Wessex Archaeology

Mont Orgueil Castle
Gorey, St Martin, Jersey

Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results

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MONT ORGUEIL CASTLE, GOREY, ST MARTIN. ISLAND OF JERSEY

Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Videotext Communications Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological recording and post-excavation work on an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Channel 4's 'Time Team' at the site of Mont Orgueil Castle, Gorey, St Martin (Registered Historic Building MNO181), on the Island of Jersey (co-ordinates X 426857.9877156724, Y 5427937.523178127). The evaluation, comprising eight trenches, uncovered part of the medieval northern defences of the Castle as well as identifying some possible prehistoric activity. The work was carried out from 18th-21st May 2010.

A trench by the foot of the Grand Battery indicated that the northern curtain wall survives to some height alongside the north wall of the Grand Battery. It also identified remnants of defensive towers to the west of this which, although identified in the 1930s, have since been hidden by vegetation. Ground penetrating radar survey suggested a previously unknown tower base within the area of the Grand Battery.

As well as two interventions across the defensive ditch known to lie at the base of the granite outcrop on which the Castle sits, the evaluation also identified a second defensive ditch running across the area to the north-west of the Castle known as the Castle Green.

No evidence for any buildings associated with the Castle were identified on Castle Green. Condition hampered the usefulness of the ground penetrating radar survey and, although some possible features were identified, they could not be classified as archaeology with any certainty. What did become clear was that the platform which forms the Castle Green had been artificially constructed. A trench on the Green found between 0.38-0.60m of later soils and deposits, overlying what was believed to be the medieval ground surface, while another trench on the edge of the terrace edge found this to be entirely post-medieval in origin. A quarry pit located on the Castle Green was believed to have been dug for the extraction of the natural sandy loess; this could be used to make mortar.

The results of the evaluation, although limited, warrant further dissemination. No further analysis of the stratigraphic records, finds or environmental data is proposed, but it is recommended that a summary report, based on the information presented in this assessment report, should be submitted for publication in the annual journal of the Société Jersiaise.

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Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results

Acknowledgements

This programme of post-excavation and assessment work was commissioned and funded by Videotext Communications Ltd, and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank the staff at Videotext, and in particular Michael Douglas (Series Editor), Jane Hammond (Production Manager), Tom Scott (Assistant Producer), Carly Hilts (Researcher) and Emily Woodburn (Production Coordinator) for their considerable help during the recording and post-excavation work.

The geophysical survey was undertaken by John Gater, Jimmy Adcock and Emma Wood of GSB Prospection. The field survey was undertaken by Henry Chapman, University of Birmingham and landscape survey and map regression was undertaken by Stewart Ainsworth of English Heritage. The excavation strategy was devised by Mick Aston. The on-site recording was co-ordinated by Naomi Hall, and on-site finds processing was carried out by Steve Thompson, both of Wessex Archaeology.

The excavations were undertaken by Time Team's retained archaeologists, Phil Harding (Wessex Archaeology), Matt Williams, Raksha Dave, Ian Powlesland, Faye Simpson, and Tracey Smith, assisted by Catherine Drew, Charlotte Faiers, Dave Saxby, Neville Constantine, Richard Hewett and Robert Hartle. The metal detector survey was carried out by Ken Rive. Victoria Bell and Sarah James were the volunteers.

The archive was collated and all post-excavation assessment and analysis undertaken by Wessex Archaeology. This report was compiled by Naomi Hall with specialist reports prepared by Nicholas Cooke (coins), Kevin Hayward (stone identifications), Lorrain Higbee (animal bone) and Lorraine Mepham (all other finds). The illustrations were prepared by Kenneth Lymer. The post-excavation project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Loraine Mepham.

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Olga Finch (Curator of Archaeology), Ann Spencer for her help with on site pottery identification, Jonathan Mitchell (Site Guardian) and the Société Jersiaise for all their help and assistance. Finally thanks are extended to the States of Jersey and the Jersey Heritage Trust for allowing access to the Site for geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation.

MONT ORGUEIL CASTLE, GOREY, ST MARTIN. ISLAND OF JERSEY

Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Videotext Communications Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological recording and post-excavation work on an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Channel 4's 'Time Team' at the site of Mont Orgueil or Gorey Castle, Gorey, St Martin, Island of Jersey (hereafter the 'Site') (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 This report documents the results of archaeological survey and evaluation undertaken by Time Team, and presents an assessment of the results of these works.

1.2 The Site, location and geology

1.2.1 The Site is situated at coordinates X 426857.9877156724, Y 5427937.523178127. The Castle itself (Registered Historic Building MN0181) is situated on a south-east jutting promontory of land on the eastern coast of the island, just to the east of the village of St Martin, which is some 9km to the north-west of St Helier. It directly faces the coast of France some 25km to the east, and dominates the harbour of Gorey.

1.2.2 Many of the upstanding fortifications are built on an area of naturally outcropping granite. The highest part of the granite outcrop lies parallel to the coast on the eastern part of the Site where it then falls steeply towards the sea. In the western part of the Site at the base of the outcrop is a level area known as La Boulerie or Castle Green, which stretches to the road but falls in a steep terrace to the north-east. Between the granite outcrop and Mont St Nicolas to the north, the geology is a mixed glacial rubble and clay head geology overlain by loess, an aeolian (wind-derived) deposit formed during the arid phase of the Glacial Period (Jersey Heritage Trust 2008, 23).

1.2.3 All the excavation trenches were situated on the northern or landward side of the Castle but some geophysical survey did take place within the Castle precincts.

1.3 Archaeological Background

1.3.1 Some Palaeolithic and Neolithic flint implements and some fragments of Neolithic pottery have been found on the promontory (Jersey Heritage Trust 2008, 5, 30-1).

1.3.2 The dark red granite on which the Castle is situated is unique to this part of the island, and the use of this stone in the Faldouet Dolmen which lies about 1km to the north-west attests to the quarrying of this outcrop as early as the Neolithic period (Jersey Heritage Trust 2008, 23).

1.3.3 At least six Roman coins dating to between 72AD and 307AD have been found in the vicinity of the Castle, but no other evidence for Gallo-Roman activity has been found on the Site (Jersey Heritage Trust 2008, 5, 34-5).

1.3.4 The strategic situation of Jersey changed dramatically when in 1204 Normandy was lost to France. This would have necessitated the construction of a fortification on the eastern coast (Rybot 1947, 5-8). Despite several documentary references to the movement and provisioning of men and equipment, the first mention of a castle does not occur until 1212 and it is therefore likely that the Castle was constructed in the early decades of the 13th century (Dixon *et al.* 1998, 1-2; Jersey Heritage Trust 2008, 5, 36). The Castle endured a series of attacks and sieges throughout the 14th and 15th centuries, including a period between 1461-7 when it was held by the French (Le Gros 1870, 4-6).

1.3.5 A full assessment of the known evidence, dating the various structures of the Castle, and a phased plan of the Castle, can be found in the Conservation Plan for the Castle (Jersey Heritage Trust 2008) (for the location of structures mentioned in the text see **Figure 1,** see also **Figure 10, Plate 19**). The focus of the 13th century fortification appears to have been the Keep, located in the far eastern part of the Site along the highest ridge of the outcrop, directly overlooking the sea. The area directly to the west would have constituted the Upper Ward with the Middle Ward the wider area beyond this to the south. To the south again lay the area known as the Lower Ward and the Outer Ward lay to the west of this. It is not known how far north the Outer Ward extended. Various interpretations have been offered for how the known elements of early medieval structures were incorporated into the defences, in particular, whether the tower bases and wall identified by Rybot (1931 and 1950) were part of the Middle Ward, as Rybot believed, or part of the Outer Ward (for example, see Ford 2007, 9). Some additions and modifications are known to have taken place during the 14th to 15th centuries, primarily the addition of the D-shaped bastion by the First Gate and upgrading the accommodation in the Keep, but the basic layout appears to have remained largely the same.

1.3.6 With the development of cannon warfare the Site became increasingly harder to defend due to the adjacent hill of Le Mont St Nicolas, or 'The Mighty Hill', which commanded a higher elevation (**Figure 10, Plate 19**). This led to a considerable re-modelling of the Castle during the Tudor period in order to try and raise the height of the defences (Rushton 2003; Rybot 1947, 8-9). Despite construction of such defences as the Grand Battery in the late 16th century, in 1593 recommendations where made to transfer the expenditure to another site (Rushton 2003, 367-8). Elizabeth Castle in St Helier Bay, therefore, became the principal defence of the island, although Mont Orgueil continued to be used as an administrative centre until the 17th century (Jersey Heritage Trust 2008, 6). A number of prisoners were also held within its walls until 1693 when the prison was moved to St Helier (Le Gros 1870, 10). The Castle was adapted and used as a military garrison in the 18th century but gradually fell into a state of disrepair leading to it becoming a popular tourist attraction by the mid 19th century (Jersey Heritage Trust 2008, 6).

1.3.7 Henry VII granted a charter to Jersey which included the permission for a market to be held 'in front of or near to' Mont Orgueil Castle (Blackstone and Le Quesne 1999, 174). The site appears to have continued in use as a festival site with the Oak Apple Day Festival held on the King's Warren from the 17th century until the early 19th century (Blackstone and Le Quesne 1999, 174).

1.3.8 During the German occupation of Jersey during the Second World War, the Castle was adapted for defence and also to provide some accommodation, and a concrete bunker was built by the harbour to the south (Jersey Heritage Trust 2008, 7).

1.4 Previous Archaeological Work

1.4.1 Numerous excavations have been made in and around the Castle since the early 20th century, particularly those directed by Major N.V.L. Rybot in the 1930s, and those undertaken by the Société Jersiaise in the 1970s. Only those investigations particularly relevant to this evaluation will be discussed here.

1.4.2 In 1930, as part of a number of archaeological investigations, two sections were cut across the defensive ditch that skirts the base of the outcrop. The ditch was found to be 1.2m deep and 3.65m wide, cut into the bedrock and infilled with 'rain-wash, clay and rubble rudely stratified' (Rybot 1931, 364). Amongst the masonry rubble in the ditch a fragment of limestone carving believed to be from a statue was recovered; it still had traces of gilding and blue paint remaining. The excavations also located the base of a tower situated on an outcrop of rock by the north-west corner of the Grand Battery. Previous investigations had located an earlier wall and tower on the north-eastern side of the Grand Battery (Rybot 1931, 366). Further work in this area in 1940 (Rybot 1950) re-exposed this. A trench by the rock outcrop by the north-west corner of the Grand Battery, traced the continuation of the defensive ditch, although tracing its course further eastwards proved to be difficult. Interestingly, the section exposed by the north-west spur showed the fallen masonry overlying a mass of earth which had apparently slid down the slope, and within the lower part of the eroded material was found prehistoric pottery and worked flint; this sequence was reversed in the section exposed by the rocky spur just to the east of this (Rybot 1950).

1.4.3 Excavations in the 1970s (Barton 1984) established a sequence of prehistoric activity underlying the south-western structures of the Middle Ward. The earliest layer identified was a dark, charcoal-rich deposit containing residual middle Neolithic material. Inserted into this was a dry stone wall within an earthen rampart; finds suggested that this was late pre-Roman Iron Age in date (Barton 1984, 230-2).

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1.1 A project design for the work was compiled (Videotext Communications 2010), providing full details of the research aims and methods. A brief summary is provided here.

2.1.2 The aim of the project was to characterise the nature and date of the Site and place it within its historical, geographical and archaeological context. Specific research questions comprise the following:

- if any buildings associated with the Castle survive outside the Castle in the area known as Castle Green
- to what extent the outer curtain wall and associated towers survive along the northern part of the Castle.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Geophysical Survey

3.1.1 Prior to the excavation of evaluation trenches, a geophysical survey was carried out across the Site using a combination of resistance and magnetic survey. The survey grid was tied in to the Ordnance Survey grid using a Trimble real time differential GPS system.

3.2 Landscape and Earthwork Survey

3.2.1 A landscape survey and analysis of the cartographic evidence was undertaken by Stewart Ainsworth, Senior Investigator of the Archaeological Survey and Investigation Team, English Heritage. Where applicable the findings are incorporated into the relevant discussion.

3.3 Evaluation Trenches

3.3.1 Eight trenches of varying sizes were excavated, their locations determined in order to investigate and to clarify geophysical anomalies and address specific research objectives (**Figure 1**).

3.3.2 The trenches were excavated using a combination of machine and hand digging. All machine trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision and ceased at the identification of significant archaeological remains, or at natural geology if this was encountered first. When machine excavation had ceased all trenches were cleaned by hand and archaeological deposits investigated.

3.3.3 At various stages during excavation the deposits were scanned by a metal detector and signals marked in order to facilitate investigation. The excavated up-cast was scanned by metal detector.

3.3.4 All archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* record sheets with a unique numbering system for individual contexts. Trenches were located using a Trimble Real Time Differential GPS survey system. All archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:20 with sections drawn at 1:10. All principal strata and features were related to the Ordnance Survey datum.

3.3.5 A full photographic record of the investigations and individual features was maintained, utilising digital images. The photographic record illustrated both the detail and general context of the archaeology revealed and the Site as a whole.

3.3.6 At the completion of the work, all trenches were reinstated using the excavated soil.

3.3.7 A unique Site code 74153 was agreed prior to the commencement of works. The work was carried out on the 18th-21st May 2010. The archive and all artefacts were subsequently transported to the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury where they were processed and assessed for this report, subject to the conditions of an Export Licence issued by the State of Jersey Customs and Immigration.

3.4 Copyright

3.4.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. You are reminded that you remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Details of individual excavated contexts and features, the full geophysical report (GSB 2010), the summary of the landscape and earthwork survey and details of artefactual and environmental assessments, are retained in the archive. Summaries of the excavated sequences can be found in **Appendix 1**.

4.2 Geophysical Results

Introduction

4.2.1 Geophysical survey was carried out over a total area of less than a hectare using a combination of fluxgate gradiometry, resistance survey and ground penetrating radar (GPR) (**Figures 1-4**).

4.2.2 Conditions for survey varied; the Castle Green was ideal as the ground was under pasture and flat; however the steep slopes of the outer curtain wall proved to be challenging. Problems arose during the resistance survey due to the dry soils; penetration with the probes was difficult resulting in only two grids of data being collected.

4.2.3 It must be noted that any depths referred to in the interpretation of GPR data *are only ever an approximation*. All GPR interpretations are based on analysis of both the raw and filtered time-slice datasets as well as the original radargrams.

Castle Green & Environs – Areas 1 & 2 (Figures 2 and 3)

4.2.4 This area was surveyed in an attempt to locate a ditch associated with the outer wall and any buildings that may be present. The gradiometer data show a negative linear anomaly that was on the postulated alignment of this ditch.

4.2.5 Detecting and interpreting archaeological features from the GPR survey was complicated by the very dry conditions at the time of survey and, in places, the shallow geology. Where the two datasets overlapped, the postulated ditch identified in the magnetic data produced no equivalent anomaly in the GPR results.

4.2.6 Shallow low amplitude linear anomalies running across the green are most likely modern but their exact nature is unclear. The line of a pair of service pipes is very clear across the south-western end of the survey area.

4.2.7 What are believed to be the reflections from geological outcrops are dominant throughout the slices although their limits may be anthropogenically influenced. A low amplitude linear trend through the geological anomalies (1) may be the line of a ditch; however, the orientation is somewhat odd given the lie of the other Castle defences.

4.2.8 At the north-western end of the survey area, and most noticeable in the radargrams, very clearly defined low amplitude zones (2 & 3) are thought to be a facet of 'made' ground at the edges of the green. Given the line of southern zone (3), it is possible that this has clipped a defensive cut feature but the limits of survey preclude any definite interpretation.

4.2.9 In reality, the scale of the landscaping appears to be much greater upon viewing the radargrams: dipping reflectors (the major trends of which are marked by arrows) give an indication of the former topography. It would seem that the green had material brought in and dumped to level it up and produce a steeper, more defensible, eastern approach. The pattern of this built-up overburden is quite complex and in places it is not clear what is born of the former land surface and what is geological variation (although the two are not necessarily mutually exclusive). There are potential ditch or pit-like cuts and zones of strong reflections to be found within and on top of the presumed ground surface (which could be natural crevasses or drains or smaller defensive features) but it is difficult to follow them clearly across the survey area in order to better define their origin. The combined effects of the overburden slope and variations within the slope have produced the complex pattern of anomalies seen within the time-slice, for example (4). It is possible that shallow anomalies (5), in the vicinity of the most dramatic remodelling, are the remnants of structures atop this defensive point.

4.2.10 No evidence for the remains of buildings was found in the GPR data from the Green; it is very likely that any structures in this area were likely to have been of timber construction, thus leaving little geophysical signature. Two confined zones of increased response / high amplitude reflections (6 & 7) stood out at depth, starting to show only beyond 2.0m below ground level. The latter anomaly was excavated and found to be a quarry pit. The other anomaly (6) may therefore also be some form of deep archaeological feature.

4.2.11 The resistance survey, perhaps unsurprisingly, mirrored the GPR results and revealed the broad changes in geology with little that could be identified as potential archaeological remains.

4.2.12 An area to the east, on the lower green, was investigated magnetically and a handful of trends have been identified which appear to form a large circular anomaly. It seems likely that this is broadly associated with the topography.

Grand Battery North-east Flanks – Area 3

4.2.13 Three traverses of GPR data were collected down the north-eastern slopes of the Grand Battery. This had originally been planned to identify the line of a former phase of defences. However it became clear, upon removing the vegetation from the slope, that the lower courses of this wall were still largely extant. The secondary target was then to see if it was possible to identify any kind of rock-cut ditch on the slope running parallel with the walls.

4.2.14 From the data it seems clear that there is no significant overburden on the slopes and that the primary source of variation are natural facets within the geology. There is no obvious cut within the geological reflections that could be defined as a defensive ditch.

Grand Battery – Area 4 (Figure 4)

4.2.15 It has been speculated that an outer wall, and potentially one or more towers, relating to one of the earliest phases of the Castle's development, lie within the fill of the 16th century Grand Battery. In theory, the Grand Battery comprises two roughly concentric walls filled with a vast quantity of rubble and soil; any pre-existing structure may have been simply built around and then engulfed by the fill material. It was of concern that, if the void were completely filled with rubble hardcore, it would be difficult to differentiate any *in-situ* structure from the mass of reflections potentially generated by such a coarse fill.

4.2.16 These fears may have been unfounded; the time-slices show variation across them which would suggest that at least the uppermost layers are not of solid rubble. The eastern end of the battery has revealed a zone of strong broad reflections that stand in stark contrast to the rest of the area.

4.2.17 Whilst the anomalies in the individual time-slices are relatively well-defined, it is by combining the results from over a broader time window which reveals the clearest picture of how the reflections at the eastern end are distributed. There appear to be two main anomaly groups; one is a relatively confined sub-circular distribution (8) whilst the other is a larger, sub-rectangular linear spread (9), surrounding (8). The smaller group has a diameter of approximately 5m – 7m which is consistent with the other early towers identified within the structure of the Castle and as such this could potentially be part of the pre-Battery northern defences. There is no obvious wall line that might be associated with this potential tower structure given that the high amplitude linear anomaly (10) is probably an effect of the adjacent Battery wall.

4.2.18 It is unclear as what the larger feature (9) relates to but it seems to be quite substantial. There are no currently open structures directly beneath this part of the Battery; a set of stairs head down through an arch below but immediately east of the survey area and a well, which lies within a large alcove, is a long way below the western end of the survey grid.

4.2.19 It was expected that the footprint of a former chapel which stood in this area would be recorded; however, this has not been the case. In fact, the western two-thirds of the survey area revealed few clear archaeological responses aside from a rectilinear spread of anomalies (11) and a linear band of response (12). The latter may be a wall line or, perhaps more likely a drain or culvert; it possibly has an extension to the east defined by ephemeral responses (13) but this remains speculative. A drain or service (14) crosses the survey area, possibly connecting up with linear anomalies (15).

Lower Ward – Area 5 (Figure 4)

4.2.20 The GPR results from the Lower Ward lawn were somewhat disappointing. The results show much variation across the area but the distribution of these reflectors makes it difficult to determine exactly what is being imaged. High amplitude anomalies recorded down to around 1.5m below ground level suggest the deposits in this area are particularly disturbed with relatively solid material distributed within; an interpretation consistent with a brief account of limited excavation (W. Rodwell, *pers. comm.*) which revealed a considerable depth of hardcore / 'made' ground.

4.2.21 Beyond 1.5m the broadest and strongest reflectors all seem to originate from a series of relatively planar reflectors, clearly visible in the radargrams. These may well be the same feature running through the data but, owing to its undulating nature, it shows most clearly at different depths across the survey area. This could be the top of the solid geology, although towards 2.0m depth the responses appear to have a comparatively well-defined limit along a curving line (16).

4.2.22 A strange contrast in the overall response strength exists between the eastern third of the survey area and the remainder of the data, at all depths, denoted by another curving line (17). This may be an effect of a former structure on the site or a previous garden layout, which has left the eastern side of the lawn slightly less disturbed or, at least, of a different composition. It is unclear whether the lines of (16) and (17) are related; they could be seen to have a similar arc.

4.2.23 Anomaly (18) has been highlighted, although its origin is unclear, as it sits as a clear reflector within the low amplitude zone down the eastern side of the survey area. It could be an archaeological feature but, without seeing it in a wider context, this remains speculative and it could simply be a geological outcrop.

Conclusions

4.2.24 The geophysical survey at Mont Orgueil has identified a handful of anomalies associated with the Castle - such as a ditch and potential tower foundations. The very dry conditions at the time of survey hampered the resistance and elements of the GPR survey.

4.3 Evaluation Trenches

Introduction

4.3.1 Eight trenches were situated in the vicinity of the Castle. Trench 1 was positioned against the existing wall of the Grand Battery on the north-east side, while Trenches 3, 5 and 6 lay at the base of the mound on the northern

side. Trench 7 lay just below Trench 6 on the edge of an identified earthwork. Trenches 2, 4 and 8 lay within the area commonly known as Castle Green. The size and shape of the trenches varied to account for the varying potential targets that they were sited on and the archaeology subsequently uncovered. Any substantial remains were left *in situ*. The height of the trenches varied considerably ranging from Trench 1, at the foot of the Grand Battery, occupying a height of over 93.4m aSL (above sea level) to Trench 4, on the Castle Green, at a height of 76.2m aSL.

4.3.2 Due to the variation in topography the depth of overlying topsoil was extremely variable ranging from 0.08 to 0.50m in depth. Subsoil was only encountered in Trench 8. Where encountered, the natural geology was loess sand overlying granite bedrock. This bedrock naturally outcropped in a number of places and provides the building platform for the Castle itself.

Trench 1 (Figure 5)

4.3.3 Trench 1 was positioned alongside the remains of a wall (106) just to the north-east of the Grand Battery. Wall (106) is presumed to pre-date the Battery.

4.3.4 The latest event to leave evidence in this trench was the cut for a service trench (104), containing an electric cable which ran between the wall of the Grand Battery (116) and wall (106) (**Figure 5, Plate 1**). This relates to the use of the Castle during the Second World War occupation and was probably used for a searchlight.

4.3.5 Two robber cuts were associated with wall (106) (**Figure 5, Plate 1**). The latest (103) had removed the upper south-eastern end of the wall and contained two backfilling events (102) and (110), of which the latter contained pottery dated between the 14th and 16th centuries. The earlier cut (111) was also the construction cut for the wall of the Grand Battery (116) and had removed the south-western face of (106). This also showed that an initial preparation layer (114) had been constructed at the base of the cut to form a foundation for the wall itself. After construction of the wall the cut was then backfilled with (112), (113) and (118). The sandy component within these deposits is likely to have been derived from the loessic mortar, and this may have come from the demolition of (106), but there is also the possibility that it was also used in the construction of Battery wall (116).

4.3.6 Banked up against the north-east face of wall (106) were layers (107), (108) and (109). While (107) was little different from the topsoil and included modern debris, (108) was a compact, mortar-rich layer which may correspond to a possible ground level. The material beneath this, (109), was quite dark and humic and contained frequent struck flints and prehistoric (Iron Age) pottery, but also a very abraded sherd of early post-medieval Normandy Stoneware (possibly intrusive here). It appears to be reworked material derived from (115), the layer upon which wall (106) was built (**Figure 5, Plate 2**). The large angular granite blocks within it, and its position on the edge of the outcrop, suggest that this is the remains of a possible Iron Age rampart. Datable finds from (115) are exclusively prehistoric, but their condition suggests that these may be redeposited, and this interpretation is supported by the environmental evidence (see below,

Section 6). This material was also seen on the south-west side of the wall, here labelled as (117).

Trench 2 (Figures 2 and 6)

4.3.7 Trench 2 was positioned over a topographic feature which seemed to indicate a possible outer defensive ditch within the Castle Green area.

4.3.8 Excavation revealed an extremely large north-east – south-west aligned defensive ditch (214) cut through the natural granite bedrock (203) (**Figure 6, Plates 3 and 4**). Due to the depth of the feature the trench sides were stepped for health and safety reasons. The ditch was 4.4m wide and nearly 2.5m deep, making it a considerable investment of labour, especially through the hard bedrock. There were no tool marks or other indications of how the granite was quarried out.

4.3.9 The ditch appears to have initially filled with a thin lens of degraded granite which is likely to have been deposited during or immediately after the ditch was cut, as the sides stabilised. A stony deposit (210) above this may have been a deliberate backfilling event or just the deposition of loose material in the near vicinity. Above this and derived from the south-east, where the Castle lies, was a dark organic deposit (209). A sample of this contained an unusual number of charred tubers, suggesting the burning of turfs. Above this was another stony deposit (211) and then a deep silt rich deposit, (208). The latter deposit is likely to represent a prolonged series of silting events with the possible incorporation of dumped material, and the environmental evidence is consistent with this interpretation. It appears to have derived from the Castle side of the ditch. The two deposits above this, (206) and (207), interleaved together, showing erosion and deposition of material from upslope (207) while rubble was being deliberately backfilled from the north-east (206). This relatively fine, clean granite rubble may relate to initial stone preparation during refurbishment of the Castle, or the deliberate demolition of an adjacent bank. The deposit (213) above this was similar in characteristics to (206). Above this was a final silting within the ditch of (204), and above this in turn was a layer (202) which represents material washed down from further upslope; this extended beyond the width of the ditch.

4.3.10 All of this activity in Trench 2 seems to have taken place between the 14th and 16th centuries, on pottery evidence from deposits (207), (209) and (210).

Trench 3 (Figures 6 and 7)

4.3.11 Trench 3 lay at the base of the rock outcrop on which the Castle is built, and the topography suggested that this was a likely setting for a defensive ditch located at the base of the mound. This might correspond to the ditch investigated by Rybot in the 1930s.

4.3.12 Excavation revealed an extremely large north-east – south-west aligned defensive ditch (304) cut through the natural granite bedrock (309) (**Figure 6, Plates 5 and 6**). Due to the depth of the feature the trench sides were stepped for health and safety reasons. The ditch was 4.4m wide and nearly 1.7m deep. There were no tool marks or other indications of how the granite

was quarried out. Due to the topography of the slope the south-east edge was much taller and steeper than the north-west edge.

4.3.13 After a period of initial silting (303), a large dump of stone rubble (308) was backfilled into the ditch. This was possibly debris from masonry reclamation and contained degraded sandy mortar. There then appears to have been a period of stabilisation as a thin layer of topsoil-derived material (307) was washed in from upslope. Another layer (306), possibly derived from a buried soil horizon, also derived from the south-east. Layer (306) extended beyond the upper edge of the ditch where it directly overlay the bedrock (309). Layer (302) was another stone rubble dump very similar to (308) and suggests more demolition and stone reclamation. Finally a sandy, probably mortar-rich layer (305) could be seem coming in from further up the slope and overlying the backfilled ditch. The latter deposit contained a single pottery sherd (14th - 16th century).

Trench 4 (Figures 2 and 6)

4.3.14 Trench 4 was located over a possible linear anomaly identified from geophysics and a strong circular feature identified from the Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey (**Figure 3, 2.0-2.5m time slice**).

4.3.15 No distinct linear feature could be found. Instead, a series of made and modified ground layers ((402), (403), (416), (415), (417) and (418)) were revealed, suggesting that this area has been levelled (**Figure 6, Plate 7**). Layers (403), (415) and (416) were all relatively stony and may incorporate stone-working debris. A hollow between layers (416) and (403) was filled with the fine sediment layer (402) and it may have been the contrast between these deposits which gave the linear geophysical response. Towards the north-west end of the trench two further fine sediment layers (417) and (418) could be seen. Layers (418) and (403) overlay two buried soils, (404) and (405), which are likely to represent the medieval ground surface (although no finds were recovered). Some small fragments of hazelnut shell were the only charred remains recovered from the environmental samples from each of these deposits. The natural geology beneath the buried soils, (406), was loess rather than bedrock.

4.3.16 Cut through layer (418) and the medieval ground surface beneath was a large quarry pit (413) (**Figure 6, Plate 8**). Although not fully exposed in plan, the geophysical survey suggests that the pit was around 4m in diameter. It appears to have been dug to quarry the natural loess mixed in the sandy mortar used in the Castle, and as such it is likely to have coincided with a period of rebuilding and refurbishment. As seen in Trench 1, this sandy mortar was often used for internal bonding rather than external pointing and cannot be specifically connected to any one phase of the Castle's history. A dump of shale rubble (408) within the pit is likely to be the source of the strong GPR response. The depth of the upper fill of the pit immediately above this (407) suggests that this was also a deliberate backfill event, while the lower pit fills (409), (410), (411) and (412) are more suggestive of the pit being left open for a while before it was backfilled. The base of the pit was cut through a much harder loess (414) than that encountered in the north-east end of the trench. Fill (410) contained sherds of Normandy Stoneware, with a date range probably no later than 15th/16th century.

Trench 5 (Figures 7 and 8)

4.3.17 Trench 5 examined a tower base on the edge of the mound, just to the east of Trench 3 (**Figure 7, Plate 9**). The wall itself (504) was relatively narrow, and appears to have formed almost a facing layer, whereas a mortar and rubble layer (517) within the structure appears to have formed the base of the tower itself (**Figure 8, Plate 10**). Wall (504) can be seen to have been built directly upon the bedrock and deposit (503) appears to have been deliberately banked up against the lower section, presumably to consolidate and support the foundations (**Figure 8, Plate 11**). This deposit contained a single pottery sherd (14th – 16th century).

4.3.18 A number of deposits, (506), (510), (507), (508) and (509), were associated with the robbing and demolition of the tower but, interestingly, some of the material within these deposits appears to be demolition debris from the dismantling of a different structure. In particular (507) was predominantly composed of degraded burnt shelly mortar, unlike the mortar seen in the remaining sections of (504) or (517).

4.3.19 A series of layers ((511), (512), (513), (514), (515) and (516)) seem to have accumulated and been deposited from upslope. A number of these layers, but particularly (512), contained degraded loessic mortar, suggesting episodes of building or refurbishment higher up on the Castle mound.

Trench 6 (Figures 7 and 8)

4.3.20 Trench 6 was located in order to view another section through the ditch already seen in Trench 3 (**Figure 7, Plate 9**). It was also hoped that more dating evidence could be obtained.

4.3.21 Excavation revealed an extremely large north-west – south-east aligned defensive ditch (608) with its base cut through the natural granite bedrock (611) (**Figure 8, Plates 12 and 13**). Due to the depth of the feature the trench sides were stepped for health and safety reasons. The edges of the ditch were not clearly defined, but the width was approximately was 7.30m wide and 2.25m deep. There were no tool marks or other indications of how the granite was quarried out.

4.3.22 Initially two low-energy, silt-rich deposits accumulated at the base of the cut; (606) and (607). Layer (606) contained sherds of Normandy Stoneware, probably dating no later than 15th/16th century. This was followed by a large deliberate backfilling event of stone rubble (605), similar to (308) in Trench 3. This deliberate backfilling event was followed by (604), a fine sandy deposit washed in from upslope. Above this was (603), another rubble deposit, possibly linked to masonry reclamation. The southern, upslope edge of this included lenses of sand, suggesting that this represents a series of episodes of deposition rather than a single event. Layer (603) produced a large pottery assemblage (70) sherds), mostly comprising Normandy Stoneware and Normandy Smooth ware, with a few sherds of coarse red and white earthenwares; the date range is likely to be 15th to 16th, perhaps extending into the 17th century. Finally, a dark silty deposit (602) washed in from the southern edge.

4.3.23 In contrast to the relatively sparse finds from the ditch section in Trench 3, large amounts of animal bone and other domestic debris were found within

rubble deposit (603). This suggests that this section of the ditch was closer to the kitchen area of the Castle.

4.3.24 A service trench (609) dating to the Second World War could be seen running on a north-west – south-east alignment across the trench (**Figure 8, Plate 13**). This contained an electric cable and is thought to be the continuation of the service trench (104) seen in Trench 1.

Trench 7 (Figures 7 and 8)

4.3.25 Trench 7 was targeted on a possible arrowhead bastion identified from the topographic survey. The overlying topsoil (701) was removed to expose the structure, but the structure itself was not disturbed. A definite earthwork structure was revealed with some variation in the material used to construct the southern face (704), central core (706) and northern edge (705) (**Figure 8, Plate 14**). In the upper surface of (706) a piece of modern pottery and an iron tin could be seen (but were not removed).

Trench 8 (Figure 8)

4.3.26 Trench 8 was designed to discover whether the steep slope on the north-east edge of the area known as Castle Green was due to natural topography, part of the medieval defences or of later date. A narrow trench was excavated across the slope to a maximum depth of 1.14m and found a series of made ground deposits (**Figure 8, Plate 15**). Material from these suggests that these are all the result of modern early 20th century landscaping, probably to form a terrace.

4.3.27 The natural geology was not reached in this trench. The lowest deposit encountered, (810), contained fragments of brick.

5 FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Finds were recovered from all eight of the trenches excavated, although the distribution was uneven, and few finds were recovered from Trenches 3, 4, 7 or 8. The date range of the assemblage is predominantly of medieval to post-medieval date, with a few residual prehistoric items.

5.1.2 A high proportion of the assemblage (approximately two-third) came from topsoil contexts or modern disturbance. Other finds came from stratified deposits.

5.1.3 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and totals by material type and by trench are presented in **Table 1**. Following quantification, all finds have been at least visually scanned, in order to ascertain their nature, probable date range, and condition. Spot dates have been recorded for datable material (pottery; coins, metalwork). This information provides the basis for an assessment of the potential of the finds assemblage to contribute to an understanding of the Site, with particular reference to the construction and occupation of the Castle.

5.2 Pottery

5.2.1 The pottery assemblage includes material of prehistoric medieval and post-medieval date. The assemblage has been quantified by ware type, noting the presence of diagnostic forms; totals are given in **Table 2**. From the medieval period onwards, much of the assemblage was supplied from the adjacent parts of France, i.e. Normandy, with a little coming from further south in the Saintonge region.

5.2.2 Condition ranges from fair to good. The prehistoric sherds have suffered a relatively high degree of surface and edge abrasion, consistent with a certain amount of reworking and redeposition; these sherds in any case are in softer-fired fabrics than the medieval and later wares. The latter show less abrasion, although the assemblage is still fragmentary, and no profiles could be reconstructed.

Prehistoric

5.2.3 Thirty-seven sherds have been identified as of prehistoric date. All but two of these came from Trench 1, mainly from buried ground surface (115) on which wall (106) was built (7 sherds), and from the layers subsequently banked up against wall (106) (22 sherds). All the sherds are in moderately coarse, sandy fabrics, and there are no diagnostic pieces present; this small group has therefore been broadly dated as Iron Age on fabric grounds alone.

5.2.4 The sherds are abraded and have the appearance of having been redeposited, both in buried ground surface (115) and in the later layers, which supports the conclusions drawn from the environmental data, that ground surface (115) is later than prehistoric (see below, **Section 6**). Two other sherds came, respectively, from Trenches 2 (ditch 214) and 7 (topsoil), both residual finds.

Medieval

5.2.5 The medieval assemblage is relatively small (60 sherds), and consists largely of sherds in pale-firing (creamy/buff) fabrics with coarse quartz inclusions, which fall within the Normandy Gritty tradition. Vessel forms comprise jars (one lid-seated) and jugs. One of the jugs has a hollow rod handle, a feature common on Normandy Gritty ware but also in the succeeding stoneware tradition (see below). Normandy Gritty ware has a lengthy date range from at least the 10th century through the medieval period. All sherds appear to have occurred residually with later material, for example in ditches (214) and (608).

5.2.6 Alongside the Normandy Gritty wares are five sherds in miscellaneous coarseware fabrics (prominent quartz inclusions) which may also be variants of the Normandy Gritty tradition, and a small group (16 sherds) of miscellaneous sandy wares which do not fit comfortably within the other groups as defined. Diagnostic pieces include a tripod foot (Trench 5 topsoil) and a possible costrel rim (Trench 6 topsoil).

Late medieval to post-medieval

5.2.7 The majority of the assemblage (362 sherds) appears to date within the range of late medieval to early post-medieval, i.e. *c.* 14th to 16th or perhaps

17th century. The two dominant wares are a fine-textured, generally partially oxidised ware (Normandy Smooth ware); and what appears to be the same type, but fired to a purple/brown colour and a near-stoneware hardness (Normandy Stoneware). Both types are found together here, and have a probable source in the neighbouring Cotentin peninsula (Burns 1991), developing directly from the Normandy Gritty tradition – hollow rod handles, for example, continue in production in these later traditions.

5.2.8 The smooth wares are used for jars, jugs and flanged bowls/dishes; there is also one lid. Handles are either hollow rod, or strap forms; one has been rolled over on one side, and carries decoration in the form of finely incised oblique lines. All of these diagnostic forms came from Trench 6, from the topsoil and from the fill of ditch (608). The stonewares appear in jar and jug forms, the latter again with hollow rod handles. Again, a high proportion was found in Trench 6, alongside the smooth wares. This large deposit from Trench 6 came mostly from the large defensive ditch (608), alongside similar quantities of animal bone, and could suggest that this part of the ditch was adjacent to the kitchen area of the Castle, and marks the point at which kitchen refuse was discarded, at least at this period. Other sherds came largely from topsoil and subsoil contexts. Although the stonewares have a date range extending into the modern period, the absence, from the largest groups in Trench 6, of any later post-medieval wares, suggests a date range extending no later than the 16th century for most if not all stoneware sherds.

5.2.9 Other late medieval or early post-medieval wares include a few coarse redwares (a jug, an oval dish, and a possible chamberpot), some black-glazed, and one Verwood-type earthenware from East Dorset (Algar *et al*. 1987). There is also one sherd in a white-firing earthenware which could possibly be from the 17th/18th century East Holme pottery in south-east Dorset (Terry 1987). Identifiable French wares include three sherds of green-glazed Saintonge ware (a bowl, and a flanged dish), and a possible sherd from a Martincamp flask (Hurst *et al*. 1986, 102-4, type I). There is one sherd from a Raeren stoneware mug or jug.

5.2.10 From the 18th century there are three sherds of white salt glaze and one sherd of tinglazed earthenware, and there is a group of modern refined wares. All these later wares came from topsoil or subsoil contexts, or from modern cut (104), apart from two sherds in the soil accumulation (107) against wall (106).

5.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

5.3.1 The CBM includes three flat roof tiles, three ridge tiles (two of them glazed and one crested) and three other curved fragments probably also from ridge tiles. All these are likely to be of later medieval or early post-medieval date. Two further fragments are undiagnostic.

5.4 Clay Pipe

5.4.1 Of the clay pipe recovered, all fragments except one are from plain stems. The exception (from subsoil layer 802) is a small fragment from a stem/bowl junction, preserving the spur (stamped with sunburst or wheel motifs in relief) and the base of the bowl, which is decorated with moulded grape and foliage motifs. This item is probably of 19th century date.

5.5 Worked and Burnt Flint

5.5.1 A small assemblage of prehistoric worked flint was recovered, nearly all from Trench 1 (33 pieces) where it was found in buried ground surface (115) and the layers subsequently banked against wall (106). These pieces from Trench 1 include a very small flake from a ground axe (layer 109), and a chisel arrowhead (old ground surface 115), both of late Neolithic date. Other pieces comprise waste flakes which are not chronologically distinctive.

5.5.2 The worked flint serves to confirm prehistoric activity in or in the vicinity of Trench 1, and augments the prehistoric pottery from the same area, although not contemporaneous with the latter.

5.5.3 A few pieces of burnt, unworked flint were also recovered. This material type is intrinsically undated, but is frequently taken as an indicator of prehistoric activity. In this instance, as most of the burnt flint came from Trench 1, alongside the worked flint and prehistoric pottery, a prehistoric date seems likely.

5.6 Stone

5.6.1 A high proportion of the stone recovered comprises roofing slate. One tile is complete (205 x 150mm); this example has a pointed head and a single peg hole located centrally just below the point; a second example from the same context is 115mm wide, but has broken across the peg hole at the top (surviving length 215mm). All the rest of the slate comprises smaller fragments, most with peg holes. Samples of the roofing slates were identified as a micaceous siltstone, probably from the Jersey Shales, a pre-Cambrian formation that outcrops close to the Site.

5.6.2 One piece of slate appears to have been inscribed, although the design is unclear. This piece was identified as a mudstone, probably a version of the siltstone roofing slates and from the same formation.

5.6.3 One other piece of worked stone was recovered, a small piece apparently from a piece of figurative sculpture; it carries a pattern of leaves, scales or feathers. This is a Middle Jurassic (Bathonian) freestone from the north French coast (but not Caen stone).

5.6.4 The remaining pieces recovered show no obvious signs of working (although one is a rounded pebble that just might have been utilised). Most are in igneous rocks of types that outcrop locally to the Site, such as porphyritic microgranite, or La Rocque Granite (or a variant thereof); there are also two fragments of a cretaceous rock from the chalk or greensand of the north French coast around Normandy.

5.7 Glass

5.7.1 All of the glass recovered is post-medieval. The earliest fragments are two from green wine bottles of later 17th to 18th century date (Trench 3 topsoil, ditch 304). The remainder comprises fragments of modern bottles and jars, with a few fragments of window glass.

5.8 Metalwork

Coins

5.8.1 Of the 11 coins recovered, eight are of 19th or 20th century date, ranging in date from 1806 to 1975 (five British, two French and one from Guernsey).

5.8.2 Three coins are earlier in date, comprising two medieval coins and a jeton (**Table 3**). All three were recovered from metal detecting of the spoil from Trench 6. The two coins are hammered silver, and show some signs of wear. The jeton is copper alloy, and is in good condition.

5.8.3 The earliest coin (Object 15, Trench 6 topsoil) is a silver denier struck by Phillip II Augustus of France (AD 1180 – 1225). A second silver coin (Object 16) from the same context is an Anglo-Gallic denier struck at Aquitaine on behalf of either Henry IV, Henry V or Henry VI of England, between AD 1399 and 1471. Also recovered was a copper alloy jeton (Object 11) struck in Paris between *c.* AD 1418 and 1437.

5.8.4 Jetons were reckoning counters used in medieval accounting and mathematical calculations. They were used in conjunction with checkerboards or cloths in order to record values and sums of money. Specialist tokens for this purpose were produced from the late 13th century onwards, and they were in widespread use from the 14th century until the late 17th century, when they were made redundant by the increasing spread of Arabic numerals. Nuremberg took over from Paris and Tournai as the main European centre for jeton manufacture in the 16th century. Prior to this, designs on jetons usually reflected those on contemporary coins, and jetons were often minted under government authority.

5.8.5 The small assemblage of coins recovered can tell us little about the development of the site itself, beyond confirming its medieval origins and emphasising the French influence on life in the Castle. Interestingly, the earliest coin recovered is broadly contemporary with the founding of the Castle early in the 13th century.

Silver, copper alloy, aluminium

5.8.6 Apart from the coins, there are 21 objects in silver, copper alloy and aluminium. These are largely of modern date (suntan cream tube, washer, button, ring-pull from drinks can, corner binding), or are undatable (miscellaneous strips and other fragments). The silver object is a necklace clasp in marcasite inlayed in marked sterling silver, probably of 19th century date. All of the modern items came from topsoil contexts; there were a few undiagnostic scraps from ditch (214).

5.8.7 There is also a small, plain chape, made from a single folded sheet of copper alloy (Trench 6, topsoil), from a belt or, less probably, from a scabbard for a bladed weapon (sword, dagger or knife). The latter identification seems less likely as there are two rivet holes at the top of the object, which would have obstructed the blade in any scabbard. A late medieval or early post-medieval date seems likely for this object.

Lead

5.8.8 The lead includes 14 round shot (both pistol and musket, some impacted) and two bullets. The remainder comprises sheet fragments and offcuts, and melted (casting) waste.

Iron

5.8.9 Most of the ironwork consists of nails (84 examples, 11 with attached diamond-shaped roves), with other structural items (joiner's dog, wire) and miscellaneous scraps. There are fragments of two vessels (probably storage cans), and a knife. Most objects came from topsoil contexts.

5.9 Animal Bone

Introduction

5.9.1 A total of 259 fragments (or 3.879kg) of animal bone were recovered from the site. Once conjoins are taken into account this falls to 212 fragments (**Table 4**). Most of this material was hand-collected during the normal course of excavation; the rest was retrieved from the sieved residues of two bulk soil samples. The sieved material is all small unidentifiable splinters of bone.

5.9.2 Approximately half of the assemblage is from secure medieval and post-medieval contexts, and the rest is from modern topsoil and a service trench.

Methods

5.9.3 The assemblage was rapid scanned and the following information quantified were applicable: species, skeletal element, preservation condition, fusion data, tooth ageing data, butchery marks, metrical data, gnawing, burning, surface condition, pathology and non-metric traits. This information was directly recorded into a relational database (in MS Access) and cross-referenced with relevant contextual information and spot dating evidence.

Results

Preservation condition

5.9.4 The general preservation condition of the animal bone assemblage is good; bones have intact cortical surfaces and fine surface details such as knife cuts are clear and easily observed. Gnaw marks were observed on just 3% of bone fragments. A further 4% of fragments were recorded as burnt.

Medieval

5.9.5 Twenty-four fragments of animal bone were recovered from ten separate medieval contexts. Identified species include cattle, sheep, pig, dog and duck. Of note is the canine from a male pig from ditch fill (208) (ditch 214) and the tibia from a small dog from demolition layer (502).

Post-medieval

5.9.6 Fifty fragments of animal bone were recovered from four post-medieval contexts, although the majority (80%) are from fill (603) of ditch (608). Most of the identifiable bones from this deposit belong to cattle. They include two distal humeri from large adult animals, three femora shafts, two of which are from calves, and fragments of pelvis, metatarsal, calcaneus and astragalus. A small number of sheep and pig bones, a single domestic fowl femur were also recovered from this deposit.

5.9.7 One worked bone fragment was recovered from robber cut (103). The piece is fashioned from the shaft of a large mammal long bone that has been trimmed to form a flat square measuring approximately 46mmx19mmx4mm. One surface is scored with a series of fine diagonal lines and although incomplete it probably formed part of a composite object.

Modern

5.9.8 The modern part of the assemblage comprises 138 fragments, most of which were from topsoil. Cattle and sheep bones are common, while pig bones are rare. The cattle bone assemblage includes several bones from a calf. Other identified species include horse, dog, cat, rabbit (probably intrusive), domestic fowl and duck. A vertebra and pharyngeal bone from a fish - ballan wrasse (*Labrus bergylta*) - were also identified.

5.10 Marine Shell

5.10.1 Three different species were identified: scallop (1), limpet (9) and oyster (29). Amongst the latter, both right and left valves are represented, i.e. both preparation and consumption waste, although the left valves (consumption) are in the majority.

5.11 Other Finds

5.11.1 Other finds comprise a single small scrap of leather, from a modern shoe sole (Trench 4 topsoil); and a tiny amount of ironworking slag (ditch 214).

6 PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL SUMMARY

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Five samples were taken from features of possible prehistoric and medieval date. Samples were taken from defensive ditch (214), a buried soil (405) and a possible prehistoric land surface (115) below the rampart. Bulk samples were processed for the extraction of charred plant remains and charcoal.

6.1.2 Bulk samples of between 7 and 25 litres were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. Flots were carefully scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the presence of charred remains quantified (**Table 5**) to record the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997).

6.2 Results and Discussion

6.2.1 Detailed results are tabulated in **Table 5**. Cereal remains were noted in two samples: a small number of free-threshing wheat and rye grains were noted in a sample within fill (208) from ditch (214), while a much more substantial deposit of free-threshing wheat and barley grain was recovered from the possible prehistoric land surface or rampart remnant (layer 115). The presence of relatively large numbers of free-threshing, bread or rivet wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*) type grain in layer (115) would argue against it being prehistoric in date. While free-threshing wheat is recorded in

prehistoric assemblages it tends to be secondary to and generally a contaminant of spelt or emmer wheat (*Triticum spelta/dicoccum*), neither of which were present here. Weeds were few in number in these samples and it is likely that processed grain is represented. A number of hazelnut shell fragments in layer (115) may represent food waste. Hazelnut shell fragments were the only plant remains noted in two small flots from layers (404) and (405).

6.2.2 An unusual deposit was recovered from fill (209) within ditch (214). The sample was taken from a context recognised on site to consist of a dark, organic-rich deposit which was in contrast to the rest of the fill. The flot consisted largely of charred tubers, rhizomes, stem fragments and weed seeds. A large number of tubers were tentatively identified as those from lesser celandine (*Ranunculus ficaria*). Identification was based on gross morphology of the tubers which were globular to slightly elongate in form, occasionally with short lengths of linear root. A number were broken and displayed a clear cellular structure internally which compared well with modern examples of celandine. In addition a number of grass and sedge type rhizomes and occasional stem segments were also noted. A large number of weed seeds were also present in this sample including frequent grasses but also seeds of Brassicaceae (cabbage family), ribwort/hoary plantain (*Plantago lanceolata/media*), docks and sheep's sorrel (*Rumex* sp., *Rumex acetosella*), weld/mignonettes (Reseda sp.), vetches/tares and medick/clover/trefoils type leguminous weeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp., *Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus* sp.) and cat's ears (*Hypochaeris* cf. *glabra*). This range of species is likely to derive from grassland habitat. On the other hand, there were a few seeds of stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), a troublesome weed of medieval arable fields. Lesser celandine is a spring flowering, low-growing herbaceous plant which has died back by early summer leaving nothing growing on the surface. The tubers lie just below or at the surface and are unlikely to be pulled up during weeding of a well spaced arable crop. They do pull up easily with tightly knitted turfs or sods of grasses. This deposit is therefore characteristic of burnt turfs or soda of grass and grassland plants, including the tubers of lesser celandine. The presence of a seed of stinking camomile would suggest that some arable weed waste is also present.

6.3 Conclusions

6.3.1 The bulk samples examined have produced a varied assemblage providing information concerning the arable economy and diet of the inhabitants, but also producing an unusual sample of burnt turfs or sods of grass. Whole processed grain of free-threshing wheat, barley and possibly some rye was being brought into the Site, while the diet may have been supplemented by hazelnuts.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Although limited in its extent this evaluation was able to provide some valuable information about the early northern defensives and provide some indications of the history and formation of the Castle Green. In addition some evidence for prehistoric activity was also encountered.

7.2 Possible prehistoric activity

7.2.1 Traces of Neolithic and Iron Age activity have previously been identified on the Site, in particular the discovery of a stone and earth rampart beneath the buildings of the Middle Ward (Barton 1984, 230-2) (**Figure 1**). The stone and earth deposits (117) and (115) in Trench 1 were thought to represent a similar feature. However, despite the presence of prehistoric (?Iron Age) pottery and struck flint, the environmental evidence suggests that they were in fact later in date, and the abraded condition of the pottery sherds would be consistent with this interpretation. Since the presumed medieval wall appears to have used (115/117) as a foundation, it may be that this deposit was reworked in the early medieval period. The topography and prevalence of prehistoric finds here strongly suggest that this was originally the location of an Iron Age rampart.

7.3 Medieval activity

7.3.1 An earlier wall (106) was located in Trench 1, the south-west face of which had been disturbed by the construction of the wall of the Grand Battery, (116) (**Figure 8, Plate 16**). This earlier wall (106) equates to the wall identified by Rybot (1931). After vegetation clearance, the tower base to the west of wall (106), shown by Rybot (1931, 365) to be on the line of this wall, was also visible (**Figure 9, Plate 17**). The continuing line of the curtain wall to the east is less certain. While the tower base located in Trench 5 appears to be that mentioned by Rybot in 1931, his sketches and plans made in 1950 seem to indicate that the wall line lies closer to the wall of the Grand Battery, therefore potentially linking to the tower base visible beneath the north-west corner of the Grand Battery.

7.3.2 The line of the defences beyond this point is also unclear - whether the wall then stretched across to the First Gate, thus creating an Outer Ward which stretched along the entire eastern side of the Castle, or whether the wall linked to the Bell Tower to the south. Although modified and incorporated in the Grand Battery, the Bell Tower is a later medieval structure, identifiable by the arrow-loops at the lower level (Jersey Heritage Trust 2008, 175-6). To the east of Trench 1 is the junction between the Grand Battery and the North-East Outworks beyond. The section of wall between them does not appear to be the same phase as either and clearly incorporates a blocked up doorway with a wide spanning arch (**Figure 9, Plate 18**). This section of wall is on the line of the medieval wall. On the continued alignment of this wall, and on the eastward side of the North-East Outworks, are the remains of an early 14th century postern (Jersey Heritage Trust 2008, 202-3).

7.3.3 Beneath the tower base at the north-west corner of the Grand Battery was another tower base, Trench 5, first identified by Rybot in 1931 (**Figure 9, Plate 18**). This was believed by Rybot to be an individual defensive element but has been reinterpreted by later authors as part of the defences of the Outer Ward (Jersey Heritage Trust 2008, 174). It is curious to have two towers in such close proximity to each other even if divided by over 10m in height. Some of the deposits within Trench 5 appear to relate to the demolition of a different structure and, crucially, one that used shelly mortar. Due to the absence of natural sources of lime on the island, crushed and burnt shell was used to make mortar up to the 14th century (W. Rodwell *pers. comm.*). The visible mortar used in the tower base in Trench 5 uses

the later sandy mortar. It is possible that the redeposited shelly mortar found in Trench 5 was derived from the tower above, suggesting that this is an early medieval structure.

7.3.4 A possible unknown tower was located within the Grand Battery by the GPR survey. It is not clear whether this would form part of the defences for the Upper or Middle Ward.

7.3.5 Trenches 3 and 6 confirmed the presence of a large defensive ditch around the base of the granite outcrop. Aspects of the natural topography had clearly been utilised in placement and this feature. The amount of masonry rubble and mortar within the backfill of this ditch suggest that they may have gone out of use and have been demolished during the re-modelling of the Castle in the Tudor period. The finds data from the ditch is consistent with this interpretation; it produced an assemblage, concentrated in Trench 6, dating between the 14th and 16th centuries, but with a probable emphasis on the latter part of that period. It must also be considered that when the ditches were initially quarried, the granite extracted may well have been used to construct some of the early masonry defences.

7.3.6 A second defensive ditch, previously unknown, was revealed in Trench 2. Dating evidence from this ditch was limited to a single pottery sherd, broadly dated as late medieval (14th to 15th century). In common with the ditch as seen in Trenches 3 and 6, it appears to have been deliberately backfilled with rubble. At the same time as this occurred, there seems to have been activity to the south-east, causing the erosion of material from upslope. Rybot (1947, 10-11) refers to a palisade on approximately this alignment, 'stoutly built and looped for archers', but he does not make clear from where he derived this information. There is a documentary reference from 1225 referring to 1000 trunks being provided from one of the royal forests to be shipped to Guernsey and Jersey for the construction of palisades, but the exact destination of this timber remains unclear (Dixon *et al.* 1998, 2-3).

7.3.7 A large pit, identified from GPR survey, was considered to be a quarry pit dug in order to extract the sandy loess. This suggests that it was dug during a period of construction or re-modelling of the Castle and used to provide sand for mortar. This kind of mortar is not chronologically diagnostic (W. Rodwell *pers. comm.*), and so the pit could relate to any of the phases of construction from the late medieval to the post-medieval period.

7.4 Post-medieval activity

7.4.1 Trench 1 also exposed some of the lower part of the north-east wall of the Grand Battery (116), though the base of the wall was not exposed. The construction cut for this wall was seen to disturb the south-western face of a earlier wall (106).

7.5 Modern activity and the Second World War

7.5.1 The earthwork (Trench 7) identified in the topographic survey as a possible arrowhead bastion contained modern material in its upper formation deposits suggesting that it may instead be a later gun emplacement.

7.5.2 Considerable quantities of modern china and porcelain were obtained from the subsoil in Trench 8 suggesting modern activity in the near vicinity of this trench. Additionally, brick fragments from the lowest fill excavated in this trench suggest that the terrace is a post-medieval construct. Evidence from this trench, Trench 4 and the GPR survey would therefore suggest that the Castle Green has been re-landscaped since the medieval period. Documentary sources refer to fêtes being held here (Blackstone and Le Quesne 1999, 174).

7.5.3 A service trench and associated cable were seen in both Trenches 1 and 6. This was thought to relate to the German occupation of the Castle in the Second World War when many aspects of the Site were modified in order to provide observation posts, gun emplacements and accommodation.

7.6 Conclusions

7.6.1 No evidence for any buildings associated with the Castle were identified in the area known as Castle Green. Condition hampered the usefulness of the ground penetrating radar survey and although some possible features were identified they could not be classified as archaeological with any certainty. What did become clear was that the platform which forms the Castle Green had been artificially constructed. In Trench 4 between 0.38-0.60m of later soils and deposits overlay what was believed to be the medieval ground surface, while fragments of brick within (810), the limit of excavation in Trench 8, suggest that much of the terrace is post-medieval in origin.

7.6.2 This evaluation does indicate that the northern curtain wall does survive to some height along side the north wall of the Grand Battery. It also identified remnants of defensive towers surviving in Trench 5, and the base of the tower further to the south-east was also re-exposed and located. The possible base of a tower above Trench 5, beneath the north-west corner of the Grand Battery was also located. GPR survey suggested the presence of a previously unknown tower base within the area of the Grand Battery, just to the south of Trench 1.

7.6.3 As well as two interventions across the defensive ditch known to lie at the base of the outcrop, the evaluation also identified a second defensive ditch running across the area of the Castle Green. This re-enforces the idea that the level area seen today the results of post-medieval or modern landscaping.

8 RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1.1 The results of the evaluation, although limited, warrant further dissemination. No further analysis of the stratigraphic records, finds or environmental data is proposed, but it is recommended that a short summary report, based on the information presented in this assessment report, should be submitted for publication in the annual journal of the Société Jersiaise.

8.1.2 The summary report would be in the region of 3000 words of narrative text, with one or two accompanying plans. Artefactual and environmental information would be integrated into the narrative text as appropriate.

9 ARCHIVE

9.1.1 The excavated material and archive, including plans, photographs and written records, are currently held at the Wessex Archaeology offices under the project code 74153. The artefacts are held subject to the conditions of an Export Licence issued by the State of Jersey Customs and Immigration.

9.1.2 It is intended that the archive will be deposited with the Jersey Heritage Trust Museum, and the archive has been prepared in accordance with the *Guidelines for the Preparation and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* with Jersey Heritage (2008).

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Table 1: Finds totals by material type and by trench (number / weight in grammes)

Material	Tr. 1	Tr. 2	Tr. 3	Tr. 4	Tr. 5	Tr. 6	Tr. 7	Tr. 8	Total
Pottery	88/934	38/490	12/176	19/429	30/462	230/3297	24/218	18/520	459/6526
Prehistoric	*35/271*	*1/12*	-	-	-	-	*1/10*	-	*37/293*
Medieval	*5/24*	*3/11*	-	*2/9*	*1/41*	*38/404*	*11/95*	-	*60/584*
Late medieval/Post-medieval	*48/639*	*34/467*	*12/176*	*17/420*	*29/421*	*192/2893*	*12/113*	*18/522*	*362/5649*
Ceramic Building Material	2/73	2/13	-	-	2/271	6/256	1/23	-	13/636
Mortar	-	-	-	-	33/749	-	-	-	33/749
Clay Pipe	11/33	1/2	-	1/2	-	-	-	1/4	14/41
Worked Flint	33/209	2/19	-	-	1/8	1/6	-	-	37/242
Burnt Flint	7/26	-	-	-	-	1/6	-	-	8/32
Stone	4/749	4/878	1/205	1/8	7/92	10/4523	5/138	-	32/6590
Glass	2/81	-	2/6	2/7	10/115	-	-	1/3	17/212
Slag	-	6/11	-	-	-	-	-	-	6/11
Metalwork	9	29	17	22	24	52	3	-	156
Coins	-	*2*	*1*	-	-	*4*	-	-	*7*
Silver	-	-	-	-	-	*1*	-	-	*1*
Copper Alloy	*1*	*3*	*1*	*1*	*2*	*2*	*1*	-	*11*
Lead	-	*4*	*3*	*2*	*12*	*8*	-	-	*29*
Iron	*8*	*20*	*12*	*19*	*5*	*35*	*2*	-	*101*
Other metal	-	-	-	-	*5*	*2*	-	-	*7*
Leather	-	-	-	1/2	-	-	-	-	1/2
Animal Bone	33/221	19/84	3/87	3/7	15/238	180/3025	6/217	-	259/3879
Shell	3/101	3/51	4/175	-	12/246	16/648	1/27	-	39/1248

Table 2: Pottery totals by ware type

Date	Ware	Number	Weight (g)
PREHISTORIC	Prehistoric sandy wares	37	293
MEDIEVAL	Gritty whiteware	39	277
	Medieval coarseware	5	24
	Misc sandy wares	16	283
	sub-total medieval	*60*	*584*
LATE MEDIEVAL / POST-MEDIEVAL	Black-glazed redware	5	53
	Creamware	5	49
	Normandy Smooth ware	174	2450
	Martincamp flask	1	7
	Modern stoneware	3	165
	Pearlware	3	26
	Porcelain	1	64
	Normandy Stoneware	112	1471
	Saintonge whiteware	3	68
	Raeren stoneware	1	16
	Redware	23	679
	Refined whiteware	20	523
	Tinglazed earthenware	1	4
	Verwood-type earthenware	1	7
	White earthenware	1	9
	White salt glaze	3	27
	Yellow ware	5	31
	sub-total post-medieval	*362*	*5649*
	OVERALL TOTAL	**459**	**6526**

Table 3: The medieval coins and tokens

Obj No	*Context*	*Metal*	*Denomination*	*Diameter*	*Weight*	*Issuer*	*Description*	*Mint*	*Issue Date*	*References*
11	601	Cu Alloy	Jeton	26	1.64g	Unknown	O: Crown inscribed AVE. +AVE MARIA GRASIA PLNEA DN R: Double stranded arcuate cross feuilly, rose at centre, large lis in each angle. No margin.	Unknown	c. AD 1418 - 1437	cf Mitchener 535
15	601	Silver	Denier	18	0.41g	Phillip II, Augustus	O: Short cross. PHILLIPVSREX R: Central chatel tournais Denier of Phillip II, reverse uncertain	Unknown	AD 1180 - 1225	/
16	601	Silver	Denier	19	0.53g	Henry IV/V or VI	O: Central half protrait holding a sword. HE (NRICVS R ANGL) E R: Central cross with two leopards and two lis. (FRA CIA) DNS AQ V irregular flan. Anglo Gallic coinage	Aquitaine	AD 1399 - 1471	/

Table 4: Number of identified animal bone species present (or NISP) by period

Species	medieval	post-medieval	modern	Total
cattle	1	15	21	37
sheep/goat	1	9	20	30
pig	3	2	3	8
horse			1	1
dog	1	1	6	8
cat			1	1
rabbit			1	1
domestic fowl		1	6	7
duck	1		1	2
ballan wrasse			2	2
Total identified	*7*	*28*	*62*	*97*
Total unidentified	*17*	*22*	*76*	*115*
Overall Total	**24**	**50**	**138**	**212**

Table 5: Charred plant remains noted in the samples

	Feature	Ditch	Ditch	Surface	Layer	Layer
	Feature Type	214	214	-	-	-
	Context	208	209	115	404	405
	Sample	1	2	3	4	5
	Sample volume (litres)	25	10	10	7	10
	Flot volume(ml)/% roots	60/-	50/-	55/10	5/-	5/10
Cereal grain						
Triticum aestivum/turidum type	Bread/rivet wheat type grain	+	-	+++	-	-
Secale cereale	Rye grain	+	-	-	-	-
Hordeum vulgare	Barley grain	-	-	++	-	-
Cerealia indet	Indeterminate grain	-	-	++	-	-
Total grain		**10**	-	**100+**	-	-
Weed species noted		-	-	-	-	-
Brassicaceae		-	++	-	-	-
Ranunculus sp.	Butter cup	-	+	-	-	-
Ranunculus ficaria	Celendine tubers	-	100+	-	-	-
Reseda lutea/luteola	Weld/Mignonette	-	+	-	-	-
Corylus avellana	Hazelnut shell fragments	-	-	++	+	+
Rumex acetosella	Sheep's sorrel	-	+	-	-	-
Rumex sp.	Docks	-	+	-	-	-
Plantago lanceolata/media	Ribwort/Hoary Plantain	-	++	-	-	-
Vicia/Lathyrus sp.	Vetch/Vetchling/Tare	+	+	-	-	-
Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus type	Medick/Clover/Trefoil	+	+	-	-	-
Hypochaeris glabra	Cat's Ears	-	+	-	-	-
Anthemis cotula	Stinking camomile	-	+	-	-	-
Lolium/Festuca type		-	+++	-	-	-
Poa annual/Phleum sp.		-	+++	-	-	-
Poaceae type	Grass type rhizome	-	++	-	-	-
Total weed seeds		***5***	***500+***	-	-	-
Charcoal >4/2mm (ml)		5/5	1/1	2/5	-/<1	-/<1
Bone		+	-	-	-	-
Fish bone/scale		++	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARIES

bgl = below ground level aSL= above sea level

TRENCH 1			**Type:**	Hand excavated
Dimensions: 2.70x2.04m		**Max. depth:** 1.38m	**Ground level:** 92.39-93.44m aSL	
Context	**Description**			**Depth**
101	*Topsoil*	Modern topsoil. Dark grey black sandy silt loam; <1% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded. Highly bioturbated; heavy rooting. Includes modern debris; homogeneous.		0.00-0.44m bgl
102	*Deposit*	Deliberate backfill of robber cut **(103)**. Cut by **(104)**. Mid orange-brown silty sand. 2% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Moderately compact; slightly mixed; bioturbated. Overlies (110).		0.39m deep
103	***Cut***	**Robber cut removing south-east end of wall (106). Filled with (102) and (110). Shape in plan not clearly seen. Sides slightly irregular, moderate to shallow. 1.80m wide. Slight concave base. Cuts (118).**		**0.71m deep**
104	***Cut***	**Cut of WWII service trench containing electric cable. Filled with (105). Linear northwest – south-east aligned. Straight, near vertical sides, concave base. 0.90m wide. Cuts (102).**		**0.74m deep**
105	*Deposit*	Deliberate backfill of **(104)**, contains electric cable. Very dark black sandy silt loam. <1% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Very loose and friable; heavily rooted; fairly homogeneous. Overlies **(104)**.		0.74m deep
106	*Wall*	North-west – south-east aligned stone built wall. Straight, steep raked sides. Constructed from sub-angular and angular granite blocks, random coursed, irregular jointing. Very pale white grey lime mortar on upper face only. Core utilises mid orange loessic mortar.		1.82 high
107	*Layer*	Material banked up against wall (106). Dark grey black sandy silt loam. 1% stone, sub-angular – angular, <1-4cm. Includes modern debris and limpet shells. Fairly loose and friable; heavily rooted; fairly homogeneous; gritty. Overlies (108).		0.33m deep
108	*Layer*	Trampled mortar-rich layer, possible ground level. Pale yellow-brown sandy silt loam. 5% stone, sub-rounded, <1cm. Frequent mortar flecks, degraded mortar component. Overlies (109).		0.12m deep
109	*Layer*	Likely reworked (115) material. Possible ground surface. Very dark grey-brown silt loam. 10% stone, sub-angular, <1-8cm. Fairly homogeneous, reasonably compact; some bioturbation. Straitigraphically above wall (106).		0.27m deep
110	*Deposit*	Deliberate backfill of robber cut **(103)**. Dark yellow-brown silty sand. Mostly stone free but some sub-angular stone rubble directly overlying wall (106). Moderately compact; fairly homogeneous; bioturbated. Overlies **(103)**.		0.34m deep
111	***Cut***	**Construction cut for wall (116), also robs face of wall (106), filled with (112), (113), (114), (116) and (118). North-west – south-east aligned. Steep, slightly irregular sides, base not really seen. 1.06m wide. Cuts (117) and (106).**		**0.61m deep**
112	*Deposit*	Deliberate backfill of construction cut **(111)**. Mid yellow-orange sandy silt loam. Coarse, derived from degraded sandy mortar from (106). Stratigraphically above wall (116).		0.30m deep
113	*Deposit*	Deliberate backfill of construction cut **(111)**. Mid orange-brown sandy silt loam. Coarse, derived from degraded sandy mortar from (106). <1% stone, sub-angular, <1cm. Lots of fine lens and laminations; fairly compact. Overlies (112).		0.20m deep
114	*Deposit*	Levelling/made ground layer within construction cut **(111)**. Mid yellow-brown sandy silt loam. 10% stone, sub-angular, <1-8cm. Fairly compact. Overlies **(111)**.		0.05m+ deep
115	*Layer*	Buried ground surface, possible rampart remnant equivalent to (117). Mid brown silty sand. 50% large angular blocks, 20-40cm. Fairly		0.81m+ bgl

		homogenous; moderately compact; some bioturbation.	
116	*Wall*	North-west – south-east aligned stone built wall. Straight, steep raked sides. Constructed from sub-angular and angular granite blocks, random coursed, irregular jointing. Pale yellow-white grey sandy lime mortar, upper face has been re-pointed with cement mortar.	2m+ high
117	*Layer*	Buried ground surface, possible rampart remnant, equivalent to (115). Mid brown silty sand. 50% large angular blocks, 20-40cm. Fairly homogenous; moderately compact; some bioturbation.	1.10m+ bgl
118	*Deposit*	Deliberate backfill of construction cut **(111)**. Mid brown sandy silt loam. Coarse, derived from degraded sandy mortar from (106). <1% stone, sub-angular, <1cm. Contains lenses of sand. Fairly compact. Overlies (113).	0.31m deep

TRENCH 2			**Type:**	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 6.60x3.25m		**Max. depth**: 2.70m	**Ground level:** 76.95-77.46m aSL	
Context	**Description**			**Depth**
201	*Topsoil*	Modern topsoil. Mid grey-brown silt loam. 1% stone, sub-angular – angular, <1-8cm. Fairly loose and friable; bioturbated; homogeneous. Under turf. Slightly diffuse interface with (202). Overlies (202).		0.00-0.08m bgl
202	*Layer*	Topsoil derived material. Mid grey-brown silt loam. 2% stone, sub-angular – angular, <1-8cm. Fairly loose and friable; bioturbated; homogeneous. Fairly clear interface with (213), slightly diffuse interface with (204). Overlies (204).		0.06-0.22m bgl
203	*Natural*	Granite bedrock.		0.10m+ bgl
204	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of ditch **(214)**. Pale grey sandy silt loam. 5% stone, sub-angular – angular, <1-6cm. Moderately compact; some bioturbation; fairly homogeneous. Overlies (213).		0.40m deep
205	*Natural*	Loess. Pale yellow, fine silty sand. Overlies (203).		0.12-0.52m bgl
206	*Deposit*	Deliberate backfill of ditch **(214)**. Mid brown-orange sandy silt loam. 25% stone, sub-angular – angular, <1-10cm. Series of dumped deposits into ditch from the north-west, interleave with silts derived from upslope (south-east). Moderately compact; some bioturbation; fairly homogeneous. Overlies (208).		1.10m deep
207	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of ditch **(214)**. Mid brown-grey sandy silt loam. 5% stone, sub-angular – angular, <1-6cm. Moderately compact; some bioturbation; fairly homogeneous. Interleaves with deliberate backfill (206). Overlies (206).		0.44m deep
208	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of ditch **(214)**. Mid brown-grey sandy silt loam. 2% stone, sub-angular – angular, <1-8cm. Moderately compact; fairly homogeneous. Series of silting events and possible dumps of material derived from the south-east. Environmental sample 1. Overlies (211).		1.00m deep
209	*Deposit*	Organic secondary fill of ditch **(214)**. Dark black silt loam. No visible coarse components. Moderately compact; fairly homogeneous. Derived from the south-east, possible waterlogging. Environmental sample 2. Overlies (210).		0.10m deep
210	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of ditch **(214)**, possible deliberate backfill. Mid brown-grey sandy silt loam. 50% stone, sub-angular – angular, <1-15cm. Moderately compact; fairly homogeneous. Overlies (212).		0.40m deep
211	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of ditch **(214)**, possible deliberate backfill. Mid brown-grey sandy silt loam; 50% stone, sub-angular – angular, <1-15cm and one large granite block. Moderately compact; fairly homogeneous. Overlies (209).		0.30m deep
212	*Deposit*	Possible primary fill of ditch **(214)**, degraded granite. Mid brown-yellow sand. Coarse and gritty. 50% stone, sub-angular – angular, <1-4cm. Moderately compact; fairly homogeneous. Overlies **(214)**.		0.18m deep

213	*Deposit*	Deliberate backfill of ditch **(214)**. Mid brown-orange sandy silt loam. 25% stone, sub-angular – angular, <1-10cm. Derives from the north-west, similar to (206). Moderately compact; some bioturbation; fairly homogeneous. Overlies (207).	0.30m deep
214	***Cut***	**Cut of large north-east – south-west aligned ditch. Filled with (204), (206)-(213). Slightly irregular, rock cut sides, very steep. Concave base. 4.40m wide. Cuts natural (205).**	**2.46m deep**

TRENCH 3			**Type:** Machine excavated
Dimensions: 7.70x3.36m		**Max. depth:** 1.69m	**Ground level:** 81.14-82.72m aSL
Context	**Description**		**Depth**
301	*Topsoil*	Modern topsoil. Mid grey-brown silt loam. 1% stone, sub-angular – angular, <1-8cm. Fairly loose and friable; bioturbated; homogeneous. Under turf; fairly clear interface with (302) and (305). Overlies (305).	0.00-0.42m bgl
302	*Deposit*	Deliberate backfill of ditch **(304)**, debris from masonry reclamation. Mid red-brown silty sand. 60% stone, sub-angular – angular, <1-35cm. Rubble deposit, very little sediment component, mostly degraded sandy mortar. Loose, frequent voids; some bioturbation. Overlies (306).	0.42m deep
303	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of ditch **(304)**, low energy silting. Dark red-brown silt loam. 5% stone, sub-angular – angular, <1-6cm. More organic, water logged fill at base of cut. Some bioturbation; fairly compact and homogeneous. Overlies **(304)**.	0.32m deep
304	***Cut***	**Cut of large north-east – south-west aligned ditch. Filled with (302)-(308). Slightly irregular, rock cut sides, steeper on southern side. Very slightly concave base. 4.44m wide. Cuts bedrock (309).**	**1.69m deep**
305	*Layer*	Layer overlying/within ditch **(304)**, includes debris from masonry reclamation. Pale yellow-grey sand. 5% stone, sub-angular – angular, <1-30cm. Moderately compact; some bioturbation. Overlies (302).	0.72m deep
306	*Deposit*	Layer overlying/within ditch **(304)**, possible buried soil, eroded from upslope. Dark red-brown silty sand. 2% stone, sub-angular – angular, <1-2cm. Moderately compact; some bioturbation. Overlies (307).	0.18m deep
307	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of ditch **(304)**, topsoil derived material, probable water eroded deposit. Dark grey silty sand, coarse and gritty. <1% stone, sub-angular – angular, <1-2cm. Derives from upslope. Thin lens. Some bioturbation; fairly compact and homogeneous. Overlies (308).	0.05m deep
308	*Deposit*	Deliberate backfill of ditch **(304)**, debris from masonry reclamation. Mid yellow-green silt loam. 60% stone, sub-angular – angular, <1-35cm. Rubble deposit, very little sediment component, mostly degraded sandy mortar. Loose, frequent voids; some bioturbation. Overlies (303).	0.22m deep
309	*Natural*	Granite bedrock.	0.10m+ bgl

TRENCH 4			**Type:** Machine excavated
Dimensions: 11.98x1.52m		**Max. depth:** 1.06m	**Ground level:** 76.19-76.42m aSL
Context	**Description**		**Depth**
401	*Topsoil*	Modern topsoil. Mid grey-brown silt loam. 1% stone, sub-angular – angular, <1-8cm. Fairly loose and friable; bioturbated; homogeneous. Under turf; fairly clear interface with (402).	0.00-0.12m bgl
402	*Layer*	Mid yellow silt loam. <1% stone, sub-angular, <1-2cm. Very fine. Possibly windblown sediment. Fairly friable but reasonably compact. Bioturbated. Very slightly diffuse interface with (403), overlies (416).	0.12-0.32m bgl
403	*Layer*	Likely deliberate dump of material, possible debris from stone working. Mid brown-yellow silty sand. 60% stone, angular, <1-4cm, 5% stone, angular, 8-12cm. Overlies (404).	0.16-0.35m bgl

404	*Layer*	Possible buried soil. Mid yellow-grey silty sand. <1% stone, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Fairly compact; homogenous; some bioturbation. Overlies (405). Environmental sample number 4.	0.35-0.45m bgl
405	*Layer*	Buried soil. Mid grey-brown silty sand. 1% stone, sub-angular, <1-5cm. Fairly compact; homogenous; some bioturbation. Overlies (406). Environmental sample number 5.	0.42-0.56m bgl
406	*Natural*	Loess. Very fine pale yellow silty sand. Compact; homogeneous.	0.50-0.74m+ bgl
407	*Deposit*	Upper secondary fill of quarry pit **(413)**. Possible deliberate backfill. Mid brown silty clay loam. <1% stone, sub-angular, 2-4cm. Upper 20cm of deposit slightly lighter, probably due to bioturbation. Fairly compact; homogeneous. Overlies (408).	0.63m deep
408	*Deposit*	Deliberate backfill of quarry pit **(413)**. Mid brown-grey silty clay loam. 60% shale, sub-angular – angular, 2-8cm, 12-18cm. Fairly compact; fairly homogeneous. Overlies (409).	0.16m deep
409	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of quarry pit **(413)**. Seems to relate to period when pit left open. Mid brown silt loam. <1% stone, sub-angular, <1-2cm. Slightly humic, organic feel. Fairly compact; homogeneous. Overlies (410).	0.05m deep
410	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of quarry pit **(413)**. Water eroded deposit. Pale grey-blue silty clay. <1% stone, sub-angular, <1cm. Possible waterlogging. Fairly compact; homogeneous. Overlies (411).	0.07m deep
411	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of quarry pit **(413)**. Wind-blown sediment. Mid brown-yellow sandy silt loam. Frequent mid brown mottling. <10% degraded granite, fine and gritty. Fairly compact. Overlies (412).	0.12m deep
412	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of quarry pit **(413)**, lowest excavated fill, thin lens. Mid yellow-brown sandy silt loam. 70% degraded granite grits. Compact; homogeneous. Overlies (410).	0.02m deep
413	***Cut***	**Quarry pit filled with (407)-(412). Not fully exposed in plan. Sub-circular. Steep, straight sides. Very slightly sloping base. 1.35m+ wide. Clear in plan and section. Cuts (418).**	**0.79m deep**
414	*Natural*	Loess. Very fine pale yellow silty sand. Hard and compact; homogeneous.	0.86m+ bgl
415	*Layer*	Possible made ground/levelling. Mid brown-yellow silty sand. 20% stone, sub-angular, <1-6cm. Moderately loose; fairly homogenous; some bioturbation. Overlies (403) and (417).	0.21-0.39m bgl
416	*Layer*	Possible made ground/levelling. Mid brown-yellow silty sand. 35% stone, sub-angular - angular, 2-30cm. Fairly compact; fairly homogenous; some bioturbation. Overlies (415).	0.10-0.30m bgl
417	*Layer*	Possible wind blown sediment. Mid brown-yellow silt. <1% stone, sub-angular, <1cm. Fairly homogeneous; moderately compact; bioturbated. Diffuse interface with (418). Overlies (418).	0.15-0.26m bgl
418	*Layer*	Possible wind blown sediment. Mid brown-yellow silt. <1% stone, sub-angular, <1cm. Fairly homogeneous; moderately compact; some bioturbation. Overlies (404). Cut by **(413)**.	0.26-0.34m bgl

TRENCH 5			**Type:**	Hand excavated
Dimensions: 7.20x5.00m		**Max. depth:** 2.32m	**Ground level:** 82.73-85.91m aSL	
Context	**Description**			**Depth**
501	*Topsoil*	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silt loam. 1% stone, sub-angular – angular, <1-5cm. Fairly loose and friable; bioturbated; homogeneous. Under turf; fairly clear interface with (502).		0.00-0.35m bgl
502	*Layer*	Demolition debris. Pale yellow-brown silt loam. Gritty. 80% degraded pale yellow-white mortar. Overlies (505).		0.20-0.57m bgl
503	*Layer*	Possible consolidation deposit deliberately banked up against wall (504). Mid brown sandy silt loam. 20% stone, sub-angular, <1-6cm. Moderately compact; fairly homogeneous. Stratigraphically above		1.44-1.51+m bgl

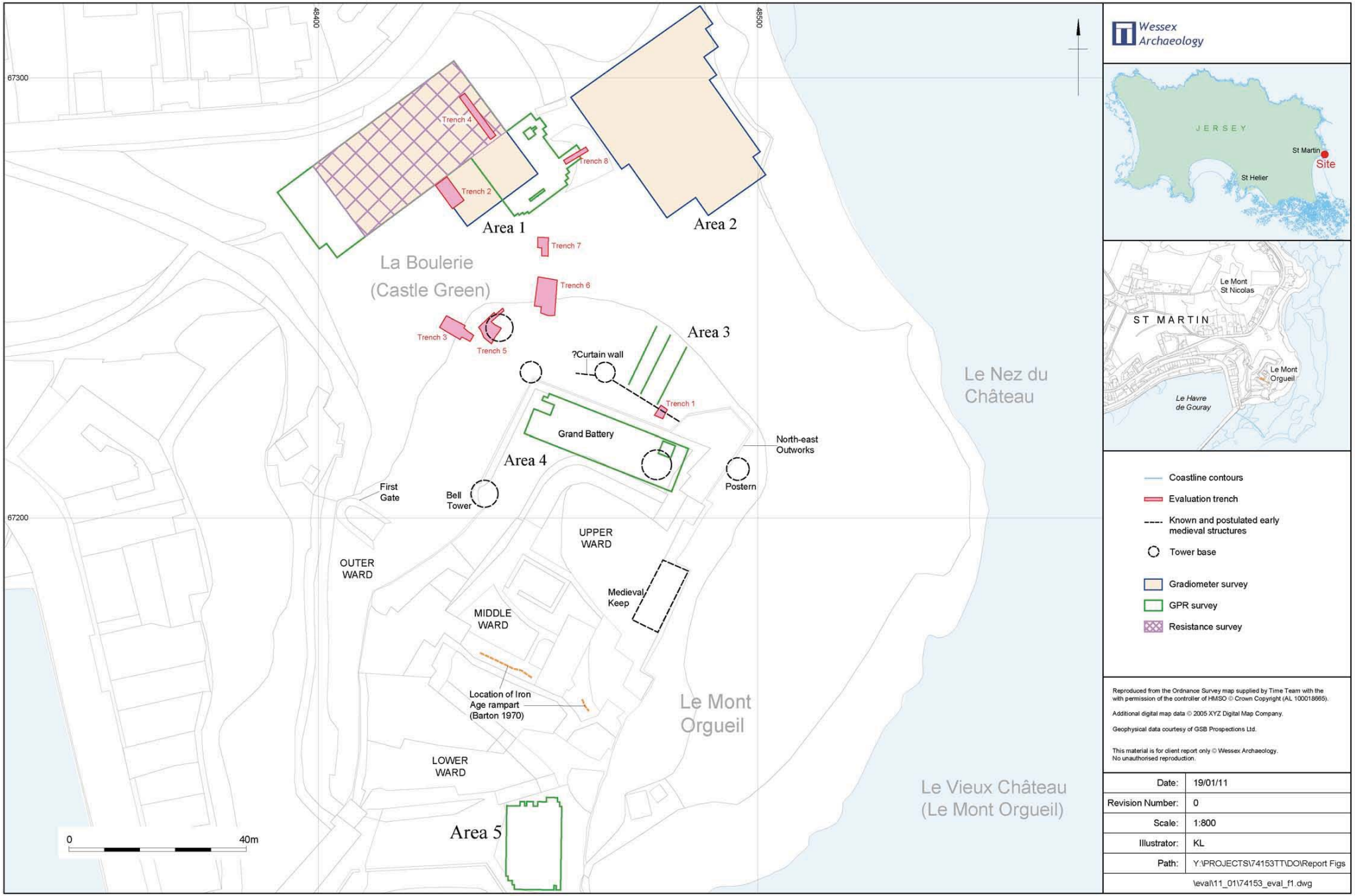
		(504).	
504	*Wall*	Curvilinear tower base. Straight, near vertical sides. Constructed from sub-angular and angular granite blocks, random coursed, irregular jointing. Very pale white grey lime mortar but very little remaining. 0.35m wide. Founded on bedrock.	1.22m high
505	*Layer*	Debris from upslope. Mid yellow-brown sandy silt loam. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-6cm. 30% degraded stone. Moderately compact; fairly homogeneous. Overlies (506) and (509).	0.46-0.64m bgl
506	*Layer*	Demolition, robbing debris. Mid yellow-brown sandy silt loam. 20% stone, sub-angular, <1-8cm. Slightly loose; fairly homogeneous. Overlies (510).	0.32m deep
507	*Layer*	Demolition, robbing debris. Mid grey sandy loam. Composed of degraded shelly mortar. Moderately compact; fairly homogeneous. Overlies (508).	0.65m deep
508	*Layer*	Demolition, robbing debris. Mid yellow-brown sandy clay loam. <1% stone, sub-angular, <1-4cm. Moderately compact; fairly homogeneous. Overlies (509) and (517).	0.10m deep
509	*Layer*	Demolition, robbing debris. Mid yellow sandy silt loam. 80% stone, sub-angular, <1-20cm. Slightly loose. Slightly mixed with mid brown mottles. Overlies (516).	1.15m deep
510	*Layer*	Demolition, robbing debris. Mid brown-yellow sandy loam. 50% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-6cm. Contains burnt shell. Moderately compact; fairly homogeneous. Overlies (507).	0.44m deep
511	*Layer*	Accumulated layer, derived from upslope. Pale yellow-white. Composed of degraded mortar. 2% stone, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Includes shells; gritty. Fairly homogeneous; moderately compact. Overlies (512).	0.35m deep
512	*Layer*	Accumulated layer, derived from upslope. Pale yellow-brown sandy silt loam. Composed of 40% degraded mortar. <1% stone, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Fairly homogeneous; moderately compact. Overlies (513).	0.13m deep
513	*Layer*	Accumulated layer, derived from upslope. Mid brown sandy silt loam. 10% stone, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Gritty; fairly homogeneous; moderately compact. Overlies (514).	0.12m deep
514	*Layer*	Accumulated layer, derived from upslope. Mid yellow sandy loam. <1% stone, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Fairly homogeneous; moderately compact. Overlies (515).	0.09m deep
515	*Layer*	Accumulated layer, derived from upslope. Mid yellow-brown sandy silt loam. <1% stone, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Gritty; fairly homogeneous; moderately compact. Overlies (516).	0.20m deep
516	*Layer*	Accumulated layer, derived from upslope. Pale grey-brown sandy silt loam. Contains degraded mortar. 5% stone, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Gritty; fairly homogeneous; moderately compact. Overlies (503).	0.15m deep
517	*Masonry*	Consolidation, foundation material for tower within tower. Sub-angular granite blocks with pale grey-white lime mortar.	0.50m+ high
518	*Natural*	Granite bedrock.	0.15m+ bgl

TRENCH 6			**Type:** Machine excavated
Dimensions: 8.25x4.60m		**Max. depth:** 2.66m	**Ground level:** 08.95-82.34m aSL
Context	**Description**		**Depth**
601	*Topsoil*	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-black silt loam. 1% stone, sub-angular – angular, <1-6cm. Loose and friable; bioturbated; homogeneous. Under turf. Fairly clear interface with (602).	0.00-0.50m bgl
602	*Deposit*	Upper secondary fill of ditch **(608)**. Mid grey-brown sandy silt loam. 2% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Includes domestic debris. Fairly homogeneous; moderately compact; some bioturbation. Overlies (603).	0.35m deep

603	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of ditch **(608)**. Mid grey sandy silt loam. 50% stone, sub-angular, <1-30cm. Rubble concentrated downslope to north. At southern edge a number of interlacing lenses of sand can be seen. Rubble unconsolidated, contains frequent voids. Some bioturbation. Overlies (604).	0.98m deep
604	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of ditch **(608)**. Pale yellow-grey sandy loam. No visible coarse components. Derives from upslope. Moderately compact; fairly homogeneous but includes some fine lenses and laminations. Some bioturbation. Overlies (605).	0.52m deep
605	*Deposit*	Deliberate backfill of ditch **(608)**. Pale yellow-grey sandy silt loam. 70% stone, angular – sub-angular, <1-30cm. Very little sediment in matrix. Contains domestic debris. Rubble unconsolidated, contains frequent voids. Overlies (606).	1.02m deep
606	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of ditch **(608)**, lower energy silting. Mid brown silt loam. <1% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Moderately compact; fairly homogeneous. Overlies (607).	0.28m deep
607	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of ditch **(608)**, lower energy silting. Mid red-brown silt loam. <1% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Moderately compact; fairly homogeneous. Derives from north. Overlies **(608)**.	0.55m deep
608	***Cut***	**Cut of large north-west – south-east aligned ditch. Filled with (602)-(608). Slightly irregular, steep, rock cut sides. Very slightly concave base. 7.30m wide. Cuts bedrock (611).**	**2.25m deep**
609	***Cut***	**Cut of WWII service trench containing electric cable. Filled with (610). Linear north-west – south-east aligned. Straight, near vertical sides, very slightly concave base. 1.00m wide. Cuts (602).**	**2.00m deep**
610	*Deposit*	Deliberate backfill of **(610)**, contains electric cable. Mid grey-yellow sandy silt loam. 20% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-25cm. Moderately compact; some bioturbation; fairly homogeneous. Overlies **(610)**.	2.00m deep
611	*Natural*	Granite bedrock.	2.36m+ bgl

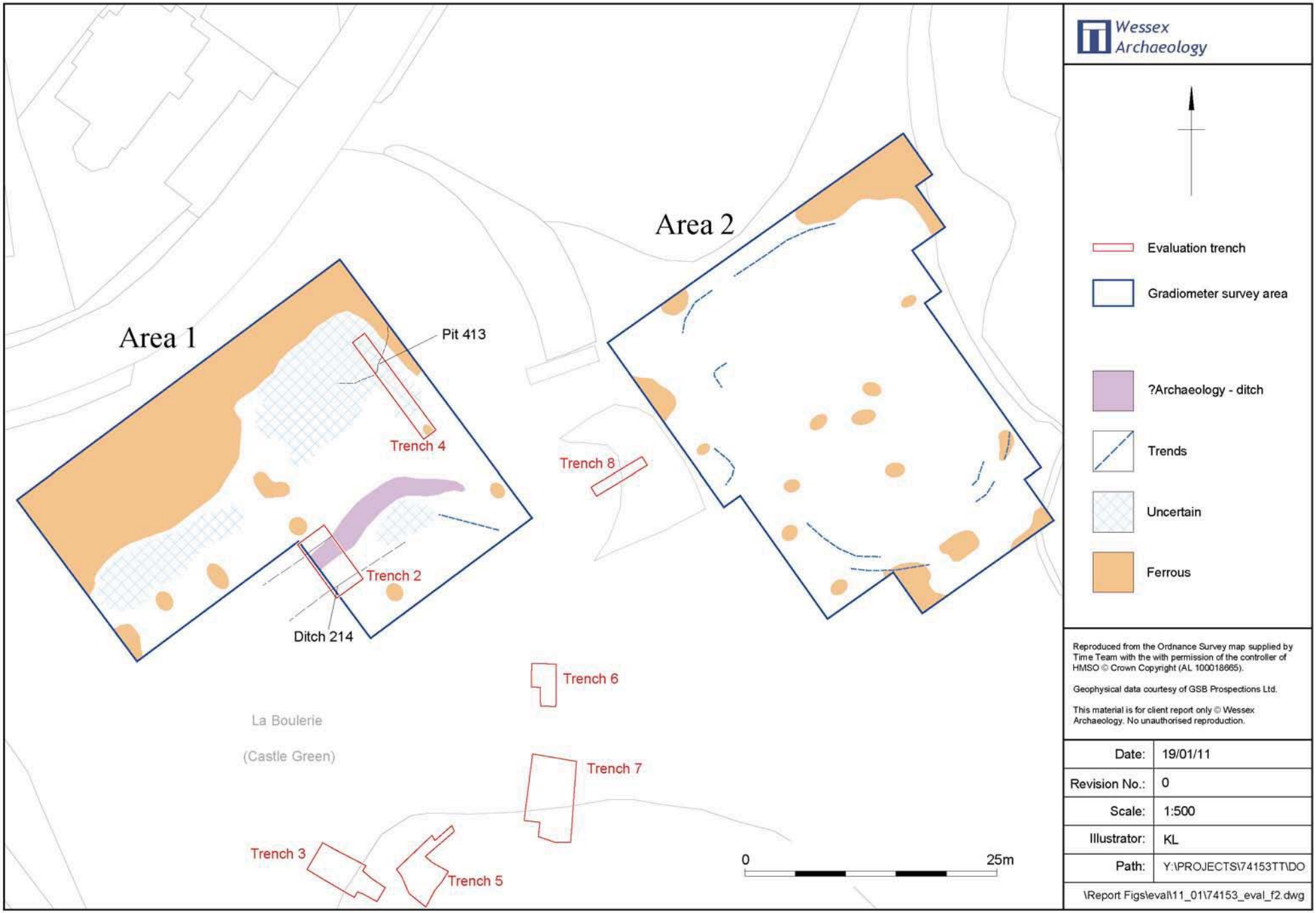
TRENCH 7			**Type:** Machine excavated
Dimensions: 4.24x2.44m		**Max. depth:** 0.48m	**Ground level:** 80.61m aSL
Context	**Description**		**Depth**
701	*Topsoil*	Modern topsoil. Mid grey-brown sandy silt loam. 1% stone, sub-angular – angular, <1-5cm. Fairly loose and friable; bioturbated; homogeneous. Under turf. Fairly clear interface with (702).	0.00-0.25m bgl
702	*Layer*	Material accumulating on north face of earthwork. Mid brown-grey sandy silt loam. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Fairly loose and friable; fairly homogeneous; some bioturbation. Not fully excavated. Overlies (705) and (706).	0.25-0.48m+ bgl
703	*Layer*	Material accumulating on south face of earthwork. Mid brown-grey sandy silt loam. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-4cm. Fairly loose and friable; fairly homogeneous; some bioturbation. Not fully excavated. Overlies (704).	0.25-0.45m+ bgl
704	*Layer*	Material forming northern edge of earthwork. Mid yellow-grey silty sand. 40% gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-3cm, 15% stone, sub-angular – angular, 6-18cm. Exposed in plan only, unexcavated. Overlies (706).	-
705	*Layer*	Material forming southern edge of earthwork. Mid yellow-grey silty sand. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Occasional mortar flecks. Exposed in plan only, unexcavated.	-
706	*Layer*	Material forming core of earthwork. Dark grey silt loam. 5% stone, sub-angular - angular, <1-3cm. Includes modern pottery and iron. Exposed in plan only, unexcavated.	-

TRENCH 8			**Type:** Machine excavated	
Dimensions: 5.90x1.00m		**Max. depth:** 1.14m	**Ground level:** 74.71-76.44m aSL	
Context	**Description**			**Depth**
801	*Topsoil*	Modern topsoil. Mid grey-brown silt loam. 1% stone, sub-angular – angular, <1-4cm. Fairly loose and friable; bioturbated; homogeneous. Under turf. Fairly clear interface with (802). Overlies (802).		0.00-0.22m bgl
802	*Subsoil*	Modern topsoil. Pale grey-yellow sandy silt loam. 1% stone, sub-angular – angular, <1-3cm. Fairly loose and friable; bioturbated; homogeneous. Overlies (803).		0.16-0.54m bgl
803	*Layer*	Possible buried topsoil. Mid grey sandy silt loam. 1% stone, sub-angular – angular, <1-2cm. Fairly loose and friable; bioturbated; fairly homogeneous. Fairly clear interface with (804). Overlies (804).		0.48-0.68m bgl
804	*Layer*	Made ground. Pale grey-yellow silty sand. <1% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Occasional chalk/lime flecks. Friable; some bioturbation; fairly homogeneous. Overlies (805).		0.24-0.50m bgl
805	*Layer*	Made ground. Pale yellow silty sand. No visible inclusions. Fine and friable; some bioturbation; homogeneous. Overlies (806).		0.50-0.72m bgl
806	*Layer*	Mid brown sandy silt loam. No visible inclusions. Fairly homogeneous; fairly loose and friable; some bioturbation. Topsoil derived material, possibly eroded from upslope. Overlies (807).		0.60-0.70m bgl
807	*Layer*	Made ground. Pale yellow silty sand. <1% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Fairly compact; some bioturbation; fairly homogeneous. Overlies (808) and (809).		0.46-1.10m bgl
808	*Layer*	Made ground. Pale yellow-brown silty sand. 30% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Fairly compact; some bioturbation; fairly homogeneous. Overlies (810).		0.70-1.14+m bgl
809	*Layer*	Made ground. Mid brown silty clay loam. 2% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Fairly compact; some bioturbation; fairly homogeneous. Overlies (810).		0.76-1.08m bgl
810	*Layer*	Made ground. Pale yellow silty clay loam. No visible inclusions. Occasional CBM fragments. Fairly compact; some bioturbation; fairly homogeneous. Not fully excavated.		0.90-1.10m+m bgl



Location of Site, geophysical survey area, evaluation trenches and structures

Figure 1



Summary of gradiometric data and plan of Trenches 2, 4 and 8

Figure 2

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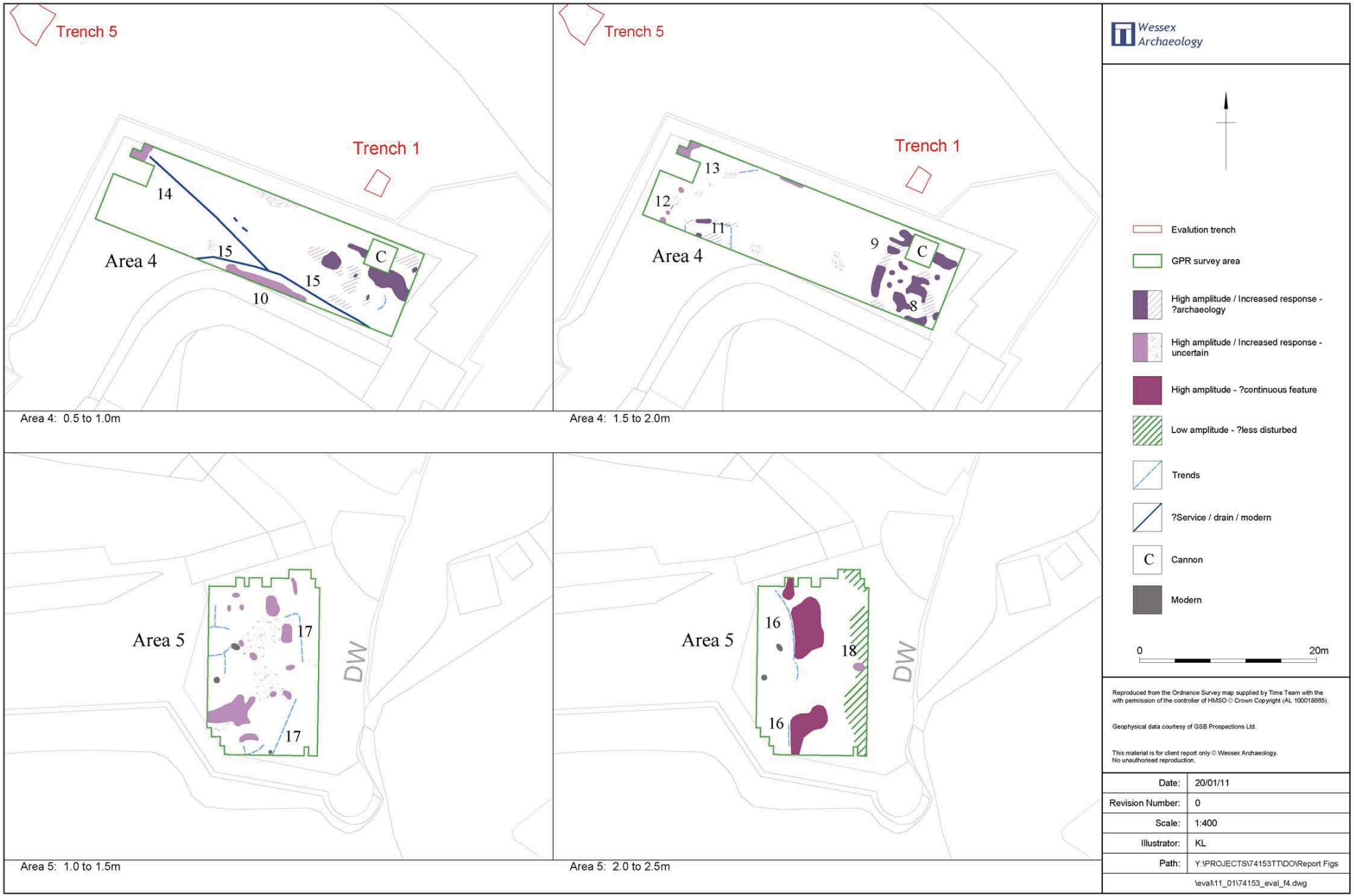
GPR data – Castle Green interpretations

Figure 3



GPR data – selected depth interpretations from the Grand Battery and the Lower Ward

Figure 4

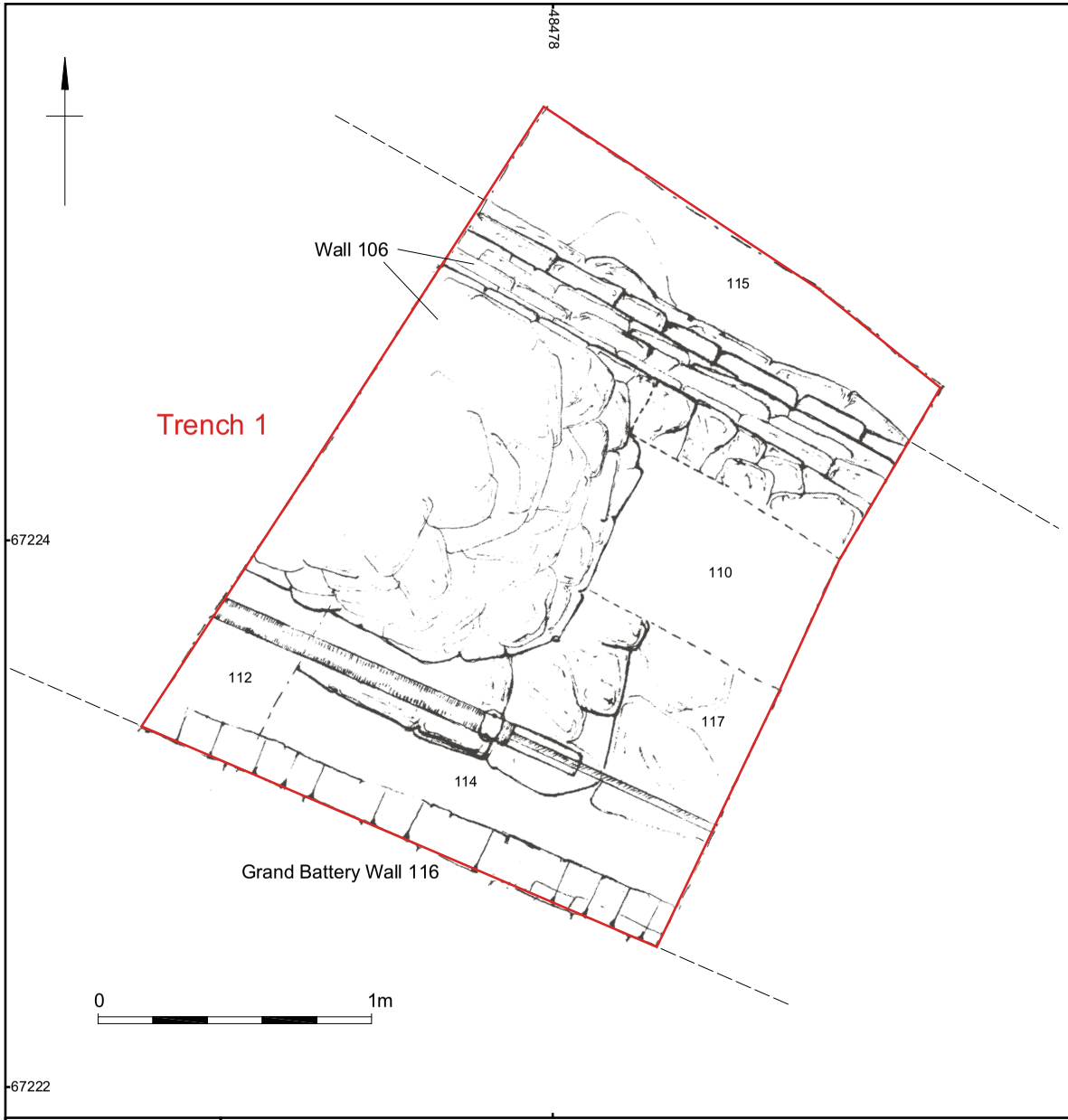


Plate 1: Cut for electric cable and disturbance of wall 106 by robber cuts 103 and 111, view from west

Plate 2: Early wall 106 and possible rampart remnant 115 beneath, view from north-west

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Evaluation trench

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Trench 1: plan and photographs

Figure 5

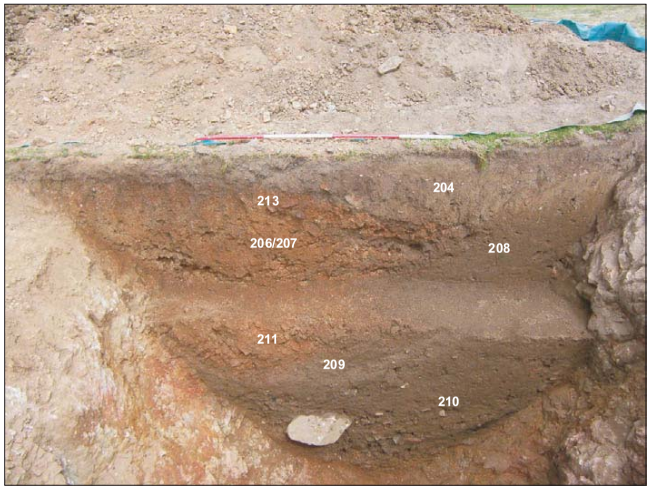

Plate 3: South-west facing section through ditch 214

Plate 4: Trench 2, view from west

Plate 5: North-east facing section of ditch 304, oblique view

Plate 6: Trench 3, view from north-west

Plate 7: Accumulation of made-ground deposits overlying buried soil, Trench 4, view from south

Plate 8: Quarry pit 413, view from west

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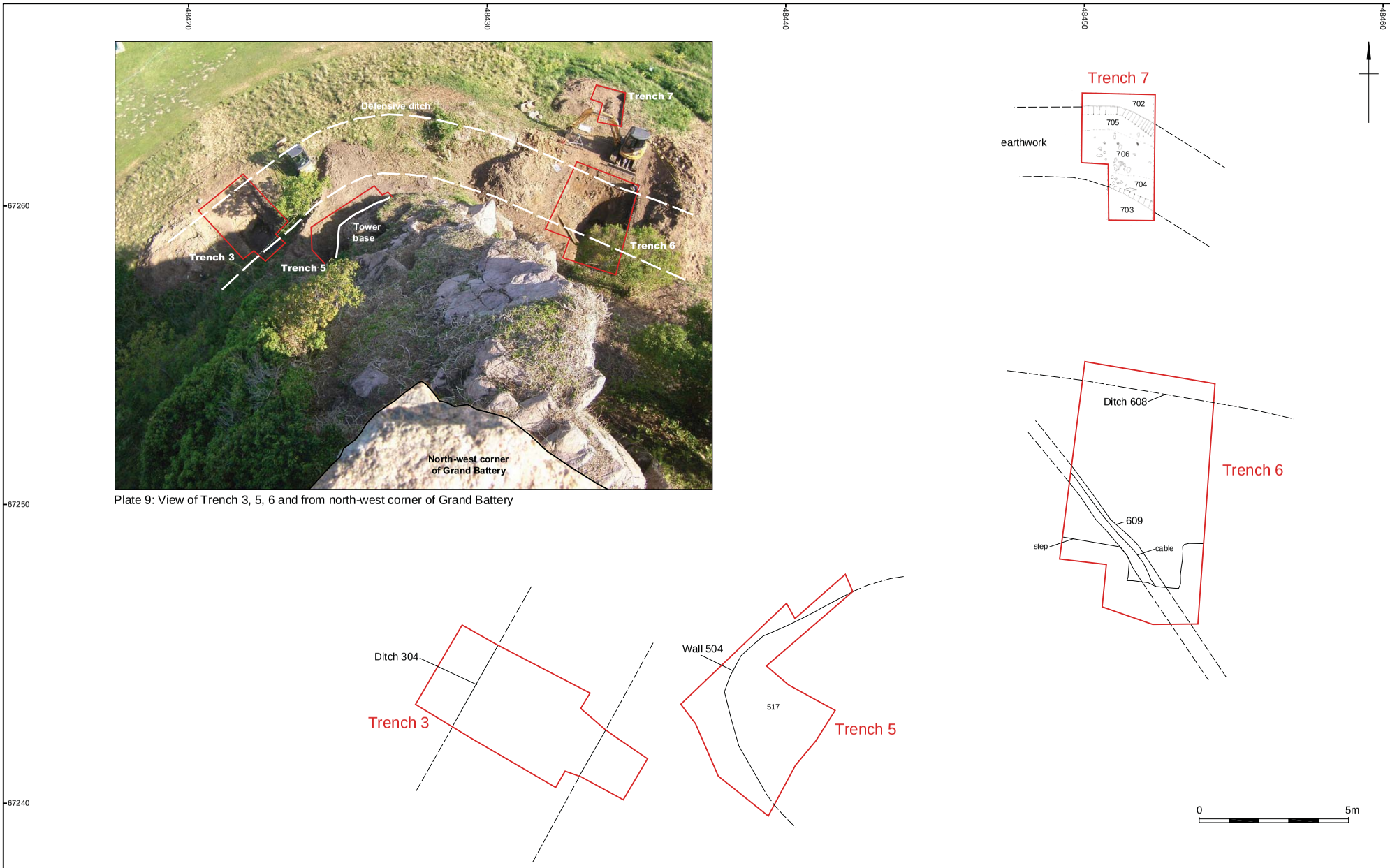
Plate 9: View of Trench 3, 5, 6 and from north-west corner of Grand Battery



Evaluation trench

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Trenches 3, 5, 6 and 7: plan and photograph

Figure 7

Plate 10: Tower base, showing wall (504) and rubble foundation

Plate 11: Location of Trench 5 in relation to Grand Battery, view from north-west

Plate 12: North-west facing section of ditch 608

Plate 13: Trench 6, ditch 608 and cable trench 609, view from north-east

Plate 14: Trench 7, view from south

Plate 15: Accumulation of deposits, Trench 8

Plate 16: Disturbance of wall 106 and base wall of the Grand Battery 116, view from north-east

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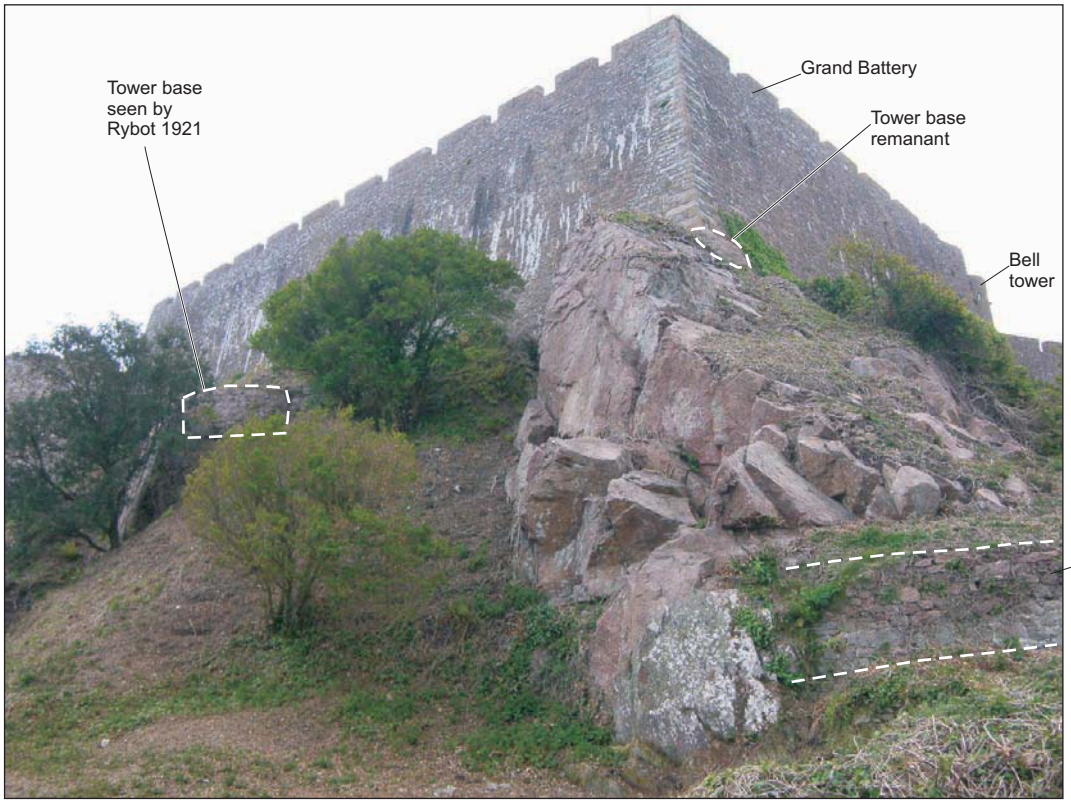

Plate 17: Location of known tower base remnants, view from north-west

Plate 18: Section of wall between the Grand Battery and the North-East Outworks, view from north-west

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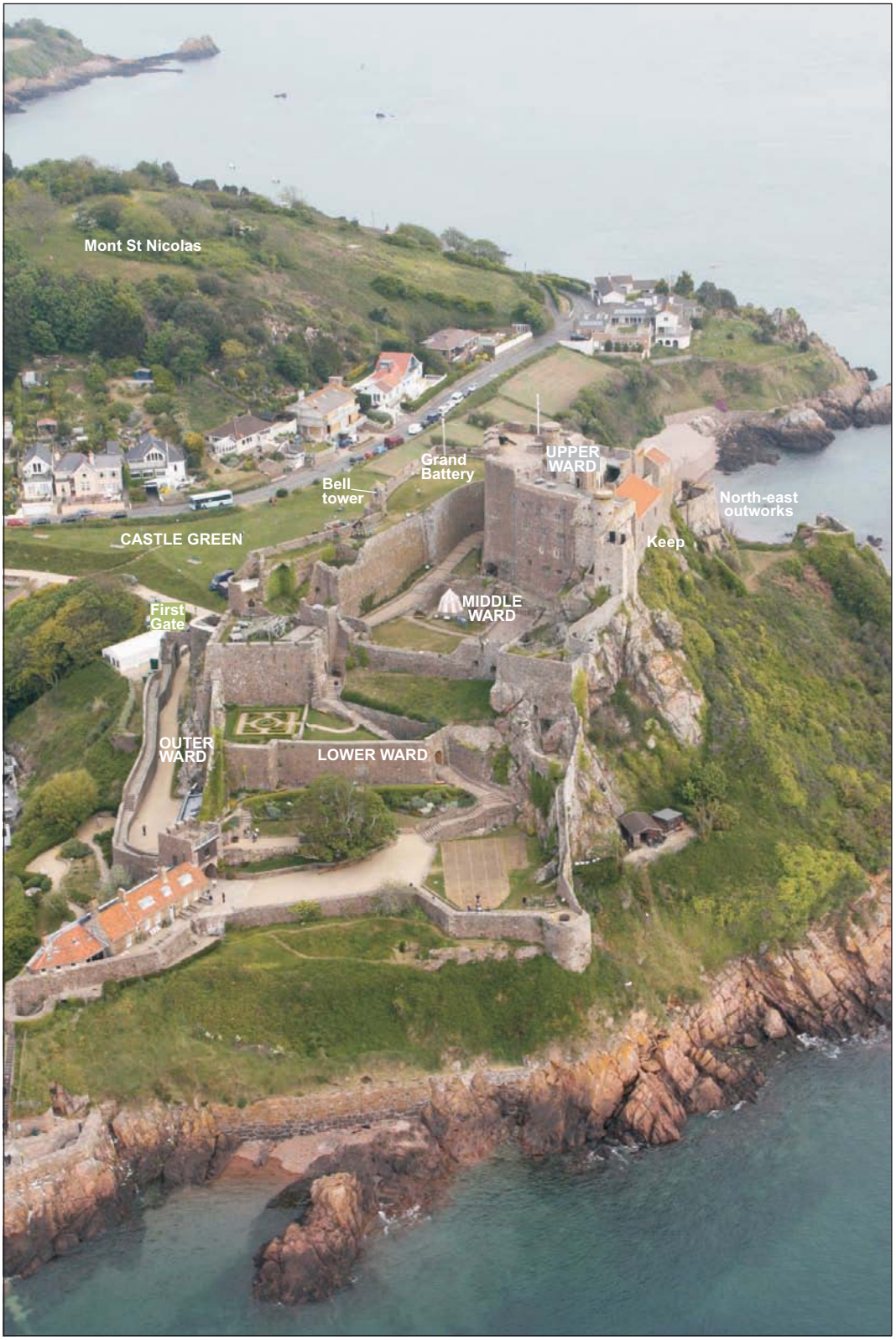

Plate 19: Aerial view of Mont Orgueil Castle, view from south

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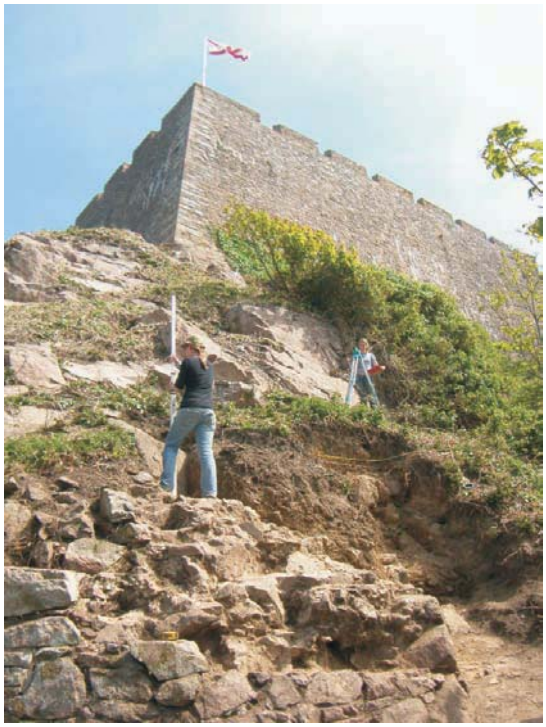

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