



CAM ARC Report Number 1006

Jesus Green, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire

Desktop Assessment

Tom Phillips

March 2008

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**Jesus Green, Cambridge,
Cambridgeshire**

Desktop Assessment

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Site Code: CAM JEG 08
Date of works: February 2008
Grid Ref: TL 4510 5920

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PROJECT DETAILS				
Project name	A desk based assessment of Jesus Green, Cambridge			
Short description	A desk based assessment was carried out as part of a Conservation Plan for Jesus Green. This included a study of any archaeology relating to the Green and its environs as well as historical sources and maps. Significant findings included possible Civil War defences, a World War Two air raid shelter, and an excavation to the south, which revealed a high density of archaeological features dating from prehistoric times through to the post-medieval period.			
Project dates	Start	February 2008	End	February 2008
Previous work	none		Future work	unknown
Associated project reference codes	CAM ARC site code: CAM JEG 08. No HER no for desk based assessments			
Type of project	DBA			
Site status	Recreation ground			
Current land use (list all that apply)	Recreation ground			
Planned development	none			
Monument types / period (list all that apply and use thesaurus of monument types)	Public park, Bridge, listed buildings, air raid shelter			
Significant finds: Artefact type / period (list all that apply and use MDA object thesaurus)	none			
PROJECT LOCATION				
County	Cambridgeshire	Parish	Cambridge	
HER for region	Cambridgeshire			
Site address (including postcode)	Jesus Green, Cambridge			
Study area (sq.m or ha)	8 hectares			
National grid reference	Easting (6 figure)	TL 545100	Northing (6 figure)	259200
Height OD	Max OD	6.88	Min OD	6.21
PROJECT ORIGINATORS				
Organisation	Cambridgeshire County Council, CAM ARC			
Project brief originator				
Project design originator				
Director/supervisor	Tom Phillips			
Project manager	Stephen Macauley			
Sponsor or funding body	Cambridge City Council			
ARCHIVES				
	Location and accession number		Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone, database, context sheets etc)	
Physical	N/a		N/a	
Paper	Cambridgeshire County Stores		HER info, copies of historic maps, background info	
Digital	CAMARC		Report	
BIBLIOGRAPHY				
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Summary

In February 2008 CAM ARC (formerly the Archaeological Field Unit), Cambridgeshire County Council undertook a desktop assessment to examine the available historical and archaeological resources relating to Jesus Green, Cambridge (centred at TL 4510 5920). Cambridge City Council commissioned the work. The aim of the assessment was to define the archaeological potential of the area to inform a wider conservation management plan as part of a Project Planning element for a Parks and People HLF bid submission. The results will aid decision making relating to any future works to be carried out on Jesus Green which may impact upon possible archaeological remains. The assessment also includes community and outreach recommendations.

Jesus Green is a public recreation space in Cambridge, bounded to the east by Victoria Avenue, to the north by the river Cam and to the south by Jesus College. Prior to the 19th century Jesus Green lay outside the town of Cambridge; it was part of common land situated between the built up area of the town to the west and arable land to the east. After the construction of Victoria Avenue in 1890 the use of the Green gradually changed to recreation ground.

Possible buried archaeological remains on Jesus Green include the town's Civil War defences and World War Two air raid shelters. A small excavation carried out within the grounds of Jesus College to the south, approximately 50m from Jesus Green, revealed a high density of archaeological features with five phases of activity dating between the Neolithic and post-medieval periods (Evans & Williams 2004) and thus prehistoric archaeology may be found in Jesus Green. In addition there are several grade II listed buildings and structures including the lock keeper's house, the lock itself and the footbridge over the lock.

Any future conservation or maintenance work on Jesus Green, such as the planting of new trees, the laying of new paths or the building of new structures should include some form of archaeological monitoring if the work is likely to affect possible buried remains.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Planning Background

Cambridge City Council commissioned a desktop study from Cambridgeshire County Council, CAM ARC (formerly Archaeological Field Unit) to inform a proposed conservation management plan which is part of a Project Planning element for a proposed Heritage Lottery Fund bid for Parks for People. The aim of this assessment is to determine the archaeological potential of Jesus Green and the possible impact any future work could have on the archaeology.

The work contained in this document is entirely produced from a desk-based assessment and does not include any data from detailed physical investigation at the study area.

1.2 Location, Topography and Geology

Jesus Green is located to the north of Cambridge city centre (Fig.1) bounded by Victoria Avenue and Midsummer Common to the east, the river Cam to the north, Park Parade to the west and to the south by Jesus ditch which separates it from Jesus College. It is centred at TL 4510 5920, ranging between a height of 6.21m OD in the east and 6.88m in the west.

The underlying geology comprises alluvial deposits overlying 1st terrace deposits of the river Cam (British Geological Survey 1981). Jesus Green probably survives today as open space because of the poorly drained alluvial soil, more suited to water meadows for grazing than to arable cultivation or construction.

2 Archaeological and Historical Sources

2.1 Historical Sources

No primary historical sources relating to Jesus Green have been used here. This general summary is taken rather from secondary sources which discuss Jesus Green and its immediate surroundings.

The Roman town of Cambridge (*Duroliponte*) was located on modern day Castle Hill, approximately 0.5km to the west of Jesus Green. This location was chosen because a combination of a slow-moving river and firm ground on either side made it a natural river crossing since prehistoric times (RCHM 1988).

The core of the Late Saxon town (*Grantabrycge*) appears to be to the south of the river with archaeological work suggesting the area between the market and St Benets church was the most densely settled (Taylor 2004: 48). The Late Saxon/early Medieval King's Ditch enclosed the settlement, running from the river at Mill Lane across the east side of the town, going under Jesus Lane and along the approximate line of modern day Park Street, before returning to the river (Whittaker 2002). At this time Jesus Green appears to be part of an area of open grassland known as 'Grenecroft', which was probably common land. It stretched from the limits of the eastern side of the town to the river in the north and west, including what is now Midsummer Common.

Between 1159 and 1161 King Malcolm IV of Scotland, who was also Earl of Huntingdon, gave to the nuns of Cambridge 10 acres adjoining Grenecroft on which to build a Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to St Radegund (Salzman 1948, 218-9). It was bounded to its north by Jesus Ditch, which is still present today and is thought to have been established on the line of a previous natural water channel, hence the meandering nature of its course (Whittaker 1999). Presumably the land immediately to the north, what is now Jesus Green, remained as common land.

The nunnery lasted for approximately 350 years until Jesus College (founded 1496/7) dedicated to St Mary and St Radegund was established in the buildings of the dissolved nunnery (Roach 1959, 421). The college acquired its name from its chapel, Jesus chapel, which originally served the old nunnery and the surrounding area. This is significant as Jesus Green may have been named subsequently because of its proximity to the college.

An early reference to Jesus Green comes in 1579 when it was proposed to make temporary enclosure of Jesus Green in order that profits arising from the letting should go towards paying for a hospital for the poor and employment to the idle (Gray 1925, 98). However, the University objected and nothing was done. In 1627 a similar proposal was made, stating that the Green should be let for seven years and in 1631 the Privy Council sanctioned the letting of it for ten years (*ibid*). The fact that the University could object to the proposal suggests it had some control over Jesus Green, if not full jurisdiction.

There are several references to Jesus Green in the 17th century. During the Civil War period when Cambridge was the administrative centre for the New Model Army in East Anglia defensive earthen banks ran through the eastern side of Jesus Green (Taylor 2004, 134; see also section 2.2 and Fig. 2). At a similar date there are records which show that plague victims from St Clements parish were buried on Jesus Green (Taylor 2004, 141) although exactly where is not known. Given that pest houses were built on Midsummer Common in the

seventeenth century it is not surprising they were buried near the pest houses where they died. Executions for witchcraft were also carried out on Jesus Green (a woman was hanged there for keeping a tame frog in the 16th century) (Taylor 2004, 143)

The West and East (of which Jesus Green was part) open fields around the town were enclosed in 1802 and 1807 respectively. Jesus Green remained common land until 1890 when Victoria Avenue was constructed, bisecting it from Midsummer Common. The idea to exclude cattle and set aside Jesus Green as a recreation ground was first proposed in 1900 (Mitchell 1985, 30). During early 1913 trees were planted. In 1924 agreement was finally given for the creation of the recreation ground although there was still levelling work to be done.

2.2 The Historic Environment Record (formerly SMR)

All Historic Environment Record (HER) entries discussed are listed in Appendix 2 and can be seen in figure 2. The HER record search examined Jesus Green itself and anything of relevance in the immediate vicinity. Its location within Cambridge means a wider search would have generated a large number of results, most of which would have been irrelevant.

Chronologically, the earliest HER reference of relevance is of Roman pottery found in Jesus Close in 1961 (HER 04621) approximately 50m to the south of Jesus Green.

Medieval pottery was found directly to the south-west of Jesus Green (HER 04639) and Four Nuremberg tokens were found on the Green itself during the construction of the new tennis courts in the 1940's (HER 10869). Nuremberg tokens were a means of trading token used in the late medieval period. As the Cam was navigable in medieval times trading probably took place in this area close to the town.

According to the HER the Civil War defences run roughly north to south through the eastern side of Jesus Green (HER MCB17288). Victoria Avenue appears to mirror its line although this may be based on a modern assumption that the Victorian road followed the line of a pre-existing path or route, which may itself have followed the line of the Civil War earthworks.

During World War Two air raid shelters were constructed on Jesus Green alongside the Cam at the bridge and near to Jesus Ditch (HER MCB17793). The latter of these was revealed by parchmarks during the summer of 2003 (Plate 1).

The other HER entries refer to archaeological excavations and listed structures which are discussed in sections 2.6 and 3 respectively.

2.3 Cartographic Evidence

Cambridge, being an important historic town, has many cartographic sources, stretching back to the 16th century. Unfortunately, on the earlier maps, the area of Jesus Green is just outside the scope of the work. This is the case with the earliest map of Cambridge, by Richard Lyne in 1574 (Fig. 3). Here Jesus Green is narrowly excluded in the top right-hand corner. Jesus College and its east and west boundaries are visible, as is the King's Ditch running around the town. A similar view can be seen on George Braun's 1575 map of Cambridge viewed this time from the west (Fig. 4), William Smith's map of 1588 (Fig. 5) and John Speed's map of 1610 (Fig. 6), viewed from the east. The northern boundary of Jesus College can be seen to varying degrees on these three. On the 1575 map the college appears to sit in a very square enclosure although this is probably just artistic license. The early maps also show the area of Jesus Green running all the way up to the King's Ditch on its western side. However, on the John Speed map of 1610 this area has been truncated slightly, a field appearing between the King's Ditch and the Green. The fact that these early maps do not show Jesus Green is in itself significant. The area was obviously outside of the town and contained no features worthy of inclusion.

The 1688 map of Cambridge by David Loggan (Fig. 7), viewed from the east, is the first to refer to Jesus Green by name. Although this map was drawn approximately 40 years after the Civil War period, the earthworks, which supposedly run through Jesus Green, are not recorded. Whereas the Civil War fort on Castle Hill is clearly depicted.

A map of Cambridge dated 1763 (Fig. 8), viewed again from the east, hints at a path running across the middle of the Green, parallel to the river, although the mark is very faint.

The 1798 William Custance map (Fig. 9) shows Jesus Ditch (the northern boundary of Jesus College) in greater detail than any previous map and better represents its meandering nature, supporting the idea of it having been established on the course of a previous natural water channel (Whittaker 1999). A sluice on the river is also depicted. Cole's map of 1804 (Fig. 10) is very similar in detail to the Custance map.

Richard Grey Baker's 1830 map of Cambridge (Fig. 11) shows a much wider area as the town slowly spreads eastwards. Significantly a feature known as the Middle Ditch can be seen running east to west through Jesus Green. It has a very meandering nature and seems to mirror the river to the north and Jesus Ditch to the south. It appears to be a natural water channel rather than a man-made drainage ditch and runs in to another channel or tributary on Midsummer Common, which does appear to have been straightened. If it is a natural channel it is unlikely to have suddenly appeared. It may not be marked on earlier

maps because it simply wasn't significant. Perhaps the faint mark on the 1763 map is a representation of the Middle Ditch. Two footpaths are also visible, both leading to where the Fort St George Public House now stands.

By the time of Baker's map the King's Ditch had been filled in. An Act of Parliament in 1794 for the cleaning up and paving of Cambridge saw the ditch infilled by 1815 (Whittaker 2002).

A map of Cambridge in 1840 by J Dewhurst and W Nichols (Fig. 12) is very similar in detail to the Baker map of ten years earlier.

The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1886 (Fig. 13) shows the Middle Ditch to still be present. Many of the footpaths in use today are marked for the first time, including three leading to the Iron footbridge and Jesus Lock, the latter completed in 1832.

By the time of the 1901 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 14) the Middle Ditch has disappeared, possibly filled in as part of the work carried out in preparation for the 1894 Royal Agricultural Show, which took place on Jesus Green. Victoria Avenue was constructed in 1890 and this can be seen on the map, on the alignment of a footpath visible on the 1886 map.

The 1926 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 15) depicts major changes in the use of Jesus Green from common land to recreation ground with avenues of trees, tennis courts, a bowling green and the lido present.

2.4 Aerial Photographs

Air Photo Services (Rog Palmer) were contacted over the potential to assess the available aerial photograph material pertaining to Jesus Green, however it was their opinion that this search would not prove worthwhile. (Rog Palmer *pers comm.*). Only one aerial photograph has revealed anything of significance. Yahoo maps clearly show the Middle Ditch running through Jesus Green on both sides of the main avenue of trees.

2.5 Earthworks

No earthworks are visible on Jesus Green. Levelling in the early 20th century would have affected any upstanding earthworks that had survived beyond the 19th century.

2.6 Archaeological Excavations and Surveys

Several small archaeological excavations have taken place near Jesus Green, although none on the Green itself. The most significant is an

excavation carried out within the grounds of Jesus College, just south of Jesus Ditch, approximately 50m from Jesus Green (Evans & Williams 2004). Stripping topsoil/subsoil off an area only 15m by 20m revealed a high density of features representing five phases of activity. A hollow containing Neolithic worked flints and four sherds of Beaker pottery was the earliest feature along with a scatter of unstratified and residual flint. Six ditches containing Iron Age pottery and three associated pits defined part of a possible Iron Age enclosure. Elements of a Romano-British field system were also present in the form of a ditch containing late Roman pottery and a late Roman coin. Several other ditches were ascribed to the medieval and post-medieval periods. This site is important due to its proximity to Jesus Green, the high density of features and the re-use of the site from the Neolithic through to the post-medieval periods. It is unlikely that all of this activity would have died out only 50m to the north, on Jesus Green.

Another excavation within the grounds of Jesus College, located close to Jesus Lane (Whittaker 1999) again revealed several phases of earlier activity. Remnants of ditches and postholes were thought to relate to a possible Bronze Age field system. Other ditches and pits were only datable to pre 15th century and were probably associated with the nunnery. Later phases included a medieval plough soil and 19th century expansions to Jesus College.

An evaluation at the ADC Theatre (Whittaker 2002) approximately 200m south of the Green again highlights the variety of archaeology in the vicinity. The first trench evidenced a deep medieval deposit, 3m from the ground surface, interpreted possibly as part of the western side of the King's Ditch. In the second trench medieval pits and gullies were present, underneath which was part of a large Roman ditch, dated to the 2nd/3rd centuries AD.

Close by, at 11 Park Street, several Roman inhumations were identified in the basement during renovation works along with two Roman ditches (Dodwell 2002). The inhumations were probably part of a Late Roman cemetery identified in the basements of 35-37 Jesus Lane. The pottery assemblage was domestic in character, alluding to Roman settlement in the vicinity from the mid 2nd century onwards and would occur at a time of expansion of the Roman Town to the west which was redeveloped at this time.

3 Official Designations

Several buildings and structures on Jesus Green itself are grade II listed. These include the 19th century lock keepers cottage (MCB 16519), the iron lattice girder footbridge of 1890 ((MCB 16520) and Jesus lock, built in 1836/7 (MCB 16518), all located on the north side

of Jesus Green. Victoria Avenue Bridge (MCB 16516) is also listed as well as Jesus Green Lido (MCB 17263), built in 1923, now the longest outdoor pool in England.

4 Confidence Rating

4.1 Historical Sources

Only secondary sources were consulted for this desk based assessment, mainly general histories of Cambridge or summaries within other works. Even within these there were only limited references to Jesus Green. There is no reason to believe any of the sources consulted are biased in any way. As a whole, the available documentary sources provide useful and reliable information on the historic development of Jesus Green and its surroundings.

4.2 The Historic Environment Record (formerly SMR)

The Cambridgeshire HER collection represents a variable source of information that has been influenced by the amount of archaeological fieldwork undertaken in a particular area, the recording of stray finds, antiquarian observations, local and professional interests. The degree of accuracy of the entries is therefore variable.

4.3 Cartographic Evidence

Being a historic town Cambridge has a wealth of cartographic evidence stretching back to the 16th century. The earlier maps in particular display a varying degree of accuracy and detailing with buildings drawn in great detail to the detriment of realistic scale. This is the case with the Lyne map of 1574, the Braun map of 1575, William Smith's map of 1588 and John Speed's map of 1610. David Loggan's 1688 map is the first to display some of the characteristics of a modern map with individual plots shown accurately. On all of these earlier maps Jesus Green is outside the area of interest of the cartographer, which can be interpreted as there being nothing of significance there. The Ordnance Survey First Edition of 1891 and those thereafter show the greatest level of detail.

On the whole, the available cartographic evidence provides very useful information for the development of Cambridge and of Jesus Green.

4.4 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs are affected by the coverage available and the quality of the cropmarks at the time of being photographed. This in turn is dependent upon weather and soil conditions for many months, even years beforehand. Aerial photographs of Jesus Green may be affected by the long-term use of the Green as recreation ground and by the ground preparation carried out to make it so. Three sets of aerial photographs were viewed but only one (Yahoo maps) showed anything of significance; the Middle Ditch could be seen running across the Green.

4.5 Earthworks

No earthworks are visible on Jesus Green. Levelling in the early 20th century would have affected any upstanding earthworks that had survived beyond the 19th century.

4.6 Archaeological Excavations and Surveys

No archaeological excavation has been carried out on Jesus Green itself and only a limited amount in the vicinity. The lack of archaeological work on the Green is due to the designation of the land as recreation ground, which means little development has taken place. In addition it the long term use as pasture (i.e. lack of arable cultivation) has meant that any buried archaeology would not have been disturbed and thus may have avoided detection. It is thus not in any way an indicator of the presence or absence of archaeological remains. Therefore excavations and surveys offer only a partial representation of the archaeological potential of Jesus Green.

5 Deposit Mapping of Archaeological Remains

In this section, an attempt has been made to map all known monuments and events and, based on this mapping, to predict the existence of further remains within the study area. These predictions should not be used to produce 'constraint maps'.

5.1 Prehistoric

Significant prehistoric remains come from the excavation in the grounds of Jesus College, 50m to the south of Jesus Green (Evans & Williams 2004). Given the density of archaeological features encountered during the excavation there is a high probability that the activity continued over a wider area, spreading north onto Jesus Green. It can also be

concluded from the excavation that this area of land was habitable during prehistoric times, possibly along the edge of the floodplain.

Remnants of a possible Bronze Age field system were encountered further to the south, close to Jesus Lane (Whittaker 1999). This provides further evidence of prehistoric land use in the area and strengthens the possibility of prehistoric remains on Jesus Green.

5.2 Roman

The presence of the Roman town only 0.5km to the west of Jesus Green is an important consideration, as is the accumulative evidence of Roman activity in the vicinity. Elements of a Romano-British field system were discovered at the excavation 50m to the south of the Green (Evans & Williams 2004). As with the prehistoric remains, there is a possibility the activity extended to the north. Roman inhumations at 11 Park Street (Dodwell 2002) were probably part of a Late Roman cemetery also identified in the basements of 35-37 Jesus Lane. Ditches and a domestic pottery assemblage at the same site, coupled with a large Roman ditch across the road at the ADC Theatre (Whittaker 2002) alluded to settlement outside of the main town. Scattered settlement outside of the main town has been found over a wide area north and south of the river and there is no reason why Roman activity could not exist on parts of Jesus Green.

5.3 Saxon

Jesus Green appears to lie to the east of the Saxon/Danish town in an area of open grassland known as 'Grenecroft'. Therefore, judging by available evidence, Saxon remains on Jesus Green are unlikely.

5.4 Medieval

During the Medieval period Jesus Green continued to lie outside of the town, which was defined by the King's Ditch. In the second half of the 12th century the nunnery of St. Radegund was built on part of 'Grenecroft' to the south of modern day Jesus Green. As the area remained as common land during the Medieval period it is unlikely any buried remains exist on Jesus Green.

5.5 Post-Medieval

There is a substantial amount of information relating to Jesus Green in the post-medieval period. Cartographic evidence suggests that Jesus Green remained relatively unimportant until the 19th century. The Richard Grey Baker map of 1830, the Dewhurst and Nichols map of 1840 and the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1886 identify the

Middle Ditch running east to west across Jesus Green. The date of this and whether or not it is artificial is unknown.

In addition there are also references to Civil War defences, plague burial pits and witch executions on Jesus Green, indicating at the least that the area fell more in to the environs of the town by the 17th century.

In general the wealth and detail of sources make it unlikely that any major post-medieval remains, which are not already documented, exist on Jesus Green. However, the lack of a known location for features such as the Civil War defences means there are still things to resolve.

6 Degree of Survival of Archaeological Remains

This section broadly assesses the degree of survival of archaeological remains in the areas defined by deposit mapping. The assessment takes the form of a prediction model based on probability and not certainty. It is intended as a guide only.

The study area is presently recreation ground. Up until the late 19th century it was common land. Due to its proximity to the river and its location outside the historic core of Cambridge this was probably the case since the post-Roman period. As there has been no intensive ploughing on Jesus Green and no major developments have taken place, the degree of survival of buried archaeological remains from all periods should be high.

One factor that may have affected the degree of preservation on Jesus Green is work carried out in preparation of it formally becoming recreation ground, such as levelling, tree planting and the laying out of services for lighting. However, it is unlikely such interventions would have completely destroyed buried remains.

7 Rating

Based on the distribution of known finds and their degree of survival in the study area, as defined in the previous sections, rating can be summarised as follows:

<i>Period</i>	<i>Distribution</i>	<i>Survival</i>
Prehistoric	moderate	good
Roman	moderate	good
Saxon	low	unknown
Medieval	low	unknown
Post-medieval	moderate	good

8 Conclusions

The aim of this assessment was to determine the archaeological potential of Jesus Green and the possible impact any future work could have on the archaeology.

It is important to state that a lack of excavation and survey on the site does not mean a low potential and the sources studied reflect this. Archaeological intervention near to Jesus Green has shown there is a strong possibility of prehistoric and Roman remains in the south of the site at least. In the post-medieval period, as Jesus Green was swallowed up by the expansion of Cambridge there are historical and cartographic references to the Green and its uses. Civil War defences may run through it, although an exact location is unknown. There may be plague burial pits, although again these could be anywhere. There is the question of a date and function for the Middle Ditch, which does not appear on any map prior to 1830, and has disappeared by the turn of the twentieth century. During the Second World War air raid shelters were constructed on Jesus Green, the location of which is known.

There is clearly strong potential for buried remains on Jesus Green. This is not to say the site has a high density of archaeological features and deposits, but there is enough evidence to suggest scattered remains. Given that there is no accurate mapping for where such remains might be, any future works should take this in to consideration. The planting of new trees, the laying of new paths or the building of new structures (i.e. ground disturbance activities) should include some form of archaeological monitoring if the work to determine the presence of any archaeological remains and their investigation/recording should this prove necessary.

9 Community & Outreach Recommendations

Although archaeological monitoring and perhaps excavation may be required as mitigation for ground disturbing activities as part of the development work at Jesus Greens Parks for People project, the opportunity should be taken as part of this project (and HLF bid) to include community and outreach elements. The above report clearly identifies Jesus Green as an area of *potential* historical and archaeological significance. It is thus recommended that the Parks for People bid could include the following to enhance both understanding, appreciation and involvement in the heritage.

- **Geophysical Survey** - this non-intrusive survey can be used to possibly locate buried archaeology (e.g. prehistoric, Roman, medieval burials, Civil War defences etc.). This work could be

undertaken as a public archaeology project where member so the public could see the technique demonstrated.

- **Community Excavation** – CAMARC have undertaken a large number of HLF funded community archaeology projects which involve local volunteers, schools etc. in active participation in a dig under the guidance of a small team of professional archaeologists. These projects include site displays, public tours, open days and schools projects. At Jesus Green it is suggested a small excavation could be undertaken on the site of the WW2 Air Raid Shelters (hopefully involving Duxford Air Museum Education Team staff), in addition possible archaeology revealed during the Geophysical Survey suggested above will be investigated to understand the remains.
- **Interpretation Board & Leaflet** – dependent on the results of the Geophysical Survey and Community Excavation above an onsite Interpretation Board and perhaps site leaflet should be produced. CAM ARC have extensive experience in the production of such material and produce most on-site display boards for heritage sites in Cambridgeshire.
- **Schools Project** – As part of the Community Dig and project in general a project could be run with Park Street school (and others) to develop a *Local Studies Park* for Jesus Green's archaeological and historic heritage. In addition schools project work could also include a visit to Duxford Air Museum (to tie in with the excavation of a WW2 air raid shelter), session with WW2 re-enactors and more general talks on archaeology, perhaps linked to the archaeological remains from the Community Dig.

Acknowledgements

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Dewhurst, J. & Nichols, W., 1840	Cambridge Record Office
Grey Baker, Richard, 1830	Cambridge Record Office
Loggan, David, 1688	Cambridge Record Office
Lyne, Richard, 1574	Cambridge Record Office
Ordnance Survey, 1886	Planweb, accessed 5th February 2008
Ordnance Survey, 1901	Planweb, accessed 5th February 2008
Ordnance Survey, 1926	Planweb, accessed 5th February 2008
Smith, William, 1588	Cambridge Record Office
Speed, John, 1610	Cambridge Record Office
Yahoo maps (aerial)	Accessed 5th February 2008

Appendix 1: Health and Safety Statement

The CAM ARC will ensure that all work is carried out in accordance with Cambridgeshire County Council's Health and Safety Policies, to standards defined in *The Health and Safety at Work, etc. Act, 1974* and *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations, 1992*, and in accordance with the manual *Health and Safety in Fieldwork Archaeology* (SCAUM 1997).

Risk assessments prepared for the CAM ARC office will be adhered to.

The CAM ARC has Public Liability Insurance. Separate professional insurance is covered by the Public Liability Policy held by the CAM ARC as part of Cambridgeshire County Council. The CAM ARC's insurance cover is:

Employers Liability	£20,000,000
Public Liability	£30,000,000

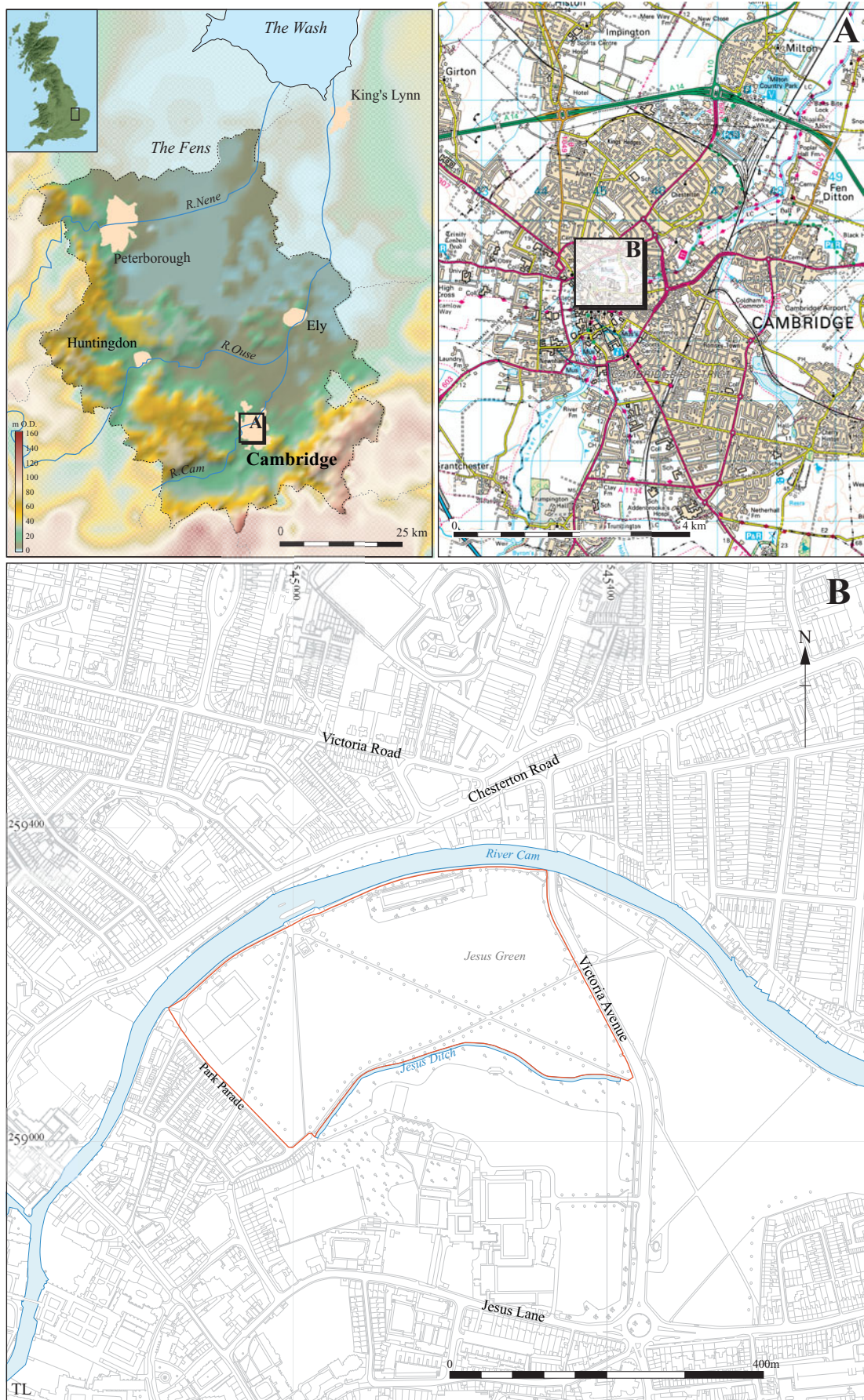
Full details of Cambridgeshire County Councils' Health and Safety Policies and the archaeological unit's insurance cover can be provided on request.

Appendix 2: Summary of HER Entries

HER No.	Grid Ref.	Keywords	Period	Form	Designation
04621	TL 4517 5907	Roman pottery	Ro	stray find	findspot
04639	TL 4498 5898	Medieval pottery	Med	stray find	Findspot
05275	TL 452 589	Jesus College	Med to Mod	structures	college, chapel, gravestone, cloister
05275c	TL 452 589	Nunnery of St Radegund, Jesus College	Med	structures	Priory, nunnery, bell tower, building
10869	TL 449 591	Nuremberg tokens	P Med	stray find	findspot
CB15513	TL 4495 5889	Roman inhumations	Ro	excavation	inhumation, ditch
CB15722	TL 45119 59060	Prehistoric-Post Medieval features	Pre, Ro, P Med	excavation	Ditch, round house, square enclosure, hollow, field system
MCB 15981	TL 44905 58962	Medieval feature	Med	excavation	feature, deposit sequence
MCB 16516	TL 4533 5935	Victoria Avenue Bridge	Mod	structure	bridge
MCB 16518	TL 4500 5929	Jesus Lock	Mod	structure	river lock
MCB 16519	TL 45017 59274	lock house, Jesus Lock	Mod	structure	lock keepers cottage
MCB 16520	TL 4498 5930	river bridge	Mod	structure	girder bridge
MCB 17263	TL 45160 59315	Jesus Green Lido	Mod	structure	lido
MCB 17288	TL 4547 5832	English Civil War defence line	P Med		defence line
MCB 17793	TL 45050 59060	World War Two air raid shelters	Mod		air raid shelter

Key to periods:

Med Medieval
 Mod Modern
 Pre Prehistoric
 P Med Post-medieval
 Ro Roman



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Figure 1: Location map with subject area highlighted(red)



Figure 3: Cambridge 1574, by Richard Lyne



Figure 4: Cambridge 1575, by George Braun and Hogenberg

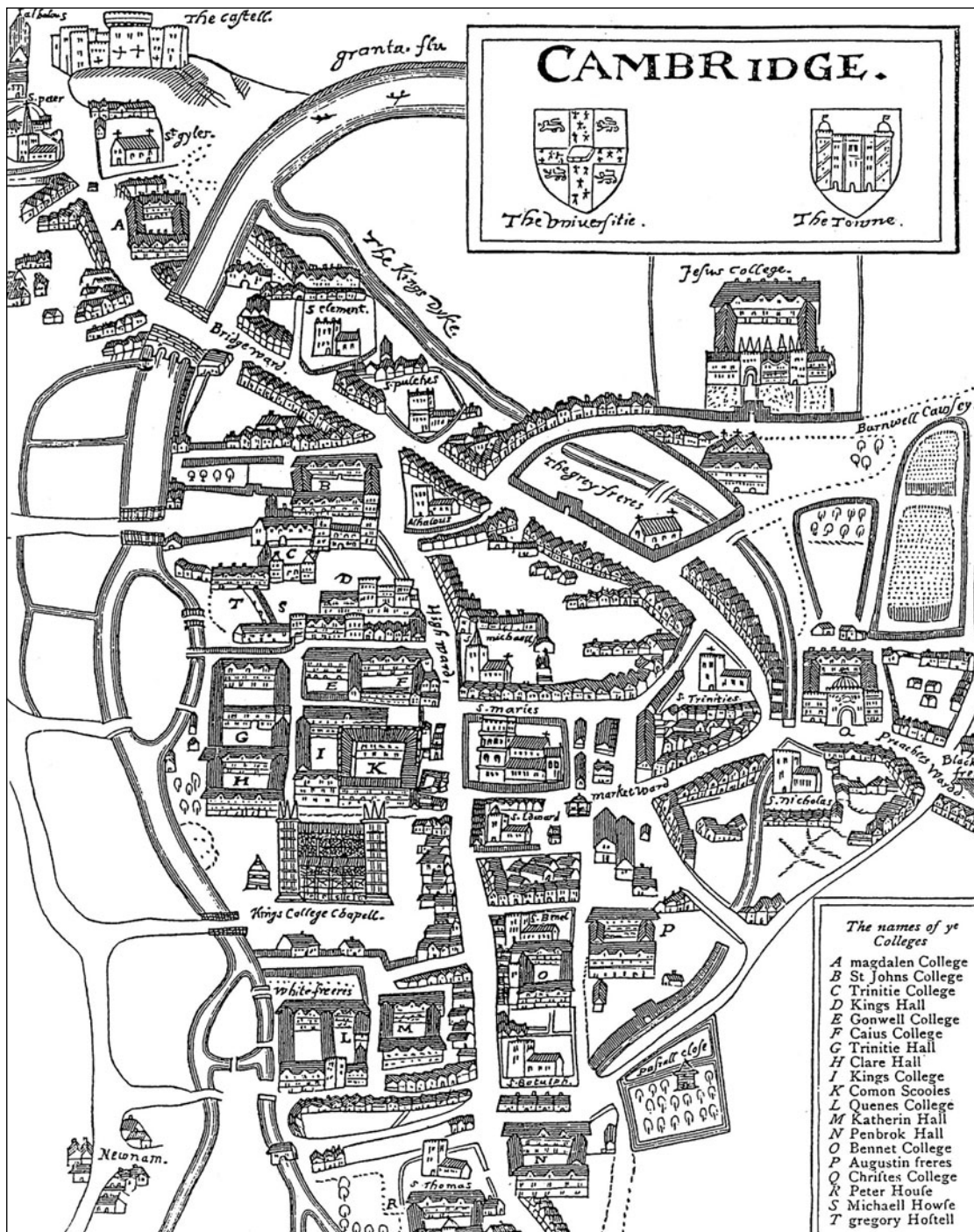


Figure 5: Cambridge 1588, by William Smith



Figure 6: Cambridge 1610, by John Speed

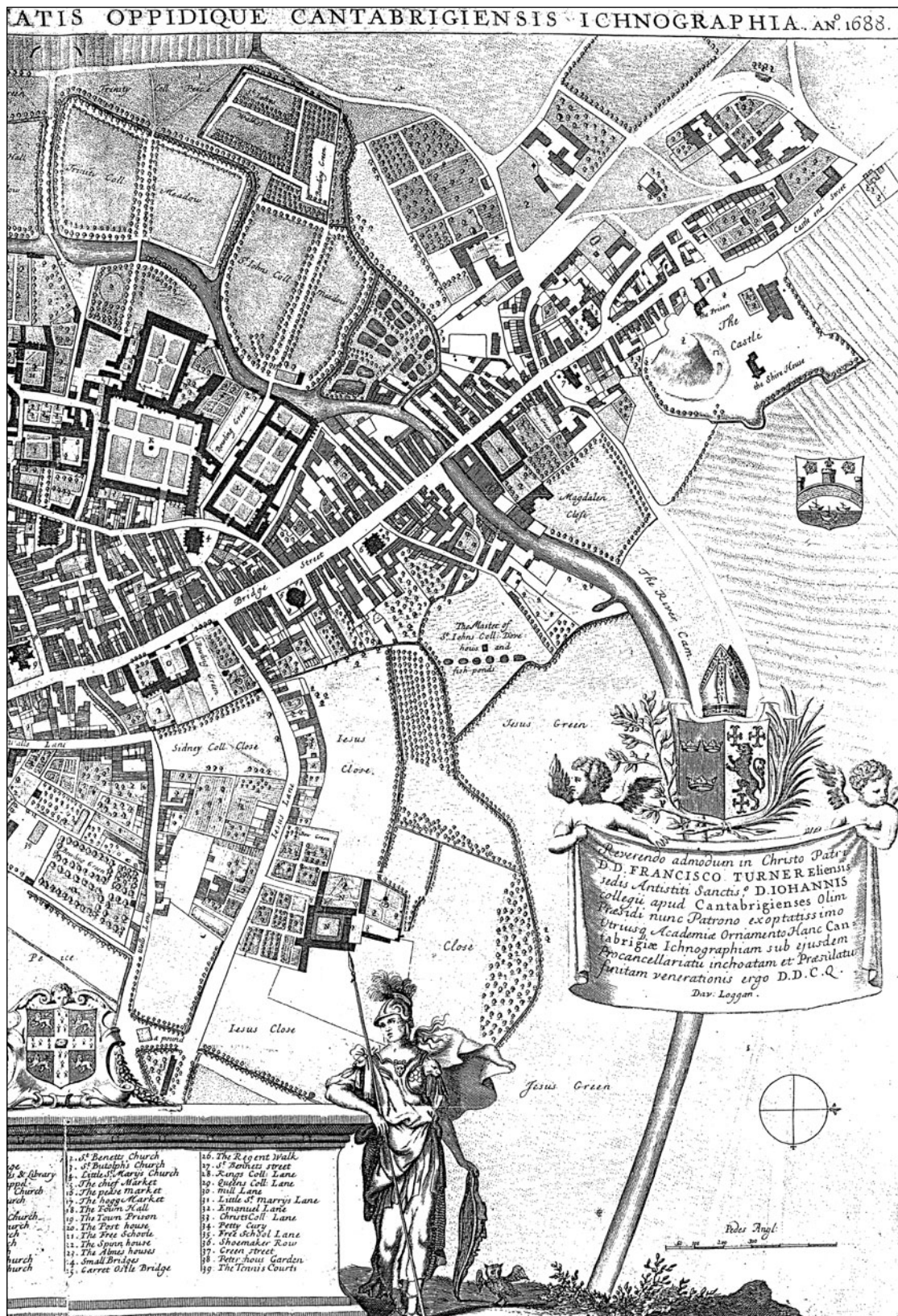


Figure 7: Cambridge 1688, by David Loggan

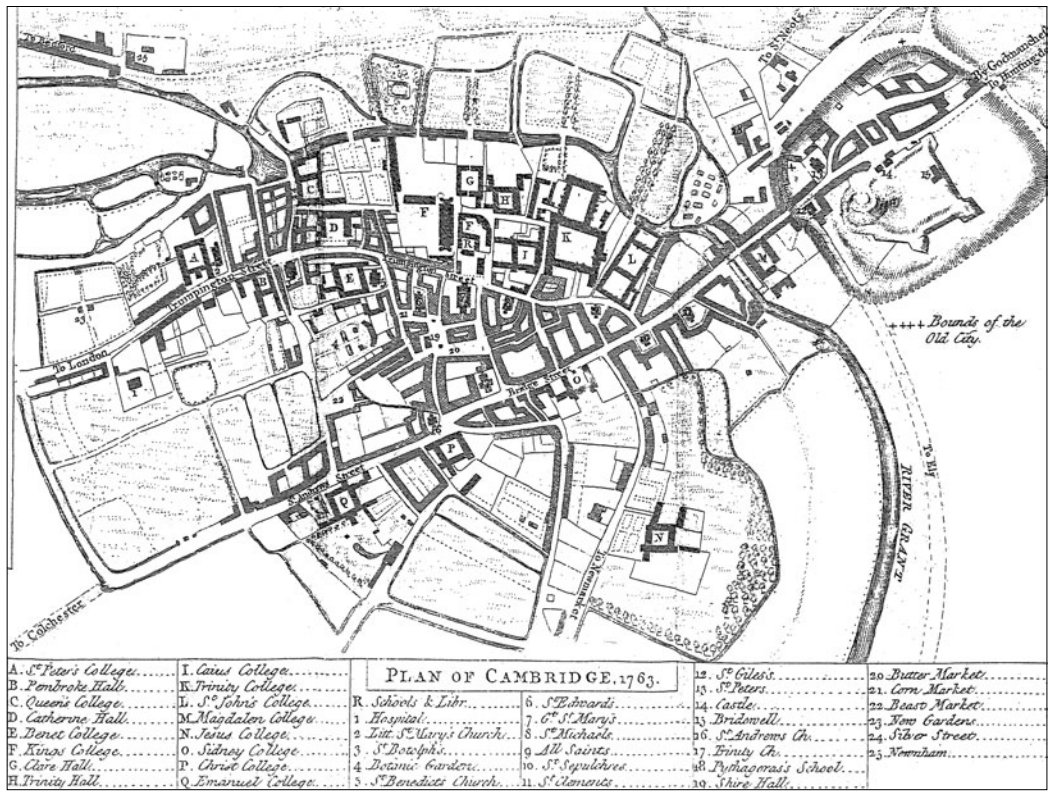


Figure 8: Cambridge 1763



Figure 9: Cambridge 1798, by William Custance

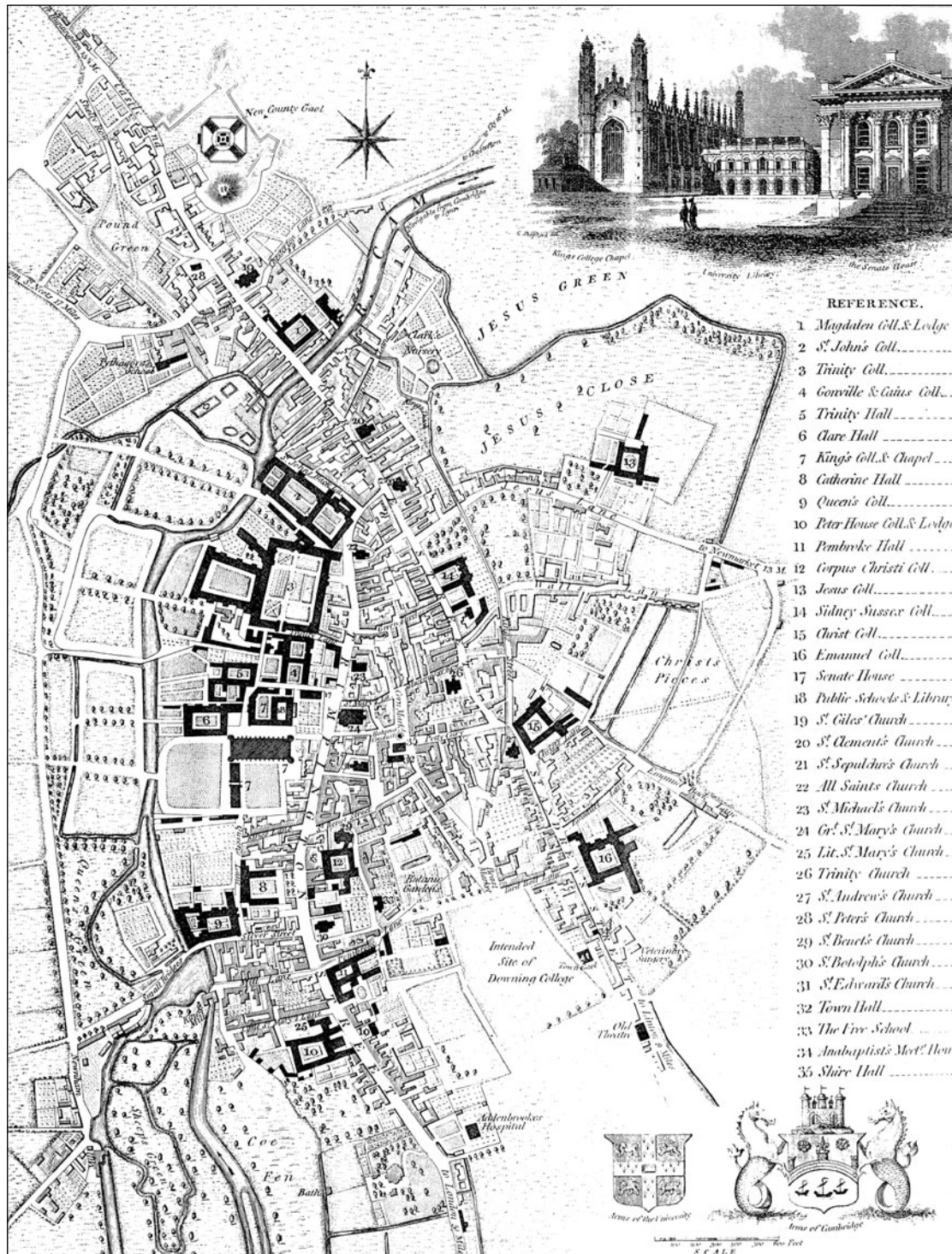


Figure 10: Cambridge 1804, Cole's map



Figure 11: Cambridge 1830, by Richard Grey Baker

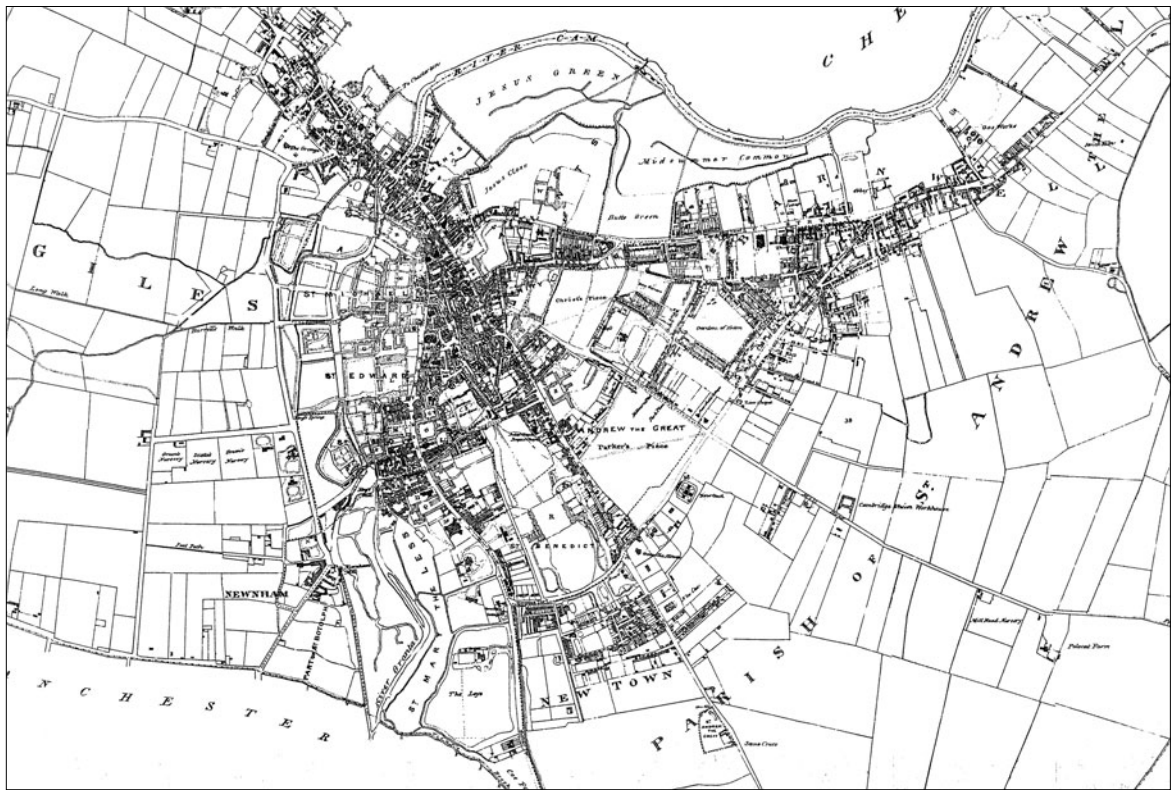


Figure 12: Cambridge 1840, by J. Dewhurst and W. Nichols



Figure 13: OS map 1886 1st Edition

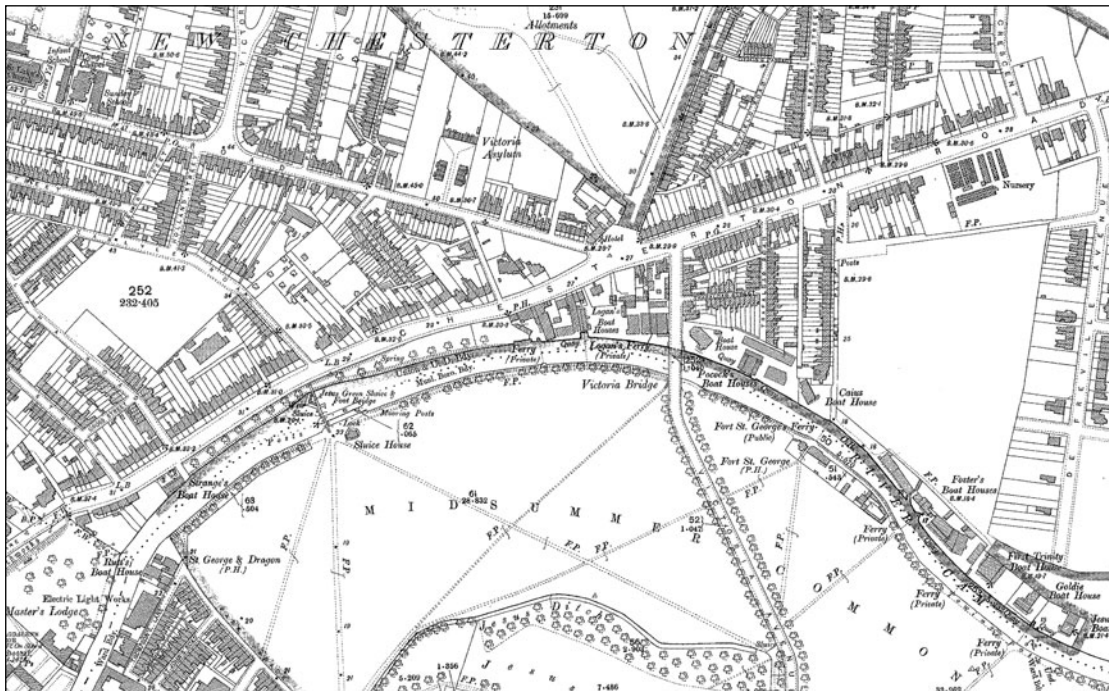


Figure 14: OS map 1901 2nd Edition

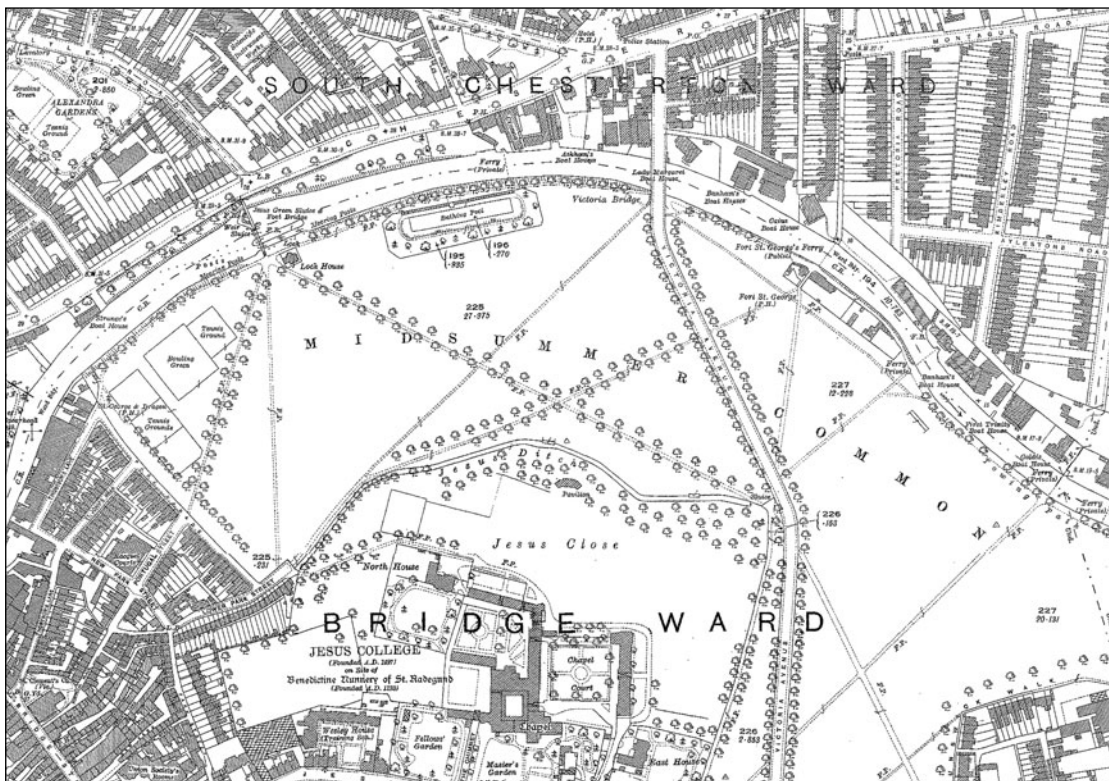
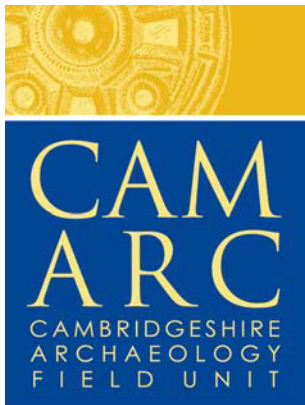


Figure 15: OS map 1926 3rd Edition



Plate 1: Air raid shelter parchmark, summer 2003



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