

## **VOLUME II**

# **EARTHWORK CASTLES OF GWENT AND ERGYNG AD 1050 – 1250**

## **SURVEYS**

N.Phillips. 2004

## INTRODUCTION

The following section presents the topographic surveys undertaken for this study. The surveys were made using a Total Station, theodolite, and the data produced recorded and entered into a civil engineering program. With the exception of Castell Arnallt, Penrhos and Mouse Castle 1 all data transfer was performed electronically direct from the Total Station. The three sites mentioned above were recorded by hand and the data inputted manually because use of the programme had not been acquired at that time. Once the data was added to the program it was defined and allocated different graphic representations, base plot, contour, cross section, and 3d mesh. The software used is entirely interactive allowing for three dimensional measurements to be questioned at a later time. These engineering formats were then imported into various software applications in order that a graphic image could be produced for display.

The equipment used throughout the survey program was a Topcon GTS 212, Total Station and the data produced was downloaded into *CivilCad 5.5* where it was given graphic attributes: red lines were tops of banks, green bottoms of banks, blue water limits and purple walls and fences. This basic information was then used in various ways to provide the survey presentations:

## DATA PROCESSING

### **Contours:**

Once the basic shapes had been separated into their colour codes, break lines were set and entered. (Break lines are noticeable changes in slope used to aid in producing contour plots). The prepared survey data was then triangulated (divided into surface triangle sections), to produce a Digital Terrain Model, DTM. The DTM provides the three dimensional data needed to produce contour lines. Each site was assessed as to the spacing of the contour lines with the need to show features dictated by the need to produce an understandable display. In some cases certain features were revealed with a 0.10 m contour spacing but unfortunately the entire site displayed in such a small calibration rendered the image produced a blurred mess.

Once a suitable setting had been achieved, the contour plot was imported as a DXF file into *AutoCad 2000* where scale bars were set. The scales produced in the displays are accurate to the contour drawings and should be scaled accordingly if reproduced. Overall scale setting for each display was dictated by the amount of graphics required on an A4 page.

As the sites vary from a few square meters to tens of thousands of square meters any rigid format was not possible.

Once each image was scaled in *AutoCad*, it was saved as DXF files and imported into *Adobe Illustrator* for final presentation. The settings used in Illustrator were:

Feature	Stroke	Cyan	Magenta	Yellow	Black	Dash
Fence	1pt	95.69	92.97	0	0	12_4_2_4_12
Wall	2pt	0	0	0	100	none
1 m contour	0.75pt	2.35	49.41	91.76	0	none
0.5m contour	0.25pt	2.35	49.41	91.76	0	none
Top of bank	1pt	6.67	93.73	94.51	0.78	none
Ditch	1pt	91.37	0	100	0	4_4
Stream	1pt	92.58	50	1.56	0	4_2_2_2_4
Path	1pt	69.92	66.41	64.45	73.44	2_4_2_4
damage	0.7pt	0	0	0	100	1_1_1_1

### **Cross sections:**

The cross section detail was accessed from *CivilCad 5.5* for each site but unfortunately the software does not have the ability to save cross section profiles. The displays therefore had to be saved by 'print screen' function and opened in Adobe Photoshop where they were cleaned up before importing into Illustrator to be added and scaled to the contour drawings. Each cross section is given a true horizontal base line so that overall slope can be seen in comparison to the section profile. The location and direction of the profiles are indicated by the letter pairs.

### **3D mesh:**

The 3D mesh drawings are again produced in *CivilCad 5.5* and saved as DXF files into Illustrator. In Illustrator the features of the site are drawn in using the detail of the contour map as a template.

The 3D mesh feature uses the DTM to produce a 3D surface based on squares. The size of the squares can be adjusted to the suitability of the site; a small site using 0.5m squares and a large expanse using 1 or 2 m squares. As with the scales, the choice is dictated by the site and the features but ultimately by the available space on an A4 page.

Not all of the surveys have 3D mesh graphics because of problems with the software.

Over the period of the survey the original software *CivilCad 5.5* was upgraded by various marks, eventually becoming *CivilCad 6.25*. At some point between 5.7 and 6, the 3Dmesh facility was dropped by the manufacturers and is no longer supported. There are five sites which have corrupt data in the conversion software and cannot be opened as 3D meshes. These have therefore been represented as the less suitable rendered image which *CivilCad* now support.

### **Survey detail:**

The survey details for each site are fully interactive in 3D space which means that any measurement can be calculated. Unfortunately, to record every conceivable measurement would be a never ending task and so the measurements listed with the surveys have been confined to those lying closest to the cardinal points. Some additional, maximum, measurements have been included occasionally where deemed necessary.

### **Volumetric calculation:**

This form of calculation is again based on the DTMs of each site but rather than use the old *CivilCad 5.5* version which was slightly problematic, each site's data was updated to *CivilCad 6.25*. The use of such calculations is at best speculation as they are based on data that can in no way be an accurate reflection of an earthwork site at the point of its construction. To calculate a volume of a motte one must first define a natural surface that it was built on, and measure it. To do this the process requires the removal of the motte data which leaves a boundary of points with Cartesian co-ordinates. This boundary is then interpolated across the site as a plane. An assumption is made that before the motte was built the natural surface was either flat or a continuation of any anomalies found at the edge of the chosen boundary. The volume calculation for this boundary would be zero.

The next stage is to put the motte data back into the program and calculate the combined volume from the same boundary. The method is called the Prism method and the formula used is:

$$\text{Volume (Tri)}_x = \text{Area (Tri)}_x \times (\text{Mean Hgt Tri2} - \text{Mean Hgt Tri1})_x$$

The resultant figure is the amount of earth in the motte. Of course the volume of the motte is that measured during the survey and not what it consisted of when it was built.

The problem becomes even greater when a ditch is included because then the cut, below the natural surface, and the fill, above the natural surface, are calculated against one another. Obviously when measuring ditch fill there is no way of telling, without excavation, the original

depth of the ditch. In the situation where enough ditch is available, the method used is called Sliced Prisms. Taking the natural surface plane as in the Prism method, set height/depth slices are calculated within the range of the highest and lowest points within the boundary. The formula for Sliced Prisms is:

$$\text{Volume (Tri)} = \text{Area (Tri)} \times \text{average delta } z$$

The results are calculated as cut and fill from the bottom up. When the cut volume ceases, the natural level has been reached. Earth above the natural level has been added and is recorded as fill. When the depth is recording both cut and fill it can be assumed that the fill still represents the natural as only the cut was made to produce a mound below surface level.

Another problem that highlighted itself during the work on volumes is that there is a difference between the perceived bottom of a motte and the actual present bottom of the ditch. The difference showed up when 'Cut Prism' methods were used for calculation and compared to 'Prism' calculations. The later Prism calculations were based on interpretation of the position of a bank bottom which was different from the bottom of a ditch.

It will be noted that the contours are shown as calibrations with no recorded heights. The reason is that survey heights were taken for the initial survey station on each site using a hand held Global Positioning System, (GPS) Magellan 300XL. The accuracy of the height was greatly reduced in the initial years of the survey due to restrictions on the system imposed by the American Military. When the scramble effect was reduced the system was still not accurate enough to state a height with any certainty. Rather than record inaccurate measurement it was decided to list the height of the site in the detail table only.

## THE SURVEYS

1) Bach Motte (The Bage)	Grid: SO 29787 43413
2) Bacton	Grid: SO 37097 33554
3) Bryngwyn (Wern-y-cwrt)	Grid: SO 39362 08799
4) Caer Licyn	Grid: ST 38977 92828
5) Caerleon	Grid: ST 34257 90553
6) Castell Arnallt	Grid: SO 31942 10019
7) Chanstone Tump 1	Grid: SO 36547 35894
8) Chanstone Tump 2	Grid: SO 36462 35704
9) Colstar Motte (Craig Wood)	Grid: ST 31872 92533
10) Cothill Farm Mound	Grid: SO 33827 36293
11) Cusop Castle	Grid: SO 33922 41393
12) Didley Crt Farm	Grid: SO 45022 31964
13) Dingestow 1 (Mill Hill)	Grid: SO 45977 10354
14) Dingestow 2	Grid: SO 45567 10399
15) Dixton	Grid: SO 51822 13749
16) Dorstone Castle	Grid: SO 31217 41623
17) Ewyas Harold	Grid: SO 38502 28699
18) Great Goytre (Gwern Castle)	Grid: SO 35292 23284
19) Howton	Grid: SO 41487 29389
20) Kemeys Inferior (Gypsy Tump)	Grid: ST 38877 93928
21) King's Caple	Grid: SO 55932 28774
22) Llanarth (Twyn-y-Cregen)	Grid: SO 36237 09614
23) Llancillo	Grid: SO 36697 25539
24) Llanfair Kilgeddin	Grid: SO 34947 06934
25) Llanfihangel Crucorney (Tre-Fedw)	Grid: SO 33027 21769
26) Llangiby 2 (Bowling Green)	Grid: ST 37012 97363
27) Llangovan (Penyclawdd)	Grid: SO 45147 07044
28) Llangwm Isaf (New House)	Grid: SO 42422 01119
29) Llangwm Uchaf (Camp House)	Grid: ST 42727 99798
30) Monnington Straddle Motte	Grid: SO 38197 36813
31) Mount Ballan (The Berries)	Grid: ST 48757 89537
32) Mouse Castle	Grid: SO 24827 42458
33) Mouse Castle 2	Grid: SO 24787 42718
34) Much Dewchurch	Grid: SO 48542 31259
35) Mynydd-brith	Grid: SO 27997 41463
36) Nant-y-Bar	Grid: SO 27852 41023
37) Newcastle (Llangattock V.A.)	Grid: SO 44737 17239
38) Newton Tump (Clifford)	Grid: SO 29272 44053
39) Old Castleton	Grid: SO 28302 45723
40) Orcop Castle	Grid: SO 47282 26529
41) Penrhos	Grid: SO 40952 13169
42) Penyclawdd	Grid: SO 30967 20139
43) Pont Hendre	Grid: SO 32572 28109
44) Poston	Grid: SO 35807 37078
45) Rockfield	Grid: SO 48267 14129
46) Rowlestone	Grid: SO 37442 27164
47) St Illtyd	Grid: SO 21692 01954
48) St Weonards Tump	Grid: ST 49657 24329
49) Thruxton	Grid: SO 43512 34649
50) Trelech (Tump Terret)	Grid: SO 49952 05409
51) Twmbarlwm	Grid: ST 24382 92653
52) Walterstone	Grid: SO 33932 24999
53) Whitehouse Camp	Grid: SO 29572 35684
54) Wolvesnewton	Grid: ST 44912 99883

**Name of Site:** Bach Motte                      **Parish:** Clifford.                      **County:** Herefordshire.  
(The Bage).

**National Grid Reference:**

SO 29787 43413.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. HWCM581.              Motte.              Medieval.              Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Motte and possible bailey.

**Geology at Site:**

BGS survey map 214, not yet published. No Data.

**Topography:**

High valley pass.

**Altitude of site:**

170m.

**Land use:**

Pasture and waste ground.

**Area Surveyed:**

1755.27m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:**

Good conditions.

**Site conditions:**

Site clear of obstructions except to the north-west of the motte base where there is a dense cover of vegetation.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistant:**

Leon Phillips.

**Survey Date:**

27 Nov 2001.

**Motte:**

Perimeter of top: 19.7m.  
 Plan area of top: 27.49m.  
 Surface area of motte: 444.186m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Irregular.

Perimeter of base: 75.328m.  
 Area of base: 401.738m<sup>2</sup>.

Volume of earthwork  
 Volume of motte  
 calculated from  
 estimated base: 645.115m<sup>3</sup>.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	5.391m	5.652m	4.272m	5.02m
Slope	1 : 2.1 47.48%	1 : 2.18 45.81%	1 : 2.11 47.45%	1 : 2.21 45.33%

Maximum height: 6.23m south-west.  
 Maximum slope: 1:1.89. 52.88%, east.

**Ditch:**

None.

**Bailey:**

None.

**Rampart:**

None.



**National Grid Reference:**

SO 37097 33554.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. HWCM369. Motte and bailey. Medieval. Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Motte and bailey.

**Geology at Site:**

BGS survey map 214, not yet published.  
Data projected from BGS 215: old red sandstone / Raglan mudstone/  
Bishop Frome limestone.

**Topography:**

Hilltop site.

**Altitude of site:**

131m.

**Land use:**

Pasture and waste ground.

**Area Surveyed:**

4175.14m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:**

Good conditions.

**Site conditions:**

Site clear of obstructions, except to the west of the western rampart.  
Heavy vegetation covers this part making survey difficult.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistant:**

Leon Phillips.

**Survey Date:**

24 Dec 2001.

**Motte:**

Perimeter of top: 36.73m.  
 Plan area of top: 82.53m<sup>2</sup>.  
 Surface area of motte: 274.353m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Rectangular with sunken centre.

Perimeter of base: 59.730m.  
 Area of base: 268.55m<sup>2</sup>.

Volume of motte  
 calculated from  
 estimated base: 234.389m<sup>3</sup>.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	1.27m	1.37m	1.62m	1.42m
Slope	1 : 4 24.93%	1 : 2.7 37.07%	1 : 2. 49.25%	1 : 2 .8 35.52%

Maximum height: 1.65 m south-east.  
 Maximum slope: 1: 2. 49. 25% east.

**Ditch:**  
 None.

**Bailey:**

Outside perimeter: 163.851m.  
 Inside perimeter: 59.730m.  
 Plan area: 1026.64m<sup>2</sup>.  
 Surface area: 1231.979m<sup>2</sup>.

	North-south	East-west
Distance	41.832m	32.094m
Slope	1 : 150 0 .67%	1 : 35.68 2.80%

Maximum length: 57.76m south-east/north-west.  
 Maximum width: 34.72m east-west.

**Bailey bank:**

	North	South	East	West
Depths	1.36m	2.01m	2.77m	none
Slope	1 : 1.9 52.67%	1 : 2.34 42.79%	1 : 2.33 42.85%	none

Maximum depth: 2.77m east.

Maximum slope: 1:1.83 54.64% south-west.

### Rampart:

Plan area of rampart: 14.136m<sup>2</sup>.

Surface area of rampart: 14.566m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Linear/ridge.

Volume of earthwork

calculated from

estimated base: 3.023m<sup>3</sup>.

	North	South	East	West
Height	0.92m	0.03m	0.64m	2.32m
Slope	1 : 3.01 33.15%	1 : 121.2 0.83%	1 : 4.28 23.33%	1 : 1.8 53.85%

Maximum height: 2.6m west.

Maximum slope: 1: 1.8 53.85% west.

### Earthworks:

There are two earthworks within the bailey. **1**, a small rounded mound adjacent to the motte and **2**, three sections of wall creating a rectangular structure built into the inner face of the rampart. In both cases the maximum height does not exceed 0.4m.

	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
Length:	8m.	15.18m.
Width:	6m.	8.68m.

S 2.iii

**Name of Site:** Bryngwyn.

**Parish:** Llanarth.

**County:** Gwent.

**National Grid Reference:**

SO 39362 08799.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. MM0801. Castle mound. Medieval. Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Motte and possible bailey.

**Geology at Site:**

Glacial deposits of Morrainc drift.

**Topography:**

Valley site.

**Altitude of site:**

58m.

**Land use:**

Pasture and waste ground.

**Area Surveyed:**

4004.236m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:**

Good conditions.

**Site conditions:**

Site surroundings were clear of obstructions. The south-west side of the site has been truncated by modern boundary hedges. The motte top and sides were covered by vegetation.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistant:**

Paul Huckfield.

**Survey Date:**

17 Feb 2002.

S 3.i

**Motte:**

Perimeter of top: 35.624m.  
Plan area of top: 89.597m<sup>2</sup>.

Surface area of motte: 595.325m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Irregular.

Perimeter of base: 84.401m.

Area of base: 551.06m<sup>2</sup>.

Volume of motte  
calculated from  
estimated base: 985.718m<sup>3</sup>.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	3.98m	3.03m	3.653m	3.527m
Slope	1:2.25 44.39%	1:2.48 44.48%	1:2.03 49.36%	1:2.79 35.85%

Maximum height: 3.98m north.

Maximum slope: 1:1.93. 51.79% east.

#### **Ditch:**

A slight ditch is possible on the north-west.

Outside perimeter: 27m.

Inside perimeter: 20.56.

Area of ditch: 165.876m<sup>2</sup>.

Insufficient amount of ditch remains to make any useful calculations.

	North	South	East	West
Depths	0.23m	none	none	0.08m
Slope	1:36.03 2.78%	none	none	1:103.35 0.97%

Maximum depth: 0.37m north-west.

Maximum slope: 1: 24.86 4.02%.

#### **Bailey:**

A possible partial bailey may have existed to the north-west.

Visible length of bank: 68.28m.

S 3.ii

	North	South	East	West
Depths	none	0.16m	0.8m	none

Slope		1 : 149.8 0.67%	1 : 11.06 9.04%	
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Maximum depth: 0.8m east.  
Maximum slope: 1:11.06. 9.04% east.

**Rampart:**  
None.

**Name of Site:** Caer Licyn. **Parish:** Langstone. **County:** Gwent. S 3.iii

**National Grid Reference:**  
ST 38977 92828.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. MM043    Motte and bailey.    Medieval.    Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Hill-fort or post medieval folly.

**Geology at Site:**

Lower old red sandstone.

**Topography:**

Hilltop site.

**Altitude of site:**

226m.

**Land use:**

Pasture and waste ground.

**Area Surveyed:**

8837.646m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:**

Good conditions.

**Site conditions:**

Site clear of obstructions except to the north of the lane where there is heavy vegetation.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales College Newport.

**Assistants:**

Adam Phillips, Chris Smith.

**Survey Date:**

24 April 2002, 10 May 2002.

S 4.i

**Mound:**

Perimeter of top: 26.58m.

Plan area of top: 52.m<sup>2</sup>.

Surface area of mound: 375.644m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Low, featureless and irregular.

Perimeter of base: 70.510m.

Area of base: 360.774m<sup>2</sup>.

Volume of earthwork  
calculated from  
estimated base: 283.782m<sup>3</sup>.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	1.47m	2.86m	1.4m	2.06m
Slope	1 : 3.12 32.1%	1 : 3.48 28.75%	1 : 4.67 21.42%	1 : 2.02 49.57%

Maximum height: 2.99m south-east.

Maximum slope: 1:2.02 49.57% west.

**Ditch:**

A partial ditch or trackway exists to the north-east.

Outside perimeter: 58.55m.

Inside perimeter: 54.91m.

Area of ditch: 348.528m<sup>2</sup>.

	North	South	East	West
Depths	0.77m	none	0.4m	none
Slope	1 : 7.18 13.92%		1 : 16.86 5.93%	

Maximum depth: 0.86m north-east.

Maximum slope: 1:7.18 13.92% north.

**Platform:**

Outside perimeter: 288.925m.

Plan area: 7942.159m<sup>2</sup>.

Surface area: 7921m<sup>2</sup>.

Volume of earthwork  
calculated from  
estimated base: 25,122.64m<sup>3</sup>.

S 4.ii

	North – South	East – West
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Distance	86.81m	92.2m
Slope	1 : 29.23 3.421%	1 : 26.327 3.80%

Maximum length: 100.261m south-west/north-east.  
Maximum width: 65.46m north-west/south-east.

**Bailey bank:**

Two sections of bank are evident at the site: The largest extent surrounds the site from south, through east, to north. The second section is to the west on the far side of the road. This section would appear to be a modification of the natural slope.

	North	South	East	West
Depths	2.64m	2.26m	2.33m	none
Slope	1 : 2.67 37.45%	1 : 2.74 36.55%	1 : 3.7 27.4%	none

Maximum depth: 2.9m south-east.  
Maximum slope: 1: 1.04 49.07% north-east.

	North	South	East	West
Depths	1.94m	none	none	2.21m
Slope	1 : 2.64 37.84%	none	none	1 : 2.19 45.75%

Maximum depth: 3.03m north-west.  
Maximum slope: 1:2.19, 45.75% west.

S 4.iii

**Name of Site:** Caerleon. **Parish:** Caerleon. **County:** Gwent.

**National Grid Reference:**

SO 34257 90553.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. MM014    Castle mound   Medieval.    Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Motte.

**Geology at Site:**

River terrace deposits correlated with the fourth terrace of the River Severn.

**Topography:**

Valley site close to navigable river.

**Altitude of site:**

11m.

**Land use:**

Private garden.

**Area Surveyed:**

4013.104 m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:**

Good conditions.

**Site conditions:**

Site almost totally obscured by vegetation and heavily landscaped.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistant:**

Martin Tuck.

**Survey Date:**

2. Feb 2001, 16. Feb 2001.

S 5.i

**Motte:**

Perimeter of top:            77.488m.  
Plan area of top:            412.135m<sup>2</sup>.  
Surface area of motte:      3929.450m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Oval with a sunken centre.

Perimeter of base: 210.931m.

Area of base: 3235.225m<sup>2</sup>.

Volume of motte  
calculated from  
estimated base: 8788.150m<sup>3</sup>.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	14.5m	16.19m	15.01m	15.74m
Slope	1 : 3 77.21%	1 : 1.59 62.77%	1 : 2.9 77.5%	1 : 1.4 71.34%

Maximum height: 16.19m south.

Maximum slope: 1 : 1.27. 78.58%, east.

**Ditch:**  
None.

**Bailey:**  
None.

**Rampart:**  
None.

S 5.ii

**Name of Site:** Castell Arnallt. **Parish:** Llanover. **County:** Gwent.

**National Grid Reference:**

SO 31942 10019.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. MM082. Castle Arnold. Medieval. Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Llys.

**Geology at Site:**

Alluvium.

**Topography:**

Valley site.

**Altitude of site:**

39m.

**Land use:**

Pasture.

**Area Surveyed:**

10,491.391m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:**

Good conditions.

**Site conditions:**

Site clear of obstructions.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistant:**

Frank Olding.

**Survey Date:**

14 April 2000.

S 6.i

**Mound:**

Perimeter of top: 36.73m.  
Plan area of top: 82.53m<sup>2</sup>.  
Surface area of motte: 10,671.346m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Oblong mound.

Perimeter of base: 351.846m.  
 Area of base: 7288.846m<sup>2</sup>.

Volume of earthwork  
 calculated from  
 estimated base: 20,248.998m<sup>3</sup>.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	3.03m	8.19m	6.69m	7.53m
Slope	1 : 7.18 13.94%	1 : 5.16 43.05%	1 : 4.72 21.18%	1 : 9.6 10.41%

Maximum height: 7.53m west.  
 Maximum slope: 1 : 4.72. 21.18% east.

The western edge of the mound is divided into a two step rise. The lower part being about 1.5m above natural and running for about 2.3m before rising to the top of the mound.

**Ditch:**  
 None.

**Bailey:**  
 None.

**Name of Site:** Chanstone Tump 1. **Parish:** Vowchurch. **County:** Herefordshire. S 6.ii

**National Grid Reference:**

SO 36547 35894.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. HWC1535. Motte and bailey. Medieval. Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Fortified-site.

**Geology at Site:**

BGS survey map 214, not yet published.

**Topography:**

Valley site.

**Altitude of site:**

104m.

**Land use:**

Pasture.

**Area Surveyed:**

13,166.538m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:**

Good conditions.

**Site conditions:**

Site clear of obstructions.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistant:**

Adam Phillips.

**Survey Date:**

20 Feb 2001.

S 7.i

**Mound:**

Perimeter of top: 86.74m.

Plan area of top: 574.189m<sup>2</sup>.

Surface area of mound: 1522.602m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Oval, oblong and irregular.

Perimeter of base: 141.635m.  
Area of base: 1551.497m<sup>2</sup>.

Volume of mound  
calculated from  
estimated base: 3759.958m<sup>3</sup>.

Volume of mound  
calculated, via sliced  
prisms, above mean  
surface: 816.71m<sup>3</sup>. Approximate because the ditch is not complete.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	3.56m	3.8m	3.82m	3.94m
Slope	1 : 2.28 43.86%	1 : 2.88 34.74%	1 : 2.2 45.15%	1 : 2.28 43.93%

Maximum height: 4.03m south-west.

Maximum slope: 1: 2.28. 43.86%, north.

#### Ditch:

	North	South	East	West
Outer depth	1.91m	none	1.73m	none
Slope	1 : 2.87 34.9%	none	1 : 3.45 29.01%	none
Bottom width	2.82m	none	2.7 m	none

Volume of ditch  
calculated, via sliced  
prisms, below mean  
surface: 500.665m<sup>3</sup>. Approximate because the ditch is not complete.

S 7.ii

If the fill of the mound came from the ditch then it would seem that there is some 300m<sup>3</sup> of silt in situ. Again assuming that the ditch excavation provided the fill of the mound; the surfeit of fill already would suggest that the mound is close to its original proportions.

#### Bailey?

A possible bailey lies to the north of the motte as a spur of ground that has been cut by the ditch to the south and shaped by the River Dore to the north and west. The whole of the field to the east and south however does not present any signs of defensive outworks.

There is therefore no evidence to support a bailey at this site.

Maximum length  
of north spur:

52.663m south-west/north-east.

Maximum width  
of north spur:

30.5m north-south.

S 7.iii

**Name of Site:** Chanstone Tump 2. **Parish:** Vowchurch.

**County:** Herefordshire.

**National Grid Reference:**

SO 36462 35704.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. HWCM1536. Moat Medieval. Secular.



**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Moated site and possible fish pond.

**Geology at Site:**

BGS survey map 214, not yet published.

**Topography:**

Valley site.

**Altitude of site:**

104m.

**Land use:**

Pasture.

**Area Surveyed:**

5461.658m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:**

Good conditions.

**Site conditions:**

Site clear of obstructions.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistant:**

Chris Smith.

**Survey Date:**

8 May 2002.

S 8.i

**Moated Site:**

Perimeter of top: 101.632m.  
Plan area of top: 723.172m<sup>2</sup>.  
Surface area of mound: 1227.929m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Rectangular.

Maximum length: 34m north-west/south-east.  
Maximum width: 25m north-east/south-west.  
Perimeter of base: 131.271m.

Area of base: 1218.142m<sup>2</sup>.  
Volume of earthwork  
calculated from  
estimated base: 714.424m<sup>3</sup>.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	0.67m	1.06m	0.66m	0.34m
Slope	1 : 7.9 12.66%	1 : 4.72 21.18%	1 : 6.15 16.27%	1 : 15.11 6.62%

Maximum height: 1.17m south-east.  
Maximum slope: 1: 4.14. 24.14%, south-west.

### **Fish pond?**

Shape: Rectangular with central depression. Open to north.

Maximum length: 29.5m north-west/south-east.  
Maximum width: 17.9m north-east/south-west.  
Perimeter of base: 182.876m.  
Area of base: 705.028m<sup>2</sup>.  
Volume of earthwork  
calculated from  
estimated base: 106.811m<sup>3</sup>.

	North	South	East	West
Outer height	0.33m	0.24m	0.56m	0.39m
Slope	1 : 9.38 10.66%	1 : 9.86 10.14%	1 : 11.78 8.49%	1 : 12 8.33%
Inner depth	0.26m	0.21m	0.29m	0.39m
Slope	1 : 14.36 9.97%	1 : 19.2 5.21%	1 : 6.84 14.63%	1 : 23.14 4.32%

S 8.ii

Maximum height: 0.56m east.  
Maximum slope: 1 : 9.38. 10.66% north.

Maximum length  
of central depression: 20.27m north-east/south-west.

Maximum width  
of central depression: 14.7m north-west/south-east.

Area of central depression: 253.646m<sup>2</sup>.

**Name of Site:** Colstar Motte.      **Parish:** Caerleon.      **County:** Gwent.

**National Grid Reference:**

ST 31872 92533.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. MM087.    Castle mound.      Medieval.      Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Motte.

**Geology at Site:** Glacial sand and gravel.

**Topography:** Valley site.

**Altitude of site:** 29m.

**Land use:** Private garden.

**Area Surveyed:** 1484.190m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:** Good conditions.

**Site conditions:** Site heavily landscaped as garden feature.

**Surveyor:** Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistant:** Adam Phillips.

**Survey Date:** 4 Sept 2001.

S 9.i

**Motte:**

Perimeter of top: 52.77m.  
 Plan area of top: 190.08m<sup>2</sup>.  
 Surface area of motte: 830.457m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Oval.

Perimeter of base: 99.03m.  
 Area of base: 738.43m<sup>2</sup>.

Volume of motte  
 calculated from

estimated base: 195.933m<sup>3</sup>.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	4.213m	5.89m	4.89m	2.58m
Slope	1 : 84 54.05%	1 : 54 65.16%	1 : 3 57.77%	1 : 8.4 54.27%

Maximum height: 5.89m south.  
Maximum slope: 1: 54. 65.16% south.

**Ditch:**

The ditch to the north and west is a heavily landscaped feature with little original value except for its alignment. A partial section of ditch exists to the east.

	North	South	East	West
Outer depth	none	none	none	1.0m
Slope	none	none	none	1 : 2.96 33.78%
Inner depth	none	none	3.77m	none
Slope	none	none	1 : 2.37 42.16%	none
Bottom width	none	none	Common point	none

Width: Common point.  
Length: 13m.

S 9.ii

**Rampart:**

Perimeter of top: 35.18m.  
Plan area of top: 26m<sup>2</sup>.  
Surface area of rampart: NAm<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Crescentic.

Perimeter of base: NAm.  
Area of base: NAm<sup>2</sup>.

Volume of earthwork  
calculated from  
estimated base: NAm<sup>3</sup> (east side has no recognisable edge until modern cut).

	North	South	East	West
Heights	0.972m	0.13m	3.77m	1.0m
Slope	1 : 5.71 17.51%	1 : 9.16 10.92%	1 : 2.37 42.16%	1 : 2.96 33.78%

Maximum length: 16.59m north-south.

Maximum width: 2.56m east-west.

**Bailey:**

The layout of the site would suggest that the bailey lay to the west but the modern house, garden, swimming pool and lawns have removed any trace of this feature.

S 9.iii

**Name of Site:** Cothill Farm.      **Parish:** Turnastone.      **County:** Herefordshire.

**National Grid Reference:**

SO 33827 36293.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. HWCM581.      Motte and bailey.      Medieval.      Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Motte and possible bailey.

**Geology at Site:**

BGS survey map 214, not yet published. No Data.

**Topography:**

Hill top.

**Altitude of site:**

198m.

**Land use:**

Pasture.

**Area Surveyed:**

655.877m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:**

Good conditions.

**Site conditions:**

Site clear of obstructions but heavily eroded.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistant:**

Andrea Lewis.

**Survey Date:**

26 Apr 2002.

S 10.i

**Motte:**

Perimeter of top:	60.388m.
Plan area of top:	261.537m <sup>2</sup> .
Surface area of motte:	691.895m <sup>2</sup> .

Shape:	Irregular.
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Perimeter of base:	94.655m.
Area of base:	655.857m <sup>2</sup> .

Volume of earthwork calculated from estimated base:	883.443m <sup>3</sup> .
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	North	South	East	West
Heights	2.154m	3.56m	1.71m	1.4m
Slope	1 : 1.67 60.04%	1 : 2.21 45.242%	1 : 2.43 41.69%	1 : 2.57 38.88%

Maximum height: 3.56m south.  
Maximum slope: 1: 1.67. 60.04 % north.

**Ditch:**  
None.

**Bailey:**  
Possibly to north-east.

**Rampart:**  
None.

S 10.ii

**Name of Site:** Cusop Castle.      **Parish:** Cusop.      **County:** Herefordshire.

**National Grid Reference:**

SO 33922 41393.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. HWC369.      Castle ring-work.      Medieval.      Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Fortified-site.

**Geology at Site:**

BGS survey map 214, not yet published. No data.



**Topography:**

Valley site.

**Altitude of site:**

141m.

**Land use:**

Pasture and waste ground.

**Area Surveyed:**7290.139m<sup>2</sup>.**Survey conditions:**

Good conditions.

**Site conditions:**

Site clear of obstructions.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistant:**

Chris Smith.

**Survey Date:**

31 May 2002.

S 11.i

**Mound:**

Perimeter of top: 126.03m.  
 Plan area of top: 978.028m<sup>2</sup>.  
 Surface area of motte: 2297.976m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Rectangular.

Perimeter of base: 215.063m.  
 Area of base: 2212.054m<sup>2</sup>.  
 Volume of earthwork  
 calculated from  
 estimated base: 2508.035m<sup>3</sup>.

	North	South	East	West
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Heights	0.54m	2.96m	3.0m	3.27m
Slope	1 : 6.23 16.05%	1 : 4.04 24.76%	1 : 2.01 49.72%	1 : 3.94 25.37%

Maximum height: 3.42m west.  
Maximum slope: 1: 2.01. 49.72%, east.

**Ditch:**

None.

**Bailey:**

Perimeter: 212.695m.  
Plan area: 2783.139m<sup>2</sup>.

	North-south	East-west
Distance	49.87m	80.778m
Slope	1 : 22 4.339%	1 : 191.66 0.52%%

Maximum length: 80.778m north-south.  
Maximum width: 49.87m east-west.

S 11.ii

**Bailey bank:**

The bank to the bailey only exists to the north and east where the modern road runs. To the south there is the mound with no intervening ditch. To the west modern building has truncated the earthwork.

	North	South	East	West
Depths	3.0m	none	1.51m	none
Slope	1 : 2.76 36.24%	none	1 : 2.33 42.85%	none

Maximum length: 91.98m.

**Name of Site:** Didley Court Farm. **Parish:** St Devereux. **County:** Herefordshire.

**National Grid Reference:**

SO 45022 31964.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. HWCM581. Motte and bailey. Medieval. Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Motte.

**Geology at Site:**

Glacial deposits, undifferentiated; includes morainic sandy tills, gravels and clays.

**Topography:**

Valley.

**Altitude of site:**

100m.

**Land use:**

Private garden.

**Area Surveyed:**

1755.27m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:**

Good conditions.

**Site conditions:**

The site is clear of obstructions. Due to landscaping, very little remains of this site.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistant:**

Adam Phillips.

**Survey Date:**

19 Jul 2000.

S 12.i

**Motte:**

Perimeter of top: 28.7m.  
Plan area of top: 53.142m<sup>2</sup>.  
Surface area of motte: 523.209m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Irregular, the motte is destroyed towards the north. The shape left forms just over half a circle. It is possible to imagine therefore that just under half is missing.

Perimeter of base: 80.910m.  
Area of base: 475.691m<sup>2</sup>.

Volume of motte  
calculated from  
estimated base: 97.646m<sup>3</sup>.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	2.03m	4.9m	5.38m	2.38m
Slope	1 : 2.73 36.59%	1 : 2.05 48.84%	1 : 2.07 48.43%	1 : 2.34 42.8%

Maximum height: 5.79m south-east.  
Maximum slope: 1: 2.05. 48.84% south.

**Ditch:**  
None.

**Bailey:**  
None.

**Rampart:**  
None.

S 12.ii

**Name of Site:** Dingestow (Mill Hill). **Parish:** Mitchell Troy. **County:** Herefordshire.

**National Grid Reference:**  
SO 45982 10364.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. MM114. Castle mound. Medieval. Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Motte and bailey.

**Geology at Site:**  
Old red sandstone, Raglan Marl.

**Topography:**

Hilltop site.

**Altitude of site:**

40m.

**Land use:**

Pasture and waste ground.

**Area Surveyed:**

4657.430m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:**

Poor conditions, slight mist and drizzle.

**Site conditions:**

The site was completely covered in dense vegetation and so the survey was limited to the immediate vicinity of the motte and bailey and even then was restricted. Attempts were made to work outside the area, particularly with reference to the ramparts but without success. As a result volume computations have been severely effected.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistant:**

Adam Phillips.

**Survey Date:**

21 Feb 2001, 27 Feb 2001.

S 13.i

**Motte:**

Perimeter of top: 42.566m.  
Plan area of top: 122.313m<sup>2</sup>.  
Surface area of motte: 905.451m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Irregular.

Perimeter of base: 100.04m.  
Area of base: 759.525m<sup>2</sup>.

Volume of motte  
calculated from  
estimated base: 2278.619m<sup>3</sup>.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	6.38m	5.81m	8.36m	6.06m

Slope	1 : 1.6 62.68%	1 : 1.31 76.45%	1 : 1.31 76.45%	1 : 1.46 68.73%
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Maximum height: 8.36m east.  
Maximum slope: 1: 1.31. 76.45%, east & west.

#### Ditches:

There are two ditches at the site. The first encloses the motte on the north and south sides, and although once continuous has now been eroded to the east and west. This ditch will be dealt with in two parts **1N**, the northern section, and **1S** the southern section. A second ditch runs across the north of the bailey serving to cut off the spur on which the castle stands from the natural hill surface. This will be dealt with as **D2**.

#### Ditch 1S:

This ditch forms the south base of the motte and to its south rises a triangular rampart with a ridge top. Not enough natural surface data is available to compute the volume of the ditch.

	North	South	East	West
Outer depth	0.88m	none	0.19m	0.36m
Slope	1 : 6.98 14.32%	none	1 : 21.56 4.64%	1 : 10.36 9.65%
Bottom width	none	1.95m	3.29	2.47

S 13.ii

#### Ditch 1N:

This ditch is strongest in the eastern section where it forms a defensive barrier between the motte and the bailey. Towards the north-east of the motte an earthen ramp has filled the ditch. It is not possible to state if this fill is an original feature or not but it is probable that it is a modern modification. West of the ramp the defensive bank for the west of the bailey starts. Again there is not enough natural surface detail on which to estimate the volume of ditch material that has been removed.

	North	South	East	West
Outer depth	2.61m	none	none	1.78m
Slope	1 : 1.77 56.55%	none	none	1 : 2.27 44.01%
Bottom width	Common point	none	none	Common point

#### Ditch D2:

Ditch **D2**, which has been cut from the rock, forms the northern edge of the site separating the bailey from the natural hill side. The area towards the west of the ditch has been filled in to form an access that runs through the rampart on the north of the bailey. As with ditch **1N** it is not possible to state if this was an original feature or a later modification.

The extreme west of the ditch continues down the face of the hill. North of the ditch the wood is impenetrable and so it was impossible to survey the outer bank top in order to acquire data for the volume calculations.

	North	South	East	West
Outer depth	none	1.94m	1.4m	0.39m
Slope	none	1 : 7.81 56.16%	1 : 2.06 47.94%	1 : 29.31 3.41%
Inner depth	2.42m	none	2.11 m	none
Slope	1 : 2.19 45.65%	none	1 : 1.27 78.48%	none

Bottom width: 5.15m.

### **Bailey:**

Perimeter: 144.361m.

Plan area: 1189.465m<sup>2</sup>.

S 13.iii

	North-south	East-west
Distance	42.850m	37.130m

Maximum length: 56.37m south-east /north-west.

Maximum width: 29.97 m north-east/ south-west.

### **Bailey bank:**

The bailey has a rampart along the northern edge with a gap towards the west which lines up with a ramp across the outer ditch. A very overgrown, sunken path cuts the bailey from the gap to the east of the motte base. It is not possible to state if the path and gap were the original entrance or later modification. The west of the bailey has been quarried towards the south edge.

	North	South	East	West
Depths	2.417m	2.61m	0.35m	2.76m
Slope	1 : 2.19 45.65%	1 : 1.77 56.55%	1 : 10.59 9.44%	1 : 4.339 23.05%



Maximum depth: 2.67m north-east.  
Maximum slope: 1: 1.23. 81.16%% west.

### Rampart:

There are three sections of rampart on the site. One, **R1**, crowns the north edge of the bailey, as mentioned above. A second, **R2** runs as an outer defence along the west, bailey ditch along the edge of the hill. The outside edge of the ditch is covered by impenetrable vegetation and could not be surveyed. The third, **R3**, forms the horn work to the south of the motte. Again the outside was covered by vegetation which halted the survey.

### Rampart R1:

	North	South	East	West
Height	2.47m	1.73m	0.76m	1.6 m
Slope	1 : 1.81 55.31%	1 : 4.07 24.56%	1 : 5.46 18.33%	1 : 3.68 27.18%

Maximum height: 2.47m north.  
Maximum slope: 1: 1.81 55.31% north.

S 13.iv

### Rampart R2:

**R2** runs along the entire west of the bailey but the vegetation made it impossible to take measurements of its height above the ditch. One section to the north gave a height of 2.28m and another to the south a height of 1.99m.

### Rampart R3:

This section of rampart forms a horn work to the south of the site using what appears to be the natural slope on its outside edge. The impenetrable vegetation, however, prevented measurement on this outer slope. The inner side of the rampart has a height of 1.5m at the centre dropping off to ground level at the east and west.

**Name of Site:** Dingestow 2.

**Parish:** Mitchell Troy.

**County:** Gwent.

**National Grid Reference:**

SO 45977 10354.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. MM113. Castle. Medieval. Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Masonry castle foundation.

**Geology at Site:**

Old red sandstone, Raglan Marl.

**Topography:**

Valley site.

**Altitude of site:**

41m.

**Land use:**

Pasture and waste ground.

**Area Surveyed:**

10,776.349m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:**

Good conditions.

**Site conditions:**

Site clear of obstructions.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistant:**

Chris Smith.

**Survey Date:**

10 May 2002.

S 14.i

**Mound:**

Perimeter of top: 157.643m.  
Plan area of top: 1752.164m<sup>2</sup>.  
Surface area of mound: 4992.532m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Rectangular.

Perimeter of base: 253.684m.  
Area of base: 4667.031m<sup>2</sup>.

Volume of mound  
calculated from  
estimated base: 20,123.430m<sup>3</sup>.

Most of the mound appears to be of natural origin; scarped from a hill at the height of the bailey. As the mean height of the mound above the bailey is 4m it is possible that only the earthwork above this height is man-made.

Volume of mound  
calculated at 4.m  
above mean surface  
of the bailey: 9243.64m<sup>3</sup>.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	7.56m	4.11m	5.98m	8.24m
Slope	1:1.99 50.14%	1:2.94 3.05%	1:2.82 35.5%	1:61 62.06%

Maximum height: 8.98m north-west.  
Maximum slope: 1:61. 62.06% west.

### **Bailey:**

Perimeter: 180.176m.  
Plan area: 1550.046m².

	North-south	East-west
Distance	32.22m	54.049m
Slope	1:47.35 2.11%	1:27.10 3.69%%

Maximum length: 58.318m north-east/south-west.  
Maximum width: 35.647m south-east/north-west.

S 14.ii

### **Bailey bank:**

The bank to the bailey only exists to the south, east, and west which would appear to have been its intended position.

	North	South	East	West
Depths	none	2.185m	3.08m	2.59m
Slope	none	1:4.44 22.53%	1:2.9 45.77%	1:4.7 21.21%

Maximum length: 91.98m.

### **Ditch:**

A small ditch, starts from the north-east and follows the mound to the west, running up to the bailey on the south. It has been partially cut between the mound and the natural to the west. To the north it is formed by the addition of a small rampart of dubious origin. The nature of this ditch construction would tend to make the complicated calculations for cubic meters of earth removed very confusing. The data would be based on highly subjective guesswork therefore no calculation has been attempted. A second ditch, runs from the north-east around the end of the bailey to the south where it turns a sharp angle to the west. Both

ditches may once have been one complete circuit. The cubic capacity of the ditch has been calculated from the mean surface of the bailey.

**Ditch 2:**

	North	South	East	West
Outer depth	1.96m	none	1.17m	none
Slope	1:4.65 21.49%	none	1:3.2 31.27%	none
Inner depth	none	2.45m	none	2.19m
Slope	none	1:7.03 14.23%	none	1:3.55 28.19%
Bottom width	none	Common point	1.27m	Common point

Volume of ditch  
below mean surface: 1937.766m<sup>3</sup>.

S 14.iii

**Name of Site:** Dixon. **Parish:** Monmouth. **County:** Gwent.

**National Grid Reference:**

SO 51822 13749.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. MM125. Mound. Medieval. Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Moated site.

**Geology at Site:**

River gravel, second terrace.

**Topography:**

Valley site.

**Altitude of site:**

21m.

**Land use:**

Pasture.

**Area Surveyed:**8342.94m<sup>2</sup>.**Survey conditions:**

Good conditions.

**Site conditions:**

Site clear of obstructions.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistant:**

Adam Phillips.

**Survey Date:**

4 Jan 2002.

S 15.i

**Mound:**

Perimeter of top: 51.876m.  
 Plan area of top: 149.371m<sup>2</sup>.  
 Surface area of motte: 996.388m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Rectangular.

Perimeter of base: 114.07m.  
 Area of base: 984.206m<sup>2</sup>.  
 Volume of earthwork  
 calculated from  
 estimated base: 885.988m<sup>3</sup>.

Volume of earthwork  
 above mean surface: 228.226m<sup>3</sup>.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	1.87m	1.79m	1.84m	1.5m
Slope	1 : 6.92 14.45%	1 : 4.82 37.07%	1 : 5.46 18.32%	1 : 6.68 14.96%

Maximum height: 1.84m east.  
 Maximum slope: 1: 5.46. 18.32%, east.

**Ditch:**

	North	South	East	West
Outer depth	1.29m	0.84m	1.57m	0.71m
Slope	1:5.84 17.13%	1:5.93 16.87%	1:4.87 20.55%	1:6.35 15.75%
Inner depth	1.87m	1.79m	1.84m	1.5m
Slope	1:6.92 14.45%	1:4.82 37.07%	1:5.46 18.32%	1:6.68 14.96%
Bottom width	3.91m	4.27m	3.42m	6.744m

Volume of ditch  
 below mean surface: 1425.669m<sup>3</sup>.  
 1197.443m<sup>3</sup> of earth missing from the site.

S 15.ii

**Name of Site:** Dorstone Castle. **Parish:** Dorstone. **County:** Herefordshire.

**National Grid Reference:**

SO 31217 41623.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. HWCM1559. Motte and bailey. Medieval. Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Motte and bailey.

**Geology at Site:**

BGS survey map 214, not yet published. No data.

**Topography:**

Valley site.

**Altitude of site:**

160m.

**Land use:**

Pasture.

**Area Surveyed:**

15,637.600m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:**

Good conditions.

**Site conditions:**

Site clear of obstructions.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistant:**

Chris Smith.

**Survey Date:**

13 Feb 2002.

S 16.i

**Motte:**

Perimeter of top: 97.661m.  
Plan area of top: 727.411m<sup>2</sup>.  
Surface area of motte: 3054.902m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Circular.

Perimeter of base: 187.666m.  
Area of base: 2704.195m<sup>2</sup>.  
Volume of motte  
calculated from  
estimated base: 13,418.038m<sup>3</sup>.  
Volume of motte  
calculated, via sliced  
prisms, above mean  
surface: 5781.57m<sup>3</sup>.

Approximate because the ditch is not complete.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	8.41m	9.79m	8.55m	7.29m
Slope	1 : 1.56 64.07%	1 : 1.39 72.01%	1 : 1.67 59.91%	1 : 2.2 45.49%



Maximum height: 9.79m south.  
 Maximum slope: 1: 1.39. 72.01%, south.

**Ditch:**

	North	South	East	West
Outer depth	3.m	1.13m	0.74m	0.78m
Slope	1 : 2.36 42.34%	1 : 1.5 66.23%	1 : 3.8 26.33%	1 : 4.65 25.53%
Bottom width	2.37m	9.23m	1.32m	5.48m

Volume of ditch  
 calculated, via sliced  
 prisms, below mean  
 surface:

2427.04m<sup>3</sup>.

Approximate because the ditch is not complete.  
 Amount of fill imported 3,354m<sup>3</sup>.

S 16.ii

**Bailey:**

The bailey is situated to the north, west, and south of the motte. The east side is cut by the stream and leaves the motte open on this side. It is probable that the bailey stretched further to the west but the modern hedge has now truncated it here.

Surviving plan area: 7418.113m<sup>2</sup>.  
 Maximum length: 108.78m south-west/north-east.  
 Maximum width: 73.01m north-south.

**Bailey Bank:**

	North	South	East	West
Outer depth	none	1.1m	2.03m	none
Slope	none	1 : 8.79 11.38%	1 : 8.39 26.48%	none

**Name of Site:** Ewyas Harold.      **Parish:** Bacton.      **County:** Herefordshire.

**National Grid Reference:**

SO 38502 28699.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. HWCM1499.      Castle.      “Dark Age.”

Motte and bailey.      Medieval.      Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Motte and bailey.

**Geology at Site:**

Old red sandstone / Raglan mudstone/ Bishop Frome limestone.

**Topography:**

Low hill above valley.

**Altitude of site:**

91m.

**Land use:**

Pasture and waste ground.

**Area Surveyed:**

17,943.525m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:**

Good conditions.

**Site conditions:**

The motte and the north-west side of the bailey are heavily overgrown.  
The ditch of the bailey is also overgrown and in some parts impenetrable.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistant:**

Leon Phillips.

**Survey Date:**

12 Dec 2001, Jan 2002, 2 Jan 2002.

S 17.i

**Motte:**

Present perimeter of top: 86.686m.  
Present plan area of top: 384.839 m<sup>2</sup>.  
Present surface area of  
motte: 858.156m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Irregular.

The top of the motte has suffered from extensive quarrying and the following measurements have been taken from the assumed circumference of the top which is still apparent.

Past perimeter of top: 82.1m.  
Past plan area of top: 498.017m<sup>2</sup>.  
Estimated of damage: 36.47m<sup>3</sup>.

Shape: Round.

Perimeter of base: 222.365m.  
Area of base: 3815.745m<sup>2</sup>.

Volume of motte  
calculated from  
estimated base: 10,171.415m<sup>3</sup>.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	11.135m	16.36m	15.05m	13.3m

Slope	1 : 1.24 51.98%	1 : 1.79 65.4%	1 : 1.42. 70.33%	1 : 69 59.2%
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Maximum height: 16.36m east.  
Maximum slope: 1 : 1.42. 70.33% east.

### Ditch:

There is a very large ditch to the north and west of the motte which has been formed by cutting off the edge of the natural ridge in order to separate the motte from the hill. Farm buildings occupy the edge of the ridge and so it was not possible to take any readings from which to measure the total height along the edge. Subsequently it is not possible to calculate the volume of earth removed. The one reading given was taken just below the summit and does give an impression of the potential height and slope gradient. The west of the ditch has also been destroyed by the building of a small farm yard.

S 17.ii

	North	South	East	West
Outer depth	4.6m	none	none	none
Slope	1 : 1.7 58.13%	none	none	none
Bottom width	4.73m	none	5.10m	5.34m

### Bailey:

Outside perimeter: 350.997m.  
Plan area: 6924.617m².  
Surface area: 7175.055m².

	North-south	East-west
Distance	100.118m	118.007m

The bailey is surrounded from the north-east, through the south, to the west by a high scarped bank. To the north is the motte, with no intervening ditch. Each side of the motte are two flanking ramparts. Unfortunately the western rampart has been largely destroyed by farm buildings.

### Bailey bank:

	North	South	East	West
Depths	none	8.79m	3.2m	7.57m

Slope	none	1 : 1.63 61.3%	1 : 1.73 57.94%	1 : 2.18 45.87%

Maximum depth: 9.43m south-east.  
Maximum slope: 1: 1.63. 61.3% south.

The western part of the bailey bank has been destroyed by farm buildings and the slope itself is fairly impenetrable because of the vegetation. To the east, the bailey slope also becomes heavily overgrown which stopped the survey in that area. It is probable that this side of the bailey has also been altered as the road runs along the probable surrounding ditch on this side.

### **Rampart:**

There are two sections of rampart at the site, one each side of the motte, forming the northern limits of the bailey on the west and the east. The western section has been almost totally destroyed by the erection of a now dilapidated farm yard. All that is left is a partial rise of slope some 1.8m high with a 1:2.8 gradient. S 17.iii  
The eastern rampart however is much more complete with the exception of a road that runs through it.

Plan area of rampart: 647.693m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Linear/ridge.

	North	South	East	West
Height	1.5m	2.08m	0.64m	none
Slope	1 : 5.9 16.7%	1 : 3.61 27.67%	1 : 1.6 56.98%	none

Maximum height: 1m north.  
Maximum slope: 1 : 1.6. 56.98% east (due to road cut).

**Name of Site:** Great Goytre  
(Gwern Castle).      **Parish:** Grosmont.      **County:** Gwent.

**National Grid Reference:**

SO 35292 23284.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. MM138.    Castle Mound.      Medieval.      Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Motte.

**Geology at Site:**

BGS survey map 214, not yet published. No data.

**Topography:**

Hilltop site.

**Altitude of site:**

204m.

**Land use:**

Waste ground.

**Area Surveyed:**

2510.045m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:**

Good conditions.

**Site conditions:**

Site covered in heavy vegetation.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistant:**

Leon Phillips.

**Survey Date:**

17 Apr 2002.

S 18.i

**Motte:**

Perimeter of top: 27.28m.  
Plan area of top: 56.15m<sup>2</sup>.  
Surface area of motte: 307.063m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Irregular.

Perimeter of base: 60.18m.  
Area of base: 268.66m<sup>2</sup>.

Volume of motte  
calculated from  
estimated base: 366.159m<sup>3</sup>.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	2.53m	4.78m	1.73m	3.31m
Slope	1 : 2.02 49.44%	1 : 1.56 64.05%	1 : 1.73 57.81%	1 : 1.69 59.12%

Maximum height: 4.78m south-east.  
Maximum slope: 1:1.64. 60.73% south-west-east.

**Ditches:**

The motte, possibly had a surrounding ditch which has now disappeared on the west and east sides. The north and south sections are still in place showing that the motte was cut from the ridge on which it is located.

**North ditch:**

	North	South	East	West
Outer depth	1.33m	none	0.12	1.m
Slope	1 : 2.98 33.58%	none	1 : 18.92 5.29%	1 : 2.96 33.78%
Bottom width	2.36 m	none	2.59m	none

Length: 18m.

S 18.ii

**South ditch:**

	North	South	East	West
Outer depth	none	1.06m	none	none
Slope	none	1 : 3.7 27.01%	none	none
Bottom width	none	2.33m	none	none

Length: 17m.

**Bailey:**

There is no bailey in evidence at the site. An area of ground to the north east has been extensively quarried at some unknown period but to suggest that this was where the bailey stood would be problematic. The ridge today is both narrow and shallow leaving very little area available for such a feature. There would also be no natural defence to utilize. However, the quarry forms a large flat extent of ground; cut into and below the surrounding hill. How much of the site, and possible bailey, may have been removed is impossible to estimate.



**Name of Site:** Howton.      **Parish:** Kenderchurch.      **County:** Herefordshire.

**National Grid Reference:**

SO 41487 29389.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. HWCM923.      Motte? Burial? Moat?      Medieval.      Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Moated site.

**Geology at Site:**

Alluvium, mainly clay.

**Topography:**

Valley site.

**Altitude of site:**

78m.

**Land use:**

Pasture.

**Area Surveyed:**

5610.435m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:**

Good conditions.

**Site conditions:**

Site surroundings were clear of obstructions.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistant:**

Leon Phillips.

**Survey Date:**

20 Feb 2002.

S 19.i

**Mound:**

Perimeter of top: 83.283m.  
 Plan area of top: 526.872m<sup>2</sup>.  
 Surface area of mound: 1297.439m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Irregular.

Perimeter of base: 128.009m.  
 Area of base: 1268.060m<sup>2</sup>.

Volume of mound  
 calculated from  
 estimated base: 1718.873m<sup>3</sup>.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	1.69m	2.14m	1.93m	2.38m
Slope	1 : 3.1 32.27%	1 : 3.4 29.46%	1 : 4.39 22.77%	1 : 3.81 26.28%

Maximum height: 2.38m west.  
 Maximum slope: 1: 3.4. 29.46%, south.

**Ditch:**

Two partial sections of a slight ditch are visible to the south and the east but not enough from which to calculate any meaningful volumes. The east section is discernable for about 16m with a maximum height of 0.29m and the southern section is slightly longer at 18m with a maximum depth of 0.39m. The width of the ditch varies between 8m and 4m.

**Name of Site:** Kemeys Inferior      **Parish:** Langstone.      **County:** Gwent.  
(Gypsy Tump).

**National Grid Reference:**

ST 38877 93928.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. MM039.    Mound and Bailey.    Medieval.    Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Rectangular rampart enclosure.

**Geology at Site:**

Old red sandstone, St Maughan's Group.

**Topography:**

Hilltop site.

**Altitude of site:**

11m.

**Land use:**

Waste ground.

**Area Surveyed:**

2667.337m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:**

Good conditions.

**Site conditions:**

Site covered in heavy vegetation.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistant:**

Martin Tuck.

**Survey Date:**

20 Jan 2002.

S 20.i

**Mound:**

Perimeter of top: 23.77m.  
 Plan area of top: 34.04m<sup>2</sup>.  
 Surface area of mound: 248.406m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Irregular.

Perimeter of base: 57.365m.  
 Area of base: 239.279m<sup>2</sup>.

Volume of mound  
 calculated from  
 estimated base: 170.876m<sup>3</sup>.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	3.83m	3.15m	4.74m	4.2m
Slope	1 : 1.56 64.09%	1 : 1.64 61%	1 : 1.17 85.15%	1 : 1.56 64.01%

Maximum height: 4.74 m east.  
 Maximum slope: 1 : 1.17. 85.15% east (road cut).

**Rampart:**

Perimeter of top: 56m.  
 Plan area of top: 53.89m<sup>2</sup>.  
 Surface area rampart: 494.110m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: 'L' shaped.

Perimeter of base: 86.729m.  
 Area of base: 493.33m<sup>2</sup>.

Volume of rampart  
calculated from  
estimated base: 333.929m<sup>3</sup>.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	3.74m	4.39m	1.75m	4.62m
Slope	1 : 2.31 43.56.09%	1 : 1.73 57.92%	1 : 2.16 46.32%	1 : 1.56 64.01%

S 20.ii

Maximum height: 4.39m south.  
Maximum slope: 1 : 1.56. 64.01% west.

### Ditch:

The site has a ditch to the south, outside of the southern rampart. The ditch runs off the slope to the west and is filled in on the east just before the road. The ditch is cut into the natural surface of the hill. Its north side has a mean depth of 2m and a steep slope of 1 : 1.4 or 71%. The north side has already been dealt with as part of the rampart.

The site of Gypsy Tump has always generated a lot of discussion as to its form and origin and it is hoped that the results of the survey may go some way to explaining the site. Two points should be considered: the mound and the absence of a bailey. The mound, which is thought by some to be the motte, is more than likely just a section of rampart that has been partially isolated.

The reason for this interpretation is that the maximum height of the mound above the rampart is a mere 0.22m. The widest part of the separating ditch is 9m; narrowing to 3.2m at a depth of 1m. This is not really sufficient to suggest that the mound's isolated position gave it a measure of defence. A counter argument to this point would be that earth has been removed from the mound, possibly during the building of the road. However, a volume calculation of earth fill on the site, minus earth cut shows that too much earth is present now; assuming that the fill came from the ditch.

The calculation was performed by projecting the natural surface level from the east to the west using a boundary of coordinates taken at the natural surface. This provides a natural plane. The co-ordinates for the earthworks are then added to the site and areas below natural become cut and above become filling. In the case of this site:

1078.115m<sup>3</sup> were calculated as cut  
1369.172m<sup>3</sup> were calculated as fill  
leaving an excess fill of 291.057m<sup>3</sup>

An explanation for the excess could be offered when considering the height of the road which may run along the outer ditch of the

site. The road will have a certain depth of modern fill, at least 0.3m judging by the eastern edge of the south ditch. It is possible that The modern fill may account for the 291m<sup>2</sup> of excess. Unfortunately, even though the logic is sound in principle the above example is highly subjective, based as it is on projection and assumption. Even so it does suggest to the construction of the site as having been excavated into the hill side rather than built upon it.

S 20.iii

**Name of Site:** King's Caple.      **Parish:** King's Caple.      **County:** Herefordshire.

**National Grid Reference:**

SO 55932 28774.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. HWCM921.      Motte.      Medieval.      Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Motte and possible bailey.

**Geology at Site:**

Lower old red sandstone.

**Topography:**

Valley site.

**Altitude of site:**

81m.

**Land use:**

Common.

**Area Surveyed:**

1926.231m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:**

Good conditions.

**Site conditions:**

Site surroundings were clear of obstructions.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistant:**

Chris Smith.

**Survey Date:**

7 Mar 2002.

S 21.i

**Motte:**

Perimeter of top: 75.347m.  
 Plan area of top: 439.248m<sup>2</sup>.  
 Surface area of motte: 1292.511m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Round.

Perimeter of base: 129.529m.  
 Area of base: 1224.951m<sup>2</sup>.

Volume of motte  
 calculated from  
 estimated base: 2292.081m<sup>3</sup>.

The motte top has a well defined enclosure bank around the rim,  
 possibly the remains of a shell wall.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	3.31m	2.43m	2.44m	4.59m
Slope	1 : 2.54 39.33%	1 : 3.49 28.62%	1 : 2.32 43.06%	1 : 3.22 31.02%

Maximum height: 4.39m west.  
 Maximum slope: 1 : 2.32. 43.06%, east.

**Ditch:**

None.

**Bailey:**

None.

Although no bailey now exists at the site, the close proximity of an enclosed area of land with a surrounding ditch and raised profile are probably a good indicator of where the bailey used to be. The proposed area of land is occupied by the church and its associated graveyard.

**Rampart:**

None.

S 21.ii

**Name of Site:** Llanarth  
(Twyn-y-Cregen).

**Parish:** Llanarth.

**County:** Gwent.

**National Grid Reference:**

SO 36237 09614.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. MM080. Motte. Medieval. Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Motte and possible bailey.

**Geology at Site:**

Glacial sand and gravel.

**Topography:**

Valley site.

**Altitude of site:**

32m.

**Land use:**

Waste ground.

**Area Surveyed:**

7290.598m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:**

Good conditions.

**Site conditions:**

Very overgrown and in some parts impenetrable. Evidence of extensive damage to the south of the motte from quarrying.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales Newport.



**Assistant:**

Adam Phillips.

**Survey Date:**

30. Dec 2001.

S 22.i

**Motte:**

Perimeter of top: 65.121m.  
 Plan area of top: 237.379m<sup>2</sup>.  
 Surface area of motte: 1846.625m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Irregular.

Perimeter of base: 152.794m.  
 Area of base: 1589.705m<sup>2</sup>.

Volume of motte  
 calculated from  
 estimated base: 3877.222m<sup>3</sup>.

The surface area and volumetric calculations on this site are fairly meaningless as regards the original structure, because the entire south end of the motte has been quarried away. The quarry activities have not only removed a substantial part of the motte fabric but have also removed the natural surface to a depth of over 5 metres.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	5.051m	8.86m	7.67m	5.62m
Slope	1 : 2.88 34.78%	1 : 1.42 70.34%	1 : 2.09 47.92%	1 : 2.59 38.67%

Maximum height: 7.67m east.  
 Maximum slope: 1 : 2.09. 47.92%, east.

The figures for the south side represent quarry activity.

**Ditch:**

None.

**Bailey:**

None.

**Rampart:**

None.

**Name of Site:** Llancillo.                      **Parish:** Llancillo.                      **County:** Herefordshire.

**National Grid Reference:**

SO 36697 25539.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. HWCM1477.      Motte and bailey.      Medieval.      Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Motte and possible bailey.

**Geology at Site:**

BGS survey map 214, not yet published.  
Data projected from 215: Lower old red sandstone / St Maugham's Formation.

**Topography:**

Valley site.

**Altitude of site:**

92m.

**Land use:**

Pasture and waste ground.

**Area Surveyed:**

14,642.206m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:**

Good conditions.

**Site conditions:**

The surroundings of the bailey were clear of obstruction but the motte is tree clad, with the top fairly overgrown.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistant:**

Leon Phillips.

**Survey Date:**

19. April 2002.

S 23.i

**Motte:**

Perimeter of top: 61.991m.  
 Plan area of top: 289.906m<sup>2</sup>.  
 Surface area of motte: 1311.140m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Irregular.

Perimeter of base: 119.782m.  
 Area of base: 1117.238m<sup>2</sup>.  
 Volume of motte  
 calculated from  
 estimated base: 4318.004m<sup>3</sup>.  
 Volume of motte  
 calculated, via sliced  
 prisms, above mean  
 surface: 3209.024m<sup>3</sup>.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	6.63m	6.67m	6.52m	7.37m
Slope	1 : 1.46 68.29%	1 : 1.61 62.28%	1 : 1.49 66.96%	1 : 2.59 67.59%

Maximum height: 7.37m west.  
 Maximum slope: 1 : 1.46. 68.29%, east.

**Masonry:**

The top of the motte is surrounded by at least three sections of a masonry wall. For the most part the walls are covered under earth mounds but some sections are exposed. The most complete section is to the east and forms almost a complete arc around a third of the perimeter.

**East wall:**

Width: 1.09m.  
 Length: 19.16m.  
 Maximum height: 1.1m.

**North-west wall:**

Width: 1.6m.  
Length: 5.84m  
Maximum height: 1.4m.

#### South-west wall:

Width: 0.82m.  
Length: 5.84m.  
Maximum height: 1.7m.

S 23.ii

The walls are of an unknown origin and may represent modern modifications. They may also represent the remains of a shell keep, possibly an original construction, or a Norman redevelopment.

#### Ditch:

	North	South	East	West
Outer depth	0.41m	none	0.73m	2.64m
Slope	1 : 6.26 15.98%	none	1 : 2.54 39.33%	1 : 2.21 45.25%
Bottom width	5.57m	none	2.71m	3.8m

Volume of ditch  
calculated, via sliced  
prisms, below mean  
surface:

1108.97m<sup>3</sup>. Approximate because the ditch is not complete.

The ditch around the motte is only detectable on three sides with the southern edge having been filled in. At least a quarter of the circumference is therefore missing. The volume of the present ditch represents a cut of 1108.97 m<sup>3</sup>. The surviving fill of the motte above natural is 3209.024 m<sup>3</sup>. The following subjective estimates can therefore be made:

Volume of motte fill: 3209.024 m<sup>3</sup>.  
Volume of ditch cut: 1108.97m<sup>3</sup>.  
Fill unaccounted for  
if sourced from ditch: 2090.054m<sup>3</sup>.  
Quarter of ditch  
missing:  $1108.97 \div 4 = 277.24\text{m}^3$ .

The estimated ditch volume and the calculated ditch volume total:  
1386.21m<sup>3</sup>.

Volume of motte fill: 3209.024m<sup>3</sup>.  
Volume of complete  
ditch cut: 1386.21m<sup>3</sup>.  
Fill unaccounted for

if sourced from ditch: 1821.824m<sup>3</sup>.

If the fill of the mound came from the ditch then it would seem that ditch would have been at least 2.3 times its present depth. Taking the deepest known part; 2.6m would mean an estimate of about 6m. The shallowest part however is only 0.41m which would give an estimated depth of 0.9m. S23.iii

It is therefore entirely possible that the entire motte fill may have come from the ditch.

**Bailey:**

The exact whereabouts of the bailey is not known but enough topographical evidence would suggest that the bailey lay towards the north-west.

**Rampart:**

None.

**Bridge base:**

To the west of the motte, at the outer edge of the ditch is a raised platform of ground. The platform is 'pear' shaped, with a gentle slope from the north and an abrupt end north, south, and west.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	1.19m	1.28m	3.43m	0.57m
Slope	1 : 13.28 7.53%	1 : 2.85 35.1%	1 : 1.94 51.58%	1 : 4.41 22.12%

The purpose of the mound is unknown but it is possible that it represents the remains of an access ramp supporting a bridge structure to the top of the motte. In isolation the mound is not a significant feature but other similar enigmatic earthworks have been noted at other sites.

**Name of Site:** Llanfair Kilgeddin. **Parish:** Llanover. **County:** Gwent.

**National Grid Reference:**

SO 34947 06934.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. HWCM1535. Castle mound Medieval. Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Fortified-site.

**Geology at Site:**

Glacial sand and gravel second terrace.

**Topography:**

Valley site.

**Altitude of site:**

32m.

**Land use:**

Waste ground.

**Area Surveyed:**

1964.087m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:**

Good conditions.

**Site conditions:**

The site was clear of obstructions, eroded badly to the east.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistant:**

Adam Phillips.

**Survey Date:**

28 May 2000.

**Mound:**

Perimeter of top: 45.194m.  
 Plan area of top: 131.433m<sup>2</sup>.  
 Surface area of mound: 583.945m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: 'D shaped'.

Perimeter of base: 107.270m.  
 Area of base: 536.961m<sup>2</sup>.  
 Volume of mound  
 calculated from  
 estimated base: 413.691m<sup>3</sup>.

It was not possible to calculate the ditch cut/mound fill volume on this site due to an error in calculation within the software record. The amount of damage to the motte however would have been difficult to assess accurately and so the calculations would have been misleading.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	4.07m	3.64m	eroded	3.87m
Slope	1 : 1.88 53.23%	1 : 1.98 50.49%	none	1 : 2.04 49.1%

Maximum height: 4.07m north.  
 Maximum slope: 1 : 1.88. 53.23% north.

**Ditch:**

	North	South	East	West
Outer depth	1.41m	1.4m	1.55m	0.85m
Slope	1 : 2 50.88%	1 : 3.45 28.99%	1 : 3.72 26.88%	1 : 0.41 24.72%
Bottom width	5.2m	2.81m	2.71m	5.49m

Subtraction of the ditch height from the mound height at adjacent points gives an idea of the height of the mound above natural. In

the case of the surviving structure, the mean mound height is only 2m.

**Bailey?**

None identifiable.

S 24.ii

**Name of Site:** Llanfihangel      **Parish:** Crucorney.      **County:** Gwent.  
Crucorney.

**National Grid Reference:**

SO 33027 21769.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. MM063.    Moat mound and bailey.      Medieval.      Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Motte and bailey.

**Geology at Site:**

BGS survey map 214, not yet published. No Data.

**Topography:**

Valley site.

**Altitude of site:**

135m.

**Land use:**

Waste ground.

**Area Surveyed:**

3551.022m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:**

Good conditions.

**Site conditions:**

The site was clear of obstructions, although, there has been erosion on the eastern side.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistant:**

Leon Phillips.



**Survey Date:**

27 Nov 2001.

S 25.i

**Mound:**

Perimeter of top: 27.324m.  
 Plan area of top: 35.951m<sup>2</sup>.  
 Surface area of mound: 913.633m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Irregular and partially destroyed.

Perimeter of base: 103.329m.  
 Area of base: 801.953m<sup>2</sup>.  
 Volume of mound  
 calculated from  
 estimated base: 1931.728m<sup>3</sup>.

It has to be remembered that the above calculations were based on the surviving structure. The grandson of the man that removed some of the motte confirmed the work. The maximum length of the surviving motte is 11.06m. The maximum width is 6.403m. If the top of the motte had been rectangular then the minimum area would have been:

$11.06\text{m} \times 6.403\text{m} = 70.82\text{m}^2$ ; twice the size.

If, however, the mound had been circular the minimum area would have been:

$5.503\text{m} \times 5.503\text{m} \times 3.143\text{m} = 95.18\text{m}^2$ ; 2.5 times the present area.

It is more likely, judging from the footprint of the base of the motte that the motte top was oval; in which case the 70.82m<sup>2</sup> estimation is probably closest.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	5.57m	7.88m	damaged	6.35m
Slope	1 : 2.28 43.92%	1 : 1.63 62%	none	1 : 1.65 60.76%

Maximum height: 7.88m north.  
 Maximum slope: 1: 1.63. 62% north.

**Ditch:**

A ditch surrounding the motte is not very easy to identify but a slight depression is noticeable in places. The most recognisable

section is to the north east which is just picked up in the contour plot as a series of three bulges.

**Bailey?**

None identifiable.

S25.ii

**Name of Site:** Llangiby Castle      **Parish:** Llangiby.      **County:** Gwent.  
(Bowling Green).

**National Grid Reference:**

SO 36402 97353.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. MM110.    Castle mound.      Medieval.      Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Fortified-site.

**Geology at Site:**

Llangiby Terrace.

**Topography:**

Valley site.

**Altitude of site:**

44m.

**Land use:**

Waste ground.

**Area Surveyed:**

5157.819m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:**

Poor conditions; drizzle and mist.

**Site conditions:**

Site very overgrown.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistants:**

Adam Phillips, Karl Lee.

**Survey Date:**

13 Jan 2002, 17 Jan 2002.

**Mound:**

The mound at Llangiby is a large flat topped earthwork that has been formed on a gentle slope by cutting a surrounding ditch and putting the spoil on the internal area. The resultant earthwork has a berm along the edge and at some time an internal wall was built. The wall shows evidence of coursed masonry in some parts but consists of an earthen mound.

Perimeter of top: 172.475m.  
 Plan area of top: 2279.535m<sup>2</sup>.  
 Surface area of mound: 3694.848m<sup>2</sup>  
 Readings taken from top of berm.

Shape: Irregular with one right angle.

Perimeter of base: 219.643m.  
 Area of base: 3688.864m<sup>2</sup>.  
 Volume of mound  
 calculated from  
 estimated base: 11,392.362m<sup>3</sup>.

Volume of mound  
 Calculated, via sliced  
 Prisms, above mean  
 surface: 1822.44m<sup>3</sup>.

Approximate because a small portion of the natural surface perimeter is not complete. The calculation shows that only an average of 1.2m of the mound is above the natural surface of the hill.

	North	South	East	West
Heights from beneath berm	1.21m	3.09m	3.42m	2.810m
Slope	1 : 6.58 15.20%	1 : 2.18 45.85%	1 : 2.12 47.17%	1 : 1.73 57.91%
Berm	0.57m	0.46m	0.48m	0.54m
Berm slope	1 : 3.9 39.28%	1 : 3.58 27.91%	1 : 2.55 32.42%	1 : 3.94 25.39%

Maximum height: 3.42m east.  
 Maximum slope: 1 : 3.9. 39.28 % north.

**Shell keep?**

	North	South	East	West
Outer depth	1.55m	0.92m	1.35m	1.37m
Slope	1 : 2.7 36.92%	1 : 2.72 36.83%	1 : 1.44 69.67%	1 : 1.67 59.82%
Inner depth	0.31m	0.21m	0.22m	0.81m
Slope	1 : 5.56 17.98%	1 : 3.21 31.13 %	1 : 3.97 25.17%	1 : 2.98 33.58 %
width	1.18m	1.15m	1.34m	1.85m

Maximum outer height: 1.55m north.  
 Maximum outer Slope: 1 : 1.44. 69.67% east.  
 Maximum width: 1.89m north-west.  
 Maximum inner height: 0.81m west.  
 Maximum inner slope: 1 : 2.98. 33.58 % west.

**Ditch:**

	North	South	East	West
Outer depth	none	1.27m	1.0m	2.89m
Slope	none	1 : 2.41 41.48%	1 : 2.77 36.09%	1 : 1.81 55.26%
Bottom width	none	1.69m	2.21m	1.37m

Volume of ditch  
 calculated, via sliced  
 prisms, below mean  
 surface:

379.69m<sup>3</sup>. Approximate because the ditch is not complete.

If the fill of the mound came from the ditch then it would seem that there is some 1442.75m<sup>3</sup> of fill on the mound that was imported from elsewhere. The volume of earth taken by the shell keep has not been included in the calculations but it is reasonable estimate that it certainly wouldn't equate with the surfeit of 1442.75m<sup>3</sup>.

**Name of Site:** Llangovan  
(Penyclawdd).

**Parish:** Raglan.

**County:** Gwent.

**National Grid Reference:**

SO 45147 0704.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. MM098. Mound and bailey. Medieval. Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Motte and bailey.

**Geology at Site:**

Old red sandstone. St Maugham's group.

**Topography:**

Hill site.

**Altitude of site:**

121m.

**Land use:**

Waste ground.

**Area Surveyed:**

5521.687m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:**

Due to light rain the conditions for surveying were poor.

**Site conditions:**

The site completely overgrown and has been cut into by modern farm buildings and has been developed on all sides up to the base of the mound.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistant:**

Leon Phillips.

**Survey Date:**

14 Dec 2001, 19 Dec 2001.

The site at Llangovan is very complicated due to the development of a farm on the site. The work has caused the site to become bisected with the two remaining halves separated by a large extent of ground. A motte and ditch exist to the north of the site under cover of dense vegetation and hidden behind farm buildings. The plan view of the motte shows that the surviving section of the base has a circular footprint. The south and east sides of the base have been destroyed by the farm buildings but it can be suggested that the missing portion was probably round as well. If this was the case, then about a quarter of the motte is missing.

Another part of the site lies to the south and is the extreme south of the bailey. The bailey bank still retains its outer ditch.

### **Motte:**

Perimeter of top: 56.720m.  
 Plan area of top: 225.887m<sup>2</sup>.  
 Surface area: 1237.731m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Oval, irregular.

Perimeter of base: 129.607m (the base has been reduced by modern building),  
 Area of base: 1095.035m<sup>2</sup>.

Volume of mound  
 calculated from  
 estimated base: 3330.852m<sup>3</sup>.

The base of the mound has been squared off on the west side producing a south and north corner. In the case of the north corner the obvious cut into the motte fabric can be seen.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	6.02m	6.14m	7.038m	5.17m
Slope	1 : 1.72 58.26%	1 : 1.35 74.02%	1 : 1.94 51.51%	1 : 1.48 67.53%

Maximum height: 7.038m east.  
 Maximum slope: 1 : 1.35. 74.02% south (bank cut into).

### **Ditch:**

A partial ditch exists on the north-east side of the motte and follows the curvature of the base. The ditch holds water and has been created by carving the edge of a slope to produce the isolated motte base. Unfortunately not enough of the ditch is available to make useful volumetric calculations.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	2.79m	none	0.17m	none
Slope	1 : 2.60 38.44%	none	1 : 13.44 7.44%	none
Width	6.82m		4.27m	

The height of the motte above the adjacent natural bank surface varies between 4 and 6 metres.

**Bailey:**

The bailey has been entirely destroyed by the farm buildings but as stated above part of its perimeter still exists 51.75m to the south, as a bank and ditch.

The surviving bank measures approximately 20m and runs in an east-west direction. To the south of the bank is a ditch measuring 33.66m in length and 6.75m in width. The width measurement is taken at the surface level of the silage that it contains therefore the depth is unknown. The depth from the top of the bailey to the silage top is 3.06m with a slope of 1 : 1.88 or 0.31%.

The height of the bailey above the natural surface is 2.26m, taken across the ditch.

**Name of Site:** Llangwm Isaf (New House). **Parish:** Llangwm. **County:** Gwent.

**National Grid Reference:**

SO 42422 01119.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. MM074. Ring-work. Medieval. Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

**Geology at Site:** Fortified-site.  
Psammosteus limestone between old red sandstone. St Maughan's Group and Raglan Marl Group.

**Topography:** Hill site.

**Altitude of site:** 63m.

**Land use:** Waste ground.

**Area Surveyed:** 4558.329m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:** Good conditions.

**Site conditions:** The site of the motte very overgrown and the probable bailey as been quarried and is now partly waterlogged.

**Surveyor:** Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistants:** Chris Smith, Paul Huckfield, Daryl Smith.

**Survey Date:** 23 Feb 2002.



**Mound:**

Perimeter of top: 109.609m.  
 Plan area of top: 926.409m<sup>2</sup>.  
 Surface area of mound: 1731.287m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Round.

Perimeter of base: 145.291m.  
 Area of base: 1633.816m<sup>2</sup>.

Volume of earthwork  
 calculated from  
 estimated base: 2675.316m<sup>3</sup>.  
 Volume of earthwork  
 above mean surface: 1686.64m<sup>3</sup>.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	2.29m	3.5m	2.28m	3.08m
Slope	1 : 2.35 42.56%	1 : 1.8 55.56%	1 : 2 49.96%	1 : 1.99 50.36%

Maximum height: 3.5m south.  
 Maximum slope: 1 : 1.8. 55.56% south.

**Shell keep?**

The rim of the mound has a slight rise around its perimeter which has been interpreted as the ringwork from which this site has been classified. It is more probable that the rim earthwork represents the remains of a shell keep. The outer measurements have already been given above as there is no berm between the shell and the motte rim.

	North	South	East	West
Inner depth	0.5m	0.52m	1.22m	1.06m
Slope	1 : 5.98 16.72%	1 : 3.92 25.54 %	1 : 3.35 29.82%	1 : 4.69 21.33 %
Width	2.74m	1.4m	1.4m	2.05m

Maximum width: 2.74m north.  
 Maximum inner  
 height: 1.22m east.  
 Maximum inner  
 slope: 1 : 3.35. 29.82% east.

The inner area of the motte is 427m<sup>2</sup> and today forms a shallow dipped platform that is slightly oval. Its north-south length is 27.22m and its east-south width is 22.07m. Measurements taken from the four cardinal points show the internal height of the motte above the adjacent outside natural. Simple subtraction gives the height of the motte at each point.

	North	South	East	West
Difference	1.59m	2.18m	1.41m	0.69m

Using the research theory on ringworks from Vol 1 Ch 4. 4.3, this would show that Llangwm Isaf is a motte as the centre has been raised above the outside natural.

#### **Ditch:**

	North	South	East	West
Outer depth	none	0.57m	0.82m	0.39m
Slope	none	1 : 3.54 28.26%	1 : 5.13 19.48%	1 : 7.1 14.09%
Bottom width	none	1.91m	1.19m	1.37

Volume of ditch  
calculated, via sliced  
prisms, below mean  
surface:

38.95m<sup>3</sup>.

Approximate because the ditch is not complete.

If the fill of the mound came from the ditch then it would seem that there is some 1647.69m<sup>3</sup> of fill on the mound that was imported from elsewhere.

#### **Bailey?**

Possible.

To the north-east of the site and adjoining it with the north-east ditch is an area of wet ground with standing water. The north-east extremity has unknown topography as it was heavily overgrown. The visible area measured 42m on a north-east/south-west axis and 38m on the north-west/south-east axis. The western side has a raised bank with an average height of 1m. The eastern side however is problematic because it is below a bank with an average height of 1.6m. Not only would this eastern face expose the bailey to direct attack from above; which would not be an asset to an

early castle, it also holds water as the survey conditions proved. It is possible that later quarrying may have caused the damage but on the other hand there is the matter of the 1647.64m<sup>3</sup> of fill unaccounted for on the top of the motte.

**Name of Site:** Llangwm Uchaf      **Parish:** Llangwm.      **County:** Gwent.  
(Camp House).

**National Grid Reference:**

ST 42727 99798.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. MM061.    Mound and bailey.                      Medieval.            Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Motte and Bailey.

**Geology at Site:**

Old red sandstone. St Maughan's Group.

**Topography:**

Hill site.

**Altitude of site:**

70m.

**Land use:**

Private garden.

**Area Surveyed:**

5789.667m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:**

Good conditions.

**Site conditions:**

The site is now a raised lawn belonging to a private house.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistant:**

Andrea Lewis.

**Survey Date:**

14 Jan 2003

**Motte:**

The motte exists as a much reduced lawn feature and all that remains is a partial slope running east, north-south west.

Partial perimeter  
of reduced top:

61.798m.

Plan area of  
reduced top:

274.532m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape:

Round on surviving structure.

Partial perimeter of  
base:

82.455m.

Area of partial base:

481.561m<sup>2</sup>.

It was not possible to make any meaningful volume calculations because of the damage to the motte.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	1.52m	none	1.18m	1.5m
Slope	1 : 3.53 28.31%	none	1 : 2.6 38.53%	1 : 12.7 36.76%

Maximum height:

1.8m north-east.

Maximum slope:

1 : 2.6. 38.53% east.

**Bailey?**

None identifiable.

There is no bailey identifiable at the site due to the development of the house and farm buildings. It is however reasonable to propose that a small bailey probably existed to the south east as there are features of intermittent bank which suggest that the entire site has been artificially scarped.

Straddle Motte.

**National Grid Reference:**

SO 38197 36813.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. HWCM890.      Motte and bailey.      Medieval.      Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Fortified-site.

**Geology at Site:**

Old red sandstone. Raglan mudstone.

**Topography:**

Valley site.

**Altitude of site:**

129m.

**Land use:**

Waste ground.

**Area Surveyed:**

1116.432m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:**

Good conditions.

**Site conditions:**

Mound covered in bracken and bramble. Ditch overgrown and partially impenetrable.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistant:**

Marge Ferrier.

**Survey Date:**

5 Mar 2002

**Mound:**

Perimeter of top: 87.08m.  
 Plan area of top: 485.493m<sup>2</sup>.  
 Surface area of mound: 968.420m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Irregular.

Perimeter of base: 114.673m.  
 Area of base: 967.290m<sup>2</sup>.

Volume of mound  
 calculated from  
 estimated base: 1802.312m<sup>3</sup>.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	1.83m	2.71m	2.79m	2.21m
Slope	1 : 1.91 52.47%	1 : 2.27 44.09%	1 : 2.05 48.72%	1 : 3.19 31.33%

Maximum height: 2.79m east.  
 Maximum slope: 1 : 1.91. 52.47% north.

#### **Ditch:**

The surviving sections of the ditch were restricted to a small depression to the west of the site which was filled with water from the south-east. Elsewhere the ditch was either overgrown or filled in.

**National Grid Reference:**

ST 48757 8953.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. MM026. Mound and bailey. Medieval. Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Motte and bailey

**Geology at Site:**

Gravel; 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Terrace deposits.

**Topography:**

Low open ground.

**Altitude of site:**

8m.

**Land use:**

Pasture and waste.

**Area Surveyed:**

9869.834m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:**

Good conditions.

**Site conditions:**

The bailey was clear of obstruction but the motte was heavily overgrown. The south-west of the motte was impenetrable as was the outworks to the north of the motte. East of the bailey the fields were under water and marshy. The rampart to the south of the motte was heavily overgrown and the area west of it impenetrable.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistant:**

Chris Smith

**Survey Date:**

4 Apr 2003

**Motte:**



Perimeter of top: 30.616m.  
 Plan area of top: 67.688m<sup>2</sup>.  
 Surface area of motte: 683.929m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Rectangular with sunken centre.

Perimeter of base: 89.372m.  
 Area of base: 616.866m<sup>2</sup>.

Volume of motte  
 calculated from  
 estimated base: 1260.538m<sup>3</sup>.

Volume of mound  
 calculated, via sliced  
 prisms, above mean  
 surface: 1311.754m<sup>3</sup>.

Approximate because the ditch is not complete. The discrepancy between the two methods is due to difference in perceived bottom of motte bank and actual bottom of ditch. Calculation via sliced prism records the exact bottom of the ditch rather the bottom of the motte.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	4.78m	4.35m	4.56m	4.18m
Slope	1 : 2.11 47.37%	1 : 2.15 46.57%	1 : 2.1 47.7%	1 : 2.58 38.73%

Maximum height: 4.78m north.  
 Maximum slope: 1 : 2.1. 47.7%, east.

#### Ditch:

The surviving ditch is very narrow and is assumed to be mainly filled in.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	0.62m	0.18m	1.12m	0.23m
Slope	1 : 11.04 9.06%	1 : 12.49 8%	1 : 4.04 24.78%	1 : 12.35 8.1%

Maximum height: 1.12m north.  
 Maximum slope: 1 : 4.04. 24.78% east.

Volume of ditch  
calculated, via sliced  
prisms, above mean  
surface: 7.17m<sup>3</sup>.

### **Bailey:**

Outside perimeter: 310.309m.  
Inside perimeter: 59.730m.  
Plan area: 6175.588m<sup>2</sup>.

	North-south	East-west
Distance	89.3m	99.82m
Slope	1 : 66.99 1.49%	1 : 54.6 1.83%

The bailey perimeter is a simple raised bank on all sides except the south-east where there is a raised rampart. The measurements on the east therefore, are from the top of the rampart. The inner side of the rampart will be included in the table below.

### **Bailey bank:**

	North	South	East	West
Depths	1.29m	0.64m	2.44m	0.53m
Slope	1 : 5.33 18.76%	1 : 4 25.03%	1 : 3.19 31.33%	1 : 10.51 9.52%

Maximum depth: 2.44m east.  
Maximum slope: 1 : 3.19. 31.33% east.

### **Rampart:**

Plan area of rampart: 513.645m<sup>2</sup>.  
Surface area of rampart: 562.771m<sup>2</sup>.

Volume of earthwork  
calculated from  
estimated base: 301.064m<sup>3</sup>.

S 31.iii

	North	South	East	West
Height	2.9m	0.59m	3.05m	1.98m
Slope	1 : 3.5 28.57%	1 : 4.53 22.06%	1 : 2.41 41.51%	1 : 3.24 30.90%

Maximum height: 3.5m east.  
Maximum slope: 1 : 2.41. 41.51% east.

**Name of Site:** Mouse Castle.      **Parish:** Cusop.      **County:** Herefordshire. S 31.iv

**National Grid Reference:**

SO 24827 42458.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. HWCM1227. Hill-fort. Prehistoric.  
Motte and bailey. Medieval. Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Motte and bailey

**Geology at Site:**

BGS survey map 214, not yet published. No Data.

**Topography:**

Hill site.

**Altitude of site:**

246m.

**Land use:**

Waste ground.

**Area Surveyed:**

7194.499m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:**

Very cold and sometimes misty.

**Site conditions:**

The entire site is heavily overgrown and in some parts impenetrable. The site would seem to extend down the sides of the natural hill which was beyond the capability of the equipment.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistant:**

Leon Phillips.

**Survey Date:**

11 Dec 2001, 15 Jan 2002, 16 Jan 2002.

S 32.i

**Motte:**

Present perimeter of top: 65.421m.  
Present plan area of top: 321.322m<sup>2</sup>.  
Present surface area of motte: 972.465m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Irregular.

Perimeter of base: 106.138m.

Area of base: 830.706m<sup>2</sup>.

Volume of motte  
calculated from  
estimated base: 2,521.009m<sup>3</sup>.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	3.80m	5.164m	4.24m	5.3m
Slope	1 : 1.31 76.41%	1 : 1.37 73.01%	1 : 1.07 93.1%	1 : 36 73.43%

Maximum height: 5.3m west.

Maximum slope: 1 : 1.06. 94.23% south-east.

#### Ditch:

There is a ditch surrounding the motte on all sides but very little was accessible due to the dense overgrowth. Most of the accessible ditch is now very shallow and only the east section has any distinct shape. The other areas of visible ditch have either been filled or damaged; almost beyond recognition. It was impossible to reach the entire south-west section.

	North-west	South-east	East	West
Outer depth	0.3m	0.66m	0.3m	No Data
Slope	1 : 8.64 11.58%	1 : 4.19 23.84%	1 : 10.15 9.85%	No Data
Bottom width	Common point	8.6m	1.22m	No Data

No volume calculations could be performed on the data collected due to its incomplete nature.

S 32.ii

#### Bailey:

The bailey area would appear to have lain to the east, south, and west of the motte. The interpretation is based on the flat raised section that was produced by the survey data. The possible bailey remains to the west were too overgrown to survey. The surviving remains of the bailey are in two sections; the best defined to the east and the badly damaged west section. At the south of the motte, where the east and west sections meet, is a gap through which a

modern access path has been worn. This southern section is very overgrown and hides obvious earthwork forms.

**East:**

Outside perimeter: 154.606m.  
Plan area: 503.248m<sup>2</sup>.

	North-west/south-east	North-east/ South-west
Distance	47.1m	6.66m

**Bailey bank:**

	North	South	East	West
Depths	none	1.39m	3.27m	0.3m
Slope	none	1 : 3.91 25.61%	1 : 2.96 33.79%	1 : 10.15 9.85%

**West:**

Measurable  
outside perimeter: 175.851m.  
Measurable  
plan area: 642.647m<sup>2</sup>.

	North-west/south-east	North-east/ South-west
Distance	67.74m	23m

**Bailey bank:**

	North	South	East	West
Depths	No data	1.52m	0.7m	No data
Slope	No data	1 : 3.49 28.69%	1 : 3.11 32.18%	No data

S 32.iii

**Rampart:**

There are five sections of rampart at the site which at one time probably formed a single surrounding earthwork to the north east and south. The surviving sections are located on the shallow slopes of the hill and are similar to the type of earthworks found on Iron Age hill-forts. The western slope has no evidence of any rampart but the slope is much steeper and possibly scarped although the overgrowth denied any detailed search in that area. The ramparts

will be dealt with individually from the south in an anticlockwise direction.

### Rampart section 1:

Plan area of rampart: 53.484m<sup>2</sup>.

Surface area of rampart: 54.914m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Linear/ridge.

Volume of rampart  
calculated from  
estimated base: 12.446m<sup>3</sup>.

	North	South	East	West
Height	0.87m	0.59m	0.24m	0.92m
Slope	1 : 4.07 24.55%	1 : 4.31 23.19%	1 : 8.52 11.74%	1 : 6.32 15.83%

Maximum height: 0.92m west.

Maximum slope: 1 : 4.07. 24.55%.

### Rampart section 2:

Plan area of top: 9.33m<sup>2</sup>.

Perimeter of top: 16.543m.

Plan area of base: 96.637m<sup>2</sup>.

Perimeter of base: 38.389m.

Surface area of rampart: 105.846m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Linear/flat top.

Volume of rampart  
calculated from  
estimated base: 61.890m<sup>3</sup>.

S 32.iv

	North	South	East	West
Height	1.39m	2.19m	1.73m	0.611m
Slope	1 : 2.02 49.48%	1 : 2.09 47.03%	1 : 3.03 33.01%	1 : 3.67 27.27%

Maximum height: 1.64m north-east (due to path cut).

Maximum slope: 1 : 2.09. 47.03% south.

### Rampart section 3:

Plan area of top: 48.676m<sup>2</sup>.  
Perimeter of top: 41.373m.  
Plan area of base: 307.164m<sup>2</sup>.  
Perimeter of base: 72.058m.  
Surface area of rampart: 304.680m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Linear/flat top.

Volume of rampart  
calculated from  
estimated base: 263.355m<sup>3</sup>.

	North	South	East	West
Height	1.54m	1.65m	4m	0.64m
Slope	1 : 2.41 41.44%	1 : 2.85 35.11%	1 : 1.89 52.96%	1 : 4.35 22.98%

Maximum height: 4.05m south-east.  
Maximum slope: 1 : 1.89. 52.96% east.

### Rampart section 4:

Plan area of top: 123.552m<sup>2</sup>.  
Perimeter of top: 86.585m.  
Plan area of base: 781.614m<sup>2</sup>.  
Perimeter of base: 129.931m.  
Surface area of rampart: 839.595m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Linear/flat top.

Volume of rampart  
calculated from  
estimated base: 1237.344m<sup>3</sup>.

S 32.v

	North	South	East	West
Height	1.81m	2.27m	3.1m	2.96m
Slope	1 : 2.26 44.34%	1 : 3.37 29.64%	1 : 2.27 44.12%	1 : 2.71 36.90%

Maximum height: 3.4m north-east.  
Maximum slope: 1 : 2.26. 44.34% north.

### Rampart section 5:



Plan area of top 1: 27.58m<sup>2</sup>.  
 Perimeter of top 1: 17.709m.  
 Plan area of top 2: 18.012m<sup>2</sup>.  
 Perimeter of top 2: 18.328m.  
 Plan area of base: 765.764m<sup>2</sup>.  
 Perimeter of base: 138.04m.  
 Surface area of rampart: 820.257m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Linear/ridge with two flat tops.

Volume of rampart  
 calculated from  
 estimated base: 740.319m<sup>3</sup>.

	North	South	East	West
Height	3.9m	1.67m	0.64m	5.83m
Slope	1 : 3.28 30.49%	1 : 2.84 35.19%	1 : 7.8 12.82%	1 : 1.86 53.76%

Maximum height: 6.26m north-west.  
 Maximum slope: 1 : 1.86. 53.76 west.

S 32.vi

**Name of Site:** Mouse castle 2. **Parish:** Clifford. **County:** Herefordshire.

**National Grid Reference:**

SO 24787 42718.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. HWCM1231 Ring-work? Medieval. Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Ring-bank, unknown date. Possible dewpond.

**Geology at Site:**

BGS survey map 214, not yet published. No Data.

**Topography:**

Hill site.

**Altitude of site:**

216m.

**Land use:**

Pasture.

**Area Surveyed:**

383.204m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:**

Good conditions.

**Site conditions:**

Site was clear of obstructions.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistants:**

Frank Olding, Graham Makepeace.

**Survey Date:**

2 Jul 2000.

S 33.i

**Ring-bank:**

Perimeter of top: 82.717m.

Plan area of top: 61.149m<sup>2</sup>.

Perimeter of base: 70.647m.

Area of base: 383.204m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: 'C' shaped ring-bank open to the south.

Internal perimeter: 35.477m.

Internal area: 96.815m<sup>2</sup>.

Volume of ring-bank  
calculated from  
estimated base: 131.692m<sup>3</sup>.

	North	South	East	West
Heights internal	0.2m	none	0.85m	1.32m
Slope	1 : 8.2 12.2%	none	1 : 2.87 34.81%	1 : 2.13 46.95%
Heights external	1m	none	0.70m	0.76m
Slope	1 : 3.53 36.59%	none	1 : 4.9 20.28%	1 : 2.05 48.68%

Internal shape: Oval.  
10.97 m x 11.87m.

**Ditch:**  
None.

**Bailey:**  
None.

**Rampart:**  
None.

S 33.ii

**Name of Site:** Much Dewchurch. **Parish:** Vowchurch. **County:** Herefordshire.

**National Grid Reference:**

SO 48542 31259.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. HWCM890. Ring-work. Medieval. Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Fortified-site.

**Geology at Site:**

Lower old red sandstone. St Maughan's formation.

**Topography:**

Valley site.

**Altitude of site:**

104m.

**Land use:**

Waste ground.

**Area Surveyed:**

4645.464m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:**

Good conditions.

**Site conditions:**

The mound at Much Dewchurch was covered in bracken and bramble making the survey very difficult. The ditch was also overgrown and partially impenetrable.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistants:**

Chris Smith, Marge Ferrier.

**Survey Date:**

7 Mar 2002

S 34.i

**Mound:**

Perimeter of top: 142.466m.  
Plan area of top: 1201.409m<sup>2</sup>.  
Surface area of mound: 2163.793m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Irregular.

Perimeter of base: 166.454m.  
Area of base: 2133.285m<sup>2</sup>.

Volume of mound  
calculated from  
estimated base: 3725.759m<sup>3</sup>.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	2.93m	2.27m	1.92m	2.25m
Slope	1 : 2.53 39.6%	1 : 3.17 31.50%	1 : 3.57 27.98%	1 : 3.72 26.9%

Maximum height: 2.93m north.  
Maximum slope: 1 : 2.53. 39.6% north.

**Ditch:**

There are two surviving sections of ditch at the site but neither are in very good repair. A slight depression to the west suggests the presence of one ditch but the overgrowth was too dense to take any measurements. The second section exists to the north east but the form would be more consistent with quarrying at the site at a later date. This second area of ditch has had obvious dumping on its east side.

**Bailey:**

None.

S 34.ii

**Name of Site:** Mynydd-brîth. **Parish:** Dorstone. **County:** Herefordshire.

**National Grid Reference:**

SO 27997 41468.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. HWCM1241. Motte and bailey. Medieval. Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Motte and bailey.

**Geology at Site:**

BGS survey map 214, not yet published.

**Topography:**

Hill site.

**Altitude of site:**

269m.

**Land use:**

Waste and private garden.

**Area Surveyed:**

4645.464m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:**

Good conditions.

**Site conditions:**

The top of motte at this site was covered in vegetation through which it was possible to see vague surface remains; of dubious origin. The surrounding area has been modified by road and garden.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales. Newport.

**Assistant:**

Adam Phillips.

**Survey Date:**

22 Dec 2001.

S 35.i

**Motte:**

Perimeter of top: 54.007m.

Plan area of top: 213.653m<sup>2</sup>.

Surface area of motte: 809.3m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Irregular.

Perimeter of base: 96.401m.

Area of base: 712.482m<sup>2</sup>.

Volume of motte  
calculated from  
estimated base: 2874.568m<sup>3</sup>.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	3.54m	5.27m	2.93m	4.76m

Slope	1 : 1.96 51.06%	1 : 2.3 81.18%	1 : 2.33 43.01%	1 : 1.51 66.34%
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Maximum height: 5.82m south-west  
Maximum slope: 1 : 1.44. 69.53% south-west

**Ditch:**

There are two surviving sections of ditch at the site; one to the east with a ridge that curves to the south around the motte, and one to the north which possibly represents the bailey edge. Not enough of either survives, therefore making volume calculations meaningless.

**East ditch:**

	North	South	East	West
Outer depth	none	none	none	0.33m
Slope	none	none	none	1 : 17.83 5.61%
Bottom width	none	none	none	5.95m

S 35.ii

**North ditch:**

	North	South	East	West
Outer depth	none	1.21m	1.36m	0.63m
Slope	none	1 : 5.4 18.52%	1 : 4.49 22.26%	1 : 4.49 22.26%
Bottom width	none	No data	12.34m	12.34m

**Bailey:** None.

**Name of Site:** Nant-y-bar.      **Parish:** Dorstone.      **County:** Herefordshire.

**National Grid Reference:**

SO 27852 41023

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. HWCM1266.      Motte Medieval.      Secular

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Motte and bailey.

**Geology at Site:**

BGS survey map 214, not yet published. No data.

**Topography:**



Hill site.

**Altitude of site:** 312m.

**Land use:** Pasture.

**Area Surveyed:** 1633.017m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:** Good conditions.

**Site conditions:** No obstructions.

**Surveyor:** Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistants:** Frank Olding, John Jones.

**Survey Date:** 4 Jul 2000.

S 36.i

**Motte:**

Perimeter of top: 79.316m.  
 Plan area of top: 431.494m<sup>2</sup>.  
 Surface area of motte: 1100.784m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Irregular.

Perimeter of base: 114.188m.  
 Area of base: 985.427m<sup>2</sup>.

Volume of motte  
 calculated from  
 estimated base: 2316.310m<sup>3</sup>.

Volume of motte  
 calculated, via sliced  
 prisms, above mean

surface: 3151.318m<sup>3</sup>. Approximate because the ditch is not complete.

The discrepancy between the two volume calculations is caused by the difference between the actual bottom of the ditch and the interpreted bottom of the motte. In the first case the motte bottom is estimated in the field. In the second the adjacent natural surface is interpolated across to the motte surface as a base line.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	3.21m	4.03m	2.68m	2.03m
Slope	1 : 2.3 43.44%	1 : 1.99 50.38%	1 : 2.31 43.29%	1 : 2.91 34.32%

Maximum height: 4.03m south.  
Maximum slope: 1 : 0.86. 116.48%, south-east.

#### Shell Keep:

The rim of the motte is surrounded by an earthen bank; probably the remains of a shell keep.

	North	South	East	West
Inner depth	0.48m	0.57m	none	1.27m
Slope	1 : 2.94 34.07%	1 : 9.79 10.21%	none	1 : 2.82 35.44%

S 36.ii

#### Ditch:

	North	South	East	West
Outer depth	0.51m	0.24m	0.2m	0.47m
Slope	1 : 99.72 1%	1 : 12.76 7.84%	1 : 189.46 0.53%	1 : 20.78 4.81%
Bottom width	5.12m	2.67m	3.52m	9.7m

Volume of ditch  
calculated, via sliced  
prisms, below mean  
surface:

7.344m<sup>3</sup>.

Approximate because the ditch is not complete.

It is unlikely that the fill of the mound came from the ditch because once the volume of the ditch is subtracted from the volume of the motte there is still some 3143.964m<sup>3</sup> left.

**Bailey:**

None.

Topographically the likely place for the bailey would be to the north-east of the motte but there is no evidence to show one existed.

S 36.iii

**Name of Site:** Newcastle.    **Parish:** Llangattock-Viben-Avel.    **County:** Gwent.

**National Grid Reference:**

SO 44737 17239

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. MM085.    Castle mound.    Medieval.    Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Motte and bailey.

**Geology at Site:**

Lower old red sandstone. St Maughan's Group.

**Topography:**

Hill site.

**Altitude of site:**

154m.

**Land use:**

Waste ground and pasture.

**Area Surveyed:**

3022.173m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:**

Good conditions.

**Site conditions:**

The motte at Llangattock-Viben-Avel is very heavily damaged by farm buildings and erosion. The motte itself is covered in vegetation which is causing more damage.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistant:**

Adam Phillips.

**Survey Date:**

19 Jul 2000.

S 37.i

**Motte:**

Perimeter of top: 60.62m.  
Plan area of top: 31.03m<sup>2</sup>.  
Surface area of motte: 596.370m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Irregular.

Perimeter of base: 84.047m.  
Area of base: 498.02m<sup>2</sup>.

Volume of motte  
calculated from  
estimated base:: 1156.178m<sup>3</sup>.

The above calculations were based on the surviving structure and it is obvious that a large amount of the motte has been destroyed with the erection of farm buildings which actually cut into the

earthwork. The maximum length of the surviving motte is 12.156m. The maximum width is 7.81m. If the top of the motte had been rectangular then the minimum area would have been:

$$12.156\text{m} \times 7.8\text{m} = 94.94\text{m}^2; \text{ half as big again.}$$

If, however, the mound had been circular the minimum area would have been:

$$6.078\text{m} \times 6.078\text{m} \times 3.143 = 116.109\text{m}^2; \text{ twice the present area.}$$

Judging from the footprint of the surviving base of the motte it is likely that the motte top was circular. Arguably, any increase in the surface area of the top of the motte would be accompanied by height increase.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	4.97m	6.21m	4.89m	5.56m
Slope	1 : 15 87.30%	1 : 73 57.75%	1 : 73 57.77%	1 : 8.6 53.88%

Maximum height: 6.21m south.  
Maximum slope: 1 : 15. 87.30%% north (damaged).

#### **Ditch:**

The ditch to the south is in good condition at its centre but has been removed to the west. The east section would appear to have a natural terminus. As it does not surround the mound it cannot be used in calculations to assess the source of the mound fill.

S 37.ii

	North	South	East	West
Outer depth	1.48m	none	1.29m	0.17m
Slope	1 : 4.14 24.18%	none	1 : 4.3 23.27%	1 : 6.95 14.39%%
Bottom width	2.86m	none	5.58m	1.19m

#### **Bailey:**

The area of raised ground to the south of the motte has the form of a hornwork or crescentic bailey. This form of bailey is seen at other sites and usually stands on the opposite side of the motte from the main bailey. If this were so then the main bailey would have stood to the north where the present farm complex is located. The western edge of the south bailey has been eroded or its ditch filled in and modified.

#### **South Bailey:**

Perimeter of top: 113.518m.  
 Plan area of top: 529.255m<sup>2</sup>.  
 Surface area of rampart: 1017.527m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Crescentic.

Perimeter of base: 137.448m.  
 Area of base: 1067.630m<sup>2</sup>.

Volume of earthwork  
 calculated from  
 estimated base: 1571.213m<sup>3</sup> (west side has no recognisable edge).

	North	South	East	West
Heights	0.87m	4.63m	2.29m	none
Slope	1 : 2.89 34.67%	1 ; 1.85 54.12%	1 : 2.58 38.75%	none

#### Outer Ditch:

The south bailey is surrounded by an outer ditch which has been cut into the natural surface of the hill. The ditch has been filled in the west and built over in the north but the south and east sides are still evident. As it does not surround the site, it cannot be used in calculations to assess the source of the mound or bailey fill.

S 37.iii

	North	South	East	West
Outer depth	0.94m	0.69m	0.68m	none
Slope	1 : 4.77 20.96%	1 : 4.05 24.67%	1 : 5.33 18.75%	none
Bottom width	8.39m	3.91m	2.73m	none

#### Rampart:

None.

**Name of Site:** Newton Tump.      **Parish:** Clifford.      **County:** Herefordshire.

**National Grid Reference:**

SO 29272 44053.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. HWCM1401.      Roman fort.  
Motte and bailey.      Medieval.      Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Motte and bailey.

**Geology at Site:**

BGS survey map 214, not yet published. No data.

**Topography:**

Valley site.

**Altitude of site:**

122m.

**Land use:**

Pasture and waste ground.

**Area Surveyed:**

22,456.782m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:**

Good conditions.

**Site conditions:**

The motte at Newton Tump is heavily overgrown but the bailey is clear of obstructions.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistant:**

Leon Phillips.

**Survey Date:**

28 Nov 2001, 30 Nov 2001.

S 38.i

**Motte:**

Perimeter of top: 45.387m.  
Plan area of top: 143.370m<sup>2</sup>.  
Surface area of motte: 734.945m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Round.

Perimeter of base: 92.452m.  
Area of base: 651.298m<sup>2</sup>.

Volume of motte  
calculated from  
estimated base: 1631.961m<sup>3</sup>.

Volume of mound  
calculated, via sliced  
prisms, above mean  
surface: 628.57m<sup>3</sup>.



Approximate because the ditch is not complete and the natural surface used was the bailey top which is partially raised. The calculation shows that almost two thirds of the motte is natural.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	4.43m	3.93m	4.47m	4.32m
Slope	1 : 5.8 63.39%	1 : 2. 49.99%	1 : 1.7 58.94%	1 : 7.9 55.81%

Maximum height: 4.7m south-east.  
Maximum slope: 1 : 5.8. 63.39% north.

#### **Ditch:**

The ditch forms almost a complete circuit of the motte except for a small breach towards the north.

	North	South	East	West
Inner depth	0.86m	1.14m	1.26m	1.27m
Slope	1 : 3.16 31.69%	1 : 3.45 29.01%	1 : 2.34 42.74%	1 : 3.33 30.02%
Bottom width	5.26m	4.98m	3.85m	3.91m

S 38.ii

Volume of ditch  
Calculated, via sliced  
Prisms, below mean  
surface:

866.79m<sup>3</sup>. Approximate because the ditch is not complete.

The volume of earth extracted from the ditch is more than adequate to have built the motte. However the natural surface used for the computation was the surrounding bailey, which itself is built up.

#### **Bailey:**

Outside perimeter: 264.237m.  
Inside perimeter: 141.552m<sup>2</sup>.  
Surface area 1231.979m<sup>2</sup>.

	North-south	East-west
Distance	51.832m	67.48m
Slope	1 : 14.28 0.7%	1 : 265.863 0.38%

Maximum length: 77.99m south-east/north-west.  
Maximum width: 75.89m east-west.

### **Bailey bank:**

	North	South	East	West
Depths	1.53m	0.47m	1.44m	0.70m
Slope	1 : 2.56 39.02%	1 : 7.12 14.05%	1 : 3.33 30.04%	1 : 4.5 22.22%

Maximum depth: 1.53m north.  
Maximum slope: 1 : 2.56. 39.02% north.

### **Outer bank:**

	North	South	East	West
Height	0.1m	0.46m	0.37m	1.02m
Slope	1 : 32.03 3.12%	1 : 4.46 21.41%	1 : 10.738 9.31%	1 : 4.27 23.42%

S38.iii

Maximum height: 1.2m west.  
Maximum slope: 1 : 4.27. 23.42% west.

The entire site has a south to north gradient of 1 : 16.86 or 9.93% and to accommodate the north and east of the site is slightly raised above the natural making it a reasonably flat area. There would seem therefore a need for the bailey to have been partially raised on the north and the east sides. In order to provide an idea of the work involved, a volume calculation was done for the entire site. The natural surface was provided by a boundary of contour heights recorded at the time of the survey. To this was added the digital terrain model of the earthworks and a comparison calculation made.

Volume of earth cut: 558.434m<sup>3</sup>

Volume of fill: 1198.767m<sup>3</sup>

It is known that 628.57m<sup>3</sup> of fill went into raising the motte above its natural base therefore 1198.767m<sup>3</sup> - 628.57m<sup>3</sup> = 570.157m<sup>3</sup> of fill was used to make the bailey a level surface.

### **Ramparts:**

There are two sections of rampart along the east and south east of the bailey edge. For most of their length they amount to no more

than a slight rise of about 0.2m however the centre section of the eastern bank reaches a height of 0.88m over a distance of about 11m. It is possible that some form of gate may have existed at this spot which would account for the unusual amount of tumble. The extreme east of the eastern section of rampart ends in a slight mound which may represent a corner tower. A similar feature can be found at the east end of the south section of rampart.

**Earthworks:**

South-east of the motte, on the bailey edge, is a slight raised area which butts up to the ditch. It is fairly featureless except for a slight change of height which is slightly steeper on the south west. Such structures have been noted at other sites and interpreted as access ramps for bridging structures. Although there is no evidence to support this theory at Newton Tump it is worth noting its presence and mentioning the possibility.

S 38.iv

**Name of Site:** Old Castleton.      **Parish:** Clifford.      **County:** Herefordshire.

**National Grid Reference:**

SO 28302 45723.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. HWCM1015.      Motte and bailey.      Medieval.      Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Ring-work and motte & bailey.

**Geology at Site:**

BGS survey map 214, not yet published. No data.

**Topography:**

Valley site.

**Altitude of site:**

71m.

**Land use:**

Pasture.

**Area Surveyed:**16,240.232m<sup>2</sup>.**Survey conditions:**

Good conditions.

**Site conditions:**

The site at Old Castleton was clear of obstructions for the survey with the exception of the north-east of the motte which is heavily overgrown. It is worth noting however, that the first attempt at the survey was abandoned because the River Wye had flooded the entire area up to and including the foot of the motte.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistant:**

Chris Smith.

**Survey Date:**

27 Apr 2002.

S 39.i

**Motte:**

Perimeter of top: 46.721m.  
 Plan area of top: 164.495m<sup>2</sup>.  
 Surface area of motte: 1159.283m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Oval.

Perimeter of base: 126.509m.  
 Area of base: 1195.056m<sup>2</sup>.

Volume of motte  
 calculated from  
 estimated base: 2942.711m<sup>3</sup>.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	8.482m	2.03m	8.74m	3.87m
Slope	1 : 1.76 56.99%	1 : 6. 16.66%	1 : 1.84 58.94%	1 : 2.42 41.27%

Maximum height: 8.86m north-east.  
 Maximum slope: 1 : 1.69 59.19% north.

**Ditch:**

A section of ditch separates the south-west of the motte from the inner bailey.

Length: 22.m.  
 Width: 3.36m.  
 Depth from bailey: 1.99m.  
 Slope: 1 : 4.77. 20.97%.

The inner bailey from which the ditch runs has a background slope of 1 : 9.94. 10.06%.

**Baileys:**

There are three baileys associated with the site. The most prominent is the inner bailey which is enclosed in a ringbank and abuts the motte. A second bailey lies to the west and forms a large flat area on top of a natural bank. The third bailey apparently lies to the east of the site but this was missed during the survey and time hasn't allowed for any further research on site. It has to be said that a deep gulley formed by a stream separates the third bailey from the site making its position unlikely. The third bailey is an unknown quantity to this research.

S 39.ii

**Inner bailey:**

Inside perimeter: 173.840m.  
 Plan area: 1724.843m<sup>2</sup>.

	North-south	East-west
Distance	35.89m	52.19m
Slope	1 : 9.711 10.00%	1 : 24.163 4.138%

**West bailey:**

Perimeter: 346.636m.  
 Plan area: 3855.591m<sup>2</sup>.

	North-south	East-west
Distance	69.78m	82.52m
Slope	1 : 16.48 6.0700%	1 : 114.92 0.87%

**Ramparts:**

**Inner bailey west:**

	North	South	East	West
Depths	1.38m	1.15m	1.84m	1.9m
Slope	1 : 2.68 37.36%	1 : 2.94 34.04%	1 : 2.63 38.03%	1 : 2.6 38.54%

Maximum depth: 2.9m south-west.  
Maximum slope: 1 : 2.63. 38.03% east.

Shape: Crescentic/ridge.

**Inner bailey east:**

	North	South	East	West
Depths	3.37m	3.78m	5.15m	1.m
Slope	1 : 3.55 28.17%	1 : 1.95 51.17%	1 : 2.17 46.16%	1 : 4.83 20.69%

S 39.iii

Maximum depth: 5.15m east (natural scarp included).  
Maximum slope: 1 : 1.95. 51.17% south.

Shape: Crescentic/ridge and bailey edge.

**West bailey bank:**

	North	South	East	West
Height	7.42m	No data	1.28m	No data
Slope	1 : 5.59 17.88%	No data	1 : 7.23 13.84%	No data

The entire bailey appears to be on a natural ridge which has been scarped to make the sides steeper. A considerable depth, probably approaching 9m, lies to the west but dense vegetation prevented the survey in this area. The entire south of the bailey is followed by a road which has probably had some effect on the site. Unfortunately, a hedge prevented survey of the bank along this edge.

**Name of Site:** Orcop Castle.      **Parish:** King's Caple.      **County:** Herefordshire.

**National Grid Reference:**

SO 47282 26529.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. HWCM922.      Motte and bailey.      Medieval.      Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Motte and bailey.

**Geology at Site:**

Lower old red sandstone. St Maughan's formation.

**Topography:**

Valley site.

**Altitude of site:**

116m.

**Land use:**

Waste ground and pasture.

**Area Surveyed:**

9767.128m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:**

The conditions were slightly misty and damp.

**Site conditions:**

The motte is completely covered in dense vegetation and farm buildings occupy a significant area of the bailey.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistant:**

Adam Phillips.

**Survey Date:**

21 Dec 2001.

S 40.i

**Motte:**

Perimeter of top: 59.36m.  
Plan area of top: 270.4m<sup>2</sup>.  
Surface area of motte: 1379.058m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Round.

Perimeter of base: 124.293m.  
Area of base: 1200.442m<sup>2</sup>.

Volume of motte  
calculated from  
estimated base: 4463.519m<sup>3</sup>.

The motte top has sections of masonry around the rim, possibly the remains of a shell keep.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	6.32m	6.33m	6.59m	6.56m
Slope	1 : 1.68 59.69%	1 : 3.2 75.77%	1 : 1.65 60.6%	1 : 1.69 59.12%



Maximum height: 6.59m east  
Maximum slope: 1 : 3.2. 75.77% south

#### Ditch:

A ditch is in evidence surrounding the motte and was at the time of the survey filled with water to some depth. The farmer at the site stated that water collects in the ditch throughout the year that the whole site is marshy and tends to be waterlogged. The bank around the ditch, which represents the natural surface, was only identifiable in places therefore it was not possible to measure the volume of the ditch.

	North	South	East	West
Inner depth	2.03m	0.403m	none	none
Slope	1 : 2.97 33.65%	1 : 0.73 137.6%	none	none
Bottom width	8.08m	12.91m	none	none

S 40.ii

#### Bailey:

A partial bailey exists to the north of the site but has been truncated by the building of the farm across the northern end. The surviving dimensions of the bailey at present are:

	North-south	East-west
Distance	33.60m	58.69m
Slope	1 : 54.34 1.84%	1 : 50.14 1.99%

The bailey edges on the surviving sides are simple raised banks:

#### Bailey bank:

	North	South	East	West
Depths	none	2.03m	1.78m	1.15m
Slope	none	1 : 2.97 33.65%	1 : 6.14 16.3%	1 : 8.46 11.82%

#### Rampart:

A slight rampart remains to the south of the motte as a low curved bank just above the ditch rim.

Shape: Crescentic/ridge.

	North	South	East	West
Height	0.17m	0.7m	none	none
Slope	1 : 13.94 17.17%	1 : 7.54 13.26%	none	none

S 40.iii

**Name of Site:** Penrhos.                      **Parish:** Llantillio  
Crossenney.                      **County:** Gwent.

**National Grid Reference:**

SO 40952 13169.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. MM097.    Mound and bailey.    Medieval.    Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Motte. Possible early mound prehistoric – medieval?

**Geology at Site:**

Lower old red sandstone. Raglan Marl.

**Topography:**

Hill site.

**Altitude of site:**

101m.

**Land use:**

Pasture.

**Area Surveyed:**

4340.387m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:**

Good conditions.

**Site conditions:**

Site clear of obstructions.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistant:**

Frank Olding.

**Survey Date:**

6 June 2000.

S 41.i

**Motte:**

Perimeter of top: 43.m.  
 Plan area of top: 135.449m<sup>2</sup>.  
 Surface area of mound: 1219 998m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Oval.

Perimeter of base: 122.219m.  
 Area of base: 1168.611m<sup>2</sup>.

Volume of motte  
 calculated from  
 estimated base: 2220.274m<sup>3</sup>.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	4.m	4.19m	4.54m	3.77m
Slope	1 : 3.37 29.7%	1 : 2.98 33.58%	1 : 2.39 41.79%	1 : 5 20%

Maximum height: 4.54m north-west.  
 Maximum slope: 1 : 2.39. 41.79% east.

**Ditch:**

A ditch completely surrounds the motte and is in turn surrounded by a bank which is open in the west to the outside. The inner depths in the table below are taken from the estimated motte base to the ditch bottom whilst the outer depths are measured from the outer bank to the ditch bottom.

	North	South	East	West
Outer depth	1.45m	0.33m	0.58m	0.28m
Slope	1 : 22.57 4.43%	1 : 11.88 8.42%	1 : 4.47 22.36%	1 : 9.59 10.43%
Inner depth	0.28m	0.31m	0.18m	0.22m
Slope	1 : 9.12 10.97%	1 : 7.09 14.1%	1 : 17.22 5.81%	1 : 96.83 1%
Bottom width	3.53m	2.16m	3.m	2.1m

### Ramparts:

The outer bank to the ditch which surrounds the bailey is best described as a rampart. It forms a complete circle around the motte

S 41.ii

except for an opening to the west. The majority of the rampart top is flat and its width varies; the most extensive part to the north east. The depths below are for the outside of the rampart top – the natural surface.

	North	South	East	West
Depths	1.79m	1.71m	0.14m	3.46m
Slope	1 : 3.81 26.26%	1 : 3.58 27.92%	1 : 18.93 5.28%	1 : 2.13 47.03%

Shape: Crescentic/ridge.

Bailey: None.

**Name of Site:** Penyclawdd.      **Parish:** Crucorney.      **County:** Gwent.

**National Grid Reference:**

SO 30967 20139.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. MM145.    Castle mound.    Medieval.    Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Fortified-site.

**Geology at Site:**

Old red sandstone. St Maughan's formation.

**Topography:**

Valley site.

**Altitude of site:**

171m.

**Land use:**

Private garden.

**Area Surveyed:**

3465.325m².

**Survey conditions:**

Good conditions.

**Site conditions:**

Site clear of obstructions.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistant:**

Adam Phillips.

**Survey Date:**

25 Nov 2001.

S 42.i

**Mound:**

Perimeter of top: 64.829m.  
Plan area of top: 327.367m<sup>2</sup>.  
Surface area of mound: 659.668m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Circular.

Perimeter of base: 88.763m.  
Area of base: 619.132m<sup>2</sup>.

Volume of mound  
calculated from  
estimated base: 928.080m<sup>3</sup>.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	2.16m	1.71m	2.04m	2.13m
Slope	1 : 1.80 55.53%	1 : 2.03 49.16%	1 : 2.41 41.51%	1 : 1.98 50.61%

Maximum height: 2.16 m north.  
Maximum slope: 1 : 1.80. 55.53%%, north.

**Ditch:**

A quite sizable ditch exists on the west, north and east sides only and as such does not provide enough information to calculate its

exact cut volume. The ditch is surrounded by an outer bank which provided the heights in the next table.

	North	South	East	West
Outer depth	3.21m	none	1.66m	2.76m
Slope	1 : 1.87 59.27%	none	1 : 1.93 51.88%	1 : 1.8 55.66%
Bottom width	4.22m	none	8.84m	6.29m

Maximum inner depth: 2.16m north.  
Maximum inner slope: 1 : 1.80. 55.33%, north.  
Maximum outer depth: 3.21 m north.  
Maximum outer slope: 1 : 1.87. 59.27%, north.

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#### Bank:

	North	South	East	West
Outer depth	2.34m	none	1.3m	3.m
Slope	1 : 1.34 74.83%	none	1 : 1.95 51.32%	1 : 1.96 51.09%
Top width	6.85m	none	4.89m	6.2m

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Ditch:

A second ditch runs parallel to the first and separates the entire site from the natural land surface. The ditch is unfortunately kept flooded as a pond as the east side has been dammed. The water is provided by a stream which feeds the ditch.

	North	South	East	West
Outer depth	2.1m	none	0.74m	2.17m
Slope	1 : 0.93 107.14%	none	1 : 6.5 15.39%	1 : 1.74 57.52%
Bottom width	6.33m	none	8.09m	3.84m

#### Bailey:

There is no bailey at the site but there is much to suggest the possibility of one having existed to the south of the mound.

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**Name of Site:** Pont Hendre.      **Parish:** Longtown.      **County:** Herefordshire.

**National Grid Reference:**

SO 32572 28109.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. HWCM1038.      Castle.      “Dark Age.”

Motte and bailey.      Medieval.      Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Motte and bailey

**Geology at Site:**

BGS survey map 214, not yet published. No data

**Topography:**

Low hill above valley.

**Altitude of site:**

138m.

**Land use:**

Pasture.



**Area Surveyed:**11,341.466m<sup>2</sup>.**Survey conditions:**

Good conditions.

**Site conditions:**

The site at Pont Hendre is relatively clear of obstruction with the exception of the north rampart which is heavily overgrown. The bailey area is also extremely boggy.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistant:**

Adam Phillips.

**Survey Date:**

12 Feb 2001.

S 43.i

**Motte:**

Perimeter of top: 41.048m.  
 Plan area of top: 121.303m<sup>2</sup>.  
 Surface area of motte: 1749.255m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Irregular.

Perimeter of base: 139.345m.  
 Area of base: 1519.893m<sup>2</sup>.

Volume of motte  
 calculated from  
 estimated base: 6336.897m<sup>3</sup>.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	9.38m	9.360m	10.60m	7.99m
Slope	1 : 1.63 61.21%	1 : 1.77 56.50%	1.78. 56.17%	1.59 63.01%

Maximum height: 10.60m east.  
 Maximum slope: 1 : 1.63, 61.21% north.

**Ditch:**

There is a ditch surrounding the motte at Pont Hendre which today holds water. The ditch differs in construction around its circuit with the eastern side just a shallow depression and the west side a very deep rock cut trench. The trench at the west has been cut in order to separate the motte from the natural bank. Unfortunately the varied nature of the ditch makes it impossible to assign a natural surface from which to compute a volume of cut calculation.

	North	South	East	West
Outer depth	0.95m	1.59m	0.21m	3.27m
Slope	1 : 2.58 38.82%	1 : 2.25 44.49%	1 : 6.26 15.98%	1 : 1.3 76.71%
Bottom width	5.01m	7.06m	4.73m	6.0m

### Bailey:

Outside perimeter: 226.716m.  
Plan area: 2151.234m<sup>2</sup>.

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	North-south	East-west
Distance	59.77m	42.m

To the south-west the bailey is separated from the motte by a small ditch whilst to the north-west a rampart on the edge of a steep drop marks the limit of the bailey. To the south-east, a steep bank raises the bailey above the slope of the hill but to the north east there are no defences apparent. The south-east bank is of special interest as it forms a ramp which rises to a height of almost 3m before coming to an abrupt stop. Such ramps have been noted on other site and interpreted as access points to the top of the motte.

### Bailey bank:

	North	South	East	West
Depths	2.89m	4.48m	3.30m	2.41m
Slope	1 : 2.73 36.67%	1 : 2,45 40.78%	1 : 3.5 28.6%	1 : 3.06 32.7%

Maximum depth: 4.48m south  
Maximum slope: 1 : 2,45. 40.78% south

### Rampart:

The rampart to the north of the motte runs down the length of the bailey on that side forming a formidable defensive earthwork. On the outside the slope drops fairly steeply to the stream below. The north-east end appears to have eroded away and may have curved to the south-east to join with the south-east bailey bank.

Shape: Linear/ridge.

	North	South	East	West
Height	3.41m	1.6m	none	1.47m
Slope	1 : 2.54 39.36%	1 : 1.67 59.96%	none	1 : 4.05 24.72%

Maximum height: 3.41m north.  
Maximum slope: 1 : 1.67. 59.96% south.

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**Name of Site:** Poston. **Parish:** Vowchurch. **County:** Herefordshire.

**National Grid Reference:**

SO 35807 37078.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. HWCM8408. Motte and bailey. Medieval. Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Possible motte and bailey.

**Geology at Site:**

BGS survey map 214, not yet published. No data.

**Topography:**

Hill site.

**Altitude of site:**

140m.

**Land use:**

Pasture.

**Area Surveyed:**

7552.156m².

**Survey conditions:**

Good.

**Site conditions:**

Site mostly clear of obstructions except for trees across the south side. The site is badly damaged and not much remains of the mound.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistant:**

Chris Smith.

**Survey Date:**

31 May 2002

S 44.i

**Mound:**

Perimeter of top: 104.978m (vague).

Plan area of top: 718.423m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Irregular and considerably damaged.

Perimeter of base: 169.608m.

Area of base: 2155.721m<sup>2</sup>.

Volume of earthwork  
calculated from  
estimated base: 1203.10m<sup>3</sup>.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	1.59m	6.14m	2.2m	1.71m
Slope	1 : 6.07 16.47%	1 : 2.22 45.12%	1 : 5.54 18.07%	1 : 4.25 23.52%

Maximum height: 6.14m south.

Maximum slope: 1 : 2.22. 45.12% south.

**Ditch:**

None.

**Bailey:**

None.

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**Name of Site:** Rockfield. **Parish:** Llangattock-Viben-Avel. **County:** Gwent.

**National Grid Reference:**

SO 48267 14129.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. Unrecorded.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Motte and bailey.

**Geology at Site:**

Old red sandstone, St Maughan's Group. Fourth Terrace gravel.

**Topography:**

Hill site.

**Altitude of site:**

74m.

**Land use:**

Waste ground.

**Area Surveyed:**

4678.454m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:**

Good.

**Site conditions:**

Site completely covered in dense vegetation.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistant:**

Chris Smith.

**Survey Date:**

4 Apr 2002, 7 May 2002.

S 45.i

**Motte:**

Perimeter of top: 20.757m.  
 Plan area of top: 31.633m<sup>2</sup>.  
 Surface area of motte: 905.451m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Irregular.

Perimeter of base: 68.855m.  
 Area of base: 364.472m<sup>2</sup>

Volume of motte  
 calculated from  
 estimated base: 2278.619m<sup>3</sup>.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	3.57m	4.03m	3.99m	4.19m
Slope	1 : 1.92 52.03%	1 : 2.25 44.38%	1 : 1.8 55.7%	1 : 2.04 49.02%

Maximum height: 4.19m west.  
 Maximum slope: 1 : 1.92. 52.03%, north.

**Ditches:**

There are two sections of ditch surrounding the motte, one is a short section to the north-west, and the other is about a third of the circumference of the motte bottom.

The north-west section is 10.75m long and 2.5m wide at its narrowest point. With its south-east side to the motte, the north-west side is bordered by a small isolated rise of ground some 0.88m high.

The south-east ditch is some 32.m in length, following the curve of the motte. Its outer rim is bordered by a bank of raised ground with heights varying from 0.3m on the west, 0.91m at the mid point and 0.38m on the east.

Not enough of the ditch remains with which to make any volumetric calculations.

### **Bailey:**

There are two baileys at the site, one to the south-east in the form of a small horn work and the other to the north-west which is much larger.

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### **Horn-work:**

Perimeter of top: 71.53m.  
Plan area of top: 156.74m<sup>2</sup>.  
Surface area of hornwork: 495.138m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Crescentic.

Perimeter of base: 100.068m.  
Area of base: 490.858m<sup>2</sup>.

Volume of horn-work calculated from estimated base: 180.708m<sup>3</sup>.

	North	South	East	West
Height	0.91m	0.53m	1.m	0.33m
Slope	1 : 5 20%	1 : 8.54 11.71%	1 : 7.10 14.07%	1 : 15.57 6.42%

Maximum height: 1.m east  
Maximum slope: 1 : 5. 20% north

### **Bailey:**

The bailey is raised on three sides with the possibility of portions of rampart along the south-west. Unfortunately the density of the

vegetation did not allow for further investigation. The eastern edge of the bailey has been extensively quarried; it lies on a geological fault exposing a gravel band. It is not possible to determine the date of the quarrying it may even be contemporary with the Norman period. To the south-east the bailey is separated from the mote by a ditch of which only the south-west portion is still identifiable.

Perimeter of top: 134.399m.  
Plan area of top: 919.373m<sup>2</sup>.

	North-south	East-west
Distance	41.14m	31.75m

S 45.iii

#### Bailey bank:

	North	South	East	West
Depths	0.64m	2.61m	1.29m	1.28m
Slope	1 : 5.80 17.23%	1 : 1.77 56.55%	1 : 4.43 22.58%	1 : 3.24 30.9%

Maximum depth: 2.67m north-east.  
Maximum slope: 1 : 1.23. 81.16%% west.

#### Mound:

To the north-west of the motte, on the opposite side of the ditch, is a small raised mound. The mound rises from the edge of the bailey and may be part of the access ramp to the top of the motte, as noted on other sites.

Perimeter of top: 11.757m.  
Plan area of top: 10.085m<sup>2</sup>.

	North	South	East	West
Height	0.53m	0.69m	0.83m	0.63m
Slope	1 : 3.28 30.47%	1 : 5.63 17.75%	1 : 4.58 21.85%	1 : 3.66 27.32%



**Name of Site:** Rowlestone.      **Parish:** Rowlestone.      **County:** Herefordshire.

**National Grid Reference:**

SO 37442 27164.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. HWCM1481.      Motte. Medieval.      Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Motte.

**Geology at Site:**

Lower old red sandstone. St Maughan's formation.

**Topography:**

Hill site.

**Altitude of site:**

151m.

**Land use:**

Waste ground.

**Area Surveyed:**

2714.9m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:**

Good conditions.

**Site conditions:**

Site covered in heavy vegetation and the motte is surrounded by a wet ditch. The area to the south-east of the motte was impassable because of the depth of mud.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistant:**

Adam Phillips.

**Survey Date:**

17 Feb 2001

S 46.i

**Motte:**

Perimeter of top: 69.499m.  
Plan area of top: 368.29m<sup>2</sup>.  
Surface area of mound: 883.437m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Circular.

Perimeter of base: 103.420m.  
Area of base: 820.907m<sup>2</sup>.

Volume of mound  
calculated from  
estimated base: 2159.534m<sup>3</sup>

Volume of mound  
Calculated, via sliced  
Prisms, above mean  
surface: 1010.46m<sup>3</sup>. Approximate because the ditch is not complete.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	3.69m	3.93m	3.41m	4.06m
Slope	1 : 1.42 70.22 %	1 : 1.4 71.701%	1 : 4.1 70.98 %	1 : 4.2 70.50%

Maximum height: 4.06m west.  
Maximum slope: 1 : 1.4. 71.701% south.

**Ditch:**

A ditch forms a complete circuit around the motte base and is full of water, fed by a stream to the north. The depth of water and the mud made it impossible to reach the south-east of the motte and the mid point of the ditch circuit. Depths recorded are therefore not exact but merely represent accessible points.

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	North	South	East	West
Outer depth	1.93m	0.1m	0.35m	0.71m
Slope	1 : 1.53 65.35%	1 : 77.55 1.29%	1 : 8.88 11.26%	1 : 5.73 17.45%
Inner depth	3.96m	7.47m	3.01m	7.96m
Slope	1 : 2.28 43.86%	1 : 2.85 35.12%	1 : 2.47 40.42%	1 : 2.37 42.16%
Bottom width	2.82m	3.81m	2.71m	none

Volume of ditch  
Calculated, via sliced  
Prisms, below mean  
surface:

42.99m<sup>3</sup>. Approximate because the ditch was full of water access was impossible.

**Bailey?**

None.

**Name of Site:** St Illtyd.                      **Parish:** Llanhilleth.                      **County:** Gwent.

**National Grid Reference:**

SO 21692 01954.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. MM141.    Castle mound.                      Medieval.                      Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Motte.

**Geology at Site:**

Carboniferous, sandstone.

**Topography:**

Hill site.

**Altitude of site:**

352m.

**Land use:**

Pasture.

**Area Surveyed:**

1941.782m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:**

Good conditions.

**Site conditions:**

Site clear of obstructions.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistant:**

Adam Phillips.

**Survey Date:**

11 May 2002

S 47.i

**Motte:**

Perimeter of top: 59.396m.  
 Plan area of top: 269.801m<sup>2</sup>.  
 Surface area of mound: 1003.382m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Irregular.

Perimeter of base: 107.320m.  
 Area of base: 888.666m<sup>2</sup>.

Volume of mound  
 calculated from  
 estimated base: 2493.112m<sup>3</sup>.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	4.44m	5.49m	3.01m	6.19m
Slope	1 : 1.74 57.57%	1 : 1.78 56.29%	1 : 1.42 70.31 %	1 : 43 69.84%

Maximum height: 6.19 m west.  
 Maximum slope: 1 : 1.42. 70.31 % east.

**Ditch:**

A partial ditch remains around the west side of the site only. The south end of the ditch has been filled in which is obvious from the amount of heaped fill in the area. The road which was built along the south of the motte probably contributed to some of the damage. No ditch remains to the east due to the encroaching farm buildings which have actually cut into the side of the motte. To the north the ground appears to have been levelled.

	North	South	East	West
Outer depth	0.73m	0.1m	none	0.89m
Slope	1 : 3.23 30.99%	1 : 77.55 1.29%	none	1 : 3.60 27.76%
Bottom width	3.99m	3.74m	none	3.99m

**Bailey?**

None

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**Name of Site:** St Weonards.

**Parish:** St Weonards.

**County:** Herefordshire.

**National Grid Reference:**

SO 49657 24329.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. HWCM920.

Bronze Age burial mound.

Castle mound.

Medieval.

Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Possible Motte.

**Geology at Site:**

Lower old red sandstone.

**Topography:**

Hill site.

**Altitude of site:**

111m.

**Land use:**

Waste ground.

**Area Surveyed:**

1309.084m².

**Survey conditions:**

Good conditions.

**Site conditions:**

Site completely overgrown and cut into by 19<sup>th</sup> century excavation and modern housing. The site has been developed on all sides up to the base of the mound.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistant:**

Adam Phillips.

**Survey Date:**

2 Jan 2002, 9 Jan 2002.

S 48.i

**Mound:**

Perimeter of top: 68.387m (ignoring damage to north-west).

Plan area of top: 531.984m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Round (ignoring damage to north-west).

Perimeter of base: 115.472m (the base has been greatly reduced by modern building).

Area of base: 965.948m<sup>2</sup>.

Volume of mound  
calculated from  
estimated base: 3236.619m<sup>3</sup>(without excavation damage).

Volume of mound  
calculated from  
estimated base: 3069.709m<sup>3</sup> (with excavation damage).

Damage estimate: 166.91m<sup>3</sup>.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	6.04m	5.18m	6.15m	5.63m
Slope	1 : 1.26 79.38%	1 : 1.07 93.62%	1 : 1.12 89.34%	1 : 1.23 81.28%

Maximum height: 6.15m east.

Maximum slope: 1 : 1.07. 93.62%.

**Ditch:**

None.

**Bailey?**

None.

**Name of Site:** Thruxton.      **Parish:** Thruxton.      **County:** Herefordshire.

**National Grid Reference:**

SO 43512 34694.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. HWCM6808.      Burial mound.  
Castle mound.      Medieval.      Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Motte.

**Geology at Site:**

Glacial deposits undifferentiated; includes morainic sandy tills, gravels, and clays.

**Topography:**

Valley site.

**Altitude of site:**

101m.

**Land use:**

Waste ground.

**Area Surveyed:**

2963.947m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:**

Good conditions.

**Site conditions:**

Site completely overgrown and cut into by modern farm buildings. The site has been developed on all sides up to the base of the mound.



**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistant:**

Adam Phillips.

**Survey Date:**

24 Dec 2001.

S 49.i

**Motte:**

Perimeter of top: 59.420m.  
 Plan area of top: 244.087m<sup>2</sup>.  
 Surface area: 924.646m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Oval and irregular.

Perimeter of base: 105.254m (the base has been reduced by modern building).  
 Area of base: 840.956m<sup>2</sup>.

Volume of mound  
 calculated from  
 estimated base: 2383.379m<sup>3</sup>.

The base of the mound has been squared off on the west side producing a south and north corner. In the case of the north corner the obvious cut into the motte fabric can be seen.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	4.49m	5.56m	4.95m	4.64m
Slope	1 : 2.10 47.55 %	1 : 1.43 69.83%	1 : 1.51 66.12%	1 : 0.65 151.794 %

Maximum height: 5.56m south.  
 Maximum slope: 1 : 0.65. 151.794 % west (bank cut into).

**Ditch:**

None.

A partial ditch exists on the north-east side of the motte and follows the curvature of the base. Unfortunately it is almost entirely filled in which would make volume calculations irrelevant. The ditch runs for about 45m and has a slight outer bank which is either the height of the natural surface or the remains of a rampart or palisade base.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	0.38m	0.68m	0.22m	none
Slope	1 : 15.7 6.37%	1 : 9.65 10.36%	1 : 24.17 4.14%	none

**Bailey?**

None.

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**Name of Site:** Trelech.      **Parish:** Trelech United.      **County:** Gwent.

**National Grid Reference:**

SO 49952 05409.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. MM016.    Castle mound.      Medieval.      Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Motte and bailey.

**Geology at Site:**

Old red sandstone, mostly brownstones.

**Topography:**

Valley site.

**Altitude of site:**

210m.

**Land use:**

Pasture.

**Area Surveyed:**

3003.606m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:**

Good conditions.

**Site conditions:**

The site was free of obstructions.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistant:**

Adam Phillips.

**Survey Date:**

1 May 2002

S 50.i

**Motte:**

Perimeter of top: 46.746m.  
 Plan area of top: 142.762m<sup>2</sup>.  
 Surface area: 884.097m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Oval, irregular.

Perimeter of base: 99.135m.  
 Area of base: 758.373m<sup>2</sup>.

Volume of mound  
 calculated from  
 estimated base: 2236.956m<sup>3</sup>.

Volume of mound  
 calculated, via sliced  
 prisms, above mean  
 surface: 939.76m<sup>3</sup>.

Approximate using a natural surface as a flat plane from the north  
 to the south with the end heights as they are today.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	5.76m	5.85m	5.73m	5.82m
Slope	1 : 1.39 71.74%	1 : 1.65 60.61%	1 : 65 60.78%	1 : 60 62.44%

Maximum height: 5.85m south  
 Maximum slope: 1 : 1.39. 71.74%, north

**Ditch:**

The ditch at Trelech is only identifiable along the north end where it forms a break between the bailey and the motte. Here the ditch curves around the motte for about 53m with an average width of 4.3m. The highest point of the bailey above the ditch is 2.6m.

Volume of ditch  
calculated, via sliced  
prisms, below mean  
surface:

643.57m<sup>3</sup>.

The ditch fill calculation is an approximation because the ditch is not complete and as stated above the natural surface used was estimated as a flat plane from the north to the south with the end heights as they are today.

S 50.ii

The simple calculation: motte fill – ditch cut, leaves 296.19m<sup>3</sup> of earth unaccounted for. Either the excess earth was imported from another part of the site or it gives some estimation of how much the ditch has silted up.

### **Bailey?**

There is only a partial bailey left at Trelech due to the ingress of modern development but the raised bank to the north, now only a token of its former size is the most likely place. This theory was supported when a depression on the north bank of the bailey was shown to be the consequence of a trench which contained the trestle beam for a bridge base (see excavations).

**Name of Site:** Twmbarlwm.      **Parish:** Risca.      **County:** Gwent.

**National Grid Reference:**

ST 24382 92653.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. NoMM044.      Iron Age.  
Motte.      Medieval.      Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Motte and possible bailey.

**Geology at Site:**

Sandstone, Upper Pennant Measure.

**Topography:**

Hill site.

**Altitude of site:**

410m.

**Land use:**

Common.

**Area Surveyed:**

5173.333m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:**

Good conditions.

**Site conditions:**

Site surroundings were clear of obstructions.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistant:**

Adam Phillips.

**Survey Date:**

21 Jul 2000.

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**Motte:**

The motte at Twmbarlwm has suffered considerable damage as can be seen from the shape of the motte top. In consolidating the earthwork, access has been added which again has changed the original shape of the structure. Calculations based on the existing motte are unlikely to shed any meaningful light on this site.

Perimeter of top: 55.576m.  
Plan area of top: 185.794m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Irregular and damaged.

Perimeter of base: 144.195m.  
Area of base: 1614.864m<sup>2</sup>.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	6.3m	8.50m	9.63m	5.58m
Slope	1 : 1.98 50.41%	1 : 1.8 55.66%	1 : 1.77 56.44%	1 : 3.17 31.54%

Maximum height: 9.63m east.  
Maximum slope: 1 : 1.77. 56.44% east.

**Ditch:**

A ditch has been cut into the side of the hill in order to separate the motte. Spoil from the ditch was probably added to its surface in order to achieve its present height which at most is 2.5m above the hill. The depth is taken from the surface of the surrounding ground.

	North	South	East	West
Inner depth	0.14m	0.72m	0.16m	2.7m
Slope	1 : 9.21 10.86%	1 : 2.37 42.19%	1 : 14.44 6.93%	1 : 1.85 53.94%
Bottom width	3.28m	2.15m	3.5m	4.m

**Bailey:**

None.

There is no evidence for a bailey at Twmbarlwm and it is unlikely that the Normans invested enough men at this lookout post to man the entire circuit of the hill fort that the motte had been built into.

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**Name of Site:** Walterstone.      **Parish:** Walterstone.      **County:** Herefordshire.

**National Grid Reference:**

SO 33932 24999.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. HWC5590.      Motte and bailey.      Medieval.      Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Motte and bailey.

**Geology at Site:**      BGS survey map 214, not yet published.

**Topography:**

Valley site.

**Altitude of site:**

167m.

**Land use:**

Waste ground.

**Area Surveyed:**

3027.209m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:**

Misty with sleet.

**Site conditions:**

Site covered in dense undergrowth and the surrounding area was very boggy and wet.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistant:**

Adam Phillips.

**Survey Date:**

29 Dec 2001.

S 52.i

**Motte:**

Perimeter of top: 86.74m.  
 Plan area of top: 574.189m<sup>2</sup>.  
 Surface area of mound: 1547.967m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Circular.

Perimeter of base: 141.635m.  
 Area of base: 1551.497m<sup>2</sup>.

Volume of mound  
 calculated from  
 estimated base: 5539.545m<sup>3</sup>.

Volume of mound  
 calculated, via sliced  
 prisms, above mean  
 surface: 1391.525m<sup>3</sup>.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	7.64m	8.09m	8.15m	8.76m
Slope	1 : 1.80 55.42 %	1 : 1.63 61.20 %	1 : 2.04 49.02 %	1 : 1.59 62.99%

Maximum height: 8.76m west.  
 Maximum slope: 1 : 1.59. 62.99% west.

**Ditch:**

	North	South	East	West
Outer depth	2.67m	1.18m	0.9m	2.89m
Slope	1 : 3.18 31.50%	1 : 1.46 68.38%	1 : 5.73 17.47%	1 : 1.74
Bottom width	3.54m	7.08m	13.64m	4.36m



Volume of ditch  
calculated, via sliced  
prisms, below mean  
surface:

2494.53m<sup>3</sup>.

S 52.ii

If the fill of the mound came from the ditch then it would seem that there is some 1103.m<sup>3</sup> of fill missing. Possibly the motte was bigger or the fill was used for surrounding ramparts that have now disappeared.

**Bailey?**

None.

**Name of Site:** Whitehouse Camp. **Parish:** Michaelchurch Escley. **County:** Herefordshire.

**National Grid Reference:**

SO 29572 35684.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. HWCM166. Motte and bailey. Medieval. Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Fortified-site.

**Geology at Site:**

BGS survey map 214, not yet published. No data.

**Topography:**

Hill site.

**Altitude of site:**

368m.

**Land use:**

Pasture and waste.

**Area Surveyed:**

3234.947m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:**

Good conditions.

**Site conditions:**

The site is very overgrown.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistant:**

Andrea Lewis.

**Survey Date:**

5 May 2003.

S 53.i

**Mound:**

Perimeter of top: 31.791m.  
Plan area of top: 64.353m<sup>2</sup>.  
Surface area of mound: 1731.287m<sup>2</sup>.

Shape: Oblong.

Perimeter of base: 112.817m.  
Area of base: 959.311m<sup>2</sup>.

It was not possible to survey enough points around the top mound due to the vegetation therefore analysis of the feature for volume could not be calculated.

	North	South	East	West
Heights	1.93m	1 : 1.14m	1.96m	1.80m
Slope	1 : 3.06 32.72%	1 : 3.58 27.92%	1 : 4.35 23%	1 : 3.5 28.55%

Maximum height: 1.96m east.  
Maximum slope: 1 : 3.06. 32.72% north.

There is a noticeable change of slope to the east and west but the vegetation made survey impossible. The heights therefore represent the measurement to the base of the outer mound perimeter.

The following calculation represents the entire raised platform, including rampart and mound.

Volume of earthwork  
calculated from  
estimated base: 802.218m<sup>3</sup>.

**Platform/bailey?**

	North	South	East	West
Heights	1.41m	1 : 1.14m	1.84m	1.23m

Slope	1 : 4.52 22.13%	1 : 3.58 27.92%	1 : 5.33 18.78%	1 : 3.3 30.33%
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Maximum height: 2m north-east.  
Maximum slope: 1 : 2.76. 36.19% north-east.

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**Rampart:**

The platform has a surrounding rampart on the east and west rims. To the south the rampart joins the mound and to the north it disappears to leave an exposed section. The measurements represent the mid points; both ramparts are tapered.

	East	West
Inner depth	0.5m	1.23m
Slope	1 : 4.52 22.08%	1 : 2.3 33.37 %
Width	1.29m	1.18m
Length	20.17	19.41

**Ditch:**

None.

**Name of Site:** Wolvesnewton.      **Parish:** Devauden.      **County:** Gwent.

**National Grid Reference:**

ST 44912 99883.

**Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey:**

SAM. No. HWCM5590.      Motte and bailey.      Medieval.      Secular.

**Archaeological Site/Monument types detected by the survey:**

Fortified-site or ringed enclosure.

**Geology at Site:**

Old red sandstone, St Maughan's Group.

**Topography:**

Valley site.

**Altitude of site:**

130m.

**Land use:**

Garden.

**Area Surveyed:**

6616.460m<sup>2</sup>.

**Survey conditions:** Good conditions.

**Site conditions:**

The top of the mound is a private lawn and has been landscaped. A house occupies the north of the platform. The entire north of the site behind the house is covered with impenetrable vegetation.

**Surveyor:**

Neil Phillips, University of Wales, Newport.

**Assistant:**

Adam Phillips.

**Survey Date:**

11 May 2002

S 54.i

**Mound:**

Perimeter of top: Unknown (north inaccessible).  
Plan area of top: Unknown (north inaccessible) 3826.m<sup>2</sup> estimate.  
Surface area of mound: Unknown (north inaccessible).

Shape: Oval.

Perimeter of base: Unknown (north inaccessible).  
Area of base: Unknown (north inaccessible) 6412.m<sup>2</sup> estimate.

Volume of mound  
calculated from  
estimated base: Unknown (north inaccessible).

	North	South	East	West
Heights	No data	4.13m	1.51m	4.27m
Slope	No data	1 : 1.79 55.75%	1 : 3.51 28.47 %	1 : 2.03 49.16%

Maximum height: 4.27m west.  
Maximum slope: 1 : 2.03. 49.16% west.

**Ditch:**

The ditch surrounds the mound on three sides with the east filled in by a modern road to the house. The entire north section is covered by impenetrable vegetation which prevented any surveying in that area.

	North	South	East	West
Outer depth	No data	0.82m	0.26m	1.92m
Slope	No data	1 : 1.82 55.08%	1 : 7.77 12.87%	1 : 1.47 67.94%
Bottom width	No data	3.58m	1.99m	2.06m

**Bailey?**

None.

