

**Archaeological Investigations within Jesus Close,
Jesus College, Cambridge**

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Summary

Archaeological work was undertaken by Cambridge Archaeological Unit at Jesus College, Cambridge (TL 4527/5879) in the summer and autumn of 1998. These excavations were commissioned by the College in advance of the construction of a new accommodation block. The excavation revealed four phases of activity; the earliest remains were broadly datable to the Prehistoric period. Remnants of ditches and postholes could relate to a possible Bronze Age field system. Other ditches and pits were only datable to pre-15th century. A Medieval plough soil truncated these earlier deposits and was probably related to farming during the time the land was enclosed within the grounds of the Nunnery of St. Radegunds (1138 – 1497). The majority of the features revealed were related to the Nunnery, with major strip quarry pits found as well as smaller pits, ditches and a large midden deposit dated to the 15th century. Early College activity was represented by two probable quarry pits of 16th/17th date, with a buried soil sealing these suggesting the land was then utilised as grassland for at least 200 years. The last phase of activity relates to the 19th century expansions to Jesus College with the gateposted entranceway built during this time found along the lane-side wall. The excavations also indicated a background presence of the Romans in this area, with a handful of residual Roman pottery found.

Introduction

As a result of evaluation fieldwork undertaken during the summer of 1998 (Whittaker 1998), between the 29th of October and the 12th of November 1998, a programme of further excavation was undertaken by Cambridge Archaeological Unit at Jesus College, Cambridge (TL 4527/5879). This work was commissioned by the College in advance of the proposed construction of a new accommodation block. The site lies to the south of the River Cam and on the north-eastern side of the lower town of Medieval Cambridge. The natural geology is the 1st terrace gravel deposits, consisting of well-drained light sands and gravels. The development site is located on the Jesus Lane frontage, east of the New Library site and west of the main car park entrance gate. Currently used as a parking lot, the site has garages/bike sheds, a lawned area and driveway bordering it; the ground level is fairly consistent lying at c. 7.50m OD.

The evaluation evidenced that a large portion of the development area had been utilised for the procurement of sand and gravel in Medieval times. Only one trench revealed the undisturbed natural geology. Within this small area a number of earlier features were excavated of probable prehistoric date. On returning to the site the principle aims were to further investigate the possible prehistoric remains in the north east area of the site and to locate a trench as close as possible to the Jesus Lane frontage to investigate any surviving roadside features.

Archaeological and Historical background

The site lies in an area known as Greencroft in early Medieval times, and was open grassland which was probably common ground. It stretched from the limits of the eastern side of the town to the river in the north and then west to Barnwell Abbey. In the mid 12th century (1159 – 1161) Benedictine nuns were granted land by Malcolm IV of Scotland, then Earl of Huntingdon to build a nunnery in the west of Greencroft (c. 10 acres) (Clarke 1908:248). Nigellus, the second Bishop of Ely is thought to have founded the nunnery dedicated to St Radegund, in c. 1138. Though the exact area of land the nunnery occupied and farmed is uncertain, the King's Ditch to the west and the ditched boundary to the north were possibly original boundaries to their land. Jesus Ditch is thought to have been established on the line of a previous natural water channel, hence the meandering nature of its course (Hughes 1907:413). Jesus lane was originally called St Radegund's Lane or Nun's lane, indicating the southern boundary of the plot, the lane becoming the Barnwell Causeway in the east (now Maid's Causeway and Newmarket Road). The excavated areas probably fell within the nunnery enclosure, which is said to have been walled at one point (Clark 1908:35).

Little is known of the nunnery's 350-year history. An impression of great poverty and misfortune has been frequently documented; the nuns constantly in need of money for repairs to their property due to fire and storm damage, especially in the 14th century (Clark 1908:248). However, in Medieval times such calamities (especially fire) were normal occurrences and considering the long life-span of the institution it suffered no more or less than many households of its time. It is known that in the 12th century King Stephen granted the nunnery the right to hold an annual fair (August 14th – 16th). This event was later known as Garlick Fair (Evans 1992:4) and took place somewhere on the Jesus Lane site. An entranceway known as Garlick Fair gate was thought to be located in the lane-side wall to the east of what was once the Master's garden and to the west of the 19th century built entranceway (Gray 1898:50, Willis & Clark 1886:115). In the nunnery's accounts of 1449-50, there is apparently mention of a charge for a lock and key for these gates (Gray 1898:50) (also insinuating the presence of a wall or fence here in the 15th century). Information from documentary sources regarding the state of the nunnery at the time of its suppression in 1497 and more details from the nunneries accounts in the 50 years proceeding this are outlined in the discussion.

The College (founded 1496/7) dedicated to St Mary and St Radegund was established in the buildings of the Benedictine nunnery after it was suppressed by Bishop Alcock of Ely. The nunnery buildings, which have survived in altered form, are those around the cloisters. Over the last eight years the CAU has undertaken seven campaigns of archaeological/architectural investigation within the College, these are duly summarised in Evans et al 1997, '*Cloistered Communities: Archaeological and Architectural Investigations in Jesus College, Cambridge, 1988-97*', in the *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*. In the 1992/3 excavations on the adjacent Library Site, early lane-side ditches, nunnery-related quarrying and a College-attributed midden were found (Evans 1995b).

Cartographic and Historical Evidence

On the earliest maps of Lyne (1574) and Braun (1575) the development area falls to the east of the Master's garden wall, but was enclosed by a parallel wall further east which surrounded the whole of the College. By 1688 Loggan showed this outer wall to have gone, and that the northerly east-west wall possibly became part of the Masters Paddock walled enclosure. The area surrounding the College on all sides (apart from the south) was then labelled 'Jesus Close'. Thought to have been established by the late 16th century, it is documented that the Close was first planted with ash trees in 1590 - 91 (Willis & Clark 1886: 181). From Loggan's View of the later 17th century, the northern part of the close is seen as grassland (*ibid.* 120-121).

This ground plan appears to have remained constant through to 1798 (Custance's map), where the only change is an entranceway in the Jesus Lane wall to the east of the Master's Garden (possibly the Garlick Fair gate which has been omitted from the earlier maps). On Baker's plan of 1830 to the east of the Master's garden wall there had been the addition of a group of buildings (coach/coal houses and the Master's and fellow's stables) with an enclosing wall to the west. By the late 19th century numerous alterations had taken place - the above mentioned buildings now surrounded by landscaped gardens and a large area of tennis courts; with an additional entranceway in the Jesus Lane wall leading to the new East House (OS 1st ed. 1886).

Methodology

Two areas were investigated totaling 175m sq. (Fig. 1). In Area 1, Trench 1 from the evaluation was reopened with an expansion on either side, though restricted somewhat by a modern service drain to the south and the lawn on the north. After consultation with the County Archaeologist this area was further expanded to the west to allow metre-square samples to be collected from an artefact rich deposit. Area 2 was located adjacent to Jesus Lane at a safe distance from the boundary wall and garages. The areas were machine excavated by a JCB using a toothless ditching bucket. The machined level varied between 1.02m and 1.73m below ground surface. The great depth of the deposits in Area 2 necessitated the trench to be stepped in to allow safe working conditions.

The unit modified version of the Museum of London recording system was employed throughout (Spence 1990). Feature numbers were assigned (e.g. F.1) as a descriptive aid in defining a posthole, pit, *etc.*, continuing the sequence from the evaluation. Fills and cuts were assigned individual context numbers, indicated in the text in square brackets (e.g. [001]). Sections were drawn at 1:10 or 1:20, base-plans at 1:50, with black and white photographic record shots taken, supplemented by colour slides. Selected features were manually half sectioned or a 1.00m segment/'box slot' was dug, whichever was the more appropriate. Six, metre-square samples were excavated through selected layers primarily for the retrieval of artefacts (Appendix 5). The site code was JES 98/2.

The Medieval pottery from the excavation was assessed by D. Hall (Appendix 1); the Roman pottery was spot-dated by Gavin Lucas. J. Pollard and L. Higbee respectively assessed the flint and animal bone assemblages (Appendices 2 & 3), M. Bower analysed the environmental samples (Appendix 4). The archive and finds are presently located at the CAU offices at Downing Place, Cambridge, awaiting deposition at the County store.

Investigation Results

The results of the excavation are discussed by area, the deposits and features in sequential order, commencing with the earliest observed archaeological remains. For detailed feature descriptions and a list of finds recovered see Appendix 6 and 7.

Area 1

Area 1 was 17.25m x 6.40m with an extended box slot 3m x 2.20m to the north and an extension to the west of 5.80m x 3.25m. It was machined to a depth of 1.34m in the west and 1.02m in the east. The natural gravels were encountered at a depth between 6.10m and 6.30m OD, with only remnants of the natural surviving in the west. The features and layers found in this area can be broadly phased into four groups:

- Earliest/Prehistoric (pre-15th century),
- Medieval/Nunnery related (12th - 15th century),
- Early College-related (15th - 18th century),
- Late College-related (18th century - present day).

Earliest/Prehistoric Features (pre-15th century)

A total of 16 features were excavated that may be attributed with an early date; eleven postholes, three linear ditches and two right angled ditch alignments (Fig. 2). Only the postholes could be seen in their entirety the ditches being heavily truncated by the later surrounding features.

Ditches and Postholes - A curvilinear ditch F. 1 found in the evaluation aligned south-west to north-east could now be seen to turn to the north (F. 21 + F. 22) continuing beyond the limit of excavation though diminishing as it reached the section. It had been re-cut in oval pit like segments, which were naturally infilled with silt, the primary cut and fill generally only survived on the northern side. The primary fill [083] consisted of slumped natural reddish brown slightly clayey gravels and is indicative of the greater depth the ditch would have once had (Fig. 3). The primary cut [084] appeared to butt end before it turned to the north but this is possibly evidence for the original ditch also having been cut in scoop like segments. The ditch had a much greater depth in the south-east where the base is at 5.80m OD, in the north the base was at 6.06m OD. This could indicate that the ditch was originally dug on a natural gradient/slope, or else dug purposely sloping to the south and west as an aid to drainage. The ditch becomes more truncated by Medieval ploughing as it continued to the north with only a slight trace of it in evidence in the section.

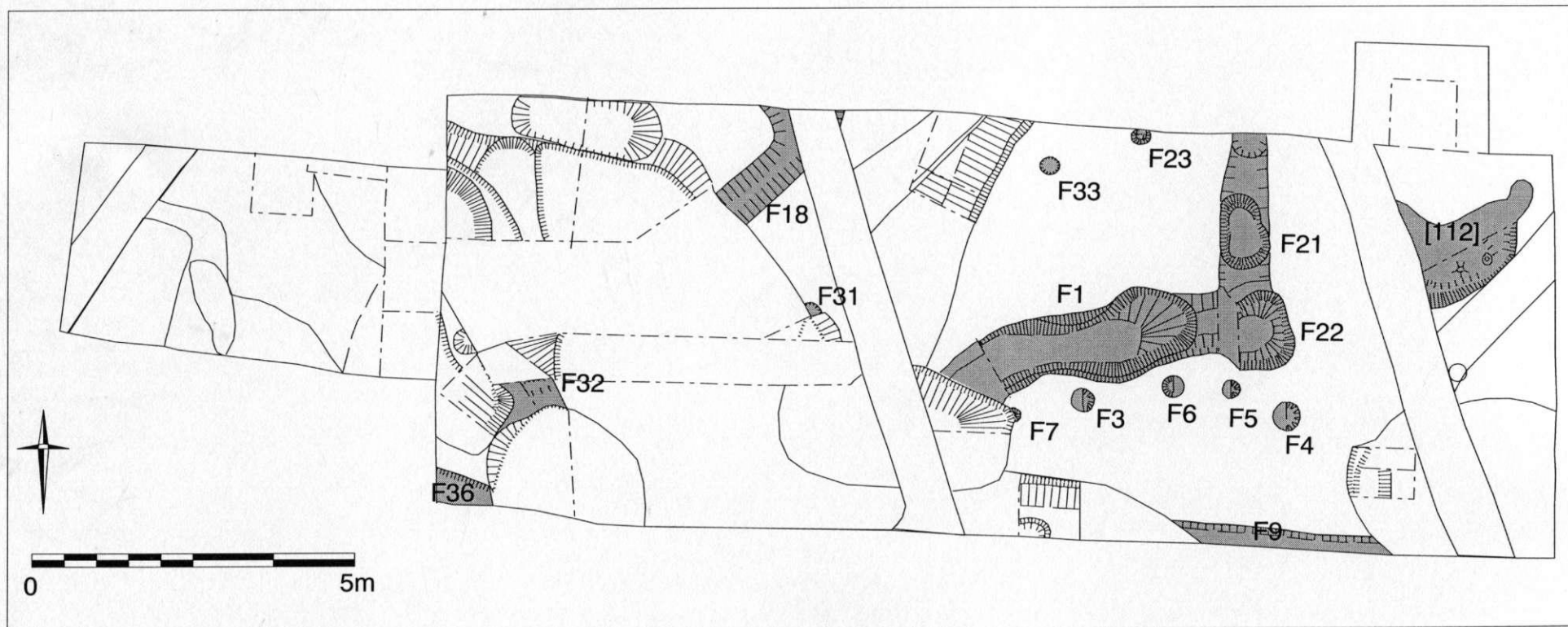


Figure 2: Earliest/Prehistoric Features

A very similar ditch cut ([159], F. 32) could be partially seen in between the pits further to the south-west of the area. This feature was on the same alignment, though it had a greater depth of 5.50m OD on its base. It is possibly a continuation of ditch F. 1; in appearance it was very similar, though with such a small portion of the feature revealed this is a tentative association.

Finds within the ditch fills were extremely scarce, even with a 90% excavated sample of F. 1 only two artefacts were recovered. A small fragment of burnt clay was found on the surface of F. 21, [116], one of the re-cut segments. Only one worked flint was found in the upper reaches of the re-cut fill [019], a blade of possible Neolithic attribution (Appendix 2). Whilst excavating F. 2, a retouched flake was found on the interface with F. 1 (probably deriving from F. 1) which is more typical of a 2nd millennium BC assemblage. In the upper fill of F. 32 [160] a burnt flint and a small blade flint were found; these were undateable in nature. The features described are the earliest found on site, their fills were very sterile with only a handful of worked flint found which was of mixed date, hence partly residual. With so little definite dating evidence the features can only be broadly dated to being earlier than the Medieval plough soil that is sealing them. However, if the flint is representative and the appearance of the features are taken into account then a prehistoric date probably in the Bronze Age can be tentatively ascribed.

After the evaluation phase it was thought that the ditch could have been structural, relating to settlement and functioning as an eaves gully for a house. However, upon full excavation the ditch could be seen not to butt end but turn to the north; it probably functioned as an enclosing boundary ditch possibly also utilised as an aid to land drainage. The lack of artefacts or charred remains in the ditch fills suggests that there was no, or only limited, settlement in the close vicinity.

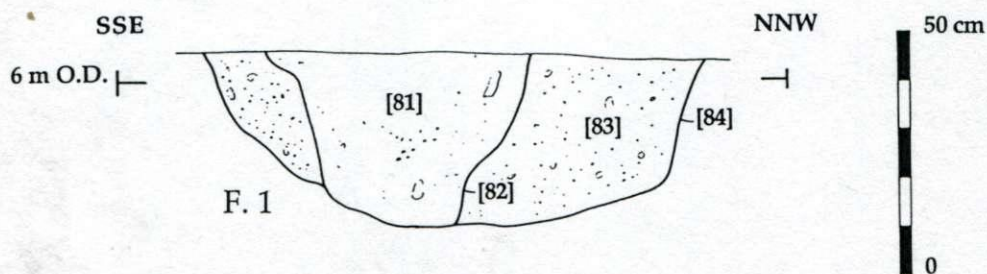


Figure 3: Section 1 Facing North-East

Five postholes (F. 3 - 7) were observed in the assessment evenly spaced following the alignment of ditch F. 1. However, upon area excavation a further six postholes (F. 15, 16, 17, 23, 31 and 33) were found, three of which were cutting the ditch fills (Fig. 4). It is possible that some of these may still be related to the ditch forming a post/fence-line reinforcing a field boundary. The scatter of later ones which were functioning when the ditch went out of use are harder to interpret. A tentative alignment north-east to south-west could be suggested for F. 23, F. 31 and F. 33 forming another possible post/fence-line, though this interpretation is limited as not enough surrounding clear space could be seen to allow forms to emerge suggesting association and function. Only one fragment of a flake was found in F. 3; three pieces of burnt flint were retrieved from the natural gravels adjacent to F. 4. These were the only artefacts discovered making a possible prehistoric date feasible.

Another shallow ditch further west of F. 1 was aligned south-west to north-east before turning to the north. Only a small area of F. 18 could be seen as a post-medieval linear was cutting straight through the junction where the ditch turned before going beyond the limit of excavation. To the south the ditch could not be seen beyond the mass of quarry pitting. There were no finds to date the feature but in section it was sealed and truncated by the medieval plough horizon which allows it to be dated alongside the other earlier features. The nature of the feature suggests the possibility that it is contemporary with F. 1., possibly forming a smaller enclosure within the larger one.

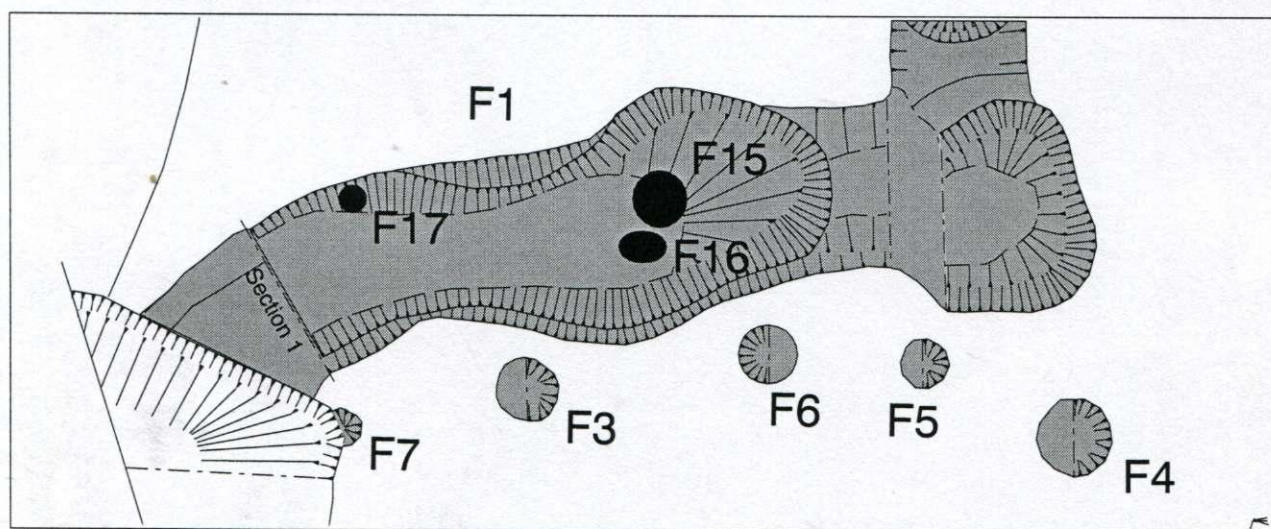


Figure 4:

Linear Features - A linear feature (F. 36), only partially seen, was similar to the other earlier features with a pale mid grey brown silt fill. Though it appeared ditch-like in section, interpretation is limited as only a short length of the northern side of the feature was exposed. A possible continuation of this feature was seen in the evaluation (F. 9) further to the east. Though the depth of the features differed (5.54m OD in the SW and 6.04m OD in the NE), their cut dimensions and the nature of their fills was similar. F.9 contained a broken flake and one piece of burnt flint, suggesting a possible prehistoric date. Again the medieval plough horizon sealed both features supporting an early date.

Natural Features - Also containing prehistoric worked and burnt flint was an amorphous feature that had a very shallow depth in-filled with pale beige brown fine sandy silt [112]. This was probably a natural feature, possibly a tree throw or a naturally in-filled hollow. Less than a metre to the north was another natural in-filled hollow seen in section, containing no finds.

Medieval/Nunnery Features and Layers (12th - 15th century)

Apart from two possibly earlier pits, all of the other Medieval features appeared to cut the 15th century plough soil horizon. Some of these are sealed by a slightly later spread of midden material which can be dated to the second half of the 15th century. This indicates that there was a fairly intense phase of activity in this area in the 15th century. Some of the features are grouped together and dated as being possibly contemporary due to their stratigraphic relationships with other features that are datable (Fig. 5).

Early pits - Pit F. 28 could not be seen in plan and though it was box slotted in the evaluation phase it was not noted as being separate to the overall mass of quarry pit F. 11. It was mostly cut away by the later quarry pitting, with only 0.40m of the fill seen below the cut of quarry pit F. 11. It was dug to the same depth 5.11m OD with a fairly flat base, the cut stopped just above the natural pale, yellowish brown marl, which is lying beneath the sand and gravel. It is possible evidence for earlier smaller scale quarry pitting.

Pit F. 30 was a similar feature mostly cut away by later pit F. 29, hence its relationship with the plough soil had been obscured. It could only be seen in part jutting out of the southern section, but it had fairly steep sided edges and a flattish base at a depth of 5.24m OD. This feature appeared to have been backfilled rapidly akin to the later quarry pits.

Both these pits have similar types of fills to the other Medieval features and since only a small amount of them could be seen they have been grouped alongside the other nunnery related features.

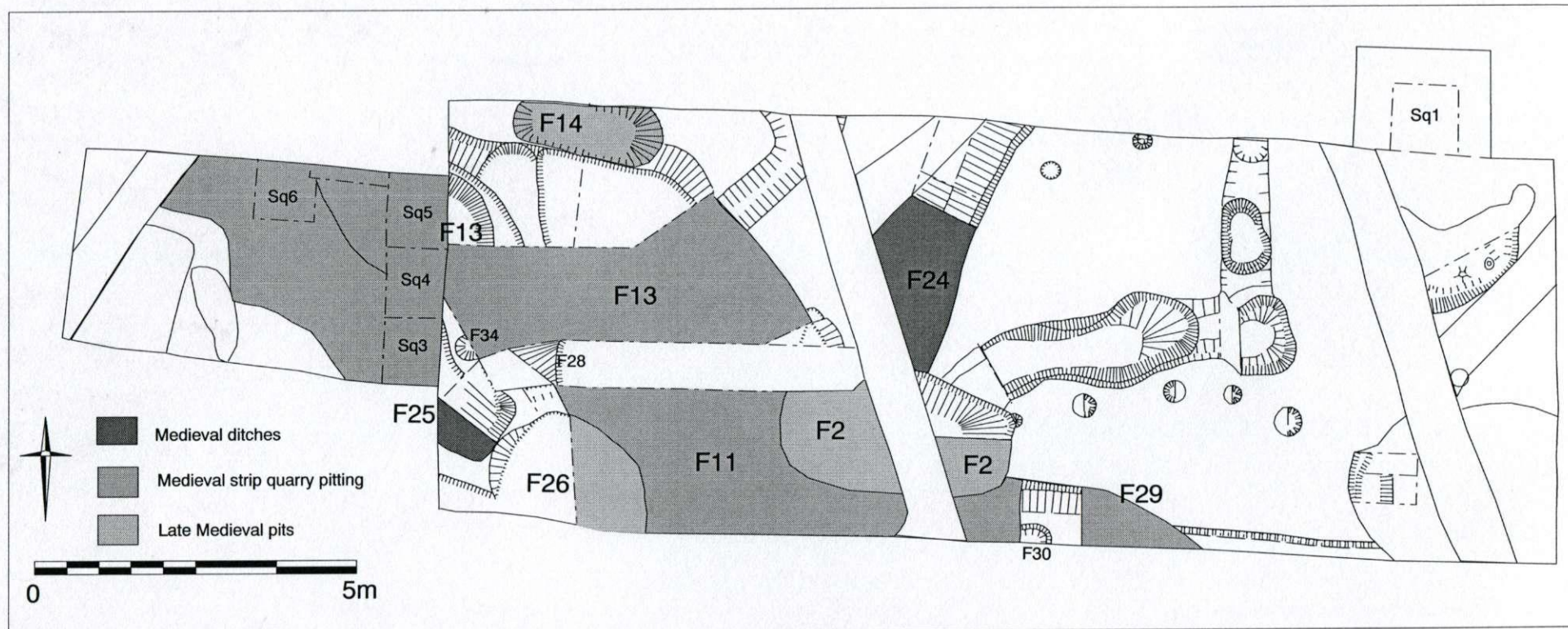


Figure 5:Medieval/Nunnery related features

Medieval Plough Soil - The earliest features had been truncated to some extent by the Medieval ploughing/horticultural horizon that sealed them. This was a mid grey-brown slightly clayish, sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions, [051]. The base of this buried soil was fairly irregular and undulating, indicating that it had been mechanically worked disturbing the natural gravels below. The frequent gravel inclusions present within this layer also suggest the mixing of the soil with the natural gravels. Small fragments of sheep and cattle bone were found in the metre square sample excavated. Pottery sherds that were found in its upper and lower levels could be dated to the 15th century, with an earlier abraded Thetford ware (850 -1150), a 13th century shelly ware and 14th century Ely greywares also mixed in with the ploughing. The artefacts found probably derived from the manuring of the land with domestic waste from the nunnery, or else from earlier features that had been truncated by ploughing. The plough soil could well have been in constant use for crop farming throughout the long lifespan of the Priory as is suggested by the pottery that has been incorporated into the soil. It is possible that the land had been previously farmed prior to the nunnery's occupation on the site, but the presence of the 15th century pot gives a date of when it was latterly farmed. The surface of this soil horizon lay at c. 6.70m OD, representing the ground surface in the 15th century.

Early Ditches and Pits - A portion of a linear feature (F. 24) could be seen aligned north-east to south-west, only the eastern side was visible which had a gradual sloping edge with a rounded base. It probably had a width of no greater than 1.25m as it was not apparent on the western side of the Post Medieval linears. No finds were recovered to indicate a date, but the ditch could be seen in section to cut the 15th century plough soil and to be cut itself by pit F. 2.

Jutting out of the western section forming a slightly squared butt end, F. 25 had a fairly straight southern edge that gave it the appearance of a ditch rather than a pit. The ditch fills gave the impression of a slow accumulation, with silt and gravel lenses, though being cut by a later pit they could only be seen on the southern edge of the ditch. It was aligned south-east to north-east which if contemporary with F. 24 falls at a right angle to it. In one of the lower silt infills an abraded Roman pottery sherd of 2nd century date was found alongside a small, buff coloured brick fragment. Other finds included worked and burnt flint and small fragments of animal bone. The ditch cut an earlier linear F. 32; the flints possibly deriving from this, the Roman pot was probably also residual. The alignment of the ditches roughly follows that of Jesus Lane. The ditches are probably early 15th century nunnery-related, they both cut the 15th century plough soil and are themselves cut by the later 15th century quarry pitting. It appears that much of the intense activity in the western half of the trench is relatively contemporary.

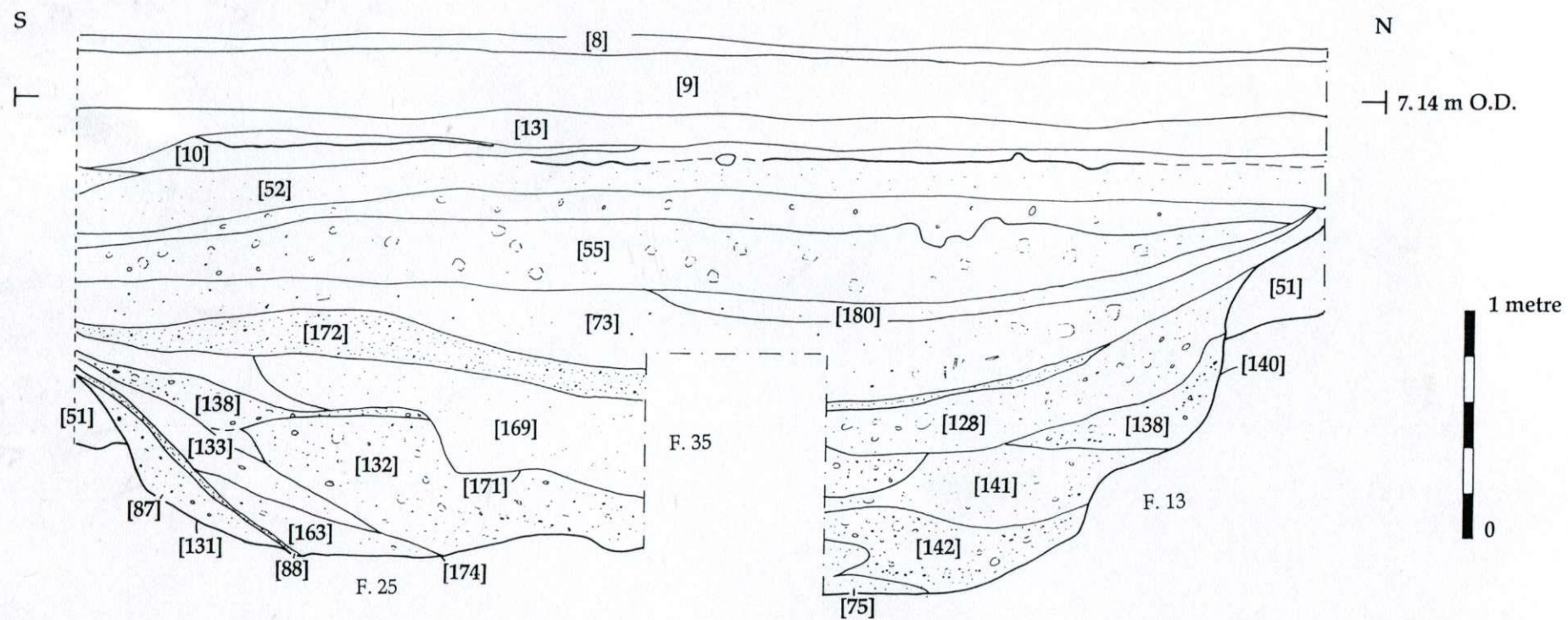


Figure 6: Section 2, East Facing

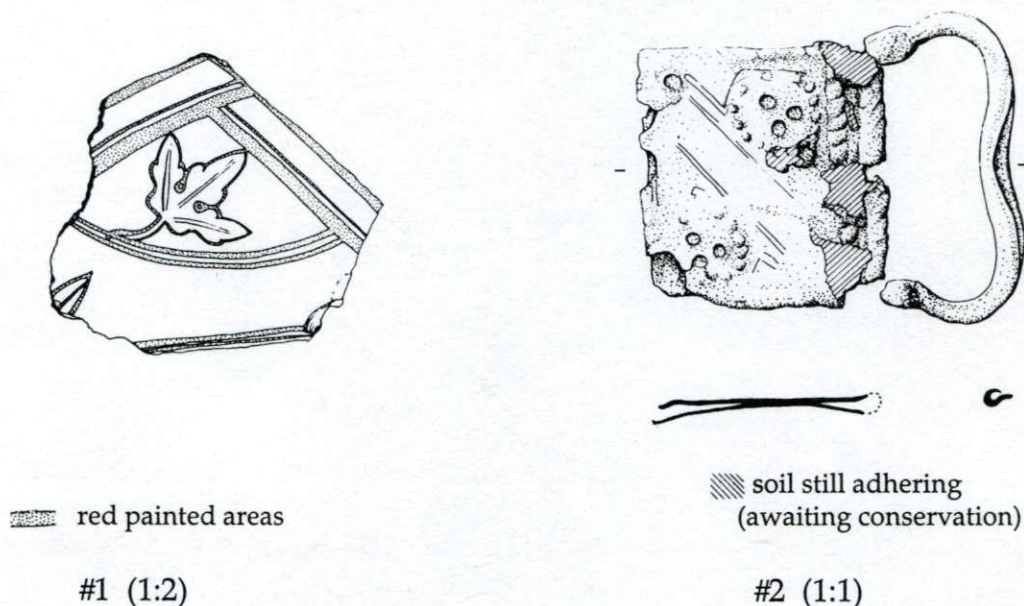
Strip Quarry pits - When the 'box slot' was excavated through F. 11 in the evaluation phase not a great deal could be discerned amongst the mass of backfilled quarry pitting. With a larger area opened up the northern and eastern limits to the pits could now be seen. A slot was excavated through a portion of the northern area of pitting, though probably still part of F. 11, this area of pitting had a different 'umbrella number' of F.13. A sequence of at least three pit cuts could be identified which had a long oval shape varying in width and aligned north-west to south-east. The nature of the fills suggested that they had all been cut as a continuous phase of pitting in strip quarry form. The lower fills were a mixture of gravel slumping and dark brown silts, the upper fills were fairly homogeneous, mid brown gravelly silts with natural orange mixed gravel and sand patches. The width of the pits (length is unknown) would imply they were the work of one person, and probably dug within a day. Thereafter, an adjacent strip pit would be excavated, the freshly dug topsoil being backfilled into the previous pit emptied of gravel. Continuing until the required amount of gravel was retrieved, the pits appear to have been backfilled altogether, giving the appearance of one large pit. The main backfill in-filling the length of F. 13 is very similar to the plough soil it had cut through, and was probably scraped into the pits from the surrounding area along with remnants of the waste natural gravels. No pottery was found in the fills of quarry pit F.13 only a small amount of sheep, pig and cattle bone. The sequence of pitting can be dated to early-mid 15th century from the sealed midden layers and the plough soil they cut.

In the western section cutting through ditch F. 25 is another sequence of inter-cutting pits, which are incomprehensible when only seen in section. One pit [174] had been infilled rapidly then cut again by [171], F. 35. The cut had a similar stepped appearance to [140] and is possibly the same feature; the baulk obscured the relationship between the two. Midden layer [128] does not spread as far as F. 35 though it is sealed by the later midden layer [73] (Fig. 6).

Only the northern edge of pit F. 29 was exposed, the rest going beyond the limit of excavation. It cannot be seen on the western side of the modern linear, as it appeared to have the same upper fill as F. 11, which obscured any relationship. On the surface in this area finds were labelled as [079] as it was unclear which feature they might belong to. The pit appeared quite shallow and only slightly truncated the sand and gravel and so probably did not function as a quarry pit. It can also be dated to the 15th century as the pits upper fill contained 15th century pot, alongside abraded 14th century and residual Roman pot of 2nd century date.

Seen in section and later when the area was extended the pitting carried on with a possible western boundary showing the extent of the pitting.

Primary Middening - The upper portion of the pits, which had either slumped or were not fully backfilled were then later filled with domestic refuse. There appeared to be a number of different episodes of middening. In the evaluation, sealing F. 11, was a midden layer [006] which contained a considerable quantity of material, mainly animal bone and shell (oyster, cockles and mussels) with tile, brick, building stone, pot, window glass and metalwork also found. The window glass (#1), hand-painted with ivy leaf decoration in red is possibly of 14th/15th century date (A. Dickens pers. comm.). A bronze clasp or buckle was also recovered, possibly originally from a bible (#2).



The pottery in this layer was dated to the 15th century with glazed red earthenwares and sgraffito with green glaze indicative of a high status site (Appendix 1). The animal bone represented a varied range of animal species including bird, fish, rabbit/hare and goose. However, the majority of the animal bone belonged to the common domesticates of sheep/goat, pigs and cattle with at least six animals represented in the sample. The midden size is unknown and so what percentage this sample represents is uncertain.

In the upper half of F. 13 a rubbish layer [128] could also be seen, this contained the odd buff red brick fragment but mainly cattle and sheep bone, with one pottery sherd, a 14th century Ely ware, probably deriving from the plough soil. Still in articulation part of a skeleton of a young calf was found. With only a few ribs and the vertebra remaining it is thought that the cow was probably spit roasted with most of the joints of meat being separated from the rest of the carcass which had the meat picked off (Appendix 3).

Later Medieval Pits - Cut into these midden layers were two pits. F. 26 was a shallow pit cutting midden layer [006] in the east, and cutting F. 36, F. 32 and the natural gravels in the west. It contained a variety of pot: Roman Samian and colour-coated ware (probably 2nd century in date); 13th century shelly ware, 14th/15th century fenwares and 15th century burnt orange ware, suggesting the pit was partially backfilled with the plough soil, from which level it had been cut. Also found in the half pit section was oyster and mussel shell; iron objects (probably nails), worked and burnt flint (Bronze Age), and in the middle of the pit was a partial skeleton of a sheep. The skull of the sheep had a depressed fracture indicating that it was stunned before death. In a similar state of articulation as the cow in [128], it was probably also spit roasted (Appendix 3). This pit was possibly dug primarily to discard the sheep carcass.

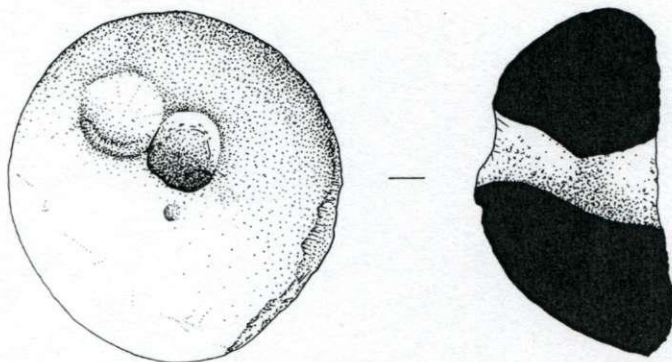
Pit 14 was seen on the northern edge of excavation to be cutting the upper fill of the midden [128], F. 13. It was similar to F. 26 in that it had a shallow depth but otherwise it contained no artefacts to suggest it was used for rubbish disposal and has an unknown function. It was also cut from the plough soil and appeared to be mostly backfilled with it, being partially sealed by midden layer [072].

Excavated in the evaluation, pit F. 2 also cut F. 11. A fair quantity of animal bone was recovered from the upper part of the fill (32 fragments). Two sherds of pottery dating to the 14th/15th century were found in the lower fill. The deep pit was possibly excavated for the extraction of sand and gravel on a minor scale, being rapidly backfilled with the surrounding buried soil, the upper part being mixed with domestic rubbish.

Only seen in section another smaller pit F. 34 could be seen to cut the strip quarry pits. The upper fills of which could not be discerned from F. 13 to allow it to be seen in plan so its full dimensions are unknown.

Secondary Middening - Sealing a large portion of the western third of Area 1 was a large midden deposit [072=074] and [073]. It was spread over a large area (at least 8 x 6m) with a deeper concentration over the central part of F. 13. In section along the pit edges it can be seen to seal the plough soil, thinning out then merging with it (Fig. 6). There were two or three different layers within the midden of which [072]/[074] was primary as seen on the eastern edge in-filling F. 13. Layer [073] contained the majority of the midden material in-filling the slumped hollow in the middle of the strip quarry pits. The area was extended to the west; machining left at a higher level so the midden layer could be metre square sampled ([181 = 73]) (Appendix 5). A thin layer [180] could be seen sealing [073], which completed the sequence of middening.

A considerable quantity of surviving domestic rubbish was found within these midden layers, including; charcoal, window lead and glass, metalwork, shell (oyster, cockles and mussels), tile, brick, building stone, collyweston tile and lumps of clunch alongside the pottery and a vast quantity of animal bone, which included a bone spindle whorl (#3).



#3 (1:1)

An environmental analysis of one 15 litre sample found a few weed seeds and a quantity of charred grains (Appendix 4). The majority of the grain sample was made up of free threshing wheat with barley and oats also present. Free threshing wheat is commonly associated with intensive farming upon improved soils (Evans 1997:137). The grain is probably derived from domestic waste from fires. It is suggested that the cereals were threshed winnowed and sieved before reaching the site, or at least the processing of the grains was carried out elsewhere on the site. Over a hundred pottery sherds were retrieved, some of which were fine quality such as the glazed red earthenwares and oxidised wares probably from Essex (Appendix 1). The sgraffito type sherds found also indicate a high status site. The assemblage was datable to the second half of the 15th century suggesting it is nunnery related.

The animal bone just from layer [073] amounted to 886 fragments, amongst which a minimum number of at least 17 animals could be identified (not including horse and dog). The majority of the bone belonged to the three common domestic species sheep/goat, cattle and pig (Appendix 3). However, there was also a considerable range of other animals present including fish, geese, chicken, duck, fallow deer, horse and dog.

The extent of the complete midden is unknown but of the area seen just over a third of it was sampled, centered on the concentration of the midden material. The large number of animals might suggest this particular area was used as a midden dump for a reasonable period of time. However, there are a number of contingent factors which make it difficult to judge this.

The distinct layering of the midden suggests there was at least a number of different depositions of rubbish, which have settled into distinct layers. In comparison with the midden layers it was sealing, [128] and [006], though they are a slightly smaller sample, it can at least be said that the later midden is indeed a great deal larger. Whether this is due to an increased population at the nunnery or an increase in duration of use is uncertain.

Early College Features and Layers (16th - 18th century)

Pits - In the western extension to the area a later pit F. 37 could be seen in section to be cutting the 15th century midden layer [073], it also contained three sherds of 15/16th century pottery (Fig. 7). Though a definite date for the pit is uncertain as it was not excavated (only being exposed on the last day), if of 16th century in date it belongs to the early phase of the college. However, even though it is cutting the midden layer it could still be late related to a later phase of the nunnery.

An ovoid quarry pit, F. 8, partially excavated in the evaluation appeared to be slightly later in date. More of the pit could be seen when the area was re-opened and though time did not allow further excavation in order to obtain a view in section a 'box slot' was latterly machine excavated through its western side. Though also cut from the 15th century land surface, the fills were distinctively darker than the other quarry pits and the uppermost fills contained pot sherds dating to the 17th century. Also giving it a later appearance was the manner in which the later buried soil [052] had been in-filled to a greater depth above this pit, suggesting it had been fairly recently dug before finer topsoil had been spread over the area.

The 16th - 18th Century layers - Sealing the Medieval quarry pits in the western end of the trench was a substantial deposit of clunch rubble [055] with frequent patches of beige mortar (c. 0.45 - 0.55m thick). This deposit was aligned south-east to north-west and was probably dumped to in-fill the hollows left by the intense quarrying in this area before it was landscaped. Spread across the whole of the trench, sealing this clunch layer in the west and the earlier garden/plough soil [051] in the east, was a compacted brown black fine sandy silt [052]. Probably introduced as a 'fine' garden soil, this horizon appeared to be fairly sterile and was possibly the foundation for a lawned/grassed area rather than garden beds. A thin lens (<0.01m) of rusty red brown sand undulated in the middle of this deposit. This may have represented a layer of turf (French pers. comm.). Two metre square samples were excavated through this layer. A handful of artefacts were recovered, the pottery was of mixed date but mainly 17th/18th century (Appendix 5). This buried garden soil was probably gradually built up over the 200 years or more (16th - 19th century) when the land was enclosed in the College grounds - the *Close*. From the cartographic evidence, it appeared to have been left as grass-land throughout this period.

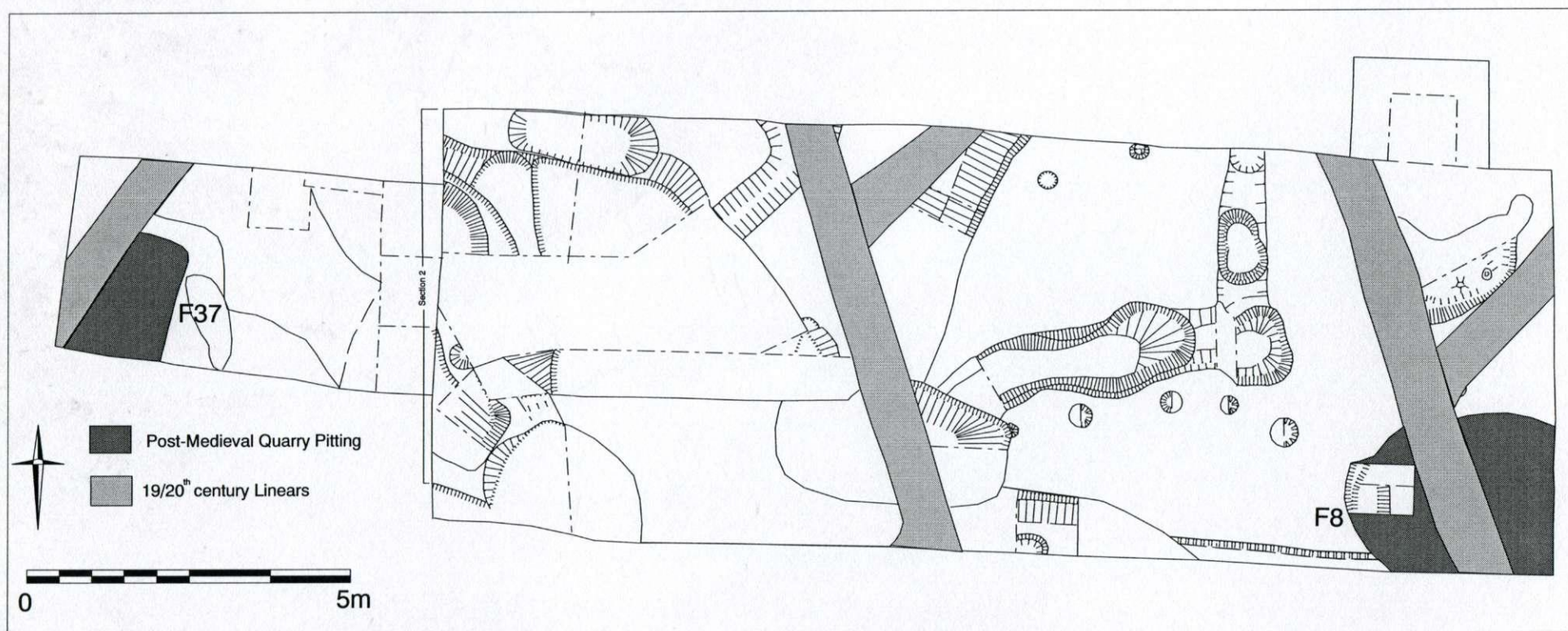


Figure 7: Post-Medieval - College related features

Late College Development (19th century - present day)

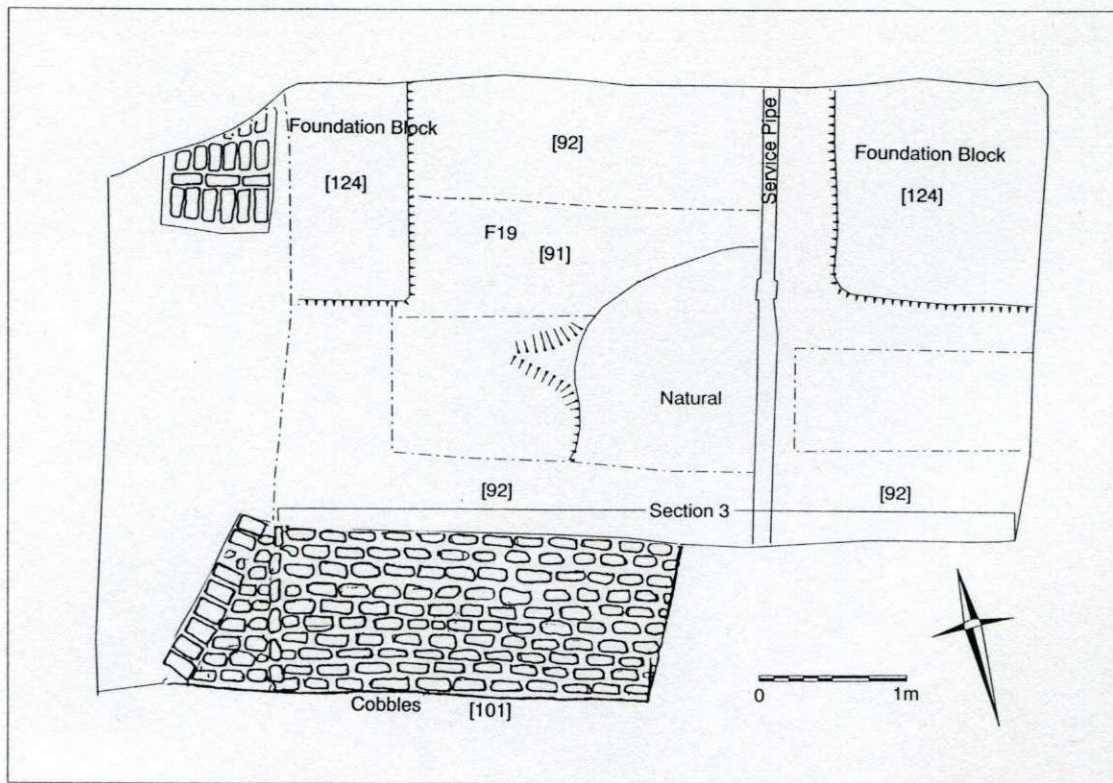
Sealing layer [052] was a dump of dark brown silty clay [013] with frequent charcoal, ash, coal and tile. Varying slightly in its content, it spread over most of the trench and was probably of 19th century date. Truncating the lower deposits and extending beyond the base of the trench were three linear features, they were aligned north-west to south-east with adjoining linears aligned north-east to south-west. Only part of one was excavated (F. 27), which showed the cut was lined with wooden planks with a depth greater than 1.75m. It was probably a deep trench-built culvert or part of an intense drainage system (19th/early 20th century).

Sealing these later features was a sequence of 20th century deposits. This comprised a thin layer of grey clay and a foundation of brick rubble anticipating the laying of tarmac for the car park surface in the 1970's. These later deposits also sealed a modern service drain.

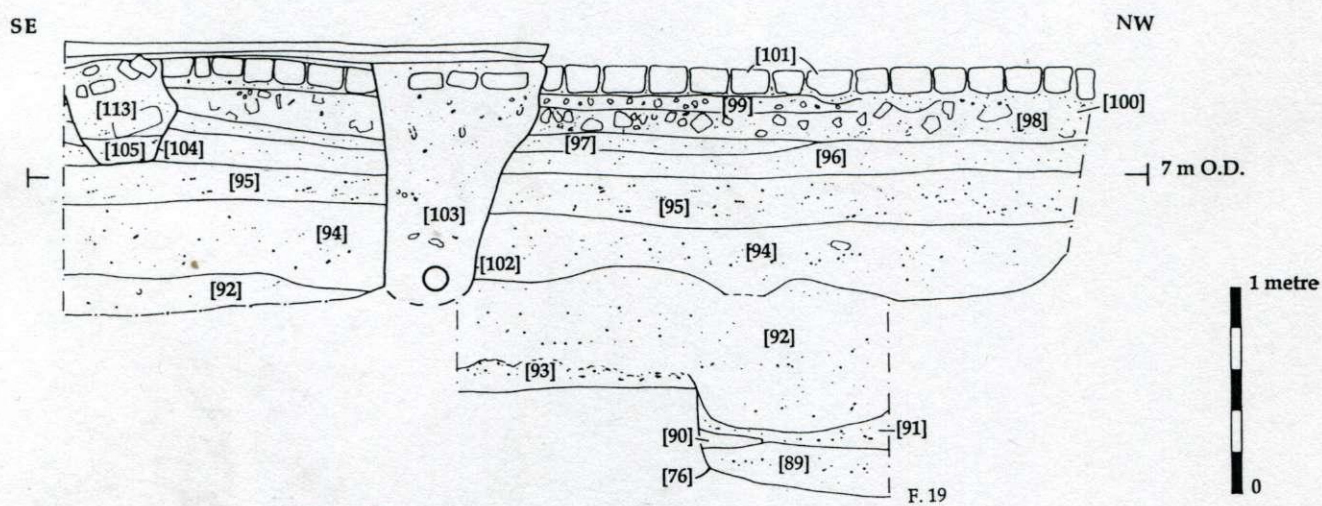
Area 2

Area 2 was located as close as possible to the roadside wall, the only space available being between the west end of the garage block and a large Pink Chestnut tree. Roughly rectangular, it measured 5.10m x 3.10m and was extended by c. 1m to the west and south-west to expose a cobble surface. It was machined to a depth of 1.20m below ground surface, with a deeper box slot in the middle machined to a depth of 1.73m where the natural gravels were encountered at c. 5.95m OD. Only one feature was seen at the base of the trench, excavation of which was limited due to the presence of a service drain running north to south and two large 19th century foundation blocks (Fig. 8).

Early Quarry Pit(s) - Only a small portion of F. 19 was revealed in the deep box slot making interpretation difficult. It was aligned north to south jutting out of the southern section, turning to the east before entering the northern section. The fills were very compacted with the appearance of being fairly rapidly backfilled as there was no weathering or slumping which might be expected with a steep edged feature cut into sand and gravels. The fills were also very sterile with no finds recovered to aid in dating. Due to the rapid backfilling the feature is unlikely to have been a ditch, unless there was frequent re-cutting of the ditch clearing out the silt in-fills, before a final backfilling episode. It is more likely to have been a quarry pit(s), the turn in its alignment suggesting the 'interlocking' of another pit in the east. It may be related to the surfacing of the road in a phase of early gravel pitting.



Base Plan of Area 2



Section 3, North East Facing

Figure 8

Medieval Plough Soil - The pit was sealed and slightly in-filled with a deep (c 0.45m) lower horizon of mid brown grey sandy silts [092] which appeared to have been worked into the natural and the upper fill of the pits. This is probably the same medieval plough horizon as that seen in Area 1 [051]. No pottery was found in the sampled area of this soil, only an oyster shell and pieces of fragmented bone (two of which could be identified as sheep). The plough soil is seen to lie at a greater depth than in the north of the area. This confirms the natural slope in the land from north to south, which was seen in the evaluation trenches. However, it is difficult to know how truncated the level of the natural gravels might be in this area. As the area is so close to the road earlier gravel pitting may have landscaped the area producing a false level of natural.

Sealing this lower soil horizon in the south is a very similar buried soil [094] with an undulating base and depth of c 0.40m, sloping downwards to the north where it merges with the lower horizon [092]. Little distinction can be made between the two layers and the great depth of the two plough/buried soils together is possibly the result of medieval ploughing forming a headland against a roadside boundary.

Post Medieval Layers - A distinct layer of cream, lime-like, mortar [095], with brick, tile and chalk inclusions sealed this plough horizon. Petering out in a downward slope before it reaches the northern section, it appears to be a spread of construction debris possibly associated with a roadside building. However, none are depicted on any maps of this period. It is more likely to be associated with the construction of the Jesus Lane wall in the 16th/17th century. This wall was investigated in the Library site excavations, where it had a clunch footing with two phases of brick wall construction. The earlier build becoming part of the brickfooting for the later wall. The description of the mortar used in the earlier brick wall and the colour of the bricks are the same as that seen in this deposit. It is possible that the two are related, the deposit either being rubble from the destruction of the earlier wall or a construction surface from the building phase. Presuming that the wall would have continued at roughly the same ground level as it continued west, the base of the deposit is within 5cm of the base of the brick footing. This could suggest a ground level in the 16th century when the wall was built/rebuilt.

This deposit was then sealed by a loose dark brown black silt [096] which becomes thicker as it sloped to the north where it seals the Medieval plough horizon. There appears to be a fair amount of root disturbance from the nearby tree; no finds were found in section. It was probably the garden soil associated with the early college activity when the area was known as The Close in the 16th -18th century and post-dates the walls construction. Observed in the northern section only, a sequence of grey sandy clay and silty sand [121 - 123] can be seen with a thin dirty tread layer sandwiched between the two. This is sealing the garden soil [096] and is probably a path or

trackway, that possibly ran alongside the wall gaining access to/from the small entranceway through the wall that can be seen on Custance's map of 1788. Alternatively, it could be related to the stables and coach house seen on the 1830 plan. This is then sealed and the slope in the land leveled by a later brown grey silt [097], probably a dumped horizon equivalent to [014] seen in some of the evaluation trenches.

19th Century Gate posted Entranceway - The levelling of the land in this area was probably primarily for the building of the new entranceway and track leading to the newly constructed East House in the mid - late 19th century. The upper sequence of layers sealing [097] can all be dated to the latter half of the 19th century and are bedding for the laying of the cobbled surface [101]. The trench unfortunately was located exactly in the middle of the 3m wide entranceway, the two large foundation blocks ([124], F.20) truncating the stratigraphy to a depth beyond 1.7m. The substantial foundations must have held two grand gateposts with major wrought iron gates. A cobbled entrance could be seen leading from the road, but not going beyond the gateposts. It had been left virtually intact with remnants of the western curving wall enclosing the cobbles. The entranceway can be seen on the 1st edition of the OS map of 1888 (Fig. 9). Even the granite bollards depicted as dots on the map were evidenced in excavation, having been pushed over but otherwise left *in situ*. This entranceway survived up to the 1960's, later demolished to build the present garage range and carpark.

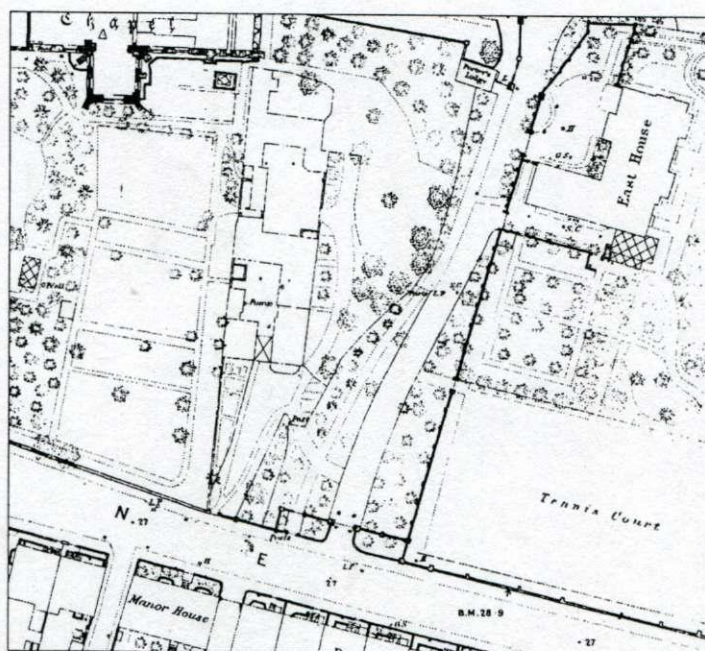


Figure 9: 1st Edition OS map 1888

Discussion

The excavations in Jesus Close have added a great deal to the knowledge of the land use in this area prior to the College occupation. Due to the proximity of the site to where the core of nunnery buildings once stood around the chapel and the knowledge of the approximate land area the nunnery owned, it is likely that the site lies well within the nunnery's grounds. The majority of the archaeology found on the site is of Medieval date and has direct association with the nunnery.

The Nunnery of St. Radegund - Documentary evidence regarding the land-use around the nunnery buildings can be attested to by the excavation results. Part of the land is known to have been farmed with the nuns employing cattlemen and ploughmen (Mills & McKie 1998; Gray 1898; Clarke 1908). The buried soil found in Area 1 [051] and Area 2 [092] showed evidence of ploughing which could be dated to the 15th century. This horizon was also found in the 1992/3 excavations in the area of the New Library (Evans 1995), where it was observed at the same level. The evidence of age and stress related pathologies on some of the cattle bones found in a later 15th century midden deposit, suggest that some of the beef consumed came from cattle that were originally working animals (Appendix 3). The date range of the pot (12th - 15th centuries) found in the plough soil mirrors the lifespan of the nunnery on the site and they may have utilised the land for crops throughout this time. The last time it was ploughed appears to be some time in the 15th century, possibly prior to the area being utilised as a ditched enclosure for animals before quarry pitting began. It is known from accounts dating to 1449 - 50 that the nunnery obtained profits from the sale of corn and stores (Clark 1908:253) but it is not clear whether this was from the nunnery farm or from properties elsewhere.

Evidence that the nuns divided their land into ditched plots can be seen in this area as well as in the Library excavations. The ditches found were on the same alignment as the road which would have provided another enclosing boundary for their farmland. No evidence of such lane-side ditches could be found in Area 2, though these may have been missed in the 2m gap that had to be left between the trench and the wall.

Early pits found in Area 2 predated the Medieval plough soil and could be evidence of a primary phase of quarry pitting possibly relating to the early phases of building work at the nunnery before land use had become established. They could however predate the nunnery's occupation on the land.

Besides the remnants of these ditches and a few smaller pits, the majority of the Medieval features found in excavation are related to a phase of strip quarrying (F. 11, F. 13, & F. 35). The quarrying in Area 1 has boundaries on the

north-east and west, continuing beyond the limits of excavation to the south. Further quarrying could be seen throughout the trenches from the evaluation, and in the Library excavations. There of 13/14th century date (Evans 1995), the quarry pits found in Area 1 appear to be dated to the 15th century. These pits being dug and backfilled before the College took over the grounds in 1496/7.

The strip quarrying covers an extensive area and it represents a well organised, major episode of gravel extraction. This would have produced a considerable amount of sand and gravel, but for whom, what and where the gravel was then used can only be speculated upon. It is possible that the nuns let the land off to be used commercially for gravel extraction after farming had seized in the area. However, it is also possible that the gravel could have been extracted primarily for their own purposes. If this is the case it would imply a period of major rebuilding or repair work or else the construction of a new building. Mention is made of repair work to their own buildings and that of their farms in the middle of the 15th century, on what scale this work was is unclear (Clarke 1908: 253, Willis & Clark 1886:120). No doubt minor scale repair work was carried out on a fairly continual basis which is represented by the smaller incidental quarry pitting.

Quarry pitting has been seen on numerous sites within Cambridge such as at Bene't Court and Emmanuel College, where, in both cases they were datable to the 13th century. The pits at Bene't Court possibly also being of the strip quarry form (Edwards 1996).

Unseen elsewhere the upper portions of the strip quarries at Jesus College were in-filled with a sequence of middening. Especially rich in domestic rubbish was a layer spread over a large area, which also sealed the later pits (F. 26, F. 14 & F. 34). This midden sequence contained a broad range of artefacts with evidence of the consumption of a varied selection of animals. A large amount of fine quality pot sherds were found suggesting they derived from a high status site. Comparisons with the pot at Bene't Court of similar date show this assemblage to be made from much finer quality fabrics (Appendix 1).

Though it was not uncommon (especially in Medieval times) to dump refuse on open land areas, the situation of the nunnery on the outskirts of the Medieval town and the likelihood that the grounds were once walled (Clark 1908:35), would suggest that the midden material is almost definitely derived from the nunnery itself. However, there is the possibility that the rubbish was brought in (or created at the Garlick Fair) and could have become incorporated in the midden (this is presuming its location by the Garlick Fair gate, as noted in the introduction). The archaeological evidence of building debris such as window glass, building stone and tile amidst the crockery, food and fire refuse does suggest it came from a nearby household. The presence of portions of animal carcasses also gives the impression of localised rubbish disposal.

It is possible that the midden layer may have been in use over a number of months, even years. The pottery can be dated to be in the range of mid to late 15th century and as no other later nunnery features appear to truncate it, it can be suggested that this midden is at least representative of the latter years of the institution's life. The high status pottery wares and the large number and range of animals that were being consumed, amongst building debris from possible repair work is suggestive of a well organised, rich institution. If this were the case then the documentary evidence of the nunnery's state of affairs when the college took over in 1497 would appear to be at odds with the archaeological evidence.

The Royal charter from officials of Henry VII dated June 12th 1497, provides a picture of an institution on the verge of ruin and collapse. Regarding the nunnery's buildings it states in Clark's translation:

"have now been so grievously dilapidated, destroyed, wasted, alienated, demolished and made away with by the carelessness, improvidence, and dissolute conduct of the prioress and nuns of the aforesaid House or Priory."... "and the nuns themselves have been reduced to such want and poverty that they are unable to perform divine service, or their accustomed duties, whether of religion, mercy or hospitality". Apparently only two nuns remained, "one has entered a religious house elsewhere, and the other is leading a life of sin." (Clark 1908: 250).

Interestingly Clark (*ibid*: 252-3) notes that in the translation of the Charter of St. Johns College for the suppression of St. Johns Hospital the wording and description of a religious house in complete ruin is almost exactly identical, even though it is twelve years later. Coincidentally, also in this case only two brethren were left. Clark suggests that officials who drew up these charters would keep a script in their bureau ready to meet the case of suppression of a religious house, merely altering the name and place and not worrying too much about the accuracy of the rest of the content. Also, valuable time would not be wasted the stronger the case for suppression, guaranteeing almost certain success to those wanting to take over the land.

Only a broad date to the midden deposit can be given. Though it is possible that the nunnery went from a prosperous period into decline, it is perhaps slightly inconceivable that such a massive change in circumstances could take place in such a short amount of time, especially considering the longevity of the institution. As well as the archaeological evidence the indirect historical documentation of the accounts of the nunnery also suggest an institution far from destitution. Translations of a few parchment rolls detailing the receipts and expenses of the nunnery suggest they were far from impoverished. In the year 1449-50 receipts were of £80, which was a considerable amount of money 550 years ago (Clark 1908: 253). This money derived from: farms in the country and houses in Cambridge; profits from the Garlick Fair; receipts for

dues payable in the market; profits from the sale of corn and stores; tithes and payments from the vicar of St. Clements church (*ibid.*).

The nun's expenses also indicate a well managed and hospitable community. There are repairs to their own buildings and to their farms, the purchase of stock and agricultural implements and many charges for the care of their horses. Labour on the farm and garden occupies a considerable space on the expense list. There are yearly wages for the ploughmen and shepherd, charges for manure, pruning trees, fattening pigs, washing and shearing sheep etc. The wool was brought to the nunnery and utilised there, two women being hired to spin it and somebody else to weave it into cloth, and to dye it. One seventh of the income was spent on food with charges for the Guest Hall outlined. In addition to the ordinary beef, pork, mutton, and veal a whole cow was purchased, as well as a further special charge for bread, ale, beef, mutton, lamb, veal, pork, chickens, eggs, butter and fish (freshwater and sea) (Clark 1908:253). This documentary evidence is more akin to the midden representation of what life might have been like at the nunnery in the latter years. Even a spindle whorl was found which supports such activity as that mentioned in the expense list.

Unfortunately these accounts of the nunnery are incomplete, though two others also contain similar expenses and receipts, the accounts dated to 1481-2, just 15 years before the suppression do show receipts falling to £38 (Clark 1908:255). Indicating that there was a change to slightly less prosperous times.

Even if the nunnery did go into decline at the end of the 15th century (a time of recession in many Medieval towns), the image of a destitute religious institution that had been long lasting can be challenged as being perhaps over exaggerated. Archaeological evidence of the strip quarrying and from the middening in the second half of the 15th century show there to have been a prosperous community inhabiting the site fifty years previous to its suppression. Perhaps it could be suggested that it was better for the college's public image if it was thought that they were taking over buildings that would otherwise have been left to ruin. The 15th and early 16th centuries was a time when the colleges were slowly taking over the town, its land and properties, and public opinion was not always that favorable to these new institutions (Lobel 1975).

In comparison with the college-attributed midden from the Library excavations the nunnery animal bone assemblage has a similar variation in animals consumed. The only real difference is that in the college assemblage, sheep are the predominant species. However, due to the college midden having a broader date range (16th – 17th centuries), with the likelihood of additional material being incorporated within it, the assemblages are not really comparable.

College-related Deposits – Only two pits seen in the excavation could be early college-related and the impression that the land remained relatively undisturbed through a long period of time is given. There is evidence of a tidying up of the area, with a thick deposit of clunch rubble in-filling or covering over the nunnery midden and hollows left by the slumping of the quarry pits. Such use of building material may seem extravagant. Perhaps it was waste building material related to the construction of the lane-side wall, which was seen in the Library excavations to have a clunch footing. Or possibly the original lane-side wall relating to the nunnery phase was actually built of clunch (what was seen as clunch footing being the remainder of the original wall). This deposit being demolition debris from when it was replaced with a later brick wall built when the college took over in the 16th century.

The layer of dark rich garden soil [052] seen throughout Area 1 and probably equivalent to [096] in Area 2 is representative of the Close when it was grassland, possibly used as pasture by the tenants. It is known from a lease of 1553 that the college let the land known as the 'close' off; it states that the tenant could gain the profits from the annual Garlick Fair (Mills & McKie 1998). From the evaluation trenches this soil is sealed by a later building up of the ground which is indicative of the major leveling phase that was carried out elsewhere on the College grounds in the 18th century (Evans, et al. 1997). This would have laid the ground ready for the construction in the 19th century of the gate posted entranceway and track seen in Area 2.

Earlier Features and artefacts - Residual Roman (seven sherds) and St Neot's pottery (one sherd) were both found in the evaluation/excavation and during the earlier Library excavations; the presence of which can only indicate the possibility of earlier features having been truncated. The Roman pottery may have derived from the town's farmed hinterland in Roman times with areas being manured with domestic rubbish. There are no indications that the sherds relate to the Roman potters' kiln thought to be located somewhere in the Jesus Lane area (Hughes 1903/4).

A number of early features were found, some of which could tentatively be assigned a prehistoric date due to the worked and burnt flint found within the silt in-fills and the nature of their appearance. These postholes and linear ditches could form part of a ditched enclosure or field system, possibly datable to the Bronze Age. Only a small quantity of flint dated these linear features and the possibility that they could also be residual should not be ruled out. However, the residual worked and burnt flint is not present in all the features excavated. The flint work appears to be concentrated only within the features that have truncated the possible prehistoric 'linears'. This could be seen as supportive evidence that the earliest features are indeed prehistoric rather than Saxon or Roman.

The underlying sand and gravels has provided a valuable natural resource for the people of Cambridgeshire past and present. Within central Cambridge nearly every time an area is excavated there is evidence of quarry pitting which has destroyed any earlier archaeology. This quarrying continues today on a massive scale on the outskirts of Cambridge, allowing exposure (before destruction) of large areas of prehistoric landscapes, and demonstrating how people settled and lived on the gravel terraces. Within Cambridge worked flints have been found on a number of town sites (e.g. New Hall, Burrell's Walk and St Johns College Playing Fields). In the immediate vicinity, the Library site excavations only produced a residual scatter of prehistoric flint reflecting the general 'usage' of the Cam gravel terraces (Evans 1995). Further to the north-east on Midsummer's Common, Early Bronze Age pottery (two Food Vessels and an accessory vessel associated with cremations) was found during gravel digging in 1860 (Fox 1923) which is more suggestive of actual settlements nearby. During excavations within Jesus Close, only a small area of untruncated gravel terrace was seen in between the quarry pitting but evidence of possible prehistoric activity was here also. Though gravel quarrying within Cambridge has no doubt destroyed a large amount of this earlier evidence from prehistory, the features at Jesus College may be representative of a prehistoric use of the landscape that is rarely seen within the towns limits.

In summary, the gravel terrace within Jesus Close has evidenced a long history of occupation. A varied range of artefacts (though some are residual in nature) were found spanning from the Neolithic through to the late Medieval period. Even a Paleolithic flake was found in the evaluation phase representing an even greater depth to the sites history. Considered alongside the Library excavations, the land can be seen to have been most intensively utilised during the Medieval period. The excavation has provided a great deal of information especially with regard to the history of the Nunnery of St. Radegund, shedding light on that which has long existed in the shadows of the College.

Acknowledgements

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Appendix 1: Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery (David Hall)

The earliest medieval pottery was found in F.26 [111], four 13th century shelly wares were found alongside an abraded 15th century burnt orange ware and some residual Roman Samian ware. The 14th century was not very well represented, only found in contexts [051], [079], [128], [132], [144], and [180] alongside later 15th century pottery. It was either Fen gritty wares or Ely wares. Pottery of 15th/16th century date was found in context [182], but the majority of the sherds from the excavation came from the midden layers [073 =181] and [072].

This pottery group ([073 =181] and [072]) is fairly homogeneous, with an absence of anything before the 15th century. The most predominant fabric is reduced grey sandy ware. A flanged rimmed bowl in this fabric is characteristic of the mid-15th century. The Glazed Red Earthenwares (GRE) and other oxidized red wares are of very fine quality, and all are likely to come from Essex. The six sgraffito type sherds (4 with incised motifs) are a high proportion, and consistent with a high status site.

The absence of coarse red wares and GREs and the absence of Rhenish stonewares would seem to preclude a 16th century date. The Jesus College group has much finer quality fabrics than found at Ben'ets, dated to the first quarter of the 16th century. The latter also had many German stonewares (Edwards and Hall 1998). A date in the second half of the 15th century (before 1494) is likely for the Jesus College group. By 1494 Essex Wares had superseded Elywares in Cambridge and Stonewares would certainly be expected.

Reduced	Oxidized	Sgraffito type	GRE	Essex reds	Total	Date	Notes	JES 98/2
	2	1	6		9	15:16	Sgraffito with slip & green glaze; GRE very fine quality, Essex, 1 jar rim & 1 bowl rim.	
3	1		2		7	15	GRE very fine; other = Ely jug piece	
5					5	15	Flanged bowl rim, characteristic 15th	
	1				1	15	Plus stone tile & modern tarmac	
1					1	15		
28	9		5	1	44	late15	Essex, white band decoration; GRE very fine quality, bowl rim, jar rim; reduced, handle, jar rim, bowl rim.	
3			6		10	15	GRE fine, 1 jar rim; Other = Ely jug; plus tile fragment	
4	2	1			7	15	Reduced 1 base & 1 jar rim; sgraffito has one wavy line	
4	8	3	1		16	15	Sgraffito, 2 with incisions, 1 handle; GRE hollow rim; reduced & oxidized, both 1 bowl rim. Plus medieval glass.	
	1	1			3	15	Sgraffito a band of at least 3 wavy lines; Oxidized is very fine ware (Essex) & possibly base of sgraffito jug	
48	24	6	20	1	103			
47	23	6	19	1	100		GRE = glazed red earthenware	

Table 1: Pottery from contexts [73] & [72]

Post-Medieval sherds were found in [052], with 17th century glazed red earthenwares and 18th century greenwares with tin glaze found alongside 19th century wares. Contexts [013], [097] and [135] also had 19th century china and stoneware (white and blues), as well as white glazed earthen ware.

Appendix 2: Worked and Burnt Flint (J. Pollard)

The evaluation and excavation produced 29 pieces of worked flint and 21 unworked burnt pieces. All but two of these came from features in Area 1 (Table 1). However, the majority of the flint was residual incorporated into the Medieval features. A small amount of worked and burnt flint came from the early features (F.1, F.32, F. 3, F.36 and F. 9), possibly assigning a prehistoric date to them.

A single blade from F. 1 may be Neolithic, though the same feature produced a crude primary flake with marginal retouch on the distal end that would not be out of place in a 2nd millennium BC assemblage. Adjacent to this feature, posthole F.3 contained a fragment of a flake with marginal retouch. Natural features around this area also contained burnt and worked flint. F. 32 contained an undiagnostic bladelet as well as burnt flint. F. 36 and F. 9 contained a chip and burnt flint respectively.

context	feature	waste flake	retouch. flake	tool	chip	Core/ frag.	burnt flint	notes/date
[016]	/			1				ochreous flake retouched into scraper/ Paleolithic
[019]	F. 1			1				blade/ Neolithic
[019/20]	F. 1/2	1	1					crude, 2 nd mill. BC
[045]	F. 3		1					flake frag.
[047]	F. 8	1	1		4			notched flake
[048]	F. 8				3			
[176]	F.8				1		1	
[050]	F. 9						2	
[079]	Surface of F.11/2		1	1		2	3	1 x notched fl. = Neolithic, 1 x scraper, core frag. with retouch, = Bronze Age
[110]	F. 36				1			
[111]	F. 26	1				1	2	flake frag., crude sm. core = Bronze Age
[112]	nat				1		1	
	nat						5	Near PH F. 4
[132]	F. 25		1				4	snapped
[133]	F. 25	1	1				1	
[160]	F. 32			1			1	bladelet
[163]	F. 25			1				rough scraper, Bronze Age
[167]	F. 34		1					notched fl. inverse retouch, Bronze Age
[180]	/						1	

Table 1: Worked and burnt flint assemblage

Of the other features F. 8 contained the most residual flint with shatter fragments, seven chips, a primary and retouched flake. The presence of debitage chips in F. 8 could indicate working had probably occurred in the immediate vicinity. The flints still being grouped together even though they had been disturbed and reinstated into a later feature. From the evaluation Trench 4, [016], a very rolled and slightly ochreous flake with a faceted platform was found.

Its condition suggests a Paleolithic date, the piece probably deriving from gravel deposits disturbed during quarrying. It has been subjected to later working, with steep retouch along the distal end being employed to turn it into a scraper. As a whole, this assemblage adds to the evidence of later prehistoric activity on the site, previously attested by a small number of pieces (seven) of worked flint recovered at the Library excavations (Evans 1995b). The greater number found in this area (fifty) and the presence of the prehistoric features suggests this area is closer to the core of prehistoric activity evidenced elsewhere on the gravel terraces (Fox 1923).

Appendix 3: Faunal Remains (L. Higbee)

An assemblage of well preserved faunal remains were collected by hand from 23 separate contexts, the total quantity recovered is 986 fragments, this figure includes 213 fragments from the evaluation stage (see Whittaker 1998). The vast majority of the assemblage comes from the Nunnery phases, a small quantity comes from later contexts of the College phase. This is in contrast to an assemblage recorded by Luff (1995) from adjacent deposits of the same date here the largest fraction was recovered from the College phase.

The remains of the common domestic food animals (table 1) dominate the diagnostic fraction of the assemblage. In order to increase the sample size for each phase so that they can be compared Luff's data has been added to produce figure.1. This indicates that mutton and beef were the commonest meats consumed at both the Nunnery and the College. The minimum number of individuals represented in the two largest samples from the Nunnery phase, that is [006] and [073] is given in table. 2 below. Whilst the proportion of beef consumed remained roughly the same between phases the proportion of mutton consumed increased in the later phase. The assemblage from this excavation is less varied in terms of species diversity than that recorded by Luff however, the species diversity for the Nunnery phase has been increased by virtue of a larger sample size. Limited variation in meat consumption in the Nunnery phase is provided by species such as pig, rabbit, fallow deer, (domestic) birds and fish, which make up approximately 24% of the assemblage. For the College phase this variation is only 9% of the total.

The bones of horse and dog are also present in small numbers, the two specimens (a fused radius and ulna and a phalanx secunda) of horse both come from midden fill [073], the long bone fragments recovered may represent a meat joint. The bones of at least two dogs were recovered from three separate contexts; cranial fragments from [079] and [132] and two long bones from the midden [073]. The most likely scenarios for the presence of these dogs within an area of quarrying and domestic refuse disposal is that either they were kept as pets and conveniently discarded upon death into open features which lay out side or on the outskirts of the town (Evans 1995); that they scavenged (canid gnawing was recorded on only 1% of bones) on the waste dumped at the site and may have been exterminated as pests, or that they simply perished down holes too deep to get out of.

The butchery evidence from this assemblage can only be assessed for the large Nunnery sample however, it should be noted that Luff recorded similar skeletal element distributions in the College sample. All portions of the cattle and sheep/goat skeleton are represented (table 3) and both meat joints and waste elements are represented for pig. This would seem to suggest that either the butchery of live animals was carried out in close proximity or that the Nunnery procured all parts of the beef, mutton and pork carcass even those parts of little meat value. Butchery marks were observed on only 7% of the assemblage (table 4) and were recorded with regularity on the bones of the three common domestic species as well as the fallow deer femur.

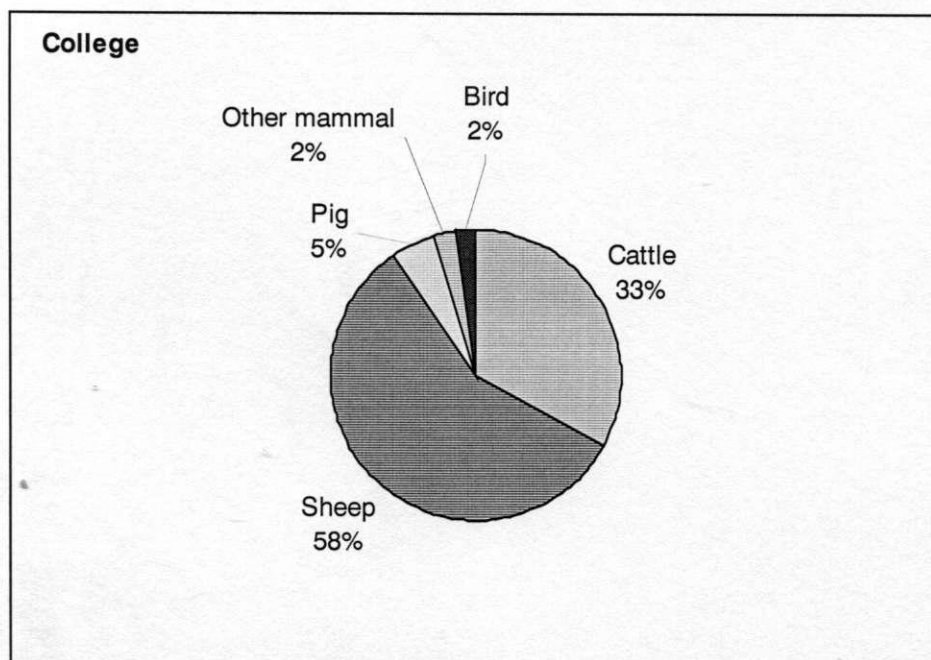
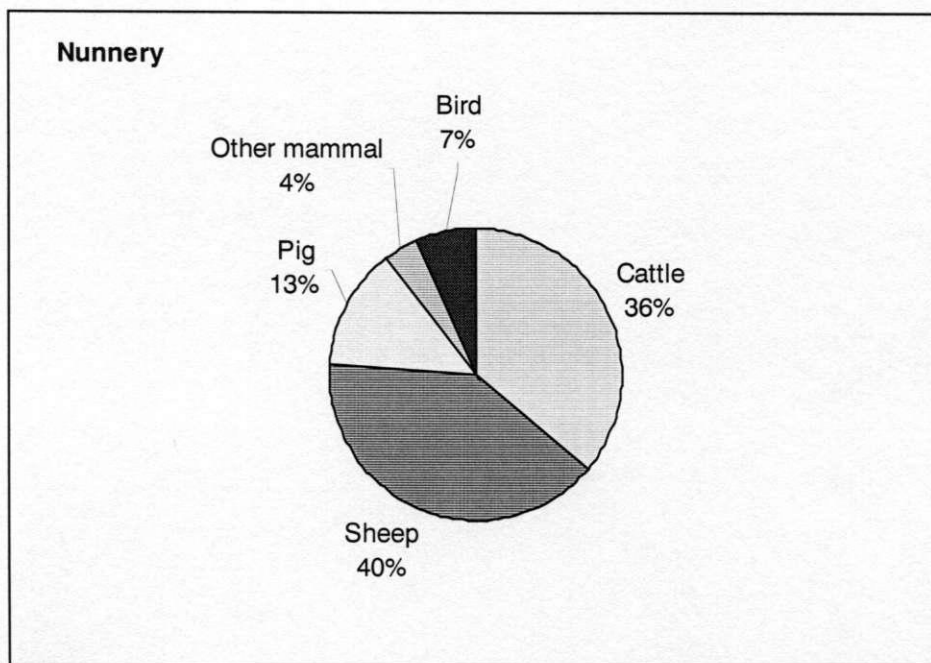


Figure 1: Proportion of mammals and birds by phase for 1998 and 1992/93 assemblages (Luff 1995)

recovered from the midden [073]. Chop marks on cattle pelvises and at the mid-shaft and articular ends of long bones were the most frequently recorded butchery marks. Several cattle sized vertebrae had been split along the sagittal plane thus separating the trunk of the carcass in to left and right sides. Knife cuts were observed on some of the mammal bones but were more frequently observed on the bird bones in the assemblage. One sheep skull had been split down the sagittal plane presumably so that the brain could be extracted for consumption.

Species	Nunnery	College
Cattle	83	7
Cattle size	259	7
Sheep	22	0
Sheep/Goat	75	2
Sheep size	176	6
Pig	42	2
Horse	2	0
Dog	6	0
Rabbit	1	0
Fallow deer	1	0
Chicken	2	0
Goose	11	0
Mallard	1	0
Bird indet.	8	1
Fish indet.	/	0
Unidentifiable	228	5
Worked bone	2	1
TOTAL	955	31

Table 1 Number of specimens per species (NISP) by phase, for 1998 evaluation and excavation only.

Species	[006]	[073]
Cattle	2	4
Sheep	2	6
Pig	1	3
Fallow deer	0	1
Chicken	0	1
Mallard	0	1
Goose	1	1
Rabbit	1	0
TOTAL	6	17

Table 2 Minimum Number of Individuals represented in largest contexts from Nunnery phase.

The partial skeleton of a young calf and a sheep were recovered from the excavation of a quarry pit [128] and shallow pit [111] respectively. The cattle skeleton consists of the ribs, sternum and thoracic vertebrae, and the sheep skeleton of the ribs, cervical and thoracic vertebrae and skull. A depressed fracture to the sheep skull suggests that the animal was stunned before death. It is likely from the skeletal elements represented that these two partial skeletons represent the remains of carcasses which were cooked whole, possibly spit roasted, and discarded after most of the meat had been filleted from the bone.

Element	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig
Horn Core		1	
Skull	1	3	3
Maxilla	5	2	3
Mandible	10	17	8
Scapula	5	9	1
Humerus	3	5	4
Radius	4	8	3
Ulna	1	2	1
Metacarpal	3	2	
Carpal	1		
Pelvis	4	12	2
Femur	6	1	
Patella	2		
Tibia	9	13	4
Metatarsal	7	6	
Metapodial			8
Tarsal	3		
Calcaneum	2	3	1
Astragalus		1	1
Phalanx	10	1	
Atlas	2	2	1
Axis	2	5	
Sternum	1		
Cervical Vertebrae		1	1
Thoracic vertebrae	10	1	1
TOTAL	90	95	42

Table 3 skeletal element distribution for the three main domestic species for 1998 evaluation and excavation only.

Taphonomic variable	Number of observations	%
Chopped	52	6
Cut	11	1
Burnt	7	1
Gnawed	10	1
None observed	754	91

Table 4 Incidence of observed taphonomy

The ageing data for the Nunnery phase is presented below (tables 5-7) and a brief explanation of this data is given. The ageing data for cattle indicates the presence of both old and young individuals. The limited tooth wear data suggests an animal of approximately 5 years and the epiphyseal fusion data indicates that approximately 32% of cattle were over 1.5 years, 10% were <3 years, 29% were +3 years, 10 were <4years and 19% were over 4 years. Tooth eruption data indicates calves less than 3 months of age were also exploited for meat. Thus, some animals were allowed to mature, their value as beasts of burden probably influenced this, and others were probably sold at market at a younger age to meet the demands of the urban population. Age and stress related pathologies (i.e. osteoarthritis, enlarged entheses, and flared condyles) observed on some cattle bones further substantiates the suggestion that the older cattle in the assemblage were working animals. Tooth wear analysis for sheep/goat indicates that all complete tooth rows were from animals between 3-6 years at death. Epiphyseal fusion data indicates that 4% were <16 months, 23% +16 month, 4% were <28 months, 50% were +28 months, 4% were <3.5 years and 15% were +3.5 years at death. It is likely that the sheep/goats from the Nunnery refuse do not represent a cross-section of the population, rather the majority marketed were stock not required for breeding or wool production but culled for meat perhaps after providing two or more fleeces. The wear stage data available for pig indicates the presence of an individual of approximately 2-3 years, eruption data indicates a younger individual of <17-22 months and epiphyseal fusion indicates that 6% of pigs were <1 year of age, 17% were +1 year, 22% were <2.5 years, 27% were +2.5 years and 28% were over 3.5 years at death. Pigs can be fattened for slaughter at an age, hence the range of ages represented.

A summary of the quantity of mensural data obtained from the analysis of this assemblage is given below (table 8), the figures quoted exclude measurements recorded by Luff (1995).

Species	Context	MWS
Cattle	128	44
Cattle	128	44
Sheep/Goat	16	35
Sheep/Goat	72	42
Sheep/Goat	73	39
Sheep/Goat	73	35
Sheep/Goat	73	39
Sheep/Goat	128	41
Sheep/Goat	128	41
Sheep/Goat	181	42
Pig	73	25

Table 5 Mandible Wear Stage (MWS) for complete tooth rows only (after Grant, 1982)

Species	Context	Tooth eruption	Age
Cattle	73	M1	<3months
Cattle	73	M1	<3months
Cattle	73	M1	<3months
Cattle	73	M1	<3months
Cattle	181	M1	<3months
Pig	73	M3	<17-22months

Table 6 Tooth eruption and age estimation (after Silver, 1969)

	% Early		% Middle		% Late	
	Unfused	Fused	Unfused	Fused	Unfused	Fused
Cattle	0	32	10	29	10	19
Sheep/Goat	4	23	4	50	4	15
Pig	6	17	22	27	0	28

Table 7 Epiphyseal fusion data for the three common domestic species (after Silver, 1969) expressed as a percentage of the total number of specimens per species

Species	Measurable
Cattle	15
Sheep/Goat	24
Pig	7
Dog	1
Horse	3
Goose	2
Chicken	1
Duck	1
Total	54

Table 8 Number of Measurable bones in the assemblage. Note: all measurements follow Von den Dreisch (1976) and were taken where possible and held in archive

Two bone objects were recovered, a weight/spindle whorl from the Nunnery phase [073] which had been fashioned from a cattle femoral head and the head of a compound brush from the College phase [098]. These types of brush were very common from the 17th century onwards and this example is similar to one recovered from recent excavations at Castor (Lucas, 1998). A knife handle fashioned from a sheep/goat metatarsal was recovered from the evaluation phase.

The evaluation and excavation have provided a significantly sized assemblage of faunal remains from early deposits (Nunnery) which can now be compared to previously recorded assemblages recovered from later contexts (College) in the same locality. The ageing and mensural data obtained from this assemblage has limited potential in isolation but if amalgamated with that from the previous excavation and compared to assemblages of the same date and in the same geographical area then it could provide an adequately sized assemblage for comparison with published assemblages of a similar data in other geographical areas (e.g. Exeter, Kings Lynn, Lincoln etc.).

Appendix 4: Environmental samples (M. Bower)

Sample numbers -

Jes 98/2 [51] <6> Square 2

Jes 98/2 [52] <5> Square 2

Jes 98/2 [073] <4>

Jes 89/2 [073] <4> charcoal flot.

15 litre samples were floated for the extraction of charred plant material. 0.5mm and 1mm mesh was used for sample collection and the flots were scanned at 16 and 20 times magnification for identifiable plant remains. Plant nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

Jes 98/2 [51] <6> Square 2

Content: poor

Preservation: poor

Other: Fish scales and bone, bird bone, wood charcoal mainly oak.

Charred seeds

None

Snails

None

Jes 98/2 [52] <5> Square 2

Content: poor

Preservation: poor

Other: fish scales, wood charcoal mainly oak, snails.

Charred seeds

None

Snails

Cecilioides sp. - intrusive.

Jes 98/2 [073] <4>

Content: grain rich, few weed seeds.

Preservation: poor

Other: wood charcoal mainly oak, snails, carbonised insect remains.

Triticum aestivum rachis fragment and culm node.

Charred seeds

Economic plants - total seed count approx 700

Triticum aestivum (Free threshing wheat) - approx 80% of total economic plants.

Hordeum sp. (Barley) - approx 15% of total economic plants.

Avena sp. (Oats) - approx 5% of total economic plants.

Indet. tail grain - +10

Grasses

Avena/Bromus - +10

Weed species

Hyoscyamus niger L. (Henbane)

Agrostemma githago L. (Corn Cockle)

Fallopia sp. (Bindweed)

Atriplex sp. (Orache)
Lithospermum arvense L. (Gromwell)
Galeopsis sp. (Hemp-nettle)
Chenopodium sp. (Fat hen)
Trifolium/Medicago sp. (Clover)
 Small trigonous Cyperaceae prob. *Carex* sp. (Sedge)
Vicia sp. (Vetch)

Snails

Pupilla sp. - stone walls, short tufted grassland
Cochlicopa sp. - catholic but prefers damp or woodlands
Trichia sp. - catholic, mixed habitats.
Vellona sp. - short tufted grassland.
Helicella sp. - slightly damp, under stones, long grassland.
Clausiliidae - walls, stony places.

Jes 89/2 [073] <4> charcoal flot.

Content: Wood charcoal. Mainly oak.

Interpretative comments

Three samples were analysed but only one of them contained carbonised seeds, therefore interpretation is speculative and to be treated with care.

The only sample containing carbonised seeds represents burning of semi cleaned grain as only a single rachis fragment was found. Therefore it may be suggested that the grain was threshed, winnowed and sieved before reaching the site. Weed species are reflective of a ruderal situation and are undoubtedly brought in with the crop. None of the seeds reflected heavy or wet soils except sedge as found in the previous study (Stevens, Unpublished) and are more reflective of light calcareous soils.

The snail assemblage shows a mixed environment, shaded either by trees, hedgerow or more likely a wall as none of the species are characteristically woodland species.

Appendix 5: Table showing metre-square artefact densities

context	Sq.	BN (no.)	PT (no.)	BR (no.)	BS (no.)	TL (no.)	MT (no.)	GL (no.)
51	1	0	10 (18gm)	0	0	2 (19gm)	4 (23gm)	0
51	2	2 (20gm)	5 (14gm)	1 (7gm)	0	1 (7gm)	1 (21gm)	0
52	1	8 (41gm)	1 (10gm)	0	0	2 (19gm)	1 (6gm)	0
52	2	2 (20gm)	4 (11gm)	1 (7gm)	0	0	0	0
73	exc. slot	825 (7122gm)	54 (818gm)	37 (1441gm)	24 (2253gm)	1 (48gm)	19 (445gm)	0
73/181	3	16 (314gm)	7 (80gm)	5 (181gm)	1 (30gm)	0	0	0
73/181	4	53 (1119gm)	25 (417gm)	0	0	1 (15gm)	0	3 (2gm)
73/181	5	14 (510gm)	3 (61gm)	4 (232gm)	2 (165gm)	1 (55gm)	1 (23gm)	0
73/181	6	9 (255gm)	3 (30gm)	0	0	0	5 (33gm)	0

Appendix 6: Context and Feature descriptions

Area 1 - Layers

Layer [008] - Tarmac layer, 0.05 - 0.10m deep; car park surface.

Layer [009] - Loosely compacted brick rubble mixed with orange builders sand, and beige mortar fragments, 0.15 - 0.25m deep.

Layer [010] - Pale blue grey clay layer, becoming yellow brown towards base, with lens of yellow sand (< 0.01m), 0.05 - 0.12m deep.

Layer [013] - Black, mixed matrix of silty clay, frequent pea grit and small gravel, coal pieces, and compact brick and clunch patches, 0.05m deep.

Layer [051] - Mid brown gravelly silt layer with an irregular, 'undulating' base where it immediately overlies gravel, 0.25 - 0.32m deep; early buried plough soil.

Layer [052] - Dark brown/ black loam with rare tile and shell, 0.23m deep; buried soil.

Layer [055] - Light green/ brown clunch rubble deposit with frequent patches of mortar, 0.02 - 0.42m deep.

Features (Area 1)

F. 1 - Cut [084], Fill [083], Re-cut [020], [082], ; Fill [019], [081]

Slightly curving ditch, aligned SW/ NE terminating in the NE, truncated in the SW. A length of 3.5m was exposed, the ditch being 0.80m wide and 0.30 - .40m deep, expanding in width to the NE where it butt ends. The original cut of ditch [084] is only seen on the N side. Re-cut [082] has truncated the south side producing an overall bowl shaped cut to an undulating base. The re-cut is c. 0.55m wide with a depth of 0.35m, steep sided on north edge, less so on south. Cutting away most of the primary fill [83], a pale reddish brown clayey, sandy gravel. The re-cut fill was a pale grey - mid brown sandy silt with frequent gravel and pea grit inclusions; rare worked flint inclusions found in the evaluation.

F 32 - Cut [159]; Fill [162], [161], [160]

Small portion of heavily truncated ditch, only seen for a length of 1m. Cut aligned SW/NE only N side surviving, fairly steep sided then gradual to a flatish base, depth of 0.34m. Orange sandy silt and gravel slumping in base sealed by lower fill[162], a mid orange brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions. Mid fill [161] mixed sandy orange silt with odd gravel inclusions, upper fill [160] mid red beige brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions.

F. 2 - Cut [022]; Fill [021]

Large, ovoid quarry pit, partially revealed in trench, coming out of the southern section 1.10m with a maximum exposed diameter of 3.80m. The pit had steeply sloping sides with a base not fully seen due to truncation from F. 12. The fill was a dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions, rare pot, tile, flint and bone inclusions.

F. 3 - Cut [059]; Fill [045]

Sub-circular post hole, 0.37 x 0.46m wide, 0.25m deep with a 'V'-shaped profile, tapering to a narrow, curved base. The fill was a mid-grey brown sandy silt with occasional sub-angular gravels (c. 3cm) and pea grit and rare worked flint inclusions.

F. 4 - Cut [064]; Fill [065]

Circular post hole, 0.40m in diameter and 0.22m deep, with moderately steep sides, tapering to a (shallow) pointed base. The fill was a mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional sub angular gravels and pea grit.

F. 5 - Cut [066]; Fill [067]

Sub-circular post hole, 0.25 x 0.30m in diameter and 0.12m deep with shallow sloping sides and a rounded base. The fill was a mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent gravel and pea grit inclusions.

F. 6 - Cut [068]; Fill [069]

Sub-circular post hole, 0.20 x 0.27m in diameter and 0.10m deep, with steep, near vertical sides and a broad flat base. The fill was a mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional sub-angular gravels and pea grit.

F. 7 - Cut [070]; Fill [071]

Ovoid post hole, truncated by F. 2, 0.28 x (at least) 0.18m in diameter and 0.15m deep with steep sides and a rounded base. The fill was a mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent gravel and pea grit inclusions.

F. 8 - Cut [046]; Fill [047], [048=177], [176], [178]

Large, ovoid quarry pit, partially revealed in the trench, coming out 1.05m from east section of trench extension, and 2.70m in Diameter N-S, at its widest point. Pit was excavated, to a depth of 90cm, though it was not bottomed. The upper fill, [047] was a mid brown - mid grey sandy silt backfill with occasional smears of charcoal and frequent small gravel and pea grit inclusions, and occasional brick, pot, bone and shell. The lower fill, [048] was a dark grey - dark brown sandy silt with rare pea grit, pot and flint. In the further excavation a machined slot bottomed the pit exposing lower fill [176], a light yellowish brown clayey silt with moderate gravel inclusions. The primary fill [178] was a mottled dark brownish grey with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 9 - Cut [049]; Fill [050]

Linear feature, partially exposed in the trench extension. Aligned E - W with an exposed length of 3.10m, depth of c. 0.30m and a width in excess of 0.50m. The fill was a pale mid grey brown silt with frequent gravel inclusions and rare bone, burnt and worked flint.

F. 10

Unexcavated Post-Medieval linear feature, aligned NW-SE.

F. 11 - Cut [062]; Fills [006] [007] [061] [063]

Ovoid/ sub-circular quarry pit. Cut by F.2 on western side, it had a length of at least 4.1m and a width greater than 1.55m, depth of 1m with steep, near vertical, sides and a flat base. The upper fill [006] was a loose mid/dark brown silt sand with frequent small - medium flint pebbles and moderate charcoal. Moderate inclusions of bone, oyster, cockle and mussel shell with rare tile, glass, building stone and pot. [007] was a brown/ orange sand/gravel with rare bone, brick, pot and metal. [061] was a mid-brown sand silt with

frequent small - medium sub angular pebbles and occasional charcoal. The lower fill, [063] was a dark brown/ grey sandy silty clay with moderate small and medium pebbles and occasional pea gravel. Contained moderate brick fragments, and rare pot, bone and iron fragments.

F. 12 - Cut [012]

Post-Medieval culvert/drain, aligned NW-SE; lined with wooden planks to a depth of at least 1.75m.

F. 13 - Cuts [140], [143], [164]; Fills [138],[139], [142], [141], [075]

F. 13 is an overall number given to at least 3 intercutting quarry pits, which appear to have been dug at the same time. Cut [164] is oval in shape. It has a width of 2.30m NE - SW and length of over 1.8m and a depth of 0.98m below machine level with steep, near vertical, sides on the N and E, intercut with [143] on the W with and a flat base. The upper fill [138] was a mixed deposit of orange brown sand and gravel slumping. Lower fill [139] was a mid/dark brown grey gravelly silt with frequent gravel lenses overlying more gravel slumping [142] on the base.

Cut [143] was oval with a length of over 1.6m and a width of c. 1.5m steeply sloping in the N towards the base with the upper portion sloping more gradually due to the upper slumping of the sides. The sides on the E and W were intercutting with [164] and [140]. The fills were the same as above [139], [138], and [142], with a depth of at least 1m.

Cut [140] was also oval in shape with uncertain dimensions due to the limit of excavation. It had a length of over 1.70m NW - SE. The fills were the same as above fill [138] sealing fill [141] = [139] sealing the same gravel slumping [142], amidst this slumping were lens of dark grey brown silt [075]. Possible original depth of c. 1.5m

These pits were sealed by midden dumping layer [128]. Fill [128] was a mid greyish brown silt with moderate gravel inclusions, rare pot and moderate bone, part of an articulated cattle skeleton was found in the lower part of the fill. A gravel lens/layer sealed this fill; a dirty brown orange gravel and sand which had a depth of 0.20m petering out to 0.02m in the N.

Midden layer [073] was a dark grey black silt with occasional gravel inclusions and frequent charcoal. Moderate to heavy animal bone inclusions, occasional - frequent pot and shell fragments, odd brick, window glass, tile, building stone, lead and iron fragments. This layer spread over the whole area of the strip pitting (c. 8 x 6m) with concentrations dipping into the central area of F.13.

Midden / dump layer [072] = [074] + [181] underlies layer [073] it is a pale - mid grey slightly sandy silt, which contains moderate lumps of clunch rubble (up to 0.10m in diameter), and small stones, occasional bone, odd pot and tile fragments. This was seen on the W and E of the area of strip pitting.

F. 14 - Cut [106]; Fill [107], [108]

Sub - circular pit cut bowl shaped the northern edge seen in section facing S. Width of c. 2.5m x 1.5m, 0.75m deep. Gradually sloping sides to a rounded base. The lower fill [107] was a mixed silty orange brown gravel, with odd patches of brown silt and clean gravel. The upper fill [108] was a mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions, rare iron fragments.

F. 15 - Cut / Fill [077]

Circular post hole, 0.35m in diameter and 0.15m deep, with moderately steep sides, sloping to a flat base. The fill was a dark - mid grey brown silt with occasional sub angular gravels. Circular post hole, 0.35m in diameter and 0.15m deep, with moderately steep sides, sloping to a flat base. The fill was a pale grey - mid brown sandy silt with frequent gravel.

F. 16 - Cut / Fill [078]

Sub - circular post hole, 0.25m x 0.20m in diameter and 0.20m deep, with moderately steep sides, tapering to a flat base. The fill was a dark - mid grey brown silt with occasional sub angular gravels.

F. 17 - Cut / Fill [080]

Circular post hole, 0.17m in diameter and 0.08m deep, with moderately steep sides, sloping to a flat base. The fill was a mid grey brown silt with rare sub angular gravels.

F. 18 - Cut [085], Fill [086, 088]

Ditch/gully aligned SW/NE truncated in the SW by quarry pitting curving to the N and also truncated by PM linear with a fraction of the ditch surviving beyond this to the E. A length of 1.5m was seen, the ditch being 0.70m wide and 0.22m deep, gradually sloping to a rounded base. The fill was a pale yellowish brown sandy gravelly silt.

F. 21 - Cut [117]; Fill [116]

Undulating ditch cut aligned N/S adjoining F22 and F1. Seen for a length of c. 2.2m from northern limit of excavation. Linear cut 0.75m wide narrowing to 0.50m very shallow in places, the base undulating from < 0.10m to 0.21m in pit like hollows. Moderately steep sides, sloping to a flat base. The fill was a pale grey - mid brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions. Burnt clay found on the surface.

F. 22 - Cut [119]; Fill [118]

Sub - circular cut aligned to the E of F. 1 and S of F. 21, an undulating portion of F21. 1.3 x 1.4m in diameter, 0.23m deep, gradually sloping sides to a flat base. The fill was a pale grey - mid brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions. F. 22 and F. 21 all part of the same ditch.

F. 23 - Cut / Fill [120]

Sub-circular post hole, 0.20 x 0.25m in diameter and 0.18m deep, with steep, near vertical sides sloping to a flat base. The fill was a mid brown silty sand with rare sub-angular gravels.

F. 24 - Cut [130], Fill [129]

Ditch aligned nearly N/S truncated in the SW by quarry pitting and by PM linear to the W. A length of 2.9m was seen with only the E side visible. The cut on this side was gradually sloping to a rounded base, though only part of base was seen. Width of ditch was at least 0.79m wide and 0.25m deep, gradually sloping to a rounded base. The fill was a pale brown sandy silt with occasional gravel.

F. 25 - Cut [131], Fill [087], [088], [163], [133]

Probable ditch butt. A length of 1.3m was seen jutting out of the W section with a width of 1.25m. Depth of ditch was c. 0.75m, with a gradually sloping cut in the SE to a flatish base with steep then gradual edges on the SW and NE. The primary fill [087] a dark

brown grey sandy silting is overlain by a thin orange sandy gravel lens [088]. [163] with rare gravel, fill [133] was a pale - mid grey brown silt with occasional gravel.

Cutting the upper fill of this ditch[133] was a later pit (?) cut [174] only seen in section, dimensions unknown. It was filled with [132] a mid brown grey silt with occasional gravel, with gravelly sand slumping seen on the south side (no feature number assigned).

F. 26 - Cut [158], Fill [157], [111]

Large shallow sub circular pit complete dimensions unknown, at least 2.4m wide, jutting out of S section for 1.6m, depth 0.35m. Gradually sloping sides to a wide c. 0.90m flat base. The upper fill [111] was a mid- dark brown slightly clayey silt occasional gravel inclusions, an articulated upper portion of a sheep was in the middle of the fill, rare pot sherds and iron, rare burnt and worked flint. The lower fill [157] was a mid orange brown slightly clayey silt, moderate gravel inclusions.

F. 27 - Fill [135]

Post-Medieval culvert/drain, aligned NE-SW; lined with wooden planks to a depth of at least 1.75m, adjoining F. 12.

F. 28 - Cut [137], Fill [136]

Probably sub - circular pit cut only seen in section of box slot from the assessment, mostly cut away by F11. Width at least 1.3m with a depth of at least 0.4m. Steep then gradually sloping sides to a flat base. The fill [136] was a mid brown grey clayey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 29 - Cut [146], Fill [144],[145], [148]

Sub - circular pit cut jutting out of S. section for 1m, seen for a length of 3.6m before being truncated by PM linear F12. Northern side had gradually sloping sides to a flat base with a depth of 0.55m. The lower fill [148] was an orange silty sand with occasional gravel, natural slumping of the edges. Fill [145] was a dark brown grey clayey silt. The upper fill [144] was a mid brown grey clayey sandy silt with moderate sub rounded stone and gravel inclusions, rare pot and bone fragments.

F. 30 - Cut [147], Fill [148]

Probably sub - circular pit only small portion seen beneath cut of F. 29. Width at least 0.40m with a depth of at least 0.43m. Steep sided sides to a flat base. The fill was a mid - dark brown grey silt with occasional gravel and peagrit inclusions and rare animal bone fragments.

F. 31 - Cut [152], Fill [156]

Post hole, dimensions uncertain as cut away by quarry pit to the W. Probably c. 0.40m in diameter and 0.30m deep, with steep, near vertical sides sloping to a rounded base. The fill was a mid brown silty sand with rare sub-angular gravels.

F. 33 - Cut [165], Fill [166]

Circular post hole, 0.32m in diameter and 0.30m deep, with steep, near vertical sides sloping to a, narrower flat base. The fill was a mid brown grey silty sand with rare sub-angular gravels.

F. 34 - Cut [168], Fill [167]

Sub circular pit complete dimensions unknown as only seen in section. The fill was a mid- dark brown slightly clayey silt occasional gravel inclusions and one worked flint.

F. 35 - Cut [171], Fill [169], [170], [175]

Sub circular pit complete dimensions unknown as only seen in section. Depth at least 0.65m, the cut was stepping in twice on its southern side. The lower fill [170] was a dark brown grey silty sandy gravel. Mid - pale brown silty sand, with moderate gravel inclusions sealed this. On the base was a dark brown grey sandy slightly clayey silt [175].

F. 36 - Cut [109], Fill [110]

Linear feature, partially exposed in SW corner. Aligned E - W with an exposed length of 0.60m, depth of c. 0.30m and a width in excess of 0.60m. The fill was a pale mid- grey brown silt with frequent gravel inclusions and rare bone, burnt and worked flint.

F. 37 - Fill [182]

Large sub circular pit complete dimensions unknown, only seen in plan in the extended area. It was at least 2.4m wide, jutting out of S section for 1.6m, depth 0.35m. The upper fill [182] was a mid- dark brown slightly clayey silt occasional gravel inclusions.

Area 2 - Layers

[008] Surface tarmac layer of carpark, 0.03 - 0.05m deep

[115] Orange yellow fairly coarse sand bedding for tarmac [008], 0.05m deep

[114] Primary tarmac layer directly sealing cobble surface [101], 0.01 - 0.4m deep

[102/3] Cut and fill of gas pipe trench aligned N - S, c. 1.15m deep, 0.80m wide at the top, narrowing to 0.4m at the bottom, iron pipe c. 0.10m in diameter sealed by mixed backfill of surrounding contexts.

[101] Granite cobbles of mixed sizes, average 0.16m x 0.12m forming entranceway.

[100] Grey brown sand bedding for cobbles [101], 0.01 - 0.07m deep.

[099] Layer of clinker, leveling surface for cobbles [101], 0.01 - 0.07m deep.

[098] Cream mortar and brick hard-core foundation for cobbles [101], 0.10 - 0.22m deep.

[097] Mid grey brown silt lens, occasional gravel inclusions, 0.06 - 0.9m deep.

[096] Mid grey black loose silt, rare gravel inclusions, 0.10 - 0.16m deep buried soil.

[095] Loose cream mortar and lime dump, occasional chalk, rare brick and tile inclusions, 0.14 - 0.20m deep.

[094] Dark grey brown silt, occasional gravel and rare bone inclusions, undulating on the base with a depth range of 0.20 - 0.40m.

[093] Mixed fill brown orange gravelly silt where plough soil [092] has become mixed with natural and subsoil.

[092] Mid brown grey slightly clayey silt, occasional gravel inclusions, especially towards base of context where there is a lot of intermixing with the natural silt and gravels, odd patches of natural yellow grey marl.

Features (Area 2)

F. 19 - Cut [076], Fill [089], [090], [091]

Possible linear / pit complete dimensions unknown, at least 0.90m wide, jutting out of S section for 1m aligned N - S before turning to the E, or being intercut by another pit. Gradually sloping sides to a wide c. 0.90m flat base depth 0.35m. The upper fill [091] was a orange mid- grey brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions. The lower fill [089] was a well compacted pale-mid grey brown sandy silt, with moderate gravel inclusions.

F. 20 - Cut [104], Fill [105], [0113], & [124]

Overall feature number for contexts relating to the 19th century gateposted entranceway. Cut [104] for the wall foundation to the E which curves around cobbled entranceway, the same wall on the W can still be seen partly in situ. It is 0.50m wide at the top, 0.25m at the base and 0.50m deep. At the base of the cut is a mixed [105] concreted pebble, gravel and cream mortar foundation. The upper fill [113] is the rubble wall demolished infill of fragmented bricks, slate and gravel.

[124] is the large foundation block at least 1.35m x 1.50m with a depth of greater than 1.70m. Part of both foundation blocks for the gateposted entranceway can be seen on the E and W of Area 2.

Appendix 7: Finds List

Cat. No.	Context	F.	Mat	No.	Area	Location	Notes/spot dates	Wt
001	001		MT	2	Tr 1		Cleaning	15
002	001		PT	2	Tr 1		Cleaning; 16thc.	16
003	001		TL	1	Tr 1		Cleaning	102
004	001		BN	17	Tr 1		Cleaning; butchery	245
005	002		PT	2	Tr 1		Cleaning; 15th/16thc.	8
006	002		BN	3	Tr 1		Cleaning; 1 frag calcined	137
007	003		PT	2	Tr 1		Cleaning; 19thc. incl. plant pot and 1 large storage jar	67
008	004		PT	1	Tr 1		Cleaning; 14/15thc.	6
009	005		PT	1	Tr 1		Cleaning; reduced hollowed c.p. rim. 15thc.	42
010	006	11	GL	1	Tr 1		with decoration - ivy leaf in red	29
011	006	11	MT	2	Tr 1		Cu alloy buckle	8
012	006	11	OT	78	Tr 1		oyster, mussel and cockle shell	460
013	006	11	BN	127	Tr 1		Some butchery and bird and fish	1716
014	006	11	TL	1	Tr 1			115
015	006	11	BS	1	Tr 1		with white mortar on one side	9
016	006	11	BR	6	Tr 1			311
017	006	11	PT	9	Tr 1		Some with green glaze. 15th and 16thc., all Essex Red wares incl. sgraffito slip	98
018	007	11	MT	4	Tr 1		Fe nail and amorphous lumps	30
019	007	11	PT	3	Tr 1		Some green glaze. Late Roman and 16thc. Surrey	45

Cat. No.	Context	F.	Mat	No.	Area	Location	Notes/spot dates	Wt
020	007	11	BR	5	Tr 1			40
021	007	11	BN	9	Tr 1		incls. horncore and verts	155
022	016		MT/ BN	3	Tr4		Tool with bone handle with fitted bone lid	26
023	016		MT	1	Tr4			49
024	016		PT	3	Tr4		18thc.	38
025	016		GL	1	Tr4			2
026	016		TL	3	Tr4			102
027	016		OT	3	Tr4		oyster shell	31
028	016		FL	1	Tr4		struck flake, Paleolithic	9
029	016		BN	12	Tr4		some butchery; ageable oc mand.	108
030	016		PT	6	Tr4		1 rim sherd. mostly 14th and one 15thc. Red Ware	41
031	018		BN	3	Tr4		Ca tibia butchered and birdbone	135
032	018		TL	2	Tr4			63
033	018		PT	1	Tr4		1 glazed. 15/16thc. Essex Red ware	17
034	?		PT	1	Tr1		V. abraded Ely ware 14/15thc.	4
035	019	1	FL	1	Tr1		blade	2
036	19/20	1/2	FL	2	Tr1			34
037	021	2	PT	2	Tr1		14/15thc.	8
038	021	2	BN	32	Tr1		plus crumbs. Ca and pig	194
039	021	2	MR	1	Tr1			2
040	023		PT	1	Tr3		16thC pancheon with lug	98
041	043		GL	2	Tr2		2 pieces of same bottle, green glass	502
042	043		PT	1	Tr2		English stoneware 18/19th.	4
043	044		PT	1	Tr2		15thc.	10
044	045	3	FL	1	Tr1			1
045	047	8	MT	2	Tr1		Fe lumps	35
046	047	8	FL	5	Tr1			40
047	047	8	BR	1	Tr1			10
048	047	8	PT	6	Tr1		1 Roman(?) and 17thc.	30
049	047	8	BN	3	Tr1			5
050	048	8	PT	2	Tr1		14/15thc.	11
051	048	8	FL	3	Tr1			29
052	050	9	FL	2	Tr1			6
053	050	9	BN	1	Tr1			2
054	051		PT	3	Tr1		15thc.	47
055	063	11	MT	5	Tr1		fe objs	101
056	063	11	PT	3	Tr1		Roman and St Neots and 14/15thc.	19
057	063	11	BN	3	Tr1		Pig skull frag. Ca. max. frag.	54
058	063	11	BR	25	Tr1			973
059	Nat		BF	3	Tr1		From nr F4 PH	21
060	Nat		BF	1	Tr1		Cleaning	5
061	Nat		BF	1	Tr1		Cleaning	4

Cat. No.	Context	F.	Mat	No.	Area	Location	Notes/spot dates	Wt
062	031		GL	1	Tr3			25
063	031		TP	1	Tr3		Stem	4
064	013		OT	3	I		Oyster shells	69
065	013		PT	22	I		19thc. Blue and Whites	81
066	047	8	TL	2	I			77
067	047	8	BN	2	I			37
068	047	8	FL	1	I		Notched, retouched piece	21
069	051		PT	4	I		Ely 14th/15thc + abraded Thetford	20
070	051		BN	2	I		1 complete	13
071	051		PT	1	I	SQ 1	13thc shelley ware	5
072	051		MT	1	I	SQ 2	Fe. nail	21
073	051		TL	1	I	SQ 2		13
074	051		PT	1	I	SQ 2	Grey Ware - 14thc?	3
075	051		BN		I			17
076	055		PT	1	I		14th c. Ely Ware	11
077	055		TL	1	I		glaze on one side	50
078	055		BR	1	I		Clunch layer	1102
079	055		BS	3	I		Clunch layer; Collyweston frags.	178
080	055		TL	3	I		Clunch layer	62
081	052		BN	8	I	SQ 1	Butchering	41
082	052		OT	11	I	SQ 1	Oyster shells	17
083	052		TL	1	I	SQ 1		7
084	052		PT	1	I	SQ 1	Rim - 17thc	3
085	052		TL	1	I	SQ 1	Modernish sewer pipe	12
086	052		PT	8	I	SQ 1	18th c. greenwares, tin glaze, 1 rim	10
087	052		BN	1	I	SQ 2		3
088	052		PT	1	I	SQ 2	14th/15thc.	3
089	052		BR	1	I	SQ 2		7
090	052		PT	2	I	Section facing N.	1 rim, 1 handle - 15thc. Grey Wares	57
091	052		PT	1	I	Section 50	Base - 19thc stoneware	23
092	052		PT	3	I	SQ 2	17thc. G.R.E.	8
093	052		BN	1	I	SQ 2	Complete bone	17
094	081	21	BC		I	Surface		5
095	092		OT	2	II	N. facing Section 20	Oyster shell	19
096	092		BN	11	II	Section 33		79
097	094		BN	4	II	Section 20	3=1	102
098	095		TL	1	II			217
099	095		BR	3	II			941
100	095		MR	3	II			1449
101	097		PT	1	II		Base - 19thc. china	17
102	097		TP	1	II			2
103	098		BN	1	II		Brush back frag. -Small Find 5	11
104	108		MT	1	I		Fe. nail	5

Cat. No.	Context	F.	Mat	No.	Area	Location	Notes/spot dates	Wt
105	110 ?		MT	11	I		Fe.	35
106	110 ?		PT	1	I		Nat. slumping; 15thc. Orange Ware, burnt	1
107	110	36	FL	1	I		Nat. slumping; chip	1
108	111	26	PT	2	I		Pot from around skeleton; abraded C.C. Roman = 14thc/15thc. FenWare	10
109	111	26	MT	2	I		Fe. objects - nails?	19
110	111	26	PT	6	I		1 rim - 13thc. shelley ware + other 13thc., abraded Samian prob. 2ndc.,15thc. (burnt) etc	13
111	111	26	FL	2	I		Flake frag., crude small core (B.A.)	15
112	111	26	BF	2	I		Unworked	21
113	111	26	BR	2	I			23
114	111	26	OT	2	I		1 mussel, 1 Oyster shells	8
115	111	26	BN		I		Articulated sheep skeleton + 3 others	381
116	112		FL	1	I		Tree throw?, chip	<1
117	112		SL	1	I		Tree throw?	4
118	112		BF	1	I		Tree throw?, unworked	1
119	128	13	BR	3	I			914
120	128	13	BN		I		Partially articulated horse (more of this in [72] Small Find 4	1136
121	128	13	BN	60	I			1453
122	128	13	PT	1	I		14th c. Elyware	9
123	132	25	BN	9	I		Skull + frags.	119
124	132	25	MT	1	I		Upper Fill	84
125	132	25	BN	4	I		Upper Fill	17
126	132	25	PT	1	I		Upper Fill; Grey Ware - 14thc. Ely ware	2
127	132	25	FL	1	I		Upper Fill; snapped retouched flake	2
128	132	25	BF	4	I		Upper Fill; unworked	24
129	133	25	BN	2	I		Mid Fill	6
130	133	25	FL	2	I		Mid Fill; wasteflakes - 1 retouched	13
131	133	25	BF	1	I		Mid Fill; unworked	12
132	135	26	PT	3	I		1 base - 19thc. White Glazed earthenware etc	188
133	135	26	SL	1	I			37
134	135	26	BR	1	I			15
135	138	13	BN	1	I			3
136	139	13	BN	1	I			64
137	141	13	BN	2	I			33
138	144	29	PT	3	I		1 Roman 2ndc. abraded + 2 14thc.	21
139	144	29	BN	2	I			217

Cat. No.	Context	F.	Mat	No.	Area	Location	Notes/spot dates	Wt
140	154	11	BN	2	I			7
141	160	32	FL	1	I		Bladelet. not dateable	<1
142	160	32	BF	1	I		Cleaning surface S.W. corner; unworked	4
143	163	25	PT	1	I		Lower Fill; rim, Roman 2ndc.	11
144	163	25	FL	1	I		Lower Fill; rough scraper (B.A)	24
145	163	25	BR	1	I		Small buff frag. handmade, lower fill	41
146	167	34	FL	1	I		Notched flake with inverse retouch (B.A.)	9
147	172		BR	1	I		Red buff handmade, vitrified surfaces	34
148	175	35	BR	1	I		Vitrified surfaces	147
149	176	8	BN	1	I		Butchering - long bone end	170
150	176	8	FL	1	I		chips, 1.5m from ground surface	<1
151	176	8	BF	1	I		1.5m from ground surface; unworked	5
152	180	Mid den	PT	3	I		14thc. Grey Ware rim, 14thc. base, 15thc. sgraffito	55
153	180	Mid den	BN	7	I		Butchering	193
154	180	Mid den	TL	4	I			48
155	180	Mid den	OT	3	I		2 oyster, 1 mussel shells	24
156	180	Mid den	BF	1	I		Unworked	47
157	180	Mid den	BR	1	I		Burnt	26
158	180	Mid den	OT	1	I		Chimney lining	2
159	181	Mid den	PT	2	I	Surface	15thc. rim	64
160	181	Mid den	BN	12	I	Surface	Butchering	410
161	181	Mid den	BR	1	I	Surface		95
162	181	Mid den	TL	1	I	Surface		48
163	181	Mid den	MT	4	I	SQ 6	Cu. alloy - sheet frags. (1 with rivet)	11
164	181	Mid den	MT	1	I	SQ 6	Fe. - curved, cast frag.	22
165	181	Mid den	BN	9	I	SQ 6	Butchering	255
166	181	Mid den	PT	3	I	SQ 6	1 rim - 14th/15thc. Grey Wares etc.	30
167	181	Mid den	BR	2	I			205
168	182	37	PT	3	I		15th/16thc.	52
169	182	37	BN	3	I		Butchering	56

Cat. No.	Context	F.	Mat	No.	Area	Location	Notes/spot dates	Wt
170	079		FL	1	I	Surface W. end of slot	Notched flake - Neo.	11
171	072	Mid den	PT	9	I		1 rim, 2 base - 15th incl. Red Essex & Ely Wares	201
172	072	Mid den	BS	15	I		Collyweston Tile frags. + 1 clunch	1032
173	072	Mid den	BR	2	I			223
174	072	Mid den	TL	6	I		5 with trace of glaze	51
175	072	Mid den	ST	2	I		Road surface stones coated in bitumen	38
176	072	Mid den	BN	72	I		Incl. 1 fish, 3 bird; 2 bags	1018
177	073	Mid den	PT	5	I	Surface	2 rim - 15thc Grey Wares	50
178	073	Mid den	BN	10	I	Surface	1 burnt	80
179	073	Mid den	BR	1	I	Surface		5
180	073	Mid den	BN	116	I		Incl. 15 fish, 32 bird; 2 bags	954
181	073	Mid den	PT	45	I		1 handle, 5 base, 9 rim - 15thc. Colchester Wares, Grey wares Ely copy of Grimston(?) = 15thc. G.R.E.	691
182	073	Mid den	BS	24	I		Collyweston Tile frags., 1 perforated + clunch frag., + Welsh slate frag	2253
183	073	Mid den	PT	1	I	Surface	Dark charcoal rich layer; 14thc. Fen Ware	9
184	073	Mid den	MT	13	I		Fe. - nails, flat bar etc.	405
185	073	Mid den	MT	6	I		Pb. - window lead frags.	40
186	073	Mid den	OT	75	I		Shell sample - oyster, mussel, cockle	319
187	073	Mid den	OT	1	I		Asbestos - discarded	49
188	073	Mid den	TL	13	I		1 with trace of glaze	328
189	073	Mid den	BR	33	I		2 burnt	1136
190	073	Mid den	PT	7	I	SQ 3	1 base, 1 rim - 15thc. sgraffito. Grey Ware etc.	80
191	073	Mid den	BS	1	I	SQ 3	Collyweston tile	30
192	073	Mid den	BR	5	I	SQ 3		181
193	073	Mid den	BN	16	I	SQ 3	Butchering - 3 burnt	314

Cat. No.	Context	F.	Mat	No.	Area	Location	Notes/spot dates	Wt
194	073	Mid den	OT	1	I	SQ 3	Oyster shell	24
195	073	Mid den	MT	3	I	SQ 4	Fe. objects	49
196	073	Mid den	BN	53	I	SQ 4	& crumbs; butchering and cutting; 2 bags	1119
197	073	Mid den	PT	25	I	SQ 4	4 rim, 2 handle - sgraffito, other 15thc. Red & Grey Wares	417
198	073	Mid den	GL	3	I	SQ 4	Medieval	2
199	073	Mid den	TL	1	I	SQ 4		15
200	073	Mid den	MT	1	I	SQ 5	Fe, object - strip frag.	23
201	073	Mid den	PT	3	I	SQ 5	1 base - sgraffito, Red Ware, Grey Ware - 15thc.	61
202	073	Mid den	BN	14	I	SQ 5	Butchering	510
203	073	Mid den	BS	2	I	SQ 5	Collyweston Tiles - 1 burnt	165
204	073	Mid den	BR	4	I	SQ 5		232
205	073	Mid den	TL	1	I	SQ 5		55
206	073	Mid den	PT	1	I			4
207	073	Mid den	BN	687	I		Dog, cattle, pig etc.- some burnt/calcined - butchering; 1 x spindle whorl. (14 bags)	5678
208	074	Mid den	MT	1	I		Fe. blade	37
209	074	Mid den	BN	8	I			13
210	079		BN	13	I	Surface S. side of slot	Complete long bone, carnivore mandible etc.	167
211	079		PT	2	I		1 rim - Fen Ware, 14thc.	26
212	079		BN	1	I			18
213	079		FL	3	I		Core frag. with retouch, scraper, bashed frag.(B.A.)	29
214	079		BF	3	I		Unworked	22
215	051		MT	3	I	SQ 1	Fe. nail + frags.	17
216	052		MT	1	I	SQ1	Fe. nail?	6
217	073	Mid den	PT	1	I		Sample 4 – 15lt	<1
218	073	Mid den	BN	59	I		Sample 4 – 15lt, calcined	132
219	073	Mid den	BR	6	I		Sample 4 – 15lt	159
220	073	Mid den	OT	60	I		Sample 4 – 15lt, shell, oyster, cockle, mussel	62

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