

Jesus College Porter's Lodge, University of Cambridge

An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment



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SUMMARY

This archaeological desk based assessment was commissioned by Jesus College to assess the potential impact of a proposed development area incorporating the Grade I listed South Range and Gatetower, the Grade II listed west wall of 'The Chimney', and the existing Porter's Lodge, all broadly centred upon TL 4522 5887. Jesus College was founded in 1497 on the site of the former Benedictine nunnery of St. Radegund, founded in the 1130s. The proposed development will have a direct impact upon buildings of the College phase, with possible archaeological features and deposits also surviving there for both the Nunnery and College phases. Added to this is the distinct possibility of encountering cemetery deposits, including disarticulated human bone and inhumations. Significant pre-monastic activity is registered in the vicinity to the Romano-British period, with settlement, fieldsystems, and later inhumation cemeteries. And low-level prehistoric activity has been identified within the College grounds, most notably of the Middle to Late Iron Age. The PDA is situated within an area known for its archaeological and historical significance at a local, regional and national scale.

Acknowledgements

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1. INTRODUCTION

This study has been commissioned by Jesus College in advance of the proposed remodelling of existing buildings and the subsequent construction of new ancillary buildings around the Porter's Lodge and Southern Range First Court, centred upon TL 4522 5887 (Figure 1). The study's purpose is to examine the potential for encountering features of historical and archaeological significance within the proposed development area (PDA) and to assess the likely impact of development works upon any such features.

The broader archaeological significance of Jesus College has been outlined in detail in two major articles published by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) that are based primarily upon the CAU's work at the College since the early 1990s. These, along with twenty-one archaeological client reports, provide an important resource for assessing the College's broader archaeological potential.

CAU published articles:

- 1998 Evans, C., Dickens, A. & Richmond, D.A.H. 'Cloistered Communities: Archaeological and Architectural Investigations in Jesus College, Cambridge, 1988-97.' *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 86: 91-144.
- 2013 Newman, R., Dickens, A. & Evans, C. 'Some splendid rooms: Further archaeological and architectural investigations in Jesus College, Cambridge, 1998-2011.' *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 102: 73-92.

CAU archaeological client reports:

No. Project

- 61 Evans, C. 1992. Archaeological investigations in the Master's Garden in advance of the new library.
- 90 Gdaniec, K. & Miller, J. 1993. Further archaeological investigations in the Master's Garden.
- 127 Evans, C. 1995. Archaeological investigations in the Chapterhouse.
- 136 Dickens, C. 1995. Recording of a fireplace in the Hall.
- 137 Evans, C. 1995. The new Library Site excavations.
- 150 Dickens, A. & Evans, C. 1995. Archaeological investigations within the Halls and Kitchen.
- 253 Dickens, A. 1998. Archaeological investigations at The Gatetower and West Range.
- 278 Whittaker, P. 1998. Archaeological investigations within Jesus Close.
- 295 Whittaker, P. 1999. Archaeological investigations within Jesus Close.
- 340 Baggs, A. Evans, C. & Hall, A. 1999. Architectural recording of a first floor room, G Staircase.
- 412 Begg, C. 2001. Architectural recordings within the East Wing, Master's Lodge.
- 424 Hall, A. 2001. Archaeological watching brief in the Master's Garden & Archaeological recording in The Chimney.
- 569 Hattersley, C. & Evans, C. 2003. New Maintenance Workshop and Compound archaeological evaluation.
- 618 Evans, C. & Williams, S. 2004. The Maintenance Workshop and Gardener's Compound Site excavations.
- 630 Brudenell, M. 2004. Chapel Court archaeological watching brief.
- 660 Harkel, L.T. 2005. Cloister Court archaeological monitoring.
- 690 Hall, A. 2005. Archaeological watching brief at The Master's Lodge Lobby.
- 991 Newman, R. & Webb, D. 2011. Chapel Court archaeological and architectural recording.
- 1121 Evans, C. Newman, R. & Tabor, J. 2012. Chapel Court archaeological watching brief.
- 1320 Timberlake, S. & Webb, D. 2016. West Court archaeological evaluation and monitoring.
- 1347 Cessford, C. 2016. Lower Park Street (St. John's College archaeology summer school).

Integral to the CAU's work previously carried out at Jesus College is the recognition of its considerable research potential. Foregrounded as a highlight concerning the Medieval and post-Medieval context of the transition from nunnery to college is the emphasis of its 'cloistered communities' (see Evans *et al.* 1998). This refers to its potentially unique circumstances as a female circumscribed community being replaced by one with a membership that is predominantly male. Whereas the challenges of material deposition versus the use of space tend to hinder the possibilities for exploring such concerns at most institutional sites, at Jesus College there is a context in which the rhythms of gender and practice have largely (or at least initially) unfolded on corresponding spatial terms – the early College buildings utilising the foundational layout of the preceding monastic complex. Of similar importance is the suburban character of the nunnery, the boundaries of which lie on the fringes of Medieval Cambridge, one of the country's busiest market towns of the period. Therefore, far from a position of rural isolation, the nunnery's context is distinctly 'liminal' (Gilchrist 1994: 64-5) and hybrid, whilst connecting doctrinal and ritualised 'balance' on the one hand, with the multi-faced and comparatively 'global' town on the other.

Whereas monasticism has an established and recognised currency as a rich topic for archaeological research, collegiate institutions have by contrast received less concerted attention. The perception is arguably that monastic communities attain to an otherness more suitably past and distant, and therefore archaeological, than the development of College life. And yet the cultural development of the modern world, most notably its complex structures of power and authority, is emergent alongside and through its historical institutions (Evans *et al.* 1998; Beisaw and Gibb 2009). The post-Medieval archaeology of Jesus College is an important forum for examining these themes.

These research priorities link the archaeology of Jesus College to contemporary themes and past communities far beyond its own acclaimed walls. More recent investigations have grafted the College ground's local importance to the expanding picture of life in Roman Cambridge, to which the following document will allude in greater detail.

This desk-based assessment (DBA) is structured in a way that first outlines the locational background of the PDA and the resources utilised for its study. The data accrued through these resources are then outlined by period in line with a detailed site and finds gazetteer. The significance of these findings are discussed in light of their wider context, against which the archaeological potential of the PDA is summarised and assessed.

2. BASELINE CONDITIONS

The following study has been compiled under the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Field Archaeology's (CIFA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (2001) and *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (2014). The CAU is a Registered Archaeological Organisation of the CIFA.

Archaeology is covered by both local and national policy. The primary national policy guiding appropriate and proportionate action for archaeology within the

planning process is the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF; March 2012). Historic England's *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* (2015) provides good practice advice towards the implementation of historic environment policy in the NPPF. The relevant local policies include the *Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan* (2003) and the *Cambridge Local Plan* (2006). Furthermore, *The Building Regulations* (2010) set standards for the management of and alterations to listed buildings, of which both Grades I and II assets are registered for Jesus College, and the College is located within the Central Cambridge Conservation Area, a designated character area (Cambridge City Council 2015). There are no scheduled ancient monuments within the study area that affect or will be affected by the proposed development. Relevant sections of national and local policies are reproduced in Appendix 1. The criteria used here for assessing impact are outlined in Appendix 2.

The Study Context

The study area comprises in the main of the walled and ditched boundary of Jesus College, and extends over an area encompassing an oval that covers adjoining sites of most relevance over c. 250m radius. (Figures 1 and 2). Appendix 3 lists Gazetteer points, shown on Figure 2, which are referenced in the text in bold, e.g. **(1)**.

Jesus College **(1)** was founded in 1497 on the site of the former Benedictine nunnery of St. Radegund, founded in the 1130s. The nunnery was dissolved in 1496, and although the College plan accords with the outline of much of the monastic complex there is little of it that remains visible in the current building fabric, although convention stipulates that the east end of the chapel was subsequently used as the College chapel, and that surviving nunnery clunch-built walls were given a more durable outer skin. Although obscured by later buildings, a reconstruction of the plan of the monastic complex from c.1250 has been proposed in light of archaeological investigations (Evans *et al.* 1998; Newman *et al.* 2013; Figure 8). The PDA covers the South Range, Gatetower and Porter's Lodge of Jesus College. Previous archaeological works, although limited by their scale, have identified no trace of pre-collegiate buildings in the PDA. The South Range connects to the west side of the Gatetower and was built as a grammar school between 1503 and 1507. The building was passed into College use following the school's suppression in 1570, and underwent alterations in the eighteenth century and again in 1950, the latter as a result of fire damage. Probably completed around the same time as the South Range, the Gatetower links this with the Master's lodge to the east and is presumed to stand upon the site of the outer gate to the nunnery (RCHM 1959: 84), although its misalignment to the monastic phase complex renders this as doubtful. Both the Gatetower and the South Range are Grade I Listed Buildings **(2)**. These are connected to the College's Jesus Lane pedestrian entrance by a walled corridor – The Chimney – the west length of which was built between 1608-9, and the east in 1681-2; The Chimney is a Grade II Listed Building **(3)** and its west wall is incorporated within the PDA. Appended to the South Range and The Chimney is the twentieth century southern extension to the Porter's Lodge, also included within the PDA.

The current development proposals for an extension to the Porter's Lodge comprise a single storey structure that will impact upon the existing fabric of the Porter's Lodge, the South Range, the Gatetower and the west wall of The Chimney (Figure 3). Modifications to existing buildings include the removal of an archway in the Grade I Listed Building connecting the Porter's Lodge and the South Range, the insertion of a window through a wall separating the Grade I listed South Range and the Gatetower, and the cutting of a doorway through the Grade II listed 'Chimney' wall. Three rooms of bathroom facilities and services are forecast for the south half of the extension that projects into the Fellows Garden.

Assessment Objectives

The objectives of this assessment are to consider the potential for surviving archaeological remains being encountered during construction and other associated works within and around the PDA. Consequently, the following discussion is confined to those areas directly affected by the proposed works. Relevant archaeological and historical evidence from the neighbouring environs will also be assessed in order to establish context.

The archaeological baseline has been established using the following methods:

- Desk-based assessment
- Curatorial bodies
- Previous fieldwork and survey results
- Site visit (07/12/2016)

The archaeological potential of the PDA, and the likely impact of the proposed development upon that archaeology, is directly assessed in Section 3.

Sources

Principal sources consulted for this study were:

- The cartographic history of the site (1574-present)
- The documentary (published and unpublished) history of the site
- Previous archaeological investigations, including data from the Cambridgeshire Historical Environment Record (CHER)

Reference works of particular relevance are:

- Willis & Clark's architectural history of the University of Cambridge (1886)
- Gray's history of the priory of St Radegund (1898)
- Royal Commission of Historical Monuments' inventory of Cambridge (1959)
- Gray & Brittain's history of Jesus College (1960)
- Browne's archaeological Gazetteer of the City of Cambridge (1974)

- Evans *et al.*'s archaeology of Jesus College (1998)
- Glazebrook's social history of Jesus College (2007)
- Newman *et al.*'s archaeology of Jesus College (2013)

Topography and Geology

The underlying geology is Sand and Gravel River Terrace Deposits overlying Gault Formation Mudstone. The local topography is flat at c.14m OD. The northwest of the College grounds are traversed north-northeast to south-southwest by palaeochannels (40) capped in the seventeenth century onwards with 'made ground' as a means to control seasonal flood waters. Jesus Ditch, forming the College's north boundary, is a human-made feature, although may conjoin with the subterranean palaeochannel aquifers. The area is characterised by a core of built settlement (nunnery/Colleges) surrounded to the north, east and west by greenfield (including College gardens, Jesus Green and Midsummer Common), and by urban settlement and primary roads (Jesus Lane and Park Street) to the south (Figure 1).

Cartographic and Print Evidence

The cartographic evidence for Cambridge is extensive, the earliest detailed map of Cambridge used for this study being from 1574 (Figures 4 and 5). Reading of the maps requires critical reflection, for these conform to a particular context of visual literacy for which accuracy of detail and spatial composition is often malleable. Moreover, elements of successive maps, if not complete maps themselves, were at times copied into new editions rather than being subject to new survey, and their reliability may therefore be open to question (Baggs and Bryan 2002). Nevertheless, the cartographic record provides a useful guideline for patterns of continuity and change. Furthermore, printed illustrations from the seventeenth century onwards are of additional value to an understanding of the College's historical development.

Maps of the sixteenth and seventeenth century that depict the College and its grounds in oblique view provide insight not replicated in the dominant later plan form. Lyne (1574) and Braun (1575) show the College grounds to be enclosed by a sub-rectangular wall fronting onto Jesus Lane. Although the current 'Chimney' walls were built in the seventeenth century there appears to be an equivalent walled corridor leading from the Gatetower to an arched gate on Jesus Lane in both Lyne and Braun (this has been observed during archaeological monitoring of the laying of cable ducts (13)). The Fellows Garden to the west in which the PDA is situated is shown to entail an enclosed garden subdivided into four squares broken by a pathway (Lyne) or connecting to the four corners of a fifth and central square (Braun). The South Range is illustrated as a three-storey structure with a row of three windows on each storey.

A detailed plan-view map produced in 1592 by John Hammond shows that a number of changes had occurred between 1575 and 1592 (Valesio's 1595 map most likely being an impressionistic copy of Braun's earlier work). In this map by Hammond the wall enclosing the College has been replaced by a more complex arrangement of subdivisions with the College grounds bounded

to the north by what is probably the Jesus Ditch connecting to the King's Ditch (est. twelfth century) to the west. The PDA continued to be sited against a wall leading to the Gatetower and within what appears to be a garden or an orchard (the Fellow's Garden).

Cartographic reference series

<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
1574	Lyne's Map of Cambridge
1575	Braun & Hogenberg's Map of Cambridge
1588	Smith's Map of Cambridge
1592	Hammond's Map of Cambridge
1595	Velasio's Map of Cambridge
1610	Speed's Map of Cambridge
1634	Fuller's Map of Cambridge
1688	Loggan's Map of Cambridge
1763	Cantabrigia depicta, Map of Cambridge
1798	Custance's Map of the University and Town of Cambridge
1804	Cole's Map of Cambridge
1830	Baker's Map of Cambridge
1836	Moule's Map of Cambridge
1840	Dewhurst and Nichols's Map of Cambridge
1858	Rowe's Map of Cambridge
1860	Cassell's Map of Cambridge
1886-88	1:2500 Scale Ordnance Survey (OS) Map, 1st Edition
1888	1:500 Scale OS Map, 1st Edition
1888	1:10560 Scale OS Map, 1st Edition
1899	Bartholomew's Map of Cambridge
1926-27	1:2500 Scale OS Map 2nd Revision
1958	1:10560 Scale OS Map, National Grid 1st Edition
1972	1:2500 Scale OS Map, National Grid 1st Edition
1974	1:10000 Scale OS Map, 1st Metric Edition
2006-14	1:25000 Scale OS Map, Explorer Sheet 209

Loggan's plan view map for 1688 shows further subdivision within the College grounds in which orchard and wooded plots border onto the Jesus Ditch. Although lacking in structural detail, the map portrays in greater detail an arrangement of four squared garden plots within the Fellow's Garden along with a bowling green in its northwest corner. A clearer view of the nature of these plots is presented in a remarkable oblique-view illustration of the College from the south, again by Loggan. This was produced for the publication *Cantabrigia Illustrata* in 1690, issued as a rival to Loggan's *Oxonia Illustrata* (1675), perhaps through Loggan's own request. The tree-defined outline of the Fellow's Garden is clearly foregrounded, and in part to the detriment of the view of the South Range. This, however, is shown to be two-storey, each storey marked by six double bay windows, the first storey being of flat lintel style, contrasting against the arched lintel of the second storey windows. On both the first and the second storeys is a single smaller squared window set nearest to the Gatetower and the west wall of The Chimney. A reprint of Loggan's illustration was produced unacknowledged in a Dutch publication in 1707, with an official new edition mastered in 1716, but few other comparative examples were produced for another hundred years (Taylor 2008).

Maps of the second half of the eighteenth century (*Cantabrigia depicta* 1763; Custance 1798) no longer present the Fellow's Garden as a four-piece garden, but instead illustrate a single enclosed area either of orchard or unstructured wood. In addition, the mis-alignment of the South Range to the core of the College buildings centred upon Chapel Court is pronounced in these maps. These characteristics are repeated in the early to mid- nineteenth century maps of Coles (1804), Baker (1830) and Cassell (1860), with little apparent change in the overall College makeup. The first edition (1886-88) of the OS maps show a building in the northwest corner of the Fellow's Garden, broadly on the site of the seventeenth century bowling green, and the garden itself was now a grassed space ringed by trees; the building continues to be shown in current OS maps.

The Porter's Lodge building extending south from the South Range and along the west wall of The Chimney is first shown on the 1920s OS Maps as a separate building to that of the South Range, but these are later depicted together as a single entity (see also RCHM 1959: 85). An early photograph of Jesus College taken from the south (probably from the tower of All Saint's Church on Jesus Lane) shows the South Range and Gatetower prior to the construction of the Porter's Lodge building (Figure 10, from Thomas 2008). Considerable remodelling is evident when compared with Loggan's 1690 illustration. This comprised three storeys with sash windows and squared frames (as also depicted in Elizabeth Byrne's 1850 engraving of the Gatetower and the Master's Lodge), and a doorway on the Gatetower side of the ground floor leading into the Fellow's Garden. This too displayed a squared frame, although any detail is impossible to discern from the image. It was evident from a site visit that The Chimneys' west wall was built against a decorative lintel that must date at least prior to 1608 (i.e. the construction of the wall; Figure 3), and so the doorway must also have been cut through this earlier feature.

Known Archaeology and Historical Assets

In addition to chance finds, a number of formal archaeological investigations have been carried out within the grounds of Jesus College since the late nineteenth century. As of the early 1990s the majority of archaeological works have been conducted as a requirement to planning consent. Two major articles synthesise and contextualise the Medieval and post-Medieval archaeology from investigations carried out up to 2012 (Evans *et al.* 1998; Newman *et al.* 2013). Additional works have been conducted since the publication of these articles, most notably revealing significant Prehistoric and Roman archaeology. Land immediately beyond this study has been subject to desk based assessment that also touch upon the College grounds (Appleby 2014; Dickens 2006; Phillips 2008).

Prehistoric (to AD 43)

Neolithic worked flint, residual to later deposits, represents the earliest prehistoric activity in the grounds of Jesus College. At Jesus Close (6) a ditch with a linear feature and five postholes were identified as prehistoric, but could not be assigned to a specific period, although a Bronze or Iron Age date

is likely. A more certain Neolithic-Early Bronze Age date has been applied to a hollow at the Maintenance Workshop and Gardener's Compound (5); this contained worked flint and Beaker-type pottery. A shallow gulley may also have predated an Iron Age phase of activity. Further afield on Midsummer Common are nineteenth century reports of Bronze Age burial urns and other prehistoric finds (39).

The most substantial evidence for prehistoric activity is situated at the Maintenance Workshop and Gardener's Compound (5). Here, in two areas that exceed 320sqm, a sub-square enclosure and associated pits were found to contain Mid to Late Iron Age pottery, and the distribution of these features is likely to extend to the north and west.

Romano-British (c. AD 43 – 450)

There are a number of important and sensitive Roman sites to the west and south of the PDA with a growing recognition that these extend into and across the College grounds. A Roman ditched field system has been identified at the Maintenance Workshop and Gardener's Compound (5) and in the basement area of the West Court investigations (7). The latter investigations covered three separate areas on the west side of the College grounds, and at least three main phases of Roman archaeology were encountered in each of these areas: boundary ditches cut by quarry pits (one containing an inhumation) that were cut by ditches pits and postholes.

Two Roman cemeteries have been located within the vicinity of the College. At 11 Park street (29) two adult inhumations (one buried with a neonate) were encountered during small-scale excavations within the building's basement. Disarticulated material from at least five other individuals was recovered. These were dated to the Roman period, and together with the identification of two Roman ditches this indicates that this is a sizeable and important Roman site. Perhaps contemporary with this is a Late Roman inhumation cemetery excavated in the basement of 37 Jesus Lane (25). Investigations here revealed 32 very well preserved skeletons; six were accompanied with grave goods and three were decapitated. It could be observed from residual pottery and other materials that prior to the formation of the cemetery was a site of extra-mural settlement and possible industrial areas of the second to third centuries. The scale of the settlement and later cemetery has not been defined, and the site's proximity to the DBA is an important consideration.

The area south of the PDA is noted for its broad distribution of important Roman sites, and finds (30) (31) (32) within the vicinity of the PDA suggest that this extended towards and into the College grounds. Included here from the north side of Jesus Lane, found in 1895 and 1901, was a considerable quantity of pottery considered to be waster material from a kiln and further indicative of extra-mural industry in the area. In addition to the features identified in the excavated areas, residual finds have been documented across the College grounds (15) (18) (19) (22), including Roman pot at Jesus Close (6) and the College Library (10).

Medieval: c.450 – Nunnery dissolution (1496)

No Saxon archaeology is documented from within the College boundary. Finds of three brooches on Jesus Lane in 1895 **(34)** **(35)** pointed to the tentative possibility of internments there, but none have thus far been located.

Attributed to the Bishop of Ely (Van Houts 1992), a Benedictine Nunnery of St. Mary and St. Radegund **(1)** was founded on an area of former agricultural land in the 1130s on the outskirts of Medieval urban Cambridge. Construction of the chapel was initiated in 1157 but was not completed until 1245. At 58m in length it was the largest church in Cambridge and was formed of a cruiform plan with north and south aisles, chancel and nave, with a high pitched roof, and a belfry or steeple. The belfry collapsed in 1277 and fires destroyed much of the convent in 1313 and 1376. This was followed in 1389 with storm damage to the nunnery and the subsequent repair of buildings in 1459. John Alcock, Bishop of Ely, dissolved the nunnery in 1496 to make way for the formation of Jesus College. The church was rededicated, becoming Jesus Chapel, and modifications to existing buildings were carried out.

Ditches of Medieval field systems have been investigated at the Maintenance Workshop and Gardener's Compound **(5)**, and thirteenth to fourteenth century quarrying with ditches, postholes and a metalled surface, all contemporary with the nunnery have been identified at the College Library **(10)**. Additional ditches investigated at Jesus Close **(6)** were understood to be connected with a midden layer dated to the fifteenth to sixteenth centuries and sealing earlier pits, some clearly used as strip quarries.

The excavation of below floor deposits in the Chapterhouse **(11)** revealed *in situ* structural remains connected to the nunnery's Chapterhouse. Structural remains were also observed during the construction of service trenches in Cloister Court **(21)**, and the construction and renovation of staircases in the Master's Lodge **(12)** and the Fellows Common Room **(13)**. Further Medieval building debris was observed in front of the Jesus Lane College entrance during drain cutting in the late nineteenth century **(33)**.

Chapel Court has been the site of disarticulated human bone **(8)** recovered from layers of made ground. Belonging to at least three individual bodies, and found in two distinct clusters, the bone is undated, but is possibly connected with the site's monastic phase. During service groundworks at the College Library the remains of fifteen skeletons were unearthed and believed to belong to the parishioners' cemetery **(10)**.

Additional finds have been made of a Medieval brooch in First Court **(9)** and pottery in Lower Park Street **(15)**. Elsewhere, finds of Medieval pottery have been reported from Midsummer Common **(39)**.

The course of the King's Ditch is thought to border the west side of the College grounds, along the line of Park Street and through the grounds of Sydney Sussex College to the south of the PDA. The King's Ditch was established in the twelfth century but was more of a site for the dumping of rubbish by the mid- 1200s. It was reinstated and enlarged in the reign of King Henry III and continued as a landscape feature into the seventeenth century. Part of the ditch appears to have been encountered in a trench excavated at the ADC Theatre **(27)**, and the stone base to a bridge crossing the ditch

(mentioned in the accounts of the Town Treasurers for the year 1489-90) is recorded as having been observed during rebuilding works at the Friends Meeting House (28), which may have marked the main route and crossing towards Jesus Lane.

Post-Medieval: College foundation (1494) – present

On the foundation of the College in 1494 the College took over the chapel and other nunnery buildings including the cloister attached to the chapel, the nuns' refectory which became the College hall, and the prioress's lodging which became the Master's Lodge. These form the core of the College, surrounded by five three-sided courts, and the chapel is the oldest university building in Cambridge still in use. Originally taking only male students, female students were first admitted to Jesus College in 1979.

Grade I listed status has been applied to all buildings dated to around 1500 that surround the Cloister and Outer Courts (2), along with the East Range of Pump Court (excluding the North Range of Outer Court). The South Range and Gatetower that are incorporated within the PDA fall under this listing. Grade II listing has been applied to a number of the College buildings of the seventeenth to the eighteenth century (3) (4) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46), including The Chimney walls included in the PDA.

In situ structural features that attest to the development of the College buildings have been revealed on a number of occasions (13) (16). Two investigations are of particular relevance to the PDA. The first was a watching brief during laying of cable ducts through the Master's Garden and the east wall of The Chimney (14). The trench hand-dug through the garden was cut to a depth of 0.4–0.7m and with the exception of occasional finds of post-Medieval ceramics and clay pipe, along with sparse inclusions of brick, tile and clunch fragments, no archaeological features were encountered. The sequence of deposits within the area between the walls of The Chimney was exposed to a depth of 0.5m where secondary deposits of dumped horticultural soils were sealed by dumps of clunch rubble and mortar, with some fragments of handmade brick and occasional animal bone. Occurring in two episodes of dumping, and appearing to correspond with the top of the west wall foundations, these deposits were likely to have facilitated a level foundation for a gravel surface that extended across The Chimney, although its relationship to the west wall was obscured by a later service cut. The wall's foundation cut through the lower of the two deposits, thereby suggesting that the gravel surface and the wall were contemporary. Made of clunch, the wall's earliest footing was slightly offset to the east, with brick facing on the west, and although the construction of the existing wall is dated to 1608-9, the clunch footing may predate this and may perhaps relate to the wall depicted in the 1570s maps. The east wall footing, by contrast, was composed of well-finished ashlar blocks overlain with bricks bonded by a sandy mortar.

The second investigation of particular note was carried out during renovations of the South Range and the Gatetower (20). Built in 1503-07, the South Range is part of the Outer Court and until 1570 served as a Grammar (or choir) School. Construction of the Gatetower was begun earlier, but was probably completed around the same time as the South Range. Observations

found no trace of pre-College foundations relating to the site's Nunnery phase, and where exposed the below-floor soil appeared sterile with no spreads of mortar or rubble demolition material. It was nevertheless possible to trace several phases of alteration to both the buildings fabric and its function. The building's initial layout was shown to have been an open hall, typical of contemporary school structures, and it was postulated that this would have been accessed by a southern entrance located through what is now the Porter's Lodge. Evidence for the door may be drawn from the remains of a decorative lintel obscured by the seventeenth century west wall of The Chimney (see Figure 3). Separate access to the floor above was via a stair from what today is the entrance to the Porter's Lodge. This was previously assumed to have been a nineteenth century insertion through a solid clunch wall (RCHM 1959), but whilst the window to the south of this displays the crude character of a later (probably nineteenth century) insertion, the doorway is composed of cleanly cut and trimmed clunch blocks with sharp angles. Its roof slopes with an exaggerate angle from 2.0m to 2.86m height and is likely to have been designed to contain a rising staircase to the first floor (Evans *et al.* 1998: 126). The two means of access would have facilitated a separation of the school's pupils on the ground floor from the College on the first floor, in effect drawing a distinction between town and gown.

The earliest incantation of the South Range school building appeared to have no access to the rooms of the Gatetower; this being provisioned by a stairway to the first floor via the Master's Lodge to the east, and there a second stairway to the above floor. Following the school's suppression in 1570, the open hall was partitioned with timber-framed walls and a central fireplace for College use. It may be around this time during which the supposed southern door was blocked and access to the lower room of the Gatetower was altered. Alternatively, alterations in 1637 may account for these changes; whatever date is accepted for these alterations, from at least the 1570s at both ground and first floor level the eastern end of the building was separate in function and access from the main part of the building. From the observations made during the renovations it was postulated that after the major reconstruction and alteration work of 1718-20 the ground floor area of the Porter's Lodge was the only part of the South Range in which this separation of function was maintained. A part of this alteration comprised the addition of a third storey, with access to the Gatetower being restricted by the removal of two staircases. The court was again redesigned following a fire in 1951.

Revealed during the renovation works in the Gatetower's first floor room were signs of its status from prior to 1637 onwards. Here painted decorative schemes were revealed beneath the later panelling and sealed by eighteenth and nineteenth century wallpaper (Figure 9). Elsewhere, sealed and decorative interior features have been revealed during works in a number of the College buildings, such as a seventeenth century cupboard at the Master's Lodge (12).

Perhaps of direct relevance to the PDA, with previous use as an orchard, the northeast corner of the Fellow's Garden was apparently laid down as a bowling green, first mention of which is in the College Audit Book for 1630-31 (Willis and Clark 1886: 179); however, as noted above, Loggan's map of 1688 shows a bowling green in the northwest corner of the Fellow's Garden, and

although it is possible that the location of the bowling green was switched from east to west in the intervening period there may also be some error within the sources.

The College grounds are bounded to the north by the Jesus Ditch. Although appearing to connect with the much earlier King's Ditch, the first cartographic visualisation of the Jesus Ditch is in Hammond's 1592 map. The Ditch appears in various historical documents most notably in concern of its unsanitary condition. This is evident in the early to mid- nineteenth century when it was described as wafting with 'salubrious gales' (Appleyard 1828: 28), and a Coroner's deposition for 15th September 1849 reports on a newborn female child found dead 'of natural causes' in the Ditch (Cambridgeshire Archives CB/Co/P14/25).

Archaeological investigations have revealed a range of practices as having been conducted within the grounds, all of which may be important sources of information. At the Maintenance Workshop and Gardener's Compound (5) were traces of a ditched fieldsystem, and in Chapel Court rubbish pits dated to the seventeenth century (8) provide data pertaining to domestic life that may be compared with seventeenth to eighteenth century midden deposits in First Court (9) and the College Library site (10), the latter also producing a well and pits associated with a processing area, along with features of an early garden.

Although of uncertain date (and therefore also included in the Medieval outline) disarticulated human bone found in Chapel Court (8) along with skeletons uncovered at the College Library site (10) further point to the full spectrum of life within the College and the possibility that burial in the vicinity of the chapel continued beyond its Nunnery status.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Presently, the sequence of notable activity at Jesus College may be divided into three primary phases:

Phase 1 – Late Prehistoric/Romano-British

Phase 2 – Benedictine Nunnery (c. 1138-1496)

Phase 3 – Jesus College (1496-present)

The possibility that archaeology may be encountered from all three of these phases in the PDA should be taken into consideration. Without wishing to reiterate the detail of each of these phases specific to Jesus College and the PDA in particular, the following summary statements position the likelihood for the presence of archaeology pertaining to these phases; it may therefore be noted that the likelihood of any archaeology in the PDA not belonging to any of these phases should be low.

Phase 1 – Late Prehistoric/Romano-British

The potential of Bronze to Iron Age features is moderate, in spite of the visibility of features attributable to these periods to the southeast (6). Nevertheless, the south-southeast axis of Iron Age ditches in the northwest (5) broadly passes through the PDA towards (6) and therefore the possibility

of some connecting features being sited within the PDA may not be discounted. Of greater significance is the proximity of the PDA to a Late Roman inhumation cemetery (25) where earlier settlement and a substantial ditch has also been identified. A similar pattern was identified 170m to the northwest (29), and a sequence of Roman features that included an inhumation at (7) further point to the area as seeing dense Roman archaeology that experiences a transformation in the landscape usage from farmland to cemetery. In view of the close proximity of these cemeteries and growing evidence for Roman settlement and agricultural activity, there is a distinct possibility of further Roman archaeology being encountered within the PDA, including human remains.

Phase 2 – Benedictine Nunnery (c. 1138-1496)

It has been suggested that The Chimney and Gatetower are survivals from the Medieval Nunnery's west entrance (Willis and Clark 1886); however, whilst the investigations of both The Chimney and the Gatetower have been limited by their scale, no evidence to support this statement has been forthcoming. Instead, the current view is that these were both newly established as part of the College, with The Chimney dating to *at least* the sixteenth century. In spite of this, it remains possible to postulate that a west entrance to the Nunnery may have lain nearby, and any archaeological traces of related features may lie within the PDA. The likely absence of structural remains serves to heighten the possibility of other features connected with the Nunnery, as well as deposits such as midden debris. Pottery and clay pipe were collected within the PDA from the surface deposits of a cable trench (14) along with animal bone, presumably residual, from within the foundation cut of The Chimney's west wall, and their derivation from middening is a possibility.

The likelihood of encountering cemetery deposits associated with the Nunnery and the Parish church is conceivable owing to the PDA's proximity to the chapel and the previous finding of disarticulated human bone and inhumations to its south, north and east (8) (10).

Phase 3 – Jesus College (1496-present)

The proposed development will have a clear and direct impact upon the fabric of the College's historic buildings, with Grade 1 and II Listed Buildings likely to be affected by the works. Previous investigations within the South Range and the Gatetower, as well as elsewhere across the College, have shown a complex sequence of alterations that reflect changing uses of the buildings, as well as practices therein. This includes paint decorated panels and interior features revealed only upon the removal of later covering fittings.

Historical sources (the content of which is perhaps contradictory) indicate that the Fellow's Garden has been subject to various changing forms and uses. Whilst this includes the possible site of a bowling green, ornamental garden features, and an orchard or wood, there again exists the possibility that midden material is distributed within the PDA's soil deposit sequence.

As stated for Phase 2, the likelihood that cemetery deposits may be encountered in the PDA, such as disarticulated human bone and inhumations,

is a necessary consideration in light of its proximity to the chapel and findspots to its south, north and east. The extent of any surviving cemetery deposits, whether *in situ* or disturbed, has not yet been determined with any confidence, and taking into account the continued significance of the chapel within College life this would rate as an important issue that may be further clarified through archaeological investigation.

Finally, the misalignment of the South Range compared with the core of the early College may be explained as an innovation of the site's architectural character working as a response to the suburban context of Jesus Lane (and a formal contrast with the spatial priorities of the monastic complex), which turns slightly southward from its otherwise west-northwest course (assuming a westerly approach). The Chimney however, connecting Jesus Lane to the Gatetower, is also projected upon an axis (north-northeast) that is perpendicular to neither Jesus Lane, the South Range nor the College's other early buildings. The combination of these factors warrants consideration of the possibility that their positioning is a response to pre-existing features, survival of which may reside in the PDA.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The study area is known to have been subject to relatively moderate degrees of usage during Phase 1, with more intensive activity registering to Phases 2 and 3. The proximity of the PDA to significant sites of Roman, Medieval and post-Medieval cemeteries and individual sites of burial alerts us to the possibility of these or related deposits being encountered there.

Whilst structural remains of Phase 2 are unlikely to be present within the PDA, there is a higher probability of finding cut features and midden deposits of that phase.

The proposed development will clearly impact upon the structural fabric of the Phase 3 Grade I and II listed buildings: South Range, Gatetower, and The Chimney. These contain important information pertaining to the development of College life, to which further insight may be forthcoming from contemporary features or deposits within the Fellow's Garden.

The modification of the proposed new Porter's Lodge, including installation of associated services and ground excavation, will result in the complete loss and destruction of any surviving archaeological features and deposits. Consequently, a suitable mitigation strategy to preserve any such record of these features will need to be agreed in consultation with the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team.

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6. FIGURES



Figure 1. Site location

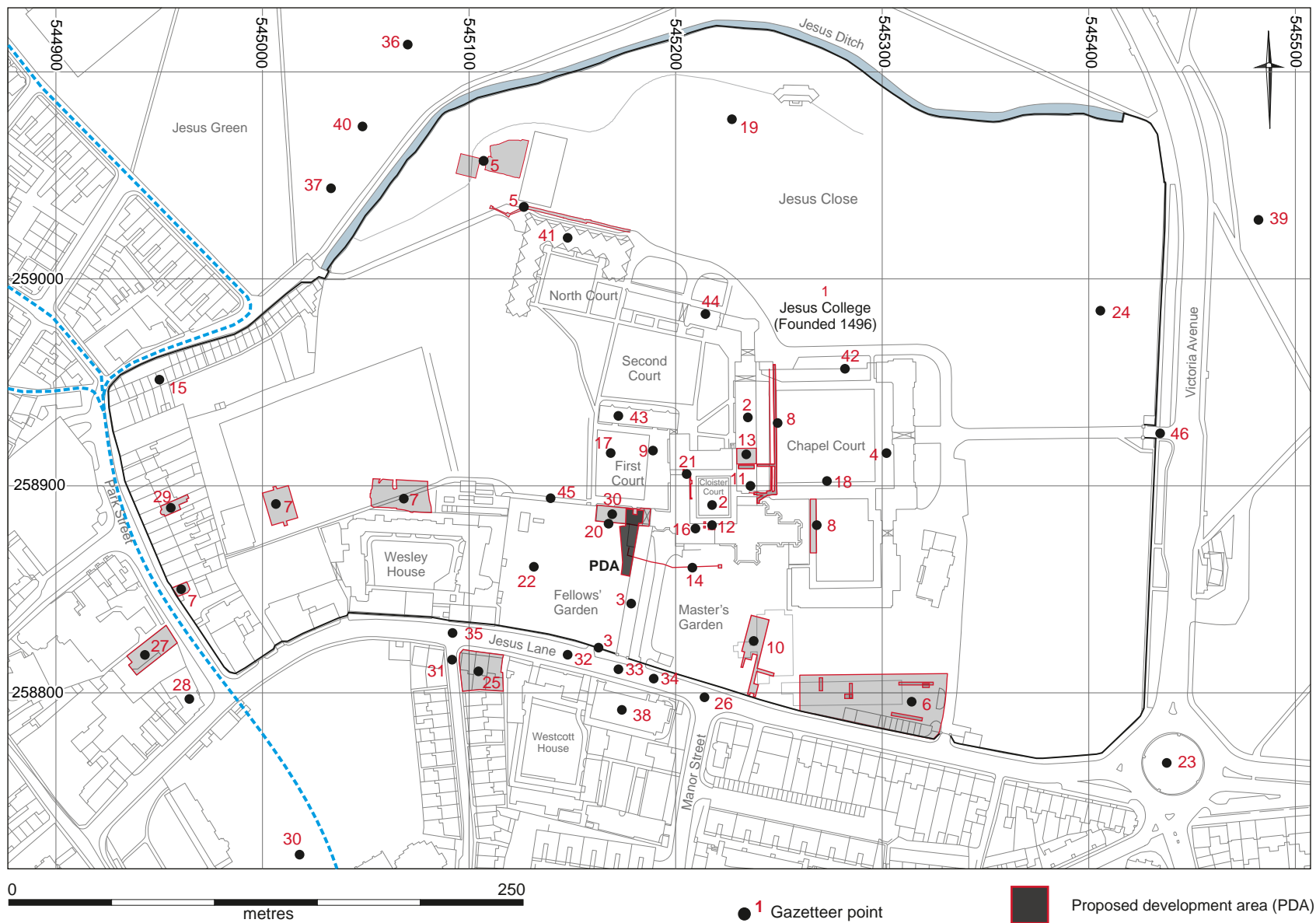


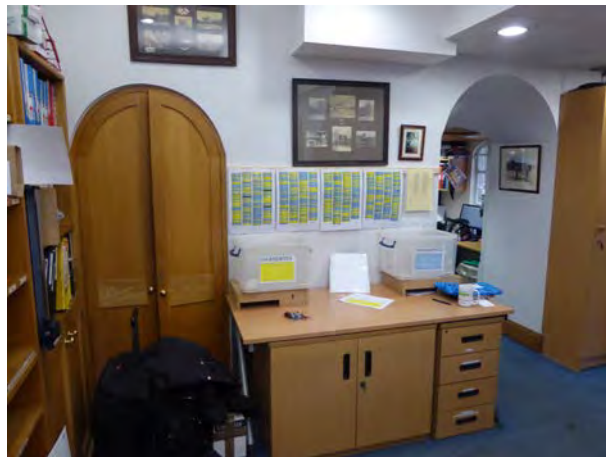
Figure 2. Gazetteer of known archaeology and listed buildings



1. South side



2. West side



3. Porter's Lodge interior



4. Gatehouse and Porter's Lodge entrance



5. Pre-Chinmey architectural phase



6. Proposed doorway through Chimney

Figure 3. Photographs of the PDA



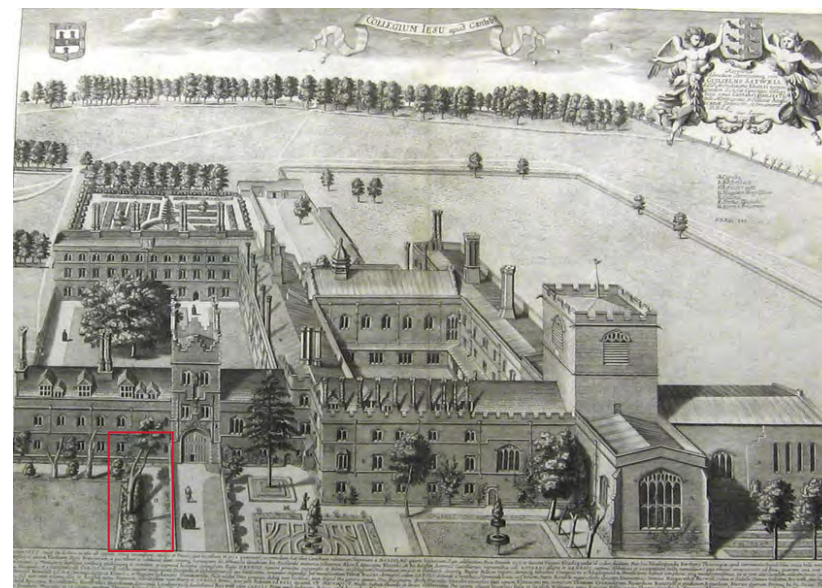
Lyne 1574



Fuller 1634



Braun & Hogenberg 1575



Loggan 1690

Figure 4. Historical map and print oblique views of Jesus College and the PDA (marked in red)



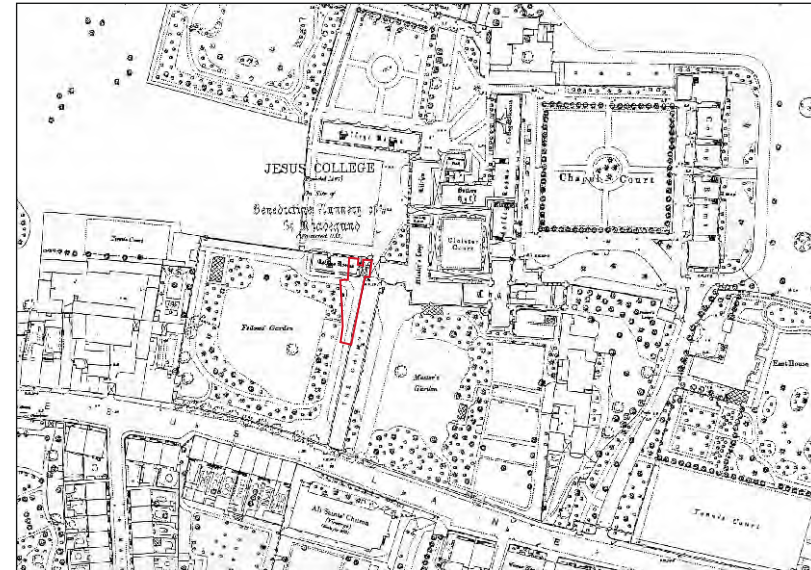
Logan 1688



Custance 1798



Baker 1830



1st Edition Ordnance Survey 1886

Figure 5. Historical map vertical plans of Jesus College and the PDA (outlined in red)

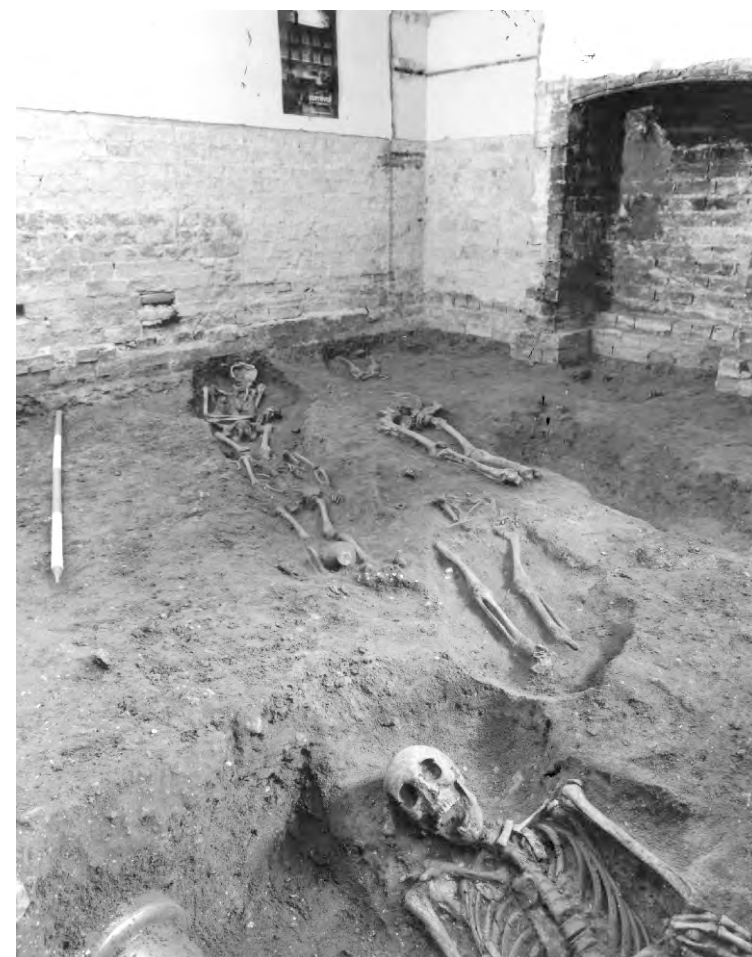


Figure 6. Areas of known and potential Iron Age and Roman archaeology, with photograph of Roman inhumations at 36 Jesus Lane (right)

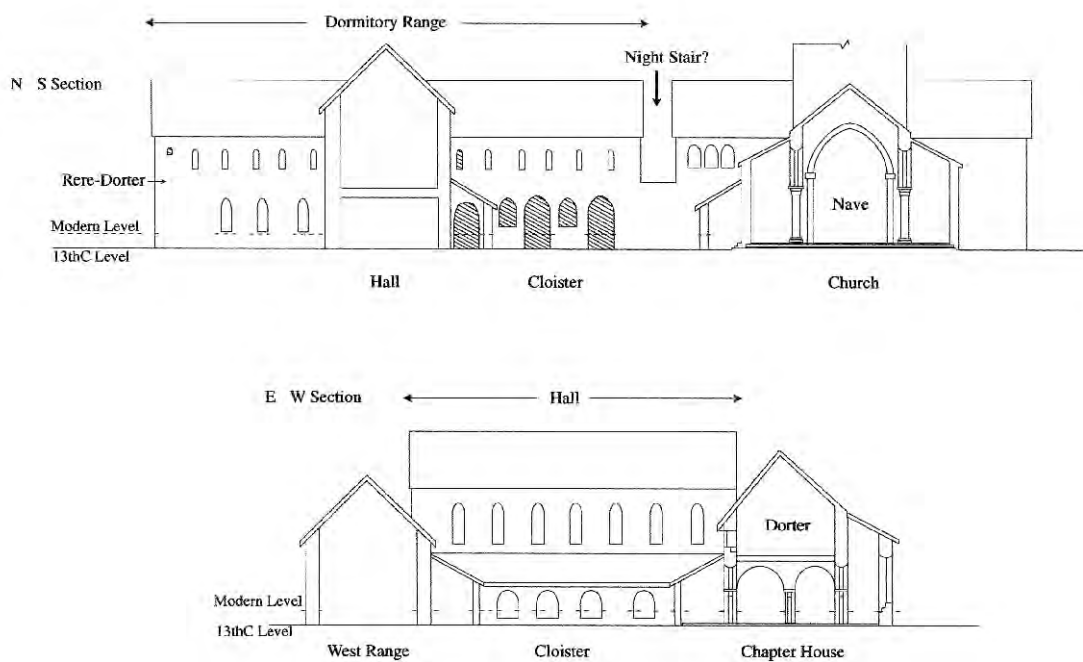
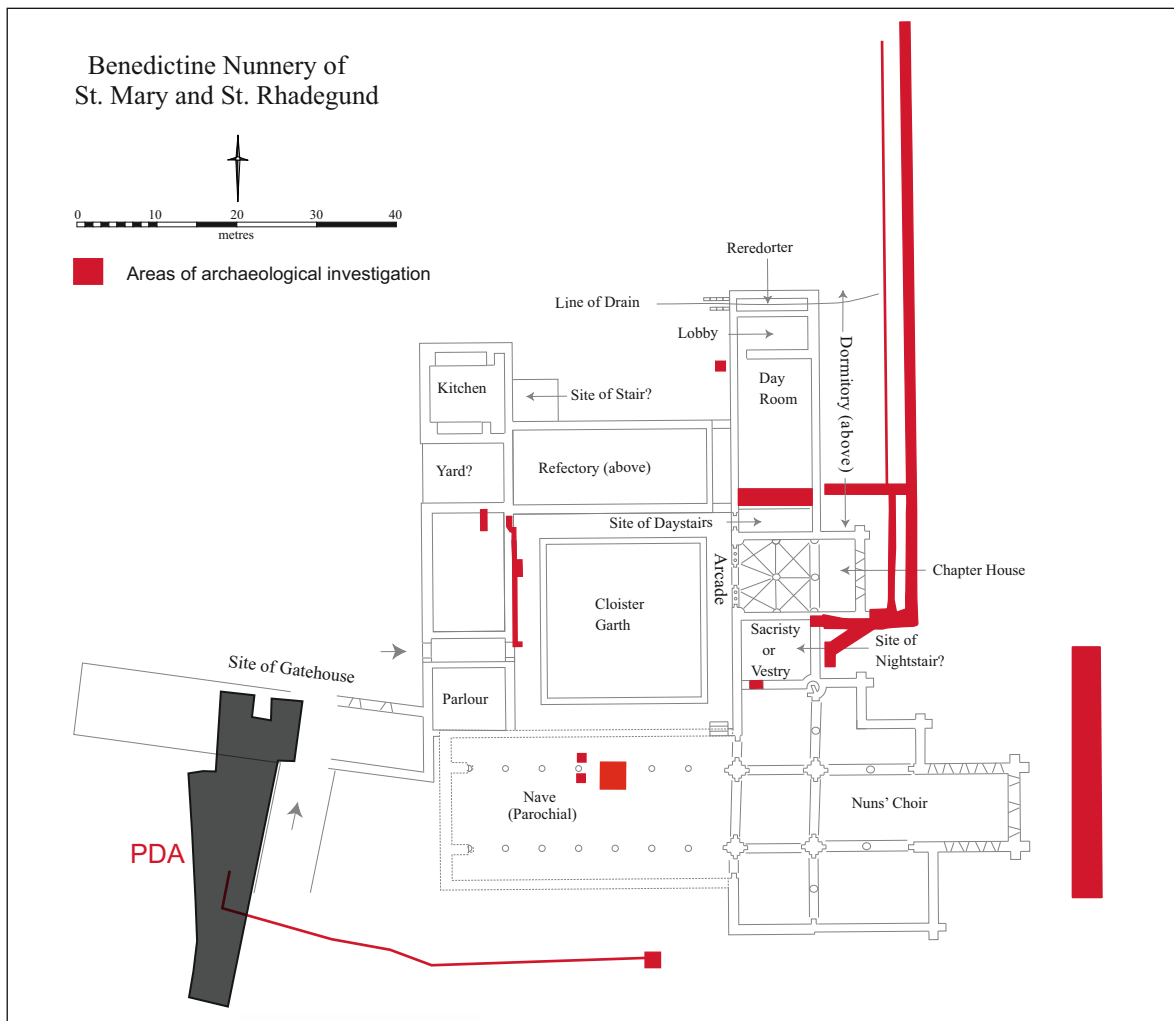


Figure 7. Reconstructed plan and elevation of monastic complex

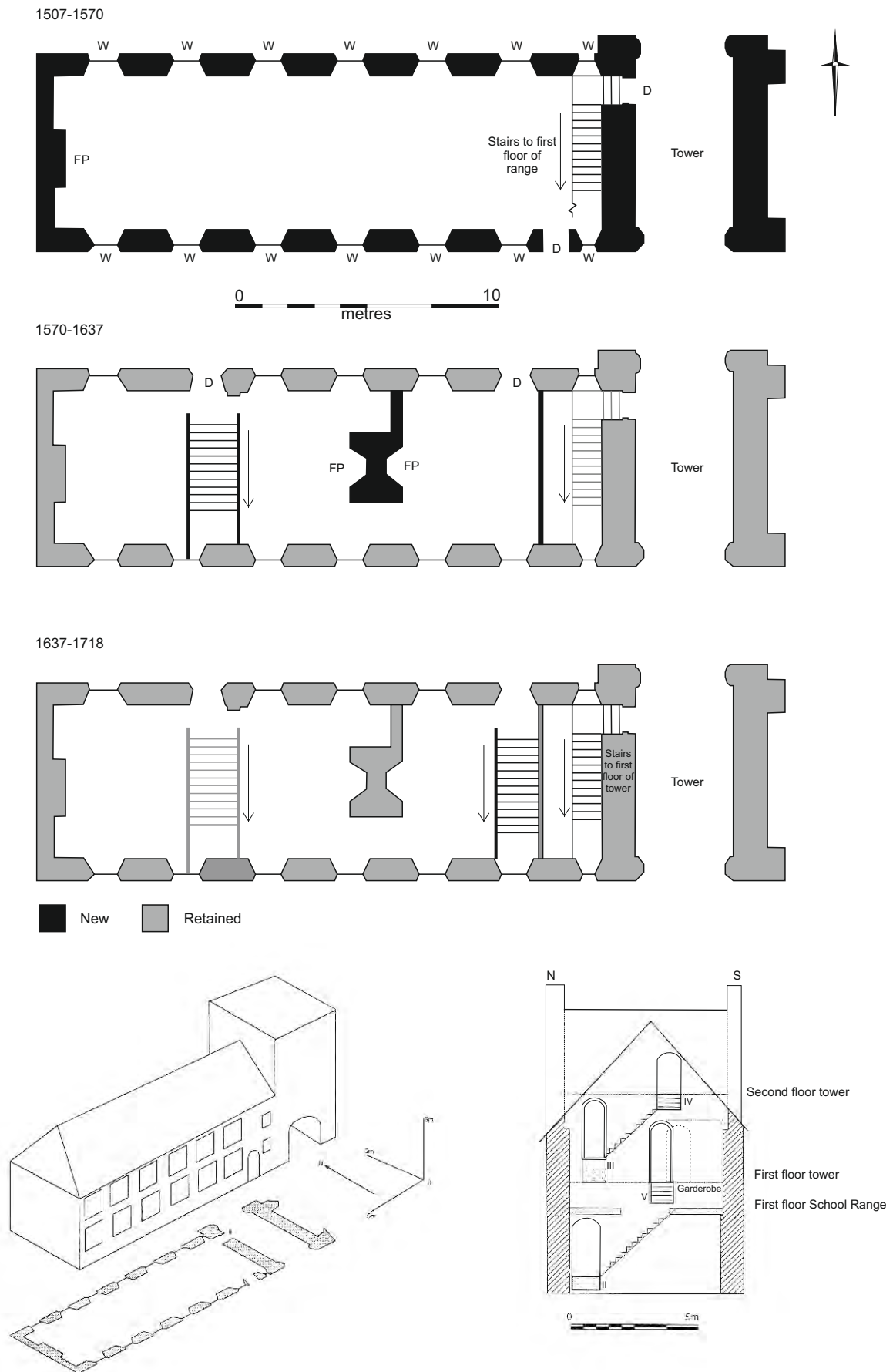


Figure 8. Reconstruction of 16th - 18th century ground floor layouts and elevation within the School Range and Gatehouse



Figure 9. Painted panels in the Gatehouse

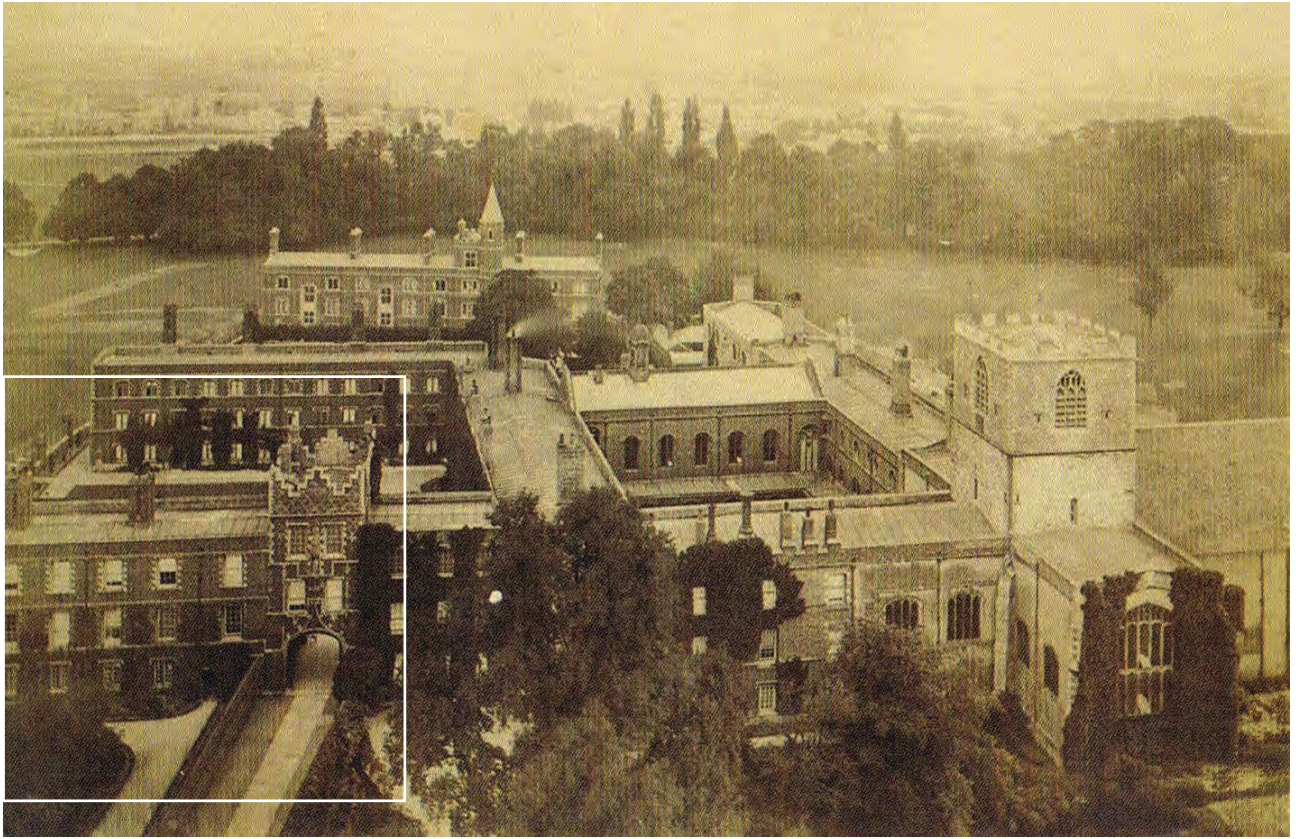


Figure 10. Pre-1900s oblique photograph of the South Range

7. APPENDICES

Appendix 1 planning Policy

Heritage Assets are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process.

Annex 2 also defines Archaeological Interest as a heritage asset which holds, or potentially could hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.

A Designated Heritage Asset comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.

Significance is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

National Legislation and Policy

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), March 2012

The heritage section of the NPPF incorporates – and streamlines – the existing policies contained in PPS5. It does not alter those policies or create new ones. One policy – HE5 (Monitoring Indicators) – from PPS5 has not been incorporated as a specific policy within the Framework. All other PPS5 policies have been condensed and are included within the heritage section or incorporated elsewhere within the NPPF. Transitional arrangements are provided within the NPPF to ensure that existing plans and submissions are not unduly delayed and reflect previous planning policy and guidelines, even where earlier guidance comes into potential conflict with the NPPF.

While the NPPF is to be read as a whole in the context of archaeology the NPPF states at Section 17 that the Government's objective is 'to conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations'.

To achieve this paragraph 126 states:

Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, local planning authorities should take into account:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- opportunities to draw on the contribution.

Paragraph 128 states that in determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal

on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where an application site includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the presumption in favour of sustainable development, the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

Paragraph 141 notes states that Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record, evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

Regional Policy

The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan, Approved 2003

The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan sets out the spatial pattern of development for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. The plan includes a number of saved policies; however, as none are relevant to this assessment no further consideration is given to this plan.

Local Policy

Cambridge Local Plan (July 2006)

Chapter 3: Designing Cambridge

3/4 Responding to Context

Developments will be permitted which demonstrate that they have responded to their context and drawn inspiration from the key characteristics of their surroundings to create distinctive places. Such developments will:

- a. identify and respond positively to existing features of natural, historic or local character on and close to the proposed development site;
- b. be well connected to, and integrated with, the immediate locality and the wider City; and
- c. have used the characteristics of the locality to help inform the siting, massing, design and materials of the proposed development.

Paragraph 3.10

Cambridge has many distinctive qualities, which help to define the identity of the City as a whole and individual character of areas within the City. This includes its varied palette of building materials which helps define different character areas within the City. Development that responds to its context will ensure the creation of successful integrated development. Regard should be had to underlying archaeology.

Paragraph 3.11

A development which responds positively to its context is one which will either enhance areas of existing high quality, or will seek to introduce a new and distinctive character to areas of weaker character and minimise loss of countryside and the best and most versatile agricultural land.

Paragraph 3.12

Proposals for development should use the Cambridge Landscape Character Assessment, the Conservation Area Appraisals, the County Historic Environment Record, and the (forthcoming) Historic Landscape Characterisation of Cambridgeshire as starting points to inform the key and desirable qualities to be retained or enhanced in the development.

4/9 Scheduled Ancient Monuments/Archaeological Areas and 4/10 Listed Buildings. These state:

4/9 Scheduled Ancient Monuments/Archaeological Areas

Proposals affecting Scheduled Ancient Monuments or other important archaeological remains and their settings must be accompanied by a full assessment of the nature and importance of the remains and the impact of the proposals on them as part of the application. When the remains or their settings are deemed to be of national importance, they should be preserved in situ and development damaging them will not be permitted.

In other cases, development will be permitted where deposits are being left undisturbed or impacts mitigated to an acceptable level and detailed arrangements for the recording, publication and archiving and/or display of and access to any artefacts are secured.

Paragraph 4.32

The desirability of preserving ancient monuments and their settings is a material planning consideration. Information on the archaeology of much of the historic core of Cambridge is available in an Urban Archaeological Database (UAD). The Historic Core Conservation Area Appraisal will contain specific archaeological guidance. Those involved in the development of sites need to have an early understanding of the potential for archaeological remains to be found on site.

Paragraph 4.33

Where the likelihood of archaeological remains exists, a project brief will normally be prepared by the County Council and endorsed by the City Council. The developer will then employ an archaeological consultant to carry out a thorough investigation based on this brief prior to the start of the development.

Paragraph 4.34

It is important that any findings are properly recorded and the information disseminated. This would include ensuring that the information is added to the UAD and copies of any reports lodged with the County Records Office, Cambridgeshire Collection and the City Council.

Appendix 2. Criteria for Assessment of Impacts

The impact assessment takes account of two factors: the potential for and relative importance of the archaeology, and the likely impact of the proposed development upon that archaeology. The following criteria will be used to determine the significance of the impact.

Establishing importance of feature.	
Importance of feature	Description of feature
<i>National</i>	Scheduled ancient monuments; Grade I listed buildings
<i>Regional</i>	Sites listed in HER or identified from other sources which comprise important examples in the context of the East Anglian area; Grade II* listed buildings.
<i>District</i>	Sites listed in the HER or identified from other sources which comprise important examples in the context of the South Cambridgeshire area; Grade II listed buildings.
<i>Local</i>	Sites listed in the HER or identified from other the sources which comprise important examples in the context of the site and its immediate surroundings; locally listed buildings, hedgerows of defined archaeological or historic importance.

Establishing magnitude of impact.				
Magnitude of impact	Importance of receptor			
	<i>National</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Local</i>
<i>Severe</i>	major	major/moderate	moderate	moderate/minor
<i>Major</i>	major/moderate	moderate	moderate/minor	Minor
<i>Moderate</i>	moderate	moderate/minor	minor	minor/insignificant
<i>Minor</i>	moderate/minor	minor	minor/insignificant	insignificant

Establishing significance of impact.	
Magnitude of impact	Description of feature
<i>Severe</i>	Site of feature entirely or largely removed / destroyed (over 75%).
<i>Major</i>	Site of feature substantially removed / destroyed (50-75%) or undergoing a fundamental alteration to its setting.
<i>Moderate</i>	Site of feature partially removed (15-50%) or with considerable alteration to its setting.
<i>Minor</i>	Site of feature suffering some disturbance / removal (<15%) or with a discernible alteration to its setting.

Effects during construction

The main impact upon heritage assets during construction will be caused by building demolition; vehicle movements (including possible compaction); provision of constructors' compounds; installation of services; the type, methodology and depth of foundation construction; any substantial ground levelling/lowering; ground reinstatement. If and where archaeological features are encountered these impacts may be severe. In the broader landscape the archaeological impact of the proposed development will be minimal.

Classification of sensitive landscape receptors and impact magnitude during construction.		
Importance	Magnitude	Impact
National	Minor	Minor
Regional	Moderate	Minor
District	Moderate	Minor
Local	Major	Moderate

Effects post-construction

Once construction work has been completed, any lingering impact upon the archaeological resource will be minimal. The only possible continuing impact will be any further unscheduled works. Such works, where necessary, will require a separate schedule of mitigation.

Classification of sensitive landscape receptors and impact magnitude post-construction.		
Importance	Magnitude	Impact
National	Insignificant	Insignificant
Regional	Insignificant	Insignificant
District	Insignificant	Insignificant
Local	Minor	Minor

Mitigation

Mitigation for the archaeology will adhere to the principles outlined in national, local and industrial guidelines, which favour the preservation *in situ* of significant archaeological remains where they have been identified and, where preservation is not practicable, an appropriate level of recording of the archaeology will be completed prior to further work.

All required archaeological fieldwork should be conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation, drawn up in consultation with an approved by the relevant planning authority. Prior to any works the PDA should be subject to an appropriate Field Evaluation tailored to the final proposed plan. Any "sites" or features subsequently discovered will either be preserved *in situ* or 'preserved by record' (i.e. excavated).

Appendix 3. Site and Finds Gazetteer

Gaz. No.	Grid	Period	Description	Refs.	HER Refs.
1	TL 452 589	Medieval, Post-Medieval	<p>Jesus College and Benedictine nunnery of St Radegund.</p> <p>The College was founded in 1496 by John Alcock, Bishop of Ely. The College buildings largely followed the plan of the nunnery and incorporated much of the fabric. The oldest part of the chapel, the N transept, was built about 1160, the nave was built about 1200 and the chancel is of early C13 date (with later alterations in 1880).</p> <p>Buildings designated with a Listed Buildings status are registered separately in the gazetteer.</p>	Gray 1898; RCHM 1959: 81-98; Gray & Brittain 1960; Roach 1967: 421-428 Knowles & Hadcock 1971: 253-7; Evans <i>et al.</i> 1998; Newman <i>et al.</i> 2013;	05275, 05275a, 05275c, DCB7184, DCB7185, DCB7186
2	TL 45182 58843	Medieval, Post-Medieval	<p>Jesus College, Grade I Listed Building status – Buildings surrounding Cloister and Outer Courts, and the East Range of Pump Court (excluding the North Range of Outer Court).</p> <p>First listed on 26-Apr-1950; entry number 1125529</p> <p>Outer Court South Range with Gatetower circa 1500 with alterations in 1880. Red brick with stone dressings. Late C19 timber panelled ceiling in gatehall. The room above has mid-C18 fielded panelling. The rest of the range is 1503-7, third storey added 1718, redesigned after a fire in 1951. Many C18 internal features on lower floors. Cloister Court with Chapel On the site of the Nuns' Cloister. The external walls of the walks were rebuilt with 4-centred arches 1762-5. Fine timber roofs circa 1500. The Chapel is the oldest part of the College buildings, dating from the C12 and C13. It has been almost entirely refaced in the C19 and C20. Restored by A W Pugin 1846-9. The tower has 3 stages, the top one of circa 1500 with a C19 embattled parapet. The Chancel roof of 1847-9 was designed by Pugin; the other roofs are of circa 1500 but restored by Pugin, those of the crossing have paintings by the Morris firm. Glass, lectern and communion table all designed by Pugin 1847-9. Organ by John Sutton 1847. Screen and stalls both by Pugin 1847-9. Fine carved bench ends of circa 1500. East Range Some C13 external features but mainly covered or altered in later centuries. The interior has beams and partitions of circa 1500; also a staircase and some doors. The Combination Room has panelling of 1762 by James Essex, and there are a number of other features from the C17 and C18. North Range C13, with rebuilding circa 1500, and much later alterations, a number of circa 1500 features survive, mostly in the form of blocked doors and windows. 2 storeys, mainly red brick. The interior of the range contains the Hall and the Buttery. The Hall is of 6 bays and has an oriel window of circa 1500 and a screen and wainscoting of 1703. The oriel was restored by</p>	RCHM 1959	DCB7184

Gaz. No.	Grid	Period	Description	Refs.	HER Refs.
			Waterhouse in 1871; the other windows are also circa 1500. The roof is circa 1500 with a cupola of 1709. There is some C16 and C17 heraldic glass. West Range C13 rebuilding circa 1500. 2 storeys brick, part plastered. Also with a number of original features either blocked or concealed entirely. The interior of the range contains the Kitchen, Pantry and Old Library. The Kitchen and Pantry have been modernised. The Library is of 7 bays with a roof of circa 1500. The room was refitted 1663-79 and the bookcases date from that time. There is also interesting glass and a C17 doorcase. The Master's Lodge This occupies part of the South and West ranges of Cloister Court. Of very varied dates from C13 onward. 3 storeys, brick. Re-modelled by R H Carpenter in 1886 after alterations in 1718-20. There are many concealed medieval features. The interior has an C18 staircase and some re-set panelling, the Conference Chamber has pine panelling from circa 1600 and a fine fireplace. The West wing contains some C18 panelling. East Range of Pump Court 1822. By James Webster. White brick with stone dressings, slate roof. Symmetrical design, largely unaltered both outside and in the interior.		
3	TL 45309 58930	Post-Medieval	<p>Jesus College, Grade II Listed Building status – the boundary wall, piers and gates on Jesus Lane and the walls flanking The Chimney.</p> <p>First listed on 26-Apr-1950; entry number 1125530</p> <p>The walls are C18 and earlier, red brick much repaired. The walls of The Chimney have triangular capping, the East wall incorporates the gateway to Master's Lodge, wrought-iron; piers with ball finials. The main gateway has rusticated piers by R Grumbold 1703; the fine wrought-iron gates are of circa 1725.</p>	RCHM 1959	DCB7185
4	TL 45133 58603	Post-Medieval	<p>Jesus College, Grade II Listed Building status – the East Range of Chapel Court.</p> <p>First listed on 02-Nov-1972; entry number 1125531</p> <p>By Carpenter and Ingelow. Red brick. Central gatehouse, 4 storeys and castellated. Stone dressings, and bands at each level. 2 and 3-light windows. Slate roof.</p>	RCHM 1959	DCB7186
5	TL 45119 59060	Iron Age, Roman, Medieval, Post-Medieval	<p>Jesus College, Maintenance Workshop and Gardener's Compound</p> <p>Three evaluation trenches, dug in 2003 in advance of proposed development, identified four linear features including one possible ditch terminus. Two of the ditches were post-medieval, the other two were identified as Iron Age. Subsequent investigations in 2004 over an area of 215sqm revealed three phases of activity relating to the Iron Age, Romano-British and Medieval periods. A further watching brief of an adjacent service trench revealed a possible late</p>	Hattersley & Evans 2003; Evans & Williams 2004; Barlow 2016	CB15722, ECB1404, ECB4578

Gaz. No.	Grid	Period	Description	Refs.	HER Refs.
			<p>Neolithic/earlier Bronze Age hollow, a sub square enclosure and associated pits, dating to the Mid/Late Iron Age, and field systems of Roman, Medieval and Post Medieval date.</p> <p>In 2015-2016, following additional trenched evaluation further west, in which was identified a Roman and undated ditch with a Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age worked flint recovered from the latter, an investigation area of 130sqm revealed another four Late Iron Age and Roman ditches.</p>		
6	TL 45316 58804	Neolithic, Bronze Age, Roman, Medieval	<p>Jesus College, Jesus Close.</p> <p>Evaluation produced a sequence of activity from the prehistoric to late post medieval period. A small number of prehistoric features, comprising a ditch, an alignment of five postholes and another possible ditch, represent the earliest activity on the site. The features were sealed by a medieval ploughing/horticultural horizon, which contained pottery sherds of C15. Two late medieval pits were recorded, interpreted as probable quarry pits. A further area of pitting was identified, which in turn were sealed by a midden layer containing domestic rubbish dating to C15th/C16. Residual worked flint, Roman and St Neots ware pottery was also recovered from the later medieval features. Part sealing the medieval quarry pit was a substantial deposit of clunch rubble, which was probably dumped to level the uneven ground left by quarrying activity. In turn this was overlain by a fine garden soil, though to date from the C16-C18, when the land was enclosed within college grounds. Truncating these lower deposits were two linear features of C19/early C20, including a probable culvert. In the remaining three trenches, further evidence for late medieval gravel quarrying was recorded, sealed by the post-medieval garden soil.</p> <p>Following evaluation, two areas were subject to further excavation, revealing four phases of activity. The earliest dates to the prehistoric period, comprising remnants of ditches and post holes, possibly part of a Bronze Age field system. Other ditches and post holes were only datable to pre-C15. The majority of features dated to the Nunnery phase, comprising a medieval plough soil, major strip quarry pits, as well as smaller pits, ditches and a large midden. Early College activity was represented by two quarry pits of C16-C17, sealed by a soil horizon indicating the land was utilised as grassland for at least the following 200 years. The last phase of activity relates to C19 expansions to Jesus College, with the levelling of the area for the construction of the gate posted entranceway. Residual Roman pottery was also found.</p>	Whittaker 1998; Whittaker 1999	MCB15990
7	TL 585 451	Roman	Jesus College, West Court.	Timberlake & Webb 2016	ECB4418

Gaz. No.	Grid	Period	Description	Refs.	HER Refs.
			Between March and the end of October 2015 archaeological monitoring was carried out of building works being undertaken in the West Court area of Jesus College. Four sites were monitored, three of which, the Park Street Transformer, Soakaway and Basement areas, produced archaeology. All three areas had Roman features within them, with evidence of Medieval, Post-medieval and modern truncation above. Within the Soakaway area two trenches revealed a series of late Roman ditches, pits and postholes cutting an earlier phase of quarrying which consisted of eight intercutting quarry pits truncating an earlier boundary ditch. The Park Street investigation consisted of two small but slightly deeper trenches which revealed three oval-shaped Roman pits (one of which contained a large amount of pottery), the terminus of a curvilinear ditch and a posthole. The Basement was the largest area (28m ²), which like the Soakaway contained intercutting Roman quarry pits truncated by three parallel WNW-ESE ditches associated with what was probably the same late Roman field system, all of this being cut by a NNW-SSE boundary ditch of uncertain date. A single truncated human burial was found face down within one of the probable quarry pits, and it can only be assumed that this was Roman in date. This area of Jesus College between Park Street and Jesus Lane would appear to be part of a moderately busy extramural landscape associated with the Roman town, with evidence for quarrying, cemeteries (at Jesus Lane and Park Street), and also field system(s).		
8	TL 4526 5888	Medieval, Post-Medieval	<p>Jesus College, Chapel Court.</p> <p>Archaeological watching briefs were undertaken during a phases of groundworks, service and refurbishment works in the western portion of the court. The works took place internally within the former eastern claustral range of the Benedictine nunnery and externally across the western portion of Chapel Court. The lower portion of two <i>in situ</i> wall shafts which appear to have comprised a colonnade or vaulting were exposed in the northern end of the range. Further to the south, partial elevations of the extant medieval fabric of the chapterhouse and sacristy were exposed. The southern wall of the demolished chapter house was identified and the remnants of an ancillary timber-framed structure of probable monastic date was uncovered. Deposits specifically identified as associated with the 15th century conversion to collegiate use have been identified, as well as C17 rubbish pit, and C18 to C19 deposits. Modern features of; two brick drains and a foundation wall are also recorded.</p> <p>Of notable significance were two discrete concentrations of disarticulated human bone within the layers of made ground. The remains belonged to at least three individuals as three skulls were present as well as long bones and fragments of pelvis. The second concentration was less</p>	Evans <i>et. al</i> 1998: 106-7; Brudenell 2004; Newman & Webb 2011; Evans <i>et al.</i> 2012	MCB19600, ECB3544, ECB3789

Gaz. No.	Grid	Period	Description	Refs.	HER Refs.
			<p>dense and contained fragments of long bones, skulls, pelvis, ribs and spine. Probably the result of previously disturbed burials by previous groundwork's.</p> <p>Early investigations were carried out in 1894 to trace the eastern extent of the chapter house.</p>		
9	TL 45227 58918	Medieval, Post-Medieval	<p>Jesus College, First Court.</p> <p>Project mostly consisted of building recording though a watching brief was maintained during the excavation of a contractor's pit which located large stone wall footings.</p> <p>The excavation of an exploratory 0.5m X 0.5m sondage was excavated to explore levelling deposits encountered a layer of C17th-C18th midden deposits associated with the College.</p> <p>A Medieval brooch was found in 1884, possibly during construction of E range of Chapel Court.</p>	Browne 1974; Dickens 1995; Dickens & Evans 1995	ECB1674, ECB2988
10	TL 45249 58819	Roman, Medieval, Post-Medieval	<p>Jesus College, College Library.</p> <p>Evaluation in 1992 with three trenches south of the chapel on the supposed fairground (Garlick Fair) of the Nuns of St Radegund. Medieval and early Collegiate features were sealed by a large C18 make-up horizon.</p> <p>Medieval features include a 2.10m wide and 0.45m deep concave profiled ditch that had been backfilled. Just north of the ditch was a broad concave profiled north-south feature that seemed to be a backfilled quarry. Both were truncated by a semi-circular cut that was interpreted as a well based on environmental samples. A large semi ovoid pit was encountered in trench 3 which was too shallow to have been a well and lacked the finds to be a rubbish pit and is thus identified as a quarry.</p> <p>Post Medieval features include a distinct layer of oyster shell and charcoal with fragments of redbrick, roof tile, and pockets of iron residue, clunch, and quantities of pot and bone. The pottery was mostly Babylon and stonewares from the C17. This feature probably represents successive dumping upon the earlier cut features. Further evidence for quarrying was documented as interconnecting hollows in trenches 1 and 2. Additional features were thought to be nineteenth century garden features including drains and footings marking the line of paths.</p> <p>Human skeletons were discovered by workmen carrying out service groundworks in the Master's</p>	Evans 1992; Gdaniec & Miller 1993; Evans 1995b	MCB17480, ECB1136, ECB1627, ECB2544, 11307, 11890

Gaz. No.	Grid	Period	Description	Refs.	HER Refs.
			<p>garden at Jesus College, in August 1993. Subsequent rescue excavation recovered 15 skeletons belonging to the parishioners' cemetery.</p> <p>Excavations in 1995 between the east end of the chapel and Jesus Lane found the area was heavily truncated by C13th-14th quarrying. The area was used mostly as waste ground within the institutional boundaries. Features contemporary with the nunnery included ditches, postholes, quarry pits and a metalled surface, with additional features including deposits of a mid-C17th college midden and a probable yard area, with a well and clay-lined pit, an open-air processing activity location, wall and early garden.</p> <p>Roman pottery was also recovered from later features, with two sherds of Nene Valley colour coat ware and four sherds of Samian, all broadly of the second-fourth centuries AD.</p>		
11	TL 45230 58900	Medieval, Post-Medieval	<p>Jesus College, The Chapterhouse.</p> <p>A watching brief was undertaken during renovation following an outbreak of dry rot immediately north of the Chapel. This involved the excavation of below floor deposits and recording of exposed wall fabric. The area lies immediately behind the exposed front of the 13th century nunnery's Chapterhouse, and one of the rooms investigated falls within this.</p>	Evans 1995a	ECB1628
12	TL 45234 58921	Medieval, Post-Medieval	<p>Jesus College, East Wing (Master's Lodge).</p> <p>Elements of the fabric of the C12th Benedictine nunnery and the early college were recorded during the construction of a new staircase. Features encountered included a cupboard, probably of C17th origin, which had subsequently been sealed, possibly during the C18th.</p>	Begg 2001	ECB1098
13	TL 45200 58900	Medieval, Post-Medieval	<p>Jesus College, G Staircase.</p> <p>During August 1999 some of the 18th century panelling within the Fellows Common Room was removed for treatment and consolidation. This exposed some architectural features relating to the early college structures and preceding nunnery range, which were photographed and recorded. Three areas of clunch wall were exposed, one of which is thought to be a survival from the nunnery, whilst the other two relate to the college.</p>	Baggs <i>et al.</i> 1999	ECB1679
14	TL 45180 58850	Post-Medieval	<p>Jesus College, Master's Garden and The Chimney.</p> <p>Watching brief during the laying of cable ducts on the S side of Jesus College was combined with archaeological recording in 'The Chimney' (a pathway linking the college gatehouse with</p>	Hall 2001	ECB2977

Gaz. No.	Grid	Period	Description	Refs.	HER Refs.
			Jesus Lane). No features were noted in the Garden. The remains of two walls, the earliest possibly extant in 1575, the other possibly that recorded as having been built in 1681-2, and a sequence of earlier surfaces were recorded in The Chimney. Nothing, however, was noted to link The Chimney with the Benedictine Nunnery which predated the College.		
15	TL 44981 58954	Roman, Medieval, Post-Medieval	<p>Jesus College, Lower Park Street.</p> <p>Five 1sqm test pits were excavated at Jesus College, Cambridge, behind Lower Park Street as part of the St. John's College Archaeology Summer School. This revealed the presence of a substantial alluvial sequence, plus residual Romano-British and 10th–15th century ceramics suggesting that although peripheral the area was utilised during these periods. The bulk of the features and material relate date to the C19-C20 and relate to the early C19 development of Lower Park Street by Jesus College as college servant's housing. The area investigated fell within the back yards/gardens of these properties; various walls, paths and other were encountered as well as a substantial 'household clearance' deposit of c. 1870–1900. The area was ultimately cleared when Lower Park Street was converted into graduate housing in the 1980s.</p>	Cessford 2016	ECB4784
16	TL 45210 58880	Post-Medieval	<p>Jesus College, The Master's Lodge Lobby.</p> <p>A watching brief was carried out during works to install a new cloakroom within the lobby of the Master's Lodge, involving the excavation of test pits within the Master's Lodge and immediately to the N within Cloister Court. The interior sondage revealed heavily truncated deposits and a possible floor or floor bedding of an early college date.</p>	Hall 2005	ECB2007
17	TL 451 589	Modern	<p>Jesus College, First Court, San Marco Horse sculpture by Barry Flanagan (1983).</p> <p>One of a number of pieces of sculpture identified for consideration for listing as part of Historic England's project on public sculpture erected between 1945 and 1995. The sculpture was not listed (as of 2016) as although Barry Flanagan is recognised as a leading British sculptor of the late C20, San Marco Horse is not considered to be one of his most important or influential works. The sculpture was not designed specifically for exhibition at Jesus College, and therefore does not have a contextual relationship with its surroundings.</p>	Pearson & Stamper 2016: 11	MCB20737
18	TL 453 588	Roman	<p>Jesus College, Finds.</p> <p>Roman glass was found during construction of a new building, perhaps on the south side of</p>	Browne 1974	05275b

Gaz. No.	Grid	Period	Description	Refs.	HER Refs.
			Chapel Court.		
19	TL 4517 5907	Roman	Jesus College, Jesus Close, Finds. Roman pottery was found in 1961.	Browne 1974	04621
20	TL 45185 58885	Post-Medieval	Jesus College, Gatetower and West (School) Range. Recording work was carried out inside the Gatetower and West range of Jesus College during extensive repair and refurbishment. The observations confirmed that the grammar school range dates to the earliest years of the college, and has no predecessor in the nunnery layout. The gatetower was built at the same time as the grammar school. In 1718-29 major reconstruction and alteration work was carried out to the grammar school range and tower.	Dickens 1998	ECB1656
21	TL 45200 58900	Medieval	Jesus College, Cloister Court. A watching brief was undertaken during the construction of new service trenches in the Cloister Court at Jesus College. The trenches were located along the western wall of the Cloister Court and across the passageway between the Outer and Cloister Courts. The trenches revealed the remains of two clunch walls and a plastered wall with an associated clunch floor surface were revealed. Amongst the clunch building stone one decorated architectural fragment was found, spot-dated as possibly Norman, possibly a remnant of the early Nunnery buildings.	Harkel 2005	ECB1819
22	TL 451 588	Roman	Jesus College Garden, Finds. Early Roman Italo-Greek type amphora found in Jesus College Garden in 1862. It was probably imported in the century before the Claudian invasion. It is now in the Cambridge Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology.	Fox 1923: 101; Salzman 1938: 296, 299, 301; Browne 1974	04660
23	TL 4544 5876	Post-Medieval	Civil War Fort at Four Lamps. In July 1643 woods belonging to Jesus College were cut down probably in connection with the construction of breastworks in Jesus Lane and a fort at the end of Jesus Lane at Four Lamps road intersection. At the end of the Civil War the fort was demolished.	Osborne 1990: 23-5	09875
24	TL 4547 5833	Post-Medieval	Civil War Defence Line. During the English Civil War, Cambridge was the headquarters of the Parliamentary Eastern Association. In 1643, in response to a perceived threat from Royalist forces to the north, the city	Osborne 1990: 23-5	MCB17288

Gaz. No.	Grid	Period	Description	Refs.	HER Refs.
			was fortified. A defensive bank and ditch was dug across the river loop enclosing the town, Cambridge Castle was rebuilt and a fort constructed near Midsummer Common. The defence work ran parallel to Fen Causeway, Lensfield Road, across Parkers Piece, Parkside, Emmanuel Road, Four Lamps and Victoria Avenue. The raised line of Lensfield Road may indicate the presence of the bank. The defences were never used and were probably allowed to erode naturally after the war.		
25	TL 451 588	Roman	35-37 Jesus Lane. Following the discovery of a skeleton during refurbishment in the basement of 37 Jesus Lane, a late Roman inhumation cemetery was excavated. A total of 32 skeletons were found, six accompanied by grave goods and three decapitated. The preservation of skeletal material was generally excellent, and analysis indicates a population of predominately mature men and woman, exhibiting pathologies associated with heavy work and old age. Residual pottery was also recovered, suggesting that extra mural settlement and possibly industry existed in the area in the mid-late C2 and C3, prior to the establishment of the cemetery.	Alexander et al. 2003; Alexander et al. 2004	CB15727
26	TL 4510 5882	Post-Medieval	Jesus Lane A watching brief carried out during sewer replacement works along Jesus Lane and fronting on to Jesus College identified only post-Medieval and modern demolition and backfill, along with modern services.	Bush & Rees 2013	ECB3910
27	TL 4493 5881	Roman, Medieval	ADC Theatre. Two trenches were excavated. Trench 1 revealed a deep Post Medieval deposit, possibly a part of the King's Ditch. Trench 2 revealed medieval pit and gully features, the gullies possibly running into the King's Ditch. Beneath the medieval features survived a large Roman C2/C3 ditch.	Whittaker 2002	CB15310
28	TL 449 588	Medieval, Post-Medieval	Friends Meeting House, Bridge. A bridge over the King's Ditch existed at the point where Jesus Lane (Nun's Lane) crossed the ditch. It is shown in Lyne's map made in 1574, and it is mentioned in the accounts of the Town Treasurers for the year 1489 - 1490. Comprising of a stone base, the bridge was discovered in 1894 during the rebuilding works. Width - 32ft. Span 4ft,6ins.	Atkinson 1896: 33; Browne 1974	04606

Gaz. No.	Grid	Period	Description	Refs.	HER Refs.
29	TL 54495 25888	Roman	<p>11 Park Street, Roman inhumations.</p> <p>Two adult inhumations, one buried with a neonate were excavated in a building's basement. In addition, disarticulated skeletal material from a minimum of five neonates and a subadult were recovered. Two Roman ditches were also identified. The burials date to the Roman period and are very likely to be part of, and contemporary with, the late Roman cemetery recently identified nearby in the basements of nos. 35-37 Jesus Lane.</p>	Dodwell 2002	CB15513
30	TL 450 587	Roman, Medieval	<p>Sidney Sussex College, Friary.</p> <p>The site of a Franciscan Friary founded in the thirteenth century and dissolved in the sixteenth century. In addition to architectural remains of the friary, excavations by P. Salway revealed traces of earlier structures beneath the later houses that were demolished in 1267 to make way for the friary. A resistivity survey was undertaken in the summer of 1984 in an attempt to establish the length and outline of the monastic church. The resistivity survey showed that the church was much smaller than had been envisaged by Salway and that in general the Medieval buildings underlie the present ones. The King's Ditch is visible as a shallow depression in the Master's Garden running N-S. A slight surface bank in the SW of the Fellows' Garden is possibly a Medieval boundary bank. To the SW of this a large rectilinear anomaly may represent a stone building, perhaps of earlier date. A low sub rectangular mound running E-W across the line of the King's Ditch may be a bridge, possibly that shown on the 1688 print of the College.</p> <p>Finds from the Roman period have also been reported from the Fellows' Garden.</p>	Dark 1987	ECB1680; 04546, 05004, 05004b, 05004c
31	TL 451 587	Roman	<p>Malcom Street, Finds.</p> <p>Bronze horse figurine with what is perhaps a pricket rising from its back, found with coin of Pertinax (AD 193).</p>		04705
32	TL 4501 5881	Roman, Saxon	<p>Jesus Lane, Finds.</p> <p>Roman pottery was uncovered during drain digging in 1895, and in 1901 considerable quantities of Roman pottery, considered to be waster material from a kiln, were found somewhere on the north side of Jesus Lane. In 1885 a bronze coin of Commodus was also discovered.</p> <p>Anglo-Saxon brooches and bronze objects found during drain digging in 1895 have been suggested to belong to an internment. Bone objects found in 1901 are also thought to be Saxon.</p>	Hughes 1903; Fox 1923: 245; Brown 1974	04608, 04608a, 04802, 04804

Gaz. No.	Grid	Period	Description	Refs.	HER Refs.
33	TL 452 588	Medieval	Jesus Lane, Finds. Medieval building debris was during drain cutting in 1895 along Jesus Lane in front of Jesus College.	Hughes 1907	04758
34	TL 4510 5880	Saxon	Jesus Lane, Finds. A pair of "small long" Anglo-Saxon fibulae, now in the University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, found in 1895; suggestive of an internment.	Fox 1923: 245	04804
35	TL 4501 5881	Saxon	Jesus Lane Monument, Finds. Possible inhumation indicated by two Anglo-Saxon brooches found in Jesus Lane in 1895. Probable Anglo-Saxon bone objects found about 1901.	Browne 1974	04608a
36	TL 452 592	Post-Medieval	Jesus Green, Plague victim inhumations. An entry from the register of St Clement's records the burials on Jesus Green of plague victims during 1603–1604; seven in October, two in November and one in March. The true location is unknown.	Williamson 1957: 59	10175
37	TL 450 590	Modern	Jesus Green, Air Raid shelters Air raid shelters were constructed during World War II alongside the Cam at the bridge at Jesus Green, with brick air raid shelters also built alongside Jesus Ditch for the children of Park Street School. The location of these was revealed by parchmarks during the summer of 2003.	Phillips 2008	MCB17793
38	TL 451 587	Medieval, Post-Medieval	All Saints' Church, Jesus Lane. No N aisle; the tower with tall spire stands above the chancel. The tracery and other details are late C13 to early C14. The current church, constructed between 1863 and 1870, was designed by George Frederick Bodley and decorated in an Arts and Crafts style with stained glass by William Morris. Declared redundant in 1973. Vested with Churches Conservation Trust since 1981. Grade I Listed Building.	RCHM 1959: 254; Taylor 1982-3	4770
39	TL 455 591	Bronze Age, Medieval	Midsummer Common, Finds. Gravel digging in 1860 reportedly uncovered a prehistoric cremation and pottery (urn?) as well as two Bronze Age Food Vessels; further finds from 1895 include pottery with, from c. 1899, a	Fox 1923: 38-41	04801, 05020A, 05020B, 05020C

Gaz. No.	Grid	Period	Description	Refs.	HER Refs.
			bronze object and, from c. 1901, a prehistoric bone object. Finds of medieval pottery are also recorded.		05020D
40	TL 44980 59098		<p>Jesus Green, Palaeochannels</p> <p>A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks for a 33kv replacement cable where it crosses Midsummer Common and Jesus Green (Zone 6). One large channel (90m wide) with six smaller palaeochannels was recorded as passing southwards towards the west half of the Jesus College grounds. These were capped by a combination of C17-C19 'made ground' deposits deliberately accumulated to control seasonal inundations of flood waters, a buried soil horizon, a gravel surface and modern turf.</p>	Davenport <i>et al.</i> 2008	MCB17931
41	TL 45134 59023	Post-Medieval	<p>Jesus College, Grade II Listed Building status – North Court</p> <p>First listed on 30-Mar-1993; entry number 1126004</p> <p>Student residence. Designed in 1963-65 by David Roberts. Buff brick, aluminium window frames; flat roof. Four storeys, 'L' plan block. Rooms set on the diagonal, creating a saw-tooth plan, with balconies spanning between the points. Rooms fully glazed, each with door to balcony and each with a corner of glazing protruding beyond the front of the balcony.</p>	Booth & Taylor 1970	DCB7202
42	TL 45259 58956	Post-Medieval	<p>Jesus College, Grade II Listed Building status – Gateway and Screen on North Side of Chapel Court</p> <p>First listed on 02/11/1972; entry number 1139030</p> <p>Gateway and screen on North side of Chapel Court. Late C19. Red brick piers with stone quoins and ball finials. Wrought-iron gates. Screen on dwarf wall with 4 piers with ball finials.</p>	RCHM 1959	DCB7472
43	TL 45171 58936	Post-Medieval	<p>Jesus College, Grade II Listed Building status – North Range of Outer Court</p> <p>First listed on 26/04/1950; entry number 1139049</p> <p>Red brick with stone dressings. 3 storeys, in the style of the South range. Windows with square heads on lower floors, 4-centred heads on second floor. Original lead rainwater pipes, The interior has been much refitted but contains 2 original staircases and some C18 fielded panelling and 6-panel doors.</p>	RCHM 1959	DCB7473

Gaz. No.	Grid	Period	Description	Refs.	HER Refs.
44	TL 45183 58988	Post-Medieval	<p>Jesus College, Grade II Listed Building status – North Range of New Court</p> <p>First listed on 02/11/1972; entry number 1329916</p> <p>Designed in 1869-70 by Alfred Waterhouse. In the Tudor style. Red brick with stone dressings. 3 storeys; 2-light casement windows. 4-stage gatetower with battlements and cornical turret. Parapet, roof not visible.</p>	RCHM 1959	DCB7542
45	TL 45149 58892	Post-Medieval	<p>Jesus College, Grade II Listed Building status – Wall of Fellows' Garden in Outer Court</p> <p>First listed on 02/11/1972; entry number 1332160</p> <p>Built during 1608-9 in red brick; subsequently heightened.</p>	RCHM 1959	DCB7670
46	TL 45427 58926	Post-Medieval	<p>Jesus College, Grade II Listed Building status – Gateway to Victoria Avenue</p> <p>First listed on 02/11/1972; entry number 1332161</p> <p>Late C19. Red brick piers with stone quoins and ball finials. Wrought-iron gates</p>	RCHM 1959	DCB7671