



This plan was very kindly provided by Ely Cathedral

1	Goldsmith's Tower	9	Alan of Walsingham's Building	17	Site of the Monks' Kitchen
2	Sacrist's Gate	10	The Black Hostelry	18	The Great Guest Hall
3	The Almonry	11	Canonry House	19	Priory House
4	The Dark Cloister	12	Site of the Chapter House	20	Prior Crauden's Chapel
5	Site of the Infirmary Hall	13	Remains of the Dormitory Undercroft	21	Queen's Hall
6	Site of the Infirmary Chapel	14	Line of Dormitory West Wall	22	The West Range (Servants' Quarters)
7	The Sanctuary of the Chapel	15	South Eastern corner of Cloister	23	The Porta
8	Powcher's Hall	16	Site of the Refectory	24	The Monastic Barn

- 1 & 2. The range from Sacrist's Gate to the Bell Tower (often known as Goldsmith's Tower) formed part of the northern boundary of the monastery. Originally built in the 14<sup>th</sup> century it has been extensively altered. The three shops, opened in 1989, include the Cathedral's The Old Choir House, so named because of its former use. The first floor houses The Ely Museum.**
- 3. The Almonry. The 12<sup>th</sup> century undercroft is used as an extension to the Cathedral Refectory.**
- 4. The Dark Cloister.**
- 5. Site of the Infirmary Hall.**
- 6. This was originally the chapel of the Infirmary. Later the home of residentiary canons, then of The Dean, it is now The Chapter House and is occupied by offices and meeting rooms.**
- 7. The sanctuary of the chapel.**
- 8. Powcher's Hall named after Prior William Poucher and used as the blood-letting house of the monastery. Here several times a year the monks were bled to keep their bodies 'in balance'. Afterwards they stayed in these more comfortable quarters for two or three days.**
- 9. The so called 'Painted Chamber' built at the time when Alan of Walsingham was sacrist.**
- 10. The Black Hostelry, named from its earlier use as a place in which visiting Benedictine monks, who wear black habits, could stay. Bed and Breakfast accomodation is now available here.**
- 11. The Canonry was mainly rebuilt in the 18th century but has 12<sup>th</sup> century features.**
- 12. The site of the medieval Chapter House, the monks' dormitory and the former St. Catherine's Chapel which were demolished in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.**
- 13. Remains of the dormitory undercroft.**
- 14. Garden wall on the line of the west wall of the dormitory.**
- 15. Southeastern corner of cloister.**
- 16. Site of the refectory.**
- 17. Site of the monks' kitchen.**
- 18. The former Great Hall of the monastery, once The Deanery, now the Bishop's House was reconstructed in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. The building has a 13<sup>th</sup> century vaulted undercroft and the original collar braced roof has many original timbers.**
- 19. The Priory, built in the 12<sup>th</sup> century, and apart from the Norman undercroft, was re-built in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. This is one of the oldest buildings still standing.**
- 21. The Queens Hall was built in the 14<sup>th</sup> century to provide a place for the reception of Edward III's queen, Philippa, and other guests. It is now the King's School Headmaster's house.**
- 20. Prior Crauden's Chapel, 14<sup>th</sup> century, has remains of wall-paintings and a superb medieval tiled floor which includes a panel depicting Adam and Eve with the serpent.**
- 22. Monastic servants' quarters.**
- 23. The Porta or Walpole's Gate, after Prior Walpole, dates from the 14<sup>th</sup> century. It once housed the porter's Lodge and up to the Dissolution of the Monasteries the Prior's prison, but is now used by the King's School.**
- 24. The former monastic barn of which part has been converted into a dining-hall for the school.**