

## Tamworth Castle, The Holloway Tamworth, Staffordshire

Archaeological Assessment of Loggia Porch  
and Courtyard Evaluation





**TAMWORTH CASTLE, THE HOLLOWAY,  
TAMWORTH,  
STAFFORDSHIRE**

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and Courtyard Evaluation**

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**Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Tamworth Borough Council to carry out an archaeological assessment of the loggia porch and evaluation of the courtyard at Tamworth Castle Staffordshire, a Scheduled Ancient Monument and Grade I Listed Building. The archaeological work was required to inform proposals to unblock the arcade in the loggia porch and to adjust the levels across the courtyard.

The work was carried out between 5<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> October 2009.

Assessment of the loggia porch fabric suggests that it was constructed in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century. Detailed analysis of the east and west porch arcade blockings has also suggested a date for these features. The western-most opening was probably infilled at the same time as the construction of the covered way (now demolished). This feature spanned between the west end of the porch and the east entrance to the main house. Map and photographic evidence has shown that this feature, with its glazed roof and solid masonry walls, existed in 1883 and was probably built slightly earlier. The eastern opening of the arcade remained open at this time providing access to the south end of the courtyard. It is also likely that the present courtyard paving of blue bricks was laid through the porch and across the courtyard at the same time as the covered way was built. When the Castle was bought by Tamworth Corporation in 1897, and subsequently opened as a museum, the covered way was demolished to improve access across the courtyard. The western blocking to the arcade was retained and the eastern opening blocked with the existing false wooden door and frame.

The excavation of a trench under the south side of the porch has shown that the two piers of the loggia porch are founded on discrete stone pads rather than strip foundations. These foundation pads have been dug into the medieval Motte which consists of excavated river clay mixed with pebbles.

A trench excavated under the shop/café east wall has clearly shown that a bay window once existed here. The later, 18<sup>th</sup> century re-fenestration of this wall demolished the 16<sup>th</sup> century bay to form what is seen today. The medieval Motte was also identified in this trench.

The identification of the underlying Motte deposits lying just under the paved courtyard surface has implications on proposals for re-levelling the courtyard. If substantial excavation takes place across the courtyard archaeological deposits will be exposed and archaeological features may survive.



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**Acknowledgements**

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The archaeological site work was carried out by Bob Davis who also compiled this report. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Anne Upson and the illustrations prepared by Ken Lymer.

# **TAMWORTH CASTLE, THE HOLLOWAY, TAMWORTH, STAFFORDSHIRE**

## **Archaeological Assessment of Loggia Porch and Courtyard Evaluation**

### **1 INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Project Background**

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Tamworth Borough Council to undertake an archaeological assessment of the loggia porch entrance and to carry out an archaeological evaluation of the courtyard at Tamworth Castle, Tamworth, Staffordshire. Tamworth Castle is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM ST2) and a Grade I Listed Building. Tamworth Borough Council has received lottery funding toward various improvement plans at the Castle including the resurfacing and upgrading of the courtyard area.
- 1.1.2 The archaeological assessment of the loggia porch was required as there are proposals to open-up the presently blocked double arcade on its south side. The west and east arches forming the arcade are at present blocked with brickwork and timber framing and panelling respectively.
- 1.1.3 Archaeological evaluation of the courtyard was specifically targeted against the east wall of the Shop/Café to establish the presence of the remains of a bay window foundation.
- 1.1.4 The work was carried between 5<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> October 20009.

#### **1.2 Site location and description**

- 1.2.1 Tamworth Castle is situated on the south side of Tamworth centred on NGR 420620 303914 (**Figure 1**). The Castle grounds are bounded to the south by the confluence of the Rivers Tame and Anker. To the west is The Holloway and to the north is Market Street. The Ankerside shopping precinct forms the east boundary.
- 1.2.2 The courtyard area is an enclosed space within the Castle curtain wall covering parts of the south and east quadrants. The main entrance to the Castle is located in the east curtain wall with the Warders Lodge and loggia porch on the east side of the open courtyard. On the west side of the courtyard are the shop, Café and Banqueting Hall. The loggia porch is situated under the south side of the Warders Lodge.
- 1.2.3 The courtyard was entirely surfaced with blue bricks forming a waterproof yard surface. Rainwater from down pipes taking water from the roofs is channelled, by sloping surfaces into a main drain located in the approximate centre of the courtyard. The south end of the courtyard is drained into the south-east side of the loggia porch. There is a raised, level walkway paved in decorated square pattern tiles between the Warders Lodge and main

house entrance. This feature had, at one time, been a covered way but is now open.

- 1.2.4 The area of archaeological investigation and assessment was restricted to the south end of the courtyard which was fenced off from public access (Figure 1).

### 1.3 Historical background

- 1.3.1 An understanding of the historical origins and later developments of the Castle have been set out in the Draft Conservation Plan (Meeson 2007). A synopsis of this history is presented below.

*Although the accounts of some historians are confused, it is reasonably clear that Tamworth Castle was built for Robert Despencer-a contemporary of William I-within about twenty years of the Norman Conquest. When Robert the Despencer died without children, his property passed via his nieces, the daughters of Urs d'Abitot (Sheriff of Worcester), to their husbands, William de Beauchamp and Robert Marmion.*

The Marmion family, through various sons and heirs, was in possession of the Castle until 1295 when it passed to the Frevile family. *The Castle remained in the Frevile family until Baldwin V died while still a minor in 1418. On the partition of his estates in 1423 Baldwin's eldest sister was married to Thomas Ferrers, who thereby came to possess Tamworth Castle.*

*Thomas Ferrers made Tamworth his principal seat, from which time the castle remained a Ferrers possession until the third quarter of the seventeenth century. It was for this Thomas Ferrers that an older hall was replaced by the surviving great hall of c. 1437-40.*

*James I was entertained at Tamworth in 1619, 1621 and again in 1624.*

In 1642, during the Civil War, Tamworth was held by a Royalist garrison, Oliver Cromwell seized the Castle in 1643 and installed Captain Waldyve Willington as Castallian following a two day siege. Orders were given for the demolition of the castle. A year later the garrison comprised 10 officers and 77 soldiers commanded by Governor Waldyve Willington. In 1649, some demolition had taken place but by 1650 the roof was repaired.

*The acquisition of the Tamworth properties by Robert Shirley (1680-1715), eldest son of Baron Ferrers of Chartley, began a period of decline for the Castle which continued until it was inherited by George Townsend in 1770. Sir Robert Shirley died in 1699 and his son died in 1714 without an heir, so the Ferrers estate was inherited by Sir Robert's daughter, Lady Elizabeth Shirley*

*In 1715, Elizabeth Shirley married James Compton (5<sup>th</sup> Earl of Northampton, of castle Ashby, Northants and Compton Wynyates, Warwickshire). Elizabeth died in March 1740, and of their children, only Charlotte survived after 1749. This family had little interest in Tamworth, except as a source of income.*

*By marriage to lady Charlotte Compton in 1751, George Townshend acquired the Castle and Honour of Tamworth. However, when Charlotte died in 1770 her oldest son, also George, (later Earl of Leicester), became Baron*



*De Ferrers during his father's lifetime. George junior died in 1811 leaving considerable debts, and by his complicated will, his brother Lord John Townshend and Robert Blake were entrusted to sell or mortgage a large portion of the estates, most of the income being intended to cover the costs of maintaining Tamworth and Raynham.*

*Complicated disputes arose between the trustees and other interested parties. In the High Court in March 1814 John Townshend and Robert Blake agreed to sell the Tamworth portion of the estates to John Robins, a London auctioneer, and one of George's creditors. Robins' son-in-law, Thomas Bramall, took up residence at the Castle.*

*Following Robins' death in 1831, the Castle was restored to the Townshends, being bought in 1834 by Lord Charles, younger son of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Marquis. In 1834 sale particulars noted that the Castle had been recently repaired and fitted up by a Nobleman, with acknowledged antiquarian research. On the death of Charles it passed to the 5<sup>th</sup> Marquis, and again it became a tenanted property. In 1844, it was occupied by Miss Wolferstan, formerly of Elmore Court (Glouc), who was then undertaking repairs. In 1865 William Edward Wood was listed as the tenant, paying an annual rent of £50, and in 1869 the Castle was leased to Thomas Cook at an annual rent of £60.*

*In 1897 the 5<sup>th</sup> Marquis Townshend offered the Castle for sale to Tamworth Corporation.*

## 2 METHODS

### 2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The aim of the archaeological assessment of the loggia porch was to assess the exposed fabric of the porch and to try and determine if there was any evidence of previous superstructure such as overhangs particularly along the south side of the porch. The aim was also to excavate a trench alongside the footings of the arcade piers to assess what the porch was founded on. This information will assist engineer's calculations regarding whether it is possible to remove the brick blocking from the west arch. This was undertaken by the hand excavation of a test pit (**Trench 1**)
- 2.1.2 The aim of the courtyard evaluation was to identify the makeup of the courtyard surface to inform the proposed levelling of the courtyard for disabled access. It was also intended to clarify the research hypothesis for the presence of any evidence relating to a bay window on the east side of the shop/café. This was undertaken by the hand excavation of a single test pit (**Trench 2**). A third hand excavated trench was intended but was not dug as trenches 1-2 provided an adequate sequence of courtyard makeup.

### 2.2 Documentary and cartographic

- 2.2.1 A search was made at Tamworth Castle archive and in particular cartographic and photographic sources. Maps consulted date from the 18<sup>th</sup> century to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Photographs examined dated from the 19<sup>th</sup> century to the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. The documents consulted are shown in **Figure 2**.

## 2.3 On-site recording

- 2.3.1 A total of two test pits were excavated (**Trench 1** and **Trench 2, Figure 1**) by hand. Trench 1 measured on average 0.50m wide and 2.56m long with a maximum depth of 0.46m and Trench 2 was 1.0m wide and 0.9m long with a depth of 0.08m below level courtyard surface.
- 2.3.2 Courtyard surface bricks were loosened with hammer and chisel. Each brick was assigned a unique number to aid in reinstatement. Spoil was stored alongside each trench and was subsequently used to backfill after recording was complete. Surplus spoil was removed from site by contractors during the reinstatement of the courtyard surface bricks.
- 2.3.3 Written recording was undertaken using Wessex Archaeology *pro-forma* recording sheets. Key elevation sections of each trench were drawn at a Scale of 1:10 and plans of each trench were drawn at a scale of 1:20. The trenches were located by means of hand measurements subsequently transferred onto supplied digital survey plans and reproduced in this report (**Figure 3**).

## 3 RESULTS

### 3.1 Loggia porch assessment

- 3.1.1 Bob Meeson discusses the possible builders in the Draft Conservation Plan and has suggested a late 16th date for the construction of the storeyed porch. Stylistically, the loggia porch has characteristics consistent with this period. The rusticated arch and arcade piers represent an early example of the influence of classical architecture.
- 3.1.2 The report also gives an impression as to why it was built. It seems likely that, as Meeson suggests, *'the storeyed porch building was built as a means of increasing the domestic accommodation, simultaneously providing for a discrete entrance beneath an open loggia to the suite of rooms in the tower and north range'* (Meeson 2007).
- 3.1.3 The porch has been constructed from brick laid in English bond and there are limestone dressings around the window and door openings (**Plate 1**). The north end of the west facing elevation is built off a low plinth, the chamfered top of which is matched by the top of the plinths of the two arcade piers. The main rusticated arch is supported on dressed limestone springers with similar dressed and rusticated voussoirs. The outside faces of most of the voussoirs have stone masons marks on them. These consist of a mixture of the letters G and B. Similar marks are to be found on the voussoirs in the arch over the south entrance to the hall.
- 3.1.4 The south side of the porch has two piers; one large stone pier (context 110) stands at the south-west corner of the porch and one smaller stone pier (context 111) is located to the east. The two piers originally formed an arcade of two openings which have both been infilled (**Plate 2**). The piers are constructed from ten courses of limestone blocks with very fine bed joints of lime mortar. These ten courses stand on dressed stone plinths of four courses above courtyard level.

- 3.1.5 The two piers support a large horizontal timber beam 0.35m deep, its west end is supported on the south-west pier and its east end is set into the stone wall of the Castle for an unknown distance (**Plate 3**). The beam has some residual lath and plaster covering the south face of the beam and there is also a section of lath and plaster on the soffit of the beam (**Plate 4**). This section of lath and plaster protrudes slightly from the eastern-most arch soffit suggesting that it once extended south of the porch. It is possible that the east arch of the loggia porch was partly covered by a canopy but there is no further supporting evidence. No evidence of fixings or roof line was seen in the opposing curtain wall of the Castle but as large areas of this wall have been re-pointed this evidence may have been covered.
- 3.1.6 Above the beam there is a single course of bricks forming a protective overhang to the beam. Above this the wall is constructed from the same red and blue bricks laid in English bond as the west elevation.
- 3.1.7 The plaster covering the south face of the beam would have been at risk of exposure to the weather. The fact that both stone piers show extensive signs of erosion is testament to the amount of weathering this part of the Castle courtyard was subject to. The beam does sit in a very shallow recess formed by the overhanging course of bricks and the very west end of the beam is protected by the brick return of the west wall. This has obviously provided enough protection as the exposed surface of the beam is remarkably undamaged by water penetration. It is likely therefore that the beam is contemporary with the building of the Warders Lodge, providing as it does, a strong lintel and level base capable of carrying the upper wall of the lodge.
- 3.1.8 The base of the east blocked opening has a step formed from the same patterned blue ceramic tiles (**Plate 5**). The opening has subsequently been blocked with wooden framing and panelling designed to look like an antique door (**Plate 6**).
- 3.1.9 The west opening has been blocked with 19<sup>th</sup> century mottled coloured bricks (context 112) laid in English bond and bedded in coarse lime mortar (**Plate 7**). This forms a 9" (22cm) thick wall, the south side of which has not been painted. The north side has a low bench seat finished with a single course of overhanging bricks laid flat and the wall elevations painted white. Two bronze memorial plaques have been fixed to this side of the wall. The upper plaque was placed there in 1897 to commemorate the purchase of the Castle by Tamworth Corporation. The lower plaque commemorates the centenary of the public opening of the Castle.
- 3.1.10 The earliest map consulted of Tamworth Castle dates to 1741 (**Figure 2**). This map shows the Castle mound and the houses along the south side of Market Street. The building layout within the Castle Keep is shown in detail and marked clearly just inside the main entrance are the two loggia porch piers. The courtyard is shown as an open space as well as the other buildings, some of which have since been demolished.
- 3.1.11 An Ordnance Survey map of 1883 shows a block plan of the Castle Keep and surrounding area (**Figure 2**). This map shows a glazed covered way spanning between the loggia porch and the main building. A photograph dating to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century shows the covered way still extant (**Plate 8**).

This covered way no longer exists but there is visible evidence in the first floor west wall of its existence.

- 3.1.12 The photograph of the covered way appears to show the structure had tall solid masonry walls along the north and south sides with a pitched and glazed roof. At low level along the north and south walls is a masonry bench seat similar to that recorded on the north side of the blocked west opening of the loggia porch.
- 3.1.13 The photograph has been taken when the sun was high as shadows are cast from south to north. The only light passing through the covered way is through the glazed roof. The walls are therefore thought to have been solid with no windows. The photograph also shows what appears to be an opening at the west end of the north wall. This would have given access to the north part of the courtyard. Access to the south courtyard was via the east opening in the loggia porch. The pattern tiled step noted above has the same tiles as the covered way.
- 3.1.14 The roof of the covered way was pitched and had a wooden frame with glazed panels. At its east end the roof timbers were set into the west wall of the storeyed porch. Evidence of a ridge board, purlins and wall plates can be seen where these features have been removed and the spaces in the wall infilled with bricks (**Plate 1**). The west end of the roof was a different design with a hip formed at first floor window sill level. This was created so that the height of the covered way roof did not extend over the window.
- 3.1.15 The photograph also shows what looks like a connecting rod for a ventilated panel running between the apex of the roof down to the centre of the main door arch.

## 3.2 Trench 1

- 3.2.1 Trench 1 was located to better understand what the loggia porch piers were founded on. It was located on the south west corner of the porch so that deposits under the courtyard could be compared to the foundation material (**Figure 1**).
- 3.2.2 The location of live drains along the south side of the porch prevented excavation further to the south. It was also not possible to excavate under the east pier (context 111).
- 3.2.3 Directly below the courtyard brick layer (context 100) was identified as the medieval Motte. This material consisted of a mid to pale orange clay. Coarse components consisted of small and medium sized river pebbles. This is considered to be the alluvial deposits dug and piled up to form the primary Motte. Various features cut this layer, to the east end of the trench a drain cut (context 103) was recorded. The backfill (context 104) contained a mixture of artefacts including ceramic tile, brick and pottery. At the west end of the trench a small circular post hole (context 106) was recorded. The fill (context 107) appeared to be a silty texture with little larger components suggesting that it was washed in by rain.
- 3.2.4 The south-west pier of the loggia porch was assigned context number 110 for the purposes of identification during excavation. The bottom of the foundations for the pier was encountered at a depth of 76.17m Aod (Above ordnance datum). This consisted of two courses of roughly squared

limestone blocks (context 108) laid in a coarse lime mortar (**Plate 9**). These formed a pad 1.4m wide and it is assumed that this foundation 'pad' was 1.4m square forming discrete foundations under each of the piers rather than strip foundations.

- 3.2.5 This foundation layer had clearly been cut into the underlying Motte material 105. The cut for the pier foundation (context 113) was tight against the faces of the stones so a wider foundation trench was not dug.
- 3.2.6 Above the foundation pad the pier base stepped in with a further two courses of squared limestone 0.90m wide. It is likely that the top of this section of pier base was originally chamfered but this edge has weathered to a rounded profile.
- 3.2.7 Above this layer was the plinth to the pier. This too had weathered badly with much of the moulded detail eroded so that the stones appear fairly angular. The top of the plinth (as mentioned above para 3.1.3) has an eroded chamfer matching that of the west brick wall of the storeyed porch.
- 3.2.8 The foundation area beneath the blocked opening is constructed in a clearly different style to that recorded below pier 110 (**Figure 3**). This foundation (context 109) is of rubble limestone construction with looser binding matrix. The upper east part has been repaired at some point using cementitious mortar and there are three ceramic roof tiles stuck to the face of the wall at the west end (**Plate 10**).

### 3.3 Trench 2

- 3.3.1 Trench 2 was located along the east side of the shop/café east wall and approximately midway between the two windows in the ground floor (**Figure 1**). This trench was targeted across a clear construction joint seen in the upper part of the wall. It was placed to clarify the hypothesis of there originally being a bay window in the south-west corner of the courtyard.
- 3.3.2 After the removal of the courtyard bricks the underlying primary Motte material was identified (Context 203). The foundation for the east wall of the shop/café was clearly identified cutting into the Motte material (context 202). This consisted of rubble limestone bedded in a coarse lime mortar. Crucially an angled change in direction was recorded at the south end of the trench (**Plate 11**). This change in direction would be consistent with a foundation necessary to support the splayed angle of a bay window.
- 3.3.3 The bricks on top of the foundation and to the north of the exposed wall have two phases of construction suggesting a significant change. The remnant wall dating to the 16<sup>th</sup> century (context 204) is made from narrow red bricks laid in English bond. Broken bricks recorded at the south end of the exposed section of wall are probably the remains of the splay of the bay window. To the south the wall has been rebuilt when the bay window was demolished. This has used different bricks laid in Flemish bond over two floors.
- 3.3.4 The courtyard brick pavers (context 200) have been angled against the east wall protecting the lower courses of bricks from the rain. Beneath this layer of bricks a soil deposit was identified (context 206). This was a loose friable silty matrix containing fragments of glass, animal bone and iron.



## 4 FINDS

- 4.1.1 A very small quantity of finds was recovered from two test pits, from context 104 in Trench 1, and from context 206 in Trench 2. With the possible exception of one pottery sherd, all of the finds are demonstrably or probably of post-medieval date. Quantities by context are given in **Table 1, Appendix 2**.
- 4.1.2 The pottery sherd recovered from context 206 is a relatively fine-grained sandy whiteware, which has been slightly burnt, presumably through use as a cooking vessel. The sherd is undiagnostic, but has been tentatively dated as medieval (13<sup>th</sup>/14<sup>th</sup> century?) on fabric grounds.
- 4.1.3 The second pottery sherd (from context 104) is a modern refined whiteware. Other datable material comprises the glass, which is window glass of early post-medieval date, from diamond-shaped quarries with flame-rounded edges; and the ceramic building material (CBM), which comprises fragments of flat roof tiles.
- 4.1.4 Other finds (animal bone, small iron object of unknown function, small fragment of possible building stone) are undatable.

## 5 DISCUSSION

- 5.1.1 The assessment of the loggia porch and courtyard evaluation has largely answered the questions set by the brief. The assessment of the fabric of the storeyed porch has shown that the arcade openings of the loggia porch have been blocked at two separate periods. The south west opening appears to have been blocked at the same time as the covered way was built, perhaps in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 5.1.2 The east opening has been subsequently blocked with timber framing to give an impression of a door. It is not certain exactly when this was carried out but it clearly post dates the covered way and is thought to have been blocked at the same time or shortly after the castle was opened to the public in 1899.
- 5.1.3 Study of the south side of the porch has suggested that the lath and plaster, recorded on the soffit of the wooden lintel beam, at one time extended further to the south. No evidence could be found on the opposite stone curtain wall to indicate if it was once covered by a canopy. The large wooden beam appears to be part of the original build of the Warders Lodge. If any future work has to remove the plaster ceiling of the porch then important evidence might be exposed to shed more light on its relationship with the timber first floor of the lodge. It is difficult to determine if the lath and plaster are contemporary with the original build of the Lodge but its general appearance and style suggest a later, perhaps, 19<sup>th</sup> century date.
- 5.1.4 The east opening is thought to have remained open when the covered way was built as the patterned tile step is paved with similar tiles to that of the covered way. This opening gave the only access into the south end of the Castle courtyard as the west opening of the porch was blocked by a brick wall and a low seat or shelf. It is possible that it was at least partly covered as a down pipe carrying rain water from the roofs above discharges into this corner of the courtyard.

- 5.1.5 Evaluation of the depth of the porch foundations has shown that the piers are founded on a pad of limestone blocks which have been cut directly into the Medieval Motte. The 19<sup>th</sup> century foundation for the infilling of the west arcade opening was also identified. The two piers forming the arcade are therefore thought to have discrete foundations rather than a strip foundation.
- 5.1.6 Pottery found in a later drain cut has been dated to perhaps the 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> century but as this was found in a modern drain feature it may have been disturbed during the digging of the drains. Apart from the Motte material itself, no medieval features were identified.
- 5.1.7 The small post hole recorded close to the south-west corner of the porch may be modern and possibly related to the drainage of roof water from the 19<sup>th</sup> century covered way. As it was not under direct threat of destruction from development proposals this feature was not fully excavated.
- 5.1.8 The trench located against the east wall of the shop/café has identified the foundation of a bay window. The foundation of the east wall changed direction suggesting that the window was perhaps splayed and not a perpendicular return. Further excavation would probably confirm this.
- 5.1.9 The Motte was also exposed in this trench just below the level of the courtyard bricks. No earlier yard surfaces were identified suggesting perhaps that when the courtyard drainage was established in the 19<sup>th</sup> century significant amounts of archaeological deposits were removed.
- 5.1.10 The raised walkway between the porch and the main house may represent the original courtyard level and therefore if the underlying deposits are exposed during re-surfacing works then important archaeological remains may be seen.
- 5.1.11 The recent archaeological work has provided important information which has enhanced the understanding of the chronology of parts of the Castle and in particular the loggia porch and the design of the 16<sup>th</sup> century house.

## **6 ARCHIVE**

- 6.1.1 The project archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology, Salisbury, under the project code 72370. The full list of contents of this archive is detailed in Appendix 1 of this report. The project archive will be deposited with Tamworth Castle in due course.

## **7 REFERENCES**

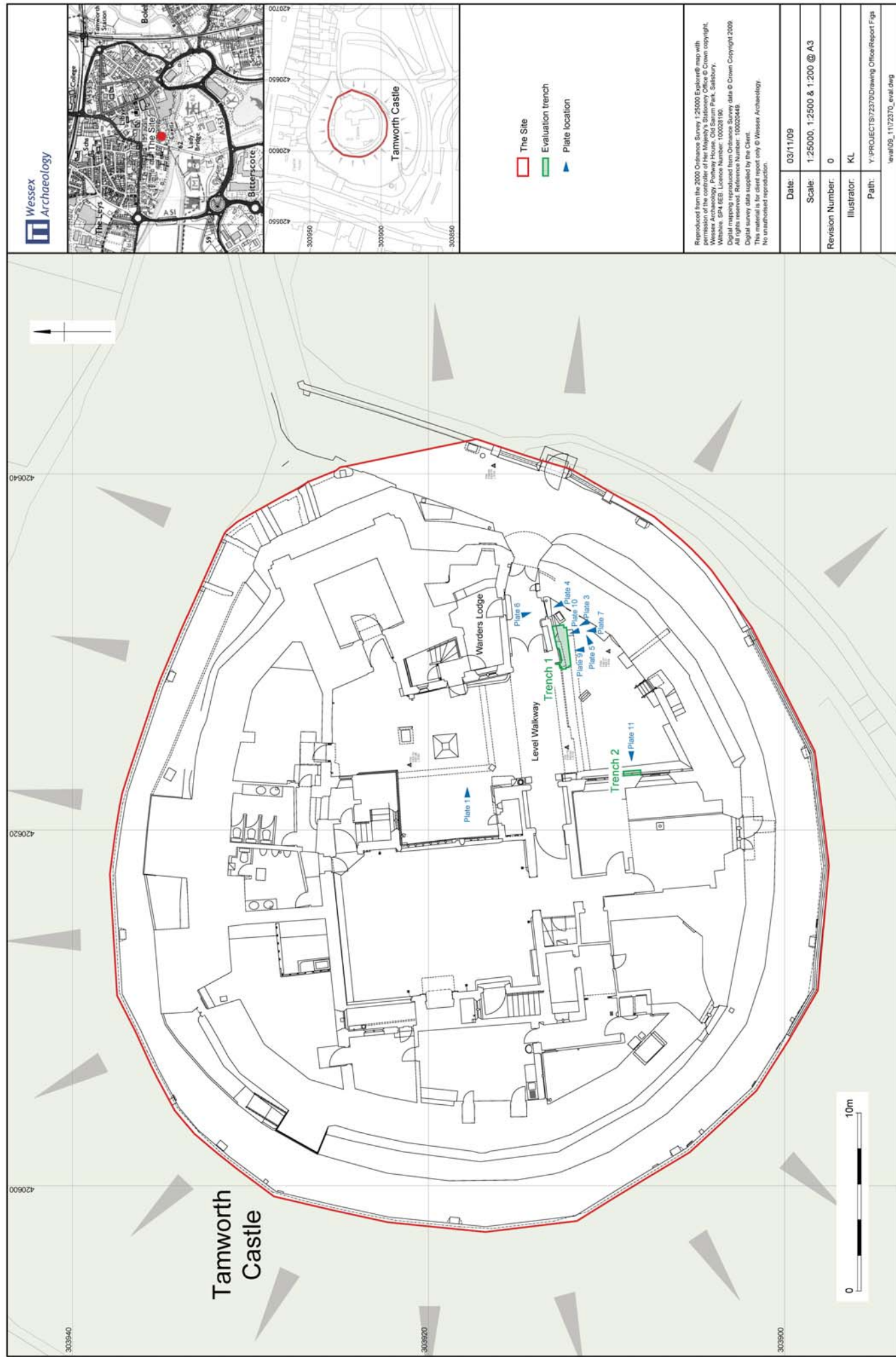
Bob Meeson 2007, *Tamworth Castle, Draft Conservation Plan, part two, Understanding the Castle*, for Tamworth Borough Council. Report Reference 07/0000.

## APPENDIX 1: ARCHIVE INDEX

File No.	NAR Cat.	Details	Format	No. Sheets
1	-	Index to Archive	A4	1
<b>1</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>Client Report</b>	<b>A4</b>	<b>25</b>
1	-	Project Design	A4	-
1	F	2008 Geophysical Survey	A4	-
1	B	Day Book (photocopy)	A4	3
1	B	Graphics Register	A4	1
1	B	Trial Trench Records		2
1	B	Context Records		21
1	B	Survey Data Index	A4	-
1	B	Survey Data Print-out	A4	-
1	B	Levels Book (photocopy)	A4	2
1	B	Site Graphics	A3	3
1	B	Site Graphics	A4	1
1	D	Photographic Register	A4	4
1	E	Environmental Sample Register & Records	A4	-
1	C	Object Register & Records	A4	-
2	-	Colour slides	35mm	
<b>FINDS</b>		<b>No. OF BOXES (1)</b>		

## APPENDIX 2: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Animal Bone	CBM	Glass	Iron	Pottery	Stone
104		8/719			1/4	1/207
206	4/34		10/18	1/123	1/4	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4/34</b>	<b>8/719</b>	<b>10/18</b>	<b>1/123</b>	<b>2/8</b>	<b>1/207</b>

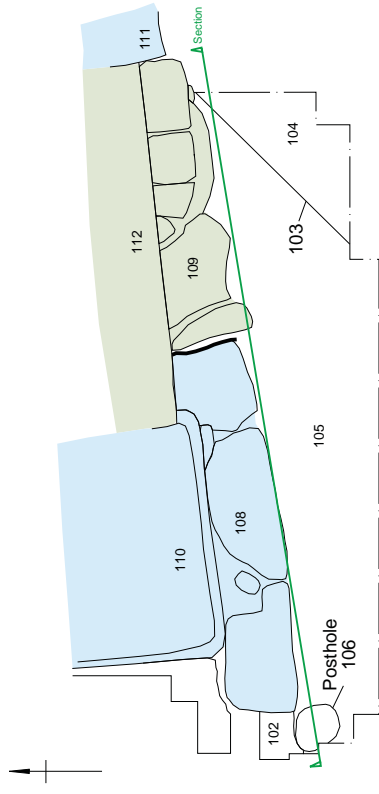


Site location plan

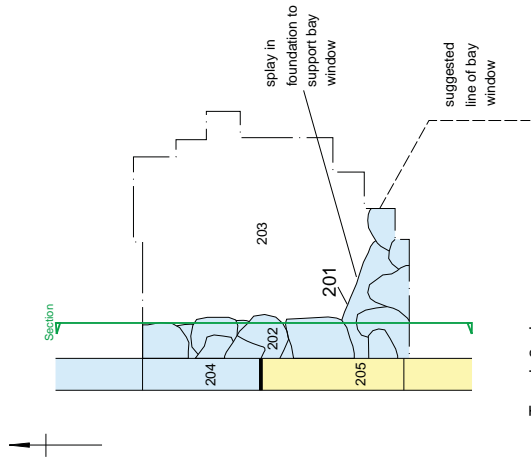
Figure 1

Figure removed  
due to copyright

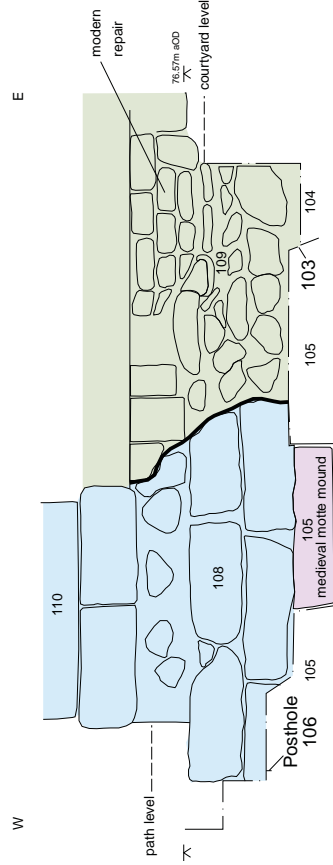




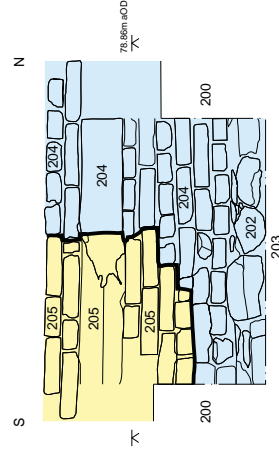
Trench 1: plan



Trench 2: plan



Trench 1: south facing section



Trench 2: east facing section



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			Scale: 1:20 @ A3	Illustrator: RAD/KL
			Path: Y:\PROJECTS\72370\Drawing Office\Report Figs\eval09_11\72370_eval_12.dwg	



Plate 1: West facing porch elevation



Plate 2: South side of loggia showing infilled arcade openings


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	Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\72370\Drawing Office\Report Figs\eval\09_11\72370_eval_Plates01-02.cdr	



Plate 3: Horizontal beam spanning between piers



Plate 4: Detail of remnant lath and plaster on soffit of beam





Plate 5: East blocked opening showing patterned tile step

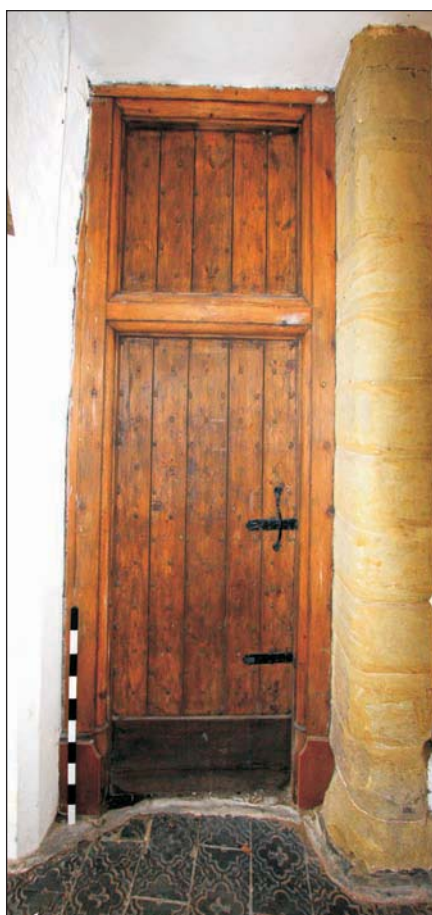



Plate 6: North side of false door in eastern blocked opening

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	Scale:	n/a	Layout: KL
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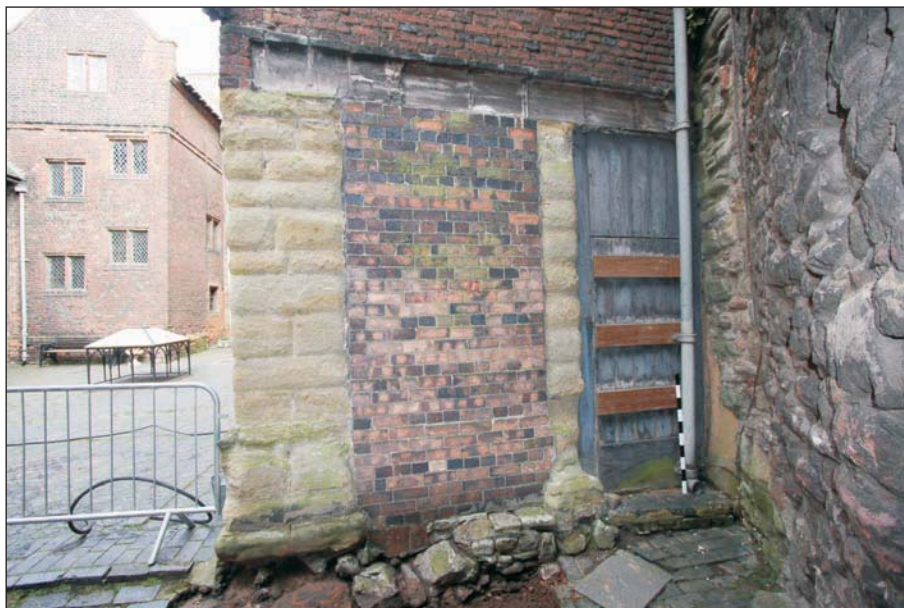


Plate 7: South side of west opening blocked with 19th century bricks



Plate 8: Late 19th century photograph of porch entrance viewed from east and showing 19th century covered way with glazed roof





Plate 9: South facing section of Trench 1 showing foundation base cut into Motte mound



Plate 10: South facing section of Trench 1 showing foundation beneath 19th century blocked opening, later repair, and hanging tiles


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Plate 11: Trench 2 showing foundation for bay window (splay to left). 16th century walling to right of image, 18th century walling to left

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