

Jesus College, Cambridge

Archaeological and Architectural Recording



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CAMBRIDGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE



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Summary

Between May and October 2010, archaeological monitoring was undertaken during a phase of service and refurbishment works conducted within the buildings and grounds of Jesus College, Cambridge. These works took place internally within the former eastern claustral range of the Benedictine Nunnery of St Mary and St Rhadegund and externally across the western portion of Chapel Court. Although limited in scale, the investigations were successful in contributing new information with regard to the original architectural form of the northern end of the range (formerly the nun's dayroom); here, the lower portions of two in situ wall shafts – which appear to have comprised part of a colonnade, or a wider scheme of arcading/vaulting – were revealed. Further to the south, partial elevations of the extant Medieval fabric of the chapterhouse and sacristy/vestry, previously recorded in 1995, were also re-exposed and re-examined. Furthermore, during the course of the external service works, the southern wall of the demolished east end of the chapter house was identified, and the remnants of an ancillary timber-framed structure of probable monastic date uncovered. Finally, deposits associated with the late 15th century conversion of the nunnery for collegiate use – along with three 17th century pits associated with the disposal of refuse from the college – were also encountered.

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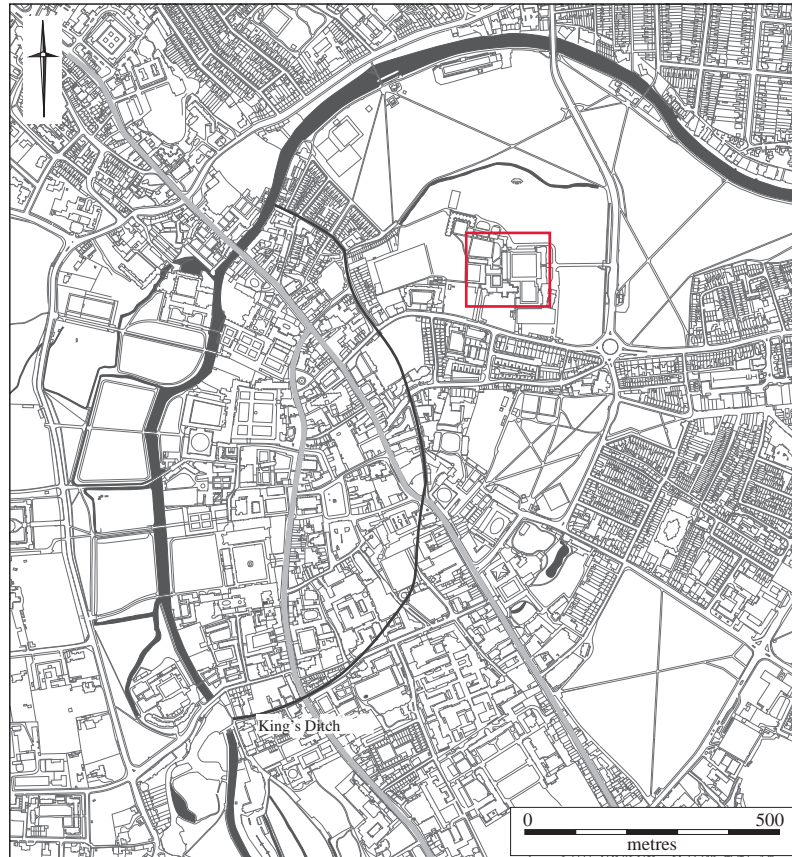
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The Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) undertook the archaeological monitoring of service and refurbishment works conducted within the buildings and grounds of Jesus College, Cambridge, between May and October 2010 (see Figure 1). Apart largely from observations deriving from associated service-trenching, this essentially involved the conversion of the College rooms within the area of the pre-college nunnery's chapterhouse, whose multi-phased architectural sequence – along with early floor and wall exposures – had first been revealed when the Unit worked there in 1995 (Evans *et al.* 1997). Indeed, in many respects it has been a matter of 'revisiting' and elaborating the earlier findings, and in this we benefited by being able call upon the skills of one of the key first-phase team members, Hugh Richmond.

More specifically, these works took place internally within the Fellow's Cloakroom, IT Store and Art Store in the eastern range of Cloister Court, and externally across the western portion of Chapel Court. Prior to the commencement of trenching in these areas, four test pits were excavated by hand in order to determine the degree of archaeological survival; the results of this work are detailed in Appendix 1. Subsequently, during the course of the contractor's works, a total of seven discrete areas were monitored (see Figure 2). The largest of these, Area 1, comprised an 'L' shaped trench that measured 10.2m east-west by 44.1m north-south and was an average of 1.1m wide. Its shortest section extended eastwards from partway inside the 'F' stair passageway before turning north, running parallel to the west range of Chapel Court and connecting with the eastern side of the Boiler Room. The second area – Area 2, which measured 8.4m by 1.0m in extent – extended east-west from the west range of Chapel Court to connect with Area 1. Both of these trenches were then further connected by the addition of Area 3, a narrow north-south aligned service trench that measured 12.1m by 0.7m in extent. A further, northeast-southwest aligned trench also extended as a spur to the south of Area 1; this comprised Area 4, which measured 4.8m by 1.3m in extent. In addition to these external works, two internal areas were also monitored. The first of these, Area 5, comprised the investigation of a blocked doorway situated in the north wall of the Chapel. The second, Area 6, was situated at the northern end of the Fellow's Cloakroom and measured 7.6m by 1.7m in extent. Finally, an external trial pit – Area 7 (0.5 x 1m) – was also excavated a short distance to the north, against the eastern range of Pump Court, in order to determine the location of a gas main.

As the area's geological and general historical/archaeological background was fully outlined in the 1997 publication (*ibid.*), only a brief summary is provided here. In c. 1138 Nigellus, the second Bishop of Ely, founded the Benedictine Nunnery of St Mary and St Rhadegund at the site. This appears to have been a *de novo* foundation, situated upon land that had formerly comprised part of Cambridge's Medieval East Fields. Relatively little is then known of the convent's history up until its suppression by a later Bishop of Ely, John Alcock, in 1496. Alcock subsequently reused many of the former claustral buildings to establish a new college, with the first Master and Fellows being admitted in c. 1500. Jesus College has continued to occupy the site up until the present day (for further detailed information on the history of the site, see also; Willis & Clark 1886 II, 115-186; Gray 1898; RCHM(E) 1959, 81-98; Gray & Brittain 1960; Haigh 1988).

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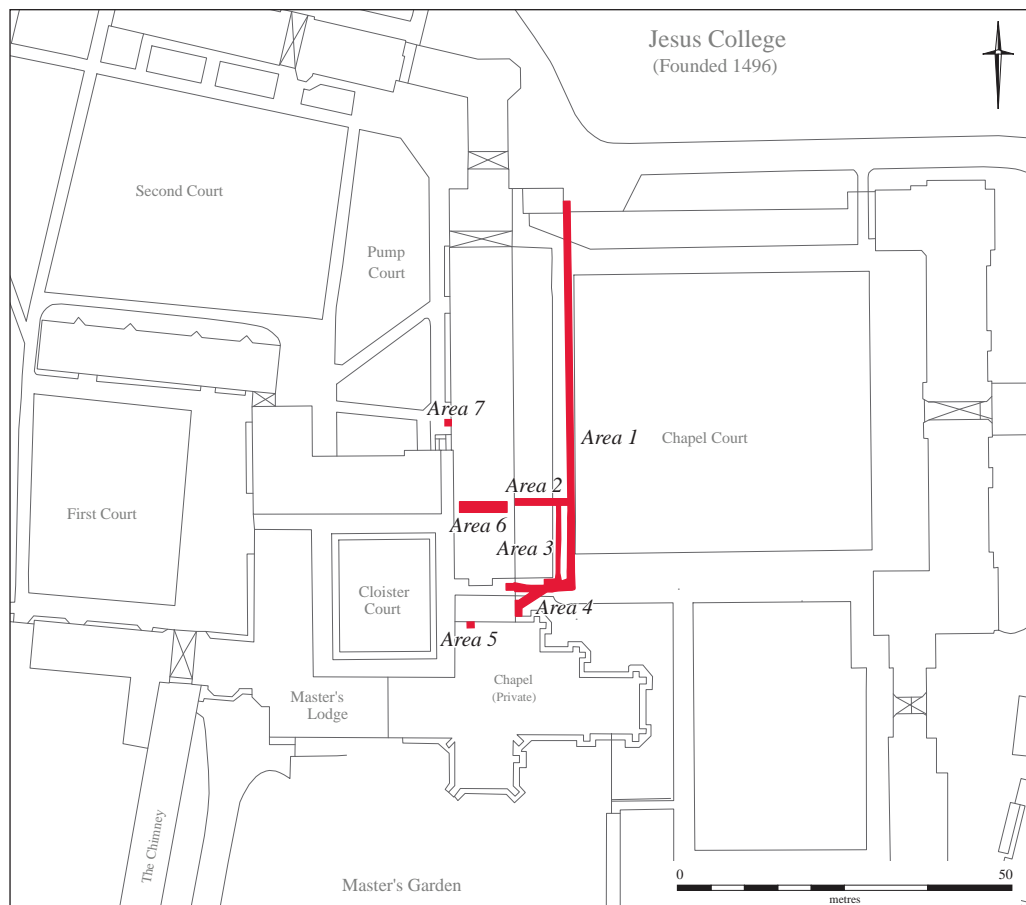


Figure 1: Location map.

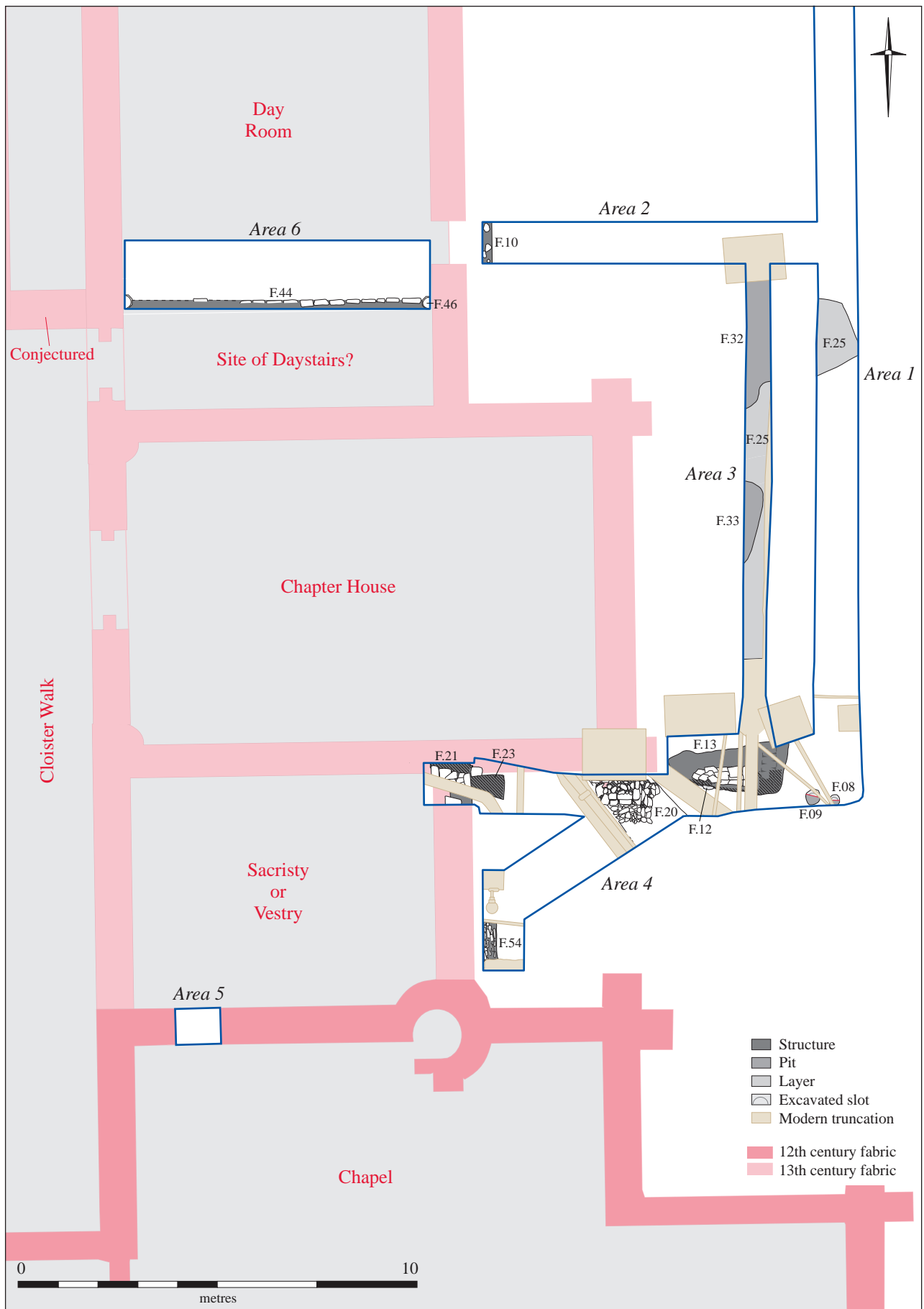


Figure 2: Archaeological features with a reconstruction of the Nunnery buildings.

Of the programme's methodology, with the external area this was primarily limited to the observation of contractor-excavated trenches and, as a result, there is a paucity of dating evidence for strata revealed in section. Within the rooms' interiors, there was really only one new 'archaeological exposure' as such, which was made in Area 6. Otherwise, the recording therein was largely architectural and involved building elevations. In most instances these were not entirely new exposures, but entailed further area-details of elevations that had first been recorded during the 1995 fieldwork-phase (Evans 1995a). Consequently, there was no reason to redraw the original exposures and, rather, the original illustrations have either been extended or else simply photograph-recorded.

Results

Despite extensive modern disturbance – which included **F.01, F.02, F.03, F.04, F.05, F.06, F.11** and **F.17** in Area 1, **F.27** in Area 2, **F.29, F.30** and **F.31** in Area 3, **F.36** in Area 4, **F.16, F.38, F.39, F.40** and **F.52** in Area 6 and **F.50** and **F.51** in Area 7 – a wide range of archaeological features of differing dates were encountered during the course of this work. The following chapter has therefore been sub-divided chronologically into three sections; the first discusses evidence of pre-monastic activity at the site, the second those features relating to the period of monastic occupation and the third features that relate to the succeeding period of collegiate occupation.

Phase I: Pre-Monastic Activity

The earliest feature to be encountered at the site, **F.24**, comprised a layer of mid reddish brown sandy silt, the uppermost horizon of which was identified lying at the base of excavation in Areas 1, 4 and 6 (see Figure 3). The only find to be recovered from this deposit consisted of a single, abraded sherd of indeterminate Roman greyware. **F.24** most probably represents pre-monastic agricultural/horticultural activity.

Phase II: The Monastic Period (c. 1138 to 1496)

A range of features relating to the subsequent monastic phase of occupation at the site were identified. These were encountered both internally (in Area 6) and externally (in Area 1). In the first instance, the excavations conducted in Area 6 were restricted to a small sondage located below the stairs in the northeast corner of the Fellow's Cloakroom. Here, despite extensive later disturbance, a number of important architectural features were encountered, and the trench was therefore extended further to the west (see Figure 2). The earliest Phase II feature to be identified in this location comprised pit/trench **F.14**. This consisted of a steeply-sloping to near vertically-sided cut, extending below the limit of excavation, which contained a series of alternating bands of dark grey clay and dark brown silty clay (see Figure 3). The degree of their

compaction, allied with the frequent occurrence of building debris in the form of clunch fragments and mortar flecks, indicates that these fills formed part of a deliberate 'rammed' foundation. Significantly, however, no such footing was encountered further to the south during the 1995 chapterhouse investigations (Evans *et al.* 1997, 109-111). This implies that F.14 may have comprised a specific response to a localised area of instability, as opposed to a general building-wide foundation.

Above F.14 was constructed **F.47**, the east wall of the Nunnery's eastern claustral range. The lowest portion of this wall consisted of roughly coursed Barnack slabs, above which were set three courses of roughly squared clunch blocks that were in turn surmounted by roughly coursed clunch fragments (see Figure 3); the masonry was bonded throughout with a relatively consistent coarse yellowish grey sandy mortar. Although at least two builds appear to be present, it is unclear whether these represent distinctly separate phases of construction. This exposure is consonant with the fabric of the east range as it was previously recorded within the IT Store – formerly referred to as Area A – in 1995 (*ibid.*, 114-15). Of particular significance in the present location was the survival of **F.46**, the lower part of a semi-circular wall shaft of Barnack stone. The three *in situ* sections of the shaft were 0.30m in diameter; two were semi-circular and were set against the wall, but the third was extended at the rear and was built-in to give a key. The lowest section stood on a plain chamfered base, which was stopped against the wall, and below was a plain semi-octagonal plinth 0.36m wide (see Figures 3 and 4). Given the irregular coursing of F.47, however, it could not be determined with certainty whether the column comprised part of the original build or was instead a later addition; overall, the neatness of its execution indicates that the former option is perhaps the most probable. The plinth rested upon a shallow foundation of mortared clunch and Barnack fragments, 0.12m deep, which had been cut into the upper fills of F.14. In addition to F.46, the lower parts of a second, identical column were also noted in the same relative position on the opposing western wall of the room. This latter example had been discovered and preserved by the College during an earlier phase of works, but its presence has not previously been recorded.

Both of the columns in Area 6 correspond very closely in form with piers that have previously been identified elsewhere within the eastern claustral range. In the area of the former chapterhouse, for example (presently the IT Store), near identical octagonal pier bases carrying columns measuring c. 0.35m in diameter were recorded in 1995 (*ibid.*, 11). In contrast to the columns discussed above, however, the shafts associated with the chapterhouse vault also bore an integral vertical rib. Nevertheless, there can be little doubt that the two builds are contemporary; indeed, they appear to have formed part of an extensive 13th century phase of construction/rebuilding that encompassed the entirety of the eastern range (*ibid.*, 95). Yet the original form of the structure in Area 6 remains unclear. In the most recent reconstruction of the layout of the monastic precinct, the two columns correspond very closely with the line of a hypothesised wall separating the dayroom to the north from the daystairs to the south (*ibid.*, fig. 12; see also Figure 2). This would suggest that they might originally have comprised elements within an east-west aligned colonnade. Despite a thorough investigation, however, no evidence of additional columns extending along this axis was identified (although the

area had been subject to later modification, and it is possible that all such evidence had been removed). Furthermore, although both semi-circular and 'elongated' semi-circular shaft fragments were recovered from a small slot excavated through the external cladding applied to the wall of this range following its conversion for collegiate use in c.1500 (see also Phase III, below), no freestanding circular shaft fragments were present. Whilst the sample size was admittedly small, the presence of two such fragments within a very limited assemblage does imply that a significant number of semi-circular columns may originally have been present. This would suggest that these features could alternatively have comprised part of a scheme of decorative arcading situated around the interior of the dayroom. A third, albeit somewhat tentative, possibility is that this space – which was situated immediately below the nun's dormitory – was originally vaulted, in a similar manner to the lower storey of the chapterhouse.

Abutting the base of column F.46, and partially slumping into F.14, was compacted chalky clay layer F.53. This appears to represent a remnant of the original 13th century floor surface, and lay at 6.62m OD (almost precisely the same level as the floor of the chapterhouse). The floor subsequently became sealed beneath, and was partially truncated by, later dividing wall F.44. This latter feature – which measured 0.37m in width, and survived to a height of two courses – extended east-west and had partially subsumed the two earlier columns. It was composed of squared clunch blocks, bonded with coarse yellow sandy mortar, and bore traces of render/plaster on its northern face; where the wall abutted F.46, the clunch block had been carefully trimmed in order to incorporate the column's profile (see Figures 3 and 4). Although clearly an insertion (which potentially necessitated the demolition and removal of an earlier colonnade) the materials employed in this wall's construction, allied with the evidence of rendering some 0.8m below the level of the later college floor, all indicate that it is monastic as opposed to collegiate in origin. Moreover, the alignment of F.44 also corresponds very closely with the hypothesised north wall of the daystairs mentioned above, thereby raising the possibility that this feature did not comprise part of the original construction of the range. Finally, one further feature in Area 6, doorway F.48, may also represent a later monastic insertion. Although only the lower portion of the southern doorjamb was present within the area of investigation, this was constructed from dressed clunch blocks – decorated with a partial plain chamfer, which terminated 0.36m from the base (see Figure 3) – and does not therefore appear to be consistent with the remainder of the known 13th century fabric. As the doorway was inserted 1.0m to the north of column F.46 it would have continued to provide external access into the dayroom following the erection of dividing wall F.44, and may even have post-dated its construction. Its threshold lay 0.20m above the original floor height, a disparity which might perhaps reflect an increase in the external ground level prior to the door's insertion.

Additional features of monastic date were also identified during the external works conducted in Area 1. Here, despite extensive modern truncation, a series of structural remains were encountered within the southern, east-west aligned portion of the trench. The most significant of these – **F.20** and **F.21** – both comprised elements of the southern wall of the chapterhouse that had become isolated from the main body of the structure. The easternmost remnant – **F.20**, which measured 0.80m+ by 0.65m+ in extent – comprised part of the southeastern buttress of the building. Although heavily truncated by modern services, a number of important details could still be discerned. In the first instance, only a single course of ashlar – representing the vestiges of a chamfered plinth composed of dressed Barnack blocks (see Figure 5) – was present, in comparison with the three courses of ‘wrought masonry’ that were previously identified in this location during the 1894 investigations (Gray 1894, 121; Evans *et al.* 1997, 106-07). Secondly, the buttress was supported by an extensive mortared rubble foundation, measuring 0.36m+ deep, which was broadly pyramidal in form. This contrasts markedly with the ‘rammed earth’ foundation identified in Area 6, as well as the apparent absence of a footing to this building further to the west (Evans *et al.* 1997, 109-111). The second remnant of the chapterhouse wall, **F.21**, was encountered within the archway of the ‘F’ stair passageway. This fragment consisted of a ‘T-shaped’ segment, with truncated arms extending 1.42m+ east-west and 0.62m+ north-south (see Figure 5). Although less well preserved than the buttress to the east, the fragment is nevertheless significant because it demonstrates quite clearly that the chapterhouse (east-west) comprised part of the same contemporary build as the adjacent sacristy/vestry (north-south). Furthermore, its presence also serves to confirm both the location and alignment of the building’s southern wall.

Also present in Area 1 were undated postholes **F.08**, **F.09** and **F.12**. These features varied between 0.25m and 0.35m in diameter and 0.16m and 0.33m in depth, and were aligned on an east-northeast by west-southwest axis (see Figure 2). Their function is uncertain, however, for while they were of a sufficient size to have been structural in origin, they might equally well have comprised part of a fenceline or other external sub-division. Subsequently, the westernmost posthole – **F.12** – was overlain by an ancillary timber-framed structure. This was represented archaeologically by floor remnant **F.13**, which consisted of irregular split Collyweston stone fragments that were bedded upon a layer of yellow coarse sandy mortar (see Figure 6). The impression of a north-south aligned timber sill beam had also been preserved in the mortar’s surface. The floor of this structure was later sealed beneath a layer of rubble derived from the demolition of the chapterhouse at the beginning of Phase III (see further below).

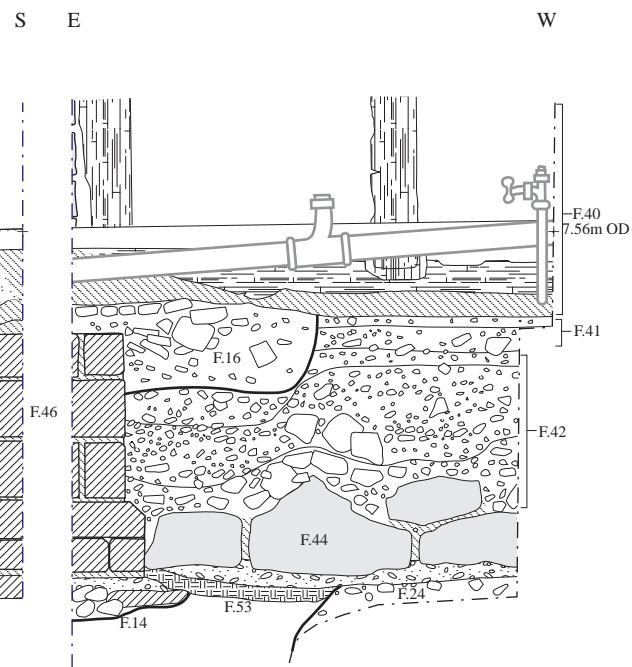
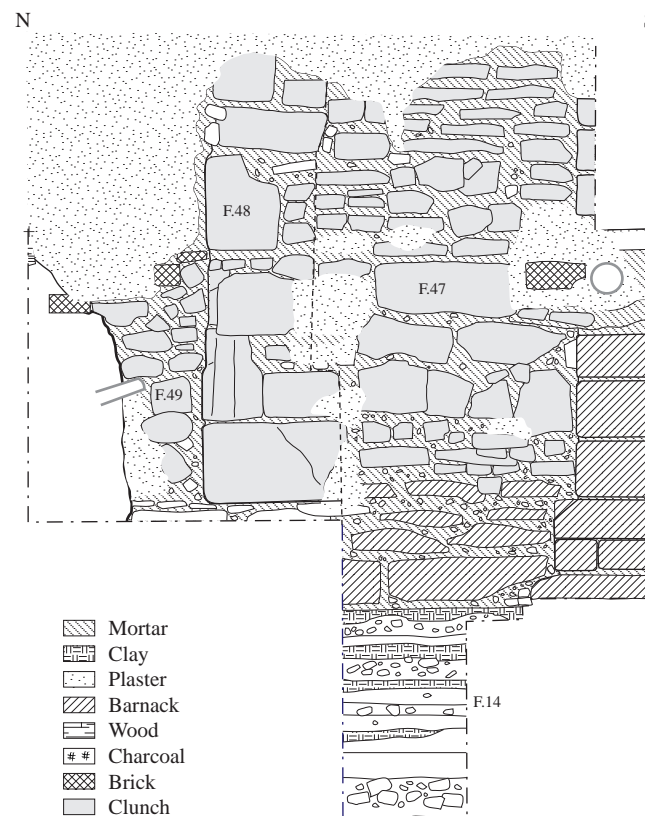
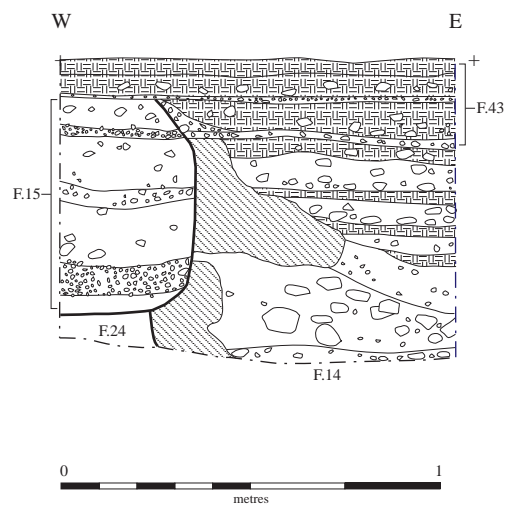


Figure 3: Area 6 section.



Figure 4: Detail of in-situ wall shaft F.46 (above), and later dividing wall F.47 (below).



Figure 5: Detail of Chapter House buttress F.20, facing north (above), and wall remnant F.21, facing south (below).

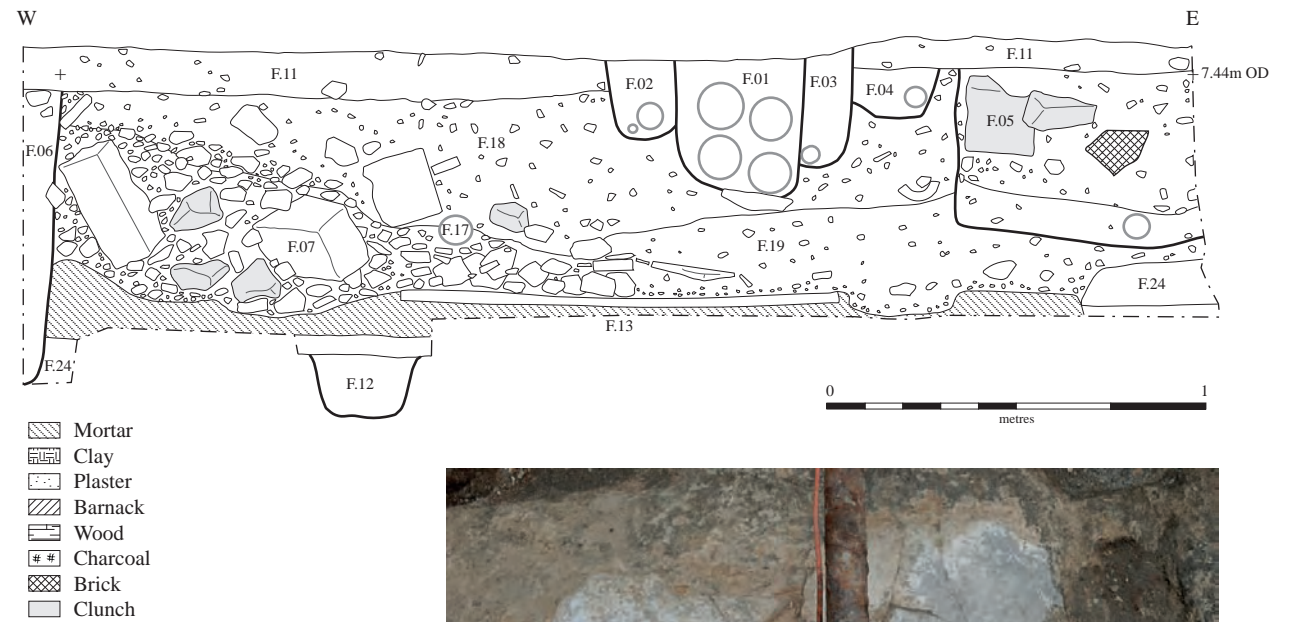


Figure 6: Area 1 south facing section with, inset, general view of trench, facing west (left) and detail of floor surface F.13, facing north (right).

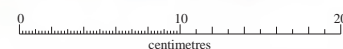


Figure 7: Doorway in north wall of Chapel prior to unblocking, with capital fragment (top right) and painted ashlar (bottom right) used in infill.



Figure 8: Doorway with original blocking removed, showing later clunch facing (left), remnants of arch recovered from infill of fireplace (top right) and the first view through the unblocked door (bottom right).

Phase III: The Collegiate Period (1496 to present)

In addition to the monastic features discussed above, evidence of activity relating to the succeeding collegiate phase of occupation at the site was also identified. In the first instance, a number of features associated with Bishop Alcock's conversion of the former claustral range at the close of the 15th century were encountered. In Area 6, for example, an extensive layer of demolition debris overlay the partially demolished remnants of Medieval dividing wall F.44. This deposit, **F.42**, contained a large quantity of moulded stone – including a number of fragments that were derived from vaulting ribs (see further Richmond's moulded stone report) – which was clearly derived from an episode of extensive alteration/rebuilding. Furthermore, the debris also appears to have been utilised as make-up material, thereby substantially raising the level of the floor (by at least 0.6m). An almost identical deposit, corresponding to a similar increase in surface level, was previously identified in the area of the former chapterhouse in 1995 (Evans *et al.* 1997, 115). Additional alterations undertaken to the layout of the former dayroom at this time included the partial blocking of doorway F.48. The lower portion of this feature was infilled with mortared rubble **F.49** – which primarily consisted of clunch fragments, but also included a small quantity of brick and tile (see Figure 3) – whilst the upper portion was converted into a window via the addition of a moulded frame. Due to the marked increase in the contemporary floor level, it is likely that the original head of the doorframe was broken out as part of the process of the window's insertion (a pattern that is known to have occurred elsewhere within the range during this period; *ibid.*, 95). Unfortunately, however, the corresponding portion of the elevation was not exposed during the current works, and it is thus unclear to what extent the original Medieval fabric survives.

Further to the south, in Area 5, additional evidence of the process of conversion was encountered. Here, a round-arched doorway – of probable 12th century construction (*ibid.*, 109) – had originally provided access between the chapel and the sacristy / vestry, situated at the south end of the range. This was now infilled. In contrast to the dayroom doorway, however, no brick or tile was employed in its blocking; instead, a large quantity of dressed and moulded stone – including a number of apparently unused rough-outs – was inserted (Figure 7; see below and Appendix 3). Whilst it is possible that the infilling occurred prior to the College's acquisition of the site, the importance of the access route to the former monastic inhabitants, and its corresponding lack of importance following the convent's suppression, implies that it is most likely to have comprised part of Alcock's wider programme of alterations. The nature of the materials employed – which included fragments of a capital with stiff leaf decoration, a doorjamb, a window sill and a vaulting rib, as well as a block with elaborate painted decoration – also suggest that it formed part of a much larger episode of demolition/reconstruction, potentially involving a number of large-scale structures. As part of the process of the blocking's insertion, portions of the chapel wall's inner rubble core were removed in order to allow the material to be securely keyed into place. Nevertheless, despite the solidity of the build, subsequent alterations were made. The

addition of a clunch-built fireplace, which partially disturbed the eastern side of the doorway, led to the removal and reincorporation of the original doorjamb and a substantial portion of the archway (see Figure 8). Later works conducted within the chapel itself – most probably by A. W. Pugin in the mid 19th century – also led to the refacing of the door's inner surface with regularly dressed clunch blocks (see Figure 8); this would have provided a much 'cleaner' surface than the original masonry, and was more in keeping with the sensibilities of the period.

Externally, in Areas 1 and 3, further evidence of the widespread programme of late 15th century demolition/conversion was encountered. An extensive, though irregular, mortar surface – **F.25** – was present in this location, lying immediately to the east of the former chapterhouse (see Figure 2). No evidence of an associated structure was identified, however, implying that the surface – which, given its constituent materials, would have been highly susceptible to the elements – was only temporary in nature. This is also supported by its form, as, although well-made, it was somewhat uneven, and sloped markedly to the south. The surface was overlain by **F.35**, a very dense layer of mortar fragments and building debris, a high proportion of which was almost certainly derived from the demolition of the adjacent chapterhouse. Whilst such debris also extended to the south of **F.25** (as layer **F.07** in Area 1, which overlay ancillary timber-framed building **F.13**), it was noticeably denser in the area of the mortar spread. This implies that **F.25** comprised a temporary working surface, which was only briefly utilised during the process of demolition (most probably to facilitate the reclamation of the most suitable material). That such a large quantity of demolition debris still remained more or less *in situ* – layer **F.35** measured up to 0.38m thick – is perhaps somewhat surprising. It would appear, however, that, consistent with the increase in internal surface level discussed above, the external ground height was also raised during this period. Layer **F.19**, which partially overlay **F.35** and **F.07**, represents made-ground that had probably begun to be deposited by the early part of the 16th century (see further Newman's pottery study, below).

In addition to evidence relating to the late 15th century demolition of portions of the east range, features associated with its subsequent reconstruction and usage were also identified. In Areas 2 and 4, for example, where service works were conducted immediately against the building's standing east wall, the foundations of the external cladding that was applied to the structure in c. 1500 were identified (**F.10** and **F.54** respectively). This material – which consisted of a brick 'skin', with lower courses of reused architectural fragments (RCHM(E) 1959, 91) – had been set down upon a foundation of mortared clunch rubble that may also have been employed to partially underpin the largely unfounded Medieval structure. Furthermore, in the gateway of the newly inserted 'F' stair passageway, the remnant of an additional foundation – **F.23** – was identified; this also appears to have been associated with Alcock's initial programme of conversion. Elsewhere, however, later features – relating to subsequent phases in the College's history – were also present. In Area 3, for example, three pits were identified (see Figure 2). The earliest of the three, **F.34**, was probably late 16th or early 17th century in date; it was succeeded by **F.33** later in the 17th century, and the sequence was finally capped in the late 17th or early 18th century by **F.32**. These

features – which varied between 0.97m+ and 3.0m+ in diameter, and 0.24m and 0.74m+ in depth – were utilised for the disposal of domestic refuse, and contained quantities of ceramic and faunal remains as well as a number of clay pipes and fragments of glass. Contemporary with the pits, and continuing to accrue long after they had been backfilled, were a series of made-ground/horticultural deposits. These included **F.18**, **F.26** and **F.28** in Chapel Court, and **F.51** in Pump Court. Evidence of small-scale horticultural activity was also identified in Area 4, in the form of banded layers **F.37**. Internally, too, modifications continued to be made to the layout of the structure. In Area 6, a series of 18th century deposits – comprising **F.15**, **F.43**, **F.45**, **F.41** and **F.16** – were associated with disturbances arising from the insertion of a new staircase at the northern end of the Fellow's Cloakroom, whilst a timber partition wall, **F.40**, was also inserted in this area during the late 18th/early 19th century.

Standing Building Recording

During the course of the refurbishment works conducted within the eastern range of Cloister Court, the opportunity arose to re-examine the elevations of the building's extant Medieval fabric, which had previously been recorded in 1995 (see Evans 1995a: Evans *et al.* 1997). Within the IT Store (formerly the chapterhouse, and previously recorded as 'Area A') and the Art Store (formerly part of the sacristy/vestry, and previously recorded as 'Area C'), the re-exposed elevations were photographically recorded. These images are presented below, in direct comparison with the elevations as they were originally drawn. Aside from the small-scale exposure made in the Fellow's Cloakroom – which is fully recorded above – the only entirely unrecorded elevation was that of the south wall of the Boiler Room (formerly part of the north wall of the 12th century chapel). Here, the fabric precisely matched that previously recorded further to the west along this same wall ('Area C'), and no significant details were observed. A photograph of this elevation is also presented below.

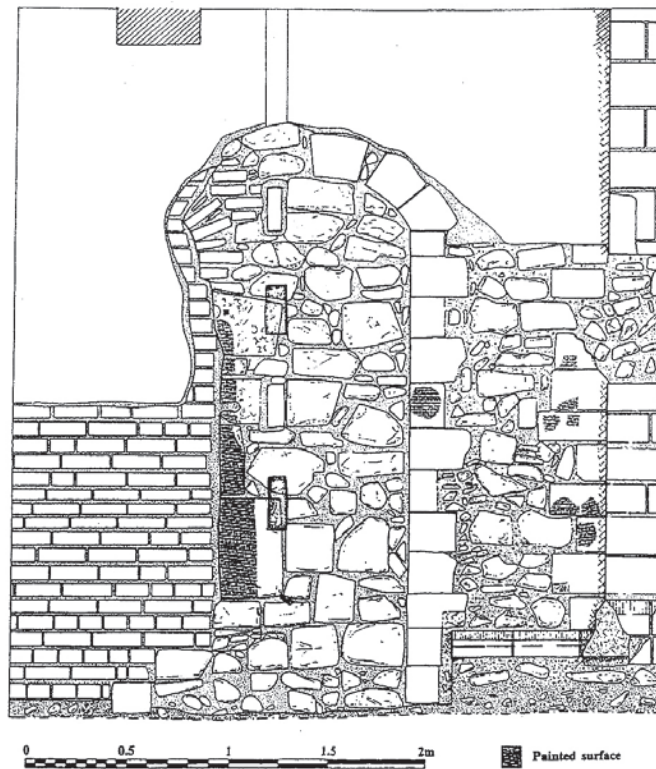


Figure 9: 1995 elevation drawing (top) and re-exposure (bottom) of south elevation of Art Store - formerly the north wall of the chapel.



Figure 10: Elevation of south wall of Boiler Room, formerly the north wall of the chapel - not previously recorded.

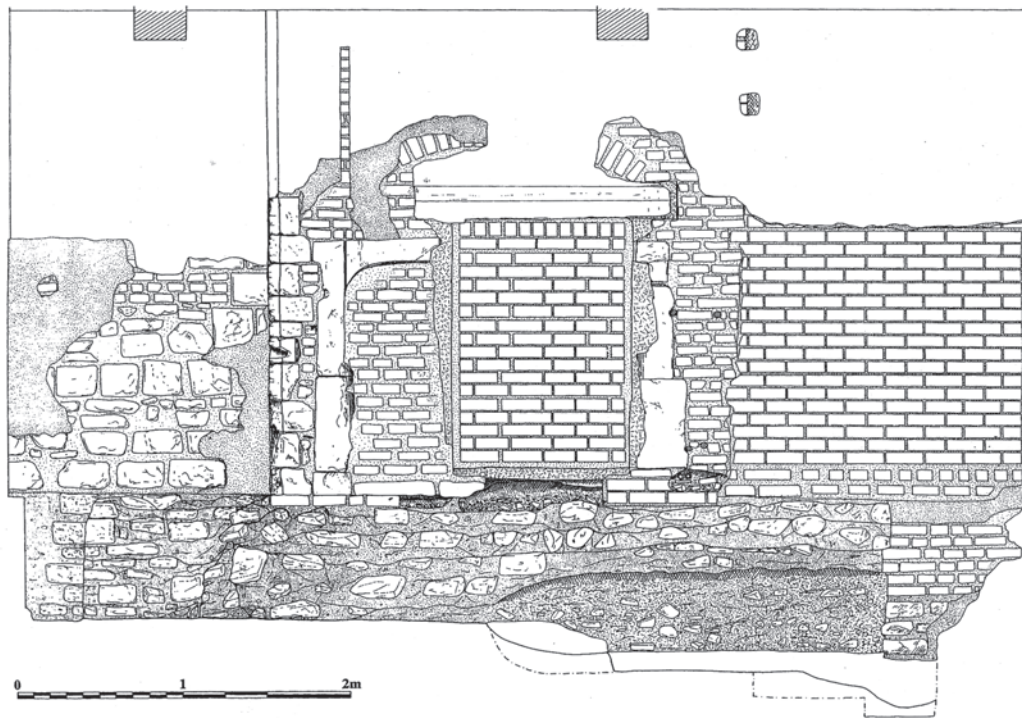


Figure 11: 1995 elevation drawing (top) and re-exposure (bottom) of north wall of IT Store.

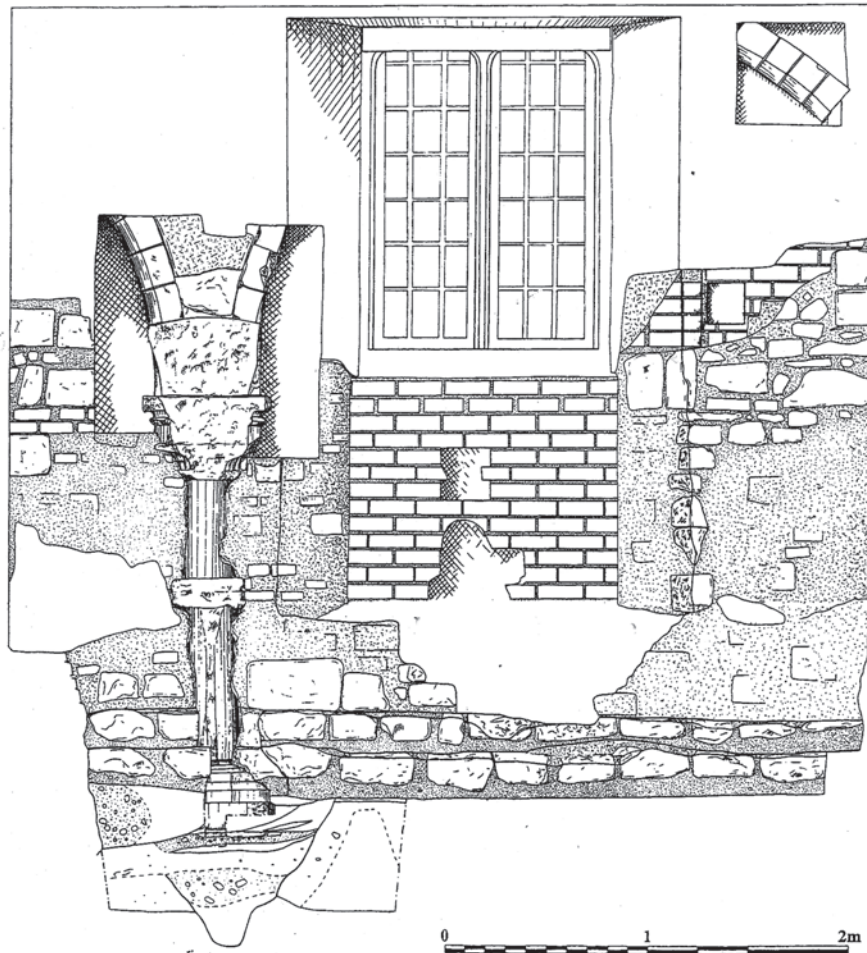


Figure 12: 1995 elevation (top) and re-exposure (bottom) of east wall of IT Store - formerly the chapter house.



Figure 13: Details of east wall of IT Store.



Figure 14: Details of capitals carrying chapter house vault (north pier bottom right, remainder central pier).

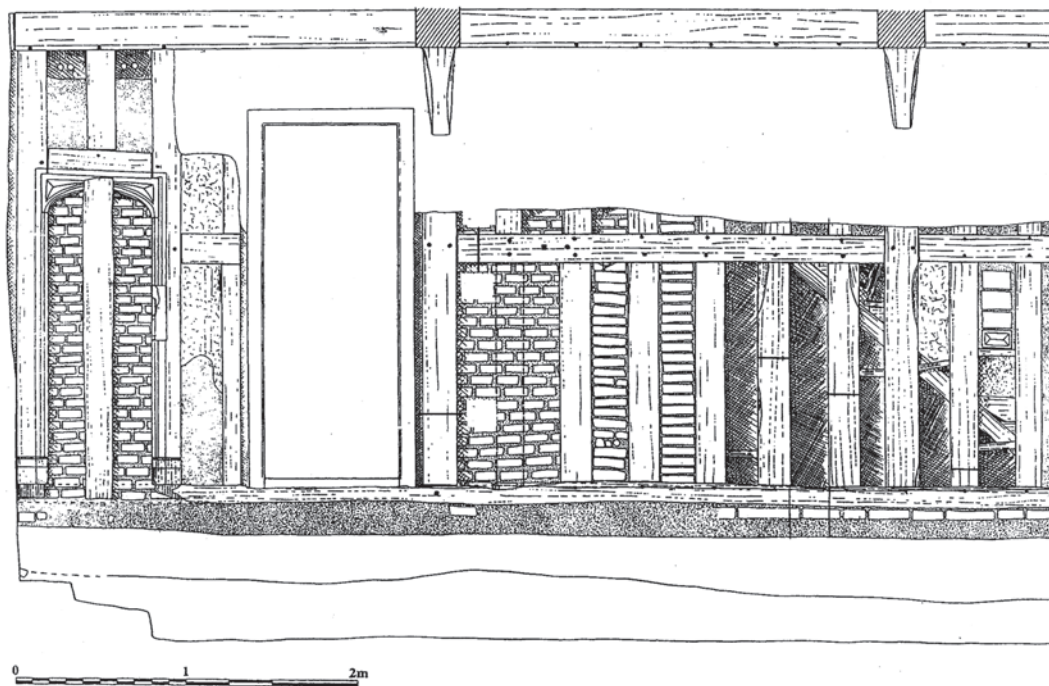


Figure 15: 1995 elevation drawing (top) and re-exposure (bottom) of south wall of IT Store.



Figure 16: North wall of Fellow's Cloakroom (top) with detail of original sill beam, c.1500 (bottom).

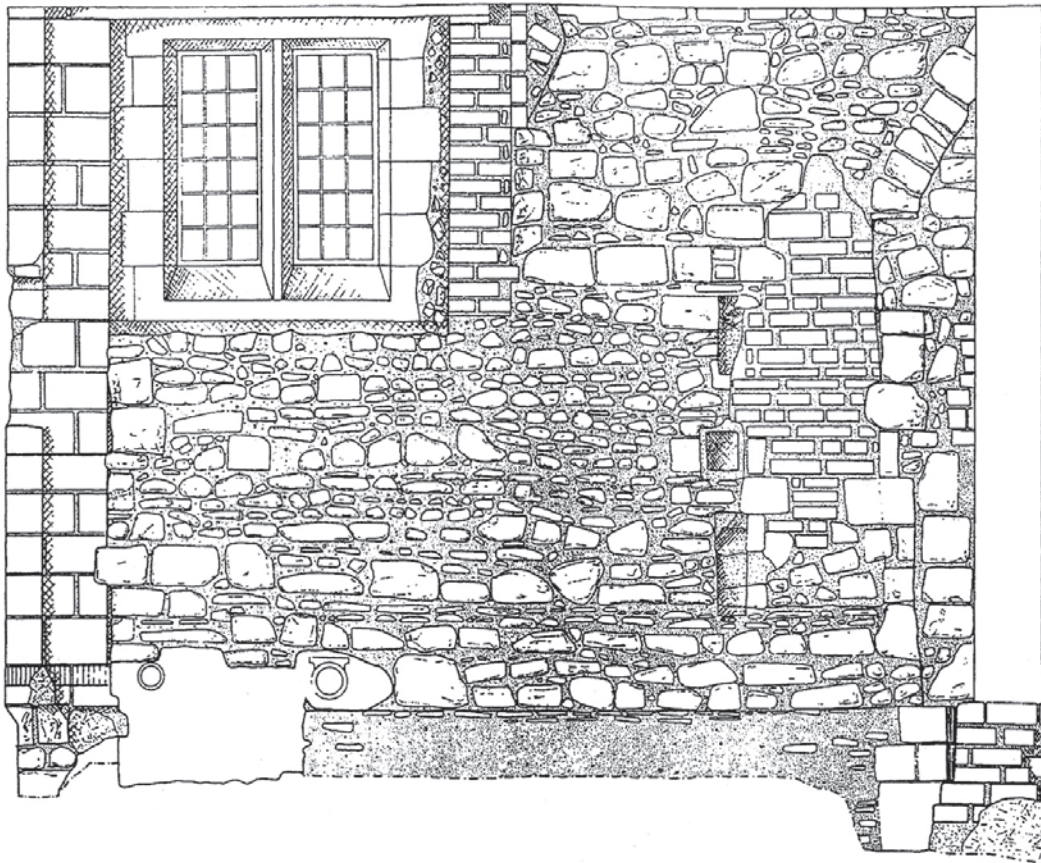


Figure 17: 1995 elevation drawing (top) and re-exposure (bottom) of west wall of Art Store - formerly the sacristy/vestry.

Material Culture

Largely relating to the collegiate phase, a moderately sized finds assemblage was recovered during the recent investigations and which comprises metalwork, pottery, glass, clay tobacco pipe, worked bone, worked stone, ceramic building materials and moulded stone); the site's economic data (i.e. animal bone) is presented upon thereafter (Dodwell's report on a single human bone follows).

Metalwork Andrew Hall & Grahame Appleby

Some 97 pieces of metalwork, weighing 2084g, were recovered during excavation at Jesus College as part of the refurbishment programme of Chapel Court, and include respectively eight each copper alloy and lead objects, the remainder consisting of iron. Only diagnostic items are described below, the vast majority of the ironwork being undiagnostic and all in a poorly preserved condition.

Copper Alloy

<134>, [015]: Two copper alloy lace chapes, or aiglets; large numbers of these objects are commonly found on Medieval and post-Medieval sites and contexts. These examples are well preserved and most likely of Late Medieval data. Similar examples are published from London and Norwich (Margeson 1993; Egan 2005, 53). Dimensions: length 18.3 & 20.3mm; combined weight <1g.

<135>, SF17: Quatrefoil furniture mount/surround made from sheet copper alloy for a drop-handle, diamond shaped with a central piercing. The petals each have a raised boss and chased radial lines: 27.5mm x 27.9mm, weight 4g. 16th – 17th century in date.

<136>, [043]: Badly damaged copper alloy Nuremburg jetton, c. 55% surviving; torn along one side and in poor condition, but most likely a Hanns Krauwinkle type. These are very common on late 16th to early 17th century sites. Probably used as a counting or exchequer token or for gaming (see Egan 2005: 172 for a full discussion of these objects). Diameter 25mm, weigh 3g.

<137>, [045]: Large copper alloy jetton or token of similar date and use to <136>; Groat size, c. 30.5mm in diameter and weighing 2g, possibly of French origin and probably 17th century in date. The inscription is illegible and would benefit from further cleaning and conservation.

<138>, Tr. 1: Single copper alloy lace chape or aiglet similar to <134> above; length 21.44mm.

<158>, [043]: Very thin copper alloy pin, poorly preserved, and missing its head. Pins are ubiquitous items and this example is probably Late Medieval to early post-Medieval in date; length c. 42.6mm, weight <0.5g.

<159>c, Tr. 2: Very small, probably copper alloy, pin missing its point. Length 19.5mm, head diameter 1.7mm.

Lead and Pewter

With the exception of the reported pieces three pieces of window lead (<156, 170>; total weight 24g) and two off-cuts (<155>, weight 25g; <157> 11g) were also found.

<157>, Tr. 1: Lead stylus with one pointed and one flat end and used in a similar fashion to a pencil. Examples from Coppergate, York exist and are identical to Winchester Class 2

type styli and generally date from the 13th to 15th centuries (Ottaway & Rogers 2002, 2934). Length 104mm.

<159>a, Tr. 2: 'Boy Bishop' token, probably made in Bury St Edmunds or Ely. This example is probably of the half-groat size. Obverse has a crudely executed Bishop's mitre and the reverse a standard long-cross, triple pellets within the central field and illegible legend. Diameter c. 27mm. Boy Bishop tokens were issued during the Christmas festive period between St Nicholas' day on the 6th December until Childermas (or Holy Innocents' Day) on the 28th December. During this period, a choirboy was elected as bishop and treated as a real bishop. During his time as bishop, the Boy Bishop lead processions and preached sermons, but was not allowed to celebrate Mass. The Boy Bishop would preach a sermon on the 28th December, resigning the same day. In some cities and towns, especially East Anglia lead tokens were issued, with the main centre at Bury St Edmunds, although the practice also existed at Sudbury, Ipswich and Ely. Tokens were typically exchanged for alms. Most tokens were based on general coinage and groat size, the half-groat size, such as this example, being much rarer, with more finely detailed ones generally earlier in date. The practice of electing Boy Bishops effectively ended with the Dissolution in 1536 (for a fuller discussion on these objects see Rigold 1977).

<159>b, Tr. 2: Circular, flat lead disc with traces of two fixings; possibly a lid or similar. Diameter 24.8mm; undated.

Iron

Some 81 pieces of poorly preserved and heavily concreted ironwork were recovered. The vast majority of these consisted of nails of varying weight and length and pieces of door hinge or furniture. None of these pieces are diagnostic beyond being handmade. Included within the assemblage, however, are several diagnostic pieces that warrant further comment. Due to the poor preservation of the assemblage, X-rays will be required in order to provide further identification and evidence of use.

<145> K: Two refitting fragments from a cast-iron object with a central perforation. Heavily concreted and poorly preserved these weigh 227g with the perforation c. 13.6mm in diameter. Probably from an architectural feature, such as a fireplace, these are post-Medieval in origin.

<146> T: Broken and very poorly preserved possible snaffle or bridle bit. The central bar is largely intact, but missing one end and associated loop (surviving length c. 120mm). The other loop is broken; weight 123g. Undated.

<151> [043] & [045]: Several pieces of door furniture, including a large hinge-strap with leaf-shaped terminal c. 205mm long and weighing 196g; basal or top door pivot c. 94mm long, with right-angle staple arrangement weighing 60g; five nail fragments, the largest weighing 25g and with a dome-shaped head and square cross-sectioned shaft.

<152> Tr. 1: Several fragments from a heavily corroded and concreted spur c. 75mm wide, probably late 16th to 17th century in date, weighing 101g.

<153> Tr. 2: Pair of corroded and concreted metalworking or smithing pliers. These tools were used in blacksmithing for the removal of nails from horseshoes, hot working and general craft activities (weight 229g, length c. 150mm); found with several square cross-sectioned nails and fragment of a horseshoe (weight 68g and tending to the large, Shire horse size of shoe). Although somewhat corroded these are most likely post-Medieval in date, but provide on-site evidence of metalworking and or smithing.

In conclusion, this small assemblage from Chapel Court is largely unremarkable, fragmentary and undiagnostic. That a significant proportion of the assemblage was recovered from disturbed and unstratified contexts also attests to the degree of local disturbance that would be expected from a building that has witnessed prolonged use and modifications. Despite the seemingly poor quality of the assemblage, however, two pieces of metalwork stand out. These are the lead stylus and Boy Bishop token. Both associated

with religious foundations, the former attests to the degree and type of literacy within the former nunnery of St Rhadegund's and the latter to celebrations either associated with Christmas or to quasi-commercial activity that took place during the annual fair held at the site (this fair subsequently became Garlic Fair, persisting into the 19th century). The date of these two items suggests they were connected to the nunnery, a view strengthened by the general location where they were found. As such, these items, and the later metalwork objects, provide evidence of the changing nature of the use of the site and of activities that took place within the courtyard, witnessing the transition from a religious foundation to the present day college.

Pottery Richard Newman

A total of 627 sherds of pottery (12.7kg) were recovered during the recent investigations conducted at Jesus College. The following discussion of this assemblage has been divided into two sections; the first details the material that was recovered from stratified contexts, and the second the unstratified sherds that were recovered from Trenches 1 and 2.

A total of 268 sherds, weighing 5401g, were recovered from stratified contexts at the site. This represents 42.7% of the total assemblage by count, and 42.6% by weight. The material dates to the Medieval – 12th to 15th century (25 sherds, weighing 291g) – post-Medieval – 16th to 17th century (216 sherds, weighing 4890g) – and modern – 18th to 19th century (25 sherds, weighing 204g) – periods (see Table 1). Many of the deposits investigated were quite mixed, however, often containing sherds that were derived from two or more periods. Nevertheless, a relatively large 17th century assemblage was recovered from F.33. This contained a near complete green-glazed fineware jug, as well as fragments of a number of German stoneware vessels.

Period	Fabric	Count	Weight	MSW
<i>Medieval</i>	Medieval Ely ware	1	7	7
	Essex red ware	1	8	8
	Medieval coarsewares	23	276	12
<i>Post-Medieval</i>	Green-glazed fineware	5	329	65.8
	Glazed red earthenware	65	1046	16.1
	German stonewares (Seigburg, Frechen and Raeren)	67	2301	34.3
	Babylon-type lead-glazed earthenware	21	227	10.8
	Tin-glazed earthenware	5	19	3.8
	Bichromatic red earthenware	6	45	7.5
	Plain red coarseware	47	923	19.6
<i>Modern</i>	Chinese export porcelain	4	12	3
	Lead-glazed earthenware	3	11	3.7
	Pearlware	5	9	1.8
	Creamware	3	8	2.7
	Agate ware	1	37	37
	Staffordshire-type salt-glazed stoneware	4	27	6.75
	Westerwald stoneware	3	70	23.3
	Staffordshire-type slipware	1	11	11
	Refined white earthenware	3	35	11.7
		268	5401	20.2

Table 1: Stratified pottery by fabric.



Figure 18: Finds from the recent investigations. 1 - Lead 'Boy Bishop' token <159>, 2 - copper alloy Nuremburg jetton <136>, 3 - worked bone strip or fitting, 4 - pottery from F.33, 5 - vault rib, 6 - semi-circular shaft fragment from F.10, 7 - elongated semi-circular shaft fragment from F.10.

The assemblage was broken down by context as follows:

[010], F.05: this contained two sherds of 16th to 19th century plain red coarseware (13g).

[013], F.06: a mixed context. This contained a sherd of late 18th or early 19th century creamware (<1g), three sherds of 16th to 17th century German stoneware (15g), seven sherds of 16th to 17th century glazed red earthenware (29g) and a sherd of 13th to 15th century brown coarseware (3g).

[015], F.18: A mixed context. This contained two sherds of 19th century refined white earthenware (30g), a sherd of 19th century lead-glazed earthenware (8g), two sherds of 18th century Staffordshire salt-glazed stoneware (11g), a sherd of 18th century Chinese export porcelain (7g), a sherd of 18th century Westerwald stoneware (3g), a sherd of 18th century creamware (4g), seven sherds of 16th to 17th century German stoneware (including both Frechen and Raeren) weighing 85g, nine sherds of 16th to 17th century Babylon-type lead-glazed earthenware (44g), one sherd of 16th to 17th century bichromatic red earthenware (15g), 15 sherds of 16th to 17th glazed red earthenware (178g), 20 sherds of 16th to 17th century plain red coarseware (including plant pot) weighing 391g and six sherds of residual 13th to 15th century grey coarseware (50g).

[015] (lower level interface with [017]), F.18: a mixed context. This contained two sherds of 16th/17th century Frechen Stoneware (87g) and a sherd of 13th to 15th century grey coarseware (9g).

[016], F.19: a 16th or 17th century context. <051> contained 13 sherds of plain red coarseware (120g), two sherds of glazed red earthenware (20g), a sherd of Frechen stoneware (10g), a sherd of lead-glazed earthenware (<1g) and two sherds of residual 13th to 15th century grey coarseware (13g). <046> contained three sherds of glazed red earthenware (10g), a sherd of plain red coarseware (3g) and a sherd of residual 13th to 15th century Medieval Ely ware, which has a 14th century *floruit* (7g).

[017], F.07: this contained a sherd of 16th to 17th century glazed red earthenware (66g).

[033], F.51: a mixed context. This contained three sherds of 18th century Chinese export porcelain (5g), a sherd of late 18th or early 19th century creamware (3g), a sherd of 16th to 18th century tin-glazed earthenware (6g), a sherd of 18th or 19th century lead-glazed earthenware (2g), a sherd of 18th century Staffordshire-type slipware (11g) and two sherds of 16th to 17th century German stoneware (107g).

[034], F.52: a mixed context. This contained a sherd of 19th century refined white earthenware (5g), a sherd of 16th to 19th century plain red coarseware (4g), a sherd of 13th to 15th century buff coarseware (3g) and six sherds of 13th to 15th century grey coarseware (97g).

[043], F.16: a mixed context. This contained a sherd of 13th to 15th century grey coarseware (21g), and a sherd of 16th to 17th century German stoneware (45g).

[045], F.41: an 18th century context. This contained a sherd of creamware (11g), two sherds of white-dipped Staffordshire salt-glazed stoneware (16g), a sherd of plain red coarseware (191g), plus two residual sherds of 16th to 17th century Babylon-type lead-glazed earthenware (2g) and two sherds of 16th to 17th century German stoneware (4g).

[053], F.24: this contained a single sherd of abraded grey coarseware (5g), which is most probably Roman in date.

[059], F.45: a mixed context. This contained five sherds of late 18th or early 19th century pearlware (9g), a sherd of 18th century Agate ware (37g), a sherd of 18th century Westerwald stoneware (or possibly Scratch Blue) weighing 53g, six sherds of 16th to 17th century German stoneware (including both Frechen and Raeren) weighing 156g, a sherd of 16th to 17th century glazed red earthenware (205g) and a sherd of 16th to 17th century plain red coarseware (98g).

[093], F.32: a 17th or early 18th century context. This contained two sherds of tin-glazed earthenware (9g), a sherd of Babylon-type lead-glazed earthenware (42g), two sherds of German stoneware (46g), a sherd of glazed red earthenware (30g) and a sherd of Westerwald stoneware (14g).

[095], F.33: a 16th century or 17th century context. This was dominated by glazed red earthenware (34 sherds, weighing 494g), and also contained a quantity of Frechen

stoneware (22 sherds, weighing 574g); three fragments bearing embossed decoration – including portions of two coats of arms – were identified. Also present were five sherds of bichromatic red earthenware (30g), six sherds of Babylon-type lead-glazed earthenware (71g), two sherds of tin-glazed earthenware (4g) and six sherds of plain red coarseware (216g), plus two residual sherds of 15th to 16th century Seigburg stoneware (33g), and two sherds of 13th to 15th century grey coarseware (15g).

[096], F.33: a 16th or 17th century context. This contained three fragments of green-glazed fineware, one of which represents a small but substantially complete two handled jug of unusual design (86g – not manufactured at Ely) and another a rim fragment of pierced fretwork form (8g). Also present were 18 sherds of Frechen stoneware, weighing 1102g and representing a minimum of three vessels, plus a single sherd of Seigburg stoneware (41g) and four sherds of Babylon-type lead-glazed earthenware (61g), one of which bears embossed decoration in the form of a face. Finally, two sherds of plain red coarseware (51g), and two residual sherds of 13th to 15th century grey coarseware (40g) were also recovered.

[097], F.33: a 16th or 17th century context. This contained two sherds of Broad Street-type green-glazed fineware (230g), a sherd of Babylon-type lead-glazed earthenware (9g), a sherd of glazed red earthenware (14g) and two sherds of plain red coarseware (30g).

[117], F.20: this contained a sherd of Essex red ware (8g), which is late 13th to 15th century in date with a 15th century *floruit*.

A total of 359 sherds (7265g) were recovered from unstratified deposits encountered in Trenches 1 and 2. This represents 57.3% of the total assemblage by count, and 57.4% by weight. As Table 2 demonstrates, a very similar range of fabrics are represented as were recovered from the stratified deposits discussed above. No vessels of inherent significance were identified.

		Trench 1		Trench 2	
Period	Fabric	Count	Weight	Count	Weight
Medieval	Medieval finewares	4	112	2	25
	Medieval Ely ware	6	131	-	-
	Essex red ware	1	17	2	44
	Cambridge-type sgraffito ware	1	9	-	-
	Medieval coarsewares	18	294	4	53
Post-Medieval	Glazed red earthenware	23	714	25	461
	Broad Street-type fineware	1	19	2	7
	German stonewares (Seigburg, Frechen and Raeren)	21	588	38	770
	Babylon-type lead-glazed earthenware	3	123	15	264
	Tin-glazed earthenware	6	48	7	32
	Plain red coarseware	42	1099	48	1522
Modern	Chinese export porcelain	-	-	3	3
	Lead-glazed earthenware	7	57	3	30
	Creamware	2	7	2	10
	Staffordshire-type salt-glazed stoneware	3	29	1	5
	Westerwald stoneware	2	13	5	40
	Scratch Blue	-	-	2	12
	Refined white earthenware	14	175	33	228
	Blue-bodied earthenware	1	3	-	-
	White stoneware	2	126	-	-
	Black Basalt ware	-	-	1	3
	Agate ware	-	-	3	28
	English utilitarian stoneware	-	-	3	133
	Notts / Derby Stoneware	-	-	3	22
		157	3564	202	3692

Table 2: Unstratified pottery by fabric.

In conclusion, the range of material recovered, which was dominated by post-Medieval wares, is broadly typical of assemblages derived from the Cambridge region generally (see Edwards & Hall 1997). No vessels of inherent significance were identified, and the quantity of stratified material was relatively low. Nevertheless, the group is of some significance because to date only a small number of comparable assemblages have been recovered from secure collegiate contexts in Cambridge. In association with the assemblage recovered from the College Library excavations (Evans 1995b), it compliments the material that has previously been recovered from late 16th and early 17th deposits associated with Trinity College's kitchens (Newman *in prep.*), from 16th century pits at Gonville & Caius College (Alexander 1995) and from an early 17th century pit group at Pembroke College (Hall 2002), and provides an important contrast with the much more extensive domestic assemblages that are known from the town.

Glass Richard Newman

A number of stratified contexts at the site contained fragments of glass. The majority of this material, however, consisted of window glass, or else was derived from 19th century vessels of minimal interest. Nevertheless, four contexts were identified that did contain significant material. These comprise:

[096], F.33, <013>: contained a ribbed body fragment that appears to have been derived from a beaker of cylindrical or pedestal form. This has been mould blown, and dates to the 16th or more probably 17th century (Willmott 2002). It weighs 2g. Three fragments of window glass were also present in this context.

[097], F.33, <021>: contained a base fragment derived from a cylindrical bottle. This weighs 3g, and is post-Medieval in date.

[015], F.18, <035>: contained a base fragment derived from a cylindrical bottle, or possibly a goblet. It weighs 4g, and is post-Medieval in date. Two fragments of window glass were also present in this context.

[043], F.16, <091>: contained a mixed assemblage. This included neck fragments derived from two hand blown phials or perfume bottles (4g and 1g respectively). These are probably 17th or 18th century in date. The context also contained three fragments of window glass and two intrusive fragments derived from 19th or early 20th century vessels.

In addition, a relatively large glass assemblage was recovered from unstratified deposits in Trenches 1 and 2. Although the majority of the material was very modern in date, the finds also included:

Trench 2, <127>: a number of fragments derived from a large onion bottle (of 17th/18th century date) were identified, along with the stems and the base of the bowls of two 18th century wine glasses. The stem of a 19th century wine glass was also identified, along with a near complete small rectangular 19th century bottle marked 'Judson / London'. Finally, a minimum of two 19th century Codd bottles were present, each marked with the name of a Cambridge manufacturer (Woods, 1858+ and Ekin, c. 1841-57) as well as two local Lincoln beer bottles (1870+).

Clay Tobacco Pipe Craig Cessford

A significant, although poorly stratified, assemblage of clay tobacco pipes (MNI 50) was recovered. The assemblage is predominantly 17th to 18th century in date, although at least one 19th century fragment is present. The assemblage is notable for the presence of six pipes with the initials IK; these were produced by James Kuquit of Cambridge who was active c.1713-50. Two of these have a stamped mark of a crown in relief, on the base of the heel; this particular combination has not been recognised previously. The presence of clay tobacco pipe in a context indicates a date of. c.1580+. Bowls have been categorised using the Oswald general typology (1975). Information on makers derives largely from Cessford (2001), although subsequent unpublished research has modified some of the identification and dating of manufacturers.

Stratified Contexts

<006> [095] 2 type 5 bowls c.1640-60. plus one fragment no earlier than c.1660-80 (plus 2 heel/spurs) MNI 4
<010> [093] stem only
<028> [011] bowl fragment
<032> [013] stem only
<037> [015] 1 heel/spur MNI 1
<063> [026] type 7 bowl c.1660-80 (plus 3 heels/spurs) MNI 4
<068> [033] type 9 bowl c.1680-1710 MNI 1
<076> [034] stem only
<087> [043] stem only
<093> [043] + [45] stem only
<099> [045] stem only
<102> [046] stem only

Unstratified Contexts

<112> **Trench 1** MNI 20

Bowls (MNI 10)

1 type 4 c.1600-40
2 type 9 c.1680-1710
1 type 10 c.1700-40
1 type 12 c.1730-80
1 type 10-12 c.1700-80 with initials IK on sides of heel and stamped crown mark in relief on the base of the heel. Produced by James Kuquit of Cambridge, active c.1713-50.
1 type 14 c.1820-40
1 fragment c.1680+
1 fragment c.1700+
1 fragment c.1700+ with initials WJ on sides. Does not relate to any known Cambridge makers, one possibility is William Jackson of Wisbech active c.1802-15 as there is some other evidence for occasional items from Wisbech reaching Cambridge.

Heels/spurs (MNI 10)

1 heel probably with initials IK on side. Produced by James Kuquit of Cambridge, active c.1713-50.
1 heel with stamped five petalled Tudor rose mark on base. This mark is paralleled on pipes from London dated c.1610-40
1 heel with initials WP on sides. Possibly William Phipos of Cambridge, who died in 1740.
7 plain heels/spurs

Stems

1 curving stem with impressed mark C•Crop within box on side and with unclear text within box on other side, possibly incorporating LONDON. Produced by Charles Crop or Charles Crop & Sons of London active from 1856 onwards (Oswald 1975, 133). As the stem is curved this was probably one of the rather ornate high quality

pipes with decorated bowls the Crop is known to have produced. Crop products have been recognised in Cambridge before at the Grand Arcade site.

1 stem with impressed mark S. WILK / INSON, / *Cambg.* Produced by Samuel Wilkinson of Cambridge, active c.1750-87.

<131> Trench 2 MNI 39

Bowls (MNI 20)

2 type 4 c.1600-40

1 type 5 c.1640-60

6 type 6 c.1660-80

4 type 9 c.1680-1710

3 type 10 c.1700-40

3 type 12 c.1730-80

1 type 23 bowl c.1760-1800 with initials RW on sides of spur. No obvious local source.

Heels/spurs (MNI 19)

3 heels with initials IK on side. Produced by James Kuquit of Cambridge, active c.1713-50.

1 heel with initials IK on side and stamped crown mark in relief on base. Produced by James Kuquit of Cambridge, active c.1713-50.

1 heel with initials on side and stamped eight spoked wheel mark on base

1 heel with stamped five petalled Tudor rose mark on base (see above)

1 heel with incuse letter C on base. This is paralleled by two finds from the St. John's Triangle site (Cessford in Newman 2008). These were dated to c.1730-80 and the mark could potentially relate to John Carter, active in Cambridge c.1703-26.

1 heel with initials WP on sides and unclear I stamped symbol on base, bowl form c.1700+. Possibly William Phipos of Cambridge, who died in 1740.

1 heel with initials PW on sides, bowl form c.1700+. No obvious local source, the initials PW have been found in the Cambridge area before dated c.1760-80 and a London origin was suggested (Flood 1976, 46)

10 plain heels/spurs plus large bowl fragments

Decorated stem

1 stem with impressed curvilinear decoration

Worked Bone Richard Newman

A single worked bone artefact was recovered from a stratified context at the site. This consisted of a fragmentary worked bone strip, with applied ring-dot decoration, which is most probably Medieval or early post-Medieval in date.

F.07, [017]: a worked bone strip, which is pentagonal in section and consists of three broken fragments (only two of which rejoin). A single row of inscribed punch-dot decoration runs along its uppermost face. The strip measures 117mm+ long, 6mm wide and 4mm thick, and weighs 2g. There is no evidence of wear, and it does not appear sufficiently robust to have utilised as a spatula or eraser. It is therefore most likely to have been decorative, and was perhaps originally glued to a box or item of furniture (see for example MacGregor 1985).

In addition to the strip, a number of unstratified fragments derived from a worked bone needle case were also recovered from Trench 1.

Trench 1, <121>: a cylindrical worked bone needle case, which originally had a screw-on lid at either end. It is incomplete, comprising nine fragments weighing 26g, and only one lid is present. The body, which measures 68mm long by 25mm in diameter, has an external thread at one end and an internal thread at the other. It is minimally decorated, with a turned ring at either end. The surviving lid fitted the external thread, and measures 35mm in diameter. Overall, the case is well made and appears to have been machine-turned, suggesting that it is most probably 18th or 19th century in date.

Worked Stone Richard Newman

A single worked stone fragment was recovered from a stratified context. This consisted of a fine-grained bluish grey vesicular quernstone fragment that is identifiable as Niedermendig Mülstein lava (also known as Rhenish or Mayen lava) from the Eifel region in Germany (Kars 1983). Although such querns were frequently used during the Roman period, and are common finds on Middle and Late Saxon sites, they are much rarer in the Medieval period as their use was controlled following the Norman Conquest and many people were instead compelled to use centrally regulated mills (Watts 2002, 38-42). Therefore, although it occurred residually in a later context, this example is likely to be pre-12th century in origin.

[016], F.19, <058>: a Niedermendig Mülstein lava quern fragment. It measures 105mm by 96mm in extent and 30mm thick, and weighs 414g.

In addition, an unstratified whetstone fragment was also recovered from Trench 1.

Trench 1, <122>: a quartz schist whetstone fragment. It measures 87mm long by 21mm in diameter, and weighs 86g. It has been heavily used, and is Medieval or post-Medieval in date.

Ceramic Building Materials Richard Newman

A total of four glazed floor tile fragments were recovered from stratified contexts at the site. All four are late Medieval/early post-Medieval in date, and are composed of a similar coarse red earthenware fabric. They comprise:

[015], F.18, <038>: a fragment with mottled yellow and brown decoration, which measures 23mm thick and weighs 84g.

[015] (lower interface with [17]), F.18, <044>: two fragments, each of which bears a dark green glaze. The first example measures 23mm thick and weighs 90g, whilst the second measures 30mm thick and weighs 154g.

[016], F.19, <054>: a fragment near identical to those described above, with a similar dark green glaze. It measures 30mm thick, and weighs 146g.

No significant fragments were recovered from unstratified contexts.

Moulded Stone Hugh Richmond

In total, 76 fragments of moulded stone were recovered during the recent investigations conducted at Jesus College. Following initial analysis, however, 38 undiagnostic/repetitive fragments were discarded. This material was derived from five separate contexts at the site (see Table 3).

	F.42	F.10	F.07, F.18 and F.19	Area 5 Blocking	Chapterhouse Fireplace
Total	22	2	33	5	14

Table 3: Moulded stone by context.

The first of these contexts, F.42, comprised a layer of demolition debris that was utilised as make-up material in c. 1500. The second, F.10, consisted of external cladding that was applied to the outer wall of the east range during the same period. The third – F.07, F.18 and F.19 – comprised a series of external layers that incorporated material derived from the partial demolition of the chapterhouse at the end of the 15th century, but which had later been extensively disturbed. The fourth context consisted of material that was utilised to block-up a doorway situated in the north wall of the chapel (again, most probably during the conversion of the buildings for collegiate use). Finally, the fifth context comprised a stack of redeposited fragments that had been walled-up inside a fireplace in the area of the former chapterhouse. In general, the material consisted of dressed ashlar, and both clunch and Barnack blocks were present. A number of moulded fragments were also identified, however, and a summary catalogue of the most significant examples is included below:

- <021>, F.19: a circular shaft fragment.
- <022>, F.19: a circular column fragment, measuring c. 800mm in diameter.
- <031>, F.10: a semi-circular shaft fragment, measuring 330mm in diameter.
- <032>, F.10: an 'elongated' semi-circular shaft fragment, designed to be bonded into a wall.
- <046>, F.42: a vault shaft; derived from the section at the back of the shaft, just above the corbel.
- <060>, **Fireplace**: a small-scale vaulting rib, with hollow chamfer.
- <067>, **Chapel Doorway**: a plain chamfered vault rib.
- <068>, F.19: a plain chamfered plinth.
- <069>, **Chapel Doorway**: a capital with stiff leaf decoration (only three stems survive).
- <071>, **Chapel Doorway**: the corner of a sloping windowsill?
- <072>, **Chapel Doorway**: a plain chamfered doorjamb, with rebate for door.
- <073>, **Fireplace**: a plain chamfered offset.
- <076>, **Fireplace**: a small-scale vaulting rib, with hollow chamfer.

Economic Data

Animal Bone Vida Rajkovača

The animal bone assemblage totalled 673 assessable specimens (8901g), of which 315 were identified to species. The material was recovered from cut features; other closed contexts – layers and spreads from Trench 1 and 2. It displayed a good level of preservation, with minimal or no surface erosion and weathering. Based on the provenance and the chronology of the material, several sub-sets were created in order to study the assemblage (see Tables 4-6).

The zooarchaeological investigation followed the system implemented by Bournemouth University with all identifiable elements recorded (NISP: Number of Identifiable Specimens) and diagnostic zoning (amended from Dobney & Reilly 1988) used to calculate MNE (Minimum Number of Elements) from which MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) was derived. Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972),

Hillson (1999) and reference material from the Cambridge Archaeological Unit, Cambridge. Most, but not all, caprine bones are difficult to identify to species; however, it was possible to identify a limited range of sheep specimens from the assemblage, using the criteria of Boessneck (1969). Unidentifiable fragments were assigned to general size categories where possible. Ageing of the assemblage employed both mandibular tooth wear (Grant 1982; Payne 1973) and fusion of proximal and distal epiphyses (Silver 1969). Sexing using morphological characteristics was only undertaken for pig canines based on their size, shape and root morphology (Schmid 1972: 80-81). The Gallus/ Numida/ Phasianus group of closely related Galliformes are difficult to distinguish and these were only recorded as Galliformes. Other bird identifications will, at this stage, have to remain provisional or left at Family/ Order level pending further specialist analysis. Taphonomic criteria including indications of butchery, pathology, gnawing activity and surface modifications as a result of weathering were also recorded when evident.

Two pits produced the total of 48 bone specimens. The range of species is relatively varied, given the small quantity of faunal material. Pit B/D yielded a small, yet interesting array of domestic and wild species with sheep accounting for 72.8% of the sub-set and giving the MNI count for three individual animals (Table 4). An articulated cat skeleton came from pit B/D aged 4 to 8 months. Butchery was crude, noted on 10 specimens (23.2%) including rabbit and sheep/ goat. The most common actions were performed to prepare for disarticulation or to dismember portions of skeleton.

	17th c. pit F.33			17th/18th c. pit F.32		
Taxon	NISP	NISP%	MNI	NISP	NISP%	MNI
Cattle	.	.	.	5	100	2
Sheep/Goat	24	72.8	3	.	.	.
Sheep	2	6.1	1	.	.	.
Pig	1	3	1	.	.	.
Dog	1	3	1	.	.	.
Cat*	1	3	1	.	.	.
Rabbit	3	9.1	1	.	.	.
Pheasant	1	3	1	.	.	.
Total ID to species	33	100	.	5	100	.
Cattle-sized	3	.	.	.	.	.
Sheep-sized	6	.	.	.	.	.
Bird n.f.i.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Total	43		.	5		.

Table 4: Number of Identified Specimens and Minimum Number of Individuals for pits; * articulated skeleton; the abbreviation n.f.i. denotes the specimen could not be further identified.

A further 70 assessable fragments came from two layers: [15] and [16]. Sheep is again the prevalent species, with a limited range of bird species being present (Table 5). A midshaft fragment of a human fibula also came from [15]. One of the unidentified bird specimens could potentially represent a bird of prey; however, this identification will have to be undertaken at later stage.

A range of other ambiguously dated contexts produced the largest sub-set within the assemblage totalling 237 fragments, of which 76 were identified to species (32%). A relatively broad range of bird species was recorded, with a portion of the bird component being identified to species level (provisionally - pending further identifications) and the remainder being assigned to a family or order (Table 6). Of 237 specimens from this sub-set, 133 came from [043] and this is also where the majority of the birds came from. Animal bone material coming from spreads in trench 1 and trench 2 showed a similar range of species, although, it would seem, with a slightly greater emphasis on the livestock component of the assemblage. Butchery was relatively common and it is noteworthy that cut marks were also recorded on bird and rabbit bones, which a testimony to a good preservation.

Taxon	[015]			[016]		
	NISP	NISP%	MNI	NISP	NISP%	MNI
Cattle	7	23.3	1	1	6.25	1
Sheep/Goat	12	40.1	1	9	56.25	1
Sheep	5	16.7	1	1	6.25	1
Pig	1	3.3	1	1	6.25	1
Rabbit	2	6.7	1	1	6.25	1
Dom. goose	1	3.3	1	.	.	.
Chicken	1	3.3	1	.	.	.
Pheasant	1	3.3	1	1	6.25	1
Wood pigeon?	.	.	.	1	6.25	1
Frog/ toad	.	.	.	1	6.25	1
Total ID to species	30	100	.	16	100	.
Cattle-sized	7	.	.	1	.	.
Sheep-sized	3	.	.	3	.	.
Bird n.f.i.	7	.	.	3	.	.
Total	47		.	23		.

Table 5: Number of Identified Specimens and Minimum Number of Individuals for contexts [015] and [016].

Taxon	Other contexts			Trench 1			Trench 2		
	NISP	NISP%	MNI	NISP	NISP%	MNI	NISP	NISP%	MNI
Cattle	.	.	.	14	15.1	1	25	40.3	3
Sheep/Goat	40	52.6	2	47	50.5	6	22	35.5	3
Sheep	.	.	.	2	2.1	1	8	12.9	4
Pig	2	2.6	.	18	19.4	2	4	6.5	1
Dog	1	1.3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cat	1	1.3	.	1	1.1	1	.	.	.
Rabbit	17	22.3	3	4	4.3	1	3	4.8	1
Dom. goose	3	4	.	2	2.1	1	.	.	1
Chicken	3	4	.	4	4.3	1	.	.	1
Pheasant	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mallard	3	4	.	1	1.1	1	.	.	1
Snipe?	2	2.6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wood pigeon?	1	1.3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total ID to species	76	100	.	93	100	.	62	100	.
<i>Corvid</i>	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Wader n.f.i.</i>	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Galliformes</i>	12	.	.	4	.	.	1	.	.
<i>Anseriformes</i>	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cattle-sized	8	.	.	37	.	.	6	.	.
Sheep-sized	82	.	.	57	.	.	23	.	.
Mammal n.f.i.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bird n.f.i.	43	.	.	17	.	.	11	.	.
Fish n.f.i.	4	.	.	4	.	.	1	.	.
Total	237			214			104		

Table 6: Number of Identified Specimens and Minimum Number of Individuals for other contexts and unstratified finds from trenches.

In conclusion, in 17th and 18th century Jesus College mutton appears to have been regularly eaten, followed by rabbit and a wide array of bird species, both domestic and wild. One butchery action was exceptionally common in this assemblage and that is splitting animal carcass in half by chopping the vertebrae along the dorso-ventral axis. Although present in some prehistoric assemblages, this butchery technique was extremely rare until the 16th century when it becomes increasingly important (Maltby 1979). In general, domestic species appear to have made a major contribution with a number of wild species hinting at remains of 'high table' banquets. The assemblage is broadly similar to the Trinity Kitchen's faunal record (Rajkovača *in prep.*) in terms of the range of species and comparable butchery techniques. When viewed against other contemporaneous assemblages from the city, it has the potential to offer more distinct answers about socio-economic and dietary practices from Medieval and Post-Medieval Cambridge.

Human Bone Natasha Dodwell

An adult-sized fibula shaft fragment came from made-ground deposit [015], F.18 in Area 1. Fresh breaks were recorded on either side of the shaft. This trench was situated in relatively close proximity to the east end of the chapel, which is known to have been the former location of the nun's cemetery (Gdaniec 1993; Evans *et al.* 1997, 140-42). The presence of disarticulated human bone in such a context is, therefore, by no means unusual.

Discussion

Archaeological evidence of pre-monastic activity at the site was represented by a widespread deposit of relatively sterile sandy silt, which was encountered in Areas 1, 4 and 6. Elements of this same layer were also identified, sealed beneath the nunnery's eastern claustral range, during the 1995 chapterhouse investigations (Evans *et al.* 1997, 106). At this time the deposit was found to be at least 0.50m+ deep, and was interpreted as having been formed by agricultural/horticultural use. This interpretation is supported by the results of an excavation conducted in 2004 at the nearby maintenance workshop and gardener's compound site. Here, a Roman fieldsystem or paddock network of mid 2nd to 3rd century date was identified (Evans & Williams 2004). Furthermore, both the date and the alignment of the features that were encountered at this site corresponded very closely with those of contemporary ditches that had previously been uncovered nearby during excavations conducted in the basements of no.'s 35-37 Jesus Lane and no. 11 Park Street (Alexander *et al.* 2004). Subsequently, however, a marked diminution of activity appears to have occurred in this area during the Saxon period. But, by the early 11th century, the site had become incorporated into Cambridge's Medieval East Fields, a fringe of agricultural land that surrounded the now rapidly expanding town (Hesse 2007, 156-58). Agricultural activity then appears to have continued until the first monastic buildings were erected in c. 1138.

The Monastic Period

Although not resulting in a radical reappraisal of the Nunnery's layout or history, the recent investigations conducted within and around the eastern range of Cloister Court closely compliment the previous phase of recording undertaken in 1995. Additional architectural details have also been revealed within the northern portion of the Medieval eastern claustral range. The most significant discovery to be made in this location comprised the identification of two *in situ* semi-circular wall shafts with octagonal bases; these were situated against the east and west walls of Area 6 respectively. As discussed above, three principal interpretations of these features can be suggested: firstly, they may have formed part of an east-west aligned colonnade; secondly, they may have been elements within a scheme of decorative arcading, and; thirdly, they may have constituted part of a vault which supported the floor of the dormitory above. At present, insufficient evidence is available to determine which of these is correct. Based upon the current reconstruction of the usage of this area, therefore, three possible developmental sequences can be proposed for this portion of the range following its construction in the 13th century:

- I. The daystairs were originally separated from the dayroom by an open colonnade, which was later demolished and a solid wall constructed in its place.
- II. The daystairs were initially present, to the south of an arcaded/vaulted dayroom, but were later modified/rebuilt.

- III. The daystairs were originally situated elsewhere, and the arcaded/vaulted dayroom was later sub-divided and a new staircase added (although this scenario appears to be much the least likely of the three).

Although this issue is currently unresolved, should any future works be conducted within the rooms situated at the northern end of the east range it is possible that the presence/absence of additional wall shafts could be confirmed, and the situation thereby at least partially clarified.

Externally, the fragmentary buttress and wall remnants encountered in Area 1 are also significant, as they provide confirmation of the precise location of the demolished exterior portion of the chapterhouse. This evidence indicates that the building originally extended at least a metre further to the east than has previously been recorded (RCHM(E) 1959, facing page 84), but agrees closely with the alignment of the walls that are visible in the one surviving photograph of Gray and Atkinson's excavation (Evans *et al.* 1997, plate i); a comparison of this same image with the fragmentary remains that were revealed during the present investigation also underlines the extent of the damage that has been caused to this structure since 1894.

In addition to the above, the presence of an ancillary timber-framed structure situated in close proximity to the chapterhouse, whilst not previously recognised, is by no means unexpected. Numerous outbuildings – such as a kitchen, brew-house, servants quarters and stables – are likely to have been present in and around the monastic precinct (Greene 1992, 4-11), and these structures may well have gone through several phases of development. Such a sequence is potentially indicated at the present site by the existence of an earlier post alignment, sealed beneath the timber-framed building, which is paralleled by a further posthole that was encountered beneath the chapterhouse during the 1995 investigations (Evans *et al.* 1997, 108). This latter feature clearly predated the erection of the 13th century masonry structure, and potentially comprised an element within a preceding timber building. Historical accounts indicate that the earliest structures in the majority of monastic foundations are likely to have been constructed from timber in this way (Greene 1992, 57-76); for example, at Norton Priory in Cheshire – perhaps the most intensively excavated monastic site in England – two successive phases of timber cloister were found to have predated the final masonry version of the structure (Greene 1989, 94).

Very little material culture of Medieval date was recovered during the investigations. A small quantity of 13th to 15th century coarseware was found redeposited within the made-ground layers in Chapel Court, where it was accompanied by a late 15th or early 16th century 'boy bishop' token and a 13th to 15th century lead stylus. A worked bone strip or fitting of probable Medieval manufacture was also recovered from Area 1. None of the artefacts were derived from stratified Medieval contexts, however, and are therefore of limited significance.

The Collegiate Period

The archaeological evidence of early collegiate activity that was recovered during the recent investigations closely accords with what was previously known of the conversion of the former monastic buildings in c. 1496-1500. It appears that, at this time, the interior of the east range – with the exception of the reredorter shaft and adjacent lobby wall, both of which are situated at the extreme north end of the building – was entirely gutted, and the projecting eastern portion of the chapterhouse demolished (Evans *et al.* 1997, 97). The remainder of the range was then sub-divided into three equal bays via the construction of two free-standing chimney stacks. A new timber-built interior structure was introduced and the range also raised from two storeys to three, whilst the earlier masonry walls were largely refaced in brick (*ibid.*, 101-04). The resultant building comprised the first three-storey range to be constructed at any college in Cambridge. Archaeologically, the identification of a temporary yard surface situated immediately to the east of the former chapterhouse, which appears to have been utilised during the course of the latter structure's demolition, represents a new discovery. Its presence underlines the degree of planning and organisation that was required in order to implement Alcock's ambitious programme of conversion. Although the identification of a further layer of demolition debris utilised as internal make-up material in Area 6 does not in itself constitute a new discovery (similar deposits having previously been encountered further to the south in 1995; *ibid.*, 115), the material that was recovered from this deposit provides a significant contribution to the known corpus of Medieval stonework from the site. The same is also true of the blocking material that was recovered from the former chapel doorway in Area 5.

Evidence of later collegiate activity was also identified at the site, primarily in the form of a group of pits situated in Area 3. These features were relatively large (measuring 3.0m+ in diameter) but generally quite shallow, and – although they contained a moderate quantity of 17th century domestic debris – their primary purpose does not appear to have been refuse disposal. Instead, they may originally have comprised planting beds or other, horticultural-related features. The material that was recovered from them included pottery, glass, clay tobacco pipe and glass. Although small, this assemblage is relatively significant as, to date, only a limited number of comparable groups have been recovered from secure collegiate contexts in Cambridge. Whilst overall a somewhat larger quantity of material culture was present within Phase III deposits than had been recovered from contexts associated with the preceding monastic period, the remainder of this material was primarily derived from external made-ground layers that had often been extensively disturbed. Within these latter deposits, a relatively large pottery assemblage – spanning the 14th to 19th centuries – was identified. A number of metal artefacts were also present, including two 17th century jettons and a copper alloy furniture mount, plus an iron spur and a pair of metalworking pliers. In addition, a relatively large assemblage of 17th to 18th century clay tobacco pipes was recovered, with several of the bowls bearing identifiable maker's marks. Finally, the fragmentary remains of two 18th century wine glasses were also present, along with an 18th or 19th century worked bone needle case. It is possible that much of this material did not originate from the College itself, however, as evidence of contemporary night-soiling activity was previously

identified in the area of the Master's Garden during the 1992 new library excavations (*ibid.*, 136-37).

Mention should be made that, through consultation with the relevant local authorities, every effort was made to protect and preserve significant architectural/archaeological remains. This included rerouting of new services to avoid both the chapterhouse's buttress and the F.21/23 foundations within Area 4. Similarly, protective coverings were applied to both the chapterhouse's floor and, also, the F.13 surface (details of the measures taken are provided in the site archives).

In conclusion, there can be no doubt that the current programme has provided crucial details concerning the College's early architecture: 'fixing' the chapterhouse's eastern wall-line, finding the painted stonework and the discovery of Area 6's wall shaft-colonnade. Equally, the recovery of the 17th century, early collegiate-phase pit assemblage is also important and, in the future, will provide a basis of much needed 'town *vs.* gown' comparative context. Yet, all this does not amount to a 'new story'. Indeed, perhaps the most significant achievement of the current programme has been – through the close collaboration of the architect, the College and its building contractors, the archaeologists and local authority planning advisors – to facilitate the conversion of the chapterhouse-area rooms, and which are now certainly amongst the most strikingly dramatic (and sensitive) displays of multi-period historical architecture in Cambridge.

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APPENDICES

1) Test Pit Investigations

In January 2010, prior to works commencing in and around the eastern range of Jesus College's Cloister Court, the CAU examined the site for areas that may need further archaeological involvement during the works. The IT Store, which lay immediately behind the exposed facade of the former chapterhouse, had previously been examined in detail (Evans 1995a) and a full report published (Evans *et al.* 1997). Examination of the walls and under-floor area in this room revealed no further details other than those recorded during the previous investigation. In the adjacent Fellow's Cloakroom, to the north of the IT Store, three small test pits were examined, each of which was dug to a depth of approximately 0.4m (Test Pits 1 to 3). In addition, a further test pit (Test Pit 4) was excavated against the exterior face of the eastern wall of this room. The results of this work were as follows:

Test Pit 1

Located in the water closet in the southeast corner of the Fellow's Cloakroom, this test pit revealed a 0.08m floor slab overlying a 0.15m concrete floor raft. Beneath the concrete was made-up ground; at the limit of excavation red brick or tile could be seen.

Test Pit 2

Located in the northeast corner of the Fellow's Cloakroom, adjacent to a hand sink, this test pit revealed a 0.08m floor slab overlying a 0.15m concrete floor raft. Beneath the concrete was made-up ground, which contained some chalky inclusions and red brick fragments in its make up but no structure was visible.

Test Pit 3

Located in the northwest corner of the Fellow's Cloakroom, this test pit revealed a 0.08m floor slab overlying a 0.15m concrete floor raft. Beneath the concrete was made-up ground.

Test Pit 4

Located in Chapel Court, immediately adjacent to the east wall of the eastern range, and subsequently incorporated into Area 2, this test pit measured 1.0m by 0.50m in extent and was dug to a depth of 0.60m. Beneath a layer of dark brown rich humic top-soil, the base of the pit exposed a yellowish / creamy sand mortar that most likely comprised a component of the current wall's foundation.

2) Feature Concordance Table

Feature Number	Context Numbers	Type	Form	Date	Phase	Area
01	002-003	Modern service	Linear, N-S	Modern	-	1
02	004-005	Modern service	Linear, N-S	Modern	-	1
03	006-007	Modern service	Linear, NW-SE	Modern	-	1
04	008-009	Modern service	Linear, N-S	Modern	-	1
05	010-012	Modern service	Linear, NE-SW	Modern	-	1
06	013-014	Modern service	Linear, NW-SE	Modern	-	1
07	017	Layer – demolition material	Extensive	c. 1496-1500	III	1
08	022-023	Posthole	Sub-circular	12 th -15 th century	II	1
09	024-025	Posthole	Sub-circular	12 th -15 th century	II	1
10	031	Foundation for cladding	Linear, N-S	c. 1496-1500	III	2
11	001	Modern path	Linear, E-W + N-S	Modern	-	1
12	087-088	Posthole	Sub-circular	12 th -15 th century	II	1
13	019-020	Timber-framed structure	Heavily truncated	13 th -15 th century	II	1
14	063-064, 067-075, 085	‘Rammed’ foundation	Linear, N-S	13 th century	II	6
15	076-083	Robber pit?	Sub-rectangular	18 th century?	III	6
16	041, 043, 045	Robber pit?	Sub-oval	18 th /19 th century	III	6
17	018	Modern service	Linear, N-S	Modern	-	1
18	015	Layer – made-ground	Extensive	16 th -19 th century	III	1
19	016	Layer –made-ground	Extensive	16 th -19 th century	III	1
20	117	Buttress of chapterhouse	Heavily truncated	13 th century	II	1
21	118	Wall remnant of chapterhouse	Heavily truncated	13 th century	II	1
23	120	‘Threshold’ for archway?	Heavily truncated	c. 1496-1500	III	1
24	021, 114	Agricultural soil	Heavily truncated	Roman/Medieval	I	1, 4 + 6
25	101-105	Temporary mortar surface	Irregular	c. 1496-1500	III	1 + 3
26	106	Layer – made-ground	Extensive	16 th -19 th century	III	1
27	026-27	Modern service	Linear, N-S	Modern	-	2
28	029-030	Layer – made-ground	Extensive	16 th -19 th century	III	2
29	089	Layer – topsoil	Extensive	Modern	-	3
30	090-091	Modern service	Linear, N-S	Modern	-	3
31	92	Layer – made-ground	Extensive	16 th -19 th century	III	3
32	093-094	Pit	Sub-oval	17 th /18 th century	III	3

Feature Number	Context Numbers	Type	Form	Date	Phase	Area
33	095-098	Pit	Sub-oval	17 th century	III	3
34	099	Layer/base of pit	Sub-oval?	16 th /17 th century	III	3
35	100	Layer – demolition material	Extensive	c. 1496-1500		3
36	107	Modern path	Linear, E-W	Modern	-	4
37	108-113	Layers – horticultural?	Extensive	Modern	-	4
38	038	Modern floor	Extensive	Modern	-	6
39	039	Modern service	Linear, E-W	Modern	-	6
40	040, 042	Timber partition wall	Linear, E-W	18 th /19 th century	III	6
41	045, 115	Layers - disturbance	Extensive	18 th century	III	6
42	046	Layer – demolition material	Extensive	c. 1496-1500	III	6
43	056-058	Layers - disturbance	Extensive	18 th century	III	6
44	047	Wall	Linear, E-W	13 th -15 th century	II	6
45	059-060, 062	Layers - disturbance	Extensive	18 th century	III	6
46	050, 116	Column remnant	Architectural feature	13 th century	II	6
47	061, 065-066	Wall of east range	Linear, E-W	13 th century	II	6
48	121	Doorway (inserted?)	Architectural feature	13 th -15 th century	II	6
49	122	Later blocking of F.48	Architectural feature	c. 1496-1500	III	6
50	032	Modern path	Linear, N-S	Modern	-	7
51	033	Layer – topsoil	Extensive	Modern	-	7
52	034-037	Layer – modern make-up	Extensive	Modern	-	6
53	052, 123	Layer – floor surface	Extensive	13 th century	II	6
54	124	Foundation for cladding	Linear, N-S	c. 1496-1500	III	4

3) Moulded Stone Catalogue

Cat. No.	Context	Feature	Notes	Description	Discarded (Yes/No)
001	015	F.18	Large dressed stone		Y
002	015	F.18	Redeposited in pipe trench		Y
003	015	F.18	Redeposited in pipe trench		Y
004	015	F.18	Redeposited in pipe trench		N
005	015	F.18	Redeposited in pipe trench		N
006	015	F.18	Redeposited in pipe trench		Y
007	015	F.18	Cobble - redeposited in pipe trench		N
008	015	F.18	Redeposited in pipe trench		N
009	015	F.18	Redeposited in pipe trench		N
010	015	F.18	Redeposited in pipe trench		Y
011	015	F.18	Redeposited in pipe trench		Y
012	015	F.18	Large dressed stone - redeposited in pipe trench		Y
013	015	F.18	Redeposited in pipe trench		N
014	015	F.18	Redeposited in pipe trench		N
015	015	F.18	Redeposited in pipe trench		Y
016	015	F.18	Large dressed stone - redeposited in pipe trench		Y
017	015	F.18	Redeposited in pipe trench		Y
018	015	F.18	Redeposited in pipe trench		Y
019	016	F.19	Dressed stone		N
020	016	F.19	Dressed stone		Y
021	015	F.18	Column segment - redeposited in trench	Circular shaft	N
022	015	F.18	Large dressed masonry - redeposited in trench	Part of a circular column approx. 800mm in diameter	N
023	016	F.19	Dressed stone in two parts		Y
024	016	F.19	Dressed stone		Y
025	016	F.19	Dressed stone		N
026	016	F.19	Dressed stone	Collyweston roof-tile	Y
027	016	F.19	Dressed stone		N
028	016	F.19	Dressed stone		Y
029	016	F.19	Dressed stone		Y
030	016	F.19	Brick		Y
031	031	F.10	Dressed stone re-used in college wall	Half-section of small round column 330mm in diameter	N
032	031	F.10	Dressed stone re-used in college wall	Wall shaft - semi-circular	N
033	017	F.07	Dressed stone demolition spread		N
034	017	F.07	Dressed stone demolition spread		N
035	017	F.07	Dressed stone demolition spread		Y
036	046	F.42	Dressed stone demolition spread		N
037	046	F.42	Dressed stone demolition spread		N
038	046	F.42	a) Dressed stone demolition		N

			spread		
038	046	F.42	b) Dressed stone demolition spread		N
039	046	F.42	Fragment - dressed stone block in demolition spread		N
040	046	F.42	Fragment - dressed stone block in demolition spread		Y
041	046	F.42	Small fragment - dressed stone block, multifaceted, in demolition spread		Y
042	046	F.42	Fragment - dressed stone block in demolition spread		Y
043	046	F.42	Fragment - dressed stone block in demolition spread		Y
044	046	F.42	Fragment - dressed stone block in demolition spread		Y
045	046	F.42	Fragment - dressed stone block in demolition spread		Y
046	046	F.42	Fragment - dressed stone block in demolition spread	Vault rib. Section at back of shaft just above corbel	Y
047	046	F.42	Fragment - dressed stone block in demolition spread		Y
048	046	F.42	Fragment - dressed stone block in demolition spread		Y
049	046	F.42	Fragment - dressed stone block in demolition spread		Y
050	046	F.42	Fragment - dressed stone block in demolition spread		Y
051	046	F.42	Fragment - dressed stone block in demolition spread		Y
052	046	F.42	Fragment - dressed stone block in demolition spread		N
053	046	F.42	Fragment - dressed stone block in demolition spread		N
054	046	F.42	Fragment - dressed stone block in demolition spread		N
055	046	F.42	Fragment - dressed stone block in demolition spread		Y
056	046	F.42	Fragment - dressed stone block in demolition spread		Y
057	/	Fireplace	Fragment - dressed stone block		Y
058	/	Fireplace	Fragment - dressed stone block		N
059	/	Fireplace	Fragment - dressed stone block		Y
060	/	Fireplace	Fragment - dressed stone block	Small-scale vaulting rib with hollow chamfer	N
061	/	Fireplace	Fragment - dressed stone block		N
062	/	Fireplace	Fragment - dressed stone block		N
063	/	Fireplace	Fragment - dressed stone block		N
064	/	Fireplace	Fragment - dressed stone block		Y
065	/	Fireplace	Fragment - dressed stone block		N
066	/	Fireplace	Fragment - dressed stone block		Y

067	/	Chapel doorway	Secondary infill of Chapel doorway	Vault rib with housing for web plain chamfer & slight curve in frame	N
068	015	F.18	Backfill of service trench, F arch	Plain chamfered plinth	N
069	/	Chapel doorway	Capital with moulding fragment	Capital with stiff leaf decoration - only three stems survive	N
070	/	Chapel doorway	Possibly arch span		N
071	/	Chapel doorway	Window sill?	Corner of slopping sill?	N
072	/	Chapel doorway	Doorjamb	Doorjamb 1) plain chamfered arris 2) rebate for door 3) plain chamfer - start of arch?	N
073	/	Fireplace	Small chamfered piece (from chapterhouse?)	Plain chamfered offset	N
074	/	Fireplace	Small chamfered piece (from chapterhouse?)		N
075	/	Fireplace	Small chamfered piece (from chapterhouse?)	Small-scale vaulting rib with hollow chamfer	N
076	/	Fireplace	Small chamfered piece (from chapterhouse?)		N

OASIS ID: cambridg3-94163	
Project details	
Project name	An archaeological investigation at Jesus College, Cambridge
Short description of the project	Between May and October 2010, archaeological monitoring was undertaken during a phase of service and refurbishment works conducted within the buildings and grounds of Jesus College, Cambridge. These works took place internally within the former eastern claustral range of the Benedictine Nunnery of St Mary and St Rhadegund and externally across the western portion of Chapel Court. Although limited in scale, the investigations were successful in contributing new information with regard to the original architectural form of the northern end of the range (formerly the nun's dayroom); here, the lower portions of two in situ wall shafts - which appear to have comprised part of a colonnade, or a wider scheme of arcading/vaulting - were revealed. Further to the south, partial elevations of the extant medieval fabric of the chapter house and sacristy/vestry, previously recorded in 1995, were also re-exposed and re-examined. Furthermore, during the course of the external service works, the southern wall of the demolished east end of the chapter house was identified, and the remnants of an ancillary timber-framed structure of probable monastic date uncovered. Finally, deposits associated with the late 15th century conversion of the nunnery for collegiate use - along with three 17th century pits associated with the disposal of refuse from the college - were also encountered.
Project dates	Start: 18-05-2010 End: 07-10-2010
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	JCH 10 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	ECB 3544 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	WALLS Medieval
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Monument type	DEMOLITION LAYERS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BOY BISHOP TOKEN Medieval
Significant Finds	WORKED BONE Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Photographic Survey','Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure','Test Pits','Visual Inspection'
Development type	Building refurbishment/repairs/restoration
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

planning process	
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE CAMBRIDGE CAMBRIDGE Jesus College
Study area	500.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 4523 5890 52.2087314752 0.125723503479 52 12 31 N 000 07 32 E Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Christopher Evans
Project director/manager	Christopher Evans
Project supervisor	David Webb
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Jesus College, Cambridge
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Physical Archive ID	JCH 10
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass','Human Bones','Metal','Worked bone'
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Digital Archive ID	JCH 10
Digital Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass','Human Bones','Metal','Worked bone'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography'
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Paper Archive ID	JCH 10
Paper Contents	'none'
Paper Media available	'Drawing','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Plan','Report','Section'
Project	

bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, R., Webb, D., Evans, C. and Richmond D. A. H.
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