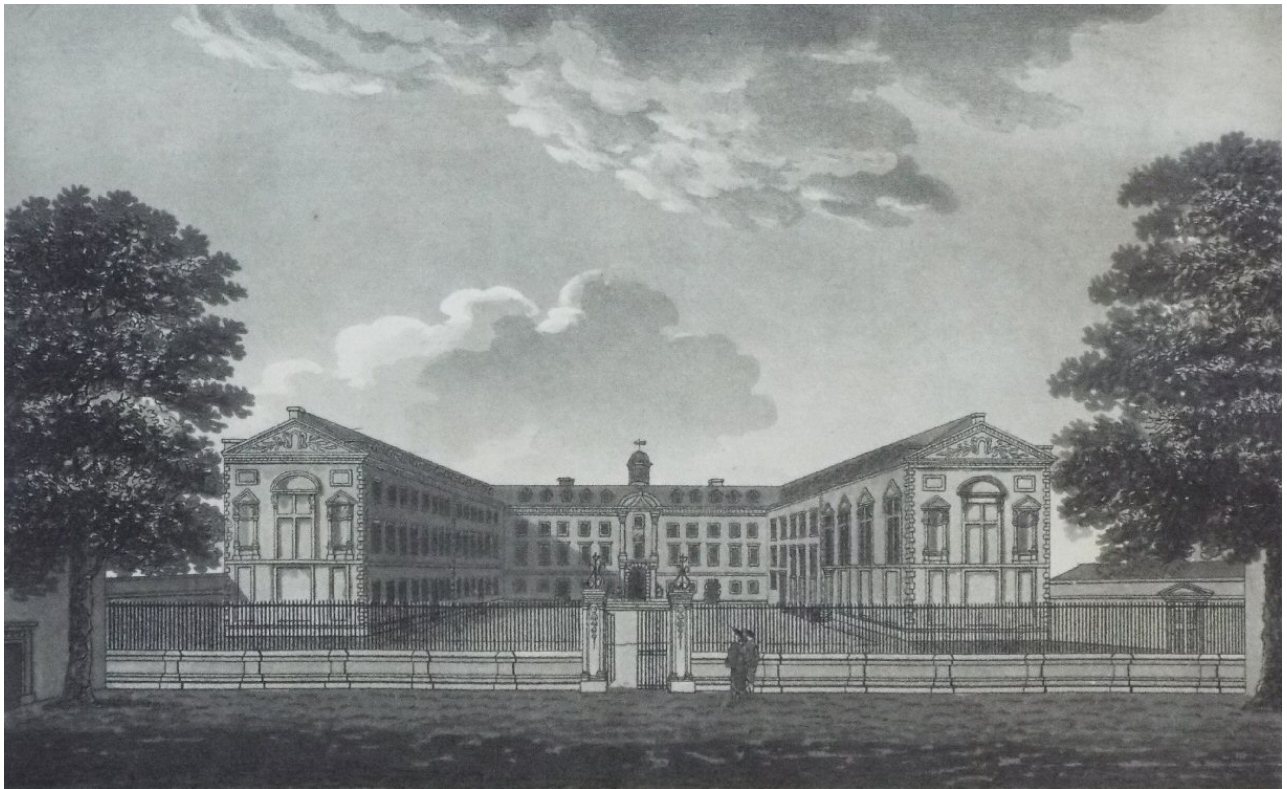


St Catherine's College, Cambridge:

Archaeological Monitoring



Richard Newman



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With contributions by Craig Cessford and David Hall

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Department of Archaeology
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**Report No. 1375
ECB5243**

Summary

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken within the Main Court of St Catharine's College, Cambridge, during the installation of a new water main. Although the trench was limited in depth, a number of remains were nevertheless encountered. These primarily consisted of brick-built footings that were probably associated with the earliest iteration of St Catharine's Hall. Initially established in 1473, over the course of the succeeding two centuries the nascent college underwent a gradual, piecemeal process of expansion as a series of new courts were appended to the original foundation. Despite being situated in close proximity, the structural remains identified during the current project demonstrated a number of differing alignments, thereby underlining the relatively ad hoc process of the college's architectural development. Eventually, between 1673 and 1704, the earlier buildings were swept away and present-day Main Court constructed.

Introduction

Archaeological monitoring was conducted by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) at St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, on the 21st of August 2017. The development area, which is centred on TL 4473 5818, is located within the Main Court of the college (Figure 1). Here, a service trench was excavated in order to replace a burst water main. Although extending across almost the full width of the college, from Trumpington Street to Queens Lane, archaeological remains were only identified at the western end of the trench, and it is therefore this area that comprises the focus of the following report. Despite being limited in depth and restricted to areas in which previous service trenches had already caused a high degree of disturbance, a number of important discoveries were nevertheless made during the course of this work.

Landscape and Geology

St. Catharine's College is situated on the southern periphery of the historic core of Cambridge, within the medieval town boundary formed by the King's Ditch. Prior to the commencement of the present works, the lawn surface of Main Court lay at 9.55m AOD. Geologically, the site lies on second terrace river gravels overlying Gault clay (British Geological Survey 1976). Due to the limited depth of the monitored works, natural substrata was not exposed during the course of the excavation.

Methodology

The service trench had already been excavated by the principal contractor prior to an archaeological presence being established at the site. All archaeological features and deposits that were exposed by this work were recorded using the CAU-modified version of the MoLAS system (Spence 1994), and a sample of finds was recovered from the upcast spoil. Base plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20, whilst sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. A digital photographic archive was also compiled. Throughout the following text, context numbers are indicated by square brackets (e.g. [101]) and feature numbers by the prefix F (e.g. F.01). All work was carried out with strict adherence to Health and Safety legislation and within the recommendations of FAME (Allen and Holt 2010). The sitecode for the investigation was SCM17 and the event number was ECB5243.

Historical and Archaeological Background

The historical and archaeological background of the development area's environs has been discussed in detail in two previous desktop assessments (Alexander 1996; Dickens 1999). Consequently, only a brief summary is presented here. To date, limited evidence of prehistoric and Roman activity has been identified in the area. The primary focus of occupation during the latter period was centred around Castle Hill, to the north of the development area (Alexander & Pullinger 2000; Evans & Ten Harkel 2010). Subsequently, up until the mid-10th

century, Cambridge remained only an “economically viable backwater” (Hines 1999, 136). Following this date, however, it emerged as a significant urban centre. By the late 10th century, a mint had been established (Lobel 1975, 3; Haslam 1984, 21) and the town was being linked to a group of important trading centres including Norwich, Thetford and Ipswich (Cam 1934, 43). This emphasises the central role played by river trade in Cambridge’s rapid economic growth. By the end of the 10th century, occupation had expanded to the south of the River Cam and, by the first half of the 11th century, the presence of a number of pre-Conquest churches indicates that Trumpington Street/Kings Parade – the route of the medieval High Street – was well-established (Addyman & Biddle 1965, 99; Haslam 1984, 21; Brooke 1985). Excavations conducted nearby at Hostel Yard, Corpus Christi, encountered domestic remains dating to the 11th/12th century (Cessford 2005).

At a more immediate, site-specific scale, the development area is located within the core of St. Catharine’s College. The history of this institution has been covered in depth in a number of published sources (e.g. Willis & Clark 1886 II, 69-114; Browne 1902; Jones 1936; Jones 1951; Rich 1973; Edis & Baker 1997) and, as such, will not be reiterated in detail here. Initially one of the smallest colleges in the University, St. Catharine’s was founded in 1473 by Robert Woodlarke, Provost of King’s College (Willis & Clark 1886 II, 70-72). Its historical development has been described as “unusually gradual, and the relations of several of the pieces composing it to each other are extremely obscure” (*ibid.*, 69). This situation has been exacerbated by the fact that none of the original fabric of the late medieval college remains extant. Woodlarke’s original college is known to have fronted onto Queen’s Lane, and to underlie the western portion of present-day Main Court, but its precise location has yet to be determined. The present buildings primarily date from a major rebuilding campaign that was undertaken in 1673-1704. The three ranges surrounding Main Court, including the present college chapel, were all completed at this time; a fourth and final range was also conjectured, but never actually constructed (*ibid.*, 100).

Archaeological results

In the western portion of Main Court the new pipe trench was predominately excavated into a disturbed horizon into which numerous services had previously been inserted. In areas that had not been obviously disturbed, a homogenous mid brown clay silt deposit was present that may represent a general levelling event associated with the construction of Main Court in the late 17th century; the bulk of the finds that were recovered from the upcast spoil were consistent with such a date (Figure 4). More significantly, all across this area a series of brick and stone-built footings were identified (Figures 2, 3 and 5). Of substantial size and robust construction, these structural remnants were relatively well preserved despite the high level of truncation that surrounded them. The prevalence of differing alignments as well as widths between the footings indicates that several buildings or phases of building are represented; these almost certainly represent earlier iterations of St Catharine’s Hall dating from between the late 15th and early 17th centuries.

In the first instance, within the western passageway permitting access from the Court to Queen's Lane wall [100] was identified (Figure 2). Aligned west-northwest to east-southeast, [100] measured 4.56m+ long by 0.48m wide and survived to a height of 0.52m, its uppermost surface lying at 9.36m AOD. It was composed of an outer skin of red handmade 'Tudor' bricks measuring 230mm by 115mm by 50mm that retained a clunch rubble core; both elements were bonded with off white mortar. The base of the well-faced upstanding brickwork (at 8.84m AOD) rested upon a rough, unworked clunch block footing; only the upper face of which was exposed. The lower footing returned to the north partway along the passageway, as [101], although as the brickwork had been entirely removed by modern disturbance in this location, it could not be determined whether this definitely comprised a full return or an internal subdivision.

Further to the east, a second substantial brick and stone-built wall was present. [103] was composed of near identical materials to [100], but followed a different west-southwest to east-northeast alignment (Figure 5). The surviving remnant of [103] measured a minimum of 2.10m in length by 0.48m in width; it survived to a maximum upstanding height of 0.60m. In addition, running perpendicular to this brick-faced wall was a much shallower trench-built clunch footing ([102]). This measured 0.55m wide by 0.50m deep and was composed unworked clunch fragments bonded with relatively friable yellowish-brown lime mortar. This footing appears to have been associated with a more recent and less substantial building than its brick and stone-built counterparts.

Three further brick-faced clunch-cored walls were also present. Two of these ran parallel to, but not in line with, [103] – [104] and [105] (see Figure 5) – whilst the third, [106], was oriented perpendicular to the others. All three walls were composed of near-identical materials, and all were very substantial in size, thereby indicating that they may have comprised part of the same structure (or, at the very least, the same build). [104] measured a minimum of 0.70m wide while [105] and [106] were both around 0.90m wide; suggesting that this was a large, most probably two or more storey structure. Wall [105] was only partially exposed, as the pipe trench was rerouted to avoid further disturbance to the remains, but its uppermost surface lay at 9.43m AOD; only 0.12m below the surface of the lawn. Based upon the depths of similar walls [100] and [103], it is likely that [104]-[106] remain upstanding to height of around 0.60-0.80m. This in turn indicates that the interior of the structure is likely to be relatively well-preserved.

Also encountered in the southwest corner of the lawn was the capped opening of a late 18th or early 19th century brick-built soakaway (Figure 3). This feature, which was 'bell-shaped' in form, acted as a silt trap to remove sediment from waste water; an important consideration before the installation of mains sewage as silt could quickly block up a drainage system. Identical features of the same date are probably situated in all four corners of the court.

Once the circular capping stone was removed, the domed construction of the soakaway became apparent. Although the opening at the surface was only 0.42m in diameter, this increased to c. 2.0m towards the structure's base, which was c. 2.0m below the ground surface. The soakaway was constructed from unfrogged yellow and pinkish yellow bricks, measuring 220mm by 110mm by 55mm, that were bonded with off white lime mortar. Drain openings were built into the wall as part of its design, thereby allowing the waste water to infill the chamber and gradually seep out through the base. The residue could then be periodically removed via the access hatch. This

feature probably represents an upgrade or replacement for a previous drainage system; one that was probably installed in the late 17th century when Main Court was first established.

A final discovery was made on the small patch of lawn flanking Trumpington Street on the eastern side of the college. Here, in the section of a new manhole excavated in order to connect the new pipe to the watermain, an earlier cobbled surface was exposed.

Composed of granite setts with their upper surface lying at 9.00m AOD, these cobbles represent an area of paving that was established in the mid-18th century following the demolition of the domestic structures that had previously obscured the view of St Catharine's from Trumpington Street. After their demolition, the frontage area was landscaped to allow the college to present a 'public façade' (see Evans and Pollard 1999).

Material Culture

A small finds assemblage was recovered from the upcast spoil generated by the excavation of the pipe trench (Figure 4). Given that the majority of this material was recovered from an area of intensive modern servicing, it is likely that many of the fragments had already been disturbed at least once from their original depositional context. In addition to pottery and clay tobacco pipe fragments, several brick samples were retained for future analysis (if required).

Pottery (with David Hall)

A total of seven sherds of pottery, weighing 163g, were recovered, although all seven were unstratified. Consistent with the date at which the preceding college buildings were demolished and Main Court established, the bulk of this material is 17th century in date. This includes three sherds of tin-glazed earthenware, weighing 114g, one fragment of which bears blue hand-painted floral decoration (Figure 4). Also of similar date are a sherd of bichromatic glazed red earthenware (40g) and a sherd of iron-glazed earthenware (6g), whilst single fragments of Chinese export porcelain (2g) and Notts/Derby stoneware (1g) are 18th century in date. Whilst small, this assemblage is similar in composition to other groups of similar date previously excavated in the vicinity (e.g. Edwards and Hall 1997).

Clay tobacco pipe (with Craig Cessford)

Portions of three clay tobacco pipe bowls were recovered (Figure 14). In general, the presence of clay tobacco pipe fragments in a context indicates a date between late 16th to early 20th centuries (c. 1580-1910). Bowls, however, can often be more closely dated via comparison to Oswald's simplified general typology (1975). In this particular instance, two of the bowls most probably date to the mid-late 17th century (although they are too fragmentary for a precise typological classification to be determined). The final bowl is 19th century in date.

Discussion

As was typical in late medieval Cambridge colleges, particularly those that did not occupy converted monastic buildings, St Catharine's was constructed on a relatively ad hoc basis.

New structures were erected as and when financing allowed, with the resultant form gradually developing to meet the changing needs of the growing society. The piecemeal nature of this process is well-attested in the surviving documentary sources.

The earliest iteration of *Saynt Kateryn's Hall*, which was opened on the 25th of November 1473, occupied a small plot of land that had recently been acquired by its founder, Robert Woodlarke. This plot, which measured 107 feet 2 inches by 90 feet, had previously been occupied by two tenements (Willis and Clark 1886 II, 70). It is not known whether any of the pre-existing buildings were retained when the site was converted for collegiate use, or instead an entirely *de novo* structure was established. Earlier reconstructions of the initial college layout, particularly those of Robert Willis (Willis and Clark 1886 II, 70) and WHS Jones (Jones 1936, 23), have assumed the latter scenario. Utilising a combination of cartographic and documentary sources, a quadrangular arrangement has been hypothesised. This layout is shown in Figure 5, with its location slightly adjusted to take account of the recent discoveries. Perhaps the most striking deviation from the proposed model in the encountered remains is the absence of a consistent alignment in the college's southern boundary. Instead, it appears that two or three distinct structures, as opposed to a single uniform build, are present. This may indicate the incorporation of retained buildings into the initial fabric of the college, or that the footprint of such structures became 'fossilised' into its design; another possibility is that its construction was multi-staged, with later alterations being made in the 16th or 17th centuries.

Additional construction also took place to the south of the principal buildings, as recorded in 1477 and 1517, where further chambers were erected (Willis and Clark 1886 II, 88). Although damaged by an extensive fire in 1577, the college nevertheless continued to expand. In Hammond's 1592 map of Cambridge, for example – the earliest generally reliable cartographic source for the town – St Catharine's Hall was depicted as a relatively sizable cluster of buildings fronting onto Queen's Lane. A similar pattern of expansion continued into the 17th century. In 1611 a new brick-built range was constructed, replacing an earlier gallery, while further ranges were added in 1622 and 1631 (Jones 1936, 16-22). The extent of these various additions, and the piecemeal nature of the college's overall development, is underlined by the surviving bursar's accounts of 1622-23, the headings of which sub-divided the college into various parts, including; 'The Little Court', 'The Garden', 'The Old Buildings', 'The Court Next the Streete' and 'The New Courte' (Willis and Clark 1886 II, 92). During the late 17th century, however, almost all of these disparate structures were demolished in order to make way for the buildings that comprise present day Main Court (Jones 1936, 24-26). This extensive *tabula rasa*, undertaken between 1673 and 1704, resulted in the college adopting a much more organised and homogenous appearance (even though the original symmetrical design of Main Court was never in fact completed).

Archaeological potential

The remains encountered during the recent monitoring represent portions of some of the 'lost' medieval buildings of St Catharine's College. Perhaps the most significant such building is the former chapel, consecrated in September 1478 (Willis and Clark 1886 II, 87), which lay at the eastern end of Woodlarke's original quadrangle. Although its dimensions are unknown, it was large enough to have contained an antechapel and attached belfry (*ibid.*, 96). It was enlarged in 1638-39 (Jones 1936, 70) and "when the college was rebuilt in 1673 the Chapel was preserved, and repaired to make it fit for service until there were sufficient funds to provide a new one [which was consecrated in 1704]" (Willis and Clark 1886 II, 96-97).

Whilst the chapel's location is not known precisely, it was recorded by Blomfield in 1751 that "the ancient Chapel belonging to this College stood in the middle of the Court, where the Garden now is, and the Bones were removed and buried in the new one" (as quoted in Willis and Clark 1886 II, 91). Carter, in 1753, also spoke of "the Flower Garden, where stood the Old Chapel" (Carter 1753, 204) while, during a period of drought in 1877, it was noted that "we saw very clearly on the grass of the College Court the lie of the Chapel walls and the corner buttresses; they extended about halfway across the grass-plot from west to east, and about half way also from north to south" (Browne 1902, 14). This information accords closely with the position of the wall footings that were uncovered archaeologically a short distance to the west (Figure 5) and suggests that most if not all of the chapel's footprint remains accessible beneath the lawn. Based upon the results of the recent investigation, its walls appear likely to remain upstanding to at least 0.5m.

The chapel was not the only historic college building to have been located in this area. Extending to the north was the eastern range of the original quadrangle, the southern portion of which is likely to be equally well preserved beneath the grass. In addition, by the late 16th to early 17th century rent was being paid by the college for a "Court behind the Chapell" (Willis and Clark 1886 II, 93); elements of which may also survive here. Finally, preceding the college's establishment the site had already been the focus of domestic occupation for around 500 years. A short distance away in Chapel Court, an excavation conducted in 2011 encountered a complex domestic sequence extending to c. 3.0m in depth (Newman 2011). Similar remains are very likely to also underlie the remnants of the earliest college buildings beneath Main Court.

Conclusion

This brief project has provided important evidence pertaining to the earliest iteration of St Catharine's College. Substantial brick-built footings relating to a structure or structures of probable late 15th century date were encountered, and a high degree of archaeological preservation identified. These results indicate that any future investigation undertaken at the site has the potential to shed significant light upon the early history of the college. Due to the continued usage of many historic college buildings across Cambridge, and the associated

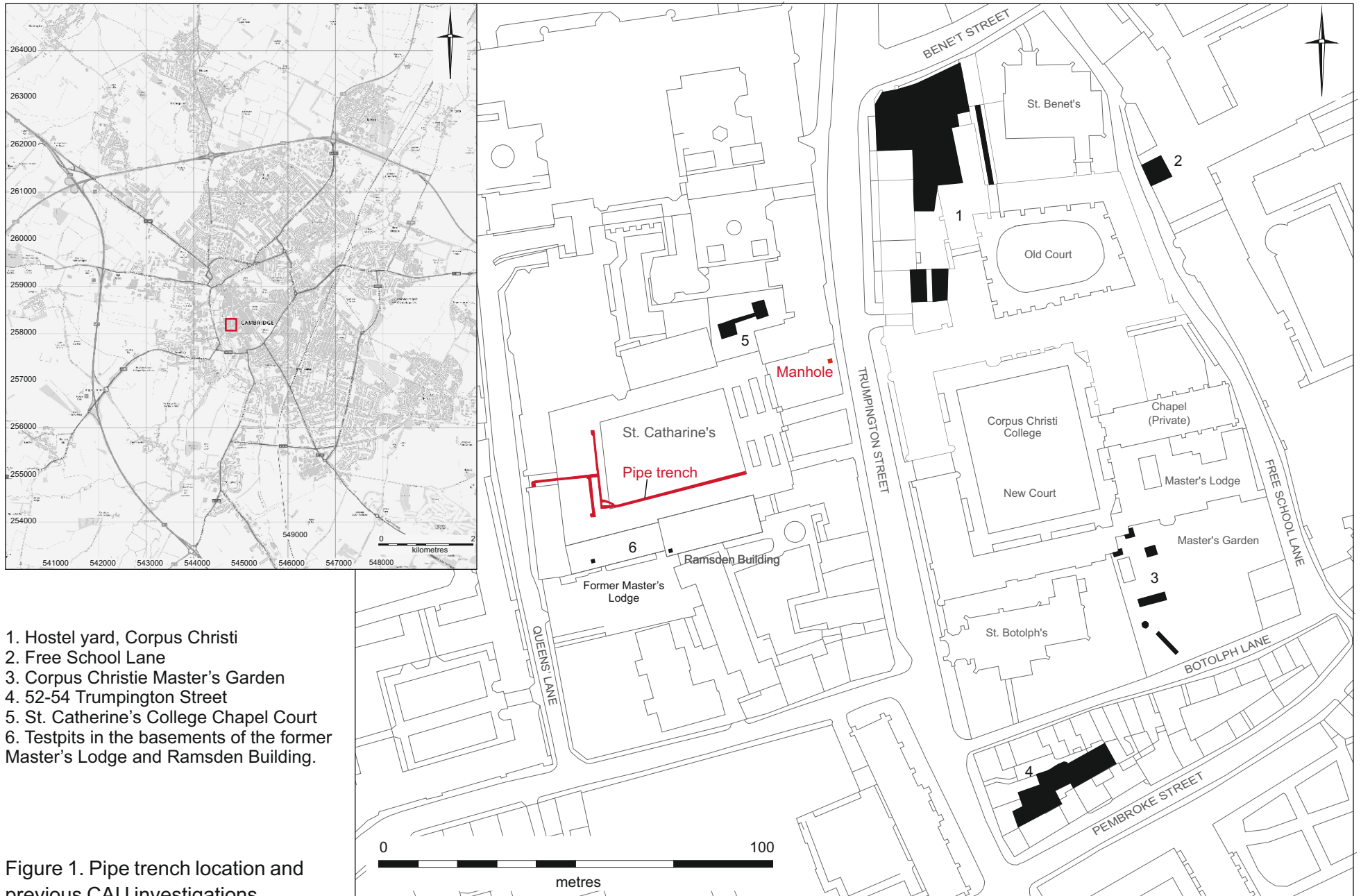
restrictions and access issues that are thus engendered, the subject of 'collegiate archaeology' has previously received only limited attention; although the study of historical institutions is an emergent field (e.g. Beisaw and Gibb 2009). To date, the most intensively studied Cambridge college of similar date is Jesus, which was founded in 1497 upon the site of a former Benedictine nunnery (see Evans *et al.* 1998; Newman *et al.* 2013). Unlike Jesus, however, St Catharine's was a *de novo* foundation that lacked a readily adaptable architectural predecessor, thereby rendering it particularly significant as an example of purpose-built late medieval institutional architecture.

The scheduled replacement of the present lawn of Main Court in 2018 represents an opportunity to undertake a more detailed investigation of this important site. Were a preliminary non-invasive geophysical survey to be conducted, for example, it may be possible to identify the extent and location of any buried structures. A programme of targeted trenching could then be enacted with the aim of exposing key portions of these buildings, extracting evidence pertaining to their date, sequence and function as well as recovering an assemblage of associated material culture; a particular focus would be placed upon the remnants of the former college chapel. The results of such work would have the potential to make a significant contribution to the early history of St Catharine's College itself as well as the broader field of collegiate archaeology as a whole.

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1. Hostel yard, Corpus Christi
2. Free School Lane
3. Corpus Christie Master's Garden
4. 52-54 Trumpington Street
5. St. Catharine's College Chapel Court
6. Testpits in the basements of the former Master's Lodge and Ramsden Building.

Figure 1. Pipe trench location and previous CAU investigations



Figure 2. A view facing west along the passageway from Queen's Lane, showing early brick footing [101]



Figure 3. Wall footing [105], facing east (top), with external and internal views of the late 18th/early 19th soakaway (below)



Figure 4. A selection of material culture, of predominantly 17th century date

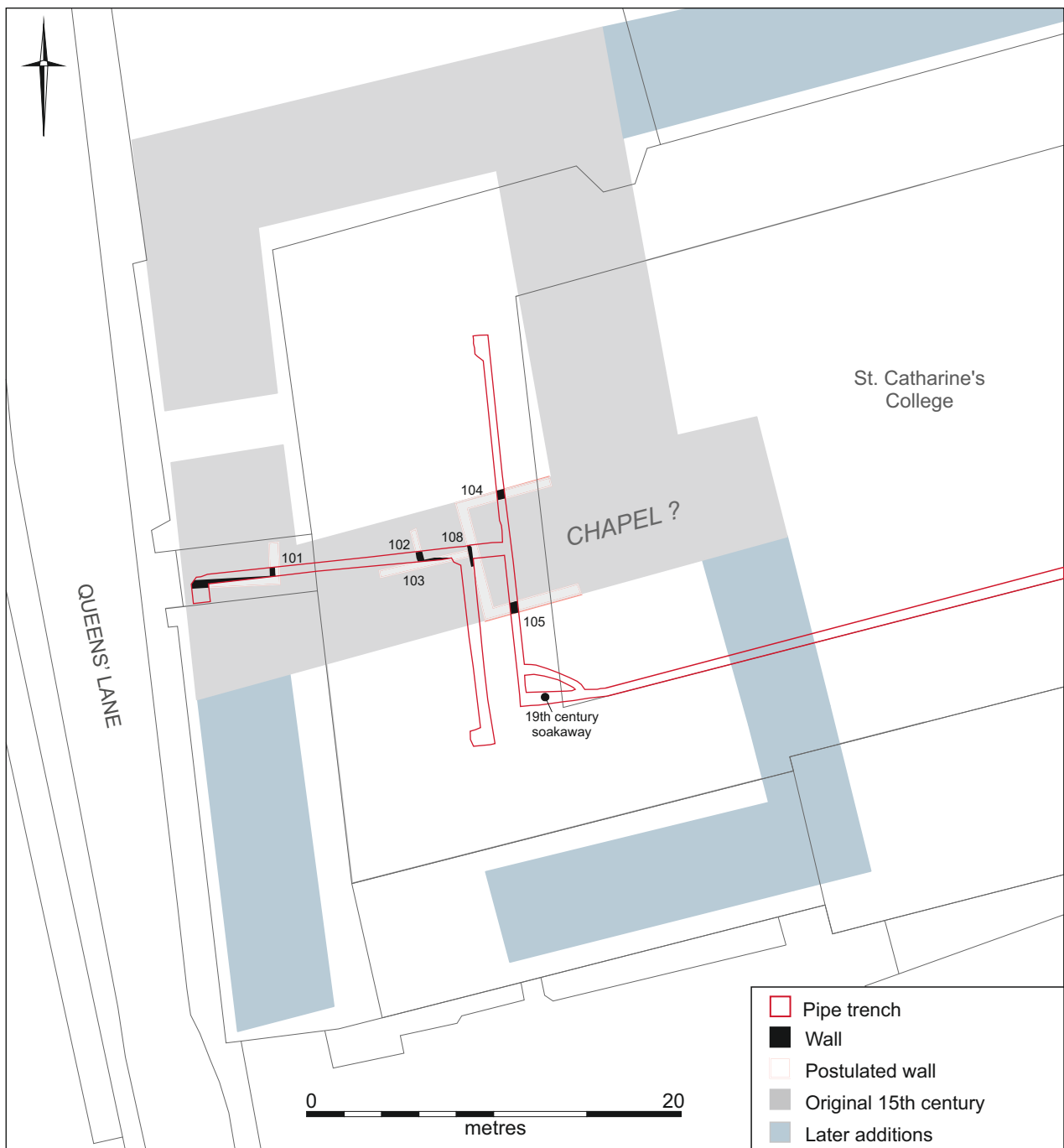


Figure 5. The location and alignment of the recently uncovered wall footings, shown in relation to the conjectured layout of the early college buildings (as plotted in Willis & Clarke 1886 II). Note the lack of homogeneity in the western foundations

Oasis form

OASIS ID: cambridg3-297749	
Project details	
Project name	St Catharine's College Main Court
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was undertaken within the Main Court of St Catharine's College, Cambridge, during the installation of a new water main. Although the trench was limited in depth, a number of remains were nevertheless encountered. These primarily consisted of brick-built footings that were probably associated with the earliest iteration of St Catharine's Hall. Initially established in 1473, over the course of the succeeding two centuries the nascent college underwent a gradual, piecemeal process of expansion as a series of new courts were appended to the original foundation. Despite being situated in close proximity, the structural remains identified during the current project demonstrated a number of differing alignments, thereby underlining the relatively ad hoc process of the college's architectural development. Eventually, between 1673 and 1704, the earlier buildings were swept away and present-day Main Court constructed.
Project dates	Start: 21-08-2017 End: 21-08-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ECB5243 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	SCM17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	WALL FOOTING Medieval
Monument type	WALL FOOTING Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE CAMBRIDGE CAMBRIDGE St Catharine's College Main Court, Cambridge
Postcode	CB2 1RL
Study area	40 Square metres

Site coordinates	TL 4473 5818 52.202393984236 0.118102682046 52 12 08 N 000 07 05 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 5m Max: 5m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Project brief originator	Self (i.e. landowner, developer, etc.)
Project design originator	Christopher Evans
Project director/manager	Christopher Evans
Project supervisor	Richard Newman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	St Catharine's College, Cambridge
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Store
Physical Archive ID	SCM17
Physical Contents	"other","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Store
Digital Archive ID	SCM17
Digital Contents	"Ceramics"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Store
Paper Archive ID	SCM17
Paper Contents	"Ceramics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Photograph","Plan","Section"
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