

Lower Park Street, Jesus College, Cambridge: St. John's College Archaeology Summer School 2016

Archaeological Test Pits



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**Lower Park Street, Jesus College,
Cambridge**
The St. John's College Archaeology Summer School 2016

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Illustrations by Bryan Crossan

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SUMMARY

On the 27th and 28th of July 2016 five one metre by one metre test pits were excavated at Jesus College, Cambridge, behind Lower Park Street as part of the St. John's College Archaeology Summer School. This revealed the presence of a substantial alluvial sequence, plus residual Romano-British and 10th–15th century ceramics suggesting that although peripheral the area was utilised during these periods. The bulk of the features and material relate date to the 19th–20th century and relate to the early 19th century development of Lower Park Street by Jesus College as college servant's housing. The area investigated fell within the back yards/gardens of these properties; various walls, paths and other were encountered as well as a substantial 'household clearance' deposit of *c.* 1870–1900. The area was ultimately cleared when Lower Park Street was converted into graduate housing in the 1980s.

INTRODUCTION

On the 27th and 28th of July 2016 five one metre by one metre test pits were excavated at Jesus College, Cambridge, behind Lower Park Street (Figures 1–3). This work was undertaken as part of the St. John's College Archaeology Summer School for students who have completed Year 12 and will be entering Year 13 in September 2016, as an opportunity to discover both the academic and practical basis of archaeology as a University subject at Cambridge. The features and artefacts encountered were predominantly 19th–20th century, additionally a small quantity of Romano-British, medieval and Post-Medieval material was recovered and augering revealed an earlier apparently largely alluvial sequence.

The site is centered upon TL 44981 58954, the Cambridge Archaeological Unit site code is JTP16 and the event number is ECB4784. All the test pits were entirely hand excavated in 10cm spits and recorded using the standard Access Cambridge Archaeology Currently Occupied Rural Settlement (CORS) project test pit recording system and booklets. The base reached at the end of the two days was then augured as deep as was practical. The test pits were all located within an open relatively flat grassed area to the rear of Lower Park Street, which rose slightly from 5.78m AOD at the western end to 5.96m AOD at the eastern end. This is considerably lower than most of the large open grassed area to the south, which lies at *c.* 7.2m AOD. The underlying geology of the site consists of the First Terrace sand and gravel, which overlies solid geology in the form of the Gault Clay.

Background

Due to the limited scope of this project a full archaeological and documentary background will not be provided (for a recent nearby example see Timberlake & Webb 2016). Although Neolithic and Bronze Age material has been recovered from the vicinity, excavations at WYNG Gardens, Thompson's Lane, has indicated that there is relatively minor evidence for a human presence in the area at this time (Cessford 2016). The earliest significant archaeology located close to the test pits were some Middle–Late Iron Age ditched enclosures and pits located to the northeast at the Jesus College Maintenance Workshop and Gardener's Compound (Williams & Evans 2004). Work at that site, the West Court of Jesus College (Timberlake & Webb 2016) and No. 11 Park Street (Alexander, Dodwell & Evans 2004) indicated that the area lay within a ditched field system associated the

Romano-British lower town/suburban settlement. A pair of 'small long' brooches discovered at Jesus Lane in 1895 (Fox 1923, 245) may conceivably indicate an Early-Anglo Saxon cemetery, although this is not conclusive, and two sherds of mid-5th–7th-century pottery were recovered at 24 Thompson's Lane (Hall in Newman 2008, 37–38). A range of investigations have indicated that the focus of Middle-Saxon activity was almost exclusively located in the Castle Hill area on the other side of the Cam and that the medieval town only spread to the side of the river where Jesus College is located during the course of the 10th century. All the evidence indicates that the investigated area lay outside the medieval town.

The Priory of St. Radegund is first documented in 1138 as 'the nuns of the cell newly founded outside the town of Cambridge', indicating that it was probably established in the 1130s. In 1159–61 the priory received a gift of 10 acres adjoining *Grenecroft* (now Midsummer Common) on which to place their church, which probably meant that the area of the priory enclosure achieved its full extent. The Lower Park Street area is located at the furthest point of the priory enclosure from the primary complex of buildings and there is no evidence that it was ever a focus for activity. In 1496 the priory was dissolved and Jesus College founded, the college took over the existing priory buildings and the main focus of activity continued to be located there. Historic maps from the late 16th century onwards show no evidence for structures or other activities in the Lower Park Street area (Figure 2). Cartographic evidence indicates that the terrace of buildings along southern side of Lower Park Street (currently no's 19–42) was constructed between 1804 and 1830. This terrace was constructed by Jesus College for its servants (on Jesus College servants of this date see Wroth 2007). The Grade II listed buildings are two-storey Gault brick structures with pitched slate roofs. The layout of the back yards of these properties, where the test pits are located, is depicted in detail on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map surveyed in 1885 (Figure 2); as far as can be determined this layout had not been significantly altered since the early 19th century. The area maintained this character until relatively recently, it is depicted in a broadly similar fashion on a map of 1978 and it was probably in the 1980s, when the buildings were converted into graduate student accommodation, and the structures to the rear of them were demolished and the current open grassed area created.

RESULTS

Test Pit 1

The current ground surface in Test Pit 1 lies at 5.78m AOD. It was hand excavated to a depth of 0.6m (5.18m AOD) and augured to a depth of *c.* 2.3m (*c.* 3.5m AOD). The uppermost two 10cm spits [001]–[002] were effectively the same very dark greyish brown topsoil. Beneath this the edge of a NNW–SSE aligned cut [004] was revealed, located on the eastern side of the test pit this was backfilled with rubble and mortar [003] and probably represents a robbed out wall footing. This was cut through a deposit [005] whose matrix was essentially identical to the overlying topsoil, but which could be distinguished by the presence of numerous large pottery and glass fragments. These deposits continued into the next 10cm spit ([003] = [008] and [005] = [009]). In the final spit the feature was no longer present, a deposit [010] similar to the overlying topsoil was still present, although this lacked the numerous large pottery and glass fragments of the overlying two spits, suggesting that these pottery and glass rich spits may have been located within a shallow planting bed or similar feature.

Augering indicated that the base of this dark topsoil deposit lay at a depth of *c.* 0.8m (*c.* 5.0m OD). There was then a firm brownish grey clay, probably of alluvial origin although its upper portion was somewhat disturbed by later activity, to a depth of *c.* 2.25m (*c.* 3.55m AOD). The clay then became a rather lighter grey, although this was clearly still not Gault clay and is probably also alluvial. This was augered to a depth of 2.3m (*c.* 3.5m AOD), this deposit probably continued below this but augering further proved impractical.

Test Pit 2

The current ground surface in Test Pit 2 lies at 5.78m AOD. It was hand excavated to a depth of 0.8m (4.98m AOD) and augured to a depth of *c.* 1.65m (*c.* 4.13m AOD). The uppermost seven spits of in this test pit [001]–[007] were effectively the same very dark greyish brown topsoil. The eighth and final spit [008] starting at 5.08m AOD was a noticeably different firm brownish grey clay, probably of alluvial origin. This deposit was augured to a depth of *c.* 1.65m (*c.* 4.13m AOD) with no appreciable change, at this point augering ceased due to practical issues.

Test Pit 3

The current ground surface in Test Pit 3 lies at 5.79m AOD. It was hand excavated to a depth of 0.7m (5.09m AOD) and augured to a depth of *c.* 2.2m (*c.* 3.59m AOD). The uppermost five spits of in this test pit [001]–[005] were effectively the same very dark greyish brown topsoil. At this depth two NNW–SSE aligned lead water pipes were identified on the western side of the test pit. As a result excavation continued in a 0.5m by 0.5m square in the north-eastern corner of the test pit. The sixth spits [006] in this smaller sondage was a continuation of the topsoil deposit. At a height of 5.19m AOD the seventh spit [007] marked a change to a noticeably different firm brownish grey clay, probably of alluvial origin although its upper portion was somewhat disturbed by later activity. Augering indicated that this clay deposit continued to a depth of *c.* 1.65m (*c.* 4.14m OD). The deposit beneath this was broadly similar but noticeably darker and wetter, this was augered to a depth of *c.* 2.2m (*c.* 3.59m AOD) and probably continued below this depth although further augering proved impractical.

Test Pit 4

The current ground surface in Test Pit 4 lies at 5.85m AOD. It was hand excavated to a depth of 0.8m (5.05m AOD) and augured to a depth of *c.* 1.85m (*c.* 4.0m AOD). The uppermost two spits of in this test pit [001]–[002] were effectively the same very dark greyish brown topsoil. The third spit [003] was effectively the same, but a lighter gravelly linear patch noted as present must be the backfill of a robber cut. In the fourth and fifth spits [004]–[005] the topsoil continued, but a surviving NNW–SSE aligned brick wall footing was present and the topsoil spits were sub-divided into A and B portions either side of the wall. The sixth spit [006] was marked a transition to a mid-greyish brown clayier deposit with significant quantities of rubble at 5.35m AOD. The seventh spit [007] was similar in character to [006], whilst the final spit [008] lacked the rubble of the preceding spits and was a firm brownish grey clay, probably of alluvial origin with its upper surface at 5.15m AOD. This deposit was augered to a depth of 1.85m (*c.* 4.0m AOD), it continued below this point but further augering was impractical.

The NNW–SSE aligned brick wall footing in Test Pit 4 (see Figure 3) was constructed of typical late 18th–19th-century Cambridge whites/yellows or Gault bricks, of identical fabric and dimensions (215×102×65mm) to those of the surviving buildings

on the southern side of Lower Park Street. The footings consisted of parallel rows of lengthwise bricks along either side and a mortar core. It appears that two courses had been robbed, a further four courses survived *in situ* and there was also a lower rougher rubble foundation. This meant that the below ground footing must originally have totalled *c.* 0.7m (with the brick courses proper constituting a *c.* 2ft footing). The scarring/impression where this wall had originally been bonded into Lower Park Street was still visible (see Figure 3 where this is visible), this indicates that the wall was originally *c.* 1.5m high (*c.* 5ft).

Test Pit 5

The current ground surface in Test Pit 5 lies at 5.96m AOD. It was hand excavated to a depth of 0.6m (5.36m AOD) and augured for a further *c.* 1.2m (*c.* 4.8m AOD). The uppermost spit of in this test pit [001] was a very dark greyish brown topsoil. In the second spit [002] the topsoil deposit continued in the western portion of the test pit, in the eastern portion of the pit there was a banded deposit with a sequence of lighter gravelly layers and darker more topsoil layers. These banded deposits probably represent a series of deliberately laid NNW–SSE aligned pathways. The same pattern was observed in the third to fifth spits [003]–[005]. In the sixth spit [006] the deposit changed noticeably at a height of 5.46m AOD, although the deposit was still *c.* 30% topsoil the majority of the matrix was a firm brownish grey clay, probably of alluvial origin although its upper portion was somewhat disturbed by later activity. By the seventh spit [007] the matrix was almost entirely composed of the firm brownish grey clay. The deposit was then augered; the deposit from the test pit continued to a depth of *c.* 0.8m (*c.* 5.2m AOD), at this point it changed a firmer and greyer probably alluvial clay. At a depth of *c.* 0.9m (*c.* 5.1m AOD) the deposit changed to a firm dark grey clay that is probably of alluvial origin, but with a higher organic component. This came down onto a distinct mid-orangey brown clay with *c.* 10–20% sand content at a depth of *c.* 1.1m (*c.* 4.9m AOD), also probably of alluvial origin. At a depth of *c.* 1.2m (*c.* 4.8m AOD) the auger appeared to hit gravel, this produced a distinctive ‘grinding’ sound but the auger failed to extract any material. This probably represents natural river terrace gravels.

FINDS

All deposits were hand-excavated and sieved through a 10mm mesh; in total 3844 items weighing nearly 40kg were recovered. The vast majority of the material recovered was of 18th–20th century date and where more closely dateable was predominantly mid-19th–early 20th century. There was also a small quantity of Romano-British and medieval pottery. In total five sherds of Romano-British pottery weighing 69g were identified by Francesca Mazzilli; these included sherds of Nene Valley colour coated wares (2 sherds, 13g), a Nene Valley mortaria (1 sherd, 28g), Samian ware (1 sherd, 6g) and a greyware bowl (1 sherd, 22g). All these sherds were recovered from deposits that also contained 19th–20th-century material, but they were predominantly in the lower spits and it seems likely that they were deposited in this area in the Romano-British period rather than arriving later. The density of Romano-British pottery is much lower than that recovered from areas of actual settlement and suggests that the area lay within the surrounding field systems, or a similar peripheral location.

There was a single sherd of 10th–12th-century Thetford-type ware weighing 27g and 24 sherds of 13th–15th-century pottery weighing 210g. These include local grey coarsewares, medieval Ely ware and Essex redware. There was also a fragment of a worked bone lathe-turned parchment pricker with an iron point. Although used for a range of purposes, such as transferring patterns onto embroidery, their primary intended function was probably to prick holes down the margins of parchment sheets to serve as guides for ruling lines. Well-dated examples from Cambridge and elsewhere predominantly come from 13th–14th-century contexts. As with the Romano-British material all the 10th–15th-century material derives from deposits that also contain 19th–20th-century material, but they were predominantly in the lower spits and it seems likely that they were deposited in this area in the medieval period rather than arriving later. The quantity of 16th–17th-century pottery recovered is difficult to determine precisely, as some of the fabrics such as glazed red earthenware continued into the 18th–19th century. There are a minimum of seven sherds of 16th–17th-century pottery weighing 48g, whilst there is likely to be some more material of this date the total is unlikely to be significantly greater than this.

In total 3,803 items weighing over 39kg that are probably or definitely 18th–20th century were recovered (Table 2).

Material	Count	Weight (g)	Comment
Bone	312	1397	The appearance of the bone makes it likely that it is all of relatively recent origin.
Ceramic building material	362	8966	Although a range of fabrics are present most of the material is the same yellow brick that the terrace of Lower Park Street is constructed from.
Ceramics	1863	18960	For fabric breakdown see Table 2.
Clay tobacco pipe	120	267	Where identifiable the material is largely 19th century, although a few earlier fragments are present. The only manufacturers that can be identified are the Cleaver family of Cambridge and Charles Crop of London.
Ceramic figurines	5	185	19th century.
Ceramic marbles	3	13	19th century.
Vessel glass	536	5418	All the vessel glass from the site appears to be 19th–20th century.
Window glass	214	309	All the window glass from the site appears to be 19th–20th century.
Metal	182	1521	Predominantly iron nails, screws and unidentified lumps.
Mortar	33	624	All broadly similar to the mortar present in the terrace of Lower Park Street.
Oyster shell	60	396	The appearance of the shell makes it likely that it is all of relatively recent origin.
Roofing slate	94	726	The same material as the roofs of the terrace of Lower Park Street. Whilst writing slate fragments may be present, none are identifiable.
Glazed sewer pipe	7	257	1835 or later.
Slate pencils	3	3	All very short and worn.
Worked bone	3	3	Probably all toothbrush fragments.
Miscellaneous	9	69	Rubber, mother of pearl etc.
Total	3806	39114	

Table 1: All 18th–20th-century material recovered.

Fabric	Count	Weight (g)	Comment
Blueware	7	32	Predominantly cups and saucers.
Bone china	85	708	Predominantly cups and saucers.
Creamware	40	151	Predominantly plain plates.
English stoneware	15	190	Predominantly containers such as jars.
Glazed red earthenware	27	336	Some may be 16th–17th century, but most appears to be 18th–19th century.
Iron glazed earthenware	3	24	
Lead glazed red bodied earthenware	15	58	Predominantly teapots.
Nottinghamshire/Derbyshire-type stoneware	14	185	Predominantly large storage and food preparation vessels.
Late unglazed red earthenware	613	7210	Flower pots plus a few saucers, overwhelmingly Sankey of Bulwell products.
Late unglazed yellow earthenware	2	35	Flower pots.
Sunderland-type earthenware	29	422	
Tin glazed earthenware	8	123	Ointment pots plus fragments that are probably from a good quality 18th-century punch bowl.
Utilitarian English stoneware	64	1568	Predominantly containers of various types (bottles, jars etc.).
Whiteware	870	6991	A wide range of forms, predominantly tablewares and teawares but also some others.
Yellowware	71	927	Predominantly large storage and food preparation vessels including strainer(s).
Total	1863	18960	

Table 2: 18th–20th-century ceramics by fabric.

In general the 18th–20th-century material is unremarkable and broadly typical of assemblages of this period from Cambridge. There are two probable examples of collegiate ceramics (Figure 4; see Cessford forthcoming A). From Test Pit 2 context [007] there were two sherds of a whiteware fabric plate with a Neoclassically-inspired symmetrical scalloped rim and curved impressed lines of *c.* 1800–40 and part of a gilt text on the marly that reads ...by. Based upon similar examples this is likely to be the name of a college cook, possibly even of Jesus College, although no cook with a surname ending in the letters ...by is known to the author. The second example from Test Pit 2 context [004] is a whiteware sherd with part of a blue transfer printed pattern depicting the fountain from the Great Court of Trinity College. As far as the author is aware this pattern was used exclusively by the Hudson family of cooks at Trinity College, *c.* 1822/25–1845/50.

There was one large group of material from Test Pit 1 (deposits [003], [005], [007] and [008]), associated with the garden/backyard of what is currently No. 23 Lower Park Street (for selected items see Figure 4; see also Figure 3 for material being sorted on site). This contained 681 ceramic sherds weighing over 13kg; these have a mean sherd weight of 19.5g compared to a mean sherd weight of 4.8g for the rest of the assemblage. There were also 335 fragments of vessel glass weighing over 4.4kg; these have a mean weight of 19.5g compared to 4.9g for the rest of the assemblage. This material appears to represent some form of 'household clearance' event of material (Cessford forthcoming B). In addition to the ceramics and glass there was also a small quantity of ironwork (principally screws and nails plus a few fittings), fragments of three 19th-century ceramic figurines, one mid-late 19th-century clay tobacco pipe bowl plus a small quantity of animal bone and oyster shell. There were negligible quantities of building materials including ceramic building material, window glass and roof slate. This material probably represents a mixture of material that was unwanted for whatever reasons and was dumped in a convenient hole. As this putative cut feature appears to have been unlined the most probable interpretation is that it was a planting hole and that the ceramics and glass acted as a 'percolation' fill. As far as can be determined the material is broadly comparable to the more fragmentary material recovered from the other topsoil deposits. Based upon several strands of evidence this material was probably deposited c. 1870–1900. The ceramic tablewares are all of common types, including several Willow pattern vessels which were distinctly old fashioned by this time, as are the tea drinking wares. The three ceramic figurines may well represent treasured personal items and there are also fragments of what is probably an 18th-century tin glazed earthenware punchbowl, which could represent some form of family heirloom. Such items are typical of assemblages disposed of after the death of an older individual, typically female. There are fragments of at least three glass infant feeding bottles, these were invented in France in 1851 and predate the 1890s when a simpler, open-ended, boat-shaped bottle was developed in England. These bottles are potentially particularly significant as they demonstrate the presence of an infant in the household, which may allow the likely household that generated this material to be identified in the documentary records. It also suggests that this may have been a multi-generational household. Various products that the household consumed can be identified; Weston & Westall superior table salt from London, Keiller marmalade (in a jar manufactured after 1862 and before c. 1873), anchovy paste and Lea & Perrins sauce. There were also two lids for containers of Arcea Nut toothpaste, prepared by

Commans of Bath and retailed by Barclay & Sons of Farringdon Street, London. In 1874 it was stated that 'though the use of betel as a masticatory turns the teeth black, it is said to preserve them from decay in a remarkable manner, and this may be the reason why some English chemists have introduced it' (Reichart 1984, 67). It is notable that a large quantity of flower pots (MNI 12) and associated saucers (MNI 3) were disposed of. These all appear to have been manufactured by Sankey's of Bulwell in Nottinghamshire, such flower pots appear to have first arrived in Cambridge around the 1880s. The disposal of so many items that were not subject to the vagaries of fashion and that could still easily be used when slightly damaged suggests that for some reason horticulture may have ceased at this property (Cessford 2014).

DISCUSSION

At a generic level the test pits revealed traces of three phases of activity overlying natural gravels:

Phase 1: A thick alluvial sequence, whose upper portion was slightly disturbed by both human activity and bioturbation. Although essentially undated, with the material present in the upper spits not relating to the alluvial sequence proper, based upon parallels elsewhere in Cambridge this deposit is likely to span the prehistoric, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon periods.

Phase 2: Residual Romano-British, medieval and Post-Medieval items, suggesting non-intensive deposition/activity associated with the priory and college, with any *in situ* features removed by later activity.

Phase 3: Significant 19th–20th-century garden/yard area deposits associated with the development and occupation of Lower Park Street as accommodation for college servants.

Although the phase 1 deposits were largely revealed through augering they are relatively consistent, the height and nature of these deposits indicates that in terms of topography the Lower Park Street area is very different from that revealed by the investigations at Jesus College West Court Soakaway area, Jesus College Maintenance Workshop and Gardener's Compound, the ADC Theatre and 11 Park Street, but that it falls into the same 'zone' as the Park Street Multi-Storey Car Park, St. Clement's Gardens and the Jesus Green 33KV reinforcement cable (Table 3).

Test pit/other site	Modern ground surface (m AOD)	Top of alluvial clay (m AOD to nearest 0.1m)	Natural gravel (m AOD to nearest 0.1m)	Reference
Test Pit 1	5.78	5.0	Below 3.5	This report
Test Pit 2	5.78	5.1	Below 4.1	This report
Test Pit 3	5.79	5.2	Below 3.6	This report
Test Pit 4	5.85	5.4	Below 4.0	This report
Test Pit 5	5.96	5.5	4.8	This report
Jesus College West Court Soakaway area	7.2–7.15	Not present	6.5	Timberlake & Webb 2016
Jesus College Maintenance Workshop and Gardener's Compound	6.2	Not present	6.0–5.8	Evans & Williams 2004
ADC Theatre, Park Street	8.37	Not present	Above 6.3	Whittaker 2002
11 Park Street	6.9	Probably not present	Above 5.9	Dodwell 2002
Park Street Multi-Storey Car Park	7.2–6.0	5.2–4.1	5.2–3.7	Robinson 2014
St. Clement's Gardens	7.4–6.6	5.3–4.4	5.1–3.4 (2.0 in base of palaeochannel)	Cessford 2016
Jesus Green 33KV reinforcement cable	5.5–5.1	5.3–4.9	4.7–3.8	Davenport, Newman & Slater 2008

Table 3: Heights of main phases in test pits and nearby sites.

The 19th–20th-century remains provide some level of insight into the servants at Jesus College, although we know something about this group from documentary sources (Wroth 2007) this is usually from the perspective of college fellows and students rather than the direct testimony of the servants themselves. Archaeology can therefore provide a useful source of information about this group. The foundations of the garden wall in Test Pit 4 indicates that just as the terrace of Lower Park Street itself was well-built and represented a considerable investment by the college, the backyard/garden structures were also well constructed. The material culture recovered shows us something of the life of the inhabitants, particularly the household at No. 23 Lower Park Street, which disposed of a considerable quantity of material c. 1870–1900.

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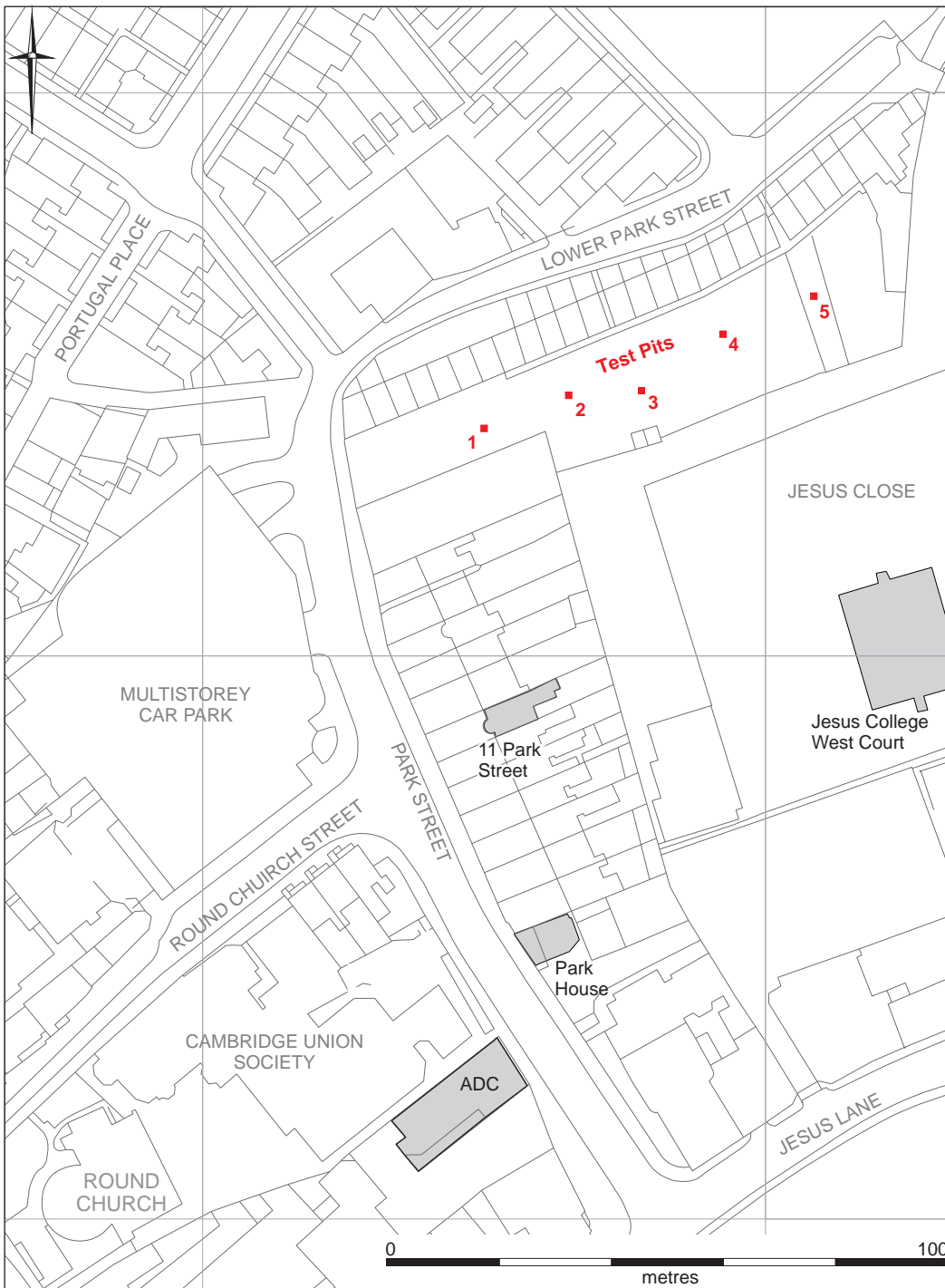
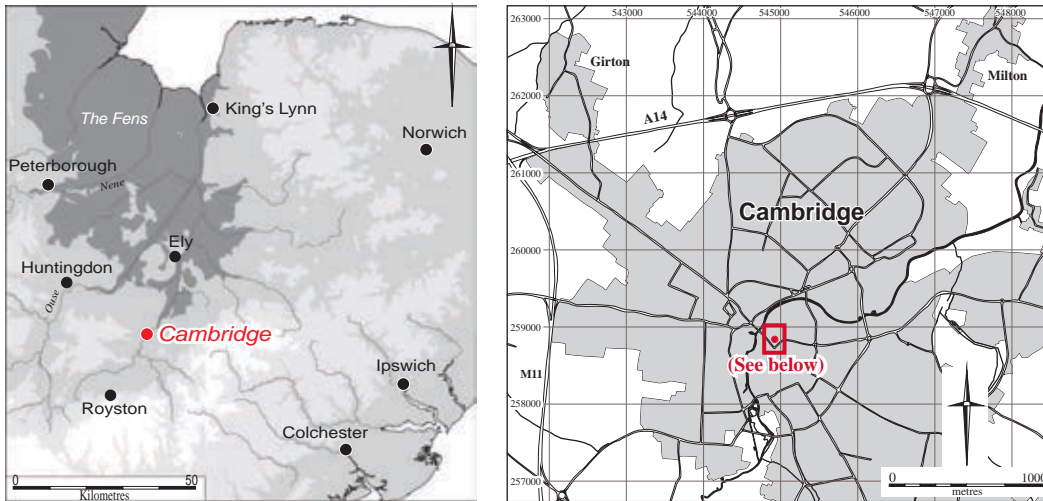
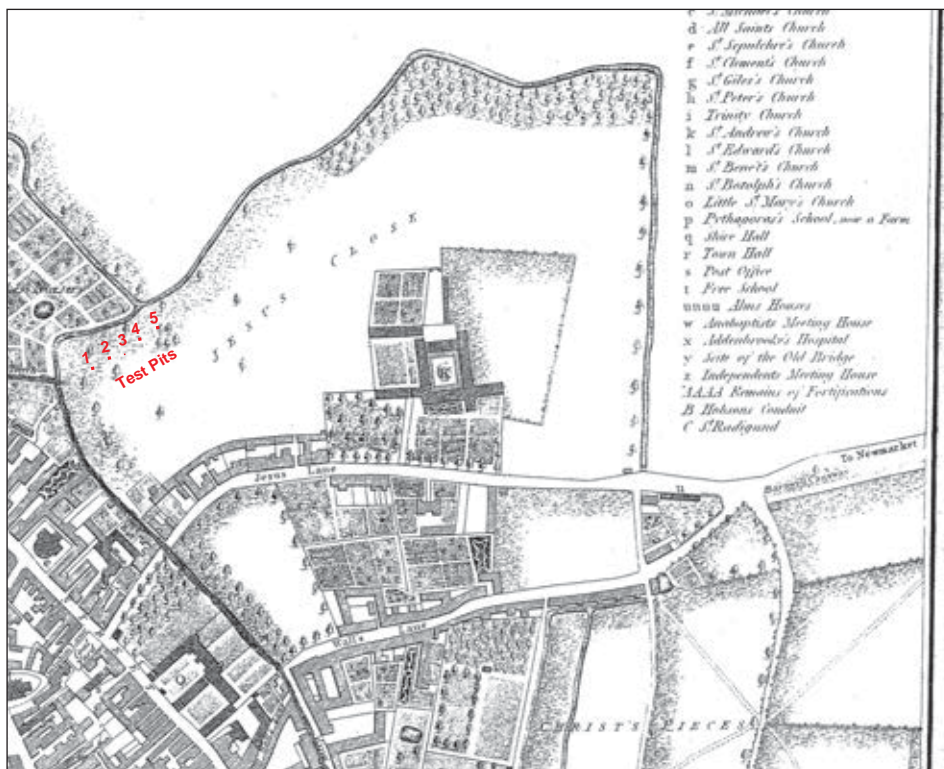


Figure 1. Location of test pits



A.



B.

Figure 2. Test pits located with regard to historic maps A. William Custance, 1798 and B. Ordnance Survey, 1885



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.

Figure 3. Shots of Test Pits 1-5, during excavation



Figure 4. Selected ceramics: two sherds from an 18th century punch bowl, sherd from a plate with the nameby, sherd from a Trinity College plate plus image from surviving vessel, two figurines and lids for jars of Areca nut toothpaste and anchovy paste

OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: cambridg3-259134	
Project details	
Project name	Lower Park Street, Jesus College, Cambridge
Short description of the project	On the 27th and 28th of July 2016 five one metre by one metre test pits were excavated at Jesus College, Cambridge, behind Lower Park Street as part of the St. John's College Archaeology Summer School. This revealed the presence of a substantial alluvial sequence, plus residual Romano-British and 10th-15th century ceramics suggesting that although peripheral the area was utilised during these periods. The bulk of the features and material relate date to the 19th-20th century and relate to the early 19th century development of Lower Park Street by Jesus College as college servant's housing. The area investigated fell within the back yards/gardens of these properties; various walls, paths and other were encountered as well as a substantial 'household clearance' deposit of c. 1870-1900. The area was ultimately cleared when Lower Park Street was converted into graduate housing in the 1980s.
Project dates	Start: 27-07-2016 End: 28-07-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ECB4784 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	JTP16 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	PLANTING BED Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman

Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Test-Pit Survey"
Prompt	Outreach and training
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE CAMBRIDGE CAMBRIDGE Lower Park Street, Jesus College
Postcode	CB5 8AR
Study area	5 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 44981 58954 52.209282416076 0.122104740089 52 12 33 N 000 07 19 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 3.5m Max: 5.96m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Project brief originator	Self (i.e. landowner, developer, etc.)
Project design originator	Christopher Evans
Project director/manager	Christopher Evans
Project supervisor	Craig Cessford
Type of sponsor/funding body	Archaeology summer school
Name of sponsor/funding body	St. John's College, Cambridge
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Store
Physical Archive ID	JTP16
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Glass", "Worked bone"

Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Store
Digital Archive ID	JTP16
Digital Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Store
Paper Contents	"Ceramics", "Glass", "Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Lower Park Street, Jesus College, Cambridge: The St. John's College Archaeology Summer School 2016
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cessford, C
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Entered by	Craig Cessford (cc250@cam.ac.uk)
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