

Castle Hill Mound Cambridge



Archaeological Evaluation Report



February 2012

Client:
Cambridgeshire County Council

OA East Report No: oxfordar3-119012
OASIS No: 1335
NGR: TL 4457 5919

Cambridge Castle Mound

Archaeological Test Pit and Borehole Evaluation

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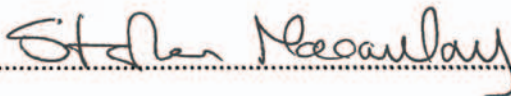
Report Date: February 2012

Report Number: 1335
Site Name: Castle Hill Mound, Cambridge.
HER Event No: ECB 6734
Date of Works: January 2012
Client Name: Cambridgeshire County Council
Client Ref: 13729
Planning Ref: n/a
Grid Ref: TL 4457 5919
Site Code: CAMCHM11
Finance Code: CAMCHM11
Receiving Body: CCC Stores, Landbeach

Accession No:

Prepared by: James Fairbairn
Position: Supervisor
Date: February 2012

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Date: February 2012
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Summary

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.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological investigation 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 test pit excavation and 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.
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010). The results will enable decisions to be made by CCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 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 bore hole sampling and test pit excavations were concentrated on the south east side of the castle mound overlooking Chesterton Lane 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

In 1086 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. 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)

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 The author would like to acknowledge Cambridgeshire County Council who funded and commissioned the work. Martyn Smith of Mouchel and Oakley soils for assistance in recording the bore holes. The brief was written by Quinton Carroll who also monitored the excavations. Stephen Macaulay managed the project and Tam Webster assisted on site.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this archaeological test pitting excavation was to 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.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The Brief required that a watching brief was conducted on the bore hole drilling carried out by Oakley soils and that four test pits were dug along the proposed site of remedial works being carried out on the curtain wall surrounding the castle mound to its south
- 2.2.2 Excavation of the test pits was carried out by hand and bore holes were sunk using a small pneumatic hand held rig.
- 2.2.3 The site survey was carried out by hand using existing ordnance survey data.
- 2.2.4 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.
- 2.2.5 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.
- 2.2.6 Conditions on site were at times difficult. Very strong winds and heavy rain hampered excavation.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The test pits were located to the north of the curtain wall surrounding the mound. All were dug into re-deposited material from either the backfilling episode of the retaining wall construction or modern accumulation of rubbish or slippage from the castle mound. The bore holes were located to both the north and south of the wall on the mound itself and on ground below the wall on land owned by Clare College. The bore holes were sunk into redeposited material and natural geology. The test pits and bore holes are discussed in numbered order.

3.2 Test pit 1 (fig. 4)

3.2.1 The earliest layer encountered in test pit 1 was 105 which consisted of a hard packed brown grey chalky clay, which contained occasional small stones and pebbles. This layer contained small pieces of Romano-British pottery dating from the 3rd to 4th centuries AD and given the lack of finds from later periods suggests that this layer is associated with the original construction of the motte. The layers above this 104, 103, 102 and 101 are all considered to be deliberate episodes of backfilling associated with construction of the curtain wall in the 19th century. Layers 103, 104 and 105 are truncated by a construction cut (**107**) for the addition of a brick pier (108) added to strengthen the wall sometime in the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries.

3.3 Test pit 2 (fig 4)

3.3.1 Test pit contained deliberate layers of back filling sitting on what seems to be original mound material (207). The construction cut of the 19th century retaining wall **208** truncated layers 205 and 206. This was in turn sealed by layers 204, 203, 202 and 201 which may give an indication of the original ground level at the time the wall was built. The mortar between the brick above layer 205 was neatly applied and pointed with care suggesting that the wall at this level could be seen. Below this level the bricks were unpointed and mortar leached from between the bricks suggesting that these bricks remained unseen.

3.4 Test Pit 3 (fig 4)

3.4.1 Test pit 3 showed no sign of a construction cut for the retaining wall suggesting that all layers 307, 306, 305, 304, 303 and 301 excavated related back fill or slippage from the castle mound. A deposited layer of rough limestone pieces (302) suggest that at some point during the nineteenth or twentieth centuries a pathway may have existed running west along the inside of the wall. This layer is too late in the sequence to suggest that it is contemporary with the wall but is more likely a later attempt to construct a rough, dry area to walk on.

3.5 Test Pit 4 (see fig 4)

3.5.1 Test pit 4 also showed no sign of the original mound material. The earliest context recorded was the construction cut of the retaining wall **407**. A deliberate episode of backfill 403 which is contemporary with the walls construction was cut by a small rubbish pit **405** backfilled with a large amount of pottery and glass dating to the mid to late nineteenth century. Pit **405** was the only feature not related to the wall found in

any of the test pits . The deliberate backfilled layer 403 and the rubbish pit were sealed by more modern layers 402, 408 (which consisted of a thin layer of charcoal) and 401.

3.6 Bore Holes

- 3.6.1 A watching brief was carried out during borehole drilling by Oakley Soils Ltd of Bury St Edmunds. Their findings are published in a separate report but it offers little that is archaeologically pertinent.
- 3.6.2 Bore hole 1 was sunk to a depth of 3m and showed 2.6m of made ground and possible natural below this, although it could conceivably be a layer of redeposited natural.
- 3.6.3 Bore hole 2 was sunk to a depth of 4m. It showed made up ground to a depth of 3.65m and possible re-deposited material to a depth of 4m and beyond.
- 3.6.4 Bore hole 3 was sunk to a depth of 3m and showed made up ground.
- 3.6.5 Bore hole 4 was sunk to a depth of 3m and showed made up ground to a depth of 1.20m. Beyond this a sand and gravel mix was encountered. This again is likely to be redeposited material.
- 3.6.6 Bore hole 4a was sunk to a depth 4.0m and showed made up ground to a depth of 1.0m and a mixture of redeposited chalk and gravel below this.
- 3.6.7 Bore hole 5 was the only sample to give any indication of a possible archaeological feature. This sample was sunk to a depth of 4m. With the top 2.20m consisting of made up ground. Between 1.60m and 1.90m a split between a grey chalky marl and an organic dark grey/ black material was encountered. Although it is impossible to interpret this as a definite feature it could be inferred that the edge of a trench or pit was glanced. Given the plan of the castle and the position of the motte it is possible that a ditch (the original Norman castle moat?) ran along the base of the mound in the area of bore hole 5.
- 3.6.8 Bore Hole 5a was sunk to a depth of 2.50m and showed made or re worked ground to a depth 1.80m. Below this a mixture of sand and gravel was encountered considered to be a possible re deposited natural material
- 3.6.9 Bore hole 6 was sunk to a depth of 3mn and was considered to be made up ground in its entirety.
- 3.6.10 Bore hole 7 was sunk to a depth of 1.20m and consisted of made up ground to a depth of 0.40m. Beyond this depth it is possible that the chalk encountered was a natural undisturbed geological deposit.

3.7 Finds Summary

- 3.7.1 Nearly all of the finds discovered during the excavation of the four test pits give a strong indication of deliberate back filling on the northern side of the retaining wall. Finds consisted of glass, pottery, a small amount of animal bone, ceramic building material, shell and fragmented clay pipe stems. Finds date from the 19th and twentieth centuries with some residual Romano-British and medieval domestic pottery wares. The exception to this are, contexts 105 and 207, which contained only sherds of pottery from the Roman and Late Iron periods respectively. The layers in which these were found are considered to be original material thrown up during the construction of the castle mound and have lain sealed by the castle motte ever since.

- 3.7.2 The glass recovered dates from the early nineteenth century through to the twentieth century and consists of bottle and vessel glass. Two hand made bottle necks were found in test pit four.
- 3.7.3 Ceramic building material consisted of undiagnostic pieces of red and yellow brick. Some of these pieces would have originally belonged to the wall itself.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Test pits and Bore Holes

- 4.1.1 The four test pits dug on the castle mound show that when the retaining wall surrounding the castle mound was constructed there was some truncation cutting back into the original mound. This can be seen in test pits **1**, **2** and **3** where the original mound material can be seen in profile. To understand and determine the original shape or slope of the castle mound test pit excavation would be needed at points further up and following the contours of the present day mound.
- 4.1.2 The bore holes only provide very limited information but do show that the ground even at greater depths does still seem to me made up or redeposited materials. Only one bore hole gave any indication of an archaeological feature. Bore hole (WS5 See fig 5 and plate) which was located at the base of the wall on the Clare College side did show a darker silty material at an approximate depth of 2m from the present ground level. This borehole sample may just touch the edge of the ditch that ran around the base of the castle mound. But this is only supposition and again further and more substantial work would be needed to try and determine the presence of a ditch or other archaeological feature

4.2 Significance

- 4.2.1 The significant aspect of the bore hole and test pit excavation is that the results do give an indication of the over burden on the mound today and the possible true aspect of the original motte construction. This will hopefully help in the decision of what type of remedial work that will be undertaken on the retaining wall surrounding this part of the castle mound.

4.3 Recommendations

- 4.3.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Test Pit 1						
General description					Orientation	
Test pit 2 was located on the south east slope of the castle mound and was dug against the curtain wall. A series of layers of deliberate back filling along with an overburden of modern soil were encountered.					Avg. depth (m)	0.9
					Width (m)	1
					Length (m)	1
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
101	Layer	1	0.1	A loose dark silty homogeneous topsoil	Pot, glass and plastic	Modern
102	Layer	1	0.2	Dark silty subsoil	Pot, glass and plastic	Modern
103	Layer	0.9	0.2	Dark silty subsoil	Pot, glass and plastic	Modern
104	Layer	0.9	0.38	Dark grey sandy soil containing numerous stones	Pottery	19th-20 th C
105	Layer	0.9	0.2	Hard packed brownish grey silty chalk	Pottery	3rd-4 th C
106	Layer	0.16	0.6	Mid to light grey silty soil		19thC
107	Cut	0.16	0.6	Cut for brick pier		19thC
108	Layer	0.18	0.28	Demolished brick pier		19thC
Test Pit 2						
General description					Orientation	
Test pit 2 was located on the south east slope of the castle mound and was dug against the curtain wall. A series of layers of deliberate back filling along with an overburden of modern soil were encountered.					Avg. depth (m)	1.1
					Width (m)	1
					Length (m)	1
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
201	Layer	1	0.08	Dark greyish brown silty topsoil	Pot, glass and plastic	Modern
202	Layer	1	0.18	Dark greyish brown silty topsoil	Glass, Pottery	19 th C
203	Layer	1	0.26	Pale brownish grey silty soil	Pottery	19th-20 th C
204	Layer	1	0.24	Mid brown clayey silt	Pottery, Glass	19th-20 th C
205	Layer	0.6	0.14	Mid to dark grey silty sand	Pottery	19th-20 th C
206	Layer	0.6	0.2	Mid grey brown sandy silt		
207	Layer	1	0.04	Mid brown grey chalky silt	Pottery	10-12 th C
208	Cut	0.3	0.36	Cut		19 th C

0	Fill	0.3	0.38	Backfilling		19thC
Test Pit 3						
General description					Orientation	
Test pit 3 was located on the south east slope of the castle mound and was dug against the curtain wall. A series of layers of deliberate back filling along with an overburden of modern soil were encountered.					Avg. depth (m)	1.05
					Width (m)	1
					Length (m)	1
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
301	Layer	1	0.25	Dark brown brown sandy silt topsoil	Plastic, pottery, glass	Modern
302	Layer	0.8	0.18	Pathway		
303	Layer	1	0.28	Dark grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal inclusions	Glass, pottery	19th-20 th C
304	Layer	1	0.4	Pale grey chalky silts	Pottery,	19 th C
305	Layer	0.5	0.1	Mid grey brown sandy silt		
306	Layer	1	0.1	Compacted pale grey chalk deposit	Pottery	2 nd -4 th C
307	Layer	1	0.1	Mid yellow brown sandy silt		

Test Pit 4						
General description					Orientation	
Test pit 4 was located on the south east slope of the castle mound and was dug against the curtain wall. A series of layers of deliberate back filling along with an overburden of modern soil were encountered.					Avg. depth (m)	1.22
					Width (m)	1
					Length (m)	1
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
401	Layer	1	0.5	A loose dark silty homogeneous topsoil	Pot, glass, plastic	Modern
402	Layer	1	0.2	Yellowy grey sandy silt		
403	Layer	0.5	0.5	Compacted yellowy grey clay		
404	Fill	0.5	0.46	A loose grey silty chalk	Potter, glass	19 th C
405	Cut	0.5	0.46	Cut of dump		
406	Fill	0.32	0.08	Loose yellowy grey sandy silt		
407	Cut	0.32	0.08	Cut of construction trench		
408	Layer	1	0.06	Charcoal layer		

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

B.1.1

Context	Sherd No.	Weight (g)	Comments	Pot Date	Spot Date
101	2	56	Residual Roman shelly Ware rim.	1 st to 4 th Centuries	19thC
101	24	547	Industrial Red wares. Transfer printed wares and hand painted refined white wares.	Early to late 19 th Century	19thC
104	1	2	Residual Sandy Grey ware	3 rd to 4 th Centuries	19thC
104	16	494	Engine turned industrial slipware a possible measuring jug for ale. Blue and white transfer printed ware.	19 th Century	19thC
105	6	25	Haddon Red and Grey wares	Late 3 rd to 4 th Centuries	Late 3 rd to 4 th Centuries
201	8	312	Stone ware, transfer printed refined white ware and transfer printed ware with hand sponged additions	19 th Century	19thC
202	1	18	Residual Sandy Grey ware	3 rd to 4 th Centuries	19thC
202	62	1850	Industrial Red wares. Transfer printed wares and hand painted refined white wares.	19 th Century	19thC
203	6	99	Residual Roman Shelly Wares and late medieval Shelly Ware	3 rd to 4 th Centuries 100-1350AD	19thC
203	6	777	Stone ware jug base. Engine turned slip ware	19 th Century	19thC

			and transfer printed blue and white ware		
204	1	6	Roman Grey ware	1 st to 4 th Centuries	19thC
204	29	267	Industrial slip ware. Transfer printed blue and white wares.	19th Century	19thC
205	7	53	Nene Valley ware. Grey ware. Shelly ware. Red ware	1 st to 4 th Centuries	19thC
205	19	646	Industrial slip ware. Transfer printed blue and white wares.	19th Century	19thC
206					
207					
301	1	5	Sandy Grey ware	3 rd to 4 th Centuries	3 rd to 4 th Centuries
303	2	13	Roman Grey ware	1 st to 4 th Centuries	19thC
303	17	225	Post medieval red wares. Refined white ware. Bone china	19th Century	19thC
304	6	66	Residual Roman Grey ware and Sandy wares	1 st to 4 th Centuries	19thC
304	9	88	Post medieval red wares. Blue and white transfer printed ware. Stone ware	19 th Century	19thC
306	1	8	Sandy Grey ware	3 rd to 4 th Centuries	3 rd to 4 th Centuries
401	22	696	Agate ware. Fine white earthen ware	19th Century	19C
404	1	68	Mortaria rim. Possible locally produced.	1 st to 4 th Century	19thC
404	64	1084	Refined white wares. Blue and white transfer printed ware. Stone ware	19 th Century	19thC

APPENDIX C. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-119012		
Project Name	Test pit excavation and watching brief at Castle Hill Mound, Cambridge		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	02-01-2012	Finish	06-01-2012
Previous Work (by OA East)	Yes	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	CAM CHM11	Planning App. No.	
HER No.	ECB 3674	Related HER/OASIS No.	ECB 3182

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	4sqm	National Grid Reference	TL 4457 5919

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	OA EAST
Project Design Originator	Quinton Carrol
Project Manager	Stephen Macaulay
Supervisor	James Fairbairn

Project Archives

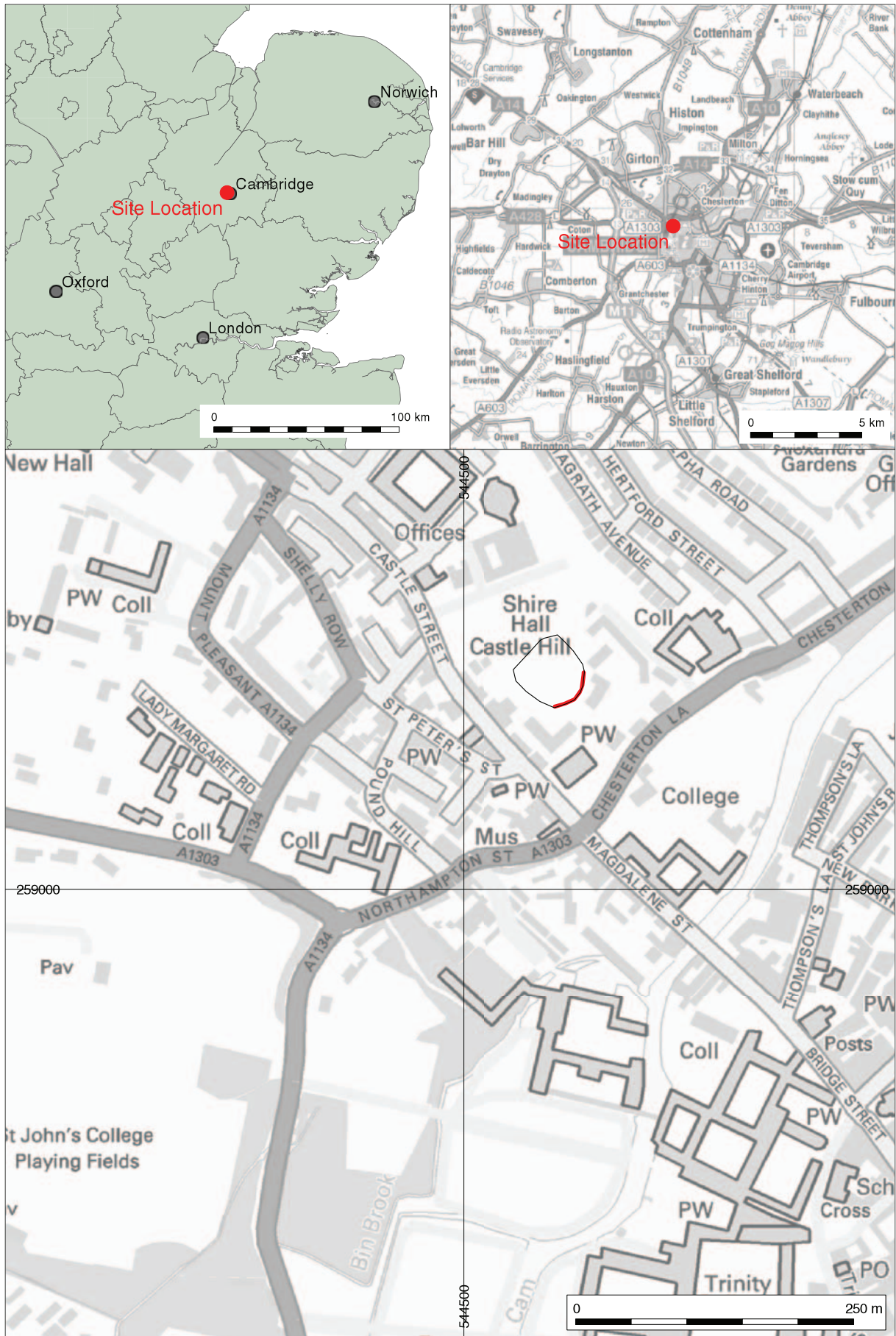
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
OA EAST	OA EAST	OA EAST
CAMCHM11	CAMCHM11	CAMCHM11

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input 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
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<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 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)

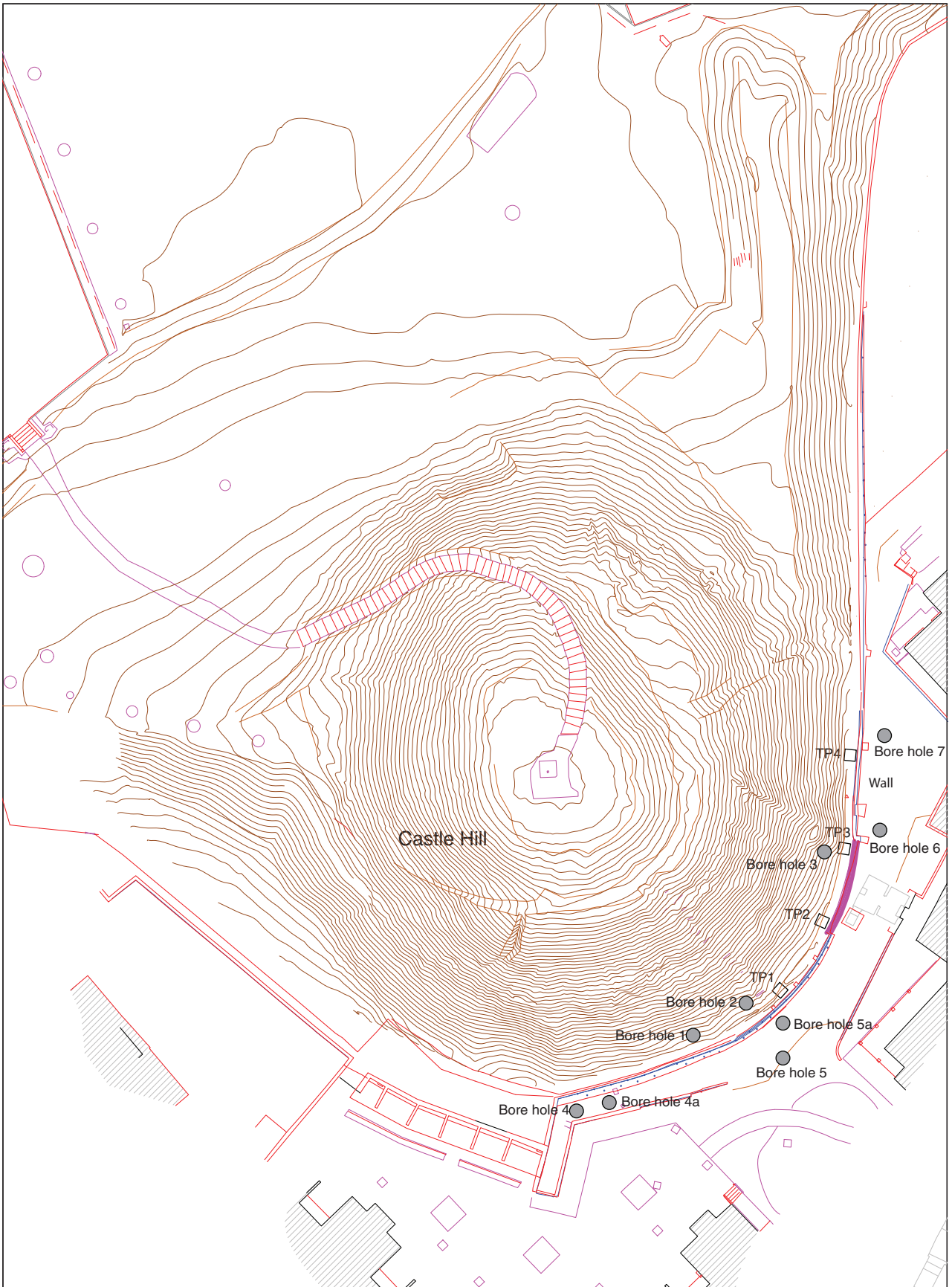


Figure 2: Location of test pits over

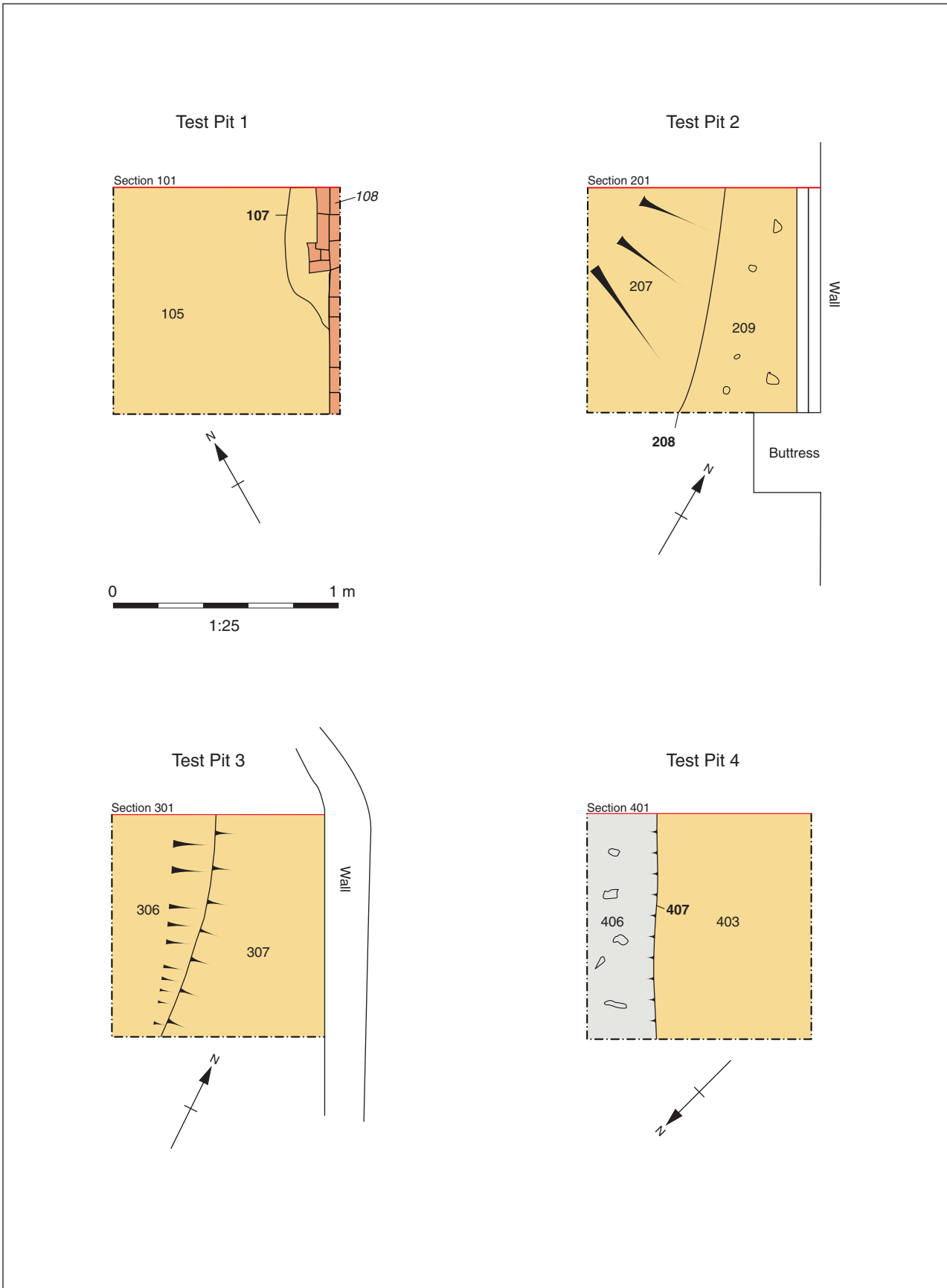


Figure 3: Test pit plans

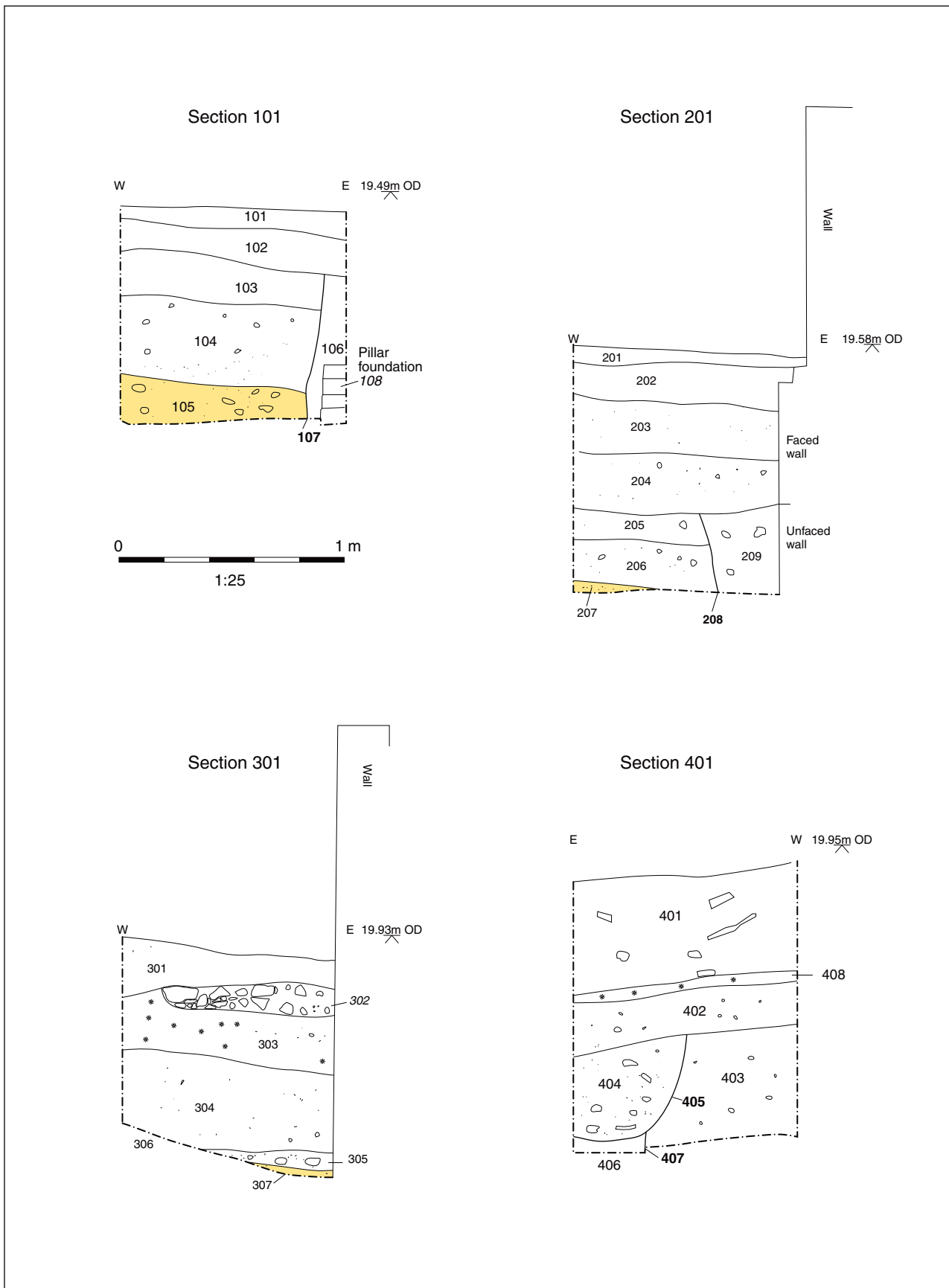


Figure 4: Sections with possible original mound material (yellow)

Bore Hole 5 Section

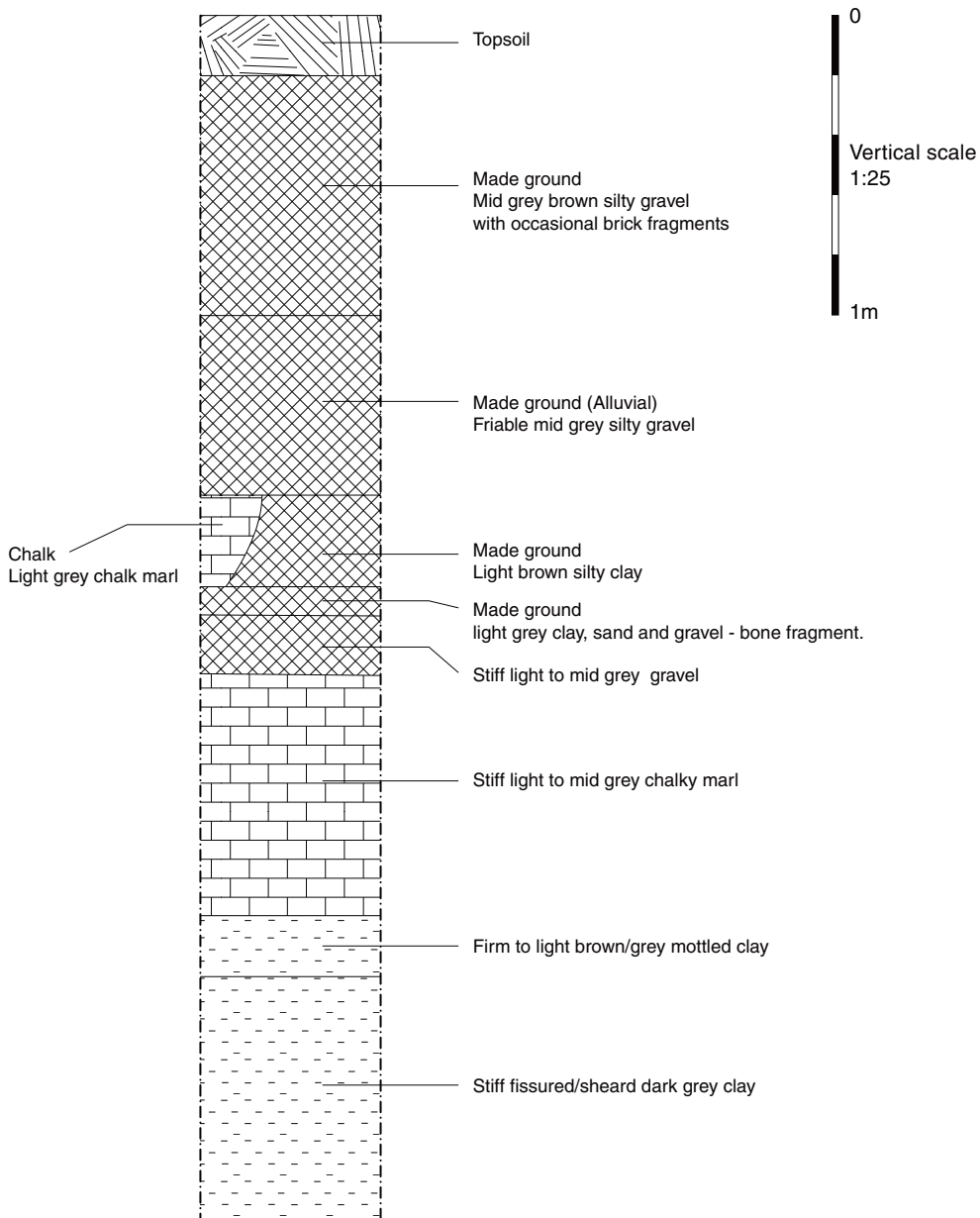


Figure 5: Bore Hole 5



Plate 1: Test pit 1



Plate 2: Test pit 2



Plate 3: Test pit 3



Plate 4: Test pit 4



Plate 5: Bore hole sampling



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