

KCKH/03



KILPECK CASTLE, KILPECK

Archaeological Excavation

*commissioned by Mann Williams
on behalf of Natural England*

November 2013

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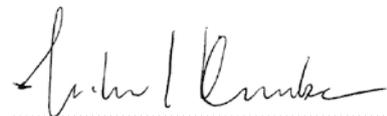
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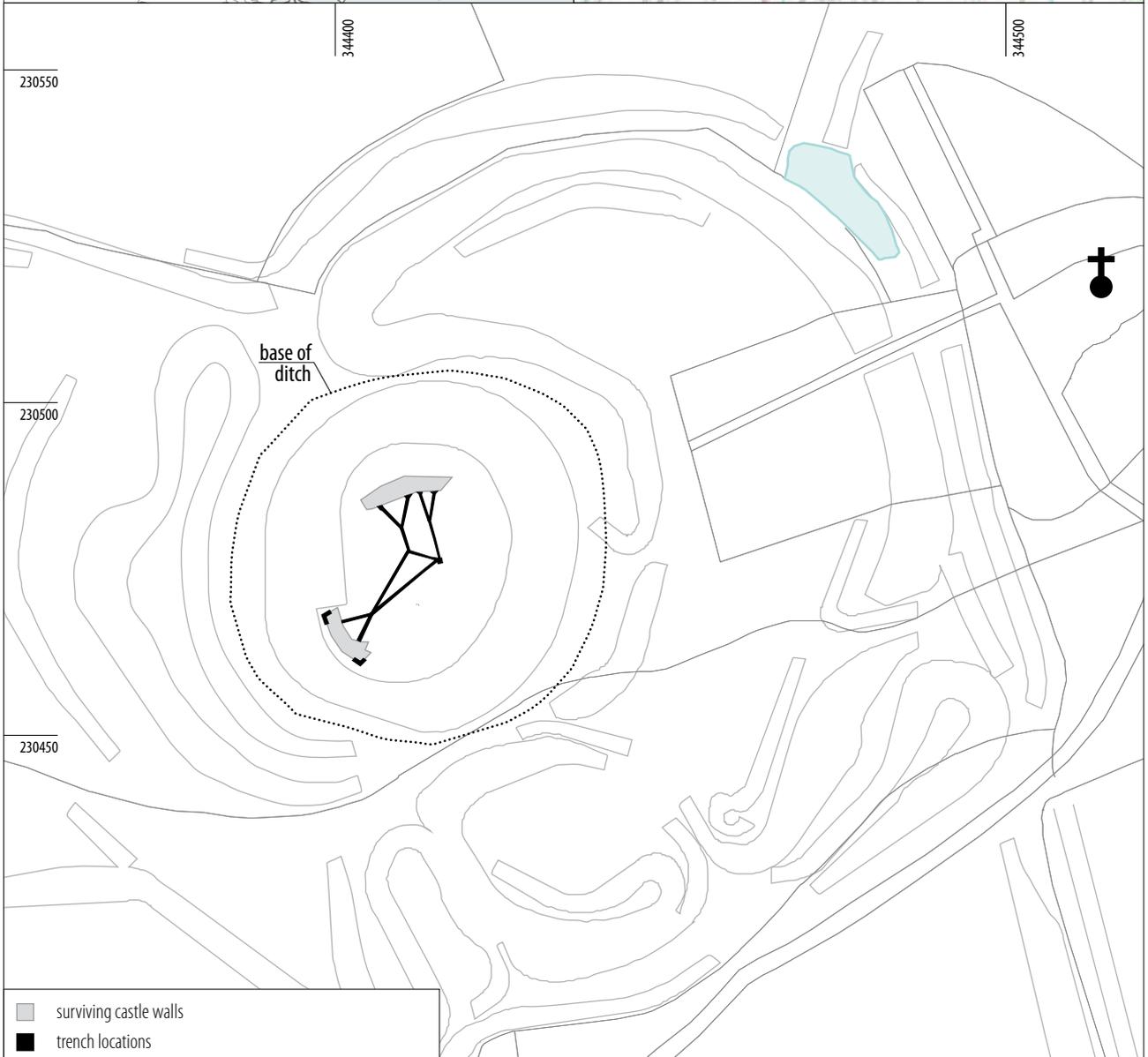
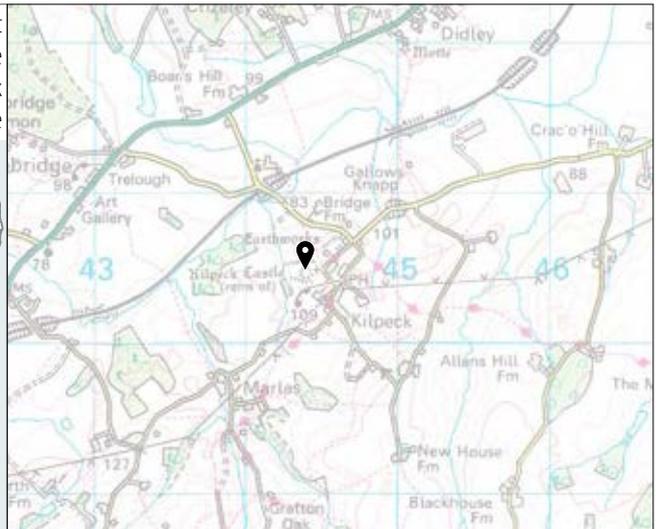


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Illus 1

Site location

KILPECK CASTLE, KILPECK

Archaeological Excavation

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd. was commissioned by Natural England to undertake archaeological mitigation works at Kilpeck Castle, Herefordshire prior to structural stabilisation works. Fourteen trenches were excavated to allow for emplacement of ground anchors on top of the motte. In situ medieval deposits at a depth of c.0.3m below ground level were encountered. Evidence for a potential in-filled cellar was uncovered within Trench 5. A significant rubble spread possibly associated with the 17th century demolition of the castle was observed across site, sealing the medieval occupation layer.

1 INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd. was commissioned by Natural England to undertake archaeological mitigation works at Kilpeck Castle, Herefordshire.

The surviving fragments of the polygonal shell-keep that stand upon the top of the motte were at risk of structural collapse due to their proximity to the edge of the motte head; erosion of the motte's upper slopes; the influence of plants and burrowing animals; and deterioration of the standing masonry.

A structural survey undertaken in February 2013 (Avent 2013) recommended the emplacement of ground-anchors tied into the upstanding masonry in order to prevent movement of the structures. The proposed ground anchors will be a series of connected rods laid horizontally at a depth of ~300mm below ground level. The connected rods will tie into a termination plate secured to the mound by two rods driven ~3m into the ground at a 45 degree angle from the termination plate.

The site of the castle is an archaeologically sensitive area and a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Scheduled Monument Consent was granted for the proposed stabilisation works under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979.

1.1 Location

The site is located approximately 7 miles southwest of Hereford, adjacent to Kilpeck Parish Church in the village of Kilpeck. The centre of the site lies at National Grid reference SO 4442 3046 (Illus 1).

1.2 Archaeological background

Kilpeck Castle is a Norman defensive work on the classic lines of a raised mound, or motte, encircled by an enclosing ditch; and with further ditched and fortified enclosures – the inner and outer baileys – attached. The earliest structure on the motte is believed to have been timber; the stone keep is believed to have been built in the 12th century AD prior to the death of Hugh de Kilpeck in 1168/69. The keep is believed to have been partially demolished during the English Civil War in 1645 (Shoesmith 2008).

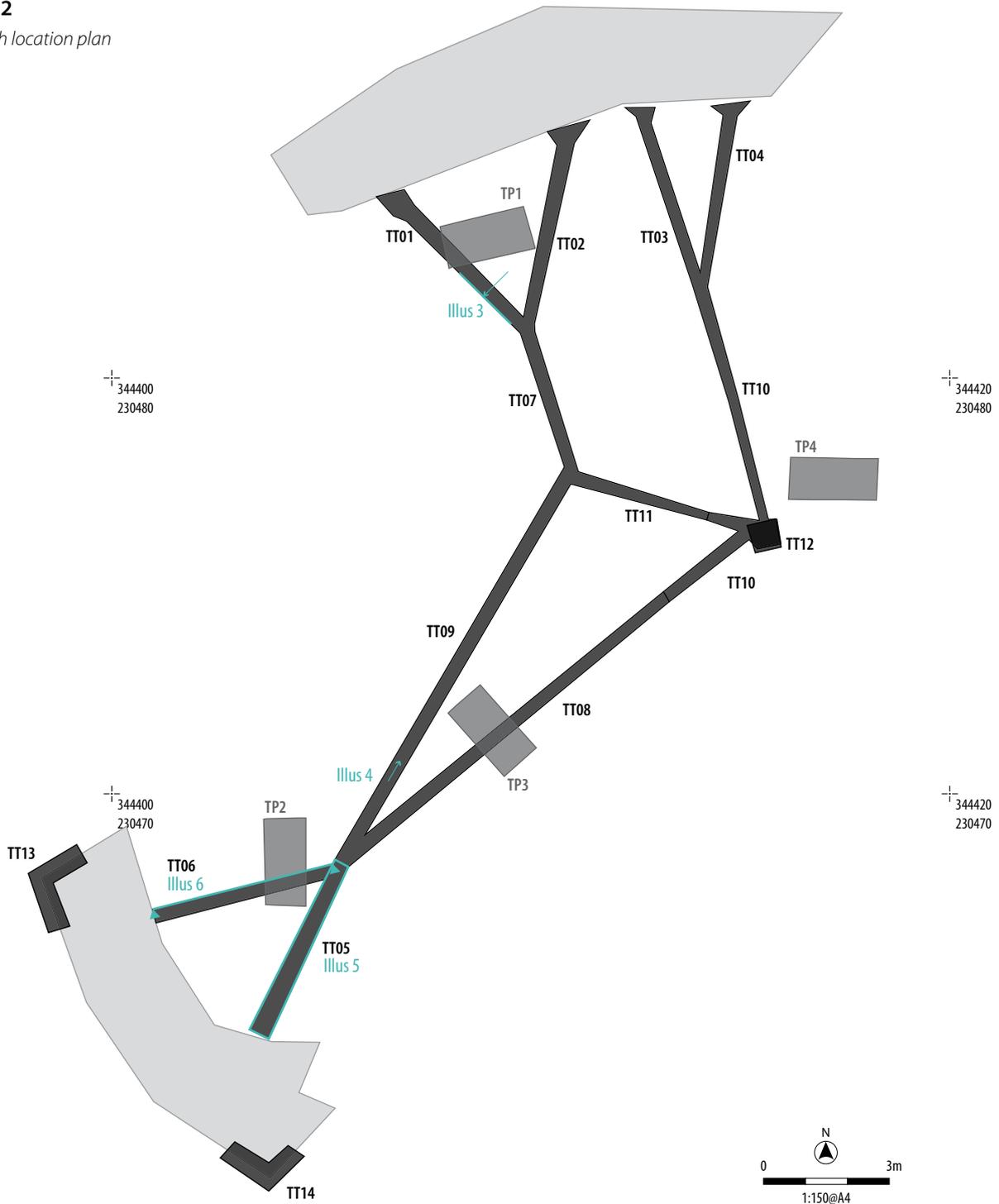
Archaeological excavations have taken place within the inner bailey (1982), and outside of the castle earthworks (1988/89). Both uncovered the remains of medieval settlement dating to between the late 11th and early 14th centuries.

In connection with the structural survey, trial pits and boreholes were excavated adjacent to the upstanding masonry and on top of the motte (Avent 2013). The test pits demonstrated the relatively shallow depth of the structural foundations; the boreholes demonstrated that topsoil on top of the motte platform was approximately 0.40m thick, overlying the mound material.

A resistivity survey (Mayes 2013) of the top of the motte was undertaken by Headland Archaeology in May 2013. The survey indicated the presence of buried stone structures on the motte platform, including the possible presence of backfilled cellars adjacent to the two surviving masonry fragments; a possible tower in the south-east corner of the motte; a possible wall running up the eastern side of the motte; and a possible central structure. Some of the possible stone remains appear to be at a shallow depth of <0.75m; others (including the possible cellars) were visible at a depth of 1–1.5m.

Illus 2

Trench location plan



Following the geophysical survey, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Headland Archaeology (Murphy 2013). The evaluation observed evidence for medieval activity at a depth of approximately 0.30m. This was sealed by a rubble layer associated with the castle demolition phase. The topsoil across the site varied in depth between 0.15 and 0.30m and contained post medieval material. A total of four test pits were excavated, three to a depth of 0.30m and one to a depth of 1m. A series of tip lines were encountered within one of the test pits possibly associated with the construction of the motte and the consolidation of the mound. No structural remains were encountered.

2 OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY

The objectives of the archaeological works were:

- to ensure that significant remains – floors and other surfaces, and structural masonry relating to Kilpeck Castle – are preserved in situ and are not compromised.
- to ensure that any less significant remains relating to post-medieval activity were recorded and excavated by an archaeologist to the extent necessary to allow construction of ground anchor stabilisation works.
- to inform any alterations to the proposed ground anchor stabilisation works that may be required in order to ensure that the integrity of the scheduled monument is preserved;

- to produce and deposit a satisfactory archive and disseminate the results of the work via grey-literature reporting and publication as appropriate.

3 METHOD

Structural stabilisation works on site involved the placement of horizontal tie rods within the ground, secured to a tie rod termination plate located roughly in the centre of the motte.

To enable the installation of the horizontal tie rods a series of twelve interconnecting 0.30m deep by 0.30m wide trenches, of varying lengths, were excavated by hand by suitably qualified archaeologists. All trench positions were marked out by the structural engineer prior to the commencement of excavation (**Illus 2**).

Further stabilisation works were required on the outer face of the south-western fragment of surviving shell keep. To enable the stabilisation of the masonry, two small trenches were excavated to provide a level surface for the insertion of foundation stones.

The tie rod trenches, termination plate trench and the areas excavated at the base of the outer south-western castle wall were assigned trench numbers 1–14. All trenches were assigned context numbers relative to the trench number i.e. Trench 1 was assigned the block of context numbers ranging from 1000–1999, Trench 2 was assigned contexts 2000–2999 and so forth.

A record sheet was completed for each trench, even where no deposits of archaeological significance were present.

Excavation was undertaken by hand using appropriate tools. Turves were cut by hand and laid aside for reinstatement following excavation.

All recording followed IfA Standards and Guidance. All contexts and small finds were given unique numbers. All recording was undertaken on pro forma record cards. 35mm colour transparencies and black-and-white prints were taken; a graduated metric scale was clearly visible. Digital photographs on a 7.2mp camera were taken for illustrative purposes only and will not form part of the site archive.

A section drawing of each trench was recorded at a scale of 1:20. Where significant archaeological features were encountered, a plan at a scale of 1:20 was produced.



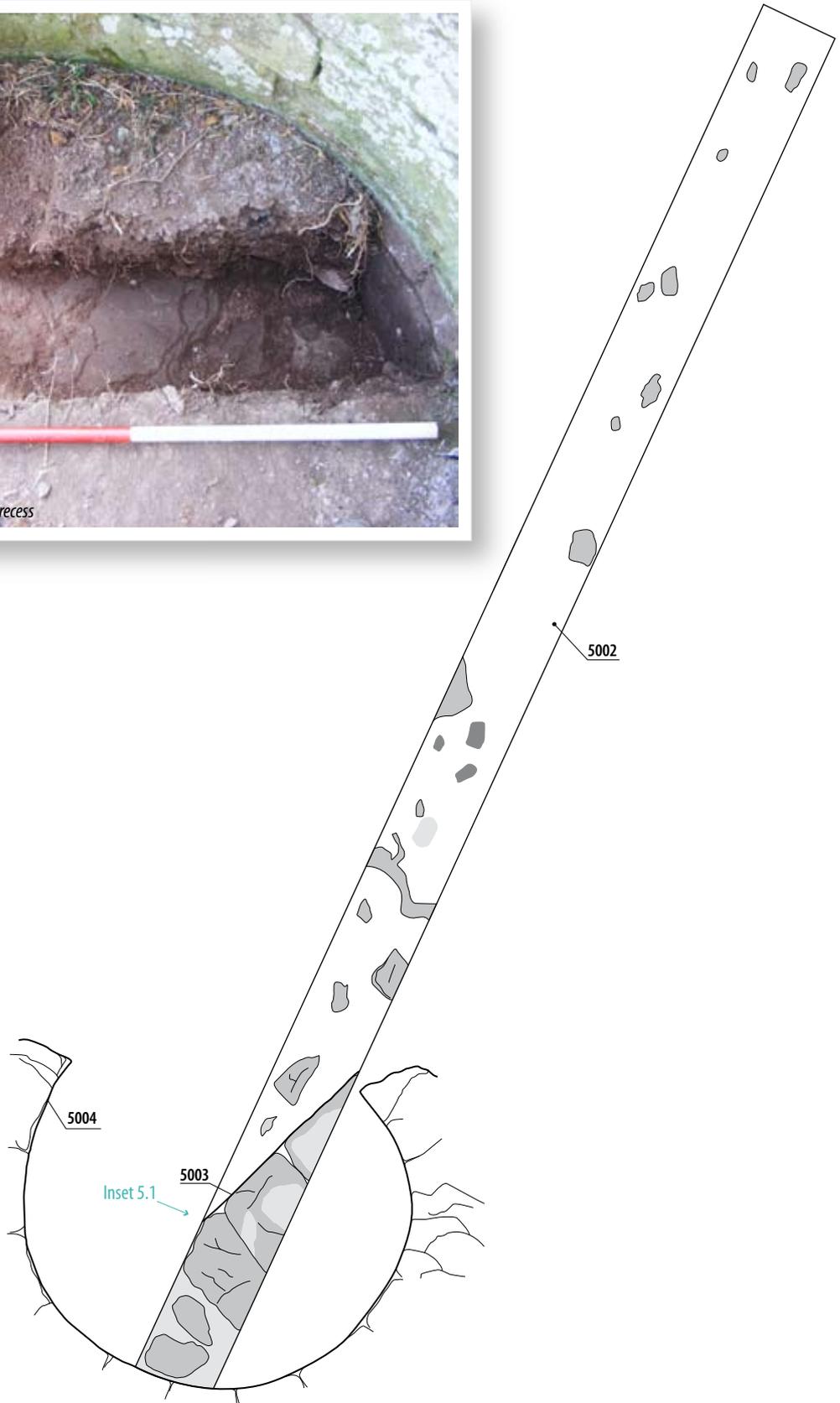
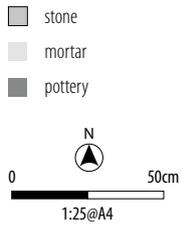
Illus 3
Demolition layer (Trench 1)



Illus 4
Compact surface beneath demolition layer (Trench 9)

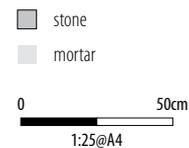
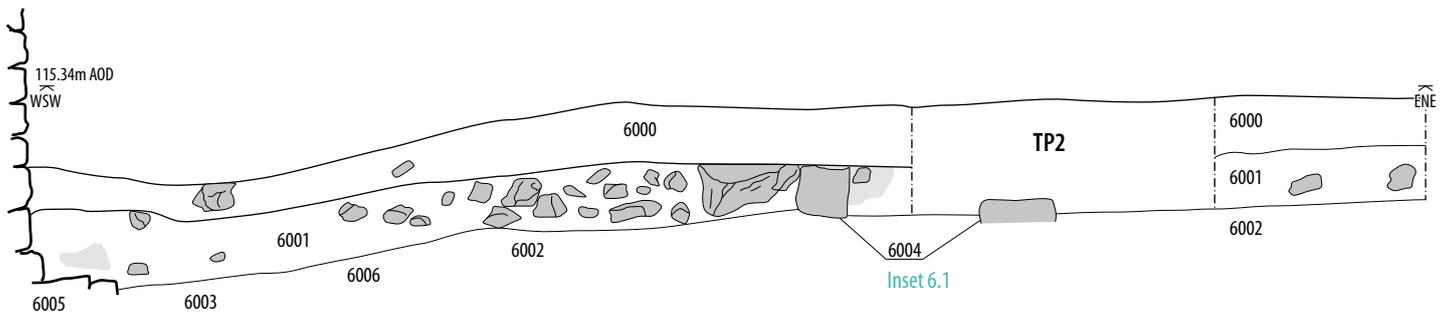


Inset 5.1
Stone foundations beneath fireplace recess



Illus 5

Trench 5, plan



Illus 6
Trench 6, S facing section

A Trimble differential GPS system was used to record the position of trenches relative to the National Grid and Ordnance Datum.

4 RESULTS

A full description of contexts can be seen in Appendix 1.

4.1 Tie rod trenches (1–12)

The stratigraphy across the site was generally consistent, with similar deposits observed within trenches 1–12.

The latest deposit encountered was topsoil, varying in depth between c.0.15–0.3m, which sealed the entire site. Post-medieval and later material such as clay pipe stems, pottery and glass bottle fragments were found within.

Beneath the topsoil, was a rubble deposit [1001/4/5, 2001, 3001] etc., which contained angular sandstone fragments, roof tile, pottery and mortar pieces (Illus 3).

The earliest archaeological deposit, [1007, 2002, 3002] etc. was a compact silty clay containing fragments of charcoal and mortar. The deposit was observed at a depth of c. 0.15–0.3m across the

site within Trenches 1–12. The deposit contained charcoal flecks throughout, medieval pottery and occasional stone fragments with mortar attached. Due to the limited excavation depth only the upper surface of this deposit was observed (Illus 4).

Within Trench 5 the remains of a stone and mortar structure [5003] were encountered at a depth of 0.42m below ground level (Illus 5). Context [5003] consisted of a flat mortared stone structure with a smooth faced northern edge. Structure [5003] was located within the recessed round backed hearth in the south-western shell keep wall fragment, orientated approximately east-west. The depth of [5003] could not be determined as it continued below the level of excavation.

A deposit of worked stone, [6004], measuring c.0.75m wide and encountered at a depth of c. 0.2m, was observed within Trench 6 (Illus 6). The eastern edge of [6004] consisted of a roughly squared sandstone block measuring 0.18m in width and 0.18m in depth. Further sandstone pieces protruded from the section in the area of [6004]. The squared sandstone block was not considered to represent an in situ piece of masonry, and following agreement with the Inspector of Ancient Monuments, the block was removed to allow the insertion of a tie-rod. Immediately below the sandstone block a concentrated deposit of charcoal overlying deposit [6002] was present.



Illus 7
General view of excavation from S

A band of mortar [6006], measuring 0.6m wide, was observed in the western half of Trench 6. Deposit [6006] appeared to form a boundary between deposits [6003] and [6002]. Deposit [6003] was located on the same level as [6002], but was devoid of charcoal.

The foundation step [6005] of the south-western wall fragment, was observed within the trench. It was stepped internally measuring 0.22 in width.

4.2 Wall footing trenches (13 and 14)

Trenches 13–14 were located externally, at the base of the south-western wall fragment. Deposits of topsoil and subsoil were removed to a maximum depth of 0.4m to create a level surface from which to insert foundation stones to underpin the wall fragment. No archaeological finds or deposits were encountered.

4.3 Post-stabilisation site inspection

The castle walls were inspected and photographed following the vegetation clearance and remedial shoring works carried out on the motte and remaining upstanding fabric of the shell keep.

The visible structure was compared with Impey's study from 1997 (Impey 1997).

The work conducted in 1997 was comprehensive in the identification and classification of major features within the surviving fabric such

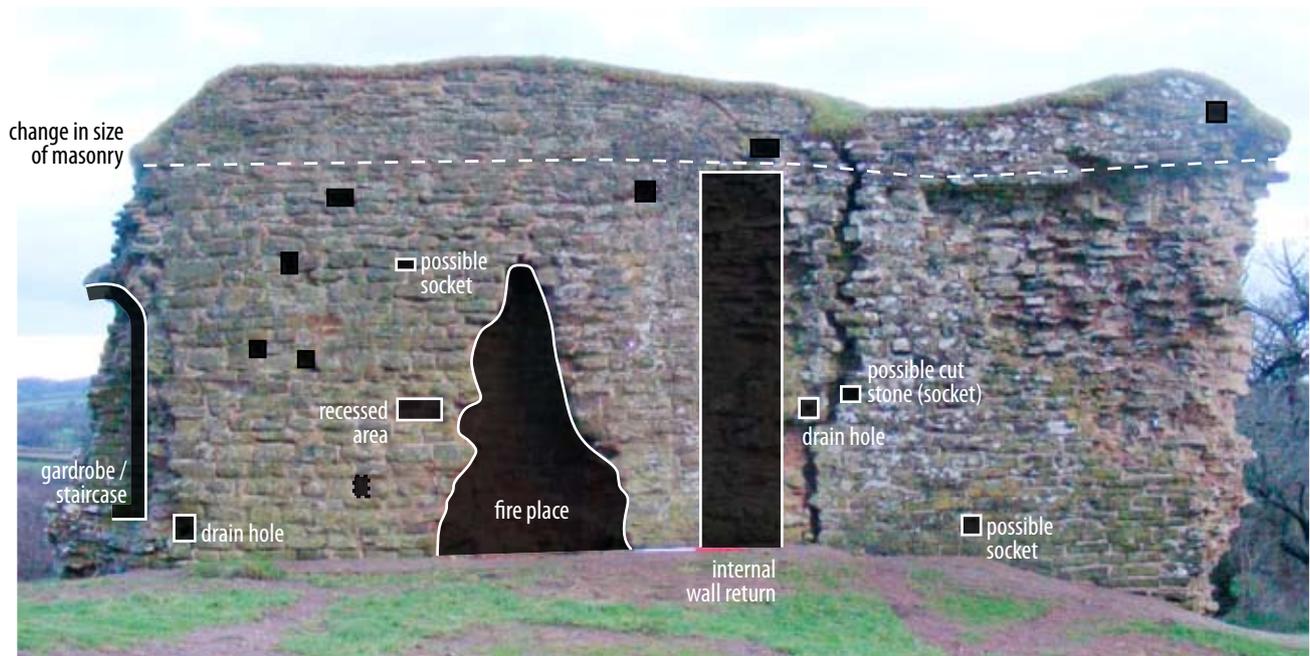
as drain holes, fireplaces and construction breaks. However, both remaining wall fragments A and B contain other evidence for open and possible blocked putlogs, drain holes, construction breaks and changes in the coursing of the masonry not commented on in the 1997 report. These minor features may play an important role in understanding the development of the building and have been marked on illustrations 8 & 9 to aid future interpretation. In particular the putlogs are evidence both for internal structures and possibly for the method of construction of the keep itself.

5 DISCUSSION

Feature [5003] may relate to an in-filled cellar. From what was observed within Trench 5, feature [5003] does not extend completely across the width of the recessed fireplace and is orientated on a different alignment to the shell keep wall above. There is no evidence to indicate that [5003] once continued above ground level. Feature [5003] terminates at a smooth edge on its northern face and extends below the depth of excavation.

Results obtained from geophysical survey (Mayes 2013) indicated that there may be a filled in hollow within the area immediately north-east, located inside, of the south-western shell keep wall. Feature [5003] therefore, may relate to the remains of a cellar which may have been present in this area. Wall [5003] remained in situ and will not be affected by the stabilisation works.

WALL B – INTERIOR



WALL B – EXTERIOR



■ putlogs ☒ possible putlogs

WALL A – INTERIOR



WALL A – EXTERIOR



■ putlogs ■ possible putlogs

Illus 9

Wall A

The deposit of worked stone [6004], uncovered in Trench 6, seems likely to represent a collapsed wall rather than an in situ structure within the shell keep. The worked stone deposit that crossed Trench 6 was removed with the consent of the Inspector of Monuments. Deposit [6004] did not continue below the level of excavation and lay upon a thin lens of concentrated charcoal which in turn lay upon the medieval occupation deposit [6002]. The proximity of [6004] to the south-western shell keep may indicate that the deposit related to a collapsed internal wall, possibly associated with the 17th century demolition of the castle. The band of mortar [6006] observed to the east of the collapsed masonry seems likely to relate to the same event.

The close proximity of deposit [6003] to the shell keep wall may have sheltered it from any major domestic activity which may have been taking place within. [6003] may indicate a filled in hollow located close to the shell keep wall.

Excavation revealed the presence of a rubble layer across the top of the motte, containing a significant amount of angular sandstone fragments. Mortar attached to some of the stones, and the presence of roof tile within the deposit, indicate the collapse or demolition of roofed structures within the shell keep. The burnt material within the upper surface of the medieval occupation layer indicates a burning event. Evidence for burning was observed across the site and was sealed by the rubble deposit. This may indicate an episode of burning associated with the partial demolition of the castle in the 17th century.

Palaeoenvironmental assessment was undertaken on a sample retrieved from the medieval occupation layer following the completion of the evaluation phase of works on site in July (Murphy 2013). Analysis identified abundant charcoal material, charred plant remains and small fragments of animal bone. Pottery, brick, lead and mortar fragments were also recovered from the sample. The analysis confirms the presence of occupational debris and material associated with the demolition phase of the castle. The presence of material representing both occupation and demolition is likely to be due to the fact that the sample was obtained from the upper surface of the occupation deposit [6002] and material relating to the demolition of the castle had been introduced into the surface of the deposit.

Results from the geophysical survey (Mayes 2013), illustrated the potential for structures located on the motte within the vicinity of the excavated trenches. No evidence for in situ structures was uncovered within the depth investigated by the trenches. The structures suggested by the geophysical survey may therefore lie below the level of the current excavations.

6 CONCLUSION

The excavations at Kilpeck Castle revealed a series of consistent deposits across the site. The earliest deposit encountered was a medieval occupation layer containing charcoal, charred seeds and animal bone. This deposit was subsequently overlain by a deposit of rubble possibly associated with the partial demolition of the castle in the 17th century.

The mitigation works revealed evidence for a structure [5003], within Trench 5, which when considered alongside the results of the geophysical survey may indicate the presence of an in-filled cellar structure on the interior of the surviving south-western wall fragment.

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8 APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Site registers

Appendix 1.1 Trench registers

Trench 1

L: 4.5m W: 0.3m Avg. D: 0.35m

Context no.	Description	Dimensions (m)
1000	Topsoil-Very dark greyish brown silty clay.	0.0–0.12
1001	Lower part of topsoil-clay sand with stones	0.12–0.3
1002	Yellowish dark brown clay sand.	0.2–0.3
1003	Foundation wall under the northern wall	–
1004	Layer of angular stone with pieces of mortar sealing or within (1002)	0.27
1005	Layer of angular flat stones on same level as (1004) located in southern part of trench	0.27
1006	Foundation wall of northern wall	–
1007	Layer with burnt patches (only under (1004))	–

Trench 2

L: 5m W: 0.3m Avg. D: 0.3m

Context no.	Description	Dimensions (m)
2000	Topsoil-mid grey brown silty clay. Modern inclusions.	0.24
2001	Subsoil-light grey brown silty clay. Rubble/demolition debris within. Pottery and mortar inclusions within	0.08
2002	Light grey pink silty clay-possible medieval occupation deposit	c. 0.02 visible

Trench 3

L: 4.9m W: 0.3m Avg. D: 0.4m

Context no.	Description	Dimensions (m)
3000	Topsoil-dark grey brown silty loam. Modern inclusions	0.22
3001	Subsoil-light grey brown silty clay containing rubble/demolition debris associated with the castle demolition.	0.10
3002	Mid brown pink silty clay-possible medieval occupation deposit. Pottery and roof tile found within.	

Trench 4

L: 4.8m W: 0.3m Avg. D: 0.4m

Context no.	Description	Dimensions (m)
4000	Topsoil-dark grey brown silty loam. Modern inclusions	0.15
4001	Subsoil-light grey brown silty clay containing rubble/demolition debris associated with the castle demolition.	0.12
4002	Mid brown pink silty clay. Possible medieval occupation deposit. Pottery within.	

Trench 5

L: 5.9m W: 0.3m Avg. D: 0.33m

Context no.	Description	Dimensions (m)
5000	Topsoil-dark brown clayey sand. Occasional medieval finds.	0.0–0.26
5001	Lower part of topsoil-lighter colour and more sandy than (5000). Large stones/rubble and mortar within.	0.26–0.37
5002	Clay sand with patches of charcoal within. Pottery and angular stone debris within.	0.37–
5003	Stone and mortar structure orientated E-W. Castle wall.	0.42+
5004	Upstanding remains-superstructure of stone chimney/fireplace. –	

Trench 6

L: 4.5m W: 0.3m Avg. D: 0.35m

Context no.	Description	Dimensions (m)
6000	Topsoil-same as (1000)	0.0–0.2
6001	Lower part of topsoil-more sandy with building rubble material and mortar within. Pottery and masonry within.	0.2–0.42
6002	Clay sand with patches of oxidised clay and charcoal. Pottery and iron nail within.	0.35+
6003	Clay sand on the same level as (6002) but without the burnt clay. Not investigated further as it continues below level of excavation.	–
6004	Possible wall structure-angular and cuboid shaped sandstone pieces with mortar attached.	0.2–0.38
6005	Upstanding stone wall foundation of the castle.	0.36–0.39
6006	Slightly yellowish white band of mortar c.0.6m wide orientated SSE-NNW. Separates (6002) and (6003). Not excavated, only exposed.	

Trench 7

L: 3.8m W: 0.3m Avg. D: 0.34m

Context no.	Description	Dimensions (m)
7000	Topsoil-Dark grey brown silty loam- same across site.	0.22
7001	Subsoil-light grey brown silty clay containing rubble/demolition debris. Roof tile, mortar and dressed stone fragments within.	0.2
7002	Mid brown pink silty clay medieval occupation deposit with charcoal flecks within.	0.04
7003	Cluster of stones-medium-large angular sandstone pieces associated with the collapse/demolition of the castle walls. This represents rubble, not a structure.	0.14

Trench 8

L: 11.9m W: 0.3m Avg. D: 0.35m

Context no.	Description	Dimensions (m)
8000	Topsoil-same as (1000)	0–0.15
8001	Lower topsoil-same as (1001)	0.12–0.38

Context no.	Description	Dimensions (m)
8002	Deposit of small-medium angular sandstone pieces. Located below (8001). Similar deposit seen in Trench 1	—
8003	Reddish brown compact sandy clay with charcoal and pottery within. The deposit was seen across the length of the trench, partially unexposed in areas due to limitation of trench depth.	—

Trench 9

L: 10.9m W: 0.3m Avg. D: 0.31m

Context no.	Description	Dimensions (m)
9000	Topsoil-same as (1000)	0.0–0.17
9001	Lower topsoil-same as (1001)-pottery within.	0.17–0.32
9002	Stone and mortar rubble deposit. Continuation of (8002).	—
9003	Reddish brown sandy clay surface with charcoal and pottery within. Seen within the length of trench 9.	0.32–+

Trench 10

L: 6m W: 0.27m Avg. D: 0.3m

Context no.	Description	Dimensions (m)
10000	Topsoil-Mid brown silty loam	0.15-0.2
10001	Similar to topsoil but with more stone and mortar inclusions which may represent demolition rubble.	0.15-+
10002	Compact pink silty clay layer with charcoal and mortar flecks. Possible floor surface?	0.15-+

Trench 11

L: 4.4m W: 0.25–0.33m Avg. D: 0.3m

Context no.	Description	Dimensions (m)
11000	Same as (10000)	0.2
11001	Same as (10001)	0.1+
11002	Same as (10002)	0.1+

Trench 12

L: 0.68m W: 0.68m Avg. D: 0.5m

Context no.	Description	Dimensions (m)
12000	Same as (10000)	0.15–0.2
12001	Same as (10002)	0.15–0.2

Trench 13

L: 1.8m W: 1.4m Avg. D: 0.1–0.2m

Context no.	Description	Dimensions (m)
13000	Topsoil-same as (10000)	0.05
13001	Compact pink silty clay. No finds	—

Trench 14

L: 1.4m W: 0.5m Avg. D: 0.1–0.4m

Context no.	Description	Dimensions (m)
14000	Topsoil-same as (10000)	0.4
14001	Subsoil-Same as (3001)	—

Appendix 1.2 Photographic register

No.	C/S (no. 797)	B&W (no. 790)	Digital	Direction facing	Description
1	36	37	01	NE	Trench 2
2	35	36	02	—	ID shot
3	34	35	03	NW	Trench 1 (1004), (1005) in plan
4	33	34	04	SE	Trench 1 in plan
5	32	33	05	SE	Trench 1 (1005) in plan
6	31	32	06	NNE	Trench 2 plan
7	30	31	07	N	Trenches 1 and 2 general shot
8	29	30	08	SW	Trench 1 Section –Southern part
9	28	29	09	SW	Trench 1 Section- Northern part
10	27	28	10	S	Trench 1 Section –Southern part-oblique shot
11	26	27	11	W	Trench 5 Section NE half
12	25	26	12	W	Trench 5 SE-facing section-SW half
13	24	25	13	SW	Trench 5 Structure (5003) plan
14	23	24	14	S	Trench 5 Structure (5003) plan
15	22	23	15	W	Trench 4 E facing section
16	21	22	16	N	Trench 4 E facing section
17	20	21	17	N	Trench 4 E facing section
18	19	20	18	W	Trench 3 E facing section
19	18	19	19	E	Trench 3 (3001) at N wall edge
20	17	18	20	E	Trench 3 (3001) at N wall edge
21	16	17	21	N	Trench 3 Plan
22	15	16	22	N	Trench 3 and 4
23	14	15	23	NNE	Trench 4 Plan
24	13	14	24	E	Trench 4 (4001) by N castle wall
25	12	13	25	SW	Trench 5 (5002) section
26	11	12	26	NW	Trench 6 S facing section-western part
27	10	11	27	NE	Trench 6 S facing section-western part-general shot
28	09	10	29	E	Trench 6 Plan with (6002, 6003, 6004, 6006)
29	—	—	30	W	Trench 6 plan with (6003, 6005)
30	—	—	31	W	Trench 6 Plan with (6004)

No.	C/S (no. 797)	B&W (no. 790)	Digital	Direction facing	Description
31	–	–	32	W	Trench 6 Plan with (6004)
32	–	–	33	W	Trench 6 plan with (6006)
33	–	–	34	W	Trench 6 plan with (6006)
34	–	–	35	W	Trench 6 Shell wall with (6005)
35	–	–	36	W	Trench 6 view
36	08	09	37	W	Trench 7 E facing section with (7003)
37	07	08	38	W	Trench 7 E facing section with (7003)
38	06	07	39	N	Trench 7 general shot
39	–	–	40	N	General site shot
40	–	–	41	SW	General site shot
41	–	–	42	SW	General site shot
42	05	06	43	W	Trench 7 (7003)
43	–	?	44	–	?
44	04	04	45	W	Trench 8 (8002) in plan
45	03	03	46	E	Trench 8 western part, (8003) in plan
46	02	02	47	E	Trench 8 central part, (8003) in plan
47	01	01	48	W	Trench 8 eastern part, (8003) in plan
48	–	–	49	–	Vandalism of site 24/7/13 8.20 am
49	–	–	50	–	Vandalism of site 24/7/13 8.20 am

KCKH/02

No.	C/S	B&W	Digital	Direction facing	Description
50	37	37	50	–	ID shot
51	36	36	51	–	Trench 8 SSE facing section-western part
52	35	35	52	–	Trench 8 SSE facing section-central part
53	34	34	53	–	Trench 8 SSE facing section-eastern part
54	33	33	54	–	Trench 9 Plan-W end
55	32	32	55	–	Trench 9 Plan-Central part
56	31	31	56	–	Trench 9 Plan-E end
57	30	30	57	N	Trench 10 Plan
58	29	29	58	SE	Trench 10 Section
59	28	28	59	NW	Trench 11 Plan
60	27	27	60	N	Trench 11 Section
61	–	–	61	SE	Trench 12 Section – shadow
62	26	26	62	N	Trench 9 SE facing section-SW part
63	25	25	63	N	Trench 9 SE facing section-central part
64	24	24	64	NW	Trench 9 SE facing section-NE part

No.	C/S	B&W	Digital	Direction facing	Description
65	–	–	65	NW	Trench 9 SE facing section-NE part
66	25	25	66	SE	Trench 12- Plan and section
67	–	–	–	W	Trench 12 extended to north
68	–	–	–	N	Trench 3 Deepened
69	–	–	–	N	Trench 3 Deepened
70	–	–	–	N	Trench 4 Deepened

No.	C/S (no. 798)	B&W (no. 810)	Digital	Direction facing	Description
71	1	1	–	NE	Trench 13
72	2	2	–	Plan	Stone removed from Trench 6 to enable cable paying
73	3	3	–	Plan	After stone removal-charcoal and mortar deposit
74	4	4	–	N	Trench 14

Appendix 1.3 Drawing register

No.	Scale	Plan/Section	Description
1	1:20	Plan	Trench 1 (1004) and (1005)
2	1:20	Section	Trench 1 E facing section
3	1:20	Plan	Trench 2
4	1:20	Section	Trench 2 SE facing section
5	1:20	Plan	Trench 5
6	1:20	Section	Trench 5 SSE facing section
7	1:20	Plan	Trench 3
8	1:20	Section	Trench 3 NE facing section
9	1:20	Plan	Trench 4
10	1:20	Section	Trench 4 SE facing section
11	1:20	Plan	Trench 6
12	1:20	Section	Trench 6 S facing section
13	1:20	Plan	Trench 7
14	1:20	Section	Trench 7 SE facing section
15	1:20	Section	Trench 8 SSE facing section
16	1:20	Section	Trench 10 and Trench 12 W facing section
17	1:20	Section	Trench 11 SW facing section
18	1:20	Section	Trench 8 SE facing section

Appendix 2 Finds catalogue

Trench	Context	Qty	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Dimensions	Spot date	Period
3	—	1	9	Metal	Coin	Queen Victoria 'bun penny'	Ø: 30mm	1860	Modern
1	1002	3	124	Pottery (Medi)	—	A medium and small body sherd and a small inturned rim in a different fabric	—	—	Medieval
2	2001	3	64	Pottery (Medi)	—	Upright, squared rim sherd and two small fragments	—	—	Medieval
3	3001	4	102	Pottery (Medi)	—	One medium and two small body sherds and a handle fabric	—	—	Medieval
3	3001	1	238	Stone	Tile	Thin tile with the remains of a yellow green glaze	—	—	—
3	3002	1	185	Stone	RoofTile	fragment of roof tile with perforation	—	—	—
4	4001	1	16	IndustrialWaste	Waste	Slag lump, shiny and smooth in appearance	—	—	—
4	4002	5	124	Pottery (Medi)	—	Short, everted jar rim and small body sherds	—	—	Medieval
5	5001	1	18	Pottery (Medi)	—	Small body sherd	—	—	Medieval
5	5002	1	7	Iron	Nail	Clenched	—	—	—
5	5002	36	279	Pottery (Medi)	—	small, short everted rim sherd and small body sherds	—	—	Medieval
6	6001	1	1709	Stone	Slag	Fragment with dressed, convex edge.	—	—	—
6	6001	1	12	Pottery (Medi)	—	Small body sherd	—	—	Medieval
6	6001	1	2568	Stone	Masonry	Fragment, one decoratively shaped, curving edge	—	—	—
6	6002	20	314	Pottery (Medi)	—	Two inturned rims, one short everted rim and several small to medium body sherds`	—	—	Medieval
7	7001	2	2655	Stone	RoofTile	Roof tile, broken in two pieces, includes perforation for mounting	—	—	—
8	8000	1	13	Pottery (Medi)	—	Small, short, everted rim	—	—	Medieval
8	8001	1	19	Pottery (Medi)	—	Small body sherd	—	—	Medieval
8	8003	41	608	Pottery (Medi)	—	Two medium everted rim sherds, a small inturned rim sherd, a broken jug spout and small to medium body sherds	—	—	Medieval
9	9003	1	89	Stone	Tile	Small tile fragment	—	—	—
9	9003	1	10	Pottery (Medi)	—	Inturned, rounded rim sherd	—	—	Medieval
10	10001	2	25	Pottery (Medi)	—	Small body sherds	—	—	Medieval
10	10001	1	6	IndustrialWaste	Waste	Green glass lump with many air bubbles	—	—	—
12	12001	1	45	Iron	Object	Corroded triangle with ?lenticular section	—	—	—
12	12001	2	22	Pottery (Medi)	—	Small body sherds	—	—	Medieval



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