

Thornbury Castle Thornbury South Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation



for
Carnewas Project Management Services

on behalf of
Luxury Family Hotels Ltd

CA Project: 5809
CA Report: 16134

April 2016



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Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	4 April 2016	Greg Crees	Steven Sheldon	Client Issue		Cliff Bateman
B	18 April 2016	Greg Crees	Steven Sheldon	Final	Curator comment	Cliff Bateman

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Thornbury Castle
Location:	Thornbury, South Gloucestershire
NGR:	ST 63371 90698
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	22 February to 4 March 2016
Location of Archive:	Bristol Museum and Art Gallery
Site Code:	THO 16

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February and March 2016 at Thornbury Castle, Thornbury, South Gloucestershire. Twelve trenches were excavated.

The evaluation has demonstrated that structural remains relating to the historic development of Thornbury Castle and its environs survive in parts of the West Range, Kitchen Garden and Kitchen Court. An undated ditch, probably relating to agricultural land management was identified in Trench 5.

Within the West Range, a partly demolished wall, pre-dating the existing structure, was identified in Trench 2 at a depth of 0.3m below the present ground level. The south-eastern face of the wall was covered in plaster suggesting that it forms part of a building of some status. No further archaeological features/deposits predating the modern period were identified in the vicinity of the West Range.

Within the Kitchen Garden, a substantial wall exposed in Trench 8 at a depth of 1.55m bpgl may represent a continuation of known medieval/Tudor structures located immediately to the south. A post-medieval wall, depicted on the 1881 Ordnance Survey map, was also identified in Trench 8. A compact stony deposit observed in Trench 6 may relate to part of a path or surface also shown on the 1881 map.

Within the Kitchen Court, a ditch containing a fragment of glazed 14th to 15th-century ridge tile was identified in Trench 10. The ditch may represent a continuation of a similar, undated, ditch identified in Trench 11. Undated structural remains, comprising compacted limestone

surfaces, stone-lined drains/culverts and walls were identified in Trenches 9-11. The limestone surfaces, identified in Trenches 9 and 10, would appear to represent parts of a courtyard rather than the interior of a building. Stone-lined drains/culverts were identified in Trenches 9 and 11. A wall identified in Trench 11 appears to form part of a square-shaped structure or walled partition, identified by an earlier Ground Penetrating Radar survey and shown on the First Edition 1881 Ordnance Survey map.

A series of undated make-up/levelling deposits were observed sealing the identified structural remains in the Kitchen Court and, although undated, these are likely to relate to post-medieval and later redevelopment of the castle.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In February and March 2016 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Carnewas Project Management Services, on behalf of Luxury Family Hotels Ltd, at Thornbury Castle, Thornbury, South Gloucestershire (centred on NGR: ST 63371 90698; Fig. 1).
- 1.2 Thornbury Castle is currently used as a hotel and parts of the site have been outlined for proposed development, currently understood to involve the construction of new bedrooms and spa facilities in the Kitchen Court, the use of the West Range as a function room, the use of the current temporary car park as a new permanent parking area and the construction of a new access road to link to the car park. New services will also be required for the West Range; these include a link to the main sewer and the provision of new gas tanks, probably located in the West Court Garden.
- 1.3 Following consultation with Mr David Haigh, Archaeology and HER Officer, South Gloucestershire Council (SGC), it was agreed that an archaeological trial trench evaluation of the areas proposed for development should be undertaken prior to the determination of any planning application. The initial requirements for the evaluation were outlined in a brief dated 24 August 2015, prepared by Dr Paul Driscoll, Archaeology and HER Officer, SGC (Driscoll 2015), with the actual location and extent of the required evaluation trenching being finalised between CA and Mr Haigh at a site meeting on 15 February 2016. The evaluation followed a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2016) and approved by Dr Driscoll. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). It was monitored by Dr Driscoll, including site visits on 25 February and 3 March 2016.

The site

- 1.4 The site is approximately 2.6ha in extent, and includes Thornbury Castle and its associated parks and gardens. Thornbury Castle itself comprises several Grade I and Grade II listed buildings, some of which are currently used as a hotel. The site lies at approximately 31m AOD, with the ground level dropping away slightly to the south and west.

- 1.5 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Mercia Mudstone Group of the Triassic period (BGS 2016). The overlying soil across the site is from the Brockhurst 2 Association and is a typical stagnogley. It consists of a slowly permeable, seasonally waterlogged, clayey soil (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983). The natural substrate identified during the evaluation comprised compact limestone brash with occasional patches and bands of red sand clay.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The following history of the site has been taken from the List Entry (No: 1410041) (Historic England 2015):
- 2.2 The principal part of Thornbury Castle was built between 1511 and 1521 for Edward Stafford, 3rd Duke of Buckingham. It is recognised as being one of the finest examples of Tudor domestic architecture in the country. The castle underwent extensive 19th-century restoration and alteration by Anthony Salvin, and more recent alterations have been made as a result of the building's conversion to a hotel, including an addition to the north range of the inner court in 1997 by Niall Phillips Architects. Thornbury Castle contains at least six Grade I and Grade II listed buildings, as well as the listed park and gardens, and the scheduled below ground remains of the medieval house and the 16th-century privy garden in the eastern part of the site.
- 2.3 Documentary sources and early 14th-century and 15th-century financial accounts provide evidence for an extensive complex in which an inner court, entered through a central gate, gave access to a hall, orientated north to south, with kitchen offices to the west and a chapel, begun in 1340 and completed in 1435, to the east of the hall. Accounts also record an outer courtyard containing a range of service buildings. By 1510 Edward Stafford had been granted licence to crenellate, with the hall and chapel of the existing manor house forming the east range of an inner courtyard. He set about building an elaborate palace-castle, apparently modelled on Richmond Palace. Buckingham was executed for treason in 1521, his lavish building programme having exacerbated the suspicion with which he was viewed.
- 2.4 The estate was confiscated and remained in crown ownership until 1554, when it was then returned to the Staffords. The upkeep of the buildings proved too

expensive for subsequent generations and many fell into ruin, with later demolition of the east wing, medieval hall and chapel before 1732. In 1982 excavations confirmed the survival of a tiled floor and the remains of a wall on the east side of the inner court, with a second tiled floor observed during a watching brief in 1988 within the privy garden. These are likely to be late 15th or early 16th century, relating to the inner court's east range which was demolished in the early 18th century. Geophysical surveys of the castle grounds and a trial excavation of the privy garden in 1992 by Bath Archaeological Trust provided further evidence of the buried foundations of an east range to the inner court as well as the buried remains of the 16th century privy garden.

- 2.5 The scheduled area consists of the remains of the demolished east range which includes the earlier medieval elements of the previous manor house within and to the east of the inner court, and the archaeological remains of the 16th-century privy garden within the bounds of the walled garden. Excavations have identified floor tiles, and a resistivity survey revealed the L-shaped range, extending to the east, which corresponds with the 1583 inventory of the castle. The plan has been postulated to include a buttery, porch, old hall, and chapel. The demolished east range is shown to have continued into the walled garden with the tiled remains of a room postulated to have been the lodging of the Duke of Bedford.
- 2.6 A recent Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey (Stratascan 2016) has been carried out in the kitchen court area, on the north-eastern side of the castle, in association with the proposed development (see Fig. 3). The survey identified the presence of a number of linear anomalies, of uncertain origin, which were broadly parallel with the existing castle walls. A number of services, modern surfaces and widespread ground disturbance were also identified. Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping from the early 20th century shows that this area once contained trees, shrubs and edging.
- 2.7 A further geophysical survey using magnetometry was undertaken in January 2016 (Archaeological Surveys 2016) in association with the proposed development. High levels of magnetic disturbance were encountered in the West and East Court Gardens, the Kitchen Court and existing car park, preventing the identification of any archaeological features or deposits in these areas. A number of positive linear, rectilinear and discrete anomalies, seemingly representing ditch-like and pit-like features, were identified in the field to the north of the North Range (see Fig. 2). A

number of these linear anomalies continued into the area proposed for new permanent parking.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). This information will enable SGC to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

3.2 The specific aims of the evaluation trenches are summarised below:

- Trenches 1 & 2: The trenches were positioned to assess the archaeological potential in parts of the West Range where new services are proposed. This included an assessment of the possible survival of floor layers and walls below the present ground level.
- Trench 3: The trench was located in an area where potential new service runs and/or an access road will be provided. The specific aim of the trench was to clarify the archaeological potential of part of the site that may have stood outside the castle precinct, but may have been within an earlier medieval settlement area.
- Trenches 4 & 5: The trenches were located in an area where a potential new permanent car park is to be provided. Although the current aim is to provide a 'minimal dig' design solution for the car park these trenches were designed to provide detail on the potential depths of overburden in this area and the depth at which archaeology might be expected to survive, if present.
- Trenches 6, 7 & 8: The trenches were located within the Kitchen Garden, an area that is proposed for the development of a new spa complex. They were also positioned at the closest point of the proposed new development to the Scheduled

Monument. The specific aim of these trenches was to clarify whether any pre-Tudor/Tudor period structures/deposits survive in this area.

- Trenches 9, 10 & 11: The trenches were located within the Kitchen Court, the current car park, an area where new hotel bedrooms are being proposed. The specific aim of these trenches was to establish if any Tudor period structures survive alongside the Kitchen Court wall, and if so, to characterise their level of survival.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation of 11 trenches and 1 hand-excavated test pit, Trench 2, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Trenches 1 and 3 measured 15m in length and 1m in width. Trench 2 measured 2m in length and 2m in width. Trenches 4 and 10 measured 15m in length and 1.5m in width. Trenches 5, 9 and 11 measured 10m in length and 1.5m in width. Trenches 6 and 7 measured 10m in length and 1.5m in width. Trench 8 measured 4m in length and 1.5m in width. Following on-site discussions between CA and Dr Driscoll, an additional trench (Trench 12) was excavated to assess the potential for the survival of floor surfaces/walls within the West Range. This could not be achieved within the original scope of trenching as a modern service was identified along the length of Trench 1, precluding excavation to the required depth. Additionally, Trench 3 was extended to clarify the nature of deposits identified at the north-western end of the trench and Trench 9 was extended to clarify the nature and extent of an exposed surface. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*.
- 4.2 Trenches 1 and 3-12 were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Trench 2 was excavated to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon by hand. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other*

Samples from Archaeological Sites. No deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Bristol Museum and Art Gallery, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-10)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively. Details of the relative heights of the principal deposits and features expressed as metres Above Ordnance Datum (m AOD) appear in Appendix C.

- 5.2 A modern service was identified running along the centre of Trench 1; its presence precluded the further excavation of the trench below identified modern deposits. In Trench 3 a modern make-up/levelling deposit, 303, containing slate and metal inclusions, was identified overlying the natural substrate. This deposit was cut by ditch 306 and pit 311, both of which contained modern artefactual material. The natural substrate was identified at a depth of 0.5m below present ground level (bpgl) in Trench 4. A number of irregular and highly ephemeral features were identified within the trench, some of which appeared to correlate with the location of a linear geophysical anomaly (AS 2016). However, after investigation, these features were determined to be geological in origin.

- 5.3 The natural substrate was identified at 0.61m bpgl in Trench 7 and at 0.3m bpgl in Trench 12. No archaeological features or deposits were identified in these trenches. Archaeological features/deposits were identified in the remaining seven trenches.

Trench 2 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.4 Stratigraphically, the earliest deposit encountered in Trench 2 was partially exposed east-west aligned wall 204, which was identified at a depth of 0.3m bpgl. It measured at least 0.5m in width and survived to at least 0.5m in depth. It was of

rough limestone block construction, bonded by a friable grey mortar. The south-eastern face of the wall exhibited evidence of being covered by lime plaster.

- 5.5 Wall 204 was overlain by deposit 203, which contained numerous mortar, plaster and limestone fragments, indicative of demolition. Demolition deposit 203 was cut by north-west/south-east aligned construction cut 205 for wall footing 207, which appeared to represent the footing of the extant West Range. The foregoing deposits were sealed by homogenous make-up/levelling deposits 202 and 201 which contained quantities of modern artefactual material. The latest of these deposits, 201, was sealed by topsoil.

Trench 5 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.6 The natural substrate was identified at 0.5m bpgl within the trench. It was cut by north-south aligned ditch 505 which had an irregular but generally 'U'-shaped profile and contained a single undated fill, 504. The ditch broadly corresponds with part of a linear geophysical anomaly (AS Ltd 2016). The fill of ditch 505 was sealed by subsoil which was in turn sealed by topsoil.

Trench 6 (Figs 2 & 6)

- 5.7 The natural substrate was exposed at a depth of 0.7m bpgl within the trench. It was overlain by subsoil 615, typically measuring 0.25m in thickness. The subsoil was cut by construction cut 605 for deposit 603. It comprised a layer of highly compacted limestone and red brick fragments and may represent part of a surface or path associated with the Kitchen Garden. Deposit 603 was overlain by undated make-up/levelling deposit 602 which was in turn sealed by a further undated make-up/levelling deposit, 601. At the north-eastern end of the trench, deposit 601 was cut by vertically sided, flat bottomed feature 611/613. It contained a single, undated fill 610/612, and probably represents the edge of a modern garden bed or border. At the south-western extent of the trench deposit 601 was cut by pit 607, the fill of which, 606, contained red brick fragments, modern glass and plastic. The fill of these features were sealed by modern gravel path 600.

Trench 8 (Figs 2, 3 & 7)

- 5.8 The earliest deposit encountered within the trench was north-west/south-east aligned wall 816, which was partially exposed in a hand excavated sondage at a depth of 1.55m bpgl. It was of rough limestone block construction bonded by a compact yellow-white sand mortar. It measured at least 0.5m in width and at least

0.25m in depth. Wall 816 was overlain by probable demolition deposit 815 comprising mixed clay silt with frequent limestone rubble and mortar fragments. This deposit was in turn overlain by two further deposits, 811 and 810, both of which contained fragments of limestone, mortar and charcoal, as well as other inclusions indicative of demolition. The earliest of these deposits, 811, contained a fragment of Ceramic Building Material and an iron nail of post-medieval date.

- 5.9 Deposit, 810, was cut by north-west/south-east aligned construction cut 819 for wall 813. Wall 813 was constructed from rough limestone blocks bonded by a friable blue-grey mortar. It measured 0.3m in width and survived to a depth of at least 0.5m. Wall 813 was cut by irregular, steep sided pit 808 which contained two fills, 807 and 806, the latest of which, 806, contained a single sherd of 17th to 18th-century pottery and a fragment of post-medieval CBM. Deposit 810 was cut by two further partially exposed pits, 805 and 814. The fills of these pits contained modern material including string, plastic and wire. These were sealed by modern gravel surface 801 which was in turn overlain by topsoil.

Trench 9 (Figs 2, 3 & 8)

- 5.10 The natural substrate was exposed at a depth of 1.3m bpgl within the trench. It was directly overlain by surface 907/911 comprising highly compacted irregular limestone fragments that was partially overlain by thin, undated deposit 906, indicative of silting, that measured up to 0.08m in thickness.
- 5.11 Deposit 906 was cut by north-east/south-west aligned construction cut 912 for stone-lined drain/culvert 905. Stone-lined drain/culvert 905 was in turn overlain by a series of undated make-up/levelling deposits, 904, 903, 902 and 901. The latest of these deposits, 901, was overlain by modern gravel car park surface 900.

Trench 10 (Figs 2, 3 & 9)

- 5.12 The natural substrate was identified at a depth of 1.2m bpgl. It was cut at the south-western end of the trench by north-west/south-east aligned ditch 1008. It had a rounded 'V'-shaped profile and contained two distinct fills, 1009 and 1010. A fragment of medieval (14th to 15th-century) floor tile were recovered from the earliest of these fills, 1009. The latest fill, 1010, was partially overlain by surface 1007 comprising a layer of highly compacted irregular limestone fragments.

- 5.13 Surface 1007 was partially overlain by thin patchy deposit 1006 (not illustrated), indicative of silting, that measured up to 0.17m in thickness. An undated and heavily concreted fragment of iron was recovered from this deposit. Deposit 1006 was in turn overlain by two make-up/levelling deposits, 1005 and 1001. The latest of these deposits, 1001, contained fragments of modern concrete and ceramic drain pipe. Make-up/levelling deposit 1001 was cut by modern pits 1003 and 1011 the fills of which, 1004 and 1012 respectively, contained fragments of concrete and plastic. These deposits were in turn sealed by modern gravel car park surface 1000.

Trench 11 (Figs 2, 3 & 10)

- 5.14 The natural substrate was identified at a depth of 1.2m bpgl was sealed by undated make-up/levelling deposit 1104. Deposit 1104 was cut by ditch 1107, construction cut 1111 for stone drain/culvert 1109, and construction cut 1114 for wall 1113.
- 5.15 Ditch 1107 was identified towards the south-eastern end of the trench. It was aligned north-east/south-west, had a 'U'-shaped profile and contained two undated fills, 1105 and 1106. Stone-lined drain/culvert 1109 was located immediately to the north-west, broadly parallel to ditch 1107, and was constructed from flat, rough-hewn mudstone slabs. North-east/south-west aligned wall 1113 was located towards the north-western end of the trench. It was 0.46m in width, survived to a depth of at least 0.8m and was constructed from rough limestone blocks bonded by a friable blue-grey mortar.
- 5.16 The latest fill of ditch 1107 and the fills of construction cuts 1111 and 1114 were sealed by undated make-up/levelling deposit 1103. Deposit 1103 was in turn overlain by modern bedding deposits 1102 and 1101. The latest of these deposits, 1101, was cut by modern service trench 1116. The fill of this service trench was sealed by modern gravel car park surface 1100.



6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material recovered during the evaluation is listed in Appendix B and is discussed further below.

Pottery

- 6.2 A total of nine sherds of pottery dating to the medieval and post-medieval/modern periods was recovered from six deposits (Appendix B).

Medieval

- 6.3 Two sherds of pottery dating to the medieval period were recorded. A rim sherd from a jar in a grey firing sandy fabric was recorded from topsoil 800 in Trench 8. The fabric resembles the Thornbury type wares known from Bristol and which are dated from the late 13th to 14th-centuries. One sherd in an unglazed, sandy coarseware fabric was recorded from subsoil 615 in Trench 6.

Post-medieval and modern

- 6.4 Pottery dating to the post-medieval and modern periods constitutes the largest group in the assemblage, totalling 7 sherds with a combined weight of 41g, recovered from five deposits. Three sherds of glazed earthenware were recovered from topsoil 800 and fill 806 (the second fill of pit 806). A further two sherds of unglazed earthenware, dating from the post-medieval to modern periods were recovered from pit 311 (fill 308). One sherd of creamware was recovered from pit 311 (fill 310), and is datable to the mid to late 18th century. One sherd of refined whiteware, probably dating to after c.1800, was recovered from pit 311 (fill 309).

Ceramic Building Material

- 6.5 A total of 8 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), weighing a total of 614g, were recovered from six deposits. A fragment of glazed ridge tile from ditch 1008 (fill 1009) is of later medieval (14th to 15th-century) date. Pan tile fragments recovered from subsoil 304 and pit 311 (fill 310), and a small fragment of tile of indeterminate form from demolition deposit 811 are all post-medieval in date.

Other finds

- 6.6 One fragment of lime plaster, weighing 506g, was recovered from demolition deposit 203.



- 6.7 Two iron objects were recovered during the evaluation. A heavily concreted fragment of uncertain form was recovered from deposit 1006. One nail was recovered from demolition deposit 811.
- 6.8 One fragment of glass was recovered from modern pit fill 309. It is identifiable as window glass, of medieval date, with a trefoil pattern surviving on one face and the background painted a dark red.

7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1 The evaluation has demonstrated that structural remains relating to the historic development of Thornbury Castle and its environs survive in parts of the West Range (Trench 2), Kitchen Court (Trenches 9-11) and Kitchen Garden (Trenches 6 and 8). The current work has also demonstrated that archaeological features survive in Trench 5, within the proposed new car parking area to the north of the North Range
- 7.2 A comprehensive understanding of the features and deposits encountered during the evaluation cannot be achieved, primarily due to their limited exposure within the excavated trenches. This is compounded by the general paucity of finds recovered and by the lack of a clear correlation between the majority of identified features and the results of the preceding geophysical surveys (AS 2016 and Stratascan 2016). Due to the lack of secure dating for the identified features and deposits, and for ease of reference, this section will discuss each of the areas proposed for development separately.

West Range (Figs 2 & 4)

- 7.3 Wall 204, identified in Trench 2, confirms that structures survive below the existing ground level in the vicinity of the trench. The function, extent and date of the wall remain unclear. However, it is stratigraphically earlier than the extant wall of the West Range (understood to have been constructed between 1511 and 1521, see *archaeological background* above). Furthermore, the presence of plaster on its southern face coupled with its construction in stone suggests that it is associated with a building of some status. The survival of the wall plaster also suggests that wall 204 is likely to survive to a depth beyond the limit of the current excavations, and that contemporary floor levels may also survive beneath demolition deposit 203.

7.4 The stepped foundations of the existing West Range were visible above the present ground level in places within the interior of the extant structure. It would therefore seem reasonable to suggest that the interior of the range had suffered some element of truncation in the past and that this may have at least partially removed any surfaces or walls in this area, should they have existed.

7.5 No evidence of medieval settlement activity outside of the castle precinct was identified with the features and deposits identified in Trench 3 all being demonstrably of modern date.

Kitchen Garden (Figs 2, 3, 6 & 7)

7.6 The evaluation identified no definitively pre-Tudor or Tudor deposits in the Kitchen Garden. However, archaeological features or deposits of indeterminate date were identified in Trenches 6 and 8.

7.7 Substantial wall 816, was identified at a depth of 1.55m bpgl in Trench 8. The depth at which this wall was identified limited its exposure within the trench precluded any clear interpretation of its function or extent. Furthermore, the lack of secure dating evidence for this wall frustrates our ability to accurately place it within the sequence of occupation of the castle itself. That said, due to the depth at which it was discovered, it is possible that the wall represents a continuation of the medieval/Tudor structures known to be located immediately to the south of the Kitchen Garden within the Scheduled area. It is also possible that the identified undated or post-medieval demolition deposits within Trench 8 (810, 811 and 815), directly overlying wall 816, relate to the 18th-century demolition of these structures (see *archaeological background* above). However, without further evidence both of these suggestions remain necessarily speculative.

7.8 Wall 813, also identified in Trench 8, remained artefactually undated but is stratigraphically later than post-medieval demolition deposit 811. It appears to correspond with the location of a small rectangular structure or walled area depicted by the First Edition 1881 OS map. This feature is shown on all later editions of OS mapping until 1973-1977, after which it is no longer depicted.

7.9 Compact stony deposit 603, identified in Trench 6, appears to correspond to part of linear feature (possibly a representing a path or surface) depicted on the OS First

Edition map. This feature appears to have been removed shortly after this as it is no longer depicted by subsequent OS editions.

Kitchen Court (Figs 2, 3, 8, 9 & 10)

- 7.10 Ditch 1008, identified in Trench 10, yielded a single fragment of glazed later medieval (14th to 15th-century) ridge tile and it may represent a continuation of undated ditch 1107, identified in Trench 11, due to the similarities in their respective profiles and fills. The function of these ditches remains unclear; however they may relate to land management, drainage or division. It is possible, based on the limited dating evidence available, that they pre-date the early 16th-century rebuilding of Thornbury Castle (see *archaeological background* above), although the possibility that the tile recovered from ditch 1008 is residual within a later feature should not be overlooked.
- 7.11 Surfaces 907/911 and 1007, identified at 27.48m AOD and 27.75m AOD in Trenches 9 and 10 respectively, comprised similar highly compacted layers of limestone fragments. The exact function of these surfaces remains unclear, although their rough nature would suggest that they represent parts of a courtyard or outside space rather than the interior surface of a building. Both surfaces were overlain by similar thin silt deposits, 906 and 1006 respectively, which may have accumulated during the use of the surfaces. In Trench 9 surface 907/911 and silt deposit 906 were clearly cut by the construction cut for stone-lined drain/culvert 905 suggesting that the drain/culvert was constructed sometime after the laying of the surface. Stone-line drain/culvert 1111 is of similar construction to drain/culvert 905 identified in Trench 9 and may represent the western continuation of 905. As such, they may at least be broadly contemporary.
- 7.12 Wall 1113 appears to form part of a square-shaped structure or partition, identified by a preceding Ground Penetrating Radar survey (Stratascan 2016) and shown on the 1881 OS map. Its function is unclear; however it does not feature on the 1932 edition of the OS map and was therefore presumably demolished by this time. The mortar bonding of wall 1113 was very similar to that observed on wall 813, identified in Trench 8, and these walls are therefore likely to be broadly contemporary.
- 7.13 The make-up/levelling deposits identified in Trenches 9, 10 and 11 within the Kitchen Court remain undated, but are likely to relate to post 18th-century

redevelopment of the castle and its grounds (see *archaeological background* above).

Proposed new car parking area

- 7.14 Undated ditch 505, identified in Trench 5, broadly correlates to part of a linear anomaly depicted by a preceding geophysical survey (AS 2016). The function of this ditch remains unclear, however its irregular nature and the sterility of its fill suggests that it most probably relates to agricultural land management, drainage or division.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Greg Crees, assisted by Dani Adams, Matt Coman, Christopher Watts, Jessica Stevens, Juan Moreno and Michael Joyce. The report was written by Greg Crees. The finds report was written by Katie Marsden. The illustrations were prepared by Daniel Bashford and Rosanna Price. The archive has been compiled by Greg Crees, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Steven Sheldon.

9. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Tr No	Ctx	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-Date
1	100	Deposit		Topsoil	Dark grey brown clay silt	>15	>1	0.18	
1	101	Deposit		Make-up/levelling deposit	Light orange brown silt clay with frequent rubble and charcoal inclusions.	>15	>1	0.1	
1	102	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
1	103	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
1	104	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
1	105	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
1	106	Fill	107	Fill of modern service trench	Dark brown silt	>15	>0.6	>0.3	
1	107	Cut		Cut for modern service	Straight, vertically sided cut for modern service	>15	>0.6	>0.3	
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown clay silt	>2	>2	0.13	
2	201	Layer		Modern make-up/levelling deposit	Light orange brown silt clay with occasional stone fragments and modern wire and plastic inclusions.	>2	>2	0.1	Modern
2	202	Layer		Modern make-up/levelling deposit	Mid grey brown silt sand with frequent limestone fragments and modern string, wire and plastic inclusions	>2	>2	0.25	Modern
2	203	Deposit		Demolition material	Red brown silt clay with frequent limestone, mortar and charcoal inclusions.	>2	>1.1	>0.6	
2	204	Deposit		Wall	E/W aligned, constructed from roughly dressed limestone blocks bonded by friable grey mortar. Evidence of render on southern face.	>1.3	0.55	>0.62	
2	205	Cut		Construction cut for extant wall of Western Range	Straight, vertically sided cut.	>2	>0.3	>0.35	
2	206	Fill	205	Construction cut backfill	Brown red stone and clay with frequent rubble fragments and mortar.	>2	>0.3	>0.35	
2	207	Masonry	205	Footing for wall of upstanding West Range	Footing for wall of upstanding West Range	>2	>0.3	>0.35	
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown clay silt	>15	>1	0.1	
3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Sterile, light brown red clay silt	>15	>1	0.05	
3	302	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact limestone brash with occasional patches of red sand clay.	>15	>1	N/A	
3	303	Deposit		Modern make-up/levelling	Red brown clay with frequent modern glass and plastic inclusions.	>4	>1	0.24	Modern
3	304	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
3	305	Fill	306	Fill	Mid grey brown silt clay with occasional charcoal flecks.	>1.3	1.88	0.26	Modern
3	306	Cut		Modern ditch	NE/SW aligned, moderate sides, flat base.	>1.3	1.88	0.26	Modern
3	307	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
3	308	Fill		3rd fill of pit 311	Dark red brown silt clay with frequent modern glass, metal and plastic inclusions.	-	-	-	Modern
3	309	Fill	311	2nd fill of pit 311	Light red brown silt clay with frequent modern glass, metal and plastic inclusions.	>1.9	>0.9	0.31	Modern
3	310	Fill	311	1st fill of pit 311	Dark grey brown silt clay with frequent modern glass, metal and plastic inclusions.	>1.3	>0.5	0.2	Modern
3	311	Cut		Modern pit	Irregular, steep sides with an irregular base.	>1.9	>0.9	0.31	Modern
4	400	Deposit		Topsoil	Mid grey brown sand silt	>10	>1.5	0.25	
4	401	Deposit		Subsoil	Mid red brown clay silt with occasional rounded pebble inclusions.	>10	>1.5	0.25	
4	402	Natural		Natural substrate	Compact limestone brash with occasional patches of red sand clay.	>10	>1.5	>0.1	

4	403	Deposit		Geological feature	Irregular geological feature, filled by sterile brown red silt clay.	>1.5	0.4	>0.23	
4	404	Deposit		Geological feature	Irregular geological feature, filled by sterile brown red silt clay.	>1.5	0.45	0.2	
4	405	Deposit		Geological feature	Irregular geological feature, filled by sterile brown red silt clay.	>1.5	0.21	>0.6	
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown silt clay	>15	>1.5	0.25	
5	501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red brown clay silt with occasional rounded pebble inclusions.	>15	>1.5	0.25	
5	502	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact limestone brash with occasional patches of red sand clay.	>15	>1.5	>0.2	
5	503	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
5	504	Fill	505		Dark reddish brown silt clay with rare charcoal fleck and rounded pebble inclusions.	>1.9	0.8	0.34	
5	505	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned, rounded 'U'-shaped profile.	>1.9	0.8	0.34	
6	600	Layer		Modern gravel path	Modern gravel path	>10	>1.5	0.2	Modern
6	601	Layer		Make-up/levelling deposit	Mid orange brown clay silt with occasional limestone fragments	>10	>1.5	0.35	
6	602	Layer		Make-up/levelling deposit	Mid grey brown silt clay with frequent charcoal and limestone fragments.	>10	>1.5	0.35	
6	603	Deposit	605	Former garden path?	Compacted angular limestone and red brick fragments.	>10	>0.88	0.24	
6	Void			Void	Void	-	-	-	
6	605	Cut		Construction cut for former garden path?	NW/SE aligned, steep sides, flat base.	>10	>0.88	0.24	
6	606	Fill	607	Fill	Dark grey brown clay silt with frequent red brick fragments, modern glass and plastic inclusions.	>1.76	>1.12	0.48	Modern
6	607	Cut		Modern Pit	Sub-circular, steep to vertical sides, concave base.	>1.76	>1.12	0.48	Modern
6	608	Void		-	-	-	-	-	
6	609	Void		-	-	-	-	-	
6	610	Fill	611	Fill	Mid grey brown silt clay	>1	>0.26	1.22	
6	611	Cut		Garden feature/flower bed	Straight, vertical sides with flat base.	>1	>0.26	1.22	
6	612	Fill	613	Fill	Mid grey brown silt clay	>1	>0.26	1.22	
6	613	Cut		Garden feature/flower bed	Straight, vertical sides with flat base.	>1	>0.26	1.22	
6	614	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
6	615	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red orange silt clay with occasion charcoal flecks and limestone fragments.	>10	>1.5	0.2	
6	616	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact limestone brash with occasional patches of red sand clay.	>10	>1.5	>0.1	
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown silt clay with occasional rounded pebble inclusions.	>10	>1.5	0.45	
7	700	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red brown clay silt with occasional rounded pebble inclusions.	>10	>1.5	0.16	
7	700	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact limestone brash with occasional patches of red sand clay.	>10	>1.5	>0.2	
8	800	Deposit		Topsoil	Grey brown silt clay	>4	>1.5	0.12	
8	801	Deposit		Gravel surface	Modern gravel surface.	>4	>1.5	0.23	Modern
8	802	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
8	803	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
8	804	Fill	805	Single fill of pit 805	Dark grey brown silty clay	2.2	>0.5	0.45	Modern
8	805	Cut		Modern pit	Irregular modern pit, steep sided with rounded base	2.2	>0.5	0.45	Modern
8	806	Fill	808	2nd fill of pit 808	Mid orange brown and silt with frequent angular limestone fragments, modern glass, metal and plastic inclusions.	>1.7	1.48	0.25	Modern
8	807	Fill	808	1st fill of pit	Dark brown silt clay with	>1.7	1	>0.55	Modern

					occasional limestone and red brick fragments, modern breeze block and plastic inclusions.				
8	808	Cut		Pit	Irregular, partly exposed pit with steep, irregular sides.	>1.7	1.48	>0.8	Modern
8	809	Fill	814	2nd fill of pit 814	Mid brown sand silt with occasional concrete fragments and modern metal inclusions.	>1	>0.8	0.25	Modern
8	810	Layer		Demolition material	Mid to light red brown sand silt with occasional angular stone and mortar fragments.	>1.5	0.76	0.32	
8	811	Layer		Demolition material	Light grey brown sand silt with occasional angular stone and mortar fragments.	>1.5	0.77	0.52	P-med
8	812	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
8	813	Deposit	819	Wall	NW/SE aligned, rough-dressed mudstone blocks with friable blue grey mortar.	>1.5	0.3	0.5	
8	814	Cut		Modern pit	Irregular, partly exposed pit with steep, irregular sides.	>1.5	>0.88	>0.6	Modern
8	815	Layer		Demolition material	Mid grey brown clay silt, with large angular stone and occasional mortar inclusions.	>1	>1	>0.5	
8	816	Masonry		Wall	NW/SE aligned wall, constructed from roughly dressed limestone block, bonded by a compact yellow white sand mortar.	>1	>0.5	>0.2	
8	817	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
8	818	Fill	819	Backfill of construction cut	Light grey brown silt sand with occasional charcoal and mortar flecks throughout.	>1.5	0.38	0.6	
8	819	Cut		Construction cut for wall 813	NW/SE aligned construction cut. Near vertical sides and flat base.	>1.5	0.38	0.6	
8	820	Fill	814	1st fill of pit 814	Mixed grey brown silt clay with occasional mortar and stone fragments.	>1.5	>0.88	>0.6	Modern
8	821	Fill	822	Modern service trench backfill	Light yellow brown sand and gravel	>0.65	>0.5	>0.4	Modern
8	822	Cut		Modern service trench	N/S aligned service trench, moderate to steep sides.	>0.65	>0.5	>0.4	Modern
9	900	Layer		Modern car park surface	Compact sand and gravel	>10	>1.5	0.2	Modern
9	901	Layer		Make-up/levelling deposit	Mid-dark red brown clay silt with abundant small angular limestone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks throughout.	>10	>1.5	0.8	
9	902	Layer		Make-up/levelling deposit	Highly mixed dark red brown sand silt with occasional stone, charcoal and mortar inclusions.	>8	>1.5	0.24	
9	903	Layer		Make-up/levelling deposit	Dark grey brown sand silt with occasional stone fragments.	>6.9	>1.5	0.1	
9	904	Layer		Make-up/levelling deposit	Mid red brown sand silt with occasional stone fragments.	>6.7	>1.5	0.26	
9	905	Deposit	912	Stone-lined drain/culvert	NE/SW aligned drain/culvert constructed from mudstone blocks/slabs. No visible bonding material.	>3.7	>0.4	0.8	
9	906	Deposit		Layer of silt	Sterile dark brown silt with very rare mortar flecks throughout.	>1.13	>1.5	0.07	
9	907	Deposit		Surface (same as 911)	Compact angular and occasional sub-rounded limestone stone fragments.	>6.1	>1.5	0.05	
9	908	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact limestone brash with occasional patches of red sand clay.	>1.2	>1.5	>0.01	
9	909	Fill	910	Fill of modern service trench	Light yellow grey sand and gravel.	>1.7	0.5	>0.2	Modern
9	910	Cut		Modern service trench	NE/SW aligned, vertical sides.	>1.7	0.5	>0.2	Modern
9	911	Deposit		Surface (same as 907)	Compact angular and occasional sub-rounded	>1.7	>1.5	0.05	

					limestone stone fragments.				
9	912	Cut		Construction cut for stone-lined drain/culvert	NW/SE aligned with vertical sides.	>3.7	>0.45	0.82	
10	1000	Layer		Modern car park surface	Compact sand and gravel	>15	>1.5	0.2	Modern
10	1001	Layer		Modern make-up/levelling deposit	Dark red brown sand silt with occasional limestone fragments, concrete fragments and modern salt-glazed drain pipe fragments.	>15	>1.5	0.45	Modern
10	1002	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact limestone brash with occasional patches of red sand clay.	>15	>1.5	>0.12	
10	1003	Cut		Modern pit	Large, partially exposed pit. Cuts modern make-up/levelling deposit 1001.	5.3	>0.8	0.45	Modern
10	1004	Fill	1003	Single fill of modern pit 1003	Mixed brown silt clay and red brown sand silt, occasional rounded limestone pebbles throughout.	5.3	>0.8	0.45	Modern
10	1005	Layer		Make-up/levelling deposit	Dark red brown sand silt with occasional stone fragments.	>15	>1.5	0.55	
10	1006	Deposit		Layer of silt	Sterile dark brown silt with very rare mortar flecks throughout.	>2.2	>1.5	0.17	
10	1007	Deposit		Surface	Compact angular and occasional sub-rounded limestone stone fragments.	>2	>1.5	0.15	
10	1008	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned, moderate sloping sides, rounded 'V'-shaped profile.	>1.5	>1.6	0.7	
10	1009	Fill	1008	1st fill of ditch	Mid grey brown silt clay, rare charcoal fleck inclusions.	>0.8	>1.6	0.65	C14-C15
10	1010	Fill	1008	2nd fill of ditch	Mixed brown and grey white clay silt with moderate limestone fragment inclusions.	>0.8	>1.4	0.1	
10	1011	Cut		Modern pit	Partially exposed, irregular pit. Cuts modern make-up/levelling deposit 1001.	>0.65	>0.5	>0.6	Modern
10	1012	Fill	1011	Fill	Mid orange red sand clay.	>0.65	>0.5	>0.6	Modern
11	1100	Layer		Modern car park surface	Compact sand and gravel	>10	>1.5	0.1	Modern
11	1101	Layer		Modern make-up/levelling deposit	Modern 'type 2' bedding for surface 1100.	>10	>1.5	0.14	Modern
11	1102	Layer		Modern make-up/levelling deposit	Sand and stone bedding for overlying car park surface 1100.	>10	>1.5	0.24	Modern
11	1103	Layer		Make-up/levelling deposit	Dark brown red silt clay with abundant limestone fragments throughout.	>10	>1.5	0.48	
11	1104	Deposit		Make-up/levelling deposit	Light red brown clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks and small, angular limestone fragments throughout.	>10	>1.5	0.5	
11	1105	Fill	1107	2nd fill of ditch	Mid red orange clay silt.	>1.9	2.24	0.8	
11	1106	Fill	1107	1st fill of ditch	Mid-dark grey brown clay silt with rare, small limestone fragments.	>1.1	0.88	0.26	
11	1107	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned, irregular, generally 'U'-shaped profile, concave base.	>1.9	2.24	0.94	
11	1108	Fill	1111	Backfill of construction cut	Light red brown silt sand with rare rounded stone inclusions.	>1.9	1	0.48	
11	1109	Deposit	1111	Stone-lined drain/culvert	NE/SW aligned drain/culvert constructed from mudstone blocks/slabs. No visible bonding material.	>1.9	0.68	0.55	
11	1110	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
11	1111	Cut		Construction cut	Construction cut for stone-lined drain/culvert 1111, NW/SE aligned.	>1.9	1.12	0.55	
11	1112	Fill	1114	Backfill of construction cut	Mid red brown clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks.	>1.9	1.8	0.4	

11	1113	Deposit	1114	Wall	NE/SW aligned wall, constructed from rough limestone blocks bonded by a friable blue-grey mortar.	>1.9	0.66	0.4	
11	1114	Cut		Construction cut	Construction cut for wall 1113. NE/SW aligned, near vertical sides, flat base.	>1.9	1.8	0.4	
11	1115	Fill	1116	Fill of modern service trench	Mixed brown silt clay with frequent limestone fragment inclusions.	>1.9	0.6	>1	Modern
11	1116	Cut		Modern service trench	NW/SE aligned trench for modern service.	>1.9	0.6	>1	Modern
11	1117	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
11	1118	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
11	1119	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact limestone brash with occasional patches of red sand clay.	>10	>1.5	N/A	
11	1120	Fill	1109	Internal silting fill of stone-lined drain/culvert	Sterile green brown grey silt		0.68	0.21	
11	1121	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
11	1122	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
11	1123	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown clay silt	>2.5	>2.5	0.1	
12	1201	Layer		Make-up/levelling deposit	Light red brown clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks and small, angular limestone fragments throughout.	>2.5	>2.5	0.2	
12	1202	Layer		Subsoil	Sterile, light brown red clay silt	>2.5	>2.5	0.5	
12	1203	Fill	1204	Modern service trench backfill	Dark brown sand silt	>2.5	>0.6	>0.4	Modern
12	1204	Cut		Modern service trench	NE/SW aligned modern service trench.	>2.5	>0.6	>0.4	Modern
12	1205	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact limestone brash with occasional patches of red sand clay.	>2.5	>2.5	>0.23	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Class	Description	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Spot-date
203	Plaster		1	506	
304	CBM	pan tile	2	56	Pmed
	Slate		1	1	
308	Modern pottery	unglazed earthenware	2	8	Pmed-Modern
309	glass	Medieval painted window	1	8	L C18-19
	Post-medieval pottery	glazed earthenware	1	11	
	Modern pottery	refined whiteware	1	6	
310	Modern pottery	Creamware	1	6	M-L C18
	CBM	pan tile	1	96	
615	Medieval pottery	unglazed sandy coarseware	1	2	C12-15
800	Post-medieval pottery	glazed earthenware	1	5	C17-18
	Post-medieval pottery	Thornbury ware	1	9	
806	Post-medieval pottery	glazed earthenware	1	2	C17-18
	CBM		1	5	
811	Iron	nail	1	15	Pmed
	CBM	tile	1	6	Pmed
1006	Iron	heavily concreted	1	132	
1009	CBM	Glazed ridge tile	1	13	C14-15

APPENDIX C: LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS AND STRUCTURES

Levels are expressed as metres below current ground level and as metres Above Ordnance Datum (AOD), (m AOD).

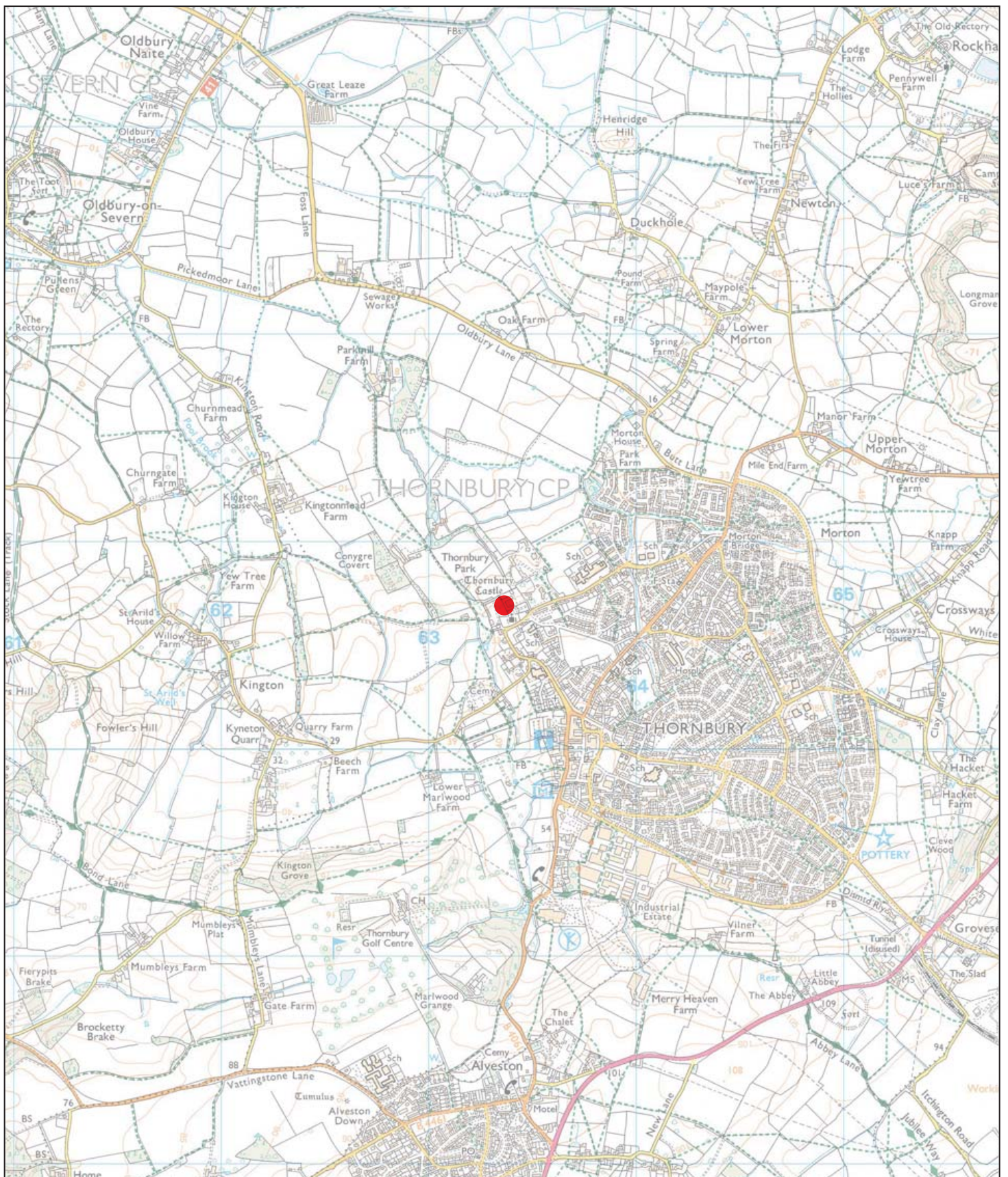
	Trench 2	Trench 5	Trench 6	Trench 8	Trench 9	Trench 10	Trench 11
Current ground level	0.00m (29.8m)	0.00m (25.85m)	0.00m (28.55m)	0.00m (28.7)	0.00m (28.48m)	0.00m (28.92)	0.00m (29m)
Top of archaeological deposits	Wall 204 0.3m (29.5m) Wall footing 207 0.01m (29.79m)	Ditch 505 0.36m (25.49m)	Path/surface 603 0.39m (28.16m)	Wall 813 0.82m (27.88m) Wall 816 1.55m (27.15m)	Surface 907 1.14m (27.34m) Surface 911 1m (27.48) Culvert 905 1.3m (27.18)	Surface 1007 1.17m (27.75m)	Wall 1113 0.4m (28.6m) Culvert 1109/1110 0.62m (28.38m) Ditch 1107 0.8m (28.2m)
Top of natural	N/A	0.36m (25.49m)	0.7m (27.85m)	N/A	1.3m (27.18m)	1.2m (27.72m)	1.2m (27.8m)
Limit of excavation	0.86m (28.94m)			1.8m (26.9m)			

Upper figures are depth below modern ground level; lower figures in parentheses are metres AOD.

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	Thornbury Castle, Thornbury, South Gloucestershire
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February and March 2016 at Thornbury Castle, Thornbury, South Gloucestershire. Twelve trenches were excavated.</p> <p>The evaluation has demonstrated that structural remains relating to the historic development of Thornbury Castle and its environs survive in parts of the West Range, Kitchen Garden and Kitchen Court. An undated ditch, probably relating to agricultural land management was identified in Trench 5.</p> <p>Within the West Range, a partly demolished wall, pre-dating the existing structure, was identified in Trench 2 at a depth of 0.3m below the present ground level. The south-eastern face of the wall was covered in plaster suggesting that it forms part of a building of some status. No further archaeological features/deposits predating the modern period were identified in the vicinity of the West Range.</p> <p>Within the Kitchen Garden, a substantial wall exposed in Trench 8 at a depth of 1.55m bpgl may represent a continuation of known medieval/Tudor structures located immediately to the south. A post-medieval wall, depicted on the 1881 Ordnance Survey map, was also identified in Trench 8. A compact stony deposit observed in Trench 6 may relate to part of a path or surface also shown on the 1881 map.</p> <p>Within the Kitchen Court, a ditch containing a fragment of glazed 14th to 15th-century ridge tile was identified in Trench 10. The ditch may represent a continuation of a similar, undated, ditch identified in Trench 11. Undated structural remains, comprising compacted limestone surfaces, stone-lined drains/culverts and walls were identified in Trenches 9-11. The limestone surfaces, identified in Trenches 9 and 10, would appear to represent parts of a courtyard rather than the interior of a building. Stone-lined drains/culverts were identified in Trenches 9 and 11. A wall identified in Trench 11 appears to form part of a square-shaped structure or walled partition, identified by an earlier Ground Penetrating Radar survey and shown on the First Edition 1881 Ordnance Survey map.</p> <p>A series of undated make-up/levelling deposits were observed sealing the identified structural remains in the Kitchen Court and, although undated, these are likely to relate to post-medieval and later redevelopment of the castle.</p>
Project dates	22 February – 4 March 2016
Project type	Field evaluation
Previous work	Magnetometer Survey (Archaeological Surveys Ltd 2016) Ground Penetrating Radar survey (Stratascan 2016)
Future work	Unknown
PROJECT LOCATION	
Site Location	Thornbury Castle, Thornbury, South Gloucestershire
Study area (M ² /ha)	
Site co-ordinates	ST 63371 90698
PROJECT CREATORS	
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Brief originator	South Gloucestershire Council
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Manager	Steven Sheldon
Project Supervisor	Greg Crees
MONUMENT TYPE	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive: Content:

Physical	Bristol Museum and Art Gallery	Pottery, CBM, fe objects, glass
Paper	Bristol Museum and Art Gallery	Trench recording forms, context sheets, section drawings, matrices
Digital	Bristol Museum and Art Gallery	Digital photographs
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016 <i>Thornbury Castle, Thornbury, South Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 16134		



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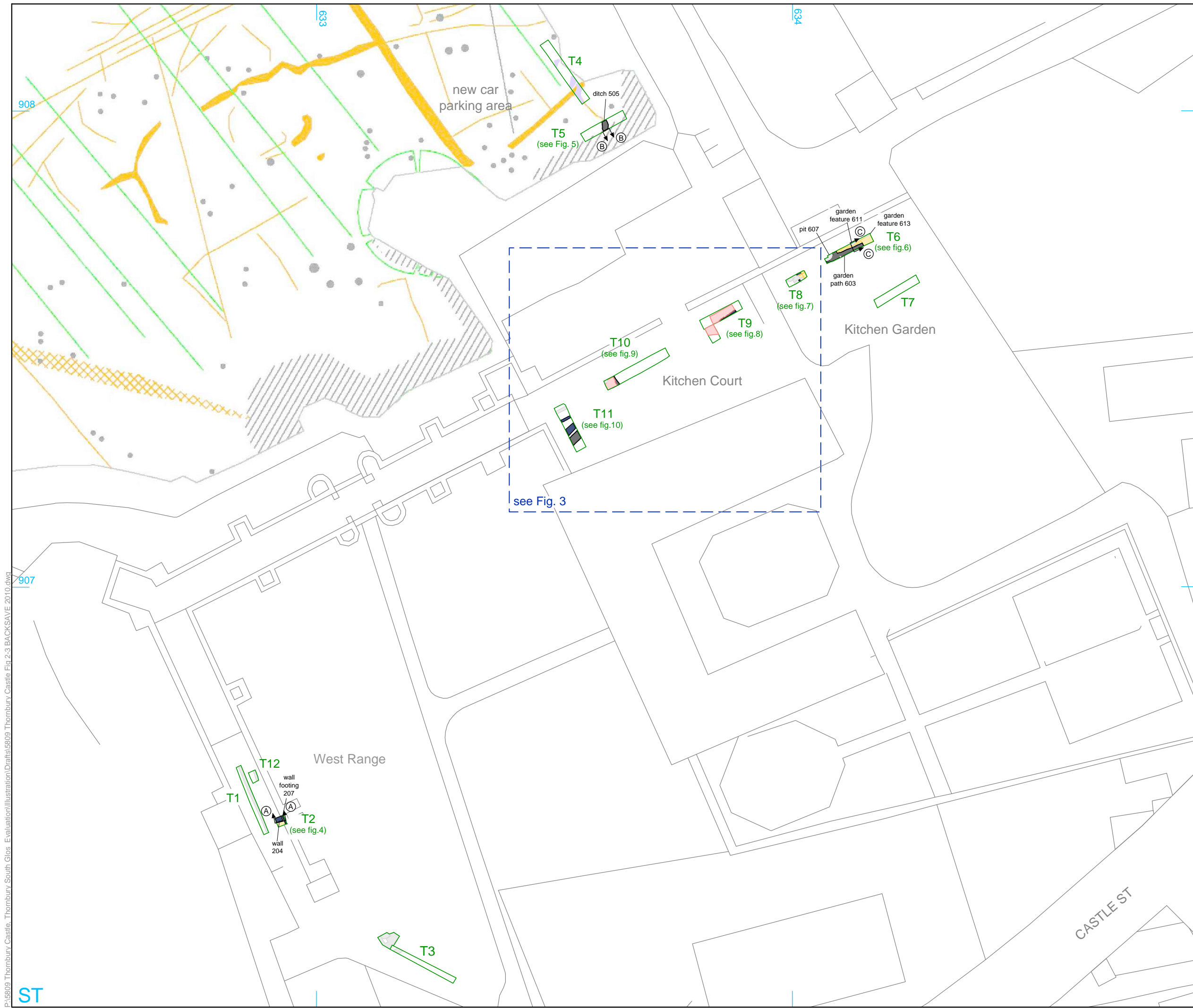
PROJECT TITLE
 Thornbury Castle, Thornbury,
 South Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

0 1km

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DRAWN BY	DJB	PROJECT NO.	5809	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	10-03-2016	
APPROVED BY	SS	SCALE	@A4 1:25,000	1



- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- layer/deposit
- structural feature
- geological feature
- surface
- modern
- section location

**Geophysics key
(Archaeological Surveys Limited)**

- positive linear anomaly - ditch-like feature
- linear anomaly of agricultural origin
- discrete positive response - possible pit-like feature
- positive anomaly - magnetically enhanced material
- magnetic disturbance from ferrous material
- strong multiple dipolar linear anomaly - pipeline/cable/service
- strong dipolar anomaly - ferrous object



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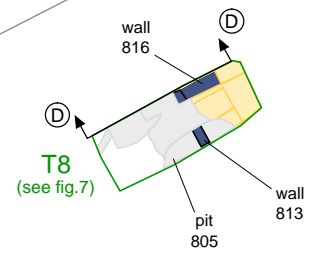
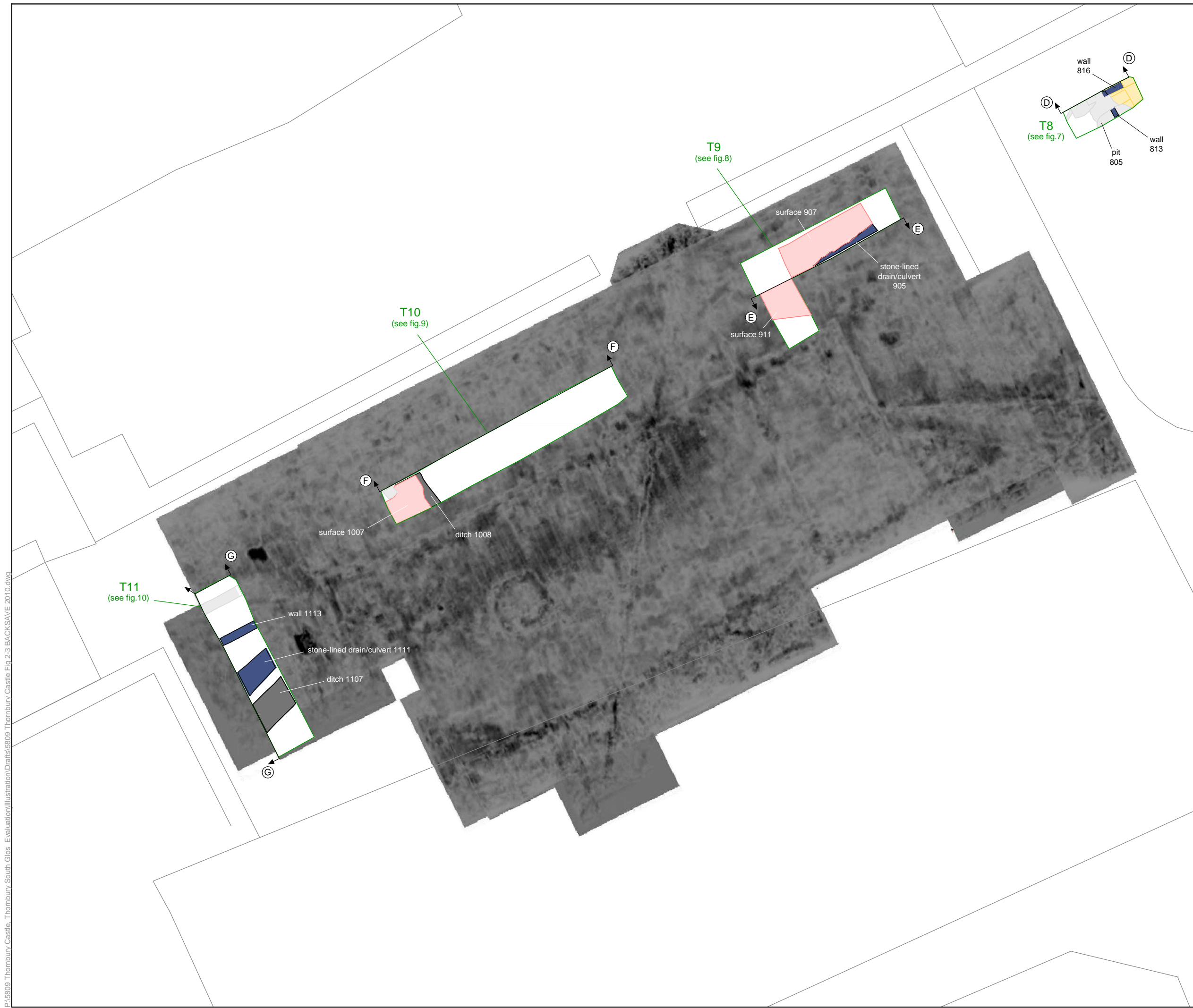
PROJECT TITLE
Thornbury Castle, Thornbury, South Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan showing archaeological features and geophysical survey data

DRAWN BY	SOIRP	PROJECT NO.	5809	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	17/03/2016	2
APPROVED BY	SS	SCALE@A3	1:750	

P:\5809 Thornbury Castle, Thornbury South Glos Evaluation\Illustration\Drafts\5809 Thornbury Castle Fig 2-3 BACKSAVE 2010.dwg

ST



- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- layer/deposit
- structural feature
- surface
- modern
- section location



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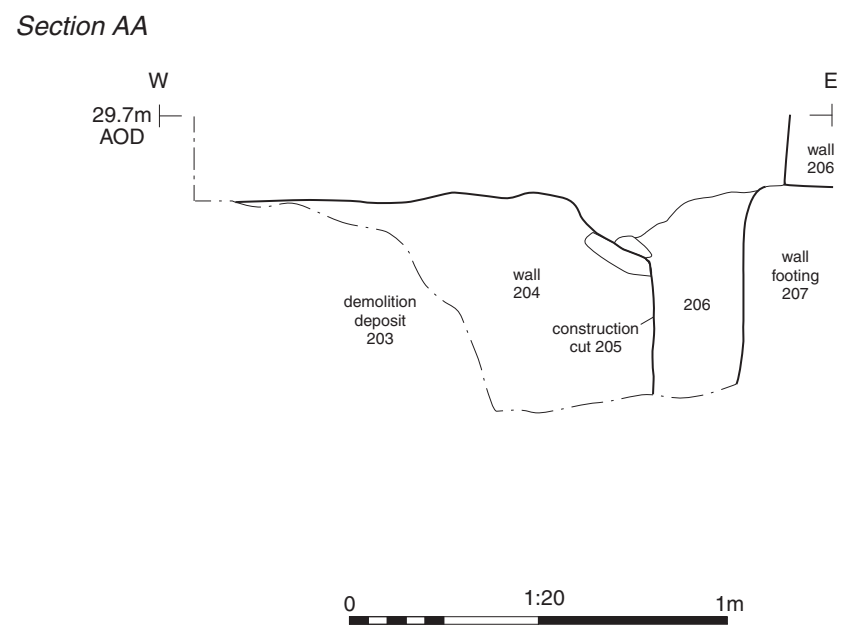
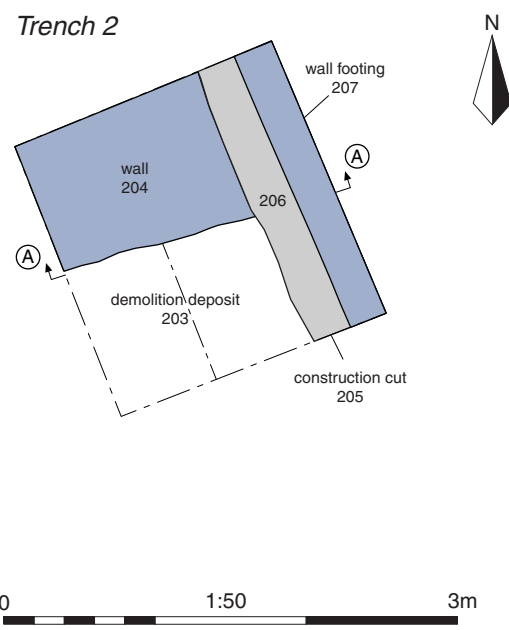
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Exeter	01392 826185
Milton Keynes	01908 564660
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk	
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk	

PROJECT TITLE
 Thornbury Castle, Thornbury,
 South Gloucestershire

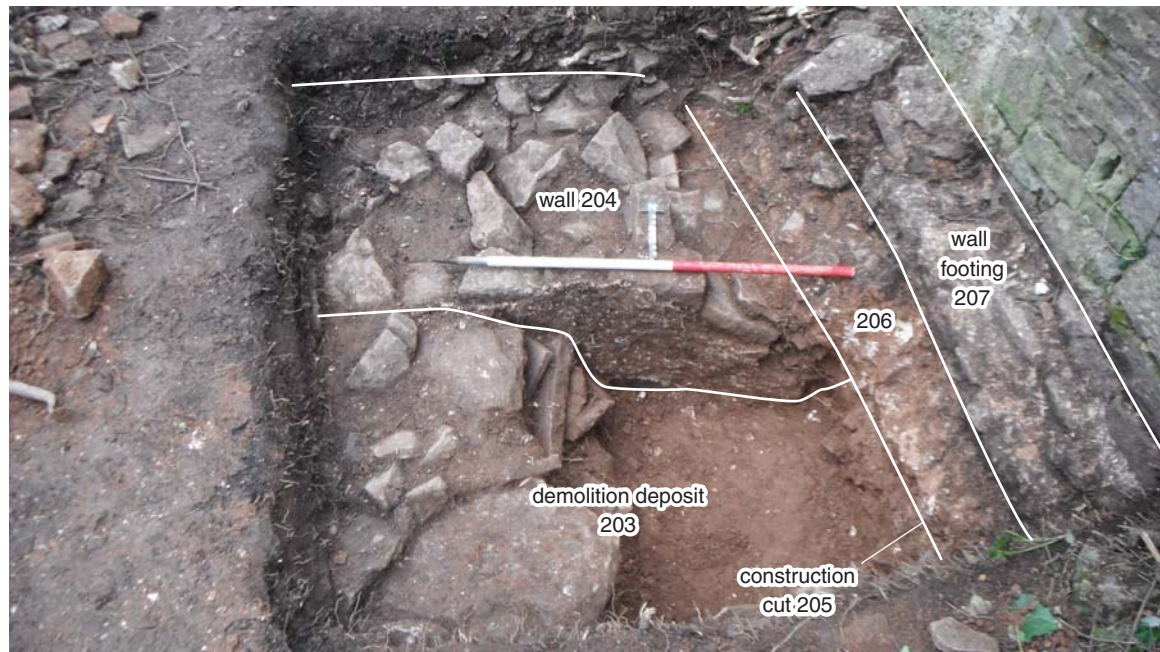
FIGURE TITLE
Trenches 9-11, showing archaeological features and results of ground penetrating radar survey

DRAWN BY RP	PROJECT NO. 5809	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY DJB	DATE 17/03/2016	3
APPROVED BY SS	SCALE@A3 1:200	

P:\5809 Thornbury Castle, Thornbury South Glos Evaluation\Illustration\Drafts\5809 Thornbury Castle Fig 2-3 BACKSAVE 2010.dwg



structural feature
 archaeological feature



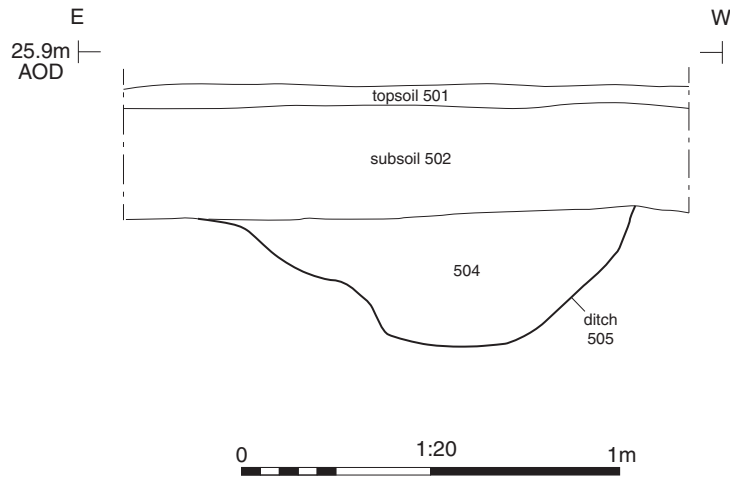
Walls 204 and 206, looking north (scale 1m)

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PROJECT TITLE
Thornbury Castle, Thornbury, South Gloucestershire
 FIGURE TITLE
Trench 2: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY **DJB/RP** PROJECT NO. **5809** FIGURE NO.
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Section BB



Ditch 505, looking south (1m scale)



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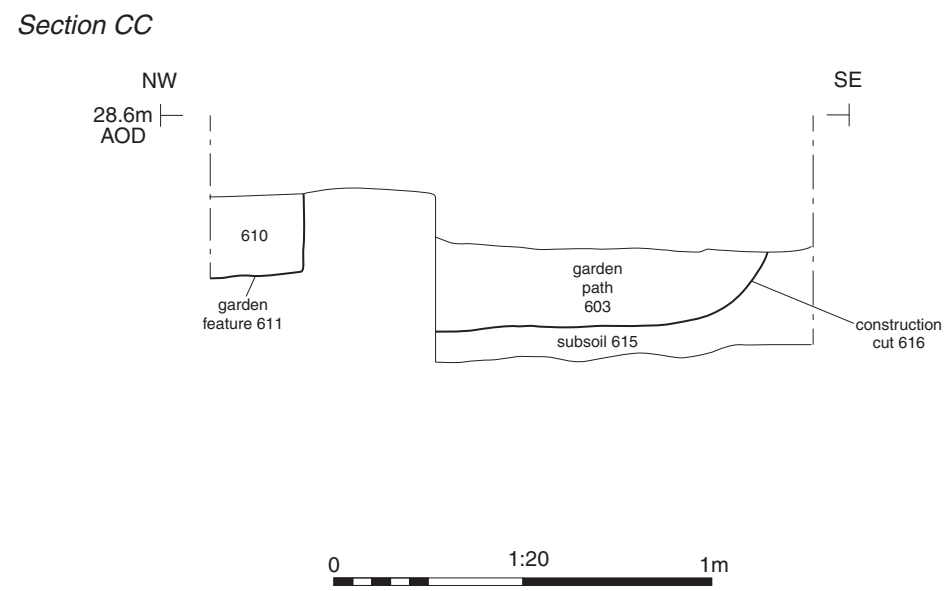
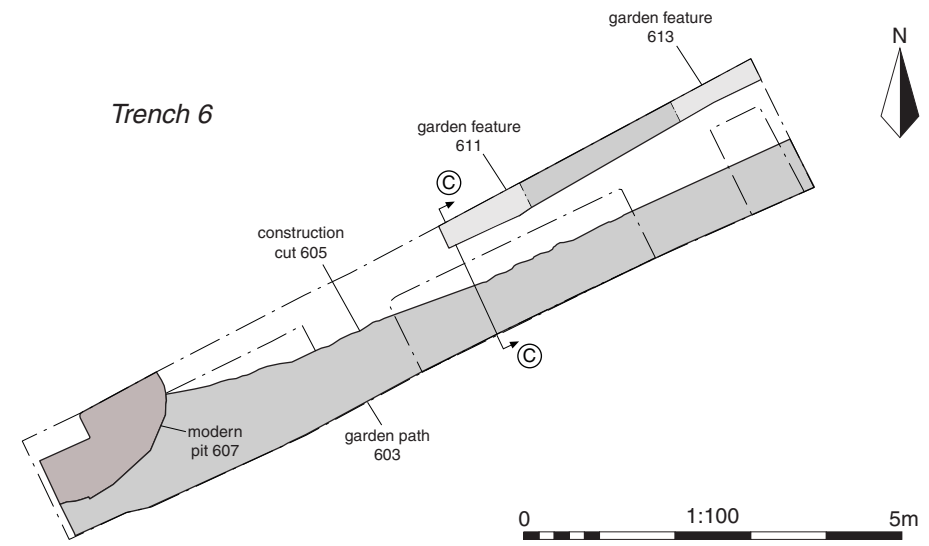
PROJECT TITLE

Thornbury Castle, Thornbury,
 South Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 5: section and photograph

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CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	17.03.16	5
APPROVED BY	SS	SCALE@A4	1:20	



Garden path 603, looking north-east (scale 1m)

- archaeological feature
- modern
- excavated section

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PROJECT TITLE
Thornbury Castle, Thornbury, South Gloucestershire

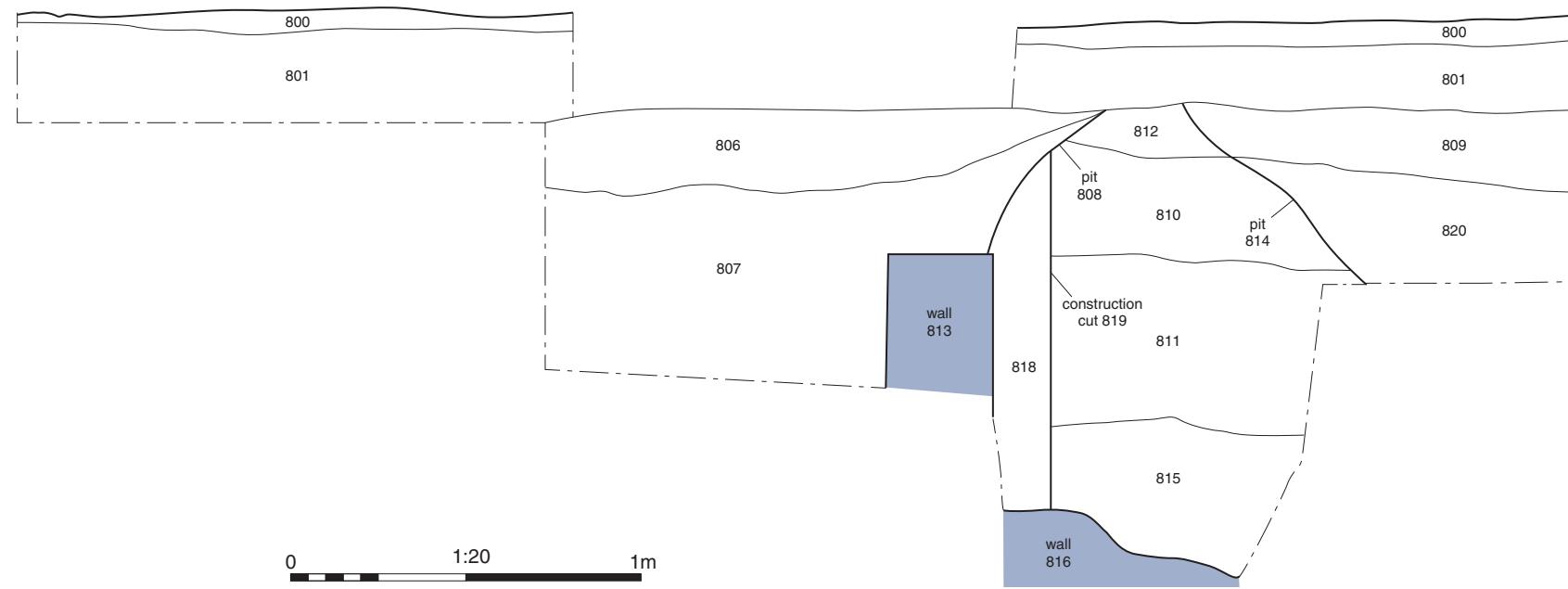
FIGURE TITLE
Trench 6: plan, section and photograph

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 CHECKED BY **LM** DATE **17.03.16**
 APPROVED BY **SS** SCALE@A3 **1:50 & 1:20** **6**

Section DD

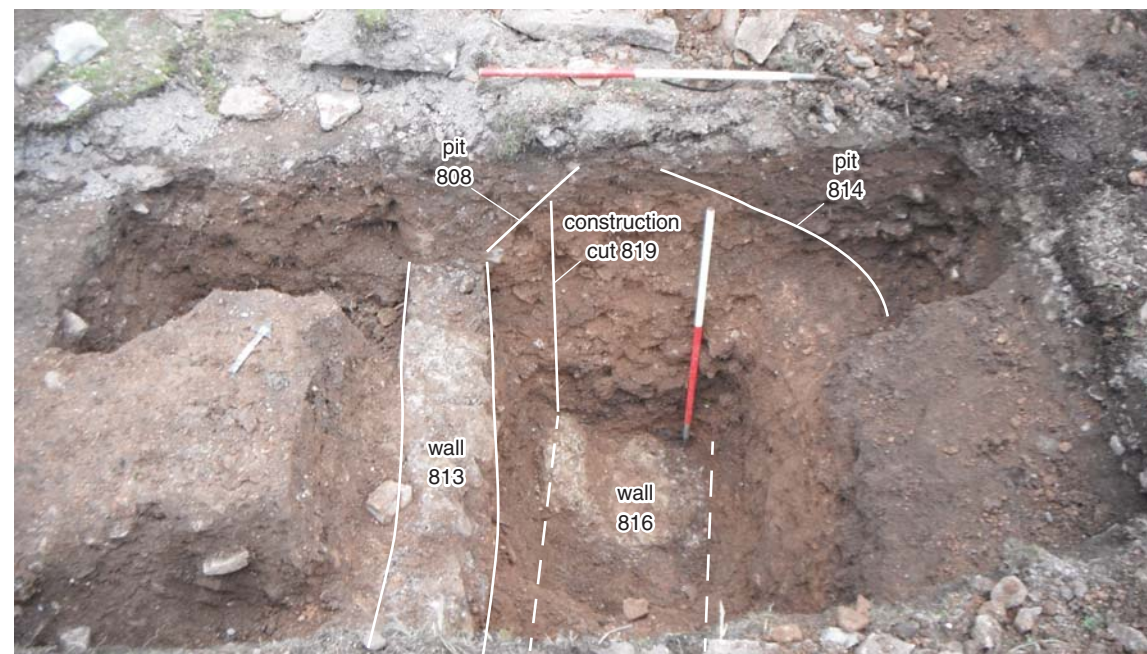
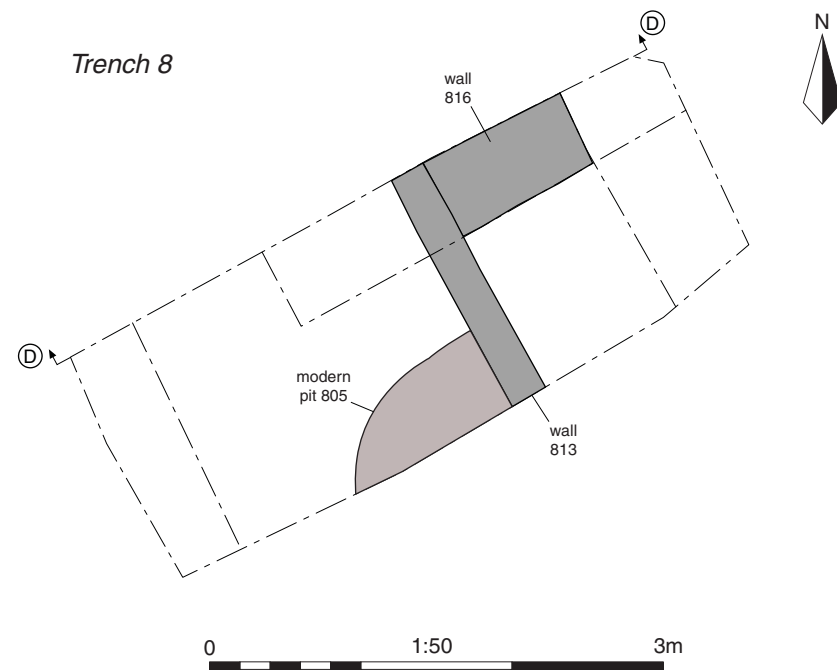
SW
28.7m
AOD

NE



- structural feature
- archaeological feature
- modern

Trench 8



Trench 8, showing wall 813, wall 816, construction cut 819 and pits 808/819; looking north-west (1m scales)

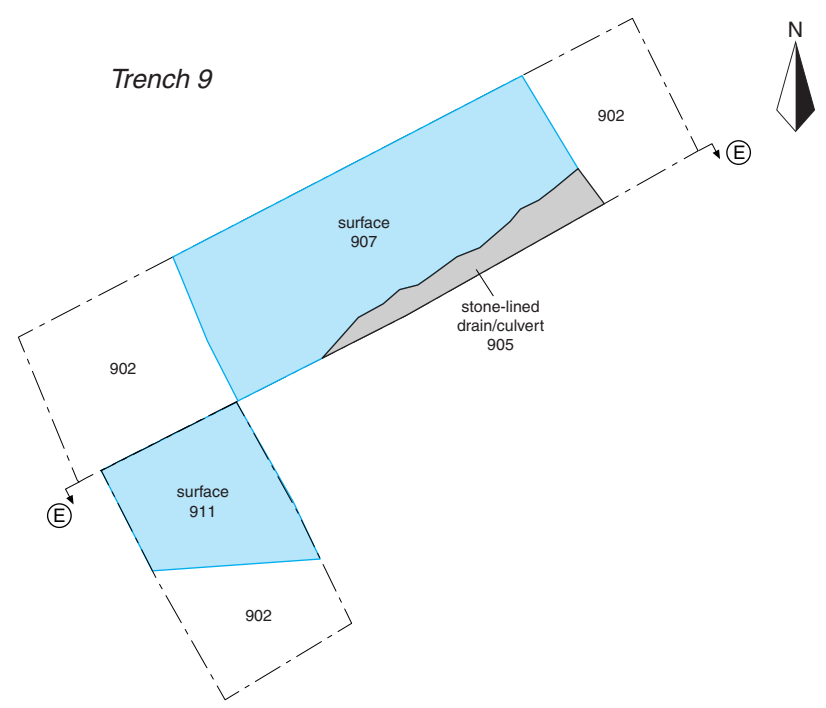
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PROJECT TITLE
 Thornbury Castle, Thornbury,
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 8: plan, section and photograph

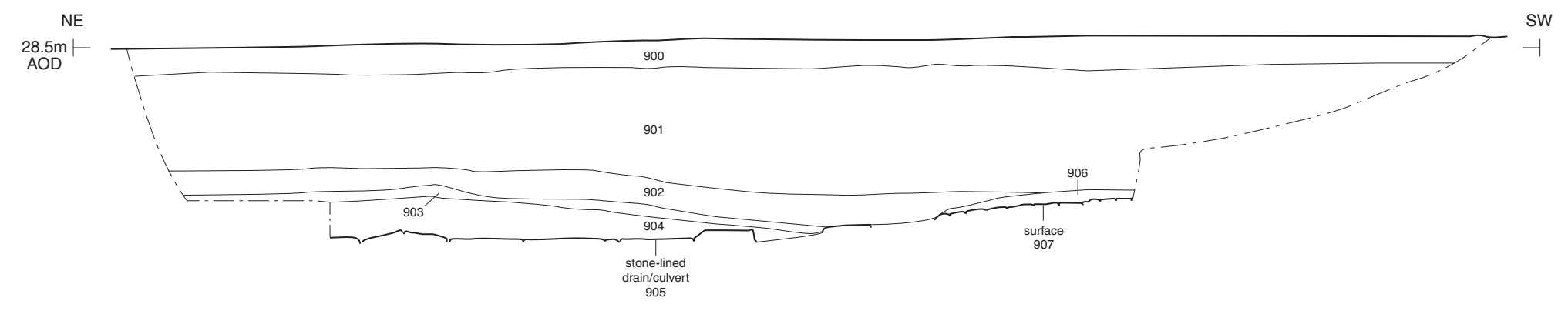
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CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	17.03.16	7
APPROVED BY	SS	SCALE@A3	1:50 & 1:20	

archaeological feature
 surface



0 1:100 5m

Section EE



0 1:20 1m

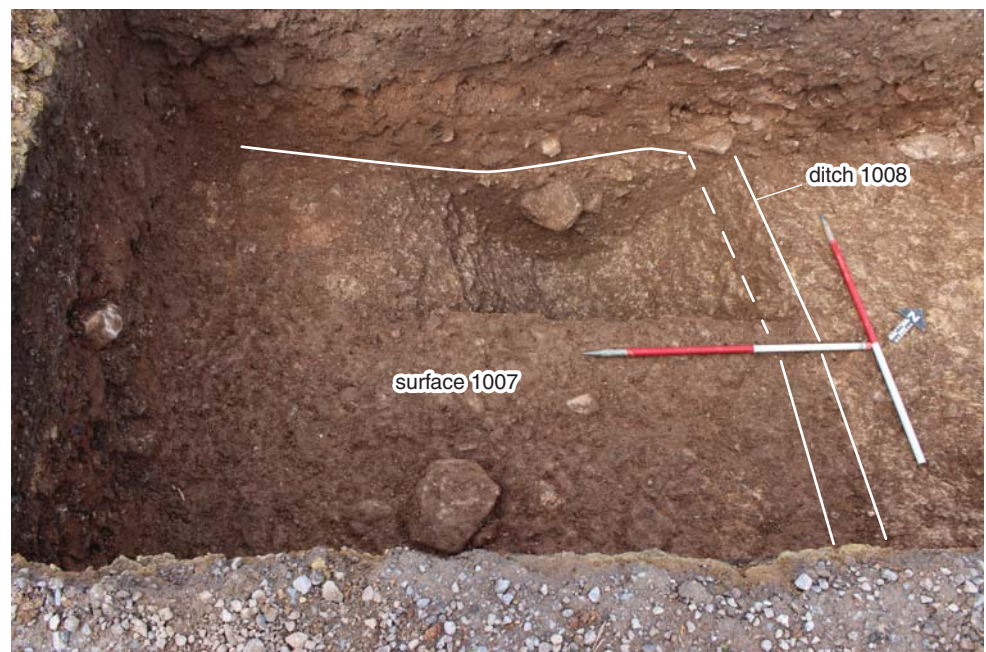
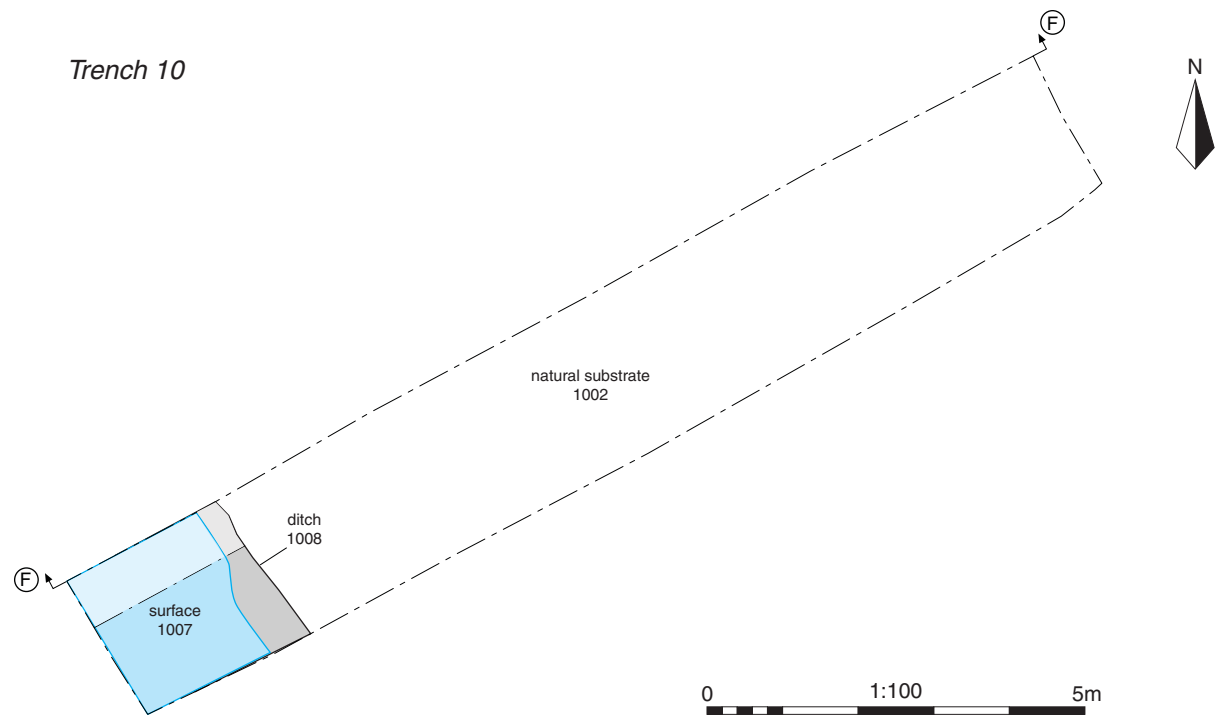

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PROJECT TITLE
Thornbury Castle, Thornbury, South Gloucestershire
 FIGURE TITLE
Trench 9: plan, section and photograph

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 CHECKED BY **LM** DATE **17.03.16**
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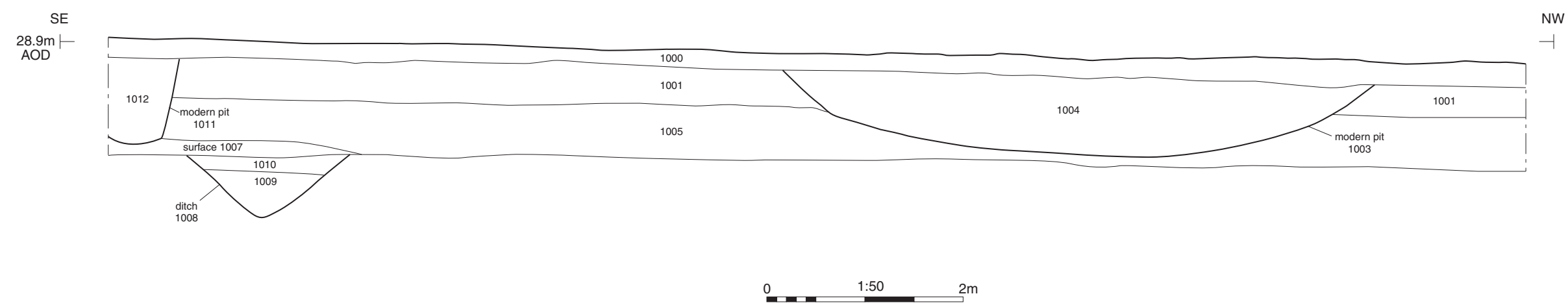
- archaeological feature
- surface
- excavated section

Trench 10



Trench 10, showing surface 1007 and ditch 1008, looking north-west (1m scales)

Section FF



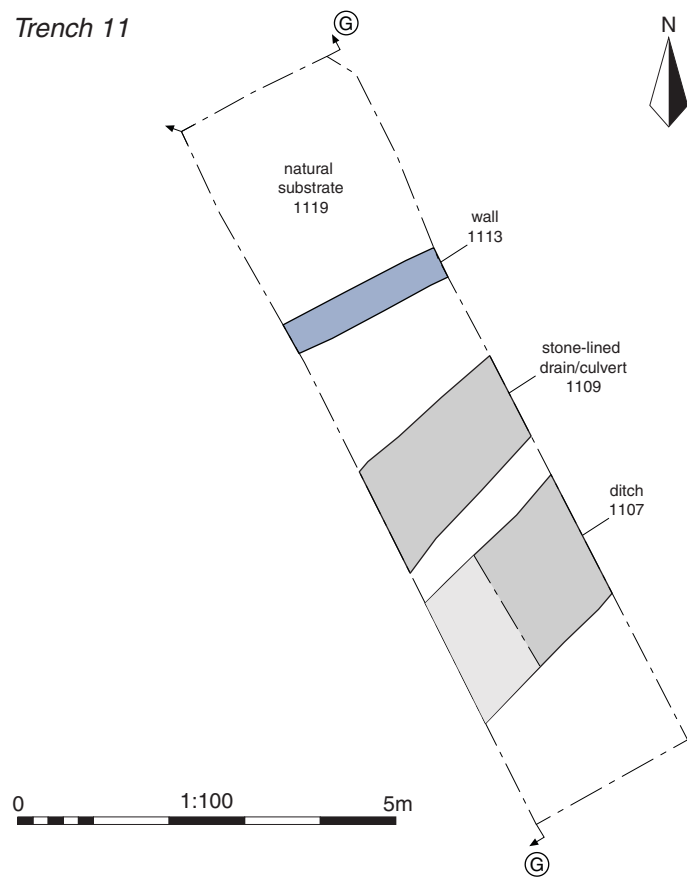
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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 10: plan, section and
 photograph**

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CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	17.03.16	9
APPROVED BY	SS	SCALE@A3	1:100 & 1:50	

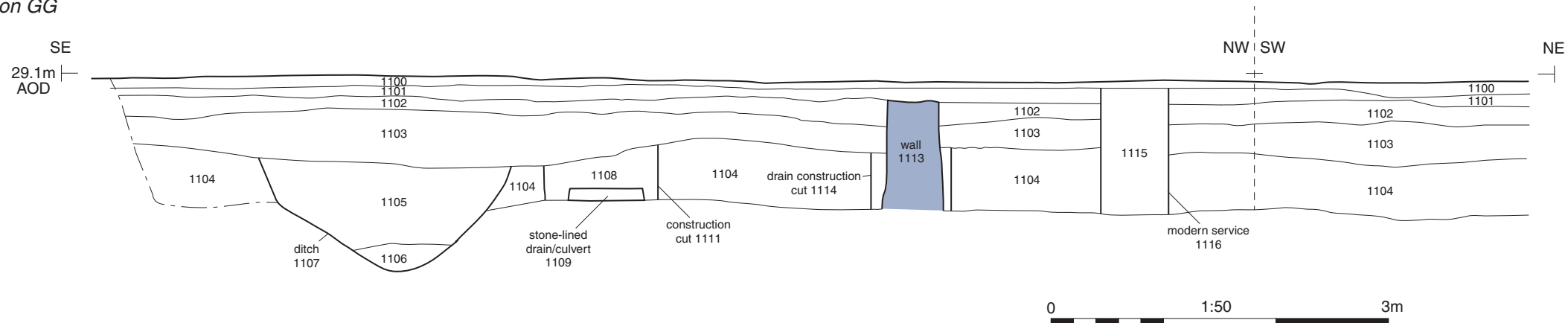
Trench 11



Trench 11, showing ditch 1107, stone-lined drain/culvert 1109 and wall 1113, looking north-west (1m scales)

- structural feature
- archaeological feature
- excavated section

Section GG




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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 11: plan, section and
 photograph**

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 CHECKED BY **LM** DATE **17.03.16**
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