

Whichcote House, Springfield Road, Cambridge: An Archaeological Evaluation Report

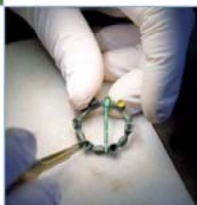
Planning Permission No: 15/1302/FUL

National Grid Reference Number: TL 45361 59674

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Date: November 2015



Whichcote House, Springfield Road, Cambridge: An Archaeological Evaluation Report

On Behalf of:	Kings College Cambridge c/o Howard Group 93 Regent Street Cambridge CB2 1AW
National Grid Reference (NGR):	TL 45361 59674
AOC Project No:	32833
Date of Fieldwork:	14th – 17th Sept 2015
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This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Non-Technical Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group, between 14th and 17th September 2015, in advance of proposed redevelopment of Whichcote House, Springfield Road, Cambridge (NGR TL 45361 59674). The evaluation took place in accordance with The Written Scheme of Investigation submitted to and approved by Andy Thomas, Senior Archaeologist, Historic Environment Team, Cambridgeshire County Council in September 2015.

The evaluation consisted of three proposed trenches. Trench 1 to the north/west at the rear of the property and to be 5m x 1.6m, Trench 2 to be offset from Trench 1 and running north/west to south/east and measuring 10m x 1.6m. Trench 3 was to be located at the front of the property and running north/east to south/west, measuring 10m x 1.6m.

During the course of site investigations carried out by the SI team significant quantities of asbestos were discovered in several testing boreholes. Due to this, Trenches 1 and 2 had to be relocated, further south/east towards the student accommodation building. Because of constraints with space it was also necessary to modify trench sizes. Trench 1 became 1A, running north/west to south/east and measuring 4.20m x 1.6m. Trench 2 was offset from Trench 1A and ran south/west to north/east and measured 7m x 1.6 and Trench 1B offset from Trench 2 running north/west to south /east and measured 3.27m x 1.5m. While inspecting the front of the property to prepare for the excavation of Trench 3 it was discovered that several unknown services ran across the front of the property. These included water, telecommunication cables and possibly gas. These constraints made the relocating of Trench 3 unachievable and so no excavation of this trench took place.

As the only features found during the evaluation appear to relate to late 19th to early 20th centuries garden features to the rear of Springfield House, there is little of archaeological significance to report from this evaluation. Dissemination of the results could be carried out through a short summary of the fieldwork submitted to the Cambridge Archaeological Journal or CBA East Newsletter and the site archive to Cambridgeshire County Archive facility. An OASIS form has also been completed and an electronic copy of the report will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This document details the results of an archaeological evaluation at the land at Whichcote House, Springfield Road, Cambridge. National Grid Reference TL 45361 59674
- 1.2 The site is broadly rectangular piece of land covering an area of approximately 1410sqm. The site lies between Milton Road and Springfield Road (Figure 1). The site is currently occupied by the existing Whichcote House, trees and lawn and vehicular access to Springfield Road (Figure 2). The application is for demolition of the existing graduate student accommodation building and construction of a replacement graduate student accommodation building including creation of a new/altered pedestrian and vehicular accesses and landscaping including works to trees.

2 Planning Background

- 2.1 The local planning authority is Cambridge City Council. Archaeological advice to the Council is provided by Andy Thomas, Senior Archaeologist, Historic Environment Team, Cambridgeshire County Council.
- 2.2 The site is located within the historic City of Cambridge and within an area of high potential. No scheduled monuments are located on the site and the site does not lie within a conservation area.
- 2.3 Andy Thomas has confirmed that a desk based assessment is not required as part of the planning application submission. However, an archaeological evaluation is required and this was carried out in tandem with the consideration of a planning application which was approved on 4 November 2015 (Planning Permission Reference: 15/1302/FUL).
- 2.4 A brief for the evaluation was produced by Andy Thomas which detailed the required scope for the evaluation at the site (CCC 2014). If this evaluation identifies significant archaeological remains then a further stage of mitigation work will be set out.
- 2.5 A written scheme of investigation (WSI) (AOC 2015) was prepared as a method statement for the evaluation work, which was approved by the archaeological advisor prior to the start of work on site.
- 2.6 This report, along with the already approved Written Scheme of Investigation, is submitted in order to discharge condition 26 of Planning Permission Reference: 15/1302/FUL which is as follows:

“No development shall take place within the area indicated until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the local planning authority.”

3 Geology and Topography

- 3.1 British Geological Survey Map (Geoindex Online) indicates that the site is situated on Gault Clay and the sands and gravels of Second Terrace River Deposits.
- 3.2 No geotechnical investigations have been conducted within the proposed development area prior to the evaluation.

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

Prehistoric (c. 500,000 BC – AD 43)

- 4.1 Prehistoric evidence in Milton is sparse. Prehistoric activity in the area was discovered when the New Milton Primary and Lady Adrian Schools were constructed 400m to the north-east of the site. The

excavations revealed a ditch and a pit. Remains from the pit included a flake, a blade and a scraper tool all dated from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age (CB15631).

- 4.2 Several undated pits, possibly associated with Bronze Age pottery, were exposed during investigations at a site located at the junction of Union Lane and High Street, Chesterton (MCB15980). Iron Age features composed of a pit and ditch were recorded 0.80km northeast of the site during excavations at Union Lane and Scotland Road (MCB17140).

The Roman Period (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 4.3 Evidence for pre-Roman activity has been found at Castle Hill, to the north of the river. However, the majority of archaeological evidence is located to the southwest of the development site.
- 4.4 Evidence for a Roman settlement in close proximity to the site is limited to a possible Roman drain (04547) in close proximity to Chesterton Road and Roman pottery sherds uncovered at Victoria Road (04609).
- 4.5 The earliest post-conquest road into Cambridge was discovered in Chesterton Lane (CB15492) approximately 900m to the southwest of the site. This road was covered by a large gravel agger along with further road surfaces suggesting that the road had been resurfaced many times and maintained in use until the end of the Roman period. Parallel to the road were the remains of a Roman building with a door a threshold pit.

The Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066) and Medieval Period (AD 1066 – AD 1536)

- 4.6 Two sites in close proximity to the site contained Anglo-Saxon remains. The first is an execution cemetery (CB15493) at the junction of Chesterton Lane and castle Street, 900m south west of the site, where nine inhumation burials were uncovered. Of the nine burials identified, four of the skeletons had cut marks on the cervical vertebrae, giving rise to the interpretation that this was a Saxon execution cemetery. Dating on the remains indicated a date of AD670-960.
- 4.7 Excavations at the Wheatsheaf Public House site and at the junction of the High Street and Union Lane, approximately 950m east of the site revealed a series of undated linear features, which are thought to date the pre-Conquest period and interpreted as Saxon land divisions (MCB19826).
- 4.8 Unglazed pottery was recorded during an evaluation in 2005 at 14-18 Victoria Avenue (MCB19826), located 220m to the south of the proposed evaluation.
- 4.9 The Domesday Book records Chesterton as the 'Lordship Village of the King's'; it contained 24 peasants households made up of the 10 wards of Cambridge. In 1068 William I, returning from York, diverged from Ermine Street to visit Cambridge and, as he had done at Lincoln and Huntingdon, ordered a castle to be built there, on the strategic site selected earlier for the Roman camp. It is significant that the centre of interest in 1266-7 is the market town on the level, not the castle on the hill. As early as 1232 the Barnwell chronicler thinks of it primarily as the place where the sheriff keeps his records: 'If we have our own list of royal dues at the priory, we shall not need to go up to the castle to consult the sheriff's roll'. By the 13th century the castle was more important as a gaol and an administrative centre than as a fortress (AOC 2008). The high Street was still the main focus of activity and excavations have uncovered coin hoards (CB15495) dating to the 1350's. The remains of medieval houses fronting the High Street and their associated boundaries and pits have also been excavated.

- 4.10 Features with dates ranging from the 12th to the 15th centuries were uncovered during investigations at the junction of Union Lane and Scotland Road (MCB17142). The features included ditches, pits and a 13th/14th century posthole. Finds included pottery and a coin of 1694.
- 4.11 In 1209, students escaping from hostile townspeople in Oxford fled to Cambridge and formed a university there. The oldest College that still exists, Peterhouse, was founded in 1284. One of the most impressive buildings in Cambridge, Kings College Chapel, was begun in 1446 by King Henry VI. The project was completed in 1515 during the reign of King Henry VIII (AOC 2008).

The Post-Medieval Period (AD 1536 – AD 1900) to Modern Period (AD 1900 – Present)

- 4.12 Up to the end of the 18th century the built up area of Cambridge was concentrated around the castle site and the market place. This was surrounded by the town fields which stretched east and west. Outlying settlements at Barnwell downstream and Newnham upstream were only absorbed by the expansion of the 19th century which, beginning along the Newmarket Road, extended the built –up areas southwards and northwards. In 1912 and 1935 the Borough boundaries were successfully extended to include the whole of Chesterton and Cherry Hinton and parts of Impington and Milton, Fen Ditton, Great Shelford, Trumpington and Grantchester (AOC 2008).
- 4.13 Aside from Hobsons causeway, there was little development in Cambridge during the 17th and 18th centuries and the period marked a general decline in the town's fortunes. However, the town was revitalised in the late Victorian period with the founding of several new colleges. In 1806 the Barnwell Enclosure Act allowed development to the south and east, the railway reaching Cambridge in 1845. In 1951 Cambridge became a city (AOC 2008).
- 4.14 Two pits, thought to be small quarry pits dating to the post-medieval period were partially excavated during an evaluation on the former site of Milton Primary School directly opposite the site (MCB17864).
- 4.15 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map indicates the presence of a structure, Springfield House, located fronting onto Milton Road. The building remains on Ordnance Survey mapping until 1984 when it no longer features.

5 Aims of the Investigation

- 5.1 The aims of the evaluation were defined as being:
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
 - To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
 - To establish the presence of buried soils on site.
 - To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
 - To enable the archaeological advisor to Cambridge City Council to make an informed decision on the status of the condition, and any possible requirement for further work in order to satisfy that condition.
 - To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.
- 5.2 The specific aims of the evaluation were defined as being:

- To determine the presence of Roman activity.
 - To determine the presence of medieval activity.
 - To determine the presence of post-medieval activity on site.
 - To determine if there any structural remains belonging to Springfield House on site.
- 5.3 The final aim is to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions
- 5.4 A written scheme of investigation prepared by AOC (AOC 2015) defined the site procedures for the archaeological evaluation. All work was carried out in accordance with local and national guidelines (ClfA 2014a & b and HE 2015a-c).
- 5.5 A unique site code for the project (**WCH14**) was assigned by AOC to the project and was used as the site identifier. The Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Event number for the site is ECB 4399.
- 5.6 The evaluation was conducted by Paula Kehoe and Jack Slaughter and managed by Melissa Melikian. The site was monitored by Andy Thomas, Senior Archaeologist, Cambridgeshire County Council, Historic Environment Team and a representative of his team, Gemma Stewart, attended the site on the 17th Sept.

6 Results

6.1 Evaluation Trench 1A

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
1	0.25cm	9.71-9.46mOD	Dark brown, sandy mixture. Topsoil
2	0.10cm	9.46-9.36mOD	Light brown, gravel consisting of some building rubble and mix of topsoil. Made ground.
3	0.92cm	9.09-8.80mOD	Mid brown sandy clay. Subsoil
4	0.62cm	9.46-8.80mOD	Dark brown mixture of topsoil, subsoil and natural within a modern pit truncating subsoil (3)
10	0.90m+	8.80mOD+	Orange sandy clay. Natural.

- 6.1.1 The trench was 4.20m long and 1.6m wide and orientated south/east to north/west (Figures 3 and 4).
- 6.1.2 The earliest deposit identified was (10) an orange natural, sandy clay. It was identified at a height of 8.8mOD and extended through the length of the trench. Within this deposit a brick structure (6) identified as a Victorian soak away, was uncovered at the north/west end of the trench.
- 6.1.3 Overlying the natural to the south in Trench 1A was subsoil (3).
- 6.1.4 Overlying the natural layer (10) to the south was a layer of redeposited material (4). This consisted of a mixture of topsoil, subsoil and natural. This was interpreted as a modern pit due topsoil being present. No finds were recovered from this pit.
- 6.1.5 Across the southern edge of the trench and overlying all other deposits was a layer of made ground (2) which consisted of some very fragmented of brick, some modern metal gardening implements and modern pottery which was discarded. Within this layer to the north/east was a small brick structure (5) (seen in Plate 1) which contained a lead pipe and tap.

- 6.1.6 Overlying (2) was a thin layer of topsoil (1) which was a dark brown sandy mixture with very moderate inclusions of chalk. Directly below the topsoil was a concrete slab which appeared to be a cap for the soak away underneath which was at the north/west end.



Plate 1: Trench 1A, looking north/west.

6.2 Evaluation Trench 2

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
1	0.19cm	9.71-9.52mOD	Dark brown, sandy mixture. Topsoil
2	0.74cm	9.16-8.97mOD	Light brown, sandy clay mixed with topsoil. Very moderate chalk inclusion and occasional fragmented brick.
3	0.59cm	9.51-9.21mOD	Mid brown sandy clay. Subsoil
4	0.66cm	9.05-9mOD	Orange sand and gravel mix. Interface layer overlying natural.
10	0.60m+	9.11mOD+	Orange sandy clay. Natural.

- 6.2.1 Trench 2 was 7m long and 1.54m wide and orientated north/east to south/west (Figures 3 and 4).

- 6.2.2 The earliest deposit identified was (10) an orange natural, sandy clay, identified at a depth of 9.11mOD and extending through the trench. A sondage [7] was cut through the natural to explore localised staining.
- 6.2.3 Overlying the natural running north/east was an orange mix of sand and gravel (4) which was an interface layer before coming down to natural.
- 6.2.4 Above the interface layer and extending across the length of the trench was a mid brown sandy clay (3), with very occasional pockets of chalk and is interpreted as the subsoil layer.
- 6.2.5 Overlying the subsoil is a thick layer of light brown sandy clay (2) mixed with topsoil. It has a very moderate amount of chalk inclusions and occasional pieces of fragmented and crushed brick. To the north/east of the trench was another small area of brickwork [9] (seen in Plate 2). The nature of this brickwork is unclear but appears to be a similar structure to the brickwork found in Trench 1A to the north/east end, which contained a lead pipe that had a tap attached.
- 6.2.6 Overlying all deposits is a thin layer of topsoil (1) which is a dark brown sandy mixture.



Plate 2: Trench 2 looking north/east.

6.3 Evaluation Trench 1B

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
1	0.28cm	9.72-9.44mOD	Dark brown, sandy mixture. Topsoil
3	0.87cm	9.45-8.84mOD	Mid brown sandy clay. Subsoil
10	0.85m+	8.86.OD+	Orange sandy clay. Natural.

6.3.1 Trench 1B was 2.67m long and 1.5m wide and orientated south/east to north/west (Figures 3 and 4).

6.3.2 The earliest identified layer was an orange sandy clay (10) which was interpreted as natural.

6.3.3 Overlying (10) was a thick layer of mid brown sandy clay (3) with moderate stone inclusions and occasional flecks of chalk within the fill. This layer is consistent with subsoil.

6.3.4 Overlying all deposits was a layer of topsoil (1) this was a dark brown sandy mixture.



Plate 3: Trench 1B looking south/east.

7 Finds

- 7.1 All finds associated with Trenches 1A, 1B and 2 were exclusively found within topsoil (1) and subsoil (3), likely relating to the construction of the student accommodation. All of the pottery is of a similar date (1870–1900) and represents domestic household waste including vessels from dinner services, tea wares and household storage jars such as Keiler marmalade jars. These are of little significance beyond providing a date for deposition and could be discarded after further discussion with Cambridgeshire County Council, Historic Environment Team and Archive facility. A more detailed report on the ceramic assemblage has been prepared by Lucy Whittingham of AOC Archaeology and is included in the Appendix B of this report.

8 Conclusion

- 8.1 The evaluation successfully characterised both the stratigraphic sequence and the archaeological potential of the site; the trenches excavated confirmed the presence of an earlier structure on the site with supporting evidence from the artefacts recovered.

- 8.2 In an OS map of 1886, Springfield House stands on the site of what is now the current rear garden of Whichcote House (Figure 5). Springfield House was mainly situated to the north/west end of the site, with a large garden to the rear of the property in which there was a fountain. This house appears on maps up until 1984 when the current Whichcote House first appears on mapping.
- 8.3 The archaeological nature of all the finds and structures date from the late 19th to early 20th centuries which are consistent with the 1886 map showing Springfield House as a contemporary feature in this location. Nothing of any earlier date (Roman or medieval activity) was observed.

9 Publication and Archive Deposition

- 9.1 Due to the nature of the results at this stage of the archaeological investigation, publication is expected to be limited to a summary in the local journal fieldwork round-up and publication via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) (Appendix B).
- 9.2 The archive will be prepared in accordance with guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990) and (Brown & AAF 2007) and deposited with Cambridgeshire County Council Archive facility. The archive will be security copied and a copy deposited with the National Archaeological Record (NAR).

10 Bibliography

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WHICHCOTE HOUSE, SPRINGFIELD ROAD, CAMBRIDGE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

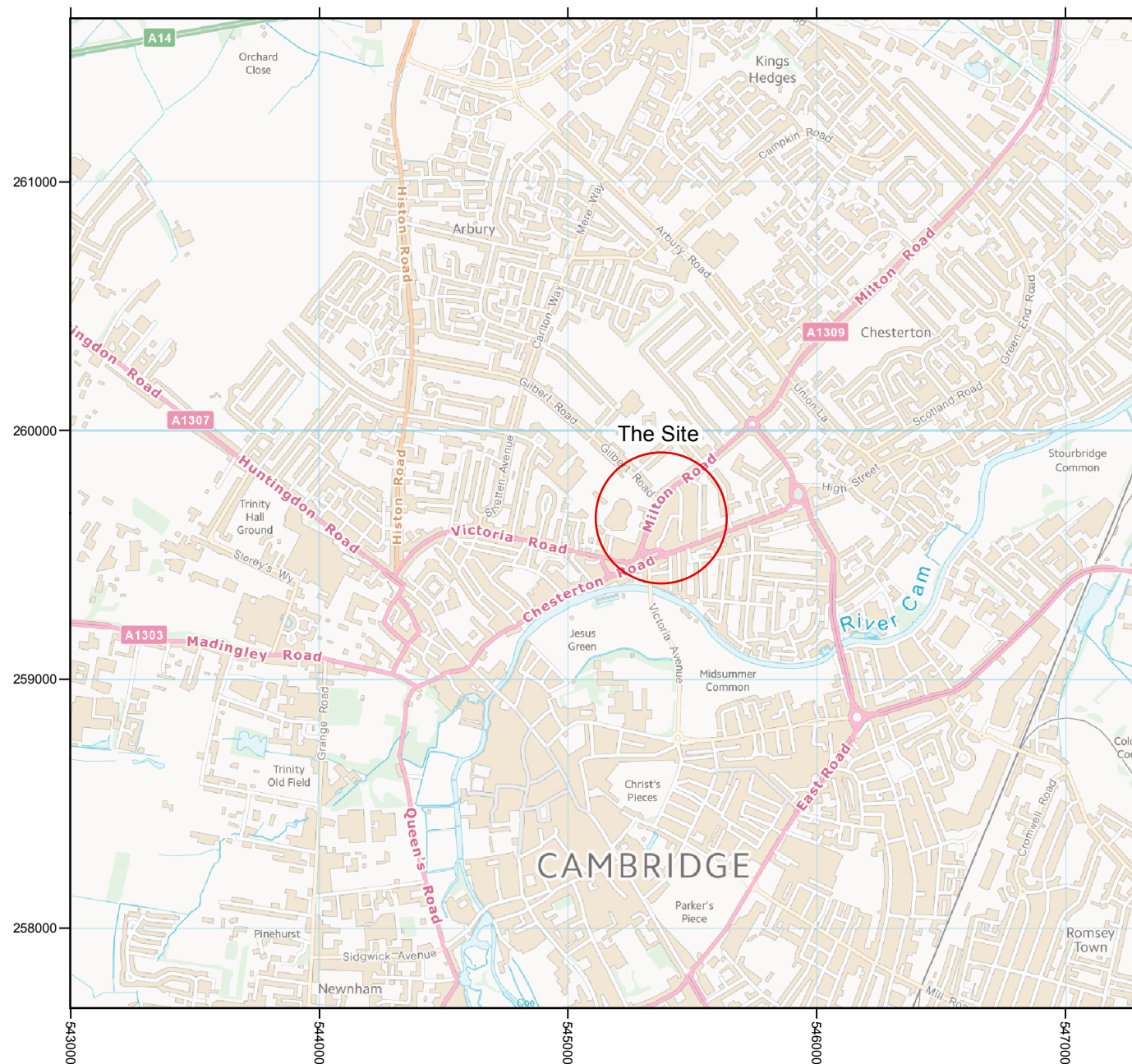
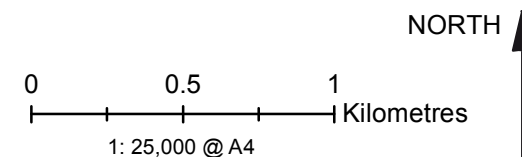
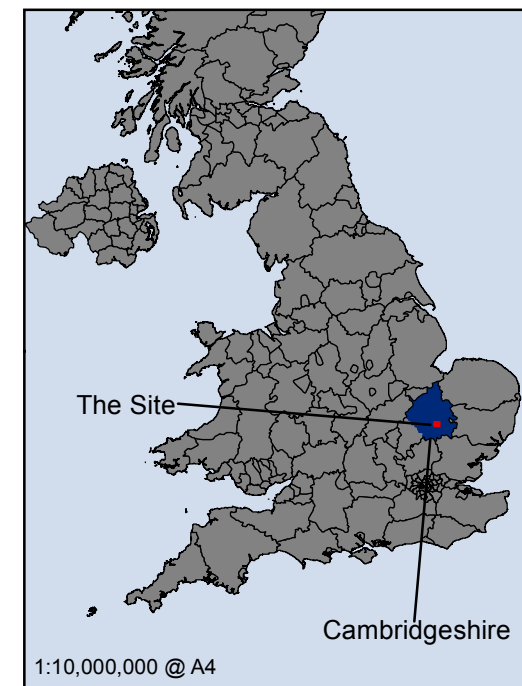
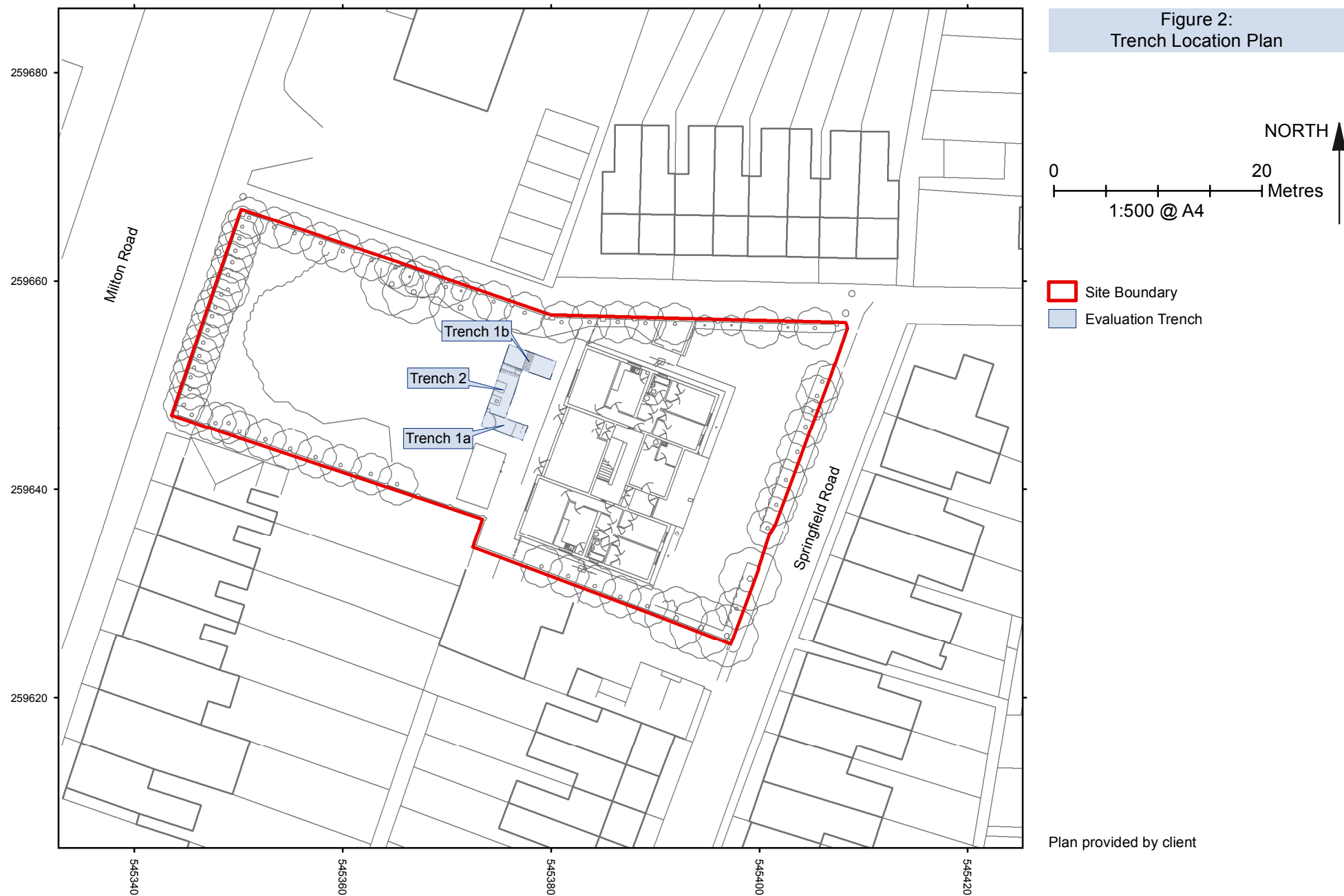


Figure 1:
Site Location



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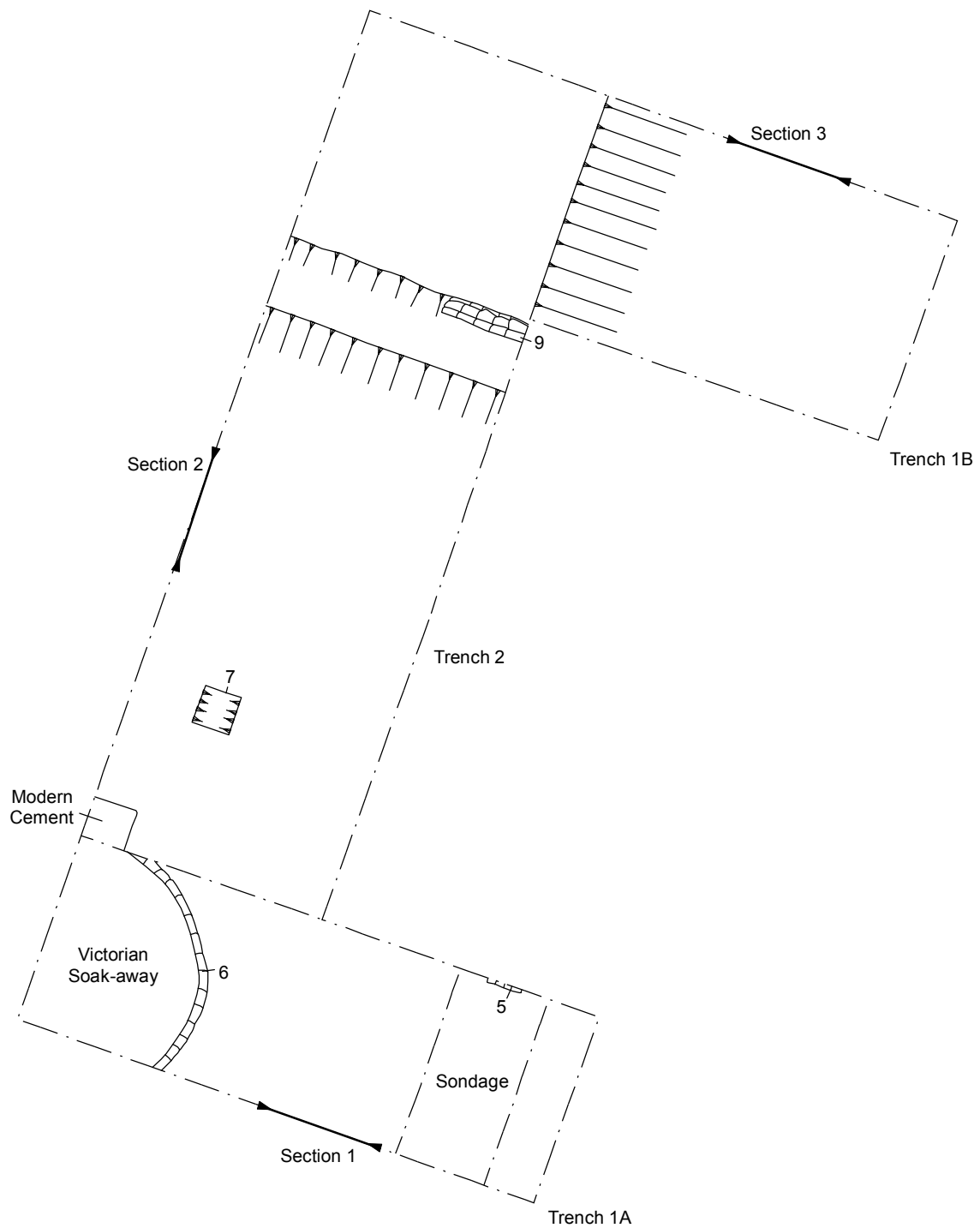


Figure 3: Detailed Trench Plan

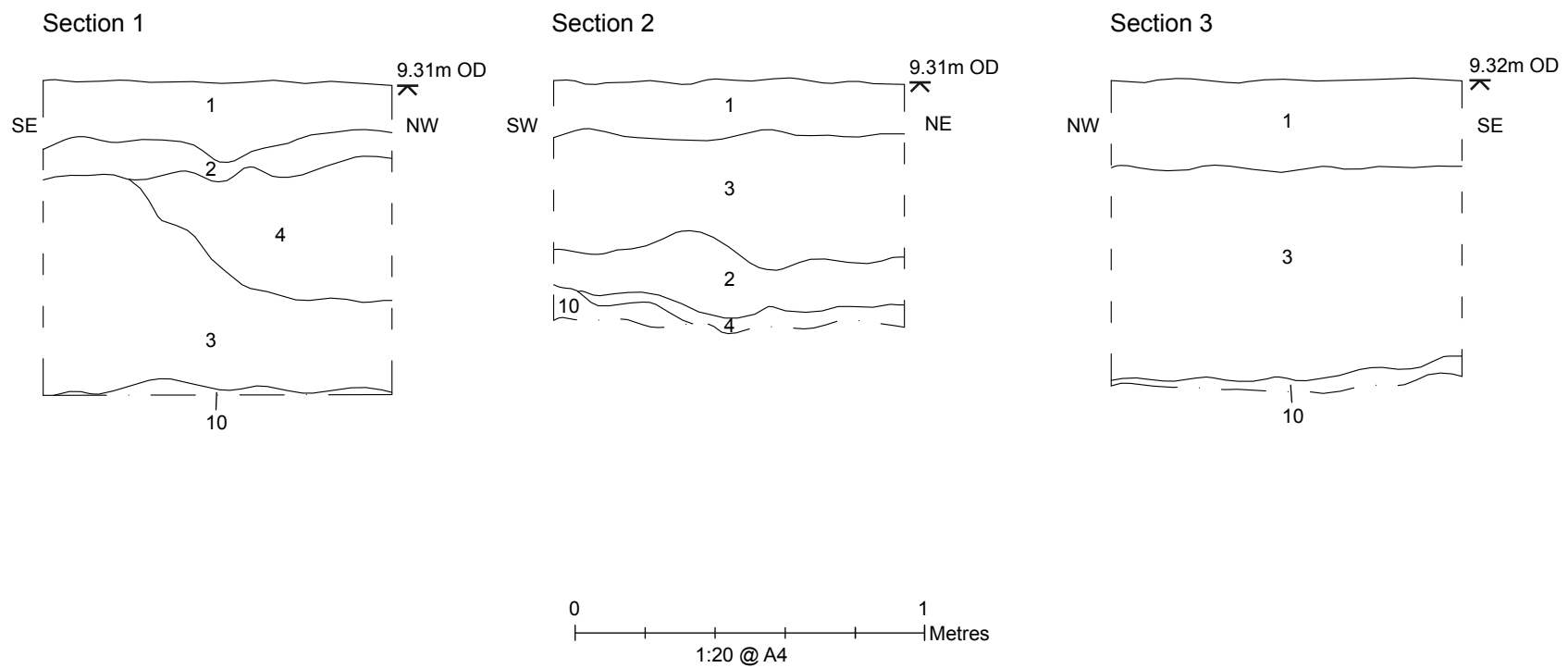
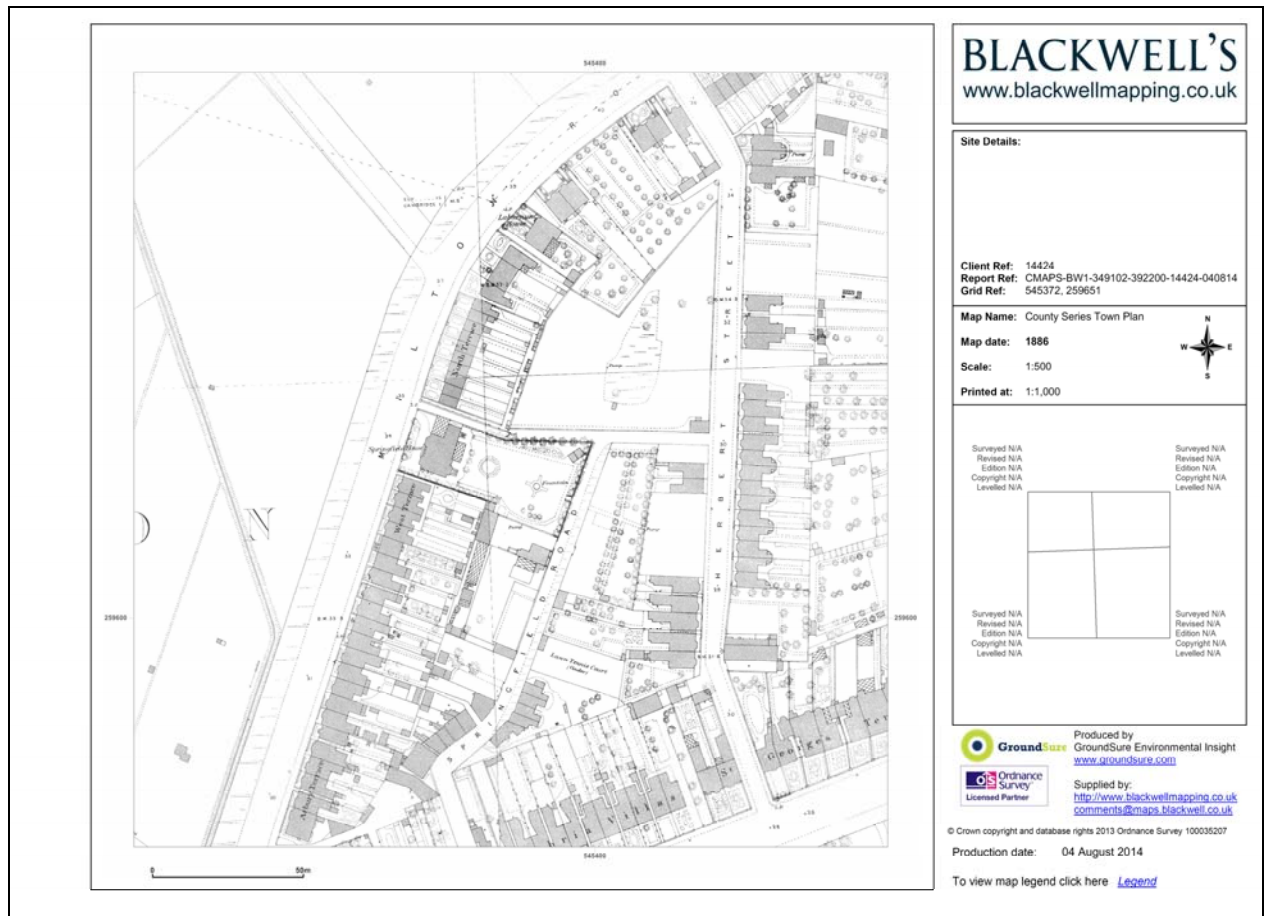


Figure 4: Trench Sections

Figure 5: Map of 1886 showing Springfield House (Ordnance Survey 2013)



Appendices

Appendix A – Context Register

Trench 1A

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
1	Dark brown sandy clay. Topsoil	4.15m	1.6m	0.25m
2	Light brown gravel consisting of fragmented building material and mixed with topsoil.	1.4m	1.6m	0.10m
3	Mid brown sandy clay. Subsoil	1.32m	1.6m	0.92m
4	Dark brown mixture of topsoil, subsoil and natural within a modern pit	2.07m	1.6m	0.62m
5	Brick structure with lead pipe.	0.44m	Unknown	0.37m
6	Brick structure, soakaway	1.05m	Unknown	0.66m
10	Orange sandy clay. Natural.	4.15m	1.6m	0.60+

Trench 2

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
1	Dark brown, sandy clay. Topsoil.	7m	1.54m	0.19m
2	Light to mid brown mixed gravel with sandy clay.	0.69m	1.54m	0.74m
3	Mid brown sandy clay. Subsoil.	1.19m	1.54m	0.59m
4	Orange sand and gravel mix. Interface layer overlying natural.	3.81m	1.54m	0.66m
7	Cut of sondage.	0.50m	0.50m	0.07m
8	Fill of sondage	0.50m	0.50m	0.07m
9	Small brick feature with bonding material.	0.47m	Unknown	0.40m
10	Orange sandy clay. Natural.	7m	1.54m	0.60m+

Trench 1B

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
1	Dark brown, sandy clay. Topsoil.	2.67m	1.50m	0.28m
3	Mid brown sandy clay. Subsoil.	2.67m	1.50m	0.87m
10	Orange sandy clay. Natural.	2.67m	1.50m	0.60m+

Appendix B – Specialist Report: Finds

Pottery

Lucy Whittingham

Introduction

An assemblage of 371 sherds (9.8 Kg) has been examined for this report and are all post-medieval in date. This report represents a quick scan of the material to establish the date of each context. The material has not been fully quantified or recorded.

Post-medieval Assemblages

Post-medieval assemblages of pottery were recovered in three trenches Tr1A, Tr 1B and Tr 2 in topsoil (1) and subsoil (3). All assemblages are of a similar late 19th to early 20th -century date and are summarised in Table 1.

Context	Sherd no	Weight (g)	Spot date
Tr1A topsoil (1)	56	787	1870–1900
Tr1A subsoil (3)	62	2486	1870–1900
Tr1B topsoil (1)	43	916	1870–1900
Tr1B subsoil (3)	6	468	1870–1900
Tr 2 topsoil (1)	68	3083	1870–1900
Tr 2 subsoil (3)	136	2070	1870–1900
Total	371	9810	

Table 1 Pottery sherd count and weight

All of the pottery is post-medieval dates from the mid 19th to early 20th-century date, being English industrially-made finewares which characterise pottery assemblages of this date. These include Transfer-printed ware (1807–1900) plates and bowls, English stonewares (1830–1900) jugs and storage vessels, English Porcelain (1745–1900) saucers with applied blue sprig decoration, Refined White Earthenware vessels (1800-1900) including tankards with Mocha decoration and Yellow ware

Yellow ware vessel include utilitarian bowls, some with blue banded decoration and though produced from the 1840s are most common between 1870 and 1900.

The transfer-printed wares, which are common from 1807 onwards, include parts of dining sets in plates, serving tureens and bowls, tea sets including cups and saucers, and household ceramics such as bathroom/washstand soap dishes and chamber pots. These are most commonly decorated with blue transfer- printed willow pattern, landscape or floral patterns. Transfer- printed wares decorated in a flow blue style are also a specific product produced from 1820s and particularly popular with the American market from the 1850s.

Other transfer-printed wares include purple decorated wares with floral motifs on a saucer and on the rim of a cup. Coloured transfer-printed ware was introduced from 1825 but the use of purple is most likely dated to after 1848.

Refined white earthenware vessels are common from the early 19th century onwards. Examples in this assemblage include domestic vessels such as cups, teapots and plates with red linear decoration, bowls and straight-sided jars including Keiler marmalade jars made by Maling in Newcastle upon Tyne. A collection of 7 ointment pots with 4 lids in Tr1A subsoil (3) are all stamped with the initials 'MAW' on the

base. These are likely to be from the same pharmaceutical shop or similar outlet selling ointments. Some vessels are sponge decorated which can be dated more specifically to 1840 onwards. Mocha decoration with tree-like markings, found here on tankards, was used from 1790s to 1895.

Stoneware vessels include domestic grey stoneware bowls, a mineral water bottle and mixing bowls with moulded external surface. One example of a London Doulton-Lambeth stoneware harvest jug, decorated with applied hunting dogs, dates from 1860–1900.

English porcelain vessels include an eggcup and saucers with blue sprig decoration made in Staffordshire from 1780–1900.

A large red earthenware vessel in Tr1A (3) is from the base of a large storage vessel such as a bread crock. Some of the red earthenware vessels are flowerpots. Other household vessels have a white slipped interior surface typical of wares produced in Sunderland

Significance of the assemblage and Potential for Analysis

This post-medieval assemblage is probably all part of the same household collection of material and represents a household clearance, all deposited at one time from somewhere in the nearby vicinity, possibly Springfield House. The collection of 7 ointments pots are unusual and may indicate a bulk purchase from a chemist. The variety of wares are all of a very similar date indicative of use between 1870-1900.

The pottery assemblage as a whole is of little significance other than to provide a chronological framework for the site, and no further work is recommended as necessary. The pottery could be discarded after full quantification rather than being archived after agreement with the

Recommendation for illustration

None.

Conservation requirements

None.

Clay tobacco pipe

Lucy Whittingham

Sixteen fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem were recovered from Tr 1B subsoil (3) and Tr 2 subsoil (3). One of the stems in Tr2 subsoil (3) is stamped with the letters 'BRIDGE' presumably for 'Cambridge'. There are no other diagnostic features represented in these fragments.

Glass

Lucy Whittingham

One hundred and eight fragments of glass (2.6 kg) are from wine bottles, pharmaceutical glass phials, vessel glass and window glass. All of the glass is in late post-medieval forms dating from the mid 18th century onwards. Some of the window glass maybe modern. These are found in Tr1A subsoil (3), Tr1B subsoil (3) and in Tr2 topsoil (1) and subsoil (3).

Vessel glass is represented by fragments of clear glass beakers with gadrooned decorated body and the base and blade-knop stem of an early 19th- century wine glass.

Bottle glass is the most common type of glass found in this assemblage. One example of a clear glass Codd-necked bottle with rounded end is impressed with the words carbonated ...ater (water) and possible makers name '..... GERS'S'. Codd bottles are associated with the start of bottled carbonated water and drinks such as bitters, ginger beer and lemonade, first patented by Hiram Codd in London in 1870.

Other bottles are represented by a complete small drinks bottle in dark green glass with a high kicked base and numerous fragments of dark green glass from a minimum of 3 wine bottles. These are in a straight-sided cylindrical form of wine bottle of late 18th or 19th -century date.

Pale blue medicinal bottles are represented by fragments of oval shaped bottle bases and at least two straight-sided cylindrical clear glass phials which are increasingly common in use from the mid 18th century onwards.

Window glass is found in flat sheets of colourless glass but with no surviving diagnostic edges. It is all fairly thick and probably contemporary with the late 18th to early 19th –century

Animal Bone and Oyster shell

Thirteen fragments of animal bone and 4 oyster shells were found in Tr1B and Tr 2 subsoil.

Appendix C – OASIS Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-198599

Project details

Project name	Whichcote House, Cambridge
Short description of the project	Archaeological evaluation of the proposed development at the site of Whichcote House
Project dates	Start: 14-09-2015 End: 17-09-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	32833 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Voluntary/self-interest
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE CAMBRIDGE CAMBRIDGE Whichcote House
Postcode	CB4 1AD
Site coordinates	TL 45348 59660 52.215529025167 0.127775756787 52 12 55 N 000 07 39 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	AOC Archaeology
Project brief originator	Historic Enviroment Team Cambridgeshire County Council
Project design originator	AOC Archaeology
Project director/manager	Catherine Edwards
Project supervisor	Paula Kehoe
Type of sponsor/funding body	developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Shrimplin Brown Planning and Development

Project archives

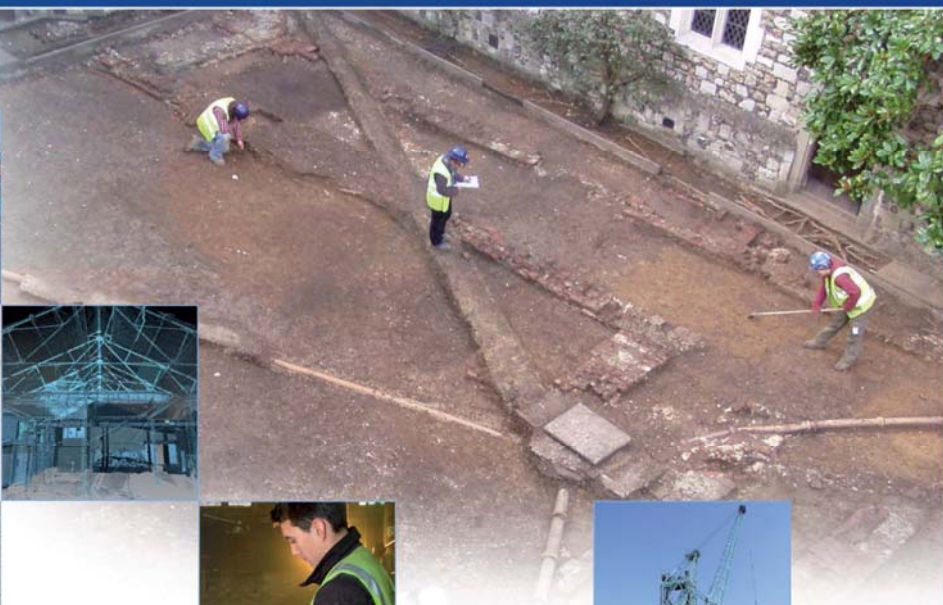
Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store

Paper Archive recipient Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store

Paper Media available "Photograph","Plan","Section"

Entered by Paula Kehoe (paula.kehoe@aocarchaeology.com)

Entered on 20 October 2015



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