the vicinity of the development area for Saxon activity, but a number of 5th-6th-century Anglo-Saxon settlement and burial sites have been located south of the Nene between New Fletton and Alwalton.

The early monastery stood on the site occupied by the current cathedral, to the east of the development area. The Anglo-Saxon settlement and market place of *Medeshamstead* lay to the east of the monastery, mainly situated in the Boongate area to the north and east of the abbey precincts. The parish church which served this community was to the east of the abbey precincts.

The original monastery and settlement were sacked in a Danish raid of 870 AD, but the rebuilding of the monastic church probably did not begin until after 966 AD under the monastic reforms of Aethelwold, Bishop of Winchester. Excavations at Tout Hill Close, north of the cathedral found a very large pit, possibly used to quarry building stone for the monastery. Probably between 970 and 975 AD earth and timber defences were constructed around the monastery creating a *burh* or walled settlement. The enclosed burh lay approximately 100m to the east of the site. After the Norman Conquest the monastery at Peterborough was once again raided by Hereward in 1069.

It is most likely that the *burh* had a west gate which faced inland, away from the fen as it is thought that Cowgate formed the main route out of the town to the west. This would

mean that the development area lay across the route of the thoroughfare and might possibly imply early medieval settlement to the west of the monastery being present in the area. The principal medieval abbey gate, 12th century in date and still in use, faces the new town to the west.

The excavations undertaken at The Still, approximately 100m north of the development area, recorded quarry pits dating to the 11th-century (Spoerry & Hinman 1998). A quantity of residual pottery of a similar date was also retrieved suggesting a greater level of activity of this date in the area than the quarry pits suggest on their own. The date range of the pottery assemblage recovered from The Still excavation comprises both the post conquest period and the early to mid 12th century when the main settlement of Peterborough was moved to the western side of the cathedral. The site had evidence of continuous occupation until the present day.

A great fire in Peterborough in 1116 AD destroyed the monastery, burh and vill. This gave Abbot Martin de Bec the opportunity to rebuild the monastery, extend the monastic boundaries, take over the burh and move the town to the west of the monastery. The surrounding medieval streets formed by Hithegate (Bridge Street), Long Causeway, Priestgate, Cowgate, Cumbergate, Westgate, all date approximately to this time. The boundaries of Westgate and Cowgate are curved, showing where they were taken in from the surrounding fields together with the market square. The market area (the 'Marketstede') was laid out by around 1145 as the focus of de Bec's medieval 'new town' plan. Records suggest the trades and industries that became located in and around the market square included the butchers market at the west end of the market square, with by-products producing a skin market and woolcombers established in the area of Cumbergate/Westgate. Spin-off industries from the skin and wool products, included the leather trade, spinning and knitting. A fish market was located on the south side of the square. The site falls within this historic centre of the city and covers most of the ancient rectangular market area, the eastern part of which is now known as Cathedral Square.

The Great Gateway is situated on the western side of the precincts and gives access to Cathedral Square (Fig 3). The Norman gateway was constructed between 1177-94, during the time of Abbot Benedict. The gateway was remodelled in the 14th century with the addition of the pointed Gothic arch built in front of the semicircular Norman arch and the flanking turrets. The new arch enabled a portcullis to be incorporated, the slot for which can still be seen.

The Swans Pool, some distance to the north, was split in the new arrangements at the northern edge of the precincts with one channel flowing through the monastic precincts where it would have flushed the monastic toilets before going into the River Nene. The other cut ran along the outside of the western edge of the precincts and formed the 'town ditch' an open sewer which drained south to the river. A bridge crossing an infilled watercourse was exposed to the west of the Great Gateway during excavation works to widen Narrow Bridge Street in 1885 and a related feature was exposed again during excavation works for drainage in 1937. The ancient bridge was constructed of Barnack ashlar stone with an arch of c 6m, and the observed decoration probably dated it to the 13th or 14th centuries. The finds recovered from the ditch fill dated from the 14th to mid-17th centuries when the ditch was filled in.

The construction of St John the Baptist's church in the market place was undertaken in the early 15th century to replace the former parish church which had been located to the east of the monastery, which was no longer at the centre of activity of Peterborough (Fig 4). This resulted in the demolition of the 'old' parish church and the Chapel of St Thomas the Martyr (Thomas Becket) to provide material for the construction of the new parish church. The site of St John's was a prominent one in the Marketstead, the place traditionally thought to be occupied by butchers' stalls, where the ground was considered

too contaminated by butchery waste and blood. The depression in which the church sits was possibly dug out to cleanse the site and also the result of later build up, or perhaps to ensure that the altar was on a lower level than the abbey church. The parish cemetery was thought to have been established in the abbey precincts to the north of the abbey church, later the cathedral.



Pre-development photograph, 2009; Cathedral Gateway (Great Gateway), facing east
Fig 3



Pre-development photograph, 2009; The Parish Church of St John the Baptist (centre), Guildhall (left) and the Norwich Union Building (Corn Exchange, background), late 20th-century circular flowerbeds (left foreground) facing south-west
Fig 4

Excavations on the north side of Exchange Street have been taken to support the assumption that the church sits in a purpose-made hole, as there was no demonstrable build up of material that could be dated to the medieval period. Excavations within the vicinity of the site, such as those at The Still (Spoerry and Hinman 1998) and the Queensgate Centre and Westgate Arcade (Casa-Hatton *et al* 2007), all within 120m of the study site, have revealed up to 1.6m of stratigraphy dating from the late medieval period to the present day.

Observations of a service trench excavated through the eastern end of Cathedral Square in 2007 revealed made ground to a depth exceeding 1m (B Robinson pers comm). The upper c 0.5m of these deposits was demonstrably modern, but no dating evidence was recovered for the lower layers which may represent former surfaces to the Marketstead. A short length of stone wall foundation was also seen in this service trench at a depth of 1m below current ground level.

2.4 Post-medieval and modern activity

Peterborough monastery was closed in 1539 as part of the Reformation. In 1541 the monastery church became a Cathedral of the new diocese of Peterborough. Prior to the reformation the administration of the market, the upkeep and the good repair of the public buildings, highways and bridges was the responsibility of the Abbot of the monastery, but in the early 1570s this became the charge of a newly established local secular governing body known as the Feoffees. The function of the Feoffees were to raise funding to pay taxes of the 40 poorest residents, repair and maintain the church, to repair roads and buildings and to fund charitable bodies that benefit the town.

The layout of the market place at this time is assumed to have remained relatively unchanged. The earliest known map of the city, produced by John Speed in 1610, gives a good impression of the extent and character of the later medieval town. It has the characteristic narrow medieval burgage plots which define the perimeter of the market place and the frontages of the neighbouring streets which are obvious features of 19th-century maps of the city centre. A covered Butter Cross or Butter Market (butter, eggs and poultry) is depicted in Cathedral Square, one of the three buildings depicted in the market place to the east of the church. The Butter Cross was a covered area to be rented out by traders, to the east of St John's, probably in the location of the present Guildhall. In 1572 the Butter Cross was run by the Feoffees. The structure between the Butter Cross and St John's Church would appear to be a market cross. A market cross is mentioned in town books of 1614 and 1649 but had apparently disappeared by 1699, probably with the building of the Guildhall in 1671 (Figs 4 and 5). The function of the remaining building in the south-east corner of the market place is not known. Speed's plan also shows a line of buildings to the immediate west of the church in an area later known as Butchers Row.

The Feoffees were also responsible for two other buildings that were also leased out, a moot hall which stood where Miss Pear's Alms Houses (Figs 6, 7 and 38) now stand on the edge of the market and Cumbergate (Mackreth 1994) and an earlier guildhall than the currently named structure, the location of which is unknown. In celebration of the restoration of Charles II, a subscription was raised for a public cross or town house which resulted in the building of the present Guildhall in the market place on the site of the earlier Butter Cross, to the east side of the church. It was built by John Lovin in 1670-1 and was originally known as the Chamber over the Cross. In 1874 it became the first town hall, with the council changing its name to the Guildhall in 1876.



Pre-development photograph, 2009; the Guildhall built in 1671, late 20th-century circular flowerbeds (right, foreground) facing south-west Fig 5



Miss Frances Pears Almshouses (now Harriet's tearooms, fronting Exchange Street), facing north-east Fig 6



The plaque dedicated by the Foeffees to Miss Frances Pears for her funding to assist the aged and infirm of the Parish of Peterborough Fig 7

A detailed survey of Peterborough was published in 1721, known as the Eyres map. The structures shown on Speed's map in the square, to the east of the church are no longer present. The Guildhall is shown with a row of buildings between it and St John's Church. To the west of the church, Butchers Row or 'shambles' is clearly evident, with the

Sexton's house extending into the churchyard at the north end. To the west of Butchers Row the map shows a new block of buildings separated by a narrow lane and alleyway.

By the end of the 18th century, the streets were in a poor state from the lack of clearance and repair. In 1789 the Feoffees, the body accountable for the maintenance of the roads, paid 500 pounds to be relieved of their responsibilities, which were taken over by the Peterborough Pavement and Improvement Commission that was established in 1790. Their first act included the right to enforce the streets to be cleared of signs that caused a hindrance, to compulsory purchase and demolish buildings and the creation of footpaths for pedestrians. At the first meeting the commission announced their surveyor, Francis Carter of London, for the resurfacing of the streets and advertisements were made asking for cobbles, Yorkshire flagstones and kerbstones. The cobbles, which were known as 'petrified kidneys' were rammed into gravel to form a surface, while the flagstones were used for the footpaths consisting of two stones 4 feet wide (1.22m), with 3 inch (77mm), kerbs (Tebbs 1997).

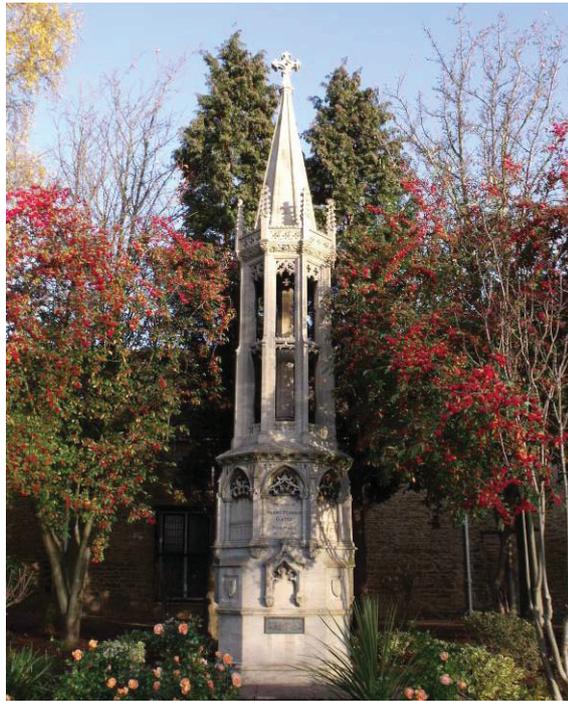
The Peterborough Enclosure Map of 1821 shows the site including the Guildhall and the row of buildings between the Guildhall and the Church of St John the Baptist. The block of buildings to the west of Butchers Row had become dominated by a single building, presumably the theatre, which stood on the site from 1798-99 to 1848 when it was bought by the promoters of the Corn Exchange.

A major political change came to Peterborough in 1874, with the Act of Incorporation creating a Municipal Borough Council and its first mayor Henry Pearson Gates. This new local government was a response to the rapidly developing and expanding city, especially after the railways arrived in the 1840s, which brought about the growth of industry and the population to greatly increase. With this growth, the requirement for the water supplies increased with a greater demand for gas and electricity for lighting and power, which meant new subterranean pipe and cable services. The disposal of sewerage and surface water also required the construction of buried drains and culverts.

The theatre was demolished and replaced with the new Corn Exchange building which opened on 30 September 1846. Over the following years the building increased in size, firstly to the north in 1855 and later it was extended to the east in 1870. Finally the north-east corner was completed in 1893, removing the final remnant of Butchers Row and the Sexton's House. An alleyway was created between the Corn Exchange and the churchyard wall. The Corn Exchange was known to have extensive cellars that were rented out to brewers and wine merchants in order to generate income. In 1964 the Corn Exchange was demolished, with the Norwich Union building taking its place and opening in 1966.

The present Cathedral Square, east of the Guildhall, remained the city's main market place and was largely free of major structures until the construction of an elaborate lamp-post, which was in turn replaced by the Gates Memorial in 1897 (Fig 8). The memorial was a fountain, honouring Henry Pearson Gates the city's first mayor, which remained a market place landmark until it was removed to Bishop's Road gardens in 1963, when the weekly market was moved to the old cattle market.

In the 1930s the construction of Bridge Street was a major development, which saw the removal of the west side of Narrow Street (1929), creating a broad open thoroughfare and the location of the new City Hall (Fig 9). This meant the clearance of buildings on the east side of the site, extending the Cathedral Square up to the Cathedral Gate (Figs 10 and 11). The post war period also saw the demolition of the buildings behind the Guildhall. The main A15/47 road routes passed through the city centre (Long Causeway, Church Street, Cowgate and Bridge Street) until the late 20th century, when they were diverted from the centre of Peterborough.



The Gates Memorial, moved from Cathedral Square to Bishops Road gardens in 1963, facing north Fig 8



Peterborough City Hall, built in the 1930s on the newly created Bridge Street, facing east Fig 9

It was during the early 1960s that a new fountain was constructed, the location of which is shown on the 1967 Ordnance Survey map. The 1967 Ordnance Survey map also shows underground toilets and an electricity substation to the east of St John's church in the area formerly occupied by the 18th century buildings. The development of the Queensgate Shopping Centre in the late 1970s supplanted a large part of the street plan and commercial district from the north side of Cathedral Square and Cowgate across to Westgate (Queensgate Centre opened in 1982). More recently the fountain in Cathedral Square was replaced by a pair of circular flower beds (Figs 4 and 5).



Cathedral Square, looking east, from the tower of the Church of St John the Baptist in 1919, (The Francis Frith Collection Fig 10



Cathedral Square, looking east, from the tower of the Church of St John the Baptist in 2009 Fig 11

3 SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE

3.1 Archaeological interventions and summary chronology

The results of the project identified a series of extensive stone surfaces dating from the the creation of the market square and the 'new town' in the 12th century by Abbot de Bec to the 19th century. The medieval cobble surface of the market square became overlaid by an accumulation of extensive fine black silty organic deposit.

At the start of the 15th century the parish church of St John the Baptist was constructed at the west end of the medieval market square. A cemetery was located between west side of the church and Queensgate and, although the majority of the burial ground was lost to later activity, seven burials were identified. The churchyard was enclosed by a stone wall, the remains of which were identified on the south and west sides of the church. Adjacent to the south side of the church of John the Baptist, the medieval Church Street level was excavated, composed of a roughly metalled road and path separated by large stone slabs that formed a kerb.

To the south side of the market square there were the remains of a stone walled building dated from the late 15th to 17th centuries. The building contained well preserved beaten floors of clay and mortar, with the suggestion of internal partitions. Window glass and wall plaster was recovered from the floors. Adjacent to the building in Cathedral Square was pitched-stone path surfaces. To the west side of the church a small area of internal floor surfaces were located, the probable remains of a building that formed part of Butchers Row to the west side of the church.

The late 17th century saw the construction of the still standing Guildhall to the east side of the church. A trench adjacent to the east side of the Guildhall, revealed a length of curving stone foundation. Associated with the Guildhall was the raising of the ground level and resurfacing of the square with compacted limestone fragments. This also resulted in the removal of the previous building tenements on the south side of the square. In the late 18th or early 19th centuries the square was again raised and resurfaced. This surface was constructed of pitched limestone, with shallow gullies to facilitate drainage. Below the present slab pavement of the square, a 19th-century surface of granite sets was identified.

Table 1: Summary of Chronology

Date	Historical development	Archaeological features
7th-11th centuries 12th-14th centuries	Saxon monastery and burh First market square New town & market square, 1145 AD Cathedral gateway	Posthole, pit Market square surface Dark organic silt first appears Building 1(Cathedral Sq.) Cathedral gateway foundations Stone wall and pit (Cumbergate)
15th century	St John the Baptist Church, 1407	Cemetery west side of church Churchyard wall Road surface/path/kerb (Church St) Market resurfacing
Late 15th-17th centuries	Dissolution of monastery, 1539 Creation of Peterborough Cathedral, 1541 Establishment of Feoffees, 1570s Speed's map, 1610 Butcher's Row first established	Tenement building devel (Cath Sq) Resurface adjacent building (Cath Sq) Internal floors Butchers Row Stone wall (south side toilet block) Street monument remains (Cath Sq) Wall/drain capping (Queen St.) Walls (Cath Sq, Cumbergate) Last organic silt deposit Levelling over cemetery and churchyard
Late 17th-18th centuries	The Restoration Construction of Guildhall, 1671 Eyre's map, 1722 Town house on Queen Street (public house, The Grapevine)	Demolition tenement block (Cath Sq) Extensive make-up and resurfacing Churchyard pitched-stone surface New churchyard wall Surface silting Foundations and boot-scraper (The Grapevine)
Late 18th-19th centuries	Improvements and Pavements Commission, 1790 Theatre 1799-1848 Tenements btw'n church & Guildhall Churchyard wall replaced by railings Lead down piping around church, 1818 Act of Incorporation, creation of Municipal Borough Council and Mayor, 1874 Demolition of Butchers Row for Corn Exchange 1848-1893 Mayor Gates Memorial erected 1897	Robbed out tenement walls (Cath Sq) Resurfacing and surface silting Cellars and foundations between church and Guildhall Victorian subterranean services Brick foundation and toilet basement of Corn Exchange Brick/stone wall (Bridge St) Make-up layers (Cowgate Yard) Cellar wall (Exchange St) Wall/drain (Queen St.) Granite setts (Cath Sq, Cath gate) Concrete base (Gates Memorial) Base of telegraph pole
Early-mid 20th century	Redevelopment of Bridge Street, New City Hall, 1930s Main A15/47 roads through city centre	Wall foundations (Bridge St) Wall improvements (Cath gate) Tarmac surfaces, kerbs, etc A15/47 Concrete surface, flower beds John the Baptist churchyard
Late 20th century	Gates Memorial moved to Bishops Rd gardens 1963 Corn Exchange demolished 1964 for Norwich Union building 1966 Underground toilets & substation Fountain early 1960s Queensgate development late 1970s Fountain replaced by flowerbeds (1980s)	Concrete plinth Norwich Union Toilet block walls Fountain foundations Street furniture signatures Multiple service trenches Road construction Slab and brick pavements throughout

3.2 Saxon (7th to 11th centuries)

Natural

The presence of the underlying limestone meant a ready construction material was available in the vicinity of the site, and the evidence for quarry pits for its extraction was identified in previous excavations. The Still excavation (Spoerry & Hinman 1998) identified a series of quarry pits dating from the 11th century and the excavations at Tout Hill Close found a large quarry pit, possibly for stone for the monastery building. The only evidence for stone quarrying from the development area was a large pit excavated through the floor of the Victorian cellars in the building remains to the east of the church/toilet block. The natural clay and river terrace sands and gravels that overlie the limestone were encountered throughout the excavations.

Buried soil

The most notable aspect derived from the natural deposits was the absence of overlying soils in all the areas of excavation throughout the development area, which encompasses the market square and parts of the contemporary street plan. The natural drift deposits were either overlaid directly by the introduced stone market/street surfaces of Abbot de Bec's 'new town' or cut by contemporary features. The lack of buried soil would seem to suggest that there had been large scale stripping down to the natural clay or the sand and gravels. In places the gravels were re-deposited over the exposed clay to form a more stable sub-base for the market/street surfacing.

The one exception for the presence of a buried soil was a potential layer over natural clay in the alleyway off to the south side of Cowgate, an area probably beyond the 'new towns' initial expansion to the west, but no dating material was recovered.

Features

The remains comprised two possible features, a wooden post (not retrieved) in its posthole, located in the south side of Cathedral Square and a large pit to the west side of the church of St John the Baptist, both sealed below the market square stone surface that probably dates to De Bec's 'New Town'. No dating material was retrieved from either of the features or the overlying surfaces. Though only two pre-market features were identified, this does not necessarily indicate that the land was not being used or occupied to the west side of the Anglo-Saxon Burh, but the action of stripping off the soil horizons that could have contained evidence of settlement or other activity, and the limited exposure of pre-market square levels during the development, much reduced the opportunity of indentifying Anglo-Saxon or earlier activity in this area.

3.3 Abbot Martin de Bec's 'New Town' (12th-14th centuries)

The New Town

The development of the Abbot de Bec's new town was the first major event in the growth and expansion of the medieval settlement of Peterborough since the establishment of the monastery and 'burh'. The creation of the planned town occurred after the fire of 1116 AD in c 1145, with a large rectangular open market square (marketsteade) projecting for approximately 200m (1 furlong) from the west side of the burh, centred on the Cathedral Gateway. The market square was approximately 50m wide with a grid plan of streets laid out around the square. The footprint of the development area includes this area and Cumbergate, a part of the 'new town' street plan.

Abbot de Bec's market square surface, 1145

The early market square appears to have more or less retained its shape, but was now inclusive of the Parish Church of St John the Baptist at the western end of the square, Church Street and Exchange Street to the south and north sides of the church respectively, with the new St John's Square and Queen Street on its west side. The east

part of the market square still forms an open area now known as Cathedral Square, in which the Guildhall stands on the west side, close to the church.

Evidence of the early market square and streets was identified as an extensive sorted stone cobble layer throughout the development area directly overlying the natural clay or gravel. The surface was firm to very compact, but slightly uneven, but it was generally level, though it had perceptible incline to the south and east.

Although the surface dates from the mid 12th century, the pottery retrieved suggests it was in use into the 16th century, and was no doubt maintained and repaired throughout this period. Other material found compressed into this surface included animal bone, wood and brick/tile fragments (Fig 12). Shallow slots observed in the surface were probably wheel ruts, aligned approximately east-west, suggesting a well-used track across the square.

The Cumbergate street surface had a similar composition as the market square make-up, displayed a slight rise towards the eastern street frontage, but it was otherwise fairly level, opening onto the north side of the market square.



De Bec's market square surface, sealed by dark silt, 12th to 17th centuries.
Cathedral Square, east of the toilet block, facing west Fig 12

The Great Gateway (Cathedral Gateway)

The Great Gateway is situated on the western side of the precincts and gives access to Cathedral Square. The Norman gateway (Romanesque) was constructed between 1177-94, during the time of Abbot Benedict. It has a semicircular rib vault of one bay, with moulded semicircular arches on the east and west, and wall arcades inside on the north

and south. A doorway in the south wall of this gateway leads up to the overlying chapel of St. Nicholas.

The gateway was remodelled in the 14th century with the addition of the pointed Gothic arch built in front of the semicircular Norman arch and the flanking turrets at the angles were broadened or added. Above the gate arch is a wall arcade with cinquefoil arches. The new west wall enabled a portcullis to be incorporated, the slot for which can still be seen.

The construction of the gateway appears to postdate the creation of the 'new town' and the market square by over 30 years (HER 80002), but it would seem unlikely that there was not an existing entrance at the site of the gateway, leading into the market square.

Located to the north side of the gateway was St Thomas the Martyr's Chapel (Thomas Becket) constructed in the 12th century. In the 15th century the nave of the chapel that lay on the market square side of the gateway was demolished to provide building materials for the erection of the parish church of St John the Baptist in the market place.

The stone foundations of the 12th and 14th-century gateways were exposed during reopening of the 1m deep gas main trench that passed through the gateway into the Cathedral precincts (Fig 13). The foundations for the supporting 14th-century turrets were exposed during the groundworks, the north side foundations were partly replaced with recent concrete, probably in the 1930s, during widening and construction of new Bridge Street (Fig 14).



Gas trench at Cathedral Gateway, showing stone foundations (12th to 14th centuries), facing north-east Fig 13

South turret of the 14th-century gateway was partially disturbed by early 20th century activity, facing south-east Fig 14

The watercourse and the Cathedral Gateway Bridge

The watercourse and bridge that were located to the west side of the Cathedral Gateway were not seen during development, but several large blocks of disturbed ashlar stone were observed in the side of the gas main trench close to the Cathedral Gateway that would no doubt have been close to the location of the bridge. The stone was probably placed in this location during 19th or 20th-century building works.

Medieval features

The only other features, apparently contemporary with the early development phase was a stone frontage wall on the east side of Cumbergate and a nearby pit, which contained 12th to 13th-century Lyvden/Stanion pottery. The wall was undated and could quite possibly belong to a later phase of activity.

Building 1- medieval building/structure

To the south side of Cathedral Square the remains of a stone wall aligned north-south was identified, flanked by what appeared to be the early market square surface, making it contemporary with the early square or possibly predating it. The wall was set on a stone foundation offset from the wall, within a construction trench, suggesting it was part of a substantial structure.

Abutting the west side of the wall, there were three probable surfaces, the upper of which was a rough stone surface which tipped gently southwards and westwards away from the wall face. These surfaces may be internal floors of a building, but the upper stone surface indicates an external surface, possibly the market square. No dating evidence was recovered from these layers, but they were sealed by a silt deposit containing pottery dated from the 13th-15th centuries.

Dark organic street silt deposit

The market square probably formed the secular and commercial centre of the 'new town', with tenements composed of narrow burgage plots, surrounding the square with the weekly markets. The waste from the tenements and the market, especially from the animal market, appears to have formed a continual accumulation probably from the 12th century through to the 17th century. There appears to be a lack of will or resources from initially the church and later the secular governing bodies to keep the streets clear of debris.

The result of this accumulation was the formation of an extensive fine black silty organic deposit, across the square, largely sealing the stone market square surface (Figs 15, 16 and 19). The deposit included household waste and animal dung and formed a substantial layer between 0.10m to 0.32m deep, making the stone surface redundant. The deposit had a pungent odour, and when wet it became soft and sticky, which would have reduced the market square and the streets of central Peterborough to a stinking bog. Arbitrary attempts to partially resurface the square using spreads of stone over the dark deposit appear to have been ineffective as they became enveloped by the silt.

The pottery recovered from the deposit dated from the 12th-16th centuries, but predominately Bourne D ware (1450-1637 AD), indicating the accumulation probably occurred largely during the 16th century in the vacuum created by the Reformation. The deposit also contained a variety of other finds comprising animal bone, brick, tile, household artefacts and street losses, which included a copper alloy purse bar of Tudor date, a 15th-century thimble, an iron key, a candle holder, a riding spur, a buckle, numerous nails and a quantity of worked leather fragments, including shoe remains.



Dark silt over de Bec's market square surface, north side of Cathedral Square Fig 15



De Bec's market square surface, with overlying dark silt, showing resurfacing. Sealed by limestone rubble/clay make-up Fig 16

3.4 The church of St John the Baptist (15th century)

Construction of the new parish church at the west end of the medieval market square, was undertaken during the early years of the 15th century (1402-1407), moving the parish church to the heart of the now established town of Peterborough, although the church's location meant the reduction of the market square to half its original size (Figs 2 and 4).

Anecdotal evidence says the area of the church site was cleared of the blood contaminated ground (dark silt) left by the butchers' market, leaving an excavated hollow in which the church was constructed. This may partly explain why the Church level today is lower than the surrounding streets. The contaminated material may have been disposed of by dumping and levelling it on land adjacent to south side of Cumbergate. A layer of material, 0.5m to 0.6m deep, was seen in the 2001 Cumbergate excavations (Casa Hatton *et al* 2007), similar to the market square silt deposit over an early street/yard surface. It would seem unlikely that this entire layer was a normal street accumulation, but had been introduced and levelled out.

It appears significant that the church was located in the square and not open ground outside the town, which implies the amount of influence the religious authority had over the settlement. Its construction may have had an effect on the local economy, or there was a change in the function of the market square.

The present development excavations around the church showed that the market square was far from level. Within the trenching at the east end of the churchyard the de Bec's market square surface was seen about 1m below the ground and church floor level, at c 6.90m aOD, so the church foundation had to be raised above the market square level.

The surface at the west end of the churchyard was approximately 0.40m below the church floor level c 7.50m aOD, and continuing to rise, displaying an incline of the market square to the east, draining towards the town ditch, on the west side of the Great Gate.

To the south and west side of the church the remains of a contemporary stone churchyard wall was evident, lying approximately 6m square to the church facade. No evidence of an early wall was observed on the north and east side of the church. Slightly cassy-green churchyard soils appear to have been introduced to level up the ground around the church. On the surface of the lower soil layer there was a thin gravel layer, which may be an early churchyard surface. Pottery recovered from these layers, dates from the 15th-16th centuries. These soil layers were not present on the north side of the church.

To the west side of the churchyard wall a remnant of cemetery survived below a north south path, where at least 14 grave cuts aligned east-west were exposed, seven of which had human bone visible, from which pottery dating from the 13th to 17th centuries was recovered (Figs 17 and 18). The ground to the west of this had been heavily truncated by 19th-century and more recent building development removing the western extent of the cemetery. Just as the blood contaminated ground had been removed for the construction of the church so was the area of the cemetery, formerly the market square surface, overlaid by an introduced soil similar to the churchyard. The records suggest that the church of St John the Baptist never had a burial ground and the burials of the townsfolk had been placed in the grounds to the north side of the abbey, post-dissolution. These burials represent a previously unknown cemetery, probably created at the same time the church came into service and may have ceased functioning as a burial ground about the time of the Dissolution.



Burials in cemetery to the north side of St John the Baptist Church. Burial1, facing north Fig 17



Burials 6 and 7, facing west Fig 18

The landscape around the church not only sloped from the west to east, but it also had a gradient from the north side to the south down to the river, with a fall in ground level of at least 1m. An effort was made to make the area more level, probably for the construction of Butchers Row, which meant the lowering of the ground on the north side of the cemetery, which appears to have removed all evidence of any graves. Some of the shallower burials were also truncated by a recent service trench and the modern churchyard wall. None of the burials were lifted as they still lay in sanctified ground and the church requested them to be undisturbed. Each of the burials was covered in a sheet of permeable construction material, before being sealed in a layer of soil. They were then enclosed in concrete and slabs to protect them from the new construction work. The cemetery probably extended to the east side of Queen Street and lay between

Exchange Street and Church Street, creating an area of approximately 600 square metres.

Church Street

A trench adjacent to the south side of the church of St John the Baptist, revealed a street level that was probably contemporary with the construction of the church. It was composed of a roughly metalled road and path separated by large stone slabs that formed a kerb, adjacent to the south churchyard wall. A single sherd of 13th to 15th-century Bourne B ware pottery was recovered from the path (Fig 19).



Trial trench in Church Street, adjacent to the churchyard wall of St John the Baptist, The base of the trench was the de Bec's 12th-century market surface.

The kerb stones (centre) formed the edge of a 15th-century pathway to the right, against the stone churchyard wall (right) with the road to the left.

These were sealed by a dark silt, overlaid by a succession of two pitched stone paths (17th and late 18th/early 19th centuries), abutting the churchyard wall, facing west,

Fig 19

3.5 Post-medieval Cathedral Square (late 15th-17th centuries)

Post Dissolution, Peterborough was converted to cathedral status in 1541. The cathedral retained the governance over its own precincts, but the market square and the care and maintenance of the streets, now came under the jurisdiction of new secular governing body, the Feoffees.

Building in the south-east corner of Cathedral Square

With the change in authority responsible for the administration of public areas in the 16th century, a period of secular building appears to have been undertaken in the market square, which is illustrated in the John Speed map of 1610, with construction of the

building in the south-east corner of the square and the row of tenements to the west of the church.

The building illustrated in the south-east corner of the market square on Speed's map was located in this approximate position during the archaeological excavation, with the discovery of a series of stone walls aligned east-west and north-south and floor surfaces, forming a rectangular block approximately 25m east-west by 15m north-south (Figs 20, 21 and 22). Pottery waste, probably from the building, recovered from the silting on the earliest pavement on its north side, would indicate a mid to late 15th-century construction date.

The structure may have consisted of a series of tenement plots aligned along the north and south sides, with the possibility of a yard or garden strip between them. The interior of the buildings displayed mortar and sand/clay beaten floors, with evidence of wall divisions between rooms. One of the stone walls had a brick-lined threshold, possibly between rooms and a possible door jamb was also observed. The remains of wall plaster and window glass were recovered from floor surfaces. Pottery from the internal floors and the yard area suggests occupation during the late 15th to 17th centuries.



Fountain array trenches, containing walls and surfaces of the tenement building block in the south-east corner of Cathedral Square, facing north-east Fig 20



Fountain array trench, building wall (foreground) robbed wall (background), internal floors of tenement block in the south-east corner of Cathedral Square, facing north Fig 21



Trial trench containing building wall, with internal floors of tenement block in the south-east corner of Cathedral Square, facing west Fig 22

Street surfaces and paths

Throughout the life of the early market square surface, localised maintenance and repairs were undertaken. In association with the building in the south-east corner of the market square a pitched or slab stone pavement and street surface was laid on the north and west sides of the building, but did not appear to extend to the larger part of the square (Fig 23). The path, about 1.5m wide, flanked the north and west sides of the building, with the general street level tipping gently from the building, which probably continued around the entire building. To the north of the building several resurfacing events raised the street level, possibly as a response of the continuing incursions of the dark silt, which continued into the 17th century.

Street monument

To the west of the building the remains of a possible monument was present. The part of the structure that was observed would suggest that it was probably circular or polygonal in plan, with a diameter of approximately 5m. At ground level the edge of the feature had a low stone step or kerb set on the market square surface, although between its east side and the south-west located building a pitched stone street and path surface had been introduced.

Abutting the inside of the stone step was a make-up layer or packing of limestone rubble. At the approximate centre of the feature there was a pile of roughly laid ashlar blocks and at least one piece of fine moulded stone work dating from the late 13th to early 14th centuries, but they are likely derived from the demolition of the 'old' parish church or the Chapel of St Thomas the Martyr (Thomas Becket). Overlying the stone was a deposit of gravel and a soil and rubble dump, forming a mound at least 1m in height. The date of the demolition of the monument was probably no earlier than the 15th century, but the date of its construction unclear, although it may date back to the foundation of the market square (Fig 24).

The structural remains may have been elements of a street cross or some other street furniture, but its removal may have occurred before the construction of the neighbouring building, however, the soil mound appears to have remained as a feature in the square since the street silting was allowed to abut and partially overlay it.



Pavement and street surface on west side of the tenement building in the south-west corner of Cathedral Square, building wall (foreground) and street monument mound (background), facing north-west
Fig 23



Street monument mound containing ashlar and ornamental stone, facing west
Fig 24

Butchers Row

The west end of the market square had been long connected with butcher's stalls at least from the middle of the 13th century (Mackreth 1994). The building of the parish church of St John the Baptist in the square and a cemetery laid out on its west side would suggest either the butchers' stalls moved to the tenements surrounding the square or they were already established there.

The John Speed map of 1610 shows no indication of a cemetery, but illustrates an established row of tenements, arranged north-south adjacent to the west side of the parish church, known as Butchers Row. Clearly there had been a change in land use with the closure of the cemetery that was sealed by a limestone rubble and soil layer 0.10m to 0.30m deep, dating from the mid 16th to 17th centuries. The abandonment of the cemetery may relate to the 16th-century Reformation.

When the 'row' was first constructed the premises were probably commercial in use and, as the name denotes, they were all or partly connected with the butchers' trade. On the Eyres map of 1721 the building at the north end of Butchers Row can be seen to extend into the churchyard, and was known to be the premises of the church sexton. It is possible that since the church was located in the square, the north-east corner of the cemetery had always been occupied by the Sexton's house, which would have been the ideal location, as his job included being the town's gravedigger. This could be an explanation why the north part of the churchyard was not occupied by burials.

The demise of the 'row' began in the later part of the 19th century with the removal of the buildings at its southern end for the enlargement of the Corn Exchange adjacent to the west side. The north end of the 'row', including the Sexton's house, survived until the end of the 19th century when the building was demolished for the final extension of the Corn Exchange.

Although Butchers Row was well recorded in documentary and cartographic evidence, very little physical remains survived. The only remains comprised a small area of three or four overlying room surfaces of clay and mortar, in the location of the Sexton's house. Below the bottommost of the floors was a broken decorated medieval stone mortar (c.0.40m in diameter) set into the natural gravel. It had a hole in its base with a slate roof tile underneath it, with a green cessy silt accumulation around the base of the bowl, suggesting it had been used as a urinal. The mortar had been backfilled with ash before it was sealed below the floor (Fig 25).

The outline of the sextons building in the churchyard may have been defined by the remains of a flagstone path in the churchyard, but no remains of the building had survived (Fig 26).



Stone mortar in the floor of building in Butchers Row facing north
Fig 25



Flagstones at west end of churchyard may outline the location of the Sexton's house at the north end of Butchers Row, facing south
Fig 26

Dark organic silting

Although the building and resurfacing had been undertaken in parts of the square, dark silt continued to accumulate in the main open area of the square and the streets surrounding it.

3.6 The Guildhall and the redevelopment of the square (late 17th century)

The Guildhall

Throughout the major part of the 17th century little obvious change occurred around the area of the market square, the Civil War and the Commonwealth appear to have had little effect on the secular environment of Peterborough. It was not until the restoration of Charles II that there was any public and political will to improve the conditions of the city centre streets that were still being inundated with the accumulation of dark silt waste.

This development created a marked change in the look of the square, with the construction of the 'Guildhall' forming the centre piece, a public building consisting of a large chamber supported on open arches, forming a covered market space. A public subscription was started in 1669, with the completion of the structure in 1671, which in its formative years was known as the Chamber over the Cross. It was located in the market square to the east side of the church (Fig 27). A trench adjacent to the east side

of the Guildhall revealed a 3m length of curving stone foundation, probably part of an estimated 17m circular structure on which the building is probably supported. The foundations were approximately 0.5m deep, constructed on a similar depth of clay and cornbrash rubble make-up overlying the dark silt deposit (Fig 28).



East facing facade of the Guildhall Fig 27



Guildhall stone foundations in fountain drain trench on the east side of the building, facing south-west Fig 28

The construction of the Guildhall almost certainly replaced the Butter Cross that had been established in the square as a covered market at least from the early 1600s. It is shown on the John Speed map of 1610 as circular or polygonal building, together with a tall circular structure, which was also probably removed during this phase of development.

Resurfacing of the square

To escape the dire conditions created by the dark silt, the square and the streets levels were also raised and resurfaced in stone. A large quantity of cornbrash rubble and clay was brought into the square, raising the ground level to between 0.5m to 1m above the dark silt level. The make-up material displayed distinct tip lines from west to east, with the greatest depth to the west and narrowing to the east. Overlying the make-up deposits was a surface of compacted small to medium, surface worn sub-angular limestone chips and fragments, which exhibited a slight incline to the east side of the square to encourage drainage, so as to negate the possibility of further silt accumulations on the square. The ground did rise towards the Guildhall, but a fairly level area was formed on its east side, possibly to accommodate the weekly market.

The resurfacing appears to have been fairly extensive as it was observed in Church Street, up to Queen Street and Cowgate and in Cumbergate, directly overlying the dark silt. It was probably during the raising of ground level and resurfacing that the levelling of the tenement block in the south-west corner of the square was undertaken. Although there was no direct evidence the buildings were probably sealed by the new surface.

Churchyard pitched stone surface/drain

The street and square improvement scheme appears to have included the churchyard with the surface of pitched stone, gently tipping from the church wall to an open pitched stone drain adjacent to the churchyard wall. The surface was only present in the south-eastern part of the churchyard, the other areas had undoubtedly been truncated and levelled by later activity.

Church Street pavement

A pitched stone path c 1m wide was located along the length of the churchyard wall on the north side of Church Street (Fig 29). The path had a slight incline into the street that had lost its stone surface exposing the dark silt deposit beneath. It is possible the churchyard wall may have been reconstructed at the same time or at some stage post-dating the laying pitched surfaces, as the wall appears to be slightly offset to the south at the new ground level.



17th-century pitched stone path (foreground), overlaid by a late 18th-early 19th-century pitched stone pavement (background), both abutting churchyard stone wall (right), facing west Fig 29

Queen Street

At the south end of Queen Street there was a base of a possible drain aligned east-west 1.5m long by 0.15m wide. It was composed of rectangular blocks with a flat upper surface, up. The upper part of the drain had probably been removed as the stone base was overlaid by recent make-up material. Although no date for the drain was produced, the underlying deposit of dark silt deposit contained 16th-century Cistercian ware pottery, which makes the drain probably part of the resurfacing of the 17th century or later.

Surface silting

The problem of the silting in the eastern part of the market square appears to have been resolved by the remodelling, as only a thin layer of silt was observed, possibly as a result of the sloping of the surface, but also due to possible cleaning and maintenance. However, the dark organic silt accumulating in the north part of the square, centred on Butchers Row, which included Queen Street, Church Street, Cowgate and Cumbergate as a 0.20m thick deposit (Fig 30). The continuing presence of the dark silt in these streets was probably due to their location in the area of the well established butcher's market that still produced an excess of waste material.

The churchyard escaped the worst of the street silting as it was enclosed by a wall, although it did accumulate some silt over the pitched stone surface, especially in the open drain.



Trial trench in Queen Street; showing 17th-century street surface overlaid by the dark silt (right), modern service pipe trench fill (right), facing south Fig 30

3.7 Redevelopment of Cathedral Square (late 18th early 19th centuries)

During the next 120 years, from the time of the construction of the Guildhall and the resurfacing of the market square, the main development was the construction of a row of buildings between St John's Church and adjoining the west side of the Guildhall, as pictured on the Eyres map of 1721. A short length of stone wall, aligned north to south and a small area of brick laid surface, located between the church and the Guildhall are probably the remains from these early buildings. The map also displayed Butchers Row,

with the Sexton's house at the north end, extending into the churchyard. To the west of Butchers Row the map shows a new block of buildings separated by a narrow lane and alleyway.

The waste clogged streets of Peterborough appeared to still have been a major problem at the end of the 18th century, probably due to the neglect of the Feoffees, the authority responsible for the maintenance of the roads. In 1789 the Feoffees were relieved of their responsibilities and in 1790 the Peterborough Pavement and Improvement Commission was established. The Commission was enacted to clear the thoroughfares and resurface the streets.

Resurfacing of the square

The 17th-century market square surface appeared to still be intact and in use by the late 18th century, with little surface silting, but the adjacent streets were in a state of disorder from the accumulation of waste. The new commission was established in part due these conditions with the power to rectify it. The new authority appears to have made a decision to undertake a similar process to the late 17th-century construction, by raising the square and street level and resurfacing.

The similar method was to introduce limestone cornbrash and clay make-up deposits to the central market square area in front of the Guildhall, with an overall gently east tipping surface. The make-up deposits were overlaid by a gravel sub-base between 0.2m to 0.4m thick.

Once the make-up layers and gravel had been introduced the buried wall remains of the building in the south-east corner of the square were further robbed out, with some of the gravel filling the robber trench before it was backfilled. The robbing of the walls may have occurred at a later date, but recent truncation by A15 road has removed all the earlier surfaces.

Into the gravel sub-base was set a substantial surface of pitched limestone slabs aligned north-south, with shallow open gullies/drains, 0.5m wide, of pitched limestone set east-west, to facilitate drainage to the east. This surface was observed as truncated areas in the southern part of Cathedral Square, but it can be assumed it was a much more extensive surface throughout the square and the adjacent streets (Fig 31). A largely intact length of the pitched stone path and drain lay to the north side of Church Street, adjacent to the churchyard, undisturbed by recent buried services (Figs 32 and 33).

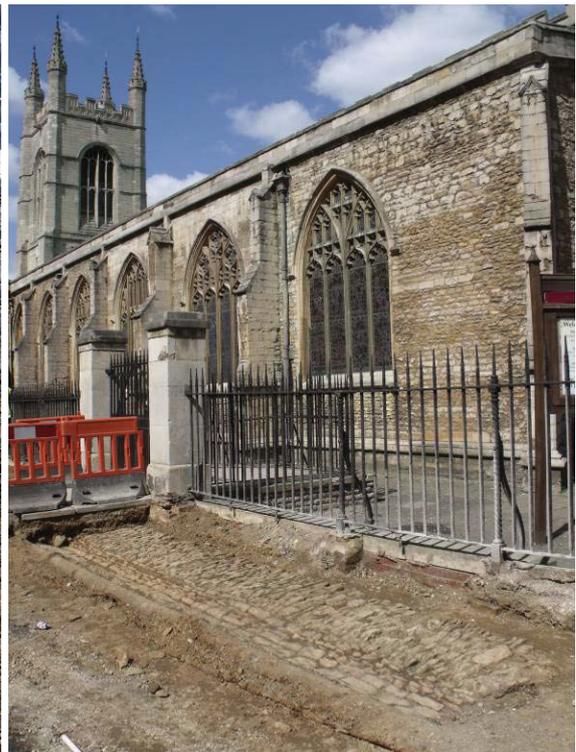
The records suggest the market area and the street surfaces had the 'cobbled' pitched stone surface, with footpaths of flagstones edged with kerbs. The only flagstones identified that were still in use were within the churchyard, forming pavements in front of the north, south and west entrances to the church, including an area in the north-west corner of the churchyard that may have been a path around the sexton's house. It is not known if these were the original locations of the flagstones, but even that was the case, they appear to have been re-laid on recent make up deposits.



Late 18th-early 19th-century pitched stone surface, with underlying make-up layers, sealing the dark silt, area of fountain array north side of Cathedral Square, facing north, Fig 31



Stripped area on the south side of Church Street adjacent to the churchyard wall. Pitched stone pavement, with linear open pitched stone drain lying square to the outer edge of the path. Shows pavement from the east side of the church porch entrance, a Victorian brick culvert is seen cutting across the path (foreground), facing east Fig 32



Pavement at the east end of the churchyard wall, facing north-west Fig 33

Surface silting

The gullies and probable street maintenance seem to have kept the thoroughfares and square clear and accessible, with accumulation of only a few centimetres, but increasing to 0.15m in parts of the open drains.

3.8 The modern square (19th-20th centuries)

Peterborough in the 19th century saw a period of growth and expansion for the city, especially with the arrival of the railways in the middle part of the century. This was reflected in the commercial centre, with new building development in and around the Cathedral Square. The changes were partly due to the response of the local government, initially the Improvements Commission, but in the late 19th century this authority was replaced by the Municipal Borough Council in 1874.

By the 19th century probably little remained of the early burgage tenement blocks, as the new larger commercial and public premises were now dominating the street frontages, although two 17th-century buildings still exist on the south side of the square (Fig 34).

The 19th-century progress and development was observed in the excavations throughout the Cathedral Square and adjacent streets. The remains of 19th-century commercial and public buildings were recorded between the Guildhall and the Church of St John the Baptist, to the west side of the church, on Bridge Street, Cumbergate, Cowgate, Queen Street, and Exchange Street. Changes were also taking place around the church with replacement of the churchyard wall. In the Market Square and the streets, not only was there new street surfacing, but Victorian engineering was coming to the fore with the introduction of gas mains, water pipes, and a series of brick culverts for street drainage, all concealed as buried services.



Surviving 17th-century buildings on the south side of Cathedral Square (Church Street), facing south Fig 34

Buildings between St John the Baptist Parish church and the Guildhall

This area was the site of many buildings, from at least the 17th to the 20th centuries, containing substantial remains of brick and stone foundations and cellarge of several of the later buildings (Figs 35 and 36). The north side had been heavily truncated by a 20th-century subterranean toilet block, although the foundations on the west and south side of the earlier buildings may have been partly utilised in the modern toilet block wall.



Buildings between the church of St John the Baptist and the Guildhall
Steps leading to cellar,
south side of toilet block,
facing north-west Fig 35



Stone cellar wall and brick floor,
east side of toilet block,
facing north-west Fig 36

The Corn Exchange

The area to the west of the church was dominated by the presence of the 1960s Norwich Union Building, a concrete tower block, until its demolition as part of the new development. Due to its scale it largely removed all evidence of previous activity, although some significant remains of the previous standing building, the Corn Exchange, did survive. Although, as they shared a similar footprint, what the 20th-century building did not remove was probably already truncated by the Corn Exchange itself, apart from the remains of possibly the Sexton's house mentioned above.

With the demolition of the Norwich Union Building and the landscaping of the area for the new St John's Square, remnants of the Corn Exchange were uncovered. There were lengths of concrete and brick foundations, especially around the east corner, up to 1.5m deep, but the best preserved part of the building was in the north-east corner, where part of the white glazed brick walls and a diagonal chequer board tiled floor (red and black) of the subterranean toilet area was located, approximately 1.3m below the existing street level (Fig 37). The toilet area was probably part of the final 1893 extension of the building.



Corn Exchange; Remains of wall and floor of the subterranean toilet facing east Fig 37

Bridge Street (Narrow Bridge Street)

Before the present Bridge Street was widened in the 1930s by demolishing the east side frontages, it was a much narrower thoroughfare, hence its earlier name, Narrow (Bridge) Street. Only the north end of the street lay within the development, in the very south-east corner of Cathedral Square. In front of the present Nat West Bank building there was the remains of a short length of a brick and a limestone ashlar wall. This may represent the back walls of two adjacent building that once faced onto Narrow Street. The east side of the walls were abutted by a possible garden or yard soil. No dating evidence was recovered, but the buildings were likely to be either 19th or early 20th-century construction.

Cumbergate

This street now forms a short thoroughfare from Exchange Street to the entrance of the Queensgate shopping centre, which supplanted the part of the street that originally formed a dog-leg and joined the Long Causeway. The modern street development has made an incursion into the surviving east side of Cumbergate, up to a building frontage, presently used as tearooms, but originally erected as almshouses by the Feoffees in 1903, from a fund bequeathed to the city by a Miss Frances Pears.

The street area in front of the building was the Almshouses garden, walled off from Cumbergate, of which a 14m length of the foundations, aligned approximately south-west to north-east, with street and building frontage survives (Figs 6, 7 and 38). Adjacent to the east side of the wall was a short 2m length of stone wall. Although this has been attributed an early medieval date, it may be part of the probably 18th or 19th-century almshouses that fronted the street. A remnant of a garden soil and a possible bedding feature was present to the east side of the wall.

To the west side of the wall there was a disturbed stone cobble street surface which was cut by the foundations from which 17th or 18th-century pottery was recovered.



Cumbergate; Miss Pears Almshouses (background, now Harriet's tearooms), garden wall foundations (foreground), facing north-east Fig 38

Exchange Street

Trench 12, in Exchange Street, contained a part of a possible cellar wall composed of clay-bonded limestone blocks, which has been probably replaced by a recent reinforced concrete cellar that was most likely associated with the commercial property on the south-west corner of Cumbergate and Exchange Street.

18th-century townhouse, Queen Street

On the west side of Queen Street stands a mid-18th century brick town house of quality, with a central Venetian window and entrance. It is presently in use as a public house, called The Grapevine (Fig 39), though not the historical Grapevine public house which was on a different site, now gone. The reduction in the street level and the excavation of the service trenches prior to the new resurfacing gave opportunity to record the foundations of the building, and a partly obscured wall cavity for a boot scraper, adjacent to the north side of the entrance. The presence of a boot scraper in the 18th-century city centre appears to be a clear indictment to the conditions of the pavements at this late date, even after all the previous street improvements.



Former 18th-century town house on Queen Street, now known as The Grapevine (PH), facing east onto the square, facing west, from Exchange Street Fig 39

Cowgate trench

As part of the development a new electric sub-station was located in Cowgate between properties 8 and 10 on the south side of the street, c 37m from the street frontage and 4m from the rear of the shared tenement plot boundary with residences of neighbouring Priestgate. From the sub-station a trench for the cable ducts was excavated down an alleyway to the street frontage. The alleyway lay north-south, square to the street frontage, which was probably first recorded on the 1821 enclosure map, but the later maps show the frontage covering the alleyway as it is today.

A possible buried soil, overlying the natural clay was encountered close the frontage of Cowgate with a gradual fall to the south, which is consistent with the drop in the natural layers across the square towards the river, but no dating evidence was recovered. Overlying these deposits was a mixed make-up/levelling layer composed of demolition debris, possibly from previous buildings that occupied the site, creating a level building surface at the Cowgate frontage. The pottery recovered from this deposit dated to the 19th century.

Beyond the building frontages the alleyway widened and opened into a yard area. This area, until probably recent times, had been occupied by a probable 19th or 20th-century building, now demolished. From the demolished building in the south to the end of the trench was occupied by a dark grey garden soil up to 0.4m deep, containing 19th-20th-century pottery.

Overlying the layers was either brick or coarse orange-brown gravel, forming a track or yard surface. They probably formed an 19th-century alleyway path or yard level, which was fairly level throughout its length at 0.40m to 0.60m below the existing surface, though it became slightly shallower at the Cowgate frontage with a depth of 0.3m, where the bricks were overlaid by tarmac. The surfaces were sealed by recent dark grey clay loam make-up layer up to 0.5m thick, containing 19th-century pottery and clay pipe. The existing surface was composed of an established brick and stone slab surface in the alleyway with a more recent concrete and brick surface in the southern yard area.

St John the Baptist Church

The church structure went through some considerable change in the 19th century, as it originally had a spire that had to be removed in the 1820s when it was deemed to be unsafe, probably part of the of the work undertaken between 1819 and 1820, by the St John's Act of Parliament granted in 1819. In the 1880s the building went through further extensive restoration work (Bull and Bull 2007).

In the later part of the century the medieval stone churchyard wall was demolished and replaced, with a 'new' low wall, with wrought iron railings, opening up the lower part of the church to street view. The 'new' wall and boundary extended around its entire length of the churchyard, with the exception of four new entrances of stone clad plinths and iron gateways at the two extremities of the churchyard facing Church Street and Exchange Street. Stone steps led from these entrances into the churchyard (Figs 40 and 41).



Church gateway, north-west corner of the churchyard, facing north onto Exchange Street Fig 40



Churchyard railings on the north facing north-east onto Exchange Street Fig 41

Victorian services

Evidence of buried Victorian services engineering was present in many of the trenches throughout the square in the form of gas mains/water pipes, and a series of brick culverts for street drainage, now redundant and often or not truncated by more recent services (Figs 42 and 43).

The effect of the this comprehensive network of drainage culverts was to prevent surface water developing and washing away silt and other debris off the streets, creating a cleaner an more habitable environment in the city centre.



Victorian brick culvert cutting late 18th/early 19th-century pitched stone pavement, on the north side of Church Street, adjacent to the churchyard, facing north Fig 42



Excavated section through culvert facing north

Fig 43

Granite street surface

The last of the surfaces to be laid before the modern 20th-century pavements and roads was an extensive level surface of granite setts, small roughly-shaped sub-rectangular blocks, replacing the late 18th-century pitched stone surface. This surface was only identified *in situ* in two small areas, one on the north side of the square, close to the toilet block, the other below the west side of the Cathedral Gateway (Fig 44).

From contemporary photographs this surface appears be extensive throughout the square and the neighbouring streets. The photographs also show an elaborate lamp-post in Cathedral Square, which was replaced by the Gates Memorial in 1897. The memorial was a fountain which honoured Henry Pearson Gates, the city’s first mayor. Although the monument was removed to Bishop’s Road gardens in 1963, the concrete foundations remained occupying an area of 5sqm and at least 0.7m thick, in the location of the northern array of fountains.



Remnant of late 19th-early 20th-century granite sett market square surface and stone kerb at the Cathedral Gateway, facing north Fig 44

20th century developments

The 20th century was a time of major developments and changes throughout the area of investigation, which started in the 1930s with the demolition of Narrow Street for the creation of the broader thoroughfare of Bridge Street and the building of the new City Hall. The main road routes, the A15 and A47, now also passed through the city centre, along Long Causeway, Church Street, Cowgate and Bridge Street, making it the hub of the local transport network. Early 20th-century underpinning of the tower of St John the Baptist was also recorded (Walker 2010).

In the later part of the 20th century (1963) the market was moved from Cathedral Square to the old cattle market on the north side of City Road, bringing to an end its original function after about 800 years. The Gates monument was also moved, making the square a more open public area.

In 1964 the Corn Exchange was demolished, with the construction of the Norwich Union Building replacing it and opening in 1966. Underground toilets and an electricity substation were located between the church of St John the Baptist and the Guildhall, in the area formerly occupied by the 18th to 19th-century buildings. In Cathedral Square a fountain was constructed in the early 1960s, which was in recent times replaced by a pair of circular flowerbeds (Figs 4 and 5).

The major development of the Queensgate Shopping Centre in the late 1970s to the north side of Cathedral Square did not directly affect it, but it changed the adjacent street

plan, especially the medieval street of Cumbergate. It almost entirely disappeared under the development, except for a length of the southern arm that leads into Exchange Street, which became pedestrianised.

The excavation evidence of the 20th-century activity was present as multiple service trenches, street furniture foundations (bollards, sign posts etc.), extensive buried remains of the road make-up layers, tarmac and concrete surfaces. The square and the neighbouring streets were laid with paving slabs and brick road surfaces.



Present day Cathedral Square, with the new fountain arrays in use, facing east towards the Cathedral Gateway Fig 45

3.9 Quantification of the site archive

The archive includes material from all previous interventions. They comprise the two phases of trial trenching (CATSP08 and PCSF09), the excavation (PCS09), and the watching brief (PCSWB09).

Table 2: Quantification of site archive

Item	Quantity
Pottery	4 boxes
Animal bone	6 boxes
Stone	7 boxes
Ceramic tile/brick	2 boxes
Clay pipe, plaster, mortar, slag, shell	2 boxes
Small finds, including leather	190
Soil samples	25
Context sheets	c.800
Colour film	24
Black/white film	24
Digital photographs	2068
Plans	142
Sections	200

4 ARTEFACTUAL AND ECOFACTUAL EVIDENCE

4.1 The pottery by Iain Soden

The evaluations at the Cathedral Square produced, respectively (for Trenches 1-5) 101 sherds, weighing 2,394g from nine contexts and (for Trenches 6-16) 72 sherds, weighing 1,466g from eleven contexts. The wider investigations surpassed that very considerably, producing 1383 sherds weighing 20,123g from 130 contexts. The total pottery from the site therefore stands at 1556 sherds, weighing 23,983g from 150 contexts. All the pottery from each intervention has been taken into account in this assessment.

As a whole the assemblage comprises vessel fragments in 29 production types, ranging in date from the late 12th or early 13th to the 19th centuries.

The pottery present

In the absence of a widely accepted medieval and post-medieval type series for Peterborough, the nomenclature adopted remains that preferred for the published site of The Still (Spoerry and Hinman 1998). Most types are represented in the neighbouring Northamptonshire County Type series and it is to this that secondary recourse has also been made. This Type Series contains considerable numbers of sherds both from consumer sites and from the kilns of the surrounding industries represented here. Those represented are set out below in order of their broad chronological appearance and production date range (Table 3).

Table 3: Pottery fabrics present

Code	Description	Date
A	Thetford-type ware	12th-13th centuries
B	Grimston-type ware	13th century
C	Lyveden/Stanion A ware	c1100-1300
D	Lyveden Stanion B ware	c1250-1500
E	Bourne B ware	c1200-1500
F	Sandy Shelly ware	c1200-1500
G	Oolitic shelly ware	c1200-1500
H	Late medieval reduced ware	c1400-1500
I	Tudor Green type ware	c1400-1450
J	Glaphorn Ware	c1450-1500
K	Bourne D Ware and variants	c1450-1637
L1	Raeren Stoneware	c1475-1550
L2	Langerweher Stoneware	c1475-1550
L3	Frechen Stoneware	c1600-1700
M	Cistercian ware	c1480-1580
N	Midland Black ware	c1580-1700
O	Manganese-mottled ware	c1680-1740
P	Dutch Fine Redwares	c1550-1600
Q	Glazed Red Earthenwares	c1550-1700
R	Midland Yellow ware	c1550-1700
S	Tin Glazed earthenwares	c1650-1740
T	Slipwares	c1650-1740
U	Brown Stoneware	c1680-1750
V	Westerwald Stoneware	c1700-1800
W	Nottingham Stoneware	1700-1800
X	White salt Glazed Stoneware	c1720-1770
Y	Creamware	c1720-1780
Z	Pearlwares	c1780-1820
#	19th century industrially-produced wares	19th century

Pottery occurrence and weights by context and type have been compiled.

Residuality and the evidence for use of the Medieval Market Square

There is little to suggest that any of the early material (12th to early 15th centuries) is well stratified. Most seems to be residual in later features and deposits. Amongst this earlier material are noted sherds from the prominent industry at the Northamptonshire villages of Lyveden and its neighbour Stanion, excavated in the 1960, early 1970s and 2002 (Foard 1991 and Chapman *et al* 2008). The early type A shelly wares are part of a wider regional tradition going back to St Neots types, but the hard grey and highly oolitic B fabric, under a strong green glaze, is very distinctive. Contemporary pottery has been noted from Thetford and Grimston, in Norfolk, but in very small quantities.

From the middle of the 15th century onwards, almost all of the interventions have been dominated by Bourne D ware, dated c 1450-1637. Far from reflecting any biased retrieval policy, this is a real domination of the market represented, being 52% of sherds and 65% by weight. In this it is a broadly similar reliance on supply seen at 'The Still' (Sperry and Hinman 1998, 51 fig 16 and 71, 77). The ware predominantly has the distinctive hard, fine orange/buff fabric and off-white surface slipping distinguishable (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 409, 411). Represented here are jugs, bowls or basins, jars and cisterns with bung holes. Decoration is minimal, with occasional green splashed glazing, strap handles and thumbled bungs. The pale grey/white slip on the orange surfaces is the greatest marker to Bourne products at this period, though not all have it.

Other types are less certain in their origin, similar shelly, oolitic and sandy fabrics deriving from a variety of industries around Peterborough which were prolific in the same period and exploited very similar petrological sources, such as Glapthorn, near Oundle, where later 15th-century kilns have been excavated and published at Leacroft and Gypsy Lane (Johnson 1997, 13-42). It is not dissimilar in range or indeed fabric-colour from the Bourne products but the fabric is overall much harder and feels slightly 'pimply' when compared with the smooth Bourne finish. It often is slipped in the manner of Bourne, although not as extensively.

There is a noticeable absence of types from the east and south-easterly direction of Peterborough. For instance there is no Cambridge Sgraffito Ware. This is a broad observation already noted at 'The Still', and a pattern is emerging of a Peterborough which, in ceramic terms at least, looked to successful local industries to the west and north in the period, with little more than the ubiquitous Glazed Red earthenwares, type fossils for the later 16th century, coming from (possibly) a wide variety of sources across East Anglia, emulating Dutch imports.

Dating and context

The majority of well-stratified material is almost certainly of the 16th century, most probably c 1525-1600, characterised by the regular appearance of Bourne Type D-ware in conjunction with either Cistercian ware or Midland Black, with occasional Rhenish Stoneware flagons and mugs, or sometimes a combination. Localised concentrations of Glazed Red Earthenwares are also noticeable alongside these. This is most noticeable as the consistent dating time and again for the distinctive black silty deposit which was encountered all over the site. This appears to be the flattened, strewn remains of a widespread rubbish deposit which may have formed what was widely known in the 16th century as a 'muckhill' and which characterised even the most prominent parts of many towns in the immediate post-Dissolution period. Such well-documented, and in some cases mapped, examples can be found in Northampton, 'Rowkes Muckhill' near the Market Square, and Coventry, 'Graffery [Greyfriars] Muckhill' outside one of the principal gates. They would have been neither pleasant nor aesthetic but seem to have been a result of a widespread breakdown of civic and other rubbish disposal initiatives after the Dissolution of the monasteries.

The collapse of the Bourne industry after a disastrous potting-related fire in 1637 is a useful calendar break to mark in the recording of presence/absence of the predominant Bourne D-type ware in the archaeological record.

4.2 **Building stone** by Jackie Hall

One stone vessel, ten architectural fragments and numerous stone slate and geological samples were retrieved and saved for further analysis. The vessel and architectural fragments are medieval, while the samples and Collyweston roof slates may be either medieval or post-medieval. Although all the fragments are, inevitably, found in secondary contexts (re-use or destruction), they are all stratified. They have a part to play in our understanding of the development of the city, particularly the rebuilding of the parish church in the market place and the concomitant demolition of both the original parish church on the east side of the abbey and the nave of the chapel of St Thomas Becket next to the great gateway into the abbey.

Vessels

This is clearly a medieval mortar, made of Barnack, SF79 (1762). Because of its reuse, in the corner of a room with the bottom knocked out, possibly as a toilet, this mortar is of considerable interest. Further research needs to be carried out on its design and date.

Architectural Stones from 'Street Monument'

All of this group come from the base of a street monument, probably a cross, discovered during the excavations. A variety of stone was re-used in this location, some of it very fine, although other pieces, of the plain ashlar variety, can be discarded.

A broken Barnack slab, 72mm thick, with a small part of one rounded edge surviving. The top is worn suggesting it may have been a step prior to its re-use. SF56 (1174)

The corner of Barnack ashlar block with no tooling now visible. Although it is of interest for its role in the base of the presumed market cross, it can otherwise be discarded. SF57 (1028)

This is part of a really splendid octagonal/semi-octagonal Alwalton marble capital (or possibly base), even though the top, bottom and rear are broken. What remains of the moulding suggests a late 13th century to mid 14th century date, although (like the plain octagonal capital) it is of a rather unusual type, with a large roll shortly above the bell and another convex moulding above this. SF58 (1174)

Possible step, or part of late medieval ground-course, height 198mm, with a projecting half-roll at the top of 85mm diameter. Fine vertical tooling on front; rough diagonal tooling on one side. The stone is cut from Barnack and is not worn, suggesting a short period of use prior to its re-use in Cathedral Square. SF59 (1174)

A very finely cut stone, with one 90° angle and one 135° angle; faint vertical tooling on two faces and fine diagonal on one face. Probably part of respond/jamb but it may be a voussoir. SF60 (1174)

This is a thick slab of Barnack (102mm), perhaps originally a floor slab with the top and one side worked smooth with a fine boaster (straight tooling); one side with rough diagonal tooling and one with finer diagonal tooling. Although it is of interest for its role in the base of the presumed market cross, it can otherwise be discarded. SF61 (1174)

A very fine ashlar block with three types of tooling visible: broad diagonal, finer diagonal and fine vertical tooling on the visible face. Although it is of interest for its role in the base of the presumed market cross, it can otherwise be discarded. SF95 (1174)

Other Architectural Stones

Fragment of Alwalton marble shaft, diameter 99mm, surviving length 129mm (top and bottom do not survive); part of surface blackened by burning; otherwise surface in very good condition as if not exposed for very long. Context (1148)

Lump of very shelly Barnack (almost like Alwalton marble); extremely worn before its re-use in context (1214), but with the possible remains of two or three worked faces. On one side is a lump of iron fixed with lead. It is now impossible to tell what it was although it might possible have held two projecting railings. SF77 (1214)

A part-octagonal moulding, 186-192mm high, with a half-roll at the top 82mm diameter with a long receding chamfer below. The (originally) visible faces are worn, but diagonal tooling is faintly visible on the end beds. Probably part of a very plain capital for an acute corner, but a rather odd, basic moulding without even an annulus at the bottom. If it is a capital, the side of the octagonal shaft is c 175mm or larger. Probably 13th century. Context (1112)

Stone Samples

Six fragments very burnt stone; may not be worked at all; original composition of stone not clear. Context (1016)

Fragment light grey limestone, with ?burnt material, soil and mortar adhering, probably a local rubblestone, perhaps from the Cornbrash. Context (1187)

Limestone rubble, very dense, occasional ooliths; probably locally quarried for rubble walling or road surface or possibly a fragment of Collyweston. May require further identification. Context (1310) sample <1>

Fine-grained sandy limestone; fragment of Collyweston slate. Context (1310) Sample <2>

Three fragments, burnt red with mortar and ?greenish soil on top; difficult to tell geology. Not a sandy limestone, therefore not Collyweston. Probably a local rubblestone, perhaps from the Cornbrash. Context (1533)

Stone roof tile by Pat Chapman and Jackie Hall

The 22 roof tiles range from almost complete tiles to small fragments from all four interventions: the majority, 13, come from PCSF09; five from CATSP08 and two from PCSWB09. A wide variety of colours, from buff to dark grey, is represented, and also quite a wide range of thicknesses c 7mm-30mm, but nonetheless all the fragments of stone roof slate are of Collyweston, a distinctively sandy limestone. For full description see Sutherland (2003, 72-4).

These roof tiles are probably also medieval to early post-medieval in date, the same as the ceramic roof tiles. There are no Welsh slates to indicate a mid 19th century or later date.

4.3 Ceramic building material by Pat Chapman

Brick

There are 220 bricks, comprising nine complete examples and 211 fragments of varying sizes, from the four interventions within and around the market square (15 from CATSP08, 91 from PCSF09, 17 from PCS09 and 97 from PCSWB09).

Many of the bricks are handmade examples, often pale red to mauve with a cindery feel from being slightly overfired, or with yellow streaks, while orange, orange-brown and red-brown bricks are also quite common, with a few dark purple examples. These bricks would have been produced locally. From PCSWB09 come a few yellow bricks, including a perforated example, which began to be used from the late 18th century onwards either as Dutch imports or made in areas with the right kind of clay. The more modern complete bricks also come from this intervention, one stamped with STAR in one frog, probably either manufactured by the Dogsthorpe Star Brick Co or the Star Pressed Brick Co, local companies of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, but there are also two white glazed bricks from Halifax, including one stamped OATES & GREEN LTD, a company specialising in urinals and the construction of toilet blocks.

The complete bricks are typically 220mm long by 105mm wide, with a variation in thickness ranging from 50-72mm ($8\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{8} \times 2-3$ inches), which is close to the 1965 British standardisation of $8\frac{5}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{5}{8}$ inches (220x105x66mm), the metric version of 1969 being 215x102.5x65mm. The earlier brick fragments are typically 54-60mm thick and up to 120mm wide ($2\frac{1}{8}$ - $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches). These bricks are both thinner and wider than the more modern varieties.

Most of the bricks retain either lime mortar adhering to one or more surfaces, or Portland cement dating from the mid 19th century.

This assemblage indicates the great variety in the colour of bricks that were used in the more vernacular buildings from at least the 16th century until the early 20th century.

Ceramic roof tile

There are 218 ceramic roof tile sherds from the four interventions, comprising 23 sherds from CATSP09, 121 sherds from PCSF09, 11 sherds from PCS09 and 63 sherds from PCSWB09. These are virtually all flat tiles, plain or glazed green or yellow. Four tiles have round pegholes, another four have nibs. There are also eleven examples of green glazed and plain roof ridge tiles and four remnant crests.

The tiles are typically 11-15mm thick. One flat tile sherd is 165mm wide or $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, which was the standard width demanded by Act of Parliament in 1477. Three sherds are 180-183mm wide ($7\frac{1}{4}$ inches) and one is 200mm wide (8 inches). The only measurable length is in excess of 285mm ($11\frac{1}{4}$ inches), longer than the standard $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches (265mm).

The fabric for most of the tiles is coarse to fine orange-brown to red-brown clay, often with a grey core. This is typical of the Lyveden-Stanion ware, both villages produced roof tiles as well as pottery, and the tiles would be predominantly dated from the 14th century to the early 16th century. Two of the ridge tile crests, a small pyramid and part of an anvil shape were found in Stanion excavations (Chapman 2008). A few tiles are well made and could either be later in date or from a different source.

There are no pantiles, which date from the late 17th century onwards, or more modern machine-made tiles. This lack suggests that the roof tile assemblage is medieval to early post-medieval in date, coming from buildings of similar date. If there had been more modern tiles they had been saved for reuse.

Ceramic floor tile

There are 16 sherds of floor tile, from medieval to modern in date, from the four interventions: seven from CATSP08, six from PCSF09, just one from PCS09, and two from PCSWB09.

Twelve tiles, considered to be medieval to early post-medieval in date, come from all four interventions. These are typically made from a coarse orange fabric with a grey core, with one made from a fine pink fabric, one red-brown and two fired to black. Four of the tiles are green glazed, the only tile from PCS09, and the only early tile from PCSWB09, from the churchyard area, which also had white slip under the glaze but is too badly worn to determine any design.

The remaining four tiles are late 19th century to modern in date. Two of these are brick-like paviors worn smooth. The other two tiles could have been used as wall tiles; one, from CATSP08, is plain with a stamped grid on the back for adhering to mortar or cement and the other tile, from PCSWB09, is a complete 6 inch square (150mm) with the name EXCELSIOR stamped within a circle.

These few tiles are just the remnants left that indicate that plain and glazed floor tiles were used during the medieval period, and the change to brick-like paviors at a later date.

Mortar and plaster

Altogether 878 fragments of varying sizes of mortar and plaster, weighing 3638g, come from PCSF09, PCS09 and PCSWB09. Some of these fragments are plaster and some are mortar, but there are some that are not readily definable. Most of these fragments are made from white lime, while a few are grey Portland cement.

Of the obvious plaster remains, 91 fragments weighing 2238, some have wattle or combing impressions, indicating their structural use, and come from PCSF09 and PCSWB09.

The remaining 787 fragments, weighing 1400g, have been categorised as mortar for the moment. This includes those from the PCSWB09 contexts (1756-1759), labelled as mortar floor.

The plaster remains indicate that some of the buildings at least were wattle or lath and plaster, and some of the plaster may have been decorated. The fragments of grey Portland cement would date from the mid 19th century onwards and could have been used in repairs to older houses or for new buildings.

4.4 Other Finds by Tora Hylton Andy Chapman, and Ian Meadows***Metal finds, worked bone and glass*** by Tora Hylton

The excavations produced a small collection of finds spanning medieval and post-medieval periods. The majority of the finds were recovered from a dark silt deposit which lay beneath the present Cathedral Square and which dates to the 16th century. The assemblage includes a small number of fragmentary objects which stylistically date to the medieval period, but the majority of the finds are post-medieval.

Quantity and condition of material

In total there are 193 individual or group recorded small finds in five material types (Table 4). All the finds have been entered on to a computerised database (ACCESS). A basic catalogue has been compiled, comprising material type and object identifications,

together with stratigraphic information. All finds have been boxed following standard guidelines. The small finds may be quantified by material type as follows:

Table 4: Summary of other finds

Material	Quantity
Copper alloy (excluding coins)	56
Iron	67
Lead	34
Bone	1
Glass	35
Total	193

The copper alloy is in a stable condition and this also includes part of a cast medieval purse frame decorated with niello ornament. The ironwork is in a good state of preservation, although some pieces are encrusted in corrosion products. All the iron objects, with the exception of nails, small undiagnostic fragments and objects recovered from modern deposits have been X-radiographed. This was undertaken by Beth Werret of Wiltshire Conservation Service. This not only provided a permanent record, but it enabled identification and revealed technical details not previously visible. Some of the lead objects, particularly the window comes appear damaged with decaying surfaces, but all the other items are in a good state of preservation. A single cloth seal may require cleaning to aid identification. The worked bone object is in a good condition and requires no further work.

Summary of material recovered

The majority of the artefacts were recovered from the 16th-century dark silt deposits. The assemblage is represented by a small group of dress accessories, domestic related items and structural debris. In addition, there are a small number of objects which may attest to activities associated with textile manufacture, they include a fragment from a woolcard, part of a pair of shears, three thimbles and a cloth seal. The categories are tabulated below along with the quantities recovered (Table 5).

Table 5: Other finds by functional category

Functional category	Quantity
Personal Possessions	
Costume and jewellery	24
Personal equipment	2
Equipment and furnishings	
<i>Building equipment</i>	
General ironwork	1
Nails	104
Window glass	c 600 fragments
Window lead	9
<i>Household equipment</i>	5
Vessel glass	c 20 fragments
Knives	3
Horse Equipment	1
Trade	1
Tools	
Textile working	4
Weapons (lead shot)	3
Miscellaneous and unidentified	
Copper alloy	26
Iron	18
Lead	20

Copper alloy

Excluding the coins and jettons (see report by Ian Meadows) there are 56 copper alloy small finds.

Much of the assemblage is represented by undiagnostic sheet, rod and wire fragments (x 26). Identifiable objects fall into two main functional categories, small portable items which would have formed part of a person's attire (dress accessories) and items for domestic use. The former are represented by lace chapes, a decorative mount, and a range of pins, a strap-end and a looped clothes fastener. In addition there are fragments from two purse frames, one elaborately decorated with neillo-ornament in the form of a lattice motif. Objects for domestic use include, rim sherds from a cauldron and flatware vessel, a strainer, a large stud and a U-eyed fitting. Other items worthy of note include a rowle from a spur and three thimbles.

Iron

In total 67 individual or group recorded finds were recovered. The assemblage is dominated by nails and undiagnostic fragments. Identifiable objects include buckles (x 3), a candle holder, a key for a mount lock, three knives (one whittle-tang and two scale-tangs) and part of a pair of shears. Other objects include a pintle, a suspension ring and a perforated binding strap.

Lead

There are 34 objects manufactured from lead. With the exception of undiagnostic sheet fragments, which are presumably off cuts from lead flashings etc, the assemblage includes, a lead cloth seal, a fragment of a ?pilgrim/secular badge, a stud and three pieces of shot. In addition damaged and partially corroded fragments of H-sectioned window lead were recovered from the floor of a 16th-century building, together with fragments of glass.

Worked bone

There is one piece of worked bone, a perforated pig metapodia. Such items are medieval in date and generally considered to have been used as a buzz bone (a child's toy) or a toggle.

Glass

Over 600 fragments of glass were recovered, ranging from tiny splinters to larger fragments measuring up to c 50 mm across. The assemblage, albeit exceedingly fragmented is represented by fragments of window glass and vessel glass. Much of the assemblage displays signs of physical decay, with dull iridescent surfaces, which are laminating.

Window glass

The largest deposit of glass (c 576 shards) was recovered from the floor of a 16th-century building, together with a small number of decayed plain (unmilled) H-sectioned comes. The range of shards represented suggests that this assemblage may be a waste deposit of crown glass. It contains 170 unusable fragments with curved edges (29% by number) and c 392 miscellaneous fragments with no distinguishing features (68%). There are no complete/incomplete quarries and just 14 shards preserve vestiges of a single grozed edge (3% by number). If this deposit represented the remains of a window, evidence for complete or partially complete quarry fragments providing evidence for the style of light would be expected or at the least the percentage of fragments with grozed edges should be higher.

Of the remaining fragments of window glass just one is coloured glass. If held up to the light a pinkish/reddish tinge is evident, the piece is triangular in shape, retains a single

grozed edge and it is presumably a fragment of a quarry. The remaining fragments are colourless and they were generally recovered from 18th-century deposits.

Vessel glass

Over 20 fragments of vessel glass were recovered from deposits dating to the 16th to 19th centuries. The majority of sherds are undiagnostic body sherds. With the exception of a base sherd from a small bottle/flask in pale blue glass, from silt deposits dating to the 16th century, all the vessel fragments were recovered from 18th and 19th-century deposits. Diagnostic forms include fragments of 18th-century wine bottles, small flasks/bottles and a faceted stem from a wine glass in clear glass. No further work required.

Millstones by Andy Chapman

In Trench 7, context (729/741), there are two joining fragments from the circumference of a lower millstone in Millstone Grit. The stone is 700mm in diameter and is 70mm thick at the circumference and up to 95mm thick. These dimensions indicate that it has come from a water or wind-powered mill. The under-surface has been worked level and this and the circumference retain closely-spaced dimpled tool marks. The convex grinding surface is worn, but not heavily, and dimpled tool marks survive particularly in a 60mm band at the circumference. The small size of the stone suggests that it has come from a medieval or early post-medieval mill.

Wood by Ian Meadows

A number of pieces of wood were recovered from the various stages of excavation.

The assemblage was dominated by undiagnostic fragments of wood, mostly showing no evidence of having been cut or worked along with many small twigs or pieces of small branches. This is perhaps to be expected from a town where the buildings were largely timber. The area they were recovered from was, in the medieval and post-medieval period, an open space with few permanent structures so the pieces recovered may have been derived from activity in the adjacent structures or in temporary market booths. That at least one piece shows signs of burning might reflect an ad hoc view to fires in the market place, although of course it could have fallen from a brazier being used to cook/keep warm. The fragments of burr wood (SF37) and the removed knot (SF92), and indeed the many twig fragments (SF92), may reflect the preparation of pieces of wood for working. The absence of wood shaving or what could be recognised as turning waste might suggest that either such activity took place elsewhere or the material was either burnt or too ephemeral to survive archaeologically.

The occurrence of several pieces of board/plank is not surprising as they could be derived from a wide variety of sources. Of interest is the possible hairpin (SF93) and possible wooden bowl fragment (SF53), both types of artefacts known elsewhere from waterlogged urban contexts. The absence of larger fragments or structural timber possibly reflects that the fragments left in the market square were small enough to not be worth picking up to use as fuel and as an assemblage it tells us little about life in Peterborough.

Leather by Tora Hylton

A small assemblage of well preserved leather was recovered from the excavations at Peterborough Cathedral Square. The assemblage is predominantly represented by shoe fragments, but also includes part of a 'leaf' from a wool-card and a perforated strap/belt with a buckle attached. The majority of the shoe fragments were recovered from a dark silt deposit, which lay beneath the present Cathedral Square and dates to the 16th century. Later material in the form of a strap/belt and two shoes were recovered from 18th-century silt deposits (1417) associated with the Corn Exchange.

To ensure continuity with leather assemblages from previous excavations in Peterborough, the leather will be reported on fully by Quita Mould. Quita reported on an assemblage of leather recovered during the excavations at Cumbergate (Fletcher and Mould 2010) which lies just to the north of Cathedral Square; as she was unable to undertake this assessment due to work commitments, just a basic overview of the material recovered is provided here.

Methodology

The preliminary assessment comprised a brief scan of the material to quantify and identify the range of items represented and to determine any conservation requirements. The leather is not conserved, it is packed wet in double polythene self sealing bags and kept at a cool temperature in a refrigerator.

Quantification

In total c 100 individual fragments were recovered, all came from stratified deposits (Table 6). The assemblage is dominated by shoe fragments, represented by soles and vamps, notable features observed on the latter include one fragment with a lace hole and a shoe with open worked decoration. Although there are no complete examples, the features evident will permit closer identification of the shoe types represented. There are a small number of off cuts which may provide evidence for cobbling in the area.

Table 6: Quantification of Leather

Site Context	SF No	No	Description	Layer
CATSP 08				
05-15	7		Shoe fragments – upper/rand etc	Dark silt, ?13th-16th centuries
PCS 09				
806	20	1	Shoe – sole fragment	Dark silt,
	21	1	Shoe – sole fragment	16th-17th centuries
	22	1	Shoe – sole fragment	
	23	1	Shoe – upper fragment with lace hole	
PCSF 09				
1186	46	1	Shoe -?insole	Dark silt layer 16th century
	51	1	Shoe - sole	
1187	94	2	Shoe - sole	Square surface 16th century
1222	81	1	Shoe - sole	Dark silt, 16th century
PCSWB 09				
1125/1140	8	1	?off cut	Dark silt, 16th century
	97	1	?off cut	
1323	17	2	Shoe - sole	Dark silt, 16th century
	18	2	Shoe - sole fragment & upper fragment (stitched)	
1328	23	7	Off cut & stitched fragments	Dark silt, 16th century
1333	26	1	Strip & metal fragments (?carder)	Dark silt, 16th century
	30	2	Shoe - upper	
	31	1	Shoe - sole	
	36	4	Fragments	
	83	1	Fragment	
1417	38	3	Strap/belt fragment – 6 perforations Shoe – sole with iron shoe studs Shoe (for child) – sole & upper	Dark silt, 16th century
	85	1	Strap fragment attached to buckle, secured by 6 rivets (5 extant)	
1431	87	5	Offcuts ?	Dark silt, 16th century
1434	54	1	Shoe (adult) - sole	Dark silt, 16th century
	55	14	Shoe - mixed sole and upper fragments, one open worked	
	56	6	Shoe – sole/rand fragments	
	88	c50	Shoe – mixed fragments, sole/uppers /rand & offcuts	
		2 bags		
1629	89	1	Shoe - sole	Dark silt, ?century
1638	64	1	Fragment	Dark silt, 16th century

Other identifiable items include a small strip of leather with fine metal pins/fragments attached, which appears to be part of a "leaf" from a wool-card. This attests to wool processing and this may be of particular interest as Cumbergate, which lies some 30 meters to the north of Cathedral Square, has been identified as 'the street of the wool combers' (Meadows in Welch 1994, 4).

Conservation

It is anticipated that a number of the leather shoe fragments, wool-card and belt fragment will require conservation (freeze drying) but this will need to be determined in consultation with the specialist. The metal buckle will need to be x-rayed and the strap and buckle may require careful conservation to preserve both the leather and the metal.

Coins by Ian Meadows

Eight coins were recovered during the excavations. They are listed in site order below.

PCSF 09

Rose Farthing of Charles I, on the grounds of size, 12mm diameter, and thickness. SF1 (1006)

Almost certainly a jetton on the grounds of its size, 23mm diameter and thickness. It is, however, unclear if it is one of the English or German series. As a copper alloy flan it is too thin to be a post-medieval small denomination coin. SF38 (1147)

PCSWB 09

A hammered silver penny of the post-1279 long cross type. Part of the reverse mint name is visible in the legend CIVI and in the fourth quarter the legend commences with what looks like an S. The coin is probably an issue of Edward I 1272-1307. SF55 (1024)

Probably a trade token of the 17th century, 20mm diameter, the apparent thinness of the flan would preclude an official issue coin. SF63 (1626)

A half penny of the period from Charles II through to George III on the grounds of the flan size, 28mm diameter), and the weight. SF66 (1646)

If it was a coin, it would on the grounds of size be a farthing, 24mm diameter. It is unclear of which monarch and it is always possible it is a trade token of the 18th century. SF67 (1646)

Probably an 18th-century half penny, 28.5mm diameter. SF72 (1653)

A late 16th or early 17th-century Nuremberg jetton, 22mm diameter. The obverse legend reads HANS SCHULTES IN NVREMBERG around three crowns, alternately with three lis, arranged around a central rose. The reverse bears an Imperial orb within a tressure of three arches and three angles with the legend GLICK KVMPT VON GOT ALEIN (good fortune comes from God alone). This piece would have served as a counting token. SF74 (1661)

Discussion

With the exception of SF55, the silver Edward I penny, these flans were all copper alloy and generally highly corroded leaving no visible surface traces to use in their identification. All identifications are therefore tentative based upon flan size and weight. The presence of possible trade tokens is noteworthy since they were recovered from the market area of the town, it is unfortunate they are not legible. The coins are likely to span the period from the Restoration to George III but they are individually so corroded that a

much closer identification is unlikely. The silver penny is also quite corroded and unfortunately even in oblique light it is not possible to discern the obverse legend.

4.5 Animal bone by Karen Deighton

A total of 21.5kg of animal bone was collected by hand from a range of contexts during the course of excavation. Additional material from previous excavations totalled 5.75kg: (2.9kg from PCS09, 1.5kg from PCSF09 and 1.35kg from CATSP08).

This material was analysed to determine the level of preservation and the taxa present. The contribution to the understanding of the economy, status and function of the site was also considered.

Method

The material was firstly sorted into recordable and non-recordable fragments. Then quantification follows Halstead after Watson (1979) and uses minimum anatomical element (Min. A.U). The following were recorded for each element: context, anatomical element, taxa, proximal fusion and distal fusion, side, preservation, fragmentation, modification, butchery evidence and sex (where appropriate). Vertebra and ribs (with articulating ends) were counted and noted as small or large ungulate but not included in quantification. Epiphyseal fusion follows Silver (1969). Ovicaprid teeth were aged after Payne (1973), cattle after Halstead (1985) and pigs after Bull and Payne (1982). Recognition of butchery is after Binford (1981). Material from sieved samples was also included, mesh sizes were 3.4mm, 1mm and 500microns.

Results

Fragmentation (see Table 7) was heavy with only 16.7% of bone being whole; this was largely the result of old breaks. Fragmentation was possibly the result of heavy handed butchery techniques as suggested by the frequency of evidence for chopping (see below). However trampling should not be ruled out as a cause of heavy fragmentation as most bone is from the dark layer which covers the site. Bone surface abrasion was average, although some flaking was observed. Black/brown staining consistent with waterlogging was noted on material from contexts (1333, 1366, 1477, 1733). Canid gnawing was noted on 80 (25.8%) bones and further attests to the presence of dogs and could suggest bone lay exposed after disposal, further evidence to support to support trampling as the reason for the high level of fragmentation. Furthermore a high frequency of canid gnawing could also result in preservation bias against smaller bones and smaller taxa.

A total of 78 butchery marks were noted, 72 were the result of chopping, evidence for skinning, sawing, dismembering and filleting was also noted. One cattle humerus was split longitudinally. No evidence of burning was noted suggesting that this was not a preferred method of disposal. A metal fragment embedded in the proximal articulation of a cattle radius was noted from context (1434). One antler showed the removal of tines from the branch and the burr apparently to have been roughly chopped to remove it from the skull.

Table 7: Animal bone fragmentation

Fragment type	Number	Percentage
Whole	42	16.7
End+shaft	46	18.3
Cylinder	38	15.1
Splinter	22	8.7
Some shaft missing	87	34.6
End	8	3.1
End+shaft	6	2.3
Fresh break	2	0.7
Total	251	100

The species present

The following tables summarise the species present (Tables 8-12).

Table 8: Mammals present

Taxon	cattle	sheep/goat	pig	horse	deer	dog	cat	S.ung	L.ung
Total	235	203	29	14	5	6	2	8	32
Percentage	47.8	39.3	6.1	2.1	1.3	1.1	0.5	N/A	N/A

Table 9: Birds present

Element	domestic fowl	goose	bird
Total	4	8	4
Percentage	0.5	0.5	0.5

Table 10: Material from sieved samples (PCS09)

Context	707
Sample	2
feature	Dark silt layer
Sheep/goat	1
Pig	1
Large ungulate	1
Small ungulate	2
Small mammal	1
Bird indet	2

Table 11: Material from sieved samples (PCSF09)

Context	1016	1078/1094	1186	1186	1214	1222	1186
Sample	1	3	5	6	8	9	10
Feature	Dark silt layer	Floor surface	Dark silt layer				
Cattle	1	1	1	2	1	1	0
Sheep/goat	3	1	2	1	2	2	0
Pig	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Horse	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
rabbit	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Large ungulate	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small ungulate	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Domestic fowl	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Bird indet	4	0	1	0	0	1	1
amphibian	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fish indet	4	0	0	10	0	0	0

Table 12: Material from sieved samples (PCSWB09)

Context	1959
Sample	18
Feature	Floor
Cattle	1

Cattle were the dominant taxa. These were utilised for meat, milk, traction and hides. Sheep/goat were utilised for meat, milk and wool. Pigs were utilised for meat but could be kept in an urban setting and fed on household waste, this scenario could be tentatively suggested for the current site by the presence of piglet remains in context (1434). Horses were mostly used for traction and transport, the consumption of horse flesh had been outlawed by papal bull, however, knacker for hides, bones (for glue) and food for hounds was still practiced. Although dogs filled many roles such as guarding, hunting, companion animal, herding their presence here is just as likely to be as stray animals. Dog fur was also utilised. The presence of deer bone as well as antler could suggest high status as hunting deer was the preserve of the nobility, however poaching was not unknown. Cats were often feral but played a role in pest control as well as being used for fur. Domestic fowl was utilised for feathers, meat and eggs and often kept in an urban environment. Goose was mostly used for meat and feathers.

Ageing

Both toothwear and epiphyseal fusion data were available. Toothwear data is more reliable, but not enough was available to analyse any kill-off patterns. However it can be tentatively suggested that cattle were killed at an optimum age for beef production (see below), but little more can be said of animal husbandry (Table 13).

Table 13: Tooth eruption and wear

Context	Taxa	Element	Side	TWS	Approximate age
1333	cattle	mandible	R	D	18-30mths
1343	cattle	mandible	L	D+	18-30mths+
1417	cattle	mandible	L	C+	8-18mths+
1417	cattle	mandible	R	C+	8-18mths+
1434	cattle	M3	L	E	30-36mths
1333	S/G	mandible	R	F	3-4yrs
1417	S/G	mandible	R	C	6-12mths
1417	S/G	mandible	L	I	8-10yrs
1417	S/G	mandible	R	I	8-10yrs
1417	S/G	mandible	R	I	8-10yrs
1434	S/G	mandible	R	D+	1-2yrs+
1434	S/G	mandible	R	E	2-3yrs
1414	Pig	mandible	R	C	6-13mths
1434	pig	mandible	L	A	0-7wks

Sexing

No data was available.

Pathologies

A cattle phalange 3 from context (1417) had exotosis (excess bone growth) covering the entire proximal articulation and a third of the front and sides. Exotosis and roughening were noted around a cattle acetabulum from the same context. Exotosis is often a symptom of arthritic conditions and can suggest old age or use of the animal for traction. Finally, from (1417) a sheep mandible with uneven wear on the fourth permanent premolar and interdental attrition was observed.

Discussion

Body part analysis was only possible for cattle and sheep/goat. A similar pattern is seen for both taxa. The low frequency of the by products of primary butchery (ie axis, atlas,

mandibles and phalanges) suggests that meat arrived at the site as dressed carcasses or joints, therefore indicating the genesis of the assemblage to be kitchen waste. Closer scrutiny reveals that bone frequencies follow the general pattern for frequency of bone elements increasing with increasing utility up to and including proximal humerus beyond this point frequency drops sharply which suggests a preference for cuts of meat from the forelimbs. The pattern cannot be attributed to preservation bias as elements such as proximal and distal humerus which are well represented at the site or not usually well preserved.

Comparisons with other medieval and post medieval urban sites in the city and regionally is limited by the relatively small size of the assemblage. The averaging effect of the broad time period to which the assemblage relates is also problematic for intersite comparisons.

4.6 Plant macrofossils by Karen Deighton

Twenty soil samples were collected, two were column samples which will be dealt with elsewhere. Following discussion with the excavator 14 samples were selected for analysis. This material was analysed to determine the level of preservation, the taxa present and the contribution to the understanding of the economy and function of the site. Phasing follows S Morris (pers com) and suggests a single broad phase covering the period 12th-late 17th centuries.

Method

The samples were processed using a modified siraf tank fitted with a 250micron mesh and flot sieve. The resulting flots and residues were dried. The flots were then sorted with the aid of a stereoscopic microscope (10x magnification) and residues were scanned. Any charred plant remains were identified with the aid of the author's reference collection, Cappers *et al* 2006, Jacomet 1996, Schoch *et al* 1988 and the SCRI website.

Results

Preservation by both charring and waterlogging was seen. Seeds and grains exhibited a low level of fragmentation and surface abrasion. Most specimens could be identified to taxa (Tables 14-16).

Table 14: PCS09 taxa present

Context	613	707	806
Sample	1	2	3
Feature	Dark silt	Ashy/cessy spread	Layer
Volume	40	40	20
Charcoal	50	-	-
Rye <i>Secale cereale</i>	1	-	-
Cereal indet	1	-	-
Total	2	-	-

Table 15: PCSWB09 taxa present

Context	1454	1758	1759
Sample	15	17	18
Feature	Dark silt	Floor	Floor
Volume	40	40	40
Charcoal		100	30
Waterlogged wood	1,000+	-	-
Buttercup	7	-	-
Ranunculus sp			
Fat hen	1	-	-
<i>Chenopodium album</i>			
Total	8	0	0

Table 16: PCSF09 taxa present

Context	1016	1040	1094	1186	1186	1214	1222	1186
Sample Feature	1 Dark silt	2 Surface drain	3 Floor surface	5 Dark silt	6 Dark silt	8 Dark silt	9 Dark silt	10 Dark silt
Volume	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Charcoal	20	100	50	100	50	100	200	200
Waterlogged wood	1,000+	1,000+	1,000+	1,000+	1,000+	1,000+	1,000+	100
Hulled Barley <i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	4	-	0	2	-	1	3	-
Naked Barley <i>Hodeum vulgare</i> var nudum	8	-	0	3	-	-	6	-
Cereal indet	6	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Grape <i>Vitis vinifera</i>	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
Raspberry <i>Rubus idaeus</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blackberry <i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Pos pear (<i>Pyrus</i> sp)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Plum <i>Prunus domestica</i>	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Elder	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Sambucus sp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buttercup	3	-	-	4	1	5	-	1
Rununculus sp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fat hen <i>Chenopodium album</i>	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-
Sheep sorrel <i>Rumex acetosella</i>	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Dock type Rumex sp	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bistort	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Persicaria sp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small pulse	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Brassica sp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indet	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Hazlenut <i>Corylus</i> sp	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Total	26	1	1	17	4	12	12	2

4.7 Marine shells by Karen Deighton

A total of 1.1kg of marine shells was recovered from a range of contexts. This material was analysed to provide information on preservation and taxa present.

Results

The assemblage comprised 82 oyster shell fragments (52 upper and 30 lower), 19 cockles and 32 mussels. Fragmentation and abrasion were moderate. Two possible instances of butchery were noted-an upper oyster valve and a cockle shell had holes through them. Some evidence ornamentation was observed on the oyster shells in the form of slight ribbing.

Discussion

The presence of marine species indicates trade with the coast. The small size of the oysters and the presence of shell attachments suggest the oysters were wild gathered as opposed to farmed. The presence of some ornamentation could indicate that the oysters grew in shallow water as ornamentation usually occurs in the presence of sunlight.

5 SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL AND PROPOSALS FOR FURTHER WORK

5.1 The structural evidence

Early medieval occupation

Evidence for the presence of a possible settlement prior to de Bec's 'new town' on the west side of the historic burh was very limited, largely due to what appears to be the wholesale clearance of the landscape, with the removal of the topsoil prior to the establishment of the new township. The removal of what was most likely plough soil of the open medieval field system would have been a major accomplishment and the most convenient and accessible place of disposing a bulky but valuable soil, would probably be to re-deposit it on the adjacent fields or possibly added to the bank of the burh defences. If there was any occupation in the area of the stripping, unless it had any substantial depth it was most likely to have been removed. Due to the small areas of excavation that exposed the natural, it would be hit or miss whether any earlier features, if present would be revealed and where the natural was observed it was clearly stripped, suggesting there was possibly a partial levelling of the ground as well. The only possible buried soil observed was a small and patchy area located on the south side of Cowgate.

Establishment of the 'new town'

The creation of the 'new town' has clearly left an impression on the layout of the present city, with the outline of the medieval 'marketstede' and the most of the early streets still in existence. Although the medieval buildings fronting the square and the streets have been much replaced over last millennia, the open area of the square, the streets and the churchyard appear to have potentially retained much structural evidence of the development of historic centre of Peterborough, as successive make-up and resurfacing preserved previous events.

The physical evidence for the early square appears to quite extensive and the traditional date for the establishment of the market square in the mid 12th century can be confirmed by the recovery of the finds from its surface and the overlying accumulation of dark silt. A sufficient cross section of the market square and the converging streets of the 'new town' were excavated to evaluate its construction.

The recovery and distribution of ecofacts and of the finds from this deposit will hopefully define the types of trade and industries in and around the market square. The dating evidence from this layer will be important to define over what time the accumulation occurred and if it ties in with the origin of the square or a later events, such as any periods of street clearance.

The potential for contemporary structures with the early square was limited to a stone wall aligned north-south to the southern part of the square and a remnant of an undated wooden post which may have been an early feature in the market square. The wall was abutted by several undated surface layers overlaid by a silt deposit dated to the 12th to 14th centuries. The wall may be part of or a boundary, but it appeared to have substantial foundations suggesting the probability that it was part of a building, with its east face approximately aligned with the west side frontage of Narrow (Bridge) Street.

Other than the features in de Bec's market square a partially truncated pit, excavated in Cumbergate appears to be the only feature contemporary with the early development 'phase' which demonstrates the likelihood that the streets and market square were planned at the same time.

Dark organic silt deposit

The presence of the dark silt deposit, recorded extensively across the early market square surface and the neighbouring streets, not only gives an insight into the conditions the people of Peterborough were having to deal with, the soil formation and its composition will potentially produce evidence of market activities and function within and around the square.

The Church of St John The Baptist and cemetery

The establishment of the church and cemetery in the early 15th century was the first major development to take place in the market square, which was of significant local importance as it brought the commercial and religious centres together. The physical effect of the church construction meant the removal of the dark silt, which appeared to be localised to the area of the church building and the burial ground. Evidence may suggest the cleared street deposit was dumped in the vicinity of Cumbergate, which begs the question of how well established or developed was Cumbergate at this time.

The occupation of approximately half the market square by the church and cemetery would mean the reduction of the area for the weekly market, but perhaps the square was becoming partly redundant, possibly due to the burgage plots around the square becoming permanent commercial premises, replacing the temporary market stalls.

The evidence of the burials adjacent to west side are undoubtedly the remains of a cemetery and its established at the same time as the church is quite compelling, as it explains why there was an apparent vacant area between the west of the church building and the west end of the market square. The evidence of the cemetery is of great local significance as it was assumed the church had no cemetery of its own and the layfolk burial area was on the north side of the cathedral.

Post-medieval Cathedral Square (15th–16th centuries)

In the post-Reformation period the restriction of development in the square appears to be lessened, as by the early 17th century, as represented by the John Speed map, which displays street monuments, and probable tenement blocks to the west side of the church and the south east corner of the square. This does not appear to be an overall planned development, but piecemeal occurrences.

The remains of a large tenement block was located in the south-west part of the square, but the function of the building has to be clarified. It looked as if it was a series of possible back to back domestic or commercial dwellings, but it may have functioned as some public building. This may suggest the further reduction of the market square area as temporary stalls were beginning to be replaced by permanent shops. Although pavements and street surfaces were laid around this tenement block, this resurfacing probably merged with the existing market surface.

The John Speed map shows Butchers Row to the west side of the church had replaced the cemetery, which had probably occurred after the 16th-century Reformation, of which only a remnant of the Sexton's house survived.

The Guildhall and the redevelopment of the square (late 17th century)

The construction of the Guildhall and the resurfacing of the square appear to be an overall attempt to escape the poor environmental conditions that had been afflicting the historic centre since the medieval period. The Guildhall was probably a more symbolic structure more than functional one, for the apparatus of local government under the Feoffee's, which were reported to be inefficient and negligent.

The 'new' raised surface in the area front of the Guildhall continued to form market square, but the adjacent streets still appeared to be consumed by the dark silt, although there was evidence to improve access to the church in Church street, with a raised pitch stone pavement, which extended to cover the churchyard.

Redevelopment of Cathedral Square (18th-early 19th centuries)

In 1790 the Peterborough Pavement and Improvement Commission was established, with the remit to clear the thoroughfares and resurface the streets. Under this more stable efficient local authority a general scheme for the improvement and modernisation of the square and streets was undertaken, with an extensive pitched stone surface, which included surface drainage gullies.

The modern square (19th-20th centuries)

During the 19th and 20th centuries Peterborough developed into a fully modern city which was reflected in the historic centre, with much new and ever increasing building development in and around the Cathedral Square, which was in reaction to the rapid expansion and growth of the city.

By the 19th century probably little remained of the early properties, as the new larger commercial and public premises were now dominating the street frontages. The recent developments were recorded in the excavations throughout the Cathedral Square and adjacent streets. Major remains of 19th-20th-century buildings were identified between the Guildhall and the Church of St John the Baptist and on the site of the Corn Exchange. Although modern services and street development have removed much evidence of the 19th-century activity, remains of Victorian granite cobble surfacing, service pipes, and series of brick culverts were still preserved.

5.2 The Pottery

This is a comparatively large assemblage for a watching brief. It is well stratified from c 1450/1500 onwards and as such provides excellent dating for the excavated and recorded sequence throughout.

The principal drawback and limiting factor, however, is that while it represents an extensive assemblage, relatively well-preserved, it is nevertheless fragmentary and from a series of interventions entirely un-targeted on any one building, range or compartment of the former market-place. As such they can tell us nothing about its use, its component parts, nor any possible encroachment of permanent or temporary stalls.

While the constituents of the assemblage broadly echo those seen in the contemporary 15th- to 17th-century phases at The Still (5 and 6), the pottery here cannot be said to provide a use- or consumption-profile for any identifiable group, property, or plot. This was broadly one of the most publicly accessible areas of the town and as such seems to have been used as a dump, particularly in the mid- to late 16th century. The origin of the material could be just about anywhere within the town, reducing its potential considerably.

It is proposed, therefore, that no further work of analysis or publication be directed at the assemblage.

However, the sequence is good and the material should be used with all confidence in dating the deposits and contexts set out in any published site report. The pottery from this development was recovered from most of the major contexts, which should be able to show a continuous sequence of dating from the medieval market square to the

modern Cathedral Square. The lulls in the presence of pottery may indicate changes in the levels and patterns of commercial activity in Peterborough.

Peterborough as a regional market (commercial) centre that has been functioning nigh on 900 years displays a diversity in the origin and type of the pottery, coming from the surrounding regions, such as the midlands to the west, Northamptonshire to the south, Lincolnshire to the north, Cambridgeshire and the fenlands to the east. Other pottery may be derived from further afield through the port of Kings Lynn bringing in ceramics from other parts of the England and possibly foreign imports.

The quantity and variation in the pottery will indicate the influence Peterborough had on each of the regional potteries, which no doubt vary and change depending on the fortunes of the potteries themselves. The pottery types recovered will also indicate the activities being undertaken (commercial/domestic) and status of the occupants of Peterborough (kitchen /table wares/ foreign imports).

Specific areas where the pottery may determine the dates of occupation;:

- Confirming the date of de Bec's market square and 'new town';
- Over what period of time the dark silt accumulated over the market square surface;
- Date of the origin of the cemetery and length of use;
- Confirmation dates for the later surfaces and buildings.

5.3 Utilised stone

For most of the pieces enough analysis has already been undertaken in the assessment. However, three areas have significant potential and further research should be carried out, as follows:

- The mortar has the potential to inform about the use and living standards in the row to the west of the church, and requires further research on its form and date.
- The stones supporting the proposed churchyard cross should be considered as a group, and for what they tell us about the buildings they came from, in probability the churches taken down in the early 15th century.
- The Alwalton marble shaft also requires more discussion in relation to the use of Alwalton in the city, where it originated, and how it ended where it was found.

Not all of the geological samples were confidently identified, but it is unlikely that further expense on them would add greatly to the interpretation of the site. Further research would also be undertaken into the design of the stone mortar (SF79).

5.4 Other building material

There is little more analysis to be done for the brick, apart from refining the source of the named bricks and illustrating the better examples.

No more analysis is required for the ceramic roof tiles, apart from a small amount of time to attempt to find the manufacturer of the EXCELSIOR tile to indicate modern sources of material.

A quick scan of the material presently categorised as mortar to separate mortar from any plaster will be undertaken. The impressions will be illustrated.

5.5 Millstones

No further work required. The results will be included in the final report.

5.6 Coins

No further work required. The results will be included in the final report.

5.7 Leather

No further work is envisaged and these pieces are not worthy of long-term retention. They are characteristic of the types of organic material that will survive in any waterlogged late medieval or early post-medieval urban context,

5.8 Wood

Further work should include the provision of ceramic dates for the various contexts along with species identification for much of the wood.

5.9 Other finds

With the exception of a small number of objects which require further research, the cataloguing of the small finds has been undertaken. With the exception of nails and small fragments, all the iron work has been x-rayed by Wiltshire Conservation Service. It is envisaged that just the cloth seal will require cleaning. The assemblage as a whole is small, but once the stratigraphic work is complete, basic analysis of finds distributions will be undertaken. In addition, where possible, analysis of functional categories and some further work on individual finds of interest.

5.10 Animal bone

As would be expected of an urban site the assemblage provides more information on dietary preference (eg forelimbs cuts of beef) than of animal husbandry. The assemblage provides a broad brush portrait of the dietary preferences and disposal habits of the inhabitants of an area of the city during the medieval and early post-medieval periods.

No further work is required; the results will be incorporated into the final report.

5.11 Plant macrofossils

No further work is required on the samples themselves, however, the results have the potential to inform on some of the broader questions about the site.

All samples were dominated by waterlogged wood and/or charcoal fragments which is probably cumulative detritus. The presence of any seeds or grains seems to be the

result of casual disposal. The occurrence of charred cereal grains is possibly due to accident burning during final preparation for use or storage. The presence of various fruit seeds provides some evidence of dietary preference. The incidence of grape pips could indicate foreign trade and the consumption of luxury goods. Seeds of the wild/weed taxa (e.g. buttercup, fat hen) are all waterlogged which suggests these taxa grew on local waste ground. Due to the paucity of data and the broad phasing intersite comparisons would not be feasible. Analysis has provided some evidence of dietary preference and the local environment during the medieval and post-medieval period.

The environmental material present in the dark silt accumulation from the market square, could assist in creating a picture of the conditions and activities taking place, such as the produce and goods available, including what animal stock may have been there. A large proportion of the silt layer was certainly organic and highly pungent, probably derived from animal excrement and the blood and waste from the butchery of the animals themselves. No doubt a proportion of household and human waste also ended up on the square and streets as well, adding to the already unsanitary conditions. The surface although solid in dry conditions must have been intolerable in wet winter conditions, which reflects on the governing authority's inability or negligence to improve the situation.

Evidence from the floor samples within two of the buildings (south-east corner of the square and the possible Sexton's house) may be able to determine their function and their use, whether as domestic or commercial premises. In the case of the building in the south-east corner of the square, its use as a public building cannot be ruled out. The building in the south-east corner of the square may have had a series of garden or yard surfaces, from which the evidence may also resolve the function of the structures.

5.12 Marine molluscs

No further work is required. The results will be included in the final report.

6 REVIEW OF OBJECTIVES AND REVISED RESEARCH AIMS

The original objectives of the project were set out in the Specification for the works (NA 2009) as follows:

1. The characterisation and recording of medieval and post-medieval market place and street surfaces, including in-built features such as drainage gutters, decorative patterns, and partitions that relate to functional divisions, etc.
2. The analysis of construction techniques and materials used for medieval and post-medieval market place, streets, and associated features.
3. The identification, recording and analysis of buildings and structures that once occupied the market place. At various times covered crosses, whipping posts, moot halls, counting houses, bakeries and butchers' shambles have been noted in historic documents.
4. The identification and characterisation of activity that took place prior to the establishment of the formal market place.

5. The characterisation of the pre-market place environment and an examination of the market place activities, sanitation standards, and Peterborough's regional market role through the analysis of palaeoenvironmental evidence.
6. The examination of Peterborough's regional market role through analysis of artefacts.

The characterisation and recording of medieval and post-medieval market place and street surfaces, including in-built features such as drainage gutters, decorative patterns, and partitions that relate to functional divisions, etc. The works have partly achieved this objective within their defined scope. Whilst some evidence for guttering was present. The limited nature of the interventions makes drawing up an overall plan of the market surface difficult. Analysis of distribution patterns in the artefactual assemblage may reveal evidence for functional separation.

The analysis of construction techniques and materials used for medieval and post-medieval market place, streets, and associated features. Variations in street surfaces and construction have been observed and recorded during successive phases of construction and repair and some evidence for guttering was present. A full narrative account in the final report will describe these in detail.

The identification, recording and analysis of buildings and structures that once occupied the market place. At various times covered crosses, whipping posts, moot halls, counting houses, bakeries and butchers' shambles have been noted in historic documents. Evidence for structures including building and a cross base was recorded by the archaeological works, although this was in limited areas and no full building plans were recovered. This objective has been achieved as far as possible within the scope of the works.

The identification and characterisation of activity that took place prior to the establishment of the formal market place. Little evidence of pre-market place activity was present probably due to clearance prior to the establishment of de Bec's new town. Only a few features could be ascribed to this period and works have limited potential to further inform on this objective.

The characterisation of the pre-market place environment and an examination of the market place activities, sanitation standards, and Peterborough's regional market role through the analysis of palaeoenvironmental evidence. There is limited potential to inform on the pre-market place environment. Judging by the build up of dark soil and across the market area the standards of sanitation appear to have been poor. This deposits, which is apparently the result of a long period of accumulation and redeposition has the potential to inform on market place activities, although given its long period of accumulation, constant churning and the repair and reconstruction of market surfaces, chronological differentiation may be problematic.

The examination of Peterborough's regional market role through analysis of artefacts. The range of pottery from the excavations indicates both locally and regionally derived material as well as imports from further afield. Similarly the quality of the material will provide an indication of economic status.

7 REPORTING AND ARCHIVE

7.1 Reporting

A full client report will be prepared which will form the basis for monograph publication as a Northamptonshire Archaeology monograph within the British Archaeological Reports series. The proposed structure of the client report is as follows:

Title: **The History and Archaeology of Cathedral Square, Peterborough: Excavations associated with the redevelopment of 2008-2010**

by Stephen Morris and Adam Yates (with contributions by the relevant specialists)

Contributors Acknowledgements Summary

Chapter 1: Introduction

Background and location
Previous investigations
Excavation areas
Excavation methodology
Structure of the report

Chapter 2: The growth and development of Cathedral Square

Summary of Site chronology
Pre-market place activity
Abbot Martin de Bec's 'New Town' (12th-14th centuries)
The church of St John the Baptist (15th century)
Post-medieval Cathedral Square (late 15th-17th centuries)
The Guildhall and the redevelopment of the square (late 17th century)
Redevelopment of Cathedral Square (late 18th-early 19th centuries)
The modern square (19th-20th centuries)

Chapter 3: The archaeological evidence

The Market square surfaces and the dark silt deposit
The Great Gateway, watercourse and bridge
Building 1
The church and churchyard of St John the Baptist
Church Street
Building in the south-east corner of Cathedral Square
Butchers Row
The Guildhall
Buildings between St John the Baptist Parish church and the Guildhall
The Corn Exchange
Bridge Street (Narrow Bridge Street)
Cumbergate
Exchange Street
The Grapevine, Queen Street
Cowgate
St John the Baptist Church
Victorian services and services
20th century development

Chapter 4: The finds

The medieval and post-medieval pottery
Other medieval and post-medieval domestic finds
Utilised stone
Building materials

Chapter 5: The animal bone and environmental evidence

Animal bone
The plant macrofossils
Marine shells

Chapter 10: Conclusions

Each section will be accompanied by appropriate illustrations. The introductory sections will include figures showing the location of the site and its historical, topographic and geological context. The overview will include phase plans and selected detailed figures and other figures, including finds, as necessary to inform the reader and to illustrate the overview. Within the narrative text for the excavated evidence there will be detailed drawings and photographs of individual features or feature groups, and integration of finds information as necessary and relevant. The finds reports will also be illustrated as necessary.

It is estimated that in total there will be approximately 50 figures.

7.2 Archive

The site archive will consist of all written, drawn, photographic and digital records, all material finds and processed sample residues recovered from the watching brief, trial trench evaluation and excavation phases. The site archive will be accompanied by the research archive which will consist of the text, tabulated data, original drawings and all other records generated by the analysis of the site archive. The archive will be fully catalogued and deposited with the Peterborough Museums and Art Gallery. Site details will be entered onto the OASIS online database.

8 RESOURCES AND TIMETABLE

8.1 Work completed

All work on the consolidation of the site achieve, artefactual and ecofactual processing, basic site phasing, the assessment evaluation of finds and ecofacts, preparation of assessment reports and updated project design have been completed.

8.2 Future works

In order to fulfil the potential of the archaeological features and the artefactual and ecofactual assemblages set out in Section 5; a programme of future works will be undertaken (Tables 17 and 18). This will maximise the potential of the archaeological resource to fulfil the research objectives set out in Sections 5 and 6, and will lead to the production of a final report that will form the basis of the publication.

Table 17: Post-excavation analysis task list

Task	Item	Description	Personnel
1	Structural evidence	Detailed stratigraphic analysis and site comparisons	S Morris
2	Pottery	Integration with narrative account, confirmation of dating, analysis of distribution	S Morris, I Soden
3	Other finds	Analysis of distribution. Individual analysis of selected examples. Integration with narrative account	S Morris
4	Animal bone	Integration with narrative account, analysis of distribution	S Morris
5	Plant macrofossils	Integration with narrative account, analysis of distribution	S Morris
6	Reporting	Drawing briefs	S Morris, A Chapman, A Yates, I Soden
7	Reporting	Final narrative account	S Morris, A Yates
8	Reporting	Illustration	Northamptonshire Archaeology drawing office
9	Reporting	Discussion	S Morris, A Yates
10	Reporting	Report compilation	S Morris
11	Reporting	Revisions	A Chapman, S Morris, A Yates
12	General	Management	A Yates
13	Publication	Finalisation of publication text	A Chapman, S Morris, A Yates
14	Publication	Typesetting	Tbc
15	General	Archive preparation and submission	Tora Hylton Theodora Anastasidou-Leigh

8.3 Programme

The programme will commence once the Assessment Report and UPD has been approved by the archaeological advisor to Peterborough City Council.

Table 18: Post-excavation analysis programme

Task / month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	█													
2		█												
3			█											
4				█										
5					█									
6						█								
7							█							
8								█						
9									█					
10										█				
11											█			
12	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
13												█	█	█
14														█
15														█

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