

Archaeological assessment of Kilpeck, Hereford and Worcester

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with contributions by Derek Hurst, Richard Morriss, Elizabeth Pearson and Paul Stamper

Summary

The historic town of Kilpeck was surveyed during the Central Marches Historic Towns Survey, a desk-based study of 64 smaller historic towns in Shropshire, Herefordshire and Worcestershire. Archaeological and documentary evidence relating to the historic core of Kilpeck was carefully analysed, comprising topographic data, published and unpublished archaeological reports, museum collections, primary and secondary historical sources, historical maps, and field data recorded by the project team.

Detailed evidence is provided on the character and layout of the settlement in the medieval period. The available information is analysed and mapped in detail, and a model of the development of the town is proposed. In addition, the evidence for pre-urban occupation is considered, together with evidence of 19th century occupation. All archaeologically-relevant information has been recorded as part of the county Sites and Monuments Record. Specialist assessments of artefacts, ecofacts, standing buildings and documentary sources are included. A detailed archaeological research framework has been developed for Kilpeck, which will inform future archaeological investigations as well as management decisions.

The historic core of Kilpeck contains buried archaeological deposits, and these are judged to have high potential. In addition there is moderate potential for the recovery of artefact and ecofact assemblages. The historic buildings do not constitute a complementary body of evidence for the medieval settlement. The surviving documentary sources are very few for the medieval period, and consequently the potential for further study is very limited.

1 Introduction

1.1 Location and landuse

The urban area of Kilpeck is located at NGR SO 445305 in South Herefordshire District. The modern settlement of Kilpeck comprises the church and a scatter of houses, mostly outside the area of identified medieval settlement.

1.2 Topography, geology and soils

Kilpeck lies at a height of between 90m and 110m OD. The underlying topography consists of gently undulating ground with minor watercourses draining to the Worm Brook to the north. The local soils are coarse loams of the Bromsgrove association, dominated by argillic brown earths (Soil survey of England and Wales, Ragg *et al* 1984) overlying Silurian Raglan Mudstone Formation (British Geological Survey 1:250,000, sheet 52°N-0.4°W).

1.3 Chronological outline

The church has long been identified with documentary references to the church of *Cilpedic*, mentioned in the 12th century book of Llandaff where the context dates it to the 7th to 8th century (Shoesmith (ed) 1992, 162-4). However the documentary and archaeological evidence for an early origin is equivocal.

The manor of Kilpeck (*Chipeete*) was described in Domesday Book (Thorn and Thorn 1983, 181a). The manor was held by William fitzNorman in the late 11th century, and it may have been this lord who built the earliest motte and bailey (Shoesmith (ed) 1992, 164-5). The polygonal shell keep was probably built in the 12th century (RCHME 1931, 158). The Benedictine priory, a cell of the St Peter's Abbey at Gloucester, was also founded in the 12th century (*ibid*).

The right to hold a weekly market and annual fair was granted in 1259 (Shoesmith (ed) 1992, 166). There is no direct documentary evidence that Kilpeck was a borough, and Noble did not consider it among the medieval boroughs of the region (Noble 1964). However, the presence of defences and regularly planned tenement plots have been taken as evidence that it was laid out as a borough (Shoesmith (ed) 1992, 204). Archaeological evidence from the settlement area dates the earliest occupation to the late 12th century (Shoesmith (ed) 1992, 196).

Documentary evidence indicates the value of the manor declined from the early 14th century, and the castle was probably not occupied by the lords of the manor after 1327 (Shoesmith (ed) 1992, 167). Archaeological evidence from the settlement area suggests that occupation ceased by the mid-14th century (Shoesmith (ed) 1992, 196).

The priory was dissolved in 1428. Leland in the 1540s saw the uninhabitable castle of which "some ruined walls yet stand" (Chandler 1993, 228). The ruins were garrisoned for the king during the Civil War but never stormed; it was subsequently captured and slighted (Shoesmith (ed) 1992, 168). The castle was then completely deserted and the settlement has remained a small village until the present.

1.4 Placename studies

The placename Kilpeck is formed from Welsh element *cil*, "retreat", with an unidentified modifier (Copplestone-Crow 1989, 111). Welsh placenames are fairly widespread in Herefordshire, evidence of the continued speaking of Welsh up to the Norman conquest. The placename is probably post-Roman in origin (Gelling 1992, 70).

1.5 Syntheses of documentary and archaeological data

The documentary evidence relating to Kilpeck has been summarised by Shoesmith (1992, 162-8), and the history of the lordship and castle was described by Robinson (1872, 80-4). Antiquarian descriptions contain some useful archaeological and historical information (Anon 1887 and 1913). The most extensive descriptions of archaeological data are found in RCHME (1931) and Shoesmith (ed, 1992).

The present assessment was carried out by the Central Marches Historic Towns Survey in 1993. The text was revised in March 1995 to incorporate the results of fieldwork undertaken by the Survey (see section 1.7). No information published after December 1994 has been incorporated into this assessment.

1.6 Cartographic sources

Nineteenth century maps include the Tithe Map of 1846 (HFNS nd) and the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:2500 map (*Herefordshire sheet LXV.5* (1888)).

1.7 Archaeological excavations and surveys

The castle earthworks were sketched in 1887 (Anon 1887) and surveyed in detail by the Ordnance Survey in the same year. The settlement earthworks were first surveyed, together with the castle earthworks, by RCHME (1931, 156-60). Two excavations have taken place in Kilpeck in recent years, as well as some small-scale investigations. An evaluation was carried out within the castle bailey in 1982 (HWCM 714), and a resistivity survey, evaluation and area excavation north of the churchyard in 1987 and 1989 (HWCM 19294). Salvage recording along an electricity supply trench within the churchyard and the street to the east was carried out in 1989 (HWCM 715 and HWCM 19301). All the above fieldwork has been reported and synthesised (Shoesmith (ed) 1992). Small-scale work has also taken place within the castle ditch following re-digging of a pond, but no medieval deposits were recorded (Thomas 1992; HWCM 714).

Fieldwork was undertaken by the Central Marches Historic Towns Survey in November 1994. This identified remains, investigated and revised the extent of components, and recorded 18th and 19th century cellarge and modern developments in the urban area.

1.8 Acknowledgments

The survey was aided by R Shoesmith who supplied a copy of the excavation report (Shoesmith (ed) 1992) in advance of publication. Paul Godbehere assisted with survey fieldwork.

2 Pre-urban evidence

There is very little evidence for pre-medieval occupation at Kilpeck, although a single sherd of *mortaria* was recovered during excavation north of the churchyard (Shoesmith (ed) 1992, 196).

The church (HWCM 715) is widely accepted as a pre-conquest foundation and it may contain a small fragment of pre-conquest masonry (RCHME 1931, 156-7). The church has long been identified with the church of *Cilpedic* mentioned in the 12th century book of Llandaff, where the context dates it to the 7th to 8th century (Shoesmith (ed) 1992, 162-3).

The raised curvilinear churchyard has been taken as confirmatory evidence of an early date. However the identification of the church of Kilpeck with the church of *Cilpedic* has been questioned (Woods 1913). Recent research indicates that raised curvilinear churchyards should be treated with caution as evidence for the date of church sites (Gelling 1992, 91; Morris 1989).

3 Medieval evidence

3.1 Medieval remains and buildings

Three archaeological excavations have taken place in Kilpeck, two of which have produced evidence of medieval occupation. The third has produced possible evidence of medieval occupation.

The ruins of the castle date to the 12th century (RCHME 1931, 158). The excavation in the castle inner bailey (HWCM 714; Shoesmith (ed) 1992) demonstrated the survival of the foundations of stone buildings, metallised surfaces, pits and postholes, as well as the deposits associated with construction of the bailey rampart. Occupation in the inner bailey was dated from the late 11th to 12th century to the late 13th to early 14th century

(Shoesmith (ed) 1992, 195-6).

Subsequent excavation on the site of the new churchyard (north of the church) produced evidence of a medieval trackway and iron-working activity (HWCM 19294; Shoesmith (ed) 1992, 183-4). Occupation was dated from the late 12th to the mid-14th century (Shoesmith (ed) 1992, 196). Salvage recording along an electricity supply trench east of the churchyard produced evidence of undated stone surfaces, possibly representing medieval road surfaces (HWCM 19301; Shoesmith (ed) 1992, 186-7).

The church of St Mary and St David is well preserved and dates to the late 12th century. It has been described and planned, and the sequence of construction interpreted (RCHME 1931, 156-8; HWCM 751). The late 12th century Romanesque sculpture is the best-preserved example of the Herefordshire school of sculpture, and it has been described by a number of writers (Anon 1887 and 1913, Buckingham 1908, Clarke 1930, Morgan 1953, Oliver 1885, Williamson 1978).

3.2 Medieval urban components

Analysis of the evidence summarised above and of cartographic and documentary sources indicated the existence of nine urban components. The characteristics of these urban components are summarised below.

Castle (HWCM 19304). The earthworks of the castle form an identifiable component, the major part of which (HWCM 714) comprises the earthworks of the motte and keep, inner bailey (on east) and two outer baileys (to south and west). A further bailey has been identified to the north (HWCM 3948). The western boundary of the component is formed by two fishponds (HWCM 3950 and HWCM 19296). A further unidentified linear cropmark (HWCM 19303) lies to the north.

The motte and bailey, including the inner bailey to the east of the motte, and was probably constructed in the late 11th century (Shoesmith (ed) 1992, 164-5). The shell keep is probably of 12th century date (RCHME 1931, 158). A chapel is known to have existed within the castle in the 12th century, dedicated to St Mary (Anon 1913).

Limited excavation within the inner bailey included examination of the dump rampart and revealed a sequence of occupation in the bailey dating from the late 11th to early 12th century until the early 14th century (Shoesmith (ed) 1992, 176).

Town defences (HWCM 19305). The town defences lie east of the castle and mostly survive as earthworks forming a rectilinear enclosure (RCHME 1931; HWCM 716). Part of the southeastern defences is inferred from general alignments and property boundaries.

Religious house (HWCM 7125). The Benedictine Priory was founded in 1134, a cell of the St Peter's Abbey, Gloucester (Shoesmith (ed) 1992, 165). The priory was dissolved in 1422-48 and the priory was let as a manor (Bazeley 1887). Earthworks have been recorded but not surveyed (RCHME 1931, 159). The site is now partly occupied by 17th century buildings, a house (The Priory) and barn (HWCM 17666 and HWCM 17667). The extent of the priory precinct is uncertain, and the mapped boundaries of the component are derived from limited information.

Churchyard (HWCM 715). The churchyard lies east of the castle and contains the church of St David and St Mary, dated to the late 12th century (HWCM 715). The churchyard survives as an earthwork with a curvilinear boundary and higher elevation than adjacent areas. Limited archaeological work within the churchyard revealed no significant deposits (Shoesmith (ed) 1992, 186).

Market place (HWC 19306). The market place is identified as a triangular area immediately east of the churchyard. Salvage excavation in this area recorded undated stone surfaces (Shoesmith (ed) 1992, 186-7; HWC 19301). An alternative location for the market place has been identified south of the churchyard, and area identified in this assessment as an open space (Shoesmith (ed) 1992, fig 2; cf HWC 19309).

Street system (HWC 19310). The medieval street system consists of an axial road through the enclosed area aligned on the churchyard and other roads north and south of the churchyard. Excavation north of the churchyard revealed a metalled trackway (HWC 19294; Shoesmith (ed) 1992).

Tenement plots (HWC 19307 and HWC 19308). Tenement plots were identified northwest and southeast of the axial street, forming two separate urban components. Individual tenement plots survive as earthworks in the northwest component (HWC 19307). These earthworks have been surveyed and are recorded in aerial photographs (HWC 716; RCHME 1931, 158).

Open space (HWC 19309). The area between the castle and the tenement plot components is identified as open space, an area kept clear of buildings near the defences. Excavation north of the churchyard revealed that part of this area was used for iron-working in the late 12th to 13th century (HWC 19294; Shoesmith (ed) 1992, 183-4).

3.3 Medieval urban form

Definition and classification. The medieval urban form (HWC 19305) has been defined and mapped, based on the extent of the identified urban components and in particular the limits of the earthworks of the castle and town defences. The limits of the urban form are well established. The available evidence indicates that the medieval urban form of Kilpeck can be classified as a small medieval market town (English Heritage 1992).

Survival. The excavations demonstrated that buried deposits survive in both the castle, open areas (industrial activity), street system and market place. Substantial earthworks survive relating to the castle survive, and less substantial earthworks survive consisting of low banks dividing tenements, holloways and the raised cemetery. The earthworks surveyed by RCHME (1931), comprising the castle, town defences and earthworks relating to tenement plots have been damaged by ploughing in the last 60 years (Shoesmith (ed) 1992, 170). However, the evidence of excavation and the survival of earthworks over a substantial area of the urban form indicates that extensive buried deposits are likely to survive. Medieval deposits are recorded c 0.40m below ground surface and are up to c 0.40m thick (Shoesmith (ed) 1992, figs 5 and 7). The castle ramparts however are up to 3.0m above the original ground surface, and the town defences are also substantial.

Two medieval buildings survive: the church and the ruins of the castle. The components of the urban form comprising castle, town defences, churchyard, tenement plots, market and street system can be readily identified. The survival of these components is very good. However the priory component cannot be readily identified, and the survival of buried deposits in this area is uncertain.

4 Post-urban archaeological evidence

Documentary and archaeological evidence indicates that Kilpeck declined in importance from the early 14th century. The excavations in the castle bailey and north of the churchyard revealed post-medieval deposits and pottery (Shoesmith (ed) 1992). There

may be evidence associated with the garrisoning of the castle during the Civil War (*ibid*, 185). A number of 17th century buildings survive within the medieval urban form: Kilpeck Court, barn and outbuildings (HWCN 17664 and HWCN 17665) and The Priory and its barn (HWCN 17666 and HWCN 17667). The remit of the present study has not allowed for a detailed survey and assessment of the archaeological evidence relating to Kilpeck in the period from 1800.

5 Specialist assessments

5.1 Assessment of artefactual evidence J D Hurst

Archaeological excavation has concentrated in the vicinity of Kilpeck Castle and St David's Church. The site of Kilpeck Castle (Shoesmith (ed) 1992; HWCN 714) has produced pottery and a range of other finds of the late 11th to 12th century and later. Excavation at the new churchyard site to the north of the church produced a single sherd of Roman pottery, which was regarded by the excavators as a stray find (Shoesmith (ed) 1992; HWCN 19194). Other medieval finds from this site included "Roman-style" roof tile, and iron objects. Evidence of iron working occurred within the inner castle bailey but was most pronounced at the new churchyard site (Shoesmith (ed) 1992; HWCN 19194). Both smelting and smithing waste were present, and this was dated to the late 12th or 13th century. The quantity of medieval pottery was small (about 100 sherds). Post-medieval finds, mainly pottery, were recorded at the new churchyard site outside the castle (Shoesmith (ed) 1992; HWCN 19194).

5.2 Assessment of environmental evidence E A Pearson

The only environmental material recovered to date is a small amount of animal bone from the excavations at the castle and the new churchyard site (Shoesmith (ed) 1992; HWCN 714 and 19194) which has not been assessed by a specialist. Soil samples were also taken but remain unprocessed.

5.3 Assessment of primary documentary sources P A Stamper

The medieval settlement is poorly documented. There are a number of interesting documents dating to the post-medieval period, notably an extent of 1592 (see list of principal sources, section 9).

5.4 Assessment of building surveys R K Morriss

Within the clearly defined parameters of the defended settlement at Kilpeck the only surviving upstanding buildings (excluding castle and church) are all associated with Kilpeck Court Farmhouse (HWCN 12664), probably of late 16th century date and largely timber-framed. The only other buildings of historic value are well outside the defended enclosure, and are also clearly of a rural nature.

Survey and analysis. Some work has been carried out on the church.

6 Archaeological research framework

6.1 Model of urban development

A model of the medieval town of Kilpeck has been produced which is predictive and capable of testing through archaeological investigation. This model has both chronological and spatial (landuse) dimensions (see sections 2 to 5) and is based on an analysis of documentary, cartographic and archaeological sources. The model is derived from the current academic understanding of urban development in Britain, and forms one

element of a developing regional research framework. The model is provisional and will be subject to confirmation or revision in the future as new information becomes available, or new studies lead to changing understandings of towns in the region.

6.2 Chronological framework

Documentary evidence suggests that the church may be the site of seventh or eighth century foundation, but at present this is uncertain and archaeological evidence from the churchyard would be very important. There is no evidence of pre-conquest settlement at Kilpeck and it is unknown whether a pre-conquest settlement underlies the defined urban form. Negative evidence as well as positive evidence would be significant in this context. The documentary and archaeological evidence suggests that intensive occupation was relatively short-lived, only lasting between the 12th and early 14th century. Further archaeological evidence may confirm the suggested chronology of urban occupation. The broad outlines of this chronological framework are provisional and require testing through archaeological investigation.

6.3 Urban landuse

The medieval components identified here (section 4.2) have been mapped and constitute a model of urban landuse for the period. This landuse model is partial and provisional and capable of testing through archaeological investigation. The urban components of Kilpeck have been archaeologically investigated in the case of the castle, the market place and an open space where industrial activity took place. The structural remains recovered indicate that structural evidence survives in all these components. Other urban components have not been investigated, and there is potential for recovering archaeological evidence relating to the layout of burgage plots.

Although the scale of excavation in the castle was limited, the evidence demonstrated the significance of buried deposits within the component. Buildings, metalled surfaces, pits, postholes and abandonment deposits indicate a complex development sequence, and a varied range of structural evidence. There is little documentary evidence to indicate the range of buildings within the castle, and the potential of this component is great.

The priory is poorly understood site, and although earthworks have been reported these have not been surveyed or fully interpreted.

6.4 Potential for survival of buried remains

Medieval deposits are located beneath relatively shallow modern deposits, and there is little intrusion of later features into medieval contexts. The decline of the castle and settlement in the 14th century is the obvious causative factor for the density and integrity of medieval deposits throughout the urban area.

Stratified deposits have been demonstrated to exist, which contain datable artefactual and environmental assemblages. Archaeological deposits are moderately spaced and include primary and secondary contexts. It is not known whether waterlogged deposits survive in Kilpeck, but there is potential for their survival in the castle ditch and the fishponds to the west. Excavation work has indicated that old ground surfaces survive beneath the castle ramparts and within the settlement area, but the archaeological potential of these deposits remains to be tested.

Fieldwork was undertaken by the Central Marches Historic Towns Survey in November 1994. The extent of 18th and 19th century cellarage was mapped, together with the extent of 20th century development (new buildings and major landscaping work). This showed that there was no cellarage along the main street but little modern redevelopment within the historic core.

6.5 Potential for artefactual studies J D Hurst

The excavated deposits were mainly shallow, but they were well stratified. It is likely that contexts that have not been sampled to date (ie the fishponds/moat system and castle ditches) could be significant for the survival of artefactual evidence as they may include waterlogged finds.

Period discussion. No Roman occupation phase was identified. The earliest finds of pottery were more or less consistent with the 12th century date for the foundation of the castle and church based on documentary evidence. Some indication of a much earlier date for the church has, however, been noted by some historians. No artefactual evidence in support of this has so far come to light.

The ceramic evidence from Kilpeck from both the main excavations has been usefully linked to the Hereford type series by A Vince (Shoesmith (ed) 1992). This will enable comparison to be made with other sites in the region. Unfortunately few profiles have been found, and no large well-dated groups have yet been identified.

The discovery that Roman-style roofing tile was used at Kilpeck church is of considerable significance as this is the only instance so far known in the area. Other significant medieval finds were a number of iron horseshoes which probably represent one of the largest hoards of medieval horseshoes from a rural site in the country. The iron working at Kilpeck may be related to the proximity of the Forest of Dean where iron extraction was a major activity in the medieval period (Hart 1971).

Comparison with secondary documentary evidence. No documentary evidence for industrial or agricultural activities on the site has been identified.

6.6 Potential for environmental archaeology E A Pearson

The earthworks of the castle and the town defences may overly buried soils from which information may be gained on the previous landuse using soil micromorphology and pollen analysis (for example, whether the land was arable or pasture). There may be little other evidence for the previous landuse.

As no environmental archaeological studies have been undertaken from Kilpeck, any environmental material would be of interest. This could provide information on diet, living conditions and agricultural or industrial economy. Future excavation should involve a policy of sampling and wet-sieving deposits in conjunction with hand collection of larger items.

6.7 Potential for study of standing buildings R K Morriss

The vernacular buildings in Kileck do not relate to the medieval urba settlement and therefore do not illuminate the medieval development of the settlement.

6.8 Summary of research potential

The historic core of Kilpeck contains buried archaeological deposits, and these are judged to have high potential. In addition there is moderate potential for the recovery of artefact and ecofact assemblages. The historic buildings do not constitute a complementary body of evidence for the medieval settlement. The surviving documentary sources are very few for the medieval period, and consequently the potential for further study is very limited.

7 Management framework

7.1 Urban archaeological area

The mapped extent of the medieval urban form defined above indicated the extent of the urban area (Kilpeck Urban Archaeological Area). The significance of the urban archaeological area is assessed below.

7.2 Existing protection measures

The archaeological urban area of Kilpeck has been defined above (section 7.1). The different parts of the urban area are afforded different measures of protection through legislation and the planning process. Directly relevant measures are outlined below.

Scheduled ancient monument. There is one Scheduled Ancient Monument in Kilpeck, comprising the castle and most of the settlement (Here and Worc no 17). It is possible that following the current Monument Protection programme English Heritage may modify the scheduled area or add other monuments in Kilpeck to the schedule.

Listed buildings. There are a total of four buildings listed as of historical or architectural importance within the urban area. Buildings of special architectural or historic interest should receive very special attention. Such buildings are limited in their number and there is a need to protect and preserve them. The presumption when considering applications to demolish or alter is in favour of preservation. This presumption is also likely to preserve archaeological remains beneath and immediately around such buildings from development. It is important that the architectural and archaeological interests are considered together.

The alteration of listed buildings requires the greatest skill and care to avoid damage to historic structures. Specialist architectural advice is given by the County Conservation Architect or through the District's own conservation officer where that District Council has their own specialist staff.

Conservation Area. No Conservation Area has been defined for Kilpeck

7.3 Management approach

The archaeological urban area of Kilpeck contains earthworks and buried remains relating to medieval occupation, associated with contemporary buildings. The buried remains vary in complexity and depth, and demonstrably contain significant archaeological information. It is desirable that any proposed development within the urban area that has a potential impact on earthworks or buried remains should be assessed by the appropriate archaeological body.

The course of action recommended will depend upon the nature of the development and current planning legislation and frameworks. The archaeological response will be based on both the archaeological information summarised in this document and any subsequent archaeological information recorded on the County Sites and Monuments Record.

8 Principal groups of primary sources compiled by P A Stamper

(HRO: Hereford Record Office)

HRO K 79	Court rolls 1546-52, together with a small group of 16th and 17th century deeds and related documents
HRO G 87	Extent of manor and castle 1592

HRO W 94	Parish records. Registers from 1678
HRO 5/31	Terrier (nd)
HRO HD S 354	Tithe map (1846) and apportionment (1846)

9 References

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10 Mapping

The illustrations for this report comprise CAD plots of the urban components for each period and a location plot of archaeological remains combined with OS digital map data (1995) at 1:5000. These plots are current at the date of the completion of this report (March 1995). After this date new information will be held by the Hereford and Worcester County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

- * Historic buildings (listed and other recorded buildings) and urban area
- * Archaeological remains and urban area
- * Medieval urban form and components
- * Urban area and scheduled ancient monuments

List of recorded buildings, remains and components

HWCM Name	NGR	Type	Date					
00714	Kilpeck Castle earthworks	SO	4442	3046	R	M		
00715	Church of St David and St Mary	SO	4452	3050	R,B,C	M		
00716	Settlement earthworks	SO	4461	3063	R	M		
03948	Enclosure N of Kilpeck Castle	SO	4438	3060	R	M		
03950	Fishpond, W of Kilpeck Castle	SO	4426	3049	R	M		
07125	Benedictine Priory	SO	4480	3030	R, C	M		
17664	Kilpeck Court farmhouse	SO	4455	3050	B	PM		
17665	Barn 30m NE of Kilpeck Court farmhouse	SO	4458	3052	B	PM		
17666	The Priory farmhouse	SO	4479	3031	B	PM		
17667	Two barns 50m W of The Priory	SO	4474	3031	B	PM		
19291	Red Lion Inn	SO	4463	3038	B	PM		
19292	Barn at Bridge Farm	SO	4447	3038	B	PM		
19294	New churchyard, N of church	SO	4452	3056	R	M		
19295	Holloway, Gallow's Knap	SO	4493	3087	R	M		
19296	Fishpond 100m NW of Kilpeck Castle	SO	4420	3060	R	M		
19297	Pottery from Kilpeck	SO	440	300	R	U		
19301	West end of village street	SO	4455	3055	R	M		
19302	Ridge and furrow, N of The Priory	SO	4472	3038	R	M		
19303	Cropmark NW of Kilpeck Castle	SO	4432	3070	R	M		
19304	Castle and associated remains	SO	444	305	C	M		
19305	Town defences	SO	4466	3071	C	M		
19306	Market place	SO	4454	3054	C	M		
19307	Tenement plots NW of main street	SO	4460	3062	C	M		
19308	Tenement plots SE of main street	SO	4465	3055	C	M		
19309	Open space, N and S of churchyard	SO	4454	3043	C	M		
19310	Street system	SO	4483	3058	C	M		
19311	Medieval urban form, Kilpeck							

Type: B: building; C: component; R: remains

Date: M: medieval; PM; post-medieval; R: Roman; S: Saxon; U: undated