

EBPG/04



ENGLISH BICKNOR PRIMARY SCHOOL

Archaeological Watching Brief

commissioned by Asset Management and Property Services,
Gloucestershire County Council

SMC Ref: S00088532

February 2015

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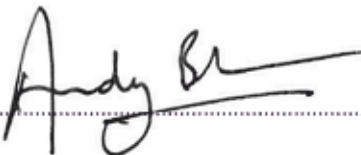
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project team

PROJECT MANAGER Andy Boucher
AUTHOR Luke Craddock-Bennett
FIELDWORK Annie Partridge, Jason Murphy, Luke
Craddock-Bennett and Rob Blackburn
GRAPHICS Caroline Norman
SPECIALISTS Jane Timby – Finds
APPROVED BY Andy Boucher – Project Manager



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MIDLANDS & WEST
Headland Archaeology
Unit 1, Premier Business Park, Faraday Road
Hereford HR4 9NZ

01432 364 901
midlandsandwest@headlandarchaeology.com

www.headlandarchaeology.com



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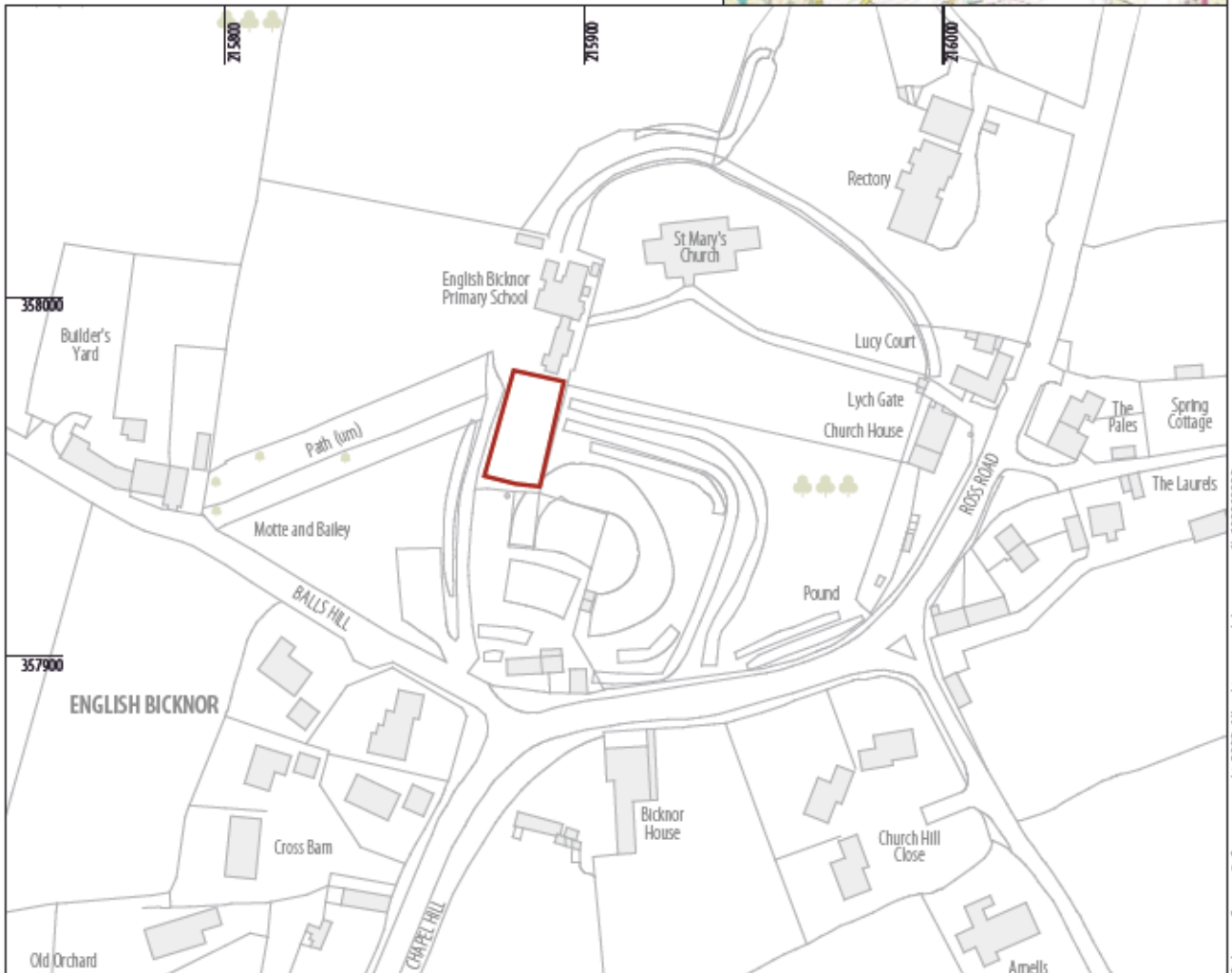
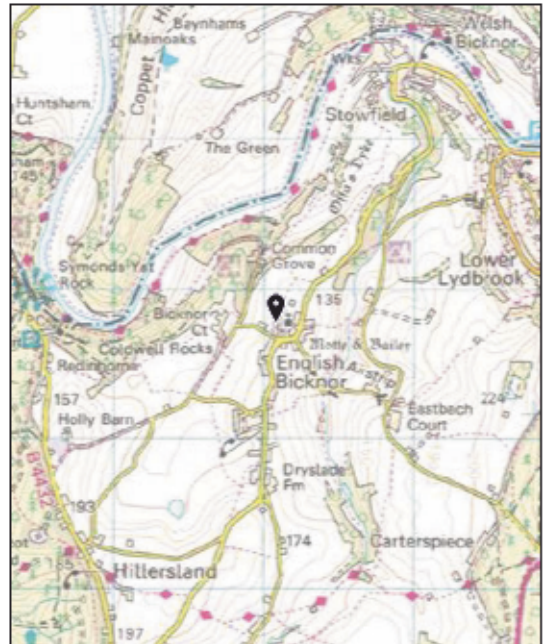
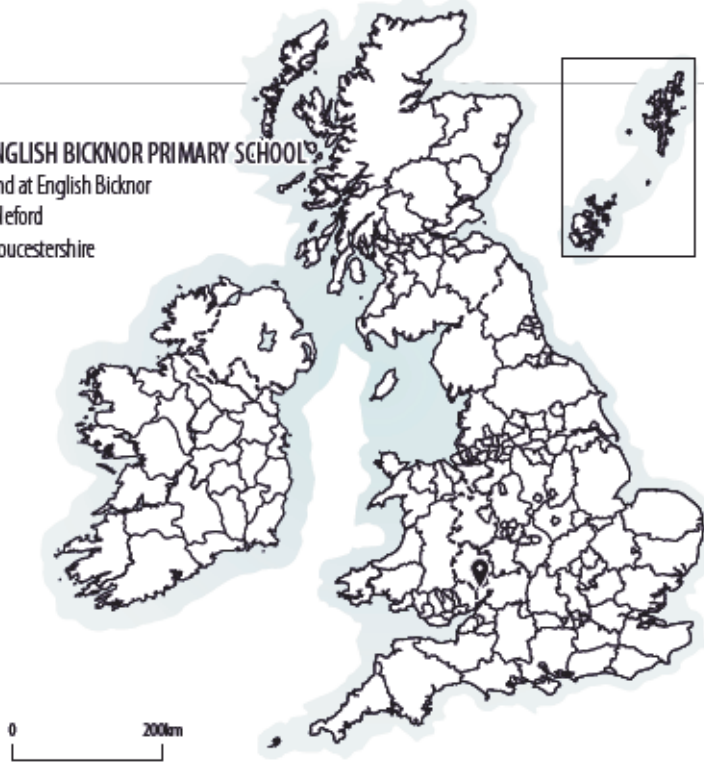
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ENGLISH BICKNOR PRIMARY SCHOOL

land at English Bicknor
Coleford
Gloucestershire



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KEY
 development boundary



HEADLAND
ARCHAEOLOGY

MIDLANDS & WEST

Unit 1, Premier Business Park
 Faraday Road
 Hereford HR4 9NZ
 01432 364 901
www.headlandarchaeology.com

ILLUS 1
 Site location

ENGLISH BICKNOR PRIMARY SCHOOL

Archaeological Watching Brief

Headland Archaeology undertook a watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a new classroom at English Bicknor Primary School. The development site was located on the line of the castle moat and adjacent to the castle motte. The lower courses of a medieval stone building believed to relate to the castle were identified in the south of the site, along with the course of the moat. A change in construction design allowed the preservation of the stone building in situ.

1 INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology undertook an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of modular classrooms at English Bicknor Primary School.

The site is located within the grounds of a Motte and Bailey Castle and is designated as a Scheduled Monument (SM 28862) under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

In order to provide supporting information for the Scheduled Monument Consent application, Headland Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation at the site in May 2014 which identified the stratigraphic sequence of deposits within the castle moat (Blackburn 2014).

English Heritage and the archaeological advisor to the local planning authority determined that on the basis of the results of the evaluation further archaeological work was required.

A project design (Craddock-Bennett 2014) for undertaking the further archaeological work was submitted by Headland Archaeology for approval, and agreed by English Heritage and the archaeological advisor to the planning authority, Mr Charles Parry.

Archaeological monitoring of the groundworks was undertaken during August and September 2014.

1.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

The proposed development site is located within the grounds of English Bicknor Primary School, at NGR 358080,215759 (illus 1). The

site of the new classroom building is situated immediately to the west of the motte of English Bicknor Castle on the projected line of the encircling moat.

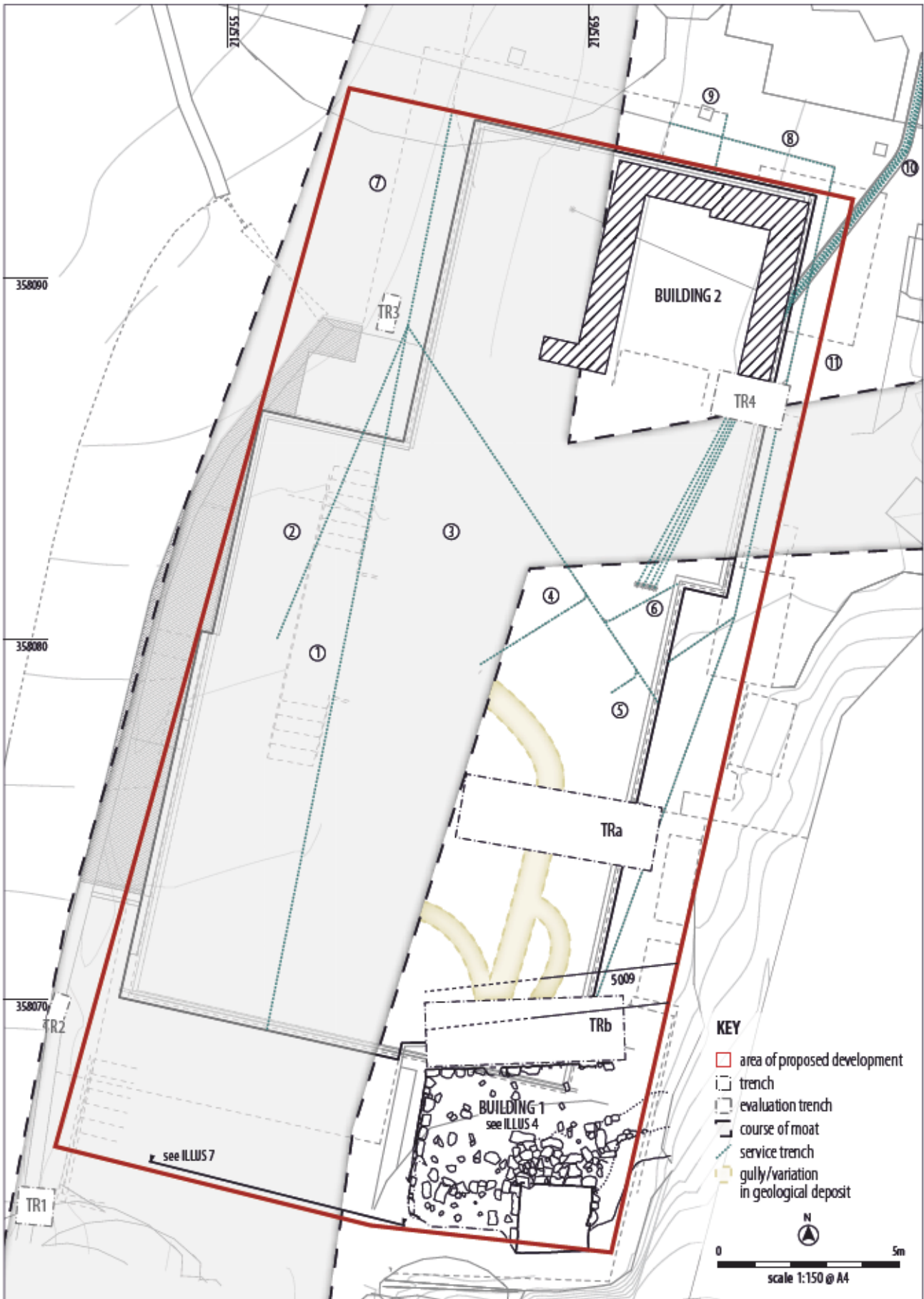
The site is underlain by Black Rock Limestone. No drift deposits are recorded (British Geological survey website; <http://www.bgs.ac.uk>).

1.2 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

English Bicknor castle is of motte and bailey construction sited on high ground above the River Wye. Like hundreds erected throughout the country in the period following the Norman invasion in 1066, the castle is likely to have been built in the late 11th century. The site includes an inner bailey in which the motte is built, and a larger outer bailey, both enclosed by a large moat. An earthwork adjoining the north side of the outer bailey is thought to be the remains of a leat, part of a larger water management system.

The Grade 1 listed church of St. Mary the Virgin is located within the castle's outer bailey. The church dates to the 12th century with later medieval alterations and some 19th century reconstruction. Maclean (1880) states 'when about four years ago, excavations were made into the side of the mound for the purpose of filling the ditch to make a garden for the school master, a small room about 12 feet square was discovered, constructed of Norman Masonry'. The in-filled western ditch runs under the modern school playground. Maclean believed that the stone building represented the remnants of a stone keep.

In 1995 a watching brief was carried out during the excavation of an electricity cable trench across the bailey of the castle (BGAS 1995).



ILLUS 2
Area of observation and key features

The trench was aligned N-S across the playground approximately five metres to the north of the current works. Below modern deposits was a layer of clean yellow/red sandy clay containing sandstone blocks. The excavator interpreted the deposit as a geological deposit although it may have been re-deposited. No finds were recovered. The foundation of the wall that forms the southern boundary of the churchyard was observed to continue under the school playground. Rubble associated with the demolition of a 19th century school house, which formerly stood on the site, was also identified.

In 1999 an archaeological evaluation carried out in advance of a planned extension to the present school buildings, determined the absence of banks or ditches in this part of the outer bailey, and established the presence of a wall interpreted as the north wall of the former school house (Nichols 1999).

The archaeological evaluation undertaken in advance of the current works (Blackburn 2014) aimed to identify the course of the moat within the proposed development site. Four test pits and a series of auger holes were excavated. Archaeological monitoring was also undertaken during the excavation of geotechnical boreholes on the site. The line of the inner bailey moat was identified and the sequence of deposits within the moat. Within the postulated course of the outer moat a potential basal moat deposit was identified at a depth of 2.15m below ground level. A red clay deposit overlying the basal deposits was believed to relate to the backfilling and levelling of the feature in the 19th century.

1.3 CARTOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

The tithe map for the area dated to 1838 identifies the area of the castle Bailey but no detail is shown. The church, school and possible school house are illustrated. A plan of the earthworks at English Bicknor dated to 1880 also shows the school and school house (Maclea 1880). The earthworks of the inner bailey ditch and the moat enclosing the south-west/west boundary of the castle are illustrated as open features, even though Maclean's accompanying text describes the backfilling of the moat adjacent to the school house. Either the map was drafted prior to this event, or the author has projected the line of the moat, and ignored the landscaping work. The 1881 Ordnance Survey map clearly shows a large quadrant removed from the south west corner of the motte, as well as the now filled-in moat ditch along the western edge of the castle defences. A well is illustrated to the south of the area of development, with what appears to be a small path approaching it from the west.

The 1922 Ordnance Survey map indicates the presence of a small rectangular structure within the garden of the school house. This potentially represents an exterior toilet or potting shed.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the project was to satisfy a condition on a Scheduled Monument Consent for the work (Ref: S00088532).

In general, the objectives of the archaeological works were as follows:

- To ensure the excavation and recording of any archaeological remains that would be disturbed by the proposed groundworks;

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

More specifically, the archaeological works aimed to identify and record a profile through the moat and recover artefactual and ecofactual material from the moat deposits.

The local and regional research contexts are provided by the archaeological research framework for the south west. Any evidence retrieved during the works was also to be analysed in light of the objectives contained in these frameworks.

The resulting archive will be organised and deposited with Dean Heritage Centre to facilitate access for the future research and interpretation for public benefit.

3 METHOD

The agreed project design (Craddock-Bennett 2014) proposed two phases of archaeological works in order to achieve the project objectives:

Phase 1 Machine removal of deposits across the full footprint of the proposed development to the level of the red clay deposit identified during the archaeological evaluation (c.0.5m below ground level). Excavation of three bucket width slots through the red clay deposit to the base of the slab formation level.

Phase 2 The main contractor to proceed with groundworks in accordance with their schedule.

In accordance with the project design all ground disturbing works were monitored by an archaeologist with at least 12 months experience of supervising plant and undertaking watching briefs.

All recording was conducted in accordance with IfA standards and guidance. Appropriate sections and plans were drawn for all excavated areas, and a comprehensive photographic record was maintained comprising black and white film, colour slide film, and digital images. Levels across the site were recorded relevant to OS datum.

4 RESULTS

Full context descriptions are included in Appendix 1. Refer to **Illus 2** for the location of features and excavated areas.

4.1 PHASE 1 – INITIAL STRIPPING AND SAMPLE TRENCH EXCAVATION

Slab formation level (144.92mOD) was reached in the western and northern parts of the site without the red clay deposit being encountered.

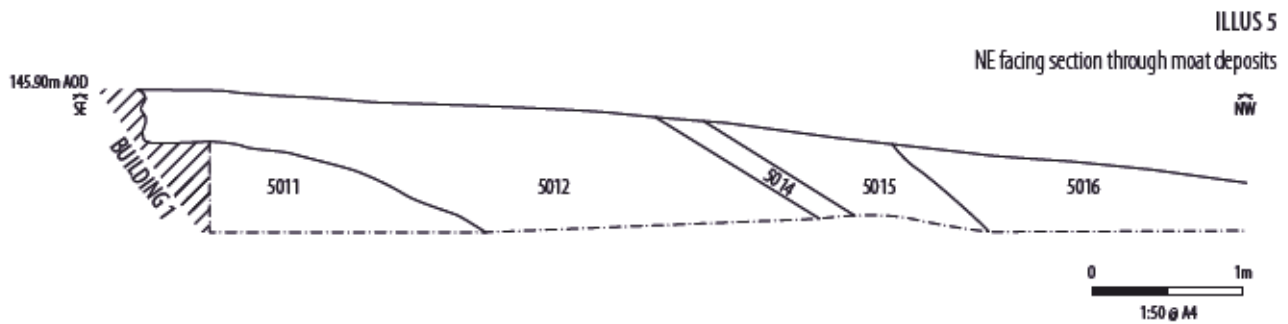
In the south-eastern corner of the excavation area, a stone structure bonded with lime mortar [Building 1] was identified immediately



ILLUS 3
Building 1

ILLUS 4
Plan of Building 1





below the topsoil at a height of 146.28mOD (Illus 3 & 4). The exposed area of the structure, which continued beyond the excavated area to the east and south measured 6.60m x 5.40m. The building was faced externally to the north and west and incorporated a small (2.0m x 1.8m+) internal room defined by faced stone. A substantial rubble core was present between the internal and external faces of the structure. The north-south wall of the structure measured 3.1m wide, the east-west wall 3.3m. The building had been vertically truncated, surviving to a height of 1.34m to the south and c.0.53m at the northern face.

Due to the identified significance of the structure machining was halted in this area of the site until a decision could be made upon its future. In the end it was decided to move the proposed classroom footprint c. 4m to the north with its south-east corner supported on the lower surviving section of the masonry structure. This was agreed with English Heritage.

Immediately to the west of the structure a deposit of sandstone rubble [5012] measuring approximately 5.0m x 4.0m in plan was identified. The deposit which contained occasional pieces of worked masonry continued below the required level of excavation (144.92mOD). To the north of deposit [5012], a deposit of black silty clay [5013] containing modern brick and rubble was present across the western half of the excavation area.

The southern section of the excavation provided a profile through the upper deposits of the outer moat (Illus 5). Geological deposits [5011] abutted the lower masonry courses of Building 1 and sloped off at an angle of approximately 30° into the moat. The deposit of rubble and worked masonry [5012] overlay the natural and was subsequently overlain by a buried topsoil deposit [5014] measuring 0.14m in depth. Later backfill deposits comprised an orange sandy clay [5015] overlain by an orange sandy clay with frequent rounded stone inclusions [5016].

Excavation of the north-east corner of the site revealed the foundation courses of a stone and brick structure [Building 2] measuring 5.50m x 6.00m in plan (Illus 6). The building was identified at a depth of 0.30m below ground level and once recorded, the remains of the structure were removed. Geological deposits were present below the building.

A red sandy clay deposit [5008] was identified in the central-eastern part of the excavation area at a height of 145.18mOD. Machine excavation ceased at this level (0.26m above slab formation level). Two trenches were excavated through the deposit.

Trench A

Trench A was excavated to assess the interface between deposits [5006] and [5008]. Deposit [5006] was a yellow sandy clay, which when dry, was extremely compact. Deposit [5008] comprised a dark red clay with frequent sandstone fragments and appeared to represent the upper moat deposit.

Excavation of Trench A confirmed that deposit [5006] was geological in origin, but rather than being a homogenous deposit, it contained elements of red clay [5008] that were deposited throughout in bands and discrete patches. Where [5008] had been identified as a separate deposit on the surface, it transpired that the deposit was a variation within the natural geology (Illus 7).

Trench B

Trench B was located immediately adjacent to the northern elevation of Building 1.

The trench was positioned to assess the nature of deposit [5008] and to reveal the northern face of Building 1.

During excavation it became apparent that a linear feature was present within the northern half of the trench (Illus 8). The feature [5009], which cut the geological deposits [5006/5008] measured 1.10m in width and 0.40m in depth. The dark red gravelly clay fill [5010] contained sherds of medieval pottery dating to the 11th – 13th century. The feature became less defined towards the west and its relationship with the moat was unclear. The gully was orientated on a parallel alignment to the northern elevation of Building 1, and it is reasonable to assume that the two features are associated with one another.

4.2 PHASE 2 – MONITORING OF FURTHER GROUNDWORKS

Following the excavation and recording of Trenches A and B, groundworks continued in the south of the site with the removal of deposits to slab formation level. It was observed that deposit [5008] appeared to form curvilinear braided channels through deposit [5006]. There was no evidence that the channels were archaeological in origin.

Excavation of Service Trenches

Trenches were excavated for the connection of drains and an electricity supply to the new classroom building. The excavations were undertaken to a maximum depth of 0.50m below slab formation level affording an opportunity to observe deeper deposits within the footprint of the building.



ILLUS 6

Foundations of Building 2 (19th century School House)



ILLUS 7

Variations in the natural geology

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 BUILDING 1

Building 1 was identified immediately below the topsoil in the south of the site and largely fits the description of the structure identified by Maclean in the 1870s:

'When, about 4 years ago, certain excavations were made into the side of the mound for the purpose of filling the ditch to make a garden for the schoolmaster, a small room, about 12 feet square, was discovered, constructed of Norman masonry. It was nearly all removed before the writer saw it, but he succeeded in preserving a small piece, which may still be seen.'

Building 1 as excavated measured 6.60m (c.21ft) x 4.60m (c.15ft). The disparity in dimensions between what was recorded during excavation and Maclean's description may be due to Maclean observing a 'room' at a higher level within the structure which may have been subsequently reduced in height to its present state of

The service trench excavations confirmed the line of the inner moat and the nature of the upper moat deposits. Service Trench 11 was excavated along the eastern side of the concrete slab and revealed a 4.00m wide cut [5037] extending down to the full excavation depth of 0.50m below ground level (Illus 9). The cut was filled with a clean reddish brown silty clay deposit [5036] which appears to represent the final backfilling of the moat in the 1870s.

The service trenches confirmed the continuation of deposits observed at slab formation level. The upper deposits within the outer moat were observed in Service Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 7 and were comprised of a black silty clay [5013] containing modern brick and rubble. Within the vicinity of Building 1 the deposit [5012] associated with the collapse of the structure was identified at the southern end of Service Trench 1. Geological deposits [5006/5008] were observed within service trenches 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11 and the interface between the natural [5006/5008] and backfill of the moat [5013] was identified within Service Trench 3.

preservation. The central room observed during the current works does not match Maclean's description and due to its small size (2.0m x 1.8m+) is likely to represent an undercroft or storage room. If, as seems likely, the undercroft represents the centre of the structure then the overall external dimensions of the building are in the region of 8.00m x 8.00m.

Without the benefit of seeing the full extent of the building in plan, any interpretations of its function are purely speculative. Maclean interpreted the building as a keep, and in view of the scale and solidity of the structure, this interpretation appears sound. The building is cut into the side of the motte and would have stood adjacent to the moat (Illus 10). Although the location of the building is at odds with the more common positioning of keeps on top of the motte, the arrangement is not without parallel. Due to the inherent instability of mottes, keeps were occasionally built into the sides of the mound (e.g. Clun Castle, Shropshire).

If the structure revealed at English Bicknor does represent a square building, parallels can be drawn with the 12th century stone keep at

ILLUS 8

Gully feature [5009] truncated by Trench B, looking E



ILLUS 9

Southern edge of inner moat, W facing section Service Trench 11



Goodrich Castle, Herefordshire. The square keep at Goodrich measures 8.84m x 8.84m externally, with the internal rooms measuring 4.27m square (Morris et al. 1990). The keep was accessed from first floor level via an external staircase, with the ground floor room, believed to have been used for storage, being accessed via a hatch from the room above. The ground floor room at Goodrich was of equal dimensions to the rooms above and this was clearly not the case with the room identified at English Bicknor. The internal 'room', measuring 2.00m in width is unlikely to have been used as a room in the conventional sense. Located within the foundation courses of the structure it is likely to have been used as a storeroom or possibly an oubliette accessed via a hatch from the floor above. Alternatively it may never have been built with access in mind, but was simply a void formed as a by-product of the construction of the foundation courses.

5.2 BUILDING 2

The building foundations identified at the north of the site relates to the former school masters house visible on Macean's 1880 plan of the site. The building was still standing at the time of the 1989 Ordnance Survey.

5.3 THE CASTLE MOAT

Observations on the line of the moat largely matched the predicted course of the feature identified during the evaluation phase of works. The dark red clay identified during the evaluation and believed to represent a capping deposit laid down in the late 19th century was observed during the watching brief within the inner moat. Excavations did not proceed below this deposit.

Excavations on the line of the outer moat did not continue below the Victorian brick and rubble backfill of the feature, however, a deposit of earlier date relating to the collapse of Building 1 was observed within the moat fill at the south of the site. The presence of this deposit fits with Macean's description of the site in the 1870s;

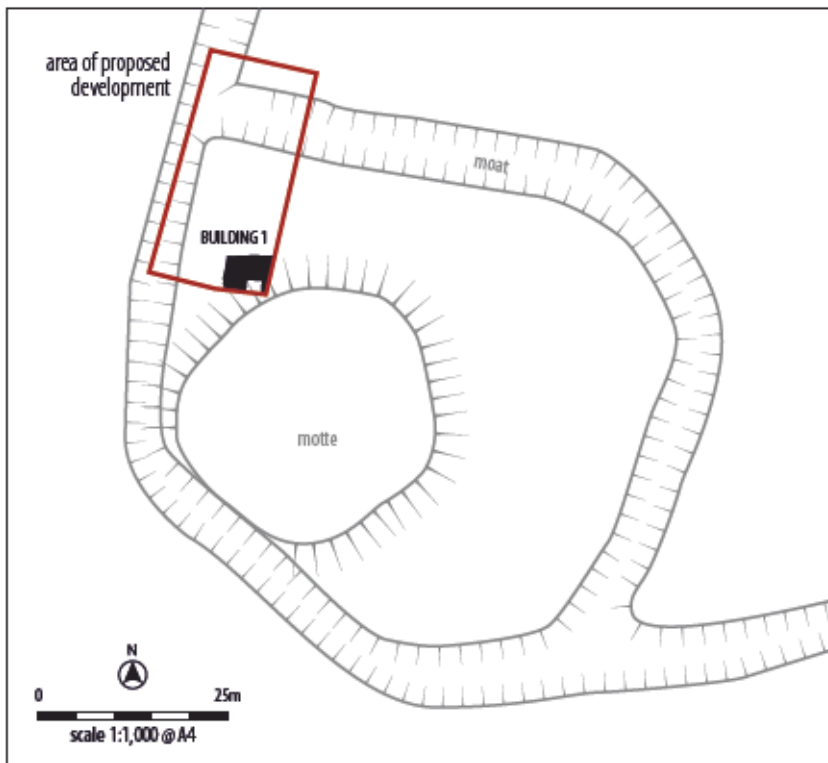
'Around the mound the ditch would seem to have been obliterated by the debris of the castle, which had for centuries formed a quarry for the neighbourhood'

The recorded section through the moat deposits at the south of the site appears to confirm that the excavation has only impacted upon the upper moat deposits. The earliest deposit stratigraphically [5012] related to the collapse of Building 1 and therefore, as the deposit was not removed from the moat, nor the structure rebuilt, it can be assumed that this relates to a post-abandonment phase of the castle's life.

6 CONCLUSION

The watching brief has succeeded in recording a significant structure relating to the development of the castle. Formerly identified by Macean in the 19th century, the structure may represent a stone built keep suggesting that English Bicknor Castle was of higher status than previously assumed.

In response to the discovery of the building and in agreement with English Heritage, the positioning and foundation design of the classroom buildings was altered to allow for the preservation of



ILLUS 10

Plan showing relationship of Building 1 to Castle earthworks

Craddock-Bennett, L 2014 *English Bicknor C of E Primary School, Gloucestershire: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Investigation and Monitoring of Groundworks*. Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd.

Maclean, J 1880 *Notice of Earthworks in the Parish of English Bicknor*. *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society*. Vol. 4. (pp301–312).

Morriss, R, Williams, R & Beeley, D 1990 *Goodrich Castle Survey: The Keep: First Interim Report*. City of Hereford Archaeology Unit. Hereford Archaeology Series (HAS) 73.

the structure in situ. The structure was covered with a permeable membrane and reburied with topsoil.

The course of the inner and outer moats was identified, but due to the limited depth of excavations basal deposits were not identified, and any destructive impact of the construction works was confined to the very upper moat deposits, which were of limited significance.

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Nichols, P 1999 *An Archaeological Evaluation at English Bicknor Church of England Primary School, English Bicknor, Gloucestershire*. Archaeology Service, Gloucestershire County Council.

7.1 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

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Ordnance Survey 1881 *2nd Edition, 1:2,500*

Ordnance Survey 1904 *3rd Edition, 1:2,500*

Ordnance Survey 1922 *1:2,500*

Ordnance Survey 1989 *1:2,500*

8 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 SITE REGISTERS

Appendix 1.1 Context register

Context	Description
5000	Topsail. Dark grey brown sandy clay. Modern/post med pot & glass within.
5001	Black modern burnt deposit viewed in section at SW corner of site only.
5002	Light grey brown sandy clay. Post med pot within.
5003	Light white yellow sand with medium large sandstone frags. Natural geology across site.
5004	Square stone structure at south of site. L: E/W 6.6m+ W: N/S 5.2m+ D: 1.34m max. Stone faced, rubble filled building related to medieval castle. Limestone or sandstone. Facing average size 0.20x0.30x0.20m. Core – similar dimensions but irregular. Faced internally and externally. Bonded with lime/sand mortar. N/W corner of building. Not a true right angle. Faced on North & West sides. Lower courses appear to be foundation sill. Beautifully worked Quoin stone at N/W corner with diagonal tool marks. Internal room dimensions 2m E/W x 1.8+ N/S. N/S wall is 3.1m wide, E/W wall is 3.3m wide. Only the lower courses remain, heavily truncated prior to current location. Maclean (1880) describes 12ft square structure of Norman masonry in this location. Castle corner tower or does it predate the Motte? Location of structure odd. The N/W corner of the Motte was cut away during landscaping of the Schoolmasters garden in C.1876 & this structure was revealed. Is it a corner tower – i.e. – one of four? Could it be earlier – Saxon?
5005	N/S wall. West of 5004. Same as 5004.
5006	Natural. Compact silty clay, yellow with orange flecking. Firm compaction almost like sandstone when dry. Same as [5003].
5007	N-S aligned cut. Linear, steeply sloping, base not determined. Very clean interface between yellow natural [5006] & red clay deposit [5008]. Subsequent excavation suggested that deposits [5006] and [5008] were variations in the natural geology and [5007] represents a boundary between the two types of natural.
5008	Dark red clay deposit, sandstone fragments. Very clean deposit. Originally interpreted as the fill of the moat. Subsequent excavation suggests that this deposit is geological in origin.
5009	Cut, for likely drainage channel, contemporary with [5004]. Orientated approx. E-W and parallel to North face of structure [5004]. Appears to cut Moat deposit. Cuts (5006). Length: 6.5+m. Width: 1.1m
5010	Fill of (5009). Gravelly clay. Dark red. Medieval pot within.
5011	Deposit. Firm clean clay, red with yellow stone clasts giving marbling effect. Abuts (5004) & (5006) to North. Geological deposit equivalent to [5006] and [5008].
5012	Potential moat fill. Rubble, mortar, mixed stone within orangey brown mortar matrix. Identical in nature to (5004). Apparent collapse of upper parts of structure. Worked stone present – possible column. Length 5m N/S. Width 4m E/W
5013	Deposit. Silty clay, black. Modern/Victorian levelling deposit.
5014	Deposit. Silty dark brown clay. Buried topsoil horizon underlying rubble deposit (5012).
5015	Deposit. Clayey sand, orangey brown. Backfill of Moat.
5016	Deposit. Clayey sand, orangey brown with cobble like stone inclusions.

Context	Description
5017	Mortared post-med stone wall which bounds the Western edge of site. Large angular Sandstones. No evidence of stone which may have been reused from the castle site. Probably contemporary with the Victorian Schoolhouse. Up to 21m of the wall removed to accommodate building footings.
5018	Cut. Curvilinear extending from [5009]. A possible channel/drainage gully associated with the N/S aligned moat [5007]. Relationship with [5020], [5009] & [5022] unknown – not excavated as below level of works. L: 2m W: 0.5m. Re-interpretation of this feature suggests that it represents a change in the geology.
5019	Fill of [5019]. Dry, firm, mottled pink clay with grey white flecks within. Geological deposit.
5020	Linear cut aligned N/S from [5009] a channel to North of structure [5004]. Relationship with [5018] & [5022] unknown as below level of required excavation. All of these features appear to run into [5009]. This cut appears to turn eastwards in the Northern half. Possible associated with moat drainage [5007]. L: 14m W: 1m. Re-interpretation of this feature suggests that it represents a change in the geology.
5021	Fill of [5020]. Firm dry clay. Linear, upper parts truncated by machining. Geological deposit.
5022	Cut. Curvilinear feature. Associated with [5004] This seems to run into a possible channel [5009]. Relationship unknown as unexcavated. L: 3.5m W: 0.6m. Re-interpretation of this feature suggests that it represents a change in the geology.
5023	Fill of [5022]. Mid brown pinkish clay sand.
5024	Wall footings for Victorian Schoolhouse (Building 2). Appear to be made from Sandstone, grey/green colour. Located at Northern end of site. 0.3m beneath tarmac surface of playground. Orange brick visible within and around footings. Occ. slate frags present. W: 0.6m
5025	Tarmac playground surface.
5026	Modern made up ground beneath tarmac. Dry, loose pink sand. Small to medium poorly sorted stones.
5027	Deposit within Schoolhouse footings [5024]. Dry, firm, mid brown grey clay sand. Moderately stony. L: 5.4m W: 3.2m
5028	Fence post with concrete frag within. Located on southern edge of schoolhouse [5024]. Western most post hole. This hole, along with [5029] may have damaged a possible connecting footing of [5024] running E/W at the Southern edge. L: 0.3m W: 0.3m. Unexcavated.
5029	Post hole same as (5028). Eastern most post hole.
5030	Cut. Linear aligned East West. (5012) seems to overlay this. Relationship unclear. L: 4.5m W: 0.40+m.
5031	Mid red/brown clay deposit. Firm, moist, degraded limestone/sandstone inclusions. Similar to deposit (5008). Aligned N/S at Western end of classroom, parallel with road. Filled in by Victorian levelling at same time as moat: L: 4.5m W: 0.40+m
5032	Cut. Linear, on edge of [5020]. Eastern edge covered by (5013), possibly removed to accommodate the modern rubbish pit. Top of wall foundations or well? Covering slabs not removed. L: 0.40 W: 0.40+
5033	2 large slabs. Possible well covering or wall foundations. Unexcavated. L: 0.40m W: 0.40+m
5034	Deposit. Mid red brown sandy clay with patches of yellow natural. Dry, compact. Possible lining or early phase of moat. Edge with (5021) is very mixed. [5020] possible recut into (5034). Fill of [5035] L: 2.10m W: 0.40+m
5035	Linear cut through natural. Western edge not seen – truncated by (5013). Cut for moat? Early phase/lining?



Context	Description
5036	Backfill deposit of medieval moat. Reddish brown silty clay. Firm.
5037	Cut for medieval moat observed Within Service Trench 11. 4.00m wide. E-W orientation. Depth 0.50m, base not observed.
5038	Victorian levelling deposit observed Within Trench 11. Dark grey, sandy, ashy clay. Soft with charcoal inclusions.
5039	Modern intrusion relating to services. Light brown clayey sand.
5040	Modern levelling deposit beneath playground surface. Light brown clayey sand.
5041	Playground base deposit. Orange/red clayey sand.
5042	Playground base deposit. Mottled grey/yellow sandy clay.
5043	Modern deposit. Reddish brown sandy clay.

Photo	B & W	Colour	Digital	Direction Facing	Description
306	33	34	306	W	E facing section from s/w corner of stripped area
307	32	33	307	N	Stone square structure
308	31	32	308	NE	Possible Stone square [5004] structure
309	30	31	309	NW	Possible Stone square [5004]
310	29	30	310	W	Possible Stone square [5004]
311	28	29	311	SE	Possible Stone square [5004]
312	27	28	312	SE	Possible Stone square [5004]
313	26	27	313	S	[5005] N-S wall
314	25	26	314	N	[5005] N-S wall
315	24	25	315	S	[5004][5005] stone structure
316	23	24	316	S	[5004][5005] stone structure
317	–	–	317	N	General shot
318	–	–	318	N	General shot
319	22	23	319	NW	Section slot 2
320	21	22	320	S	Section slot 2
321	–	–	321	SW	Section slot 2
322	20	21	322	NE	Section slot 1
323	19	20	321	SE	Corner toWw
324	18	19	324	E	Corner toWw
325	17	18	323	NW	Interior, corner toWw
332	11	12	332	E	Section through E-W channel to structure
333	10	11	333	E	Internal toWw face
334	9	10	334	E	Internal toWw face continuation
335	8	9	335	N	Internal toWw face, S facing
336	7	8	335	N	Internal toWw face continuation
337	6	7	335	W	Internal toWw face, E facing
338	5	6	338	S	S excavated section showing tip lines
339	4	5	338	SE	S excavated section showing tip lines
340	3	4	340	N	Slot into E-W ditch
341	–	–	341	S	Structure, N facing elevation
342	–	–	342	S	Structure, N facing elevation
343	–	–	343	S	Structure, N facing elevation
344	–	–	344	S	Structure, N facing elevation
345	–	–	345	S	Structure, N facing elevation
346	–	–	346	E	Structure, N facing elevation
347	–	–	347	E	Structure, N facing elevation

Appendix 1.2 Drawing register

Drawing	Scale	Plan or Section	Description
1	1:20	S	South facing section. Slot trench 1.
2	1:20	S	South facing section. Slot trench 2.
3	1:20	P	Plan of structure
4	1:20	S	West Wall elevation.
5	1:100	P	Site plan
6	1:20	S	North Wall elevation
7	1:20	S	Southern boundary of site. North facing section.
8	1:100	P	Site plan.
9	1:100	P	Site plan
10	1:100	S	Sect of services trench showing moat cut. W facing
11	1:20	S	Sect of deposits in manhole/trench. S facing
12	1:20	S	Sect of deposits in services trench. N facing
13	1:20	S	Sect of deposits in top of castle bank. W facing
14	1:100	P	Services plan relative to new school foundations/raft

Appendix 1.3 Photo register

Photo	B & W	Colour	Digital	Direction Facing	Description
301	36	36	301	–	Id shot
302	–	–	302	S	General site shot
303	–	–	303	E	General site shot
304	35	–	304	NE	Removal of former foundations
305	34	35	305	N	Stripped areas/W corner

Photo	B & W	Colour	Digital	Direction Facing	Description
348	–	–	348	E	Structure, N facing elevation
349	–	–	349	E	Structure
001	–	–	1	N	Wall at W of site prior to removal
002	–	–	2	E	Wall at W of site prior to removal
003	–	–	3	SE	Wall at W of site prior to removal
004	–	–	4	S	Wall at W of site prior to removal
005	–	–	5	SW	Wall at W of site prior to removal
006	–	–	6	NW	Wall at W of site prior to removal
007	–	12	7	–	ID Shot
008	–	11	8	S	N end of Wall removed
009	–	10	9	SW	N end of Wall removed
010	–	9	–	S	Extent of Wall removed, end of 01/09/2014
011	–	–	11	S	Removal of Wall in W edge of site, by access road
012	–	8	12	S	Removal of Wall in W edge of site, by access road
013	–	–	13	NE	Drainage trench at E end of site
014	–	–	14	S	Drainage trench at E end of site
015	–	–	015	SE	Medieval structure
016	–	–	016	SW	Medieval structure
017	–	–	017	E	Medieval structure
018	–	–	018	S	Quoin stone– N face of medieval tower
019	–	–	019	E	Quoin stone – with N facing Wall
020	–	–	020	S	Quoin stone – W face
021	–	–	021	–	void
022	–	–	022	E	Medieval tower – covered with teram
023	–	–	023	S	Medieval tower covered with teram
024	–	–	024	SE	Medieval tower covered with teram
025	–	–	025	SE	Medieval tower covered with teram
026	–	–	026	SE	Medieval tower with teram
027	–	–	027	S	Medieval tower with teram
028	–	–	028	NE	Medieval tower with teram
029	–	–	029	NE	Medieval tower with teram
030	–	–	030	–	Medieval tower with teram
031	–	–	031	N	Medieval tower with teram
032	–	–	032	NW	Curvilinear features N of [5004]
033	–	–	033	NW	Curvilinear features N of [5004]

Photo	B & W	Colour	Digital	Direction Facing	Description
034	–	–	033	NW	Curvilinear features N of [5004]
035	–	–	035	SW	Curvilinear features N of [5004]
036	–	–	036	N	Curvilinear features N of [5004]
037	–	–	037	NE	Curvilinear features N of [5004]
038	–	–	038	NE	Curvilinear features N of [5004]
039	–	–	039	NE	Curvilinear features N of [5004]
040	–	–	040	N	Site strip
041	–	–	041	S	Site strip
042	–	7	042	–	Dressed stone – unstratified – found on NE edge of site
043	–	6	043	–	Dressed stone – unstratified – found on NE edge of site
044	–	5	044	–	Dressed stone – unstratified – found on NE edge of site
045	–	4	045	NW	[5024] – School house footings
046	–	3	046	NW	[5024] – School house footings
047	–	2	047	SW	[5024] – School house footings
048	–	1	048	E	[5024] – School house footings
049	–	–	049	E	[5024] – School house footings
050	–	–	050	N	[5024] – School house footings
051	–	–	051	N	[5024] – School house footings
052	–	–	052	E	[5024] – School house footings
053	–	–	053	W	[5024] – School house footings
054	–	–	054	N	[5024] – School house footings
055	–	–	055	NE	[5024] – School house footings
056	–	–	056	E	W facing section (5025, 5006, 5026)
057	–	–	057	E	W facing section (5025, 5006, 5026)
058	–	–	058	N	[5029] – modern fence post-hole
059	–	–	059	N	[5028] – modern fence post-hole
060	–	–	060	N	[5028] – modern fence post-hole
061	–	–	061	NE	[5028] – modern fence post-hole
062	–	–	062	NE	[5028] – modern fence post-hole
063	–	–	063	NE	General shot of site
064	–	–	064	E	General shot of site
065	–	–	065	S	Spoil heap to West of site
066	–	–	066	NW	Portacabin location
067	–	–	067	E	Portacabin location
068	–	–	068	SW	Portacabin location
069	–	–	069	W	Portacabin location



Photo	B & W	Colour	Digital	Direction Facing	Description
070	-	-	070	N	General site strip, post ex
071	-	-	071	E	General site shot, no end of site
072	-	-	072	S	General site shot, s end of site
073	-	-	073	E	General site shot
074	-	-	074	NE	General site shot
075	-	-	075	NW	General site shot
076	-	-	076	N	Plan 1, poor light
077	-	-	077	N	(5031)
078	-	-	078	N	Plan of (5031)
079	-	-	079	S	Plan of (5031)
080	-	-	080	N	Plan of drainage channel
081	-	-	081	NE	Plan of drainage channel
082	-	-	082	W	Section of Western drainage
083	-	-	083	E	Section showing (5031)
084	-	-	084	NE	Previous drainage channel
085	-	-	085	S	Western drainage channel
086	-	-	086	S	NFS pipe trench
087	-	-	087	NW	Plan of pipe trench
088	-	-	088	NW	Plan of pipe trench
089	-	-	089	SE	Plan of pipe trench se end
090	-	-	090	S	NFS pipe trench
091	-	-	091	W	EFS pipe trench
092	-	-	092	NW	Plan channel
093	-	-	093	NW	General shot
094	-	-	094	SE	Plan channel
095	-	-	095	S	NFS channel (5013) (5021)
096	-	-	096	E	Plan channel

Photo	B & W	Colour	Digital	Direction Facing	Description
097	-	-	097	E	Well (5032)
098	-	-	098	E	Well (5032)
099	-	-	099	SE	Well (5032)
100	-	-	100	SW	Well (5032)
101	-	-	101	SW	Well (5032)
102	-	-	102	SW	Well (5032)
103	-	-	103	SE	General shot
104	-	-	104	102	Electricity duct, existing
105	-	-	105	W	EFS water pipe
106	-	-	106	SW	Water pipe
107	-	-	107	E	Electricity duct in section
108	-	-	108	E	Electricity duct in section
109	-	-	109	S	Electricity duct in section
110	-	-	110	E	Edge of inner moat
111	-	-	111	E	Cut of inner moat
112	-	-	112	E	General shot of moat
113	-	-	113	SW	Edge of moat cut
114	-	-	114	E	Victorian stone foundation
115	-	-	115	S	General trench facing south
116	-	-	116	W	Manhole showing deposits
117	-	-	117	NE	Edge of inner moat
118	-	-	118	S	Section through trench
119	-	-	119	W	General shot of trench
120	-	-	120	S	Section of trench
121	-	-	121	E	Section of sondage through outer bank
122	-	-	122	E	Sondage on W side of playground path
123	-	-	123	S	General shot of outer bank

APPENDIX 2 FINDS ASSESSMENT

BY JANETIMBY

The assemblage amounted to four sherds (47g) of pottery, dating to the medieval period. The pottery came from a single context (5010), the fill of linear feature [5009] and is in moderately fresh condition. The sherds are all in a similar fabric and represent one or more unglazed cooking pots. There is one rim and three body sherds. The fabric is an iron rich clay with a moderately to common frequency of rounded to sub-angular quartz > 2mm, rare sandstone and rare organic inclusions. The sherds have a dark grey core and brown surfaces. In general terms this conforms to the Worcester-type sandy unglazed ware (Worcester fabric 55) (www.worcestershireceramics.org/) which has a widespread distribution across Herefordshire and Worcester extending into Gloucestershire and may come from one or more, as yet unknown sources. This industry first appears in the later 11th century and is at its height in the 12th and 13th centuries.

Appendix 2.1 Finds catalogue

Context	Qty	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot date	Period
5010	4	47	Pottery (Medi)	Worcester Fabric 55	Iron rich clay with a moderately to common frequency of rounded to sub-angular quartz > 2mm, rare sandstone and rare organic inclusions. Dark grey core and brown surfaces. Unglazed cooking pot sherds. One rim and three body sherds.	L11th-13th	Medi



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NORTH

Headland Archaeology
13 Jane Street
Edinburgh EH6 5HE

T 0131 467 7705
E north@headlandarchaeology.com

SOUTH & EAST

Headland Archaeology
Building 68C, Wrest Park, Silsoe
Bedfordshire MK45 4HS

T 01525 861 578
E southandeast@headlandarchaeology.com

MIDLANDS & WEST

Headland Archaeology
Unit 1, Premier Business Park, Faraday Road
Hereford HR4 9NZ

T 01432 364 901
E midlandsandwest@headlandarchaeology.com

www.headlandarchaeology.com