

## ***HEREFORDSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY***

### **A Programme of Archaeological Observation and Recording Snodhill Castle, Peterchurch, Herefordshire**

**March 2018**



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**Herefordshire Archaeology Report No. 374  
Event No. EHE 80341**

**Herefordshire Archaeology**  
Environment, Planning and Waste  
Economy, Communities & Corporate Directorate  
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## **Summary:**

*A Programme of archaeological observation and recording at Snodhill Castle, Peterchurch, Herefordshire was required in order to facilitate urgently needed structural repair to the monument. The monument is in need of repair and it is currently categorised as "At Risk" on the Historic England, Heritage at Risk Register. The phase two works are required in order to provide information concerning the extent and condition of wall sections and foundations in order to inform and advise the Project Architect, Alastair Coey Architects and the main contractor, Sally Strachey Historic Conservation.*

*The excavations were limited in nature but provided important information regarding the extent and layout of the Keep, the North Tower and the North Flanking wall.*

*Although the excavations undertaken were not wholly targeted to answer archaeological questions, they have provided a significant amount of information concerning the layout of the Keep, the extent and nature of the North Flanking Wall and the scale and internal layout of the North Tower. It is now clear that the Keep is even more complex than was previously thought and appears to be multi-phase. Exactly how it was laid out and used is still unknown, however the location of the fireplace is a major step forward in the understanding of the use the keep at ground floor level. There remain many questions associated with the Keep, its layout and appearance. There are also questions to be addressed concerning its post medieval development, its role during the Civil War and its subsequent robbing for stone. It should be noted that no finds dating from or associated with the Civil War were discovered during these works. This was unexpected as documentary evidence and folklore appear to suggest that a major action took place at the castle, if this were the case finds associated with this would have been expected. It therefore appears Snodhill Castle may have been re-fortified during the Civil War but was not directly involved in any action.*

Disclaimer: It should not be assumed that land referred to in this document is accessible to the public. Location plans are indicative only. National Grid References are accurate to approximately 5m

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## 1. Introduction

This report (Herefordshire Archaeology Report No. 374) provides an account of archaeological observation, investigation and recording at Snodhill Castle, Herefordshire.

Snodhill Castle is located at NGR SO 3223 4038 approximately 1.5km south-east of the village of Dorstone in western Herefordshire. The site is a multi-period Marcher Castle near the Welsh border, originating in the late eleventh century. The Castle has a commanding view over the Dorstone and Peterchurch area of Herefordshire. An unusual decahedral shell keep sits on a steep motte at the east end of a bailey elevated over the surrounding country.

It is designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (1015168) and Grade 2 Listed Building (1172756), featuring on the Heritage at Risk register as a priority, due to immediate risk of rapid deterioration and loss of fabric.

Having been in private ownership for a many years, Snodhill Castle has recently been acquired by the Snodhill Castle Preservation Trust. Historic England is funding, through the Trust, a range of work to ensure the long term survival of the castle and its significance.

Between March and August 2016, MOLA, (Museum of London Archaeology), carried out an archaeological watching brief during preparatory and remedial works at Snodhill Castle, Peterchurch, Herefordshire. The works were carried out in such a way as to minimise disturbance of the site and any areas of intrusive work were recorded. (Barrett & Bassir 2016)

Herefordshire Archaeology were commissioned by Alastair Coey Architects, Historic Building Specialists to undertake archaeological monitoring and recording work as set out in a brief prepared by Bill Klemperer, Historic England, on 30th November 2016. A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by Herefordshire Archaeology in response to that brief. Archaeological monitoring and test pitting is required in order to facilitate urgently needed structural repair to the monument. The monument is in need of repair and it is currently categorised as “At Risk” on the Historic England, Heritage at Risk Register. The phase two works are required in order to provide information concerning the extent and condition of wall sections and foundations in order to inform and advise the Project Architect, Alastair Coey Architects and the main contractor, Sally Strachey Historic Conservation.

Proposed repair work and consolidation works will be carried out to the following structures:

Section 1, North Bastion – Removal of vegetation and root systems, consolidation of wall core and repointing and soft capping of wall head.

Section 2, Low level wall segments of north side of keep - Removal of vegetation and root systems, consolidation of wall core and repointing and soft capping of wall head.

Section 3, Keep - Removal of vegetation, structural interventions to leaning wall, consolidation of wall core and repointing and soft capping of wall head.

Section 4, Gatehouse - Removal of vegetation, consolidation of wall core and repointing and soft capping of wall head.

Section 5, South flanking wall - Removal of vegetation, consolidation of wall core underpinning repointing and soft capping of wall head.

Section 6, South east bastion - Removal of vegetation, repointing and soft capping of wall head.

In February 2017 a report (HAR 367) was produced describing works associated with Section 6 in accordance with the brief and WSI which states: Section 6, SE Bastion, is required urgently in order to inform the specification for that area. It is anticipated that the other items, 1 to 5, will be undertaken at the beginning of the main contract in April 2017.

This report covers sections 1-5 and deals with these sections in the order that works were undertaken rather than in numerical order. During the course of the works additions were made to the requirements for some of the sections and these were added to the WSI with agreement from Historic England and the principal contractor.



Figure 1: *Location of Snodhill Castle, Herefordshire. © Herefordshire Council*

## **2. Aims and Objectives**

The archaeological elements of the work included the following as outlined in the brief:

Overseeing recording of stonework to be dismantled and rebuilt.

Overseeing of recording of buried or fallen masonry remains.

Undertake a Watching Brief on work that is exposing historic features or involves clearance of unstratified archaeological material around wall bases, and elsewhere, and undertaking recording as required.

Assist the main contractor in ensuring the appropriate erection of site accommodation, compound, scaffolding (including stepped scaffold on motte) and all relating works. This will involve initial advice and occasional monitoring thereafter.

Limited archaeological trial excavation is also required the purpose of which is to inform approaches to detailed repairs. This will include:

Section 2. North flanking wall. Low level walls of keep. Allow 5 c.1m square trial excavations to assess the overall nature of the wall and depth of relating archaeology lying adjacent to the low level walls. The trenches should be sited immediately alongside the wall bases and go down as far as the uppermost in-situ archaeology. The purpose of these trenches is to inform the overall approach to the clearance and consolidation of the north flanking wall.

Section 3. Walls of keep, including Low level stump walls. Allow 6 c.1m square trial excavations to assess the depth of unstratified archaeology lying adjacent to the low level walls. The trenches should be sited immediately alongside the wall bases. The purpose of these trenches is to inform the overall approach to the clearance and consolidation of the low keep walls on the motte top

Section 5. South flanking wall. Excavation, monitoring and recording of treatments to wall voids requiring excavation to firm ground and underpinning.

All assessment excavations will go down as far as the uppermost in-situ archaeology, or 750mm maximum if no in-situ archaeology is encountered.

## **3. Policy and guidance**

The works have been undertaken with reference to relevant legislation, National Planning Policy and Guidance, and Regional and Local Planning Policy relating to Cultural Heritage.

### ***Legislation***

Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings are protected by statute. Legislation regarding Scheduled Monuments is contained within The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Under this legislation it is an offence to carry out any works resulting in the demolition or destruction of or any damage to a scheduled monument without prior written consent.



Scheduled Monument Consent is deemed for this project under Class 9 of the Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order, 1994, that relates to work undertaken by Historic England under S24 of the 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (as amended).

#### 4. Site location, Description, Setting

Snodhill Castle lies in the parish of Peterchurch, situated towards the north-western end of the Golden Valley in Herefordshire at SO 32240 40354 (Figure 1).

The castle is sighted on a prominent ridge line between the floor of the Dore valley and the valley of the tributary Snodhill stream, with the ground dropping away on north, east and south.

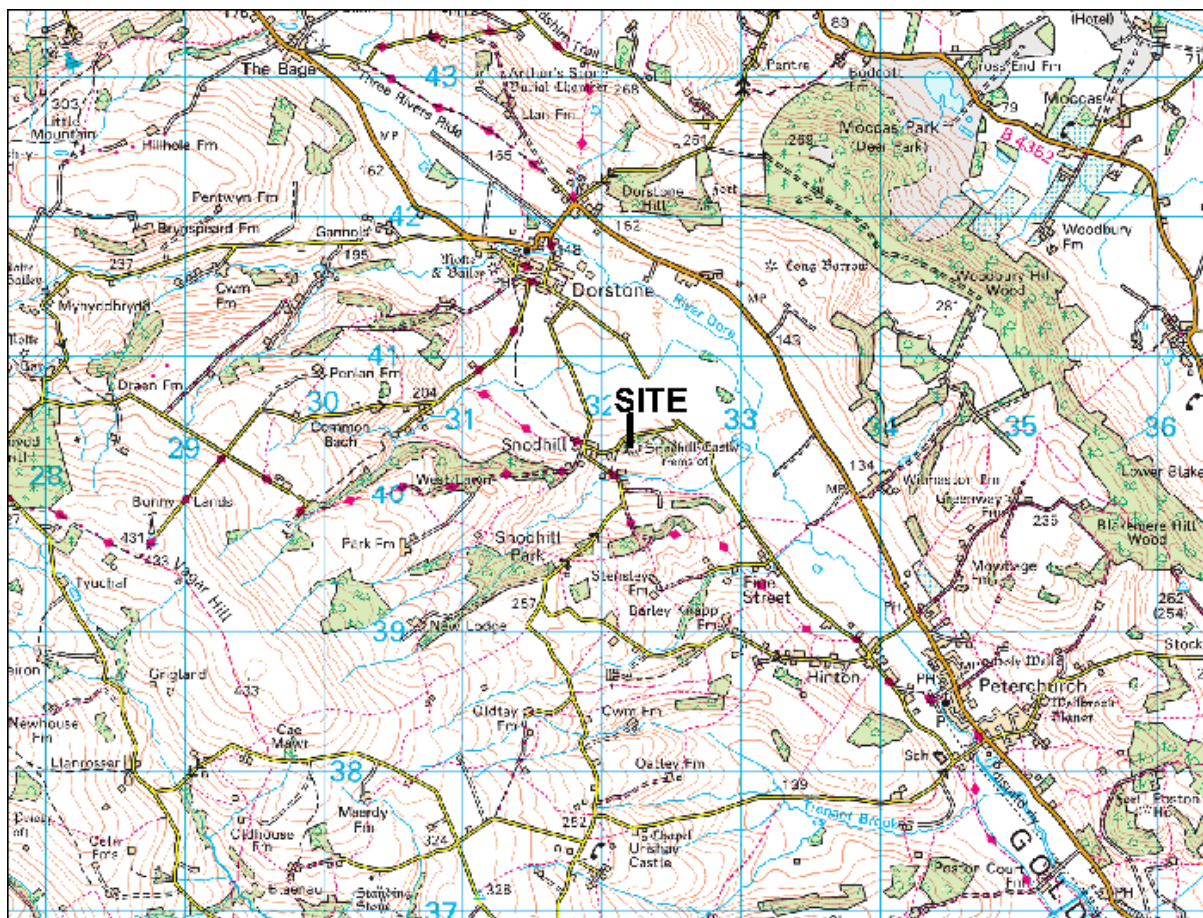


Figure 2: Location of Snodhill Castle in relation to surrounding villages. © Herefordshire Council

Snodhill Castle, a Grade II\* listed site and is designated as belonging to the “Shell Keep” category and dates to the early 13th century. The schedule description for the monument is as follows:

Snodhill Castle – Monument number: 1157.

Description of Monument

Site name – Shell keep castle and associated fish ponds at Snodhill.



Heritage category and location– Scheduled monument (national monument number – SM 27509), national grid reference SO32254040.

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance.

Site type – Defensive castle, Snodhill Castle was a key element in the Norman line of defence through the English and Welsh Marches.

The monument includes the earthwork, buried, and ruined remains of a shell keep castle and the associated fish ponds at Snodhill. The monument occupies a spur of high ground overlooking the River Dore, near the head of the Golden Valley. The monument was constructed over several phases which namely included the strengthening of the castles defences, these changes consisted of some three centuries of occupation and modification. The shell keep was constructed on the site of an earlier motte and bailey castle, which is believed to have been established in the 11th century AD, other features included a motte on the summit of the spur, with a bailey to the west and an outer enclosure to the east below the level of the bailey (English Heritage 1996). The monument was owned by several owners; it is recorded as belonging to the crown in 1195-7, and was restored to Robert de Chandos in 1197. The keep dates from c. 1200, the next recorded change occurred during the 14th century when the Chandos family remodelled the masonry defences. The next recorded activity occurs in 1403 when it was ordered to be held against Owain Glendwr. The manor and castle of Snodhill were then granted by Elisabeth I to Robert Dudley who was the Earl of Leicester, who later sold the monument to the Vaughan family. When the property was sold to Thomas Prosser of London the castle was ruinous, consequently he lived in a nearby house known as The Court.

The remains of the motte and bailey castle include an earthen motte mound, oval in form, with a maximum diameter of 35m. The motte is steep sided and stands c. 3.5m high, it is defended to the east by a c. 20m stretch of dry ditch which is approximately 5m wide and 2m deep. A path survives on the west side of the motte that leads to the ruinous gateway of the shell keep, this path probably functioned as the original access to the mottes timber tower. Other defences include the artificial steepening of the hillslope on the eastern side on the ditch. This triangular enclosure would have been further defended by a timber palisade. The sub-rectangular bailey was formed by terracing the natural hillside to the west of the motte, and measure roughly 25m east-west by 18m transversely. Below this terrace the bailey is surrounded by a second level terrace, which has a maximum diameter of 10m on the western side. A slight causeway is visible leading from this terrace up to the bailey terrace in the south-west quarter; this may represent the original access to the castle (English Heritage 1996). This feature has lead Chris Musson to speculate that the castle is built on an Iron Age hillfort, however this is difficult to determine without further archaeological investigation, these features could be medieval rather than Iron Age, but other medieval defended sites have been constructed within hillforts eg. British Camp and possibly Goodrich Castle which is less than 30 miles away from Snodhill castle (Field Meeting at Snodhill).

Below the outer terrace/bailey the already steep slope has been artificially scarped to the north, approximately one third of the way down this slope, on the north side of the eastern enclosure, is a series if rectilinear fishponds aligned east-west and terraced into the hillslope. The three ponds are contained by an earthen bank up to 1.5m high. They measure c 25m x

8m, 30m x 10m, and 35m x 10m the smallest being the most easterly. The fishponds were separated by earthen banks forming dams which would have originally housed sluices. The cracked surface of the ponds suggests that they are still seasonally wet and possibly spring-fed. These ponds provided a food source for the occupants of the castle, and provided a symbol of power and high status attached to its owner.

The standing remains of the shell keep are Listed Grade II, and include the remains of an irregular ten-sided keep of stone rubble construction. Its external plan was an irregular ten-sided polygon, with a gateway in the west side flanked by two circular towers or bastions. A stone curtain wall followed the line of the bailey and ran up the motte to join the keep at its northwest and south west corners. The standing remains are in very bad condition and Historic England has carried out urgent propping works to prevent any further collapse of masonry. A programme of stabilisation has been established between Historic England and the Preservation Trust to commence works in 2016/2017.

### **Importance and Reasons for Designation**

Motte castles are medieval fortifications introduced into Britain by the Normans. They comprise a large conical mound of earth or rubble, the motte, surmounted by a palisade and a stone or timber tower. In the majority of examples an embanked enclosure containing additional buildings, the bailey, adjoined the motte. Motte castles and motte and bailey castles acted as garrison forts during offensive military operations and as strongholds. In many cases they were aristocratic residences and the centres of local or royal administration. Although over 600 motte castles or motte and bailey castles are recorded nationally, examples converted into shell keeps are rare with only about 60 sites known to have been remodelled in this way. As such, and as one of a restricted range of recognised post-Conquest monuments, they are particularly important for the study of Norman Britain and the development of the feudal system. In view of this, all surviving examples will normally be identified as nationally important. Snodhill Castle is a well preserved example of this class of monument, which retains invaluable information in the form of standing, earthwork, and buried features. Its strategic position above the River Dore Snodhill Castle forms part of a chain of defensive monuments along the Golden Valley. As such it contributes to the wider picture of the medieval defences of Herefordshire. When viewed in association with other similar examples along the valley it can increase our understanding of the medieval political and social organisation of the county

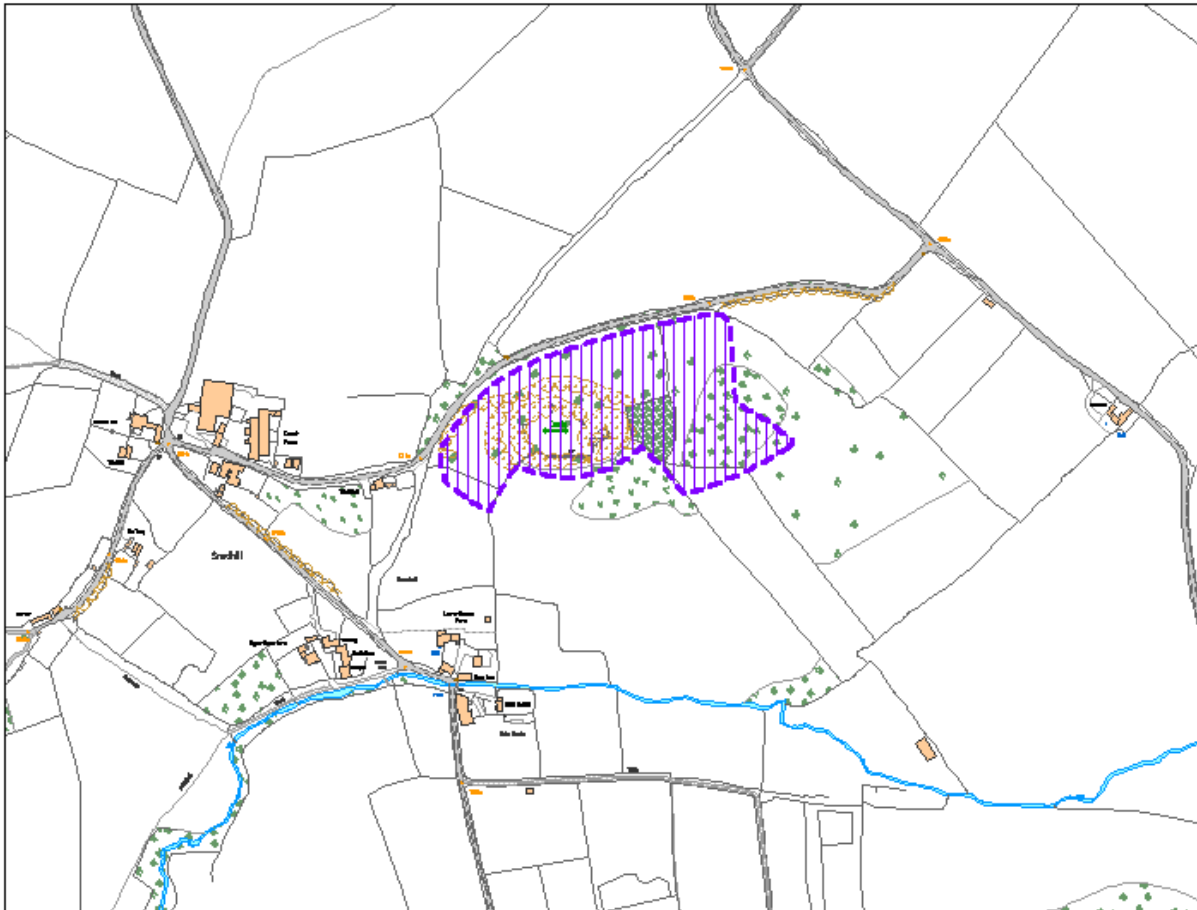


Figure 3: Extent of the Scheduled Area.

**N.B:** A full historical description including map regression analysis is included within the previous report for this site (HER 367).

In the early 1930's the castle was surveyed and described by the Royal Commission for Historic Monuments (RCHM) and on the 14th July 1933 it was Scheduled as an Ancient Monument. (Scheduled Monument Number 25709). Further survey work was undertaken in 1950 by Richard Kay comprising of a sketch survey of the earthworks and upstanding masonry.

In 1998 Historic England added the castle to the At Risk Register.

The transfer of ownership of the castle to the Snodhill Castle Preservation Trust (SCPT) in 2016 resulted in clearance works commencing in advance of the consolidation of the surviving masonry remains.

The Museum of London Archaeology undertook a watching brief In March-April 2016 during these preparatory works (MOLA Report 16/166 Barrett, D, Bassir, A).

Herefordshire Archaeology were commissioned to undertake small scale excavations against the internal and external wall faces of the south east bastion during December 2016 and January 2017 (Herefordshire Archaeology Report No 367, Hoverd, T.)

Historic England have conducted a thorough archaeological, architectural and aerial investigation and survey of the Castle (Research Report Series No 76-2017, Bowden, M, Lane, R, and Small, F) between December 2016 and July 2017.

## **5. Geology**

The British Geological Survey have mapped the underlying geology as comprising St Maughans Formation an Argillaceous Rocks with Interbedded [subequal/subordinate] Sandstone. A sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 393 to 419 million years ago in the Devonian Period, indicating a local environment previously dominated by rivers. These sedimentary rocks are fluvial in origin and range from coarse to fine-grained and form beds and lenses of deposits reflecting the channels, floodplains, and levees of a river. No superficial deposits have been recorded.

(British Geological Survey website, Accessed 11-02 2018; (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk>).

## **6. Methodology**

There were six stages of excavation during the stage two consolidation works:

1. Initial works comprised additional, localised grading within the south east bastion. Due to the findings of the excavation works described within Section 6, it was concluded that the internal area of the south-eastern bastion should be graded to form a gentle slope to the maximum excavated depth achieved during the archaeological works at the internal wall face.
2. Excavation and recording of 4 test pits against the low level walls of Keep to the top of significant archaeology or a maximum depth of 0.75m in order to ascertain wall face and depth.
3. Grading and excavation between the test pits on the Keep, in order to show the internal face of the keep wall and to harvest stone to assist with consolidation.
4. Excavation along the line of the North flanking wall in order to expose additional internal wall face as it progressed up the side of the Keep.
5. Excavation of an area over the buried wall of the north tower in order to confirm its shape and extent.
6. Excavation over part of the eastern corner of the Keep in order to record the below ground preservation of the wall footing.

All recording followed standard archaeological guidelines as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). All contexts were given unique numbers. All recording was undertaken on pro forma record cards that conform to accepted archaeological norms.

Photographs of archaeological features, deposits and general area were taken using 16mp digital camera.

Registers were kept for context records, photographs and drawings.

In addition to these ground works, monitoring and recording was undertaken for the installation of scaffolding base plates. The monument was recorded photographically during the works (and in specific locations photogrammetrically). Upon removal of the scaffolding, the monument was again flown by drone for full photographic coverage and Structure from Motion, 3 dimensional modelling.

## 7. Results

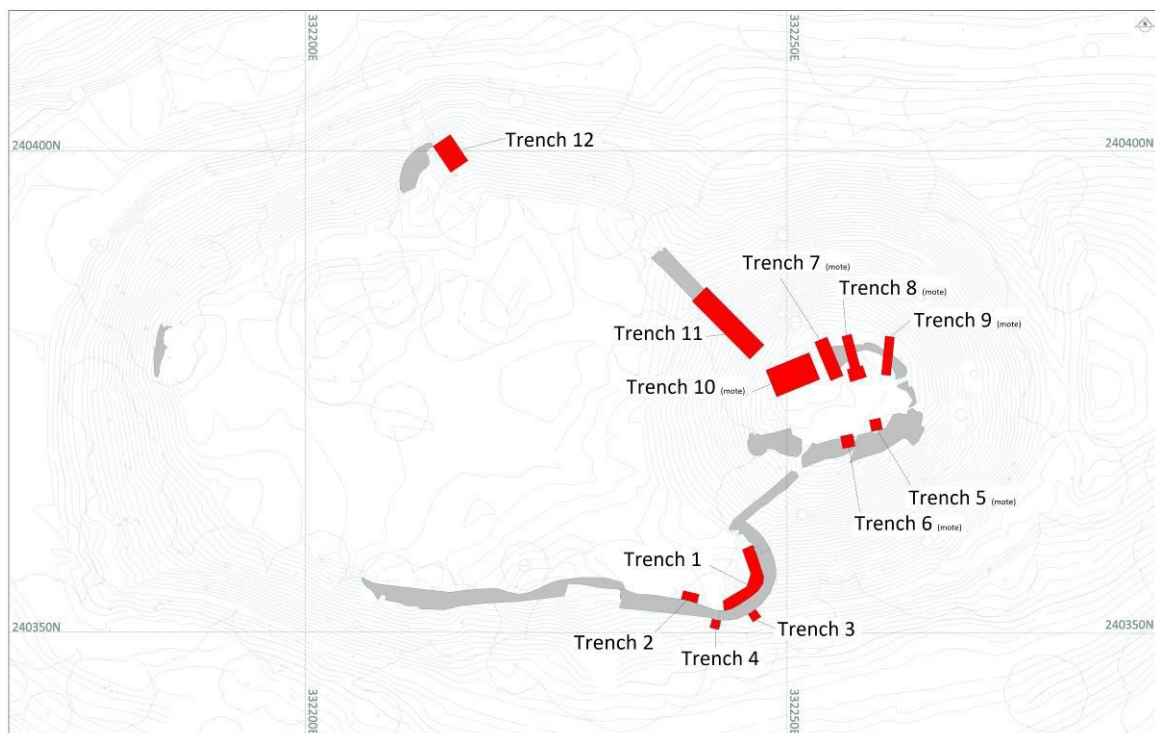


Figure 2: *Location of excavated trenches.*

### 1: Grading of interior of South Eastern Bastion:

This was undertaken by machine (mini digger) under close archaeological supervision followed by archaeological recording of the area affected by the works.

The internal area of the bastion was pulled back and graded in order to form a gentle slope to assist with drainage and to ensure a safe approach to the surviving wall. No deposits of archaeological significance were encountered and no worked stone was encountered during these works.





Plate 1: Cleaning and recording after machine grading of the internal area of the South Eastern bastion.

2: Excavation and recording of 4 test pits against the low level walls of the south-east bastion

**Trench 1 (For a full description of the works associated with this area please refer to Herefordshire Archaeology Report No. 367)**

South Bastion, internal.

Trench 1 was originally excavated as 3 separate test pits that upon consultation with the Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Bill Klemperer and the Project Architect, were combined to form one continuous trench examining the internal elevation of the south bastion wall.

The stratigraphic sequence consisted of a red brown top soil (101) with an average depth of 0.15m overlaying a reddish brown gritty/silty deposit (102) containing large amounts of rubble (See Plate 1). The internal wall face was exposed from to a depth of approximately 1.00m below the present ground level.

A series of features were observed within the wall construction.

The external appearance of the south bastion shows that the south bastion is rounded however the internal elevation reveals that the south bastion is formed from a series of straight walls with angled junctions (See figure 3).

Prior to the consolidation works it was noted that a series of unbonded flat stones forming a rectangle had been laid upon the top of the south bastion wall, it was speculated that they may represent civil war fortification of the structure (See figure 3).



Located towards the south of the south bastion evidence was observed for a large splayed window with later blocking, the window had had the cill/floor removed, examination of the wall face indicated that the east splay had been cut back (see plate 2, figure 3). Within the west a single stone jamb remained illustration the style of decoration applied to the window jambs, this comprising of a chamfered jamb with lozenge stop end (See plate 3 figure 3).



Plate 1: *Trench 1, facing south-east, showing excavated south bastion, before removal of vegetation.*



*Plates 2, facing southwest, showing splayed*



*window with later blocking.*

*Plate 3, facing southwest showing chamfered stop on window jamb.*

*Plate 4, facing southwest, showing angled masonry in trench 1.*

Located within the junction between the south and east wall of the south bastion at approximately 0.75m below existing wall level an angle line of masonry was recorded (See plate 4, figure 3), the exact nature of this feature was uncertain, however it may reflect a change in the construction of the south bastion wall, a shelf or structural bracing.

During the original excavation (HAR 367) it was speculated that a blocked window opening existed on the east wall, a series of straight line construction breaks were observed (see figure 3), however during the process of consolidation and tree root removal no indication of the blocked window was detected.

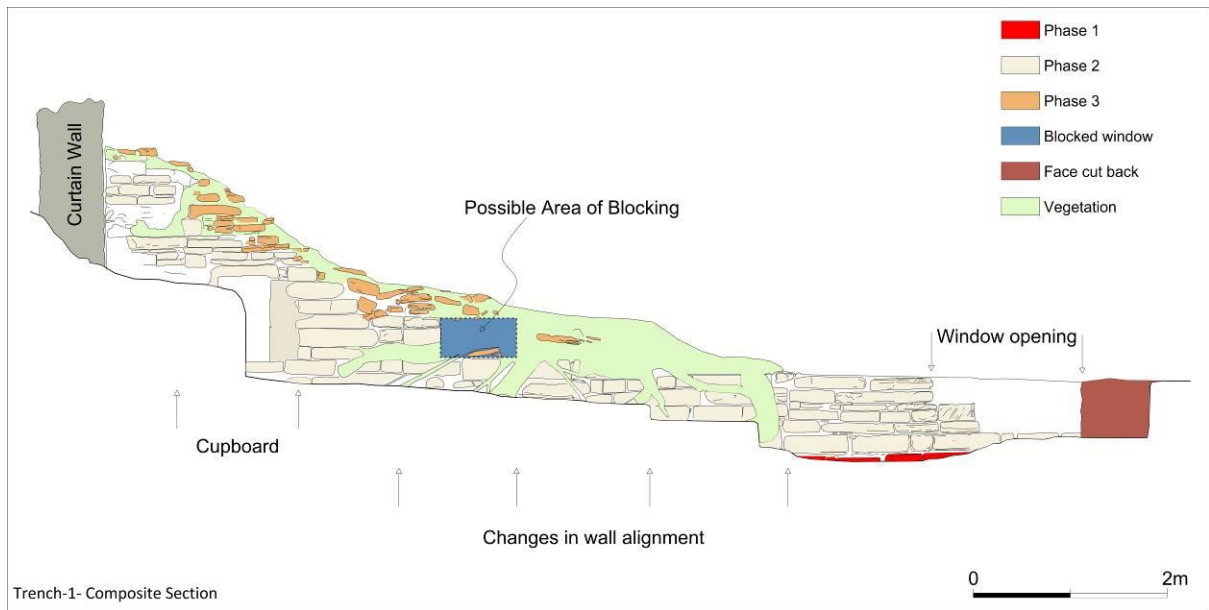


Figure 3: *Composite section, Trench 1.*

## Trench 2

South Curtain Wall, internal.

Trench 2 was located to investigate the internal face of the upstanding masonry that formed the south curtain wall. Aligned east west the trench was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.00m and measured 2.00m by 1.00m.

The stratigraphic sequence consisted of a dark brown top soil (201) with an average depth of 0.45m overlaying a reddish brown gritty/silty deposit (202) containing large amounts of mixed stone and rubble, overlaying the possible remains of the footings (203) of the wing wall projecting from the keep. (See Plate 5). No indication that the wing wall was keyed into the south curtain wall was observed.

No finds of archaeological significance were observed.



Plate 5: *Trench 2, facing east, showing curtain wall detail.*



### **Trench 3**

South Bastion, external.

Trench 3 was located on the external wall of the south bastion to investigate an area of collapse (See figure 2, plate 6), measuring 1.00m by 1.00m the trench was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.00m below present ground level. No indication of a foundation footing was identified indicating the that area of collapse was complete to footing level.

The stratigraphic makeup consisted of rubble and stone layer in a red yellow gritty loam (301) overlaying a red brown subsoil with inclusions of small rounded stones (302) overlaying a natural deposit of red brown hard packed soil. Excavation stopped at this level due to health and safety concerns, no finds of archaeological significance were observed.



Plate 6: *Trench 3, facing north, showing foundation level.*

### **Trench 4**

South Bastion-South Curtain Wall, external.

Trench 4 was located at the junction between the south bastion and the south curtain wall to investigate the level of preserved masonry within the wall structure. Measuring approximately 1.00m by 1.00m the trench was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.20m below present ground level. (See figure 2, plate 7)

The stratigraphic makeup consisted of rubble and stone layer in a red brown topsoil deposit (401) overlaying a red brown subsoil with inclusions mixed flat rubble (402). Excavation stopped at 1.20m below the present ground due to health and safety concerns, no indication of a foundation level was observed at this depth.

No finds of archaeological significance were observed.



Plate 7: *Trench 4, facing north, showing dressed masonry details at the junction between the south bastion and the south curtain wall.*



## Excavations on the Keep

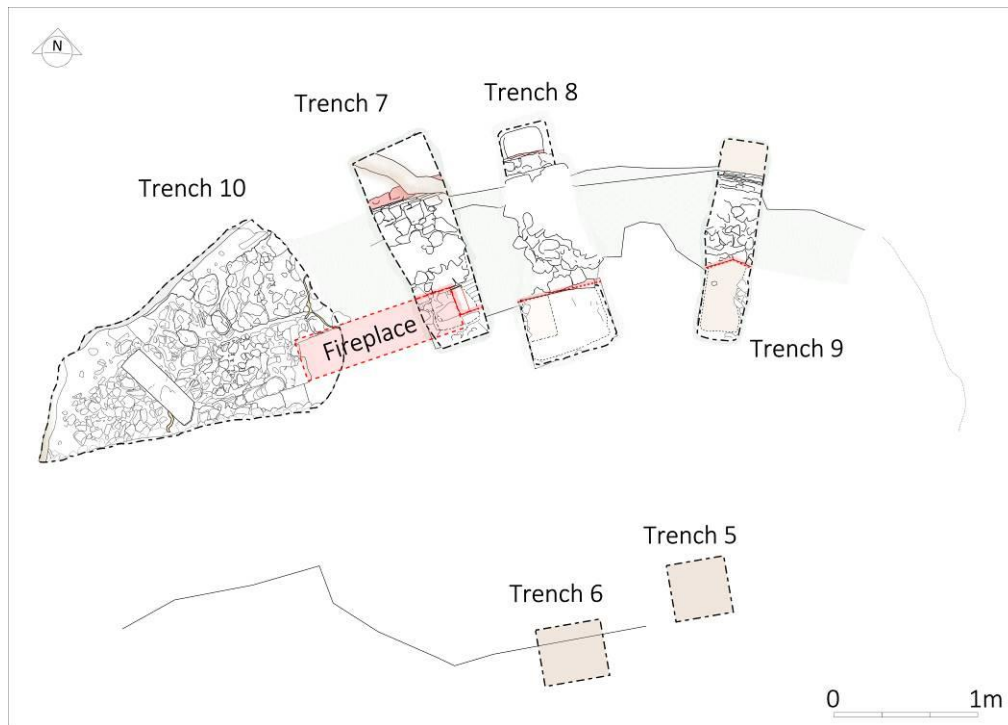


Figure 4: Trench locations within the keep and showing fireplace position linking trenches 7 and 10.

### ***Trench 5***

Trench 5 was located abutting the internal face of the southern wall of the keep in order to evaluate the build-up of collapsed masonry within the internal area of the keep (See figure 4). The trench measured approximately 0.90m by 1.00m and was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.00m below the present ground level.

The stratigraphic sequence consisted of a red brown top soil (501) with an average depth of 0.25m overlaying a reddish brown gritty/silty deposit (502) containing large amounts of stone rubble (See Plate 5). The exposed internal keep wall revealed traces of a plaster render surviving below ground level, indicating that the internal face of the keep at this level was once rendered. (See Figure. 5).

No finds were observed within the lower deposit however a single half penny dated to 1911 was identified within the topsoil.

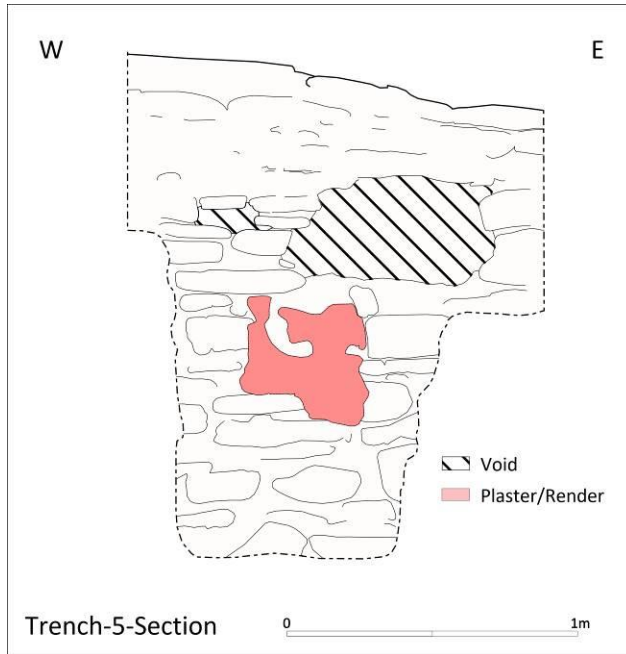


Figure 5: Trench 5, north facing section, showing surviving wall plaster.



Plate 8: Trench 5, looking east, showing level of collapsed masonry.

### ***Trench 6***

Trench 6 was excavated to clear the build up of soft capping on the keep wall for the consolidation works to be conducted. (See figure 4)

The capping was removed exposing a rectangular niche or cupboard cut into the core work, the construction of the cupboard had directly resulting in the blocking of a splayed window opening. (See plate 6)

### **Phase 1**

Originally a splayed window opening had been formed in the south wall of the keep. (See figure 6) it is interesting to note that the splayed opening is not cut through the full width of the wall and reflects the same depth as the later cupboard or niche. Within the blocking of the window it was observed that the original splayed opening was finished with a thick (approximately 0.015m) plaster finish, however no decoration or surface finish was detected on the surviving plaster.

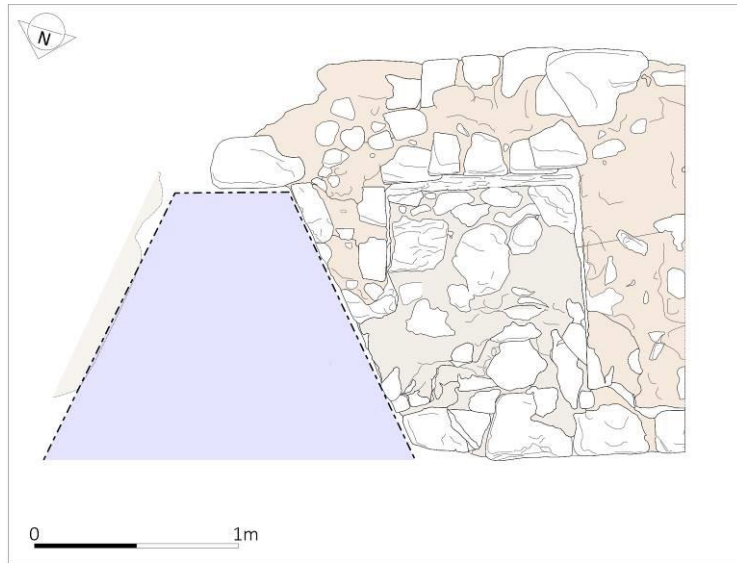


Figure 6: Trench 6, plan showing phase 1 window opening.

## Phase 2

The window opening was blocked (See figure 7) using flat rubble blocks bonded with a creamy yellow mortar, similar to that seen in the main wall construction.

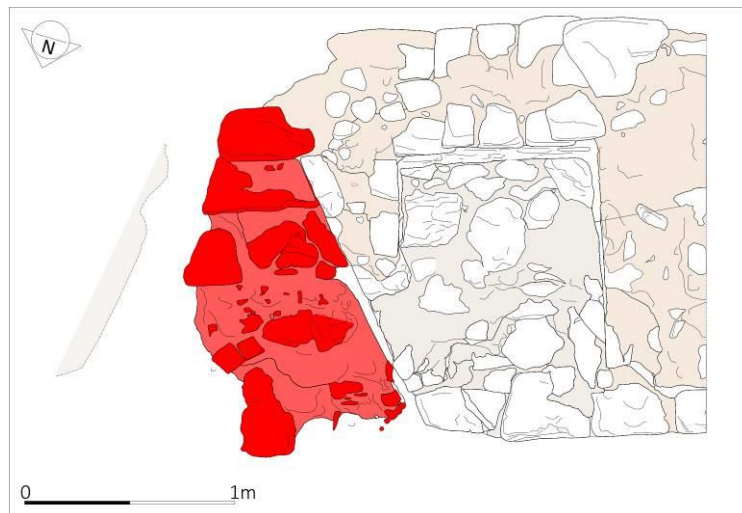


Figure 7: Trench 6, plan showing phase 2 window blocking.

## Phase 3

Following the blocking of the original window opening a rectangular niche or cupboard is cut into the core work of the wall, the west splay of the original window opening, and subsequent blocking material being cut to form the east return wall of the niche or cupboard. Evidence

existed to indicate that the cupboard was finished with a plaster render, comparable to that observed within the original splayed window, however not as thick (0.003m). (See figure 8)

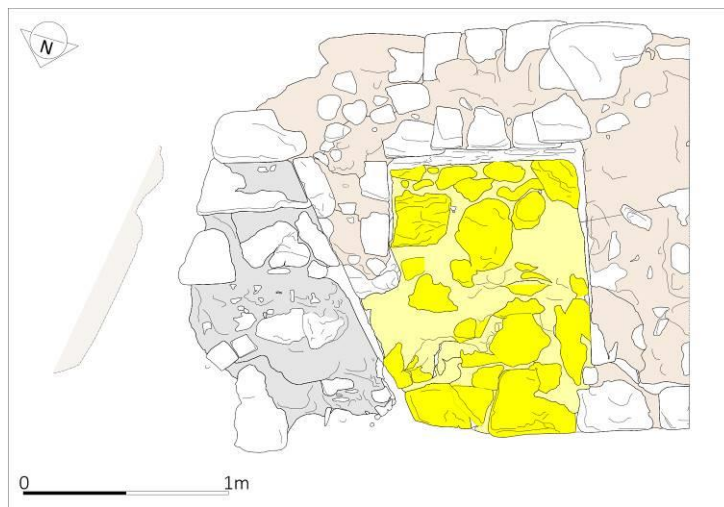


Figure 8: Trench 6, plan showing phase 3, construction of cupboard or niche in wall structure.



Plate 9: Trench 6, facing south, showing splayed window construction, note amount of wall movement.

No finds of archaeological significance were observed.



### ***Trench 7***

Trench 7 was located to exposed both internal and external faces of the keep to identify construction details and asses the level of building of collapsed material within the keep. (See figure 4)

The stratigraphic makeup consisted of rubble and stone layer in a red brown topsoil deposit (701) overlaying a red brown subsoil with inclusions of flat stones (702). (See figure 10, 11)

Within the trench 7, a right-angle turn, aligned north south, in the internal wall alignment was observed and at approximately 0.70m below the present ground level a solid stone surface was encountered. An extension to trench 7, aligned east west and measuring approximately 2.5m by 1.00m was excavated to identify the purpose of the right-angled turn in the wall line.

The excavation recorded a masonry firebox constructed against the north wall of the keep, the level of preservation meant that evidence indicating the course of the chimney had been lost, however interesting details demonstrating the original appearance of the fireplace had survived the collapse of the north wall of the keep.

A double chamfered stone band acting as a fender once marked the extent of the hearth stone, a small length still surviving along the southern edge of the hearth stone with further marks indicating that the fender fully encased the heath stone (See plates 10,11 and 12). Two single chamfered stone blocks located on the west and east side of the firebox demonstrated that the pillars of the fire surround were decorative in nature, signifying that the fireplace was not purely utilitarian.

No finds of archaeological significance were observed.



Plate 10: Trench 7, facing north, showing exposed fire place and hearth with chamfered surround.



Plate 11: Trench 7, facing south, showing chamfered fireplace surround.





Plate 12: Trench 7, facing west, showing damage to the chamfered fire place surround and chamfered jamb

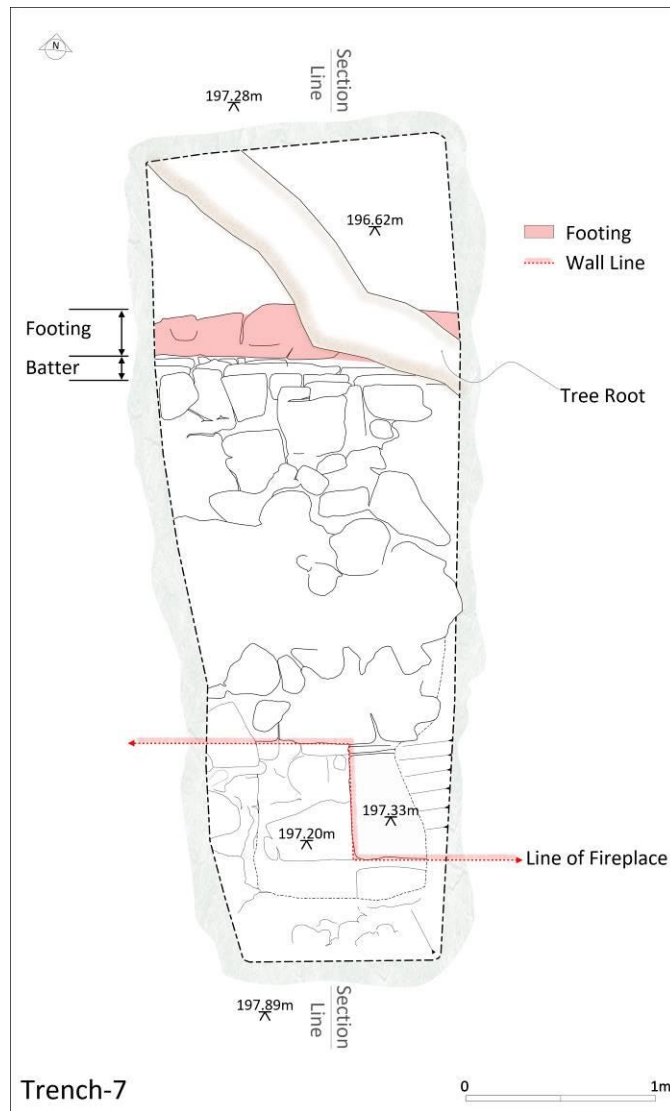


Figure 9: Trench 7, plan showing change in wall line indicating location of the fireplace and splayed footing in Trench 7

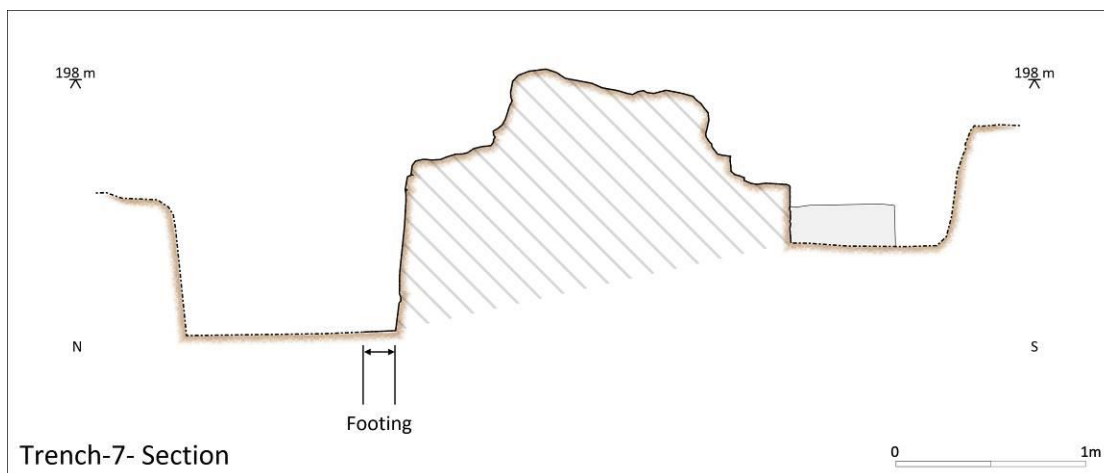


Figure 10: Trench 7, cross section detail.

### **Trench 8**

Trench 8 was located to exposed both internal and external faces of the keep, to identify construction details and evaluate the level of collapsed material within the keep. (See figure 4, 11)

The stratigraphic makeup consisted of a red brown topsoil deposit (801) overlaying a red brown subsoil with inclusions of flat rubble and building stone (802). (See figure 11, 12)

Within the trench 8, a small sondage was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.00m below present ground level, no change in stratigraphy was observed.

No finds of archaeological significance were observed.

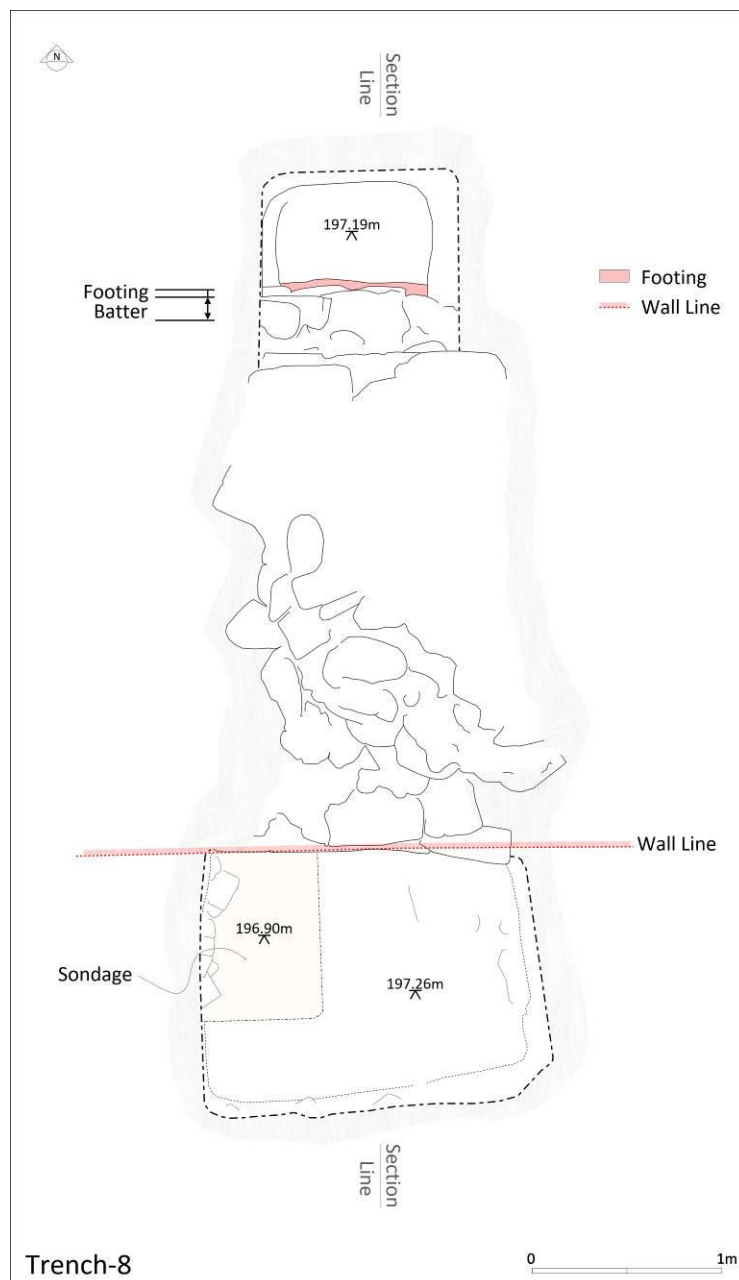


Figure 11: Trench 8, plan showing excavated sondage.

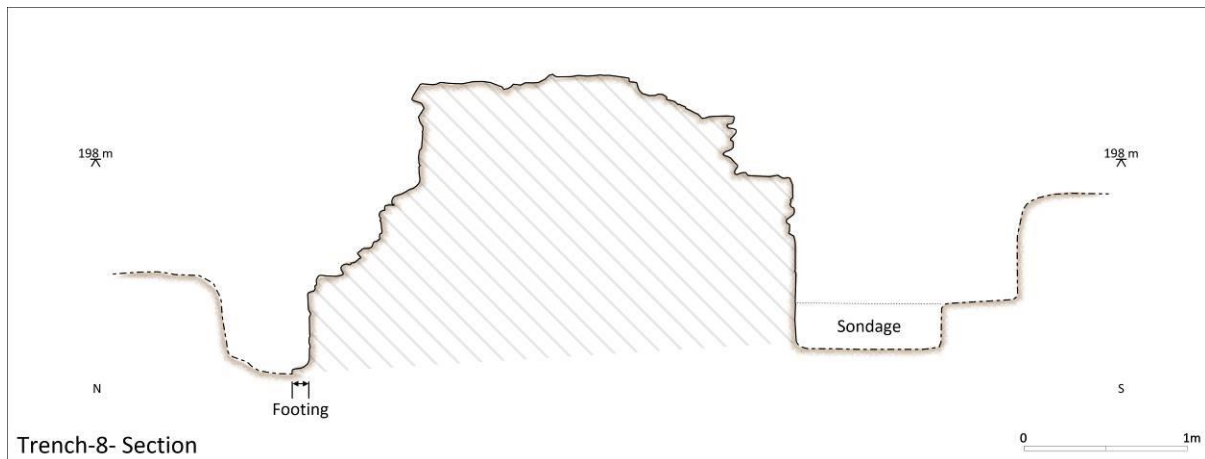


Figure 12: *Trench 8, cross section detail.*

### ***Trench 9***

Trench 9 was located to exposed both internal and external faces of the keep identifying construction details and asses the level of collapsed material within the internal confines of the keep. (See figure 4, 13)

The stratigraphic makeup consisted of a red brown topsoil deposit (901) overlaying a red brown subsoil with inclusions of large flat rubble and building stone (902). (See figure 13, 14)

Within the trench 9, an angled change in the internal wall line was recorded reflecting the changes in the south wall of the keep. (See plate 13)

No finds of archaeological significance were observed.



Plate 13: *Trench 9, facing north, showing internal angled wall face.*

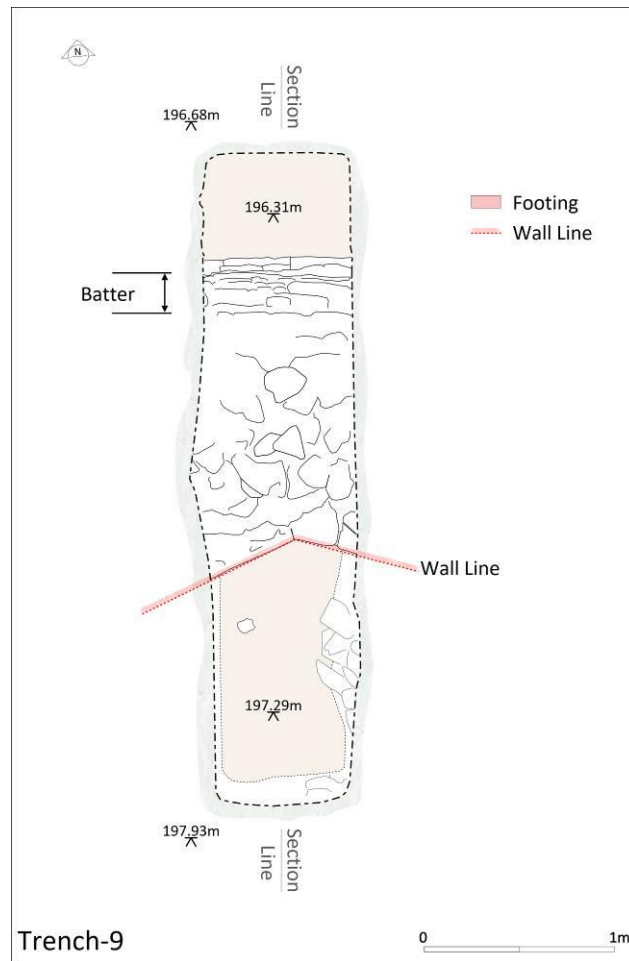


Figure 13: Trench 9, plan showing change in wall line.

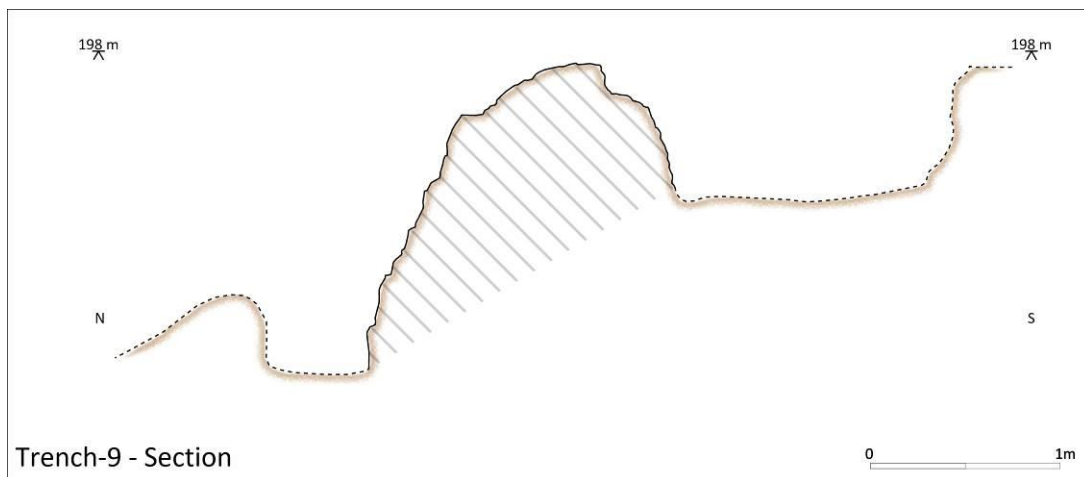


Figure 14: Trench 9, cross section detail.

### ***Trench 10***

Trench 10 was positioned to identify the surviving condition of the wall structure within the vicinity of the gatehouse, due to limitations imposed by the close vicinity of the motte access scaffolding the trench was not positioned directly over the location of the keep gatehouse tower. It was considered that following the removal of the scaffolding trench 10 could be extended to cover the gatehouse tower location. (See figures 4, 15)

The excavation identified a sequence of evens within the construction of the keep wall and fireplace structure identified in trench 7. (1008) formed the north wall of the keep the structure was bonded with a creamy yellow mortar, however the section that would have formed the return to the gatehouse tower had collapsed leaving only loose rubble present (1009) in the south end of the trench.

The fireplace structure previously observed within trench 7 was fully exposed within trench 10 where it was noted that the fireplace structure was not bonded to the external wall of the keep, (See figure 15, plate 16) a gap of approximately 0.15m separated both (1008) and (1009) possibly indicating the presence of a beam slot or construction timber. A second possible beam slot or construction timber void was also noted within the fabric of the fireplace construction (See plate 18).

Within the north facing section an indication of the gatehouse tower return wall was observed (1006) overlaying the fireplace structure (1007), the wall line was not excavated due to the proximity of the scaffolding.

Within the loose rubble a large architectural carved stone was observed (See plate 17, figure 15) possibly relating to the fireplace or a large window cill or lintel. The detail on the stone comprise of a chamfered edge with angled stops although one of the angled stops appeared to be unfinished. A further carved stone architectural object was observed within the north section comprising of a column fragment. Both architectural stone objects were left in situation.



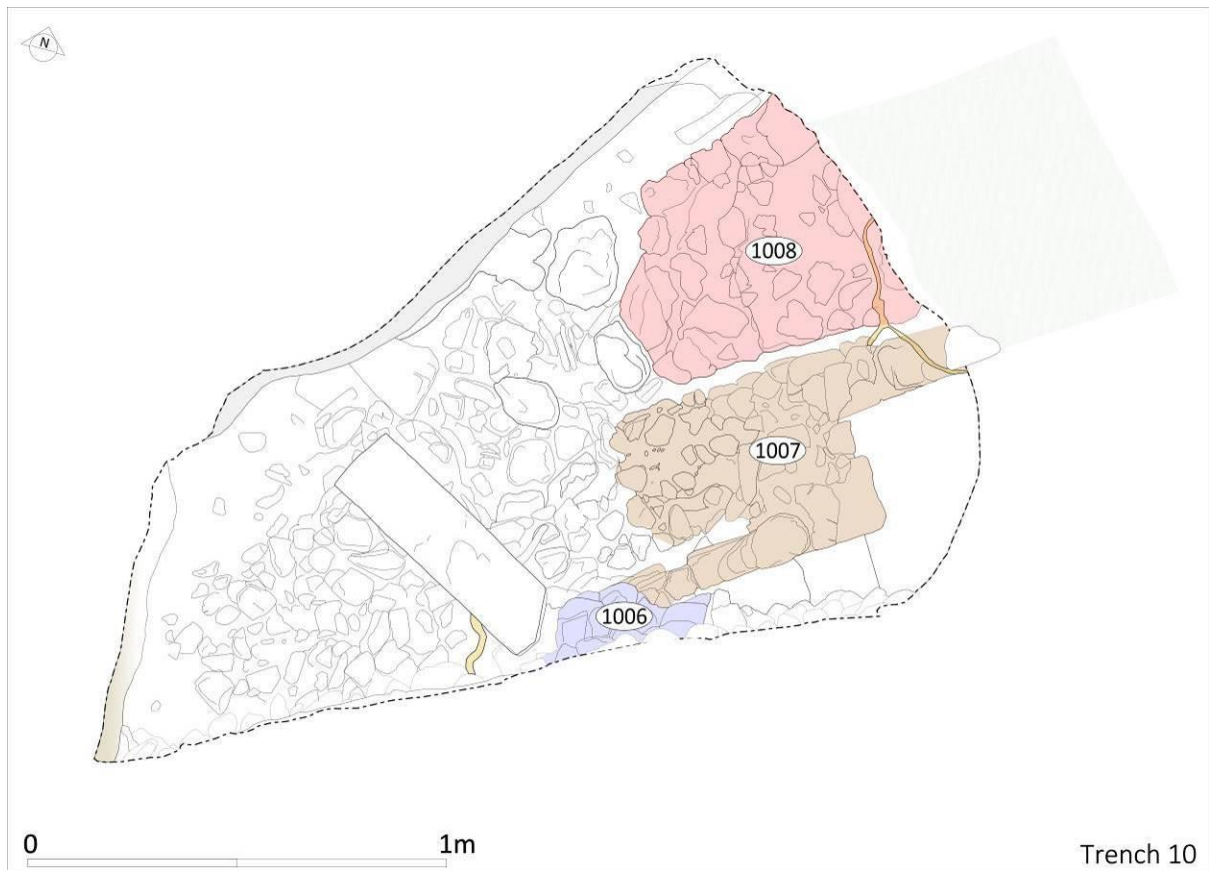


Figure 15: *Trench 10, showing changes in wall construction.*



Plate 14: *Trench 10, showing changes in wall construction and possible fireplace mantle stone*



Plate 15: *Trench 10, showing (1008) and (1007)*



Plate 16: *Trench 10, showing possible beam slot within the fireplace construction.*





Plate 17: *Trench 10, showing possible fireplace mantle stone.*



Plate 18: *Trench 10, showing carved column fragment within north facing section.*

## **Excavations on the North Flanking Wall**

### ***Trench 11***

During consolidation works a trench was excavated upon the line of the north flanking wall to expose the surviving masonry for consolidation purpose. The trench was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.30m, removing the topsoil and soft capping from the wall line and intrusive tree roots, the trench measured approximately 2.00m wide and 10.0m in length and was align south east - north west.

The removal of the topsoil identify that the wall thickness changed from the lower levels (3.00m wide) to approximately 0.90m wide as the wall progressed up the Mote. (See plate

19) the area of transition between wall thicknesses had been severely damage, presumably through the collapse or demolition of the north flanking wall.

No finds of archaeological significance were observed.



Plate 19: Trench 11, facing south-east, showing change in the north flanking wall thickness.

## Excavations on the North Bastion

### ***Trench 12***

Located within the area of the north bastion, a large trench measuring approximately 7.00m by 5.00m was excavated to assess the survival condition of the north bastion. Removal of the topsoil exposed the upstanding masonry of the north bastion and north flanking.

The stratigraphic makeup consisted of rubble and stone layer in a red brown topsoil deposit (1201) with an averaged depth of 0.30m overlaying the core work of the north bastion (1202). The core work was bonded with a similar mortar to that generally seen elsewhere within the castle construction.

The excavation identified that dressed face stones on both internal and external elevations survived (1205, 1206 & 1207). the bastion tower wall at this level had an approximate thickness of 3.00m and illustrated that the internal arrangement of the tower consists of straight walls with angled joints set in a circular tower, this is a stylistic characteristic seen elsewhere at Snodhill castle for example the south bastion and the keep. (See, plate 20 figure 16)





Plate 20: Trench 11, top down.

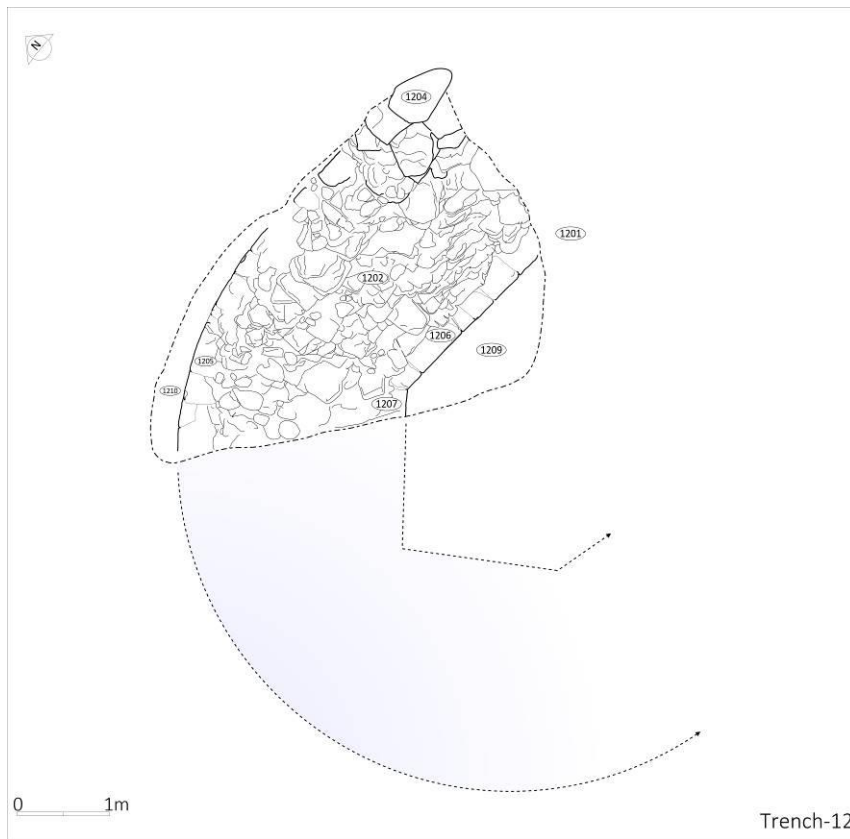


Figure 16: Trench 12, showing excavated area of tower base with projected tower base.



## Scaffold Construction Monitoring

### Motte

Prior to the consolidation work it was necessary to construct an access scaffold up west side of the motte, a series of sole plate pads were excavated to provide level areas for the scaffold bases.

Excavation of the sole plates pads closely follow areas that had been previously excavated (MOLA Report 16/166 Barrett, D, Bassir, A). Generally, the areas excavated measured 0.30m square and were excavated to a maximum depth of 0.15m. All excavations were within topsoil.

Additional sole plate pad locations were monitored and recorded during the scaffolding of the keep, South Bastion and North Tower

No finds of archaeological significance were observed.



Plate 21:  
*General  
view facing  
east prior to  
the  
construction  
of the motte  
access  
scaffolding.*



Plate 22: Detail showing depth of sole plate excavations for scaffold construction.

## **Recording of the upstanding masonry.**

In addition to the archaeological excavation and recording, a full photographic record was produced of the standing masonry. Recording took place by UAV midway through the works and also after the removal of the scaffolding upon completion of the works. The photographic record was subject to enhancement by Structure from Motion (SfM) which not only renders the masonry elements as 3 dimensional models, but also produced photogrammetric elevations, (see plates 23 to 25).



Plate 23: West exterior of Keep

The images from this exercise will be made available digitally so that they can be scaled up and down and rotated in order to make them as useful as possible. A selection of images are in Appendix 1.



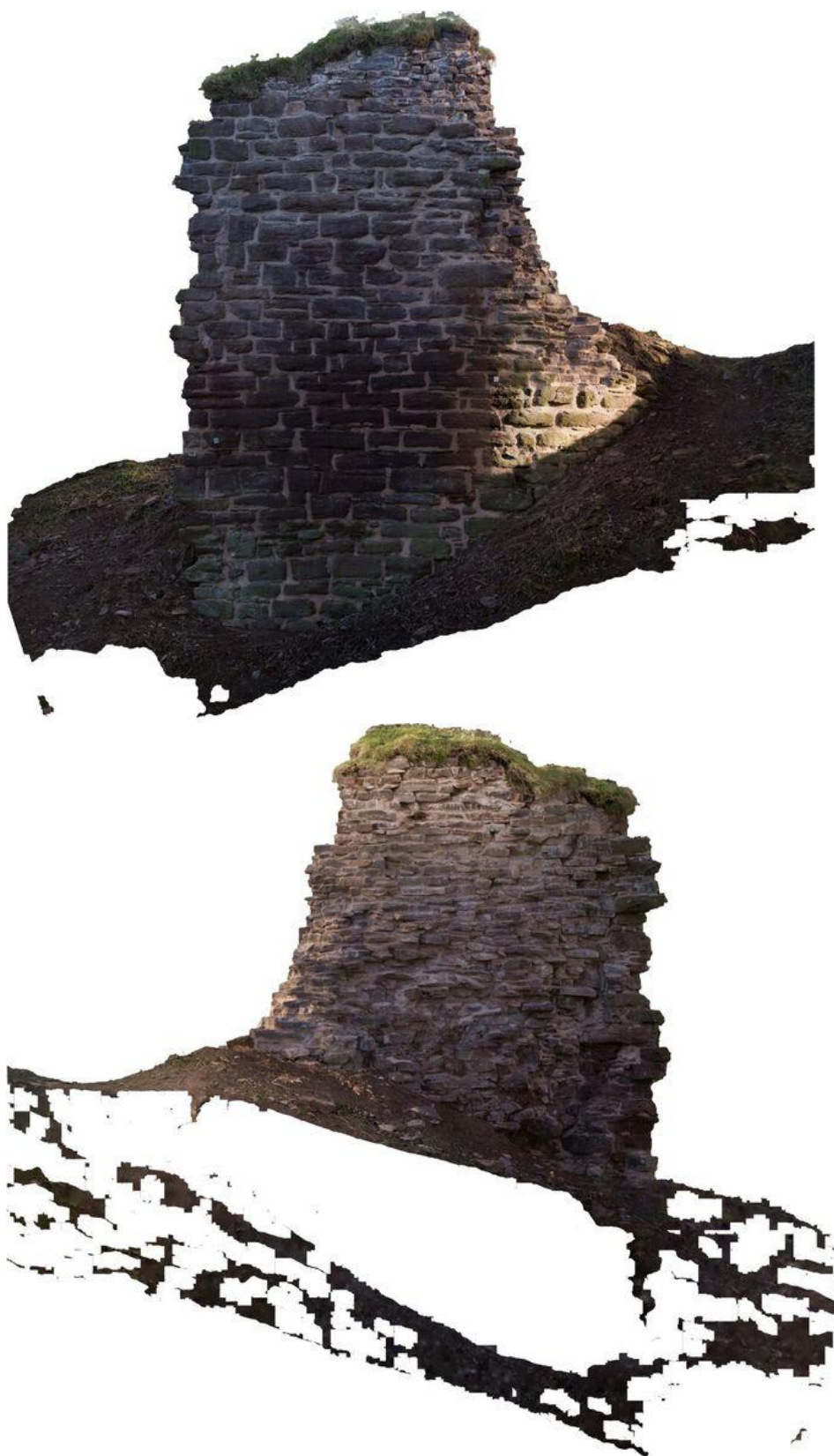


Plate 24: Internal and external of North Tower

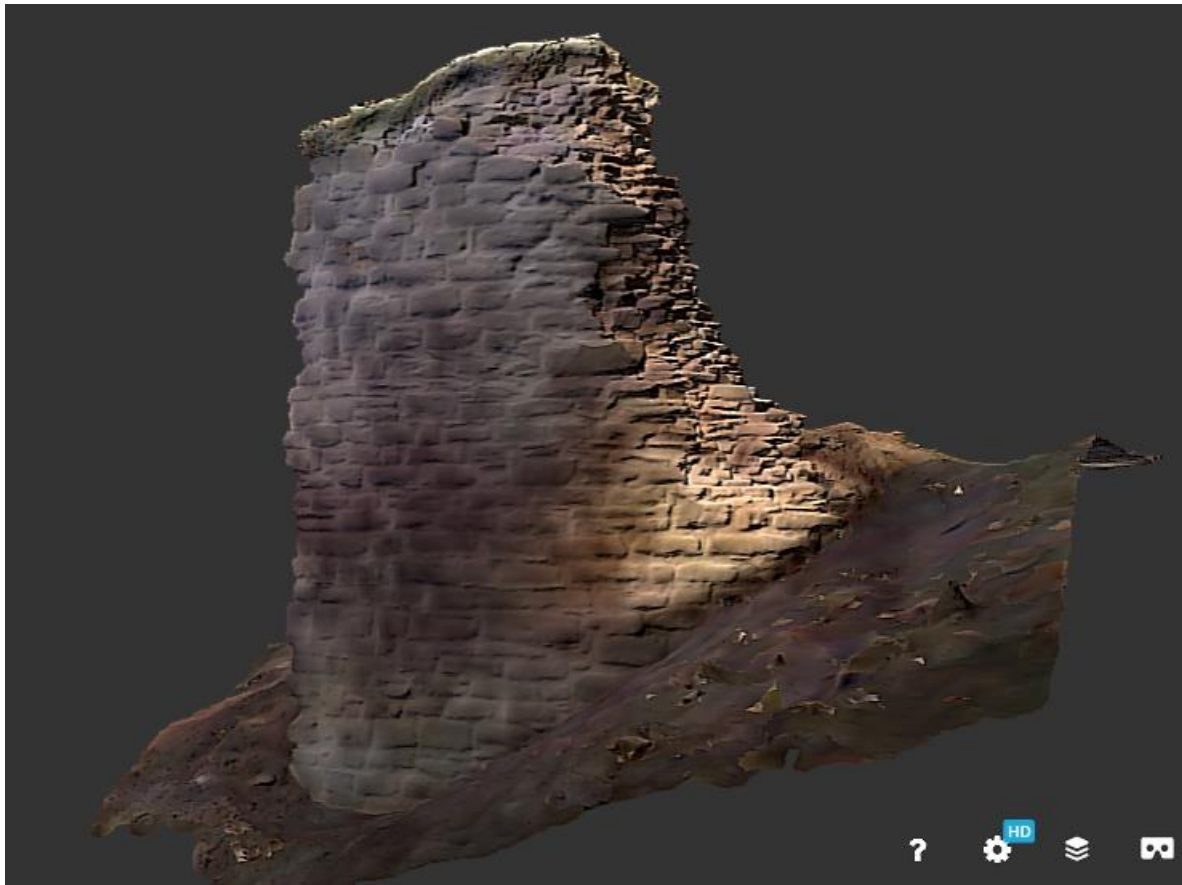


Plate 25: 3D screenshot of north tower.

## 10. Discussion

### Trench 1

The excavation of the south bastion identified a series of features that had not necessarily been noted before relating to both the development and adaptation of the castle and the role it played in the civil war.

The excavation identified a series of flat stones forming a rectangle had been laid upon the top of the south bastion wall (east wall), the stones were not bonded and may represent traces of temporary fortifications and strengthening of the south bastion during the civil war occupation of the castle.

Located towards the south of the south bastion, evidence was observed for a large splayed window with later blocking possibly again relating to civil war occupation, the window had had the cill/floor removed and the east splay had also been cut back.

Located within the junction between the south and east wall of the south bastion at approximately 0.75m below the existing wall level an angle line of stones was recorded, the exact nature of this feature was uncertain, however it may reflect a change in the construction or bracing of the south bastion wall.

The excavation did not identify a floor level within the area of excavation suggesting that the level of survival of the south bastion wall is great that first anticipated.

### **Trench 2**

Trench 2 was located to investigate the internal face of the upstanding masonry that formed the south curtain wall and identified that the curtain wall or wing wall of the gatehouse tower survived at a foundation level, however no indication that the wing wall was keyed into the south curtain wall was observed possibly suggesting that the existing area of upstanding south curtain wall may be a later rebuild, as it appear that the upstanding element of the south curtain wall was constructed upon the wing wall.

### **Trench 3**

Trench 3 was located on the external wall of the south bastion to investigate an area of collapse to the south bastion. The excavation identified that the area of collapse was complete to footing level, suggesting that a major fail of the south bastion wall had happen either through natural subsidence or human action.

### **Trench 4**

Trench 4 was located at the junction between the south bastion and the south curtain wall to investigate the level of preserved masonry and identify footing levels. The trench was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.20m below present ground level however no indication of a foundation level was observed at this depth.

### **Trench 5**

Trench 5 was located abutting the internal face of the southern wall of the keep to evaluating the build-up of collapsed masonry within the internal area of the keep. The trench was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.00m below the present ground level, no indication of a floor level within the keep was observed suggesting that the internal depth of the keep is substantial.

### **Trench 6**

Trench 6 was excavated to clear the build-up of soft capping on the keep wall for the consolidation works to be conducted. The capping was removed exposing a rectangular niche or cupboard cut into the core work, the construction of the cupboard had directly resulting in the blocking of an original splayed window opening.

### **Trench 7**

Trench 7 was located to exposed both internal and external faces of the keep to identify construction details and asses the level of building of collapsed material within the keep. The excavation identified a masonry firebox constructed against the north wall of the keep, the inevitable level of preservation within the keep meant that evidence indicating the course of the chimney had been lost.

The significance of the discovery of the fireplace may relate to the internal floor level of the keep, considering that the fireplace would have originally been at floor level, no indication of a stone floor was observed, in fact the level of collapsed material was deeper than the level



of the hearth stone suggesting that the floor level had been removed and may have in fact been constructed from wood, further suggesting that the keep contained a lower level or cellar.

### **Trench 8**

Trench 8 was located to exposed both internal and external faces of the keep identifying construction details and to evaluate the level of collapsed material within the keep. The stratigraphic makeup consisted of a topsoil overlaying a red brown subsoil with inclusions of mixed flat rubble and building stone, a small sondage was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.00m below present ground level, no change in stratigraphy or floor level was observed.

### **Trench 9**

Trench 9 was located to expose both internal and external faces of the keep identifying construction details and asses the level of collapsed material within the internal confines of the keep. Within the trench a change in the internal wall line was recorded

The stratigraphic sequence consisted of a topsoil deposit overlaying a deposit of large flat rubble and building stone.

### **Trench 10**

Trench 10 was positioned to identify the surviving condition of the wall structure within the vicinity of the gatehouse, the excavation identified a sequence of events within the construction of the keep wall and fireplace structure identified in trench 7.

The fireplace structure previously observed within trench 7 was fully exposed within trench 10 where it was noted that the fireplace structure was not bonded to the external wall of the keep, (a gap of approximately 0.15m separated both the fire place and the north keep wall that may indicated that a timber (now rotted) had been present either for construction or setting out purpose. A second timber slot was noted within the masonry of the fireplace structure.

Examination identified that the fireplace structure was secondary to the keep wall however it appeared to predate the construction of the return wall to the gatehouse flanking tower. Due to the limitation of the excavation in relation to the location of the scaffold the identification of the return wall and its relationship with the fireplace construction will require further investigation.

### **Trench 11**

Trench 11 was excavated to remove invasive tree roots and was extended up the motte to trace the line of the north flanking wall. The excavation revealed a change in wall thickness from approximately 2.00m wide to approximately 1.00m wide. This change in width of flanking walls as they progress up the motte is a common construction feature within castle but was not known to occur at Snodhill castle.

## **Trench 12**

Located within the area of the north bastion, a large trench was excavated to assess the survival condition of the north bastion. Removal of the topsoil exposed the upstanding masonry of the north bastion and north flanking wall.

The excavation identified dressed stone faces on both internal and external elevations and illustrated that the internal arrangement of the tower consists of straight walls with angled joints set in a circular tower, this is a stylistic characteristic seen elsewhere at Snodhill castle for example the south bastion and the Keep.

## **11. Conclusion**

The archaeological work undertaken at Snodhill Castle during the consolidation works has identified that within the area of the castle a large amount of upstanding masonry has been preserved within the structure of the castle. The potential for the survival of buildings and floor levels within the castle is considerable. It has also shown that there is a considerable depth of collapse over most of the areas investigated.

Although the excavations undertaken were not wholly targeted to answer archaeological questions, they have provided a significant amount of information concerning the layout of the Keep, the extent and nature of the North Flanking Wall and the scale and internal layout of the North Tower. It is now clear that the Keep is even more complex than was previously thought and appears to be multi-phase. Exactly how it was laid out and used is still unknown, however the location of the fireplace is a major step forward in the understanding of the use the keep at ground floor level. There remain many questions associated with the Keep, its layout and appearance. There are also questions to be addressed concerning its post medieval development, its role during the Civil War and its subsequent robbing for stone. It should be noted that no finds dating from or associated with the Civil War were discovered during these works. This was unexpected as documentary evidence and folklore appear to suggest that a major action took place at the castle, if this were the case finds associated with this would have been expected. It therefore appears Snodhill Castle may have been re-fortified during the Civil War but was not directly involved in any action.

One of the most important questions to be answered relates to the principal castle entrance / gateway. Unusually for a castle, the location of entrance way to the inner bailey at Snodhill still remains unclear. It is possible that it may be between the north flanking wall and the north tower, this may explain the positioning and the impressive nature of the tower.

Another question which remains largely unanswered is associated with the post -Civil War use of the castle. How much material was robbed from the castle and when? It is clear from masonry within the fabric of surrounding buildings that the castle was robbed / quarried and masonry re-used, but this may not be as extensive as has been thought. The excavations on the keep revealed architectural details which could have been easily removed from the site and incorporated into other buildings but appear to have been left alone. The best example being the fireplace mantle / lintel excavated within trench 10.

These relatively small excavations have provided a considerable amount of new evidence concerning the layout, extent and complexity of Snodhill Castle and have helped raise the awareness of this fascinating and enigmatic site.

## 12. Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank: Alastair Coey Architects, Sally Strachey Historic Conservation, Bill Klemperer, Chris Miners and Sarah Lewis (Historic England) and all at the Snodhill Castle Preservation Trust. On a personal Note, the author would like to acknowledge the work undertaken by Jade Beresford, Janey Green, Simon Mayes and Dale Rouse.

## 13. Bibliography

Data sources:

The following sources of information were referred to:

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- Archaeological records held by Herefordshire HER
- Historic maps and plans held in the Herefordshire Archives;
- MAGIC (Multi-Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside, ([www.magic.defra.gov.uk](http://www.magic.defra.gov.uk)), Heritage Gateway ([www.heritagegateway.org.uk](http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk)),
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## **15. Site Archive**

- 352 Digital Photographs.
- Orthophotos and Drone imagery
- 28 Loose Stone Records.
- 11 Architectural stone fragments
- 68 Context Sheets
- 1 Site notebook
- 3 AutoCad DXF Files
- This Document

## 16. Appendices

### *Appendix 1 Rectified / Orthophotos.*



Snodhill Castle west exterior



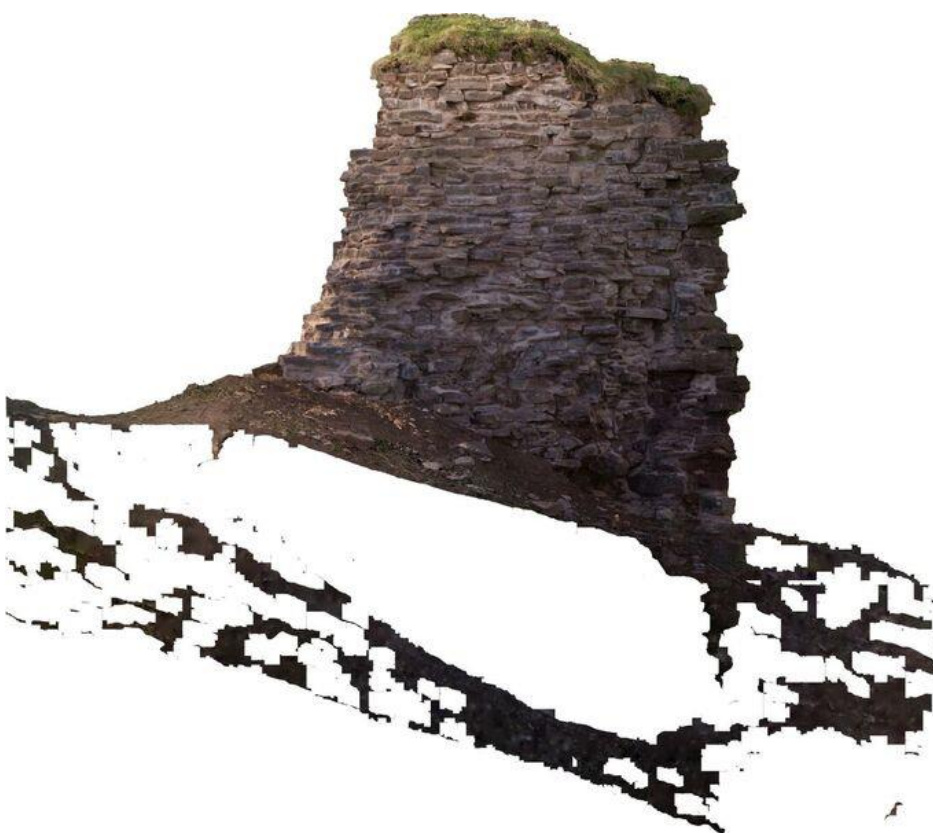
Snodhill Castle East exterior



Snodhill Castle Keep and south west bastion plan

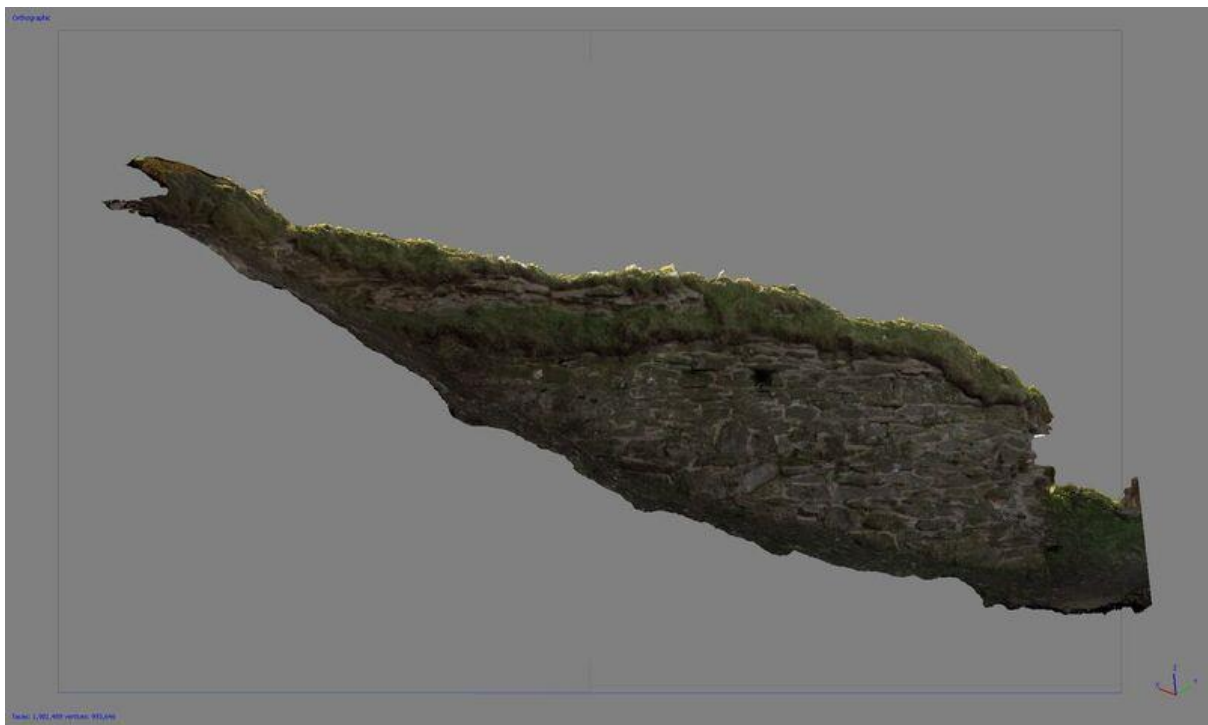


Snodhill Castle north tower, external



Snodhill Castle North Tower, Internal






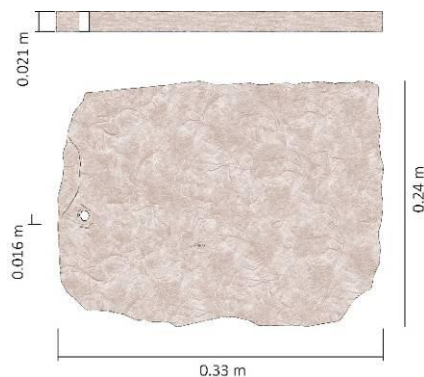
Snodhill Castle North Flanking Wall external


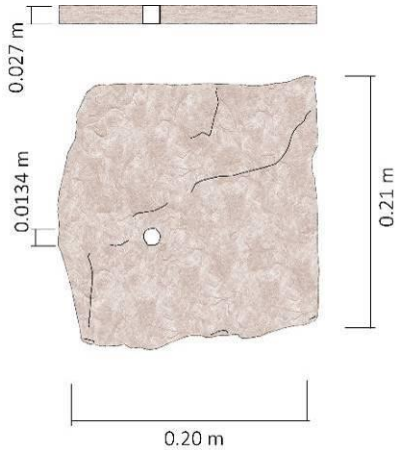



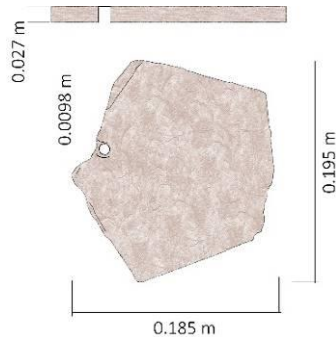
Snodhill Castle North Flanking Wall interior



## Appendix 2 Architectural Fragment Records.

Snodhill Castle			
Loose stone record		001	
			
Trench Number		1	
Location		Keep	
Dimensions		L = 0.33, W = 0.24m, D = 0.012m	
Photo Number		026 (6848)	
			
Notes			
Fragmented sandstone roof tile.			

Snodhill Castle			
Loose stone record	002		
Trench Number	1	Location	Keep
Dimensions	L = 0.20, W = 0.21m, D = 0.027m		
Photo Number	026 (6848)		
Notes  Fragmented sandstone roof tile.			

Snodhill Castle			
Loose stone record	003		
Trench Number	1	Location	Keep
Dimensions	L = 0.185m, W = 0.195mm, D = 0.027m		
Photo Number	026 (6848)		
<b>Notes</b>  Fragmented sandstone roof tile.			

**Snodhill Castle****Loose stone record**

004

**Trench Number**

3

**Location**

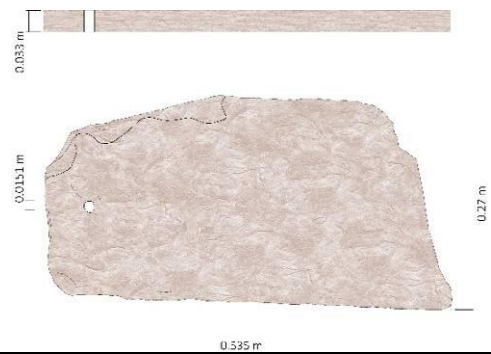
Keep

**Dimensions**

L = 0.535,  
W = 0.27m,  
D = 0.033m

**Photo Number**

026 (6848)

**Notes**

Large Fragmented sandstone roof tile.

**Snodhill Castle****Loose stone record**

005

**Trench Number**

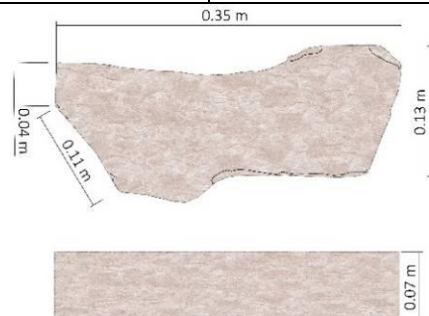
3

**Location**

Keep

**Dimensions**

L = 0.32m,  
W = 0.13m,  
D = 0.07m

**Photo Number**

026 (6848)

**Notes**

Fragmented sandstone block with chamfered edge, some evidence for tooling, mortar on bedding plain.

**Snodhill Castle****Loose stone record**

006

**Trench Number**

3

**Location**

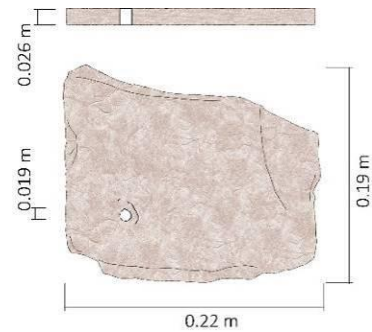
Keep

**Dimensions**

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W = 0.19m,  
D = 0.026m


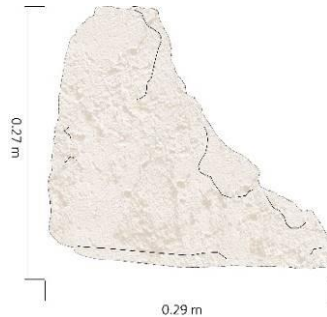
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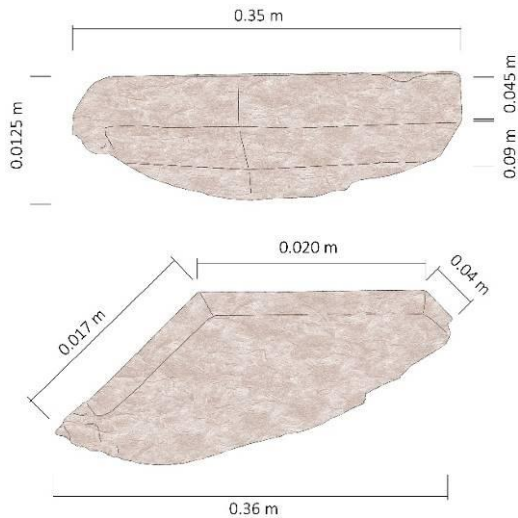
026 (6848)

**Notes**

Fragmented sandstone roof tile.



Snodhill Castle			
Loose stone record	007		
Trench Number	3	Location	Keep
Dimensions	L = 0.35,  W = 0.13m,  D = 0.07m		
Photo Number	026 (6848)		
Notes			
Large tufa carved block, traces of mortar on bedding plain, similar tufa stones within existing window.			

Snodhill Castle			
Loose stone record	008		
Trench Number	3	Location	Keep
Dimensions	L = 0.35m, W = 0.125m,		
Photo Number	026 (6848)		
Notes			
Fragmented sandstone capital - possible door opening, tooling and evidence for lime wash, possible ail headed detail.			

**Snodhill Castle****Loose stone record**

009

**Trench Number**

3

**Location**

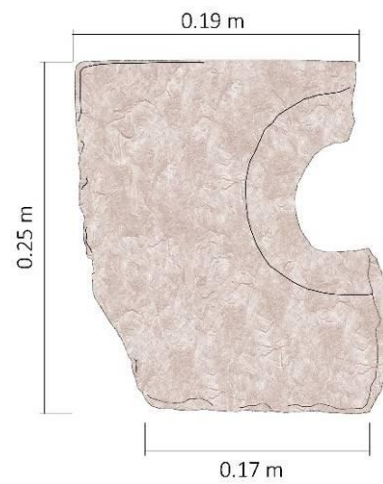
Keep

**Dimensions**

L = 0.17m,  
W = 0.25m,  
D = 0.10m max


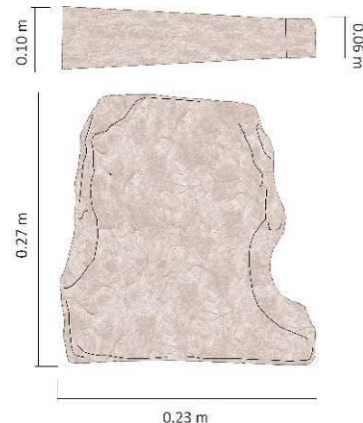
**Photo Number**


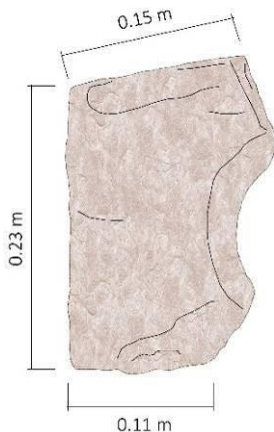
026 (6848)



Fractured sandstone block with chamfered circular opening, possible drain, chamfered on both faces  
009 joins with 010.

**Snodhill Castle**

Loose stone record	010		
Trench Number	3	Location	Keep
Dimensions	L = 0.23m, W = 0.27m, D = 0.10m		
Photo Number	026 (6848)		
Notes			
Fractured sandstone block with chamfered circular opening, possible drain, chamfered on both faces 010 joins with 009.			

Snodhill Castle			
Loose stone record	011		
Trench Number	3	Location	Keep
Dimensions	L = 0.11m, W = 0.23m, D = 0.10m		
Photo Number	026 (6848)		
<b>Notes</b>			
Fractured sandstone block with chamfered circular opening, possible drain, chamfered on both faces the increased circumference corresponds with the increasing circumference of stones 009 and 010.			



**Appendix II    Photographic Register.**

<b>Photo number</b>	<b>Digital</b>	<b>Direction Facing-Site North</b>	<b>Description</b>
001	TAC-6823	E	General view of Motte before staircase construction.
002	TAC-6824	E	General view of Motte before staircase construction.
003	TAC-6825	E	General view of Motte before staircase construction.
004	TAC-6826	E	General view of Motte before staircase construction.
005	TAC-6827	E	General view of construction of scaffold staircase.
006	TAC-6828	E	Sole plate excavation using previously excavated location.
007	TAC-6829	E	Sole plate excavation using previously excavated location.
008	TAC-6830	E	Sole plate excavation using previously excavated location.
009	TAC-6831	E	Sole plate excavation using previously excavated location.
010	TAC-6832	E	Sole plate excavation using previously excavated location.
011	TAC-6833	E	Sole plate excavation using previously excavated location.
012	TAC-6834	E	Sole plate excavation using previously excavated location.
013	TAC-6835	E	Sole plate excavation using previously excavated location.
014	TAC-6836	E	Sole plate excavation using previously excavated location.
015	TAC-6837	E	Sole plate excavation using previously excavated location.
016	TAC-6838	S	General view of inner bailey after machine grading, Trench 1.
017	TAC-6839	E	Sole plate excavation using previously excavated location.
018	TAC-6840	N	General view of test pitting work on the Motte, Trench 7.
019	TAC-6841	N	General view of test pitting work on the Motte, Trench 7.
020	-	-	-
021	-	-	-
022	TAC-6844	Stone Record	Stone No 001 – Roof tile – Trench 7.
023	TAC-6845	Stone Record	Stone No 002 – Roof tile – Trench 7.
024	TAC-6846	Stone Record	Stone No 003 – Roof tile – Trench 7.
025	TAC-6847	Stone Record	Stone No 004 – Roof tile – Trench 7.
026	TAC-6848	Stone Record	Stone No 005 – Architectural fragment – Trench 9.
027	TAC-6849	E	Sole plate excavation using previously excavated location.

028	TAC-6850	E	Sole plate excavation using previously excavated location.
029	TAC-6851	-	-
030	TAC-6852	Stone Record	Stone No 006 – Roof tile – Trench 8.
031	TAC-6853	E	Sole plate excavation using previously excavated location.
032	TAC-6854	E	Sole plate excavation using previously excavated location.
033	TAC-6855	E	General view of the site.
034	TAC-6856	N	Trench 8 – internal – South facing section.
035	TAC-6857	N	Trench 8 – internal – South facing section.
036	TAC-6858	W	Trench 8 – internal – East facing section.
037	TAC-6859	N	Trench 9 – internal – South facing section.
038	TAC-6860	N	Trench 9 – internal – South facing section.
039	TAC-6861	E	Trench 9 – internal – West facing section.
040	TAC-6862	S	Trench 8 – external – North facing section, wall, and batter detail.
041	TAC-6863	W	Trench 8 – external – East facing section.
042	TAC-6864	S	Trench 9 – external – North facing section, showing batter.
043	TAC-6865	S	Trench 9 – external – North facing section, showing batter.
044	TAC-6866	N	Trench 7 – internal – showing return wall to trench 8.
045	TAC-6867	N	Trench 7 – internal – showing return wall to trench 8.
046	TAC-6868	W	Trench 8 – internal – East facing section.
047	TAC-6869	Stone Record	Stone No 007 – Tufa Carved stone, (window) – Trench 5.
048	TAC-6870	Stone Record	Stone No 007 – Tufa Carved stone, (window) – Trench 5.
049	TAC-6671	S	Trench 8 – external – North facing section.
050	TAC-6672	E	Trench 8 – external – West facing section.
051	TAC-6673	S	Trench 7 – external – North facing section.
052	TAC-6674	W	Trench 7 – external – East facing section.
053	TAC-6675	W	General site view.
054	TAC-6676	Stone Record	Stone No 008 – Fragmented Capital – Trench 8.
055	TAC-6677	Stone Record	Stone No 008 – Fragmented Capital – Trench 8.
056	TAC-6678	Stone Record	Stone No 008 – Fragmented Capital – Trench 8.
057	TAC-6679	Stone Record	Stone No 008 – Fragmented Capital – Trench 8.
058 - 453	TAC-6680 – TAC-7075	Various directions	Images recorded for the purposes of producing 3d models of the excavated areas.

454	TAC-7059 -TAC-7093	Various directions	General site views. (Location of Tufa within window opening TAC-7077 – 7079)
488	TAC-7094	Stone Record	Stone No 008 – Carved stone – Trench 9, external.
489	TAC-7095	Stone Record	Stone No 009 – Carved stone – Trench 9, external.
490	TAC-7096	Stone Record	Stone No 010 – Carved stone – Trench 9, external.
-	-	-	
491	TAC-7104	-	General site views.
492	TAC-7105	-	General site views.
493	TAC-7106	-	General site views.
494	TAC-7107	-	General site views.
495	TAC-7108	-	General site views.
496	TAC-7109	-	General site views.
497	TAC-7110	-	General site views.
498	TAC-7111	-	General site views.
499	TAC-7112	-	General site views.
500	TAC-7113	-	General site views.
501	TAC-6206	-	Identification record shot (13-12-16)
502	TAC-6207	S	Removal of topsoil and turf over South Bastion wall line.
503	TAC-6208	E	Removal of topsoil and turf over South Bastion wall line.
504	TAC-6209	S	General site view.
505	TAC-6210	S	General site view – trench 2.
506	TAC-6211	S	General site view – South Bastion.
507	TAC-6212	S	General site view – South Bastion.
508	TAC-6213	E	General site view – South Bastion.
509	TAC-6216	E	Trench 1 – partial clearance of cupboard.
510	TAC-6217	E	Trench 1 – partial clearance of cupboard.
511	TAC-6218	E	Trench 1 – partial clearance of cupboard.
512	TAC-6219	E	Trench 1 – partial clearance of cupboard.
513	TAC-6220	E	Trench 1 – detail of original test pit.
514	TAC-6221	E	Trench 1 – detail of original test pit.
515	TAC-6222	S	Trench 1 – detail of original test pit, north facing section.
516	TAC-6223	N	Trench 1 – detail of original test pit, south facing section.

517	TAC-6224	S	Trench 1 – detail of original test pit-wall line, north facing section.
518	TAC-6225	N	Trench 1 – detail of original test pit-wall line, west facing section.
519	TAC-6226	W	Trench 1 – detail of original test pit-wall line, east facing section.
520	TAC-6227	S	Trench 2, detail showing partial excavation.
521	TAC-6228	S	Trench 2, detail showing partial excavation.
522	TAC-6229	E	Trench 2, detail showing partial excavation.
523	TAC-6230	E	Trench 2, detail showing partial excavation.
524	TAC-6231	S	Trench 2, detail showing partial excavation.
525	TAC-6232	E	Trench 2, detail showing partial excavation.
526	TAC-6233	E	Trench 2, detail showing bonded stones in base.
527	TAC-6234	S	Trench 2, detail showing bonded stones in base.
528	TAC-6235	N	Trench 3, partial excavation record shot.
529	TAC-6236	N	Trench 4, junction between the south bastion and the south curtain wall.
530	TAC-6237	N	Trench 4, junction between the south bastion and the south curtain wall.
531	TAC-6247	N	Trench 1 – detail of original test pit-wall line
532	TAC-6248	N	Trench 1 – detail of original test pit-wall line
533	TAC-6249	W	Trench 2, detail showing bonded stones in base, curtain wall.
534	TAC-6250	W	Trench 2, detail showing bonded stones in base, curtain wall.
535-558	TAC-6307-TAC6328	Various directions	Images recorded for the purposes of producing 3d models of the excavated areas – south bastion.
559-698	TAC-6328-TAC-6457	Various directions	Images recorded for the purposes of producing 3d models of the excavated areas – south bastion.
699	TAC-6464	E	Trench-1, south bastion detail of carved stone in wall line.
700	TAC-6465	SE	Trench-1, south bastion detail of angled stone wall line.
701	TAC-6466	E	Trench-1, south bastion detail of carved stone in wall line.
702	TAC-6467	S	Trench-1, south bastion detail of carved stone in wall line.
703	TAC-6468	SE	Trench-1, south bastion detail of carved stone in wall line.
704	TAC-6469	SE	Trench-1, south bastion detail of carved stone in wall line.
705	TAC-6470	SE	Trench-1, south bastion detail angled wall line.
706	TAC-6471	S	Trench-1, south bastion detail of wall construction.
707	TAC-6472	S	Trench-1, south bastion detail of wall construction.
708	TAC-6473	S	Trench-1, south bastion detail of wall construction.
709	TAC-6474	S	Trench-1, south bastion detail of wall construction.

710	TAC-6475	E	Trench-1, south bastion detail of wall construction.
711	TAC-6476	E	Trench-1, south bastion detail of wall construction.
712	TAC-6477	E	Trench-1, south bastion detail of wall construction.
713	TAC-6478	E	Trench-1, south bastion detail of wall construction.
714	TAC-6479	E	Trench-1, south bastion detail of wall construction.
715	TAC-6480	E	Trench-1, south bastion detail of wall construction.
716	TAC-6481	E	Trench-1, south bastion detail of wall construction.
717	TAC-6482	E	Trench-1, south bastion detail of wall construction.
718	TAC-6483	E	Trench-1, south bastion detail of wall construction.
719	TAC-6484	E	Trench-1, south bastion detail of wall construction.
720	TAC-6485	E	Trench-1, south bastion detail of wall construction.
721	TAC-6486	E	Trench-1, south bastion detail of wall construction.
722	TAC-6487	E	Trench-1, south bastion detail of wall construction.
723	TAC-6488	E	Trench-1, south bastion detail of wall construction.
724	TAC-6489	E	Trench-1, south bastion detail of wall construction.
710	TAC-6490	E	Trench-1, south bastion detail of wall construction.
725	TAC-6491	E	Trench-1, south bastion detail of wall construction.
726	TAC-6492	E	Trench-1, south bastion detail of wall construction.
727	TAC-6493	E	Trench-1, south bastion detail of wall construction.
728	TAC-6494	E	Trench-1, south bastion detail of wall construction.
729	TAC-6495	E	Trench-1, south bastion detail of wall construction.
730	TAC-6496	E	Trench-1, south bastion detail of wall construction.
731	TAC-6497	E	Trench-1, south bastion detail of wall construction.
732	TAC-6498	S	Trench-1, south bastion detail of wall construction.
733	TAC-6499	S	Trench-1, south bastion detail of wall construction.
734	TAC-6500	E	Trench-1, south bastion detail of wall construction.
735	TAC-6501	E	Trench-1, south bastion detail of wall construction.
736	TAC-6502	E	Trench-1, south bastion detail of wall construction.
737	TAC-6503	E	Trench-1, south bastion detail of wall construction.
738	TAC-6504	E	Trench-1, south bastion detail of wall construction.
739	TAC-6505	S	Trench-2, south curtain wall- internal.
740	TAC-6506	S	Trench-2, south curtain wall-internal.



750	TAC-8285	-	Trench 6 – detail of loose plaster in window blocking
751	TAC-8286	S	Trench 6 – detail window splay and cupboard.
752	TAC-8287	S	Trench 6 – detail window splay and cupboard.
753	TAC-8288	S	Trench 6 - detail showing cut core work to form cupboard in wall line.
754	TAC-8289	S	Trench 6 - detail showing cut core work to form cupboard in wall line.
755	TAC-8290	S	Trench 6 - detail showing cupboard construction.
756	TAC-8291	S	Trench 6 - detail showing cupboard construction.
757	TAC-8292	E	Trench 6 - detail showing rendered finish to wall.
758	TAC-8293	E	Trench 6 - detail showing movement in wall.
759	TAC-8294	S	Trench 6 - detail blocking in splay window.
760	TAC-8295	S	Trench 6 - detail blocking in splay window.
761	TAC-8296	W	Trench 6 - detail showing rendered finish to wall.
762	TAC-8297	S	Trench 6 - general view.
763-830	TAC-8298 -TAC-8365	Various directions	Images recorded for the purposes of producing 3d models of the excavated areas – trench 6.
831	TAC-8365	W	Trench 6, detail showing original plaster finish to the splayed window, blocking pulling away.
832	TAC-8366	W	Trench 6, detail showing original plaster finish to the splayed window, blocking pulling away.
833	TAC-8367	E	Trench 6, detail showing original plaster finish to the splayed window, blocking pulling away.
834	TAC-8368	E	Keep, detail showing change in construction, internal.
835	TAC-8367	E	Keep, detail showing change in construction, internal.
836	TAC-8368	NE	Keep, detail showing change in construction, internal.
837	TAC-8369	N	Keep, detail showing change in construction, internal, traces of render finish.
838	TAC-8369	N	Keep, detail showing internal angle to wall line, traces of render finish.
839	TAC-8181	W	Trench 7 – extension, showing fireplace within wall line, keep.
840	TAC-8182	N	Trench 7 – extension, showing fireplace within wall line, keep.
841	TAC-8183	E	Trench 7 – extension, showing fireplace within wall line, keep.
842 - 882	TAC-8184 – TAC-8224	Various directions	Images recorded for the purposes of producing 3d models of the excavated areas – trench 7- extension to fireplace.
883	TAC-8226	W	Trench 7 – extension showing complete fireplace.
884	TAC-8227	N	Trench 7 – extension showing complete fireplace.
885	TAC-8228	E	Trench 7 – extension showing complete fireplace.

886	TAC-8229	S	Trench 7 – extension showing complete fireplace.
887	TAC-8230	S	Trench 7 – detail showing chamfered fire surround.
888	TAC-8231	W	Trench 7 – detail showing damage chamfered fire surround.
889	TAC-8232	W	Trench 7 – detail showing chamfered fire place jamb.
890 - 924	TAC-8233 -TAC-8267	Various directions	Images recorded for the purposes of producing 3d models of the excavated areas – trench 7- extension to fireplace.
925 - 1084	TAC-8572 -TAC-8731	Various directions	Detail record of the north bastion prior to the removal of the vegetation.
1085 - 1176	DSC-0001 -DSC-0091	Various directions	Detail record of trench 11 for the purpose of producing 3d model of the excavated area.
1177	DSC-0092	SW	Overview of trench 11 showing change in wall thickness.
1178	DSC-0093	SW	Overview of trench 11 showing change in wall thickness.
1179	DSC-0094	SW	Overview of trench 11 showing change in wall thickness.
1180	DSC-0093	SW	Overview of trench 11 showing change in wall thickness.
1178	DSC-0094	SW	Overview of trench 11 showing change in wall thickness.
1179	DSC-0095	SW	Overview of trench 11 showing change in wall thickness.
1178	DSC-0096	SW	Detail of trench 11 showing change in wall thickness.
1179	DSC-0097	SW	Detail of trench 11 showing change in wall thickness.
1180	DSC-0098	SW	Detail of trench 11 showing change in wall thickness.
1181	DSC-0099	SW	Detail of trench 11 showing change in wall thickness.
1182 - 1200	DSC-0100 – DSC-0118	Various directions	Detail record of trench 11 for the purpose of producing 3d model of the excavated area.
1201 -1225	DSC-9401 -DSC-9425	Various directions	North flank wall, during consolidation.
1226 - 1263	DSC-9426 – DSC-9463	Various directions	South curtain wall prior to the removal of the vegetation.
1264 - 1444	DSC-9464 – DSC-9644	Various directions	North Bastion wall after removal of vegetation.
1445 - 1508	DSC-9645 – DSC-9708	Various directions	South bastion, after grading, internal elevations.
1509 - 1631	DSC-9709 – DSC-9831	Various directions	South bastion, stone record for consolidation works, external elevations.
1632 - 1714	DSC-9832 – DSC-9918	Various directions	South bastion, stone record for consolidation works, external elevations.
1715 - 1795	DSC- 9919 – DSC-9999	Various directions	North flanking wall, stone record for consolidation works.