

Archaeological Monitoring and Historic Building Recording In The Porter's Lodge and Fellows' Garden, Jesus College, Cambridge



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND HISTORIC
BUILDING RECORDING IN THE PORTER'S LODGE
AND FELLOWS' GARDEN,
JESUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE**

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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
December 2018
Report No. 1411 / ECB5768

SUMMARY

Archaeological monitoring and historic building recording was undertaken during the redevelopment of the Porter's Lodge at Jesus College, Cambridge. In the first instance, archaeological monitoring was undertaken across the college grounds during the installation of services in the Fellows' Garden (115m of trenching) and the Orchard (190m of trenching). A sequence of deposits associated with several episodes of landscaping activity was identified, and material culture spanning the Romano-British to Modern periods recovered. Secondly, within the college's Grade I listed early 16th-century South Range, historic building recording identified the range's original blocked southern doorway, along with the footings and scar of its original eastern staircase. A partially surviving fireplace of c. 1570 was also recorded.

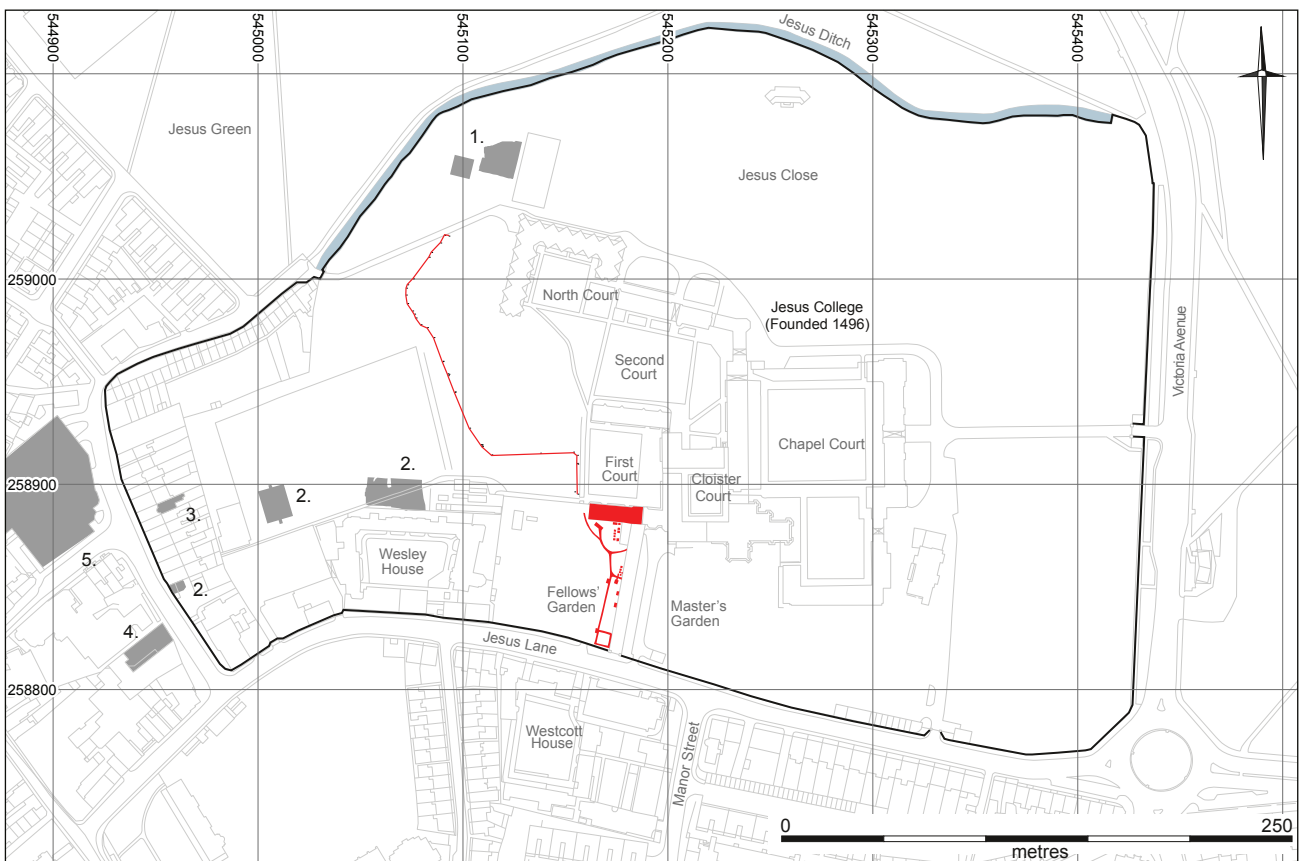
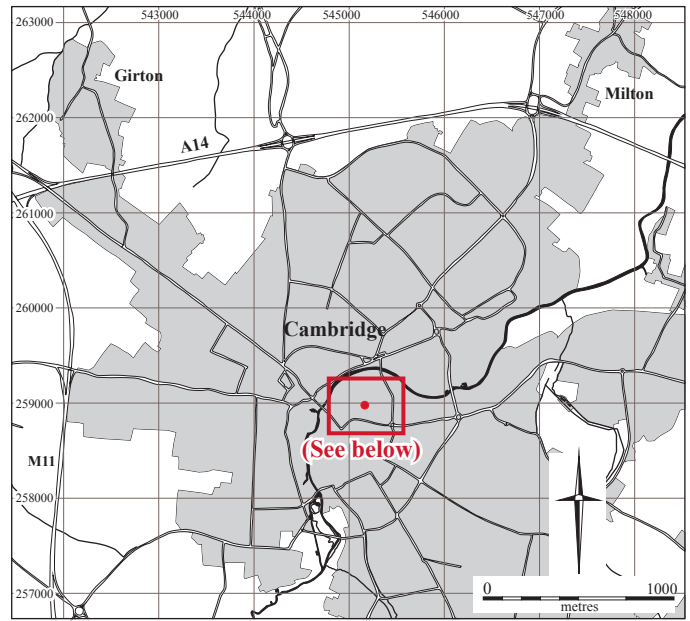
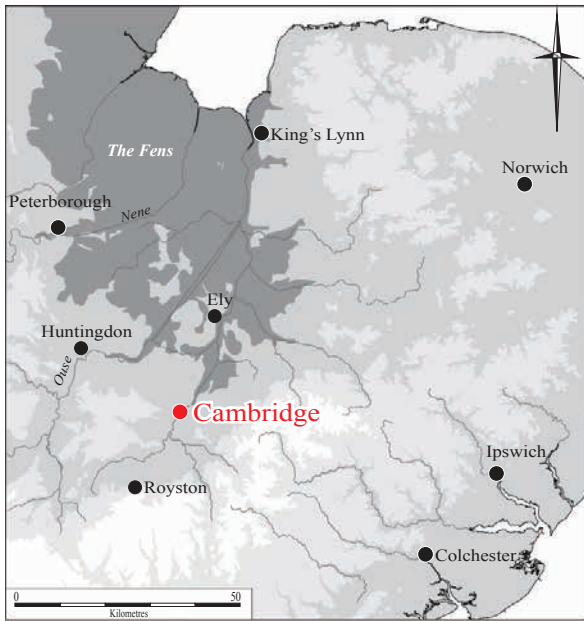
INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological investigation that was conducted by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) within the grounds of Jesus College, Cambridge, centred on TL 4518 5888 (Figure 1). The project comprised two elements. Firstly, archaeological monitoring was conducted during the installation of service trenching and associated foundation works in the Fellows' Garden (115m in length, 87sqm in area) and the Orchard (190m in length, 133sqm in area). Secondly, historic building recording was conducted within the ground floor portion of the South Range (formerly Grammar School) that is presently occupied by the Porter's Lodge (45sqm in area). These works took place episodically on the 24th of July, the 8th of August and the 20th-21st of September 2018 respectively as part of the programme of ongoing refurbishment and extension of the Porter's Lodge. In total, an area comprising 265sqm was investigated. The project was commissioned by Jesus College, Cambridge. It was monitored by Andy Thomas, Development Control Archaeologist at Cambridgeshire's Historic Environment Team.

Methodology

Different methodologies were employed for the different elements of the project. In the first instance, archaeological monitoring was conducted in the Fellows' Garden and the Orchard only after the excavation of the trenches and stanchion holes had been concluded by the principal contractor. The resultant trenches were visually inspected and a series of representative sections recorded. Material culture assemblages recovered by the contractors during the initial excavation were retained and analysed, whilst additional bucket sampling was also conducted. All archaeological recording was undertaken using the CAU-modified version of the MoLAS system (Spence 1994). Base plans were drawn at a scale of 1:50, 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]). All work was carried out with strict adherence to Health and Safety legislation and within the recommendations of FAME (Allen and Holt 2010).

The second element of the project, the historic building recording conducted within the South Range, followed Historic England's guidelines for a Level 2 building survey. A Level 2 survey consists of an illustrated record in which the structure is viewed, described and illustrated; conclusions are presented, but detailed descriptions are not be provided (Lane 2016, 14; Andrews *et al.* 2010, 31). As part of this process, a detailed photographic record was compiled by the CAU, from which rectified elevations were prepared. In addition, in accordance with Historic England's recommendations for drawing historic buildings (Adams 2016), elevations were also drawn at a scale of 1:20 in which the most significant build-elements were highlighted. Throughout the following account, architectural terminology follows the standard dictionary of Lever and Harris (1993). The sitecode for this project was JFG18 and the event number was ECB 5768.



1. Maintenance Workshop and Gardener's Compound 2004
2. West Court 2016
3. 11 Park Street 2002
4. ADC Theatre 2002
5. Park Street Car Park 2018

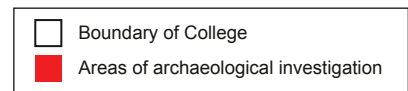


Figure 1. Site location, also showing selected excavations previously undertaken in close proximity to the site

Topography and Geology

Jesus College is situated on the southern periphery of the historic core of Cambridge, outside the medieval town boundary formed by the King's Ditch. The area is characterised by a core of built settlement surrounded to the north, east and west by greenfield (including College gardens, Jesus Green and Midsummer Common), and by urban settlement and primary roads (Jesus Lane and Park Street) to the south. Prior to the commencement of the present works, the lawn surface of the Fellows' Garden lay between 7.56m and 7.03m AOD and that of the Orchard between 7.75m AOD and 7.60m AOD. Geologically, the site lies on second terrace River Gravels overlying Gault clay (British Geological Survey 1976). During the course of the investigation, natural gravels were encountered between 6.89m in the Fellows' Garden and 7.09m AOD in the Orchard.

Historical and Archaeological Background

The historical and archaeological background of Jesus College and its environs has been discussed in detail in a recent desk-based assessment (Brittain 2016) and two previous CAU publications (Evans *et al.* 1998; Newman *et al.* 2013), as well as numerous other sources (Willis and Clark 1886 vol. II, 115-186; Gray 1898; RCHM(E) 1959 vol. I, 81-98; Gray and Brittain 1960; Haigh 1988; Van Houts 1992; Glazebrook 2007). Consequently, only a brief summary is presented here. Further details of sites directly pertinent to the present development will be presented in the discussion section.

Little is known of the earliest inhabitants of the area. Although there is diffuse evidence of prehistoric occupation and activity, most notably of Iron Age date, located to the west of Cambridge, no definite or intensive large-scale settlement has yet been identified. The principal evidence of prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the Porter's Lodge comprises a group of Middle/Later Iron Age ditches, perhaps constituting an enclosure, which were found at the College's maintenance workshop and gardener's compound site (Evans and Williams 2004). These features were probably associated with the beginnings of agricultural land-use in the area. A similar pattern of land-use appears to have occurred during the succeeding Romano-British period. At this time the site was situated at some distance from the principal settlement on Castle Hill (Alexander and Pullinger 2000), but close to a contemporary suburb that has been identified in the vicinity of Park Street (Whittaker 2002; Timberlake and Webb 2016; Newman and Brooks 2018). Occupation does not appear to have extended as far as Pump Court, however, which most probably remained in agricultural usage at this date.

A significant change occurred during the 12th century. 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 new foundation, occupying a formerly greenfield site located at some distance from the contemporary medieval town. 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. Although the College plan accords with the outline of much of the monastic complex, little of it remains visible in the current building fabric; the principal exceptions are the chapel and former chapterhouse, both of which are situated in Cloister Court. Many of the retained nunnery-period clunch-built structures were given a more durable outer brick skin at the time of their conversion, thereby concealing their original nature.

The Porter's Lodge itself is located at the eastern end of the College's South Range (Figure 1). This range was originally constructed as an independent grammar school between 1503 and 1507 (RCHM(E) 1959 vol. I, 84-86). It passed into Jesus College's possession following the school's suppression in 1570 and was then converted for collegiate use; it subsequently underwent alterations in 1637, 1718-20 and again in 1951. Both the South Range and the adjoining – and broadly contemporary – Gatetower are Grade I listed. They are connected to the College's pedestrian entrance on Jesus Lane by a walled corridor known as The Chimney, the west length of which was constructed between 1608-9 and the east in 1681-2. The Chimney is Grade II listed. Appended to the south face of the South Range and the west face of The Chimney is a 20th-century extension to the Porter's Lodge, which is itself now being extended and refurbished. Associated with this project are additional works including the introduction of new services into both the adjacent Fellows' Garden and nearby Orchard to the north (Figure 1), as well as the refurbishment of part of the South Range itself.

A number of investigations have previously been undertaken close to the present development. Most pertinently, a trench-based evaluation was undertaken in the Fellows' Garden in 2017 (Newman 2017). Two small trenches were excavated at this time, revealing a probable medieval horticultural horizon which was succeeded by a sequence of landscaping activities extending from the late 15th to the 19th centuries. Previously, a watching brief was conducted in the nearby Master's Garden and between the walls of The Chimney in 2001 (Hall 2001). Few deposits were encountered, although the walls' foundations were partially exposed. Finally, a programme of historic building recording was conducted within the South Range and Gatetower in 1997 during a previous phase of refurbishment (Dickens 1998). Further details of sites directly relevant to the present project are presented in the discussion below.

RESULTS

The following results have been divided into two sections. The first pertains to the archaeological monitoring that was undertaken in the Fellows' Garden and the Orchard, and includes a record of the western elevation of The Chimney wall that will be obscured by the new extension to the Porter's Lodge. The second section presents the results obtained during historic building recording conducted within the ground floor of the South Range during the refurbishment.

1) Archaeological Monitoring

Archaeological monitoring was conducted in two separate areas within the College grounds. The first took place in the Fellows' Garden, where several service trenches and stanchion holes were excavated before construction of a new southern extension of the present Porter's Lodge (Figures 2 to 4). The second area lay further to the north, in the Orchard, where an additional service trench was inserted (Figure 5). The two areas are discussed separately below.

Fellows' Garden

In the Fellows' Garden, a series of interconnecting trenches totalling 115m in length were excavated in order to lay all the major utilities to the site (Figures 2 and 3). Extending back from the College's principal frontage on Jesus Lane, the service route extended north-south, parallel with the western wall of The Chimney. However, the area had been used several times in the past to lay buried services, most of which connected to the rear of the Porter's Lodge. Consequently, many of the deposits had been heavily disturbed and/or redeposited the investigation began, although some areas – particularly those in the northern half of the area – contained relatively well-preserved sequences. The presence of these pre-existing services, allied with extensive roots from nearby trees, meant that the bulk of the excavation was undertaken by hand, although mechanical assistance was utilised where appropriate.

The excavation itself was undertaken by the principal contractor without archaeological supervision. Recording was only undertaken once excavation had been completed. The trenches were visually scanned at this time and representative sections drawn (sections A and B, Figure 3). In general, a relatively simple sequence was identified – although this was not contiguous across the entire site due to the disturbance described above. Overlying an initial subsoil horizon was a possible horticultural soil that contained medieval pottery (suggesting that this activity was most probably associated with the former nunnery). Subsequently, between the late 15th and late 19th centuries, a series of made-ground deposits were introduced; these are most probably associated with landscaping activity undertaken by the newly-established Jesus College.



Figure 2. Photographs showing trenching in progress in the Fellows' Garden, facing north (left) and east (right)

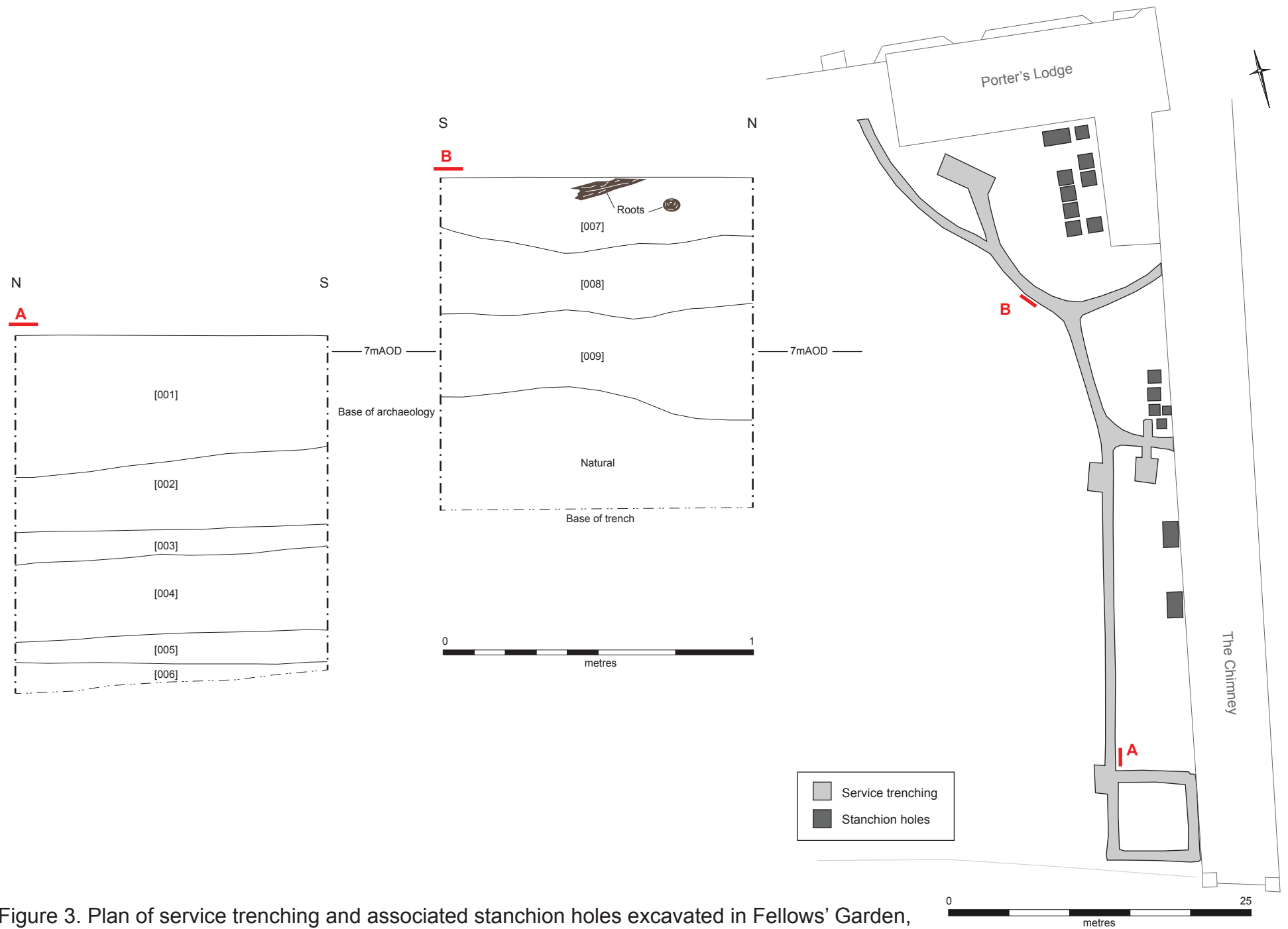


Figure 3. Plan of service trenching and associated stanchion holes excavated in Fellows' Garden, with representative sections

No discrete cut features were identified in either the service trenches or small stanchion holes (which were generally less than 0.80m wide and 0.60m deep). In part, this reflects the fact that the underlying natural gravels were only sporadically exposed due to the limited depth of the excavations. Materially, finds were retained when encountered by the workmen. The upcast spoil was also visually scanned and metal detected by the CAU along the trenches' length and selectively bucket sampled in close proximity to the locations of the recorded sections. A small ceramic assemblage was recovered via this process – comprising 34 sherds, weighing 634g – which contained material spanning the medieval period to the 19th century (see further the ceramic assessment report, below). In addition, a finely-worked post-medieval bone needle case was also recovered, along with a complete 18th-century glass perfume bottle, two residual Late Roman coins, two complete iron keys and a World War II Catering Corps cap badge. Finally, a substantial quantity of clay tobacco pipe was also present. Material dating principally from 1640-60 until 1730-80 was identified, including a discrete group from 1660-80 that was probably deposited in a single event.

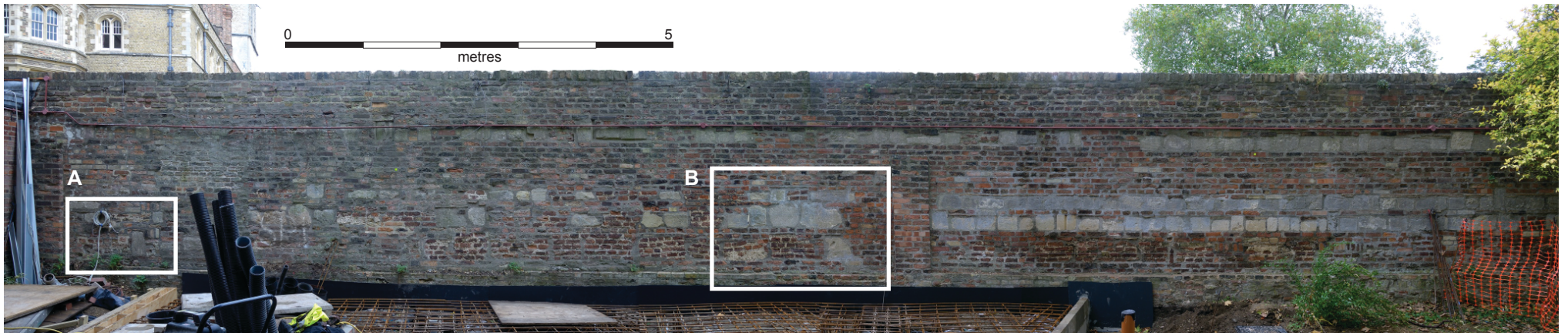
In Section A, the present ground surface lay at 7.03 AOD. At the top of the sequence, topsoil deposit [001] measured a maximum of 0.45m thick. It was composed of friable dark brown silt with evidence of much bioturbation. This deposit overlay loose pale whitish-yellow sandy silt layer [002], which contained frequent gravel inclusions. Beneath this was [003], which was predominately composed of small-to-medium-sized unworked clunch fragments. This in turn overlay loosely compacted mid-greyish-brown sandy silt deposit [004], which contained frequent gravel inclusions. Beneath this was mid-grey silt deposit [005]. At the base of the trench, moderately-compact mid-to-pale brown sandy silt subsoil layer [006] was present. Natural river gravels were not encountered.

In Section B, the present ground surface lay at 7.56 AOD. At the top of the sequence lay topsoil deposit [007], which was identical in composition to [001] and measured a maximum of 0.24m thick. Beneath this lay [008], a deposit of moderately-friable mid-grey sandy silt, with moderately frequent gravel, chalk fragments and charcoal inclusions. It showed evidence of frequent bioturbation. The lowest layer in the sequence comprised [009], a friable pale greyish-yellow sandy silt deposit with occasional to frequent gravel and chalk inclusions. This overlay the natural River Terrace gravels, the uppermost surface of which was encountered at 6.89m AOD.

A second element of the recording undertaken in the Fellows' Garden comprised a rectified photographic survey of the western elevation of The Chimney wall (Figure 4). This survey was conducted because the new extension to the Porter's Lodge will obscure – but, importantly, will not in any way physically affect – a portion of this elevation. Initially erected in 1608-09, the western Chimney wall has since been repeatedly patched, repaired and refaced. The deleterious impact of this process is particularly apparent in its eastern elevation, where very little of the original fabric now remains extant. The western elevation, in contrast, although subject to numerous episodes of repair and repointing, is nevertheless relatively well-preserved. Particularly notable is the inclusion of several reused moulded stone blocks in the wall's construction.

N

S



A



B



Figure 4. Photographic survey of the west-facing elevation of the west Chimney wall, with inset details showing extensive use of reused masonry and repeated episodes of repair and repointing undertaken to the fabric

The wall is predominately faced in handmade red bricks laid in English Bond (the same bond used in the adjacent South Range). The use of brick as a building material increased significantly during the 17th century, crossing what has been termed the 'Brick Threshold' (Lucas 1997) in association with a period known as the 'Great Rebuilding' (Platt 1994). Typically, however, at this date the high cost of brick meant that it was often used as an outer skin to retain a less-expensive core of masonry rubble. That is also very likely to be the case in this instance, although it is notable that in the wall's western elevation a number of reused stone blocks have also been exposed in the face of the structure. This contrasts with the 'public' eastern elevation of the same wall, which is entirely brick-built.

During a watching brief conducted in 2001, a small portion of both the western and eastern Chimney walls' footings were exposed and recorded (Hall 2001). The western footing was found to consist of irregular and roughly-squared clunch blocks with a single skin brick face to the west. The eastern wall's footing, in contrast, was composed of well-finished ashlar blocks that were overlain by several courses of flat-laid brickwork. A small exposure of the western face of the footing within the Fellows' Garden was also made during the present investigation, close to the southern end of trench. Here, two courses of well-dressed clunch blocks were found to have been bedded upon an irregularly mortared rubble footing that extended below 7.35m AOD in depth. This is entirely consistent with an early 17th-century pattern of construction.

The Orchard

To the north of the Fellows' Garden, a single service trench was also excavated for a length of 190m across the Orchard: an area located to the west of Jesus College's principal courts (Figure 1). As before, this trench was also excavated by the principal contractor prior to archaeological recording being undertaken and an identical methodology was employed. A total of four representative sections were recorded along its length (C to F; see Figure 5 for locations). In general, the stratigraphic sequence that was encountered in these areas broadly replicated that previously identified in the Fellows' Garden. The upper part of the sequence consisted of relatively homogenous made-ground layers associated with landscaping/ground-raising activity. These deposits were very heavily bioturbated, demonstrating that numerous trees were once present here. The deeper strata consisted of less homogenous and more localised layers, some or all of which were probably horticultural in origin. No cut features were identified and natural gravels were only encountered in one location (Area F), situated towards the northern end of the trench.

In Section F, the present ground surface lay at 7.60m AOD. At the top of the sequence lay topsoil deposit [011], which was composed of a friable mid-dark grey sandy silt with very frequent and extensive bioturbation. It measured 0.25m thick and overlay [012], a layer of friable mid-pale grey sandy silt with frequent bioturbation. Beneath was possible garden soil of a loose dark greyish-brown sandy silt with occasional roots [013]. At the base of the sequence, natural River Terrace gravels were encountered at a minimum depth of 7.09m AOD. 22 sherds of pottery were recovered from bucket sampling conducted in this location: 3 sherds, weighing 54g, were Romano-British; 12 sherds, weighing 150g, were post-medieval; 7 sherds, weighing 21g were 19th century in date.

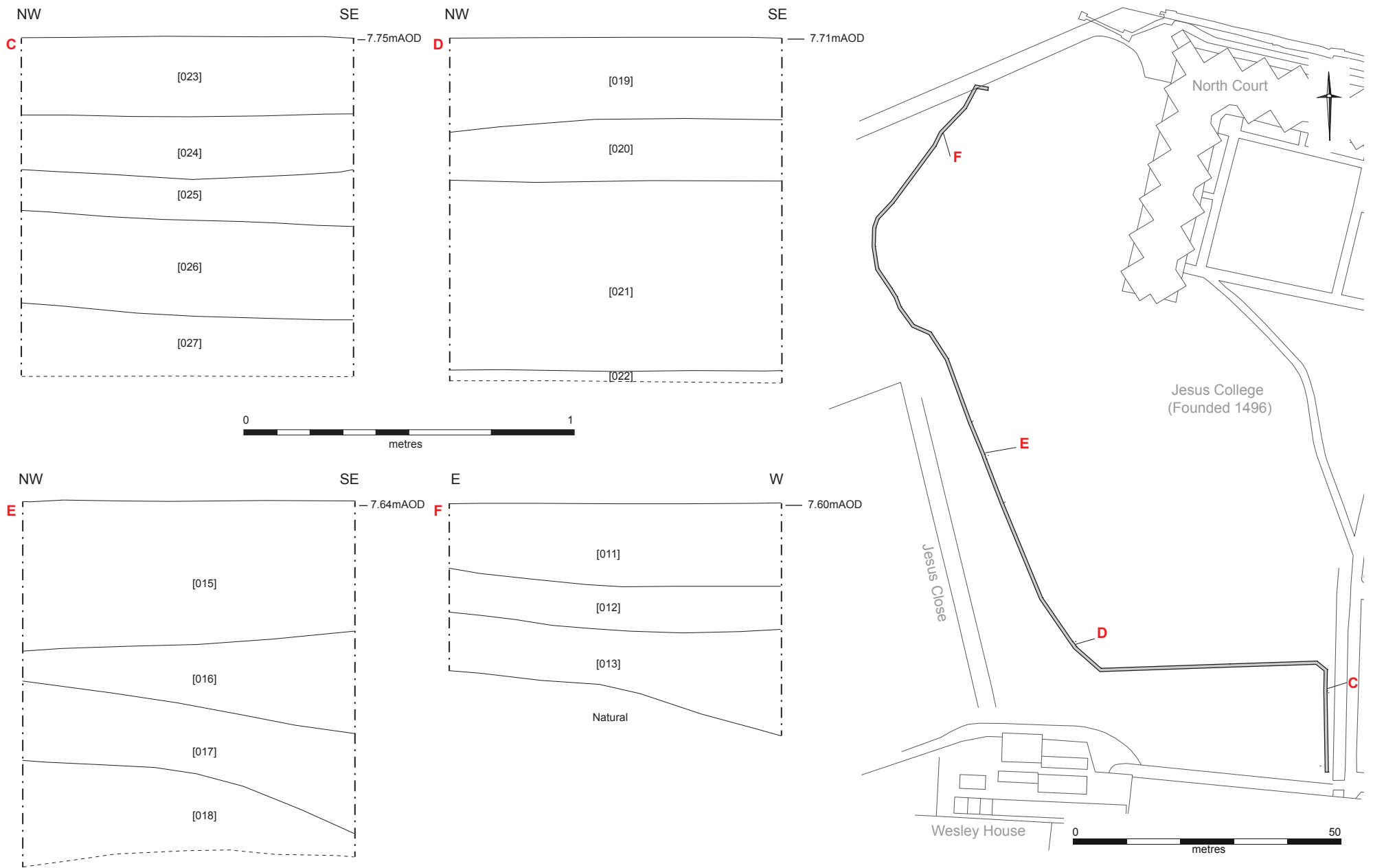


Figure 5. Plan of service trenching excavated in The Orchard, with representative sections

In Section E, the present ground surface lay at 7.64m AOD. At the top of the sequence lay topsoil deposit [015], which was identical to [011]. Beneath this lay loosely-compacted grey sandy silt layer [016], which contained frequent gravels, patches of yellow sand and very frequent bioturbation. This in turn overlay moderately-friable grey sandy silt deposit [017], which was moderately bioturbated. The lowest deposit to be exposed in the trench comprised [018], a brownish-grey sandy silt with moderate to frequent gravel inclusions and very occasional bioturbation. Natural gravels were not encountered. 24 sherds of pottery were recovered from bucket sampling conducted in this location: 6 sherds, weighing 46g, were Romano-British; 6 sherds, weighing 36g, were medieval; 12 sherds, weighing 150g, were post-medieval; 7 sherds, weighing 31g were 19th century in date.

In Section D, the present ground surface lay at 7.71m AOD. At the top of the sequence lay topsoil deposit [019], which was identical to [011] and [115]. Beneath this lay [020], a friable brownish-grey sandy silt deposit with frequent gravel inclusions and extensive bioturbation. The next layer in sequence comprised [021], a loose reddish-brown silty sand deposit with occasional gravel and pea-grit inclusion plus occasional bioturbation. Finally, the lowest investigated deposit consisted of loosely-compacted pale yellowish-brown sandy silt deposit [022]. Natural gravels were not encountered. Six sherds of pottery were recovered from bucket sampling conducted in this location: 4 sherds, weighing 128g, were Romano-British; 2 sherds, weighing 12g were 18th/19th century in date.

In Section C, the present ground surface lay at 7.75m AOD. At the top of the sequence lay topsoil deposit [023], which was identical to [011], [115] and [019]. The next layer in the sequence comprised friable pale grey sandy silt deposit [024], which contained very frequent gravel inclusions. This overlay [025], a well-compacted and finely-laminated deposit of pale grey silt with very occasional gravel inclusions and rare bioturbation. This in turn overlay [026]: a well-compacted deposit of greyish-brown silt with occasional gravel inclusions and rare bioturbation. At the base of the investigated sequence was moderately-compacted reddish-brown silty sand deposit [027], which contained very occasional gravel inclusions. Natural gravels were not encountered. Ten sherds of pottery were recovered from bucket sampling conducted in this location: 9 sherds, weighing 38g, were Romano-British; 1 sherd, weighing 50g was 19th century in date.

Materially, the upcast spoil was visually scanned and metal detected along the trench's length and selectively bucket sampled in close proximity to the locations of the four sections. A moderately-sized ceramic assemblage was recovered via this process – comprising 62 sherds, weighing 611g – which contained material spanning the Romano-British to modern periods. The Romano-British material accounted for 35.5% of the assemblage by count and 43.5% by weight; a marked contrast to the Fellows' Garden, where no Romano-British sherds were identified (although two well-worn Late Roman coins were present here). This material was also relatively widely distributed along the trench's length, indicating that it derived from widespread layers – which are probably horticultural in nature – as opposed to a small number of discrete features. There was a notable paucity of medieval material, but the post-medieval to modern group is highly comparable in terms of its size and composition to the Fellows' Garden assemblage, indicating that the made-ground deposits in both locations are broadly coeval.

II) Historic Building Recording

In addition to the external works discussed above, the interior of the historic portion of the Porter's Lodge – situated within the College's South Range (Figure 6) – was also remodelled and upgraded at the same time as the 20th-century rear extension was added. The ground floor of the South Range is presently subdivided into three rooms. The current investigation took place within the easternmost and largest of the three (Figure 6); it occupies three of the seven bays of the structure. During the refurbishment of this space, the plaster was removed from the walls' interior faces, thereby exposing the structure's original fabric. The existing floor surface was also removed at this time. As part of the Level 2 survey the exposed elevations were photographed and scale drawings of the principal elements produced (Figures 7 to 10). Several significant details were identified as a result of this work. Foundation remnants exposed by the removal of the Lodge's floor were also planned and recorded.

Historically, the South Range was constructed between 1503 and 1507 (see Willis and Clark 1886 vol. II, 174-78; RCHM(E) 1959 vol. I, 84-86). In its initial form it was designed to function as a two-storey grammar school with attics, separate from the newly-established Jesus College. The adjoining Gatetower to the east – which was not incorporated into the present refurbishment works – was constructed shortly afterwards, connecting the Grammar School to the Master's Lodge (although the gatehouse was not accessible from the South Range itself at this time). In 1570, the school was suppressed and the building was subsequently taken over and converted for college use. A central brick-built chimney was introduced, along with a series of timber partitions that subdivided the majority of the range into chambers for its new collegiate occupants. Further episodes of alteration and remodelling are known to have taken place in 1637, 1718-20 (when the west wall was rebuilt and a third storey was added to the range), 1951 and 1997. Notably, during this last phase of work, an associated programme of archaeological investigation and recording was also undertaken (Dickens 1998). The results of this investigation closely complement those of the present survey (see the discussion below).

The results of the historic building survey that was conducted within the Porter's Lodge will be broken down and presented by area. Firstly, the north-facing elevation of the south wall (Figure 7) contained a number of notable features. The most striking of these consisted of a blocked doorway situated towards its eastern end. The eastern jamb of this doorway survives, along with a remnant of its four-centre arched head; the western jamb had been lost to later truncation. Both jamb and arch were constructed from handmade red 'Tudor' bricks bonded with off-white lime mortar. The jamb was unmoulded but the arch appears to have had a simple plain chamfer. The bricks themselves were not originally exposed but plastered, thereby matching the remainder of the interior. Identical bricks were also utilised further to the west to line the interior of the window-splay: a pattern identical to that which was recorded by the Royal Commission in 1951 as typifying the fabric of the original build of the Grammar School (RCHM(E) 1959 vol. I, 85). Consequently, based upon both its form and constituent materials, this doorway appears to have formed part of the original early 16th-century building.

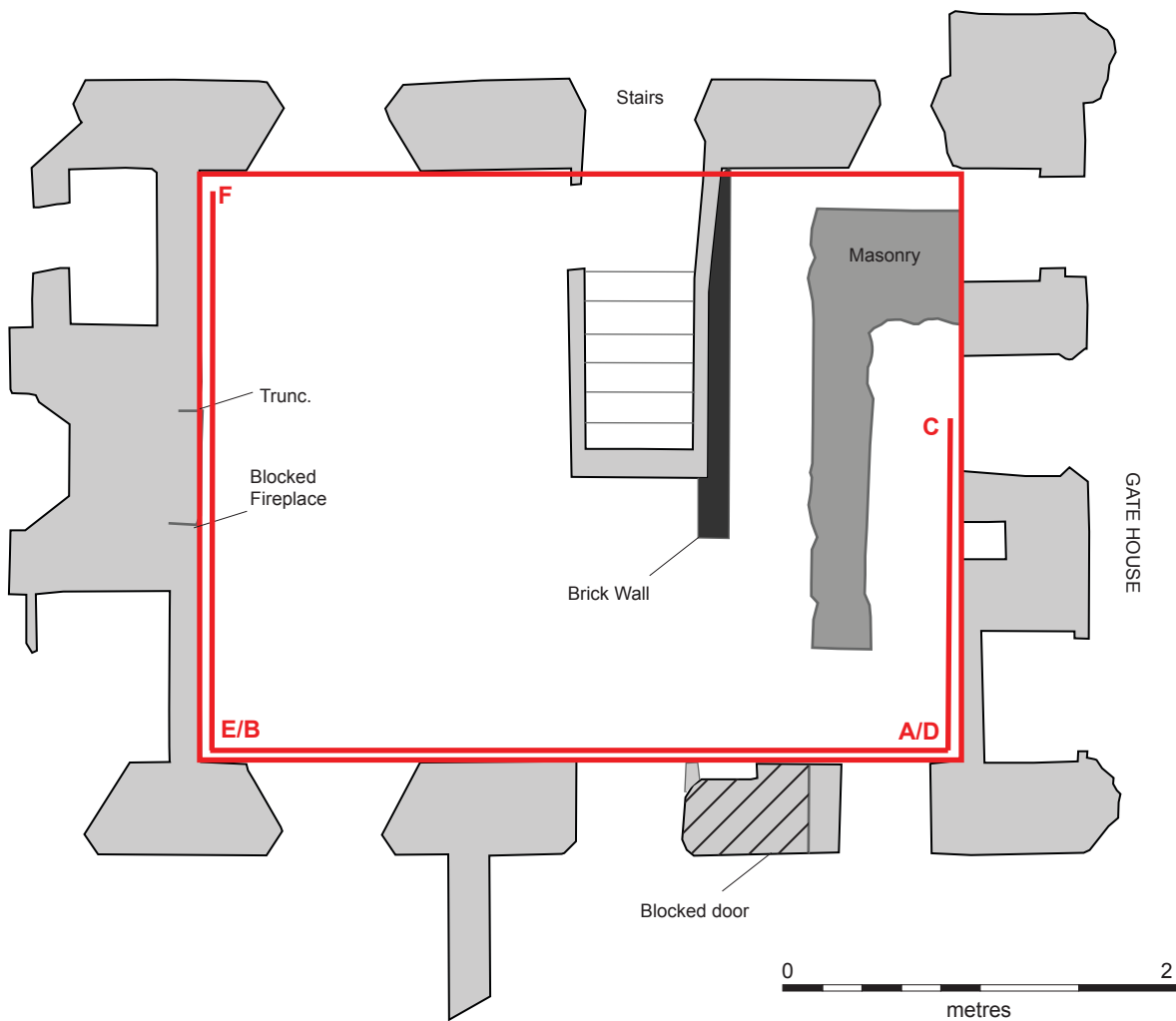
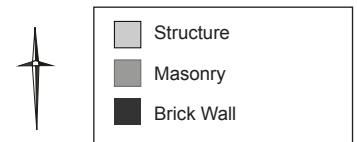
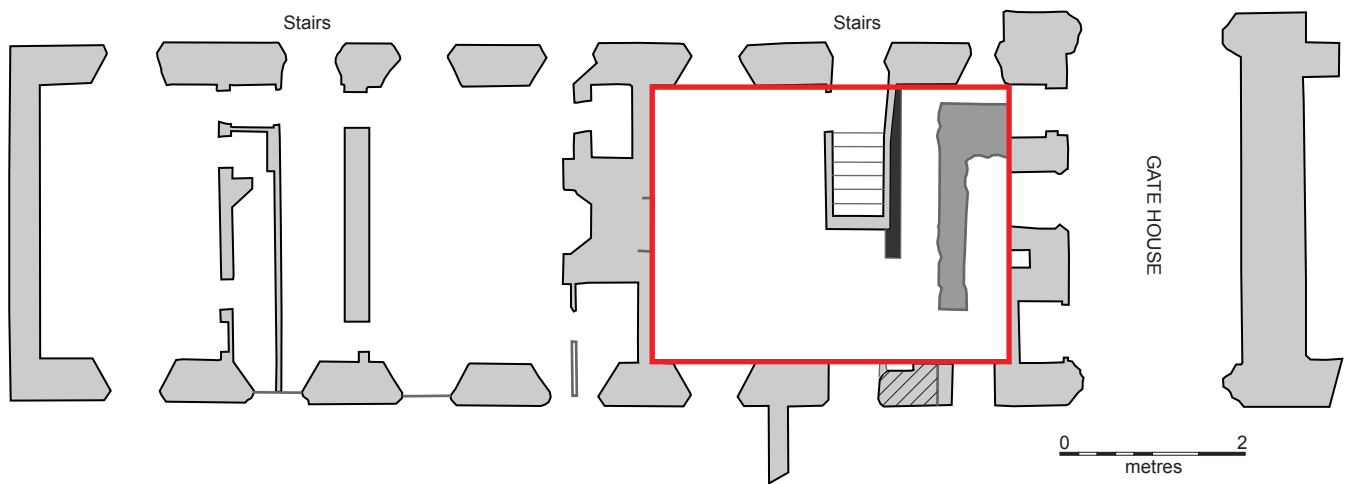


Figure 6. Plan of ground-floor of the South Range, showing location of investigations and recorded elevations

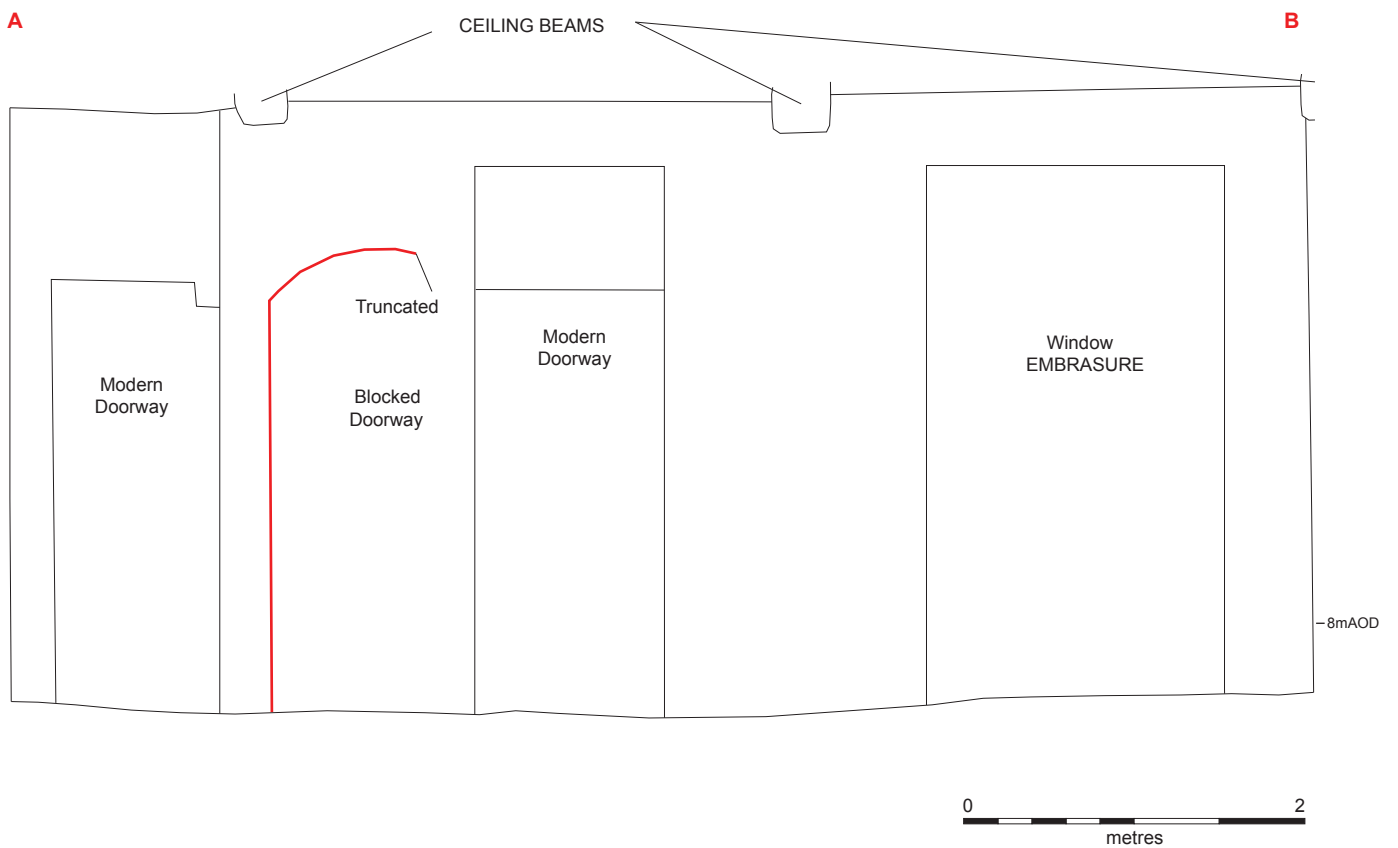


Figure 7. Elevation of the south wall of the Porter's Lodge, with composite photograph (facing south) and drawing highlighting principal build elements



Figure 8. Partial elevation of the east wall of the Porter's Lodge, with photograph (facing east) and drawing highlighting principal build elements



Figure 9. Photograph facing northeast within the Porter's Lodge, showing the flat-laid peg tile utilised in facing the window embrasure in the east wall and a portion of the masonry footing for the original eastern staircase exposed below floor level

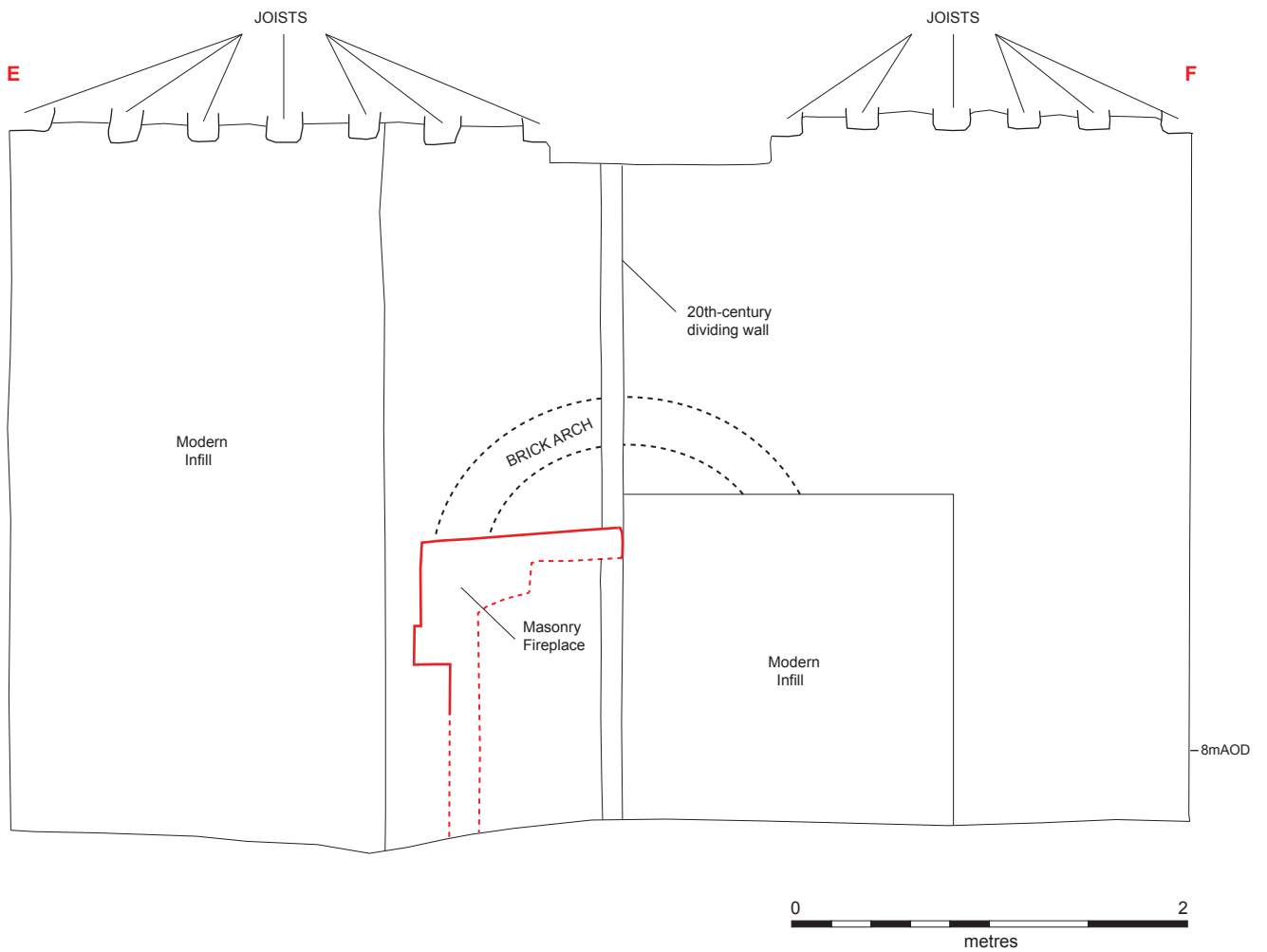


Figure 10. Elevation of the west wall of the Porter's Lodge, with photograph (facing west) and drawing highlighting principal build elements

Elsewhere within the south wall, as throughout the remainder of the room, the original 1503-07 build is also represented by well-dressed clunch blocks with occasional brick infill (externally, the building is faced in brick set in English bond). Eventually, the south doorway went out of use and was infilled with clunch ashlar which is nearly identical to the building's initial fabric. These blocks may potentially have been derived from a phase of repair/rebuilding undertaken elsewhere within the structure. The date at which the doorway was blocked is unclear but, given the materials used, the 1570 conversion for collegiate use appears the most likely. Major truncation of the south wall occurred during the 20th-century when two doorways were inserted in order to provide access to the newly-constructed southern extension of the Porter's Lodge. Both required significant structural modification, including the introduction of new lintels and rolled-steel joists as well as a significant number of services at ceiling height.

The west-facing elevation of the east wall also contained a number of notable features (Figure 8). The southern half of the elevation in particular revealed a relatively complex sequence of alteration and development. Firstly, the scar of the original eastern staircase can be discerned. This is preserved in the pattern of the initial clunch build. Voids in the clunch wall were infilled by modern brickwork (a pattern that is consistent with the historical record of the staircase's removal following an extensive fire in 1950; RCHM(E) 1959 vol. I, 85). The existing alcove also appears to have been inserted at this time. At the southern end of the wall a blocked doorway is present. In contrast to the early 16th-century south doorway discussed above, no evidence of a brick-built frame is present here, indicating that this opening did not comprise part of the original layout but was instead a later addition (perhaps replacing the former when it went out of use). This second doorway appears to have been infilled in two stages. The first stage utilised roughly-squared clunch blocks, which are distinct from the early 16th-century build. A window opening was left during this first stage of infilling that was subsequently blocked using 19th-century Cambridge Yellow bricks. Further to the north, there is a window embrasure faced with flat-laid ceramic peg tile fragments (Figure 9). A similar technique was utilised in Cloister Court during the conversion of the former nunnery buildings in the late 15th-century (Newman 2017), suggesting that this window is probably an original feature.

Unlike the preceding elevations, the east-face of the Lodge's west wall (Figure 10) does not represent part of the original Grammar School. Instead, it is comprised of the central chimney that was inserted in 1570, as well as later 20th-century infilling. Part of the 16th-century fireplace survived (although the northern portion had been truncated and infilled with modern brickwork). In its original form the fireplace was clunch-built, having chamfered jambs and a four-centred arch with square head. The obverse fireplace in the adjoining room is identical but better preserved. It was exposed and recorded in 1997 (Dickens 1998). Several pieces of graffiti were present, carved into the soft clunch mantle. These were recorded by the College Archivist Robert Athol as part of a project to archive all of the graffiti in the College. A free-standing latrine was present to the north of the chimney on the first floor and this was supported by a contemporary wall on the ground floor. The fireplace was infilled with 19th-century brickwork and the chimney stack itself was demolished to second-floor level in 1951 (RCHM(E) 1959 vol. I, 85).

As well as the exposures afforded by the removal of plaster from the lodge's walls, excavation of the existing floor also exposed two foundations of differing dates (see Figure 6). The first of these, which was oriented north-south and situated at the eastern end of the building, was

constructed from mortared clunch rubble. Its uppermost surviving surface lay at 7.64m AOD. This footing was associated with the Grammar School's original staircase. The second footing lay a short distance to the west. It was again oriented north-south and comprised a double-skin brick wall that was constructed from handmade red bricks measuring 220mm by 110mm by 48mm that were bonded with off-white lime mortar (identical to materials used in the nearby chimney). Its uppermost surviving surface lay at 7.78m AOD. This second footing is probably 16th century in date, and therefore likely to be associated with the programme of remodelling undertaken in 1570. Finally, the well-preserved timbers that constitute the first-floor joist system were also exposed during the refurbishment, although they were unaffected by the works. Three plain stop-chamfered ceiling beams were present, as well as numerous plain-chamfered joists.

MATERIAL CULTURE

A relatively small finds assemblage, totalling 929 items weighing 7,115g, was recovered during the course of the project. However, with the principal exception of material bucket-sampled in close proximity to the selected areas of detailed recording, the bulk of this assemblage consists of unprovenanced artefacts that were recovered by the principal contractor as opposed to items recovered archaeologically from stratified contexts. The principal elements of the finds assemblage are broken down by material-type in Table 1. The most important groups – including metalwork, pottery, clay tobacco pipe, worked bone and glass – are assessed in detail in a series of separate reports below.

| Material Type | Count | Count % | Weight (g) | Weight % |
|----------------------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| Metalwork | 77 | 8.3 | 1,012 | 14.2 |
| Pottery | 96 | 10.4 | 1,245 | 17.5 |
| Clay tobacco pipe | 90 | 9.7 | 361 | 5.2 |
| Glass | 16 | 1.7 | 342 | 4.8 |
| Worked bone | 1 | 0.1 | 8 | 0.1 |
| Faunal remains | 253 | 27.2 | 3,004 | 42.3 |
| Shell | 382 | 41.2 | 846 | 11.9 |
| Ceramic building materials | 10 | 1.1 | 165 | 2.3 |
| Worked stone | 2 | 0.3 | 120 | 1.7 |
| TOTAL | 929 | 100 | 7,115 | 100 |

Table 1. Principal elements of the finds assemblage broken down by material type

Excluded from the present analysis are minor categories of material that either produced insufficient numbers to allow proper characterisation or else were recovered from disturbed or unstratified contexts. Consequently, without associated dating evidence or secure provenance, further analysis of this material is unwarranted. These categories include: faunal remains (253 fragments, weighing 3,004g); shell (382 fragments, weighing 846g); worked stone roof tile (2 fragments, weighing 120g); and ceramic building materials (10 fragments, weighing 165g).

Metalwork (Justin Wiles with Andrew Hall)

A moderately-sized metalwork assemblage – consisting of 77 artefacts, weighing 1,012g – was recovered from the areas of archaeological monitoring. This was predominately, but not exclusively, recovered via metal-detecting. An initial sweep of the up-cast spoil was conducted by members of the College's gardening department, with additional surveying then being undertaken by the CAU. Consequently, all of the material reported upon here is unstratified, although some artefacts can be assigned to a discrete locale. Amongst the artefacts that were recovered are two well-worn Roman coins, a WWII Royal Catering Corps cap badge, two complete iron keys, a lead weight and pistol ball plus a post-medieval gold-plated finger ring (see Figure 11).



0 5 10
centimetres

0 5 10
centimetres



0 2 4
centimetres

0 2 4
centimetres



0 2 4
centimetres

0 2 4
centimetres



0 2 4
centimetres

0 2 4
centimetres

Figure 11. Photographs of selected artefacts recovered during the course of the project.

Copper Alloy

The two Roman coins, although undated, are very well-worn and appear to have been in circulation for some time before their deposition. Most of the additional items are post-medieval in date, including several buttons, sheets, mounts, an escutcheon and the spout from a bronze vessel.

- <37> a. A probable spout from a bronze vessel (Egan, 2005, p100). The object consists of a hollow, curved fragment of copper alloy with a sub-square cross section. The outer edge of the object has a spur forming a flat surface which may have been used to attach to a vessel. The fragment is damaged at both ends. Weight 11g, length 35mm, width 10mm. Late Medieval or early post-medieval in date.
- <37> b. A copper alloy button with a rouletted decoration around the circumference and a central floral motif. The shank is missing. Diameter 15mm, weight 1g. 18th to 19th century in date.
- <37> c. A copper alloy button with wreath decoration and lettering partially obscured by corrosion. The letter 'P' is just visible. No shank is present. A central circular perforation is split by a bar that would be used to attach the button. Diameter 15mm, weight 1g. 19th to 20th century in date.
- <37> d. A rectangular copper alloy sheet with two circular perforations for screws or nails at opposing ends. The sheet has a right-angle fold with a small off-centre rectangular notch cut into it. Dimensions 38x20mm, weight 10g. 20th century in date.
- <37> e. A small copper alloy hoop with circular cross section, 17mm in diameter, weight 2g. Post-medieval in date.
- <37> f. A probable clasp for a shoe or clog. Dimensions 31x23mm, weight 2g. 18th to 19th century in date.
- <37> g. A fragment of stamped copper alloy sheet. Roughly rectangular in shape but widens to one end. It is decorated with chevrons and a floral design. This piece may originally have formed part of furniture decoration. Dimensions 104x30mm, weight 10g. 19th century in date.
- <37> h. A copper alloy sheet, roughly pentagonal in shape with a raised oval decoration and central depression which may have held further decoration. There is a small hinge along one side and a single small perforation along the opposite edge. It is unknown what this was originally attached to. 19th or 20th century in date.
- <200> A Royal Catering Corps cap badge with Kings Crown and flaming Grecian brazier. The cap slider is missing. Length 38mm, weight 5.65g. 1941-1951 in date.
- <201> An extremely worn Roman coin, head just visible, facing right, R. Illegible. Diameter 32mm, weight 14.11g. A probable 1st or 2nd century *sestertius* (Moorhead, 2013, 8-11).
- <202> An extremely worn Roman coin, head just visible, facing right, R. Illegible. Diameter 28mm, weight 7.75g. A probable 1st-2nd century *dupondius* or *as*.
- <203> A brass keyhole cover (escutcheon) comprised of a loop 10mm in diameter over a semi-spherical dome shape that terminates in a widening tail with rounded end. Length 41mm, weight 7.21g. 19th to 20th century in date.
- <204> A fragment of rectangular mount, plain sheet copper alloy, roughly rectangular in shape with two sub-rectangular punched holes. Dimensions 43x29mm, weight 4.47g. Post-medieval in date.

Iron

In general, the iron items were heavily corroded and predominately consisted of utilitarian items such as nails. Identifiable iron artefacts include two keys, a knife blade, part of a horseshoe and part of a buckle, all of post-medieval to modern date.

- <29> A heavily corroded fragment of knife blade with 'V' shaped section. No tang or tip remains. Length 48mm, weight 7g. Late medieval to post-medieval in date.
- <40> Section E. A small fragment of iron sheet, roughly rectangular in shape with a slight curve along its longest axis. Dimensions 25x19mm, weight 1g. Undated.
- <41> An iron ring with a circular cross section. The ring is 7mm thick, diameter 42mm, weight 17g. Post-medieval in date.
- <205> A near-complete square-sectioned hand-forged timber nail. Length 59mm, weight 5.25g. Pre-19th century in date.
- <206> A fragment of nail shaft with rectangular cross section. Length 31mm, weight 5.17g. Pre-19th century in date.
- <207> A hexagonal bolt. Length 25mm. 20th century in date.
- <208> An iron washer. Diameter 23mm. 20th century in date.
- <209> A complete key with kidney-shaped bow. The collar comprises three transverse ridges. The stem is circular in section and does not extend beyond the bit. The bit is rectangular and unreinforced (Biddle 1998: 388). Length 97mm, weight 35.28g. 18th century in date.
- <210> A complete key with oval-shaped bow. The stem is oval and extends 10mm beyond the bit. The bit is incomplete. Length 141mm, weight 72.52g. 18th to 19th century in date.
- <211> A complete ring/hoop, rectangular in section. Diameter 44mm, weight 23.94g. Undated.
- <212> An iron holdfast, used to attached timber to masonry or brickwork etc. with a tapering shank and laterally set head. Total length 104mm, weight 48.51g. Post-medieval in date.
- <213> A fragment of horseshoe. Dimensions 75x23mm, weight 27.3g. Post-medieval in date.
- <214> Two fragments of iron strip/band of unknown function. The first measures 64mm long, 14mm wide and weighs 8.23g. The second measures 91mm long, 14mm wide and weighs 23.41g. Undated.
- <215> A triangular fragment of iron sheet with a single rectangular nail hole. Dimensions 79x34mm, weight 19.63g. Undated.
- <216> A total of 31 hand-forged timber nails with tapering shank. All are rectangular in section with irregular shaped heads (Wells 1998). The largest measures 71mm with a weight of 15.01g. The smallest measures 25mm and weighs 1.51g. Pre-19th century in date.
- <217> An incomplete iron rectangular buckle frame. The frame has a rectangular section and the pin is missing (Egan 2005). Dimensions 38x29mm, weight 5.22g. Post-medieval in date.

Lead

The lead items predominately consisted of window came. Identifiable artefacts include a bell-shaped weight and a pistol ball.

- <39> a. A lead offcut: disc-shaped and clipped in two places. Diameter 44mm and 3mm thick, weight 52g. 19th to 20th century in date.
- <39> b. A pistol ball, diameter 12mm, weight 10g. Post-medieval in date.
- <218> A bell-shaped lead weight with a loop at the top for suspension. Some very faint decoration can be seen in the form of latitudinal lines forming a central panel. Possibly from a post-Roman steelyard. Height 31mm, diameter 19mm, weight 60.59g. Post-medieval in date.

<219> A rectangular strip of lead, roughly pierced with two holes. Length 97mm, width 25mm, weight 51.35g. Undated.

<220> Small fragment of window lead, would have enclosed a rectangular pane measuring 45x15mm and up to 5mm thick. This fragment may be associated with the remodelling of the chapel after the Dissolution. 16th century or earlier in date.

<221> Five fragments of lead offcut. The smallest measures 21x14mm and weighs 7.63g. The largest measures 59x29mm and weighs 25.93g. Undated.

<222> An incomplete lead setting for a bar, possibly a saddlebar from a window (Biddle 2005, 345). Some iron corrosion product adheres to the inside. Dimensions 46x35x24mm, weight 118.27g. Late Medieval to early post-medieval in date.

Other

In addition to the above items, a post-medieval gold-plated white metal ring was also recovered.

<38> An undecorated white metal ring with some residual gold-plating remaining. Semi-circular in cross section and 21mm in diameter. Post-medieval in date.

Clay Tobacco Pipe (Craig Cessford)

In total, 90 fragments of clay tobacco pipe weighing 361g were recovered, representing a minimum of 27 pipes. Twenty of the bowls could be classified using Oswald's general typology (1975). They belonged to groups 5 (3 pipes, c. 1640–60), 6 (10 pipes, c. 1660–80), type 10 (3 pipes, c. 1700–40), type 11 (1 pipe, c. 1730–60) and type 12 (3 pipes, c. 1730–80). While no 19th-century bowls could be classified, there was one moulded bowl fragment of 19th-century date.

Four of the bowls had maker's marks present. One type 12 bowl had an eight-pointed star on the base of the heel and a heel of unknown bowl type had the initial TH on the base of the heel. This mark cannot be linked to any known local manufacturer. There were two type 12 bowls with the initials IK on the sides of the heel. These were manufactured by the well-known local pipemaker, James Kuquit, active locally c. 1713–1750. One of these pipes had an impressed mark on the base of the heel. Although partly-damaged it may well be a crown. As far as the author is aware, this form of Kuquit mark has not been recognised previously. There was only a single decorated bowl fragment. This had at least one five-pointed star and a minimum of seven ribs on each side of the bowl and is 19th century in date.

One of the bags studied formed a relatively coherent group that probably largely derives from a single feature. This comprise nine quite similar type 6 large bulbous bowls with no maker's marks and some variable and rather crude rouletting of the rims. Three of the bowls have over 100mm of stem attached, the longest being 132mm, indicating rapid deposition in a cut feature. This bag also contained the 19th-century decorated bowl fragment, indicating some contamination. Overall, this is a small, poorly contextualised assemblage of largely mid-17th- to mid-18th-century clay tobacco pipe, with a notable absence of 19th-century material. The most noteworthy piece is the Kuquit pipe with the previously unrecognised heel mark.

Ceramics (Richard Newman, Craig Cessford and Francesca Mazzilli)

A relatively small ceramic assemblage – consisting of 96 sherds, weighing 1245g – was recovered. As is typical for this area of Cambridge, the material spanned the Romano-British to modern periods (Table 2). Romano-British material (1st to 4th century) accounted for 22.9% of the assemblage by count and 21.4% by weight; medieval material (10th to 15th century) for 9.4% by count and 6.9% by weight; post-medieval material (16th to 17th century) for 30.2% by count and 39% by weight; and modern material (18th century to present) for 37.5% by count and 32.7% by weight.

| Period | Fabric | Count | Weight (g) | MSW (g) | Count % | Weight % |
|----------------|-------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| Romano-British | Cambridgeshire grey ware | 16 | 165 | 10.3 | 22.9 | 21.4 |
| | Horningsea ware | 2 | 61 | 30.5 | | |
| | Nene Valley colour-coated | 1 | 6 | 6 | | |
| | Samian ware | 2 | 26 | 13 | | |
| | Shell-tempered | 1 | 4 | 4 | | |
| Medieval | Coarse buff earthenware | 4 | 22 | 5.5 | 9.4 | 6.9 |
| | Coarse brown earthenware | 1 | 7 | 7 | | |
| | Essex red ware | 3 | 44 | 14.7 | | |
| | Ely/Grimston | 1 | 11 | 11 | | |
| Post-medieval | Black-bodied stoneware | 1 | 3 | 3 | 30.2 | 39.0 |
| | Glazed red earthenware | 13 | 276 | 21.2 | | |
| | German stoneware (Frechen) | 5 | 109 | 21.8 | | |
| | Iron-glazed earthenware | 1 | 22 | 22 | | |
| | Lead-glazed earthenware | 3 | 7 | 2.3 | | |
| | Staffordshire-type slipware | 2 | 25 | 12.5 | | |
| | Tin-glazed earthenware | 4 | 44 | 11 | | |
| Modern | Chinese export porcelain | 1 | 6 | 6 | 37.5 | 32.7 |
| | Creamware | 6 | 14 | 2.3 | | |
| | Late unglazed red earthenware | 12 | 162 | 13.5 | | |
| | Notts/Derby stoneware | 1 | 20 | 20 | | |
| | Refined white earthenware | 15 | 157 | 10.5 | | |
| | Sunderland-type earthenware | 1 | 48 | 48 | | |
| TOTAL | | 96 | 1245 | 12.9 | 100 | 100 |

Table 2. The ceramic assemblage broken down by fabric

The composition of the assemblage as a whole is consonant with that of groups previously recovered from the grounds of Jesus College (e.g. Evans *et al.* 1998; Newman and Webb 2011; Newman *et al.* 2013) as well as Cambridge more generally (e.g. Cessford and Dickens in prep.). Evidence of background Roman activity – peripheral to occupation in the nearby suburb and most probably agriculture-related – was succeeded by limited medieval activity and finally an escalation in deposition during the post-medieval and modern periods. The latter increase was primarily associated with episodes of collegiate landscaping activity. No vessels of individual significance were noted within the assemblage.

Glass (Richard Newman)

A total of 16 shards of glass, weighing 342g, were recovered during the course of the investigation. Whilst the majority of these consist of pieces of window glass or unidentifiable body shards derived from 19th/20th-century utility bottles, a small number of exceptions were recovered from the monitoring conducted in the Fellows' Garden. These latter items include a free-blown perfume bottle (Figure 11), the lens from a bicycle light, and the stopper from a cut glass decanter.

The first item consists of a small but complete free-blown perfume/unguent bottle with a cylindrical body and flared rim. It measures 44mm high, 21mm in diameter and weighs 18g. Based upon its form and method of production, it is post-medieval in date (see Wilmott 2002); most probably 17th/18th century. Also present was a circular convex red glass lens. It measures 37mm in diameter and a maximum of 10mm thick; it weighs 19g. The lens is machine-turned and most likely derives from a lamp; probably a late 19th or early 20th-century bicycle lamp. Finally, part of the stopper from a glass decanter was also identified. The remnant measures 23mm long and a maximum of 23mm in diameter; it weighs 21g. The decorative knob which originally topped the stopper is missing, thereby rendering it difficult to date, but the presence of mould lines indicates that it is probably 19th or 20th century in origin.

Worked Bone (Richard Newman)

A single worked bone artefact was recovered during the monitoring conducted in the Fellows' Garden. This took the form of a well-made needle case with relatively elaborate 'chequerboard-type' decoration (Figure 11). Worked bone needle cases of this type were produced from the Roman period onwards (MacGregor 1985), but this particular example is most probably late medieval or early post-medieval in date.

This artefact consists of an elliptical and partially-tapering worked bone needle case, the form of which closely mirrors that of the bone from which it was produced. It has been deeply carved but its irregular cross-section indicates it was not lathe-turned. It would originally have had a stopper plugging its base (which is partially chamfered to fit it) and a removable lid; both are missing. It measures 71mm in length, varies between 11mm and 16mm in width and weighs 8g. The decoration is divided into three parts. At the base are four incised lateral lines. The main body of the case is then decorated with an incised chequerboard design at two differing levels, resulting in a series of upstanding 'scales' with lower banded lines in the interstices between. There is a relatively wide degree of variation in the width between incisions and consequently the scales themselves. Finally, the third section of decoration at the top of the case consists of a raised band and bulbous terminal with much finer incised single-line chequerboard decoration. This artefact is probably late medieval or early post-medieval in date. It can be contrasted with a much less ornate 18th/19th century lathe-turned example that was recovered from Chapel Court in 2010 (Newman and Webb 2011, 15).

DISCUSSION

The results derived from the present investigation can be divided into two parts. The first of these two pertains to the monitoring of service trenches inserted into the Fellows' Garden and the Orchard. By their very nature, narrow trench-based investigations of this kind typically reveal only a small proportion of an archaeological sequence. Consequently, their results are often restricted to a series of localised details – particular to the specific area being investigated – as opposed to the broad story of a site's development. In this instance, the situation is further exacerbated by the individual circumstances of the project (monitoring trenches whose excavation had already been completed by the principal contractor without archaeological supervision), which further limited the scope for recovering both fine-grained stratigraphic information and associated dating evidence. Nevertheless, a certain amount of information can be adduced from this work.

In the first instance, evidence of low-level Romano-British activity was identified. Two Late Roman coins were recovered from the Fellows' Garden, whilst 19 sherds of Romano-British pottery were also recovered from the Orchard. This fits with the broader pattern of contemporary activity that has previously been identified in the general area. Within the grounds of Jesus College itself, agricultural activity of Romano-British date has been identified at the Maintenance Workshop and Gardner's Compound (Evans and Williams 2004) and West Court (Timberlake and Webb 2016) sites. Nearby, meanwhile, in the vicinity of Park Street/Round Church Street, evidence of a relatively substantial Romano-British suburb has been identified (Whittaker 2002; Newman and Brooks 2018). In addition, on the periphery of this suburb, a Late Roman cemetery containing a minimum of 32 skeletons was encountered at 35-37 Jesus Lane as well as two contemporary inhumations at 11 Park Street (Alexander *et al.* 2004). Further discoveries of human remains were made during drainage works conducted in Jesus Lane in 1896 (representing a minimum of 15 individuals). The present site was almost certainly situated within the agricultural hinterland that serviced this suburb.

Subsequently, the sequence of relatively sterile layers that were encountered in both the Fellows' Garden and the Orchard are indicative of peripheral areas situated on the margins of contemporary medieval and post-medieval activity. In the first instance, both areas appear to have been subject to horticultural/garden use during the Middle Ages; activity that probably predates, and was potentially also contemporary with, the establishment of St. Rhadegund's Nunnery at the site during the 12th century. Subsequently, at least two concerted programmes of landscaping activity occurred. The first probably dates to the conversion of the nunnery into Jesus College at the end of the 15th century. The second appears to relate to widespread alterations that were undertaken to the College grounds during the 19th century. In addition, more localised episodes of short-term activity are likely to have taken place in both areas. In the Fellows' Garden, for example, a bowling green is known to have been established by 1630-31 (Willis and Clark 1886 vol. II, 179). The discrete group of 17th-century clay pipes encountered here may have been related to this.

The second part of the results pertains directly to the South Range; in particular, that portion of the former Grammar School within which the Porter's Lodge itself was later established. Although the present refurbishment was limited in scope, being restricted to a single ground-floor room as opposed to the entire structure, it was nevertheless informative. In particular, it should be noted that the preceding investigation undertaken in 1997 was restricted to exposures extending no further than 1m above floor level; thus, whilst more extensive in area, fewer details of the buildings' fabric were visible at this time. The current exposures therefore provide a useful supplement to the previous work. This is rendered particularly relevant because a model of the range's development and a reconstruction of its original appearance were proposed on the basis of the earlier work (Dickens 1998; see Figure 12).

Overall, the results obtained during the present investigation accord very closely with the reconstructed model. In the first instance, the form and location of the range's original south door have now been confirmed. This door initially provided access into an open ground-floor hall that probably comprised the principal classroom of the early 16th-century Grammar School. It was blocked up relatively early in the building's history, most likely when the school was suppressed by Elizabeth I's commissioners in 1570 and the space was subdivided and repurposed for collegiate use. A second original feature was also identified during the survey: the school's eastern staircase. This appears to have only been accessible externally rather than internally (Evans *et al.* 1998, 126), thereby marking a clear separation between the chambers situated on the first-floor and the school hall beneath. Following its collegiate conversion in 1570, the former open hall was subdivided into three separate chambers. The principal means by which this was achieved comprised the introduction of a central brick-built chimney: a common pattern at this date in both domestic and non-domestic buildings (Johnson 2010, 89-94). Additional timber partitions were also inserted, one of which was represented archaeologically by the brick-built footing that was identified flanking the entrance to A Staircase (which was added in 1637).

In 1718-20 the South Range was extensively altered. The building's original west wall was rebuilt and the former attic space replaced by a more extensive third storey. Notably, however, few changes appear to have been made in the present area of investigation at this time. It was accessed separately from the adjoining chambers, which kept it distinct from the remainder of the range. It may well have been at this date, therefore, that Porter's Lodge was established in its more-or-less present form. Alterations continued to be undertaken during the 19th and 20th centuries, most significantly when the Lodge was extended via a single-storey brick-built addition to the south. Two new doorways were cut through the building's original south wall to permit access to this additional space, and numerous services were also introduced.

Overall, the historic building recording has revealed additional information pertaining to both the design and layout of the South Range during the first few centuries of its use, and has

confirmed a number of speculations that were previously made based upon the more limited exposures obtained in 1997.

Acknowledgements

As always, it is a pleasure to acknowledge the friendly and enthusiastic assistance of the staff and fellows of Jesus College in the implementation of these works; in particular, Head Gardener Paul Stearn, Archivist Robert Athol, Professor Marie Louise Stig Sørensen and the Domestic Bursar, Simon Hawkey, were immensely helpful, as was project architect Paul Vonberg of Paul Vonberg Architects. The archaeological monitoring was directed for the CAU by Richard Newman and undertaken in the field by Charlotte de Bruxelles and Sara Simões, who also assisted in writing up the results. The historic building recording was undertaken by Richard Newman with the assistance of Heather Turner. The project was managed by Christopher Evans and monitored by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire's Historic Environment Team. Photography was undertaken by Dave Webb and the graphics were prepared by Bryan Crossan.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING IN THE PORTER'S LODGE AND FELLOWS' GARDEN, JESUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

Commissioned by Jesus College, Cambridge

December 2018

Project Team:

Authors Richard Newman, Charlotte de Bruxelles and Sara Simões / Project Manager
Christopher Evans / Graphics Bryan Crossan / Photography Dave Webb

Specialist Contributors:

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Report No. 1411
Event No. ECB5768

Approved by: **Christopher Evans**



OASIS FORM

| OASIS ID: cambridg3-337070 | |
|--|---|
| Project details | |
| Project name | Jesus College Porter's Lodge |
| Short description of the project | Archaeological monitoring and historic building recording was undertaken during the redevelopment of the Porter's Lodge at Jesus College, Cambridge. In the first instance, archaeological monitoring was undertaken across the college grounds during the installation of services in the Fellows' Garden (115m of trenching) and the Orchard (190m of trenching). A sequence of deposits associated with several episodes of landscaping activity was identified, and material culture spanning the Romano-British to Modern periods recovered. Secondly, within the college's Grade I listed early 16th-century South Range, historic building recording identified the range's original blocked southern doorway and the footings and scar of its original eastern staircase. A partially surviving fireplace of c. 1570 was also recorded. |
| Project dates | Start: 24-07-2018 End: 21-09-2018 |
| Previous/future work | Yes / Not known |
| Any associated project reference codes | ECB5768 - HER event no. |
| Any associated project reference codes | JFG18 - Sitecode |
| Type of project | Recording project |
| Site status | Listed Building |
| Current Land use | Other 2 - In use as a building |
| Monument type | LAYER Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Roman |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Medieval |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | COIN Roman |
| Significant Finds | NEEDLE CASE Post Medieval |
| Investigation type | "Part Survey","Recorded Observation","Watching Brief" |
| Prompt | Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS |
| Project location | |
| Country | England |
| Site location | CAMBRIDGESHIRE CAMBRIDGE Jesus College Porter's Lodge |
| Postcode | CB5 8BL |
| Study area | 265 Square metres |
| Site coordinates | TL 4518 5888 52.208564980692 0.124983623839 52 12 30 N 000 07 29 E Point |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 6.89m Max: 7.09m |

| 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 | Richard Newman |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Developer |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | Jesus College, Cambridge |
| Project archives | |
| Physical Archive recipient | Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Store |
| Physical Archive ID | JFG18 |
| Physical Contents | "Ceramics", "Glass", "Metal", "Worked bone" |
| Digital Archive recipient | Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Store |
| Digital Archive ID | JFG18 |
| Digital Contents | "Ceramics", "Metal", "Worked bone" |
| Digital Media available | "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets" |
| Paper Archive recipient | Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Store |
| Paper Archive ID | JFG18 |
| Paper Contents | "other" |
| Paper Media available | "Context sheet", "Photograph", "Plan", "Section" |
| Project bibliography | |
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | Archaeological Monitoring and Historic Building Recording in the Porter's Lodge and Fellows' Garden, Jesus College, Cambridge |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Newman, R., de Bruxelles, C. and Simões, S. |
| Other bibliographic details | Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report No. 1411 |
| Date | 2018 |
| Issuer or publisher | Cambridge Archaeological Unit |

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|-------------------------------|--|
| Place of issue or publication | Cambridge |
| Description | An A4 wire-bound document with a plastic laminate cover. It is 36 pages long and has 12 illustrations. Also a PDF file of the same |
| Entered by | Richard Newman (rn276@cam.ac.uk) |
| Entered on | 17 December 2018 |