
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**MAINTENANCE BLOCK, JESUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

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NGR: TL 4510 5905	Report No: 5014	
District: Cambridge	Site Code: ECB 4578	
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CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

SUMMARY

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 SITE DESCRIPTION**
- 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**
- 4 METHODOLOGY**
- 5 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS**
- 6 CONFIDENCE RATING**
- 7 DEPOSIT MODEL**
- 8 DISCUSSION**
- 9 CONCLUSION**

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES:

- 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS**
- 2 SPECIALIST REPORT**

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	Jesus College, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation		
<p>In December 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation in advance of proposed works to the Maintenance Block at Jesus College, Jesus Lane, Cambridge (NGR TL 4510 5905; Figs. 1-2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for proposed works to the Maintenance Block to erect a small new store building adjacent to the west and to erect a small extension to the existing building (Cambridge City Council Ref. 15/0852/FUL). The evaluation was undertaken based on advice from Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET) requiring a programme of archaeological work.</p> <p>The earliest find from the evaluation is a flake (4g) of struck flint from undated Ditch F1009 (L1011 Segment. A), and it is tentatively be dated to the late Neolithic to early Bronze Age. The evaluation identified two ditches located in Trench 1 and these features are directly comparable with the archaeology recorded prior to the construction of the maintenance block. Ditch F1009 was aligned north/south, and was cut by Ditch F1012 which was aligned north west/south east. Ditch F1012 contained Roman pottery. A possible ditch, F1014, was identified in Trench 2 though much of the trench contained modern services.</p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	December 2015		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	TBC
P. number	6446	Site code	ECB 4578
Type of project	Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation		
Site status			
Current land use	University college		
Planned development	Extension to maintenance block and new store		
Main features (+dates)	Ditches		
1 Significant finds (+dates)	Struck flint, Roman pottery and animal bone		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Cambridgeshire	Cambridge	Cambridge
HER/ SMR for area	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CCC HER)		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	c.130m ²		
NGR	TL 4510 5905		
Height AOD (max/ min)	c.5.75-6m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Barlow, G., and McClean, C.		
Funded by	Jesus College		
Full title	Maintenance Block, Jesus College, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation		
Authors	Christina McClean		
Report no.	5014		
Date (of report)	14 December 2015 (Revised 22/02/2016)		

MAINTENANCE BLOCK, JESUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In December 2015, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation in advance of proposed works to the Maintenance Block at Jesus College, Jesus Lane, Cambridge (NGR TL 4510 5905). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for proposed works to the Maintenance Block to erect a small new store building adjacent to the west and to erect a small extension to the existing building (Cambridge City Council Ref. 15/0852/FUL). The evaluation was undertaken based on advice from Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET) requiring a programme of archaeological work.

Jesus College was founded in 1496 on the site of the nunnery of St Radegund, adapting some of the nunnery buildings, developing with new buildings and alterations in the following centuries. A number of archaeological investigations have taken place in the immediate vicinity, such as recording of the gate Tower and West Range which showed that the buildings date to the earliest years of the college (HER ECB1656). Archaeological monitoring during works in the Master's Garden identified the site of the parishioner's cemetery (HER ECB1627).

The earliest find from the evaluation is a flake (4g) of struck flint, from undated Ditch F1009 (L1011 Segment A), which is tentatively dated as late Neolithic to early Bronze Age. The evaluation identified two ditches located in Trench 1 and these features are directly comparable with the archaeology recorded prior to the construction of the maintenance block. Ditch F1009 was aligned north/south, and was cut by Ditch F1012 which was aligned north-west/south-east. Ditch F1012 contained Roman pottery. A possible ditch, F1014, was identified in Trench 2 though much of the trench contained modern services.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In December 2015, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at the Maintenance Block, Jesus College, Jesus Lane, Cambridge (NGR TL 4510 5905; Figs. 1-2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a small store building and a small extension to the existing building (Cambridge City Council Ref. 15/0852/FUL). The evaluation was undertaken based on advice from Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET) requiring a programme of archaeological work.

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by CCC HET (Andy Thomas; dated 8th September 2015) and a specification compiled by AS (23rd September 2015) and approved by CCC HET. It followed the procedures outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard* and

Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2014). It also adhered to relevant sections of Gurney's (2003) *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*.

1.3 The aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

Planning Policy Context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to the impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 The site lies within the north-western part of the Jesus College site, on the northern side of Jesus Lane within the historic core of Cambridge, south of the river Cam. The existing Maintenance Block dates to 2004 and is located in wooded grounds adjacent to a tennis court, south of Jesus Ditch which bounds the site from Jesus Green to the north.

Topography and Geology

2.2 The Maintenance Block site lies at c. 5.75-6m AOD on river terrace deposits of the Cam (British Geological Survey 1991).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Amongst the earliest evidence for human activity in the vicinity of the site are Palaeolithic and later prehistoric flint artefacts recovered during an archaeological investigation in Jesus Close (HER MCB15990). Palaeochannels and alluvial deposits potentially of Mesolithic date have been recorded at 24 Thompson's Lane (HER MCB17876). A prehistoric cremation and pottery is known from Midsummer Common (HER 05020AandB) and Bronze Age vessels have also been recovered from this area (HER 04801). A pre-Roman/late Iron Age amphora has been recorded in Jesus College garden (HER 04660). Late Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age features have previously been recorded at the Maintenance Block part of the site (HER CB15722). In addition an unspecified prehistoric 'stone object' has been recovered from the Cam in the vicinity of the site (HER 04759).

3.2 The Roman period is represented by pits recorded at Jordan's Yard (HER 04656), earthworks and other features identified as settlement remains at Magdalene College (HER 04664), the conjectured site of the former Roman bridge across the Cam, close to Magdalene Bridge (HER 09949), a Roman ditch at Park Street (HER CB15310), a Roman road and building remains at Chesterton Road (HER CB15492), and inhumations at Park Street (HER CB15113), thought to be part of the late Roman cemetery at Jesus Lane (HER CB15727). Roman features suggestive of a field system were recorded during the previous phase of archaeological investigation at the Maintenance Block (HER CB15722) and residual Roman pottery has been recorded during archaeological work elsewhere within Jesus College (HER MCB15990). Roman features have also been recorded at St John's College (HER MCB15975) and quarrying and settlement evidence has been identified at St John's Triangle (HER MCB18192). In addition, the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record records numerous findspots in the vicinity of the site indicating the recovery of Roman coins, pottery, glass and other objects.

3.3 Cambridge is recorded as a possible Anglo-Saxon hundred or wapentake meeting place (HER 11828). Waterfront structures of Anglo-Saxon date have been recorded at the site of the former George and Dragon/Spade and Becket public house (HER 04592). A probable inhumation of Saxon date was identified at Jesus Lane in 1895 along with brooches of the same date (HER 04608a). Cinerary urns, indicating the presence of a cremation cemetery, have been dredged from the Cam nearby (HER 04642). Saint Giles Church has known Saxon origins (HER 04755). Chesterton Lane is the site of a mid Saxon execution cemetery (HER CB15493) and late Saxon buildings (HER CB15494). A mixed Saxon cemetery has been recorded on Rose Crescent (HER 04889). Saxo-Norman and medieval features (HER MCB 17328) and structures (HER MCB18193) have been recorded at St John's Triangle. Saxon features have been recorded at the Old Divinity School site, adjacent to the medieval cemetery there (HER MCB20199). As with the Roman period, the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record also records numerous findspots at which Anglo-Saxon period small finds and pottery have identified.

3.4 The medieval period is well represented within the vicinity of the site. Medieval pottery and earthworks (HER 04481) and building remains (HER 10358) have been recorded at St John's College and the current St John's College chapel is the site of the medieval hospital of St John the Evangelist (HER 04482). A medieval

earthwork has been recorded in front of the chapel (HER 04526). All Saints Church, first recorded in the 11th century, stood opposite the hospital and was demolished in 1865 (HER 04756). The current All Saints Church is in Jesus Lane and has 13th century fabric (HER 04770). A medieval wooden structure was recorded along Bridge Street during drainage work in 1823 (HER 04523). In 1893, drainage works close to Trinity College revealed the remains of a medieval stone structure (HER 04527). Excavation at 28 Bridge Street has revealed the remains of a 13th century building (HER 04582). Midsummer Common is the site of a probable plague cemetery (HER 10174). A medieval bridge (HER 04606) is known to have existed at the point at which Jesus Lane crossed the King's Ditch, the medieval city boundary (HER 04999). Debris from a medieval building has been recorded along Jesus Lane (HER 04758). Sidney Sussex College stands on the site of a Franciscan Friary (HER 05004) and Jesus College itself is of medieval origin (see below) having originally been the site of a religious institution (HER 05275/05275c). Medieval human remains were found in the Master's Garden at Jesus College as a result of groundworks in the early 1990s (HER 11307). Medieval features have also been recorded at the Jesus College library site (HER 11890). Archaeological investigation at Jesus Close has produced evidence for medieval activity (HER MCB15990) and elsewhere in the college medieval quarries and ditches have been recorded (MCB 17480). The remains of King's Hall, a medieval building pre-dating Trinity College, were recorded during a watching brief in 1992 (HER 10528). In addition, numerous findspots of medieval date are recorded in the vicinity of the site.

3.5 The post-medieval period is also well-represented in the area surrounding Jesus College. At the college the north range of the college chapel is 17th century (HER 05275a) and post-medieval features were recorded during previous archaeological work at the Maintenance Block (HER CB15722). Early post-medieval remains have been found within the college grounds during archaeological investigation at Jesus Close (HER MCB15990). Elsewhere within the college, post-medieval quarrying activity has been identified (HER MCB17480). A Civil War fort was built on former woodland belonging to Jesus College in July 1643 (HER 09875) and Jesus Green is the site of a 17th century plague cemetery (HER 10175).

3.6 The Maintenance Block was subject to a trial trench evaluation followed by open area excavation in 2003/2004 prior to its construction (Evans and Williams 2004; HER ECB1470). Here some 50 features cut the terrace gravels, demonstrating evidence of sparse earlier prehistoric activity, relatively dense Iron Age occupation and then agricultural and paddock systems of the Romano-British period and field systems of medieval/post-medieval date.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 The evaluation comprised two trial trenches (each measuring 5m x 1.80m) excavated across the locations of the new store and the proposed maintenance block extension (Fig. 2). Trench locations accounted for the positions of existing trees.

4.2 Topsoil was removed under close archaeological supervision and control using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. All subsequent

excavation was undertaken by hand. Exposed sections and surfaces were cleaned and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. The open trenches and excavated spoil were searched and scanned by metal detector to enhance the recovery of archaeological finds.

5 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

5.1 The individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 (Figs. 2-4)

<i>Sample Section 1: Centre of trial trench, North facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 5.89 AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.37m	L1000	Topsoil. Firm, dark greyish-brown sandy silt with moderate to occasional sub-angular flint
0.37 – 0.85m	L1001	Subsoil. Friable, mid greyish-brown silty sand with frequent medium angular to sub-angular flint
0.85m+	L1002	Natural. Friable, pale yellow/orange/brown with frequent medium to small angular to sub-angular flint

Description: Trench 1 contained Ditches F1009 and F1012.

Ditch F1009 was linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 1.20 x 0.51m); it was aligned north/south. It contained two fills; L1010 and L1011. The basal fill, L1010, was a friable, mid reddish-brown sandy silt with frequent small sub-angular stones and occasional medium sub-angular stones. The upper fill, L1011, was a friable, dark reddish-brown sandy silt with frequent small sub-angular stones and occasional medium sub-angular stones. L1011 contained fragments of animal bone (104g) and a struck flint (4g). Ditch F1009 was cut by Ditch F1012.

Ditch F1012 was linear in plan (4.00+ x 3.34+ x 0.84m) and aligned north-west/south-east. It had moderately to steep sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1013, was a friable, dark greyish-brown sandy silt. It contained Roman pottery (3; 69g) and fragments of animal bone (269g).

Trench 2 (Figs. 2 - 4)

<i>Sample Section 2: East end, South facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 5.89 AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.08m	L1003	Brick surface. Mid grey brick yard surface (200 x 100 x 80mm)
0.08 – 0.19m	L1004	Prep layer. Friable, mid orange coarse sand
0.19 – 0.31m	L1005	Hardcore. Friable, pale grey hardcore in sandy silt
0.31 – 0.32m	L1006	Geotex membrane. Pale grey geotex membrane
0.32 – 0.91m	L1007	Made ground. Compact, orange/brown/grey silty sand
0.91m+	L1002	Natural. Friable pale yellow/orange/brown with frequent medium to small angular to sub-angular flint

Description: Trench 2 contained modern services and an undated possible ditch.

F1014 appeared linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.60+ x 0.39m+), although much of the feature extended beyond the eastern and southern limits of the trial trench, and to the west it was cut by modern services. It had steep to near vertical sides and a narrow base. Its fill, L1008, was a friable, mottled mid yellowish-orange brown silty sand and contained no finds.

6 CONFIDENCE RATING

6.1 The presence of modern services inhibited the excavation of Trench 2; with the exception of this, it is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

7 DEPOSIT MODEL

7.1 The stratigraphy of Trench 1 and Trench 2 differed. Uppermost in Trench 1 was Topsoil L1000, a firm, dark greyish brown sandy silt with moderate to occasional sub-angular flint (0.37m thick). Below L1000 was Subsoil L1001, a friable, mid greyish-brown silty sand with frequent medium angular to sub-angular flint (0.48m thick). Below L1001 was the natural L1002, a friable pale yellow/orange/brown with frequent medium to small angular to sub-angular flint.

7.2 The uppermost deposit in Trench 2 was L1003, a mid grey brick yard surface and a preparatory layer, L1004, a friable, mid orange coarse sand for the brick paving (0.11m thick). Below was L1004 was hardcore L1005, a friable, pale grey hardcore within a sandy silt matrix (0.12m thick). Below L1005 was L1006, a pale grey geotex membrane (0.01m thick). Below L1006 was Made Ground L1007, a compact, orange/brown/grey silty sand (0.59m thick). Below L1007 was the natural, L1002.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 The recorded features are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Spot date
1	F1009	Ditch	Undated
	F1012	Ditch	Roman
2	F1014	?Ditch	Undated

8.2 The site had a significant archaeological potential. The earliest evidence for human activity in the vicinity of the site is Palaeolithic and later prehistoric artefacts have been recovered during archaeological investigations at Jesus Close (HER MCB15990). At the Maintenance Block, Late Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age features have previously been recorded (HER CB15722). Varied Roman activity has also been recorded in the vicinity of the site including Roman features associated with a Roman field system recorded at the Maintenance Block (HER CB15722) and at St John's Triangle, Roman quarrying and settlement evidence (HER MCB18192). Finds of Anglo-Saxon date have been recovered from Cambridge, which itself is recorded as a possible Anglo-Saxon hundred or wapentake meeting place (HER

11828). The medieval period is well represented within the vicinity of the site. Just some of the medieval activity includes medieval pottery and earthworks recorded at St Johns College, a probable plague cemetery at Midsummer Common (HER 10174) and quarries and ditches which have been recorded elsewhere in the college (MCB 17480).

8.3 The earliest find from the current evaluation is a flake (4g) of struck flint in an un-patinated, sharp condition from undated Ditch F1009 (L1011 Segment. A). The flake is tentatively dated as late Neolithic to early Bronze Age (Struck Flint Report Appendix 2).

8.4 The evaluation identified two ditches located in Trench 1 and these features are directly comparable with the archaeology recorded prior to the construction of the maintenance block (Fig.3). Ditch F1009 was aligned north/south, and was cut by Ditch F1012 which was aligned north west/south east. Ditch F1012 contained Roman pottery and aligns with a projected Roman ditch recorded during the adjacent monitoring (Evans 2004).

8.5 A possible ditch, F1014, was identified in Trench 2 though much of the trench contained modern services. The feature compares to a Roman ditch, F110, recorded during the excavation in advance of the construction of the maintenance block (Fig.4) (Evans 2004)

Research Potential

8.6 The current evaluation has provided information consistent and complementary to the evidence previously recorded during archaeological work conducted in association with the maintenance block. The identification of Roman and possibly pre-Roman ditches adds to the body of evidence for earlier occupation of this part of Cambridge. Although the evidence is of fairly small-scale it has the potential to contribute to the ever-expanding understanding of Roman settlement in the Cambridge area. Roman towns are identified as an important area for research in the East Anglian Region (Medlycott 2011, 47-48).

8.7 The identification of possible late Neolithic to early Bronze Age activity also adds to the overall corpus of information about occupation of this period in the area. The single piece of struck flint may contribute to artefact studies; Medlycott (2011) identifies the development, frequency and significance of flint-working in the Bronze Age as an important area of research .

9 CONCLUSION

9.1 The site at the Maintenance Block has been previously excavated and the features identified in Trench 1 accord well with what has previously been recorded here. A possible prehistoric ditch, and Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, medieval and modern features comprising ditches and pits were recorded (Evans and Williams 2004).

9.2 The earliest find is a flake (4g) of struck flint from undated Ditch F1009 (L1011 Segment A), and it is tentatively be dated as late Neolithic to early Bronze Age. Archaeological features (ditches) were recorded in both trenches. The features were mostly undated but Ditch F1012 contained Roman pottery.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at the Cambridgeshire County Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) would like to thank Jesus College for funding the evaluation and for assistance (in particular Ms Lisa Rowe and Mr Richard Secker), and their architects (DPA Architects Ltd), in particular Mr Tom Webb.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Mr Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

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APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Trench	Feature	Context	Seg.	Description	Spot Date (pottery)	Pottery (quantity)	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	Animal Bone (g)	Other Material	Other (quantity)	Other (g)
1	1009	1011	A	Ditch fill	-	-	-	-	104	Struck flint	1	4
	1012	1013	-	Ditch fill	Roman	3	69	-	269	-	-	-

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey MCIfA

Ditch F1009 (L1011 Segment. A) contained a flake (4g) of struck flint in an unpatinated, sharp condition. The small flake comprises a tertiary debitage flake of near black flint with an iron-stained cortex, removed using a hard hammer resulting in a hinged termination. The flake may tentatively be dated to the late Neolithic to early Bronze Age, but could feasibly date anywhere in the Neolithic or Bronze Age

The Roman Pottery

Andrew Peachey MCIfA

Ditch F1012 (L1013) contained three abraded body sherds (69g) of Roman pottery. Two sherds (66g) comprised Horningsea reduced ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 116), which would have formed part of a storage jar with combing on the exterior; while the remaining small sherd is comprised of a ubiquitous Roman sandy grey ware.

Reference

Tomber, R. and Dore, J., 1998

The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (London, Museum of London)

The Animal Bone

Dr Julia E.M. Cussans

A very small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from trial trench excavations at Jesus College. The bone is derived from two ditch fills: Ditch F1009 L1011 Segment A and Ditch F1012 L1013.

The bones were rated as having good preservation on a five point scale from very poor through to excellent; they had suffered from low levels of abrasion and no dog gnawing. Only two bones were present, although one was broken into several pieces. Ditch F1009 L1011 Segment A yielded a fragmented piece of cattle scapula that had sustained some old and some fresh breaks. No butchery or pathology was noted on this bone. The second bone, from Ditch F1012 L1013, was a complete cattle metacarpal. This bone bore several small knife cuts indicative of skin removal. It had also been subject to low levels of weathering and erosion. No pathological lesions were noted. The bone was noted as complete enough for measuring and, if part of a larger assemblage, may inform on animal stature and possibly even sex.

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

Two bulk soil samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken and processed during trial excavations at Jesus College. One deposit (Ditch F1012

L1013) contained Roman pottery, while the other (Ditch F1009 L1011) contained a struck flint but remains undated. This report summarises the findings from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions.

Methods

Samples were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using standard flotation methods. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 500µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 1mm. The dried light fractions were scanned under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification).

Results

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 1. There were no identifiable carbonised plant macrofossils or charcoal in the samples. A small number of *Trichia hispida* group mollusc shells were present in L1011 and could be of archaeological origin. Based on these results, it appears that the sampled deposits were not regularly receiving waste from domestic activity or crop processing.

Sample number	Context	Feature	Spot date	Volume taken (litres)	Volume processed (litres)	% processed	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Hazelnut shell	Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants					Other remains
							Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes		Charcoals >2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules	
1	1011	1009	Undated	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	<i>Trichia hispida</i> group	XX	XX	-	-	-	-	-
2	1013	1012	Roman	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	X	-	-	-	-	-

Table 1: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from Jesus College

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
Pre-excitation view of site looking north



2
Pre-excitation view of site looking north-east



3
Pre-excitation view of Trench 1 looking south-east



4
F1009A and F1012 in Trench 1 looking north-west



5
F1014 in Trench 2 looking south-east



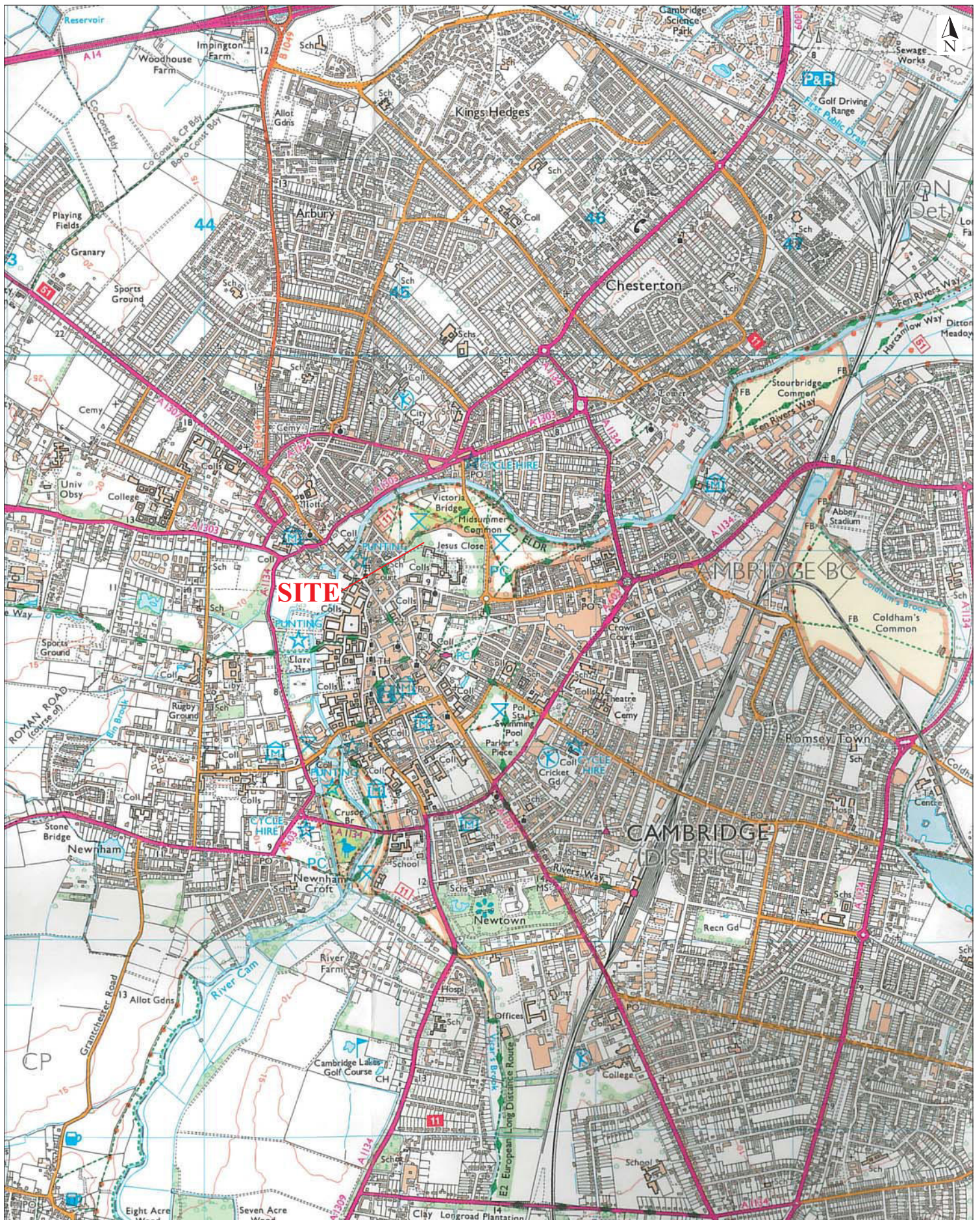
6
Sample Section 1 in Trench 1 looking south-west



7
Sample Section 2 in Trench 2 looking north-west

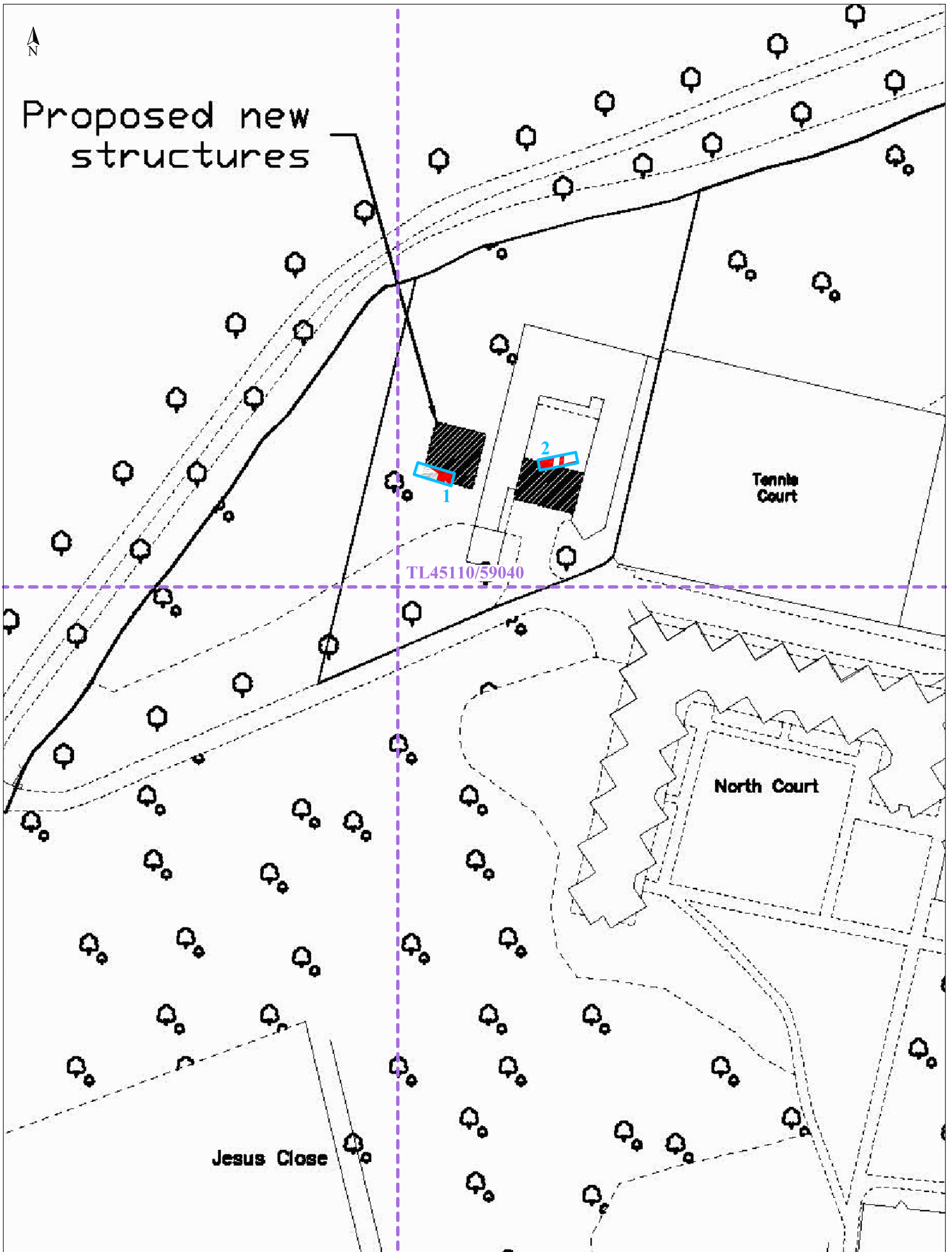


8
Post-excavation view of Trench 2 looking north-west



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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Jesus College, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire (P6446)

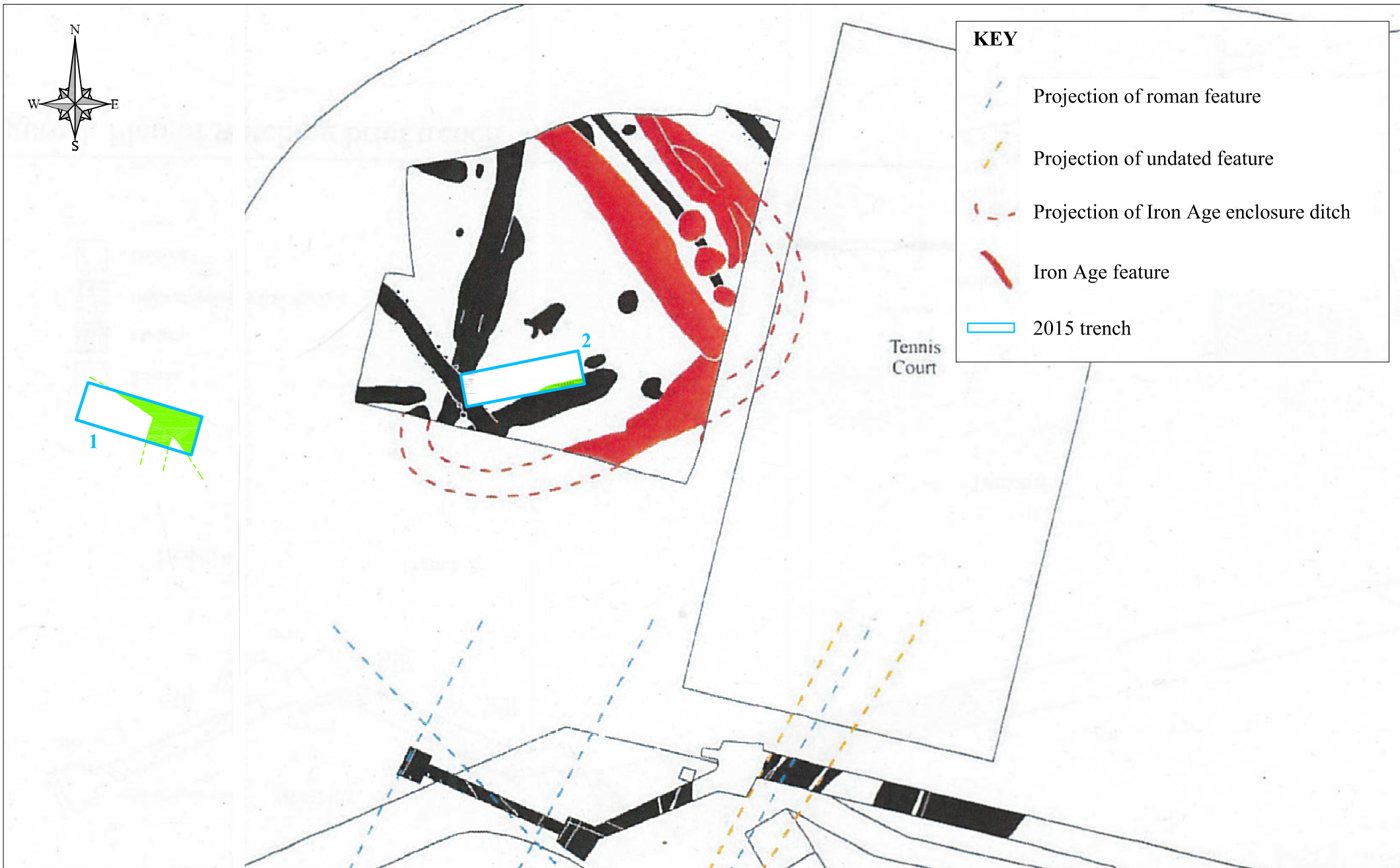


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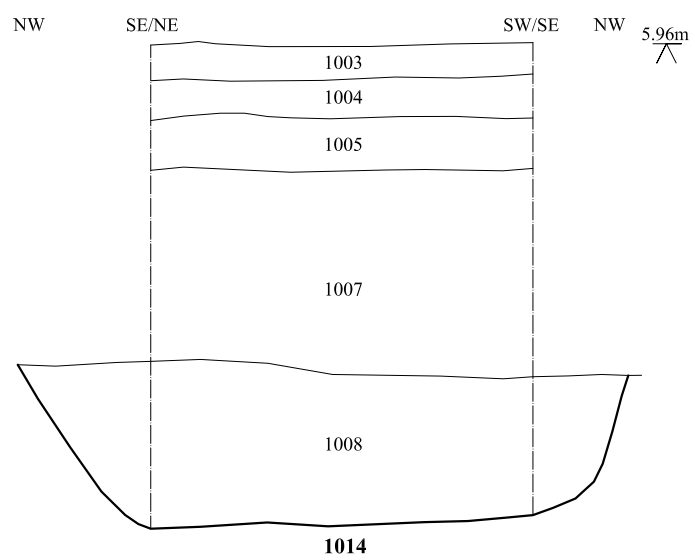
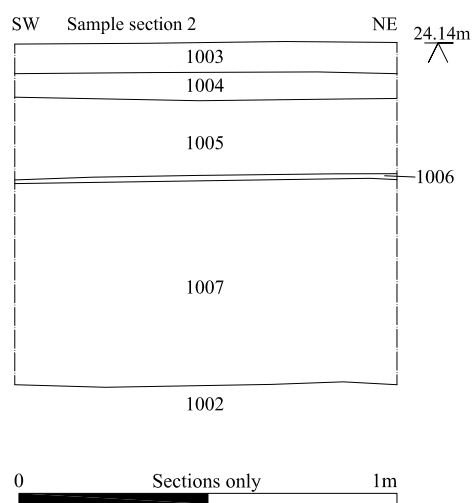
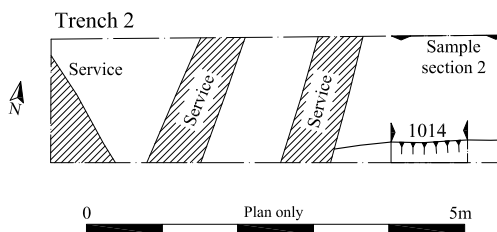
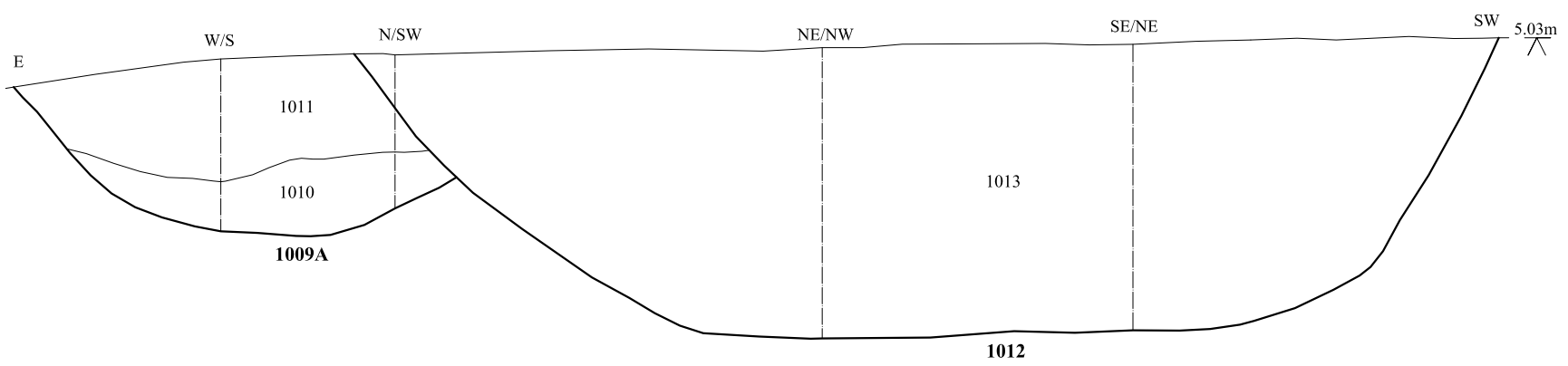
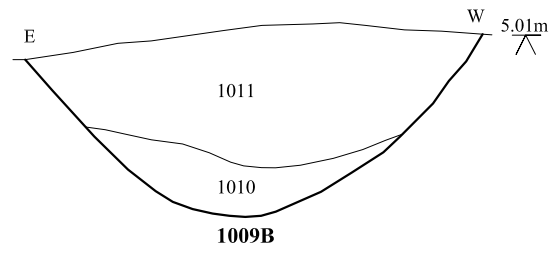
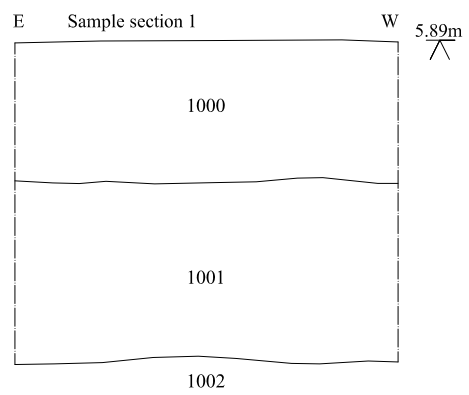
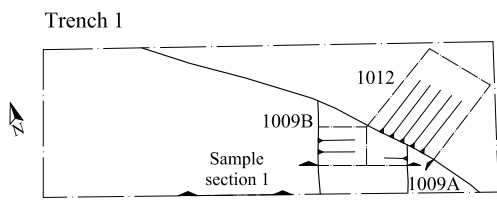
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

Scale 1:750 at A4

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Fig. 3 2015 trenches on 2004 excavation plan
 Scale 1:250 A4
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Fig. 4 Trench plans and sections
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A4
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