

Cambridge Castle Mound



Archaeological Watching Brief Report



August 2013

**Client: Cambridgeshire County
Council**

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Cambridge Castle Mound

Archaeological Watching Brief

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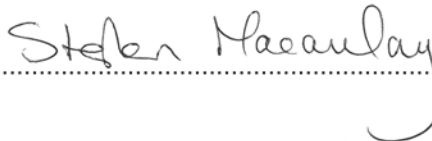
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Summary

Between the 25th June to 23rd July 2013, OA East carried out an archaeological watching brief at Cambridge Castle Hill Mound, Cambridge (TL 4457 5919). The monitoring was carried out during remedial conservation work at the base of the castle mound (Cambridge Castle Schedule Monument) and retaining walls adjoining Braeside House (Clare College land) and Undercroft (to the south and east of the castle mound). The works included the provision of new fencing along the length of the existing wall, replacement of damaged brick wall, the removal of soil to the back of the wall, vegetation clearance and new planting on the mound.

The resulting groundworks exposed part of the original medieval castle mound construction and make up.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological watching brief was conducted by Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) on behalf of Cambridgeshire County Council on the castle mound at Castle Hill, Shire Hall, Cambridge CB3 0AP (TL 4457 5919)
- 1.1.2 This archaeological watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Quinton Carroll of Cambridgeshire County Council supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East. This work represents Phase 3 of remedial work on the retaining wall adjacent to the castle mound, following Phase 1 (Test Pitting) and Phase 2 (Borehole Monitoring) in 2012.
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in recording the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the impact area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in National Planning Policy Framework (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012).
- 1.1.4 Cambridge Castle Mound is a Scheduled Monument (SM No. 1006905) under the Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and is considered of National Importance as a Heritage Asset. Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) for the groundworks has been obtained from English Heritage by the client (EH ref: S00052420).
- 1.1.5 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

The underlying geology of the site is sand and gravels overlying natural chalk marl. The area is dominated by the castle mound or motte which rises to an approximate height of 32.36mOD, giving it a strategically important position overlooking the River Cam. The monitoring work was concentrated on the south east side of the castle mound overlooking Chesterton Lane, Braeside House and St Giles Church.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 Iron Age Settlement

The strategic position of Castle Hill overlooking the River Cam has attracted settlement for over 2000 years. The earliest settlements date back to the late Iron Age and consisted of a large area enclosed by a ditch and bank.

1.3.2 Roman Period

A small Roman fort is thought to have existed on the site in AD 60/61 which may have been established as a result of the Boudican revolt. The fort survived until the early 2nd century when it was demolished and a grid of streets (*Insulae*) were laid out parallel to Akeman Street. At this time an imperial guest house or *Mansio* was built and elsewhere in the town (known as *Duroliponte*) small houses with associated yards were established. A decline in the 3rd century was followed by a resurgence of fortunes in the 4th century AD. A substantial wall of barnack stone was constructed around the town demolishing buildings along its course.

1.3.3 The Norman Castle

Around 1068 William the Conqueror ordered a castle to be built at Cambridge (*Grantabrycge* - the name of the Saxon town). The Domesday Book records that 27 houses were demolished to make way for its construction. Like other Norman castles, Cambridge Castle consisted of a *Motte* and *Bailey*. The motte was a central mound of chalk rubble on which would have stood a wooden keep. The Bailey was an enclosed area in front of the motte, which would have contained the living quarters and service buildings for the castle inhabitants. The Norman motte is the clearest visible reminder of the history of Cambridge castle on the site today.

1.3.4 The Edwardian Castle

Having fallen into neglect by the early 13th century, Cambridge Castle was remodelled in stone by Edward 1st in 1283-1306. a large stone curtain wall was constructed, together with an elaborate barbican controlling entrance to the bailey. Inside the bailey were a chapel, a three-storey Great Hall and a kitchen, providing accommodation fit for the king. Much of the castle had fallen into disrepair by Tudor times, and quantities of stone were removed for use in building the Cambridgeshire colleges. The gatehouse survived as a prison until its demolition in 1841.

1.3.5 Civil War defences

At the outbreak of the English Civil war in 1642, Cambridge Castle was brought back into military use, this time as an artillery fortress. The ditches were re-dug and four large earthen diamond shaped bastions were constructed at the corners of the defensive circuit, which also contained a barrack block, the perimeter also included the motte. Earthworks to the east of Shire Hall are the visible remains of these fortifications. Recent excavations on Castle Street revealed the large ditch that surrounded the south-west bastion. The fortress never saw action and was decommissioned in 1647.

1.3.6 The County Gaol

In 1802-1807 a state of the art gaol was built on the site and the Shire Hall courts were added in 1841. This elaborate Italianate building remained on the site until its demolition in 1953. The present Shire Hall was built in 1931-32 to designs by county architect H.H. Dunn and used materials from the demolished County gaol.

1.3.7 Recent Archaeological Investigations

Between the 11th and 12th of March 2009, Oxford Archaeology East carried out an archaeological watching brief on three test pits at the base of a retaining wall skirting Castle Hill mound in Cambridge. (TL445 591). The skirting wall ran along the southern edge of the base of the castle mound. The monitoring was carried out during the investigation by Atkins Engineering Solutions of the walls foundation. The test pit monitoring revealed that the ground had been heavily disturbed in the modern period. The disturbed fills contained pottery from the Roman and medieval periods, as well as post-medieval and modern ceramics. No archaeological features were recorded (Fairbarin 2009 - Cambridge Castle Hill Monitoring of test pits at base of motte. OAE Report No. 1105).

1.3.8

From the 2nd to the 6th of January 2012 Oxford Archaeology East was commissioned excavate four test pits along the inside of the retaining wall surrounding the castle mound at Castle Hill, Shire Hall, Cambridge. Prior to this a watching brief was conducted, while Oakley Soils of Bury, carried out a bore hole survey conducted on both sides of the castle mound. Evidence of deliberate backfilling and the construction cut for the wall was found in test pits two, three and four and evidence of the original

mound (motte) material was found in test pits one, two and three. (Fairbairn 2012 – Cambridge Castle Mound Archaeological Test Pit and Borehole Evaluation. OAE Report No 1335)

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank Cambridge County Council (Quinton Carroll) through their Agent Mouchels (Steve Richards) who commissioned and funded the archaeological work. The project was managed by Stephen Macaulay. The works contractor was C J Murfitt Ltd (Phil Coulsen), under the site management of Stewart Summersales.
- 1.4.2 The brief for archaeological works was written by Quinton Carroll who visited the site and monitored the watching brief. The Archaeological Watching Brief was carried out by Michael Tam Webster and Helen Stocks-Morgan. Site Survey was carried out by Gareth Rees. Illustrations by Lucy Gane, Finds by Carole Fletcher, Steve Waddeson and Chris Faine

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this watching brief was to ensure that there is a minimal impact to any archaeological remains encountered during ground disturbance works. The investigation will determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.
- 2.1.2 The Brief required that all work associated to the retaining wall will be monitored at the request of English Heritage and Cambridge County Council, all ground penetrating works undertaken by the client was observed by a suitably qualified archaeologist, the nature of the work required a series of periodic visits.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 All ground penetrating work was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a small 360° excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. All spoil overburden was taken away by wheel dumper, this was then brought back during the mound reinstatement.
- 2.2.2 The area of investigation was located at the base of the castle mound along the north west and north side of an existing brick wall (Plates 2, 3 & 7) and access for the machine down a steep bank at the north west corner of the site. (Plate 1)
- 2.2.3 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.2.4 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.5 Site conditions were difficult, to obtain machine access around the base of the mound and the removal of tree stumps resulted in sections of the mound being cut into and exposed.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The Watching Brief formed the third phase of the project associated with work carried out around the castle mound, the results of the machine stripping, for access to the site and around the base of the mound, and post hole excavation are presented below.
- 3.1.2 Various photographs were taken of the site before access was attempted (Plates 1-4)
- 3.1.3 A table of all contexts issued during the archaeological works can be found in Appendix A.

3.2 Site Access trench

- 3.2.1 The first stage of work involved constructing an access ramp for the tracked excavator and wheeled dumper to make their way to the base of the castle mound. (Fig 2) (Plate 5) The trench located at the north end of the west side of site, was cut into the upper parts of the bank its spoil was then put against the base of the bank thus forming a shallow ramp.
- 3.2.2 The trench was 5.20m long, 1.20m wide and up to 0.75m deep its south west facing section (Section 13, Fig 3 Plate 9) comprised a series of overlying bank make up layers, the earliest (22) at least 0.30m thick, comprised a mixed gravels with a mid grey brown sandy silt, sealed by (21), at 0.05-0.30m thick, a dark grey sandy silt soil deposit, sealed by (20) at 0.05-0.45m thick, a mixed gravel and mid to dark grey sandy silt sealed by (23) at 0.15m thick, a mid to dark grey brown sandy silt, these later two layers were sealed by (1) the modern turf/top soil at 0.10-0.28m thick.
- 3.2.3 Layer (21) contained pottery, layer (22) contained pottery and shell, see Appendix B for finds report.

3.3 Access around base of castle mound

- 3.3.1 Because of the steep angle of the mound base and the sloping top of the brick wall, which sloped towards the mound, the machine had to dig an access route 1m out from the wall, around the base of the mound, in order to form a level base for the machine excavator and dumper to run on. The machine gained access from the north west end and worked its way around to the north side of the mound (Fig 2).
- 3.3.2 The process of maintaining a level surface and the removal of trees and their stumps, resulted in parts of the original monument being exposed. The exposed parts of the monument were recorded in a series photo's, sketch sections and three hand drawn sections. (Fig 2 and 3), supported with context descriptions.
- 3.3.3 The sketch sections were recorded during the initial stripping around the base of the mound, these were later included into the main hand drawn sections mentioned later in the text. The Sketch sections were not included in the report. Sections 1 and 3 formed part of section 12. Contexts (2) and (3), from section 1 were equated to (24) and (25), respectively. Contexts (6) (7) (8) and (9) from section 3 are equated to (29) (30/31) (1) and (26) respectively. Sections 2 and 4 formed part of section 11. Contexts (4) from section 2 was equated to (10) and all contexts from section 4 (6 to 9) were recorded in section 11. Sections 5 and 6 formed part of part of section 10. Contexts (12) and (13) from section 5 and context (14) from section 6 were recorded in section 10.
- 3.3.4 Layers (3) and (4) contained pottery and bone, see Appendix B for finds report.

- 3.3.5 Section 12, (Plate 8), drawn against the curving north west side of the mound (Fig 2). The detail of the section (Fig 3), comprised (26) a possible natural gravel, exposed to a thickness of 0.32m, sealed by (27) a mixed redeposited gravel mound make up at 4.80m wide x 0.05-0.35m thick and (25) a pale to mid grey sandy silt, at 5.40m wide X a least 0.75m thick, both sealed by (24) a mixed gravel and pale to mid grey sandy silt at 10.80m wide x 0.10-0.42m thick, which was sealed by (1) the modern turf/top soil at 0.20-0.35m thick.
- 3.3.6 Layers (29), (30) and (31) totalling 3m wide X 1.10m thick, which sealed (1), were the result of recent down hill erosion from the upper parts of the mound. This was caused by human activity when travelling up and down this side of the monument.
- 3.3.7 Layer (28) at least 0.30m thick, sealed by (1) and located at the south east end of the section, formed part of the mound make up, comprising redeposited gravels and a mid to dark grey brown sandy silt.
- 3.3.8 Layers (24) (25) and (26) contained pottery, see Appendix B for finds report.
- 3.3.9 Section 11, (Plate 7), drawn against the base of the mound between sections 12 and 10 (Fig 2). The detail of the section (Fig 3) comprised of (5) a gravel and sand mound make up, at 3.56m wide X 0.30m deep, sealed by (11) a pale grey silty sand mound make up, at 0.15-0.30m thick sealed by (10) a compacted mid grey sandy silt soil, at 0.20-0.45m thick, sealed by the modern top soil (1) at 0.35m thick.
- 3.3.10 Layers (5) and (11) contained pottery, see Appendix B for finds report.
- 3.3.11 Section 10. (Plate 6), drawn against the mound base, south east of section 11 (Fig 2). The detail of the section (Fig 3) comprised of (13) a sand and gravel redeposited natural mound make up at 6.70m wide and up to 0.80m thick, sealed by (16) a dark grey brown sandy silt, part of the original mound make up, at 3.60m wide and up to 0.45m thick, sealed by (14) a redeposited chalk natural mound make up layer at 6.70m wide and up to 0.35m thick..
- 3.3.12 Cutting into (14) is pit (32) (Plate 11) at 0.60m wide X 0.35m deep and vegetation pit (18), at 1.45m wide X 0.55m deep, the latter is cut by (19), at 1.70m wide x 0.45m deep, another vegetation pit.(Photo 10), all these features were steep sided. These three features are sealed by layer (17), a pale grey sandy silt and equated to layers (12) and (15), which formed part of the upper mound make up, at 0.20-0.50m thick.
- 3.3.13 A tree bowl (42) at 1.30m wide X 0.62m deep with very steep sides , cut through layers (12)(15) and pit (19), is sealed by the top soil (1) up to 0.35m thick..
- 3.3.14 The presence of three very recent tree bowls (41) at 0.95-1.45m wide X 0.48-0.58m deep with very steep sides, were recorded cutting through the current top soil (1).
- 3.3.15 Layer (12) contained pottery, see Appendix B for finds report.
- 3.3.16 During the excavation and reinstatement around the base of the mound a series of finds were retrieved from the spoil up cast. Pottery and ceramic material were allocated contexts (33) (34) (36) (37) (38) (39) and (40), see appendix B for finds report.
- 3.3.17 The mound was reinstated with the up cast soil removed during machine access, (Plates 13-15). A trench was machined against the base of the existing wall to allow the correct angle of slope for the reinstated mound base. (Plate 12).

3.4 Observations during Hand dug test pits and Augering

- 3.4.1 In advance of erection of a new fence three hand dug post holes and four Auger holes were observed being excavated.
- 3.4.2 Test pits 1-3, located along the north end of the west side of the mound (Fig 2), were 0.30m in diameter and excavated to a depth of 0.68-0.72m. These were dug into recent deposits, no original mound material was encountered.
- 3.4.3 Auger Holes 1-4, (Plates 16-19) at 0.20m and located at various positions around the mound base (Fig 2), were excavated to a depth of 0.65-0.78m. No original mound make up was encountered but a thick band of 19th century to modern made up ground.
- 3.4.4 Because of the modern date and disturbed nature of the deposits encountered all finds were discarded.

3.5 Finds Summary

- 3.5.1 Finds date from the Late Iron Age to the 19th century. The majority of the material recovered is Roman, mid 1st-4th century (66 sherds, weighing 0.630kg) only seven sherds of post-Roman material were recovered, two medieval sherds, one post-medieval sherd and four sherds of 18th-19th century pottery were also recovered. In addition two large fragments from a very late 19th or 20th century stoneware viewpoint indicator were recovered (plate 20). Other finds recovered were a small quantity of ceramic building material, bone and a single oyster shell. (see Appendix B)

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Site Access trench

- 4.1.1 The site access trench and ramp contained a series of deposits associated with a bank make up possibly for a ditch which ran along the south west side of the mound. Its shallowness did not impinge too greatly into the schedule monument.

4.2 Access around base of mound

- 4.2.1 A series of redeposited natural chalk and gravels were recorded in part of the section around the mound base together with other deposits formed part of the original mound construction material. Later activity in the form of tree planting pits were recorded cutting into the mound. Some later activity, in the form of eroded deposits from the top of the mound had been washed down or eroded by human activity along this side of the monument. There was no evidence of any pre-mound features but a majority the pottery recovered from the mound make up materials were of pre mound date. (see Appendix B)

4.3 Observations during Hand dug test pits and Augering

- 4.3.1 No mound materials or features were observed during the excavation of these pits prior to the new fence being erected.

4.4 Significance

- 4.4.1 The significant aspect of the monitoring is that the results do give an indication of the over burden on the mound today and have revealed some parts of the true aspect of the original motte construction. The quantity of late iron Age and Roman pottery

recovered from the deposits which made up the motte confirm that pre Norman activity was present in the local area.

4.5 Recommendations

- 4.5.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office and English Heritage.

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APPENDIX A. LIST OF CONTEXTS.

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer		0.10-0.60	Turf/top soil		
2	layer		0.22-0.45	Mound up cast equated to (24) a mid grey silty sand and gravels		
3	Layer		0.15	Mound make up equated to (25) a pale to mid grey sandy silt plus pebbles/flints.	Pottery	
4	Layer		0.25-0.35	Mound make up equated to (10) a pale to mid grey sandy silt	Pottery	
5	Layer	3.56	0.3	Mound up cast, mixed sands and gravels	Pottery	
6	Layer		0.32	Downhill was from top of mound. Same as layer (29) a mid yellow brown sandy silt includes pebbles/flints.		Modern
7	Layer		0.30-0.40	Downhill wash from top of mound same as layers (30) and (31) a mid grey sandy silt plus frequent gravels and flints.		Modern
8	Layer		0.35	Buried top soil a very dark grey silty sand.		Modern
9	Layer		0.05-0.20	Mound make up equated to (26) a mid grey brown sandy silt includes flints/pebbles and gravels		
10	Layer		0.20-0.45	Mound make up same as layer (4) mid grey sandy silt includes pebbles and gravels.		
11	Layer		0.15-0.30	Mound up cast pale grey sandy silt including gravels.	Pottery	
12	Layer		0.22-0.28	Mound up cast pale to mid sandy silt and occasional flints and pebbles.	Pottery	
13	Layer	6.8	0.8	Mound make up a mixed sands and gravel redeposited natural		
14	Layer	6.5	0.4	Mound make up a chalk redeposited natural		

15	Layer	5	0.28-0.60	Mound up cast a mixed chalk and pale to mid grey brown sandy silt		
16	layer			Mound up cast natural		
17	Layer	4.5	0.28-0.38	Mound up cast pale grey sandy silt occasional flints/pebbles and gravels.		
18	Cut and fill	1.35	0.62	A possible pit for a tree filled with a mid grey brown sandy silt with chalk lumps and flints/pebbles		
19	Cut and fill	1.25	0.5	A possible pit for a tree filled with a mid grey sandy silt including occasional chalk lumps and gravel lenses.		
20	Layer		0.05-0.45	Part of bank up cast a mid to dark grey brown sandy silt.		
21	Layer		0.05-0.30	Part of bank up cast a dark grey sandy silt including flints/pebbles and gravels	Pottery	
22	Layer	2.35	0.32	Part of bank up cast a mixed loose gravel and pale-mid grey brown sandy silt	Pottery and shell	
23	Layer		0.15	Part of bank up cast a Mid to dark grey brown sandy silt		
24	Layer	10.8	0.10-0.42	Mound up cast of mixed gravels and pale to mid grey sandy silt.	Pottery	
25	Layer	5.4	0.75	Original mound make up comprised a pale to mid grey sandy silt including pebbles/flints. Equated to layer (3)	Pottery	
26	Layer	6.2	0.52	Mound make up comprised a mixed gravel, flints and mid grey sandy silt.	Pottery	
27	Layer	4.8	0.05-0.35	Mound up cast from redeposited gravels		
28	Layer		0.3	Mound make up comprised mixed gravels, flints/pebbles and dark to mid grey brown sandy silt		
29	Layer	3.6	0.4	Downhill wash, mid brown sandy silt.		Modern

30	Layer	3.1	0.35	Downhill wash, gravels and mixed soils.		Modern
31	Layer	2.4	0.10-0.30	Downhill wash pale to mid grey sandy silt plus occasional gravels, pebbles/flints.		Modern
32	Cut and fill	0.58	0.42	Fill of possible pit comprised a mid reddish brown sandy silt occasional flints/pebbles.		
33	Spoil			Possibly equated to layer (25)	Pottery	
34	Layer			Soil deposit at base of mound equated to (1)	ceramic	19th century
35	Spoil			From hopper	Pottery	
36	Spoil			From mound	Pottery	
37	Spoil			From mound	Pottery	
38	Spoil			Digging out mound around section 11	Pottery	
39	Spoil			From mound retrieved during mound reinstatement	Pottery	
40	Spoil			From trench cut along base of wall	Pottery	
41	Cuts and fills			A series of three modern pit for trees cut into top soil (1)		Modern
42	Cut and fill			Tree bowl cut into mound and sealed by top soil (1)		Modern

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery, ceramic objects and Ceramic Building Material

By Carole Fletcher with Roman Pottery Identification by Stephen Wadson

Introduction

- B.1.1 Archaeological works produced a small pottery assemblage of 73 sherds, weighing 0.930kg, recovered from 12 contexts. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded. The average sherd weight from individual contexts is moderate to low at approximately 13g. The majority of the pottery recovered is residual Roman material with only a small amount of earlier, medieval post-medieval and 19th century pottery recovered.
- B.1.2 Also present were two large fragments (2.838kg) including a corner, from a stoneware viewpoint indicator which bears the arms of the Isle of Ely County Council, these being “Argent three Bars wavy Azure a Pile Gules charged with three open Crowns Or” (http://www.ngw.nl/heraldrywiki/index.php?title=Isle_of_Ely) (plate 20). Also present are the names of distant towns and cities such as Leicester and significant points of interest including the destructor tower at the pumping station, now the Cambridge Museum of Technology. The pumping station was constructed in 1894 so the viewpoint indicator must have been in place on the castle mound after this date.
- B.1.3 In addition, three fragments of ceramic building material weighing 0.171kg were recovered from contexts 11 and 37. Context 11 produced a small fragment of modern brick and a piece of Roman brick or tile, while context 37 produced a piece of late medieval or post-medieval peg tile, no other ceramic building material was recovered from the site.

Discussion

- B.1.4 The earliest pottery present is Late Iron Age-Latest Iron Age, however these sherds are small and abraded and were recovered alongside Roman pottery which forms the majority of the pottery recovered during the archaeological works. The Roman pottery has a broad date range from the mid 1st-4th century, with some material having narrower date ranges including a small sherd of early-end of 2nd century. Only a small number of post-Roman sherds were recovered, indicating that the latest phase of disturbance and deposition was during the 20th century. The most interesting items recovered are the fragments of the stoneware viewpoint indicator, which were found in context 34. The date of these fragments is uncertain although it is clear that this indicator was installed at some point after the construction of the pumping station in 1894. Further investigation by the County Council identified the coat of arms as that of the Isle of Ely County Council which was granted in May 1931. The administrative county survived until 1965 when it became Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely and a new coat of arms was granted (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isle_of_Ely). The viewpoint indicator must have been erected after May 1931 and the probable location for the viewpoint indicator being at the top of the castle mound. The date of its destruction and incorporation into the mound is unknown.



Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Type	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (kg)	Pottery Date range	Context Date Range
3	Sandy Greyware		Body sherd	1	0.002	Mid 1st-4th century	2nd-3rd century
	Nene Valley Colour Coat	Beaker	Body sherd	1	0.004	Mid 2nd-4th century	
	Sandy Reduced ware (oxidised surfaces)	Dish	Rim	1	0.007	Mid 1st-4th century	
	Oxford White Colour Coated ware	Mortarium	Base sherd	1	0.053	Mid 3rd-4th century or later	
	Horningsea Greyware		Body sherd	1	0.004	2nd-3rd century	
4	Greyware (oxidised surfaces)		Body sherd	1	0.040	Mid 1st-4th century	19th century
	Shell Tempered ware		Body sherd	1	0.004	2nd-4th century	
	Nottinghamshire/Derbyshire Stoneware	Bowl	Complete profile	1	0.081	18th-19th century	
	Refined White Earthenware (Flow Blue)	Bowl	Base sherd	1	0.014	19th century	
	Sandy Greyware (fine)	Jar	Rim sherd	1	0.023	Late 1st-4th century	
	Post-Medieval Country Redware	Jug	Body sherd	1	0.019	17th-19th century	
5	Nene Valley Oxidised ware	Reeded rim mortarium	Rim sherd	1	0.068	Late 3rd-4th century	Late 3rd-4th century
11	Shell Tempered ware		Body sherd	1	0.003	2nd-4th century	19th century
	Sandy Greyware	Straight sided dish	Rim sherd	1	0.035	3rd-4th century	
	Stoneware (Bristol Glaze)	Bottle	Body sherd	1	0.108	19th century	
	Sandy Greyware		Body sherd	1	0.008	2nd-4th century	
	Refined White Earthenware (transfer printed)	Bowl	Rim sherd	1	0.065	19th century	
12	Horningsea Greyware		Body sherd	1	0.013	2nd-3rd century	Late 3rd-4th century
	Sandy Greyware (oxidised surfaces)		Body sherd	1	0.004	Mid 1st-4th century	
	Nene Valley Colour Coat	Dish	Rim sherd	1	0.032	Late 3rd-4th century	
21	Sandy Reduced ware		Body sherd	1	0.011	Latest Iron Age-early Romano-British	Latest Iron Age-early Romano-British
	Reduced ware (quartz tempered)	Storage jar	Rim sherd	1	0.038	Late Iron Age	



Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Type	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (kg)	Pottery Date range	Context Date Range
22	Sandy Greyware		Body sherd	1	0.003	Mid 1st-4th century	Mid 1st-4th century
	Sandy Greyware (handmade wheel-finished)	Jar	Body sherd	1	0.018	Mid 1st-4th century	
24	Horningsea Greyware		Body sherd	1	0.010	2nd-3rd century	2nd-3rd century
	Sandy Greyware (oxidised surfaces)		Body sherd	1	0.001	Mid 1st-4th century	
25	Sandy Greyware		Rim sherd	1	0.007	Mid 1st-4th century	2nd-3rd century
	Sandy Greyware		Body sherd	3	0.017	Mid 1st-4th century	
	Shell Tempered ware		Body sherds	3	0.012	2nd-4th century	
	Horningsea Reduced	Storage jar	Body sherd	1	0.019	2nd-3rd century	
	Horningsea Greyware	Straight sided dish	Rim sherd	1	0.015	3rd-4th century	
	Central Gaulish Samian		Body sherd	1	0.001	Early-end of 2nd century	
26	Reduced ware (grog temper)		Body sherd	1	0.007	Latest Iron Age	Latest Iron Age
33	Horningsea Greyware	Jar	Rim sherd	1	0.015	2nd-3rd century	Late 3rd-4th century
	Horningsea Greyware		Body sherds	2	0.009	2nd-3rd century	
	Sandy Reduced ware	Jar	Rim sherd	1	0.007	Mid 1st-4th century	
	Hadham Redware	Jar	Rim sherd	1	0.013	Late 3rd-4th century	
	Miscellaneous Redware	Bowl	Body sherd	1	0.005	Mid 3rd-4th century	
	Shell Tempered ware		Body sherds	4	0.019	Not closely datable	
	Sandy Coarse ware		Body sherd	1	0.009	2nd-4th century	
	Sandy Oxidised ware		Body sherds	2	0.009	Late Iron Age-3rd century	
	Sandy Greyware		Body sherds	4	0.008	Mid 1st-4th century	
	Miscellaneous Redware		Rim sherd	1	0.001	Mid 3rd-4th century	
36	Shell Tempered ware		Body sherd	1	0.006	2nd-4th century	Late 3rd-4th century
	Nene Valley Colour Coat		Body sherd	1	0.011	Late 3rd-4th century	
	Horningsea Greyware		Body sherd	2	0.010	2nd-3rd century	
38	Nene Valley Colour Coat	Beaker	Body sherd	1	0.002	Mid 2nd-4th century	Mid 12th-15th century
	Coarse Sandy ware (calcareous temper)		Body sherd	1	0.005	Mid 12th-15th century	



Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Type	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (kg)	Pottery Date range	Context Date Range
	Sandy Greyware		Body sherd	1	0.010	Mid 1st-4th century	
39	Sandy Greyware		Rim sherd	2	0.020	Mid 1st-4th century	13th-15th century
	Sandy Oxidised ware		Body sherd	2	0.009	Mid 1st-4th century	
	Sandy Reduced ware		Rim sherd	1	0.011	Mid 1st-4th century	
	Shell Tempered ware		Body sherd	1	0.002	Not closely datable	
	Sandy Greyware	Plain dish	Rim sherd	1	0.021	3rd-4th century	
	East Anglian Redware	Jug	Base sherd	1	0.008	13th-15th century	
40	Sandy Greyware		Body sherd	3	0.010	Mid 1st -4th century	Mid 1st-4th century

Table 1: Pottery Summary

Context	Form/Date	No. of Fragments	Weight (kg)
34	Fragments of a viewpoint indicator, 20th century	2	2.838

Table 2: Ceramic Artefacts

Context	Date/Form	No. of Fragments	Weight (kg)
11	Roman Brick or Tile	1	0.142
	Late medieval or post-medieval peg tile	1	0.011
37	Peg tile, Late medieval-post medieval	1	0.018

Table 3: Ceramic Building Material

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

Faunal Assessment

by Chris Faine

Assemblage

A total of three fragments of bone were recovered weighing 0.010kg. None were identifiable to species but most likely derived from medium/large mammals.

Context	No. fragments	Weight (kg)	Type
3	2	0.007	medium/large mammals
12	1	0.003	medium/large mammals

Table 3: Animal Bone

Mollusca

By Carole Fletcher

Assemblage

A total of 0.021kg of shell of marine molluscs were collected. The shell does not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed.

Context	Type	Weight (kg)
22	Oyster : <i>Ostrea edulis</i>	0.02

Table 4: Mollusca

APPENDIX D. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-172998		
Project Name	Cambridge Castle Mound, Archaeological Watching Brief		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	25-06-2013	Finish	23-07-2013
Previous Work (by OA East)	Yes	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	CAM CHM 13	Planning App. No.	
HER No.	ECB 3976	Related HER/OASIS No.	ECB 3674

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Conservation/restoration
Development Type	Other

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab-Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-Core	<input type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Augering	<input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Test Pits
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography	

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Mound	Medieval 1066 to 1540	Pottery	Roman 43 to 410
	Select period...	Pottery	Medieval 1066 to 1540
	Select period...	Pottery	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	Cambridge city	Castle mound , Shire Hall, Cambridge. CB3 OAP
Parish	Cambs	
HER	Cambs	
Study Area		National Grid Reference TL 4457 5919

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	OA EAST
Project Design Originator	Quinton Carroll
Project Manager	Stephen Macaulay
Supervisor	Michael Webster

Project Archives

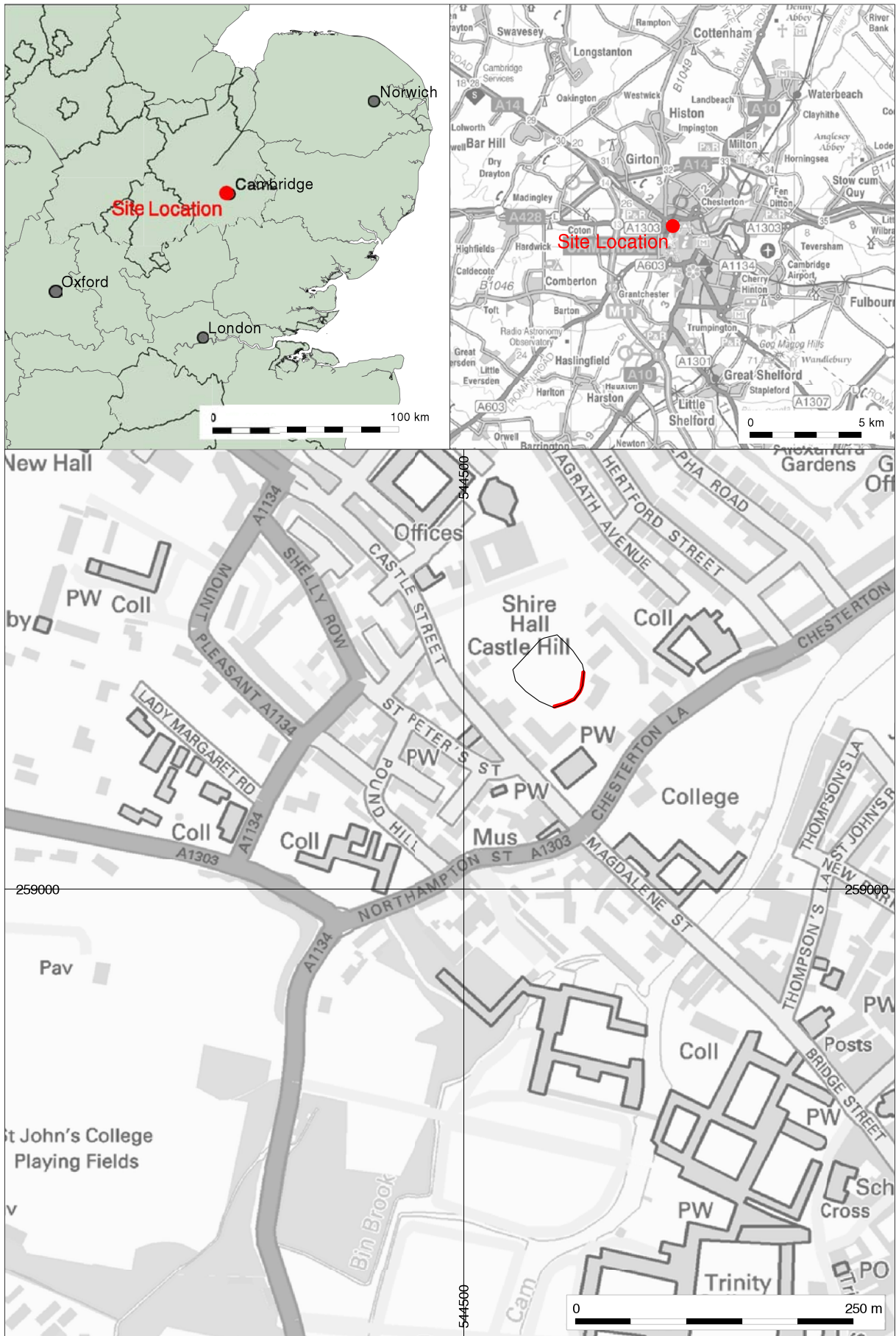
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
OA EAST	OA EAST	OA EAST
CAMCHM13	CAMCHM13	CAMCHM13

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Map
<input type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location showing development area (red) and Castle Hill (black)

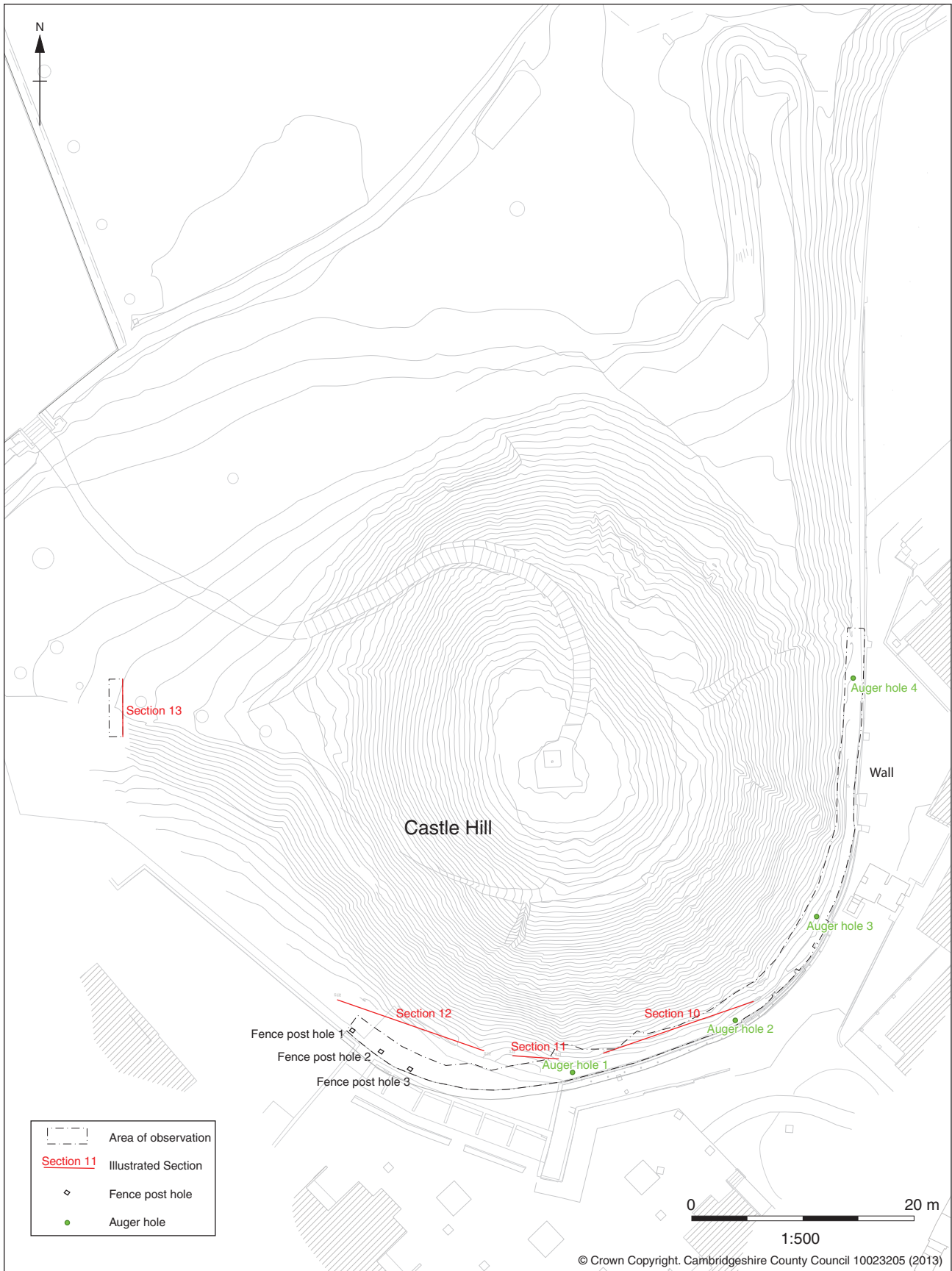


Figure 2: Plan showing area of observation, including position of hand drawn sections, hand dug post holes and Auger holes

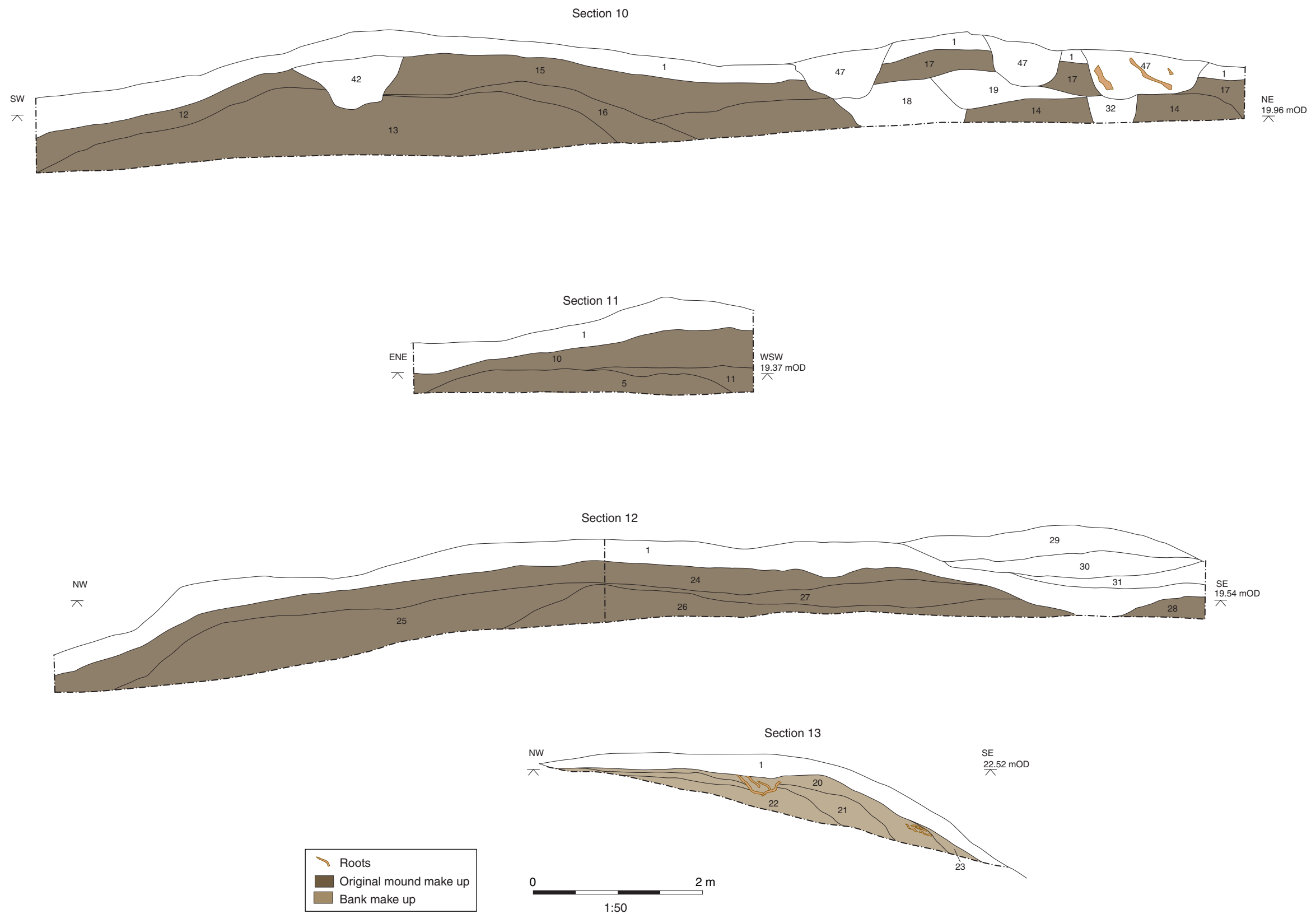


Fig. 3: Sections of access ramp and base of Mound



Plate 1: Pre excavation of access ramp to site



Plate 2: Pre excavation around base of mound.



Plate 3: Pre excavation around base of mound.

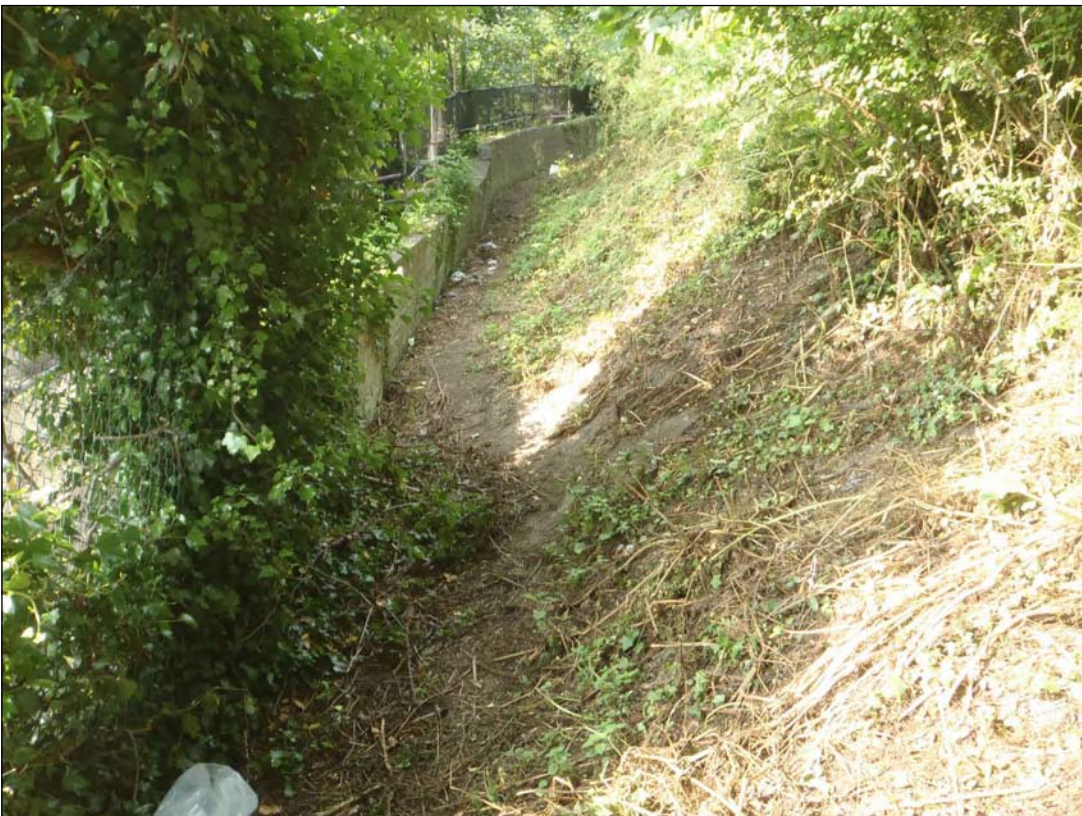


Plate 4: Pre excavation around base of mound.



Plate 5: Access ramp to site



Plate 6: Detail of Section 10



Plate 7: Detail of section 11



Plate 8: Detail of section 12



Plate 9: Detail of section 13



Plate 10: Detail of Pits (18) and (19)



Plate 11: Detail of possible Pit (32)



Plate 12: Digging out footing along base of wall during mound reinstatement.



Plate 13: Reinstated section of mound base



Plate 14: Reinstatement of mound base and wall consolidation.



Plate 15: Reinstated section of mound base



Plate 16: Auger Hole 1



Plate 17: Auger Hole 2



Plate 18: Auger Hole 3



Plate 19: Auger Hole 4

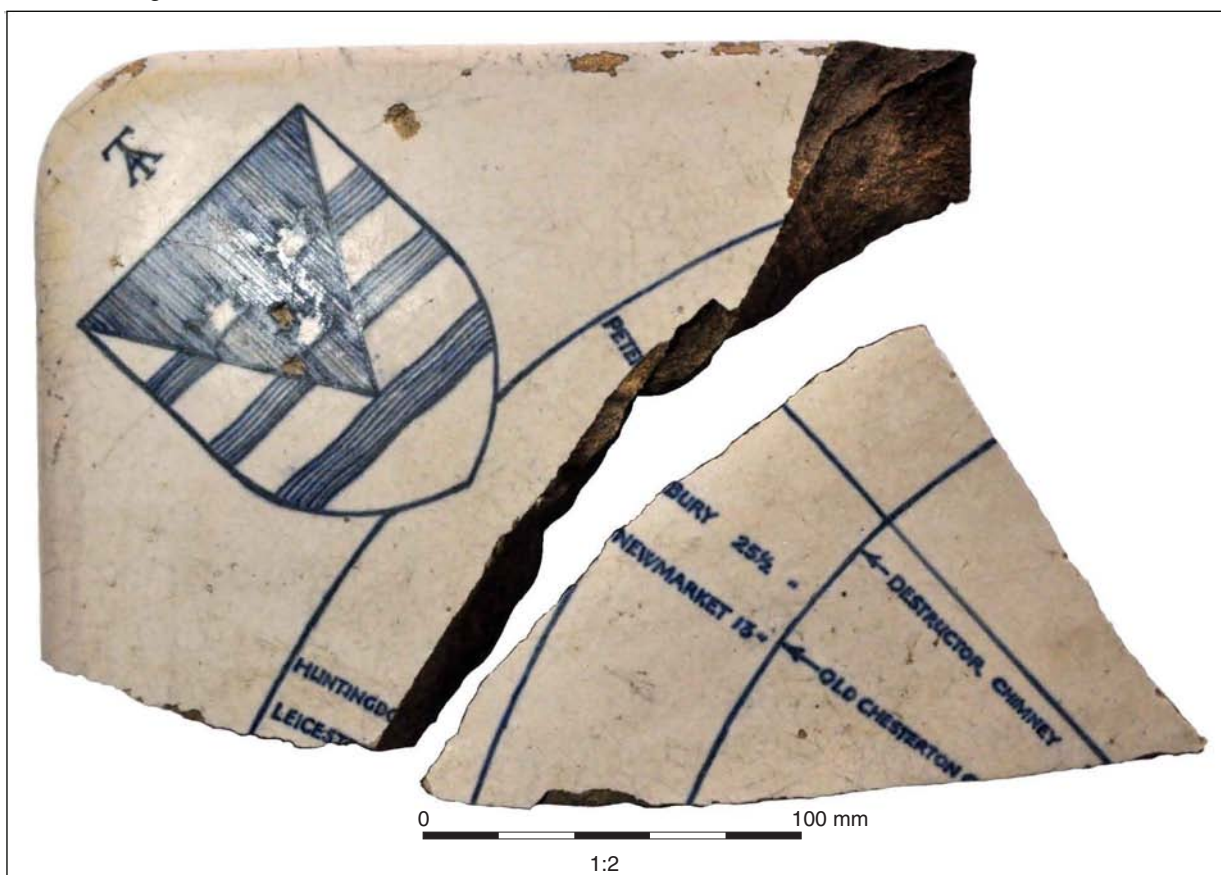


Plate 20: Fragments of stoneware viewpoint indicator, showing coat of arms for the Isle of Ely



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