

OCR HISTORY AROUND US

Site Proposal Form Example from English Heritage

The Criteria

The study of the selected site must focus on the relationship between the site, other historical sources and the aspects listed in a) to n) below. It is therefore essential that centres choose a site that allows learners to use its physical features, together with other historical sources as appropriate, to understand all of the following:

- a) The reasons for the location of the site within its surroundings
- b) When and why people first created the site
- c) The ways in which the site has changed over time
- d) How the site has been used throughout its history
- e) The diversity of activities and people associated with the site
- f) The reasons for changes to the site and to the way it was used
- g) Significant times in the site's past: peak activity, major developments, turning points
- h) The significance of specific features in the physical remains at the site
- i) The importance of the whole site either locally or nationally, as appropriate
- j) The typicality of the site based on a comparison with other similar sites
- k) What the site reveals about everyday life, attitudes and values in particular periods of history
- l) How the physical remains may prompt questions about the past and how historians frame these as valid historical enquiries
- m) How the physical remains can inform artistic reconstructions and other interpretations of the site
- n) The challenges and benefits of studying the historic environment

Site Name: GOODRICH CASTLE

Created by: ENGLISH HERITAGE LEARNING TEAM

Please provide an explanation of how your site meets each of the following points and include the most appropriate visual images of your site. Refer to your images to justify your explanation of how the site meets the criteria.

Criterion	Specifics about the site in relation to this criterion	Sources that can be used with this criterion
<p>a) The reasons for the location of the site within its surroundings</p>	<p>Goodrich Castle was built overlooking a crossing point on the river Wye. Unlike other crossings, this one could be used all year round and was one of the major links between England and Wales and an important transport route. Since at least the sixth century, and probably earlier, boatmen had been taking people across the river here in ferries (small wooden boats). Whoever managed the crossing had control over who could cross, they could collect tolls and could organise people to defend the area.</p> <p>The river Wye and the Wye valley are close to the border between England and Wales. Throughout much of the 10th to the late 13th centuries, successive English monarchs faced Welsh rebellion against English rule. The border territory (there was no fixed border at the time) was called the Welsh Marches and several castles were built in this area to defend each territory from raids and invasion.</p> <p>Goodrich Castle is built high up on a ridge. The site is a naturally well-defended point of high land and is protected on two sides by steep slopes. The river was a vital source of water and transport and acted as a defensive barrier against invaders.</p>	<p>Ashbee, J, <i>Goodrich Castle</i>, English Heritage Guidebooks (2014), p.29 www.english-heritageshop.org.uk/books-media/guidebook-goodrich-castle2</p> <p>A map of the Marches Shoesmith, R, <i>Goodrich Castle, its history and buildings</i>, Logaston Press & English Heritage (2014), p.2</p>
<p>b) When and why people first created the site</p>	<p>Early history Evidence such as human burials and crop marks shows that the area around Goodrich Castle has been occupied for between 1,000 and 2,000 years.</p>	<p>Aerial photo showing possible Iron Age earthworks Shoesmith, <i>Goodrich Castle</i>, p.8</p>

	<p>Earthworks around the castle may have been part of an Iron Age hillfort.</p> <p>Discarded iron ore deposits found beneath the surface of fields suggest that many areas around Goodrich were used as smelting sites in the Roman period.</p> <p>King Constantine (fl.520–23) of Dumnonia (an early-medieval kingdom comprising the modern counties of Devon and Cornwall) gave lands around Goodrich to a monastic community, Garthbenni, but kept hold of the river crossing as it was a valuable economic resource. The Garthbenni community lasted until the late ninth century. Domesday Book then records the Garthbenni estate as owned by Taldus or Tewdos at the time of the Norman Conquest, but by the 1080s it had been given the English name of ‘Hulla’ (‘hill’) and the estate had passed to Godric Mapson.</p> <p>Human burials have been found close to the castle ditch on its south-eastern corner – these appear to be Christian (there were no grave goods), but could not be dated. It remains unclear if there was a church and cemetery.</p> <p>First castle Godric was probably an Englishman who joined up with the new Norman aristocracy. He attached himself to the household of William FitzOsbern, one of William the Conqueror’s most important supporters, who gave Godric the Hulla estate in 1070. It is likely that Godric built a castle in his name to assert his authority in the area. Although Domesday Book does not mention a castle in Hulla, later documents refer to ‘Godric’s Castle’. (Domesday Book fails to mention many other early castles throughout the country, so it would not be surprising if Goodrich Castle was similarly overlooked.) This early castle was probably a simple ringwork with a wooden tower.</p> <p>Godric’s daughter Hawise was given in marriage, along with the Goodrich estate, to the Norman lord William fitz Baderon by King William II (r.1087–1100).</p> <p>Fitz Baderon’s son, Baderon of Monmouth (c.1125–38), inherited the castle and probably built the keep and other stone defences at Goodrich. Baderon needed a</p>	<p>Domesday Book, Herefordshire V: http://opendomesday.org/place/SO6020/howle-hill/</p> <p>Deed detailing the marriage between Hawise and FitzBaderon (E 210/4437, The National Archives http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C5518570) Shoemith, <i>Goodrich Castle</i>, p.26</p>
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	<p>castle to defend against Welsh raiders, safeguard his route into England and protect the income that he collected from the ferry tolls.</p>	
<p>c) The ways in which the site has changed over time</p>	<p>Godric's Castle, c.11th century Probably an earthwork fortification. Nothing of this castle survives.</p> <p>Norman castle Baderon of Monmouth probably built the keep and other stone defences at Goodrich. The other internal buildings would have been built from timber.</p> <p>The keep dates from the mid-12th century.</p> <p>Early medieval castle No documentary evidence exists, but William Marshal (?–1219) probably upgraded the timber and earthworks castle. As Earl of Pembroke, he built and maintained other castles along the Anglo-Welsh border (at Usk and Chepstow). It's likely that he reinforced Goodrich Castle's defences in stone, creating new curtain walls and towers.</p> <p>Medieval castle Most of the remains that can be seen at Goodrich today date from the 13th and 14th centuries when the castle was maintained by William (?–1296) and Joan de Valence (?–1307), and their son Aymer (?–1324). During this period the castle was largely rebuilt and renovated.</p> <p>The improvements to the castle included: the barbican, gatehouse, chapel, the great hall, the four corner towers and the north range.</p> <p>Later medieval/early Tudor castle Under the Talbot family in the 15th century, an internal wooden gallery for the lord's family was constructed inside the chapel and the large window giving light to the altar was replaced.</p> <p>A second storey was added to the lord's accommodation in the north range, and</p>	<p>Phased site plan Ashbee, <i>Goodrich Castle</i>, inside back cover</p> <p>Royal records show a gift of timber from the Forest of Dean for 'works at Godric's Castle' in 1261: Calendar of Close Rolls, British History Online: https://www.british-history.ac.uk/cal-close-rolls/hen3/vol11</p> <p>Reconstruction illustration of Goodrich Castle c.1400 Ashbee, <i>Goodrich Castle</i>, p.8</p> <p>The architecture of the new buildings</p>

this floor was linked with the chapel (the entrance to which can be seen high up on the chapel's exterior wall today). The accommodation for servants in the east range was also extended with two extra storeys added.

Tudor castle

In the later 16th century, Gilbert Talbot, (1552–1616) living at Goodrich as steward to his father (the sixth Earl of Shrewsbury), modernised the castle by installing a piped water supply, traces of which can be seen in the kitchen at Goodrich today.

17th century

After the sixth Earl of Shrewsbury's death, the Goodrich estate was leased to tenants and maintained by the Earl of Kent. Renovations and repairs included replacing glass and decaying timber and stonework.

Goodrich Castle suffered significant damage in the siege of 1646. The north-west tower was damaged by mortar fire and its rock footings were undermined so that most of the tower collapsed. A report from Parliamentarian commander Colonel Birch describes the castle following the siege as having 'noe whole room in it'. The castle was then 'slighted' or made indefensible, by order of Parliament: the battlements were removed and the main defences were purposely damaged. Goodrich was now uninhabitable.

18th–20th centuries

The castle was abandoned as a historic ruin until it came into the ownership of the Office of Works in 1920. The plants and trees that had been growing over the ruins were removed and the buildings reinforced and rebuilt as much as possible with original stone from the castle site. Later in the 20th century, staircases, roofs and a walkway were added to the site to help visitors see as much of the castle as possible.

21st century

The modern stained-glass memorial window at the eastern end of the chapel, designed by Nicola Hopwood, was installed in 2000.

at Goodrich is similar to the 13th-century renovations carried out by rivals and friends of the de Valences, for example at Caerphilly Castle. See CADW's webpage on Caerphilly Castle

<http://cadw.gov.wales/daysout/caerphilly-castle/?lang=en>

and Ashbee, *Goodrich Castle*, p.33

The Accompt of Money, Shoesmith, *Goodrich Castle*, p.67

Colonel Birch's report describing the ruinous state of the castle following the siege i.e. the roof 'noe whole room in it', University of California: <https://archive.org/details/militarymemoirof00roesrich/page/n249>

Images of the north-west tower, Historic England archive:

<http://images.historicenglandservices.org.uk/dmcs-search.html?find=goodrich>

d) How the site has been used throughout its history

From at least the sixth century, the owner of the Goodrich estate controlled the river crossing on the Wye, a major route between England and Wales. The crossing earned income for the estate by charging tolls to those needing to cross. It also gave a strategic advantage to the owner of the estate, who could control who crossed the border and transfer soldiers in times of attack or defence of the area.

King Stephen (r. 1135–54) saw the site as a key location for ensuring the security of the border during his troubles with Welsh rebels in the mid-12th century. His placement of Gilbert de Clare and Gilbert's son Richard Strongbow at the castle as earls of Pembroke demonstrates the value he placed on maintaining control of the area. The de Clares built up the site as stronghold with a stone keep to reinforce the impression of its dominance over the surrounding landscape.

The Norman castle, of which only the keep remains, was likely built by Gilbert or Richard as a sign of strength and power at a time when the de Clares were out of favour with the king (Matilda's son, Henry II) and had few allies. Castles had several purposes: they provided a place soldiers could live in and defend or somewhere they could attack from; and they were a centre of administration from which a lord could control the area.

The river Wye and the Wye valley are close to the border between England and Wales. Throughout much of the 10th to late 13th centuries, successive English monarchs faced Welsh rebellion against English rule. The border territory (there was no fixed border at this time) was called the Welsh Marches and several castles were built in this area to defend each territory from raids and invasion. The lord of Goodrich defended the land in the name of his monarch.

In the medieval period the castle was greatly expanded by the de Valences to accommodate a noble household. Dozens of servants were needed to run the everyday tasks of castle life, and noble or knighted families were expected to accommodate guests travelling in the region, including royalty. The castle had to be suitably equipped and modernised to cater for illustrious guests.

By the early 17th century, the castle was being leased to tenants and was no longer

Seals of Gilbert de Clare and Richard Strongbow, Shoemith, *Goodrich Castle*, p.28

	<p>lived in by an aristocratic family. In 1619, the castle was claimed by the Crown for payment of debts, and then leased to the future earl of Kent, who installed a constable as his tenant.</p> <p>During the Civil War, in 1646, Goodrich Castle was garrisoned by a Royalist army to defend against an attack by Colonel Birch's Parliamentary forces. Birch successfully broke the castle's defences and forced a surrender. The castle was seriously damaged during the siege, but nevertheless was ordered to be slighted and its remaining defences were removed. The Countess of Kent was compensated for loss of property and the castle was abandoned, uninhabitable.</p> <p>The estate continued to earn income through forestry, stone quarrying, ironworking and fisheries. The castle ditch was occasionally used as a cattle pound.</p> <p>In the 18th and 19th centuries, the castle survived as a historical curiosity and tourist attraction. Travellers by boat along the river Wye stopped at the castle to explore its ivy-covered ruins. The castle is still a popular tourist attraction today.</p>	<p>Colonel Birch's letters describing the siege, University of California: https://archive.org/details/militarymemoirof00roesrich/page/n249</p>
<p>e) The diversity of activities and people associated with the site</p>	<p>Goodrich Castle's role as a fortified outpost along the Anglo-Welsh border was important for much of its earlier history. From the 15th century, the Welsh Marches borderland between England and Wales was largely at peace.</p> <p>The castle has been home to a variety of feudal nobles who were both in and out of favour with royalty at different times. William Marshal, a knight loyal to the kings of England during the tumult of the War of Magna Carta and an invasion by the French, was acting regent in the name of the child king Henry III, (1216–72) whereas his predecessor, Richard Strongbow de Clare, had defied the Crown by invading Ireland. One of Marshal's sons, Richard, led a rebellion against Henry III's court – in response, the king ordered Goodrich Castle to be seized, and Richard fled to Ireland. William de Valence, the king's half-brother, was an influential member of the royal court and accompanied Edward I on crusade in 1270, and his son Aymer helped Edward II to safety in the Battle of Bannockburn. The less honourable le Despenser family, favourites of Edward II, kidnapped the young</p>	

	<p>heiress to Goodrich in 1324 until she was forced to release the estate to them. Finally, in the early 15th century, the Talbot family, distinguished soldiers in service to the king, defended Goodrich against the last major attacks by the Welsh.</p> <p>In the 13th century, the castle became as much an aristocratic home as a defensive stronghold, playing host to guests and maintaining the life of the estate. The household accounts of Countess Joan de Valence, resident in the castle during the late 13th century, demonstrate a broad mix of people working in a variety of jobs at the castle as part of her household entourage, from educated and literate chapel clerks, skilled blacksmiths and bakers to wardrobe assistants and laundresses and many people involved in the maintenance of horses.</p> <p>The last aristocratic owner to live permanently at Goodrich Castle was Gilbert Talbot, seventh Earl of Shrewsbury, who was married to Mary, daughter of Bess of Hardwick.</p> <p>Throughout its periods of occupation and absenteeism, the Goodrich estate continued for much of its history to generate income from ironworking, stone quarrying and its fisheries. There are also references to it being used as a prison.</p> <p>By the 18th century, the castle had become a local landmark and ordinary people began to explore its grounds. Throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, its popularity as a tourist destination grew and today it is protected for the public to enjoy.</p>	<p>Records of Countess Joan's household roll: http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C4520424 http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C4520426</p> <p>John Leland: 'they carry their prisoners to Goodrich castle' Ashbee, <i>Goodrich Castle</i>, p.40</p>
<p>f) The reasons for changes to the site and to the way it was used</p>	<p>Following his death, Godric's 11th-century castle was probably given to his daughter, Hawise, and passed to the Norman knight William fitz Baderon on their marriage. The castle became a Norman stronghold.</p> <p>During 'The Anarchy', the civil war between King Stephen and his cousin Empress Matilda for the throne, Stephen faced rebellion from feudal lords in the Wye valley area. He needed to secure the river crossing at Goodrich Castle to move men and supplies across the border in preparation for war. To control the crossing, he needed a loyal lord overseeing the castle. Goodrich Castle was taken from William</p>	

fitz Baderon's son, Baderon, and passed to the new Earl of Pembroke, Gilbert fitz Gilbert de Clare. Gilbert maintained the castle in Stephen's name throughout the civil war, despite almost all other noblemen in Herefordshire transferring their allegiance to Matilda. He, or his son, most likely built the keep as a symbol of Norman authority and power and a key defensive feature.

In 1204, King John (r. 1199–1216) gifted the castle to William Marshal, probably as compensation for lost estates in Normandy when England finally lost all claim to the region. Under Marshal, a great castle builder of his age, the Norman castle (which, other than the keep, was likely to have been made largely of wood up to this date) was probably reinforced in stone.

With no surviving male heirs in the Marshal family, the Goodrich estate passed to William's granddaughter Joan de Munchensi in 1247. She married the king's half-brother, William de Valence, and under their and their family's ownership the castle was transformed into a building worthy of accommodating a noble household, with large numbers of rooms designed in the most fashionable style.

Aymer de Valence died without an heir in 1324, and the castle passed to his niece, Elizabeth Comyn. On her marriage to Richard, second Lord Talbot, the estate passed to the Talbot family from 1326. Under their ownership, the castle was modernised over the course of the 15th century.

During the later 15th century and through the 16th century, many of the lords of Goodrich were absent from the castle, fighting in wars or maintaining their other residences. Some lords were too young to inherit and one owner, George, the sixth Earl Talbot, was given the responsibility of keeping Mary Queen of Scots under house arrest, at various places, between 1569 and 1584.

The trend of absent owners changed in 1575, when Gilbert Talbot, son of George, married Mary, the daughter of Bess of Hardwick. The couple moved into Goodrich Castle with Gilbert acting as his father's steward. Gilbert almost certainly modernised the castle, for example by installing a piped water supply.

King John's grant to William Marshall, recorded in *Rotuli Chartarum*, edited by Thomas Duffy Hardy, 1837, p. 124: <https://calm.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/calmview/Record.aspx?src=CalmView.Catalog&id=KBLC%2f7%2f2%2f21&pos=1>

	<p>Following George Talbot's death in 1590, Gilbert leased the castle to tenants who managed the estate.</p> <p>In 1619, the Goodrich estate was claimed by the Crown for payment of the debts of the dowager Countess Mary. It passed to her daughter Elizabeth and her husband, Henry Grey, Earl of Kent. The castle buildings were repaired and the castle continued to be leased to tenants.</p> <p>Following significant damage to the castle as a consequence of the Parliamentary siege of 1646, and the subsequent slighting of its defences, the castle was abandoned as a residence.</p> <p>By the end of the 18th century, the ruined castle had become a tourist destination. In 1920, Office of Works took responsibility for the buildings and repair work was carried out to secure the structures. Archaeological recording also took place to try to learn more about the castle's history. Later in the century, access around the site was improved for visitors. Since 1984, English Heritage has managed the protection and presentation of Goodrich Castle for the public.</p>	
<p>g) Significant times in the site's past: peak activity, major developments, turning points</p>	<p>1138–1176: Norman lords Gilbert fitz Gilbert de Clare and/or, later, his son Richard Strongbow, build the keep at Goodrich Castle as a symbol of Norman power and authority, and the castle's ability to defend itself.</p> <p>1216: Goodrich Castle faces an attack by the Welsh. The lord, William Marshal, is attending the coronation banquet of the new king Henry III (r. 1216–72) when he is given the news to summon a defence of the castle.</p> <p>1233: an alliance is made with the Welsh and Henry III orders his troops to besiege the castle.</p> <p>1247–1324: under William de Valence, his wife Joan and their son Aymer, Goodrich Castle is transformed into a castle fit to accommodate a noble household. The majority of the castle is either rebuilt or extended to reflect the status of the couple and to house the enormous retinue of staff and servants</p>	

	<p>needed to run the estate and household.</p> <p>1324–5: Goodrich heiress Elizabeth Comyn is kidnapped and imprisoned by Hugh le Despenser and his son, until she is forced to surrender the castle to them.</p> <p>1326: Elizabeth Comyn’s new husband, Richard Talbot, seizes the castle in her name.</p> <p>1404–5: Owain Glyn Dwr’s Welsh forces invade the area around Goodrich Castle and Gilbert, fifth Lord Talbot, mounts a defence of the castle and region.</p> <p>c. 1400s and 1570s: the castle is renovated and extended under the Talbot family.</p> <p>1643–4: a Royalist army takes over Goodrich Castle and imprisons its constable. By 1645, the castle becomes the centre of Royalist activity in the area.</p> <p>March 1646: a band of Parliamentarian soldiers breaks into the castle, steals the horses and sets fire to the stables.</p> <p>June and July 1646: a Parliamentarian army lays siege to Goodrich Castle, bombarding and undermining the castle’s curtain walls and towers. The Royalist commander, Sir Harry Lingen, finally surrenders on 31 July. The castle is slighted by order of Parliament.</p> <p>1782: publication of <i>Observations on the River Wye</i>, by the Reverend William Gilpin, encourages the beginning of tourism to admire the landscape in Herefordshire and signals the beginning of Goodrich’s last phase of life as a historical curiosity and visitor attraction.</p> <p>1920: the Office of Works takes responsibility for the castle buildings and carries out crucial repair work.</p> <p>1942: During the Second World War, on 7 June, RAF Halifax V9977 crashes 1.5 km (1 mile) south of Goodrich Castle, killing all 11 people on board. The plane</p>	<p>Aerial photograph of the Parliamentarian encampment, Shoosmith, <i>Goodrich Castle</i>, p.76</p>
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	<p>is flying a test mission for a prototype of an early Radar system.</p>	
<p>h) The significance of specific features in the physical remains at the site</p>	<p>The gatehouse at Goodrich Castle is unusual in having differently sized towers. The larger tower contains a chapel – in many castles, the rooms beside the gates were used by guards and the chapel would be in the room above the gatehouse or in a separate building. This unconventional arrangement is accentuated by evidence in the chapel itself: a socket in the wall close to the altar allowed the door drawbar to be withdrawn when the gates were opened, and there is a slit window through which a guard could aim his arrows at an approaching enemy.</p> <p>Architectural traces in the gatehouse show evidence of several layers of defence: the stubs or bases of arches either side of the bridge into the gatehouse indicate where a fighting platform was built, from which guards could shoot arrows at attackers approaching the entrance; holes for the drawbars of two large wooden doors can be seen in the gatehouse passage, as well as vertical grooves showing where two portcullises dropped from the chamber above; there are also murder holes in the vaulted ceiling and arrow loops in the side walls. A guard passage is built into the walls on the right, with a guardroom with its own fireplace and a small latrine at the other end of the passage.</p> <p>Many of the rooms around the courtyard of the castle and in the towers contain fireplaces, window seats, washbasins and latrines, evidence that the castle was built to accommodate guests as well as the household of nearly 200 people.</p> <p>The chapel, first built in the 13th century, contains a trefoil-headed sedile (priest's niche), a piscina (a sink for washing holy vessels used in the mass) and an aumbry (the cupboard for such vessels). Having a private family chapel was also a sign of wealth and status; Countess Joan de Valence had at least nine chaplains or clerks who travelled with her. Later, Richard Talbot had a group of priests who sang mass in the chapel and established an Augustinian priory adjacent to the castle. Great importance was placed on religion and prayer, and people often left significant sums of money to the Church for prayers after their death.</p> <p>The gatehouse, viewed from inside the courtyard, shows signs of where a first</p>	<p>Images available through the Historic England archive: http://images.historicenglandservices.org.uk/dmcs-search.html?find=goodrich</p> <p>Diagram of the gatehouse in the 15th century Ashbee, <i>Goodrich Castle</i>, p.6.</p>

storey connected the chapel with the apartments of the north range, probably in the 15th century. The door in the wall and the stone corbels in the adjoining curtain wall show where the upper storey of the building allowed the lord's family to cross from the north range into the raised gallery of the chapel.

In the room above the gatehouse is a rare survival of evidence of the mechanism used to lower and raise the portcullis to and from the gate passage below. There are recesses for turning room for the winch handles, a long round hole where the horizontal axle of the winch sat, slots in the floor for a second portcullis and murder holes between the slots.

The large communal garderobe tower is an extremely rare survival of its type in England and Wales. Several people could use the garderobe (toilets) at the same time: there were three latrine chambers, each with a door opening inwards, and there may have been more than one seat in each chamber. The latrines themselves were built outside the curtain wall and over the ditch below, allowing waste to fall down a chute into a cess pit. The cess pit had a small opening from which waste was shovelled into the ditch.

The remains of the keep are the oldest parts of the castle site. Its two-light windows with Romanesque chevron (zig-zag) decoration and the chevron-design horizontal string course (a thin raised pattern round the tower) are distinctive features of mid-12th-century Norman design.

The stone used to build the keep is a different colour to the red sandstone of the rest of the castle's buildings. The rough masonry at the base of the keep, 2 metres from the ground, was not designed to be seen; an earth mound surrounded the base of the keep so the ground level would have been higher than it is today.

The keep served a significant defensive purpose with its thick walls, first-floor entry door and high battlements. Inside, there was only one room on each level, though these were large with high ceilings. The entry on the first floor had an elaborate doorway and would have been designed to impress. The second floor was likely to have been a fine chamber, complete with window seats.

	<p>Castle keeps were used for storage and accommodation as well as for defence, but the uses of the keep at Goodrich are not clear; it is very small for accommodation. Certainly, the taller tower would have made an impression of authority in the landscape.</p> <p>The castle well is 51 metres (168ft) deep.</p> <p>The number of large and comfortable rooms around the courtyard and in the corner towers is unusual for medieval castles, and their architectural design and construction are of high quality. They contain a number of remarkable features, including a number of washbasins beside entrance doors (especially inside the corner towers).</p>	
<p>i) The importance of the whole site either locally or nationally, as appropriate</p>	<p>Goodrich Castle is one of the finest and best preserved of all English medieval castles.</p> <p>It has close associations with people of the highest rank in society, including royalty and the most important noblemen and women of its age.</p> <p>The castle's legacy within the local area is continued in the name of Goodrich village.</p> <p>In the room above the gatehouse is a rare survival in an English castle of evidence of the mechanism used to raise and lower the portcullis into the gate passage below.</p> <p>The large communal garderobe tower is an extremely rare survival of its type in England and Wales.</p>	
<p>j) The typicality of the site based on a comparison with other similar sites</p>	<p>The barbican at Goodrich Castle, the area where visitors would be greeted and would dismount from their horses, is similar in design to the barbican at the Tower of London with its semi-circular courtyard, its connection to the main castle site via a drawbridge and a stone causeway leading up to the castle.</p>	<p>Illustration of the Tower of London's barbican, Ashbee, <i>Goodrich Castle</i>, p.5</p>

	<p>The keep at the castle is in some ways typical in design of the Norman and early medieval period, though on a small scale. Keeps were usually square and tall – the height offering a good vantage point. They often had a crenelated roof which protected guards while they aimed missiles, two or more floors to provide the lord or king with living space as well as a place to receive visitors and conduct business, a basement floor for storage, and a well (the last two items were vital in the event of a siege).</p> <p>The keep at Goodrich is one of the smallest in plan – during peacetime it could only have functioned in conjunction with other buildings (since demolished), such as a hall, kitchen and chapel. It could not have accommodated other functions inside it, as larger keeps could at other castles, such as hosting feasts. There is also no well inside the keep, but outside in the courtyard.</p> <p>The 13th-century building work by the de Valence family shows strong similarities to the modernisation work completed at the castles by other nobles in the neighbouring regions. The high spur buttresses on the south-east and north-west towers and gatehouse are very similar to those at Caerphilly Castle or the chapel at Kidwelly Castle, also owned by William de Valence. The base of the south-west tower resembles those at Castell Coch or Marten’s Tower at Chepstow.</p> <p>With its impressive defences (high walls, imposing corner towers) and its extensive residential buildings, Goodrich deserves comparison with slightly later castles, especially the spectacular new castles built by Edward I (r. 1272–1307) in North Wales, including Harlech, Conwy, Caernarfon and Beaumaris. The royal builders may even have been influenced or inspired by Goodrich.</p> <p>Thirteenth-century gatehouses often had rooms above for living or worship, such as at Harlech, Caernarfon, Caerphilly and Tonbridge castles. Goodrich is unusual, and possibly unique, in having a chapel <i>alongside</i> the gatehouse.</p>	<p>CADW’s webpage on Caerphilly Castle http://cadw.gov.wales/daysout/caerphilly-castle/?lang=en</p>
<p>k) What the site reveals about everyday life, attitudes and values in particular periods of</p>	<p>Goodrich Castle, though not large in comparison with other medieval castles, is designed to accommodate many people, servants as well as guests. Everyday life for medieval nobility was orchestrated by a large household of servants and</p>	

<p>history</p>	<p>assistants, a miniature society based on the royal court. Later additions of more floors in the late Middle Ages to create more rooms is likely to reflect the increased desire for privacy, rather than a growing household.</p> <p>The defensive features of the castle are a testimony to the history of violent conflict between Wales and England and the continuing struggle for the border territories during the medieval period. Rooms, towers and latrines designed specifically for armed guards and sentries show that there was a need for permanent and 24-hour security.</p> <p>The architecture and history of Goodrich Castle demonstrate changing technology in warfare. It was initially built to be defended with crossbows, swords and spears. By the time of the Civil War in the 17th century, firearms had become more important – the mortar ‘Roaring Meg’ is credited with the destruction of the north-west corner tower, forcing the royalist garrison to surrender.</p> <p>The castle’s design reveals distinctions between people of different rank, particularly important during the medieval and Tudor periods. The apartments for the lord or lady of the castle and their family, the aristocracy of England, are large and separate (and as distant as possible) from servant accommodation, i.e. the north range. The great hall has distinct entrances/exits for the family and for the servants, at opposite ends. The north exit leads to the family apartments, the solar block, and into the chapel, allowing the family to move easily between their specific areas of the castle without encountering the working areas of the courtyard or kitchens. Inside the chapel, stone corbels in the walls, carved with angels holding shields, show where a wooden gallery was supported; it was added in the 15th century for the lord or lady and their family to attend services, separate from the rest of the congregation. The existence of a separate dining area for servants – most likely the hall of the east range – shows that castle inhabitants of different ranks did not eat together.</p> <p>The chapel, first built in the 13th century, contains a trefoil-headed sedile (priest’s niche), a piscina (a sink for washing holy vessels used in the mass) and an aumbry (the cupboard for such vessels). Its presence inside the castle demonstrates the</p>	
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	<p>importance of the Roman Catholicism in medieval society; specifically, the holding of services several times in a day. Countess Joan's household accounts mention nine chaplains or clerks who would perform administrative duties for her as well as singing mass and other offices (different prayers according to the time of day).</p> <p>From the 18th century, the castle became valued for its historic associations and its role as a tourist destination. The publication of the Reverend William Gilpin's <i>Observations on the River Wye</i> popularised an appreciation of picturesque landscapes, and the ruins of Goodrich Castle alongside the river became a popular sightseeing spot.</p>	<p>Painting of Goodrich Castle by Theodore Henry Fielding, 1821 Ashbee, <i>Goodrich Castle</i>, p.44</p>
<p>l) How the physical remains may prompt questions about the past and how historians frame these as valid historical enquiries</p>	<p>Two of the key questions prompted by physical remains are the reasons for a site's construction and the way it has subsequently changed, been adapted or replaced/built over.</p> <p>North range and solar block: there is not enough evidence to interpret exactly what they were used for. But there is clear evidence of habitation by the nobility, i.e. the grand arches and elegant window seats. How should we try to fill in the gaps when so much else is missing?</p> <p>Chapel: was the chapel used for purely religious reasons? There are references to it being used as a store for horses' oats (during absences of the main household). The unusual design of the gatehouse defences impinges on the chapel, very close to the altar. Does this suggest that defence (and food storage!) was prioritised over all other considerations? Should we question the sacred nature of the chapel building?</p> <p>The keep: why was it retained during the reconstruction of the rest of the castle in the late 13th century? It's quite small – what was it used for? Why no fireplaces?</p> <p>Example enquiry questions What is it? What changes has it seen? What was it used for? What stories does it tell about the past? What do we still need to know?</p> <p>Where was it built? Where was it changed? Where did the people come from who</p>	<p>Images available through the Historic England archive: http://images.historicenglandservices.org.uk/dmcs-search.html?find=goodrich</p>

	<p>used it?</p> <p>Who built it? Who changed it? Who used it? Who was the last person to live here?</p> <p>When did people first live here? When was it built? When was it changed? When was it used? When did it stop being used?</p> <p>Why was it built? Why was it changed? Why was it used? Why was this location chosen? Why should we protect it?</p> <p>How was it built? How was it changed? How was it used? How much did it cost to build/change? How can it tell us about the past?</p>	
<p>m) How the physical remains can inform artistic reconstructions and other interpretations of the site</p>	<p>Remaining structures can give a good idea of shapes, and sometimes relative sizes, and architectural characters of the buildings.</p> <p>The use of other comparable sites is highly beneficial in understanding the architecture and décor missing from this site. References could be made (where possible) to other physical remains associated with people related to the site from which comparisons could be drawn.</p> <p>Identifying features and patterns in the stone walls can indicate where certain structures would have been located (e.g. fireplaces, slots for the portcullis, corbels for floor/ceiling beams).</p> <p>Sketches, engravings and paintings, along with written descriptions and recorded expenditures, of the castle in different time periods can be used to piece together what the site might have looked like in the past.</p> <p>It should be questioned whether the physical features observed make sense with our expectations of the site.</p> <p>The castle was engraved by Samuel and Nathaniel Buck in the 18th century and painted by John Chessell Buckler and Theodore Henry Fielding in the 19th century.</p>	<p>Engraving of Goodrich Castle by Samuel and Nathaniel Buck, 1731 Ashbee, <i>Goodrich Castle</i>, p.28</p> <p>Watercolour illustration of the medieval palace by John Chessell Buckler, 1827 Ashbee, <i>Goodrich Castle</i>, p.44</p> <p>Reconstructions illustration of the gatehouse, etc: Ashbee, <i>Goodrich Castle</i>.</p>

	<p>The way that the ruins of Goodrich Castle are treated now can have a great impact on how we understand them. In the 19th century, they were covered in ivy and other vegetation, which created a picturesque atmosphere but prevented any detailed study leading to an understanding of how they were built and used. More recently, they have been cleared of greenery, and now stand primarily as a resource for education and entertainment.</p>	
<p>n) The challenges and benefits of studying the historic environment</p>	<p>Challenges Written sources are often not specific about what they refer to Physical evidence can be difficult to interpret and identify There may be different interpretations of the same site and evidence.</p> <p>Benefits Important source of primary information Gives a sense of place, well-being and cultural identity Allows visitors to connect people from the past to the places where they lived and worked Stimulating way to engage with history in the place where it happened.</p>	