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**MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, CASTLE WARD, CAMBRIDGE,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
RESEARCH ARCHIVE REPORT**

CHER ECB 5167

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NGR: TL 44295 59370	Report No: 5596
District: Cambridge	Site Code: ECB 5167
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: 7094
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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Mount Pleasant House, Castle Ward, Cambridge</i>		
<i>In July and August 2017 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological excavation of land at Mount Pleasant House, Castle Ward, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire The excavation was required by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET), as advisors to the LPA, to provide for the requirements of a planning approval condition (Cambridge City Council Ref. 16/1389/FUL). The development comprises the proposed demolition of an existing office block, removal of car parking spaces and erection of new college accommodation (243 en-suite rooms and 34 studios), landscaping and access. The excavation followed a trial trench evaluation undertaken in May and June 2017 by Archaeological Solutions Ltd (Barlow 2017) and was itself followed by a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording conducted by Archaeological Solutions Ltd during removal of the remaining foundations of Mount Pleasant House in 2017 and 2018</i>			
<i>The work identified archaeological remains and deposits of Roman and medieval date which accord with previous investigation conducted in the vicinity (Alexander & Pullinger 1999, 35) and with what is currently understood about the history of land use in this area. These investigations demonstrated that the site has been subject to significant disturbance in the later post-medieval and early modern periods. It is possible that this relates to 19th/early 20th investigation of the site to test its suitability for coprolite extraction. However, the site has been subject significant disturbance in the 20th century, firstly through the construction (and operation) of an engineering works/garage here, and then in the 1970s with the construction of the large Mount Pleasant House building. The site may be characterised by the disturb nature of its deposits and the fact much of the artefactual assemblage recovered during archaeological investigation may not have been in its original depository context.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)			
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>n</i>
P. number	<i>7094</i>	Site code	<i>ECB 5167</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Excavation</i>		
Site status			
Current land use	<i>Offices and car park</i>		
Planned development	<i>College accommodation</i>		
Main features (+dates)			
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Roman pot containing pig bones; human skeletal remains (redeposited in post-med/modern feature)</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>Cambridge City</i>	<i>Cambridge</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Cambridgeshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>CB3 0BL</i>		
Area of site	<i>5952m2</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 44295 59370</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c.18.50m</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>CCC HET</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>		
Funded by	<i>Howard Osborne</i>		
Full title	<i>Mount Pleasant House, Castle Ward, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Excavation. Research Archive Report</i>		
Authors	<i>Barlow, G., Newton, A. A. S.</i>		
Report no.	<i>5576</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>July 2018</i>		

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, CASTLE WARD, CAMBRIDGE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION RESEARCH ARCHIVE REPORT

SUMMARY

In July and August 2017 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological excavation of land at Mount Pleasant House, Castle Ward, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 44295 59370; Figs. 1 & 2). The excavation was required by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET), as advisors to the LPA, to provide for the requirements of a planning approval condition (Cambridge City Council Ref. 16/1389/FUL). The development comprises the proposed demolition of an existing office block, removal of car parking spaces and erection of new college accommodation (243 en-suite rooms and 34 studios), landscaping and access. The excavation followed a trial trench evaluation undertaken in May and June 2017 by Archaeological Solutions Ltd (Barlow 2017) and was itself followed by a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording conducted by Archaeological Solutions Ltd during removal of the remaining foundations of Mount Pleasant House between December 2017 and March 2018.

The work identified archaeological remains and deposits of Roman and medieval date which accord with previous investigation conducted in the vicinity (Alexander & Pullinger 1999, 35) and with what is currently understood about the history of land use in this area. These investigations demonstrated that the site has been subject to significant disturbance in the later post-medieval and early modern periods. It is possible that this relates to 19th/early 20th investigation of the site to test its suitability for coprolite extraction. However, the site has been subject to significant disturbance in the 20th century, firstly through the construction (and operation) of an engineering works/garage here, and then in the 1970s with the construction of the large Mount Pleasant House building. The site may be characterised by the disturbed nature of its deposits and the fact that much of the artefactual assemblage recovered during archaeological investigation may not have been in its original depositional context.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In July and August 2017 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological excavation of land at Mount Pleasant House, Castle Ward, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 44295 59370; Figs. 1 & 2). The excavation was required by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET), as advisors to the LPA, to provide for the requirements of a planning approval condition (Cambridge City Council Ref. 16/1389/FUL). The development comprises the proposed demolition of an existing office block, removal of car parking spaces and erection of new college accommodation (243 en-suite rooms and 34 studios), landscaping and access. The work was commissioned by St Edmund's College.

1.2 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by Kasia Gdaniec of CCC HET (dated 23rd June 2017), and a written scheme of investigation

(specification) prepared by AS (dated 26th June 2017) and approved by HET. The project conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014), and the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The excavation followed a trial trench evaluation undertaken in May and June 2017 by Archaeological Solutions Ltd (Barlow 2017). The evaluation was required by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET), as advisors to the LPA, to provide for the initial requirements of a planning approval condition (Cambridge City Council Ref. 16/1389/FUL). Following the evaluation CCC required the site to be subject to further open area excavation prior to the development commencing.

1.4 Between December 2017 and March 2018, a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was conducted by Archaeological Solutions Ltd during removal of the remaining foundations of Mount Pleasant House, which was constructed in the 1970s.

Planning policy context

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

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

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Description of the site

2.1.1 The site is located at the junction of Mount Pleasant and Huntingdon Road on the western edge of the core of Cambridge. The site fronts Mount Pleasant to the south-east and extends to some 5700m². It comprises a large 1970s office block and extensive car park, which has been terraced down into the surrounding relief.

2.2 Topography, Geology and Soils

2.2.1 The current ground level is c.18.50m AOD. The local solid geology is chalky marl, capped by localised gravels.

2.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.3.1 The site is located within the core of a landscape known for significant late Iron Age and Roman settlement, recorded on the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). Medieval and later settlement evidence, including Civil War defences, has also been excavated in this part of Cambridge.

2.3.2 The site lies at the western gateway to the Roman fort and later town of *Durolipons/Duroliponte*, and within the core area of the preceding mid 1st century Iron Age oppida (HER MCB6364 and MCB10226 respectively). Huntingdon Road shadows the line of the major Roman road of the *Via Devana* between the contemporary settlements at Chester and Colchester. The road has been recorded recently at Murray Edwards College (HER MCB20374), south of Huntingdon Road further west, and it could extend into the Mount Pleasant House plot. The Roman town developed on Castle Hill, and investigations in the 1960s, 1970s and more recently have recorded extensive dense Roman occupation of the area, as well as medieval occupation in areas such as Mount Pleasant, Shelley Row, Haymarket Road, St Peter's Street and elsewhere (HER MCB 1297, 4926, 4940, 6367 etc). Evidence of Roman cemeteries just outside the town has also been found with inhumation burials south of Mount Pleasant House and the St Edmunds College grounds (HER MCB 6162 & 15881).

2.3.3 Evidence of activity of Iron Age, Roman, Norman activity and Civil War fortifications has also been found at depth in this area below cellar levels in 68 Castle Street and King's Keep (HER ECB1689 & 1934) and deep below basement levels in Shire Hall (HER ECB4415). Medieval occupation may also have taken place around the crossroads here (Ashwickestone/Ashwycke Stone – HER MCB5690), and 19th century housing is shown in this area on maps of the period.

2.3.4 The Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record records a number of locations yielding prehistoric evidence within the vicinity of the site. The earliest evidence consists of flint of Mesolithic date found with flintwork of Neolithic to early Bronze Age date at a site which also yielded evidence for late Bronze Age and early Iron Age settlement (HER 11965). A Neolithic chert axe has been recovered at

Histon Road (HER 04513). Bronze Age features have been recorded at Fitzwilliam College Library and Iron Age settlement evidence has been recorded at a variety of sites such as Ridgeons Gardens (HER 05239a), Phoenix Gardens (HER 05247A), Ridgeons Gardens South (HER 05248), Gloucester Terrace (HER 05251A), Shire Hall (HER 07868A), St Edmunds College (HER MCB17461), Comet Place (HER MCB22492), and Castle Street (HER CB15498, MCB22460, MCB22504). Pottery described only as being of late prehistoric date has also been recorded from a variety of locations in the vicinity (e.g. HER 05026, 05125, 05241A, 05249B, 05250A).

2.3.5 Due to the site's position adjacent to the Roman town of *Durolipons/Duroliponte*, and within the core area of the preceding mid 1st century Iron Age oppida (HER MCB6364/05239 and MCB10226 respectively), plentiful evidence of Roman occupation has been recorded. Structures have been recorded at Lady Margaret Road (HER 04690), the Lancastrian Free School (HER 05078), Drakes Spring (HER 05084), Merton Hall (HER MCB19559), Shire Hall (HER 08768), Kettle's Yard (HER 11521), and Castle Hill (CB15029). Enclosure ditches, settlement features, ramparts, and other features have been recorded throughout the surrounding area (HER 01778c, 04664, 05069, 05125, 05240, 05241, 05243, 05246, 05247, CB15492, MCB16304, MCB17830, MCB19822, MCB20377, MCB16299). Roman roads/streets and road surfaces have been recorded at locations including Madingley Road (HER 05123), Castle Street (HER 05253), and Shire Hall (HER 08768). Castle Court is the location of Roman features (HER MCB22505), a hypocausted building (HER MCB22506), and a gate and bastion (HER MCB22507). Inhumations and cemeteries of Roman date have been recorded at Gloucester Street (HER 05082), St Edmunds College (HER MCB 15881), and New Hall College (HER 11965C). A possible shrine has been recorded at Castle Street (HER 11503). Evidence for the Roman town defences/town wall has been recorded at Fulbourn Manor Nursery (HER 08765 & 08766). Evidence for iron working has been recorded in the area (HER 08770) and the site of the former Roman bridge over the Cam lies nearby (HER 09949). Finds of Roman artefacts are abundant in the area and include pottery, coins, jewellery, knives and other implements (e.g. HER 01499, 04598, 04810, 05027, 05030, 05075, 05079, 05081, 05085, 05086, 05125a).

2.3.6 Evidence for Saxon-period settlement has been recorded at Ridgeons Gardens South (HER MCB22489) and Castle Street (HER HER 05239b). Other features have been recorded at Castle Street (HER MCB17392) and elsewhere (HER 05241B). Saxo-Norman settlement evidence has also been recorded in the area (HER 08768). Saxon stone coffins (HER 01778a) and part of a stone cross (HER 04645) have been recovered from the area of the castle, which is also the site of a Saxon to medieval cemetery (HER 01778b). A mid Saxon execution cemetery is known from Chesterton Lane (HER CB15493).

2.3.7 Plentiful evidence exists for medieval activity in the vicinity of the site. This includes Cambridge castle (HER 01778) and associated elements such as the bailey ditch (HER 11503A, 11718, 11880, MCB16074, MCB22205), the great hall (HER MCB22207), a ditch, gatehouse, and inhumations (HER 05252A), the motte and motte construction layers (HER MCB19580), and stone coffins recovered from the castle area (HER 04645a). In addition, a stone structure has been recorded at Balliol Croft (HER 04599), an earthwork bank at Magdalene College (HER 04664a),

inhumations at Castle Street (HER 05046), Kettle's Yard (HER11521a) and Shelley Row (HER 05679), lead toys at Castle Street (HER 05080), architectural fragments at Victoria Road, wells and earthworks at Mount Pleasant (HER 05240a) and Storey's Orchard (HER 05243c), structural features at Magdalene Street (HER 10473), a medieval barbican at St Peter's Street (08769), and ridge and furrow at Storey's Way (HER MCB15878). St Peter's Church (HER 04845), a listed hall house at Merton Hall (HER 04930), Merton Hall College (HER MCB21502), and the Benedictine Buckingham College, now St Mary Magdalene College (HER 04991) all have medieval origins. Evidence for medieval buildings and a coin hoard has been noted at Chesterton Lane (HER CB15495) and medieval pottery has been recovered from locations such as Magdalene Street (HER 04810a) and Westminster College (HER 05045).

2.3.8 The post-medieval period is represented by such evidence as Civil War earthworks (HER 04831, 08434, MCB17393) at the Castle, elements of Mary Magdalene College (HER MCB22784-7, MCB22790, 04991a), features at Magrath Avenue (HER 04512), Magdalene College (HER 04664b), and an inhumation and coins and tokens at Lady Margarets Road (HER 04690a). A variety of buildings of significance exist in the area including Pond Hill School (HER 04778), Storey's Almshouses (HER HER 04779, 04863) and several other listed buildings (HER 04794, 04857, 04981, 04983, 04984, 04986, 05093).

2.3.9 The level of previous truncation of the Mount Pleasant House site was previously unknown, but the car park has clearly been terraced down into the local topography. Coprolite mining also took place in this area in the 19th century, and Babington notes references in 1871 to workmen finding interments and Roman pottery in the field between the 'angle of Akeman Street and the *Via Devana*' though this location is believed to be incorrect with coprolite quarries being recorded further south. Nineteenth century housing in this area may also have had cellars which may have truncated earlier remains. The previous desk-based assessment (AOC 2016) notes that 5no underground storage tanks were put in for a former engineering works/garage between 1938 and 1955, removed after 1969, though locations are not determined. Development of the 1970s office block and car park will also have clearly caused truncation, though the extent of this prior to the evaluation was not known.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 In May 2017, Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation the site at Mount Pleasant House, Castle Ward, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 44295 59370; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was required by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET), as advisors to the LPA, to provide for the initial requirements of a planning approval condition (Cambridge City Council Ref. 16/1389/FUL). The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by Kasia Gdaniec of CCC HET (dated 21st March 2017), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 11th May 2017) and approved by HET. The project conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for*

Archaeological Field Evaluation (2014), and the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003). It aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

3.2 Evaluation methodology

3.2.1 Seven test pits, each c.2.50m x 2.50m, were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Figs. 3-6). These were sited in the car park and undercroft car park below the existing office block. To further define the archaeology, two trenches were excavated (Trenches 8 and 9A & 9B) in the north-western corner of the site (Figs. 3 & 7). The overburden was mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using pro forma recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. The open test pits and excavated spoil were manually/visually searched and scanned by metal detector to enhance the recovery of archaeological finds.

3.2.2 The results of a geotechnical borehole investigation were supplied by the client (Harrison Group 2017) and the results of this broadly correlated with the findings of the archaeological evaluation.

3.3 Evaluation results

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Test Pit 1 (Fig. 3; DPs 1 & 2)

Sample Section 0.00 = 18.27m AOD		
0.00 - 0.40 m	L1045	Garden soil. Compact, heavily rooted light to dark grey loam.
0.40 - 1.00 m	L1046	Made ground. Compact, re-deposited chalk marl with occasional modern CBM.
1.00 - 1.90 m	L1047	Made ground. Several lenses of modern demolition material including three modern cables.
1.90 - 2.90 m	L1048	Made ground. Very compact, very dark grey silty clay with occasional flecks of chalk and modern CBM including stamped engineering bricks.
2.90 m	L1002	Natural deposits. Compact, light grey chalk marl.

Description: Test Pit 1 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Test Pit 2 (Figs. 3 & 4; DP 3)

Sample Section 2 0.00 = 19.34m AOD		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1000	Car park surface. Tarmac
0.10 – 0.40m	L1001	Made ground. Compact, medium and sub rounded gravel within dark grey silty sand.
0.40m +	L1002	Natural deposits. As above.

Description: Test Pit 2 contained F1003 which was likely to have been a natural feature

F1003 was an irregular linear in plan. It had irregular sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1004, was a pale yellow grey chalk marl. It contained a fragment of animal bone (53g) but it is likely that this 'feature' was of natural origin.

Test Pit 3 (Figs. 3 & 4; DP 4)

Sample Section 3A 0.00 = 18.54m AOD		
0.00 – 0.07m	L1000	Car park surface. Tarmac
0.07 – 0.50m	L1005	Made Ground. Friable, pale yellow brown sandy silt with frequent limestone. It contained modern (19 th – 20 th century) pottery.
0.50 - 0.82m	L1006	Made Ground. Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with chalk flecks
0.82 – 0.97m	L1007	Layer. Firm, dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional small and medium angular flint and chalk
0.97 – 1.25m	L1008	?Buried soil. Firm, mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional small angular flint. It contained late post-medieval (18 th – 19 th century pottery) and residual Roman (mid 2 nd century) pottery.
1.25m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As above.

Sample Section 3B 0.00 = 18.50m AOD		
0.00 – 0.05m	L1000	Car park surface. Tarmac
0.05 – 0.49m	L1005	Made Ground. As above
0.49 - 0.99m	L1006	Made Ground. As above
0.99 – 1.11m	L1007	Layer. As above.
1.11 – 1.40m	L1008	?Buried soil. As above
1.40m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As above.

Description: Test Pit 3 contained Ditch F1009 and Pit F1012. Ditch F1009 contained Roman (mid-late 2nd century) pottery, and Pit F1012 contained post-medieval CBM.

Ditch F1009 was linear in plan (1.55 x ? x 0.51m), orientated NE/SW. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its basal fill, L1011, was a firm light grey silty clay. It contained Roman (mid – late 2nd century) pottery (7; 136g), and

animal bone (12g). Its upper fill, L1010, was a firm light - mid grey silty clay. It contained Roman (2; 3g) pottery and animal bone (75g).

Pit F1012 was sub-circular in plan (0.55 x ? x 0.18m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1013, was a firm mid – dark grey silty clay with sparse flint. It contained post-medieval CBM (146g).

Test Pit 4 (Figs. 3 & 5; DPs 5 & 6)

Sample Section 4A 0.00 = 18.59m AOD		
0.00 – 0.05m	L1000	Car park surface. Tarmac
0.05 – 0.40m	L1005	Made Ground. As above
0.40+	L1002	Natural deposits. As above

Sample Section 4B 0.00 = 18.62m AOD		
0.00 – 0.04m	L1000	Car park surface. Tarmac
0.04 – 0.42m	L1005	Made Ground. As above
0.42 – 0.76m	L1027	Layer. Mid – dark greyish brown sandy silt with angular chalk and CBM. It contained residual Roman (mid 2 nd – 3 rd C) pottery, CBM (9g) and animal bone (122g).
0.76 – 0.85m	L1029	Layer. Light – mid grey brown sandy silt. It contained residual Roman (mid 2 nd – 4 th C) pottery (10. 53g) and an iron fragment (1; 26g).
0.85m+	L1030	Layer. Light grey brown sandy silt with angular chalk lumps. It contained residual Roman pottery (3; 26g) and animal bone (15g).

Sample Section 4C 0.00 = 18.12m AOD		
0.00 – 0.14m	L1005	Made Ground. As above
0.14 – 0.30m	L1040	Made Ground. Mixed deposit of orange brown sandy silt and mid grey brown sandy silt.
0.30 – 0.38m	L1029	Layer. As above.
0.38m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As above

Description: Test Pit 4 contained Wall Footing M1024, Pits F1031 and F1033, and limestone blocks (F1032). The Wall Footing and Pit F1033 were late post-medieval (18th – 19th century). Pit F1031 contained Roman pottery.

Wall Footing M1024 represented a corner (1.15 x 0.35 x 0.15m). It was constructed using modern pale yellow unfrogged bricks (200 x 110 x 70mm) bonded with a pale yellow brown sandy mortar. Two courses of brick remained. The brick is late 18th – 19th century (CBM report below). Its construction cut, F1025 (1.15+ x 0.35 x 0.15m) had vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1026, was a firm, dark grey brown silty sand. M1024 cut Pit F1031. L1027 abutted the wall footing and therefore the Roman pottery it contained is interpreted as residual. Layers L1029 and L1030 appeared to

be part of the same deposition sequence as L1027, and therefore the Roman pottery is again interpreted as residual.

Pit F1031 was sub rectangular in plan (0.50 x 0.43 x 0.40m). It had vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1028, was a firm chalk marl and dark grey brown sandy silt. It contained Roman pottery (2; 16g). F1031 was cut by Wall Footing F1024.

F1032 comprised large irregular un-faced limestone blocks (1.05 x ? x 0.27m). Two of the blocks or slabs were directly beneath Wall Footing M1024, and adhered to the footprint of the wall such that they appeared to be directly associated with the wall. The blocks were possibly used to firm up the ground beneath Wall Footing M1024.

Pit F1033 was subcircular in plan (0.50 x ? x 0.50m). It had vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1034, was a loose dark grey brown sandy silt. It contained late post-medieval (18th – 19th century) pottery (1; 41g).

Test Pit 5 (Figs. 3 & 5; DPs 7, 8 & 9)

Sample Section 5A 0.00 = 19.01m AOD		
0.00 – 0.08m	L1000	Car park surface. Tarmac
0.08 – 0.37m	L1001	Made Ground. As above
0.37 – 0.57m	L1039	Made Ground. Firm, dark reddish brown silty sand
0.57 – 1.01m	L1038	Made Ground. Firm, mid grey brown sandy silt. It contained late post-medieval (late 18 th – 19 th century) CBM (329g)
1.01m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As above.

Sample Section 5B 0.00 = 19.01m AOD		
0.00 – 0.07m	L1000	Car park surface. Tarmac
0.07 – 0.34m	L1001	Made Ground. As above
0.34 - 0.42m	L1036	Made Ground. Firm, dark reddish brown silty sand
0.42 – 0.50m	L1037	Former surface. Concrete
0.50 – 0.93m	L1038	Made Ground. Firm, mid grey brown sandy silt
0.93m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As above.

Description: Test Pit 5 contained Pits F1015 and F1017, and Wall Footing M1019. F1022 was possibly a natural feature. Pit F1015 and Wall Footing M1019 were late post-medieval (18th – 19th century). Pit F1017 was likely Roman with sparse intrusive CBM.

Pit F1015 was recorded in section (1.20+ x 0.10+ x 0.10m). It had shallow gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1016, was a firm dark grey brown sandy silt with small angular flint. It contained late post-medieval (18th – 19th century) pottery (1; 3g) and CBM (94g).

Pit F1022 was sub rectangular in plan (0.94 x 0.40 x 0.25m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1023, was a white chalk marl marbled with dark red brown sandy silt. This may be a natural feature. F1022 was cut by Pit F1017.

Pit F1017 was sub rectangular in plan (0.58 x 0.47+ x 0.35m). It had steep sides and a shallow concave base. Its basal fill, L1018, was a firm dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small angular flint and sub angular chalk. It contained Roman (5; 35g) pottery. Its upper fill, L1035, was re-deposited natural substrate comprising a firm chalk marl. It contained CBM (37g), possibly intrusive. F1017 was cut by Wall Footing M1019, and F1017 cut Pit F1022.

Wall Footing M1019 was linear (0.22 x 0.15m). It was constructed using modern mass produced red frogged bricks (220 x 110 x 70mm) bonded with a pale grey cement mortar. Its construction cut, F1020 (0.20+ x 0.30 x 0.12m) had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1021, was a firm, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small angular flint.

Test Pit 6 (Figs. 3 & 6; DPs 10 & 11)

Sample Section 0.00 = 18.23m AOD		
0.00-0.40m	L1049	Car park surface. Re-inforced concrete
0.40-0.41m	L1050	Damp proof membrane.
0.41-0.83m	L1051	Made ground. Compact, pale yellow sand with medium and sub rounded gravel, crushed stone, and modern CBM
0.83-1.43m	L1052	Fill of Pit F1053. Mid grey brown silty clay with sparse small rounded pebbles.
1.43m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As above

Description: Test Pit 6 contained F1053, a probable pit recorded in section.

?Pit F1053 was recorded in section (2.53m x ? x 0.78m). It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1052, was a firm mid grey brown silty clay with sparse small rounded pebbles. It contained no finds.

Test Pit 7 (Fig. 3; DP 12)

Sample Section 0.00 =18.26m AOD		
0.00-0.40m	L1049	Car park surface. Re-inforced concrete
0.40-0.41m	L1050	Damp proof membrane.
0.41-0.82m	L1051	Made ground. As above
0.82-1.20m	L1053	Made ground. Compact, pale yellow - orange sand with moderate sub rounded gravel.
1.20m+	L1002	Natural deposits.

Description: Test Pit 7 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trial Trench 8 (Fig. 3; DPs 13 & 14)

Sample Section 8A 0.00 =19.58m AOD		
0.00-0.10m	L1000	Car park surface.
0.10-0.40m	L1001	Made Ground. As above, Trench 2.
0.40m+	L1002	Natural deposits.

Sample Section 8B 0.00 =19.47m AOD		
0.00-0.10m	L1000	Car park surface.
0.10-0.38m	L1001	Made Ground. As above, Trench 2.
0.38m+	L1002	Natural deposits.

Description: Trial Trench 8 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trial Trench 9A (Figs. 3 & 7; DPs 15 & 18)

Sample Section 9A 0.00 =19.29m AOD		
0.00-0.08m	L1000	Car park surface.
0.08-0.32m	L1001	Made Ground. As above, Trench 2.
0.32m+	L1002	Natural deposits.

Description: Trial Trench 9A contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trial Trench 9B (Figs. 3 & 7; DPs 16, 19, 20 & 21)

Sample Section 9B 0.00 = 18.83m AOD		
0.00-0.10m	L1000	Car park surface.
0.10-0.32m	L1001	Made Ground. As above, Trench 2.
0.32-0.70m	L1038	Made Ground.
0.70-0.84m	L1041	Made Ground. Friable, pale yellow brown silty sand
0.84 – 0.88	L1042	Made Ground. Firm, dark grey brown clayey silt
0.88m+	L1002	Natural Deposits

Sample Section 9C 0.00 =18.73m AOD		
0.00-0.10m	L1000	Car park surface.
0.10-0.21m	L1001	Made Ground. As above, Trench 2.
0.21-0.42m	L1043	Made Ground. Compact, pale yellow brown silty sand
0.42-0.51m	L1044	Made Ground. Compact, dark grey brown sandy clay
0.51 – 0.65m	L1045	Made Ground. Compact, mid orange brown silty

		sand
0.65m+	L1046	Made Ground. Compact, dark grey brown clayey silt

Sample Section 9D 0.00 =18.85m AOD		
0.00-0.40m	L1000	Car park surface
0.40-0.41m	L1001	Made Ground. As above, Trench 2.
0.41- 0.91m	L1038	Made Ground. Firm, chalk marl and silty clay
0.91m+	L1002	Natural Deposits

Description: Trial Trench 9B contained two ditches, F1048 and F1050, both late post-medieval.

Ditch F1048 was linear in plan (3.50 x 1.50 x 0.31m), orientated E/W. It had shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1049, was a compact, clay silt with mixed patches of dark grey brown clay and dark reddish brown clay. It contained no finds, and appeared to cut Ditch F1050.

Ditch F1050 was linear in plan (2.20 x 1.60 x 0.14m), orientated N/S. It had shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1051, was a compact, clay silt with mixed patches of dark grey brown clay and dark reddish brown clay. It contained late post-medieval CBM, and appeared to be cut by Ditch F1048.

3.4 Summary

Test Pit / Trial Trench	Context	Description	Date
2	F1003	Probably of natural origin	-
3	F1009	Ditch	Roman (mid – late 2 nd century)
	F1012	Pit	Post-medieval
4	M1024	Wall Footing	Late post-medieval (18 th – 19 th C)
	F1031	Pit	Roman
	F1032	Limestone blocks	-
	F1033	Pit	Late post-medieval (18 th – 19 th C)
5	F1015	Pit	Late post-medieval (18 th – 19 th C)
	F1017	Pit	Probably Roman with sparse intrusive CBM
	M1019	Wall Footing	Late post-medieval (18 th – 19 th C)
	F1022	?natural feature	-
6	F1053	?Pit	-
9B	F1048	Ditch	Late post-medieval (18 th – 19 th C)
	F1050	Ditch	Late post-medieval (18 th – 19 th C)

Table 1. Summary of archaeological features recorded during the evaluation phase of the project

3.4.1 The site lies within an area that has revealed significant evidence of Iron Age and Roman activity, and it has a lesser potential for medieval settlement and post-medieval development. The site has suffered significant truncation caused by the previous development of the site in the 1970s and/or coprolite quarrying in the 19th century.

3.4.2 Made ground deposits, post-medieval (18th – 19th century) and modern features were present within each test pit and trial trench. The features comprised wall footings (M1024 (Test Pit 4) and M1019 (Test Pit 5), and pits (F1012 (Test Pit 3), F1033 (Test Pit 4), F1015 (Test Pit 5) and ?F1053 (Test Pit 6), and ditches (Trial Trench 9B).

3.4.3 Test Pits 3 – 5 each contained Roman features. The test pits were widely dispersed and evidently the site has not suffered wholesale significant truncation. The test pits were not large (2.50m x 2.50m) and the occurrence of a Roman feature within three test pits is suggestive of a significant density of archaeological features.

3.4.4 The Roman features comprise a ditch (F1009 (Test Pit 3)) and pits (F1031 (Test Pit 4) and F1017 (Test Pit 5). The Roman pottery is in highly fragmented but only slightly abraded condition. The assemblage is relatively homogenous, potentially spanning the mid 2nd to 3rd centuries and probably with a focus on the latter half of the 2nd century. Associated finds comprise animal bone and charred plant remains. A fragment of human bone, and a possible fragment of human bone were found (F1003, Test Pit 2) and Made Ground L1038, Test Pit 5).

4 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

4.1 Based on the results of the archaeological evaluation (Barlow 2017) CCC HET required a programme of open area archaeological excavation to further investigate archaeological remains within the site. This was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by Kasia Gdaniec of CCC HET (dated 23rd June 2017), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 26th June 2017)

4.2 An area of excavation which may be practical within the site was identified (Fig. 8). The overburden was mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Following the planning, the strategy for excavation was agreed with the client and CCC HET. Deposits were recorded using pro forma recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate.

4.3 Following excavation, a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out during the removal of the foundations of the former Mount Pleasant House.

5 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

5.1 Phasing

5.1.1 A total of 22 archaeological features were recorded during the excavation phase of the project. Based on artefactual evidence and stratigraphic relationships it was possible to identify that these features, and associated fills and layers, represented three distinct phases of archaeological activity. As was noted during the

evaluation of the site (see above) this archaeology represented activity in the Romano-British period and during the late post-medieval to modern period (17th, 18th and 19th century). In addition, however, to this was limited evidence for medieval activity, which was not identified during the preceding evaluation.

Phase	Period	Date
1	Romano-British	<i>mid/late 2nd to early 3rd century AD</i>
2	Medieval	<i>13th-14th century</i>
3	Post-medieval/early modern	<i>Late 17th-20th century</i>

Table 2. Summary of phasing.

5.2 Deposit model

5.2.1 A varied deposit model was recorded across the site, with a variety of different layers of made ground observed. Towards the western side of the site, the uppermost deposit, L2000, was a black tarmac car park surface. Beneath this was L2002, a pale yellow-brown sandy silt with frequent medium and large pieces of limestone, which overlay dark grey-brown compact silty clay layer L2033. Recorded beneath L2033 was L2003=L2034, a mid grey-brown to red-brown firm silty clay with occasional chalk and flint inclusions. Beneath L2003=L2034 was L2001, the natural substrate which was a very pale yellow-grey compact chalk marl.

5.2.2 Towards the southern end of the site, the uppermost deposit was concrete surface L2099 which overlay a mid brown-grey compact clay silt (L2100). This in turn overlay L2101, a very dark blue-grey compact clay silt, which was stratified above L2103, a mid brown grey compact clay silt. These were all identified as layers of modern made-ground. Beneath L2103 was L2098, a dark grey-brown firm clay silt which was identified as the fill of a depression into the base of which pits of Roman date were cut. L2098, which sealed these earlier pits, contained a copper alloy jetton of approximate 16th century date (SF3), an iron fragment (113g), and a copper alloy fragment (5g). Beneath L2098 was the natural deposit L2001.

5.2.3 A similar sequence of modern made-ground deposits was recorded during the preceding evaluation. Uppermost within Test Pits 2 – 7 and Trial Trenches 8 and 9, was the car park surface of Tarmac, L1000 or Concrete, L1049. Within each test pit and trial trench were deposits of made ground (Test Pit 1: L1046 – L1048; Test Pit 2 L1001; Test Pit 3: L1005 and L1006; Test Pit 4: L1005 and L1040; Test Pit 5: L1001, and L1036 - L1039; Test Pit 6: L1051; and Test Pit 7: L1051 and L1053); and Trial Trench 8 (L1001), 9A (L1001), and 9B (L1038, 1041 – L1046). The made ground varied in depth from 0.30 – 0.40m (Test Pits 1, 2, 4 and 6, and Trial Trenches 8 & 9A) – 0.80 – 1.00m (Test Pits 1, 3, 5 and 7, and Trial Trench 9B). The made ground deposits were of late post-medieval (late 18th – 19th century) date.

5.2.4 The made ground frequently overlay the natural substrate, L1002 (Test Pits 1, 2, 5 and 7, and Trenches 8 and 9). In Test Pit 3 the made ground overlay L1007, a firm, dark grey brown clayey silt. L1007 overlay L1008, a possible buried soil, comprising a firm, mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional small angular flint. It contained late post-medieval (18th – 19th century pottery) and residual Roman (mid 2nd century) pottery. L1008 overlay the natural substrate, L1002.

5.2.5 In Test Pit 4 the made ground overlay L1027, a mid – dark greyish brown sandy silt with angular chalk and CBM. It contained residual Roman (mid 2nd – 3rd C) pottery, CBM (9g) and animal bone (122g). L1027 overlay L1029, a light – mid grey brown sandy silt. It contained Roman (mid 2nd – 4th C) pottery (10. 53g) and an iron fragment (1; 26g). L1029 overlay L1030, a light grey brown sandy silt with angular chalk lumps. It contained Roman pottery (3; 26g) and animal bone (15g). L1030 overlay the natural substrate, L1002 (=L2001).

5.3 Phase 1. Roman

5.3.1 The Roman archaeology consisted of 7 pits. Five of these formed an intercutting cluster in the north-western part of the excavated area. Two further Roman pits were recorded in the south-eastern corner.

5.3.2 The stratigraphically earliest of the pits in the north-western corner were F2013 and F2047 (Table 3). F2013 was dated by only a single sherd of pottery. It also contained 18g of animal bone. F2047 contained much more artefactual evidence, including a coin of possible 4th century date (SF4; see Sillwood Ch. 6.5), six sherds (68g) of pottery, an iron fragment (3g), animal bone (51g), and oyster shell (30g). F2047 (DP 29) abutted Pit F2049 (DP 30) which contained pottery (4; 64g) suggestive of a mid 2nd to early/mid 3rd century date (Peachey Ch. 6.2) but which also contained post-medieval CBM (Peachey Ch. 6.4), although it is possible that this material was intrusive from the large post-medieval/modern feature F2117 that cut F2049. Pits F2013 and F2047 were both cut by the larger sub-rectangular feature F2017 (DP 26).

5.3.3 Immediately to the south west of F2025, but with no stratigraphic relationship with it, was F2006 (DP 25), an amorphous feature which yielded 2 sherds of Roman pottery (17g), CBM (25g), animal bone (119g), and iron object (4g). Its south-western extent was cut by the circular F2008 (DP 25) from which pottery (1; 6g) and animal bone (60g) were recovered.

5.3.4 These pits did not appear to represent structural remains and clearly did not form part of a boundary or enclosure system. The character of their finds assemblages might suggest that they were employed as refuse pits, but this may well be a secondary function. It is possible that they represent fairly small scale quarrying activity intended to extract the underlying chalky marl, perhaps for lime-burning.

Feature	Context	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
Pit F2006	L2007	Irregular. Gently sloping sides, shallow concave base (1.74 x 1.92 x 0.17m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flint	Cut by Pit F2008	Pottery (17g); CBM (25g); animal bone (119g); Fe Frag (4g)
Pit F2008	L2009	Sub-circular. Moderately sloping sides, concave base (1.10 x 0.72 x 0.15m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay.	Cut by Drain Trench F2004; Cut Pit F2006	Pottery (6g); animal bone (60g)
Pit F2013	L2014	Sub-circular. Steep sides, flattish base (2.37 x 1.55+ x 0.31m)	Firm, mottled grey white chalk marl	Cut by F2017	Pottery (5g); animal bone (18g); struck flint (4g)
Pit	L2048	Sub-circular.	Firm, mid grey brown silty	Cut by F2017	Pottery (66g); animal

F2047		Moderately sloping sides, concave base (1.58 x 2.62 x 0.71m)	clay with moderate small sub-angular chalk		bone (51g); CBM (186g); SF4 coin (2g); shell (30g); Fe frag (3g)
Pit F2049	L2050	Sub-circular. Moderately sloping to steep sides, concave base (1.68 x 2.09 x 0.84m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional medium sub angular chalk and flint	Cut by F2051	Pottery (64g); animal bone (17g); CBM (42g); shell (12g)

Table 3. Roman pits in the north-western part of the excavated area

5.3.5 In the southern corner of the site, two further Roman pits were identified (Table 4). The first of these, F2056 (DP 32), contained a sandy grey ware pottery vessel (V2054) which held a small quantity of pig bone. This was present in the tertiary fill of the feature (L2057). The two fills beneath this contained only minimal finds (see Table 4), while the upper fill contained a significant quantity of artefactual evidence. This sequence and pattern of infill might indicate deliberate and structured deposition. Vessel V2054 was initially considered to represent an urned cremation but the lack of identification of any human bone in association with it suggests otherwise.

5.3.6 Pit F2094 (DP 37), which was located to the south of F2056, extended beyond the limit of excavation to both the east and south but was clearly a feature of some size with that part of that did fall within the excavated area measuring 3m in length and over 1.5m in width. Only one fill was observed in this feature and only a minimal finds assemblage was recovered in comparison to the neighbouring feature.

5.3.7 It is possible that these features were created for a similar purpose to those in the northern part of the site although the possibility of structured deposition in F2056 could potentially indicate otherwise.

Feature	Context	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
Pit F2056	L2091 (upper)	Sub-circular. Moderately sloping sides, concave base (? x 1.78+ x 1.20m+)	Firm, mid-dark brown grey silty clay with occasional medium sub angular flint		Pottery (1115g); animal bone (330g); CBM (485g); Fe frags (577g); shale (25g); coke (22g); glass (15g); shell (60g); struck flint (8g)
	L2057		Firm, light brown grey clay silt with occasional medium sub-angular flint		Pottery (875g); animal bone (641g); CBM (44g); shell (100g); Fe frag (12g).
	L2092		Firm, black clay silt		Pottery (41g); animal bone (115g)
	L2093 (basal)		Firm, light blue grey clay silt with moderate small sub-rounded chalk		-
V2054	L2055	Cremation vessel?	Firm, pale grey chalky clay silt	Vessel contained within F2056, Sealed by L1091	Pottery (212g); animal bone (37g)
Pit F2094	L2095	Sub-circular. Vertical sides, flattish base (3.00 x 1.52+ x 1.12m)	Firm, pale brown grey clay silt with occasional medium and large sub-angular and sub-rounded chalk	-	Pottery (13g); animal bone (124g); CBM (32g)

Table 4. Roman pits in the southern corner of the site

5.3.8 A Roman ditch, F1009, was recorded to the south of these features in Test Pit 3 of the preceding evaluation (see above). It is possible that this represented some

kind of boundary associated with the activity represented in the excavated area although its route appears not to have been traced to the north in Trench 9B.

5.3.9 A pit of similar form and dimensions to those recorded in the northern part of the excavated area was recorded to the north in Test Pit 4, possibly suggesting that similar activity continue to the north.

5.4 Phase 2. Medieval

5.4.1 Located amongst the Roman pits in the northern part of the site were four pits which can be assigned a medieval date. The stratigraphically earliest of these was F2017 (DP 26). This contained both medieval and Roman pottery (43; 529g), as well as a Roman copper alloy stud (SF1), CBM (1g), struck flint (1; 30g), animal bone (531g), and oyster shell (2g). The western side of F2017 was cut by Pit F2025 which contained four sherds (53g) of Roman pottery, and which also contained animal bone (198g) and oyster shell (23g), but which must, on the basis of stratigraphic position, be of medieval date. The northern edge of F2017 was cut by F2021 which was cut in turn by Pit F2010 and the large post-medieval/modern feature F2117. F2021 contained 30 sherds (248g) of pottery from which a late 2nd to mid 3rd century spot date was defined but this feature must be of medieval date due to its relationships with F2010 and F2017. Other finds from this feature consisted of CBM (72g), which was of post-medieval date and may have been intrusive from the large post-medieval which cut the edge of F2021, animal bone (156g), and oyster shell.

5.4.2 Pit F2010 (DP 39) was the most stratigraphically recent of the medieval features, cutting F2017, F2021 and F2025. It was cut by the large post-medieval/modern feature F2117. A large proportion of the pottery assemblage recovered from F2010 was Roman and must represent residual material present in this area when F2010 was cut. The density of archaeological activity present at the site appears to have resulted in the removal of artefactual material from its original depositional context and its redistribution elsewhere.

Feature	Context	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
Pit F2010	L2012 (upper)	Sub-circular. Steep sides, flat base (3.00+ x 1.84 x 0.65m)	Compact, dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent small sub-angular chalk	Cut F2025; cut by F2027	Pottery (88g); shell (132g)
	L2011 (basal)		Compact, mid grey brown silty clay with frequent small sub-angular chalk		Pottery (762g); animal bone (516g); Fe Frags (38g); CBM (126g)
Pit F2017	L2020 (upper)	Sub-rectangular. Steep sides, flattish base (2.53 x 1.00 + x 0.94m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay	Cut F2013; cut by Pit F2021	Pottery (296g); animal bone (26g); SF1 Cu object (3g); struck flint (30g)
	L2019		Firm, dark grey brown silty clay		Animal bone (411g)
	L2018 (basal)		Firm, mid brown grey chalky clay		Pottery (235g); CBM (3g); animal bone (94g)
Pit F2021	L2022	Sub-circular. Steep sides, flattish base (1.21 x 1.00+ x 0.47m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate small sub-angular chalk	Cut F2017; cut by F2023	Pottery (253g); CBM (72g); animal bone (156g); struck flint (3g); shell (42g)
Pit F2025	L2026	Sub-circular. Steep sides, flattish base	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay.	Cut F2017; cut by F2010	Pottery (53g); animal bone (198g); shell

	(x 2.10 x 0.42m)		(23g)
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Table 5. Medieval features

5.5 Phase 3. Late post-medieval to modern

5.5.1 Several features (Table 6) were recorded across the site which contained artefactual evidence suggesting a broad late post-medieval to modern date, possibly spanning the late 18th to 20th centuries.

5.5.2 At the most northerly part of the excavation area was F2069. This was a large feature but it was not fully-excavated due to problems associated with the high water table at this location. It was interpreted as a possibly Victorian chalk/clunch or coprolite extraction pit. A similar interpretation was applied to a large feature located slightly to the south-east. This was Pit F2058 (DP 33) and, unlike F2069, it contained three fills, the uppermost of which, L2059, contained a moderate quantity of pottery, animal bone and CBM. Both of these features were truncated by a much larger feature which was variously recorded as F2023, F2027, F2051, and F2067 (DPs 31, 39, 40) and which has been consolidated under the number F2117.

5.5.3 To the south-east of these features, two deposits of made ground of post-medieval to modern date were recorded. These were L2045 and L2046. They appeared to partially over lie the deep, sub-rectangular, near-vertical sided feature F2036 (DPs 27 & 28). This contained multiple fills (Table 6) which yielded finds of Roman, medieval, and post-medieval/modern date. Like the features slightly further to the north, it appears that it may have been a quarry pit. The mixed character of the artefactual assemblage attests to the density of previous activity in this area but the overall character and the latest date indicated by the finds suggests a date of 19th to early 20 century. It lay in close proximity to a very similar but undated feature, F2071. F2036 was cut by F2004, the cut for a modern drain (DP 24).

5.5.4 South-east of F2036 was the very similar F2075 (DP 35). This too contained multiple fills, was of significant depth (the base was not reached due to the high water table), and had steep, near vertical sides. In comparison, however, this feature contained fewer finds, all of which indicated a late post-medieval to modern date.

Feature	Context	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
Drain Trench F2004	L2005	Vertical sides, base unseen (10.00+ x 1.60 x 0.72+m)	Firm, mixed patches of mid brown grey clay silt and mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded chalk and flint	Cut Pit F2008	Pottery (307g); CBM (1338g); animal bone (5g); glass (306g); Fe frags (902g); shell (9g); coke (29g); Cu Frag (4g).
Pit F2023	L2024	Sub-circular. Steep sides, flattish base (0.68+ x 1.00+ x 0.45m)	Firm, dark grey brown silty clay	Cut F2021. Number assigned to cut of F2117 in this excavation segment.	Pottery (96g); CBM (302g)
Pit F2027	L2029 (upper)	Sub-circular Steep sides, flattish base (x 1.61 x 0.72m)	Compact, dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent small sub-angular chalk	Cut F2010 . Number assigned to cut of F2117 in this excavation segment.	Pottery (91g); animal bone (25g); shell (40g); lava stone (1g)
	L2028 (basal)		Compact, mid grey brown silty clay with frequent small sub-angular chalk		CBM (32g)

Pit F2036A	L2044 (upper)	Sub-rectangular. Southern side vertical, other sides not observed in this segment sides, base unobserved for health and safety reasons. (3.30+ x 1.00 x 1.25+m)	Firm, dark grey brown clay silt with occasional small and medium angular and sub-angular flint	Pit	Pottery (315g); animal bone (105g); CBM (432g); shell (59g); clay pipe (14g); glass (41g)
	L2043		Firm, mixed patches of pale yellow grey and pale brown grey clay silt with moderate small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded chalk		
	L2042		Firm, dark grey brown clay silt with occasional small and medium sub-angular flint		Pottery (1100g); animal bone (380g); CBM (328g); oyster shell (562g); human bone (282g).
	L2041		Firm, mid brown grey silty clay with occasional small and medium sub-angular flint and very occasional large sub-angular flint		Pottery (170g); CBM (119g); shell (33g)
	L2040		Firm, pale blue grey silty clay with occasional small and medium sub-angular flint		
	L2039		Firm, pale blue grey and pale yellow grey clay silt with occasional small and medium angular and sub- angular flint		
	L2038		Firm, dark red brown clay silt with occasional small and medium sub-angular flint		-
	L2037 (basal)		Firm, mixed patches of pale yellow grey, pale blue grey, and pale brown orange clay silt, with moderate small, medium and large sub-angular chalk		Pottery (90g); CBM (123g); animal bone (37g); human bone (39g) quern frag (195g); shell (36g)
F2036B	L2044 (upper)	Sub-rectangular. Western side very steep, other sides not observed in this segment, base unseen (3.30+ x 1.00+ x 1.25+m)	Firm, dark grey brown clay silt with occasional small and medium angular and sub-angular flint	Pit	Pottery (315g); animal bone (105g); CBM (432g); shell (59g); clay pipe (14g); glass (41g)
	L2042		Firm, dark grey brown clay silt with occasional small and medium sub-angular flint		Pottery (1100g); animal bone (380g); CBM (328g); oyster shell (562g); human bone (282g).
	L2090		Firm, mixed pale yellow grey, pale blue grey, and pale brown orange chalky clay silt with occasional small sub-angular flint		Pottery (29g); shell (76g)
	L2089		Firm, mixed mid grey brown and mid brown grey clay silt		Human bone (440g)
	L2088		Firm, mixed pale yellow grey chalky clay and mid grey brown clay silt, with occasional small and medium sub-angular flint		Pottery (7g)
	L2087		Firm, pale yellow grey chalky clay		
	L2086		Firm, dark grey brown clay silt with occasional small sub-angular flint		Pottery (33g); shell (60g)
	L2085		Firm, mixed pale yellow		-

	(Seg B basal)		grey, pale brown orange, pale blue grey, chalky clay silt		
-	L2045	(1.4+ x 1.00+ x 0.31m)	Dark grey brown silty clay loam	Made ground over lying L2046	Pottery (14; 109g); CBM (144g); Animal bone (22g); SF2 Cu alloy coin (1; 2g); Oyster shell (13g); ckey pipe (14g)
-	L2046	(1.4+ x 1.00+ x 0.44m)	Mottled pale to mid grey brown firm chalky clay silt	Made ground/layer beneath L2045	Pottery (55; 494g); CBM (40g); animal bone (21g); oyster shell (2g)
Pit F2051	L2053 (upper)	Irregular in plan. Moderately sloping sides, concave base (? x 2.18 x 0.82m)	Firm, mid-dark brown grey silty clay with occasional medium sub angular chalk and flint	Cut F2049, F2058. Not fully excavated due to presence of backfilled geotechnical borehole. Number assigned to cut of F2117 in this excavation segment.	Pottery (82g); animal bone (67g); CBM (1160g)
	L2052 (basal)		Firm, dark brown grey silty clay with moderate small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded chalk		Pottery (23g); animal bone (36g); Fe frags (6g)
Pit F2058	L2059 (upper)	Sub-circular. Unknown sides, uneven base (3.41+ x 1.00+ x 0.74m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay loam (0.54m thick)	Cut by F2051	Pottery (115g); animal bone (309g); CBM (340g)
	L2083		Firm, mid grey white chalk marl lens (0.13m thick)		-
	L2060 (basal)		Firm, mid grey brown silty clay loam (0.25m thick)		-
Pit F2067	L2084 (Upper)	Rectangular. Sides unseen, flattish base (3.70+ x 1.40 x 0.29m)	Firm, mottled grey brown silty clay loam with moderate small to large sub-angular chalk	Cut F2069. Number assigned to cut of F2117 in this excavation segment.	-
	L2068 (Basal)		Firm, dark grey brown silty clay loam with occasional chalk inclusions.		-
Pit F2069	L2070	Rectangular. Steep sides, base not observed due to high water table (2.15+ x 0.45+ x 0.41m+)	Mid brown grey firm silty clay with moderate medium and large sub-angular chalk fragments	Cut by F2117	-
Pit F2075	L2080 (upper)	Unknown. Vertical sides, flattish base (1.00+ x 4.80+ x 1.04m)	Firm, mid grey white chalk rubble		-
	L2077		Firm, mid brown grey silty clay with moderate chalk rubble and occasional small sub-angular stone and flint		-
	L2079		Firm, mid grey white chalk rubble		-
	L2076		Firm, dark grey brown silty clay with moderate chalk rubble and occasional small sub-angular stone and flint		Pottery (283g); animal bone (430g); CBM (876g); shell (95g); clay pipe (20g); slate (78g); shale (4g); Fe frag (18g)
	L2078 (basal)		Firm, mid greyish white chalky rubble with moderate medium chalk		Pottery (1g)
F2114	L2106		Mid brown grey compact clay silt with occasional sub-rounded chalk and sub-angular flint	Cut through layers of made ground	
F3005	L3006	Observed in section only. Steep sides, base not observed (5.2 x ? x 0.63m)	Mixed patches of dark red brown firm silty sand and dark grey brown firm silty sand	Cut 19 th /20 th century made ground L3010	Pottery (1; 13g)

Table 6. Phase 3 features

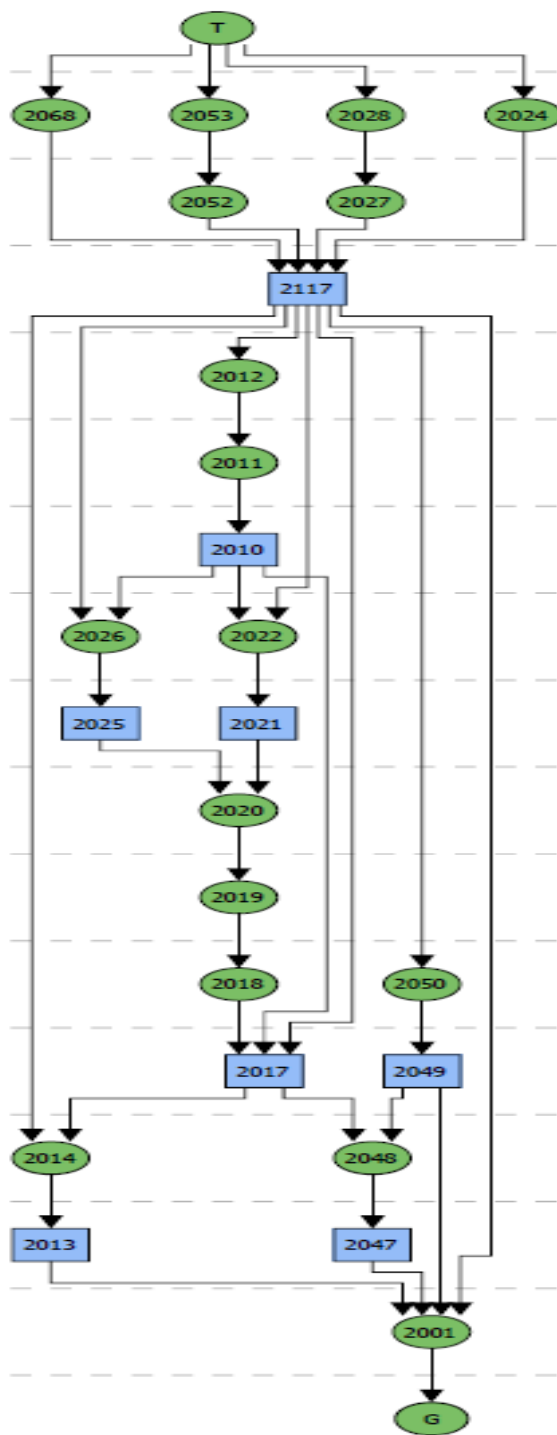


Plate 1. Harris Matrix demonstrating the relationships between features in the north-western corner of the site

5.6 Modern features (late 20th century)

5.6.1 The excavation was followed by a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording associated with the removal of the foundations of the demolished Mount Pleasant House which was constructed in the 1970s (DPs 44-48). This recorded three pale blue grey concrete pillar bases (L3007, L3009, and L3011), these each measured 3m x 3m but their depth was unrecorded. In addition to this, a single modern pit (F3013) was recorded, this was observed in section only and measured in excess of 11m in width and 1.4m in depth. It contained a large quantity of demolition rubble and a pale yellow brown friable silty sand fill (L3014). This feature probably pre-dated, or was associated with, the construction of the 1970s Mount Pleasant House.

5.7 Undated features

5.7.1 A small number of features recorded during the excavation remain undated due to insufficient artefactual or stratigraphic evidence from which a date may be deduced (Table 7). The first of these was F2071 (DP 34). This was rectangular in form, with steep sides and a flat base. In plan at least, it appeared to be similar to the nearby F2036 which has been interpreted as a pit associated with small-scale quarrying. It is possible that this undated feature represents similar activity.

5.7.2 In the south-eastern corner of the excavated area was Pit F2096 (DP 38). This was sealed by layer L2098. The two other feature stratified beneath this layer were dated as Roman, suggesting that F2096 was potentially contemporary with these. However, L2098 can be very tentatively dated as early post-medieval due to the presence of a copper alloy jetton (SF3) recovered from it. This indicates that F2096 could have been of any date prior to this. Close by was F2081 (DP 36). This was a similar feature and was potentially related to F2096 although there was no evidence to suggest a particular function or date.

Feature	Context	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
Pit F2071	L2074 (upper)	Rectangular. Steep sides, flattish base (1.30+ x 1.00+ x 1.05m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with chalk		-
	L2073		Firm, mottled grey/white and grey/brown chalky clay		-
	L2072 (basal)		Firm, dark grey brown silty clay		-
Pit F2081	L2082	Sub-circular. Moderately sloping, flattish base (1.60+ x 0.95+ x 0.67m)	Firm, dark grey brown silty clay	-	-
Pit F2096	L2097	Sub-circular. Irregular sides, irregular base (2.00+ x 0.57 x 0.26m)	Compact, dark orange brown clay silt with occasional small and medium sub-angular flint, and frequent small and medium chalk	-	-

Table 7. Undated features

5.8 Deposits recorded during the programme of archaeological monitoring and recording

5.8.1 During the monitoring and recording conducted during the removal of the foundations of Mount Pleasant House, five sample sections were recorded. These mostly identified modern or undated made ground.

<i>Monitoring Sample Section 1 (Fig. 12)</i> <i>South-East facing</i> <i>0.00 = c. 18.50m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.42m	L3001	Made ground. Mixed patches of firm dark red brown silty sand and dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional medium sub-rounded stones and CBM fragments
0.42 - 0.65m	L3002	Made ground. Dark red brown firm sandy silt with occasional small angular flints and occasional small to medium rounded stones
0.65 - 0.75m	L3003	Made ground. Dark blue grey very firm sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks
0.75 -1.03m+	L3004	? 19 th /20 th C Buried soil. Dark red brown firm sandy silt with occasional small to medium sub-rounded and rounded stones

<i>Monitoring Sample Section 2 (Fig. 12)</i> <i>South-East facing</i> <i>0.00 = c. 18.50m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.20m	L3001	Made ground. As above
0.20 -1.20m+	L3008	Made ground. Dark red brown friable silty sand with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, moderate medium and large dark blue grey clay lumps, and occasional medium sub-rounded soft pale yellow brown chalk fragments

<i>Monitoring Sample Section 3 (Fig. 12)</i> <i>South-East facing</i> <i>0.00 = c. m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.43m	L3001	Made ground. As above
0.43 -0.93m+	L3010	Made ground. Dark blue grey firm sandy silt with occasional small and medium sub-angular flints

<i>Monitoring Sample Section 4A (Fig. 12)</i> <i>0.00 = c.18.52 m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.60m	L3001	Made ground. As above
0.60 -1.10m	L3015	?Made ground. Dark blue grey firm clay silt with occasional small sub-angular flint and very occasional medium and large angular and sub-angular limestone
1.10 -2.40m+	L3012	Natural deposit. Very pale yellow brown firm chalk marl

<i>Monitoring Sample Section 4B (NE) (Fig. 13)</i> <i>0.00 = c. 18.50m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.60m	L3001	Made ground. As above
0.60 -2.40m+	L3012	Natural deposit. As above

<i>Monitoring Sample Section 4B (SW) (Fig. 13)</i> <i>0.00 = c. 18.55m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.60m	L3001	Made ground. As above
0.60 -1.90m	L3014	Fill of F3013. Pale yellow brown friable silty sand
1.90m+	L3012	Natural deposit. As above

Two features were recorded during the programme of monitoring and recording. The first of these, F3005 (described above, Table 6) was assigned to Phase 3 on the basis of artefactual evidence present within its fill. The second, F3013 (also described above) was considered to be of more modern date and to have been directly associated with the construction of the 1970s Mount Pleasant House.

6 SPECIALIST'S FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

6.1 The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey

Trial trench excavations recovered a total of two pieces (33g) of struck flint in an unpatinated but heavily-rolled condition. The technological traits exhibited suggest origins in the late Neolithic to early Bronze Age, but the flint was entirely recovered as residual material in medieval and post-medieval deposits.

Methodology & Terminology

The flint was quantified by fragment count and weight (g), with all data entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive. Flake type (see 'Dorsal cortex,' below) or implement type, patination, colour and condition were also recorded as part of this data set, along with free-text comments. Terms used to describe implement and core types follow the system adopted by Healy (1988, 48-9). The term 'cortex' refers to the natural weathered exterior surface of a piece of flint, and the term 'patination' to the colouration of a flaked surface exposed by human or natural agency. Dorsal cortex is categorised after Andrefsky (2005, 104 & 115) with 'primary flake' referring to those with cortex covering 100% of the dorsal face; 'secondary flake' with 50-99%; 'tertiary' with 1-49% and 'un-corticated' to those with no dorsal cortex.

Discussion

The struck flint was manufactured using a high quality, very dark grey to near black raw flint with, where extant a chalky white cortex of medium thickness. Pit F2017 contained the only re-touched implement: an end scraper manufactured by the application of steep abrupt retouch across the distal end of a thick un-corticated flake (the product of hard-hammer percussion with a shattered butt). A further tertiary, slightly irregular debitage flake, also the product of hard-hammer percussion was contained in Pit F2056. The limited technology evident in this low quantity of struck

flint is most consistent with that recorded in late Neolithic to early Bronze Age assemblages from the region.

6.2 The Roman Pottery

Andrew Peachey

Excavations recovered a total of 560 sherds (7642g) of Roman pottery in a highly fragmented, albeit slightly abraded, condition and including only a limited component of diagnostic sherds. At least 97% of the assemblage (by sherd count) was contained in post-medieval pits or layers, including the substantial groups in Pits F2017, F2027, F2036 and F2056. Very low quantities of Roman sherds contained in Pits F2006, F2008, F2013 and F2049 may provide an indication of the source of the assemblage, perhaps rubbish pits, possibly a remnant of mid 2nd to early/mid 3rd century AD occupation, prior to the contraction of the settlement and the construction of the late Roman town walls. Although diagnostic sherds are limited, the assemblage does include central Gaulish samian ware characteristic of the mid to late 2nd century, with low quantities of east Gaulish samian ware potentially arriving until the mid 3rd century AD. Several beakers in Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware also conform to types manufactured no later than the 3rd century AD, while the supply of coarse wares remains dominated by the products of the Horningsea kilns, including a jar used to contain a cremation in the late 2nd/early 3rd century AD. The assemblage also includes mortaria, predominantly from the Lower Nene Valley with a single mortar from Oxfordshire, and imported Baetican amphorae, consistent with the supply pattern to the urban settlement at Cambridge during this period.

Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count, weight (g) and R.EVE with fabrics examined at x20 magnification in accordance with 'A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology' (Barclay *et al* 2016), developed from the guidelines of the Study Group for Roman Pottery. Fabric codes and descriptions were cross-referenced, where possible, to the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber & Dore 1998) or regional kiln/type series, while local or indistinguishable coarse wares were assigned an alpha-numeric code and are fully described in the report. Samian ware forms reference Webster (1996), with decorative components referencing the figure types of Oswald (1936) and motifs of Rodgers (1978), abbreviated to *R.* and *O.* respectively. All data has been entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that forms part of the site archive.

Fabric Descriptions

LEZ SA2	Lezoux samian ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 32).
RHZ SA	Rheinzabern samian ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 43)
TRI SA	Trier samian ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 41)
LNV CC	Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware, white-bodied (Tomber & Dore 1998, 118).
LNV WH	Lower Nene Valley white/parchment ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 119).
GOD WS	Godmanchester white-slipped ware (Evans 2003, 209: P05.2). A pale-mid orange fabric with cream/pale-brown slipped surfaces. The fabric comprises a fine

calcareous clay with inclusions of sparse quartz (<0.2mm) and red/black iron rich grains (0.25-1.5mm).

HAD OX	Hadham oxidised ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 151)
HOR RE	Horningsea reduced ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 116; Evans 1991, 35; Evans et al 2017, 52). Mid to dark grey surfaces with a reduced mid-grey core and sometimes oxidised margins. Inclusions comprise common quartz (0.1-0.5mm) with sparse limestone and grog/ironstone (generally <2mm) and occasional flint (0.5-5mm)
HOR BS	Horningsea black-surfaced-ware (Evans 2017, 54: R04), black-slipped variant of HOR RE, typically imitating black-burnished ware forms
GRS1	Sandy grey ware 1. Mid to dark grey surfaces over a lighter/pale grey core. Inclusions comprise common quartz (0.1-0.25mm), sparse fine mica and sparse black iron rich grains (0.25-1.5mm). A hard fabric with a slightly abrasive to smooth feel.
GRS2	Sandy grey ware 2. Pale to mid grey surfaces over an orange-red core. Inclusions comprise common poorly-sorted quartz (0.1-0.25mm) and sparse-common red and black iron rich grains, sometimes streaky (0.25-1.5mm). A hard fabric with a slightly abrasive feel. Possibly a variant of HOR RE.
GRS3	Sandy (fine) grey ware 1. Mid to dark grey surfaces over a lighter/pale grey core. Inclusions comprise common quartz (<0.1mm), sparse fine mica and sparse iron rich, mainly red grains (<0.5mm). A hard fabric with a smooth feel.
BSW1	Black-surfaced/Romanizing reduced ware 1. Black/dark grey surfaces, thin red margins and a dark grey core. Inclusions comprise common quartz and sparse iron ore (0.1-0.25mm), sparse clay pellets/grog (0.25-1.5mm) and occasional flint (0.5-3mm). A hard fabric with a slightly abrasive feel.
WAT RE	Wattisfield/Waveney Valley reduced ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 184). A mid to pale grey fabric, often with slightly contrasting margins and core. Inclusions comprise common, well-sorted quartz (generally <0.1mm), sparse iron rich grains (<0.5mm) and abundant mica, especially visible on the surface. The fabric has a slightly abrasive to powdery feel.
ROB SH	Romano-British shell-tempered ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 212), wheel-made with common, moderately sorted shell (0.5-7mm, occasionally larger).
LNV WH (M)	Lower Nene Valley white ware mortaria (Tomber & Dore 1998, 119)
OXF RS (M)	Oxfordshire red-slipped ware mortaria (Tomber & Dore 1998, 177)
BAT AM2	Baetican (Late) amphorae 2 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 85)

Roman Fabric	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	R.EVE
LEZ SA2	29	214	0.12
RHZ SA	3	31	0.05
TRI SA	5	31	-
LNV CC	38	282	0.12
LNV WH	6	50	-
GOD WS	6	80	-
HAD OX	1	6	-
HOR RE	318	5038	0.35
HOR BS	4	141	0.17
GRS1	77	593	-
GRS2	27	358	0.15
GRS3	11	63	0.05
BSW1	28	216	0.15
WAT RE	5	30	0.07
ROB SH	16	176	-
LNV WH (M)	3	202	0.05
OXF RS (M)	1	19	-
BAT AM2	2	112	-
<i>Total</i>	<i>560</i>	<i>7642</i>	<i>1.28</i>

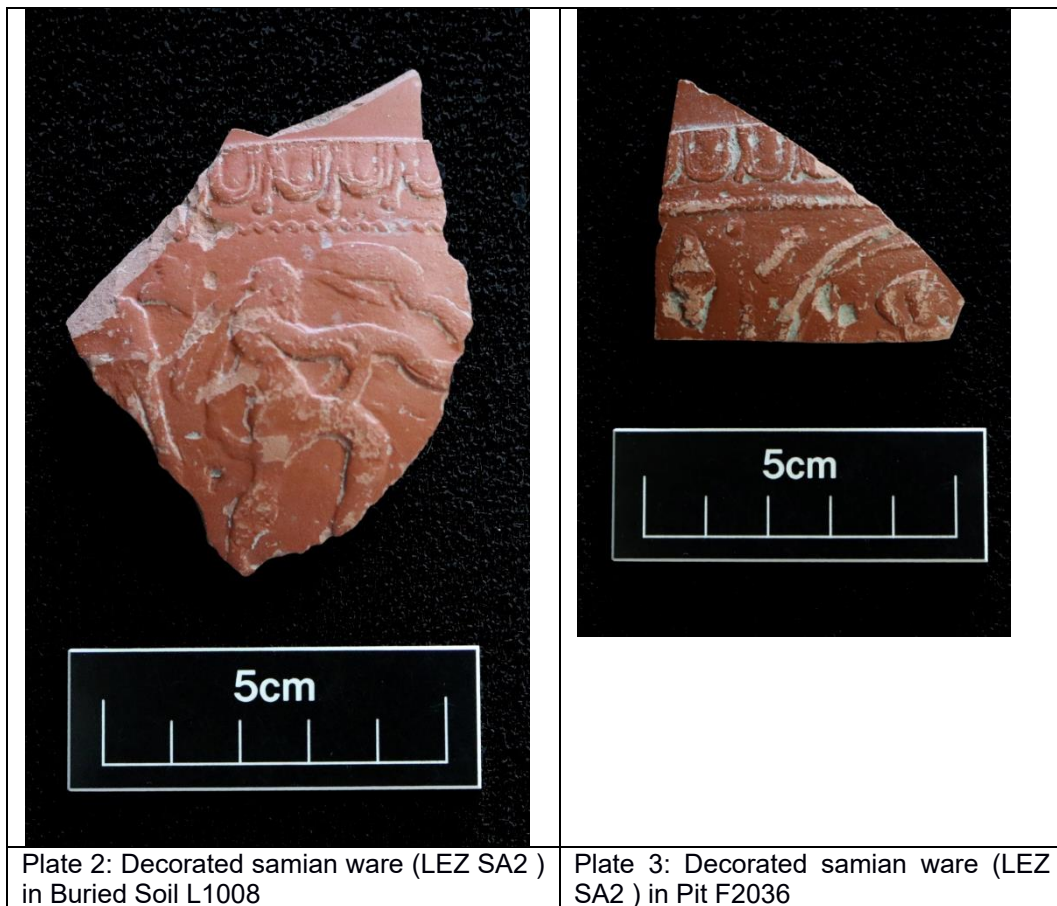
Table 8. Quantification of Roman fabric types

The Roman Pottery

Samian ware accounts for 6.6% of the assemblage by sherd count and was predominantly supplied from the major industry at Lezoux in central Gaul (LEZ SA2), with occasional plain ware vessels also arriving from east Gaul (RHZ SA & TRI SA); a supply pattern of fabric and form types consistent with the mid 2nd to early 3rd centuries AD, possibly continuing slightly later. The LEZ SA2 includes fragments from three Dr.37 mould-decorated bowls found in Pit F1036 (x2) and Buried Soil L1008 as well as plain ware in the form of a Dr.33 conical cup in Pit F2021 and a Dr.31 dish also in Pit F1036. Diagnostic sherds in East Gaulish samian ware are limited to RHZ SA and include a Dr.31 dish in Pit F2051 and a Dr.36 dish, with trailed leaf decoration on the rim, also in Pit F2036. The LEZ SA2 mould decorated bowls (Dr.37) include body sherds in Buried Soil L1008 and Pit F2036 that provide useful chronological markers within the assemblage, although a further bowl in Pit F2036 is limited to the rim and a fractured ovolo that do not form part of the same vessel as the decorated sherd from that context. The decorated samian ware is characterised thus:

Buried Soil L1008 Dr.37. (Plate 2) Body sherd with a double-bordered ovolo with tongue to left, with hollow circle tip also to left (possibly *R.B233*), above a wavy line border (*R.A23*). Below this is a free-style design including the figure of a dancer (*O.346*), with the arm of an unknown figure to the left, and the space in-between in-filled with a trifold (*R.G170/1*). The figure of the dancer and the style of the decorative scheme appear consistent with bowls produced by Aventinus I at Lezoux (Stanfield & Simpson 1958, 261 & pl.156); furthermore some stamps of Avitus iv of Lezoux may belong to this potter, and it may be telling that the ovolo has been identified on some bowls also assigned to the latter. Nonetheless, both potters operated in the Hadrianic to early Antonine periods at Lezoux, probably within c.AD115-160, and although no decorated bowls assigned to them were recorded in previous assemblages from Castle Hill, Cambridge, plain ware with maker's stamps of both potters was present (Dickinson 1999, 134). This sherd was also associated with an LNV CC beaker, which if from a contemporary deposit suggests a likely mid 2nd century AD date.

Pit F2036 (L2044) Dr.37. (Plate 3) Body sherd with (abraded) double-bordered ovolo with plain tongue and flattened tip to left, above a beaded border and panels. One panel contains the figure of Cupid (*O.443B*) inside a double-bordered medallion with the corners each filled with an astralagus; and the panel adjacent to the left including an (abraded) leaf (*?R.J125*). The decorative motifs, crisp moulding (where not abraded) and densely-packed panelled design are all characteristics of the work of Do(v)eccus of Lezoux, c.170-200 (Stanfield & Simpson 1958, 252-4). A bowl with a closely comparable ovolo and paneled design by Do(v)eccus has previously been recorded in a clay layer over the shrine at Castle Hill, Cambridge (Dickinson 1999, 132: D10).



The most common fine ware is Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware (6.8% of the assemblage by sherd count), produced at *Durobrivae* (Water Newton) to the north, as would be expected in mid 2nd-3rd century AD assemblages in the region. Diagnostic sherds are limited to beakers, although plain body sherds appear derived from bowls or dishes. The beakers appear limited to variants with folded bodies and barbotine scale decoration, including a variant in Pit F2036 with a curved rim (Perrin 1999: fig.61.153-7) and a variant in L2011 with a plain funnel rim (Perrin 1999, 94), with both types commencing production in the late 2nd century AD, the former declining in the early 3rd century and the latter before the end of the century. Further body sherds from LNV CC beakers of this type were recovered from Buried Soil L1008 and Layer L1027. The white and white-slipped wares, manufactured in the Lower Nene Valley (LNV WH) and at Godmanchester (GOD WS) respectively, do not include any diagnostic rim or decorated sherds but several large body sherds appear derived from the globular bodies of flagons that may have accompanied the LNV CC beakers.

The principal supplier of coarse wares to the site (and Cambridge) is, as expected, the major industry at Horningsea c.5km to the north-east. Horningsea reduced wares (HOR RE) account for 56.8% of the assemblage by sherd count, although there is a relative dearth of diagnostic sherds and the fabric may be over-represented due to the presence of numerous body sherds from large storage jars. Pit F2036 included the everted bead rim of a storage jar (Evans *et al* 2017: type SJ1.2), while Pit F2056 and buried soil L1008 contained the everted rims of two large jars but were of insufficient extent to further define their form type. Pit F2036 also contained a HOR RE bowl with a bead rim and curving walls (Evans *et al* 2017: type B8.1) whose

production spans the mid 2nd to 3rd centuries AD, consistent with the chronology of the samian ware and fine ware.

In addition to the standard reduced ware, the assemblage also includes two dishes in a black-slipped ware (Plate 4) produced at Horningsea (HOR BS), seemingly an imitation of the glossier black-burnished wares produced at Colchester and on the Thames Estuary. The dishes, both contained in L2011, are shallow plain rim 'dog-dish' types with burnished interior and exterior surfaces (Evans *et al* 2017: type D1.1) differing only fractionally in depth. Amongst the remaining reduced coarse wares, a Horningsea source also appears likely for GRS2, which lacks the sparse limestone of the classic fabric and contains slightly more ironstone/ore. The GRS2 is notable for including a jar (V2054) utilised to contain a small quantity of pig bone, potentially as part of a symbolic deposit, that was presumably deposited complete, but could be reconstructed to account for approximately 60% of the vessel following 19th/20th century disturbance/truncation, with non-cross-joining body sherds in nearby deposits almost certainly also part of this vessel. The vessel comprises a small ovoid jar (Plate 5) with a short plain everted rim and burnished lattice decorating the upper-mid body, with the area above burnished to a smooth finish. This type of jar was common in black-burnished wares (*Cam.278*), but was produced at Horningsea (Evans *et al* 2017: type J6.6), and is most common in late 2nd to early 3rd century AD groups previously recorded on Castle Hill, Cambridge (Hull & Pullinger 1999, 233: vessels 246-52).



Plate 4: HOR BS plain rim dishes (top right & bottom left), with the base of an LNV CC beaker (top left) and OXF RS (M) mortaria (bottom right) in L2011

Plate 5: GRS2 jar utilised to contain pig bone; late 2nd-early 3rd century AD

The remaining coarse wares present a very limited group despite accounting for 24.5% of the assemblage. The most common sandy grey ware (GRS1) is likely to represent a myriad of local, potentially domestic-level, kilns and does not include any diagnostic sherds while the finer GRS3 may represent a specialist potter whose repertoire included, in Pit F2056, a beaker with a curved rim that is otherwise

comparable to those in LNV CC (and the Lower Nene Valley cannot be discounted as a source). Jars with everted bead rims are represented in Pit F2056 in both WAT RE and BSW; the former manufactured c.55km to the east in Suffolk, and the latter probably local but possibly including products of the Hadham kilns c.40km to the south, whose products are also represented by a single burnished body sherd of oxidised ware (HAD OX) contained in Pit F2058. Body sherds of shell-tempered ware (ROB SH), seemingly limited to jars or cooking pots, are also consistently present in low quantities in the assemblage. Large quantities of ROB SH jars were produced at Harrold, Bedfordshire (Brown 1994), but more limited production occurred in the fenland south of the River Ouse, notably at Earith (Vince 2013, 329) and in a poorly-understood kiln in the Lower Nene Valley from the mid 2nd century AD (Perrin 1996, 117), with all representing viable suppliers to Cambridge.

Mortaria are rare in the assemblage and are primarily represented by Lower Nene Valley white ware (LNV WH (M)) in Pits F2023, F2036 and F2075 with a single fragment of Oxfordshire red-slipped ware (OXF RS (M)) in L2011 (Plate 4). All fragments are relatively large (probably due to their robust nature) but exhibit relatively lightly worn trituration grits, suggesting they were broken in use some time before they were worn out. Pit F2075 contained a rim of LNV WH (M) with an upright bead and robust, slightly undercut reeded flange (Plate 6), consistent with types that entered circulation in the early/mid 3rd century AD (Perrin 1999, 129: type M19) and comparable to mortaria previously recorded at Castle Hill, Cambridge (Hartley 1999, 204: vessel 60). Like mortaria, amphorae are also a rare component in the assemblage, entirely comprised of Baetican amphorae (BAT AM2) from southern Spain contained in L2011 and Pit F2036. The former example comprised part of the neck of a Dressel 20 amphora, typically with a primary use as a transport container for olive oil though they were often extensively re-used once their contents were decanted.



Plate 6: LNV WH (M) mortaria with a reeded flange in Pit F2075

Previous archaeological excavations in the Castle Hill area of Cambridge have produced a highly significant assemblage of Roman pottery (Hull & Pullinger 1999). This potential of this modest assemblage is constrained by the largely residual nature of the deposits but the fabric and form types appear broadly consistent with those in contemporary mid 2nd to early 3rd century AD groups previously recorded on Castle Hill, Cambridge, notably those from the Shrine and overlying layers c.100m to the south-east (Hull & Pullinger 1999, 144). This includes mould-decorated samian ware bowls from central Gaul, folded beakers in Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware, a major component of Horningsea coarse wares, rare mortaria and amphorae, as well as a mix of other coarse wares and white wares. The plethora of local utilitarian wares, as well as fine ware, were probably imported via the Car Dyke and other rivers. Which also demonstrates sufficient demand and consumer power to purchase decorated samian ware bowls and a consistent range of colour-coated ware beakers. Unfortunately watching briefs on parts of the modern site at Mount Pleasant House in 1974 (site code: MPH) and St. Edmund's House in 1964 (site code: EH) did not produce any pottery that was quantified or illustrated in the synthetic report to further build a model of activity specific to this area on the northern fringe of the Roman settlement. Nonetheless, the presence of this assemblage provides an addition to the understanding of consumption and deposition at Castle Hill in the 2nd to 3rd centuries AD, if not representing a small episode of disposal in the mid/late 2nd to early 3rd centuries AD, mostly likely to have arisen from domestic occupation within a small urban environment. The limited quantities, concentration, and relatively high fragmentation are suggestive of the dispersal of rubbish rather than primary deposition into selected foci (i.e. middens), which may be consistent with the postulated location of the site on the northern extent of the settlement and perhaps just beyond it as the settlement contracted, later defined by the Roman town wall (Alexander & Pullinger 1999, 36).

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Sample Section A	L1008	21x236g	15-16 th C (but mostly Mid 2 nd C AD)	HOR RE: jar, GRS1, LNV WH, LNV CC: beaker with scale decoration, LEZ SA2: mould-decorated Dr.37 bowl (c.AD115-160)
Ditch F1009	L1010	2x3g	Roman	HOR RE
Ditch F1009	L1011	7x136g	Mid-Late 2 nd C AD	HOR RE, LNV WH, LEZ SA2
Pit F1017	L1018	5x35g	Roman	HOR RE, GRS1
Layer inside wall S1024	L1027	2x9g	Mid 2 nd -3 rd C AD	HOR RE, LNV CC: folded beaker
F1031	L1028	2x16g	Roman	HOR RE, GRS1
Layer under wall S1024	L1029	10x155g	Mid 2 nd -4 th C AD	HOR RE, LNV CC, ROB SH
Layer under wall S1024	L1030	3x26g	Roman	HOR RE, GRS1
Pit F2006	L2007	2x17g	Roman	HOR RE, BSW1

F2008	L2009	1x6g	Roman	HOR RE
	L2011	45x749g	3 rd C AD	HOR RE, HOR BS: plain rim dog dish (x2), GRS1, GRS2, BSW1, LNV CC: funnel neck beaker, GOD WS, TRI SA, OXF RS (M), BAT AM2
F2010	L2012	2x85g	Roman	HOR BS
Pit F2013	L2014	1x5g	Roman	GRS1
Pit F2017	L2018	10x92g	Mid 2 nd -4 th C AD	HOR RE, GRS1, LNV CC, ROB SH
Pit F2017	L2019	3x243g	Roman	HOR RE, GRS2
Pit F2017	L2020	15x215g	Mid 2 nd -3 rd C AD	HOR RE, GRS1, GRS3, LNV CC, LEZ SA2: Dr.31 dish, ROB SH
Pit F2021	L2022	30x248g	Late 2 nd -Mid 3 rd C AD	HOR RE, GRS1, LNV CC, LEZ SA2: Dr.33 cup, ROB SH
Post-Medieval Feature F2023	L2024	1x96g	Mid 2 nd -4 th C AD	LNV WH (M)
Pit F2027	L2029	8x91g	Mid 2 nd -4 th C AD	HOR RE, GRS1, LNV CC
Pit F2036	L2037	9x87g	Mid 2 nd -4 th C AD	HOR RE, GRS1, ROB SH
Pit F2036	L2041	11x172g	Mid 2 nd -4 th C AD	HOR RE, GRS1, LNV CC
Pit F2036	L2042	98x1111g	Mid-Late 2 nd C AD	HOR RE: bead rim bowl, GRS1, GRS2, GRS3, BSW1, LNV CC, GOD WS, LEZ SA2: Dr.37 bowl (rim only), TRI SA, ROB SH, BAT AM2
Pit F2036	L2042 (Seg.B)	1x1g	Mid 2 nd -4 th C AD	LNV CC
Pit F2036	L2044	23x245g	Late 2 nd -Early 3 rd C AD	HOR RE: storage jar, GRS1, WAT RE, LNV CC: beaker with curved rim, folded body and scale decoration, GOD WS, LEZ SA2, RHZ SA: Dr.36 dish, ROB SH, LNV WH (M)
Pit F2036	L2044 (Seg.B)	15x173g	Late 2 nd -Early 3 rd C AD	HOR RE, GRS1, LNV CC: beaker with folded body and scale decoration, LEZ SA2: mould-decorated Dr.37 bowl (c.AD170-200), ROB SH
Pit F2036	L2088 (Seg.B)	1x7g	Roman	HOR RE
Pit F2036	L2090 (Seg.B)	4x29g	Mid 2 nd -3 rd C AD	HOR RE, GRS2, LEZ SA2: Dr.18/31 or Dr.31 dish, ROB SH
Made Ground L2045		6x36g	Late 2 nd -Mid 3 rd C AD	HOR RE, GRS1, LNV WH, LNV CC, TRI SA, ROB SH
Post-Medieval Layer L2046		15x168g	Mid 2 nd -4 th C AD	HOR RE, GRS1, BSW1, WAT RE, LNV CC
	L2048	6x68g	Roman	HOR RE, GRS1
Pit F2049	L2050	4x64g	Roman	HOR RE, GRS1

Pit F2051	L2052	3x22g	Late 2 nd –Mid 3 rd C AD	HOR RE, RHZ SA: Dr.31 dish, TRI SA
Pit F2051	L2053	5x27g	2 nd C AD	HOR RE, BSW1, LEZ SA2
Vessel containing bones F2054		4x212g	Late 2 nd –Early 3 rd C AD	GRS2: ovoid jar imitating black-burnished ware types with plain everted rim and burnished lattice on body (vessel is c.60% complete, but was probably deposited whole)
Pit F2056	L2057	52x865g	Mid 2 nd -3 rd C AD	HOR RE: jar, GRS1, GRS2, GRS3: beaker with curved, burnished rim, BSW1, LEZ SA2
Pit F2056	L2091	94x1044g	Mid 2 nd -3 rd C AD	HOR RE: jar with everted plain rim, GRS1, GRS2, GRS3, BSW1: jar with everted bead rim, WAT RE: jar with everted bead rim, RHZ SA, TRI SA
Pit F2056	L2092	1x23g	Roman	GRS1
Pit F2058	L2059	7x110g	2 nd -4 th C AD	HOR RE, GRS1, GRS2, GOD WS
Pit F2058	L2060	6x183g	Roman	HOR RE
Pit F2058	L2074	4x77g	3 rd -4 th C AD	HOR RE, HAD OX, ROB SH
Pit F2075	L2076	19x263g	Late 2 nd -3 rd C AD	HOR RE, GRS1, WAT RE, LNV CC, LEZ SA2, ROB SH, LNV WH (M): upright bead above robust, slightly undercut reeded rim
Pit F2094	L2095	4x12g	2 nd C AD	GRS1, LEZ SA2
Un-stratified	U/S	18x180g	N/A	HOR RE, GRS1, GRS2, BSW1, LNV WH, GOD WS, LEZ SA2

Table 9. Quantification of pottery by context

further data on fabric and form types is available in the Microsoft Excel spreadsheet deposited as part of the archive

6.3 The Post-Roman Pottery

Peter Thompson

The combined archaeological evaluation and excavation recovered 151 sherds weighing 2.295kg. The post-Roman pottery assemblage comprised 45% (68) medieval sherds to 55% (83) post-medieval sherds, all bar two being of late post-medieval to modern (Table 10). The medieval sherds are in the main heavily abraded to the extent that in some cases it is not clear if sherds contained glaze or not. The post-medieval and early modern sherds are in mixed condition with larger and smaller fragments, but include a complete stoneware ginger beer bottle of later 19th-early 20th centuries date (Table 11).

Period	Sherd No	Fabric Wght (g)
Medieval	68	615
Earlier Post-medieval	2	7
Late Post-medieval to modern	81	1673
	151	2,295

Table 10. Quantification of sherds by period

Methodology

The sherds were examined and recorded according to the Medieval Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski et al 2001). Medieval Fabric codes are those used for the Cambridgeshire pottery type series (Spoerry 2016), while the post-medieval codes are those used by the Museum of London which are also appropriate for Cambridgeshire.

The Pottery

Most of the medieval pottery (60 sherds/558g) comprised Ely ware with the majority in an oxidized fabric with orange surfaces and sparse to moderate chalk and shell inclusions. Pit F2107 (L2020) contained the only rim which was from a glazed jug with the beginning of a scar from a handle attachment visible. Pit F2017 (L2018) contained 7 sherds from the same green glazed jug which had faint rilling or horizontal wiping on the shoulder. There were three sherds of glazed Hedingham fine ware, including a neck sherd from a stamped strip jug in good condition which came from Pit F2010 (L2012). The remaining medieval sherds were a single greyware (MSGW) and four late medieval oxidized sandy sherds (LMO).

The two earlier post-medieval sherds comprised tin glazed earthenware and Frechen stoneware, both residual. The later pottery included the complete ginger beer bottle which was unstratified, and fragments of two late 19th century marmalade jars recovered from Feature F2004 (L2005). A sherd of black basalt ware was in sample section A in L1005.

KEY:

MSGW: Medieval sandy greyware mid 12th-15th

MEL/LMEL: Medieval Ely ware 12th-15th

HEDI: Hedingham ware mid 12th-mid 14th

LMO: Late medieval orange ware mid 14th-mid 16th

FRECH: Frechen stoneware

GRE: Glazed red earthenware 16th-19th

TGW: Tin glazed earthenware mid 17th-18th

ENGS: English stoneware late 17th+

LPMRE: Late post-medieval red earthenware 18th+

LPMBL: Late post-medieval black glazed red earthenware 18th-19th

LGRE (8.50): late glazed red earthenware 18th+

CREA: Creamware 18th-19th

PORC: Porcelain mid 18th+

RWE: factory made white earthenware late 18th+

TPW: Transfer Printed ware late 18th+

BBAS: black basalt ware late 18th – 19th

MOCH: Mocha ware late 18th+

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Sample Section A	1005	7x55g	19 th -mid 20 th	LPMRE, PORC, BBAS, MOCH, TPW LPMRE: complex flanged rim to tub or bowl form
Sample Section A	1008	3x16g	18 th -19 th	GRE, PMRE PMRE: white slipped surfaces
Pit 1015	1016	1x3g	18 th -19 th	CREA
1033	1034	1x41g	18 th -19 th	LPMBL
2004	2005	8x306g	late 19 th	LPMRE, TPW, PORC, RWE, ENGS; latter includes rim of KELLER & SONS, DUNDEE marmalade jar 1873 and a base of a second jar with 1862 and NEWC on the underside
Pit 2010?	2011	2x21g MEL	13 th -14 th	
Pit 2010	2012	1x3g HEDI	13 th -early 14 th	probably from a stamped strip jug 13 th -early 14 th
Pit 2017	2018	1x1g MEL 7x120g LMEL 2x17g LMO	14 th -15 th	MEL/LMEL: all one green glazed jug with faint
Pit 2017	2020	8x84g MEL/LMEL	13 th -15 th	MEL/LMEL: at least 3 sherds with abraded green glaze, x1 jug with upright rim and scar of strap handle
Made ground	2101	2x4g	19 th -mid 20 th	RWE
Pit 2036	2036	1x5g MEL	13 th - 15 th	
	2044	10x73g	late 18 th -19 th	LGRE, RWE
made ground	2045	4x60g 1x6g FRECH 1x3g MSGW 1x1g MEL 1x3g HEDI	late 18 th -19 th	LGRE, RWE FRECH: base of drinking jug
Layer (post-medieval)	2046	40x326g LMEL	13 th - 15 th (residual)	MEL/LMEL glazed, other sherds may have been but since abraded off. No rims
Pit 2051	2053	9x49g 1x1g TGW	19 th -early 20 th	LGRE, RWE, ENGS
Pit 2056	2091	8x45g	19 th -mid 20 th	LPMRE, TPW, PORC

Pit 2058	2059	1x8g	late 18 th -early 20 th	RWE
	2060	1x21g HEDI	mid 12 th -mid 14 th	HEDI residual?
Pit 2075	2076	5x22g	late 18 th -19 th	RWE, TPW
Pit 2075	2078	1x1g	19 th -mid 20 th	TPW
made ground	2105	1x9g	20 th	PORC
TP1	3006	1x13g	late 18 th -19 th	RWE
U/S		7x149g 2x10g LMO	19 th -early 20 th	LGRE, RWE, TPW
U/S		11x308g	Late 18 th -early 20 th	LGRE, RWE
U/S		1x520g	19 th -mid 20 th	ENGS: complete stoneware ginger beer bottle with POTTS BROS. NEWMARKET & CAMBRIDGE

Table 11. Quantification of pottery by context

6.4 The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

Excavations recovered a total of 146 fragments (12446g) of CBM in a highly-fragmented and poorly-preserved condition, with the exception of two complete bricks sampled from an extant wall. The CBM includes rare small fragments of Roman tile that were potentially re-deposited from deposits associated with the Roman settlement and sparse small fragments of peg tile that are potentially of late medieval/early post-medieval date. However, the bulk of the assemblage is of late post-medieval date, probably within the late 18th to 19th centuries, and also including Victorian to modern material (Table 12).

The CBM was quantified by fragment count and weight, with fabrics examined at x20 magnification, extant dimensions measured and further technological/decorative traits recorded as free text; with all data entered in a Microsoft Excel spread sheet that forms part of the site archive.

CBM type	Date	Frequency	Weight (g)
Tegula	Roman	1	119
Box flue tile		1	102
Flat tile (misc.)		2	358
Peg Tile (sandy/gritty)	Late medieval/early post-medieval	11	168
Peg tile (calcareous)	Post-medieval	74	2694
Peg tile (gault)		9	752
Red brick	Late 18 th -19 th century	7	6074
(Red) Brick rubble		2	95
Pantile (red)	Modern	22	1043
Engineering brick (gault)		17	1041
<i>Total</i>		<i>146</i>	<i>12446</i>

Table 12. Quantification of CBM

The earliest CBM comprised four fragments (579g) of Roman CBM contained in Pit F2036 (L2041 & L2042) and as un-stratified material. The Roman CBM was manufactured in a fabric with mid-orange surfaces/margins over a contrasting pale orange core, with inclusions of common fine quartz (<0.25mm) and sparse cream/red clay pellets (generally <2mm, but occasionally to 5mm). This fabric was noticeably smoother than the subsequent medieval and post-medieval fabrics (until modern gault bricks and peg tile). The fragment from L2041 was from the flange of a tegula roof tile (20mm thick) with the flange of equal height/width to the thickness of the body and with a slight ridge on the crest, while the flat fragment (20mm thick) from L2042 exhibited a partial key/comb mark on one face indicating that it was part of a box flue tile, used to convey air within a hypocaust heating system. Such tiles would have been associated with buildings within the Roman town of Cambridge, but the very low quantity and small size of the fragments suggests they are not directly associated but are likely to have been re-distributed by subsequent activity.

The late medieval/early post-medieval (late 15th-16th century) CBM comprised 9 fragments (113g) of peg tile contained in Sample Section A (L1005 & L1008), Pit F2006 and as un-stratified material. This red-orange peg tile was manufactured in a medium-coarse fabric tempered with common quartz sand (<0.5mm), with occasional flint also present (<5mm), resulting in a fairly abrasive finish. The peg tile was 12mm thick with lengthways striations but the fragments were of insufficient size to allow any other technological traits to be identified. Nonetheless, the fabric of the tile and their apparent thickness suggests that this peg tile was manufactured after legislation was passed to standardise quality in 1477 (Drury 1981, 131), with this peg tile potentially produced in the late 15th to 16th centuries.

In contrast, slightly larger fragments of 12mm thick peg tile were common in the assemblage, manufactured in a wither calcareous, streaky fabric or a powdery gault fabric, typical of mass-produced tiles produced locally throughout the post-medieval period (17th-19th centuries). Though never present in any concentration, relatively small fragments of post-medieval peg tile appear to have been accumulated in the back-fill of pits and made-ground layers, probably as detritus but possibly as a deliberate constituent ingredient of deliberately laid down levelling or 'make-up' deposits, including in Pits F1012, F1015, F2010, F2017, F2021, F2027, F2036, F2049, F2056, F2058, F2094, Layers L1038, L2045, L2046, L2105, L2107 and L3010.

Two complete bricks of the same type were sampled from Wall M1024, comprising red (sand-tempered) bricks with dimensions of 220x105x60mm, a smooth base, and fairly regular arrises and faces, characteristic of red bricks produced in the late 18th to 19th centuries, possibly in south Cambridgeshire or adjacent areas of Hertfordshire or Essex. Small fragments of rubble from Pits F2010, F2075 and Layer L1027 appear to be from comparable red brick.

In addition to the post-medieval CBM, gault engineering (perforated) brick and pantile were recovered from Trench F2004, Pit F2049, Made Ground L2107 and as un-stratified material, and are consistent with Victorian to 20th century construction materials.

Feature	Context	Quantity	Spot Date (of pottery)	Comment
Sample Section A	L1005	2x37g	19 th C	Peg tile
Sample Section A	L1008	7x76g	15 th -16 th C (but mostly Mid-Late 2 nd C AD)	Peg tile
Pit F1012	L1013	5x146g	\	Peg tile
Pit F1015	L1016	4x94g	19 th C	Peg tile
Wall S1024		2x5216	\	Late 18 th -19 th C red brick (two complete examples)
Layer inside wall S1024	L1027	1x9g	Mid 2 nd -4 th C AD	18 th -19 th C red brick rubble
Made Ground L1038		6x329g	\	Peg tile
Trench F2004	L2005	27x1329g	Mid 19 th -early 20 th C	Peg tile, Pantile, Engineering (Perforated) Brick
Pit F2006	L2007	1x25g	Roman	Peg tile
Pit F2010	L2011	3x126g	Mid 12 th -14 th C (but nearly all Roman sherds)	Peg tile, 18 th -19 th C red brick rubble
Pit 2017	L2018	1x3g	13 th -15 th C (includes residual Roman)	Peg tile
Pit F2021	L2022	3x72g	Roman	Peg tile
Pit F2027	L2028	1x32g	\	Peg tile
Pit F2036	L2037	3x123g	Roman	Peg tile
Pit F2036	L2041	1x119g	Roman	Roman tegula roof tile (flanged fragment)
Pit F2036	L2042	3x337g	Roman	Roman box flue tile (partial key mark), Peg tile
Pit F2036	L2044	10x432g	18 th -19 th C (mainly Roman sherds)	Peg tile
Made Ground L2045		7x144g	19 th -early 20 th C (includes residual Roman)	Peg tile
Post-Medieval Layer L2046		1x40g	Mid 12 th -14 th C (residual)	Peg tile
Pit F2049	L2050	1x42g	Roman	Peg tile
Pit F2049	L2053	19x1126g	19 th -early 20 th C (residual Roman)	Peg tile, Engineering (Perforated) Brick
Pit F2058	L2059	9x340g	Mid 18 th -19 th C (mainly residual Roman)	Peg tile
Pit F2075	L2076	5x858g	Late 18 th -19 th C	Late 18 th -19 th C red brick
Pit F2056	L2091	9x485g	19 th -early 20 th C (mainly residual Roman)	Peg tile

Pit F2094	L2095	1x32g	Roman	Peg tile
Made Ground L2105	2105	1x18g	20 th C	Peg tile
Made Ground L2107	2107	1x19g	\	Pantile
Made Ground L3010	3010	2x23g	\	Peg tile
Un-stratified	U/S	10x184g	Late 19 th -early 20 th C	Roman tegula roof tile (flat fragment), Peg tile, Pantile

Table 13. Quantification of CBM by context
further data on fabric and form types is available in the Microsoft Excel spreadsheet deposited as part of the archive

6.5 Metal Finds

Rebecca Sillwood

Introduction

A total of twenty-seven objects of metal were submitted for reporting; this breaks down as sixteen of iron, ten of copper alloy and one possibly iron. The finds were recovered from contexts varying in date from Roman to medieval and later post-medieval to modern.

Roman

Four copper alloy objects were Roman in date, plus an iron object which is likely to be Roman.

The copper alloy consists of two coins, both of which are likely to be 4th century in date, but both of which are almost entirely illegible. The larger of the two coins (U/S) has some lettering visible, but only a 'C' at the beginning of the legend is visible. This could be for Constantine, but this is not certain. The slightly smaller example (SF4; pit F2047) is completely illegible.

A copper alloy stud was also found (SF1; Pit L2020). The stud is a common enough Roman type with a flat circular head, a central raised knob, and a T-shaped bar as the shank. This type of stud does not fit easily into a category, as it could have been used in belt fittings or as a box fitting (Crummy, 1981, 115). This type of object could also span much of the Roman period and cannot be closely dated (Crummy, 1981, 117, fig. 120, 3096-3134).

The single iron object from this period is more spurious, as it is encrusted, and its form is not definite. The piece was found in an undated layer (L2098) and consists of a probable figure of eight chain link. One of the loops is definite, and well-defined, the other is filled in with ?corrosion, and could be of different form to the other loop. Figure of eight chain links are a reasonably common feature of Roman assemblages and could be used in a variety of ways (Manning, 1985, plate 64, nos. S14-S17).

Medieval and Later

Seven artefacts were assigned to this period, the earliest being a suspension ring recovered from an undated layer (L2098). This type of solid copper alloy ring is believed to have been used as a drape ring (Egan, 2012, 62, fig. 43), but other uses have also been theorised, such as suspension loops for vessels (Egan, 2012, 170, fig. 137). The truth being that this type of object could have been used in a variety of functions, and its usefulness means that it could be medieval in date but could also be post-medieval.

Three early post-medieval copper alloy jettons were found on the site, all of roughly the same period in the 16th century. Two of these reckoning counters were recovered from more modern features (SF2; made ground L2045 and pit L2053), and one from an undated layer (SF3; L2098). All are likely to be the Rose/Orb type jetton, but all appear to have been made by a different master. One was certainly made by Domianus Krauwinkel (SF2), whilst another was definitely a Hanns Krauwinkel (SF3), the last example is more worn, but maybe an example of Hans Schultes' work, and this example has also been neatly perforated in the centre. The perforation of this piece is slightly enigmatic, as if this had been perforated for suspension you would expect the hole to be close to an edge, not in the centre. This object was clearly used in a different manner after its usefulness as a reckoner was over, perhaps as a decoration, or to weigh something down in the manner of a spindle whorl, though the lightness of the piece would argue against this use. The dating of these coins is post-1543, but could be as late as 1650, though a date in the mid-late 16th century seems most likely. If these pieces were found close together it is possible that they represent a single purse loss.

An incomplete iron horseshoe was recovered from Pit L2053. This piece was heavy cast and solid, but no details can be made out on the remaining single web. There were no calkins or toe clip, and no nail holes were visible. The size and construction of the piece indicates a post-medieval date.

Finally, a distorted rectangular strip of copper alloy, found in trench L2005, was likely to be ferrule or collar for a wooden object which has rotted away.

Undated

The undated material mainly consisted of iron nails. There were thirteen in total; four found in Roman features, six in a single medieval feature, two in a later post-medieval feature, and one unstratified. Nails are a ubiquitous find from multiple periods and are obviously still in use today. The nails in the later contexts could feasibly be earlier, so there may be both Roman and medieval nails from this site.

A single iron find remains unidentified. The object is odd, with a short tapering tang, and a triangular plate riveted to it. Its function is unknown; the find was unstratified.

6.6 Lava

Rebecca Sillwood

A single fragment of grey vesicular lava was recovered from the site, from a Roman pit (L2037). The piece retains some grinding ridges on the upper surface and has a sloping outer edge. Rhenish lava is a common import used for quernstones and is used in the Roman period, as well as the medieval and later.

6.7 The Metalworking Residues

Andrew A. S. Newton

Introduction

A total of 1 piece (53g) of material, originating from 1 context, was submitted for analysis as slag. It was recovered during archaeological excavation at Mount Pleasant House, Castle Ward, Cambridge. The material was identified on morphological grounds by visual examination.

Visual examination of metalworking residues allows them to be categorised according to morphology, colour, density, and vesicularity. It should be noted, however, that not all slags are diagnostic of a particular metalworking process or part of that process. Slags are also particularly susceptible to morphological and composition alteration by secondary corrosion products.

Reference was made to the National Slag Reference Collection (Dungworth *et al* 2009) where appropriate and to the relevant subject-specific (Bayley *et al* 2008) and regional (Medlycott 2011) research frameworks.

Results

Context	Feature	Feature type	Quantity	Observations	Type
L2090	F2036B	Large pit	1; 53g	Light grey to light brown in colour on outer surfaces. Damaged surfaces reveal this lighter material to be a concretion attached to the corrosion products of the Fe item at the core of this material. Strongly magnetic.	Fe

Key: Tap=tap slag. Furn=furnace slag. Furn.St.=fired clay furnace structure. Ore=iron ore. Fe=iron. Smith=Smithing/refining debris

Discussion

The material appears to be an Fe object with a large amount of concretion (small stones, grit and corrosion products etc) adhering to its outer surface. It appears to have been flat and possible oval or circular in shape.

6.8 Animal and Human bone recovered during the Evaluation of the site

Julia E. M. Cussans

A small assemblage of bone was recovered during the trial trench evaluation which preceded excavation at Mount Pleasant house. A total of 23 bone fragments were recovered from nine contexts (Table 14). Preservation was largely recorded as OK on a five point scale ranging from very poor through to excellent. The bones showed low levels of abrasion and a small number of fresh breaks. Canid gnawing was observed on two elements, one each from L1010 and L1030.

Very few bones were identifiable to species. The majority of bones were recorded as large (cattle or horse sized) or medium (sheep or pig sized) mammal. Identifiable animal elements were a fragment of cattle premolar, a fragment of cattle sacrum and a fragment of pig humerus. None of these yielded any signs of butchery or pathology; no ageable or measurable elements were present.

Two bone fragments were identified as human or probable human. One is a piece of femur or humerus, with a fresh break across one end (L1004) and the other is a possible fragment of human clavicle. No butchery or other modifications were noted on either of these bones.

Animal bone recovered during the excavation phase of the project is described below (Curl Ch. 6.9) and the human bone assemblage recovered during the excavation of the site is described in Chapter 6.11 (Curl, see below).

Feature	Context	Description	Spot Date	Preservation	Cattle	Pig	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Human	Total
1003	1004	Fill of Natural Feature		good					1	1
	1005	Fill of Sample Section A	19th -mid 20th C	ok				1		1
	1008	Fill of Sample Section A	Mid 2nd C AD, (3 sherds 18th-19th C)	ok			1			1
1009	1010	Fill of Ditch	Roman	ok			2	3		5
1009	1011	Fill of Ditch	Mid-Late 2nd C AD	ok			1	1		2
	1027	Layer inside wall 1024	Mid 2nd-3rd C AD	ok	2		3			5
	1030	Layer under wall 1024	Roman	ok		1				1
	1035			good			6			6
	1038	Made Ground		ok					1	1
				Total	2	1	13	5	2	23

Table 14. Quantification of animal and human bone from Mount Pleasant House.

6.9 The Animal Bone (see also Appendices 6 and 7)

Julie Curl

Methodology

The analysis was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992) and Baker and Worley, 2014. All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A record was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible ages were estimated along with any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Measurements were taken where appropriate following Von Den Driesch, 1976. Counts and weights were noted for each context and counts made for each species. Where bone could not be identified to species, they were grouped as, for example, 'large mammal', 'bird' or 'small mammal'. The results were input into an Excel database for quantification and analysis. A summary catalogue and a table of measurements is included with this report and a full catalogue (with additional counts) of the faunal remains is available in the digital archive.

The bone assemblage

Quantification, provenance and preservation

Sixty-nine deposits yielded animal bone amounting to 5343g and consisting of 319 elements, which are quantified in Tables 15 (by count) and Table 16 (by weight).

Feature Type	Period and Element Count				Totals
	Medieval	Modern	Post-Med	Roman	
Depression/Pit				11	11
Made ground		6			6
Pit	52	86		69	207
Pit with vessel/bones				68	68
Post Medieval Layer			1		1
Trench		1			1
Unstratified		17			17
Vessel containing bone				8	8
Totals	52	110	1	156	319

Table 15. Quantification of the assemblage by period, feature type and count

Feature dates range from Roman to Modern, but with evidence of earlier disturbed deposits. The largest amount of bone is likely to be of a Roman date range as much was found in Roman deposits or in more recent features where the majority of artefacts were residual and of a Roman date range. Small amounts of medieval and post-medieval artefacts were also recovered with the animal bone.

The assemblage condition varies, but generally most was in reasonable condition, but quite heavily fragmented from a combination of butchering and damage from

disturbance and wear. Canid gnawing was seen in one deposit, Pit 2017, fill L2019, which might suggest scavenging or food given to a domestic or working dog; given that the gnawed bone was from an equid, it might mean that this animal which was unpopular for human consumption was given to feed domestic dogs. No burnt remains were seen.

Feature Type	Period and weights in grams				Totals
	Medieval	Modern	Post-Med	Roman	
Depression/Pit				60	60
Made ground		22			22
Pit	1084	1383		1266	3733
Pit with vessel/bones				641	641
Post Medieval Layer			21		21
Trench		5			5
Unstratified		824			824
Vessel containing bone				37	37
Totals	1084g	2234g	21g	2004g	5343g

Table 16. Quantification of the assemblage by period, feature type and weight

Species range and modifications and other observations

Seven species were identified, which are quantified by NISP in Table 17 (by Period) and Table 18 (by feature type).

Species	Period and NISP				Totals
	Medieval	Modern	Post-Med	Roman	
Cattle	4	10		14	28
Dog/wolf		11		23	34
Equid	3	6		2	11
Mammal	41	70	1	86	198
Pig/boar		5		24	29
Sheep/goat	4	8		6	18
SM - Hare				1	1
Totals	52	110	1	156	319

Table 17. Quantification of the assemblage by period, species and NISP

Interestingly, all of the species identified are of mammals, including a small mammal. No bird bone was recovered. Preservation of the small mammal in a Roman feature would suggest preservation and soil conditions are suitable for bird bone to survive, so it is possible that birds were not utilised at this site.

The assemblage is dominated by the remains of the main food mammals, cattle, sheep/goat and pig/boar.

Feature Type	Species and NISP							Totals
	Cattle	Dog/wolf	Equid	Mammal	Pig/boar	Sheep/goat	SM - Hare	
Depression/Pit	1			7		3		11
Made ground				6				6
Pit	23	12	8	142	8	14		207
Pit with vessel/bones	2	22		25	18		1	68
Post Medieval Layer				1				1
Trench				1				1
Unstratified	2		3	11		1		17
Vessel containing bone				5	3			8
Totals	28	34	11	198	29	18	1	319

Table 18. Quantification of the assemblage by feature type, species and NISP

The main food mammals

In terms of NISP, **pig/boar** were the most frequent, although they were only recovered from four fills of a Roman date, most remains were from juveniles, with one tooth from an adult. The numbers of the porcine remains were increased by a partial skeleton of a young pig/boar from a Pit F2056, fill L2057, a feature that contained a vessel with bones.

The vessel (V2054) in this pit contained a small amount of pig bone from fill L2055 and the surrounding soil contained the remaining pig skeleton and bones of cattle, sheep/goat, a butchered hare and a partial skeleton of a dog. The pig remains in this feature are of a young juvenile of approximately 2-3 months old. One possible cut was seen on the tibia, suggesting it was eaten.

Thirteen fills produced bone from **cattle**. All of the remains were from adult animals, with teeth from Pits F2075 and F2056 showing considerable wear that would suggest mature animals of eight to ten years or older. Elements present suggest whole animals were processed and consumed on site. The age of the cattle might suggest working animals, kept for traction, which is also suggested by pathologies seen on cattle bones.

Ten contexts produced remains of **sheep/goat**. Most of the remains were from sheep, but Pit F2058, fill L2059 included humeri from a sheep and from a goat. Most of the sheep/goat were produced from Roman deposits or from fills that contained largely residual Roman finds. Most of the ovicaprids were adults, with one pit fill producing a juvenile premolar.

Other mammals

Eight fills produced remains from **equids**. Most of the remains were from teeth, but bones were seen in fills L2019 and L2044, both of which had been butchered. The size of the equid remains would suggest pony-sized animals. Butchering was seen on two bones, with a skinning cut on a metatarsal from fill L2044 and a chop on a radius from L2019.

A single **Hare** (*Lepus* sp) tibia was found in pit fill L2057, which had been butchered, showing its use for meat and perhaps skin.

Three fills produced remains of **dogs**. A single metapodial was found in the Pit F2006, fill L2007 which was from a medium to large sized canid. The pit F2056, which contained a vessel with animal bones, produced a range of animals including a dog, with 11 bones in fill L2091 and 22 bones in fill L2057. The bones in Pit F2056 appear to be from the same animal. Metrical data from the dog limbs in Pit F2056 suggest an animal of approximately 18 to 19cm at the shoulder, suggesting a small and short breed of dog, the limbs of which were quite light and straight. The dog in Pit F2056 showed slight arthritic growth on a foot bone and on a distal humerus, both of which might be sufficient to produce a slight limping at times. No butchering was seen on any of the canid remains.

Element range

Cattle were represented by a range of elements, suggesting whole animals were processed, and similar findings were noted with the pig/boar.

Generally the sheep/goat were dominated by teeth, although main carcass and meat-bearing elements were found in a few fills. Equid bones were also dominated by teeth, with two of the eight equid fills producing limb bones. It is possible that these animals were divided and consumed in different locations.

It is likely that the main dog in Pit F2056 was buried whole and later disturbed, the lack of butchering would suggest this animal was not even skinned.

Butchering

Butchering was seen on the main meat animals with heavy cleaver or axe chops from dismemberment and finer cuts from the removal of meat. Fine knife cuts were also seen on lower limb and foot bones from the skinning process.

More of the cattle remains showed butchering that was seen on the porcine and ovicaprid bone, but this may be largely due to the size of the carcass and bones and the amount of butchering required would be greater than with the smaller animals. The pig/boar skeleton in the assemblage only showed a single cut mark, which might suggest a whole roasted animal that would leave little or no butchering evidence as meat would be easy to pull from the bone.

Two equid bones in the assemblage also show butchering. A radius from pit 2017, fill 2019 had been chopped, this may suggest consumption, or perhaps dismemberment of the carcass to fit into its burial place. An equid metatarsal from Pit F2036, fill L2044 showed a cut mark on the distal end of the bone that would suggest the animal was at least skinned.

Some of the fragments of mammal bone had been butchered, including some chopped and cut sections that might have been prepared for inclusion in soups and stews.

The hare tibia from Pit F2056, fill L2057 had also been chopped and cut, attesting to its use for meat.

Pathologies

Slight arthritic growth was observed on a humerus and metapodial from the small dog skeleton from pit 2056, fill 2057. The arthritic growth would indicate an older animal or perhaps one with injuries, possibly a working animal.

A cattle metacarpal in the assemblage showed a small lesion on the proximal articular end of the bone which suggests *Osteochondrosis dissecans*, which results from wear on the joints at a young age, perhaps from early training for ploughing or cart pulling.

Conclusions

The bulk of the bone in the faunal assemblage was derived from the main meat animals. Most of the meat appears to be derived from cattle, which also provided traction for ploughs or carts. Pig/boar and sheep/goat supplied almost equal amounts of meat here, a large part of a porcine carcass suggest whole roasting of pigs. Hunting might be suggested by some of the porcine remains but also with hare, which was certainly eaten.

Equids would provide traction, but these ponies have never been popular for meat for human consumption in Britain, so it is possible the chopped radius was as a result of dismemberment for fitting into a burial area. However, canid gnawing on the bone might indicate that this meat could have been intended for domestic or working dogs on the site.

The bulk of the dog bones at this site appear to be from one small, short dog, which had suffered with some arthritis. Such small dogs were first seen in Roman Britain (Smith 2006; Crockford 2000) and these animals may have been pets, but could equally have been working animals, perhaps used for herding or hunting. Such a dog might be similar to the ancient breed the Swedish Vallhund which, like modern Corgis, were cattle herders or Dachshunds that were used for hunting badgers.

The lack of bird bone is surprising, but these may have been kept and consumed elsewhere or perhaps they were not favoured for food at this site; it is also possible

that a recovery bias is responsible with the lack of bird as there is only one small mammal bone present, examination of sieved material might rectify this bias.

Overall, the faunal assemblage is difficult to fully interpret as it is of a possible mixed date and suggests disturbed finds and residual remains.

6.10 The Mollusc Assemblage (see also Appendix 10)

Julie Curl

Methodology

The molluscs were identified to species using a variety of reference material. Shells were catalogued by species and where appropriate, counts were made of the number of individual species present (NISP), counts of top and base shells and an estimate of the minimum number of individuals (MNI). Bivalve shells are known to have been used as painter's palettes and the remains are examined for any traces of pigments. Shells are also examined for any cut marks that would confirm their use for food from the prising apart of the shells or removal of meat with a knife.

Quantification, provenance and preservation

Twenty-four contexts produced mollusc remains amounting to 1510g and consisting of 132 elements, which are quantified in Table 19.

Context	Feature	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Freshwater	Marine	Land	Species	NISP	Top shell	Base shell	MNI	Apex	Fragments
2005	2004	2	9		2		Oyster	2		2	2	2	
2012	2010	12	132		12		Oyster	12	4	5	5	9	3
2020	2017	1	2		1		Oyster	1					1
2022	2021	6	42		6		Oyster	6	1	2	2	3	3
2026	2025	2	40		2		Oyster	2	1	1	1	2	
2029	2027	5	23		5		Oyster	5	1	2	2	3	2
2037	2036	2	40		2		Oyster	2		2	2	2	
2041	2036	2	36		2		Oyster	2	1	1	1	2	
2042	2036	1	6		1		Oyster	1					1
2042	2036	41	562		41		Oyster	41	14	12	14	26	15
2044	2036	2	16		2		Oyster	2		1	1	1	1
2044	2036	4	59		4		Oyster	4	2	2	2	4	
2045	2045	2	13		2		Oyster	2	1	1	1	2	
2046	2046	1	2		1		Oyster	1					1
2048	2047	1	30		1		Oyster	1	1		1	1	
2050	2049	1	12		1		Oyster	1		1	1		
2053	2051	1	6		1		Oyster	1		1	1	1	

2057	2056	14	100		14		Oyster	14	2	3	3	5	9
2059	2058	9	50		9		Oyster	9	2	3	3	5	4
2074	2071	1	4		1		Oyster	1		1		1	
2076	2075	8	95		8		Oyster	8		6	6	6	2
2086	2036B	2	60		2		Oyster	2	1	1	1	2	
2090	2036B	2	76		2		Oyster	2	1	1	1	2	
2091	2056	8	60		8		Oyster	8	2	2	2	4	4
U/S	U/S	2	35		2		Oyster	2	1	1	1	2	
Totals		Qty	Wt (g)	Totals				To	Bas	MN	Frag		
		132	1510					p	e	l	s		
								35	51	53	46		

Table 19. Quantification of the mollusc assemblage.

The shell in this assemblage is generally in good condition, with many complete shells present, although some fragmentation has occurred.

No burnt shell was seen in this assemblage and no post-burial damage from invertebrates was seen.

All of the molluscs recorded are of marine origin. Marine worm activity and remains of sponge were evident on some shells, attesting to their growth in a natural sea environment rather than being raised in tanks.

The mollusc assemblage and discussion

All of the shells in this assemblage are from the Common Oyster (*Ostrea edulis*). This species is usually the most common edible marine molluscs to be found on archaeological sites from all periods; particularly common in the Roman period and in medieval deposits. The Common Oyster is found all around the British coastline, often in quite shallow waters.

All shells were examined for cuts which are sometimes seen where the bivalves were prised open to remove the flesh, with seven shells in the assemblage showing these cuts. Collection methods could not be determined from these remains as none showed the typical puncture marks sometimes seen on top shells that occur when shells are dredged.

It was noted that there were a higher number of the flat base shells in the assemblage, which might suggest that some of the concave top shells might have been selected, perhaps for serving the oysters or to use as painter's palettes. However, no pigments were seen on any of the shells in the assemblage, although they could have been used at another site.

6.11 The Human Bone (see also Appendices 8 and 9)

Julie Curl

Methodology

The human remains were recorded and assessed following modified guidelines produced by English Heritage (Mays, 2004) and the IFA (Brickley, M and McKinley, J.I.(eds). 2004). All of the bones were quantified by skeleton number or context and an estimate of the minimum number of individuals was recorded based on counts of the most frequent elements recorded, estimation of sex and ages of those present. Bones were examined for any pathologies, genetic traits and modifications which were recorded. Fusion of bone and tooth eruption and wear would be noted when possible to allow estimation of ages following Brothwell (1981). Where complete and suitable elements were present, these were recorded for the number of elements that could provide measurements for estimation of stature using the regression formulae of Trotter and Gleser (1952 and 1958).

Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 918g of human bone, consisting of twenty-nine pieces, was recovered from three deposits, which are quantified in Table 20.

Ctxt/Grave	Feature No	Feature	Period	Count	Weight (g)	Male/ Female	Age
2037	2036	Pit	?Roman	2	39	U	Adult
2042	2036		?Roman	25	282	U	Young Adult
2089	2036B	Pit	?Roman	1	440	M	Sub-adult
U/S				1	157	?M	Adult
Totals				29	918g		

Table 20. Quantification of the human remains by context, feature, period, count and weight

Most of the human bone was recovered from pit fills and was found in association with artefacts of a wide date range, although the bulk of the finds in the same fills are largely residual Roman remains. The human bone is mostly in good condition, although some wear occurred on the unstratified bone and fragmentation has occurred on skull fragments due to the fragile nature of the bone; some damage is likely to have occurred when bone was disturbed and redeposited.

The human remains by feature

Pit F2036

Two deposits in this pit produced human remains. These remains were recovered with animal bone, including a sheep/goat molar and a butchered cattle humerus; other finds include pottery, CBM, shell, and glass.

Context L2037 yielded an adult vertebra that showed some degenerative wear on the surfaces, typical wear seen with manual labour and strain. Skull fragments with fusion lines still visible were also seen in the fill L2037.

Fill L2042 produced further fragments of skull, with pieces of frontal bones, temporal and nasal bones and parts of the upper orbits.

Pit F2036B

The right femur from feature F2036B, context L2089 is from a teenager or young adult. The femur is nearly fully fused at both the distal and proximal (femur head) ends, with the fusion occurring between approximately 15 to 20 years of age at the proximal end of the bone and between 16 and 23 years at the distal end, putting this individual in that age range.

There is a small (approximately 20mm in length) ossified haematoma on the outer side of the proximal end of the bone, below the greater trochanter and close to the gluteal tuberosity. This pathology is likely to have occurred from long-term or repeated pressure on the right hip, perhaps from a bag, weapon or equipment.

Metrical data from this bone has produced sex and stature information for this femur. The diameter of the femur head needs to be over 47.5mm for a clear identification of male and this not fully fused bone at 48.3mm clearly shows a male. The height was estimated for this young male, with an approximate height of 164cm or 5 feet four and a half inches. If the individual had survived, he could have achieved a much greater height by the time he was fully grown.

The human bone in L2036B was found with butchered cattle and sheep remains, pottery and shell.

Unstratified

Unstratified soils produced an adult human tibia shaft. The bone showed some surface wear and both the proximal and distal ends were missing.

Conclusions

The human remains at this site were discovered in relative isolation and not articulated, they were also found with animal bone, ceramics and other finds and

these were of a mixed date range. As the bulk of the associated finds are largely residual Roman, it is perhaps most likely that the human remains are of a Roman date.

The human remains in Pit F2036B produced the most information with metrical data showing a young male around 18-20 years old of around average (perhaps below average, depending on age) height. The skull fragments in Pit 2036 also showed a quite young adult.

The human remains are clearly disturbed from their original place of deposition and, as a result, difficult to interpret any further.

6.12 The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

During excavations at Mount Pleasant House, five bulk soil samples for environmental archaeological investigation were taken and processed. Sampled deposits spanned the Roman (Phase 1), medieval (Phase 2) and post-medieval (Phase 3) periods. The aim of the investigation was to recover palaeoeconomic and palaeoenvironmental material to further investigate conditions and activities on the site during its past occupation. The small number of samples reflects the level of disturbance of the archaeological deposits, which made it difficult to select secure contexts for sample retrieval.

Methods

Samples were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using standard flotation methods. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 500µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 1mm. The dried light fractions were sorted under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical and molluscan remains were identified and recorded using reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and Cameron 1979; Kerney 1999) and a reference collection of modern seeds. Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

Results

The data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 21.

Phase 1

No carbonised plant macrofossils were recovered from the two Phase 1 samples. Sample 5 of pit fill L2092 (F2056) contained common oak (*Quercus* sp.) charcoal, although mostly as only small fragments. Sample 4 of pit fill L2050 (F2049) contained abundant mollusc shells. These included grassland species *Pupilla muscorum*, but were dominated by aquatic taxa *Anisus leucostoma* and *Planorbis planorbis*.

Phase 2

A single carbonised barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grain was identified within Sample 2 of upper pit fill L2012 (F2010). This was accompanied by common mollusc shells. Mollusc species included a number of grassland (*Pupilla muscorum* and *Vallonia* sp.), ground litter (*Trichia hispida* group) and wet ground (*Carychium* sp.) taxa but was dominated by shells of aquatic species. These included *Anisus leucostoma*, *Blithynia tentaculata* and *Gyraulus crista*.

Phase 3

The single Phase 3 sample from pit fill L2042 (F2036) contained no identifiable carbonised plant macrofossils. Abundant mollusc shells were dominated by aquatic taxa, including *Anisus leucostoma*, *Blithynia tentaculata*, *Gyraulus crista* and *Planorbis planorbis*.

Conclusions

The bulk samples from excavations at Mount Pleasant House contained few remains from the use or processing of cereals, being restricted to a single barley grain in medieval pit fill L2012. These results would appear to suggest that such activities and the deposition of domestic debris were not occurring in the vicinity of the sampled deposits. However, due to the small number of samples and disturbed nature of the deposits, it is difficult to be certain whether this is representative of activities at the site.

Mollusc shells were common and contained significant numbers of aquatic taxa. Whether these were from localised flooding or standing water within cut features is difficult to determine. Roman pit F2049 contained predominantly slum species *Anisus leucostoma*, which can withstand seasonal desiccation within a cut feature or similar. The shells from medieval and post-medieval deposits were more varied and may indicate an alternative source outside the pits themselves.

Site code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Volume (litres)	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Hazelnut shell	Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants					Other remains	
						Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes		Charcoal>2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules		
Phase 1																						
ECB5167	4	2050	2049	Fill of Pit	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XXX	<i>Anisus leucostoma</i> , <i>Planorbis planorbis</i> , <i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	X	-	-	-	-	-	Coal (X)
ECB5167	5	2092	2056	Fill of Pit	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phase 2																						
ECB5167	1	2011	2010	Basal Fill of Pit	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
ECB5167	2	2012	2010	Upper Fill of Pit	20	X	-	Hord (1)	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Anisus leucostoma</i> , <i>Blithynia tentaculata</i> , <i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Gyraulus crista</i> , <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phase 3																						

ECB5167	3	2042	2036	Fill of Pit	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	<i>Anisus leucostoma</i> , <i>Blithynia tentaculata</i> , <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Gyraulus crista</i> , <i>Planorbis planorbis</i> , <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Succinea/Oxyloma</i> sp., <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	X	-	X	-	-	Coal (X)
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Table 21. Results from the bulk sample light fractions from Mount Pleasant House. Abbreviations: Hord = barley (*Hordeum* sp.).

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Prehistoric activity

7.1.1 The earliest evidence for human activity identified at this site is represented by the two pieces (33g) of struck flint recovered as residual material and which have been assigned a date in the late Neolithic to early Bronze Age periods. Struck flint of similar date has been recorded at locations in the surrounding area (see above). However, the site lies within the core area of the mid 1st century Iron Age oppida (HER MCB10226) that occupied this area. Clarke has stated that the 'abundance of excellent flint in East Anglia rendered it a cheap and effective material for tool making in all periods' (1939, 6) and that 'many of the numerous East Anglian surface flint industries may well belong to the Iron Age' (1939, 37). The possibility must therefore be considered that this struck flint may be of more recent origin than its appearance suggests.

7.2 The Roman features

7.2.1 The identification of a significant density of Roman archaeology within the site is in keeping with what was previously known about the site. It lies at the western extent of the Roman fort and later town of *Durolipons/Duroliponte* (HER MCB6364). Part of the site was subject to a watching brief in 1974 (under the site code MPH) and appears to have been used for settlement activity (Alexander & Pullinger 1999).

7.2.2 The pottery assemblage appears to be indicative of a date in the mid/late 2nd to early 3rd centuries AD (Peachey Ch. 3.2) although coins recovered from the site are potentially of 4th century date (Sillwood Ch. 3.5). During the 2nd century, reorganisation of the western part of the Roman settlement took place, involving levelling the fort and infilling the pits and ditches of the derelict Iron Age village. Single-room wattle and daub houses, most with fenced or ditched gardens and gravelled yards, were built, and there were numerous pits and timber-lined wells (Alexander & Pullinger 1999, 35). By the 3rd century there was evidence of dereliction in the Mount Pleasant area where quarrying for gravel took place among the houses. The quantity of rubbish in some of the large pits was considered to suggest that the settlement was flourishing elsewhere and that a system of rubbish disposal was in operation. Most of the small houses and yards seem to have been disused, with the rubbish pits and quarry features dug through them (Alexander & Pullinger 1999, 49). The ceramic evidence and the character of the archaeology recorded during the recent excavation at the site is consistent with use of the area for the disposal of refuse material in pits at around the time indicated by Alexander and Pullinger (1999, 49). There was, however, no indication of the earlier domestic habitations that were present in the vicinity prior to the refuse deposition activity.

7.2.3 In one of these pits, F2056, was some suggestion of structured deposition. This consisted of the presence of Vessel V2054, a sandy grey ware pot which held a small quantity of pig bone. This was present in the tertiary fill of the pit, above two fills which contained very few finds and beneath one which contained a large quantity of artefactual material. This sequence and pattern of infill might indicate deliberate and structured deposition. Structured deposition has been described as

the placing of deposits in features in a structured and recurring manner (Cunliffe and Poole 1995, 83) or 'the deliberate deposition of specially selected 'packages' of objects of different kinds, repetitively and sequentially in certain positions within the fill matrices of certain features' (Lally 2008a & b). The use of refuse material in acts of structured deposition is noted in prehistoric contexts, particularly in the Neolithic and late Bronze Age; it is possible that such material was deliberately curated for use in acts of this type (Garrow 2006) and as Brück (1995, 255) notes, many societies view rubbish and refuse as being a source of symbolic fertility and regeneration, at least in part due to its potential for use as manure. Structured deposition has been suggested at sites of Roman date. Clarke (2000, 24) asserts that the character of finds assemblages recovered from pits at the Newstead military complex is redolent of prehistoric structured deposition. The deposition of numerous shoe soles into a pit at Lullingstone villa in Kent is also considered to represent an act of structured deposition (van Driel-Murray 1999, 137).

7.2.4 Symbolic activity has been recorded elsewhere in Roman Cambridge; to the north-east of the current site, a series of ritual pits were recorded. These were compared to similar 'shafts' recorded at Folly Lane, St Albans and obviously associated with the major Roman settlement at *Verulamium*. The smashed samian, flagons, amphorae and other imported wares, whole layers filled with oyster shell, several thousand iron objects, unusual animal bones such as cat, hare and chicken, as well as the normal pig, cattle and sheep, recovered from these features at both sites are suggested to represent high status feasting and amusement possibly associated with funerary rites (Taylor 1999, 79). Essentially though, this material is refuse material and the presence of the remains of three complete dog skeletons with iron collars forming a triangle around a pot (Taylor 1999, 79), is comparable to a pot containing pig bone. It is possible, therefore, that the deposition of Vessel V2054 represents an act similar to that recorded to the north-east, although perhaps, due to the character of the associated artefacts, conducted by members of the local Roman population a few rungs down the social ladder.

7.3 Medieval activity

7.3.1 The site lies in an area, close to the castle, in which medieval activity is well attested. The Ashwickestone or Ashwycke Stone, one of two medieval stone crosses in the vicinity of Cambridge Castle, was located on the western side of Huntingdon Road/Castle Street at its junction with Mount Pleasant (Clark 1907, xx-xxi; Stokes 1917, 23) and medieval occupation may have occurred in this area. Indeed, medieval wells and earthworks have previously been recorded at Mount Pleasant (HER 05240a). The presence, therefore, of features of this date and pottery and other finds present as residual and/or intrusive material is not unexpected.

7.3.2 While they are an intriguing find, the presence of large irregular un-faced limestone blocks (F1032) in Test Pit 4 cannot with any confidence be stated to be associated with the Ashwickestone/Ashwycke Stone. The location of this medieval stone cross, as suggested by Clark (1907, xx-xxi) and Stokes (1917, 23) was some 60m from Test Pit 4 (although the position of the junction of Huntingdon Road/Castle Street with Mount Pleasant could have changed slightly over time). This material could have feasibly derived from any building project utilising stone in the

surrounding area from the medieval period until the 18th to 19th centuries when Wall Footing M1024, which overlay them, was constructed.

7.3.3 In that part of medieval Cambridge to the north of the river, the dominant feature was the castle, closely followed by the churches of St. Peter, St Giles, and All Saints. Aside from these, the main activities undertaken in this part of the city during this period were agriculture and quarrying for gravel and marl, although there is some evidence for small-scale domestic occupation (Cessford and Dickens 2005, 95). The presence of pottery and peg tile of medieval date, and animal bone within the medieval features, suggests that the activity recorded here may have been associated with domestic occupation. The heavily abraded character of the pottery might indicate that the material represents refuse deposits dumped at this location after accumulation elsewhere; perhaps the castle or the limited domestic occupation sites in the area. However, this degree of abrasion may be the result of the repeated disturbance the site has undergone and which has clearly led to significant levels of residuality and intrusiveness amongst the finds assemblages.

7.4 Post-medieval to modern activity

7.4.1 The earliest indication of post-medieval activity came from the site's artefactual assemblage. This consisted of peg tile potentially produced in the late 15th to 16th centuries and three copper alloy jettons (SFs 2 and 3 and another example found in L2053). Despite the presence of artefacts of this date, the dating evidence was insufficient for any of the cut features to be assigned such a date with most of these items present as residual material in later features. Nonetheless, the presence of finds of this date suggests that some degree of 16th century activity occurred at this location but which must have been masked by the significant later activity that the site has been subject to.

7.4.2 Several of the large Phase 3 features were interpreted during excavation as being associated with quarrying activity. Cessford and Dickens (2005, 95) note that the area to the north of the river Cam was subject to quarrying for gravel and marl in the medieval period and it is possible that the extraction of such material was carried out in the period represented by Phase 3. However, coprolite mining is understood to have been undertaken in the area (see above). During the 19th century it was found that the Cambridge Greensand, upon which the city lies, a sandy facies of the Upper Gault, which marked a non-sequence at the base of the Chalk Marl, was particularly rich in phosphatic nodules (Ford and O'Connor 2009, 96). These phosphatic nodules, often referred to as coprolites, which is an inaccurate term as they do not solely consist of fossilised faecal matter, were treated with sulphuric acid to produce a mixture of calcium mono-, di-, or tri-hydro-phosphate and calcium sulphate which makes an effective fertiliser. From the middle of the 19th century Cambridgeshire became the centre of the industry with areas to the south-west and north-east of Cambridge particularly prominent (Ford and O'Connor 2009, 96-97, fig. 7). In order to extract the coprolites, the depth and extent of each bed had to be determined and this was initially done by digging a coffin-like pit (O'Connor 2001, 49). The steep sided F2036 and F2071 (although undated) might be considered to conform to this description. Full-scale coprolite extraction would have caused much more severe disturbance to the site as, once the seam was located, removal of the material was

carried out using open-cast methods and whole fields were torn up (Ford and O'Connor 2009, 98). It is unlikely that extraction of this type was carried out here but it is feasible that the site may have been investigated for its potential coprolite yield.

7.4.3 The site was formerly occupied by an engineering works or garage and between 1938 and 1955 underground storage tanks associated with this establishment were inserted into the site (AOC 2016). It is possible that some of the more regular features (such as F2036 and F2071) represent the pits in which such tanks were sunk or other elements of the engineering works.

7.4.4 The entire human bone assemblage present at this site was recovered from Pit F2036. The modern date of this feature suggests that this human bone must represent residual material, disturbed and redeposited from elsewhere when the feature was backfilled. This feature is suggestive of the longevity of land use at this location and the density in which material associated with that use has been deposited here; pottery recovered from it was variously dated as Roman, medieval, and early modern which is consistent with what is known about the occupation and development of this part of Cambridge.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Archaeological work conducted at Mount Pleasant House by Archaeological Solutions between 2017 and 2018 has identified archaeological remains and deposits of Roman and medieval date which accord with previous investigation conducted in the vicinity (Alexander & Pullinger 1999, 35) and with what is currently understood about the history of land use in this area. These investigations demonstrated that the site has been subject to significant disturbance in the later post-medieval and early modern periods. It is possible that this relates to 19th/early 20th investigation of the site to test its suitability for coprolite extraction. However, the site has been subject to significant disturbance in the 20th century, firstly through the construction (and operation) of an engineering works/garage here, and then in the 1970s with the construction of the large Mount Pleasant House building. The site may be characterised by the disturbed nature of its deposits and the fact that much of the artefactual assemblage recovered during archaeological investigation may not have been in its original depositional context.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Cambridge County Council Archaeological Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Seg.	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
1003	1004		2	Fill of Natural Feature					53			
	1005		3	Layer	19th-mid 20th C	7	55	37				
	1008		3	? Buried Soil	Mid 2nd C AD, residual Roman (3 sherds 18th-19th C)	24	252	76	2			
1009	1010		3	Fill of Ditch	Roman	2	3		75			
	1011		3	Fill of Ditch	Mid-Late 2nd C AD	7	136		12			
1012	1013		3	Fill of Pit				146				
1015	1016		5	Fill of Pit	18th-19th C	1	3	94				
1017	1018		5	Fill of Pit	Roman	5	35					
	1035											
	1024		4	Wall Footing				5216				
	1027		4	Layer	Mid 2nd-3rd C AD (residual)	2	9	9	122			
1031	1028		4	Fill of Pit	Roman	2	16					
	1029		4		Mid 2nd-4th C AD (residual)	10	153			Fe.Frag	1	26
	1030		4	Layer	Roman (residual)	3	26		15			
1033	1034		4	Fill of Pit	18th-19th C	1	41					
	1038		5	Made Ground				329	5			
2004	2005			Fill of Trench	Late 19th C	8	306	1329	5	O.Shell Fe.Frags Glass Coke Cu.Frag	53 6 1	9 902 306 29 4
2006	2007			Fill of Pit	Roman	2	17	25	119	Fe.Frag	1	4
2008	2009			Fill of Pit	Roman	1	6		60			

2010	2011			Fill of Pit	13th-14th C (nearly all Roman sherds)	47	770	126	516	Fe Frags	5	38	
	2012			Fill of Pit	13th-early 14th C (residual Roman)	3	88			O.Shell		132	
2013	2014			Fill of Pit	Roman	1	5		18				
2017	2018			Fill of Pit	14th-15th C (includes residual Roman)	20	230	3	94				
	2019			Fill of Pit					411				
	2020			Fill of Pit	13th-15th C (also residual Roman sherds)	23	299		26	SF1 Cu.Object O.Shell S.Flint	1 1	3 2 30	
2021	2022			Fill of Pit	Late 2nd-mid 3rd C AD	30	248	72	156	O.Shell		42	
2023	2024			Fill of Pit	Mid 2nd-4th C AD	1	96						
2025	2026			Fill of Pit	Roman	4	53		198	O.Shell		23	
2027	2028			Fill of Pit				32					
	2029			Fill of Pit	Mid 2nd-4th C AD	8	91		25	O.Shell Lava Stone		40 1	
2036	2037			Fill of Pit	13th- 15th C (residual Roman)	10	92	123	37	H.Bone Quern Frag O.Shell	1	39 195 36	
												O.Shell	
	2041				Fill of Pit	Mid 2nd-4th C AD	11	172	119				
	2042				Fill of Pit	Roman	98	1111	337	380	Glass H.Bone O.Shell O.Shell	1	5 282 562 6
													Mid 2nd-4th C AD
2044				Fill of Pit	Late 18th-19th C (mainly Roman sherds)	33	318	432	105	O.Shell Clay Pipe	2	59 14	

		B			Late 2nd-early 3rd C AD	15	173	94	1	Glass O.Shell	1	41 16
2036 B	2086			Fill of Pit	Roman	4	33			O.Shell		60
	2088			Fill of Pit	Roman	1	7					
	2089			Fill of Pit						H.Bone		440
	2090	B		Fill of Pit	Mid 2nd-3rd C AD	4	29		63	O.Shell Slag		76 53
	2045			Made Ground	Late 18th-19th C (includes residual Roman)	14	109	144	22	SF2 Coin O.Shell Clay Pipe	1	2 13 14
	2046			Post Medieval Layer	13th-15th C (residual)	55	494	40	21	O.Shell		2
2047	2048			Fill of Pit	Roman	6	68		51	SF4 Coin O.Shell Fe Frag	1 1	2 30 3
2049	2050			Fill of Pit	Roman	4	64	42	17	O.Shell		12
2051	2052			Fill of Pit	Late 2nd-mid 3rd C AD	3	22		36	Pb Frags	2	6
	2053			Fill of Pit	19th-early 20th C (residual Roman)	15	77	1126	67	Coin O.Shell Clay Pipe Fe Frags	1 3	2 6 24 213
2054				Vessel Containing Bones	Late 2nd-early 3rd C AD	4	212		37			
2056	2057			Fill of Pit Containing Vessel	Mid 2nd-3rd C AD	52	865		641	Fe Frag Shale O.Shell	1	12 1 100
	2091			Upper Fill of Pit	19th-mid 20th C (mainly residual Roman)	102	1089	485	330	Fe Frags Fe Horse Shoe Shale	5 1	260 293 25

										Coke		22
										Glass		15
										O.Shell		60
										S.Flint	1	3
	2092			Fill of Pit	Roman	1	23		115			
2058	2059			Upper Fill of Pit	Late 18th-early 20th C (mainly residual Roman)	8	118	340	309	Clay Pipe	2	10
										Fe Horse Shoe	1	264
										O.Shell		50
	2060			Lower Fill of Pit	Mid 12th-mid 14th C (mainly residual Roman)	7	204					
2071	2074			Upper Fill of Pit	3rd-4th C AD	4	77		105	O.Shell		4
2075	2076			Fill of Pit	Late 18th-19th C	24	285	858	430	O.Shell		95
										Clay Pipe		20
										Slate		78
										Shale		4
										Fe. Frag	1	18
	2078			Fill of Pit	19th-mid 20th C	1	1					
2094	2095			Fill of Pit	2nd C AD	4	12	32	124			
	2098			Layer						SF3 Coin	1	1
										Fe Frag	1	113
										Cu Alloy Object	1	5
	2101			Made Ground	19th-mid 20th C	2	4					
	2105			Made Ground	20th C	1	9	18		Shale		20
	2107			Made Ground				19				
	3004			Buried Soil						Coke		6
3005	3006			Fill of Pit	Late 18th-19th C	1	13					
	3008			Made Ground						Leather		35
	3010			Made Ground				23		Glass	1	5
	U/S			Unstratified	19th-mid 20th C	39	1167	814	824	H.Bone		157
										Fe Frags	2	47
										Fe Horse Shoe	2	419

																					O.Shell		35
																					Roman	1	6
																					Coin		
																					Clay Pipe		13

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OASIS ID: archaeol7-328262

Project details

Project name	MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, CASTLE WARD, CAMBRIDGE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION RESEARCH ARCHIVE REPORT
Short description of the project	In July and August 2017 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological excavation of land at Mount Pleasant House, Castle Ward, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire The excavation was required by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET), as advisors to the LPA, to provide for the requirements of a planning approval condition (Cambridge City Council Ref. 16/1389 /FUL). The development comprises the proposed demolition of an existing office block, removal of car parking spaces and erection of new college accommodation (243 en-suite rooms and 34 studios), landscaping and access. The excavation followed a trial trench evaluation undertaken in May and June 2017 by Archaeological Solutions Ltd (Barlow 2017) and was itself followed by a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording conducted by Archaeological Solutions Ltd during removal of the remaining foundations of Mount Pleasant House in 2017 and 2018 The work identified archaeological remains and deposits of Roman and medieval date which accord with previous investigation conducted in the vicinity (Alexander and Pullinger 1999, 35) and with what is currently understood about the history of land use in this area. These investigations demonstrated that the site has been subject to significant disturbance in the later post-medieval and early modern periods. It is possible that this relates to 19th/early 20th investigation of the site to test its suitability for coprolite extraction. However, the site has been subject significant disturbance in the 20th century, firstly through the construction (and operation) of an engineering works/garage here, and then in the 1970s with the construction of the large Mount Pleasant House building. The site may be characterised by the disturb nature of its deposits and the fact much of the artefactual assemblage recovered during archaeological investigation may not have been in its original depositional context.
Project dates	Start: 01-07-2017 End: 31-08-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	P7094 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECB5167 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	ROMAN POT CONTAINING PIG BONES; HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS (REDEPOSITED IN POST-MED/MODERN FEATURE) Roman
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"

Prompt Planning condition

Project location

Country England
 Site location CAMBRIDGESHIRE CAMBRIDGE CAMBRIDGE Mount Pleasant House, Castle Ward, Cambridge
 Postcode CB3 0BL
 Study area 5952 Square metres
 Site coordinates TL 44295 59370 52.213200821422 0.112248425415 52 12 47 N 000 06 44 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 18.5m Max: 18.5m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Solutions Ltd
 Project brief originator Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team
 Project design originator Jon Murray
 Project director/manager Jon Murray
 Project supervisor Archaeological Solutions Ltd
 Type of sponsor/funding body Howard Osborne
 Name of sponsor/funding body Howard Osborne

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store
 Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","other"
 Digital Archive recipient Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store
 Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","other"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store
 Paper Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","other"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, CASTLE WARD, CAMBRIDGE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION RESEARCH ARCHIVE REPORT
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EVALUATION



1
Test pit 1



2
Bricks at the base of Test Pit 1



3
Test Pit 2



4
Pits 1009 and 1012 in Test Pit 3



5
Test Pit 4



6
Wall 1024 and pit 1031 in Test Pit 4



7
Pits 1017 and 1022 and Wall 1019 in Test Pit 5



8
Pit 1022 in Test Pit 5



9
F1015 in Test Pit 5



10
F1053 in Test Pit 6



11
Test Pit 6



12
Test Pit 7



13
View of Trench 8 looking north-east



14
Sample Section 8A looking south-east



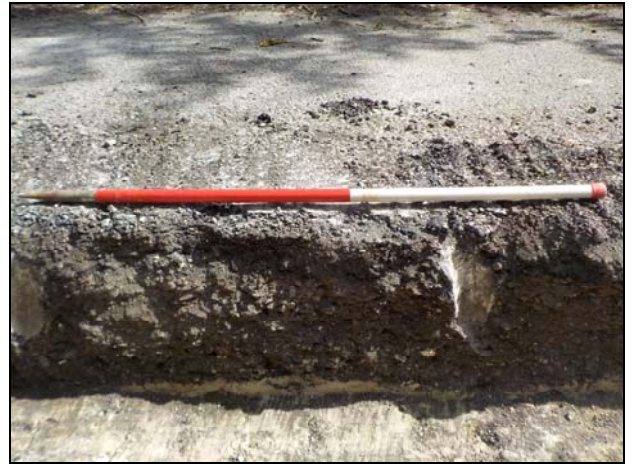
15
View of Trench 9A looking south-east



16
View of Trench 9B looking south-east



17
F1048 in Trench 9B looking north-east



18
Sample Section 9A looking north-east



19
Sample Section 9B looking north-east



20
Sample Section 9C looking south-east



21
Sample Section 9D looking south-west

EXCAVATION AND MONITORING



22
Excavation area being stripped



23
Excavation in progress



24
Modern Ditch 2004 with pipe at the base



25
Pits 2006 & 2008



26
Pit 2017



27
Pit 2036



28
Pit 2036B



29
Pit 2047



30
Pit 2049



31
Pit 2051



32
Pit 2056



33
Pit 2058



34
Pit 2071



35
Pit 2075



36
Pit 2081



37
Pit 2094



38
Pit 2096



39
Pits 2010 and 2027



40
Pits 2021 and 2023



41
Test Pit 2



42
Test Pit 4



43
Test Pit 5



44
Monitoring of demolition work November 2017



45
Monitoring of demolition work November 2017



46
Excavation of Monitoring Test Pits March 2018



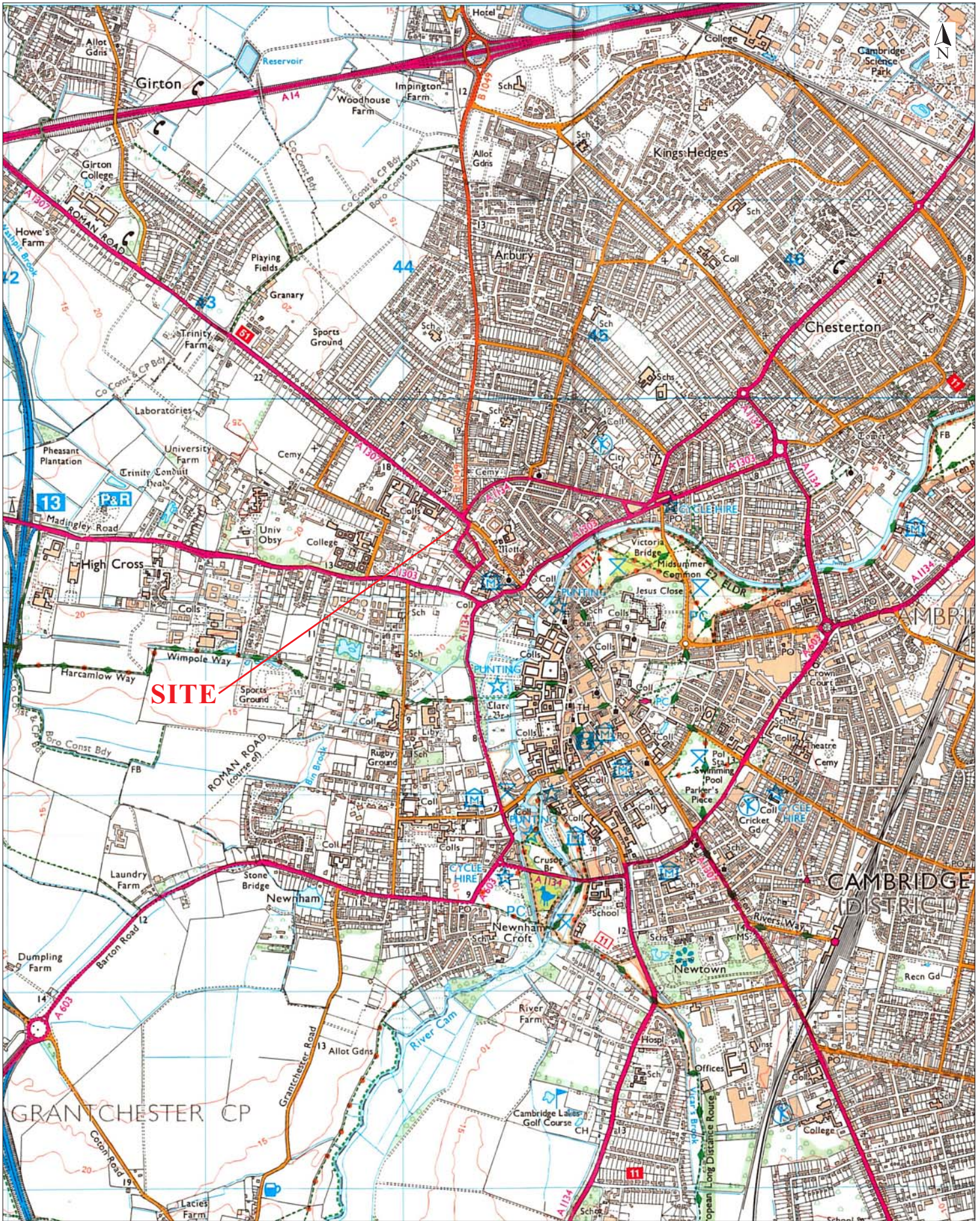
47
Monitoring Test Pit 1



48
Monitoring Test Pit 2

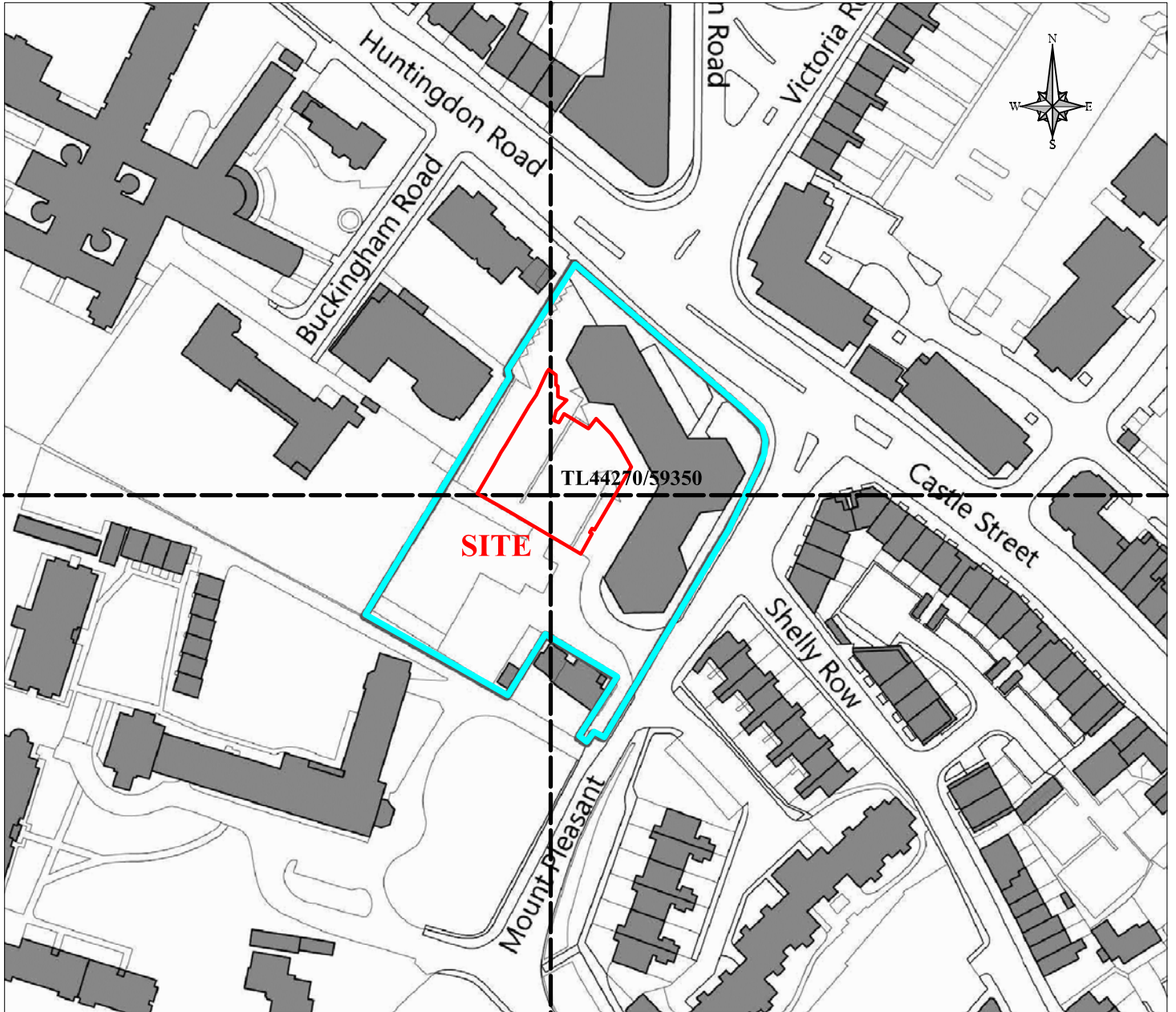


49
Monitoring Test Pit 3



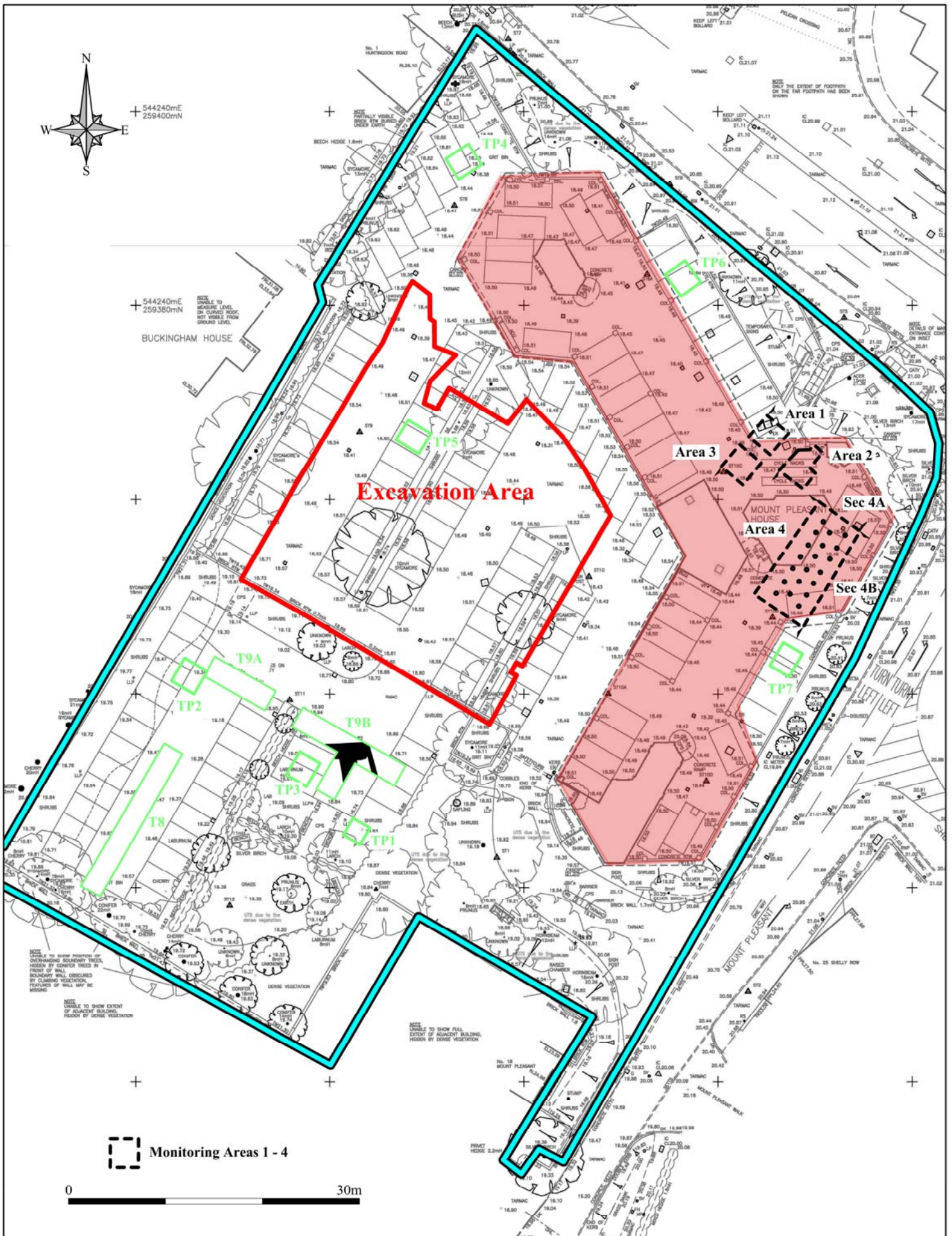
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Mount Pleasant House, Cambridge (P7094)

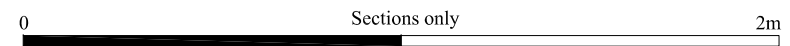
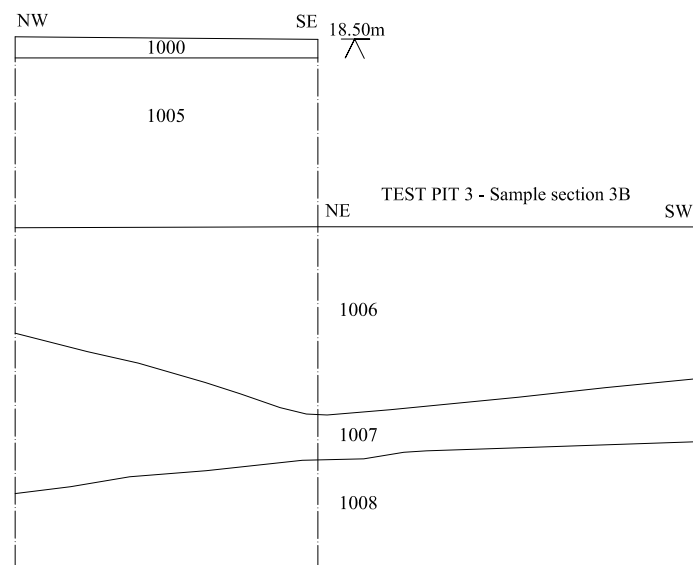
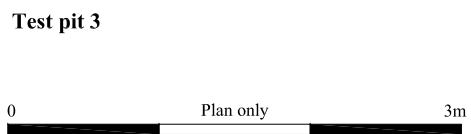
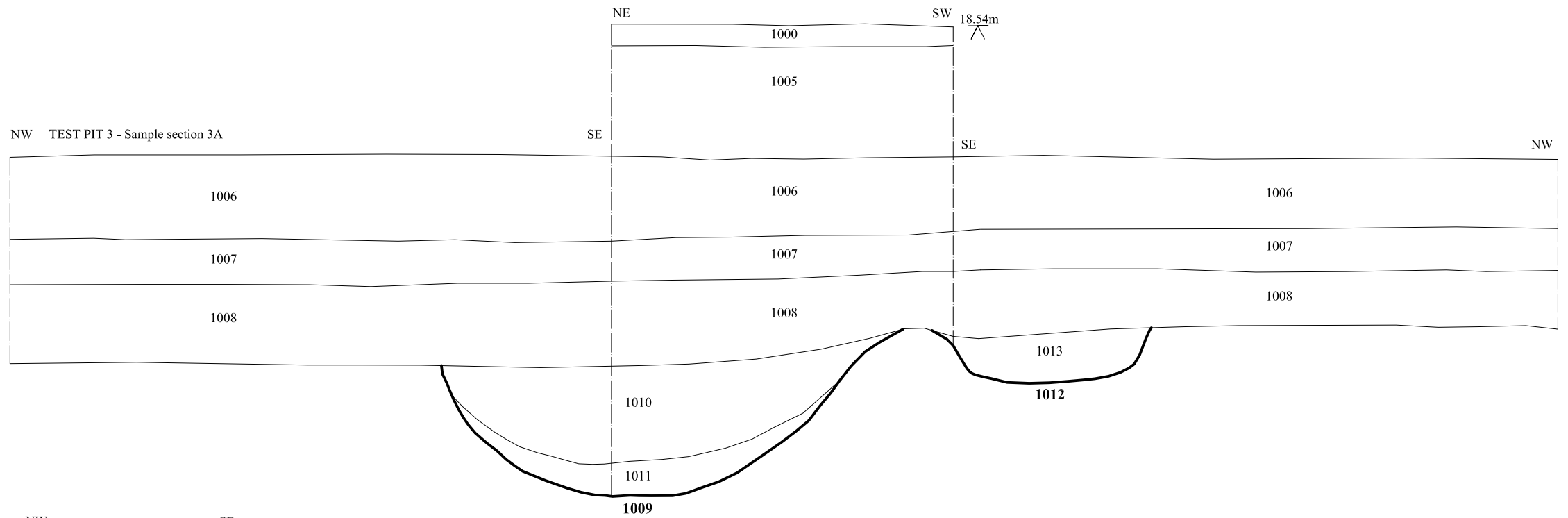
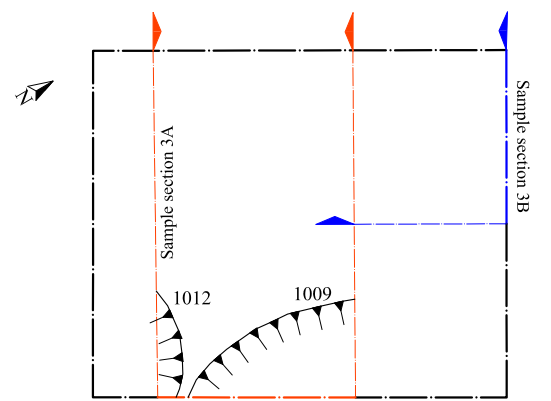
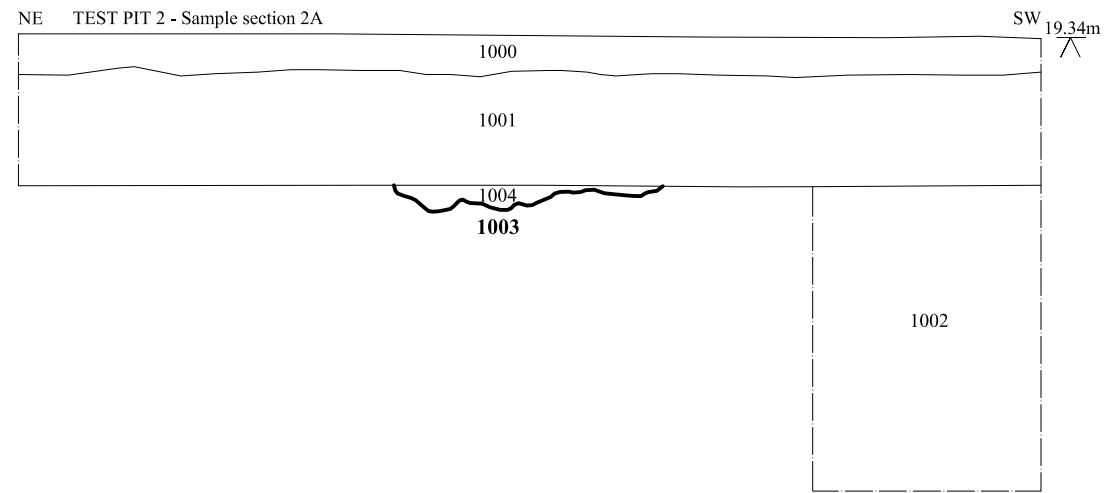
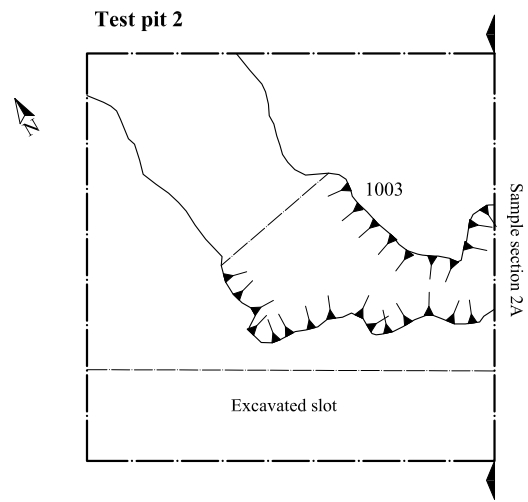


0 75m

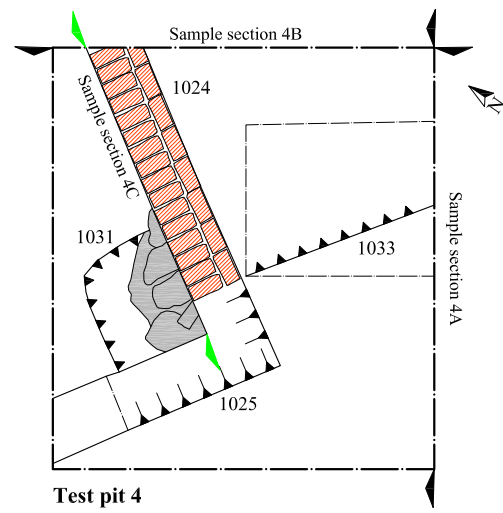
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:1000 at A4
Mount Pleasant House, Cambridge (P7094)



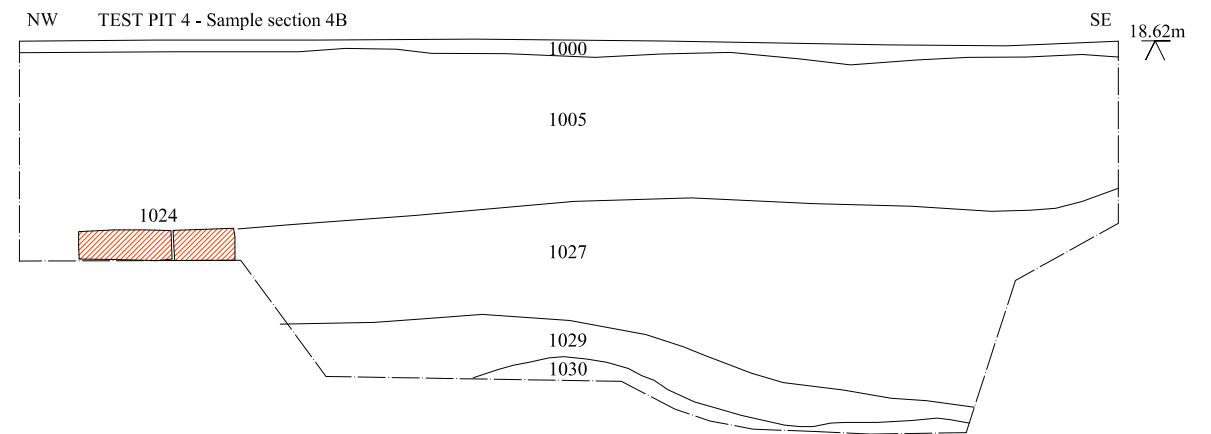
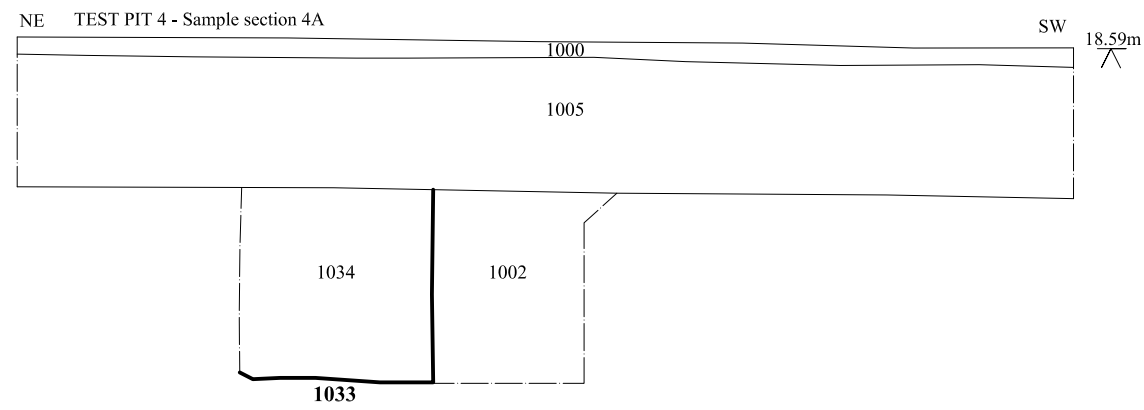
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 3 Trench location plan
 Scale 1:500 at A4
 Mount Pleasant House, Cambridge (P7094)



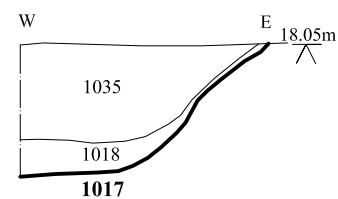
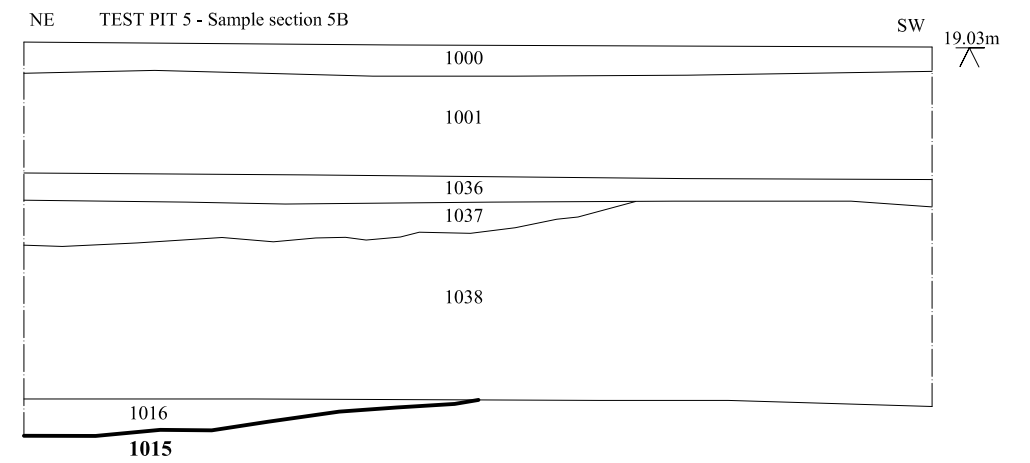
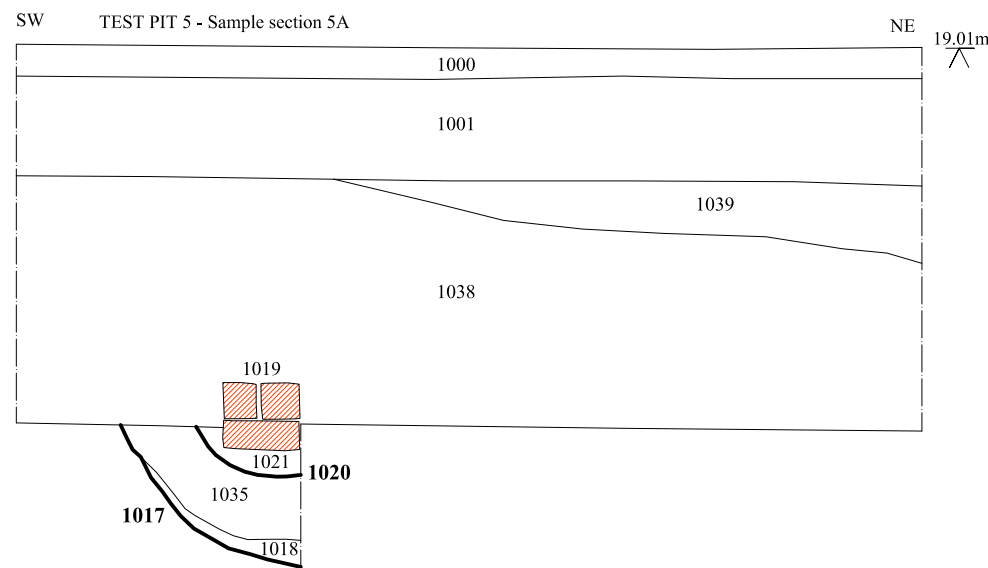
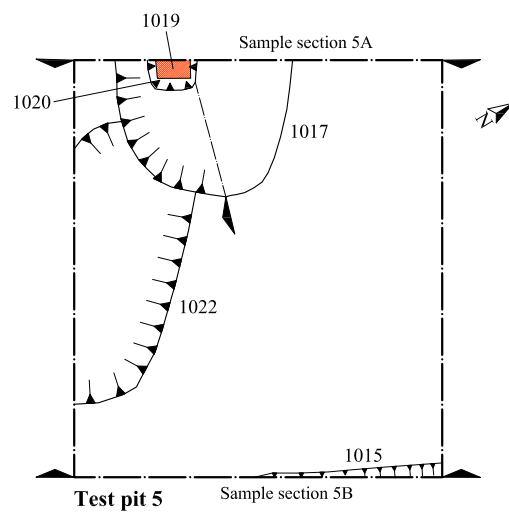
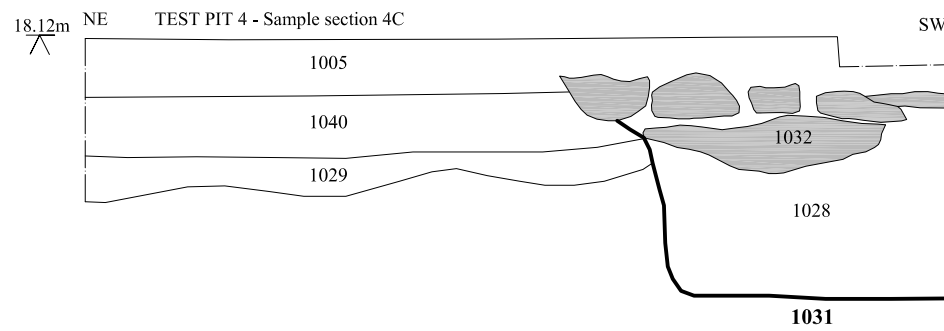
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Fig. 4 Test pits 2 and 3
 Plans 1:50, sections 1:20 at A3
 Mount Pleasant House, Cambridge (P7094)



0 Plan only 3m

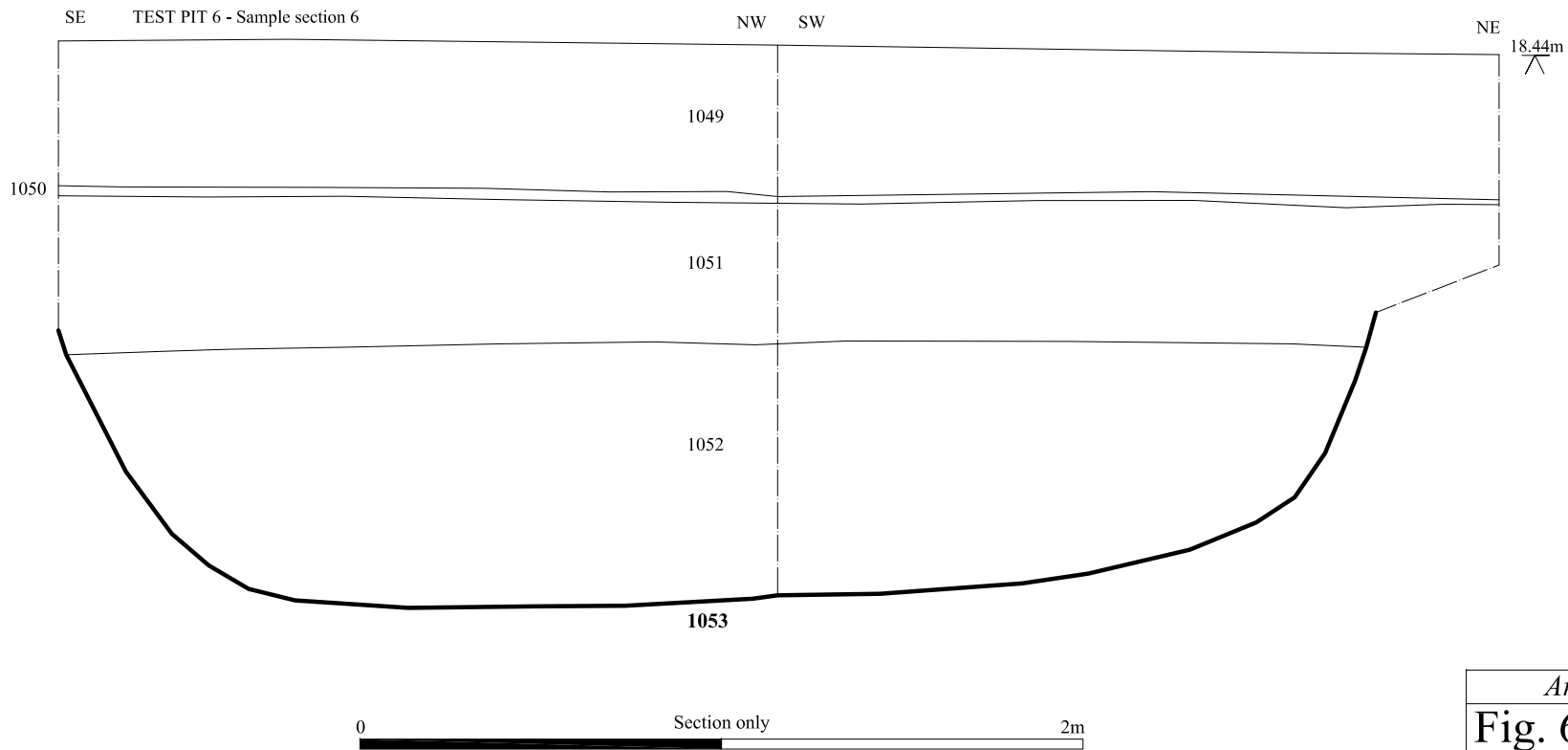
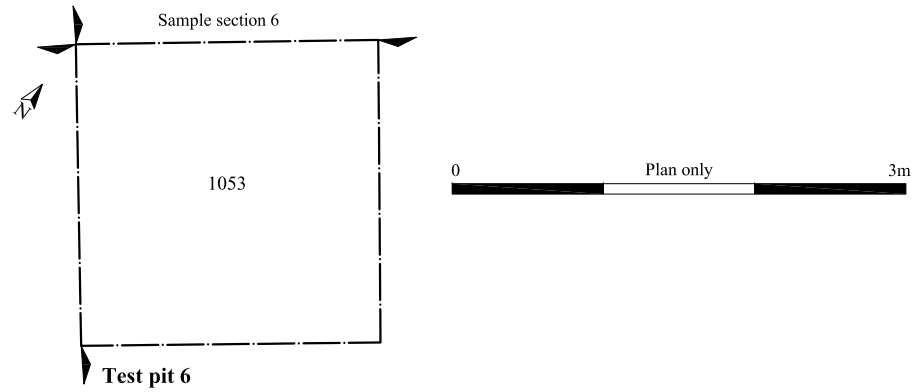


0 Sections only 2m

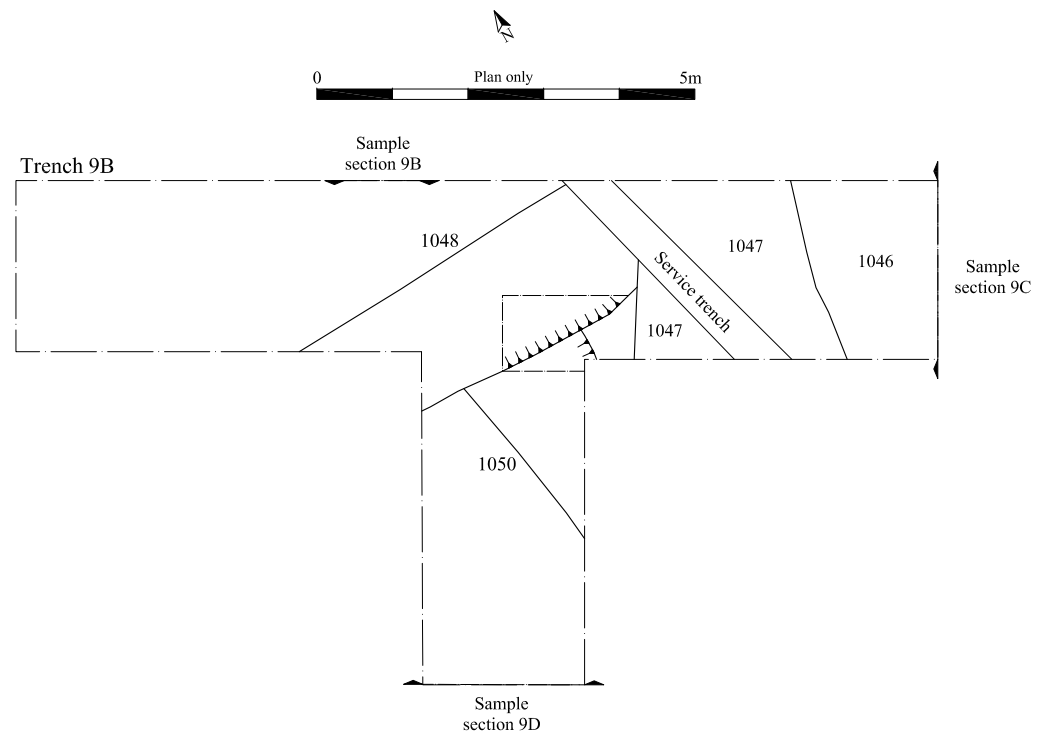
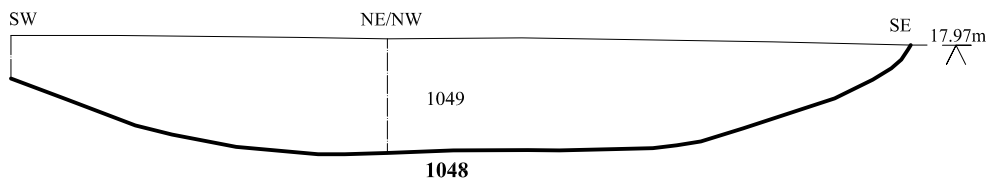
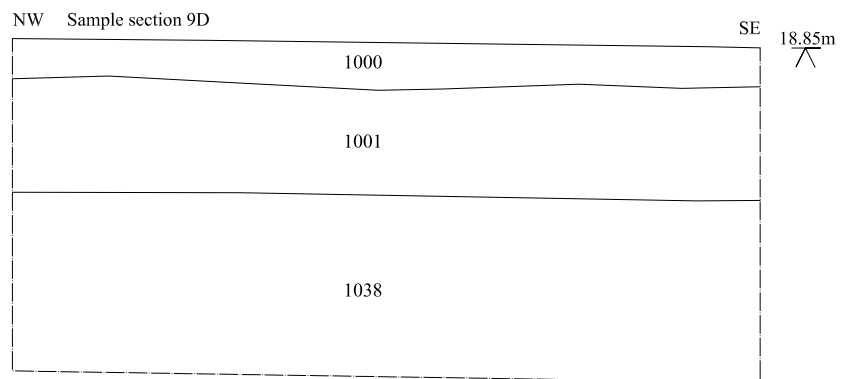
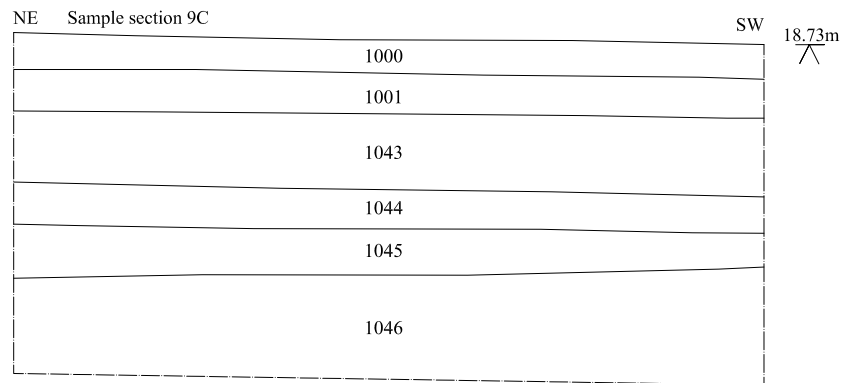
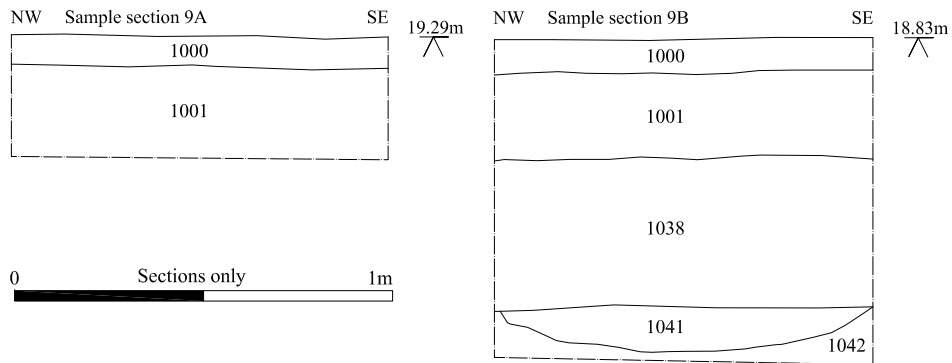


Brick Stone

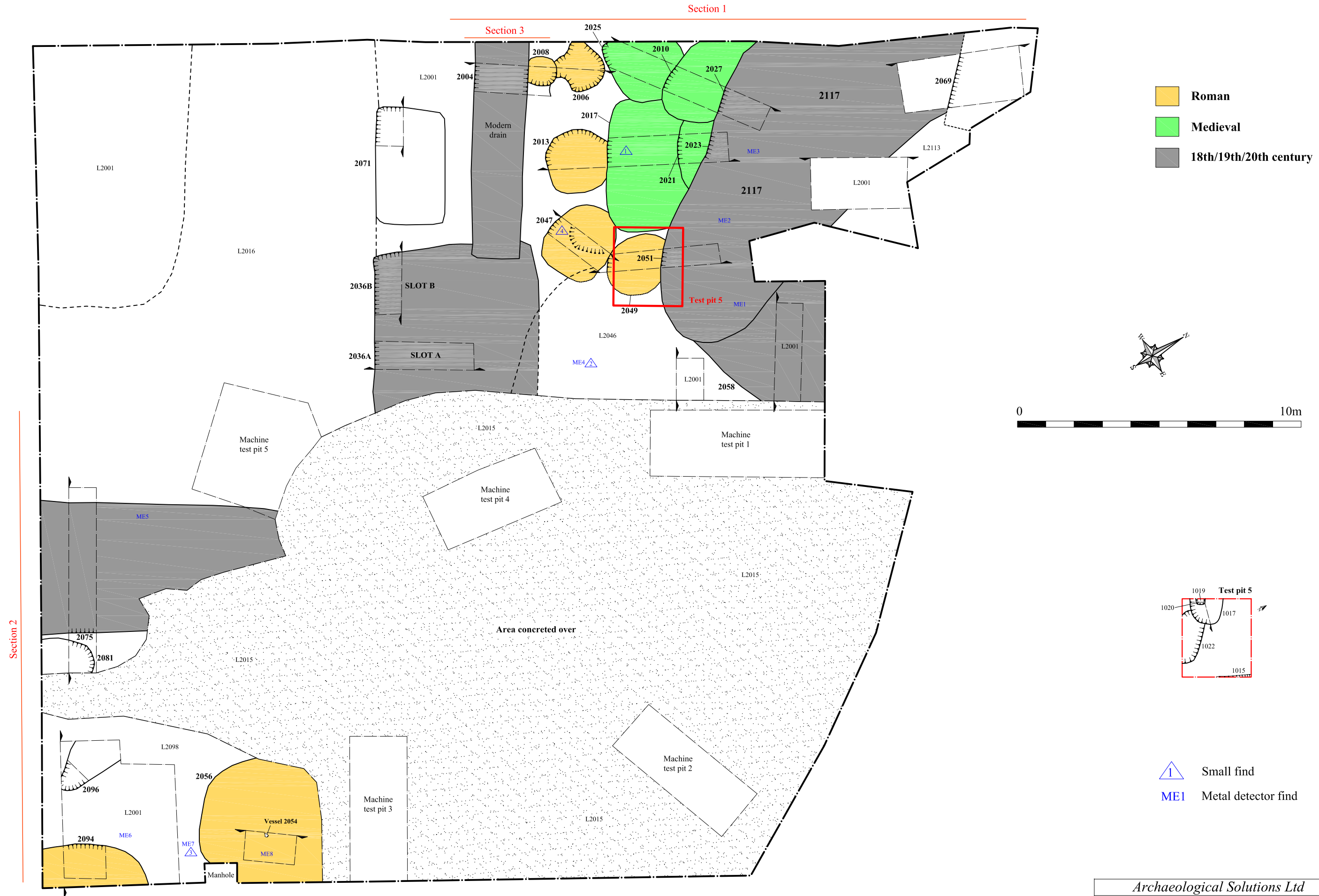
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Fig. 5 Test pits 4 and 5
Plans 1:50, sections 1:20 at A3
Mount Pleasant House, Cambridge (P7094)



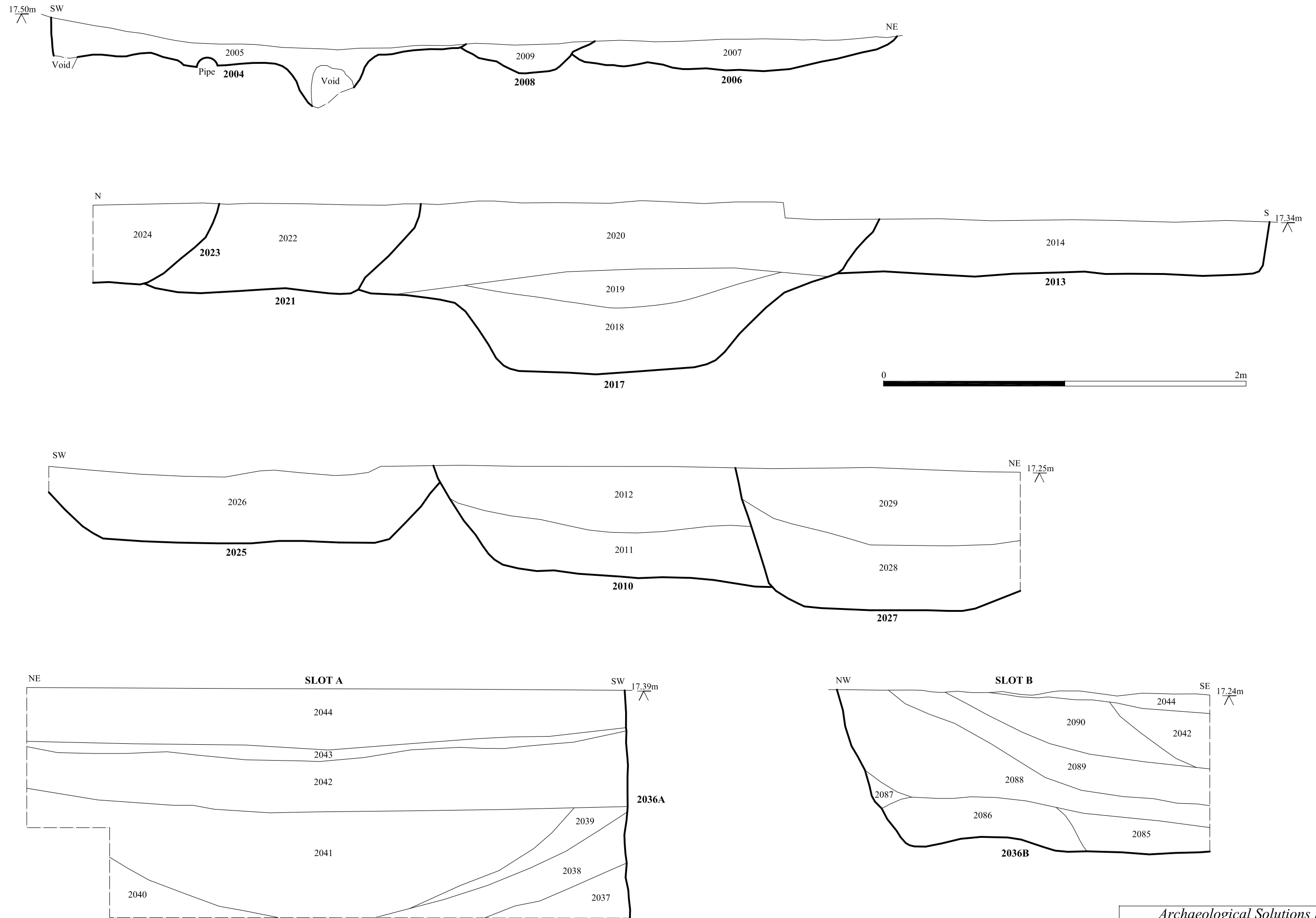
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 6 Test pit 6
Plans 1:50, sections 1:20 at A4
Mount Pleasant House, Cambridge (P7094)



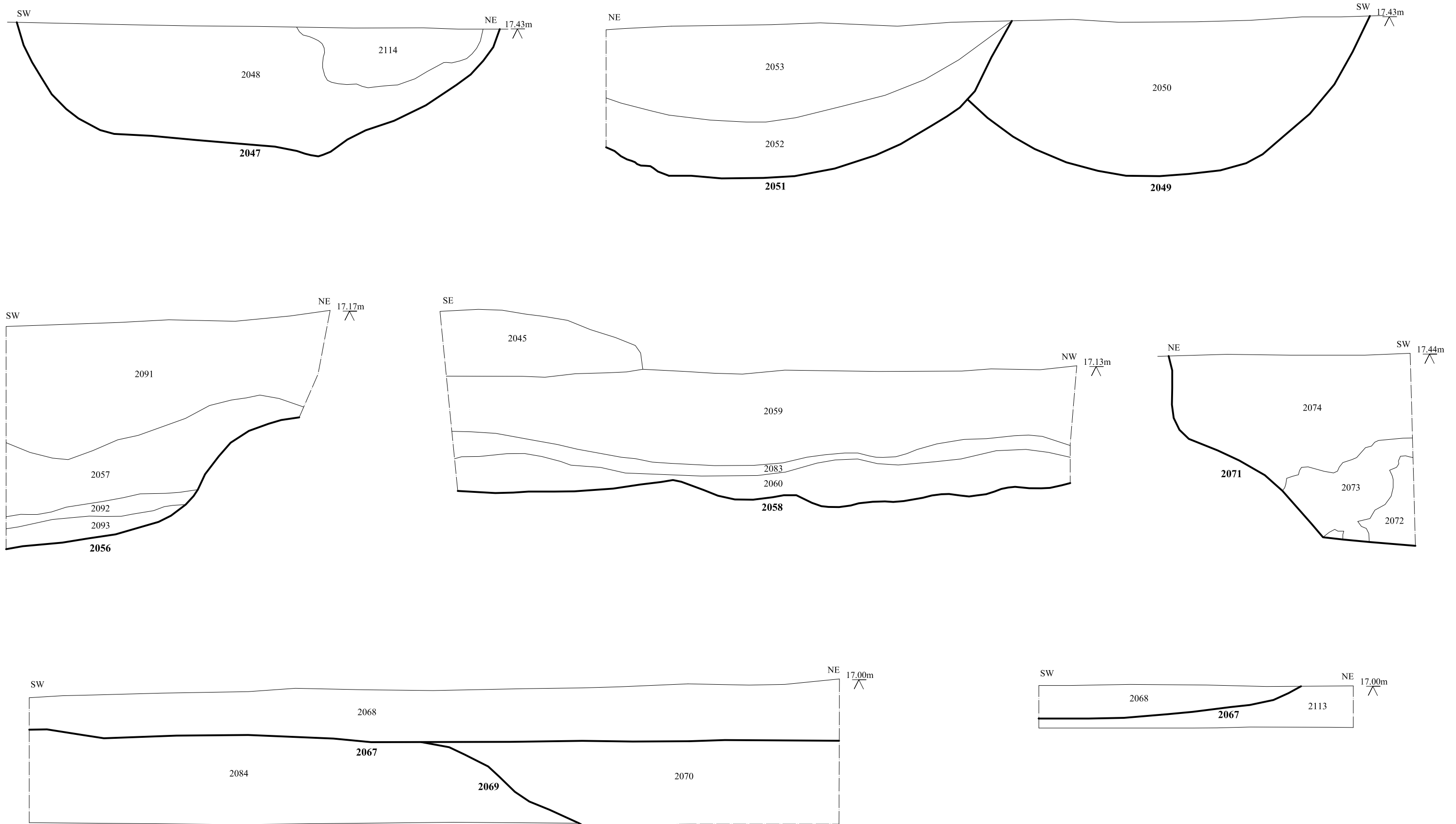
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 7 Trench 9
Plans 1:50, sections 1:20 at A4
Mount Pleasant House, Cambridge (P7094)



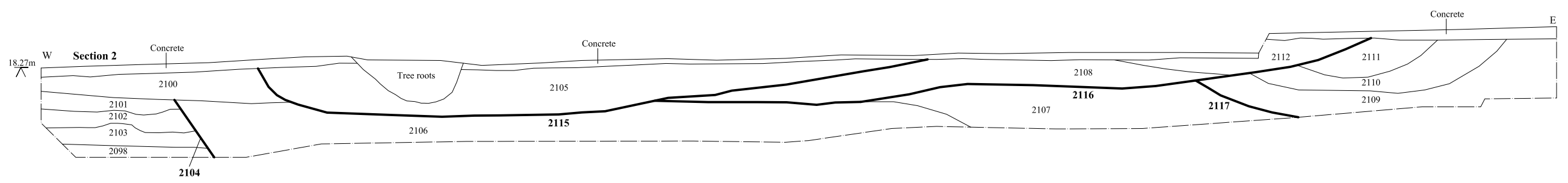
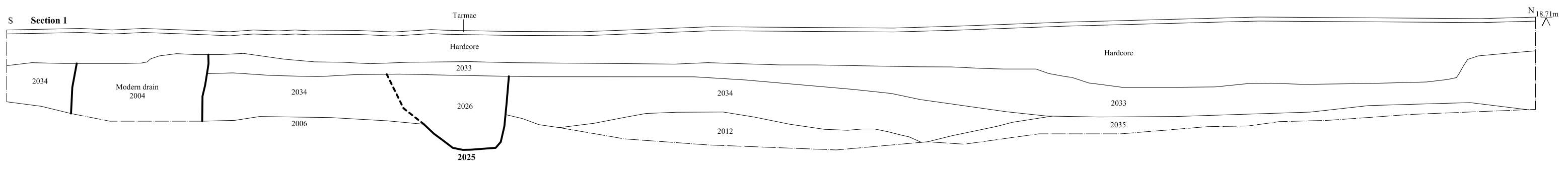
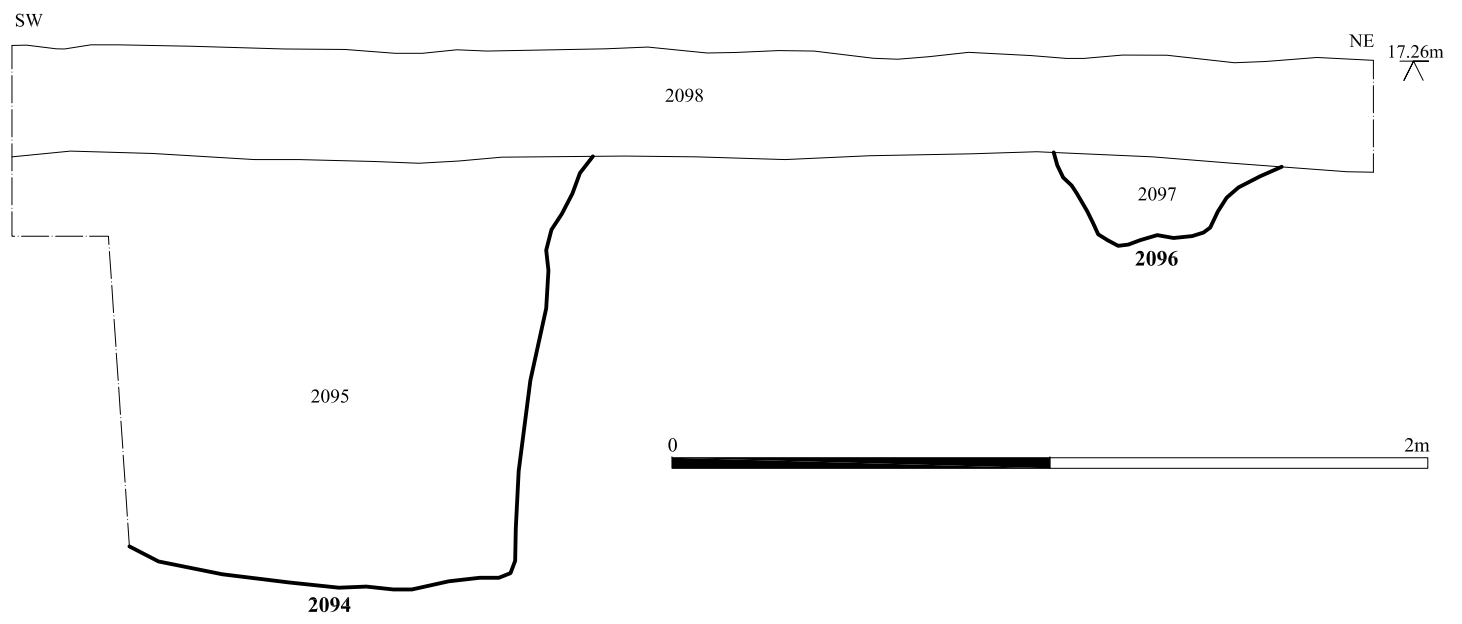
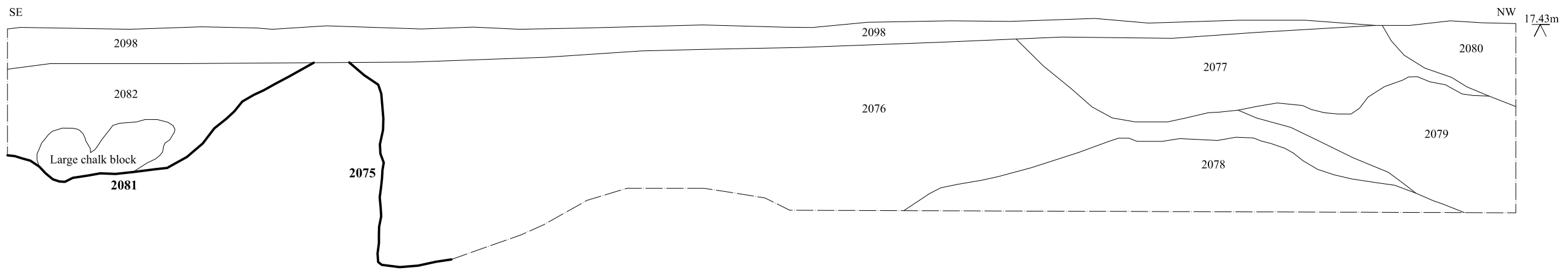
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Fig. 8 Excavation plan
 Scale 1:125 at A3
 Mount Pleasant House, Cambridge (P7094)



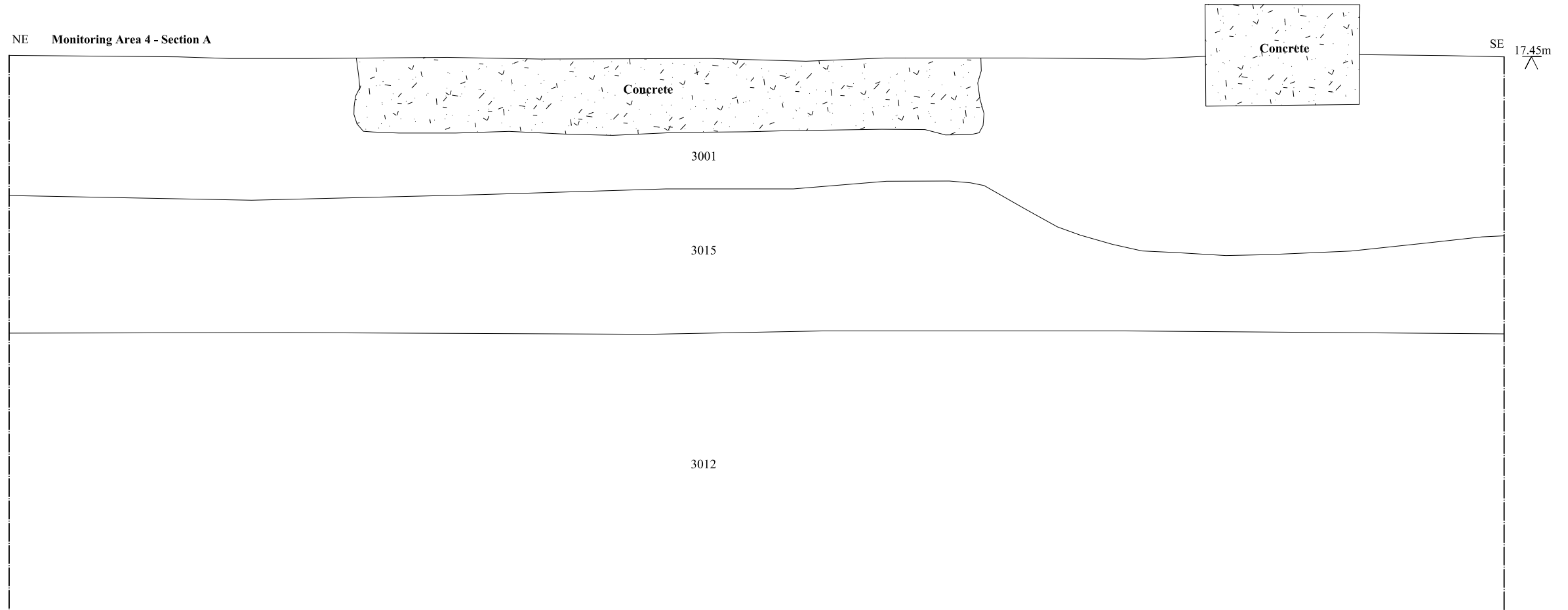
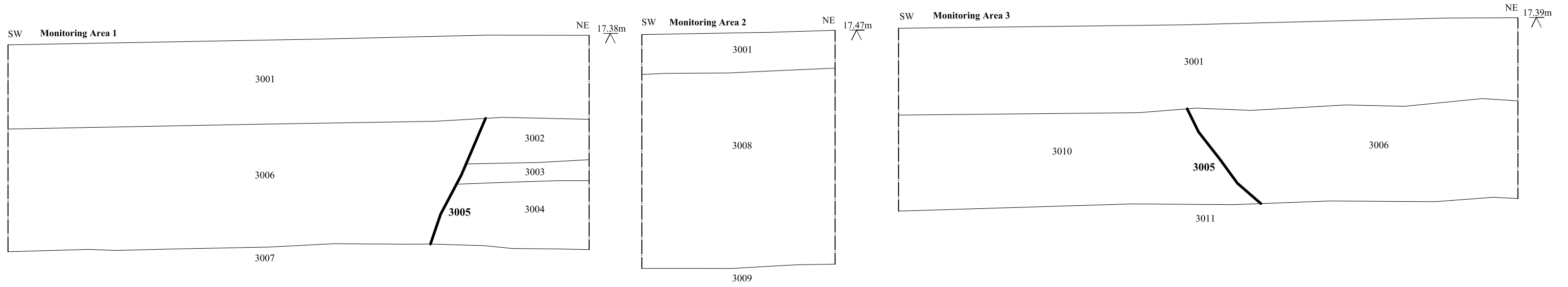
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Fig. 9 Excavation sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 Mount Pleasant House, Cambridge (P7094)



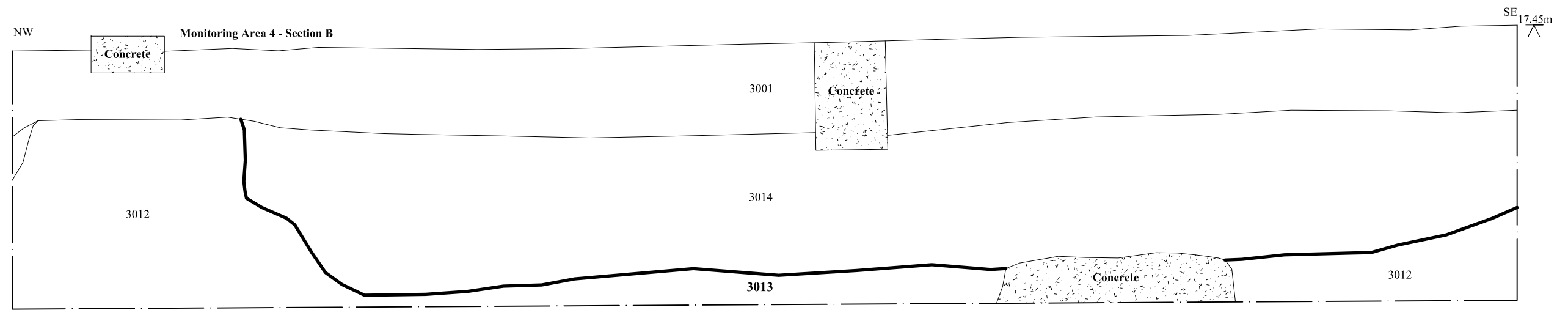
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Fig. 10 Excavation sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 Mount Pleasant House, Cambridge (P7094)



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Fig. 11 Excavation sections
 Scale 1:20 & 1:50 at A3
 Mount Pleasant House, Cambridge (P7094)



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Fig. 12 Monitoring Areas 1 - 4
Scale 1:20 at A3
Mount Pleasant House, Cambridge (P7094)



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Fig. 13 Monitoring Area 4 - Section B
Scale 1:40 at A3
Mount Pleasant House, Cambridge (P7094)