

Medieval Britain and Ireland in 2004

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The Society is most grateful to secretaries of specialist groups and contributors who have provided reports on groups, excavations and survey work.

It is essential that summaries are provided in house style. Style sheets are distributed to field units and other bodies every year, and are available direct from the compilers. Abstracting from interim reports is not possible.

In certain cases the National Grid Reference has been omitted to protect sites. Please notify the compilers if this information is to be withheld.

British sites

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SPECIALIST GROUP REPORTS

CASTLE STUDIES GROUP

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In 2004 the Castle Studies Group Annual Conference covered Castles of North-West Ireland where the AGM was also held. Based at Mullagmore, Co. Sligo, the conference was attended by 65 delegates who also ventured into counties Leitrim, Fermanagh, Donegal, Longford and Roscommon on site visits. The programme was organized by Dr Kieran O'Conor, whose forebears played a significant role in the history of the region from the 14th to the 17th century, and who delivered an introductory lecture as well as guiding on site. Over three days delegates made visits to a variety of fortified sites. Plantation Castles of the late 16th and early to mid-17th centuries formed the theme of the first day, with visits to Manorhamilton, Monea, Tully and Donegal, led by Dr Tom McNeil. The theme of the second day was Anglo-Norman Castles, with visits to Templehouse, Ballintober and Roscommon. On the last day the Anglo-Norman castle in its landscape and High-medieval Gaelic Irish lordly settlement formed the focus of the visits at Rindown, and Cloonfree moated site, all led by Kieran O'Conor.

In October a day conference was held at Guildford, where the great tower of the castle has recently undergone a programme of research and consolidation. The event was

organized by Dr Mary Alexander, who also gave a paper on the history of the castle. Catherine Woolfit, of Ingram Consultants, gave a talk on the research and consolidation work and Pamela Marshall set the great tower into its English and French context.

The CSG would like to remind readers that a limited number of undergraduates or post-graduate students who are writing a dissertation on a castle-related topic may qualify to attend the Annual Conference at half price. Small grants are also available for group projects involving castle research. Details of these can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary. Membership enquiries should be directed to Mr David Bartlett, 4 Cotley Place, Haytesbury, Warminster, Wiltshire BA12 0HT.

More details of Group activities, members' interests and updates on castle research can be found in the *Bulletin* (18), edited and produced by Neil Guy, now in bound A5 format. Castle-related publications for the year are found in the CSG *Bibliography 17* compiled by John Kenyon. An interim *Newsletter* was also distributed in August. The CSG Web page is www.castlestudiesgroup.org.uk.

FINDS RESEARCH GROUP

Hon. Secretary: Katey Goodwin, Archaeology Section, The Potteries Museum and Art Gallery, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire ST1 3DW. E-mail: katey.goodwin@civic2.stoke.gov.uk

The group's Spring meeting was held at Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes on 24 April 2004. The theme of the day was 'Regionalism in Medieval Small Finds — Wessex'. Speakers included Dr Susan Youngs on post-Roman Celtic metalwork from Wessex; Professor Michael Metcalf on the earliest Anglo-Saxon coinage in Wessex; Professor David Hinton on Winchester and its 'school'; and Jane Harcourt on medieval floor tiles from Wessex. The group's Autumn meeting was a day to celebrate the contribution of the late Brian Spencer to our understanding of the medieval period. The meeting was held at the Museum of London on 1 November 2004. This was a well-attended day with a full programme of speakers, including John Clark, John Cherry, Arthur MacGregor, Frances Pritchard, Geoff Egan, Nick Griffiths, Mark Redknap, Peter Saunders, Malcolm Jones, Helen Geake and Annemarië Willemsen.

The membership fee is £6.00.

MEDIEVAL POTTERY RESEARCH GROUP

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Web-site: www.medievalpottery.org.uk

The 2004 conference, a three-day event at the University of Winchester (formerly King Alfred's College), was well attended. The speakers provided delegates with an interesting range of topics on the theme of the conference, 'Under the Influence: Examinations of Change in the Ceramic Record'. Volume 25 of *Medieval Ceramics* was published and distributed at the Winchester conference. This volume saw the final inclusion of the ceramic bibliography, which will now appear online. Volume 26 of *Medieval Ceramics* (scheduled for release Autumn 2005) and the following two volumes (including one volume carrying the papers from the 2002 Irish conference) are currently being edited.

Work is ongoing concerning two important bibliographies: the annually updated online Bibliography (<http://ntserver002.liv.ac.uk/mprg/>) which gives details of published reports concerning medieval ceramics and that of J. G. Hurst's ceramic publications. The bibliography to detail John Hurst's ceramic publications and the establishment of the J. G. Hurst Travel Fund are hoped to act as a fitting means of remembering John and his contribution to ceramic studies. It is hoped the travel fund will also encourage and promote the study of ceramic collections by researchers.

The European Production Centres initiative was taken a step further in 2004. The MPRG was asked to oversee the project and in response a Steering Group has been

created. Preparation is being made for a workshop for all those connected with the working party. This is to go ahead on 28–29 April 2005 in Oxford. Our paid-up membership currently stands at around 290. We continue to attract new members, both individual and institutional. This year our President has been turning our thoughts towards the development of the forward strategy, as well as an assessment of the on-going state of pottery studies in Higher Education Institutions in the UK.

CENSUS OF MEDIEVAL TILES IN BRITAIN

Director: Laurence Keen, 7 Church Street, Dorchester, Dorset DT1 1JN.

Members of the society who would be interested in participating in proposed regional seminars are invited to let the director know. Members are also requested to send notes on discoveries of medieval floor-tile and details of any publications to the Director.



THE MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT RESEARCH GROUP

Hon. Secretary: Neil Christie, c/o School of Archaeology & Ancient History, University of Leicester, University Road, Leicester LE1 7RH. Tel: 0116 2522617. E-mail: njc10@le.ac.uk Web-site: <http://www.britarch.ac.uk/msrg>

This was a busy year for the MSR.G. on many fronts. Spring 2004 saw two sizeable academic gatherings: from 6–8 February there was the MSR.G.-sponsored conference at Rewley House in Oxford, overseen by Prof. Chris Dyer on the theme ‘Villages and Landscapes in the Middle Ages: Recent Surveys and Explorations’. The 110 delegates were treated to a host of excellent speakers including Peter Fowler, David Stocker, Paul Everson and Stephen Rippon. From 7–9 May, the MSR.G. teamed up with the Group for the Study of Irish Historic Settlement at their 33rd Annual Regional Conference in County Carlow, examining in depth the history and archaeology of medieval Carlow; this was fully informed by tours of the town and region.

The Whittlewood Project, funded largely by the AHRB but with strong MSR.G. support, entered its final field season in 2004 (see www.le.ac.uk/elh/whittlewood/research.htm). The season focused on the villages of Wicken and Silverstone, both previously test-pitted, and with new work also at Pottersbury. The project workforce included undergraduates from a number of universities, including Southampton and Leicester. At Silverstone work in the central fields was very productive of medieval pottery, notably under the ridge-and-furrow; trial trenches indicated the presence of linear features under the headlands of the ridge-and-furrow, although the pottery overall did not go back before the 12th century. Many members and interested locals attended the Whittlewood Project’s Annual Meeting and Review in Wicken Village Hall in February, and the Open Day for the MSR.G. in July. Fieldwork results, plus reviews of studies on placenames, buildings, and environmental corings were outlined and reviewed. An exciting array of data has been accumulated and the project team are well on target with both the final paper and electronic publications. Reports on the 2004 work will appear in this year’s MSR.G. *Annual Report*.

The Annual General Meeting was held on 4 December in the Centre for English Local History at the University of Leicester. This included the election of new committee members and election also of a new President, since Paul Everson was standing down. Paul was warmly thanked for his excellent running of the Group over the past three years. The new President is Dr Mark Gardiner of Queen’s University Belfast, who has published much recently on medieval standing domestic buildings and salt marshes. After the well-attended AGM, the Winter Seminar was convened with the theme of ‘Diet and Health in the Medieval Countryside: The Archaeological Evidence’. Speakers were Richard Thomas (Leicester) who analysed archaeozoological data to assess dietary trends in the medieval period; the role of archaeobotany in elucidating the rural diet was considered by Lisa Moffett (English Heritage — Birmingham); and Simon Mays (English Heritage —

Portsmouth) gave a vivid overview of diet, health and death amongst the villagers of medieval Wharram Percy.

A new initiative for 2004 was the John Hurst MA Dissertation Prize, an annual award of £200 to honour the memory of John and his achievements with the MSRSG. The prize is for the best Masters dissertation awarded in that year on a theme related to medieval rural settlement in Britain and Ireland. The first award winner is Triona Nicholl of the Dept of Archaeology, University College Dublin, for her thesis, 'The Use of Domestic Space in Irish Early Medieval Roundhouses: An Experimental Archaeological Approach', an innovative analysis of internal space as conditioned by light, heat and smoke. A summary of the dissertation will appear in this year's MSRSG *Annual Report*.

PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES SCHEME

The Portable Antiquities Scheme is a voluntary scheme to record archaeological objects found by members of the public.¹ 69% of the finds recorded in 2004 were discovered by metal-detector users. Many of these finds come from archaeological sites which have been damaged or eroded, usually by agriculture, leaving the objects as the only evidence of past activity; other objects are of interest in their own right.

The nationwide expansion of the Scheme during 2003 has resulted in a far higher number of finds being recorded than in previous years. The overall number of finds has risen by 81%, from 21,658 in 2003 to 39,200 in 2004.

During 2004, the Scheme recorded on its database 11,071 finds of medieval date (5th to 16th century), of which 2,457 were coins. This represents 28% of the total number of finds recorded on the database this year. 1,547 of the medieval finds were of pre-Conquest and 9,524 were of post-Conquest date. The entries below cannot do more than set out a very few of the highlights of the past year's discoveries, both in terms of individual sites and finds recorded by the Finds Liaison Officers, and in terms of research carried out.

Throughout the year, staff at the British Museum have worked tirelessly to offer their unparalleled expertise and invaluable support in the identification and analysis of individual objects, and have also contributed to the training of Finds Liaison Officers.

Descriptions and images of all finds can be found on the Scheme's website, at www.finds.org.uk. Further details of the Early-medieval coins (up to 1180) can be obtained from the Fitzwilliam Museum's Early Medieval Corpus of Coin Finds, at <http://www-cm.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/emc>, and these also appear in the British Numismatic Journal's Coin Register. Full details of all finds recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme can be obtained from Dan Pett at the Scheme's central office within the British Museum. (D. Pett and H. Geake)

The Scheme's database at the end of 2004 contained 6,728 coins of the medieval period, which can be divided into 605 pre-Conquest and 6,123 post-Conquest coins. There are additionally 432 medieval jettons and 336 medieval tokens recorded on the database.

During the last year substantial efforts have been made to increase both the overall number of entries and the quality of these entries. For instance, some 35–40% of the medieval numismatic records on the database were created during the last year. Most of these records now include photographs, and every effort is made to provide as much numismatic detail as possible for every single specimen.

In the central period of English medieval coin production, 1180–1351, pennies and their fractions are best subdivided according to classes and sub-classes rather than the reigns of kings, and the Portable Antiquities database is in the process of change to reflect this. Hitherto discussion of coin production, circulation and manipulation for this pivotal period (the short-cross, long-cross and early Edwardian coinages) has been based mostly

¹ *Portable Antiquities Scheme Annual Report 2004–5* (Council for Museums, Libraries and Archives, 2005).

on the evidence of hoards, select site finds, documentary evidence and die counts; it is hoped that the single-find data from the Portable Antiquities Scheme will be able to make a substantial contribution to these debates. (J. Baker)

ENGLAND

AVON

Loxton. A copper-alloy horse-harness mount (Portable Antiquities database no. SOMDOR-305381) was found by Mr D. Holder. The curved rectilinear mount (Fig. 1a) has a central rectangular frame filled with Style I abstract animal decoration, made up of two confronted birds. Each bird is shown with its head, body and leg in profile. The body is formed by one thick line and the neck is made up of transverse ribbing. The leg has a typical pear-shaped hip and a frond-like foot, while the head is depicted with the usual angled eye-surround and a curved raptorial beak. Where the two beaked heads meet they create the illusion of a full-face human head with a curled moustache, a recurrent zoo-anthropomorphic Style I motif.² This framed ornament is itself set between a pair of zoomorphic heads with prominent moulded eyes and brow. The animals' snouts take the form of flattened axe-shaped terminals.

The front of the mount retains gilding over most of its surface; on the terminals there are traces of solder for silver foil appliqué, indicating that it was originally decorated in the Bichrome Style.³ On the reverse, behind one terminal is a circular-sectioned, integrally cast rivet, and behind the other the stub of a similar rivet. The back undulates in accordance with the frontal moulding, suggesting that the thin-casting technique was used in its manufacture.⁴

The Loxton mount belongs to a rare (but growing) class of metalwork associated with Early Anglo-Saxon equestrianism, which was an élite prerogative in the period.⁵ More specifically, this curved rectilinear mount would have been riveted to the leather nose- or brow-band of a bridle. The mount can be compared with two similar fittings from a decorated harness found in 1997 on the head of a horse buried beside an adult male in a rich weapon grave (4116) at the Eriswell 104 cemetery (RAF Lakenheath), in Suffolk.⁶ Such harness mounts are typically decorated with Style I animal art in the Bichrome Style, which is conventionally dated to the middle of the 6th century (c. 525–75).⁷ One interesting feature of this mount is its westerly findspot, at the very limit of the Early Anglo-Saxon cultural spread. In this it can be matched by two other pieces of horse-harness, both cruciform mounts for bridle strap-junctions, from South Leckaway in Forfar, and Cowbridge in the Vale of Glamorgan.⁸ The distance travelled by such mounts suggests that they were perhaps lost on military campaign, or that, as we find in the *Beowulf* poem, horses and their trappings could be given as gifts between ruling elites. (C. Fern and C. Hayward Trevarthen)

² D. Leigh, 'Ambiguity in Anglo-Saxon Style I art', *Antiq. J.*, 64 (1984), 34–42.

³ H. Vierck, 'Zur relativen und absoluten Chronologie der englischen Grabfunde in England', 42–52 in G. Kossack and J. Reichstein (eds.), *Archäologische Beiträge zur Chronologie der Völkerwanderungszeit* (Bonn, 1977).

⁴ E. Coatsworth and M. Pinder, *The Art of the Anglo-Saxon Goldsmith* (Woodbridge, 2002), 80–2.

⁵ C. Fern, 'The archaeological evidence for equestrianism in early Anglo-Saxon England, c. 450–700', forthcoming in A. Pluskowski (ed.), *Just Skin and Bones? New Perspectives on Human-Animal Relations in the Historic Past* (BAR British Series, Oxford).

⁶ C. Fern, 'Early Anglo-Saxon horse burials of the fifth to seventh centuries A.D.', in S. Semple and H. Williams (eds.), forthcoming in *Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology and History*, 14.

⁷ J. Hines, *A New Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Great Square-Headed Brooches* (Woodbridge, 1997), 231 and 240.

⁸ T. M. Dickinson, C. Fern and M. A. Hall, 'An early Anglo-Saxon bridle-fitting from South Leckaway, Forfar, Angus, Scotland', forthcoming in *Medieval Archaeol.*, 50 (2006). For the Cowbridge mount (Portable Antiquities database no. NMGW-EA7D22), see *Portable Antiquities Scheme Annual Report 2001/02–2002–03* (Council for Museums, Libraries and Archives, 2003), 30 and fig. 32; and Fern, op cit. in note 5.



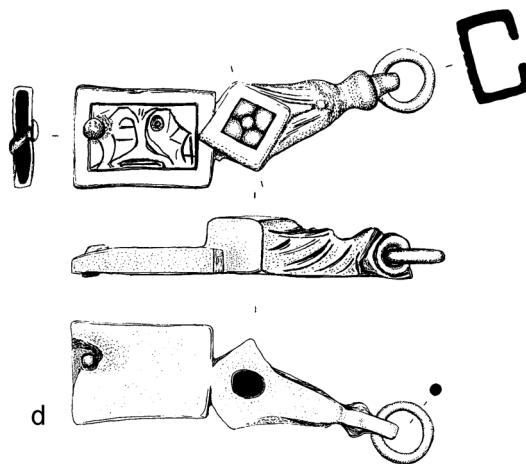
a



b



c



d

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Bletchley. A gilded copper-alloy head (Portable Antiquities database no. BUC-8E1C04) was found by Mr R. Macfarlane at Westcroft in Bletchley. The head (Fig. 1b) has a long, straight-sided face and a hat, helmet or head-dress at the top; below this, ribbed lines over the forehead and to either side may represent long hair, or may also be part of a head-dress. The lines over the centre of the forehead are worn away.

The details of the face are simply shown, with incised circles for eyes and a small ellipse for the mouth. The reverse is hollowed and undecorated; there are no signs of rivets or any other method of fixing.

The head is related to a group of copper-alloy heads found in recent excavations at Gudme, Fyn, Denmark, which have been provisionally dated to the 5th century.⁹ They are bare-headed, however, and some of them are provided with holes for attachment, perhaps to a staff. Also possibly connected are some copper-alloy male figurines from Fyn and from Norway, and a head from Søholdt, Lolland, which is hollow on the reverse and has two pegs for attachment to a staff.¹⁰ Another figure, this time with a brimmed hat (thought perhaps to be Woden) was found at Stockhult in Sweden.¹¹ These figurines were perhaps votive figures, or representations of pagan gods, maybe imitating Roman statuettes.

Heads with unusual headgear can also be seen on the mouth fittings of the Taplow and Sutton Hoo drinking horns and the Sutton Hoo helmet. They are possibly connected with a particular cult, although without any written evidence it is difficult to be certain of this. (B. Ager and R. Tyrrell)

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Little Wilbraham. The side of an 11th- or 12th-century stirrup (Portable Antiquities database no. SF-97D5B1) was found by Mr D. Pangborn. The object (Fig. 2a) consists of a cast copper-alloy sheath, U-shaped in cross-section, which encloses part of the iron frame of the stirrup. Near the upper end is a faceted rounded collar, similar to those on contemporary zoomorphic stirrup terminals.¹² The sheath is cast together with an integral tapering terminal, undecorated apart from a raised collar at the junction between the terminal and the stirrup side.

Another near-complete stirrup side (Portable Antiquities database no. LIN-E4D022) was found in Bilsby, Lincs., by Mr L. Jubbs. Again it consists of a cast copper-alloy sheath, U-shaped in section, enclosing an iron core (Fig. 2b). The sheath tapers from 9 mm wide (it is not clear if this is the upper end) to 12 mm wide. Obscuring iron corrosion prevents certainty as to whether either terminal is original. In side view the sheath curves gently, and just off centre is a decorative raised collar which consists of alternating wide and narrow elongated ovals. Again, similar collars occur on contemporary zoomorphic stirrup terminals.

The stirrup sides from Bilsby and Little Wilbraham provide further evidence for the composite construction of stirrups in 11th- and 12th-century England. It is increasingly

FIG. 1 (facing)

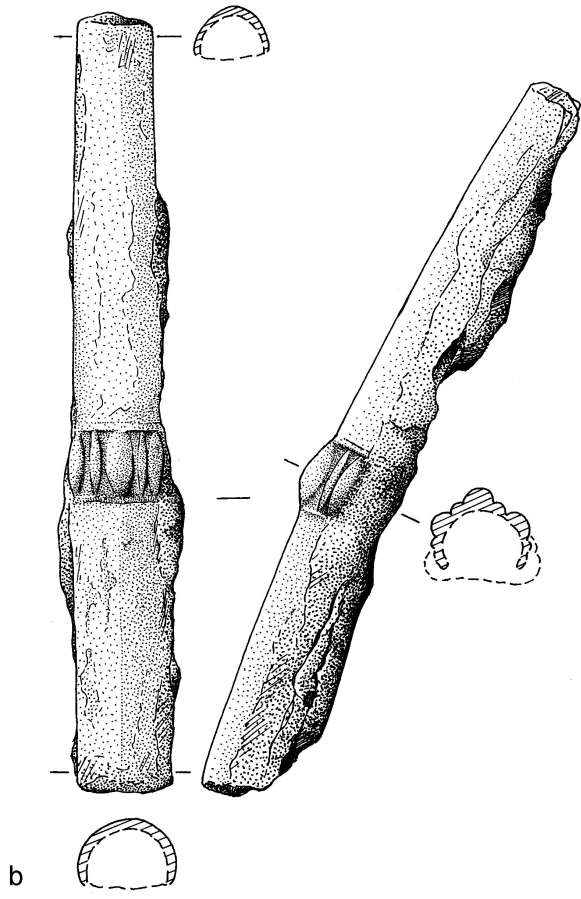
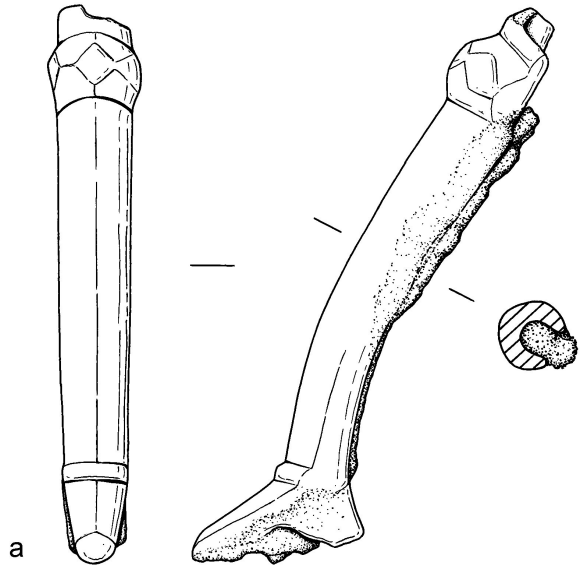
(a) Horse-harness mount from Loxton, Avon. (b) Gilded copper-alloy head from Bletchley, Buckinghamshire. (c) Papal bull seal from the Frome Valley, Herefordshire. (d) Book-clasp from Brading, Isle of Wight. All at scale 1:1. Drawings by M. Trevarthen (a), D. Williams (b), B. Byron (c), F. Basford (d).

⁹ L. Jørgensen, B. Storgaard and L.G. Thomsen (eds.), *The Spoils of Victory: the North in the Shadow of the Roman Empire* (Copenhagen, 2003), 431–2, cat. 7.10c and e. A similar head from Tallington in Lincolnshire is recorded on the Portable Antiquities database, no. LIN-D2AE90.

¹⁰ M.B. Mackeprang, 'Menschendarstellungen aus der Eisenzeit Dänemarks', *Acta Archaeologica*, 6 (1935), 228–49, Abb. 7–15 and 23.

¹¹ T. Zachrisson, 'Den hängde med halsringen', *Fornvännen*, 98 (2003), 89–97 and fig. 3.

¹² D. Williams, *Stirrup Terminals* (Finds Research Group 700–1700 Datasheet 24, 1997), fig. 2a.



apparent that early stirrups were constructed using copper-alloy sheaths which covered the entire sides of the stirrup. A number of zoomorphic terminal fragments recorded by the writer have clearly been cast integrally with the side sheath. However, two other examples of stirrup sides, from Shipdham in Norfolk (Fig. 3a) and West Ravendale in Lincolnshire have separately-cast zoomorphic terminals.¹³ On the Shipdham example the sheath has closely-spaced diagonal ribs, while the West Ravendale frame has a triangular cross-section and its sheath appears to have been made from sheet. (D. Williams)

CUMBRIA

Cumwhiton. The reporting of two near-complete domed oval brooches (Portable Antiquities database no. LON-F2F201) plus a fragment of a third by Mr P. Adams led to the excavation of a plough-damaged Viking-age burial ground by Oxford Archaeology North. (F. Simpson)

HEREFORDSHIRE

Frome Valley. A pre-Conquest lead papal bull seal, or *bullā* (Portable Antiquities database no. HESH-ADE183), was found in the east of the county. The bulla (Fig. 1c) was issued by Pope Paschal I (817–824) and is the second oldest known from Britain.¹⁴ Both the left and right edges of the bulla have been clipped or trimmed, leaving the lettering intact and the weight at 28.9g (just over one ounce). The date and exact purpose of this modification is at present uncertain. Fuller publication of the Frome Valley bulla, together with a 10th-century example from Kilverstone, Norfolk, is planned for a future edition of this journal.¹⁵ These three papal bull seals appear at present to be the only pre-Conquest examples known from Britain, even though contacts with Rome at this time must have been commonplace. (T. Pestell)

ISLE OF WIGHT

Brading. A complete gilded copper-alloy book-clasp (Portable Antiquities database no. IOW-108BF1), perhaps of late 14th-century date, was found by Mr T. Winch. The clasp (Fig. 1d) would have been attached to the end of a strap on one cover of the book and the hole in the underside would have fitted over a peg fixed to the other cover. The ring at the end may have taken a cord to make it easier to pull the clasp on and off the peg.

The attachment end is hollow and decorated with a motif which appears to be both a letter M (for Mary) and a stylised human mask with a severe expression. The mouth is slightly down-turned and the right eye appears closed. The attachment end has a single copper-alloy rivet. Beyond this rectangular end, and at an angle of about 5° to it, is a hollow lozenge-shaped element which has an oval peg-hole on the underside and a four-petalled lozenge-shaped flower engraved on the upper face. The animal-head terminal has a transversely pierced snout which holds a separate and free-running copper-alloy ring.

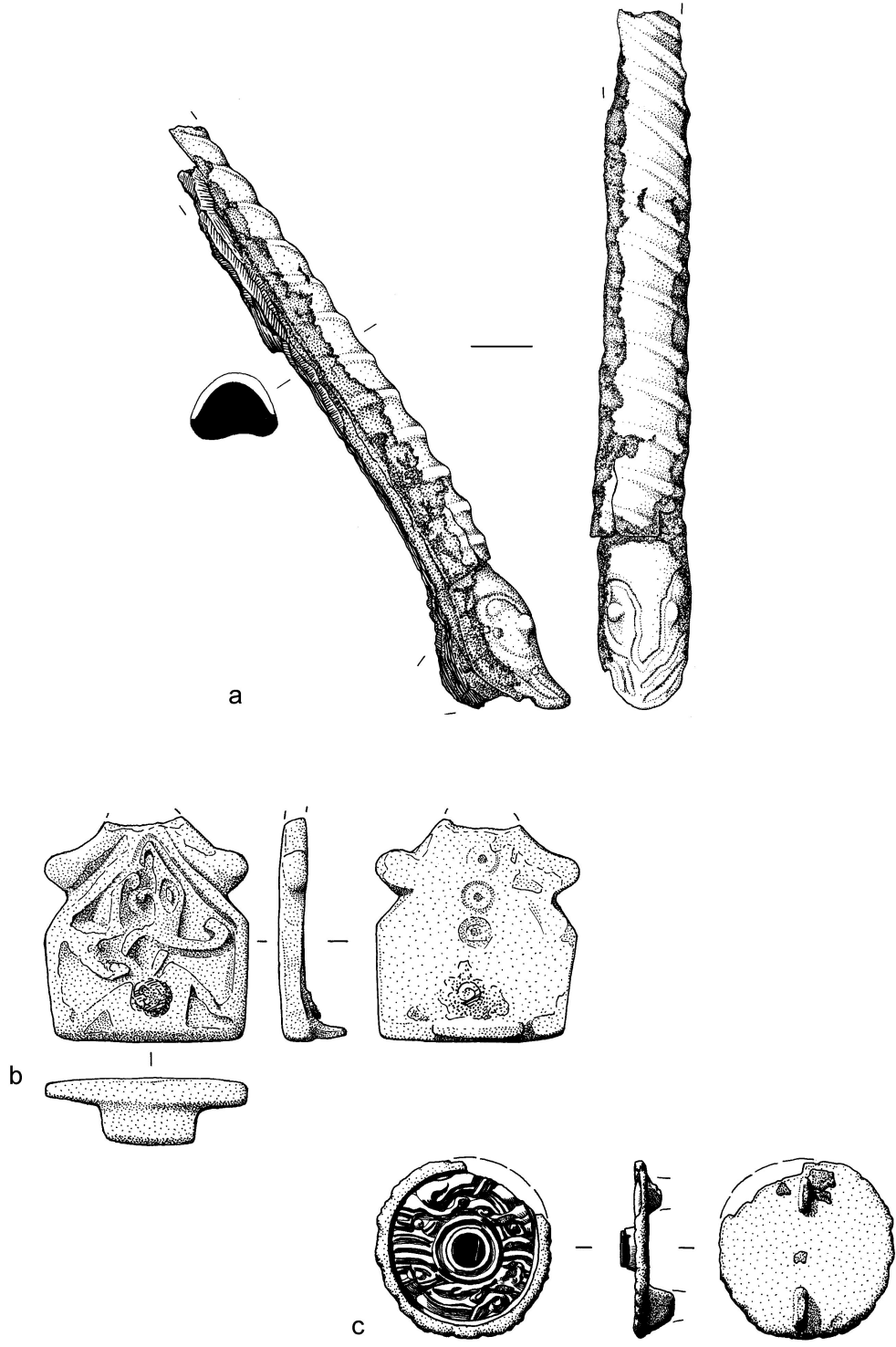
FIG. 2 (facing)

(a) Stirrup side from Little Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire. (b) Stirrup side from Bilsby, Lincolnshire. All at scale 1:1. Drawings by D. Wreathall (a), D. Williams (b).

¹³ The Shipdham example is recorded on the Norfolk SMR as no. 40788; the West Ravendale example is now in North Lincolnshire Museum, accession no. 1988.019.001, site code WRV AB7.

¹⁴ The oldest papal bull seal known from Britain is in the British Library collection (Detached Seal xxxviii.5) and was issued by Pope Zacharias (741–52); L. Webster and J. Backhouse (eds.), *The Making of England* (London, 1991), cat. no. 149a. The find circumstances of this bulla are unknown.

¹⁵ The Kilverstone bulla was issued by John XI (931–6) and is now in the Norwich Castle Museum collection, accession no. 2004.868.



The clasp appears to be cast in one piece, apart from the ring and the rivet. There are traces of gilding on the front, rear and edges of the piece.

Similar book clasps have been recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database from Mistley in Essex, Morton in Lincolnshire, Tilford in Surrey and Worfield in Shropshire.¹⁶ Published parallels, however, are few.¹⁷ This is the first find of this type of book-clasp from the Isle of Wight. It was found within 200m of Brading parish church, which served the small medieval town and port of Brading; the church is perhaps the only building in this area from which such a find might be expected.

Gatcombe. A cast copper-alloy stirrup-strap mount of Williams's Class A, Type 5 (Portable Antiquities Database no. IOW-3AD997) was found by Mr D. Hockley. On the reverse of the mount (Fig. 3b) is a line of three ring-and-dot impressions, the upper being the least distinct. This mount can be closely paralleled by an almost identical example from Bromeswell in Suffolk, which also has ring-and-dot stamps on the reverse.¹⁸ The purpose of these impressions is unclear; they would not have been visible in use. These two mounts are unique in the corpus of these objects in having such impressions and are clearly derived from the same source, if not from the same mould. (D. Williams)

KENT

Ramsgate. See below, under *Fiskerton*, Lincs.

Lympne. See below, under *Fiskerton*, Lincs.

Ickham and Well. A copper-alloy Anglo-Saxon button-type or small disc brooch (Portable Antiquities database no. KENT-oB7513) was found by Mr A. Sales. The brooch (Fig. 3c) is circular, with a central circular garnet setting surrounded by a zone of gilded Style I animal art. The outer edge of the brooch comprises a low flattish rim, about 1.6 mm across. The upper surface of most of the rim is worn, but in a few places remains of a thin black inlay in a zig-zag pattern is visible, almost certainly niello. Part of a hinge and catchplate survive on the reverse, but no pin is present. The Style I animal art comprises two complete 'quadrupeds' with leg tucked under the body and coiled 'tail' (or hip joint); their faces about double vertical bars, to the right of which is a profile head, one of which seems to face clockwise, the other anti-clockwise.

The Ickham brooch has no direct parallel, but two flat, relief-decorated copper-alloy brooches from Great Blakenham, Suffolk, with Style I decoration, are similar. They are larger (30 to 40 mm in diameter) and lack the central garnet setting or zig-zag border inlay, but the more complete example has two pairs of back-to-back animals set around a central plain flat discoid centre in an arrangement that has resonances with the Ickham brooch.¹⁹

The Ickham brooch does not fall easily within any of the defined types of Early Anglo-Saxon brooch. In size it is similar to button brooches, and might be related to the 'button-type' brooches with central circular garnet-setting, although it lacks the true upturned rim

FIG. 3 (facing)

(a) Stirrup side from Shipdham, Norfolk. (b) Stirrup-strap mount from Gatcombe, Isle of Wight. (c) Button-disc brooch from Ickham, Kent. All at scale 1:1. Drawings by J. Gibbons (a), D. Williams (b), D. Andrews (c).

¹⁶ Portable Antiquities database nos. SF7379, SUR-9222A1, HAMP1901 and HESH-CE2816.

¹⁷ I. Fingerlin, *Gürtel des Hohen und Späten Mittelalters* (Berlin, 1971), 111, figs. 174–8, cat. nos. 221, 240, 254, 263 and 291. Fingerlin identified them as belt-fittings, and argued for a late 14th-century date.

¹⁸ D. Williams, *Late Saxon Stirrup-Strap Mounts* (CBA Res. Rep. 111, York, 1997) no. 91.

¹⁹ One (a small fragment) is described and illustrated in S. West, *A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Material from Suffolk* (East Anglian Archaeol. 84, Ipswich, 1998), 10 and fig. 10.3. The other is complete, and is recorded in the Suffolk SMR, no. BLG 004.

of a button or saucer brooch. Examples of button-type brooches without upturned rim are known, however, and it is tempting to term the Ickham brooch a 'button-type'. On the other hand the Style I artwork and zig-zag border inlay is suggestive of an attempt to imitate Kentish garnet-inlaid disc brooches, and perhaps the term 'button-disc' brooch is to be preferred. If so, a date of manufacture in or soon after the 2nd quarter of the 6th century seems probable. (A. Richardson and T. Dickinson)

LEICESTERSHIRE

South Leicestershire. A gilded copper-alloy Viking-age object (Portable Antiquities database no. LEIC-0A4CB4) was found by Mrs A. Malin. The object (Fig. 4) has a rectangular base from which three projections rise. Two are in the shape of animal heads on long necks; each has a mane along the neck made up of grooves, a raised collar at the top of the neck, large circular eyes, and rounded ears decorated with a triquetra. Underneath the chin, each head has a beard-like protrusion. The heads are decorated in the round, but the mane appears on one face only. The central projection is decorated on one face only. At the base is the upper part of a human face, with relief eyes, eyebrows, nose and moustache. Above is grooved interlace decoration which appears to be in the Borre style.

This object appears to have no parallel and its function is unclear. It has four surviving iron rivets through the central part, and a larger irregular off-centre hole in the centre of the base surrounded by substantial traces of iron corrosion. There is also a rectangular recess running along the top of each animal head. (W. Scott)

LINCOLNSHIRE

Sleaford area. See below, under *Fiskerton*, Lincs.

Bilsby. See above, under *Little Wilbraham*, Cambs.

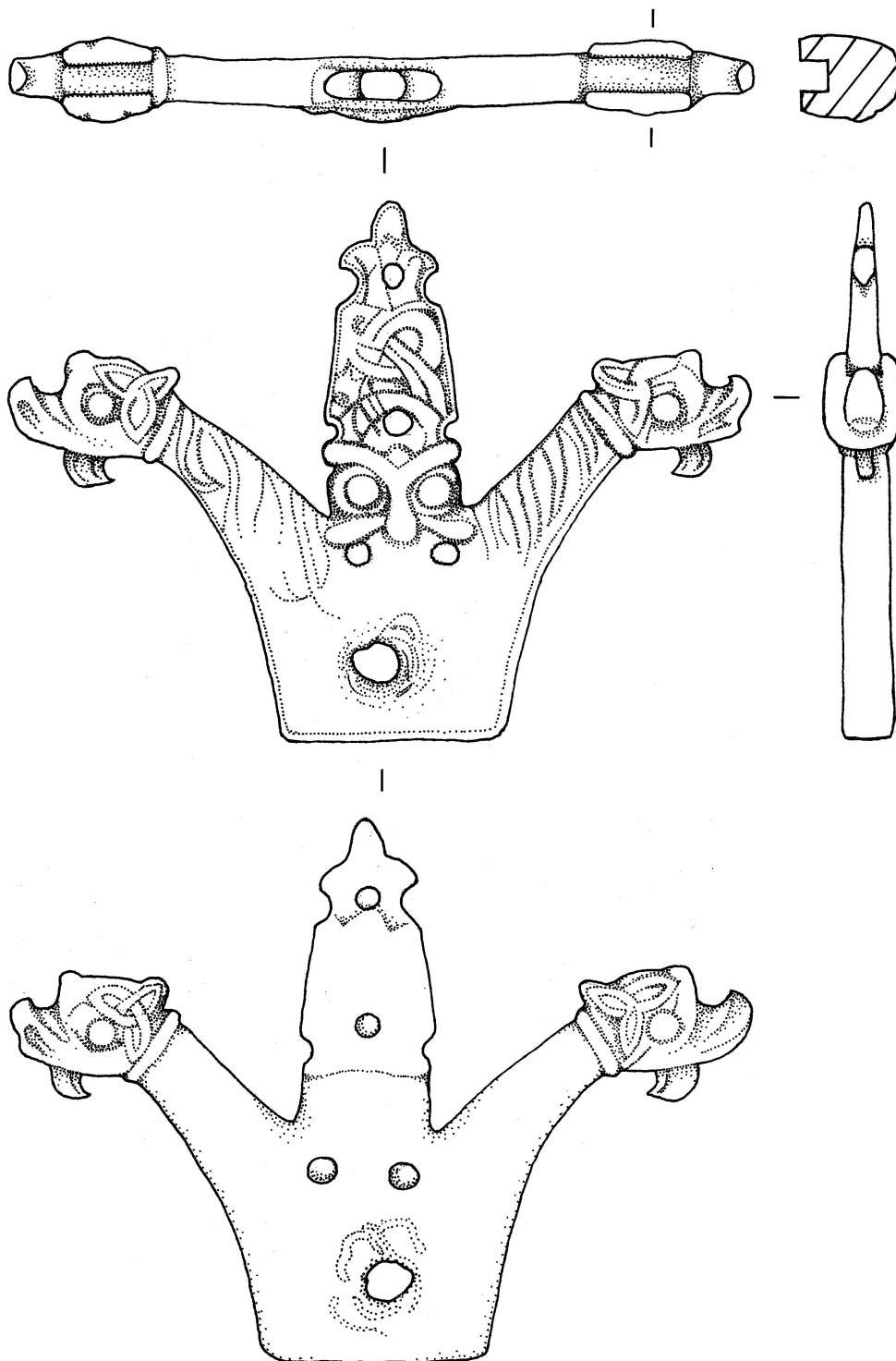
Fiskerton. A copper-alloy knopped mace-head (Portable Antiquities database no. LIN-871975) was found during the English Heritage-funded archaeological survey of the Fiskerton Causeway area, by metal-detectorist Mr R. Teather. The Fiskerton example (Fig. 5b) was then complemented by another four finds: from the Sleaford area (LIN-9CB1B8), found by Mr T. Camm (Fig. 5a); Ramsgate, Kent (LIN-7778D6), found by Mr A. Bell; and Lympne, Kent (LIN-772E80), found by Mr G. Mason. Earlier finds from Thonock in Lincolnshire (NLM2851) and Tunstall in Suffolk (SF3643) bring the number of copper-alloy knopped mace-heads recorded by the Scheme to six, and the total now known from England and Wales to sixteen.²⁰

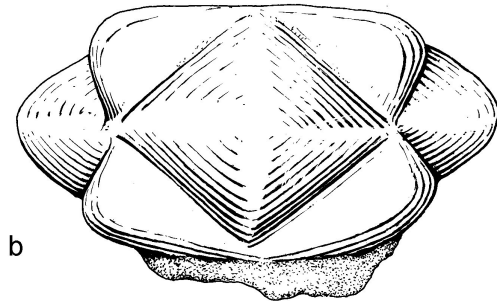
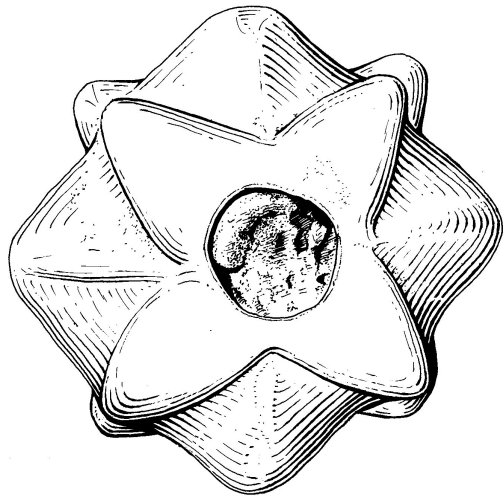
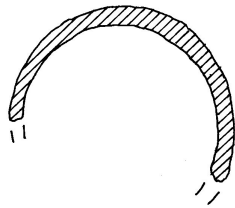
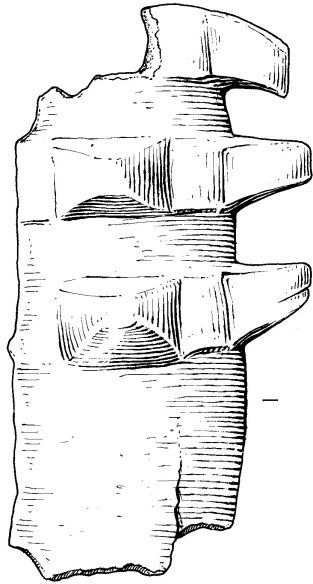
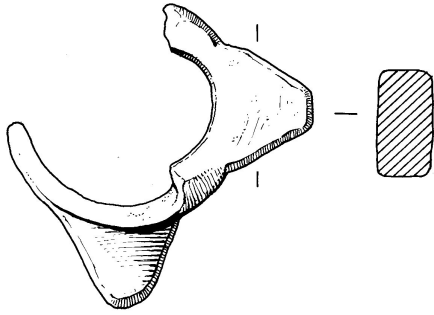
Previous studies of copper-alloy knopped mace-heads agree a broad date of use between the 11th and 14th centuries, although central European examples may begin as

FIG. 4 (facing)

Viking-age object from South Leicestershire. Scale 1:1. *Drawing by W. Scott.*

²⁰ Mace-heads with known findspots come from Burgh-by-Tuttington, Norfolk (SMR no. 33592); Great Bedwyn, Wiltshire ('Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute, December 7, 1849', *Archaeol. J.*, 6 (1849), 411); Lidgate, Suffolk ('Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute, March 2, 1849', *Archaeol. J.*, 6 (1849), 181); Wicken, Cambridgeshire ('Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute, June 7, 1850', *Archaeol. J.*, 7 (1850), 302); near Stroud, Gloucestershire ('Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute, March 1, 1861', *Archaeol. J.*, 18 (1861), 160); Edlington, Lincolnshire (Portable Antiquities database no. LIN-1EC113); Tickhill, South Yorkshire (North Lincolnshire Museum Records). One published in *The Searcher*, November 2002, has a possible findspot of Ipswich, and two more spotted on Internet sales sites have claimed findspots of Northamptonshire and Lincolnshire.





early as the 9th century.²¹ The term ‘mace-head’ is perhaps rather misleading, since their function is not entirely known; current research is indicating that although they may have had their origins as offensive weapons, the knopped variety of mace-head appears to have quickly evolved into an object employed as a ceremonial and/or ecclesiastical staff fitting.

The European distribution is interesting, with a significant concentration in the southern Rus cities, particularly around Kiev, in the 9th to 12th centuries, and another further north in early 11th-century, probably Christian graves on Gotland. In the 11th and 12th centuries, Russian Christianity significantly influenced Christianity on Gotland, and the spread of knopped mace-heads might be a result of this influence. There are important concentrations of finds elsewhere in Scandinavia, and in Ireland, indicating that the knopped mace-head or ceremonial staff fitting in England and Wales has a Scandinavian cultural background. Interestingly, the Bayeux Tapestry shows different forms of maces, particularly spiked clubs and flanged maces, employed by the Norman army; these types are clearly distinct from the smaller knopped variety. A fuller article on the English and Welsh mace-heads is planned. (A. Daubney)

Lincoln. See below, under *Monevden*, Suffolk.

West Rasen. A fragment of lead cruciform brooch (Portable Antiquities database no. NLM-89BAE3) was found by Mr G. Dunn. It joins a growing corpus of fragments of lead or lead-alloy cruciform brooches known from Anglo-Saxon England; examples added to the Portable Antiquities Scheme’s database in recent years include another from Lincolnshire, two from Norfolk, and one from Suffolk. Three earlier finds of fragments of lead cruciform brooches from Norfolk were also published in this journal in 2001.²²

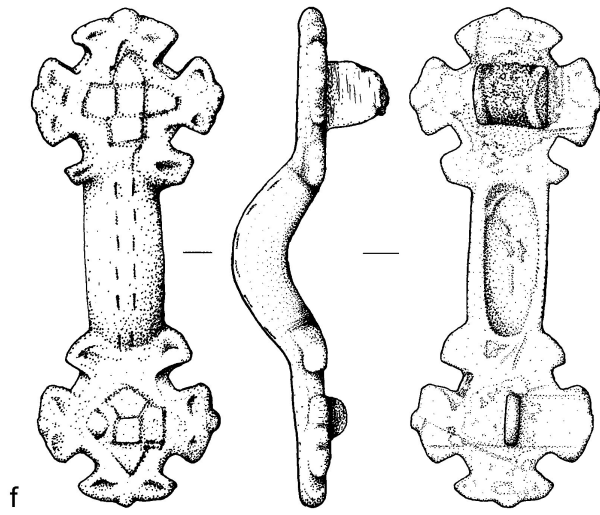
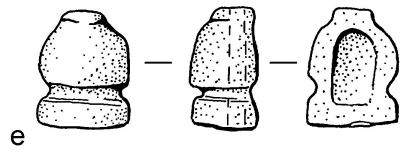
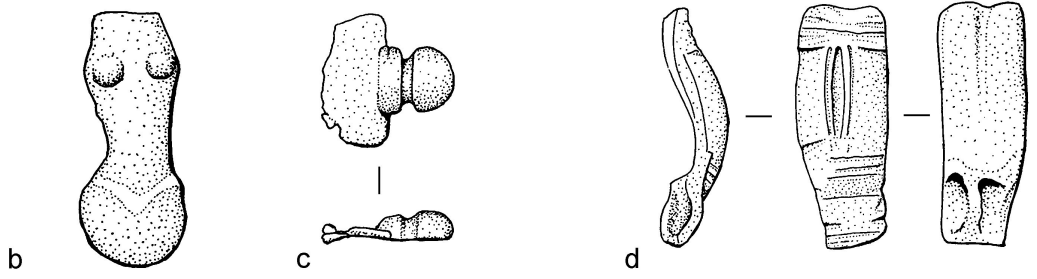
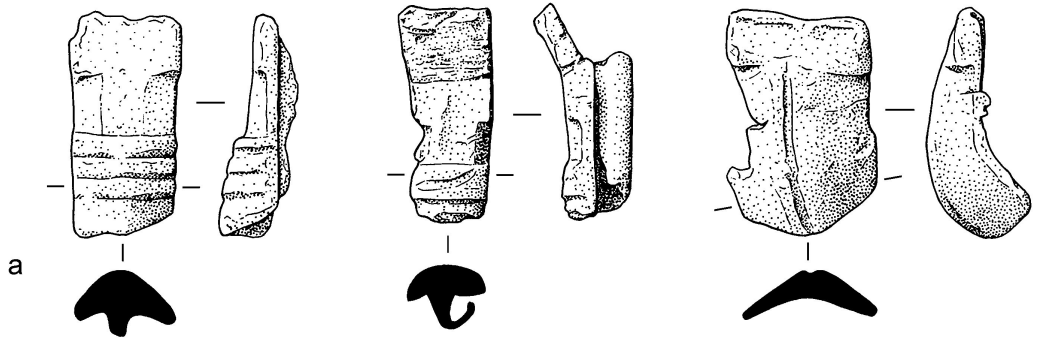
The three fragments published in 2001 (Fig. 6a) all come from Quidenham (Norfolk SMR no. 35730). The first is a fragment of the upper part of the foot, and bears faceted decoration above three transverse mouldings. Its reverse is slightly hollow cast, and bears part of the catch plate. The second is also from the upper part of the foot. The decoration again consists of faceting above transverse mouldings, with a slightly hollow cast reverse. Here, however, the catchplate is more complete, and is bent around to nearly touch the back of the brooch. The third fragment is a fragment of bow from a large cruciform brooch, with some faceted decoration and a longitudinal groove down the bow. The reverse is deeply hollow cast. A fourth fragment from the same site in Quidenham was reported in 2001 (Portable Antiquities database no. NMS502). Only the animal-head terminal survives, broken just above the eyes; the nostrils are represented by a flattened heart-shaped terminal. The illustration (Fig. 6b) was drawn from a Polaroid photograph of the fragment and so may not be exactly to scale. A further fragment from Norfolk, this time from Oxborough, was reported in 2002 (Portable Antiquities database no. NMS702). Again from the foot, this fragment is decorated with transverse mouldings and has an animal head with prominent eyes. No illustration is available.

FIG. 5 (facing)

(a) Mace-head from the Sleaford area, Lincolnshire. (b) Mace-head from Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. All at scale 1:1. Drawings by D. Watt (a, b).

²¹ A. Halpin, ‘Irish Medieval Bronze Maceheads’, in G. Mac Niocaill and P. F. Wallace (eds.), *Keimelia: Studies in Medieval Archaeology and History in Memory of Tom Delaney* (Galway University Press, 1988), 168–92; F. Sandstedt, ‘“Hafdi kylfu stóra i hendi”: Ett bidrag till kunskapen om den tidigmedeltida stridsklubban’, *Meddelanden från Armémuseum* 52 (1992); O. Jessop, ‘Weapons’, in C. Caple, *Dryslwyn Castle Excavations 1980–1995* (Soc. for Medieval Archaeol. Monograph, forthcoming).

²² A. Rogerson, ‘Norfolk: Quidenham’, 242 in H. Geake (ed.), ‘Medieval Britain and Ireland, 2000: Portable Antiquities Scheme’, *Medieval Archaeol.*, 45 (2001), 235–51.



The Suffolk fragment was reported in 2003 and was found in Freckenham (Portable Antiquities database no. SF-70DB56). It consists of part of the head-plate together with one side knob (Fig. 6c). The knob has a half-round section and was cast integrally with the head-plate. Around the knob is a deep groove, and the traces of one or more circumferential lines. All of the fractures on this fragment appear to be old.

The West Rasen fragment (Fig. 6d) consists of the complete bow together with the upper part of the foot. It bears many of the decorative elements seen on cruciform brooches; a groove down the centre of the bow, faceting, and incised lines, the latter cut with a sharp instrument. It is likely, but not certain, that the brooch was shaped by casting before the decoration was added. On the reverse of the bow is a narrow groove and below is the top of the catch-plate. As both the head of the brooch and the animal-head terminal of the foot are missing, it is impossible to assign it to any group.

Very recently a further fragment of lead cruciform brooch (Portable Antiquities database no. NLM-89BAE3) has been found at Welton le Marsh in Lincolnshire. This is a detached knob (Fig. 6e), with the half-round cross-section characteristic of brooches of Aberg's Groups II to IV. The reverse is hollow; on the front, a deep groove divides the knob into two main sections. It terminates in a small projection, from the centre of which a hole runs through the knob. This would have accommodated one end of the iron pin which passed through the coiled spring of the brooch.

Another three earlier finds, one from Norfolk and two unprovenanced, were discussed by Mortimer.²³ The distribution of this group of lead cruciform brooches, now numbering 11 fragments, should cause no surprise; they come from the counties of Anglian England where copper-alloy cruciform brooches are most common.

There has been a tendency to assume that these lead brooches were models or patterns used in the manufacture of copper-alloy cruciform brooches, but most writers on the subject have remained uncommitted.²⁴ The best evidence for these objects being patterns is one of the unprovenanced brooches published by Mortimer; the catch-plate and pin-lug are unfinished, leaving it unsuitable for use.²⁵ None of the brooches described above appear unfinished; indeed, the fragment from West Rasen bears incised decoration, which was usually added to copper-alloy brooches after casting. The lead knob from Welton le Marsh has a hole through it, allowing its use, but it may have been a locally (and easily) made replacement for a knob lost from a copper-alloy brooch.

The use of lead as a material from which to make patterns or models for casting offers some advantages. The metal is easy to cast, although Mortimer suggested that the models she examined could have been fabricated from lead sheet and soldered together.²⁶ Lead is soft, making it easy to cut the decorative detail into the rough casting, but unlike wax is sufficiently robust to stand having clay moulded around it. There are two ways in which lead models could have been employed in the manufacture of brooches. First, they could

FIG. 6 (facing)

(a) Three fragments of lead cruciform brooch from Quidenham, Norfolk. (b) Fragment of lead cruciform brooch from Quidenham, Norfolk. (c) Fragment of lead cruciform brooch from Freckenham, Suffolk. (d) Fragment of lead cruciform brooch from West Rasen, Lincolnshire. (e) Fragment of lead cruciform brooch from Welton le Marsh, Lincolnshire. (f) Ansate brooch from Little Barningham, Norfolk. All at scale 1:1, apart from (b) which has been taken from a Polaroid image at approximately 1:1. Drawings by S. Ashley (a), K. Leahy (b, c, d, e), J. Gibbons (f).

²³ C. Mortimer, 'Lead-alloy models for three Early Anglo-Saxon brooches', *Anglo-Saxon Stud. Archaeol. Hist.*, 7 (1994), 27–33.

²⁴ Mortimer, *op. cit.* in note 23; E. Coatsworth and M. Pinder, *The Art of the Anglo-Saxon Goldsmith* (Woodbridge, 2002), 73–85; for the use of lead models in the production of great square-headed brooches, see Hines, *op. cit.* in note 7, 206–11.

²⁵ Mortimer, *op. cit.* in note 23, 27–8 and fig. 1.

²⁶ Mortimer, *op. cit.* in note 23, 29–30.

have been used as patterns, which are models around which two sheets of clay are pressed to form the two halves of the mould. The two halves could then be separated to allow the pattern to be removed and re-used. Alternatively, the lead models could have been used in a variant of the investment casting process. This is the well-known 'lost-wax' process in which a wax model was dipped in a clay slurry to form a one-piece mould, which was then inverted and heated, melting the wax model which ran out to leave a cavity into which molten metal could be poured. It is possible that lead could have been used in place of the wax.

There are problems with both of these interpretations. If moulds were being made using lead patterns, we would expect to see some examples of identical copper-alloy brooches. This, however, is not the case; even pairs of brooches found together in graves differ in detail and were clearly not made from the same pattern. It has been suggested that the lead patterns were only used to make the general shape of the object and that the decorative details were then cut into the soft clay of the mould.²⁷ This would allow some variation in detail, but the lead brooches reported by Mortimer, and the fragment from West Rasen, have clearly been taken to a stage beyond rough models. There are also a number of objections to the use of lead models in investment casting. First, if a lost-lead process was used, the lead models would have been melted and destroyed during the process. In addition, none of the surviving fragments shows any signs of the channels through which the metal is poured into the mould and which must be an integral part of the model. Finally, the few surviving Anglo-Saxon clay casting moulds all seem to have been made in two pieces.²⁸

So far as is known, no lead cruciform brooch has ever been found in an Anglo-Saxon grave. The discovery of four lead brooch fragments from Quidenham is interesting, as the site has also produced other items of Early Anglo-Saxon metalwork, including copper-alloy cruciform brooch fragments, wrist-clasps and a fragment of a hanging bowl, strongly suggesting a funerary context of the 6th to perhaps early 7th century. The Welton le Marsh site has also produced early Anglo-Saxon metalwork, with at least 21 other items being recorded.²⁹ These finds include fragments of copper-alloy brooches, wrist-clasps, girdle-hangers and sword fittings, all of which, again, suggests the presence of a cemetery. At Welton le Marsh there appear to be no early brooches of Åberg's Group I or the late, developed brooches of Group V.³⁰ The assemblage can, therefore, probably be assigned to the later 5th to middle 6th century.

Lead annular brooches, in contrast, are known; the remains of a pair were found at the shoulders of an adult female in grave 128 at the Castledyke South cemetery. Both their position and the iron pin associated with one brooch suggest that they were in use, although both had been broken in antiquity and were represented only by fragments. Another lead annular brooch was found in grave 104 at the cemetery of Norton-on-Tees. This is cruder than the Castledyke South brooches but is complete, again with an iron pin. This and its position by the right shoulder again suggests that it had been worn at the time of burial.³¹ In addition, there is an incomplete Early Anglo-Saxon great square-headed brooch made of lead, found in Geneva; this has an unpierced pin-lug and so presumably

²⁷ K. Leahy, *Anglo-Saxon Crafts* (Stroud, 2003), 137–41.

²⁸ Leahy, *op. cit.* in note 27, 143.

²⁹ North Lincolnshire Museum Records.

³⁰ N. Åberg, *The Anglo-Saxons in England in the Early Centuries after the Invasion* (Cambridge, 1926), 28–56.

³¹ G. Drinkall and M. Foreman, *The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Castledyke South, Barton-on-Humber* (Sheffield Excavation Rep. 6, Sheffield, 1998), 71–2, figs. 34 and 92; S. J. Sherlock and M. G. Welch, *An Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Norton, Cleveland* (CBA Res. Rep. 82, London, 1992), 41 and 188–9, figs. 63 and 84.

could not have been worn on the clothing.³² Lead and lead-alloy brooches and strap-ends were common in the later Anglo-Saxon period, when they were clearly being worn.³³

On present evidence the question of the function (or functions) of lead cruciform brooches must remain open. The evidence for their use in mould-making is far from conclusive; Mortimer's unfinished example could simply have been a brooch that was not completed. We also have the find from Geneva; it is remarkable for a lead square-headed brooch to travel across Europe, but it is surely incredible that a model for making brooches should be thus transported. The Late Saxon lead brooches show that a lead brooch would be wearable; although lead is soft, the main pressures on a brooch fall on its pin and a lead bow would probably have been able to accommodate the modest stresses imposed on it. It is also possible to improve both the hardness and strength of lead by alloying with other metals. A further possibility is that these lead brooches had a symbolic function, but this is, of course, even less easy to demonstrate than their use in the casting process.³⁴ (K. Leahy)

NORFOLK

The detailed recording and publication of seal matrices from Norfolk continues, with another 57 examples being reported in 2004.³⁵

Little Barningham (SMR no. 40242). A copper-alloy ansate brooch (Portable Antiquities database no. NMS-F8BEB1) was found by Mr A. Kedge. The brooch (Fig. 6e) has a bow decorated with an interrupted double groove and elaborate cruciform terminals with cast grooved decoration. The best parallels for this brooch are two 9th-century Carolingian brooches of Thörle's Group VIII ('Sonderform'), from Ambrines, Pas-de-Calais, France, and Werken, W. Flanders, Belgium. Both have flat, cruciform terminals, though more in the shape of an anchor-cross than the Little Barningham example.³⁶ The terminals of Continental brooches of both this and the late Merovingian Group VII are often incised or cast with cruciform designs, and it seems probable that the Norfolk find is an import from the broader Flanders region. (S. Ashley and B. Ager)

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Carlton in Lindrick. A mounted figure (Portable Antiquities database no. SWYOR-D37EE5) was found by Mr I. Salthouse. The figure (Fig. 7a) is made from solid copper alloy; the rider, a knight, wears a helmet and bears a kite-shaped shield, and sits upon a horse that wears a caparison and a saddle-cloth.

The object was originally thought to be a 12th- or early 13th-century chess piece. There is a sermon text based on the allegory of chess, written by Jacobo de Cessole, which describes the knight thus: 'The knight on the chessboard must be mounted on his horse in a complete suit of armour. His horse should be covered with a caparison.'³⁷ More elaborate examples of knights are well known in bone and ivory, including the Lewis chessmen, the

³² Hines, op. cit. in note 7, 206–11 and fig. 18a; Coatsworth and Pinder, op. cit. in note 24, 74.

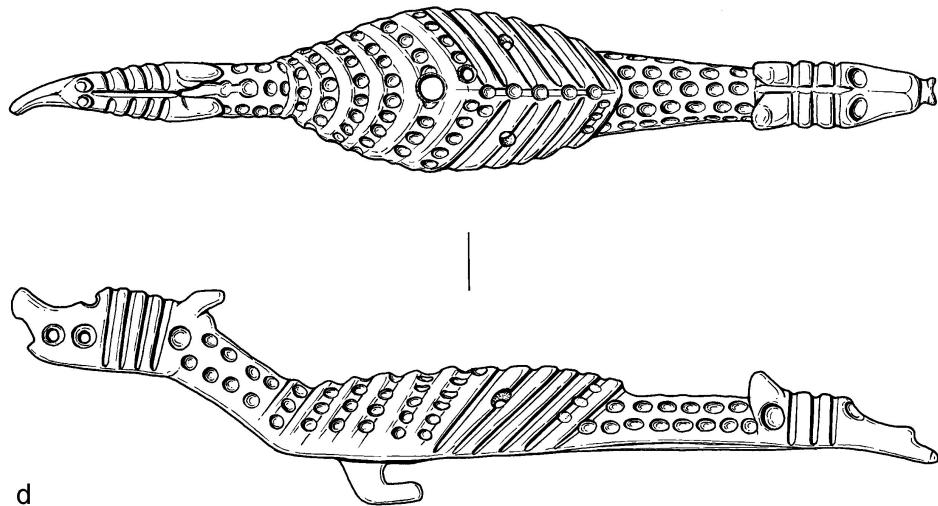
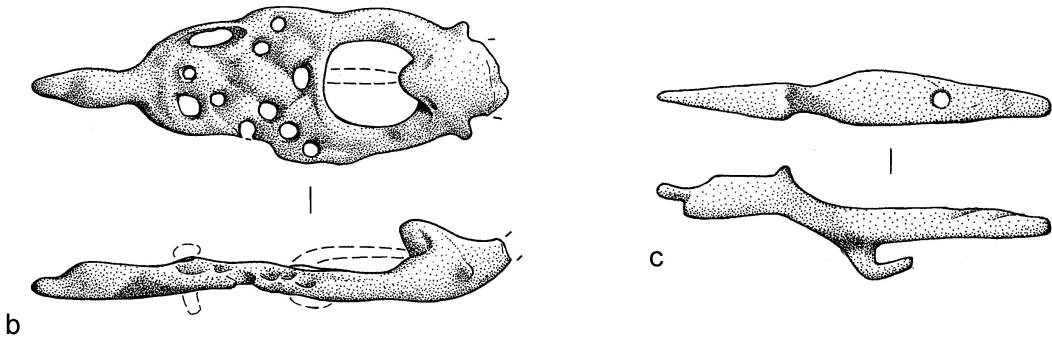
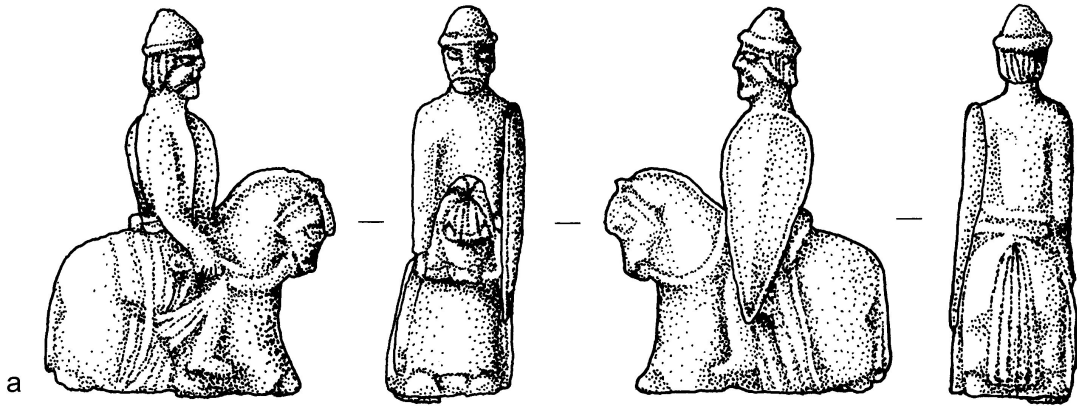
³³ D. M. Wilson, *Anglo-Saxon Ornamental Metalwork 700–1100 in the British Museum* (London, 1964), 51–4 and 155–7; pl. XXVI; K. Leahy, in prep.

³⁴ This note has drawn on the work of many individuals, but I would particularly like to thank Steven Ashley, Erica Darch, Faye Minter, Tim Pestell, and Andrew Rogerson.

³⁵ A. Rogerson and S. Ashley, 'Medieval Seal Matrices from Norfolk, 2004', *Norfolk Archaeol.*, 44 pt. 4 (2005).

³⁶ S. Thörle, *Gleichartige Bügelfibeln des frühen Mittelalters* (Bonn, 2001), 141–3, Taf. 39, 3–4.

³⁷ Jacobo de Cessole wrote his sermon, *Liber de moribus Hominum et officiis nobelium ac Pompularium super ludo scaccorum* ('Chess Book on the Morals of Mankind and the Duties of the Noble and Lower Classes') probably in the last quarter of the 13th century; it proved so popular that it was still being copied in the 15th century, and the quotation is translated from a 1407 copy in the Bavarian State Library, Munich, given in R. Finkenzeller, W. Ziehir and E. M. Bühner, *Chess: A Celebration of 2000 Years* (London, 1980), 106. For a full discussion of Cessole, see H. J. R. Murray, *A History of Chess* (Oxford, 1913), 537–54.



mounted king figure from Salisbury, and the knight figure now in the Louvre.³⁸ The only copper-alloy parallel thus far identified is an undated find from London, which depicts a mounted king holding a hawk.³⁹

The figure may seem small for a chess piece, but at 50 mm high it is comparable to the possible piece from London (58 mm), and many abstract pieces are considerably smaller; the set from Sandomierz, Poland, dating from the late 12th to early 13th century, is composed of pieces ranging in size from 15 to 25 mm.⁴⁰ Since the initial identification was made, analysis at the British Museum has revealed that the uneven base is covered with solder. This suggests that it was part of a composite object and so perhaps is not a chess piece, though it need not automatically rule it out. At present certainty about its function remains elusive. (M. Hall, A. Marshall and J. Robinson)

Clipstone. A cast copper-alloy object decorated in the English Urnes style (Portable Antiquities Database no. DENO-50FE76) was found by Mr P. Reid. The object, which appears to be a buckle (Fig. 7b) is worn and the details are indistinct. The terminal of the integral plate is in the form of a slender head of a snake-like animal, and behind this is a raised swelling pierced by a small central hole which originally held a rivet. From this swelling the body loops around in a figure-of-eight shape from which proceed tendrils. The body forms the frame of the buckle, then crosses itself and curves around again to pass across the neck. On the outer edge of the frame is a raised projection which appears to represent the nose of a large animal head, the upper part of which is missing. The projections on either side are presumably the ears. The missing pin would have rested in the central hole at the junction of plate and frame; indications of the former presence of the pin can be seen on the underside of the projecting nose in the form of a slight transverse groove.

This intriguing object is especially unusual in view of the head mounted prominently on the frame. How it would have worked is uncertain; the pin was presumably swung to one side to unbuckle the strap. It dates from the mid-11th century or a little later, and is a fine example of the English Urnes style. At present there are no clear parallels. (D. Williams)

SHROPSHIRE

South Shropshire. A cast copper-alloy 'architectural' censer-cover (Portable Antiquities database no. HESH-8FC8F6) was discovered by a metal-detectorist in South Shropshire. The lower part of the cover (Fig. 8) consists of a hemispherical pierced dome from which rise four gabled wings; each gabled end is pierced with two round-headed windows. Above several of these windows are small incised crosses. The roofs of all four wings also have incised panels representing either tiles or wooden shingles. Above the gabled wings is a four-sided central tower, with similar windows and incised decoration on the walls and roof. All of the pierced openings are outlined with incised lines, and on the apex of the tower's roof is a broken loop.

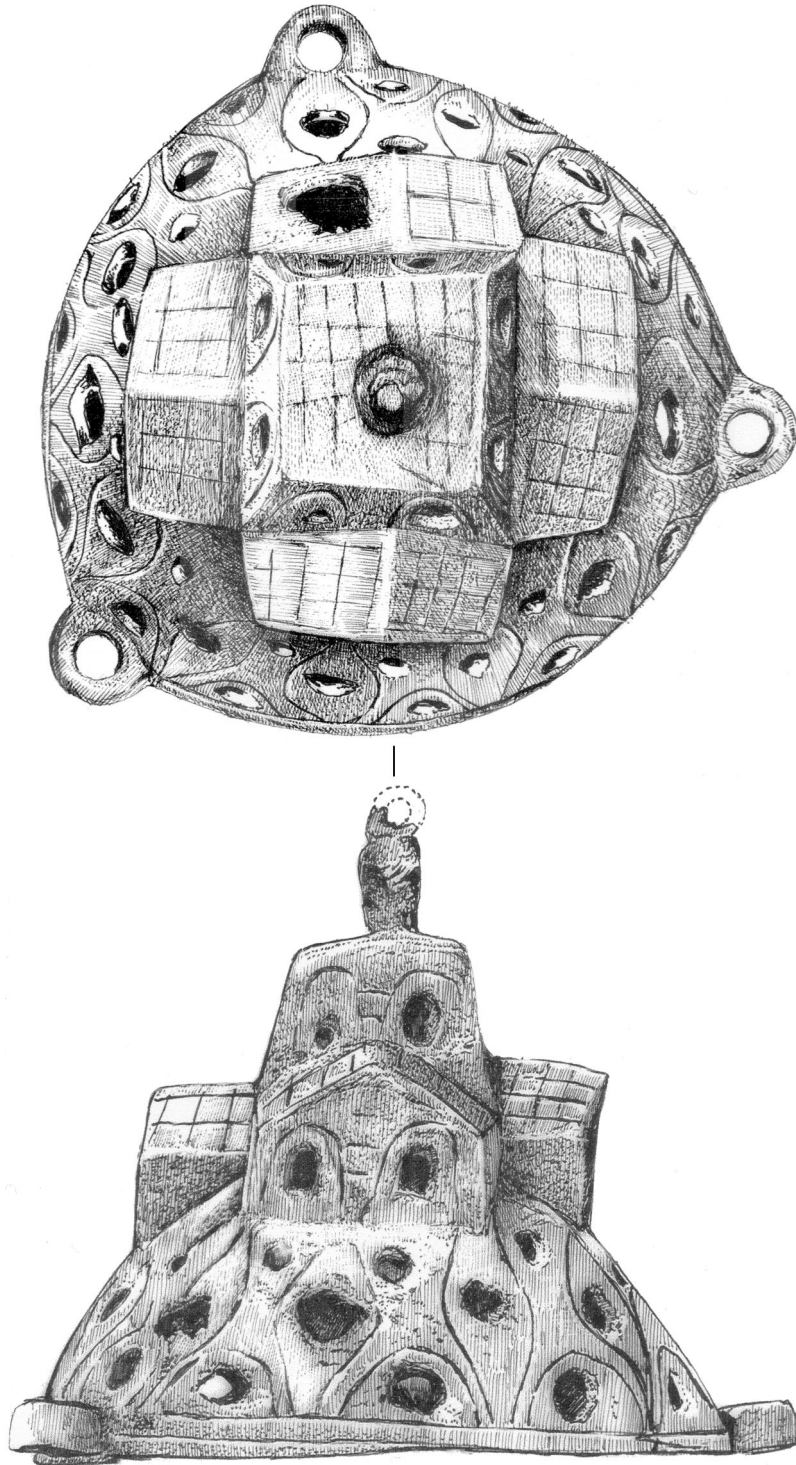
FIG. 7 (facing)

(a) Mounted figure from Carlton in Lindrick, Nottinghamshire. (b) Urnes-style buckle from Clipstone, Nottinghamshire. (c) Sketch of dragon-shaped object spotted for sale on eBay. (d) Dragon-shaped object from Monewden, Suffolk. All at scale 1:1. Drawings by A. Marshall (a), D. Williams (b, c) and D. Wreathall (d).

³⁸ The most recent introduction to the Lewis chessmen, which boasts several knights, is J. Robinson, *The Lewis Chessmen* (London, 2004). For the Salisbury king, see A. MacGregor's entry in P. Saunders (ed.), *Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum Medieval Catalogue Part 3* (Salisbury, 2001), 15–16 and fig. 1. For the Louvre knight, see A. Kluge-Pinsker, *Schach und Trictrac Zeugnisse Mittelalterlicher Spielfreude in Saischer Zeit* (Sigmaringen, 1991), fig. 14.

³⁹ J. B. Ward Perkins, *London Museum Medieval Catalogue* (London, 1940), 288, no. A3935, and pl. XCII.i.

⁴⁰ Kluge-Pinsker, op. cit. in note 38, cat. no. A38.



The development of the 'architectural' style of censer-cover can be traced back to the Canterbury and Pershore censer-covers, which date from the mid-10th century and late 10th to early 11th century respectively.⁴¹ The South Shropshire censer-cover, however, finds better parallels in a censer found in Bearsden in Glasgow in 1879, and another found in the ruined chapel of King Sven Grathe, near Viborg in Jutland.⁴² The chapel was constructed in memory of the king, killed nearby in 1157, which perhaps gives us an approximate date for this style of censer. Although the censer must have been a relatively common ecclesiastical object in the medieval period, very few survive, and the South Shropshire cover is an important addition to the corpus. (P. Reavill and H. Geake)

Worfield. A unique circular biface copper-alloy coin weight (Portable Antiquities database no. HESH-B2C2Fo) dating from the later medieval period (1460–70) was found by Mr F. Taylor. Coin weights are relatively common finds, but most later medieval ones (unlike post-medieval ones) are uniface. This example is important in that it links two common coin-weight dies for the first time.

The design on the obverse of the weight is that of a noble (weighing 108 grains and worth 6s. 8d.). This design consists of a ship with a single mast; on the upper right hand side of the mast is a small lion passant and on the left a fleur-de-lis. The design on the reverse is that of a ryal or rose-noble (weighing 120 grains and worth 10s.). This has an image of a ship with a single mast; at the stern is a banner with an inscribed E. Over the mast is a figure standing with a sword in his right hand and a quartered shield on his left arm, and on the hull of the ship is a clearly defined flower or rose.⁴³

The two designs should clearly never come together on the same flan. The reason for them doing so could possibly be a potential fraud, or the testing of a new die (the ryal or rose-noble die). What is interesting is that this coin weight links the two dies to the same place of manufacture for the first time. The dating of the coin weight must be close to the introduction of the ryal or rose-noble in 1464, and so a date bracket of 1460–70 is probable. (P. Withers and P. Reavill)

SUFFOLK

Monewden. A dragon-shaped object (Portable Antiquities database no. SF-8E6271) was found by Mr D. Clarke. The object (Fig. 7d) has a broad oval body, half decorated with curved grooves and drilled dots and the other half, perhaps representing folded wings, decorated with V-shaped grooves. A neck covered with drilled dots extends at an upwards angle towards a tapering head with projecting ears, ribbed decoration over the brow and cheeks, and two or three transverse holes drilled through the snout. At the other end of the body is a tail, decorated in similar fashion to the neck, which ends in a similar but flatter animal head. A short tongue-like projection extends from the mouth of this head, and may originally have been perforated, perhaps to take a rivet.

In addition to this possible rivet hole, there is a large circular rivet hole in the centre of the body which is surrounded on the reverse by iron corrosion. The reverse of the body

FIG. 8 (facing)

'Architectural' censer cover from South Shropshire. Scale 1:1. *Drawing by B. Byron.*

⁴¹ D. M. Wilson, op. cit. in note 33, cat. nos. 9 and 56; J. Backhouse, D. H. Turner and L. Webster (eds.), *The Golden Age of Anglo-Saxon Art* (London, 1984), 89–90 and col. pl. XXII.

⁴² Both are illustrated in J. G. Scott, 'A Romanesque censer from Bearsden, Glasgow', *Glasgow Archaeol. J.*, 1 (1969) 43–6; the dating of the chapel is also explored.

⁴³ P. and B. Withers, *British Coin Weights: a corpus of the coin-weights made for use in England, Scotland and Ireland* (Llanfyllin, 1993), 169 and 197.

is hollowed and, towards the neck, there is a pair of integral right-angled blunt-ended projections.

A similar, but more diminutive, dragon-shaped object was found in Lincoln (Portable Antiquities database no. LIN-D6F2C2) and was reported by Mr H. Winstanley. The Lincoln example is much narrower in the body than the Monewden dragon, and has simpler decoration, with ribbing on the top of the head and on the body, perhaps here indicating wings. The head has a transverse perforation. The tail is transversely ribbed and is flatter than the head, with a vertical perforation, perhaps for a rivet. The Lincoln dragon also has a rivet hole in the centre of the body, with a further rivet hole near the junction with the tail, which still retains part of a copper-alloy rivet or nail. There is a single integral right-angled blunt-ended projection at the junction of the body and the neck. The Lincoln dragon has a white-metal coating, probably of silver.

Part of a third similar small dragon was spotted for sale on eBay by C. J. Marshall in early 2005. No provenance was given for this object by the seller and its whereabouts is now unknown. A record (Portable Antiquities database no. LIN-4F65C5) and a sketch (Fig. 7c) were made from the eBay image. It is extremely regrettable that this object was offered for sale on eBay without having been first reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme.

The eBay dragon also appears to have had a transversely perforated head and a body with integral right-angled blunt-ended projection and one rivet hole. Faint indications of oblique ribbing, indicating wings, can be seen. The fact that all three dragons have similar projections might perhaps indicate that they are complete, and served to hook the dragon onto an object to which it was also riveted or nailed. The exact function remains obscure; the date may perhaps be 12th century. (A. Daubney, F. Minter and J. Robinson)

SURREY

Chipstead. A brooch of 'disc-on-pin' type (Portable Antiquities database no. SUR-04AFF5) was found by Mr A. Aartsen. The brooch (Fig. 9a) is annular, with a separate crossbar set into grooves on the reverse. The pin swings on a constriction on the frame and is set at right-angles to the crossbar. It has an oval expansion in which are set four dome-headed non-functional copper-alloy rivets, each of which is decorated with tiny triangular punchmarks. Substantial areas of gilding survive on all elements.

This brooch can be closely compared with an example from Wickham Skeith, Suffolk (Portable Antiquities database no. SF7957) although on that example the expansion on the pin is lozenge-shaped. The Wickham Skeith example has grooves on the reverse to hold the bar, which is now missing. A gilded brooch of similar construction, but missing the pin, is known from Froxfield, Hampshire (Portable Antiquities database no. SUR-35C482). Another complete brooch of this type is known from Ashwellthorpe in Norfolk (SMR no. 35679).

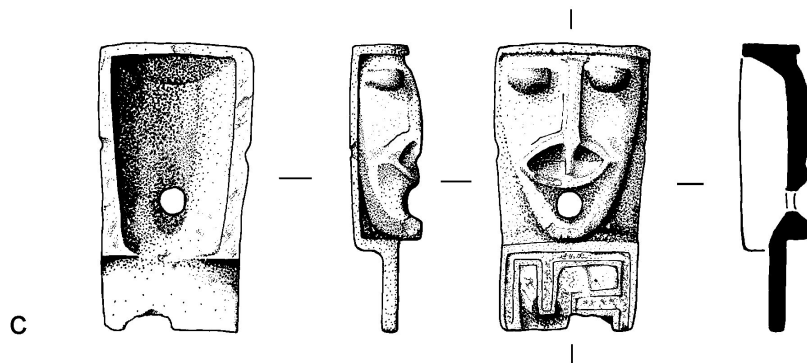
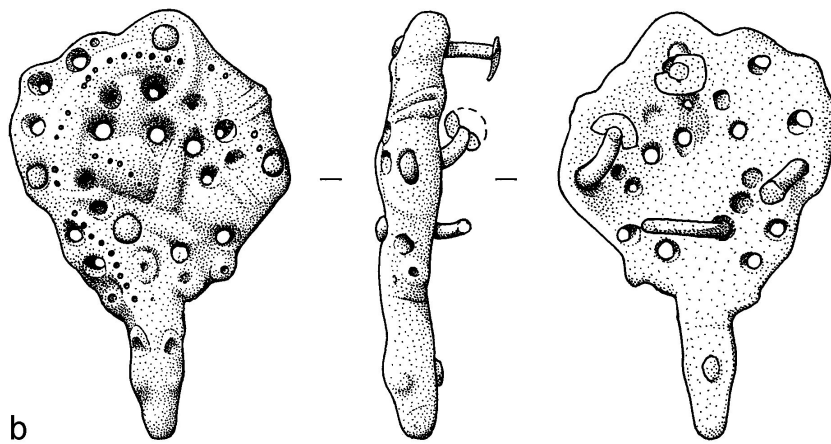
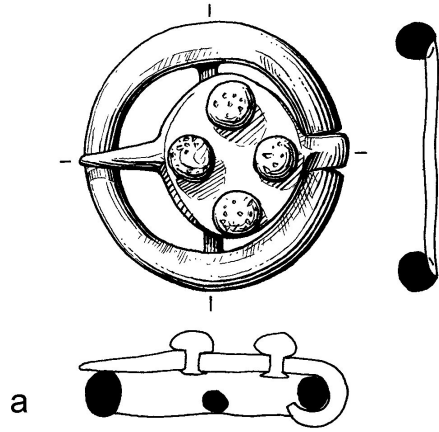
A separate pin from a different style of disc-on-pin brooch, found at Middle Harling, Norfolk, has been published as an early post-medieval hooked tag.⁴⁴ This type has a pin with a central setting surrounded by fine obliquely radiating ribbing. Complete brooches of this type have been found at Attleborough, Banham, Happisburgh and Heacham, all in Norfolk; the Banham example also has a crossbar.⁴⁵ Detached pins from this second design

FIG. 9 (facing)

(a) Disc-on-pin brooch from Chipstead, Surrey. (b) Urnes-style mount from Wisley, Surrey. (c) Vessel mount from Thormanby, North Yorkshire. All at scale 1:1. Drawings by D. Williams (a, b) and Susie White (c).

⁴⁴ A. Rogerson, *A Late Neolithic, Saxon and Medieval Site at Middle Harling, Norfolk* (East Anglian Archaeol. 74, Gressenhall, 1995), 56–8, fig. 39, no. 49.

⁴⁵ Norfolk SMR nos. 33178 (Attleborough), 31207 (Banham), 32028 (Happisburgh), 37217 (Heacham).



of disc-on-pin brooch have been recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme and the Norfolk SMR; one was found in Suffolk and the rest in Norfolk.⁴⁶ This second, larger, group of disc-on-pin brooches therefore appears to have a strongly East Anglian distribution.

It seems unlikely that these brooches served any real function and they appear to have been purely decorative. Dating is uncertain, but from their general style is perhaps later medieval. (D. Williams and H. Geake)

Wisley. A copper-alloy openwork mount (Portable Antiquities database no. SUR-3288E6) of 11th-century date was found by Mr M. Andrews. The object (Fig. 9b), which is rather worn, is decorated in the English Urnes style and shows a sinuous beast coiled and intertwined, with a projecting head with prominent ears. The reverse is slightly concave. The general form of the mount can be paralleled by a number of very similar mounts, e.g. a fine example from Sedgford, Norfolk; an unprovenanced example in the British Museum; and examples from Ewell in Surrey and Westbury in Bucks.⁴⁷ The examples from Sedgford, Ewell and Westbury each have a projection beyond the snout which is pierced to take a rivet, a feature which is not apparent in either this or the British Museum's example. There is a short integral projection on the reverse of the snout on the Wisley example, but it is not clear whether this ever continued to form a rivet. Like the Wisley example, each of the other mounts also has attachment holes for rivets around the circumference; three on the Sedgford example and four on the Ewell and Westbury mounts. One copper-alloy rivet survives on the Ewell example; the British Museum mount has at least three rivet holes.

The Wisley mount differs from these examples in two further respects. Firstly, the spine of the animal is decorated with a line of pits each of which appears to have been infilled with niello. Secondly, and perhaps uniquely, the mount retains all four copper-alloy rivets, on two of which survive (one partially) sheet metal roves. The implication here is that the object was intended to be attached to leather and in this instance at least may have formed a strap-end. The mount has been donated by the finder to Guildford Museum.⁴⁸ (D. Williams)

YORKSHIRE

NORTH YORKSHIRE

Thormanby. An 8th- to 9th-century Irish vessel mount (Portable Antiquities database no. LVPL-5D64F3) was found by Mr A. Phillips. The robust copper-alloy casting is dominated by a stylised human facemask (Fig. 9c). Below the mask is part of a rectangular panel of champlevé enamel in what appears to be a swastika design. The enamel is weathered and worn and the original colour cannot now be determined. The mount has been drilled once between the mouth and the long chin suggesting mechanical re-attachment or re-use. When complete, the mount would have had a matching mask facing upwards in mirror image from the bottom of the decorative panel. The mount would have been one of a set of three rim-mounts for a bowl of thin copper-alloy sheet. The back of the mount is recessed, probably to hold the rings from which the bowl could hang.

⁴⁶ The Portable Antiquities database has examples from Postwick (NMS-16BDE3) and Bunwell (NMS2450) in Norfolk, and Westerfield in Suffolk (SF6147). The Norfolk SMR has examples from Burgh Castle (no. 21794) and Pudding Norton (no. 36170).

⁴⁷ O. Owen and R. Trett, 'A Viking Urnes style mount from Sedgford, Norfolk', *Norfolk Archaeol.*, 37 part 3, (1980), 353–4; D.M. Wilson, op. cit. in note 33, no. 141; D. Williams, 'Some recent finds from Surrey', *Surrey Archaeol. Coll.*, 83 (1996), 165–86, no. 36; R. Ivens, P. Bushby and N. Shepherd, *Tattenhoe and Westbury: Two Deserted Settlements in Milton Keynes* (Bucks. Archaeol. Soc. Monog., 8, Aylesbury, 1995), 351, no. 60.

⁴⁸ Accession no. AG23979.

Thormanby is 18 miles north of York, and this mount is the second example of this type of Irish vessel mount to be reported from this area, close to the former capital of a Scandinavian kingdom. The first, similar but without surviving enamel, was found reportedly near York some years ago. It has never been published and is now in a private collection. Another example was found in Arnside, Cumbria, in 2000.⁴⁹ Similar anthropomorphic mounts have also been found on Irish bowls and buckets in Norway.⁵⁰ (N. Herepath)

WALES

NEATH PORT TALBOT

Aberavon. A silver penny of William I (1066–87), ‘PAXS’ type, was found on Aberavon beach by Mr E. Belmont.⁵¹ The coin (Portable Antiquities database no. NMGW-B45F06) is in very poor condition, and now survives only as a fragment, lacking the moneyer’s name, though fortunately with its full mint name ‘DEVITVN’, retrograde; the obverse legend is an illiterate version of ‘Willem Rex’, with a sceptre to the left of the King’s head (as viewed), corresponding to *BMC* 887;⁵² both dies appear to be hitherto unrecorded. The coin belongs to a series of unusual William I pennies, some reading ‘Devitun’, others ‘Fani’, long thought to be Welsh in origin. No Welsh mints have been recorded before the Normans, but a credible case has been made for minting at St David’s (Dewi’s town) and Abergavenny (Y Fenni in Welsh) during the 1080s.⁵³ These coins are extremely rare and we cannot be sure, but the finding of an example in South Wales lends strong support to the idea that these issues do indeed come from Wales. A ‘Fani’ example was found many years ago at St David’s.⁵⁴ (E. Besly)

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⁴⁹ S. Youngs and N. Herepath, ‘Cumbria: Arnside’, in H. Geake (ed.), *op. cit.* in note 22, 237–8.

⁵⁰ J. Petersen, *Viking Antiquities in Great Britain and Ireland, Part V: British Antiquities of the Viking Period found in Norway* (Oslo, 1940).

⁵¹ The coin has since been donated to the National Museums and Galleries of Wales by Mr N. Oxley and Mr Belmont, and has the accession no. 2004.37H.

⁵² G. C. Brooke, *A Catalogue of English Coins in the British Museum: the Norman kings* (2 vols., London, 1916).

⁵³ G. C. Boon, *Welsh Hoards 1979–1981* (Cardiff, 1986), 67.

⁵⁴ NMGW 70.42/H3, loaned by Representative Body, Church in Wales.

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ENGLAND

AVON

BATH. Work by Bath Archaeology.

1. At the *High Common Golf Course* (ST 742 658) M. Lewcun carried out a watching brief at the municipal golf course on the site of the upper part of the medieval and post-medieval town common during the installation of automatic irrigation systems. The full extent of extremely well preserved ridge-and-furrow systems was realised for the first time across the whole golf course. Study of recent and older aerial photographs enabled the plotting of two systems, possibly separated by a headland. Overall about 1.5 ha was recognised.

2. At *Southgate Street* (ST 7506 6455) M. Lewcun carried out a watching brief. A deep trench, 14.5 m long, was excavated through the centre of the N. end of the street to enable the replacement of a sewer pipe. Although much of the archaeology had been disturbed at the N. end of the trench, a 3.3 m deep complete series of archaeological deposits survived at the S. end. This comprised two distinct phases of metallated surfacing, interspaced by dark earth deposits. Dating was absent but the depth strongly suggested a medieval date. Medieval pottery was recovered from below metallating at this depth in the 1950s (*Excavations in Bath 1951–75* (1979), 132). The presence of these deposits is important in demonstrating that they probably survive elsewhere in Southgate Street where major development is imminent.

BRISTOL

3. At the *Bristol Brewery, Counterslip* (ST 5922 7294) an evaluation and historic building survey (Phase 1) were carried out by E. Wragg and J. Dixon of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. for HDG Mansur. A large, possibly defensive, medieval ditch with a narrower re-cut was recorded in the west of the site. This was sealed by redeposited alluvium containing 12th-/13th-century pottery, dumped to reclaim this marshy land. A stone culvert, the Law Ditch, then replaced the ditch while a series of stone and/or timber structures were constructed within a typical medieval framework of long narrow burgage plots fronting onto the medieval St Thomas Street and Temple Street. Additional medieval structural evidence was found further to the east in a plot possibly fronting on to the medieval Counterslip. There was some evidence of a possible decline in activity in the 14th century or change of land use in the W. plots, while to the east more intensive activity appears to have continued. Work continues in 2005.

4. At *Castle Park* (ST 5927 7315) an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by A. Barber of Cotswold Archaeology immediately north-east of St Peter's Church and west

of Bristol Castle. Despite the proximity of the pre-Conquest church, and the known Saxon focus in the vicinity of St Mary Le Port church, no Anglo-Saxon features were encountered. A single residual sherd of 10th- to 12th-century pottery was recovered. A series of intercutting cesspits, together with a ditch yielding well-preserved material, slag and hammerscale, were broadly dateable to the mid- to late 13th century. These were sealed by a dump deposit, containing mid-12th to 13th-century pottery, cut by two substantial NW.–SE. aligned wall footings represented by post-medieval robber trenches. It is unclear if these robbed footings were of medieval origin or related to post-medieval buildings, constructed immediately beyond the medieval castle. Structural remains of Peter Street/Little Peter Street and adjacent properties were also recorded.

5. At *Marlborough Street Bus Station* (ST 5888 7354) D. Stevens of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an excavation at the former site of St James' Priory in the centre of Bristol. St James' was the earliest monastic settlement in Bristol, founded in the 12th century, before the seven other religious houses N. of the River Frome. The excavation identified foundations of the original claustral range, situated on the N. side of the church. A total of 25 burials were removed, possibly positioned beneath the cloister walk.

6. At *62 Old Market Street, Old Market* (ST 5968 7313) an archaeological excavation to the rear by T. Havard of Cotswold Archaeology revealed medieval rubbish pits and a cultivation horizon of the same date.

7. DODINGTON, DODINGTON HOUSE (ST 752 800). K. Watkins of Bath Archaeology carried out an evaluation and a watching brief in advance of restoration and alterations to the registered historic garden. The house is late 18th- and early 19th-century but is built on the site of a medieval manor house. The evaluation trenches to the north-west of the house and stables produced sherds of medieval pottery of late 11th- to 13th-century date, from a redeposited layer. This shows that some form of medieval settlement had been located in the vicinity, as the redeposited soil is unlikely to have been imported from a great distance.

8. PORTISHEAD, LAND AT THE OLD RECTORY, CHURCH ROAD SOUTH (ST 4667 7589). An archaeological evaluation by K. Cullen of Cotswold Archaeology revealed that despite the wholesale demolition of the medieval Rectory building in the 1960s, and the subsequent construction of the existing rectory, substantial foundations representing the original building survived at the site. At least three separate phases of construction were identified and these included parts of the original 14th-century hall. It also appears that medieval and post-medieval cellars survive, backfilled with material resulting from the demolition process. An undated stone-built well and stone cesspit or soakaway were also uncovered.

BEDFORDSHIRE

9. RENHOLD, WATER END (TL 103 515). Excavations by L. Webley of Oxford Archaeology on the route of the A421 Great Barford Bypass, for Edmund Nuttall Ltd., revealed an 11th-century settlement associated with St Neots Ware pottery. The site lay 350 m north-west of the supposed Norman earthwork known as Renhold Castle or Howbury Ringwork. Five rectangular buildings defined by beam slots and postholes were encountered, the largest of which measured 19.6 x 7.3 m. A substantial post-built fence line demarcated the northward extent of the settlement, but occupation continued beyond the limits of excavation to the east and west. The settlement was probably of a larger scale than a single farmstead, and could relate to an unassigned Domesday reference in the Barford Hundred. Following abandonment of the settlement, the site was given over to ridge-and-furrow cultivation. The results of the excavation are still at an early stage of analysis.

BERKSHIRE. Work by Thames Valley Archaeological Services unless stated otherwise.

10. HURLEY, FLORENCE HOUSE, HIGH STREET (SU 8257 8384). J. Pine conducted a watching brief during extension works and observed a large feature, either a pit or a ditch, containing 13 sherds of pottery, all in a sandy ware which may be dated to the 13th or 14th centuries.

11. HURLEY, TUCKENHAY, MILL LANE (SU 8280 8408). S. Ford conducted a watching brief during foundation works and observed two large pits that contained pottery in a range of 11th- to 12th-century fabrics.

12. LAMBOURN, 16-18 OXFORD ROAD (SU 3279 7904). S. Ford found a medieval pit during a watching brief on groundworks for a new house. Finds included three sherds of medieval Newbury 'B' Ware and a small collection of well-preserved animal bone.

13. READING ABBEY MILL HOUSE AND FORBURY VAULTS (471890 173450). An evaluation by S. Hoad of the Museum of London Archaeology Service for Mildmay Partnership was located on the S. slope of a small hill. It had been subject to limited archaeological investigation in the 1960s, the results of which indicated the presence of a medieval mill, which served the abbey. Archaeological survival was limited to three features cutting into the chalk; two were identified as pits, the third as a possible quarry pit. It is possible that the quarry pit was the same feature noted during earlier excavations in the 1960s. This pit contained large quantities of floral and faunal remains, and four sherds of pottery dating between 1080 and 1350.

14. READING, THE FORBURY GARDENS RESTORATION PROJECT (SU 718 736). Wessex Archaeology maintained an archaeological watching brief during restoration work at Forbury Gardens. Walls or foundations were encountered in several trenches, which coincided with those recorded on the 'Modern Plan of the Abbey', published in *The Town of Reading and its Abbey* by Cecil Slade. Parts of the original masonry facing and decorative stonework, and a small area of decorated tiled floor, probably of 13th-/14th-century date, were exposed below the Cloister Arch. A possible medieval mortar floor, perhaps of a cellar or undercroft, was recorded c. 2 m below the present ground level. The floor coincides with the level of the towpath beside the River Kennet, which, could suggest some sort of warehouse and wharfage on the Kennet.

15. READING, 25-26 FRIAR STREET (SU 71460 73600). In 2003, Foundations Archaeology was asked to undertake archaeological work on behalf of London Continental Investments. This included an evaluation followed by the building recording of The Boar's Head pub and the ABC Cinema on the plot of land, and an excavation. It is now possible to outline the results of the preliminary analysis of the excavation. Archaeological features of the 12th-14th and 14th-16th centuries were present within the excavation, although later post-medieval and modern features were also present. The distribution of medieval features is consistent with traditional backland activity; the identifiable archaeological features predominantly consisted of pits with occasional postholes. A number of pits showed evidence of recutting and in several cases were recut by later medieval pits. These contained moderate quantities of pottery and many sherds were of substantial size, showing little evidence of secondary disturbance. Both the pub and the cinema were cellared on the street frontage, but it is likely that there were medieval properties in both locations. The completion of the relevant specialist reports should allow discrete phases within the periods and allow a detailed, fully integrated and well-illustrated publication. Comparison with other work within Reading will also help place the site in its general setting.

16. READING, 1, 3 AND 5 GUN STREET (SU 7126 7330). H. Moore conducted evaluation trenching which revealed extensive truncation of the site and a huge depth of modern, post-medieval and medieval made ground. However, archaeological features do survive despite the truncation, although their interpretation is fraught with difficulty. A pitched tile hearth presumably reflects the presence of a medieval building here, although only a single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered and there were no other structural remains.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

17. AMERSHAM, 15 MARKET SQUARE (SU 9576 9733). M. Henderson of John Moore Heritage Services carried out a watching brief to the rear of the 15th-century house. An L-shaped trench was excavated for the construction of an extension abutting the external walls of the kitchen and store, revealing the construction cut for the foundation of the store. In addition to this, a number of sherds of 15th-century pottery were recovered from a deposit cut by the foundation. A single residual early post-Conquest pottery sherd was also found.

18. LONG CRENDON, GAME KEEP, HIGH STREET (SP 6988 0897). J. Moore of John Moore Heritage Services maintained a watching brief during groundworks for a new garage. A stone-built wall foundation was partly exposed and probably relates to a short stretch of wall seen during the construction of Game Keep. The lack of finds and surfaces suggests that the footprint of the new garage is external to a building which must be mostly situated under the house of Game Keep. This building may well be the structure shown on the 1880 Ordnance Survey map. Previously a wall, 14th-/15th-century pottery and iron bloomery cinder, possibly from the working floor of a bloomery were found during the construction of 'Game Keep'.

19. LUDGERSHALL, BROOKLANDS FARM, WOTTON END (SP 6654 1716). J. Moore of John Moore Heritage Services carried out an archaeological evaluation for the construction of a detached house and garaging with an access track. The site was considered to lie within the envelope of the medieval village of Ludgershall. The evaluation comprised the excavation of two trenches; one within the present paddock and the other in the field to the south where an access track is proposed. A quantity of medieval pottery of most probably 13th-/14th-century date was found in the trench within the paddock. Aerial photographs indicate ploughed out ridge-and-furrow in the paddock although no traces were found. The trench in the field to the south sectioned the extant ridge-and-furrow and found an underlying earlier layout of strips.

20. MEDMENHAM, FERRY NAB, FERRY LANE (SP 8062 8381). A watching brief by Thames Valley Archaeological Services during extensions to the existing house, situated within the precinct of Medmenham Abbey, located a chalk-built wall or foundation. The feature has not been dated but could plausibly belong to an ancillary Abbey building. Previous watching briefs have revealed similarly tantalizing glimpses, but the 13th-century Abbey complex remains poorly understood.

21. MILTON KEYNES, SITE C, SNELSHALL EAST (SP 4835 2332). An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Wessex Archaeology on 5.5 ha of land. The site lay in a historic landscape with sites of Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval date; medieval fishponds (protected as a Scheduled Monument) also border the site. Remnants of relict medieval cultivation terraces, or ridge-and-furrow, were encountered.

22. PENN, GLENMORE, CHURCH ROAD (SU 9078 9351). Evaluation trenching by S. Anthony of Thames Valley Archaeological Services, in advance of an extension to the existing

property, located a shallow ditch or gully which contained two sherds of medieval pottery. Aligned parallel to the street, some 25 m back, this may be the rear boundary of a property fronting Church Road.

23. QUAINTON, CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS AND ST MARY (SP 749 201). An archaeological watching brief, and subsequently an excavation, were undertaken by M. Simms of Oxford Archaeology. The work was commissioned by Architects Design Partnership LLP on behalf of the Parochial Church Council, in advance of the construction of a new N. porch with a WC. The watching brief revealed a post-medieval brick-lined shaft grave and gravestone, 25 graves and an assemblage of pottery mostly of Saxo-Norman or later medieval date. The remains of six mostly complete skeletons were recovered for osteological analysis.

24. SHABBINGTON, THE BUNGALOW, ICKFORD ROAD (SP 665 069). A field evaluation was undertaken at the site by M. Simms of Oxford Archaeology on behalf of Banner Homes Ltd., in advance of the construction of three new dwellings. The evaluation revealed a medieval boundary ditch of 11th- to 13th-century date, forming a possible rectangular enclosure, and two probable later medieval pits.

25. TERRICK, GROVE FARM (SP 836 081). A field evaluation was undertaken by M. Simms of Oxford Archaeology on behalf of Mr and Mrs Brunt in advance of a two-storey extension. The evaluation revealed a single ditch dating from the Late-medieval/post-medieval periods and is probably part of a small boundary or an enclosure within the area of this moated site (SAM 32115).

26. TERRICK, MOAT VIEW, TERRICK HOUSE, RISBOROUGH ROAD (SP 8370 0822). D. Hart of John Moore Heritage Services carried out an evaluation immediately to the north-east of the medieval moated site and found the north-west. extension to the NE. arm of the moat, known from the 1805 Ellesborough Inclosure Map. However, no dating was obtained from any of the early deposits infilling this feature.

27. WENDOVER, LAND OFF LITTLE HAMPDEN CLOSE (SP 8668 0764). A field evaluation was undertaken by M. Simms of Oxford Archaeology on behalf of I. Henstock, in advance of a planning application for a new dwelling. The evaluation revealed a layer of a possible early post-Conquest ploughsoil and a 13th–14th-century field or property boundary ditch.

28. WOLVERTON, WOLVERTON MILL (SP 802 409). A. Thorne of Northamptonshire Archaeology carried out an archaeological excavation in advance of housing development. Two Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon Grubenhäuser were superseded by a large ditched enclosure of Middle Anglo-Saxon date, which was remodelled several times. Two associated field systems and other isolated Early–Middle Anglo-Saxon features included several potential structures and cesspits. In the Late Saxon/Saxo-Norman period a series of boundary ditches enclosing small plots were established. Some plots contained small post-built timber buildings and there were also associated pits, a well, cesspits and a malting or drying oven. One pit contained a smith's hoard of iron spears, nails and some slag, as well as remains of three lava querns and two bone combs. These plots appear to have lain at the margin of the settlement and the coincidence of the boundaries spanning the Late Saxon to post-medieval periods along the S. side of the track that bisects the site, shows that the Late-Saxon plots lay at the origin of the layout of a village plan that has partially survived to the present day. During the 13th–14th centuries, there was continuity of the major boundary systems, although the minor sub-divisions were modified. Several

large rubbish pits are presumably related to occupation of buildings within the medieval village, now deserted, which lay to the north of the excavations.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE. Work by Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit unless stated otherwise.

29. BARNACK, LIMES FARM (TF 0809 0508). Significant medieval remains recorded by S. Cooper at this site included walls, postholes, pits and ditches. In conjunction with visible earthworks, these indicate a substantial local medieval presence.

30. BOURN, DENSETT (TL 5330 2572). As part of a research programme into a newly discovered rural medieval iron industry, fieldwalking, geophysical survey and trial trenching were carried out by P. Spoerry on the lost settlement of Densett. A magnetometer survey was supplemented by smaller amounts of resistivity, while a trenching strategy was designed to investigate domestic remains and putative industrial features including possible smelting or smithing hearths and areas of features associated with characteristic bloomery slags. The work located a possible concentration of domestic properties fronting onto Densett Street, dating from the 12th to late 14th or 15th centuries. Only limited evidence for metalworking was identified in this area. Adjacent to known mill sites along the Bourn Brook, a dense and well-preserved group of features proved to be of 13th- to 14th-century date and included significant quantities of ironworking waste, such as slag that probably derived from a later medieval water-powered bloomery. Elsewhere, a colluvial profile contained substantial ironworking waste material including burnt ceramic and vitrified brick that probably represents smelting hearth material displaced from working areas located slightly further upslope. The project will continue in 2005.

31. CAMBRIDGE, 2 FULBOURN OLD DRIFT, THE VICARAGE (TL 4905 5702). Initial investigation by T. Fletcher identified several features dating from the 10th and 11th centuries including a series of ditches, a possible post pit and four postholes. Subsequent work located at least four phases of activity comprising several ditches, a well and a modern fenceline. These features represent medieval and post-medieval boundary activity possibly associated with the back plots of enclosed areas fronting onto the High Street.

32. CAMBRIDGE, TRUMPINGTON HIGH STREET (TL 4461 5533). Work by S. Hickling identified a possible roadside ditch and quarry pits containing medieval finds. Metalworking residues were recovered from a buried medieval soil layer.

33. HUNTINGDON, HUNTINGDON TOWN CENTRE (TL 2380 7170). Significant features dating from the Late Saxon period and into the High Middle Ages (predominantly the 13th–14th centuries) were recorded by R. Clarke. Features characteristic of urban settlement included dense zones of pitting, remains of timber buildings, cobbled surfaces and a possible well. An extensive cultivation layer sealing the medieval deposits indicates Late-medieval urban contraction.

34. ISLEHAM, FORDHAM ROAD (TL 6439 7391). At this site, medieval features recorded by S. Kenny included a quarry pit that appears to predate the known extraction of clunch in this area. Undated postholes may be of a similar date to the quarry and other features uncovered nearby. Post-medieval levelling had taken place at the W. edge of the site. The evidence suggests that this plot of land was used as a croft in the early post-Conquest period, very similar in its layout to later examples seen further north in the village.

35. NORTHBOROUGH, ST ANDREW'S CHURCH (TF 1525 0796). Construction of a new retaining wall to the churchyard of the 13th-century St Andrew's church was monitored

for Tindall Davies and Partners by staff of Archaeological Project Services. A Middle Anglo-Saxon pit containing pottery of the period was identified, together with two ditches that, although undated, may be contemporary with the pit.

36. RAMSEY, 42 HIGH STREET (TL 2867 8507). Archaeological investigation was carried out by R. Atkins. This appears to have been marginal land that was reclaimed during the medieval period, when it was levelled with material from several sources. The pottery recovered dated predominantly from the 12th–13th centuries, and the only feature consisted of a cobbled surface, suggesting that the site was little used during this period.

37. RAMSEY, 46–48 HIGH STREET (TL 2870 8505). Work by R. Atkins demonstrated that this was marginal land on the Fen edge, which was reclaimed during the medieval period. Medieval features were dated ceramically to the 13th–14th centuries and consisted of backyard activity, the associated structures having been destroyed by later building on house plots. Finds included domestic waste, floor tiles and lead working waste.

38. SOHAM, CLOVERFIELD DRIVE (TL 5870 7420). Excavations by R. Mortimer showed that the site lay under pasture serviced by large field-wells of the Bronze Age, Romano-British and possibly Anglo-Saxon periods. The area was settled in the 12th century and a series of house plots was set out around the junction of two roads: Thorn Street — the road from Soham — and Thorn Street Lane, leading to Soham Mere. Ditches, quarry pits and wells survive from this early period. Remains of two Late-medieval houses were found associated with wells containing large pottery assemblages, well-preserved wooden objects and leather shoes.

39. SOHAM, 8 MARKET STREET (TL 5942 7326). A Late-Saxon building represented by a beamslot and a posthole was recorded by S. Cooper. A later medieval phase of activity dating from the 12th and 13th centuries was represented by pitting and intercutting ditches which may represent a property boundary.

40. SOHAM, TEN BELL LANE (TL 5938 7364). A Late-medieval pit and two undated parallel ditches were recorded by R. Atkins. The latter features may represent boundaries of a burgage plot, given that they were orientated at right-angles to a former medieval street.

41. SOMERSHAM, SOMERSHAM PARK HOUSE (TL 3598 7756). A possible medieval building platform and subsequent demolition layer were recorded by T. Baker. A later ha-ha and drain revealed the re-use of bricks, possibly originating from the Bishop's lodgings that formerly occupied the site.

42. STEEPLE MORDEN, 1 CHEYNEY STREET (TL 2862 4254). T. Fletcher recorded a ditch terminus containing pottery dating from the 15th–16th centuries, alongside the edge of a large pond or quarry, and a single posthole. These may all have been contemporary.

43. SUTTON, 31 HIGH STREET (TL 4461 7881). Investigations by T. Fletcher found that Saxo-Norman and early post-Conquest activity was represented by pitting and ditches, while a building was dated by pottery to the 14th–16th centuries.

44. THORNEY, ABBEY FIELDS (TF 2800 0400). Investigation, led by S. Macaulay, included desk-based, aerial photographic, geophysical and earthwork surveys of the site, as well as wildlife and conservation plans. As well as improving existing knowledge of the site, the work revealed hitherto unknown archaeological features; a probable medieval moated site

and the possible outer precinct boundary of Thorney Abbey itself. Research and community-based investigations are planned for 2005 onwards with Peterborough Regional College, the Thorney Society and Peterborough Archaeology Service.

45. WATERBEACH, DENNY ABBEY (TL 492 685). A Late-medieval–early post-medieval midden was discovered by D. Payne during work at the Farmland Museum.

46. WHITTLESEY, MANOR VIEW (TL 2712 9710). Archaeological features recorded by T. Fletcher include walls, pits, postholes and ditches, with dates ranging from the Anglo-Saxon to the later medieval periods. Evidence of post-Conquest metalworking was also recorded.

47. WISBECH, 14 CHURCH TERRACE (TF 4637 0951). Investigation by A. Hatton demonstrated that the site was marginal to the main concentration of occupation, which was located to the north and north-east. The almost complete absence of occupational evidence may reflect the continuing risk of flooding. Sandy silt layers representing flooding episodes were evidently the result of the River Ouse bursting its banks. Their deposition may also have resulted in the river changing its course. There was some evidence of human activity to the south-west of the river in the form of midden deposits and occupation layers dating from the 13th–15th centuries. Possible structural evidence was found to the west of the river channels.

CUMBRIA

48. BEETHAM, CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS (SD 4961 7957). Nigel Neil Archaeological Services conducted a watching brief on behalf of the Parochial Church Council, during construction of an extension at the NW. corner of the 12th-century and later Grade I Listed church, to provide disabled access and toilets, and during associated drainage and path works. The foundations of the 15th-century N. aisle were partly revealed. Pathworks adjacent to the 14th-century and ?partly pre-Conquest W. tower revealed the top of a possible bell-founding pit, which was reburied unexcavated. Human remains recovered comprised disarticulated fragments, and were reburied without specialist assessment.

DERBYSHIRE

49. ALVASTON, A6 BYPASS (SK 402 323–SK 390 339). Road construction was monitored by T. Rayner of Archaeological Project Services for Jackson Civil Engineering, as previous investigations along the route had identified remains of prehistoric and later date. On the flood plain of the lower River Derwent a fishweir constructed of timber was identified and was radiocarbon dated to A.D. 1000–1250. An oak tree, dated to the 13th century, was raised from an extinct watercourse and implies that at least some of the braided channels of the river valley were open in the medieval period. Medieval ridge-and-furrow was recorded.

DORSET. Work by Thames Valley Archaeological Services.

50. THORNCOMBE, WEST LEAR'S FARM, CHARD JUNCTION QUARRY (ST3505 0438). Following an earlier evaluation, S. Anthony carried out a small excavation (64 x 63 m) and revealed a small medieval settlement, enclosed by a ditch. No definite building was identified, although there were a number of postholes that might form two circular structures; these may be prehistoric. The main features were a series of gullies defining the enclosure and outlying fields, and several intercutting pits. The pottery suggests a tight

date range from 1050–1150. It is anticipated that the results of the excavation will be published in full.

51. WAREHAM, PHILLIOLS FARM, BERE REGIS (SY 8640 9140). S. Ford undertook a fieldwalking survey over some 20 ha. Although prehistoric finds were present in some quantity, only three sherds of medieval pottery were recovered.

EAST SUSSEX

52. RINGMER, LAND AT LEWES ROAD (TQ 443 122). S. Anthony of Thames Valley Archaeological Services carried out evaluation of 2.25 ha, revealing a large number of archaeological features. A small amount of Late Saxon pottery dated several features to this period but the majority comprised pits, ditches, gullies and postholes dating from around 1100 to 1350. Finds including pottery, tile, metalwork and animal bone were present in small quantities in individual features but amounted to moderate quantities overall. There was no evidence of pottery manufacture on the site either in the trenching or in a previous geophysical survey, although the site was thought to have such potential.

ESSEX. Work by Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit unless stated otherwise.

53. BICKENACRE, PRIORY FARM (TL 7865 0270). T. Carew of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. carried out the second stage of evaluation for CgMs Consulting on behalf of Michael Shanly Homes Ltd. In the north of the excavated area two medieval cut features were found: a N.–S. orientated ditch and a pit or ditch terminus. From the ditch a sherd from the handle of a Colchester Ware jug was recovered, and a rim sherd of Colchester Ware was recovered from the fill of the pit, which was not excavated. The presence of Colchester Ware dates the two features to the Late-medieval/early post-medieval periods and seem to indicate limited activity closer to the known Priory building.

54. BRADWELL, BRADWELL QUARRY (FORMER RIVENHALL AIRFIELD) (TL 8170 2080). Observation of topsoil stripping of Phase 1.4 of Bradwell Quarry (formerly a WWII airfield) was undertaken by M. Roy, M. Germany and J. Archer. This led to detailed excavation of a sequence of medieval enclosures in the south of the area, which had been less severely truncated by the construction of the airfield. A medieval ditched enclosure, established in the 12th to mid-13th centuries was recorded; this was large and rectangular, and the interior was sub-divided by further ditches and contained pits and a well, suggesting domestic occupation. No structural evidence survived, perhaps because of truncation during the construction of the airfield or subsequently. A smaller, square ditched enclosure, dated to the late 13th–15th centuries, was inserted in the east of the original enclosure, which appears to have continued in use. A series of contemporary ditches were cut to drain a low-lying area to the south. Observation and recording will resume in 2005 when topsoil stripping continues to the east in Phase 2.2 of the quarry.

55. CHELMSFORD, EGLINTON DRIVE (573800 207400). An evaluation by D. Jamieson of the Museum of London Archaeology Service for Croudace Ltd. revealed a layer of broken brick and peg tile dating from between the 15th and 18th centuries, toward the west of the site. This was interpreted as either a bank or a metalled surface relating to a series of ditches and a large cut feature possibly associated with hop cultivation.

56. HADLEIGH, HADLEIGH CASTLE (TQ 8100 8602). Excavation was undertaken by T. Ennis for English Heritage in order to investigate deposits and features in imminent risk of destruction adjacent to a major area of landslip in the castle bailey. These had been identified during a preliminary survey of the castle during 2002. The excavation lay

adjacent to a long N.–S. trench opened by P. L. Drewett during excavations in 1971–2 and correlated well with this earlier work. The earliest medieval deposits consisted of levelling, cut by a shallow linear feature, associated with a mortar spread. This may have been the robbed-out base of a narrow wall. Overlying these deposits an expansive spread of mortar probably indicated substantial construction work within the castle. As this was directly overlain by a deposit containing abundant tile fragments it is likely that this construction work can be linked to major repair or remodelling of the castle, possibly that undertaken between 1360–70. Monitoring continues into 2005.

57. LITTLE CHESTERFORD, CHESTERFORD PARK (TL 5348 4195). Following previous phases of work, M. E. Crothers of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. carried out a watching brief for the Church Manor Estates. Evidence for medieval activity was recorded on the W. side of the site and restricted to a very few surface finds and a ditch which may have been the continuation of a probable medieval ditch recorded during the 2003 evaluation.

58. MALDON, BEELEIGH ABBEY (TL 391 777). Beeleigh Abbey, a Premonstratensian foundation of c. 1198, was dissolved on 6 June 1536. Most of the Abbey (including the church) was demolished, but parts of the cloister and associated buildings survive in the fabric of the present Tudor mansion. Geophysical survey by Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit, and trial-trenching and excavation by Maldon Archaeological and Historical Group in the meadow 100 m north-west of the Abbey in 2001–2 revealed a series of tile-built plinths — originally the footings of timber-framed buildings. Further excavation by MAHG in 2003 defined the following structural sequence: the first building on the site was represented by a tile hearth which was last fired c. A.D. 1225–65 (archaeomagnetic dating at 95% confidence). This was probably the central hearth of a hall whose plan is otherwise elusive. A short time after that final firing, a hall with a central hearth, service wing and parlour was erected (Fig. 1: 'house'). A contemporary, detached kitchen with two tile hearths (one last fired c. A.D. 1445–1525) was built to the north. Several rooms were later added to the original building, and two chimneys were inserted into the hall c. A.D. 1465–95. The house went out of use in the mid-16th century, probably shortly after the dissolution of the adjacent abbey.

At the end of the 2003 season it was evident that one building continued north of the excavated area. The site was therefore extended in that direction in 2004. This revealed the tile-plinth foundations of structure within which were two damaged hearths. A magnet picked up hammer-scale from these hearths, and substantial quantities of slag (90 kg) and iron off-cuts (12 kg) from the interior of the building and the associated yard surface strongly suggest that this building was a smithy. The 2004 season, under the direction of H. Brooks and T. Ennis, also involved geophysical survey around the excavated site. This revealed a series of anomalies, which were trial-trenched (Trenches 5–11). Trenches 5, 6, 8, and 9 were negative, but Trench 7 revealed a brick kitchen building (brewhouse or bakehouse?), Trench 10 a possible medieval charcoal burning patch, and Trench 11 an early 16th-century brick clamp. The 2003 and 2004 seasons received financial support from the Lottery Heritage Initiative Fund, and the Heritage Lottery Fund's Your Heritage scheme respectively. Excavations were carried out with the kind permission and support of the site owner Mr Christopher Foyle.

59. MALDON, 20–22 LONDON ROAD (TL 8468 0707). Ahead of residential development, excavation was carried out by A. Robertson on a site within the presumed boundaries of the Late Saxon *burh*, but outside the built-up areas of the Anglo-Saxon and post-Conquest towns. Previous evaluation of the rear part of the property in 2003 recorded medieval rubbish deposits. No evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity was recorded, in common with other sites investigated in the vicinity. During the 12th century an organic-rich layer

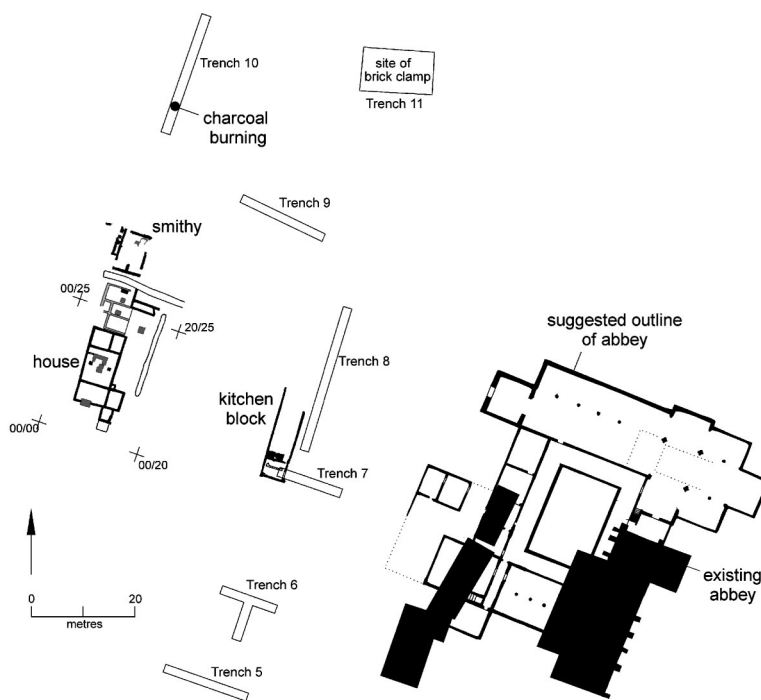


FIG. 1

No. 58. Beeleigh Abbey, Maldon: 2003–4 excavations.

accumulated, possibly consisting of dumped dung or night soil: the dump appears to have been bounded by a fence. Features dating from the 13th–14th centuries consist of a series of rubbish-filled pits and a 0.3-m thick layer of midden deposit. Finds from the later medieval period included relatively larger amounts of ceramic kitchenware, butchered bone and personal items than the earlier phase.

60. PLESHEY, PLEACHFIELDS, VICARAGE ROAD (TL 6642 1470). A single trench was excavated by M. Roy in order to evaluate the line of a new driveway. The site lies in the north of the outer enclosure of the medieval market town and 100 m north of the main medieval settlement area. Scheduled Monument Consent was obtained for the work. The evaluation trench uncovered a pit, ditches, a gully and a posthole, the majority of which are probably of medieval date; the suggested medieval features imply some activity in the vicinity between the 13th and 15th centuries. Although broadly contemporary with the medieval market town, the features recorded in the evaluation were most likely situated in backlands some distance from the main settlement area.

61. RAYLEIGH, FORMER PARK SCHOOL, RAWRETH LANE (TQ 7977 9246). A 24-trench evaluation of the former school playing fields carried out by M. Roy of in 2003 identified a concentration of Early Anglo-Saxon cremation burials in the south-east of the development area. In 2004 an area of 4,325 sq m was opened up to allow full excavation of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery, under the direction of T. Ennis. In total, 143 cremation burials and 22 cemetery-related features were excavated, most of which had been severely truncated during the construction of the school playing fields. Pottery, metalwork and glass beads



FIG. 2

No. 61. Necklace from the Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Rawreth Lane, Rayleigh.

recovered from the burials indicated that the cemetery was in use from approximately A.D. 525–600.

The majority of the cremation burials consisted of a cremation urn placed in a small close-fitting pit and filled with cremated human bone. Approximately half of the excavated cremation urns were decorated, some with elaborate schemes using bosses, stamps and incised lines. The urns were filled with human bone cremated at high temperatures. At least 118 individuals were identified, about half of which were complete enough to estimate age at death; of these over 86 % were probably adult. Some burials contained fragments of overfired food vessel burnt on the pyre with the body and others contained fragments of burnt animal bone. A range of metalwork was recovered, including knives/razors, spearheads, buckles, chatelaine chains/pins, rivets, nails and fragments of copper-alloy and iron plate, possibly from objects such as buckets, bowls, drinking vessels and shields. One necklace, comprising 110 unburnt amber, jet and glass beads, was recovered from a pit, perhaps a solitary inhumation burial (Fig. 2). This pit also contained an iron knife and a large copper-alloy ring, possibly used as a bag seal. Parts of two further burnt bead necklaces were found in cremation burials during the excavation and other burials contained occasional burnt and unburnt glass beads. A second phase of evaluation, consisting of a further 12 trenches, was undertaken in the SW. corner of the playing fields in an area not previously subject to archaeological investigation. Two cremation burials were recovered, believed to be outliers to the main concentration of Anglo-Saxon burials.

62. SAFFRON WALDEN, 20 KING STREET (TL 5375 3847). An archaeological excavation was carried out by A. Robertson on the site of a proposed residential development, which lay on the projected line of the outer bailey ditch. The W. part of the area was heavily disturbed by a recently-demolished building, and no archaeological remains were identified. The E. area, however, contained several medieval layers and two rubble-filled pits, which may have been foundations associated with, or fronting onto, the 13th-century market place. The artefacts recovered are all domestic in nature and included 13th-/14th-century pottery and animal bone. Although the site was excavated down to the natural chalk, no trace of the expected bailey ditch was encountered.

63. ST OSYTH, ADJACENT TO THE OLD COACH HOUSE, CHURCH SQUARE (TM 1221 1557). Work was carried out by M. Germany in advance of the proposed construction of a house in an area of unconsecrated ground in the NW. corner of the parish churchyard. The site had been test-pitted by *Time Team* earlier in the year. A probable 12th- to 14th-century property boundary consisting of parallel ditches was recorded. In the N. half of the site

were two large postholes from a mid- to late 14th-century building; the remainder of the building lay outside the excavated area. Above this was evidence for a further three buildings dating from the 16th century onwards.

64. TAKELEY, HATFIELD PARK GOLF COURSE (TL 5561 2208). Oxford Wessex Archaeology (OWA) carried out a programme of archaeological fieldwork on the site of a proposed entrance and access road at Hatfield Park Farm Golf Course. The site lay some 300 m south of Dunmow Road (the Roman Stane Street) and immediately west of the B183 Takeley to Hatfield Broad Oak road. The main period of activity dated from the late 12th–early 13th century, and consisted of a number of narrow ditched enclosures laid out perpendicular to the alignment of a forerunner of the adjacent road. No structures were recorded, although the site had suffered truncation by later ploughing, and a possible path and several pits survived. The enclosures may represent a series of crofts or tofts, the latter possibility being supported by the pits and associated refuse — pottery, animal bone, oyster and plant food remains. The site presumably represents part of a medieval village or farmstead of which the present Bonnington's farm, 100 m to the north marks the final successor.

65. TILLINGHAM, VICARAGE LANE (TL 9925 0359). Trial trenching was carried out by M. Roy on the site of a proposed housing development, revealing significant remains only in the east of the site, adjacent to the South Street frontage. A shallow drainage ditch ran S.–N., before turning to the east in a trench near to the existing South Street frontage. Pottery and a decorated copper-alloy buckle in this feature point to a medieval date. A small number of pits in the same trench also belonged to this period, as may a drainage ditch in the west of the site though dating evidence was limited.

66. WIDDINGTON, PRIORS HALL (TL 5370 3175). Archaeological test pitting and clearance was carried out by T. Ennis during building works at this moated site. The standing building of Prior's Hall incorporates the fabric of a pre-Conquest manorial church. Five test pits located around the outside of the house revealed medieval features containing evidence of domestic cooking activity dating from the 12th and early 13th centuries, perhaps originating from a nearby kitchen structure. Two further archaeological layers were identified in plan and it is likely further archaeological deposits survive beneath these.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE. Work by Cotswold Archaeology unless stated otherwise.

67. BISHOP'S CLEEVE, LAND AT 21 CHURCH ROAD (SO 9578 2785). Archaeological excavation by K. Cullen revealed a medieval stone building aligned along the modern street frontage with evidence for contemporary pitting and ditches to the rear. The medieval building was demolished in the late 17th to early 18th centuries.

68. CHELTENHAM, COX'S MEADOW (SO 956 212). A. Holmes of Oxford Archaeology undertook a field evaluation on behalf of the Environmental Agency. The evaluation consisted of 12 trenches and revealed extensive ridge-and-furrow cultivation over the development area.

69. CIRENCESTER, 2 DOLLAR STREET (SP 02255 02182). An archaeological evaluation and a programme of archaeological recording were undertaken by D. Evans on a site known to lie within the boundary of the medieval Abbey Mill. The evaluation established that wall footings associated with the medieval mill survive at a depth of approximately 0.8 m below the present ground surface.

70. CIRENCESTER, ST JOHN THE BAPTIST PARISH CHURCH (SP 0233 0210). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by D. Evans at St John the Baptist Parish Church. The medieval foundations of the building were exposed, including those of the W. tower and the offset footings of the N. wall of the nave.

71. DOWN AMPNEY, BROADWAY FARM (SU 1026 9735). An archaeological evaluation by D. Evans identified a series of shallow, linear features. For the most part these remained undated, but 12th- and 13th-century pottery retrieved from two of these features suggest that they may have formed part of a medieval field system.

72. DURSLEY, LONG STREET (ST 7585 9820). An excavation was carried out by R. Jackson of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services on the south side of Long Street, towards its E. end. The street is thought to have been one of Dursley's main medieval thoroughfares. The site fronted onto Long Street and extended south for a distance of 55 m to a millrace which follows the line of Water Street. The area comprised what appeared to be two adjoining burgage plots with courtyards and gardens to the rear.

Beam slots show that a timber building was erected on the W. portion of the Long Street frontage during the 11th century, although all occupation deposits which may have been associated with the building had been removed during the post-medieval period. A number of rubbish pits containing considerable quantities of 13th-century pottery were found to the rear of, and appeared to be associated with, the timber building. There was no evidence for a building on the E. part of the frontage during this period. The timber building was replaced by a building with stone foundations during the mid- to late 13th century. To the rear of that building and overlying the earlier rubbish pits were a series of bowl-shaped metalworking hearths and working surfaces. At the same time, another building with stone foundations was established on the E. portion of the street frontage and occupation of both these buildings continued into the 14th century.

GLOUCESTER

73. At the *Former Kwik Save Site, Worcester Street/Northgate Street* (SO 8343 1881) an archaeological evaluation by T. Havard recorded evidence for a bank of probable medieval date in a position and in an alignment consistent with the postulated outer line of the medieval town boundary, incorporating the 13th-century town suburb.

74. At *RAF Quedgeley* (SO 815 133) further evaluation trenches were dug and three areas opened for full excavation by H. Moore of Thames Valley Archaeological Services. Most of the features revealed were medieval field boundary ditches. In Area 1, two distinct alignments overlay one another. Also in this area were the remains of limestone buildings, one represented by just one course of one wall, and another by two walls (also only one course surviving) and some occupation layers, adjacent to a cobbled road surface which may be contemporary. Finds from this area were plentiful, and are being analysed.

75. STROUD, EBLEY WHARF (SO 826 050). A. Holmes of Oxford Archaeology undertook field evaluation on behalf of Stroudwater Redevelopment Partnership Ltd. The site is thought to have a 14th-century corn mill, established before 1317. Its exact location is unclear it may coincide with the SW. corner of the site, on the N. side of the Stroudwater canal. Ebley mill was one of a series of mills established along the River Frome during the medieval period. Early post-Conquest gravel quarrying during was recorded during earlier archaeological work carried out to the east of the site, where a stone-walled structure was observed. A possible medieval quarry was also observed within one trench.

76. WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, 30 LONG STREET (ST 7571 9325). Evaluation by M. Rowe revealed a series of post-medieval deposits, possibly associated with nearby construction and landscaping. Residual medieval pottery sherds dating from the 11th–15th centuries were identified within these deposits.

GREATER LONDON. Work by the Museum of London Archaeology Service unless stated otherwise.

BARKING AND DAGENHAM

77. At the *School Playingfields, Dagenham Heathway* (TQ 4905 8610) an excavation by F. Keith-Lucas of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. on behalf of Bellway Homes (Essex) followed an earlier evaluation. A period of Anglo-Saxon activity was recognised, taking the form of a field system and a few pits, although Roman material was often found residually in these contexts. The archaeological features from this phase gave strong evidence for the area having been settled and farmed towards the end of the Early Anglo-Saxon period. These included on the E. side two N.–S. aligned ditches, three large circular pits, interpreted as either quarry pit or watering holes, a large fire pit towards the centre of the site, and a smaller fire pit directly west of it. The two fire pits contained frequent charred grains, possibly barley, and, in the larger pit, sherds of a fine sand and chaff-tempered plate were recovered. A large assemblage of Roman brick and tile fragments was also recovered from this pit. There seems to have been a correlation between pottery types and their distribution, where features containing solely chaff-tempered pottery were mostly located on the W. side, while features containing a mixture of chaff, sand and other wares were mostly located on the E. side. A number of factors such as common fabric, shapes and surface modification seem to indicate a largely contemporary group of pottery. However, a trend of sand-tempered wares being replaced by chaff-tempered wares at the end of the 6th and early 7th centuries may be a chronological factor at this site.

BROMLEY

78. At *Bromley Hospital, Cromwell Avenue, Bromley* (TQ 4065 6843) F. Keith-Lucas of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. carried out evaluation and excavation in 2003, on behalf of Barratt Homes. A series of pits dating from the pre-Conquest period was recorded; this was aligned with a layer and altogether may represent the remains of a structure. Remains of a Late-medieval building known as *Sparkes Cottage* were also revealed. This was originally a 15th-century timber-framed farmhouse, shown in paintings and 19th-century photographs. The building comprised a central two-bay open hall with two-storey wings at either end. A series of postholes appear to indicate the S. extent of the original building. Additionally, there were several contemporary pits and postholes. Finds include ceramics and a small early post-Conquest copper-alloy buckle.

CITY OF LONDON

79. At *6 Broad Street Place* (TQ 33000 81650) an excavation was carried out by C. Harward for The Corporation of London Technical Services Department. An iron horseshoe, a bone skate and a sledge runner fashioned from a horse mandible were recovered from Roman contexts on the site. These finds are thought to be medieval in date and are probably intrusive, not unlikely given the marshy nature of the site. All medieval deposits had been truncated by later basements.

80. At *Cannon Place* (TQ 32620 80850) an evaluation by J. Taylor for Hines was carried out on a site which forms part of the Scheduled Ancient Monument known as the 'Roman Governor's Palace'. Five evaluation trial pits were excavated on the site for both archaeological and geotechnical evaluation. Remains from the Roman period were

predominant, but significant early post-Conquest features included a large chalk foundation located towards the centre of site, which may represent the SE. corner of a substantial masonry building.

81. At *120 Cheapside* (TQ 32329 81240) an evaluation by L. Casson for Land Securities involved the excavation of six test pits and the monitoring of three geotechnical boreholes. Two of the test pits revealed a substantial number of large intercutting medieval and post-medieval rubbish pits.

82. At *311–318 High Holborn* (TQ 31002 81590) an evaluation by R. Cowie for Sidell Gibson Partnership revealed two deep features, probably gravel pits, cutting the river terrace sand and gravel. One produced Roman material, (possibly residual), while the other yielded two fragments of peg tile dated to A.D. 1180–1480. However, later objects found by contractors may have also come from this feature; these included a potsherd dated to 1550–1700.

83. At *Mitre Square, Sugar Baker's Court* (TQ 33448 81202) an evaluation was carried out by J. Drummond-Murray for Helical Bar. A test pit revealed a possible medieval yard surface and dumps.

84. At *St Paul's Cathedral* (TQ 3202 8111) an evaluation was carried out by R. Wroe-Brown for The Dean and Chapter prior to re-landscaping in the SW. churchyard. The site is known to have been occupied by the medieval chapter house to Old St Paul's, surrounded by a cloister. Fragments of these buildings were re-exposed in 1879 and their locations were recorded. The evaluation was undertaken in order to assess the condition of the surviving masonry and to record it using modern surveying techniques. Six evaluation trenches were excavated on the site, four of which were designed to uncover two buttresses associated with the octagonal chapter house and parts of the cloister, as well as exploratory trenches in the two other areas. No natural deposits were uncovered as the object was to expose the medieval material only. Part of the SE. cloister walk was uncovered, including the floor and the inner and outer walls with decorative features. The alignment of the S. side was established by exposing the inner wall foundation in the SW. corner. The SE. and SW. chapter house buttresses were also found. The results of the field evaluation have helped to refine the location and state of preservation of the surviving masonry, some of which is severely degraded, and to aid the planning process for the proposed landscaping.

85. At *1 Seething Lane* (TQ 33365 80810) a watching brief by L. Casson for Land Securities plc recorded the substantial remains of a rectangular medieval cesspit or cellar. This feature, constructed from faced chalk blocks, had been truncated along its S. side by Victorian brick rebuilding. The shallow foundations of a medieval wall were observed along the W. limits of the excavation and four rubbish pits were located to the east of the area. Truncated natural sand was seen throughout the site. Work continues.

86. At the *Tower of London* (TQ 3369 8046) A. Holmes of Oxford Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief and subsequent excavation at the E. end of the S. Moat Wall for the Historic Royal Palaces Agency (HRPA). The investigations were undertaken as an integral part of repair work to a section of the N. wharf revetment wall, which had collapsed in February 2003 as a result of pressure exerted by tree roots. The excavation revealed part of the primary wharf wall, whose construction is dated by documentary sources to the late 14th century. The wall formed part of the N. section of the river wharf at this time and was constructed of flint and chalk. Later, a ragstone wall was added to the outer face of the primary structure, and another wall of Reigate stone was constructed on

top of it. These structural additions may date from the late 15th century. Associated surfaces and a possible hearth were recorded that could suggest evidence for 15th-/16th-century ordnance manufacture, known to have taken place on the wharf.

The earliest structure found during the excavations was a large flint-and-stone wall [3091]. The final phase of the wharf's construction occurred in 1389 when a contract was made with three masons to build a 'wharf with two sides' in stone extending from the E. end of the Tower by St Katharine's to the watergate at the W. end. To connect the two earlier foreshore structures would have necessitated shuttering off the intermediate stretch of river and constructing a sizeable wall. This would have held the river at bay and retained the water in the newly created moat. It is likely that wall [3091] formed part of this structure, as did walls [3000] and [3001] at a later date. No dating evidence was recovered from wall [3091] but a deposit overlying the structure, likely to be the remains of construction trample, contained pottery dating from the late 15th century. Furthermore, deposit [3092], possibly representing the infilling of the wharf, following construction of the flint-and-chalk wall, also produced late 15th-century pottery. Therefore, mortar surface [3053], overlying the trample deposit, probably represents one of the earliest surfaces of the wharf and most likely would have abutted the Reigate wall.

The external ragstone and internal Reigate walls appear to be contemporary, although the ragstone wall was subsequently rebuilt during the Victorian period and displayed evidence for numerous repairs and rebuilding work. The external ragstone wall abutted substructure [3091] while the internal Reigate wall was constructed on top of it. The Reigate wall was well dressed and faced into the wharf. The wall was constructed from an assortment of material, worked in various ways, which indicated that they were remnants from other builds. The wall had no traces of render and showed no signs of being weathered, which may indicate that it became the internal wall of a covered alley or the ground floor of a building shortly after its construction.

The close proximity of hearth [3086] to the internal Reigate wall had not however, scorched the wall, perhaps indicating that the material was more likely to have been a dumped burnt deposit within a convenient depression rather than a working hearth. This burnt layer over the mortar surface was suggestive of an industrial process on the wharf. The primary purpose of the wharf was for unloading goods but records from 1452, during the reign of Henry VI, detail a successful petition by Thomas Vaughan Master of the Ordnance for the use of the wharf from Traitor's Bridge (c. 150 m W.) to St Katharine's. The record states that 'All the grounde and soille called ye Tour Wharfe . . . [together with] all maner of howsing and other appurtences sette upon the same'. Records from 1453 show that Christopher Barton and Sigmond Shyrwode were licensed to make ordnance on Tower Wharf becoming the first gun founders. It is feasible the burnt deposits may be related to the continuation of ordnance manufacture.

The excavation, although small, has given us a valuable insight into the construction of the wharf. The original flint-and-stone wall was an unexpected discovery and tells us that although the Reigate and Kentish ragstone walls were a later addition, they were probably constructed shortly afterwards. The evidence supports historical information as to the function of the E. side of the wharf. It was an area where ordnance was made, goods were loaded and unloaded and materials needed for work on the Tower were worked and stored.

87. At the *Watling Street Sewer Shaft* (TQ 32321 81076) an excavation within a small access shaft by A. Mackinder for the Corporation of London revealed artefacts that suggested a Late Saxon presence in the area. Several gravel deposits were recorded that probably represent later medieval street surfaces. These were cut by the construction of a chalk wall, which may have been part of the church of All Hallows Bread Street, originally built in the 13th century.

CROYDON

88. At the *Old Selsdon Library site, Addington Road and Old Farleigh Road, Selsdon, South Croydon* (TQ 3500 6215) G. Tann of Lindsey Archaeological Services carried out excavation in 2003 for Turley Associates/Sainsbury's Supermarkets Ltd. Medieval ploughing had produced ridge-and-furrow across the site, cut deeply into the natural sandy clay. The ploughsoil incorporated Anglo-Saxon and later medieval pottery fragments.

GREENWICH

89. At *St Nicholas's Church, Deptford Green, Deptford* (TQ 3738 7774), in 2003, K. Hulka and K. Sabel of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. carried out building recording of the Late-medieval church tower on behalf of Austin Winkley Associates.

HILLINGDON

90. At the *Cromwell Road Flood Alleviation Scheme, Hayes* (TQ 08921 81159–08822 81316, TQ 08719 81231–08836 81481, TQ 08961 81510–09086 81414) a watching brief by I. Howell for Thames Water Utilities Ltd. recovered a small assemblage of medieval pottery at the Wood End Green allotments site. No archaeologically significant deposits or features were observed.

HOUNSLOW

91. At the *Hotel Development, Syon Park, Brentford* (TQ 1712 7696) an evaluation was carried out by R. Cowie for Edwardian (Syon Park) in the NW. corner of the grounds, between London Road and Syon House car park. The only indication of medieval activity was two sherds of Kingston-type ware from post-medieval ploughsoil.

92. At *Syon House, Syon Park, Brentford* (TQ 1735 7666) a training excavation was undertaken by H. Sheldon, R. Cowie, R. Densem, S. McCracken and M. Miles on behalf of Birkbeck College, University of London. Remains of the church of Syon Abbey (Bridgettine 1431–1539) were revealed c. 25 m east of Syon House, supplementing the results of a *Time Team* investigation in 2003. They included the robbed foundations of the N. and S. walls of the church, each with a massive rectangular external buttress. The walls were 2.5 m wide and the internal and external widths of the church were respectively 31.7 m (104 ft.) and 37 m (121 ft.). Structural features within the church included remnants of large square bases for piers that apparently formed part of two E.–W. arcades dividing the church into three aisles. The remains of three circular pier bases lay between the square pier bases — two were in line with the N. and S. arcades, but interestingly one was in the middle aisle on the same central E.–W. axis as a pier base found nearby *Time Team*. This cluster of piers may have been used to support a gallery and/or delineate an ambulatory, possibly around a shrine.

Double rows of brick burial vaults lay next to the church walls in the N. and S. aisles. Each rectangular vault was 1.92 m long and 0.8 m wide and filled with sand. Single articulated skeletons were found in two vaults on in the S. aisle. One was of a man, but too little of the other survived to allow its sex to be determined. A rectangular structure made of Reigate stone, probably a base for a funerary monument, lay in the N. aisle. None of the superstructure or floor of the church survived in the main excavation area. However, a test pit in the courtyard of Syon House revealed a small patch of glazed-tile floor abutting a brick wall that must have formed a structure in the W. half of the church.

Following the Dissolution the foundations of the church were extensively robbed and back-filled with rubble, although there is evidence that parts of the W. half of the church were retained when Syon House was built. Landscaping for the gardens of Syon House caused further damage to the remains of the abbey.

KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA

93. At the *River Thames Foreshore, Cheyne Walk Moorings* (TQ 26800 77415) a foreshore survey by N. Cohen for Chelsea Yacht and Boat Company has helped to refine the initial assessment of the archaeological potential of the site. Features revealed during the original survey of the site by the Thames Archaeological Survey (TAS) were observed, and a second area of the site was mapped. New features included the remains of a second Middle Anglo-Saxon fish trap.

SOUTHWARK

94. At *163–167 Bermondsey Street* (TQ 33291 79565) an evaluation by J. Taylor was carried out for Buxton Homes. Two trenches were evaluated adjacent to the street frontage, and smaller localised investigations were carried out towards the rear of the property. Several phases of *in-situ* masonry buildings were identified, provisionally dated to the medieval period through to the 19th century. Of greatest significance were three substantial E.–W. ragstone walls, which may be surviving elements of Bermondsey Abbey precinct. The S. face of the southernmost wall was fully exposed in localised areas, revealing a truncated depth of masonry, c. 1.5 m, overlying timber pile foundations. At the surface, the three walls were visible across the breadth of the site and they will be further investigated when work recommences. Other significant structural features included medieval chalk foundations for an internal room with a pitch-tiled hearth. All medieval/early post-medieval masonry has been preserved *in situ* and protected within a breathable ‘terram’ skin.

95. At the *Former London City Mission, Paradise Street* (TQ 34849 79653) K. Sayer of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. carried out an excavation for John Samuels Archaeological Consultants on behalf of Grangewalk Developments Ltd. The only medieval feature recorded was in the N. half of the site where the ploughsoil was cut by a large E.–W. aligned late 15th-century ditch, the S. side of which was truncated by a mid-17th-century N.–S. aligned smaller ditch.

96. At *137 Great Suffolk Street* (TQ 3223 7967) an evaluation and watching brief by C. Cowan and K. Appleton for Alan Camp Architects revealed a medieval pit containing pottery dated to 1270–1500. Later contexts also contained several sherds of medieval pottery, which probably derived from ploughed out medieval features.

97. At *82–96 Old Kent Road* (TQ 33130 78780) an excavation by P. Thrale for Mount Anvil Construction Ltd. revealed evidence of agricultural soil containing dating material from the medieval period.

98. At *1–27 Peckham High Street, Peckham* (TQ 33957 76775) an evaluation by S. Holden of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. for Southwark Council found a layer of ploughsoil indicating agricultural or horticultural land use from the 14th- to the 19th-centuries.

99. At *Stoney Street and Clink Street* (TQ 32539 80403–32589 80315) a watching brief by B. Watson for EDF Energy was carried out to monitor the excavation of new service trenches. Work along Stoney Street revealed two portions of the masonry foundations of the 13th-century kitchen attached to the Great Hall of the Bishop of Winchester’s Palace (left *in situ*) and another foundation, interpreted as a later addition to the S. side of the medieval kitchen range. Away from the area of the kitchens was evidence of soil horizons, probably part of the palace kitchen garden, post-medieval levelling dumps and rubbish

pits. Along Winchester Walk there was extensive evidence of levelling dumps of post-medieval and medieval date.

TOWER HAMLETS

100. At *60 Old Montague Street* (TQ 3413 8161) an evaluation by P. Thrale for the Salvation Army recorded two quarry pits, one of which dated from the medieval period. A series of dumped levelling layers dating from 1580–1630 were recorded overlying these features.

101. At *12–16 and 18–26 Umberston Street* (TQ 3447 8125) an evaluation by A. Daykin for Aitch Group revealed gravel extraction quarry pits cut into natural sand and gravel, dating from between 1080–1500.

WALTHAM FOREST

102. At *675–683 High Road, Leytonstone* (TQ 39387 86946) an evaluation by D. Sankey on behalf of Galliford Try exposed the base of a medieval brickearth quarry (for daub?) beneath modern made ground. Pottery sherds dated this feature to 1080–1200.

WESTMINSTER

103. At *15–16 Bedford Street* (TQ 3025 8075) a watching brief by J. Leary of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd., for Lothbury Property Trust Company Ltd., monitored the excavation of 14 geotechnical test pits and two boreholes. Although terracing for the basements of the existing buildings has led to the truncation of archaeological layers, seven Middle Anglo-Saxon rubbish pits were recorded in six test pits to the west of the site.

104. At the *Covent Garden Market Basement Refuse Scheme* (TQ 30380 80930) a watching brief by P. Thrale for The Covent Garden Market Ltd. Partnership recorded two refuse pits in the south of the site, during the excavation of underpinning holes for the redevelopment. One pit contained a single sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery dating from 600–750. Both pits contained animal bone that compare closely to other Anglo-Saxon assemblages. A number of these bone fragments show evidence of butchery including a single chip of deer antler showing clear toolmarks suggesting local antler working.

105. At the *Covent Garden Piazza Cable Trench* (TQ 3002 8085–3046 8113) a watching brief was undertaken by R. Bull for EDF Ltd. The work monitored the excavation of a cable trench, running from Cranbourne Street to Bow Street and Drury Lane and traversing Covent Garden Piazza. The investigations revealed Anglo-Saxon deposits and features along the N. side of the Piazza, adjacent to James Street and the N. arcade of the Piazza on the NE. corner. The deposits consisted of floor and occupation sequences truncated by later pits. *In-situ* scorching was noted on several of the floor deposits.

GREATER MANCHESTER

106. WYTHENSHAW, BAGULEY HALL (SJ 8162 8874). A Conservation Plan for Baguley Hall has recently been completed by the Historic Buildings Section of Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd., on behalf of English Heritage. Detailed research and analysis of the surviving fabric, in addition to reconsideration of the excavated evidence, has allowed for a reassessment of the development of the building. Most significantly, the current hall is interpreted as having been constructed under dual ownership in c. 1398/9, designed for dual occupancy, in which it remained until the 17th century. Extensive modifications to the hall were assigned to c. 1470, which saw the construction of a new service wing. In the

late 16th century, the N. wing was extended and a porch was added, and in the early 18th century, the S. wing was constructed, and the N. wing faced in brick.

HAMPSHIRE

107. BASINGSTOKE, THE SOUTH TERRACE: THE VYNE, SHERBORNE ST JOHN (SU 6363 5680). Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the National Trust to undertake an archaeological excavation at this Grade I Listed Building, built by William Sandys between 1500–20 and sold in 1653 to Chaloner Chute who reduced and modified it. A trench 1.6 x 8 m was machine-excavated at right-angles to the porch, in the centre of the S. elevation. The stratigraphic sequence was further investigated with a series of hand and machine-dug bore holes. A large water channel or moat of substantial width and depth (>3.5 m) appears to run parallel and under the S. elevation of the house, and lines up with the possible moat identified during a watching brief in 1997. It appears to run under the existing E. and W. wings, indicating that the medieval complex was smaller than the extant Tudor and later house. The moat was filled with fine water-lain alluvial deposits. Fragments of ceramic building material at some 3.7 m below ground surface suggest that deposition occurred in the post-medieval period. These deposits underlie a 16th-century cobbled courtyard surface observed during archaeological watching brief work in 1997.

108. OVERTON, LONDON ROAD (SU 1591 4979). A. Taylor of Thames Valley Archaeological Services carried out an evaluation of 6 ha of land which revealed a range of features from many periods, including at least one Anglo-Saxon ditch and one later medieval pit. A small collection of pottery of these periods was also retrieved.

109. RINGWOOD, NEA FARM, SOMERLEY (SU 1304 0855). R. Oram of Thames Valley Archaeological Services conducted an excavation covering some 6,400 sq m. Among features and finds of several periods, the main focus of the site was a system of gullies defining paddocks or enclosures, and a pair of converging trackways, all dating from the 11th or 12th centuries. Within one enclosure were several pits containing pottery of this date, and a number of grubbed-out tree holes which seem to indicate scrub clearance associated with the enclosure. The pattern of the gullies is suggestive of stock-management systems. Just over 120 sherds of pottery provide the dating evidence, although unfortunately most of these come from a natural hollow rather than from the archaeological features.

SOUTHAMPTON

110. At *Telephone House, 70–75 High Street* (SU 421 110) S. Weaver of Oxford Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation on behalf of CgMs Consulting. The desk-based assessment produced by CgMs had established that any archaeological work on the site would be likely to encounter the probable remains of a medieval Franciscan Friary and its associated cemetery. The evaluation comprised the excavation of five trenches located in accessible areas around the presently existing structure of Telephone House. The evaluation revealed the presence of surviving medieval occupation deposits on the site represented by a series of intercutting pits, possible structural remains and a group of up to at least six burials, all of which appear contemporary in date with, and relate to, occupation of the site by the Franciscan Friary founded in 1233–4. The continuation of occupation into the 15th–16th centuries on the site was suggested by the presence of further pits and possible contemporary structural deposits, although a surviving limestone rectangular structure and well may date to the later 16th or even late 17th centuries.

111. At the *University of Southampton, South Stoneham Campus* (SU 4395 1545) Wessex Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation for the University of Southampton.

Significant archaeological features and deposits were encountered in four trenches, representing a date range from the Anglo-Norman (c. 1100–1250) to post-medieval periods (1500–1799). Additionally, modern landscaping was observed relating to a number of phases of garden design associated with South Stoneham House.

The area to the west of the site (*The Lodge*), although affected by modern landscaping, shows the greatest archaeological potential. A wall of roughly dressed limestone blocks initially dated to post-medieval period was revealed; this may be associated with either formal garden design or to the nearby church. This wall predates a NW.–SE. aligned undated ditch. A further parallel, undated ditch was identified to the west. A substantial boundary ditch was excavated, also on a NW.–SE. alignment. This feature produced a significant quantity of Anglo-Norman pottery, suggesting the possibility of settlement near the church. It may be a continuation of a large linear identified at the Montefiore New Halls of Residence excavations. Clearly, this ditch would have formed a significant boundary and may be associated with a precursor of Wessex Lane.

WINCHESTER

112. At *Old Market House, High Street* (SU 4824 2937) a watching brief by J. Taylor of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd., for Taylor Clark Properties Ltd., monitored the excavation of service trenches and a manhole. Evidence of the medieval market place was recorded in the form of a chalk raft sealed by a metalised surface. Contemporary postholes and a possible drain cut the raft on the S. side of the site. To the east and south of the site were two linear features that could either represent beam slots associated with the market place, or the N. and S. edges of a possible ditch; this may have disturbed Roman levels since its fill contained 4th-century pottery and building material. The medieval features were sealed by a layer of mid-17th-century soil and may suggest a phase of disuse during the post-medieval period.

113. At *Staple Gardens* (SU 479 297) a large-scale excavation at the former SCATS site, carried out by Oxford Archaeology and Wessex Archaeology and managed by Gifford Archaeology, for Keyhaven Lands and Laing Homes (South-West Thames), is drawing to a close. The excavation forms part of a mitigation strategy involving preservation *in situ* and preservation by record for a mixed-use redevelopment of the site.

A large area adjacent to Staple Gardens, which dates back to King Alfred's re-planning of the town in the late 9th century was investigated, revealing a well-preserved deep sequence of Late Saxon and post-Conquest timber buildings fronting onto the street. The excavation has also investigated the backland of these properties, as well as an area of backland relating to tenements fronting on to Tower Street to the west. It is hoped that analysis of artefacts and ecofacts from these tenements, particularly from rubbish and cesspits can tell us something of the activities undertaken by the inhabitants. Evidence from nearby sites suggests a mix of domestic use and small-scale industrial processing being undertaken within Anglo-Saxon and later medieval tenements in this part of the city. It may also be possible to associate the results with the rich documentary resource which exists for the city.

Previous excavations on the site in 1960 found the remains of a 12th-century masonry first-floor hall house and a building interpreted as a chapel, located midway between Staple Gardens and Tower Street. The foundations of the chapel building survived the construction of the 1960s SCATS building and were again revealed during the excavation. A number of chalk walls found during the recent excavation may be associated with the chapel and hall complex, which documentary evidence suggests belonged to the Archdeacon of Winchester. A deep rectangular below-ground stone structure located to the rear of a Saxon and later medieval timber building fronting onto Staple Gardens may also form part of this complex. Although initially thought to be a cellar, the depth of the

structure (4 m) and a shaft at its base (another 7 m deep), suggests that it was a very high-status well.

As part of the project a publicity and public-access programme was implemented, with visitors able to view the excavations through windows in the site hoarding. Information panels were also installed and there has been extensive media coverage. A hugely successful open day was also held on a (luckily) sunny day in early January when, in only 3½ hours, the site had some 450–500 visitors!

Report by T. Matthews, Sites and Monuments Officer, Winchester City Council.

HEREFORD AND WORCESTER. Work by Archaeological Investigations Ltd. unless stated otherwise.

114. BROMYARD, PUMP STREET AND LITTLE HEREFORD STREET (SO 65420 54590). An evaluation excavation by K. Crooks revealed a large Late-medieval post pit in the middle of the site. Two substantial rubbish pits were also present, one of which contained a sherd of Brill/Boarstall Ware.

114a. COLWALL, PARK FARM (SO 73820 42400). An archaeological project was undertaken in response to proposals to renovate the historic house at Park Farm. The site was apparently preferred as a hunting lodge by the bishops of Hereford and is one of the bishops' palaces listed for Herefordshire. It would appear from the preliminary analysis of the building that the earlier N. portion has survived later (most probably 18th-century) alterations much better than the S. part (Fig. 3). The N. part of the building is probably early 16th-century in date; this was later altered in the early to mid-17th century when two piles were added to the south. The two piles were probably constructed to replace an existing building, possibly the medieval hall, as the 16th-century N. part of the building was clearly residential in function (Fig. 4). There is evidence in the framing that the S. wall of the N. pile was originally an internal one. Some original, medieval, features may survive between the earlier and the later piles. Specifically, a chimney base and the possibility of early framing encased in later (18th-century?) stonework.

HEREFORD

115. At 39–42 *Bewell Street* (SO 508 500) evaluation trenches were excavated by S. Porter. A number of features dating from the 16th century or earlier were revealed, many of them containing tap slag and smithy waste indicating that the site was used for small-scale iron working. Several yard surfaces were identified, suggesting multiple phases of activity. The earliest pottery found on the site dated from the 11th–12th century.

116. At 43 *Bewell Street* (SO 5091 4040) a small trench was dug by K. Crooks immediately prior to construction work. A number of features of medieval date, some containing 12th-/13th-century pottery, cut natural gravel in the base of the trench. They were sealed by a series of levelling deposits dating from the 13th–16th centuries.

117. KINGTON, TITLEY (SO 33 60). An archaeological programme of survey and recording was carried out by Monmouth Archaeology for AMEC Group Ltd. during the installation of a mains sewer through the village. Two previously unknown medieval sites were discovered during the watching brief — one in the AMEC compound (SO 3337 6012) and the other in the field behind Titley House (SO 3316 5998). The archaeological record of both sites had been truncated by ploughing. The site of a medieval house was exposed during topsoil stripping in the compound and work was suspended while the remains were totally excavated and preserved by record. The pottery recovered is mostly dated to the late 13th/early 14th centuries, but two worn residual sherds of Worcester cooking pottery indicate that there was an earlier occupation of this or a nearby site.

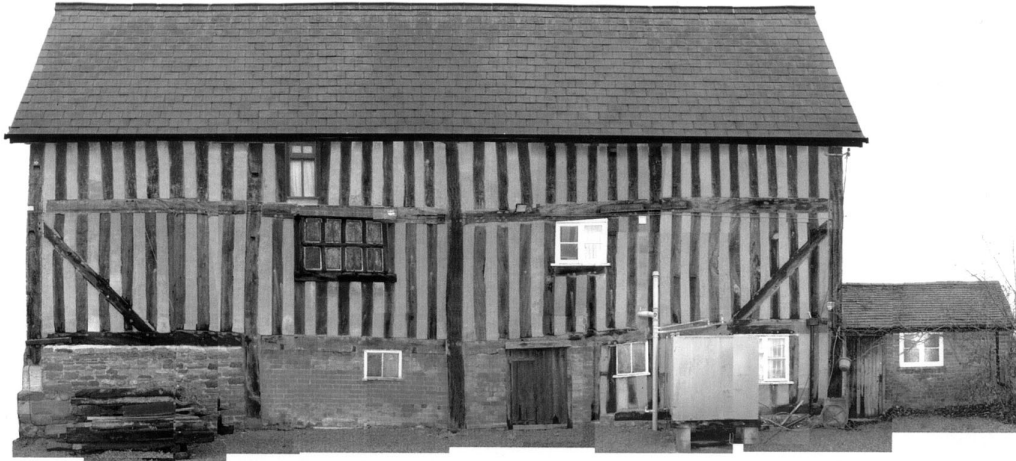


FIG. 3

No. 114a. North wall of 16th-century part of Park Farm, Colwall.



FIG. 4

No. 114a. Park Farm, Colwall: the farm in 1830.

The second discovery was a medieval site in the field behind Titley House where the remains of a building based on sleeper beams was found lying in the route planned for the pipeline. A larger area of the site was stripped and the pipeline diverted in order to preserve the site. After recording and with the agreement of the site owner, Mr Forbes, the remains were covered in Teram and reburied. The assemblage of pottery recovered is mostly of late 13th-/early 14th-century date but the inclusion of Hereford Fabrics A4 and C1 suggest a long period of (?non-domestic) 'occupation'. The situation, form, dating, orientation and measurements suggest that the structure may be the remains of the chapel of St Tirella which is recorded in a Terrier of Titley Priory of c. A.D. 1403.

118. ROSS-ON-WYE, WALFORD COURT (SO 5865 2063). An archaeological programme of survey and recording was carried out by Monmouth Archaeology during the groundworks for a new access and large area of hard standing at Walford Court. Abraded sherds of medieval cooking pottery were recovered from the post-medieval material of a midden; these are probably of a 13th- or 14th-century date.

HERTFORDSHIRE

119. BALDOCK, PEPPER COURT, 26 HIGH STREET (TL 2451 3370). A watching brief by M. E. Crothers of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd., for CgMs Consulting Ltd. on behalf of Galliard Homes, recorded medieval wells, postholes and pits cutting into the natural chalk. These findings are consistent with the domestic use of the rear of plots fronting the High Street. One of the wells was in the NW. part of the site and sherds of 14th-century Hertfordshire glazed ware were recovered from its fill. The second well was towards the centre of the site and was dated to between 1170 and 1350. Its fill contained a large quantity of horse bone and sherds of South Hertfordshire Greyware. A pit, from the fill of which fragments of medieval peg tiles were recovered, cut the well. In the north of the site the fill of a posthole also contained fragments of medieval peg tiles.

120. HITCHIN, OLD CHARLTON ROAD (TL 18258 28862). S. Kenney of the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit investigated a single feature of uncertain function, containing medieval Hertfordshire Greyware. Several undated pits and ditches were also recorded. The ground appears to have been substantially raised during the post-medieval period.

121. HITCHIN, LAND OFF PAYNES PARK (TL 1830 2910). P. Boyer of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. carried out an evaluation for CgMs Consulting on behalf of McCarthy and Stone (Developments) Ltd. Evidence of almost continuous use of the site from the prehistoric to modern times was recorded. The Late Saxon period was represented by a ditch which measured up to 4.5 m wide and 2.5 m deep and extended across the site on a NNE.–SSW. alignment, and had a V-shaped profile. The fill produced sherds of St Neots-type ware representing three separate vessels, including a bowl form with an inturned rim. Finds also included metal objects. The fact that there were no other contemporary features on site seems to suggest that the area was sparsely populated during the Late Saxon period, and that the ditch may have been an important defensive feature during this time. However, it may have been originally excavated much earlier, in the Middle Anglo-Saxon, Roman, or possibly even late prehistoric periods.

The post-Conquest period saw an increase in activity on the site and evidence of occupation, both domestic and industrial, was recorded. A possible industrial feature partly truncated the defensive ditch on its W. side. The feature comprised a N.–S. ditch, sloping down to a circular pit, containing two rammed chalk platforms, and it appeared to be of a 12th- to 14th-century date. Its exact function remains unclear and a possible association with the brewing industry has been suggested. A short distance to the west, and

contemporary with the industrial feature, was a N.–S. aligned ditch that appeared to be a medieval field or property boundary. Very few features were located west of this ditch, suggesting it may have been the boundary between 'urban' Hitchin, to the east, and agricultural land to the west. Located towards the SE. corner of the excavated area was a rectangular, timber structure measuring c. 6 m E.–W. by c. 4 m N.–S. and with a possible entrance to the south. It was probably associated with a medieval property fronting onto the market place to the east. Overall, activity in the medieval period appears to have taken place within burgage plots, peripheral to properties along the market place. The evidence also suggests that some of this activity was industrial and may explain why it was carried out some distance from dwelling areas.

122. SAWBRIDGEWORTH, LAND TO THE REAR OF 19–23 BELL STREET (TL 4825 1488). Three evaluation trenches were excavated by A. Robertson of the Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit, prior to residential development. The sole medieval feature encountered was a posthole containing pottery dating from the 13th–14th centuries.

HUMBERSIDE

123. BARROW UPON HUMBER, CHERRY LANE (TA 0715 2177). A watching brief, by F. Walker of Archaeological Project Services, was carried out for Mr Goodburn in an area of medieval and earlier remains. A linear drainage feature or pond of 12th-century date was revealed, together with two pits; both were undated but one is likely to be medieval, the other post-medieval.

124. BEVERLEY, BEVERLEY MINSTER (TA 0370 3920). An archaeological excavation, directed by M. Johnson, was undertaken by York Archaeological Trust on behalf of the Minster Old Fund. Two 2 x 2-m trenches were excavated against the nave walls, one on the S. side (Trench 1), and one on the north (Trench 2). This investigation represents the first significant programme of archaeological excavation within the present boundaries of the Minster churchyard. Excavation exposed the full depth of the foundations, which extended to a depth of 2.85 m below existing ground level and into natural deposits, the surface of which lay at a depth of 2.2 m.

The earliest activity, in Trench 2, consisted of a few postholes and shallow, pit-like features cut into natural deposits. These were succeeded by a three early graves, the alignment of which was slightly different from that of all succeeding burials, suggesting that they were aligned on a church pre-dating the present Minster. Another burial with similar alignment was found in Trench 1. All the earliest burials lay in anoxic soil conditions and one was found in an oak coffin held together with dowels dated by dendrochronology to c. A.D. 992. Another burial was covered solely with a timber board, with no signs of the sides or base of a coffin; this was also accompanied by a willow wand and a glass bead. Twelve burials on the same alignment as the present nave, but pre-dating any structural features identified in the excavation, probably relate to the Norman Minster. One burial had been laid directly over a thick plank, but there were no signs of coffin sides or lid.

Evidence for a buttressed nave that pre-dates the current nave was revealed in both trenches and is thought to date from the later 12th–13th centuries, making it contemporary with the standing E. end of the Minster. A number of re-used Romanesque architectural fragments were recorded in the foundations of this early nave which presumably derive from the Norman church. Re-using the earlier nave and buttresses as foundation material, the existing 14th-century nave was constructed at a ground level that corresponds closely to that of today. In the region of 30 medieval and post-medieval burials, all on the existing nave alignment, were found. A few of the medieval burials lay in stone-lined cists.

125. GRIMSBY, BARGATE (TA 2651 0860). An archaeological evaluation supervised by R. Hall of Archaeological Project Services was undertaken on behalf of LCS Property Ltd. as the site was on the main medieval route into the town, which was surrounded by a defensive ditch. A large channel was revealed which yielded 12th-century pottery. The channel, which was backfilled in or around the 12th century, may be part of the dyke system that surrounded medieval Grimsby.

126. SPALDINGTON, WELHAM BRIDGE (SE 792 342). A watching brief and excavation in advance of bridge construction was undertaken by G. Dean of York Archaeological Trust on behalf of Mowlem plc. On the N. side of the river Foulness, in a thick deposit of peat, a substantial part of a boat made from an oak log was recovered (Fig. 5). It had been constructed with internal ribs held in place by trenails, which suggested a medieval rather than earlier date; radiocarbon dating has indicated it may be assigned to the 6th–7th centuries. The boat lay alongside a trackway leading to the river which was made of wattles secured to the peat by stakes driven through it (Fig. 6). The trackway had a surviving length of c. 3 m and was 1.5 m wide. In the same area as the trackway and log boat, a 6-m long timber of boxed, oak heartwood and a number of wooden stakes made of ash, willow and oak were found. They may have formed part of a timber jetty or bridge over the river. A sample of the wooden stakes was radiocarbon-dated to the 13th century.

On the S. side of the river three sides of a hitherto unknown moated site were exposed, within which were the plough-damaged remains of a sequence of timber buildings. The moat was 4–5 m wide and 0.6–1 m deep, and it enclosed a roughly sub-rectangular area. The earliest pottery from the backfill of the moat was of a 12th-/13th-century date, but the latest fragments dated from the 17th century, indicating disuse at this time. The buildings were predominantly of earthfast, timber-post construction, although there was some evidence for beam slots. Limestone fragments were used as packing material for the posts. Large quantities of tile were collected from the moat together with other features suggesting the buildings had tiled roofs.

ISLE OF WIGHT

127. NEWPORT, SOUTH STREET (SZ 5015 8908). Foundations Archaeology undertook a programme of archaeological evaluation comprising the excavation and recording of two trenches measuring 16.5 x 1.6 m and 20.5 x 1.6 m respectively, across a proposed development area. Excavation of these trenches revealed a significant level of medieval/early post-medieval activity. This included two large pits which yielded a substantial assemblage of pottery with a date range of 1350–1450, two stone walls, one of which was associated with a pottery sherd dated to 1250–1400, and a brick wall. A number of small pits were also recorded; these may be medieval but will be fully investigated during further works. The evidence revealed during this evaluation suggests that the study area was in the vicinity of a short-lived pottery production site, dated to around A.D. 1400. Further works could lead to the recovery of important evidence for the development of pottery production in Newport and the Isle of Wight.

KENT. Work by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. unless stated otherwise.

128. GRAVESEND, GRAVESEND AND NORTH KENT HOSPITAL (TQ 6446 7423). An evaluation and excavation by G. Seddon, for CgMs Consulting on behalf of JYL Ltd., revealed seven rectangular Early Anglo-Saxon fire pits. Two of these were subject to archaeomagnetic dating and the dates produced were A.D. 500–530 and A.D. 485–510 respectively. As the burning was gentle, and as cod and pig bones were retrieved from the fills, these features have been interpreted as food-smoking pits. Several small burnt layers lay in close proximity to the pits; these were probably rake-out and indicated re-use of the pits over a period of time.



FIG. 5

No. 126. Early-medieval oak log boat from Welham Bridge, Spaldington.



FIG. 6

No. 126. 13th-century trackway at Welham Bridge, Spaldington.

129. GRAVESEND, STUART ROAD (TQ 6437 7426). An evaluation by F. Keith Lucas and an excavation by G. Seddon were carried-out for CgMs Consulting on behalf of Bellway Homes. As on the adjacent Gravesend and North Kent Hospital site (see above) evidence for Early Anglo-Saxon activity was recorded, this time in the form of a small group of pits and stakeholes. A layer containing sherds of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery, mixed with residual Roman pottery sherds, fragments of ceramic building material and struck flint, sealed the features.

130. HERNE BAY, RED FARM SUBSTATION (615650 166170). A watching brief by K. Appleton of the Museum of London Archaeology Service, for EDF Energy, recorded two large N.-S. aligned ditches and three smaller ditches or gullies. All appear to be boundary ditches and contained pottery dated to 1050–1250. One at least encloses all the archaeological activity. Further medieval features were recorded in the form of pits and postholes. These were also dated to 1050–1250 with the exception of two features with a date of 1350–75 and 1225–1550 respectively. Five rectangular features were observed, including possible sunken-floored buildings.

131. ISLE OF SHEPPEY, NORWOOD LANDFILL PHASE 5, SHRUBSOLES HILL, BRAMBLEDOWN (TQ 9720 7185). A. Taylor of Thames Valley Archaeological Services carried out an evaluation of 5 ha of land which revealed stray finds of Anglo-Saxon pottery.

132. IWADE, VILLAGE CENTRE (TQ 900 678). An evaluation by J. Taylor, for CgMs Consulting on behalf of Ward Homes, revealed a layer of medieval ploughsoil truncated by a NE.–SW. orientated ditch running through the site. The lower ditch fill contained sherds of later medieval pottery while the upper fill produced sherds of post-medieval pottery, suggesting that the ditch was left open and was maintained throughout these periods.

133. MAIDSTONE, WESTBOROUGH SCHOOL, HAMBLEDOWN COURT, TONBRIDGE ROAD (TQ 7390 5515). An evaluation and excavation by S. Holden, for CgMs Consulting on behalf of Crest Nicholson, recorded a layer of post-Conquest ploughsoil sealing prehistoric and early Romano-British features.

134. OTFORD, STATION APPROACH (TQ 5315 5935). S. Holden and F. Sadarangani undertook an evaluation and excavation for CgMs Consulting on behalf of Laing Homes. The site is adjacent to a Scheduled Ancient Monument that includes the curvilinear Late-medieval 'pond' to the west of the site that was part of the Otford Palace, the continuation of which was identified during the excavation. Two E.–W. orientated ditches, were interpreted as medieval boundaries; one of these was curvilinear and dated from the late 11th–early 12th centuries. A number of stakeholes and a pit were recorded to the south of this ditch and, although their fills did not yield any dating evidence, they were stratigraphically attributed to the medieval period.

135. ST MARGARET'S AT CLIFFE, TOWNSEND FARM ROAD (TR 3570 4470). A watching brief was undertaken by S. Holden for the English Villages Housing Association following an evaluation during which evidence of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval activity were uncovered. The watching brief entailed the archaeological monitoring of the excavation of a service trench through a field to the north-west of the development, in order to further clarify the earlier findings. Completely unexpectedly, towards the SE. end of the site, 12 interments of Anglo-Saxon date were uncovered. Of these, eleven were fully excavated with the remaining one being left *in situ*, as it was not going to be further disturbed by the works. The skeletal remains were both male and female and appeared to be predominately

adults, although one child of perhaps 5 or 6 years of age was also exhumed. As a whole, the group was richly furnished with weapons including an iron sword, spearheads and a shield boss; utilitarian objects such as iron knives and keys; and decorative adornments including a composite brooch inlaid and strings of beads made of glass, amethyst and amber. The grave goods recovered and style of burial suggest the burials date from the late 6th and 7th centuries and are likely to be present at the NE. end of a linear cemetery running along the ridge of the hill.

136. SEVENOAKS, NEW RECTORY, PENSHURST (TQ 5265 4380). S. Coles and S. Wallis of Thames Valley Archaeological Services carried out a watching brief during construction and landscaping of a 1.6 ha site. Two pits contained medieval pottery; of 25 sherds, 24 were found to be from a single cooking pot. A number of undated features were also observed.

137. SITTINGBOURNE, KEMSLEY FIELDS, RIDHAM AVENUE, KEMSLEY (TQ 9100 6065). An excavation by A. Mackinder of the Museum of London Archaeology Service was undertaken for Kemsley Fields Ltd. in advance of residential development. Several medieval features were recorded, including a large building with flint walls, probably part of a farm.

LANCASHIRE

138. WARTON, CHURCH OF ST OSWALD (SD 4982 7231). Nigel Neil Archaeological Services conducted a watching brief on behalf of the Parochial Church Council during extensive internal alterations and drainage works to this Listed Grade II 14th-century and later church. Slight remains of medieval structures were recovered. Dateable finds were sparse, but specialist assessment of human remains from over 70 individuals of medieval to early 19th-century date is pending.

LEICESTERSHIRE. Work by Archaeological Project Services.

139. BURTON LAZARS, THE HOLT (SK 767 167). Groundworks for residential development in the historic core of Burton Lazars and adjacent to the medieval leper hospital were monitored by M. Peachey on behalf of Polebrook Estates Ltd. No medieval remains were revealed, although a single piece of redeposited Saxo-Norman pottery was recovered.

140. EATON, ST DENYS'S CHURCH (SK 7975 2910). Drainage work at the 13th-century church was monitored by C. Moulis for Graham P. Cook Architect. The watching brief identified the nave and S. aisle as the earliest elements of the church, with the tower and N. aisle later. These walls were all medieval and there were indications of a porch of the same period, the existing porch apparently being a rebuild. Several graves, mostly undated but one post-medieval, were also identified. Medieval and post-medieval artefacts were recovered and included masonry that perhaps derives from alterations to the church in the 15th century. Some of the medieval pottery dates from the 11th–12th centuries, predating the church and perhaps indicating some activity prior to the religious foundation.

141. EDMONDTHORPE, ST MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS' CHURCH (SK 8581 1755). On behalf of Tim Ratcliffe Associates and the Churches Conservation Trust, A. Clements carried out a watching brief during drainage work. The church is 13th-century, although the Domesday Book of 1086 refers to a priest at Edmondthorpe and Wymondham, perhaps indicating an earlier religious foundation. A graveyard soil, probably in formation since the medieval period, was revealed beneath a made ground of 19th-/20th-century date. This make-up deposit may relate to the construction of two buttresses added to the tower

at about this time. Medieval artefacts, including a stone window mullion and glazed floor tile were recovered. Parts of an 11th-/12th-century Stamford Ware pitcher were recovered and clearly predate the existing church and indicate some activity prior to this, perhaps associated with the priest referred to in Domesday.

142. LONG CLAWSON, ST REMIGIUS'S CHURCH (SK 721 271). On behalf of Graham P. Cook Architect, investigations were carried out prior to and during redevelopment at the Norman and later church of St Remigius. Excavations within the N. porch, which was rebuilt in the 18th century, revealed a sequence of medieval levelling and dumping, a pit and floor surface. Fragments of moulds and copper-alloy slag recovered from the levelling deposit provides evidence for bronze casting, probably bell-making, at the church. Above these medieval layers were a hearth and a mortar floor, both undated but below a dumped deposit of 17th-century date.

143. OAKHAM, NORTHGATE (SK 8579 0897). Development in the historic core of Oakham, on Northgate which is referred to as early as 1501, was subject to a watching brief on behalf of Wynbrook Homes. Pits and ditches containing Stamford Ware pottery dated to the Saxo-Norman period were revealed. The absence of artefacts dating from the 12th–18th centuries suggests the site was unoccupied during this period.

144. TICKENCOTE, ST PETER'S CHURCH (SK 9906 0949). On behalf of Graham Cook Architects and Tickencote PCC, A. Clements carried out a watching brief during the excavation of a service trench at the 12th-century church. Medieval artefacts, including part of a glazed roof tile, were recovered.

LINCOLNSHIRE. Work by Archaeological Project services unless stated otherwise.

BOSTON

145. At *Boston Docks Link Road* (TF 3259 4344–TF 3310 4345) an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by M. Peachey on behalf of Babtie Group on the line of the proposed Boston Docks link road, straddling the River Witham. Evidence for medieval settlement and an Augustinian friary has previously been found in close proximity to the road route and the docks themselves were one of the most important in Britain in the medieval period, associated with the Hanseatic League. Trial trenching revealed extensive ground-raising deposits of post-medieval date across the area, though redeposited medieval artefacts were recovered. Examination of borehole columns indicated that the river was previously wider than at present but had been confined during the medieval period by the installation of a river wall. This wall had led to scouring and deepening of the river channel. The borehole data indicated that the river walls were located between 5 and 35 m back from the current river defences.

146. At *71 High Street* (TF 3360 4360) M. Jordan of Lindsey Archaeological Services conducted an archaeological evaluation, revealing the truncated remains of an early post-Conquest limestone wall cutting through earlier flood deposits. Medieval and later postholes, pits and ditches were also revealed.

147. At *Hussey Tower* (TF 332 436) a full metric survey, using instrument survey and rectified photography, was undertaken on this 15th-century building for Boston Borough Council. A second phase of work involved the assessment of remaining evidence for original roof and floor structures within the building, as part of a feasibility study looking into the possibility of putting a roof on the tower. The assessment revealed that the first floor of the tower was supported on an octopartite ribbed vault, constructed from brick

with limestone corbels. The second floor is suggested to have consisted of bridging beams supporting intermediate joists, and the roof is thought to have comprised a shallow-cambered truss system with wall plates resting on the tie beams; such a system might have formed part of a fully panelled ceiling.

148. At *London Road* (TF 325 432) an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on behalf of Quadrant Chartered Surveyors, in advance of residential development at the former Johnsons Seeds site. The site lies close to the medieval town core and, alongside the river, medieval remains have previously been identified in close proximity at the London Road frontage. A deposit dating from the 11th–12th centuries was located close to the riverside. Medieval features identified show at least agricultural activity taking place on the site, which was probably a water meadow. A series of medieval pits and channels was identified, some of which probably relate to the construction of the riverbank and land drainage. The quantity of pottery recovered and finds of hammerscale suggest some domestic activity and a blacksmith working in the locality.

149. BRACEBOROUGH, CHURCH LANE (TF 0811 1324). An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by F. Walker on behalf of Mr R. Geddes during the construction of a new dwelling in the core of the medieval village, close to the church of St Margaret. Two medieval or post-medieval ditches, possibly contemporary and interconnected, were encountered, and a recent limestone well was identified. A single fragment of 9th- to 12th-century Stamford Ware was retrieved.

150. BRACEBRIDGE, NEWARK ROAD (SK 966 683). Development alongside the Fosse Way Roman road and close to the medieval Brace Bridge was monitored for Wynbrook Homes. Medieval occupation in the form of ditches and gullies, mostly of 13th-/14th-century date, was identified, together with wall footings and robber trenches.

151. BRINKHILL, ORMSBY ROAD (TF 3725 7368). A watching brief was carried out for Mrs P. Best, during development immediately adjacent to one of the medieval moats at Brinkhill. Although no archaeological features were revealed, Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered from the subsoil.

152. CARLBY, HIGH STREET (TF 0512 1394). On behalf of Abbeydale Homes, F. Walker carried out a watching brief during development in the historic village core. Although no archaeological features were identified a moderate quantity of medieval pottery was recovered.

153. CHERRY WILLINGHAM, CHURCH LANE (TF 0320 7136). G. Tann of Lindsey Archaeological Services conducted an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for a new house. Three sherds of medieval pottery were found but no significant archaeological features were identified.

154. CLEETHORPES, SEA VIEW STREET (TA 3097 0843). G. Tann of Lindsey Archaeological Services conducted an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for redevelopment of the site. Two sherds of medieval pottery were found in the subsoil layer.

155. CROWLAND, EAST STREET (TF 239 102). M. McDaid of Lindsey Archaeological Services conducted an archaeological evaluation which revealed medieval deposits 0.8 m below the driveway. Two pits, possibly used for industrial purposes, contained pottery of 15th-/16th-century date. Degraded peat was present at a depth of 1.25 m. A subsequent

archaeological watching brief, during the machine excavation of foundation trenches, while exposing 19th-century and later deposits, found redeposited pottery which ranged in date from the 9th–20th centuries. This included a single sherd of early Stamford Ware. Two areas of re-used dressed sandstone blocks were noted. It is probable that the stone was re-used material taken from the nearby demolished abbey.

156. DEEPING ST JAMES, PRIORY CLOSE (TF 1577 0970). On behalf of Copland Building Contractors, M. Nugent carried out a watching brief during development near to the medieval parish church; this may be the only surviving element of a priory established in 1139. Ponds of medieval and post-medieval date were revealed with artefacts including a glazed medieval ridge tile.

157. FOLKINGHAM, SLEAFORD ROAD (TF 0728 3378). A watching brief was undertaken on behalf of Mr J. Kime during groundworks associated with the construction of a swimming pool. The site lies close to the medieval core of the village. An undated, though probably early, pit was identified and animal bone and unstratified pottery of 11th-/12th-century date was recovered.

158. FULBECK HEATH, HURLINGHAM BUSINESS PARK (SK 9835 5010). On behalf of Molsom and Partners, R. Hall supervised an evaluation in the vicinity of a medieval grange of Sempringham Priory. Cropmarks of sub-rectangular enclosures that may relate to the grange have previously been identified. Geophysical Survey (by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford) revealed rectilinear enclosures and pit-type features and these were examined by trial trenching. Remains of a medieval stone building were exposed and numerous horseshoe nails recovered from its vicinity, suggesting the building may have been a stable, or associated with one. A probable quarry pit of medieval date was also revealed, and other quarries, ditches and gullies were identified but were undated.

159. GRANTHAM, MANTHORPE ROAD (SK 9161 3690). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by T. Bradley-Lovekin, on behalf of Morris Homes (East Midlands) Ltd., in an area of prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon remains. Ditches, gullies, pits and postholes, many of them undated, were revealed. Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon and later medieval pottery was retrieved, concentrated in the same W. part of the site.

160. GRANTHAM, POPLAR FARM (SK 9–3 366). An evaluation, on behalf of Atkins Heritage for Buckminster Estates and The Jenkinson Trust, was undertaken by V. Mellor in an area of prehistoric and later remains. An Early Anglo-Saxon pit-like feature containing a near complete vessel of the period was revealed. A dark blue annular glass bead was also recovered from the ploughsoil immediately above the feature, which is thought possibly to be funerary, though no human remains were encountered in the excavated portion. Remains of medieval ridge-and-furrow were also identified.

161. HELPRINGHAM, ORCHARD CLOSE (TF 1380 4055). An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on behalf of the Robert Doughty Consultancy for Allison Homes, as the site lies on the fringe of the historic village core. The remains of ridge-and-furrow agriculture and a series of medieval and early post-medieval ditches were identified. Pottery dating from the later medieval and post-medieval periods and animal bone was recovered, together with a sherd of 8th-/9th-century Anglo-Saxon pottery.

162. HOUGH-ON-THE-HILL, BRANDON, HALL LANE (SK 9027 4827). An archaeological watching brief was carried out on behalf of Mr M. Arnold on a site in a medieval hamlet

and close to extensive Romano-British remains. Evidence for medieval ridge-and-furrow was revealed but no artefacts were retrieved.

163. HUTTOFT, CHURCH ROAD (TF 511 764). Construction of a road close to known Late Saxon remains and near the historic core of Huttoft was the subject of a watching brief, carried out by F. Walker of Archaeological Project Services for Whitegate Homes. Ditches and pits, undated but possibly medieval were revealed, together with modern ditches and a posthole. A colluvial subsoil deposit contained medieval pottery. Other pottery, of Early Anglo-Saxon and post-Conquest date, was recovered as redeposited artefacts but occurred as large, fresh pieces that are unlikely to have moved far from their original place of deposition.

164. KIRTON-IN-HOLLAND, STATION ROAD (TF 3092 3851). A scheme of archaeological investigation was carried out by R. Hall on behalf of Chestnut Homes, as earlier evaluation of the site had revealed a number of features of Late Saxon date (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 47 (2003), 273). Several posthole alignments, a large curvilinear ditch, other ditches and large rectangular pits, all dating from the late 9th to mid-10th centuries were identified. Late Saxon pottery and a large amount of animal bone, including a worked example, were recovered.

165. KIRTON-IN-HOLLAND, WILLINGTON ROAD (TF 3042 3880). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken P. Cope-Faulkner on behalf of KMB Ltd., as medieval remains are known to exist in the vicinity. An early post-medieval pond, refuse pits and a brick drain were identified. Medieval pottery and other artefacts were retrieved.

166. LUTTON, MARRIOT'S GATE (TF 433 255). A watching brief was carried out during development in the historic core of Lutton. Deposits representing the silt levee of a former rodden were revealed and a layer of fired clay, perhaps evidence of nearby salt making, was observed. Several ditches or channels, undated but possibly medieval, were identified. Medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered.

167. MABLETHORPE, CHURCH LANE (TF 4950 8460). Watching briefs were undertaken during residential development in the medieval settlement core. Medieval ditches and pits were identified and pottery of the period, commencing in the 11th century, was moderately abundant.

168. MALTBY-LE-MARSH, MAIN ROAD, ADJACENT TO THE POST OFFICE (TF 4674 8196). Development in an area of medieval remains was the subject of a watching brief, carried out by S. Thomson. A probable boundary ditch and a refuse pit, both medieval in date, were revealed. These features were sealed by a subsoil that contained medieval pottery, this deposit perhaps originating as an agricultural layer of the period.

169. MARKET DEEPING, WHITLEY WAY (TF 1413 1140). On behalf of South Kesteven District Council, a watching brief was carried out during construction works in an area of prehistoric and Roman remains. Several ditches, a pit and posthole were revealed and although undated were all sealed by a post-medieval agricultural subsoil. Furrows, part of the medieval field system, were identified and a collection of early post-medieval pottery was recovered.

170. NEWTON-ON-TRENT, ST PETER'S CHURCH (SK 8328 7439). A watching brief was undertaken during floor alterations at St Peter's church, on behalf of Bond and Read

Chartered Architects. The church is medieval in origin, with the earliest portions dating from the 12th century. Medieval foundations to the N. arcade were partly exposed, as was a possible contemporary mortar surface.

171. NORTON DISNEY, TONGE'S FARM (SK 8875 5965). D. Young and G. Tann of Lindsey Archaeological Services conducted an archaeological watching brief during a further phase of topsoil and overburden removal at Tonge's Farm. Evidence of ridge-and-furrow cultivation was recorded to the east of Butt Lane, but no other significant archaeological features were found.

172. OLD BOLINGBROKE, BOLINGBROKE CASTLE (TF 349 650). Following an act of vandalism, a programme of building recording was undertaken at Bolingbroke Castle, built around 1220, on behalf of English Heritage. Elevations and the reveals of the E. lancet window of the S. tower were recorded and measured drawings were made of stones recovered from the fallen archway.

173. OLD LEAKE, SCHOOL LANE (TF 4057 5045). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by R. Holt on behalf of Broadgate Homes Ltd., close to the historic core of Old Leake and near to previous discoveries of Saxo-Norman remains. Boundary ditches and ploughmarks of Saxo-Norman date were revealed but were spatially restricted. Nonetheless, they suggest the area had an agricultural function at that time, though a group of refuse pits of the same date suggest contemporary occupation was close by. Later medieval ditches and gullies, again mainly agricultural in nature, were identified, together with a large refuse pit of 15th-century date.

174. PINCHBECK, 76 MILESTONE LANE (TF 2415 2664). B. Martin monitored development in a probable medieval subsidiary hamlet of Pinchbeck. No medieval remains were revealed, though dumped and refuse deposits of post-medieval and recent date were extensive. A single piece of 14th-/15th-century pottery was retrieved.

175. POTTERHANWORTH, CHURCH FARM (TF 0481 66041). M. Jordan of Lindsey Archaeological Services conducted an archaeological evaluation which found Anglo-Saxon pottery at the south-west of the site. Trenches towards the north and east of the site revealed few Anglo-Saxon or later medieval remains.

176. SLEAFORD, ST DENYS' CHURCH (TF 0688 4589). The installation of services and removal of the floor within the S. porch at the medieval church was monitored. Foundations for the W. wall of the S. aisle were recorded and are probably 14th-century in date. Medieval and later artefacts, including glazed ridge tile, painted glass and two Nuremburg jettons, were recovered.

177. SLEAFORD, STEPHEN'S WAY (TF 0735 4537). An archaeological excavation was undertaken on behalf of Persimmon Homes as prehistoric and Roman remains had been identified on the site during evaluation. Amongst the recovered artefacts were a fragment of Anglo-Saxon masonry, a Late-medieval jetton, and medieval and post-medieval ceramics.

178. SPALDING, AYSCOUGHFEH HALL (TF 249 223). An historic buildings assessment was undertaken by the Historic Buildings Section of Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd. on behalf of Anderson and Glenn, for South Holland District Council. The work established that much of the house had been erected in one building campaign during the 1450s, by

Sir Richard Aldwyn. Subsequent alterations were traced, including the creation of a now lost long gallery to the east of the house in the late 16th century. The assessment concluded that Ayscoughfee Hall, although altered, is one of the most complete surviving 15th-century great houses in the country.

179. SPALDING, WYGATE PARK (TF 2370 2375). Evaluation was supervised by J. Snee on behalf of Broadgate Homes Ltd. in an area of Iron-Age and Roman remains. A group of curvilinear ditches features of probable medieval date were revealed and thought to be stack stands or wild fowl pens associated with a traditional hunting method known as pewit drives. Artefacts of medieval and later date were recovered.

180. STAMFORD, ST PAUL'S STREET (TF 0351 0739). Development within the precinct of the Carmelite Friary, founded c. 1268, was monitored by B. Martin for E. Bowman and Sons Ltd. Although no archaeological remains were revealed, Stamford Ware pottery of 10th-/12th-century date was recovered, suggesting occupation in the vicinity prior to the foundation of the friary. Moreover, much of the pottery was in a particular red-orange sub-fabric, suggesting the possibility that it was manufactured in close proximity to the site.

181. STAMFORD, STAR LANE (TF 0315 0726). On behalf of Hereward Homes Ltd., T. Bradley-Lovekin examined development on a site where settlement and industrial activity of Late Saxon to post-medieval date had previously been identified. A medieval dump-deposit containing a limited quantity of iron smelting slag was identified, together with stone wall footings of post-medieval date. Part of a medieval glazed ridge tile was also recovered.

182. TATTERSHALL, TATTERSHALL CASTLE (TF 2110 5755). Investigations were undertaken for the National Trust prior to and during repairs at the 13th-century and later castle. The kitchen range walls were revealed and the investigation indicated these were part of Ralph Cromwell's 15th-century reconstruction of the castle. However, the moat wall was shown to be modern, as were the exposed moat fills. The construction trench for the modern moat wall had truncated a medieval or early post-medieval pit and post-medieval dumped layers. Medieval and post medieval artefacts were retrieved and included a sherd of 16th century Ligurian Berettino Ware from Italy.

183. TOYNTON ALL SAINTS, HILLCREST, MAINROAD (TF 3915 6392). An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by F. Walker on behalf of Mr C. Wright during groundworks associated with a residential development. Two ditches of probable medieval date were identified. Locally produced pottery of 13th-/15th-century date was recovered from subsoil deposits.

184. TOYNTON ALL SAINTS, MAINROAD, PLOT 5 (TF 3945 6330). J. Albone carried out a watching brief on behalf of Mr P. Walsh as medieval and post-medieval pottery kilns have been found in the vicinity. No archaeological features were identified on the site. Locally produced 13th-/15th-century pottery was recovered, probably derived from manuring scatter, suggesting an agricultural function from the medieval period.

185. TOYNTON ST PETER, NEW LANE (TF 4028 6278). M. Jordan of Lindsey Archaeological Services conducted an archaeological evaluation which revealed a possible kiln along with associated postholes and several linear features. Subsequent archaeological excavation revealed a series of agricultural field drains, ditches and several small pits. Several of the deposits excavated indicated the possibility of Late-medieval and post-medieval pottery kilns being located nearby, but these have still to be located.

186. TRUSTHORPE, ST PETER'S CHURCH (TF 514 836). Excavation of a cable trench was monitored by G. Taylor on behalf of East Midlands Electricity Distribution plc as the site lay within the churchyard of the parish church which dates in part from the 14th century. A graveyard soil, undated but probably in formation since the medieval period was revealed. Medieval and post-medieval pottery and other artefacts were retrieved.

187. WELTON-LE-MARSH, BECK COTTAGE (TF 4760 6875). Medieval pottery was recovered but no archaeological features were encountered during a watching brief by F. Walker.

188. WINTHORPE, CHURCH END (TF 5597 6584). Development in the historic core of Winthorpe, and near to Iron-age salterns, was monitored by C. Moulis. A single pit of uncertain function was identified and although this was undated it was sealed by a subsoil of probable medieval date, from which pottery of the period was recovered.

NORFOLK. Work by Norfolk Archaeological Unit (2003–2004) unless stated otherwise.

189. AYLSHAM, ST MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL (TG 185 266). A desk-based assessment and excavation was carried out by K. Penn, S. Morgan and P. Watkins for Barton Willmore Planning Partnership on behalf of Broadland PCT and Anglia Housing Association on the former workhouse and its surroundings. Medieval field boundaries, trackways, and pits were recorded.

190. BARTON BENDISH, LAND OFF CHURCH LANE (TF 7140 0571). Excavation by P. Watkins for S. and J. Clark recorded Late Saxon/post-Conquest features indicating chalk quarrying with evidence for local pottery production.

191. BESTHORPE/ATTLEBOROUGH, BESTHORPE OLD HALL (TM 0615 9476). The building, inside a moated site, straddles the parish boundary at the significantly-named Borough Common. The interior was examined by E. J. Rose of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology during renovation work. The oldest section of the building seems to date from the 15th century and to be of cross-passage plan but to be of two storeys with an original first-floor corridor, thus adding another example to this style first recognised by the late Alan Carter. In the 16th century a grand parlour block was added and the plan of the house turned round so that the older section was relegated to service use. The chimney was rebuilt in the 17th century and the house re-cased in 1729.

192. BRETtenham, LAND AT ST JOHN'S CHURCH, RUSHFORD (TL 9243 8130). Excavation by G. Davies east of the church, on behalf of Mr R. Baker, recorded a Late Saxon ditch, postholes and a pit, yielding residual Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery. Unstratified post-Conquest pottery was also recovered.

193. BUCKENHAM, ST. NICHOLAS' S CHURCH (TG 3555 0586). This redundant church is well-known through having a round tower, re-cased and heightened to an octagonal form in the 13th century, and with a Norman W. door. Previous investigators have argued as to whether the doorway is genuine, in its original position, or moved from the S. nave wall where there is a brick round-arched doorway. This wall also has tall rounded windows in brick surrounds with Gothic Revival tracery, and brick detailing, and is dismissed in most sources as a 19th-century build.

An investigation of the building by E. J. Rose for Norfolk Landscape Archaeology, using a print by Cotman of 1819 which has generally been overlooked (although it appears in the church guidebook), showed that the brick detailing, window and door surrounds were present at that date and indeed are formed of brickwork of 17th-/18th-century type.

Only the stone tracery was inserted in the 19th century, replacing vertical mullions. As well as re-dating the nave S. wall, this indicates that it is unlikely the W. doorway has been moved from the nave, as this would then have taken place before 1819. It seems more probable that a Saxo-Norman church was extended westwards when a Late Norman tower was constructed.

194. BURNHAM NORTON, BELLAMYS LANE (TF 836 425). Excavation by D. Whitmore for Halcyon Homes Norfolk Ltd. recorded residual Late Saxon pottery in hillwash. Also recorded was a post-Conquest gully, cutting an undated ditched trackway.

195. CLAXTON, MANOR FARM (TG 3356 0379). A watching brief by J. O'Dwyer on behalf of Claxton Manor Farms recorded fragments of masonry and walls of the medieval castle and later manor house.

196. CLEY-NEXT-THE-SEA, BLAKENEY FRESHES (TG 0435 4525). Excavation by C. Birks for Halcrow Group and the Environment Agency recorded elements of the medieval 'Blakeney Chapel' and other features. Finds included an unassociated 6th-century gold bracteate.

197. COSTESSEY, THREE SCORE, BOWTHORPE (TG 1800 0900). Excavation by F. Green for Norwich City Council found one (possibly two) Early Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured buildings with associated objects.

198. CRINGLEFORD, LAND ADJACENT TO A11 (TG 1897 0597). Excavation by J. Ames for M. Falcon Property Solutions identified medieval pottery and medieval metal objects, possibly evidence of post-Conquest occupation.

199. EAST DEREHAM, LAND AT HIGH STREET (TF 990 131). In 2003, archaeological evaluation by A. Shelley recorded 13th-/14th-century activity (quarry pits?) and possibly occupation along the Norwich Street frontage. Finds included two pottery wasters. Subsequent excavation by A. Shelley for Dencora Construction Ltd. found evidence for medieval building on High Street, with pits and yard surfaces, medieval and later fenced areas and quarry pits.

200. GISSING, 40 UPPER STREET (TM 1423 8566). This building had been considered as a 17th-century timber framed house with an unexplained thickening of a side wall. A partial collapse of the building, investigated by E. J. Rose of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology, revealed that the thickened area contained a section of very early timber framing with two pointed doorways side-by-side in the manner of service-room doors, the heads each cut out of a single piece of wood. This appeared to have been an internal hall/services partition, possibly of 13th-/14th-century date. The present house seems to have been a two-cell wing added around 1600 to the side of the original services. Its fireplaces are not of a type designed for cooking, suggesting that the older section may have been relegated to become a kitchen. The main section of the older building was demolished at an unknown date. The original service cell seems to have been rebuilt around 1700.

201. GREAT AND LITTLE PLUMSTEAD, LITTLE PLUMSTEAD HOSPITAL (TG 3110 1068). Excavation by G. Trimble for Cofton Ltd. recorded two phases of medieval field systems, along with quarry pits.

202. HOWE, ST MARY'S CHURCH (TM 2750 9995). Excavation in the churchyard by D. Robertson for Howe PCC revealed the remains of the former N. aisle wall and part of its tiled floor.

KING'S LYNN

203. At the *Former Corona Depot, All Saints Street* (TF 6190 1952) an excavation by G. Trimble on behalf of E. N. Suiter and Sons Ltd. revealed a former medieval watercourse, reclaimed and built over in the 17th century.

204. At *Greyfriars* (TF 6201 1978) investigations were carried out at the site of the Franciscan Friary as part of a Heritage Lottery bid for conservation and interpretation of the site. The work was commissioned by King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council and supervised by P. Cope-Faulkner of Archaeological Project Services. The investigation further elucidated the Friary layout, and walls of the N. aisle, presbytery and Chapter House were revealed. Mortar bedding for a tile floor indicates structures to the east of the Chapter House. Here, a building of uncertain function identified during the earlier investigations was further examined and the N. and S. walls, both robbed, were revealed. Additionally, two further walls were attached to the S. side of the structure. More detailed assessment and analysis is ongoing.

205. At the *Site of the Martean House, Stonegate Street* (TF 6192 1972) excavation by C. Birks for Howard and Hunter (Developments) Ltd. recorded a waterfront revetment, the remains of a medieval masonry building with floor surfaces and flood deposits, above reclamation deposits and signs of earlier activity. The W. and E. walls of a medieval hall were revealed in further work.

206. At *Tower Street/Clough Lane* (TF 6195 1993) an excavation close to the waterfront by G. Trimble for Ms L. Howe revealed a former saltmarsh environment, including relict tidal channels and alluvial silts, followed by remains of medieval walls and a cobbled surface.

207. At *Vancouver Centre* (TF 6188 2012) and *Clough Lane Car Park* (TF 6202 1991) a programme of work was carried out by A. Smith of Oxford Archaeology on behalf of Alfred McAlpine Developments Ltd. This comprised archaeological evaluation, strip-and-map, excavation and watching brief integrated with the demolition and redevelopment of the Vancouver Centre and the construction of the Clough Lane multi-storey car park. The scope of the work was agreed in response to requirements for archaeological works issued by the Development Control Archaeologist on behalf of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

Despite extensive modern construction, archaeological features, structures and deposits of 12th-/15th-century date were recorded along the existing frontages of Broad Street and New Conduit Street. Archaeological deposits, building foundations and yard surfaces of Late-medieval/post-medieval date were recorded in localised areas in the car parks to the rear of Sainsbury's, the rear of Broad Street and to the south-west of New Conduit Street. Evaluation of the Clough Lane Car Park site revealed localised medieval structures and features.

208. LETHERINGSETT WITH GLANDFORD (TG 0498 4154). Further work was carried out for Mr R. Combes by D. Whitmore at the site of an isolated burial. The burial was initially thought to be of a 1st-century date from the finding of a Roman *patera*; however, the resulting finds indicate a 7th-century date. Frankish associations are reflected in a rouletted 'bottle'.

NORWICH

209. At the *Cathedral, former Hostry* (TG 2350 0873) excavation by H. Wallis for the Dean and Chapter recorded two Late Saxon pits and the outer wall of the medieval Hostry.

210. At the *Cathedral, former Slype and Chapter House* (TG 2361 0888) excavation by D. Voisey for the Dean and Chapter revealed two Late Saxon pits and two masonry walls of a previously unknown medieval structure.

211. At *Cinema City, St Andrews Street* (TG 2315 0873), following a desk-based assessment and watching brief, excavation by H. Wallis for Walfords and Cinema City recorded Late Saxon and post-Conquest pits and a Late Saxon ditch, possibly part of the *burh* defences on the S. side of the river.

212. At *63–65 Duke Street* (TG 2364 0829) excavation by J. Percival for Mr S. Pymm recorded a quarry pit and 11th-/12th-century rubbish deposits indicating hornworking and leather preparation nearby. Further deposits were succeeded in turn by 13th-/14th-century timber buildings and then early post-medieval buildings which survived until 1942.

213. At *40 Fishergate* (TG 2323 0912) an excavation on the river frontage by D. Adams for Jarrolds and Sons Ltd. and Bullen Developments Ltd. produced evidence of Late Saxon activity. Late Saxon ditches and gullies were sealed by early post-Conquest reclamation deposits, in turn overlain by a tanning pit, yard surfaces and the remains of a building with tile hearth and clay floor. Residual material included Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery from later features.

214. At the *Former Last Factory, Fishergate* (TG 2323 0912) R. Brown of Oxford Archaeology carried out a field evaluation for John Samuels Archaeological Consultants on behalf of Aston Developments. The investigation comprised a 3 x 3 m test pit excavated to a depth of 2.6 m below ground level. This revealed a complex sequence of occupation, originating in the Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon period and including dense later medieval and post-medieval remains. The early post-Conquest period exhibited particularly intense activity with evidence for metalworking as well as rich environmental material, including abundant fish bones and scales retrieved from sieving. The site was formally developed by the 13th–14th centuries, evidenced by a sequence of stone/flint-built structures. The results of the investigation confirm the archaeological potential of the site and accords with evidence from other sites in the area.

215. At *6–11 London Street* (TG 2302 0858) excavation by J. Percival for Jarrold and Sons Ltd. recorded an 11th-century building close to a culverted stream (the Great Cockey) and elements of a 15th-century stone building including vaulted chambers.

216. At *The Music House, King Street* (TG 2370 0795) a watching brief by N. Moss for Norfolk Property Services, Norfolk County Council, recorded details of the medieval vaults.

217. At *Queens Road/Surrey Street Bus Interchange* (TG 2295 0800) a watching brief by G. Emery for Norfolk Property Services, Norfolk County Council, recorded Late-medieval quarry pits.

218. At *Read's Flour Mill, King Street* (TG 2377 0782) excavation by J. Percival for the P. J. Livesey Group Ltd. recorded 12th-century and later riverside revetments including

fragments of boats, and a series of medieval timber buildings. Parts of at least four 12th-century boats were found. To the south (TG 2384 0775) early Norman timber buildings were revealed with plots aligned at right-angles to King Street. These included the hearth, cobbled floor and foundations of a stone building, possibly a merchant's house. A Late-medieval revetment or quay was also recorded.

219. At *St Andrews CP, Duke Street* (TG 2300 0873) a watching brief by N. Moss for Buro Four Project Services recorded a wall, part of the Duke of Norfolk's palace.

220. At *St Andrew's Hall, St George's Street* (TG 2315 0885) A watching brief by J. Ames for Norwich City Council recorded details of the medieval footings.

221. At the *Former Start-Rite factory, Duke Street* (TG 2294 0892) excavation by F. Green for Scotfield Ltd. recorded Late Saxon riverside industrial and domestic debris, with evidence for structures. Later reclamation in the 12th–14th centuries was followed by medieval tanning and hornworking pits, besides evidence of ironworking.

222. At the *Former Start-Rite factory, Duke Street* (TG 2295 0891) an excavation by G. Emery for LSI Architects and Roger Gawn recorded early post-Conquest reclamation, remains of a wooden revetment/staithe and waste material from nearby medieval industries including iron smelting, animal processing, tanning, spinning and hornworking. 15th-/16th-century make-up was associated with waste pits and a masonry culvert, sealed by later cottages and buildings.

223. OLD BUCKENHAM, ST MARY'S CHAPEL, NEW BUCKENHAM (TM 0850 9035). A watching brief by S. Bates for Mr C. Pearson recorded a wall of the former medieval chapel and details of its use as a barn.

224. SHELFANGER, OLD RECTORY (TM 1080 8376). The Old Rectory is in appearance a timber-framed building of three cells and of early 17th-century date. The central cell, however, is not the 'hall' or cooking/living room as commonly found in Norfolk houses of this period, there being a separate kitchen in a wing. An investigation by E. J. Rose of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology, connected with a planning application, revealed an intricately carved capital set into the side of the attic stair, in a style that suggests a 14th-/15th-century date. Its positioning suggests it may belong to the arcade of an aisled hall or raised aisled-hall, but further evidence is not at present accessible. There may be evidence that this is a manorial site.

225. SOUTH WALSHAM, MANOR FARM, SCHOOL LANE (TG 3730 1335). Excavation by K. Penn and M. Town for Mr P. Crook recorded post-Conquest ditches and a possible cesspit, pits, postholes and a hearth. One pit is possibly Anglo-Saxon.

226. STOCKTON, ST MICHAEL'S CHURCH (TM 3876 9411). The church has an 11th-century tower and a 13th-century nave with 15th-century windows. Repair works to the nave roof, monitored by E. J. Rose of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology, revealed that the central three bays of the N. wall had an upper surface of six courses of floor tiles, some unglazed, others yellow and blue-black. The tiles are 4-inches square, a type that in Norfolk dates from around 1300. They would have been hidden in the space between the roof slope and the ashlar pieces. No tiles occur in the end bays or the S. wall. Their presence suggests that the heightening of the nave (apparent from a change of build) dates from around 1300, but why so many tiles should have been placed in this area alone is not apparent.

The nave roof itself has one order of in-line butt purlins, and yoked trusses with mouldings in Perpendicular style. The removal of the thatch resulted in the discovery of long boards laid end-to-end between the principal rafters, in which the knots had been removed and the holes filled with lime smoothed off on the underside. The W. three bays had lath-and-plaster instead of the planks; one short plank has lath-and-plaster filling the space at its end. A plank that had to be removed because of worm infestation was submitted for dendrochronological dating but proved to be unsuitable; however, it would appear that the plank construction is contemporary with the roof.

227. THETFORD, 30 BRIDGE STREET (TL 8670 8300). Excavation by A. Shelley for Mr R. D. Alliban revealed 10th-/11th-century domestic and industrial occupation deposits and features, including many pits. Finds included a Viking-age arrowhead, a Late-Saxon glass and pewter disc brooch and a coin of Edward the Confessor.

228. THETFORD, 3 MINSTERGATE (TL 8682 8318). An excavation by H. Wallis for Abel Developments Ltd. recorded evidence for Late Saxon activity within possible 'plots' against the street, including rubbish pits and gullies, and postholes/beam slots defining structures. An 11th-century refuse pit was overlain by the remains of an elaborate rectangular building of chalk blocks with limestone dressings, some 5.5 m wide. Its importance (and date) may be indicated by the papal *bull*a of Alexander III (1159–81) found within a primary floor layer. The building fronted onto a cobbled 'yard' and rested on a gravel make-up; it was overlain by demolition deposits of uncertain date. Ten medieval refuse pits lay nearby.

229. THETFORD, THETFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL (TL 8679 8306). A watching brief by S. Tatler for the School on the site of the Dominican friary revealed elements of the wall footings and parts of later structures.

230. THETFORD, WHITE HART STREET CP (TL 8695 8321). Excavation by D. Adams for Anglia Support Partnership recorded Late Saxon/post-Conquest quarrypits and structural details of Late-medieval/post-medieval buildings and yard surfaces.

231. TOPCROFT, LOW FARM, SNAKES LANE (TM 2748 9347). Excavation and field walking by K. Penn for R. and G. Tidnam recorded evidence for medieval occupation alongside Snakes Lane.

232. TOTTENHILL AND WATLINGTON, POLICE HOUSE FIELD (TF 6345 1095). Excavation by M. Town for RMC Materials Eastern Ltd. recorded elements of a Romano-British ditched enclosure and field systems along with a further ditched enclosure and pits associated with Early Anglo-Saxon material, including metalworking waste.

233. UPWELL, MARMONT PRIORY FARM (TF 4930 0140). Excavation by K. Penn for Dr I. Harding recorded elements of a medieval ditch system, enclosing long fields.

234. UPWELL, NEW ROAD (TF 505 027). A proposed development site close to the 13th-century church of St Peter and 14th-century Welle Hall was the subject of a trial trench evaluation, supervised by M. Williams of Archaeological Project Services for N. Turner Building Design on behalf of Mr and Mrs Turco. A Late Saxon ditch was revealed, together with several other ditches and pits that were undated but similar in nature and stratigraphically comparable to the Late Saxon feature.

235. WEST LYNN, GLENCHWARTON ROAD (TF 6074 1960). Following an evaluation that identified medieval salt-making evidence at the site, an excavation was carried out by V. Mellor of Archaeological Project Services. Gullies, channels or ditches, pits and a pond, all dated to the 13th century and all likely to be associated with salt production at the site, were identified. The previously identified mound, which had earlier been thought to be the dumped saltmaking waste, was proved to be the overbank deposits of an extinct channel, probably the edge of a former course of the River Great Ouse. A fragment of lead waste from one of the gullies may have been part of a boiling pan. Briquetage was also retrieved and indicates that this ceramic saltmaking equipment was still in use in the area during the medieval period.

236. WEYBOURNE, ABBEY FARMHOUSE (TG 1115 4309). Excavation by K. Penn for Mr C. Hay-Smith within the former priory recorded remnants of a medieval tiled floor in the dark entry. Subsequently, a watching brief by B. Hobbs for N. Smith within the precinct of the former priory recorded demolition levels.

237. WHISSONSETT, CHURCH CLOSE (TF 9193 2339). An evaluation by trial trenching was supervised by V. Mellor of Archaeological Project Services for Broadland Housing Association. The investigation site lies immediately north of the 13th-century parish church which contains part of a Late Saxon cross found in the churchyard. Additionally, artefacts of Roman to medieval date, as well as human remains, have previously been found on land adjoining the current investigation site. The site was apparently first occupied in the Middle Anglo-Saxon period with boundary ditches and gullies created. An intact human burial, and disarticulated human bone were recovered; this evidence complements previous discoveries of human remains in the proximity and suggests the area functioned as a cemetery in the Middle Anglo-Saxon period. Occupation of the site continued through the Late Saxon period but then apparently terminated abruptly. The small quantity of post-Conquest material recovered may imply the area was given over to agriculture at that time.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. Work by Northamptonshire Archaeology.

238. DAVENTRY, OLD ABBEY CENTRE (SP 5748 6263). J. Brown and I. Soden carried out excavations on the former site of the c. 1100–1526 Cluniac Priory of St Augustine at Daventry. Evaluation carried out by NA in 1999 had located some medieval features including two walls. On the E. side of the site, Late Saxon pottery was recovered from several inter-cutting pits, together with ditches and a later medieval well shaft. An extensive build-up of more recent 18th- to 20th-century deposits formed a raised terrace above these features. On the W. side of the site, excavations showed extensive medieval quarrying of Northampton Sand Ironstone for building materials next to the Market Square and contemporary with the priory's occupation. Subsequent deposition of medieval refuse was used to landscape and reinstate the hillside.

239. GLENDON, COACH HOUSE BARN (SP 8457 8135). J. Prentice uncovered a number of human burials during building works as part of the conversion of coach house barns at Glendon to a domestic dwelling. Seven of the ten burials were excavated, the remaining three being left *in situ*. There were four adults, two males and two females, three infants below the age of 5 and one juvenile, together with disarticulated bones from infants and adults. The burials almost certainly relate to the now-lost medieval village and church of Glendon.

NORTHAMPTON

240. At *St John's Hospital* (SP 7543 6019) D. Leigh undertook a watching brief during groundworks associated with the refurbishment of the 12th-century St John's Hospital

Chapel. The Hospital was founded in 1140 and the chapel was still used as a place of worship for the Roman Catholic Church until 1990, when it was sold for secular use with Listed Building constraints. Floors in the chapel dating from the 18th and 19th centuries were removed to insert under-floor heating and new flooring. Pottery dated to the 13th century was found beneath the earliest of three former floor levels and this earliest floor level, of beaten-earth, was cut through by the construction of the S. wall of the building. Architectural stonework built into the fabric of the S. wall foundations indicate that the wall was built no earlier than c. 1450.

NORTHUMBERLAND

241. BAMBURGH CASTLE AND VILLAGE (NU 180 349). The Bamburgh Research Project (BRP) undertook a further season of work at Bamburgh (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 48 (2004), 281–2; this vol., 305–10). Excavation continued within and around the castle, while magnetometer survey by TimeScape Surveys and radar survey by Northumbrian Surveys, on behalf of the BRP, was conducted on fields around the village.

Within the castle, the two trenches in the West Ward were further excavated. Trench 1, which previously produced structures associated with the 12th- to 15th-century castle defences, revealed an earlier but undated stone-founded structure. This was aligned with the St Oswald's Gate, an Early-medieval route into the fortress. Trench 3 was positioned to relocate and extend the excavation carried out by Dr Brian Hope-Taylor from 1970–4. In the area not excavated by Hope-Taylor, removal of 13th- to late 14th-century midden deposits identified last year has revealed a series of early 13th-century linear cobble foundations, probably for timber buildings. No full building outlines have been identified, and several continue into the area excavated by Hope Taylor. Excavation also continued in the 'Final Phase' cemetery located within the coastal dunefield some 200 m from the castle. A further 19 skeletons were excavated, with a similar mix of age and sex, frequency of grave goods and crouched positions noted in previous years.

As part of a 'Your Heritage' grant awarded by the Heritage Lottery Fund, geophysical survey was carried out on several fields around Bamburgh village. The results from the magnetometer survey by TimeScape Surveys have been of particular interest. A possible location for the 12th- and 13th-century hospital of St Mary has been established, together with likely burgage plots relating to the medieval town of Bamburgh, both in the north-west of the village. The grant also enabled limited excavation of St Oswald's Chapel within the castle, where previous geophysical survey had suggested a buried structure or chamber. Excavation showed no chamber, but a stone wall, surviving to a height of 0.6 m, running diagonally across and beneath the remains of the late 12th-century chapel. This has been initially interpreted as part of early 12th-century stone defences of the castle, although it is possible that it may be part of a pre-Conquest church.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED

242. At *Castle Terrace* (NT 9876 5407) an evaluation by Headland Archaeology on the outskirts of Berwick revealed further features associated with the abandoned medieval village of Bondington. Some 17 trial trenches were excavated on behalf of Berwick-upon-Tweed Corporation (Freemen) Trustees, of which two revealed a series of rubble spreads, possible paved surfaces, and un-mortared stone-wall foundations. Although no coherent structures were identified, the deposits were associated with medieval pottery and a piece of lead window came, and did not extend into a third trench to the west. It is suggested that the remains show the former village clustered around the site of the Church of St Lawrence at Cheviot House. Trenches excavated to the north of Cheviot House revealed a sequence of demolition deposits rich in charcoal, bone and medieval pottery.

243. At *Dewar's Lane, John Dewar's Granary* (NT 9980 5273) five trial trenches were excavated by Headland Archaeology on land surrounding John Dewar's Granary. A series of medieval midden deposits was uncovered, dating from the 12th–15th centuries. Beneath the midden deposit was a cobbled surface and a flagstone surface.

244. At the *Tweeddale Press Building* (NT 9980 5305) an evaluation of land between Marygate and Walkergate, by Alan Williams Archaeology for Northumberland County Council, revealed the presence of medieval or early post-medieval building remains. The evaluation comprised one trench and eight test pits, placed within and outside the standing building. Medieval structures were encountered in those test pits opened within the land on Walkergate and comprised the rear wall of a building. Other test pits and the trench revealed archaeological deposits of medieval date to a depth of at least 1.8 m; these dark loams are believed to be garden soils and were interspersed with ash, sandstone fragments and charcoal. Evidence of a broad dry-stone, or earth-bonded wall, was found beneath some of these deposits.

245. CORBRIDGE, MAIN STREET, BISHOP'S GARAGE (NY 9909 6438). Five evaluation trenches were excavated within the medieval extent of Corbridge by North Pennines Archaeology. One trench revealed the remains of a sub-circular, stone-built structure. It had a radius of 0.8 m and a stone-flagged floor and is believed to be a probable corndrying kiln. Environmental sampling of a black silty loam deposit inside the structure revealed a considerable amount of coal and charred material, as well as grain. The kiln is thought to be part of a wider medieval complex, perhaps of combined industrial and domestic activity.

246. CORBRIDGE, MAIN STREET, EASTFIELD HOUSE (NY 9908 6435). An evaluation trench, 10 x 2 m, was excavated by North Pennines Archaeology within the medieval town of Corbridge and exposed the probable remains of one or more timber structures. The linear and circular features were cut into the natural substrate which occurred at a depth of 1.1 m. The features comprised two gullies and two large postholes associated with 13th- and 14th-century pottery, as well as a series of small undated pits. Environmental samples indicated the presence of charred grain, wood and charcoal.

247. CORBRIDGE, STAGSHAW ROAD, SUNNYBRAE (NY 9873 6408). A watching brief by North Pennines Archaeology of works to extend and convert a garage revealed traces of the medieval burial ground of a former church. The property called Sunnybrae stands close to the site of Trinity Church, which was first recorded in 1356, and the ruins of which were cleared away before the end of the 18th century. A single grave cut was recorded in the foundation and underpinning trenches at a depth of c. 0.95 m. It comprised an E.–W. aligned vertical-sided cut, surviving 0.35 m deep, with a flat base 0.6 m wide. Only the lower part of the skeleton remained, which comprised a fragment of pelvis and upper fragments of the right and left femur, as the grave had been heavily truncated by 19th-century activity.

248. CORNHILL-ON-TWEED, MAIN STREET (NT 8606 3936). An evaluation by Headland Archaeology uncovered evidence of medieval buildings at the E. end of Cornhill-on-Tweed village. Cornhill is first recorded in the early 13th century when it was part of the Bishop of Durham's estate of Norham. Some seven trial trenches were excavated and three revealed medieval walls. The remains in two of the trenches stood several courses high. Although no floor surfaces survived or any stratified deposits, several pieces of medieval pottery were found in association with them. The walls are thought to represent at least two, or possibly three, medieval buildings of quite substantial nature.

OXFORDSHIRE. Work by John Moore Heritage Services unless stated otherwise.

249. ABINGDON GASWORKS AND PENLON (SU 5000 9740). A. Smith of Oxford Archaeology undertook a programme of excavation within the historic core of Abingdon on behalf of CgMs Consulting. These investigations, which comprised six trenches, were in advance of the redevelopment of the former British Gas and Penlon sites. A number of highly significant discoveries were made, including part of a Roman or Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery. Post-Conquest domestic occupation was also revealed, including rubbish pits and boundary ditches probably defining tenement yards fronting the Vineyard. A medieval stone-built rectangular structure was found, along with quarry pits, possibly associated with the construction of the abbey to the south. Artefactual and stratigraphic evidence was reasonably well preserved, and stratigraphic analysis suggests at least five principal phases of activity spanning the Iron Age to the post-medieval periods.

250. ABINGDON, FORMER RED LION PUBLIC HOUSE, VINEYARD (SU 4994 9742). D. Hart and G. Parsons carried out an evaluation and a subsequent watching brief. Rubbish and quarry pits of the medieval period up to the 14th century covered most of the site area. Recorded in the edge of the development footprint was the corner of the back wall of a building with an inner courtyard and a possible industrial hearth. These were dated to the early post-medieval period but may have been of an earlier date. This building would have fronted on to the Vineyard.

251. ARDLEY, THE CORNER GARAGE (SP 5427 2751). M. Simms of Oxford Archaeology undertook an archaeological watching brief for Thomas and Co., in advance of the construction of 13 new dwellings. The watching brief revealed a possible sunken roadway and two boundary ditches relating to the medieval shrunken village west of the development.

252. DRAYTON, HIGH STREET SEWER (SU 483 930 to SU 479 940). J. Moore undertook a watching brief during the excavation of a number of access chambers for directional drilling and for a 250-m length of cut-and-fill trench. The investigation area stretched from the High Street, Drayton Sewage Pumping Station, which is situated to the rear of properties fronting the High Street, southwards across Drayton East Way to the Drayton Sewage Treatment Works. The cut-and-fill trench passed through an area of Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon and 11th-century settlement, represented by ditches and pits. A redefined boundary marked by a ditch was found to the rear of the High Street SPS. This is considered to be of medieval or post-medieval date.

253. EYNHAM, THE SHRUBBERY, 26 HIGH STREET (SP 4342 0923). J. Moore conducted a watching brief during the excavation of foundation and drainage trenches for the conversion of a barn to a single dwelling. At least one pit found is presumed to be associated with the Anglo-Saxon occupation known in the immediate area. The medieval ploughsoil dates from before the 13th century, suggesting that this site was in agricultural use up to some time in the later 12th century and then was developed into burgage plots with settlement adjacent to the High Street. A ditch cutting the ploughsoil is considered to be a burgage plot boundary. Further pits may date from the 15th century and clay-lined pits indicate a specialist use.

254. GORING ON THAMES, MILL COTTAGE, CHURCH APPROACH (SU 5973 8070). A. Gray Jones recorded two burials during the digging of a grave for a pet in the E. side of the garden of Mill Cottage. The burials lie north of the church and building complex belonging to the Augustinian Nunnery of St Mary, known within the grounds of the cottage. P. G.

Stone, a local resident, carried out excavations on the Priory during 1892–3 and identified the location of many of the buildings of the priory complex. However, during recent investigations, a wall seen in the edge of the mill stream bank, in line with the N. wall of the church, suggests that there was one range of buildings which continued right up to the mill stream, farther than Stone suggested. The burials found lie to the north of these buildings and may either belong to the lay cemetery of the church to the west, or to the nunnery to the south. However, the nuns' cemetery was thought by Stone to lie to the south-east of the church.

255. HENLEY-ON-THAMES, CHURCH OF ST MARY THE VIRGIN AND CHANTRY HOUSE, HART STREET (SU 7626 8270). R. Entwistle conducted a watching brief during construction of new facilities. The remains of at least two burials were recorded, both of which extended under the wall of the late 14th-century chapel of St Leonards.

256. KENNINGTON, THE ONION PATCH, KENNINGTON ROAD (SP 5234 0230). J. Moore found evidence for at least two phases of pits on the site during a watching brief. The earliest is broadly dated to the Saxo-Norman period and the pits probably functioned as cesspits. The second phase, which is undated, appears to have been for sand quarrying and pre-dates the present cottage on the site.

257. KINGSTON BAGPUIZE, FARMOOR TO BLUNSDEN WATER PIPELINE, KINGSTON HILL FARM (SP 4060 0010). During excavation by J. Hart of Cotswold Archaeology several undated pits and a network of ditches associated with medieval agricultural activity were identified.

258. KIRTLINGTON, LONG KENSOME, SOUTH GREEN (SP 5009 1964). P. Jenkins of Thames Valley Archaeological Services observed medieval pits and a wall or foundation during a watching brief. A coin, thought to be an Edward I penny, was retrieved from the spoilheap.

259. LITTLEMORE, LAND ADJOINING THE PRIORY PUBLIC HOUSE, KASSAM STADIUM, GRENOBLE ROAD (SP 545 023). An evaluation by J. Taylor of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd., for CgMs Consulting on behalf of Oxford Leisure, revealed evidence for structural foundation almost certainly belonging to the church associated with the 12th-century Littlemore Benedictine Priory, known to have stood on the site. The cut for the foundation runs E.–W. and its N. return continued beyond the trench limit. To the north and across the middle of the site, close to the probable church structure, a possible graveyard was identified but not excavated.

260. MERTON, MANOR HOUSE NURSING HOME (SP 5788 1794). J. Moore carried out an evaluation which located several pits, two lines of postholes and a recut ditch; three phases of activity were present. First, pottery indicates an Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon phase of activity on the site, followed by later medieval occupation. The site then appears to have been abandoned, perhaps during the 14th century, when the land was used for agricultural purposes.

261. MILTON, CHESTNUTS, SCHOOL LANE (SU 4880 9232). J. Moore carried out a watching brief during excavation for foundations and services for a new residential building and found an undated posthole along with sherds of pottery of Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon and Saxo-Norman date.

262. MILCOMBE, OLD CHAPEL (SP 4098 3459). During a watching brief for an extension to the rear of the Old Chapel J. Moore recorded foundations for a building dating from the later 11th–13th centuries.

OXFORD

263. At *The Ashmolean Museum* (SP 5116 0657) J. Hiller of Oxford Archaeology undertook an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of contractor's test-pits. The work was commissioned by Mace Ltd. on behalf of the Oxford University Estate's Directorate, in advance of an extension with basements to the rear (N. side) of the museum. The watching brief revealed evidence for medieval and post-medieval tenements that once fronted onto St Giles. A large possible medieval pit was seen and several wall footings were identified within the test pits, including a possible cellar wall. Much of the area had been disturbed by services and the construction of the museum buildings in the late 19th century.

264. At *The Classics Centre, 65–67 St. Giles* (SP 5116 0662) J. Hiller and J. Gill of Oxford Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief. The Oxford University Estate's Directorate commissioned the work in advance of a proposed planning application for a new construction with associated basements and demolition of existing buildings on the site. The watching brief revealed evidence for medieval or post-medieval tenements fronting onto St Giles. Several phases of yard surfaces were seen to the rear of the existing properties and a garden wall was also revealed. The base of a large but undated pit was seen beneath the existing basement area. No dating evidence was recovered from the monitoring exercise. A subsequent evaluation, in the form of two trenches, revealed that the earliest features and deposits on site date from the 12th–14th centuries and comprise pits at the rear of tenements fronting St Giles. These are sealed by garden soils dating from the 16th century and later. Further work is anticipated at the site.

265. At *Oxford Castle* (SP 5098 0613) A. Norton of Oxford Archaeology carried out a number of archaeological investigations. The work was commissioned by Oxford Castle Ltd. in advance of the redevelopment of the site. The redevelopment involves the construction of a restaurant/hotel building; retail and residential buildings; a fitness centre; a wine bar; a basement store; a heritage/museum shop and an educational/residential building. The fieldwork comprised three open area excavations, 14 additional trial trenches and an ongoing watching brief.

The investigations provided evidence for Late Saxon cellar pits to the north of the site and a Late Saxon timber hall and possible street surface to the south. Evidence for a rampart defining the S. limit of the Saxon burh was recorded throughout the south area of the development. An associated retaining wall was revealed and retained, incorporated into the design of the development. Possible Anglo-Saxon burials, associated with the chapel of St George or its Late Saxon precursor, were also exposed at the base of St George's Tower.

A section of the late 11th-century ditch surrounding the base of the Castle Motte was fully excavated and a sequence of waterlogged silt deposits and dumped layers were revealed. At the edge of the ditch a N. section of the castle curtain wall was exposed. Medieval pits were seen within the bailey area, as well as throughout the development. Parts of the E. gate bridge were seen at the east of the development area and a section of the curtain wall was recorded at the base of St George's Tower, where a number of medieval inhumations were excavated. A large section of the late 11th-century castle ramparts were revealed in the SE. corner of the site. Evidence for the castle's W. gate and a large 13th-century cellar have been revealed during the latest phases of watching brief work.

266. At *Paradise Street* (SP 5095 0609) A. Norton of Oxford Archaeology carried out an excavation at the site of the former business centre for Ambroseden Court Ltd., acting on behalf of St Peter's College. The work was in advance of the construction of student accommodation on the site. The fieldwork revealed an outer part of Oxford Castle's bailey ditch. The section of ditch was to the south of the bailey and was excavated to a depth of

c. 3 m below ground level. An 11th- to 13th-century limestone ford or weir was revealed. The ditch was seen to be remodelled in the 14th/15th centuries. It had been divided into two channels, one of which may have diverted water into the Castle mill Stream. From the 15th century onwards the ditch had been allowed to silt up. Two stone channels set on wooden piers were set into the silt deposits and may have been related to activity on Paradise Street.

267. At *St Ebbe's Church* (SP 5119 0601) M. Parsons conducted a recording action during excavation for foundations for a new extension to the Visitor Centre. Below the existing churchyard soil, and disturbed by several phases of burials, pits with finds dating from the late 11th century were uncovered. One of these features may have been a cellar-pit. A slightly later pit cut a series of gravel surfaces. The earliest burials encountered are thought to date from the 12th century and were on a slightly different alignment from later burials and the alignment of the present church. This may suggest that an earlier church existed on the site within a plot further to the north than the investigation area. The churchyard appears to have been extended both to the west and south in the 12th century and it is in this that the earliest burials of this investigation were interred. The possible rebuilding of the church would have followed relatively shortly. Seven later phases of burials dating from the later 12th to the 19th and 20th centuries were identified.

268. At *St Hilda's College* (SP 5225 0590) D. Thomason and J. Hiller of Oxford Archaeology undertook a field evaluation on behalf of Blackwood Architects. The evaluation revealed evidence for medieval activity including ditch alignments and possible associated structures. Subsequent excavation revealed a series of post-medieval in-filling and dumping levels that sealed the earlier medieval archaeology. The most archaeologically interesting aspects identified on the site were the medieval ditch alignments and associated posthole lines, possibly associated with the now demolished St Clement's Church and its parish.

269. At *Trajan House, Mill Lane, Osney* (SP 5040 0595) J. Pine of Thames Valley Archaeological Services conducted a three-trench evaluation and uncovered surfaces, postholes and a ditch all dating from the 13th century. These features may be part of the hypothesized Great Court of Osney Abbey.

270. At *69 Woodstock Road* (SP 5030 0794) R. Entwistle carried out an area excavation to the rear of the property. The earliest activity on the site consisted of a series of pits which produced pottery assemblages dating from the late 11th or 12th centuries. Though these pits were originally dug to extract gravel, they were used subsequently for the disposal of domestic rubbish. There is little evidence for medieval activity in the vicinity of the site which appears to have been open farmland well into the post-medieval period. However, the presence of medieval pottery and pits indicates that at least one dwelling, possibly a farmstead, occupied the site.

271. STANFORD-IN-THE-VALE, GRANGE NURSING HOME, CHURCH GREEN (SU 3413 9353). J. Moore carried out a watching brief which revealed that the site has been occupied from the post-Conquest period through to the present day. In the earlier medieval period the rear of the site appears to have been in the rear of a plot perhaps fronting on to Church Green. Two pits dated to the mid-11th to late 14th centuries may be for cess as little rubbish was recovered their fills. In addition, the footings of a wall shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey was located. This appears to form a boundary between two different areas of use. To the west further from Church Green, no pottery later than the earlier medieval period was seen. This suggests that from the 15th century onwards the land was

not cultivated, perhaps being used as an orchard or as pasture. To the east, pits from the 16th century onwards indicate 'back-yard' use.

272. STANTON HARCOURT, STANTON HARCOURT MANOR (SP 4157 0565). M. Parsons and J. Moore carried out an excavation and watching brief in advance of, and during, the construction of two new wings attached to the existing Harcourt House, formally the 16th-century gatehouse and stable of the Manor. Several large pits dating from the mid- to late 11th and mid-11th to 14th centuries, possibly for the extraction of gravel, were found in the area of the new W. wing. Undated pits found in the area of the new E. wing pre-date a large rectangular stone building, which is shown on estate maps dated 1665 and 1726. This building was constructed onto a boundary wall defining the 'yards' from the garden and later bowling green to the east.

WALLINGFORD

273. At *Church Lane, land to the rear of the Old Post Office* (SU 6065 8935) S. Hammond and A. Taylor of Thames Valley Archaeological Services encountered a variety of medieval and post-medieval deposits during the excavation of foundation pads. Most of these were left preserved *in situ*, as the foundation depth did not threaten them. A complete absence of finds from the 14th to 16th centuries reinforces the impression that this site witnessed a decline, consistent with most of the rest of the town in this period.

274. At *33 Croft Road* (SU 6040 8935) P. Jenkins of Thames Valley Archaeological Services observed a substantial ditch and bank in a watching brief. Aligned N.–S., it is possible that this relates to the Anglo-Saxon *burh* defences, but no dating evidence was retrieved. A further ditch or pit was also partially observed; this contained animal bone and charcoal but remains undated.

275. At *The Lodge (previously 'The Cottage'), Bridge House and Coach House* (SU 6093 8942) work was resumed within the Wallingford Burh to Borough Research Project, directed by N. Christie and D. O'Sullivan (University of Leicester), O. Creighton (University of Exeter) and H. Hamerow (University of Oxford). The project has been designed to review the archaeology of a key historic centre and to combine new surveys and excavations with past data; a particular aim is to incorporate fully the results and materials of the sizeable (but unpublished) excavation projects undertaken in 1965–68 and 1972 in the area of the castle in the NE. sector of Wallingford (http://www.le.ac.uk/ar/njc10/wallingford_project; *Medieval Archaeol.*, 48 (2004), 284–6). In 2004, a British Academy Small Research Grant funded fieldwork and with a further field season programmed for late summer 2005; a grant from the Marc Fitch Fund meanwhile has enabled a research assistant to begin work on the archives of the 1960s and 1970s excavations.

In November 2004, geophysical and topographical survey was undertaken in the private open garden spaces on the central sector of the E. flank of Wallingford, adjoining the river Thames (Fig. 7). Here the key aim was to attempt to trace the possible line of an E. riverside *burh*/borough defensive rampart. Previous reconstructions of the defensive and urban configuration of Late Saxon Wallingford, based in large part of the data supplied in the early 10th-century document known as the *Burghal Hidage*, indicated that there was no formal rampart on the riverside, but that a defensive 'bridgehead' lay across the river, forming a triangular, ditched wedge protecting the approach and outlet of the bridge; this line is still followed by the parish boundary between Wallingford and Crowmarsh. Our survey was intended to see if there were any indications of a rampart along the riverside of the town as a complement to the 'bridgehead'.

For this work, access was kindly granted by the respective owners to survey the open landed properties of three main houses, namely *The Lodge* (previously 'The Cottage'),



FIG. 7

Resistivity at Bridge House, Wallingford.

Bridge House and Coach House. The gardens of each run down to the Thames side and are a mix of grass lawn, beds, terraces, shrubs and trees; a line of trees had previously stood near the river edge, but only a few of these have been retained. A former public path lay on the bank and traces of the hard packing for this were evident. A significant degree of landscaping is present in front of the Bridge House, where the large open space has been levelled up to form a broad horizontal lawn (perhaps a former bowling green?); for the other properties the lawns and grounds gently slope down to the river, whose edge is built up by a wall to prevent erosion (the opposite bank — the area known as Riverside Meadows (surveyed in 2003) — lacks a walled revetment and has accordingly seen a fair amount of erosion). Flooding does occasionally occur on the W. bank, but rarely extends close to the withdrawn built properties. The study zone lies immediately south and south-east of the church of St Peter's, which stands in a very elevated, enclosed plot close to the presumed E. gate of Wallingford. This church was wholly rebuilt in the 18th century following severe damage to its predecessor in the Civil War. Although the build-up of soil can partly be linked to the use of the brick enclosure as a cemetery, nonetheless the top of the enclosure wall stands nearly 4 m above the level of the garden adjoining the Lodge (the soil level in the enclosure is c. 3 m above this same level). One possibility is that the church overlay or formed part of the defences adjacent to the lost E. gate.

Using a RM15 resistivity meter and grids of 10 x 10 m (size was conditioned by the cultivated spaces and vegetation; readings were taken E.-W. at 1-m intervals), the area surveyed comprised c. 380 sq m with 44 grids examined. Ground conditions were damp,

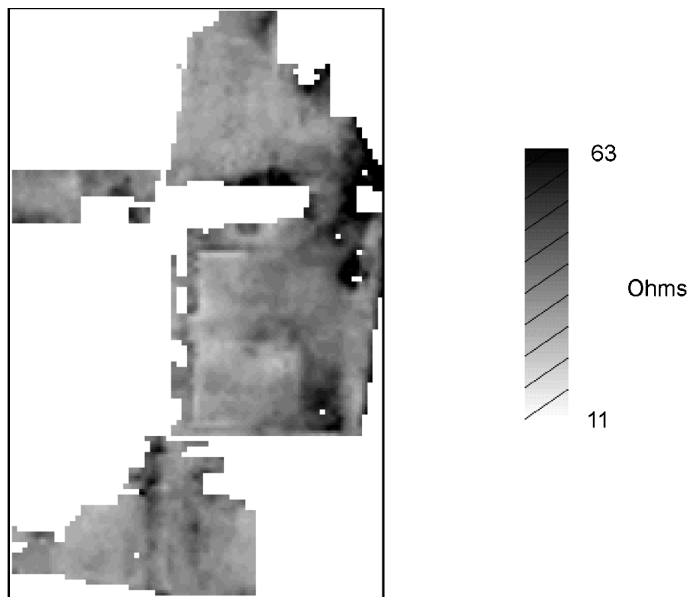


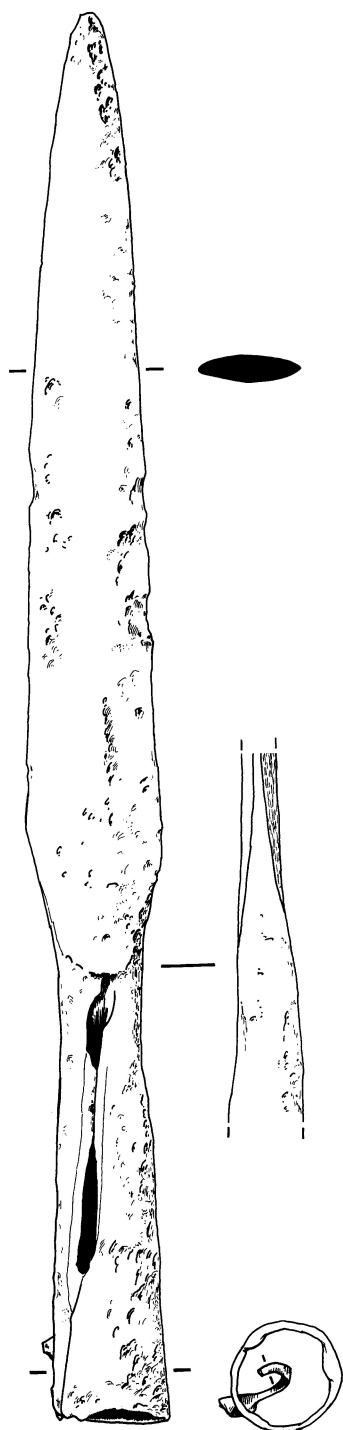
FIG. 8

Plot of the Wallingford east bank geophysical survey. The core central component is the regularised garden space of Bridge House.

but drainage was overall good and there were few areas of excessive dampness or water retention. Areas close to the properties included gravel and tarmac paths and driveways, plus flowerbeds; the latter were studied for relevant ceramic indicators (see below). Alongside the resistivity survey, a Total Station survey was undertaken, working within the Ordnance Survey map for the area (this not including recent extensions to the Coach House); earthworks (such as banks, hollows, and other changes in slope) were recorded as a comparison for the resistivity results.

The earthworks plotted in the study area were linked predominantly to landscaping, notably between Bridge House and the Thames, with a sunken W. flank and a raised E. side, to form a level grassed area of c. 30 x 30m. Slight traces of a terracing aligned with the W. flank of this Bridge House lawn were identifiable in both the Lodge and Coach House gardens, best evident in the latter. This alignment is roughly parallel to the river and may simply denote contemporary garden landscaping; alternatively it represents an edge to the floodplain and denotes earlier efforts at water control. The only other feature, but one of potential importance, lies between Bridge House and St Peter's church and its enclosure wall: here a definite break in slope is recorded, which noticeably coincides with a significant rebuild of a section of the church's brick enclosure wall; cracking is evident also at the 'end' to the slope break. Unfortunately no southward continuation of this feature could be recognised, due to extensive modern intrusions, notably the tarmac road and driveway and the location of the Coach House and its new conservatory and patio. No archaeological features were identified in a watching brief during the construction of the latter in the 1990s, perhaps on account of earlier clearance and levelling (garages lie immediately to the west).

The geophysical survey proved largely negative in terms of potential archaeological features. This was not unexpected given the riverside position of the study area and the known flood activity in the E. parts of this. The grid survey matched the topographic data regarding the levelling and landscaping activity east of the Boat House, recognising in particular the build up of materials to raise the SE. and NE. corners of the lawn (Fig. 8). Of the feature noted between the Bridge House and the church enclosure wall, the resistivity supported the presence of activity, although it cannot be excluded that this is relatively



recent in date and relates to garden terracing. No coherent indications of a continuation of this feature/bank were present in the patio/conservatory zone of the Coach House, although the extension here severely limited scope to trace this. The possibility that the bank feature may belong to a *burh* rampart cannot therefore yet be advanced and a trench excavation may be required to ascertain its age and function.

Nonetheless, Late Saxon activity can be recognised in the study area on the basis of potsherds collected from the soil of flower beds close to Bridge House and in the lower part of the Coach House garden and orchard. Two small bags of body and rim sherds were recovered, comprising materials of 9th- to 11th-century date; noticeably, few later medieval sherds were found. The owners of the Lodge were also in possession of a well-preserved medieval (Norman?) spearhead discovered by metal-detecting in the NE., riverside, corner of their gardens (Fig. 9).

276. At 16 St Georges Road (SU 60433 89753) J. Moore undertook a watching brief during the excavation for footings for a new garage and encountered the W. edge of the Anglo-Saxon *burh* ditch. This investigation resolved an anomaly arising from the earlier watching brief during the building of the new house on the same plot. It was thought that there was another ditch further to the west on a similar alignment to defensive ditch. This is now known to have been part of the Anglo-Saxon defensive ditch.

277. At the Churchyard of St Martin's (SU 6075 8940), thought to have dwindled and been demolished as early as the 16th century, I. Soden, C. Jones and A. Westgarth of Northamptonshire Archaeology carried out excavation. A total of 210 burials were excavated from the site. They were mostly intercut although ground conditions were conducive to good bone preservation. Previous digging on the site, from the early 18th century for sand and gravel extraction and cellar construction and 1960s–70s foundations, had damaged burials; remains of the church buildings had long been lost.

FIG. 9

Spearhead recovered from alongside the Thames near the Lodge (Dimensions: L 403 mm; socket diam. 32 mm at base; diam. at end of socket 24 mm; thickness of metal at socket 2 mm).

The investigated burials date from about the later 10th to the 13th or 14th centuries. There were few finds associated with the bodies, which were all orientated E.–W. Two early bodies were charcoal-burials, while further early burials were in stone-lined tombs; others had stone 'ear-muffs' in the pre-Conquest manner. One such early burial may have been on a pilgrimage to Santiago de Compostella, as suggested by a pierced scallop shell that had been strung around the neck. An exquisite lead and mother-of-pearl crucifix predated the cemetery deposits as does a builders' mortar mixer, perhaps indicating that the Late Saxon church, in the heart of this Alfredian *Burgh*, was built of stone.

278. At *The Studio, Thames Street* (SU 6088 8939) J. Moore conducted a watching brief during the excavation for a basement and foundations for a new house following demolition of the existing building. The investigation revealed numerous medieval pits. The site appears to have been occupied during the later 11th and 12th centuries before being abandoned as part of the declining population in the 13th century. The site was not reoccupied until the later 16th or 17th centuries.

279. WITNEY, NEW CEMETERY TO THE EAST OF COGGES HILL ROAD (SP 3690 0970). J. Moore carried out a watching brief on a site where earlier evaluation had identified the possible position of a medieval building plot surrounded by ridge-and-furrow. The watching brief was conducted under unsatisfactory conditions, which made it virtually impossible to identify any potential archaeological features. The only positive point gained from the Phase 1 watching brief was the finding and dating of medieval pottery, which indicates an 11th-/12th-century date for the postulated medieval occupation.

SOMERSET. Work by Bath Archaeology unless stated otherwise.

280. GLASTONBURY, 82 HIGH STREET (ST 502 389). K. Watkins carried out an evaluation on the site of a demolished modern building. This continued without a break into a small mitigation excavation. The area on the High Street frontage was fully excavated to reveal five phases of activity on the site from the Romano-British period onwards. It was found that, despite its position, the frontage was not developed until after the 13th century. The earliest post-Roman activity dated from the early 11th century, when the street frontage seems to have been under cultivation. A substantial assemblage of pottery and bone is indicative of domestic occupation in the vicinity, and features recorded during the evaluation to the south of the street frontage area may relate to this.

During the 12th and 13th centuries the site was still open ground, although a large pond or pit had been dug along the present street front, which contained stagnant or slow moving water. The full extent of this feature was not established and it is possible that it might be the terminus of a linear feature, parallel to the High Street. An E.–W. ditch to the rear of the street frontage area indicates some division of the plots had been carried out by that time. Large amounts of domestic rubbish had been dumped in these features, and areas of habitation must have been close. A large medieval ditch approximately halfway along the present plot could have delineated an earlier rear boundary. Late 13th- to 15th-century drainage or boundary features, and associated domestic waste, show some continued activity on the site, although not in the immediate area of the street frontage.

281. KILMERSDON, BABINGTON HOUSE HOTEL (ST 705 522). K. Watkins and P. Davenport carried out a watching brief during levelling works for a car park on the suspected site of the deserted medieval village of Babington. A hillwash or subsoil deposit containing frequent sherds of abraded medieval pottery extended across the NW. corner of the site. This appeared to have been cut by several features, although truncation of deposits had disturbed the relationship between contexts here. A cluster of truncated features, including possible postholes was recorded, one of which produced a sherd of medieval pottery from

the fill. A linear feature running parallel to a later garden wall to the south may have been an earlier cut for the ditch here, and the top fill also produced unabraded 11th- to 14th-century pottery. A feature of probable medieval date was also recorded on the E. side of the site, which contained a large piece of iron slag, indicative of industrial activity associated with the medieval settlement. A scatter of abraded medieval pottery on the S. side of the site did not appear to be associated with any features, although deposits may have truncated by ploughing and later landscaping in this area.

282. MARTOCK, STEPPES CRESCENT (ST 463 195). The results of an evaluation by K. Colls of Cotswold Archaeology indicated that the site had been subject to widespread modern disturbance. Medieval pottery sherds retrieved from the surviving subsoil suggest agricultural use during this period.

283. TAUNTON, 7–8 EAST STREET (ST 2286 2449). Development provided an opportunity to conduct archaeological investigations in the core of the medieval town; this was carried out by Wessex Archaeology. East Street dates from the medieval period or possibly earlier, and is located between East Gate and the medieval market place. Numbers 7 and 8 are situated c. 100 m from the market place, adjacent to Magdalene Lane, which leads to the 12th-century church. Previous excavations at 5 East Street identified evidence for continuous occupation from the 12th century. Documentary evidence suggests that by 1158 the town had an E. gate and East Street would have led, at this time, to the market place.

The earliest recorded feature was an apparent boundary ditch between 7 East Street and Magdalene Lane. Finds indicate a date in the 11th–13th centuries and environmental data suggest it to be broadly contemporary with medieval samples recovered from Taunton Priory. A cesspit was recorded at the junction of the two roads and may be indicative of a public rather than private facility. It is likely that this type of feature would be situated to the rear of a property and its location at the apparent ‘front’ of the site, suggests that much of the original street frontage has been lost to road-widening in the post-medieval/modern periods. Two footings probably form part of the remains of a post-medieval building, with associated stone representing the floor of a side-passage through the building, a feature common in the medieval buildings of Taunton. These remains probably represent part of a timber-framed building, the construction of which is likely to pre-date the 14th century, and may represent part of an ‘original’ East Street building.

SUFFOLK. Work by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.

284. BRANDON, 46 AND 48 WOODCOCK RISE (TL 7986). A group of burials and disarticulated bones was discovered during landscaping. In total, three burials were excavated with the remains of at least seven others being represented by disarticulated bones. Two of the burials were aligned N.–S. and a third was probably aligned E.–W; in one of the N.–S. burials the body had the head placed between its legs. A radiocarbon date obtained from the bones of this individual provided a date of 840 ± 50 BP (cal. A.D. 1040–1290, at 95.4% probability, GU11459). Only one of the group appeared to be a juvenile and the majority were male. Further investigations in the adjoining property, no. 46, established that the cemetery did not extend this way, but the limits to the south and east are unknown. The burials lie alongside the old Brandon to Thetford road and it is possible that they represent a gallows site of Late Saxon or post-Conquest date. The work was carried out by A. Tester for Suffolk County Council and English Heritage, with the helpful co-operation of Mr and Mrs Ling and Mr and Mrs Rolls.

285. BURY ST EDMUNDS, ANGEL HOTEL (TL 8564). An excavation was carried out by J. Caruth for Gough Hotels Ltd. in advance of an extension to the hotel. The site lies

within the medieval core of the town, and it was hoped that evidence would be uncovered which would characterise this part of the town from its initial layout in the 11th century through the whole medieval period. The earliest deposits were found deeply buried along the Angel Lane frontage. These appeared to be pit fills dating from the 11th century, but due to the depth of these (1.2 m + below the street level) and their significant truncation by later developments, it was not possible to examine them in more detail. However, the pits suggest the types of activity more usually associated with back yards rather than street frontages. A number of intercutting pits dating from the 12th–15th centuries was found in the centre of the site. Many of these were broad and deep and contained areas of lightly-fired clay, indicating a prolonged period of activity taking place probably behind properties fronting Angel Hill. The nature of the activity is not yet clear but the evidence of burning, combined with the documentary evidence that demonstrates the presence of inns in this area since at least the 14th century, suggests the possibility that the pits may be associated with brewing processes. The upper fills of the pits was a brown loam containing small amounts of building debris, which was sealed by a solid layer of chalk up to 8 cm thick. This probably represents a floor or yard surface and demonstrates a change in use of this area at the end of the medieval or early post-medieval periods. A cobbled yard surface appears to overlie this floor at the W. end of the site.

Post-excavation work is ongoing and will concentrate on analysis of the pottery groups and examination of the medieval and early post-medieval features, in the hopes of coming to a clear interpretation of the use of this area during the 11th–17th centuries. Comparison of levels between the existing street levels and the archaeological surfaces seems to show that the slope between Angel Hill and Angel Lane was truncated and that archaeological levels relate to the Angel Hill levels which are c. 1 m lower than Angel Lane. If this proves to be the case, the implication is that there would have been no access onto the site from Angel Lane during the medieval and/or post-medieval periods. The excavation uncovered valuable evidence for the character of this part of the town from the setting out of the planned medieval town in the 11th century to the early post-medieval period. However, deposits were generally found at a greater depth than anticipated, running well below construction levels, and this has necessarily imposed some limitations on the completeness of the archaeological record and meant that fewer medieval features were fully excavated than expected. Nevertheless, once the results of the excavation are analysed, this will add valuable information to the picture of the history and development of Bury St Edmunds.

286. BURY ST EDMUNDS, 3 CHEQUER SQUARE (TL 8565). The excavation of slots connecting concrete piles for a cart lodge exposed peg tiles over a clay surface. Other finds included medieval window glass and pottery dating from the 12th to the 18th centuries. This surface is undoubtedly evidence of clay-floored buildings fronting onto Bridewell Lane. No further excavations were carried out and the site is preserved beneath the new building. The work was carried out by A. Tester for Hardwick Farms, Horsecroft.

287. BURY ST EDMUNDS, EASTGATE BARN, EASTERN WAY (TL 8665). An evaluation followed by an excavation were undertaken by J. Duffy for Proflat Roofing and Orange ahead of a development. The site is believed to have once been the property of the cellarer of Bury Abbey. Also known as Holderness Barns and Grange Farm, this was where the cellarer would have held court and from where his business, on behalf of the Abbey, was conducted. It later became a manor house with an associated farm. Ruined structures were still standing as late as 2003, though nothing was still standing when the archaeological evaluation took place.

Remains of several structures were found, including a mortared-flint wall with a surviving internal clay floor, built over an earlier kiln. The kiln was only fired at fairly low temperatures, suggesting a possible use as a malting kiln or corn dryer. This kiln was in

turn built over an earlier structure, the remains of which were in the form of a series of trenches, probably for ground beams. These three structures were all preserved under the post-medieval farmhouse. Two further structures were found further to the south, one of which was a trench-and-posthole based structure. The second was a rectangular, 3.4 x 2.6 m, flint-and-mortar structure with a laid red cement floor. The entire ground plan of the structure was visible. There were also visible repairs to its NE. corner, including the addition of a buttress. Further work in this area of the site showed a series of yard surfaces, boundary walls and a chalk and gravel road leading to Eastgate Street. The post-excavation work is in its preliminary stages and the finds are yet to be fully analysed.

288. BURY ST EDMUNDS, LAWSONS YARD, WOODGATE HOUSE, 10 SHORT BRACKLAND (TL 8565). An evaluation by J. Duffy for Lawsons (Bury St Edmunds) Ltd. revealed a series of archaeological features under a deep, c. 1 m overburden. The finds suggest activity on the site from the 11th–12th centuries onwards with a medium- to high-status use in the 15th/16th centuries. Map evidence indicates the site became an orchard by the 18th century and remained open until the end of the 19th century.

289. CARLTON COLVILLE, CARLTON HALL (TM 5090). The present Hall is an 18th-/19th-century structure believed to be on the site of the medieval hall and possible Anglo-Saxon manorial centre. Archaeological features and finds belonging to the 12th to 14th centuries have been recorded within footing trenches for an extension to the south-west of the Hall. Medieval ditches on a similar alignment to the present Hall could represent the expansion or shift of a ditched enclosure for an earlier phase of the settlement. A flint-and-mortar wall discovered 20 m to the south-east, in the excavation for a pond, contained brick pieces of probable recent origin. This wall is likely to be part of a landscape feature of 19th- or early 20th-century date. A single Early Anglo-Saxon pottery sherd indicates activity of this period to the south of the Hall; a similar aged feature was located on St Peter's Road to the south-east. Late Saxon settlement evidence has been discovered to the east of the Hall and now medieval deposits have been located to its immediate west, indicating that the present structure is likely to be over the medieval hall and the Anglo-Saxon manorial centre.

The work was carried out by J. Meredith for Mr G. Baxter.

290. CHEVINGTON, CHEVINGTON HALL (TL 7860). Evidence of a medieval building, consisting of a sequence of floors and a probable post setting, was found by D. Gill during an evaluation for Sir G. Winter. The layered floors suggest that there were at least two phases to the building and pottery evidence indicates that these were occupied during the 13th–14th centuries. The substantial post setting was thought to be an aisle post and therefore supported a building with a very wide roof span — probably a large hall or barn.

291. ERISWELL, FAMILY SUPPORT COMPLEX, RAF LAKENHEATH (TL 7380). Excavation by J. Caruth for the Ministry of Defence, Defence Estates (USF), in advance of the construction of a new complex, uncovered features dating from the Middle Anglo-Saxon period. These mainly comprised E.–W. aligned ditches and relate to Anglo-Saxon occupation identified to the immediate north and east at site ERL 116.

292. FRISTON, BARBER'S POINT (TM 4357). A training excavation for volunteers was carried out on a Roman site on the edge of the River Alde that had been previously examined in 1907. The work was supervised by J. Meredith for the Aldeburgh and District Local History Society, funded by the Local Heritage Initiative and with the permission of the Suffolk Wildlife Trust.

A prior magnetic survey of the site by A. and D. Black of Colchester Archaeological Trust clearly showed a ditched enclosure and other linear features. Abundant briquetage

suggested that salt production was carried out on or near the site. A large enclosure ditch with a recut was identified, as was another large outer ditch. A smaller ditch cut this at right-angles and contained Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery. A series of chalk-filled postholes, some of nearly 1 m in diameter, were encountered within the enclosing ditch. No dating evidence has been recovered from these although at least two phases are recognised stratigraphically; a line of smaller posts were cut from a higher level than the large chalk-filled postholes. It is possible that the smaller postholes are part of an Anglo-Saxon hall-type building.

A detailed contour survey of the site conducted by volunteers and directed by D. Gill and J. Duffy showed that the site was located on a slight rise. An examination of auger samples dug by volunteers and analysed by M. Godwin, showed that a branch of the River Alde had flowed behind Barber's Point making it an island within the river. He also suggested that sea-level fluctuations would have inundated the island from the 3rd to the 7th centuries, perhaps accounting for the break between the early Roman and the Middle Anglo-Saxon occupation of the site.

293. HAUGHLEY, UHMLANGA, THE FOLLY (TM 0262). An evaluation was carried out by L. Everett for Jaxmead Properties Ltd. on a site partly within the outer bailey of Haughley castle and partly overlaying the ditch and assumed bank of the castle. The profile of the defensive ditch, including an internal bank, was recorded and features of 12th- to 14th-century date were excavated within the bailey area. These medieval features were sealed by 1 m of overburden.

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294. At *Albion Wharf, Key Street* (TM 1644) an evaluation at the former Paul's Maltings, on the N. side of the Wet Dock, revealed undisturbed stratified deposits as little as 0.4 m below the existing ground level. The uppermost deposits were of Late-medieval date and included a partially revealed *septaria*-built (a mudstone quarried from the Orwell) wall. Excavation was halted to avoid disturbing earlier remains. A full sequence of deposits dating back to the Anglo-Saxon and possibly Roman periods is anticipated. A second trench was opened perpendicular to the street frontage in order to locate any earlier quay walls. However, it became clear that this objective could not be met as unexpected evidence was revealed of a deliberately dug inlet. The deposits were at least 3 m deeper than anticipated immediately next to the modern road and a substantial driven pile structure was recorded within the area of the inlet. The limited area of exposure meant that this proved difficult to interpret, but initial examination suggests it may represent either a pier or piling for a wall. Post-excavation work is in its early stages but the structure is currently thought to be of Late-medieval date. Dendrochronology samples are also under analysis. Further excavation has been recommended. The work was carried out by R. Gardner for Knight Developments.

295. At *Cranfield's Mill, College Street* (TM 1644) evaluation and excavation by D. Gill for Wharfside Regeneration Ltd. revealed a large, well-constructed cellared building, probably a merchant's house dating from the late 15th century. The building was made of *septaria* blocks with moulded limestone around the door and window openings. It was 6 m wide and extended for 20 m back towards the medieval quayside from the College Street frontage. There were three phases of build before its demolition in the second half of the 19th century. The finds included a 'witch bottle' — a pot buried within the fabric of the wall to protect the inhabitants from evil spirits. The pot was a late 15th-century Dutch import and contained a bone, a coin and hair. The site was part of Bigot's Quay and is referred to in several early post-Conquest account rolls, and various subsequent records show that the quay was occupied and used by several of Ipswich's leading mercantile families. The building overlay earlier stratified deposits including pits which produced

Late Saxon Thetford-type ware, and demonstrates that a rich sequence of archaeological deposits associated with the Anglo-Saxon waterfront survives within this area.

A second phase of excavation at this site, conducted by R. Gardner, afforded an opportunity to examine earlier river-edge deposits and a buried stream channel that flowed down to the River Orwell from the town. Excavation at the river edge yielded exciting results in the form of a 'boardwalk' structure constructed on a series of driven piles. Post-excavation work is currently ongoing, but preliminary finds evidence shows that the structure was sealed by substantial reclamation deposits of 11th- to 13th-century date. Dendrochronology samples are currently under analysis and it is anticipated that the results will confirm an Anglo-Saxon date for the structure.

296. At *Unicorn House, Foundation Street* (TM 1644) monitoring of footing trenches within a deep basement at the east end of Unicorn House revealed a number of archaeological features at a depth of nearly 2 m. Of the six features identified, four contained Late Saxon Thetford-type ware. One pit contained a near complete Thetford-type jar associated with the lower halves of three other vessels. Another Late Saxon feature was a deep well or pit, excavated by contractors to a depth of c. 4 m below present ground level; this is an area to the immediate north of the large medieval Blackfriars church of St Mary's. No evidence for post-Conquest occupation was recovered, the Late Saxon features probably representing earlier settlement before the establishment of the precinct for the Dominican friary. The work was conducted by J. Meredith for Marsden Homes.

297. LAKENHEATH, LAND TO THE REAR OF 132 HIGH STREET (TL 7182). Four trenches were dug for an evaluation, which showed a high level of preservation of the natural subsoil beneath a deep garden topsoil. Two trenches located a series of nine ditches, predominantly aligned N.-S. and containing pottery dating from the 12th–13th centuries. These ditches were roughly parallel to each other and were on a similar alignment to the High Street and the surrounding modern property boundaries, indicating that the current land division in the area is a continuation of the medieval layout. Layers sealing these ditches contained material of a later medieval/post-medieval date indicating that these ditches had fallen out of use during the medieval period and, with the deep build-up of topsoil, indicates that the site has probably been used as domestic gardens since then. The work was carried out by J. Craven for Jaxmead Properties.

298. LEISTON, LEISTON ABBEY (TM 4462). A training excavation led by D. Allan focused on two areas of interest. The first of these (*The Cottage Site*) was located along the N. side of the ruined nave wall of the medieval abbey church. The second series of trenches (*The Kitchen Site*) were located to the south of the refectory. The excavation was run jointly by SCCAS and CYDS (a Leiston-based youth group) and was funded by a Heritage Lottery Fund's 'Young Roots' grant. Access and assistance was granted by English Heritage and by Procorda, the present occupiers of the abbey. The project culminated in a live drama event run by Red Rose Chain at the abbey.

The Cottage Site

The remains of a 19th-century cottage, burned down in the 1930s, were excavated. Beneath the cottage, and sealed by it, were two bodies. These were E.-W. aligned, with their heads to the west. Both skeletons were in good condition and are presumably from the monastic period. One of the burials was very shallow so there is a possibility that a further burial lay underneath. It is unusual to find burials on the N. side of a monastery and there is a suggestion that these may be lay burials, i.e. non-monastic individuals who bought plots to be as close to God as possible. It is likely that there are more burials in this area. Finds from the site included occasional sherds of Late-medieval pottery.

The Kitchen Site

This area lies to the south of the main surviving monastic complex. The 1980s geophysical survey had suggested the presence of building rubble and possible structures. In view of its detached position and its proximity to the refectory this was thought to be the site of the kitchens. Excavation revealed the remains of a substantial building with stone-and-flint walls and finely painted window glass; finds also included a few sherds of Late-medieval pottery. This seems to be far too grand a building for a kitchen; other suggestions are the abbot's private residence or the infirmary.

299. MILDENHALL, 30 ACRE FIELD, RAF MILDENHALL (TL 6777). A second season of excavations were carried out by A. Tester for the Ministry of Defence, Defence Estates (USF), prior to the construction of a new sports field. An area of woodland (3,500 sq m) immediately to the south of the previous excavation was de-stumped and the topsoil removed under archaeological supervision. Towards the E. edge of the site several pits and a sunken-featured building were found, the first evidence for Early Anglo-Saxon occupation on the site. The building pit measured 2.5 x 3 m with internal posts at either end. Further excavations are due to take place in 2005.

300. PURDIS FARM, 'LARKS MEADOW' DEVELOPMENT, MURRILLS ROAD (TM 2042). An evaluation before a new phase of house building produced evidence for a probable road surface, thought to be 11th-/12th-century in date due to the presence of Thetford-type ware, and a group of postholes, ditches and a pit containing further Thetford-type ware and some residual Middle Anglo-Saxon Ipswich Ware. A subsequent excavation revealed further evidence of the road surface to the south of the site, with a probably contemporary building, measuring approximately 8 x 4.4 m, adjacent to it (Fig. 10). Around the building were three pits with abundant iron slag and evidence of burning, as well as a saddle quern, suggesting that this might have been a smithy adjacent to the road. To the north of the site, another building of probable Late Saxon/early post-Conquest date was seen. The building, measuring c. 7.8 x 4 m, is possibly related to another road surface. This road appears to run through the building, probably cutting it. A further group of postholes to the south of this did not form part of any obvious structure. A very concentrated series of pits, possibly a latrine related to the building were revealed as well as a complex of probable enclosure ditches; these all appeared to be Late Saxon in date as Thetford-type ware was again present. The work was carried out by C. McLannahan for Persimmon Homes (Essex) Ltd.

301. SUDBURY, PRIORY WALK (TL 8740). An evaluation of land on either side of the S. end of Priory Walk, adjacent to the known site of a 13th-century Dominican priory, revealed a small number of shallow pits and ditches containing medieval pottery. The site lay within the flood plain of the River Stour and the ground levels had been raised (?in the late 19th century) by up to 2 m through the importation of soil. The work was conducted by M. Sommers for A. F. Howland Associates and Knight Developments.

302. WEYBREAD, GREENACRES, THE STREET (TM 2479). During the construction of a rear extension a large quantity of pottery was reported by the site owners. A single large pit was recorded and over 300 sherds (representing more than 50 vessels) of Late Medieval and Transitional wares were recovered from its partially excavated fill. Jug forms predominated and it is likely that the majority were wasters from a single firing, suggesting a kiln site close by. The work was carried out by R. Gardner, with thanks to Mr and Mrs van den Berg Hider.

SURREY. Work by Thames Valley Archaeological Services.

303. EGHAM, WHITEHALL LANE (TQ 009 700). A. Taylor conducted an extensive and intensive evaluation of a 54 ha site (trenching of 4% by area). Finds included over 400

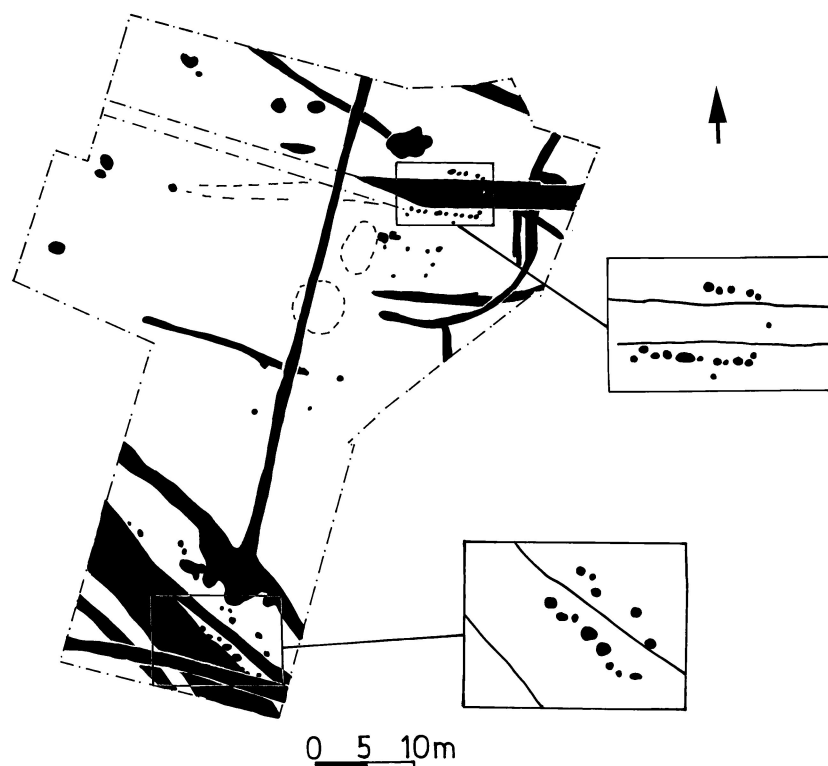


FIG. 10

Late Saxon/early post-Conquest buildings at Purdis farm, Suffolk.

sherds of pottery from the Early Anglo-Saxon to Late-medieval periods, the Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon sherds being perhaps of most note in this area. Features of these dates also produced good animal bone assemblages, and other finds. The evaluation has clearly identified discrete areas of high archaeological potential within the site.

304. GUILDFORD, MANOR PARK, UNIVERSITY OF SURREY (SU 970 495). A number of phases of work on this site have included geophysical survey, several phases of evaluation, excavation and watching brief. The chief results have been prehistoric and Roman but medieval occupation features are also present. From the excavation area, just nine sherds of medieval pottery (from a single whiteware jug) were recovered. Evaluation trenching, however, has revealed medieval pits, ditches and a hearth, and a larger and more varied assemblage of medieval pottery, tile and metalwork. Post-excavation work is in progress and full publication will follow.

WARWICKSHIRE. Work by Warwickshire Museum unless stated otherwise.

305. ALCESTER, ALCESTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BIRMINGHAM ROAD (SP 086 578). Observation of earthmoving for a new teaching block by B. Gethin and C. Coutts on behalf of WCC Property Services revealed medieval remains. The more easterly line of Roman and medieval Ryknild Street, revealed by an evaluation on the site in 2003, was confirmed in two service trenches for a further 135m to the south. The fill of a possible roadside ditch contained numerous sherds of 12th-/13th-century pottery. The topsoil stripping produced

further 12th-/13th-century pottery sherds, probably deriving from the nearby Alcester Ware kilns, and a decorated lead weight. In the NE. corner of the site a small ditch, two possible walls and a gravel yard or road surface, covered by medieval roof tile and stone slates, probably related to outbuildings of Alcester Abbey, which lay immediately to the west of the site.

306. ETTINGTON, WEST OF HOCKLEY LANE (SP 272 489). As part of a continuing programme of investigation on behalf of Taylor Woodrow Development Ltd. two further areas were excavated by P. Thompson on the Banbury Road frontage of the site within the medieval village. A pebble surface on the S. limit of the excavated area may be part of a medieval yard surface and a series of gullies and postholes across this part of the site, many containing 12th- to 14th-century pottery, probably formed fence or palisade structures along property boundaries. A stone-lined drain constructed of limestone blocks contained several sherds of 12th-/13th-century pottery; this will have drained waste water from a yard or away from a nearby building. Several pits containing some domestic debris including medieval pottery may have functioned as rubbish pits. All these features probably lay within a yard or garden behind a medieval building or farmhouse closer to the modern street frontage.

307. HARTSHILL, HARTSHILL CASTLE (SP 325 942). The reinstatement of a pond just outside the SE. corner of the castle bailey and within the Scheduled Ancient Monument was observed by C. Coutts. The pond, which had been backfilled in 1972, is first shown on an estate map of 1760. The re-excavation revealed a spread of compact rubble masonry to the north-west; this, which was presumably the remains of the medieval curtain wall, was reburied.

308. KENILWORTH, KENILWORTH CASTLE (SP 279 723). Excavation of fence postpits north of Mortimer's Tower by B. Gethin on behalf of English Heritage revealed the probable core of a wall, most likely part of the foundations of the tower, and demolition rubble. To the north the layers recorded were probably associated with the infilling of a post-civil war trackway through a breach in the curtain wall. The upper part of the central of the three window openings to the main floor in the S. wall of the Keep was recorded by C. Coutts in advance of masonry repairs. The original 12th-century window had been widened as part of Robert Dudley's major programme of works in the late 16th century.

309. LONG COMPTON, CHURCH OF ST PETER AND ST PAUL (SP 2873 3302). Archaeological recording by S. Palmer and C. Coutts on behalf of Long Compton PCC revealed fragments of carved stone dating from the 12th to 15th centuries, including part of a 12th-century window, reused in the blocking of a former W. doorway into the tower. During the excavation of a new foul sewer extending north of the churchyard, 52 fragments of 12th- to 13th-century pottery were recovered along with later finds.

310. LONG LAWFORD, WEST OF CALDECOTT ARMS, CHAPEL STREET (SP 4716 7595). Following an evaluation in 2003 further excavation was undertaken on a site in the centre of the medieval settlement by P. Thompson on behalf of IG Land and Planning Ltd. The excavation revealed a sequence of medieval ditches; these probably formed property boundaries within the medieval settlement.

311. NUNEATON, BARN MEADOW, BERMUDA VILLAGE (SP 353 898). The analysis of data from an excavation in 1970 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 15 (1971), 168) and a partial re-excavation in 1997 (Wilson M. D., *West Mids. Archaeol.*, 40, 1997) and its correlation with historic manuscripts, carried out by M. D. Wilson, has confirmed the site of the Knights Templars

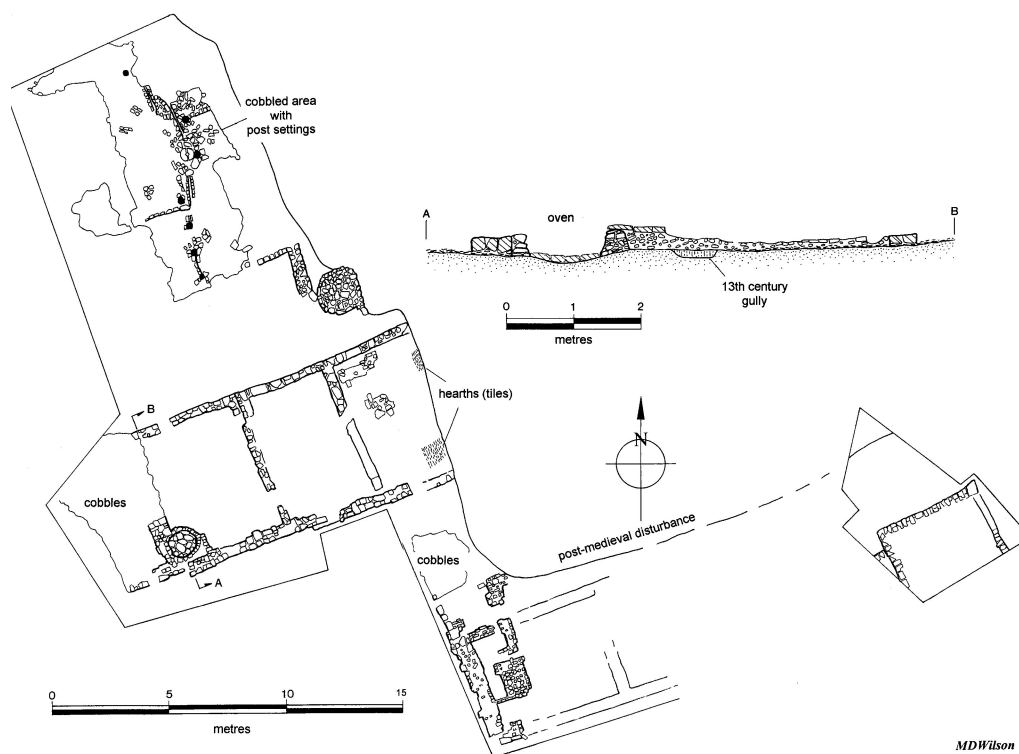


FIG. 11

The Knights Hospitallers site at Barn Meadow, Nuneaton.

manor farm of Chelverscote in the county of Warwickshire. The re-excavation encountered archaeological deposits and features dating from the 13th to 17th centuries and which appeared to survive as 'islands' in an area otherwise heavily disturbed by 18th- to 20th-centuries mining activity (Fig. 11). The platform of structure with at least three bays is understood to have been the remains of the main farm building known as Temple Hall, dating from the period when the site was in the possession of the Knights Hospitallers (1324 to 1540). The building was aligned ENE.-WSW. and measured 6.8 x 13 m (the E. bay incomplete). The platform comprised a foundation layer of puddled clay upon which was a layer of rubbish-strewn earth dated to the 13th century, kerbed by reused fragments of sandstone ashlar. The interstices of the kerbing were filled with puddled clay. In the W. corner of the W. bay a buttress-chimney oven, constructed of angular fragments of quartzite and on a sandstone-lined base, stood to a height of c. 0.38 m and had an internal diameter of 1.5 m. The building was occupied as a domestic dwelling through to the early 17th century. Below the building platform, and lying patchily across the site, was a spread of crushed roofing slate understood to have derived from the demolished Templar buildings. Six pits beneath the slate layer contained 13th-century domestic waste deposits.

312. NUNEATON, 12 BERMUDA ROAD, CHILVERS COTON (SP 3502 9008). A watching brief by S. Palmer, during the digging of foundation trenches for an extension in the vicinity of the medieval kiln complex, recovered 14th- to 18th-century pottery, mainly locally produced but including a few later, imported sherds.

313. NUNEATON, THE ROPEWALK, CHAPEL STREET (SP 3607 9169). The second stage of an archaeological evaluation by S. Palmer and G. C. Jones in advance of the town centre Ropewalk development, on behalf of Rose Project Services Ltd., recovered evidence for medieval activity in the N. part of the development area including postholes, boundary features and yard surfaces. Two pebble surfaces and an associated boundary gully dating from the Late-medieval/early-post-medieval periods were recorded from close behind the Queen's Road frontage. Further to the rear a medieval posthole may have belonged to a structure within a tenement running back from Queen's Road, while the remains of a ditch may mark the rear boundary of the tenement or a division within it. The area had been heavily truncated during the 1970s redevelopment of the area.

314. SOUTHAM, CHURCH OF ST JAMES (SP 4178 6177). Excavation was carried out by B. Gethin and C. Coutts in the nave and aisles of the church on behalf of Southam PCC in advance of a reflooring project. The earliest features recorded were the N. and S. walls of an earlier nave, which were cut by the piers of the existing 14th-century arcades. A section of mid-12th-century impost decorated with panels of faceted squares below a hollow chamfer, found reused under an arcade pier, may have belonged to this early phase. Over most of the N. aisle surviving remains had been removed by Victorian under-floor heating but one short section of wall revealed was probably part of the N. wall of the 14th-century aisle, before it was widened in the 15th century. Over much of the nave and the S. aisle expanses of mortar bedding, probably for tiled flooring, survived at a relatively shallow depth. Medieval floor tiles recovered included examples of thirteen designs. Against the S. wall of the S. aisle the floor was cut by a trench for a stone coffin which lay partly in an arched recess in the wall of the church. To the east of the coffin was a rubble-filled trench beneath another tomb recess, similar albeit set into the wall at a higher level. As a separate exercise a number of gravestones in the churchyard were also recorded, prior to being re-set in a different location.

WARWICK

315. At *King's High School, The Butts* (SP 2830 6506) an evaluation by N. Palmer on behalf of King's High School, involving two trial trenches across the NE. town defences found no trace of the medieval town wall. About 6 m to the east there was a rock-cut edge which probably represents the outer lip of the medieval town ditch. Its full depth was not reached. Beyond the town ditch there were some medieval features; a ditch/pit and two pits, one containing burning in its base, suggesting that the waste ground immediately outside the defences was used for various activities. The W. end of the S. trench had been disturbed by the concrete base of a probable Second World War air raid shelter, which had removed any trace of the town wall and the edges of the ditch in this area. Some layers of ditch fill were encountered but its full depth was not revealed. Beyond the town ditch there was another medieval ditch/pit, possibly the continuation of that in Trench 1.

316. At 37 *Saltisford* (SP 2794 6517) an evaluation on behalf of Rowney Properties Ltd. was carried out by P. Thompson within the N. medieval suburb. Two trial trenches revealed a medieval boundary ditch and the brick walls of the cellars to a 17th-century building, which stood on the site until the late 1960s.

317. At the *Former Leper Hospital, Saltisford* (SP 277 654) an evaluation of part of the Scheduled site on behalf of Chevroncircle Ltd., by G. C. Jones and P. Thompson, involved four trial trenches. One trench between the standing Chapel and Master's House revealed complex medieval stratigraphy dating back to the 13th century, including stone wall foundations, a yard surface, postholes and pits. To the rear of the Master's House evidence

for possible medieval activity included a boundary or retaining wall which was cut by a modern boundary ditch.

318. At *Warwick Castle, Domestic Range* (SP 2845 6467) further observation of masonry repairs to the river front by N. Palmer took place on behalf of Warwick Castle Ltd. A hitherto unrecognised, blocked, original small square-headed window was noted in the second storey of the 15th-century extension to the north-east of the great hall. The battlements over this section proved to have been largely replaced by Anthony Salvin in 1857–62.

319. WHATCOTE, ST PETER'S CHURCH (SP 299 445). Observation of a service trench south of the church by C. Coutts and B. Gethin on behalf of Whatcote PCC revealed two stone foundations close to the 15th-century porch. One may have been associated with the existing porch or with an earlier one; the other, less substantial, may have been a tomb base. The trench which cut through numerous graves produced three sherds of 12th-/13th-century pottery, roof tile and stone slates.

320. WHITCHURCH, ST MARY'S CHURCH (SP 2265 4863). Observation of trenching for a new electricity supply by P. Mason and G.C. Jones on behalf of Whitchurch PCC revealed a substantial wall foundation 10 m west of the W. end of the church. This most probably formed the W. end of the Norman nave prior to its shortening in the 17th century. In the soil over the wall was an oolitic limestone block carved with Late Saxon interlace that had been reused as a plinth. Outside the existing W. end of the church, part of the floor of the medieval nave survived *in situ*, paved with monochrome yellow and green glazed tiles. Trenching in the field to the west of the church across the visible village earthworks revealed nothing of significance, but in the field to the south-west, marked with ridge-and-furrow, a spread of cobble stones was observed.

321. WIBTOFT, GABLE END, GREEN LANE (SP 4789 8756). Observation during house construction within the medieval village by G. C. Jones and B. Gethin on behalf of DRE Property Services recorded a number of 12th-/13th- to 14th-century features. Back from the frontage there were two small sections of probable wall foundation, probably belonging to outbuildings, and several pits or gullies. To the south-east, nearer the frontage, was an undated cobbled surface.

322. WITHYBROOK, HILLTOP COTTAGE (SP 433 844). An evaluation by G. C. Jones and C. Coutts on behalf of Mr P. Hardy, involving two trial trenches on a site in the N. part of the medieval village, revealed a yard surface, a terraced area and a possible structural slot, all containing 13th- to 15th-century pottery. Occupation seems to have ceased in the Late-medieval/early post-medieval periods until the area was built on in the 19th century.

WEST MIDLANDS

COVENTRY

323. At 68–70 *Whitefriars Street* (SP 3385 7880) D. McAree of Northamptonshire Archaeology investigated 0.075 ha of land. A series of features dated to the medieval and post-medieval periods were excavated and recorded. A number of early quarry pits were cut by a later stone-lined pit and several domestic rubbish pits. A substantial sandstone foundation wall for a cellared building was revealed along the N. edge of the excavation; a less substantial wall parallel to this foundation may be contemporary. To the east of the site, the remains of a sandstone wall may mark the boundary between two medieval burgrave plots.

324. SOLIHULL, TANHOUSE FARM ROAD (SP 1527 8300). An evaluation by C. Coutts involving two trial trenches on a possible medieval moated site, on behalf of Grainger Homes Ltd., revealed the ditch of the N. arm of the moat. No evidence for medieval occupation was recorded and it is possible that the building complex shown on 19th-century maps was a post-medieval tannery rather than a moated site.

WEST SUSSEX

325. HURSTPIERPOINT, ORCHARD WAY (TQ 2750 1880). S. Ford of Thames Valley Archaeological Services dug 19 evaluation trenches over a 2.7 ha site. No features of archaeological interest were revealed but the spoilheaps yielded six sherds from a Middle Anglo-Saxon cooking pot and eight sherds of 12th- to 14th-century pottery.

WILTSHIRE. Work by Cotswold Archaeology unless stated otherwise.

326. ASHTON KEYNES, EAST BARN, CHURCH FARM (ST 0418 9424). A watching brief was undertaken by M. Rowe during groundworks within the moated site of Church Farm. The site was heavily truncated, but an undated stone-lined drain was identified and two sherds of 11th- to 13th-century pottery were recovered.

327. CASTLE EATON, CASTLE EATON FARM (SU 1451 9577). An archaeological evaluation by M. Brett identified four ditches, three of which dated from the medieval period; one remains undated. One of the medieval features possibly represents a trench within which structural posts were set, and may therefore be associated with early settlement of the village.

328. CLARENDON, CLARENDON PALACE AND PARK (SU 1819 3023). Work has continued on consolidation and landscaping at the ruins of the medieval palace under the direction of T. Beaumont James (University of Winchester). This will be concluded in 2005. Finds analysis has been co-ordinated by C. Gerrard (University of Durham) and finds reports are now complete. Brick samples for thermoluminescence have been taken by I. Bailiff (University of Durham) at various sites on the estate including the medieval palace. Amanda Richardson's documentary work on Clarendon Forest, park and palace from 1200–1650 was published by BAR in June 2005, and a multiperiod book by Tom Beaumont James and Christopher Gerrard on the landscape of the park has been accepted for publication in 2006. An academic article will follow in 2007 on the fieldwalking and spoilheap work at Clarendon, which has revealed remarkable new insights.

329. CRICKLADE, BLACKWELL'S GARAGE, ABINGDON COURT LANE (SU 1018 9378). Excavation by J. Hart revealed a series of medieval ditches. Their alignment and the date by which they went out of use may suggest that they relate to a former street plan of Cricklade, dating from the earlier post-Conquest or possibly Middle Anglo-Saxon periods.

330. CRICKLADE, 10 CALCUTT STREET (SU 1018 9362). Medieval rubbish pits within the backlands of a property fronting onto Calcutt Street were identified by J. Hart. These were sealed by a thick accumulation of post-medieval dumped deposits which probably resulted from land improvement in advance of building work on the site.

331. DEVIZES, 4 ST JOHN'S COURT (SU 490458 161098) A detailed measured survey of possible medieval timbers was carried out by Wessex Archaeology within a roof space at 4 St John's Court. A first-floor extension is proposed which will involve the removal of some parts of the existing roof fabric. The proposed opening at first-floor level between the master bedroom and the planned extension will cut through the upper section of the

W. wall of the medieval house, the associated eaves level and the lower section of the W. roof slope. This will result in the removal of sections of what may be medieval walling, possibly cutting through a medieval timber wall plate, and the removal of the lower portion of two medieval rafters.

332. SWINDON, LAND AT GROUNDWELL FARM (SU 151 890). An archaeological evaluation by A. Barber revealed a large enclosure or boundary ditch which yielded a single sherd of 13th- to 15th-century Minety Ware. No structural remains were encountered predating the construction of the present Groundwell Farm in the mid-18th-century.

YORKSHIRE

NORTH YORKSHIRE. Work by York Archaeological Trust unless stated otherwise.

333. HAMPSTHWAITE CHURCH (SE 2594 5904). B. McCluskey of Archaeological Services WYAS carried out an archaeological evaluation comprising three trenches at St Thomas à Becket church in advance of the construction of a new extension. The work identified the position of a grave and a number of discrete features of unknown date which may relate to earlier use of the church, founded in A.D. 1175. Recovered artefacts include a heavily worn early 14th-century silver penny of Edward I/II.

334. KNARESBOROUGH, 16 HIGH STREET (SE 3515 5697). B. McCluskey of Archaeological Services WYAS carried out an archaeological watching brief during work to the rear of this property in the core of the medieval town. Deposits thought to be of medieval origin were encountered at a depth of 0.5 m. A small but diverse assemblage of medieval pottery was recovered, including one sherd of 11th- or 12th-century date from the earliest observed deposit.

335. RIPON, WATER SKELGATE (SE 3121 7113). M. Rose of Archaeological Services WYAS carried out an archaeological evaluation comprising three trenches on land to the south of Water Skellgate and to the north of the River Skell, in the medieval core of the town. Archaeological deposits were encountered at depths of between 0.6 and 1.3 m below the modern ground surface relating to medieval and post-medieval stone structures and metal surfaces were found. The pottery assemblage contains medieval material of 13th- to 15th-century date, although the majority of the material is of post-medieval origin.

336. SELBY, SELBY ABBEY (SE 461 500). Two phases of building recording were carried out at Selby Abbey by the Historic Buildings Section of Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd. (York) on behalf of Purcell Miller Tritton for Selby Abbey PCC. Recording of the E. elevation of the abbey demonstrated that the E. end represents the product of three phases of construction, all falling within a sixty-year period. The first was dated to c. 1280–90 and witnessed the laying out of a new E. end replacing the original Norman structure. A second phase, dated to the early part of 1320–40 saw the completion of the upper stages of the elevation, particularly the turrets, pinnacles and reticulated gable and S. aisle windows. The third phase, towards the end of 1320–40, involved the insertion of the great E. window of seven lights, with curvilinear tracery.

The second phase of recording was undertaken on the E. three bays of the N. elevation of the Abbey. This work confirmed the results of previous programmes of work.

337. SHERBURN IN ELMET, THE SPINNEY (SE 4953 3350). An excavation and watching brief was directed by B. Antoni on behalf of Barratt York in advance of redevelopment. Post-Roman occupation began in the late 12th–early 13th centuries when the site probably corresponded to most of a burgage plot laid out at the S. end of a new town given a charter

by the Archbishop of York in 1228. The W. (street frontage) end of the plot was not included in the excavation, but traces of structures, perhaps barns or stores, were revealed and at the rear (E. end) of the property there were pits for cess and refuse. Environmental data, including plant and insect remains in the fill of a ditch, suggested a damp and weed-choked environment with livestock kept nearby. Later in the medieval period, probably in the 14th century, a large pit was dug at the rear of the site in which copious de-seeded flax stems were found, suggesting that flax retting took place nearby.

338. SKIPWITH, ST HELEN'S CHURCH (SE 6573 3850). An excavation was undertaken by T. Kendall on behalf of William Anelays Ltd. in advance of consolidation of the church tower. Excavation involved the entire tower interior and a 2-m wide strip on all three exterior sides. In addition, a survey of the tower fabric was undertaken by C. Briden. Skipwith church today exists as an aisled nave of 12th- to 15th-century date, with a W. tower thought to have its origins in the 10th century as an early nave which was later heightened. Within and pre-dating the tower the earliest features were a ditch and a few other cuts, but they produced no finds and remain undated. The earliest structural evidence took the form of a cobbled foundation, thought in a previous evaluation to have been that of the standing tower. However, it appears to have been the foundation of an earlier structure of which one course of gritstone blocks, with white plaster on their inner faces, was recorded. The present tower walls, also largely gritstone, were built on top of this course of stonework.

Cobbled foundations found to the west of the tower indicate the existence of an associated structure, perhaps a cell to the west of an early nave. Associated also with the early structure were a number of burials that respect its foundations, although they were often cut into by later structures. Radiocarbon dating indicates these early burials are of an 8th- to 9th-century date. Additional cobbled foundations that extended to the north and south of the standing tower suggest that at some stage it was flanked by aisles. Inside the tower deposits were well preserved, although cut into by a few burials. The earliest deliberately laid floor produced a coin of Henry III. The 13th–17th centuries were represented by a series of floors interrupted at intervals by four lead-working hearths. The centre of the tower was cut into at a late point in the sequence by what appeared to be a bell-casting pit, 2 m in diameter. In addition, fragments of a gilded and painted alabaster monument depicting the life of the Virgin was found. Outside the tower c. 100 burials were found which dated from the Anglo-Saxon to the post-medieval periods, those latest in the sequence being, unusually, on a N.–S. alignment. Fragments of medieval painted window glass were found on the S. side of the tower. Building survey has allowed identification of stone types and features such as putlog holes. A clear junction between the two phases of construction is visible at the present first-floor level. As originally constructed the tower is thought to have been gabled.

YORK

339. At the *Former Henly's Garage, Stonebow* (SE 6062 5185) a watching brief and excavation was undertaken by R. Finlayson on behalf of Kilmartin Plowman and Partners Ltd. In an area extending over 715 sq m a sequence of medieval and post-medieval structures and deposits was excavated on either side of a stretch of the street Hungate, abandoned in 1955 when a new street, Stonebow, was created. A sequence of cobbled surfaces of Hungate itself, dating from the 14th–15th centuries, was located although the street is thought to have its origins in the Anglo-Scandinavian period. In deposits on the road surfaces debris from copper-alloy working was found. On the SW. side of the street a substantial robbed-out wall foundation was probably the remains of a structure in the precinct of the Carmelite Friars. On the NE. side of the road remains of a medieval stone wall may represent terracing of the sloping ground leading down to the river Foss.

340. At *Hungate, adjacent to St Saviour's Church* (SE 6062 5188) an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by D. Evans on behalf of Kilmartin Plowman and Partners Ltd. The earliest levels investigated produced four human burials which had presumably lain within the churchyard of St Saviour's to the north-west, before its reduction in size in the Late-medieval period. The burials were overlain by a cobbled lane on a NE.–SW. alignment, on the SE. side of which were traces of a stone-built medieval structure. The lane remained in existence until the 19th century.

341. At *Laurens Manor, Lawrence Street* (SE 6164 5137) an archaeological excavation and watching brief was carried out by Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd. on behalf of Rogers Homes (Yorkshire) Ltd. The butt-end of a large medieval ditch was encountered, possibly representing a continuation of the ditch recorded on the adjacent Bootham Engineering site (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 45 (2000), 337). This feature appears to represent the demarcation of property, running parallel to the E.–W. route of the current road, and was clearly in use for some time; within the partly backfilled ditch, *in-situ* waterlogged fence posts represent the consolidation of the same boundary. This may have been associated with St Nicholas's leper hospital which is known to have been located in the vicinity. Also potentially associated with this foundation is an assemblage of architectural stone fragments, including a large gargoyle, which were found within Victorian made ground in the N. part of the site. More refined dating of these features, and detailed study of the architectural fragments will be undertaken as part of ongoing post-excavation work.

342. At *62–68 Low Petergate, the former York College for Girls* (SE 6039 5204) an archaeological excavation and building survey in advance of redevelopment was undertaken by B. Reeves on behalf of George Houlton and Sons. This followed the first excavation on the site by Peter Wenham for the York Excavation Committee in 1957–8 (*Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* (1972)) and evaluation and watching brief on the site in 2003–4. The Royal Commission on Historical Monuments had previously recorded Nos. 62–68 Low Petergate (York Inventory, Vol. 5: *The Central Area*).

The excavation area was located in the back yards of Nos. 64–68 where a complex of small workshop buildings dating from the 14th to 17th centuries was found. Multiple phases of walls and floors defined smithies where iron and copper-alloy objects were made, utilising furnaces and hearths made from tiles and bricks. A barrel-lined quenching pit was found in one of the rooms. Fragments of the clay moulds used for casting were found in pits and scattered over the workshop floors. Fragments of crucibles used for copper-alloy metalworking were also found.

Lying across the boundary of Nos. 66 and 68, excavation of a lift pit 5 x 5 m to a depth of c. 1.5 m below modern level revealed a structural sequence beginning with clusters of large, well-preserved timber piles, up to 2 m long, probably of 13th-century date. Some of the piles were reused structural timbers with mortice holes and pegs. The piles were post-dated by a post-and-plank fence that formed the boundary between the two properties. Large intercutting pits, backfilled with household waste, had been cut either side of the fence. These produced large quantities of leatherworking waste, wooden objects and horn cores; the area is known to have been occupied by the horners of the medieval city. Leather objects included shoe fragments and five scabbards of which two were highly decorated.

Within the standing buildings structural timbers, floors, ceilings, plasterwork and walls exposed in refurbishment were recorded in detail. The structural sequence was found to conform to that established by the Royal Commission in broad terms with the earliest parts of the timber buildings dating from the 15th century, although the majority of the timber framing is of 17th-century date when No. 64 became the Talbot Inn. Following assessment of the excavated material and building survey data, a web-based publication of

results will be prepared for the York Archaeological Trust web site (www.yorkarchaeology.co.uk).

343. At 2 *Ogleforth* (SE 605 522) a scheme of archaeological evaluation, consisting of three trenches was undertaken by Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd. on behalf of Nick Midgley Design Consultants, for Mr S. Lawton, Denshaw Ltd. Work revealed evidence for a NE.–SW. aligned ditch, containing ceramics of mid-14th- to 15th-century date, which has been interpreted as a possible tenement boundary for properties on Goodramgate or Ogleforth. The quantity and quality of ceramic building material recovered has been used to suggest that the demolition or alteration of a brick infilled timber-framed building of medieval date occurred on or near the site. The presence of caprovid metapodials and a hearth dated to the 15th century may indicate that craftworking, possibly bone or leatherworking, occurred on the site during this period.

344. At *St Leonard's Hospital, Museum Street* (SE 6050 5210), a fourth and final season of a training excavation was directed by K. Hunter-Mann and M. Johnson. The site lies in the S. corner of the Roman legionary fortress and within the precinct of St Leonard's Hospital founded or refounded by William II. Further excavation of the legionary fortress rampart revealed a cesspit cut into it; this dates from the Anglo-Scandinavian period. In addition, a clay floor and two post pits, dated to the 11th century, indicated that a timber building had stood against the foot of the rampart. This building may represent the initial use of the site as part of the hospital.

Construction of the stone-built hospital infirmary involved levelling off the Roman rampart. This building had a first floor supported by a vaulted undercroft. Its SW. side reused the Roman fortress wall. A structure interpreted by 19th-century excavators as the NW. end of the hospital proved to be another column foundation to add to two recorded in previous seasons. The NW. end of the infirmary is now thought to have been the NW. wall of the fortress making a building almost 50 m long. The undercroft floor existed as patches of beaten earth and mortar; these deposits contained large amounts of animal bone. Hearths suggested that the undercroft was, at times, used for metalworking. The infirmary, of which some remains still stand, was extended to the south-east in c. 1250.

345. At *Wilde's Yard* (SE 602 520) an archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd. for Mike Griffiths and Associates. The remains of three metalworking hearths were revealed, and a number of bronze, iron and slag objects were recovered. Associated with one hearth was a slop-moulded brick with a grooved face, believed to have been reused as a support for bellows. Post-excavation work is as yet incomplete, but the remains are believed to date from the late 15th to 16th centuries. These finds add to the picture of continuing, Late-medieval industrial activity in this part of York, as the area surrounding St Andrewgate and the Bedern is known to have been a focal point for metalworking during the 14th and 15th centuries.

346. At *Woolpack House, Stonebow* (SE 6070 5194) a watching brief and excavation was undertaken by D. Evans and G. Dean on behalf of Severfield-Reeve Projects in advance of alterations and rebuilding. In test pits dug along the line of the boundary wall with Peasholme House on the NW. side of the property a ditch was found that closely followed its line. Pottery from the ditch is thought to date from the late Anglo-Scandinavian period.

SOUTH YORKSHIRE

347. DONCASTER, NORTH BUS STATION (SK 572 030). T. Walsh and B. Lewis of Northamptonshire Archaeology carried out an evaluation ahead of development. A

number of archaeological features were revealed, including the medieval town ditch and medieval pits.

348. DONCASTER, WELLGATE, CONISBROUGH (SE 5117 9881). R. O'Neill of ARCUS carried out archaeological evaluation and excavation close to St Peter's Church, thought to be the site of a Middle Anglo-Saxon Minster dating from the 8th century. The earliest phase identified comprised a complex of several wooden structures including a fence, a track, lines of stakes and a small box structure, all set within a wide cutting, possibly a pond or a ditch, measuring at least 20 m in length and 6–9 m in width. A dendrochronological sequence from A.D. 425–573 was assigned to the wood based on matches with early sequences from sites in York and the Midlands, indicating a late 6th-century date for the structures. Radiocarbon dates provided some corroboration of a post-Roman date for the features, a period for which there is little evidence in South Yorkshire. There was then a hiatus of activity on the site until the post-Conquest period when several pits were excavated in two different areas of the site, respecting two undated field or property boundaries. The pits contained 11th- to 13th-century pottery, animal bone and fire-cracked pebbles. The features may have been contemporary with a major rebuilding of the church in the 12th century or the building of the nearby Norman Conisbrough Castle. Later medieval activity on the site included the construction of a Late-medieval wellhead and a boundary wall dated by pottery to the 15th–16th centuries.

349. ROTHERHAM, 14–15 VICARAGE LANE AND 18 HIGH STREET (SK 4429 9284). P. Whittaker of Archaeological Services WYAS carried out an archaeological evaluation comprising two trenches in an area adjacent to the parish church of All Saints. The work revealed evidence for Late-medieval occupation in the form of a 14th-/15th-century oven found cut into earlier 13th-/14th-century deposits. The site is of some local significance, being the first to excavate provenanced medieval pottery from the centre of Rotherham using modern techniques. Smithing slag from the site hints at metalworking in the immediate vicinity. Further evaluation work is to be carried out in 2005.

350. SHEFFIELD, MORTONS, 98–104 WEST STREET (SK 349 884). Archaeological evaluation, excavation and watching brief were carried out by G. Davies and R. O'Neill of ARCUS in the courtyard of former industrial period 'little mester' workshops. No medieval features were identified; however, a buried subsoil deposit representing part of the ground levels prior to 19th-century development contained a small quantity of pottery dating from the 12th–17th centuries.

351. SHEFFIELD, TC HARRISON SITE, LONDON ROAD (SK 349 862). Archaeological investigations were carried out by R. O'Neill of ARCUS in the potential area of the small medieval hamlet of Little Sheffield, located either side of London Road. No medieval features were identified; however, buried topsoil and subsoil deposits representing ground levels prior to 19th-century development contained a small assemblage of pottery dating from the 13th–17th centuries, particularly concentrated behind the London Road frontage.

WEST YORKSHIRE

352. HALIFAX, NORTHOWRAM HALL AND HOSPITAL (SE 1110 2765). Archaeological evaluation and watching brief were carried out by R. O'Neill of ARCUS close to the potential location of the deserted medieval village of *Wythill* (Whithill). The village is located in the area by the WYAS SMR, based on evidence from the Wakefield court rolls, place and field names. A single ditch was identified to the north of this area, probably a field boundary linked to the settlement, containing 90 sherds of a single 11th-/13th-century narrow strap-handled vessel.

PONTEFRACT

353. At *North Baileygate* (SE 4625 2248) archaeological evaluation, excavation and watching brief were carried out by S. Bell of ARCUS close to the potential site of the medieval Hospital of St Nicholas and the medieval All Saints' Church. A large number of features associated with the medieval occupation of the North Baileygate frontage were identified. These generally took the form of sub-circular and sub-rectangular pits, provisionally identified as cesspits and pits associated with the tanning industry, known to have taken place in this area from historical sources and previous archaeological fieldwork. The pits contained well-preserved organic material including three wooden bowls and a pierced wooden paddle, fragments from leather shoes, and a complete red deer skull with antlers intact. Pottery recovered from these features dates from the 11th–15th centuries. A small number of linear features, mainly orientated N.–S. were also identified but containing little artefactual material. One E.–W. feature was associated with a number of stakeholes and preserved stakes, probably related to activities being carried out within the pits.

354. At *Pontefract Castle, St John's Priory* (SE 455 223) the Historic Buildings Section of Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd. has recently completed a Conservation Plan on Pontefract Castle, St John's Priory and Environs, and has carried out a full measured survey of the castle. Work was undertaken for Wakefield Metropolitan District Council and was part-funded by English Heritage. The results have clarified the layout of the Late-medieval domestic buildings on the site.

NORTHERN IRELAND

No reports received.

IRELAND

CO. CLARE

355. FERGUS ESTUARY: ISLANDMAGRATH, BALLYGIRREEN AND BOARLAND ROCK (132520 166504). An intertidal survey/excavation was carried out on several archaeological sites on the Fergus Estuary, on the foreshores adjacent to Islandmagrath and Ballygirreen townlands and beside an intertidal feature known as Boarland Rock. The Fergus Estuary was previously surveyed (between 1992–1997) as part of the Discovery Programme's North Munster Project, leading to the discovery of Late Bronze Age and Early-medieval structures on the mudflats (A. O'Sullivan, *Foragers, farmers and fishers in a coastal landscape: an intertidal archaeological survey of the Shannon estuary* (Dublin, 2001)). The present investigations were carried out under the direction of M. Dillon, the Palaeoenvironmental Research Unit, National University of Ireland, Galway and Dr A. O'Sullivan, School of Archaeology, University College Dublin.

In addition to working on a Late Bronze Age structure at Islandmagrath, the project also carried out intertidal surveys further south on the Fergus Estuary at the point where the river widens into a full estuary and where a number of wooden structures were recorded. They were situated on the W. bank of the channel, opposite a point named Boarland Rock. Three structures were visible at low tide for c. two hours. Two large well-defined structures, Boarland Rock 1 and 2, ran perpendicular to each other. The structures consisted of rows of uprights, protruding 20 cm above the estuarine muds. The uprights, many of which were oak, measured 5 to 8 cm in diameter. Horizontal rods, 2–3 cm in diameter, lay between these.

Boarland Rock 1 was an L-shaped fishtrap, stretching 65 m E.–W. and 130 m N.–S. The two lines of posts met at a narrow point c. 1 m in width and ran together for c. 5 m to form a funnel-like end. For the most part, the structure consisted of two to four rows

of uprights. However, at some points along the structure five or six rows of uprights were apparent. This is probably a sign of repair and rebuilding. Two large post-and-wattle panels were found near the funnel end of the construction. The largest of these was c. 2 m in width by c. 5 m in length. A sample of wood from the Boarland Rock 1 fishtrap has produced a calibrated radiocarbon date of A.D. 1410–60. Boarland Rock 2 was smaller in size and ran across Boarland Rock 1. It was slightly different in type, as the lines were curved rather than straight and more V-shaped than L-shaped. It is likely that the two are broadly contemporary but were not in use at the same time. Boarland Rock 3 is another structure 300 m south of 1 and 2. This is smaller than both 1 and 2 but is similar in construction. It consisted of c. 80 uprights in a V-shaped arrangement, with little or no horizontal woods visible.

Previous archaeological investigations of fishtraps on the Shannon and Fergus Estuary have shown that they date from the Early-medieval period to modern times, with the majority probably being post-medieval in date (*ibid.*, 193–233). Previous intertidal surveys on the Fergus Estuary also produced a fishtrap fence of 5th- to 6th-century date at Ballygirreen. Boarland Rock 1 has now been shown to date from the 15th century, the first such discovery on the Irish coastline and a useful addition to Late-medieval rural archaeology and economy. It is likely that the Boarland Rock fishtrap complex as a whole dates from across the medieval period. The Boarland Rock 1 fishtrap, at least, may have been built and used by the monks of the Augustinian Abbey on Canon Island, which is situated c. 3 km further to the south and clearly visible from the site. This was founded by Donal Mor Ua Briain in the 12th century, but there is also architectural and historical evidence for the abbey's expansion through the 15th century, when its inhabitants were presumably making use of the diverse resources of the field and shoreline.

CO. CORK

CORK CITY

355a. At 40–48 South Main Street (16727 07156) archaeological excavations were undertaken over a period of nine months in 2003/4 by D. Sutton and M. Ní Loingsigh of Sheila Lane and Associates on a waterfront site at the S. limit of the walled medieval city, east of the medieval main street. Much of the material recovered pre-dated the construction of the city wall in the early 13th century.

Excavation confirmed that the earliest settlement on the site was located on artificially raised platforms of locally sourced estuarine clay constructed on marshy islands in the River Lee. The clay platforms, up to 1.5 m thick, were retained by a series of split-plank timber fences first constructed c. A.D. 1097. Dendrochronological evidence has indicated that as the early 12th-century settlement became established, reclamation of the marshy island extended eastwards over a period of c. 40 years using the split-plank retaining fences. A low stone bank along the S. perimeter of the marshy island predates up to three phases of more substantial post-and-plank revetment which retained clays along the S. waterfront from c. 1140, and incorporated the construction c. 1160 of a timber jetty 10.2 m long, 1.3 m wide and surviving to a height of 1.8 m above the base plates. Carpentry techniques employed in the construction of the jetty are typical of similar waterfront structures in London from the late 12th century. Repairs to the jetty in 1197 suggest a long period of use. The jetty and revetments are likely to have enclosed the medieval town prior to the construction of the stone city wall on a timber raft in the early 13th century. Domestic waste dumped behind the city wall rapidly raised ground levels as the wall was being constructed.

Between 1100/01 and c. 1145, a series of E.–W. aligned Hiberno-Norse type houses were built in four (later five) plots. The earliest houses were built within the areas retained by the afore-mentioned fences. In all, 24 houses were excavated. The houses were built three deep to the east of what was probably a N.–S. track or street. The 12th-century

street-front was not exposed during the excavations and lies under the modern South Main Street. There were up to four phases of post-and-wattle houses, followed by timber-framed houses of which only the composite base pads and some large upright posts remained. Finds from the earliest houses include pieces of copper-alloy foil and wire, stick pins, a bone comb, a knife, a decorated balance, a lead weight and other artefacts of wood and skeletal material. The pottery assemblage included sherds of Cornish, Bath A, Normandy, South East Wiltshire and Proto Ham Green type wares. Structural timbers (door jambs, staves, side aisle timbers) from these levels indicate a construction date at the beginning of the 12th century.

At least seven Type 1 houses and one definite Type 2 house (as defined in Wallace's 1992 classification) were excavated and the post-and-wattle houses share the characteristics of those found in Dublin, Waterford, Wexford and, most recently, Cork. They were rectangular with rounded corners, central hearths, and internal divisions and in all but one example the doorways were in the shorter end walls. All but one of the surviving doorways had wedge-shaped jambs, and threshold timbers were present in four doorways. There was no evidence for roof supports in any of the houses, and although the jambs must have served a load-bearing function, the configuration of the other timbers is unknown. It may be that the timbers were taken down and reused after each phase of occupation. Evidence for four timber-framed houses was revealed, with a date range of 1145–56. Post-medieval and modern activity had truncated the later medieval levels on the site.

CO. DUBLIN

356. KILGOBBIN, STEPSIDE VILLAGE (31890 22440). An archaeological excavation was carried out by T. Bolger of Margaret Gowen and Co. Ltd. at a development site adjacent to Kilgobbin church (DU025-016) — the site of an Early-medieval ecclesiastical foundation associated with a pair of Rathdown slabs and a stone cross of 10th-century date. Excavation was carried out in six areas and significant archaeological features were recorded in four of these. Radiocarbon dates indicate an overall date range of the 7th to 9th centuries for this activity.

Area D1, measuring c. 50 x 6 m, was located directly south-east of the church site and excavation revealed occupation over multiple phases, with evidence for a sequence of enclosures orientated on at least three distinct alignments which would appear to relate directly to the adjacent ecclesiastical site. Radiocarbon dates indicate the earliest activity dates from the period 650–780 cal A.D. and the latest to the period 760–880 cal A.D., significantly earlier than the evidence of the standing archaeology suggests. Four main phases of activity were identified and the nature of this activity suggests that this section of the site was an industrial area with evidence for iron working, copper working and possibly glass working. A ring-headed pin was recovered from topsoil and other finds included a wide selection of iron objects (including knives and pins), a lignite bracelet, a spindle whorl, a copper needle and a glass bead. Two interesting finds were a highly ornate copper-alloy strap connector — radiocarbon dated to 653–771 cal A.D. — and a decorated bifurcate copper-alloy object.

Areas D2 and D3 were adjacent to each other in the north-west of the site, just south of Kilgobbin Lane. Three phases of activity could be identified and the earliest phase in both areas was characterised by ditches of Early-medieval date (670–890 cal A.D.). They appear to define a large sub-rectangular/sub-circular enclosure that extended beyond the limit of excavation to the east and north. A possible rubbish pit and the presence of large amounts of animal bone and artefacts in the upper fill of one of the ditches suggest domestic activity within this potential enclosure. Finds associated with this phase of activity include iron knives, a possible pair of scissors or shears, and both iron and copper-alloy studs or mounts.

Area E, measuring up to 51 x 32 m, was located to the west of main entrance from the Enniskerry Road. A sequence of features, mainly characterised by ditches and kilns, was identified, mostly localised in the centre and south of the area. Most of the features are likely to be the result of ancillary activity relating to the ecclesiastical enclosures located to the north in Area D₁, an interpretation supported by the dating evidence. The earliest activity identified at Area E was represented by a single feature, a NE.–SW. orientated linear ditch. The remains of a hearth were found along the base of the cut at its NW. terminus and radiocarbon dating indicates a range of 650–770 cal A.D. Phase II saw an increased level of activity in Area E — two corn-drying kilns with ancillary features and four separate ditches were identified; these probably represent the remains of field boundaries. The radiocarbon date returned for Kiln 1 indicates a date range of 665–770 cal A.D. Kiln 2 originally had two flues, but the SE. flue was later purposely sealed off leaving the kiln with a more keyhole-shaped plan. The radiocarbon date for Kiln 2 indicates a date range of 650–830 cal A.D. Phase III was mainly characterised by a substantial ditch which truncated one of the Phase II ditches; this feature is likely to be medieval based on the ceramic assemblage recovered from it.

CO. KILDARE

357. BLACKCHURCH (29660 22385). During archaeological mitigation works, in advance of road construction, approximately 2000 features of archaeological interest were excavated by C. Duffy of the Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. The features appear to relate to industrial and possibly habitational activity during the 1st millennium A.D. and the medieval period (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 48 (2004), 307–8).

Within Area A, an enclosure c. 30 m in diameter was located at the W. end of the site. It was D-shaped in plan and extended beyond the S. limit of excavation. There was a single extended inhumation within the enclosure and lignite bracelet fragment was recovered from the bottom of the enclosure ditch. At least three furnaces occurred in Areas A and C; they were generally figure-of-eight shape and contained layers of burnt clay and charcoal fills. In Area B there were further furnace pits, industrial waste areas, gullies with burnt material within the fill, and other pits possibly related to industrial activity. There were no indications of habitation in this area. Finds included further lignite bracelet fragments, two blue glass beads, several worked bone objects, a zoomorphic ring-headed bronze pin and a portion of a shaft of another bronze pin, all from secure contexts. A curvilinear ditch enclosed the archaeology in this area.

Area J contained three furnaces and linear gullies and ditches. A shaft of a bronze pin and a lignite bracelet fragment occurred in two of these linear features. Some of the features in this area apparently dated from the later part of the first millennium A.D. The archaeology of Area H consisted of ditches which appear to have been boundaries of small fields or plots, and traces of masonry structures which were agricultural rather than occupational. It produced a quantity of medieval pottery. The archaeology was fully excavated and recorded in the core area of the site, which is within the actual road-take. Due to time constraints, some archaeological deposits were left *in situ* in areas due to be filled during construction, the features having been planned and sectioned to establish their nature, extent and stratigraphic relationships. During the excavation it became apparent that early industrial activities were well represented on the site and Dr E. Photos-Jones of Scottish Analytical Services for Art and Archaeology visited the excavation and samples were collected from the industrial deposits in accordance with her advice and will be subjected to metal waste analysis. Pottery, charcoal, slag, bone and finds are undergoing expert study and conservation where necessary, and conclusions will be incorporated in the final report.

CO. LONGFORD

358. GRANARDKILL (23214 28024). Dr K. O'Connor of the Department of Archaeology, National University of Ireland, Galway, has continued his work at the deserted village of Granardkill where the earthworks extend over several acres. Up to 25 house- and hut-sites, a number of rectangular, wedge- and D-shaped enclosures, some ridge-and-furrow and various grassed-over streets can still be seen. It was widely believed that these earthworks represent the remains of the Anglo-Norman borough of Granard founded by Richard de Tuite at some stage in the first years of the 13th century on the site of what had been a locally important monastic site of Early-medieval date. The primary aim of the excavation was to date the remains of the deserted village at Granardkill as it did not look like an Anglo-Norman settlement. The excavation also had several subsidiary aims. These included figuring out how space was used within the settlement. For example, were the large enclosures seen within the settlement the courtyards or tofts of houses or were they just small fields or stock enclosures? How was water provided to the inhabitants of the village as there is no stream nearby? How were the houses in the settlement constructed?

The village earthworks appear to be late 16th- and 17th-century in date. The various enclosures around the site are the remains of stock enclosures and vegetable gardens/small arable fields. The partly excavated house was basically of sod construction and possibly its roof was supported by crucks. The excavation and earlier survey also provided evidence for quite a complex water-supply system across the site. The negative evidence was also important. Absolutely no finds of Anglo-Norman date were found on the site. This suggests that the historically attested Anglo-Norman borough of Granard was somewhere else — possibly up beside the fine motte 1 km to the east of the site.

The excavation also produced unexpected results, uncovering extensive evidence of Early-medieval occupation. A rubbish pit of this date was found on the S. side of the site. It has produced masses of animal bone and a number of artefacts — including a bone pin, a blue-glass bracelet fragment and an intact bronze ringed pin. Furthermore, a souterrain was also uncovered on the W. side of the site. Its entranceway showed evidence of having been heavily burnt. The souterrain itself had been deliberately filled in at some stage.

CO. MEATH

359. NEWTOWN TRIM (2807 2569). An archaeological assessment, including test trenching under licence, was conducted by C. Duffy of the Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. on the site of a proposed development. The site lies on the N. bank of the River Boyne within the zone of archaeological potential of the deserted settlement of Newtown Trim. Thirteen trenches, from a proposed total of seventeen, were excavated and although sherds of medieval pottery were found in many of the trenches, few features of archaeological significance were noted. In the W. end of Trench 16, which was excavated to a depth of 0.55 m below ground level, a linear masonry feature, measuring 3.09 m long and 0.3 m high, was recorded. It extended out of the trench into the NW. corner. There was no visible mortar in the stonework. Two sherds of medieval pottery occurred in the fill immediately south of the wall and five sherds of modern pottery occurred in the upper fill of the trench above the feature. The assessment recommended avoidance of the masonry feature in Trench 16 by the development and the monitoring of the groundworks associated with the proposed development, due to the archaeologically sensitive nature of the location and the occurrence of medieval pottery in many of the test trenches.

360. RAYSTOWN (304976 251474). An extensive archaeological excavation was carried out by M. Seaver of Cultural Resource Development Services Ltd. in advance of the N2 road scheme at Raystown. This excavation has uncovered a complex Early-medieval settlement dating from the 5th/6th and through to the 12th century. The settlement included an enclosed cemetery, habitation areas containing souterrains, and milling

complexes which included at least eight mill sites along with kilns, animal corrals and field enclosures (Fig. 12). The excavation of the portion of the site affected by the planned road encompassed an area measuring c. 260 m long (N.–S.) by 60 m wide, though geophysical survey results suggest that the complete site measures at least 210 m E.–W.

The excavation site straddled a N.–S. stony ridge (71 m OD), bordered to the east by a narrow tributary of the Broad Meadow river and to the west by waterlogged ground. The stony crest of the ridge was ringed by a series of enclosures (50 m in diameter). The area of the enclosures within the road corridor surrounded c. 94 articulated and at least 35 disarticulated burials, the majority of which were within a pennanular enclosure measuring 20 m in diameter. Most burials were extended in a traditional Christian fashion but more diverse practices were also recognised, including burials with associated artefacts such as an iron knife, a glass bead and a copper-alloy ring. Analysis has found an approximately equal number of male and female burials with smaller numbers of children and an unusually low figure for infants. High numbers of children to the south of the enclosure suggests specialised areas within the cemetery. Pathologies on a number of male burials indicate violent deaths. Initial radiocarbon dating suggests burial between the 5th and 10th centuries.

To the north of the cemetery a metalled area with gullies, a platform and postholes suggested a probable building. The remains of a stone-built kiln for drying cereals were uncovered. Two souterrains were excavated in this area, one of which was earthcut with posthole evidence for roof supports, while the other was drystone built. A large sub-rectangular enclosure was built around the cemetery and settlement area. A total of six kilns were excavated and flotation has revealed significant archaeobotanical assemblages. The remains of at least eight mills along with their associated races and ponds were also excavated. The mill structures were constructed from timber and/or stone and most of those with structural remains can be shown to have used horizontal wheels. It is likely that pairs of mills were operating together. The mill races served as boundaries for the limits of the site. A significant range of artefacts were recovered including a diverse iron tool kit, iron horse bits, iron and bronze ringed pins, a projecting ring-headed pin, glass beads, lignite bracelets, spindle whorls, grinding stones, hone stones, bone pins and bone combs. Comprehensive post-excavation analysis of this complex site is ongoing.

361. TRIM, MARKET STREET (2802 2568). A programme of pre-development test trenching was undertaken by C. Duffy of the Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. recorded a number of features of archaeological interest. Those features which appear to date from the medieval period include a substantial wall (F7) in Trench 1 (north) at a depth of 1 m below surface level. It measured 1.35 to 1.7 m long, was constructed with stones measuring up to 0.35 m in length and was bonded with lime mortar. Twelve sherds of medieval pottery were found in association with the wall. A number of pits were also recorded during the excavation of Trench 1 (north), Features 8, 11 and 17 having small numbers of medieval pottery sherds in their fills. Three stone walls of uncertain date were uncovered in Trench 2, the longest extending to c. 7 m. A semi-circular setting of stones measuring 0.75 m across, which was recorded in Trench 3, was interpreted as a kiln or hearth, an interpretation supported by the deposit of scorched clay found on top of the feature. A deposit of dark brown clayey silt recorded at the N. end of Trench 4 produced only a small number of medieval pottery sherds and was therefore left *in situ*, having been interpreted as having archaeological potential.

CO. ROSCOMMON

362. TULSK (183408 281077). A preliminary excavation was carried out by N. Brady as part of the Discovery Programme's Medieval Rural Settlement Project (2002–8), which has begun to focus on north Roscommon as a location that may provide insight to Gaelic

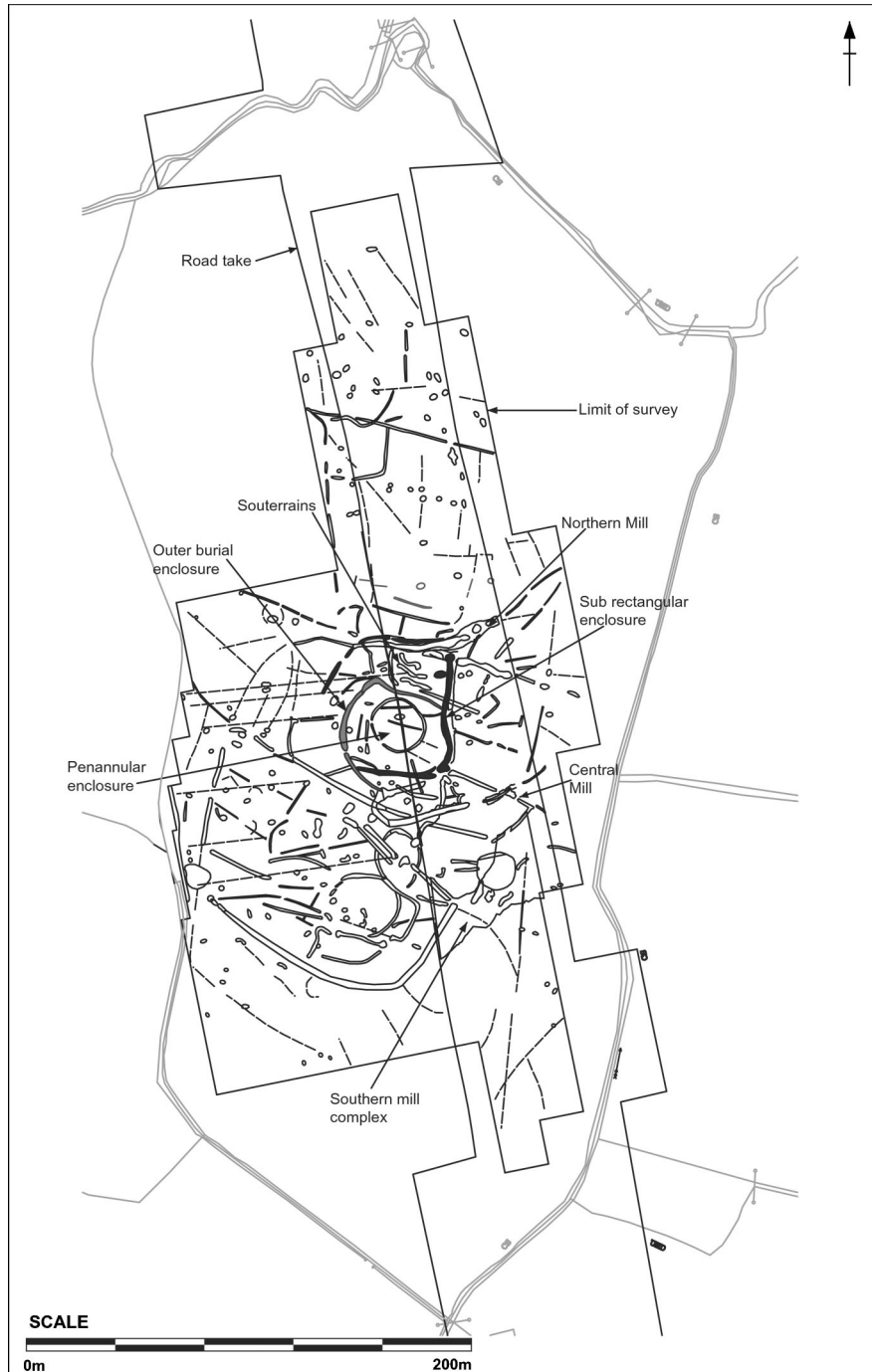


FIG. 12

Archaeological complex at Raystown, Co. Meath. Geophysical survey with specific excavated archaeological features highlighted (after GSB Propection).

lordship in the period c. A.D. 1100–1650. The excavations in 2004 were on the site of an earthwork that is classified as a ringfort, and which rises as a low platform above the surrounding field. The site lies within the modern village, which is only noted in documentary sources from the 14th century, and retains a fine ruined Dominican Priory that was founded in the 15th century.

Prior to a preliminary season of excavation in 2004, the earthwork site and surrounding field area were subject to an intensive geophysical survey, which indicated a series of significant anomalies below the current surface. A six-week excavation programme opened two cuttings; one across a double-banked linear feature to the north-west of the site, the other on the mound itself. The first cutting did not shed significant light on the parallel bank feature *per se*, but below the banks a series of earlier pit-like features were observed, and the fills have been sampled for paleoenvironmental remains. The main focus of the excavation was on a 24 x 6 m cutting on the top of the earthwork mound. Only the various surface levels have been removed so far, to a maximum of 1 m, but an average depth of 0.2 m. Two primary features have been revealed. The latest construction within the cutting was an ovoid pile of loose unmortared stone chippings. It lies directly on top of a substantial mortared stone building that extends to the E. side of the mound and down its slope. This rectangular building has a battered external wall, and is interpreted as the remains of a ruined keep.

The dating of these features is still not clear, although a plough pebble was recovered from a context that overlay the edge of the keep at the foot of the mound on its E. side. Plough pebbles have been dated elsewhere in Ireland to the 13th century. A series of musket balls and 16th-century coinage may suggest a framework for the later horizons on the site. This would certainly be contemporary with the presence of Sir Richard Bingham in Tusk in the 1590s. Bingham was Queen Elizabeth I's Governor of Connaught, and it is recorded that he watched his troops from the 'hill' in Tusk in 1593. A longer season of excavation is planned for 2005.

CO. WESTMEATH

363. COOLURE DEMESNE (2417200 269042). Coolure Demesne crannog is situated in a small bay, at the N. end of Lough Derravarragh. It was recently investigated in a research project, under the direction of Dr A. O'Sullivan and Dr R. Sands of the University College Dublin and Eamonn P. Kelly of the National Museum of Ireland, which was funded by The Heritage Council Archaeological Research Grants 2004 and by the Royal Irish Academy and Queen's University Belfast sponsored programme of radiocarbon dating. The project was a collaborative, multidisciplinary survey and excavation, involving underwater survey, topographical survey, radiocarbon dating, dendrochronology and specialist analyses of animal bones, wood, plant macrofossil and insect remains.

The crannog is currently a large (35 m wide, 4 m in high), tree-topped stony island, situated in relatively shallow water (c. 12 m deep), about 70 m from the shoreline. It is overlooked by an impressive, earthen ringfort on the shoreline. The project has revealed that the island was first built and occupied at about 850 B.C., in the Late Bronze Age, when a roundwood post palisade was constructed around the S. edge of an island of clays and peats. It seems likely that then it was both a dwelling and a ritual platform, as several Late Bronze Age weapons and ornaments have been recovered from nearby in this small bay. Most surprisingly, the island was then re-activated during the Pagan Iron Age/Early Christian transition period — Ireland's 'Dark Ages'. Dendrochronological dates from the massive oak planks enclosing the S. and W. parts of the island show that they were taken from trees that had been felled about A.D. 402.

The Early-medieval crannog was then built on and occupied from c. A.D. 650, when roundwood post palisades were driven down to revet a mound of peat and stone. Landscape archaeological research indicates that the crannog may have been located on a

significant regional political boundary — between the Early-medieval kingdoms of Mide and Tethbae. Historical records suggest that the royal residence of a dynasty known as the Uí Fiachrach Cuile Fobair was here on the N. shores of Lough Derravarragh and the crannog could at different times have been their summer lodge, defensive refuge or their principal residence.

The Early-medieval crannog occupation phases also resulted in the deposition of a dense midden of cattle, pig, horse and deer bone across the S. margins of the site, which may be evidence for high-status feasting activities. Palaeoenvironmental studies indicate the consumption of oats and barley, possibly in porridges and gruels. Insect studies also indicated the presence of beetles and flies associated with human waste, suggesting that the edge of the island was used as their rubbish dump. The project's metal-detector surveys led to the recovery of many iron artefacts, including an axehead, billhook, nails and several arrowheads of a type used to pierce chainmail. The crannog was certainly occupied in the 9th and 10th centuries, and the site may have been raised with a mantle of stones. The National Museum already has many artefacts from the site, most of which were taken by treasure hunters using metal detectors in the 1980s. They include a range of Viking-period artefacts (silver armlets, weighing scales, silver ingots) that were deposited on the site, probably obtained as loot and trade from Viking Dublin. There are also some artefacts, including a bishop's seal matrix and Anglo-Norman jewellery, which indicate some activity on the island right through to the 13th century. Further information on this and other research projects may be found at <http://www.ucd.ie/archaeology>.

CO. WEXFORD

363a. COOLAMURRY (291382 137239). A moated site was excavated by G. Fegan of Valerie J. Keeley Ltd. on behalf of Wexford County Council as part of the N30 Moneytucker-Jamestown Road Realignment Scheme (Fig. 13). The site is located immediately east of a pronounced kink in Boolabaun Lane on land sloping gently away to the south, just south of the existing N30. The land to the east and south of the site has been drained relatively recently, but would have been a very wet and boggy area into the 20th century. The land north and west of the site is upland and would have been of better agricultural quality. This places the site on the boundary between marginal and higher-quality agricultural lands.

The site was defined by a large enclosing ditch with a maximum depth of 2.2 m and average width of 4 m, and the area enclosed by the ditch, measuring 35 m long (E.-W.) by 25 m wide, was rectangular in plan. An earthen bank would have been located inside the ditch and the remains of the E. length of the ditch and bank survived as an existing field boundary, as did the W. half of the S. length. Local information suggests that the remainder of the bank was levelled into the ditch in the 1950s. The leat appeared to be represented by an existing field boundary running to the NE. corner of the site from an easterly direction. The basal ditch fills were waterlogged and produced a number of sherds of locally made pottery, including at least one very fine glazed jug. At one point along the N. length two worked oak timbers were discovered lying horizontally in shallow slots and associated with two large postholes. Given the layout of the timbers and other features at this location, it is thought that these remains represent evidence for a drawbridge entrance across the water-filled moat.

The internal area was divided roughly in half by a N.-S. orientated shallow ditch. All internal structural evidence found on the site was located on the E. side of this division. This comprised an area dense with post and stakeholes, evidence for hearths, a series of pits of varying dimensions and a group of sleeper or slot trenches. Features from this area produced pottery of a local cooking ware type. Also in this area, in a rectangular pit, was found a pair of fine copper-alloy dividers in association with a partially twisted lead rod. In the W. half of the site a well-laid metal path ran from the entrance to the SW. corner.



FIG. 13

Reconstruction of the moated site at Coolamurry, Co. Wexford.

Based on the typology of the site and a preliminary examination of the pottery and other artefacts, the site seems to be of late 13th- to early 14th-century date. An absolute date is anticipated from further analysis, currently ongoing.

CO. WICKLOW

364. BALLINAGEE, TEMPLETEENAUN (30455 20199). The School of Archaeology, University College Dublin, under the direction of Dr A. O'Sullivan and Dr G. Warren, is currently conducting a landscape archaeology research project on the Kings River Valley, in the west Wicklow mountains. Templeteenaun medieval church is located at the NW. corner of a small enclosure in Ballinagee townland and the walls of the rectangular church, built of coursed large stones, survive only to a low height. The building has a nave (int. dims 5.2 x 3.8 m) and a chancel (int. dims 2 x 2 m), with a probable gap for a doorway at the W. end of the S. wall. This appears then to be a medieval church of simple nave-and-chancel plan, possibly dating from the 11th to 12th centuries.

The enclosure (40 m N.-S., 30 m E.-W.) is demarcated by a low but substantial stone wall and there is an original gap at the E. side, defined by a 1-m wide stone-lined entrance. In the SE. and SW. 'corners' of the site are at least two cairns (2 m E.-W., 1.7 m N.-S.) of stone and earth; the example in the south-east is distinctly kerbed around its N. side with

quartz stones lying beside it. These kerbed cairns may be either beehive huts, penitential stations or leachta associated with medieval pilgrimage or saints grave markers. A possible cillín graveyard is located in the E. and SE. quadrants of the site. Immediately outside the W. entrance, on its N. side, is a small rectangular building (int. dims c. 6 m E.–W., 3 m N.–S.) defined by low, narrow walls attached to the external face of the enclosure wall. Leading away from the entrance into the enclosure is a narrow, crudely defined laneway which turns down the slope to the south and gradually disappears. This may have been a lane leading down from the site entrance to the possible route of St Kevin's way c. 100 m to the south.

Three archaeological trenches were laid across the site. Trench 1 was placed at the W. entrance to the main enclosure, across the laneway and including the possible extra-mural building. Although further excavation is required, this trench confirmed the presence of a substantial cobbled, laneway leading up to the site entrance, bounded on either side by low stone walls. Finds from the upper soil layers include up to 60 sherds of medieval pottery, comprising Leinster Cooking Ware, as well as Dublin Type Fine wares or Imported wares. Trench 2 was laid across the S. boundary of the enclosure wall which was found to consist of a rough, unmortared wall of large granite stones and boulders surmounted by sods that had been dug up from a shallow ditch from inside the wall in a traditional Wicklow wall-building fashion. A single sherd of medieval pottery in the base of this ditch may date this wall to the medieval period. Trench 3 was placed on the E. side of the boundary wall, investigating its relationship with a wall from a larger field system.

In summary, placename, archaeological and historical evidence may be used to propose the following hypothetical model for activity on the site; Phase 1: Early-medieval (9th–10th centuries), possibly a church on the earliest St Kevin's pilgrims route, either enclosed or unenclosed; Phase 2: Late-medieval church (13th–14th centuries), a medieval church, possibly known as Capella de Villa Harold, and used as hostel on route across mountains and perhaps also a parochial church for the pastoral care of local communities; Phase 3: Post-medieval burial ground or cillín (19th century) situated around an ancient, abandoned church, within a field known as 'Church Park'; Phase 4: modern re-use as a field, although there is a surprising lack of any modern pottery or finds from the site. It is intended to return to this site in 2005.

SCOTLAND

ABERDEEN (CITY)

365. At *King's College Chapel* (NJ 939 081) A. Cameron excavated two trenches under the rood screen prior to the installation of a new organ. In the N. trench the remains of a skeleton were found in a grave cut together with a small number of coffin nails. Radiocarbon dating gives a date for the burial of A.D. 1030–1220 (SUERC–2975; GU–11670) — well before the construction of the chapel in the early 16th century.

Masons repointing the W. exterior wall of the chapel came across four broken pottery jugs. The jugs had been placed carefully behind the facing stones, set on their sides, with the rims and handles removed and the bases facing the interior of the wall. A clear indication that the jugs had been deliberately placed in the wall could be seen by the fact that, in two cases, the stones had been carefully trimmed at the rear to provide a space to accommodate them. The vessels were originally small squat jugs, about 15 cm in diameter, of a type made in the Aberdeen area between the late 14th and 16th centuries. Therefore, they are probably contemporary with the building of the chapel in the early 1500s. Following recording *in situ*, three pots were removed from the wall and are in the care of Marischal Museum. The work was sponsored by the University of Aberdeen.

366. At *St Fittick's Church* (NJ 962 049) A. Cameron undertook a survey of the church and graveyard in conjunction with Aberdeenshire and North East Family History Society,

recording gravestones and inscriptions. A church was constructed at Nigg in the 12th century, but much of the standing structure may date from as late as the 17th century. The manse was constructed in 1759, to the west of the graveyard, and an excavation focused on this area. A small fragment of an earlier building was uncovered under the manse, as well as agricultural activity dating from the 13th and 14th centuries. A large number of people visited the site, and many old photographs of the area were handed in and have been added to the archive. The work was sponsored by Nortrail — The North Sea Trail.

ABERDEENSHIRE

367. FETTERNEAR (NJ 723 170). During the tenth excavation season in 2004, led by P. Z. Dransart and W. Lindsay, good progress was made in establishing the phasing of this very complex site. This work has caused us to modify some of our interpretations published previously (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 48 (2004), 314–15). Evidence for a ditch surrounding the medieval bishop's palace is based on a documentary source which indicates it being 18 ft. wide, 9 ft. deep and located to the north of the 16th-century tower house. Limited excavation of this area confirmed its presence, its E.–W. alignment, and that it turned southwards at its E. end. In the main excavated area to the south of the mansion, the presumed continuation of this ditch was located, aligned N.–S. It is now clear that this major feature existed in one form or another from the later 14th to the 18th centuries. Much of it was filled with building rubble, probably dating from the 18th century when parts of the mansion were demolished. Remnants of medieval fill in the southernmost part of the ditch, as excavated to date, contained a groat of Robert III, probably deposited in the first quarter of the 15th century.

It has been proved that the succession of ditch cuts, which were more or less on the one alignment, pre-dated and were also contemporary with a substantial N.–S. aligned wall immediately to the west. This feature is likely to have been constructed in the later 14th century and was built against an earlier medieval wall. It can only represent the E. wall of the E. range. It was previously indicated (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (1998), 6–7) that there were two 'undercrofts' forming part of this range of the medieval bishop's palace and a latrine shaft, which was blocked and another inserted when the S. end of the N.–S. wall was widened. However, it has now been established that the walling and the latrine shaft include extensive 19th-century reconstruction. The Leslies of Balquhain constructed a tower house, probably in the 1570s, after their acquisition of the estate. The later 14th-century wall was cut down to support more slight walling. This formed a wing containing at least two rooms running N.–S. from the tower house. It is of a similar width to the chamber above the gatehouse at Tolquhon Castle. This year further walling became evident beneath the cobbled area immediately in front of the mansion. Finds include pig and fish bones and the area is likely to have contained the servants' quarters. The work was sponsored by Aberdeenshire Council, the Russell Trust, the Fetternear Trust, the University of Liverpool, R. B. Farquhar, the Clan Irwin Association, Mrs C. Whittall, Mr J. Whittall, Mrs C. Fyffe, Mr R. Fyffe and Mr D. Fyffe.

368. INVERBOYNDIE (NJ 66 64). A silver and niello finger ring of late 12th-century type, decorated with three panels of cruciform decoration separated by two fields of rectangular form. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 86/03) and allocated to Aberdeenshire Heritage. Report by S. Campbell, National Museums of Scotland.

369. LAURENCEKIRK, KAIR HOUSE (NO 7688 7651). Kair House is located within the perimeter of a 120-acre Roman marching camp, believed to be of Severan date. An underground electricity cable was to be installed to run from Kair House across a field to the north, on a SSW.–NNE. alignment. A watching brief by C. Fyles of the Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, for Scottish and Southern Energy plc, located a large cut feature 35

m north-north-east of Kair House, apparently containing within it the tumbled remains of an earth bank with a drystone facing. A trench was excavated into these features and exposed what appeared to be a ditch, 4.5 m across and 1.45 m deep, with a U-shaped profile, partially backfilled with random whinstone rubble. No artefacts were recovered, but soil samples were taken. The location of the ditch within the camp perimeter tends against regarding it as a part of the Roman defences, and it was thought more likely that this represented a ha-ha associated with Kair House. However, radiocarbon dating of a sample taken from the primary fill of the ditch suggests a calibrated date of A.D. 1250 (95.4% probability). The possibility of a previously unknown medieval structure having existed on the site, perhaps a moated house, must therefore be given serious consideration.

370. NEWBURGH, INCH ROAD (NK 0030 2564). A watching brief was carried out by J. C. Murray of Murray Archaeological Services for Scottish Water Solutions Ltd. during the upgrading of the waste-water treatment plant. The site is located at the E. extremity of Inch Road, immediately adjacent to the 18th-century churchyard and the Udny family burial vault. This was the location of the Chapel of the Holy Rood which belonged to the Abbey of Deer and probably dates from the 13th century. Although no archaeological features associated with the chapel or graveyard were evident, two pieces of medieval pottery were recovered. One is a portion of a medieval Redware jug handle, probably of local manufacture, while the second is a rim sherd of lustrous green-glazed Scarborough Ware imported from North Yorkshire.

371. RHYNIE, DRUMINNOR CASTLE (NJ 5131 2640). Watching briefs were kept by J. Lewis of Scotia Archaeology on behalf of Mr A. Forbes during remedial works to combat drainage problems within and around the hall range, which is all that survives above ground of this mid-15th-century castle. This work was a continuation of a project started in 2001 to locate and unblock drains distributed around the castle's exterior (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2002), 8). In addition, a large trench was opened at the SW. corner of the building to allow it to be strengthened by concrete buttressing. Excavation revealed the massive rubble foundations of the castle and evidence of a sequence of post-glacial processes associated with the nearby Kearn Burn. A small trench was opened to determine whether any remains of a putative tower survived below a 19th-century mansion house that had been built against the NW. corner of the castle, but which was demolished in the 1960s. No trace of either building was uncovered. A trench, 12 m N.–S. by 6.5 m, was opened beyond the E. wall of the castle to investigate several masonry features partially exposed on earlier occasions, and to determine whether this steeply sloping area had been terraced at some stage. Three walls of some antiquity were uncovered towards the N. end of the trench, one of them quite possibly a garden terrace wall. At the S. end of the trench, near the SE. corner of the castle, were the remains of a masonry building, the E. wall of which had been thickened at some stage, probably to insert a fireplace. This building, which had a flagged floor, had been truncated by a modern drain on its S. side.

372. ST COMBS (NK 05 62). Copper-alloy signet ring with a hoop which channels and flares at the shoulders, with an integral circular bezel. No traces remain of engraving on the bezel but a cross-shaped residue quarters it. This residue was analysed by SEM and a glassy material with a copper colourant was present. The style is typical of the 15th century and the ring is likely to have been gilded, although few traces remain. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 36/03) and allocated to Aberdeenshire Heritage.

Unusual copper-alloy example of a *fede* (faith) or devotional ring dating from the 15th century and more commonly made from precious metal. The band bears clasped hands and five slightly raised panels, each of which may have borne markings or letters, but only two of which now remain visible; one is clearly an 'X', the other may be the letter 'N'.

Rings of this period almost always bore religious symbols — in this case the hands clasped in prayer along with five raised panels alluding to the five wounds of Christ — and were popular at a time when there was great fear of the powers of witchcraft. Coins: Mary billon penny, type Ia (1547+); James III copper farthing, ‘ecclesiastical’ type II–III (c. 1465–82). Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 110/03) and allocated to Aberdeenshire Heritage. Report by J. Shiels, National Museums of Scotland.

373. STONEHAVEN (NO 85 86). Circular cast lead seal matrix bearing the inscription, ‘Iohannis S———N’ [John S———N] with a letter ‘S’ at the top of the seal being an abbreviation of *sigillum* (seal of). The heraldic device is an escutcheon within a shield surmounted by double indented lines. The reverse of the matrix retains the base of the raised rib used for holding the seal, and an incised ‘+’ denotes the correct orientation for use. Both legend and device on this seal matrix are sharp, and although there are signs of lamination there is no evidence of recent damage. Damage may therefore have occurred through natural processes since it was lost, or may have been deliberate and contemporary, as it was the custom during this period to deface a personal seal matrix upon the death of its owner to prevent subsequent misuse. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 105/03) and allocated to Aberdeenshire Heritage. Report by J. Shiels, National Museums of Scotland.

374. TURRIFF (NJ 72 49). Medieval silver finger ring with a strong similarity to one in the late 12th-century hoard from Lark Hill, Worcester. Broken in two, the ring bears three panels of engraved decoration reserved against a niello background; the central panel is obscured by damage, while the flanking panels both show engraved quatrefoil or cross motifs. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 35/03) and allocated to Aberdeenshire Heritage. Report by S. Campbell, National Museums of Scotland.

ANGUS

375. AUCHTERFORFAR, LOCHHEAD QUARRY (NO 483 514). Four cists exposed at the top of a quarry face were excavated by L. Dunbar of AOC Archaeology. Due to health and safety considerations, these were carefully removed in a machine bucket and then hand-excavated. Examination of the area immediately behind the quarry face suggested that further cists might be present, and it was decided to evaluate the adjacent ground, stripping the overburden by machine. A total of 15 long cists were revealed. All shared a similar style of construction, with thin sandstone slabs forming roughly shaped rectangular coffins, aligned NE.–SW. and containing extended inhumations with heads resting at the W. end. The group included two small child burials. Bone preservation was mixed, with some cists containing no bone remains, while in others bone was very well preserved. In most cases the cists had suffered some collapse in antiquity, which had been exacerbated by the initial unsupervised topsoil strip conducted by the quarry. A single grave good, a small amber bead, was recovered from one of the cists. The evidence indicates an Early Christian date, probably 5th to 9th centuries A.D. The work was sponsored by Historic Scotland.

376. DUNTRUNE, CASTLE FIELD, BARNS OF WEDDERBURN (NO 436 352). Rectangular corner fragment of a brass memorial with engraved decoration; probably 15th century, Flemish. Found in arable ploughsoil. Acquired by Dundee City Council Leisure and Arts: DUNMG: 1993–296. Report by A. Zealand, National Museums of Scotland.

377. FRIOCKHEIM, HATTON MILL (NO 616 491). A walkover survey and evaluation was carried out by I. Suddaby and R. White of CFA Archaeology, for Dalgleish Associates Ltd. on behalf of Geddes Group, in advance of a proposed extension to sand and gravel workings. The walkover survey of the plantation in the west of the area revealed the remains of rig-and-furrow systems.

378. INVERKEILOR, RAILWAY FIELD (NO 666 491). An evaluation was conducted by C. Fyles of the Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust for Toprowan Developments Ltd. on the site of a proposed housing development in a 6 ha field on the S. side of Inverkeilor village. A total of 21 trenches were machine-excavated across the site, the majority measuring 100 x 1.5 m. Several examples of relict rig-and-furrow were exposed in the N. part of the site.

379. MONTROSE, BALTIC STREET (NO 7175 5775). Previous archaeological evaluation had established that on the lower or E. half of a proposed development site, close to Baltic Street, medieval deposits survived below a deep sequence of garden soils. This site was considered archaeologically significant as it lies in the medieval town, at the foot of properties running back from the High Street, and in relation to the later development of the Baltic Street frontage. A rescue excavation by R. Cachart of the Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust for Scotmid Property comprised an E.-W. aligned trench, 20 x 3 m, located across the former evaluation trench at the Baltic Street end of the site. The trench was machined through garden soils down to relevant archaeological deposits. Deeply buried below garden soils and overlying natural sands, features and deposits were found which contained medieval pottery, bone, shell and fired clay. An alignment of medium-sized stones was uncovered, associated with a probable clay surface deposit containing abundant fired clay and shell. A row of shallow depressions of unknown function appeared to run parallel with the line of stones. These features are interpreted as being the remains of unspecified medieval activity which, according to the pottery evidence, dates from the 13th century.

380. RIVER SOUTHESK (NO 720 569). Small round metal ball found during dredging operations in the River Southesk; 104 mm circumference. Possibly used in a 'hagbut of crok'. This was a small field gun mounted on a cart, in a gunloop or on battlements, used in the 15th and 16th centuries. Acc. no. M2001.164. Report by R. Benvie, National Museums of Scotland, for Angus Council.

ARGYLL AND BUTE

381. EDERLINE BOATHOUSE (NM 8821 0394). A short trial excavation was carried out by J. Henderson and M. G. Cavers at Ederline boathouse crannog in Loch Awe. A trench measuring 5 x 3 m was opened on the NW. side of the site and excavated to loch bed level. Underneath the substantial boulder capping layer, well-preserved organic layers were uncovered, consisting of typical crannog deposits such as comminuted plant material, animal droppings, bracken, hazelnuts and twigs. A large amount of charcoal was also recovered, as well as many burnt structural timbers and fragments of burnt bone. Broken structural timbers — one with a mortise joint at one end — were found, along with a substantial bone assemblage comprising all the main domesticates as well as red deer antler, suggesting that the excavated material constitutes refuse or redeposited occupation material. Two sherds of E Ware — a base and body sherd of an E2 beaker — were also recovered, indicating that the excavated material dates from the late 6th or 7th centuries A.D. The work was sponsored by the Underwater Archaeology Research Centre.

382. INCHMARNOCK (NS 0237 5965). The fourth and final season of excavation at St Marnock's Chapel (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 48 (2004), 318–19), led by R. Conolly of Headland Archaeology, concentrated on the area around the chapel itself. To the north of the chapel, the remains of an earlier building were excavated along with a, probably contemporary drain, and several graves. These features owed their survival to an apparent shift in the distribution of burials following the Reformation, after which this part of the cemetery appears to have been largely shunned, and burials appear to have been focused on the area

immediately to the south of the chapel. Such was the density of burials in this part of the site that no earlier features survived. Excavation within the nave established that this area, too, had been extensively disturbed by post-medieval burials. The nave seems to have been particularly favoured for the burial of children.

The finds largely consist of redeposited material of wide-ranging date reflecting the long history of use. As before, the assemblage is dominated by incised and inscribed slate, mainly Early-medieval in date. The most significant pieces in this season's assemblage are a possible grave slab incised with a complex hunting scene, a boat and abstract designs, and a small piece depicting an aisled basilican-type church with figures. The remainder of the assemblage comprises gaming boards, lettering, abstract designs and doodles. Also recovered were fragments of two Early-medieval combs and imported medieval pottery. The work was sponsored by Sir Robert Smith.

383. ISLAY AND JURA CAVES PROJECT (NR 3495 7533). The Islay and Jura Caves Project (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2003), 31–2), under the direction of K. Hardy, produced a series of radiocarbon dates taken on sites test pitted during 2003. The dates suggest that caves were being used throughout the medieval period as shellfish processing sites.

NR 3476 4453	(ICP 7)	Limpet shell	A.D. 690–900
NR 4615 5915	(ICP 110)	Limpet shell	A.D. 1540–1700
NR 4490 6125	(ICP 104)	Limpet shell	A.D. 1795–present
NR 4616 5929	(ICP 109)	Limpet shell	A.D. 1060–1260
NR 4616 5929	(ICP 109)	Limpet shell	A.D. 1150–1310

A sample from a pile of antlers eroding out of a sand dune at Ardnave (NR 2941 7415) was dated to A.D. 430–650. The antler pile appears to be associated with cultivation beds that are occasionally visible beneath the sand dune. The work was sponsored by the National Museums of Scotland.

384. KILCHERAN (NM 82 38). Gold plate for linking the terminals of a Viking-period arm ring. The plate has been clipped at either end and possibly reused as an ingot. One side of the plate bears dot decoration; the other has two deep diagonal scores. XRF analysis indicates that the gold corresponds to 22 carat purity. L 38.8 mm; W 0.96 mm; Th 0.35 mm; Wt 13.6 g. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 113/03) and allocated to Argyll and Bute Council. Report by J. Shiels, National Museums of Scotland.

385. KILMARTIN, BÀRR MÓR (NM 8139 0065). An unnamed deserted settlement at Bàrr Mór, Ormaig Forest, was partly excavated by H. F. James of the Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division. A sherd of French 16th-century pottery found on the surface in 2003, along with the oval shape of the structures and drystone construction, hinted that the settlement could be of Late-medieval date. The work in 2004 consisted of clearing the moss from the walls of the structures, undertaking a contour survey of the vicinity, excavation within two of the structures (A and B), and excavation of two test trenches outside the structures. The results showed that Structure A may originally have been a barn that had been sub-divided into three rooms, one of which contained a hearth and another a peat store. Structure B was a house and byre; Structure C was probably a stock enclosure; Structure D was another possible house and byre; Structure E was a sheep pen; Structure F was probably stock pens; and Structure G consisted of rubble surrounding a drain outflow. The discovery of a second sherd of 16th-century French pottery and a green-glazed jug handle within Structure B, along with the absence of any later finds, confirmed the Late-medieval date for the site and suggest that the site went out of occupation by the 17th or early 18th centuries. The work was sponsored by Historic

Scotland, the Forestry Commission, the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and the Hunter Archaeological Trust.

386. LOCH AWE, BRAEVALLICH (NM 9537 0750). A walkover survey was undertaken in 2003 by F. Baker of Firat Archaeological Services for Innogy plc prior to the laying of a hydro-electricity pipe and the construction of six weirs and a pumping station. The S. half of the survey area is in forestry plantation. The N. half of the survey route was across open farmland to the south of Braevallich Farm on the S. shore of Loch Awe. The pasture shows abundant traces of medieval and post-medieval agriculture, including rig-and-furrow and clearance cairns. A medieval/Late-medieval steading consisting of two longhouses, an enclosure wall and associated structures was located at NM 9555 0732. A head dyke and a raised platform field with rig-and-furrow are probably medieval and may be associated with the steading.

387. LOCH LONG (NS 19 88). Viking-period iron axehead, discovered by chance on the shore of Ardentinny Bay, Loch Long, around 10 years ago. The name Loch Long is said to mean the loch of the long ships. Declared Treasure Trove (TT 38/03) and allocated to Dunoon Castle House Museum. Report by A. Heald, National Museums of Scotland.

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

388. BARHOLM CASTLE (NX 520 529). As the culmination of a full structural survey on the 15th-century tower house completed in advance of any rebuilding and down-taking (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2000), 21), a programme of archaeological excavation was undertaken by S. Coulter and P. Fox of Kirkdale Archaeology on the ground and first floors of the tower. In addition, the stair interior and all internal elevations were recorded. The results showed how the earliest version of the tower, dating from the late 15th century, had been converted at its upper levels by the addition of new fireplaces, chimneys and a raised wall head during the 16th century. The latter saw the construction of a new caphouse over the extended stair tower and parapet wall walk. The work was sponsored by Historic Scotland.

389. DUMFRIES (NX 97 75). Cast gold finger ring of substantial weight and size. The ring has a triangular profile with a ridged exterior. Such rings are known from the 14th century, when the two ridged panels were intended to carry an inscription, usually of a religious or talismanic nature, although this example shows no signs of engraving. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 123/03; a batch of 33 medieval objects and coins) and allocated to Dumfries Museum. Report by S. Campbell, National Museums of Scotland.

390. DUNDRENNAN ABBEY (NX 748 474). During 2003–4, a second inventory of the substantial collection at Dundrennan Abbey was begun as part of the *Ex-Situ* Carved and Moulded Stones Project, sponsored by Historic Scotland (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2003), 7–10). This large collection is presently stored in various locations at the abbey. The stones catalogued so far are set out in the vaulted cellars on the W. side of the cloisters. A number of corbels remain in the collection, many of which have parallels still *in situ*, with one piece resembling the mid-12th-century corbels in the N. transept, where they support wall shafts. A further group of seven corbels is related to those above, for example the E. and W. walls of the N. transept, the N. and S. choir walls, and the E. wall of the S. transept, and are dated to the mid-/late 12th century. One large group of carved stones forms part of a wall arcade, and many of these have been set up around three walls of one cellar. The nail-head ornament with which these stones are decorated is characteristic of the type of ornament found in the abbey in the mid-/late 12th century, where it can be

seen on capitals and around doorways. Some large *ex-situ* fragments probably came from the 13th-century chapter house. No vaulting remains in this large three-aisled vaulted space, but springers in the W. angles have ribs with a similar profile to those of two large free-standing vault springers now in one of the cellars. Another two fragments in the same cellar are vault bosses, and the ribs of these are related to those of the two springers, and therefore also to the chapter house vaults. Inventory October 2003 onwards; 230 pieces catalogued by September 2004; 12th–15th centuries; NX74NW 12. Report by M. Márkus (see also www.arch-etype.net).

391. GALLOWS HILL (NY 082 820–NY 082 818). An oval enclosure, 150 by up to 70 m, was identified adjoining the SSE. side of the Old Motte of Lochmaben, coaxial to the longer axis of the motte and containing Gallows Hill. Houses and gardens overlie where it would join. The enclosure is contained by a bank, ditch and counterscarp bank, now only recognisable on the north-east and south-west, otherwise reduced to a scarp-and-terrace, and obscured by golf course earthworks on the north-west. It clearly functioned as a very large bailey, and might therefore be Edward I's palisade or cloisture outside the peel constructed in 1299, although this has normally been identified with the site occupied by the later castle. The ditch on the north-east, around the base of Gallows Hill, can be traced for 120 m, 8–12 m wide, and the remains of the counterscarp bank, up to 20 m thick, along the escarpment overlooking Castle Loch. Beyond a D-shaped mound, 40 x 30 m, which projects from the slope, the defences continue as a scarp-and-terrace along the slope crest. The S. end, in the next field, east of Castlehill Farm, has been almost obliterated by ploughing, but the course is resumed in the SW. corner of the Gallows Hill field at NY 081 818, where the bank, ditch and counterscarp are extant for 70 m, before merging with the farm road. Report by T. C. Welsh.

392. NEW ABBEY (NX 97 68). Shield-shaped cast copper-alloy, enamelled, heraldic harness pendant with suspension loop at the top of the shield. The shape of the pendant is typical of the 14th century and bears a lion rampant against a blue enamelled background with a red bend. Pendants with armorial bearings were attached to horse gear and used both by their owners and their retainers as a form of identification. L 30 mm; W 23mm. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 04/04) and allocated to Dumfries Museum. Report by J. Shiels, National Museums of Scotland.

393. WHITHORN PRIORY (NX 444 403). During 2003–4, the inventory of a large collection of carved stone at Whithorn Priory was completed as part of the *Ex-Situ* Carved and Moulded Stones Project, sponsored by Historic Scotland (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2003), 7–10). Because so little remains of the priory church and associated buildings, it was difficult to make comparisons between *in-situ* and *ex-situ* material. However, two sections of moulded arches do relate to the arch of one of the tomb recesses in the N. nave wall. A related group of two large capitals and a column shaft probably came from a (now lost) transept or choir aisle. Another group of a base and four capitals were associated with paired columns, and probably came from the cloisters. A set of 13 coping stones provided the roofline of part of an early building. One of these is angled, and this, together with the position of the drip moulding on each piece, indicates that the stones were set on top of a projecting architectural feature, such as an angled turret or a buttress. Although no traceried windows remain *in situ*, a number of window mullions, as well as sections of flowing tracery, occur in the stone collection, indicating that the church once had several large traceried windows. Inventory April–December 2003; 260 pieces; mostly 12th–15th/16th centuries, with a few later fragments; NX44SW 5. Report by M. Márkus (see also www.arch-etype.net).

EAST LOTHIAN. Work by CEA Archaeology unless stated otherwise.

394. ABERLADY, THE POPLARS, RIG STREET (NT 464 798). A watching brief was carried out by I. Suddaby for PPG (Residential) Ltd. prior to building works. This revealed two ditches, three pits and the remains of a building wall. The two ditches defined the S. extent of the burgage plot now named 'The Poplars', and defined its boundary with Back Lane. Medieval pottery was recovered from the primary fill. Two of the three pits also contained medieval pottery fragments.

395. DIRLETON, OPEN ARMS HOTEL (NT 516 841). An evaluation was carried out by M. Kirby, for Chalmers and Co. on behalf of Mr C. Hansen, at the rear of the hotel in advance of an extension to the building. Trenches covering 15 sq m were excavated by machine. Several sherds of medieval pottery were uncovered from a mixed layer in one of the trenches. No features of archaeological significance were found.

396. DUNBAR, HALHILL FARM (NT 674 775). In 2003, a programme of archaeological evaluation was carried out by B. Glendinning and S. Mitchell, for George Wimpey East Scotland Ltd., over two separate areas prior to a housing development. Sixty-three trenches were excavated, amounting to 5% (c. 6059 sq m) of the development area. The second area revealed a range of features which represent elements of a rural medieval settlement dating from the 12th–14th centuries. These consisted of ditches, pits, postholes and the remains of three medieval buildings. These features were fully excavated; finds include pottery, iron objects and animal bone.

397. HADDINGTON, BRIERY BANK (NT 5204 7344). An evaluation was undertaken by R. Coleman of Headland Archaeology for Cala Homes Ltd. prior to a housing development, as there was potentially buried archaeology in the area. In total, 14 trenches, representing 5% (1500 sq m) of the development area, were excavated. No archaeological features were identified and no finds were recovered. Rig-and-furrow was identified within what had been two separate fields.

NORTH BERWICK

398. At 33 *Forth Street* (NT 552 853) an archaeological excavation was carried out by S. Mitchell for Camerons Ltd., in advance of a residential development. A sequence of deeply stratified medieval deposits representing six phases of occupation was revealed. The earliest phase was represented by a midden-rich soil deposit c. 3 m beneath street level. This was sealed by deep interleaved layers of sand. Two courses of a rubble-cored wall footing overlay the sand, aligned parallel to Forth Street and probably representing the remains of an earlier building. The third phase was represented by a midden-rich soil and an associated wall footing, aligned at 90° to Forth Street, representing a former burgage plot boundary. The wall was built from large stones and orthostats and had been partially robbed out. The wall and midden soil were sealed by a deposit of wind-deposited sand. The fourth phase was represented by another midden soil and burgage plot wall. The character, alignment and situation of the wall and midden mirrored that of phase three. Phase five was represented by the remains of a former building and associated drainage structures. The character of the building could not be determined as only collapsed rubble remained at the edge of site. A square-section drainage channel was revealed which appeared to feed into a beehive-shaped sump cut 2 m into the deposits underlying the building. This sump was circular, 1.3 m in diameter, and of drystone construction, with a corbelled roof containing an inlet channel, and capped with a large slab. It fed into a linear stone-built drain which extended the full length of the site to the edge of Forth Street. The sixth and final phase was represented by a former joiner's shop which was the subject of a standing building survey during 2003.

399. At *St Andrew's Old Kirk* (NT 5540 8556) archaeological monitoring was undertaken by K. Macfadyen of Addyman Associates for the Scottish Seabird Centre during ruin consolidation. A series of minor interventions revealed details of the interior wall faces of the N. transept, including interior plasterwork and part of an *in-situ* inhumation at the NE. corner of the font plinth (not disturbed further). A further analysis of the church ruin (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2000), 27–8) suggests that the N. aisle was a secondary construction reusing Romanesque stonework.

400. At the *Scottish Seabird Centre* (NT 5541 8562) an evaluation was undertaken by K. Macfadyen of Addyman Associates in advance of excavation for a new tunnel access between the Scottish Seabird Centre and the administration building on its W. side. The tunnel route cuts across the northernmost point of Anchor Green, the burial ground for St Andrew's Old Kirk, former parish church of North Berwick, now ruined. *In-situ* archaeological remains were found to exist in the W. part of the evaluation area, within three of the trenches. Deposits consisted of redeposited graveyard material containing some charnel, mort-cloth pins and a fragment of white gritty pottery. This overlay a hard clay-earth surface formed over a bed of rough flags, possibly of medieval date. This in turn overlay an earlier cultural horizon of close similarity to one seen in previous excavations on the site (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2000), 27–8), and clearly pre-dating the graveyard deposition. This overlay buried topsoil horizons above bedrock, encountered at 1.2 m below the surface. The work was sponsored by the Scottish Seabird Centre.

401. WALLYFORD (NT 36 72). Small bronze signet ring with an integral oval bezel bearing the holy monogram 'IHS' (*in hominum salvator*). The band overlaps where the ring has been repaired or altered in antiquity. A similar ring from Salisbury comes from 15th-century levels and the Wallyford example can therefore be expected to fit within a similar date range. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 102/03) and allocated to East Lothian Council. Report by J. Shiels, National Museums of Scotland.

EDINBURGH (CITY). Work by Headland Archaeology unless stated otherwise.

402. At *144–166 Cowgate* (NT 258 735), as the result of a previous evaluation (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 48 (2004), 322), an archaeological excavation was carried out by M. Dalland for Castle Rock Housing Association prior to the construction of sheltered housing on the site. A clay-bonded stone building was discovered at the W. end of the site, believed to be one of the first buildings in this part of the Cowgate. Map evidence and pottery retrieved from the building suggest a 14th- to 15th-century date. The S. side of the building was demolished to make room for a wall that ran parallel with the present line of Cowgate. This wall was 0.8 m wide and over 30 m long, with no other transverse walls abutting or keyed into it, suggesting that it was a boundary wall. A section across the full depth of the wall, exposed during the watching brief, suggested that it was built along the N. side of a parallel ditch. To the east, a second wall was uncovered on the same alignment. This was 1.8 m thick and at least 8.5 m long. Its dimensions, location and alignment strongly suggest that it was a defensive wall, most probably the King's Wall, commissioned in 1427. Both these walls pre-date the main development of the Cowgate frontage, which suggests a 15th- or an early 16th-century date at the latest. If the walls were part of the King's Wall, they would have become obsolete by the time of the construction of the Flodden Wall in 1513. By this time, the two walls would have been partly robbed out and probably used in the construction of the early buildings along the Cowgate frontage.

403. At *Giles Street, Leith* (NT 2695 7622) work was carried out by P. Masser for Barratt East Scotland on the area bounded by Giles Street and The Vaults ahead of development for housing. At Smeaton's Close and Riddell's Close, a Late-medieval ditch was found to

define the boundary between two properties running back from St Andrew Street; pits dug on both sides respected the ditch and may have been contemporary. Both properties were built up from the 16th or 17th centuries onwards. Finds include small quantities of Late-medieval pottery.

404. At *Gogarburn Hospital* (NT 165 721) an extensive programme of archaeological work was undertaken by J. Morrison for the Royal Bank of Scotland Group, in connection with the development of the former hospital and surrounding area. This comprised evaluation, excavation, watching briefs and historic building recording. The most substantial part of this work was the excavation of part of the medieval settlement of Nether Gogar (NT 168 725), the location and extent of which was determined during an evaluation in 2002. Topsoil removal revealed a number of ditches and pits concentrated on the flat plateau at the SE. corner of the site. Pottery found within the ditches and pits has been dated mainly to the 12th to 15th centuries. The features are thought to represent the truncated remains of domestic and agricultural activity associated with Nether Gogar.

The site of Gogarburn Hospital was initially evaluated and, although no archaeologically significant features were present, potential areas of archaeological survival were identified. Several isolated features were uncovered, including a number of medieval features, mainly rig-and-furrow, containing pottery contemporary with the settlement at Nether Gogar. A large undated ditch was recorded, perhaps associated with water management. Other features uncovered appeared to be landscaping features associated with Gogarburn House. A watching brief was maintained during topsoil stripping in the grounds of Gogar Park House (NT 172 723). Stripping was limited to topsoil, and an underlying soil horizon restricted archaeological visibility across much of the monitored area. Where the overburden was sufficiently removed, the cultural features exposed were limited to field drains and the remnants of rig-and-furrow.

405. At *Ingliston* (NT 1540 7255) an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by R. Murdoch of Scotia Archaeology, for the Halcrow Group Ltd., during Phase 1 of topsoil stripping at the site of a proposed park and ride facility, just outside the S. limit of Edinburgh Airport. The site measured 340 m E.–W. by 150 m. However, the only features of archaeological significance revealed were the truncated remnants of rig-and-furrow at the extreme S. end of the area.

406. At *Parliament House* (NT 2571 7353) two trenches were opened in the S. courtyard by R. Toolis and M. Roy of AOC Archaeology, on behalf of AMEC for Scottish Courts Service, to examine archaeological deposits over 4 m deep in advance of development. The evaluation first revealed, at the base of a 4-m deep rubble overburden associated with the 19th-century court buildings, a thin layer of disturbed clay silt that covered a sandstone cobble surface. This cobble surface may represent the 17th- to 19th-century Meal Market of the former lower churchyard of St Giles.

The cobbles sealed a silt layer into which graves had been cut, containing 96 inhumations. Burials were positioned E.–W. in rows, with the heads generally to the west. Late-medieval pottery was recovered from the grave soil. This may demonstrate the southward expansion of the burial ground of St Giles's Church from the later 15th century. Preliminary interpretation indicates that burials ceased in 1566, as attested in the historical record. The burial ground overlay a series of hillwash deposits containing building and occupation debris. Below these deposits a cobbled surface, possibly a road, was identified, beneath which lay silty clay deposits perhaps associated with medieval backland activity. The pottery from these deposits dates approximately from the 12th–15th centuries. Naturally deposited hillwash material was identified below this, which overlay natural subsoil. Finds include metal, wood and leather.

407. At *St Giles Cathedral* (NT 2572 7359) a watching brief was undertaken by R. Engl of AOC Archaeology, for Campbell and Arnott Ltd., in six roof spaces above the S. area of the cathedral as part of ongoing renovation works. This followed similar visits conducted on the N. roof spaces in 2003. Several large moulded stone fragments were noted.

408. At *St Mary's Star of the Sea, Constitution Street* (NT 271 762) a trial-trenching evaluation was undertaken by R. White of CFA Archaeology for Gregor Properties Ltd. in advance of development to the west of the existing presbytery building. In Trench 2 the remains of Balmerino House were identified overlying medieval deposits. This trench was extended and full excavation of an area within the footprint of the new build followed, revealing a sequence of activity from the medieval period through to the 1970s. The main elements comprised a sequence of medieval activity including features and deposits (Phases 1–3); a group of four apparently related skeletons and some disarticulated remains of a fifth, thought to be late 15th- to 17th-century in date (Phase 4); and the remains of Balmerino House (Phase 5), which survived only as foundations and the cellar floor.

409. At *West Edinburgh Busway* (NT 203 717), following the results of an evaluation along the line of the West Edinburgh Busway, excavation was carried out by E. Jones, for Balfour Beatty. Topsoil stripping revealed a palisaded enclosure that enclosed the top of a small hill. The palisade had been rebuilt or repaired on at least one occasion, with the excavated circuit of Palisade 3 representing its final form. It was not possible to determine the positions of individual posts as the packing had collapsed, perhaps indicating that the posts were removed when the structure had gone out of use. This suggests that the structure may have been relatively short-lived, which may also account for the lack of internal features. However, this may also be due to more recent truncation. There is evidence for an earlier enclosure along the N. side. The earlier slots contained far less stone, suggesting that the stone was re-used when the palisade was rebuilt on a different line. The removal of the posts and the possible partial rebuilding of the enclosure due to damage suggest a defensive function. The only definite entrance into the enclosure was a gap on the E. side. The slot was wider at this point and double postholes at the terminals suggest a possible gateway.

A small gully was aligned roughly on the entrance to the enclosure and may have contained a fence flanking the approach to the entrance. It contained medieval pottery and carbonised oats, and suggests that the enclosure may belong to the medieval period. A small posthole found just inside the enclosure on its N. side was the only internal feature that may be contemporary with the enclosure. This contained the fragment of an iron knife, which again may support the case against a prehistoric date for the enclosure.

FIFE

410. BALLINBREICH (NO 27 20). Half of an octagonal wheel pommel from the late 14th/early 15th centuries. The face has been decorated with engraving and is divided into four triangular and four rectangular panels, the former decorated with a motif of a trefoil leaf and the latter with varying patterns of abstract lines. The quality of the engraving is very high and it is likely that this has caused the pommel to be cut up for reuse as a decorative mount. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 103/03) and allocated to East Fife Museums. Report by S. Campbell, National Museums of Scotland.

411. BALMERINO (NO 35 24). Solid-cast loop end of a 14th-century two-piece hinged plate-and-loop strap end. The obverse of the loop is slightly domed and has a central hole and a pierced zoomorphic terminal. This type of strap end is known from Northern France and the Low Countries as well as England, indicating the style had a wide distribution. It is suggested that these strap ends functioned as psalter fasteners as they are frequently found

in the vicinity of ecclesiastical sites, as was this example. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 03/04) and allocated to Fife Council. Report by J. Shiels, National Museums of Scotland.

412. CULROSS (NS 98 89). The following objects were reported by S. Campbell, National Museums of Scotland. They were claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 124/03; a batch of 16 medieval objects) and allocated to the National Museums of Scotland.

Heavily gilded medieval strap fitting, terminating in a hook and displaying an enamelled heraldic shield on the main body. Such fittings have a somewhat ambiguous function, equally likely to have been used as a belt chape, suspensory hanging or strap fastener, with the hooked end playing a functional or decorative role as the case may be. In this case, the orientation of the enamelled shield indicates that the fitting should be orientated vertically and that the hook may have been intended to be functional.

Solid-cast crescent pommel of a form popular in western continental Europe during the 14th and 15th centuries. The Fortingall example sits within a small group of high-status decorated pommels in continental Europe, although given the plainer nature of this example it is most likely a local item made within the wider European style.

413. CULROSS ABBEY PARISH CHURCH (NS 9884 8629). A probable cross-slab (thus becoming Culross 4 in the sequence of Early-medieval sculpture at Culross) was noted on a visit in 2004. It is of sandstone and in use as a lintel above a blocked doorway in the NW corner of the graveyard boundary wall: it appears to bear degraded interlace on one face. Size c. 130 x 40 x 14 cm. Report by M. Hall, Perth Museum.

414. LEUGHARS, PITLETHIE ROAD (NO 4596 2174). A geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation was undertaken by M. Cook of AOC Archaeology for Bett Homes due to the presence of a large number of cropmarks in the immediate vicinity of a proposed housing development. The evaluation identified a significant suite of archaeological features, including five medieval pits and medieval rectilinear boundaries.

ST ANDREWS

415. At 101–103 *Market Street* (NO 5086 1675) archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out by P. Masser of Headland Archaeology for Killylane Properties. Features recorded within foundation trenches and pads in the garden included a possible corn-drying kiln, a culvert, paved and cobbled surfaces, a small cellar or tank and deep pits and ditches. Most of these features were cut through deep soil deposits containing medieval pottery, similar to the 'garden soil' encountered in previous investigations on Market Street, and are considered to be of Late-medieval or post-medieval date. Significant quantities of pottery were recovered, almost all consisting of medieval White Gritty wares; substantial assemblages of animal bone and environmental samples await analysis.

416. WEMYSS CAVES (NT 345 972). A programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken by C. Gibson of Wessex Archaeology for Channel 4's *Time Team*.

Wemyss Caves are well known for their Pictish carvings, which occur in five of the nine recorded caves. Five trenches were excavated within the interior of three of these caves (Jonathan's Cave, Well Cave and Sliding Cave), with a further two trenches sited outside the entrance of Well Cave. Furthermore, a section of the eroding coastline was cut back and cleaned up and recorded. The main aim of this project, sponsored by Videotext Communications Ltd., was to gain a better understanding of the precise nature and range of the archaeological deposits, both within the caves and outside them. It also aimed to establish when the caves were in use, how long they remained in use, and the nature of activities undertaken within them.

The evaluation revealed significant new evidence for Pictish activity on the site: a new Pictish carving, in the form of a pair of sinuous lines (possibly serpents), was recovered in Trench 8 (within Sliding Cave). However, there was no evidence from this trench for a corresponding Pictish occupation layer. Some limited evidence for later medieval activity in the caves was confined to the trenches in Well Cave. In both trenches, small quantities of medieval pottery were recovered, although none was directly associated with the 'well' itself. No traces could be found of a putative passageway linking this cave and the medieval remains of McDuff Castle.

The project was also able to determine that in many cases these caves have been subject to systematic clean-outs (resulting in disturbed and truncated stratigraphy) certainly after Pictish times. In some instances, the sea itself may have scoured the inside of the caves, during particularly high tides and/or floods. This work suggests that well-preserved and undisturbed sequences of cave deposits are most likely to survive in the less accessible caves, where intact sediments may even date back to prehistoric periods.

GLASGOW (CITY)

417. At the *City Science Centre, Shuttle Street* (NS 597 653) work was carried out by M. Dalland of Headland Archaeology, on behalf of Capita Project Management. Following the excavation of the remains of Greyfriars Friary (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 48 (2004), 325–6), a series of evaluation trenches were excavated in areas to the east and south of the main site. Full excavation was carried out in two areas of archaeological deposits located on the E. and S. sides of Shuttle Street. The main feature exposed east of Shuttle Street was a linear ditch seen during the 1994 excavation immediately to the south (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (1994), 67). The ditch was aligned parallel with the street and its backfill was previously dated no later than the 15th century. The ditch is likely to have been the boundary defining the W. limit of the backlands of properties fronting on to the W. side of the High Street in the medieval period.

HIGHLAND

418. BRUACH MHÓR, ST MICHAEL'S CHAPEL (NN 5872 9378). During a visit to the chapel and burial ground, a carved stone was recorded by G. Márkus near the centre of the enclosure. The stone had been noticed before but not adequately described. The stone in question, the only upright stone of any size within the enclosure, is leaning. About 1-m tall, it seems to be the lower part of the shaft of a stone cross. It is a regularly shaped rectangular-section shaft, and at the top there is a marked broadening on the SE. side, as if this were the beginning of the 'armpit' of the arm of the cross. One side (facing roughly north-east) is carved in relief, clearly showing in the lower half two beasts facing each other, with three-fold snouts nearly touching (?a pair of lips and a tongue each), upright, with their legs also pointing towards each other. Their ears and eyes are also visible. The other side, facing roughly south-west, appears to have been carved with a cross, with a saltire at the bottom and a strangely asymmetrical lower shaft with possible horizontal marking (very faint and not entirely convincing) at the 'armpit' on the SE. side. The sides of the shaft are also carved with saltires, and at the bottom of the NW. side three small smooth hemispherical bosses are clustered together in a group about 13 cm across. The presence of a significant piece of early carving suggests that the church once enjoyed a certain status. It is only about 900 m from the fort of Dún Da Lamh, evidently a centre of some power and strategic importance, controlling an important passage through Scotland's central massif.

419. CONON BRIDGE (NH 54 55). Early Historic penannular brooch pin found during metal detecting on a farm in Conon Bridge. The surviving pin has a rounded curved head,

and the pin is broken at the tip. The shape of the pin head is similar to other Scottish examples. Declared Treasure Trove (TT 45/03) and allocated to Inverness Museum. Report by A. Heald, National Museums of Scotland.

420. DURNES, BORRALIE (NC 3780 6717 and NC 3807 6745). Excavation was carried out by O. Lelong and A. Gazin-Schwartz of the Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division at two sites on the fixed dune grasslands to the west of Loch Borrallie (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2001), 54). The work involved limited geophysical survey, trial trenching of a sub-rectangular bow-sided structure [46], and open-area excavation of a similar structure [89] set within a fenced-off deflated area; deposits in both structures were being damaged by burrowing.

Excavation of Structure [46] established that it had been largely scoured out in the past by erosion, although a fire-spot and some occupation deposits did survive. Sherds of coarse pottery from these deposits, together with the isolated position and substantial bow-sided character of the structure, suggest that it pre-dates the post-medieval occupation of the area. Structure [89] ran beneath 18th-century township buildings. Excavation established that it had a complex structural sequence: its walls had been thickened and incorporated two small querns or large fishing weights. It was associated with deep, extensive midden deposits containing fish bone, animal bone and marine shells. The walls overlay earlier midden deposits that in turn sealed earlier walling. Sherds of what may be late 1st-millennium A.D. pottery were found associated with the earlier walling. The substantial, bow-sided form of the later structure would suggest a Norse or late Norse date for it.

The work was carried out as part of the Strathnaver Province Viking–Medieval Archaeology Project, a five-year excavation and survey project designed to further understanding of medieval rural settlement on a regional scale and inform its future management, encourage heritage awareness in the region and provide training in archaeological field techniques to members of the local community and university students. The project is sponsored by Historic Scotland, the Russell Trust, the European Union Community Economic Development Fund, the University of Glasgow and the Assumption College.

421. SKYE, RIVERVIEW, ORD (NG 6183 1316). A watching brief was carried out by M. Wildgoose for Mr and Mrs A. Nicolson during site preparation for a new house. The site lies to the south of Teampull Chaon, a chapel dedicated to the 8th-century St Comgan. The watching brief recorded that the N. end of the house site lay across the S. side of the chapel enclosure dyke. A cross-marked stone, possibly natural, was recovered from the line of the enclosure dyke.

422. WICK, ACKERGILL (ND 3487 5497). In 2003, a survey was undertaken to the north-west of Ackergill Tower by A. Hunter Blair of AOC Archaeology. This followed the discovery of human bones after mechanical excavation on the site of a known linear inhumation cemetery, partially excavated by A. J. H. Edwards in the 1920s (*Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* 60, 160–82), and attributed to the mid-1st millennium A.D. A number of human and animal bones were recovered from spoil heaps surrounding the area of disturbance and at the base of the excavated area. The human bone appeared to derive from one or more disturbed graves. In addition, parts of various stone-founded structures were recorded. These were visible across parts of the mound that had not been subjected to quarrying, but badly degraded by rabbit warrens. During a second phase of work, 31 finds of animal bone were made, together with three finds of human bone. A contour survey of the mound was also conducted. The human bone is considered to derive from the known linear inhumation cemetery. The work was sponsored by Historic Scotland.

MORAY

423. BIRNIE (NJ 210 585). The second phase of investigations of the Iron-age and medieval site at Birnie started under the direction of F. Hunter, National Museums of Scotland. Following the results of the initial evaluation work (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 48 (2004), 327), funding has been secured for four seasons of larger-scale fieldwork to explore the context of the Roman coin hoards. The aim is to investigate at least one well-preserved roundhouse and one of the medieval structures each year. A putative medieval sub-rectangular scooped feature was examined in Trench P. This represents the sunken floor (c. 5.8 x 3 m) of a two-phase structure. In the first phase it had a central pit; in the second the hollow was infilled to create a more level surface and a new cooking pit was dug outside the hollow, filled with burnt stone and animal bone. Traces of the superstructure were sparse, but four irregularly placed postholes may be related. No artefactual evidence was recovered, but samples were taken for dating. To the north, an extensive area of charcoal-rich deposits was revealed, with two small saddle querns in the surface. To one side an oval pit with a surface scatter of slag and fired clay is likely to have been an ironworking furnace, but was not examined in detail this season.

To the south-west of the site, on the terrace edge overlooking Birnie Kirk, lies a small sand quarry. Inspection of this revealed an eroding drystone structure, which proved to be a corn-drying kiln of medieval or later date; it was cut through a layer with medieval pottery. It is noticeable that the medieval features on the site cluster near this terrace edge, towards the church, while the later prehistoric ones are more widely spread over the plateau. Metal-detecting finds include a medieval silver penny. The work was sponsored by Historic Scotland, the National Museums of Scotland, I. Keillar, the Moray Field Club and Caledonian Quarry Products.

424. CASTLEHILL (NJ 51 67). Copper-alloy rectangular mount depicting a seated male figure on the left, dressed in fitted doublet and hose, extending his left hand to the female seated on the right. She is dressed in a gown with a tight-fitting bodice to the waist, with expanding folds hanging full to the ground. The sleeves of both figures become pendulous towards the wrist. Much of the clothing detail on the mount is lost, though the style of dress suggests a c. 14th-century date. The mount may have been attached to leatherwork or heavy textile, perhaps on a belt or a girdle, and four rivet holes (two with intact rivets) are placed in each of the four corners of the mount.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 85/03) and allocated to Falconer Museum, Forres. Report by J. Shiels, National Museums of Scotland.

425. CULLEN (NJ 51 67). Medieval silver gilt *fede* ring with an engraved inscription running around the outside of the band: 'IN EANUS ?UAS DOMINE'. This is most likely meant to be '*in manus tuas domine*' — 'into your hands I place myself Lord' — from Luke in the New Testament. This legend is found on Italian rings of 14th-century date. The inscription is preceded by a quatrefoil or cross, and the letters are in a variety of script and the 'M' is upside down, an indication that the engraver was non-literate and copying from a pattern book, thus explaining the errors in spelling. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 63/03) and allocated to Forres Museum. Report by S. Campbell, National Museums of Scotland.

426. ELGIN CATHEDRAL (NJ 221 631). Archaeological monitoring was undertaken for Historic Scotland by A. Radley of Kirkdale Archaeology during the excavation of a service trench to the west of the Bishop's House. The trench followed the W. wall of the building, starting at the boundary wall to the north and running into the SW. part of the structure at its S. end. A stone-built drainage culvert was discovered, clearly pre-dating the standing building, and may well be part of the original cathedral layout.

427. ELGIN, 213–225 HIGH STREET (NJ 213 628). A watching brief and subsequent excavation was carried out by H. K. Murray and J. C. Murray of Murray Archaeological Services for Robertson Construction Northern at the N. end of the site. Some 146 features were excavated, comprising medieval pits, postholes, property boundaries, and three medieval timber-built wells. The wells were square, formed around a prefabricated mortised framework with corner posts. They contained much leather, animal bone and worked timber objects as well as the mid-section of a solid cart wheel. Quantities of 13th-/14th-century pottery were also found.

NORTH AYRSHIRE

428. DREGHORN, STATION BRAE (NS 3518 3830–NS 3539 3844). An evaluation was undertaken by T. Addyman, M. Donnelly and T. Wilson of Addyman Associates, for George Wimpey (West Scotland) Ltd., in advance of housing development in a field at the rear of the properties fronting Main Street and the bank of the Annan Water to the north. The field (c. 200 m E.–W. by 125 m) runs along the rear of the ridge upon which the medieval village was sited, and slopes from a relatively level top along the S. side of the site increasingly to the north. The evaluation revealed the presence of a series of medieval structural features and concentrations of pottery, principally White Gritty Ware, in the mid-slope area. The principal medieval features encountered (from west to east) were:

Boundary ditches. One aligned NW.–SE., then angling to the south-west. The other, further east, aligned NW.–SE.

Kiln 1a. Keyhole-shaped; constricted entrance to the south-south-east; cobble sides largely robbed; remains of heavily burnt stone floor, including part of a millstone. Kiln had been dismantled and backfilled. White Gritty Ware found within construction cut. Samples of burnt grain recovered.

Kiln 1b. Underlying 1a; the base of the kiln chamber, of notably smaller diameter than its successor, was formed of a near-complete millstone; clay-bonded cobble walls.

Trackway. Running E.–W. along the lower mid-slope area for the length of the site. Contained residual White Gritty Ware but no later finds, suggesting early abandonment. This may have led down to the site of a mill beyond the site to the east.

Structural remains (Group A). Immediately downslope of the trackway. Heavily waterlogged area containing a considerable sequence of floor-like build-up layers, footing trenches and pit-like features. Heavily disturbed by extensive later field drainage, little definition of earlier features was possible. Large concentration of early White Gritty wares in association.

Pit group 1. Two large pits; one containing clean clay, the other cobbles. Overlain by a humic spread containing early White Gritty pottery.

Pit group 2. Two large pits; one containing repeated dumping episodes including a large deposit of burnt grain. The whole overlain by a humic spread containing early White Gritty pottery.

Structural remains (Group B). Immediately downslope of the trackway. Abutting the E. side of Pit group 2, a series of structural remains were traced in the form of parallel N.–S. beam slots and an area of prepared floor surface within; White Gritty pottery was recovered from the latter.

Kiln 2a. Large oval chamber with a curved flue to the north-east, curving round to the south-east. Burnt grain residues recovered from within the flue.

Kiln 2b. Modification of Kiln 2a. Original flue infilled and the chamber reduced in size by new stonework on the E. side; new straight flue inserted, running east.

Ditch complex. At least three phases. Phase 1: kiln 2a/2b overlay a narrow vertically cut ditch of about 1.5 m depth and 0.6–0.7 m width, running NNW.–SSE. Phase 2: the ditch was subsequently modified; infilled upslope of the kiln and, downslope, becoming interconnected with the kiln by means of a stone-lined clay-capped channel running from

the kiln floor. Phase 3: ditch recut with V-section, continuing downslope to the north, culminating in a series of apparent sumps and overflows.

Structural remains. Immediately upslope of the line of the trackway. A 10 m long linear deposit of degraded daub found in association with a considerable concentration of early White Gritty pottery and associated make-up deposits indicates a probable building platform and the decay products of a wattle and daub walled structure, the structure itself wholly truncated.

Granary. Circular structure, 4 m diameter. Upstanding wattle-and-daub walling up to 0.35 m high, containing impressions and carbonised remains of vertical staves and horizontal wattles; entrance with larger posts on either side, to south-west; clay-floored. The structure had burnt and collapsed in on itself, much of the daub of the upper walls becoming fired. This debris overlay a very substantial deposit of carbonised grain, etc.

A large assemblage of non-prehistoric ceramics was recovered, the majority being White Gritty wares, many of which are very thin-bodied (total assemblage 2074). Relatively few small finds were recovered. Of these, an iron hammer-head and the possible rim of an iron and copper-alloy barrel padlock were the most diagnostic.

A considerable quantity of environmental samples was recovered from the site, notably from many of the major individual features. The study of this material will particularly relate to grain production and processing at the site.

ORKNEY

429. BIRSAY-SKAILL LANDSCAPE PROJECT, BAY OF SKAILL (HY 236 196). Topographical and geophysical survey, followed by excavation, was carried out by D. Griffiths of the University of Oxford. Previous survey (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2003), 101) was concentrated on the mound on the N. side of the bay, known as the Castle of Snusgar, which was the site of the 1858 Viking silver hoard. Gradiometry showed a dense concentration of magnetic anomalies in the Snusgar mound, which were provisionally interpreted as indicating that the mound is a multi-period archaeological feature. Topographical and geophysical survey was extended considerably in 2004 in collaboration with the newly established geophysics unit at Orkney College. Twenty grids of resistivity (20 x 2 m) were carried out on the Snusgar mound itself, and 34 grids of gradiometry were carried out on Snusgar, a neighbouring (lower) mound immediately to its north-west, a mound cut by the road (HY21NW 23), and a further mound some 60 m to the east of Snusgar. With the exception of the latter mound, all targets showed dense anomalies indicating archaeological potential: the concentration of multi-period sites around the north of the bay can now be expanded from one to at least three *foci*.

Two trenches were opened in the NE. flank of the Snusgar mound. The subsidiary trench on the furthest E. flank of the mound was intended to provide a soils history in profile. The main trench, nearer the summit of the mound, encountered a spread of industrial waste: the date is as yet unknown, but it may be relatively recent, possibly from kelp burning as burnt seaweed was retrieved from environmental samples. Beneath and outside this concentration were laminated sand/occupation layers surrounding stone structures. Some of these were disturbed and fragmentary, but there was a large E.-W. double-faced wall, 1.2–1.5 m wide, which corresponds with the E.-W. structural features observed in the 2003 gradiometry plot, and which were provisionally interpreted as part of the phase which gave rise to the notion of the Norse 'castle'. The occupation layers, which may be outcast midden from a settlement core immediately to the west of the excavation area, were associated with a range of (mostly bone) finds of Viking-period type, and a green-banded whetstone with parallels associated with high-status Viking-period sites in Scandinavia. Bone preservation was good and a large range of animal bone was retrieved, with some fish bone from lower occupation layers. Environmental samples indicate that oat cereal grain, six-row hulled barley and flax were present, along with burnt

peat. Other significant finds include polished bone pins, antler comb fragments, bone textile utensils, a copper-alloy toilet implement and a small amount of iron slag. Progress was made in characterising this upper phase of the mound — part or all of which was resting on a substantial layer of windblown sand, but time did not permit deeper investigation within and beneath this windblown layer. The work was sponsored by Historic Scotland, the Orkney Islands Council and the University of Oxford.

430. QUOYGREW-NETHER TRENABIE (HY 443 506). During this season, under the direction of J. Barrett and J. Gerrard, the excavation of a long-lived medieval building with four rooms (structures 1–4 in Area F) was completed (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 47 (2003), 317–18). This work also clarified the stratigraphic relationship between the building and eroding middens at the wave-cut bank recorded in 1997 (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (1997), 61). Moreover, it revealed an underlying building (Structure 5) on a different alignment (roughly E.–W.) associated with aceramic strata yielding steatite vessel sherds. The multi-roomed medieval building is of 12th/13th- to 16th-century date. The hall room (Structure 1) had nine major phases, each characterised by one or more sub-phases of hearth setting. The underlying building (Structure 5) is of Viking-age or Early-medieval date. Two trial trenches south of Area F (Areas J1 and J2) revealed a roughly paved yard enclosed by a boundary wall.

An additional trial trench (Area G3) was excavated adjacent to a past intervention (Area G1) on the farm mound approximately 30 m inland from Area F. This revealed the intact walls of two or three buildings associated with Viking-age and Early-medieval midden deposits. The two indisputable structures overlay one another. The earlier of the two was a semi-subterranean building incorporating both coursed and upright stones in its revetment walls. It included a hearth and produced a fragment of an antler comb and a steatite vessel sherd. Only some of the post-abandonment fill of the later building, which was of massive coursed stone construction, was excavated. It was aceramic, but produced two steatite vessel sherds. Another exposed wall and resistivity survey strongly suggest that a third building existed adjacent to the later of the two obvious ones. In this case, the late buildings would appear to represent contemporary and parallel structures with touching side walls of the thick and curving style associated with Viking-age architecture. Work at Quoygrew this year was also associated with continued auger survey of its hinterland.

The project was sponsored by Historic Scotland, the British Academy, the Orkney Islands Council, the Society for Medieval Archaeology, the University of York, Orkney College and Orkney Archaeological Trust.

PERTH AND KINROSS

431. ARDLER (NO 260 410). A blank seal matrix of copper alloy, probably dating from the 14th century, was recovered by Mr T. Anderson while metal-detecting. L 26.8 mm; Diam 17.1 mm; Wt 13.75 g. It is of bell-shaped form and the hexagonal stalk is pierced by a small, neat suspension hole. A seam on the stalk reveals it was made in a two-part mould. The circular face is blank but has a small, shallow perforation at its centre. This appears to have been where it was held in a lathe so that a sharply defined channel could be cut around the edge of the face. The face also has a profusion of uni-directional file marks, presumably the early stage of giving the face a smooth appearance. Some of the chips on the outer edge of the face may have resulted from this filing action (though plough damage remains a possibility).

Blank seals and semi-blank seals — bearing designs but no inscription — are uncommon. One can imagine up to three main phases in the production of such matrices: i) the initial casting to produce the blank; ii) the cutting of a central design from a stock of common designs; and iii) the engraving of a legend. Stages ii and iii could take place at the same time if a stock motto was engraved, but if the inscription was to include the owner's

name it could only be done at the point of purchase by the customer (indeed it could be that in some instances the whole design was left to the choice of a customer). In this case it seems likely that the blank matrix formed part of the stock-in-trade of a travelling packman or craftsmen, probably for the market at Coupar Angus. This matrix brings the total of seal matrices found in or around Coupar Angus to four. Allocated via Treasure Trove to Perth Museum. Report by M. Hall, Perth Museum.

432. BEN LAWERS HISTORIC LANDSCAPE PROJECT, KILTYRIE (NN 6250 3750). The third excavation season of this project (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2003), 107–8) was undertaken by J. A. Atkinson of the Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division on north Lochtayside. The project continued the investigation of three sites previously trial trenched at Kiltyrie and Tombreck. The sites targeted were a turf building at Kiltyrie, a homestead stance at Tombreck and a previously unmapped settlement at Tombreck. Trial trenching had revealed evidence of features at all three locations, and suggested the sites may represent examples of the pre-18th-century farming environment in the area. Consequently, three trenches were selected for fuller excavation during the September season. At Kiltyrie, Trench 17 had been first opened over a turf structure within an area of rig-and-furrow cultivation above the head dyke; the trench was subsequently expanded to encompass the entire structure (12 x 7 m). The building had been constructed almost entirely of turf and had a slightly off-centre hearth and some evidence of timber supports to hold up its roof. No datable artefacts were recovered from the site, but radiocarbon dating of material from the hearth suggests occupation in the 13th century. The work was sponsored by Historic Scotland, the Heritage Lottery Fund, the National Trust for Scotland, Scottish National Heritage and Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division.

433. BEN LAWERS HISTORIC LANDSCAPE PROJECT: SHORE AND UNDERWATER SURVEY, LOCH TAY (NN 586 345–700 423). Phase 2 of the shore and underwater survey was led by N. Dixon. The shorewalking that began in 2003 (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2003), 110) was concluded and about 300 features have now been recorded. This phase saw the planning of some of the shore features, but concentrated on the snorkel survey of the shallows along the shore and sampling of the crannogs in the area. Snorkelling was carried out by volunteer students from the University of Edinburgh. In two weeks they snorkelled the whole shoreline, covering about 15 km, and examined the loch bed from the edge out to the point where visibility made it impossible to observe features clearly. Areas of the loch bed too deep for snorkel survey were examined by divers. Only certain areas were surveyed as the potential area is massive and much of it will be looked at during the planned remote sensing survey. The areas adjacent to the crannogs were specifically targeted, as were the crannogs themselves. Where possible, a timber sample was taken from an upright pile and a sample was taken of the associated organic matrix in which it was embedded.

The results from the crannog samples were very exciting, and have added considerably to our understanding of the people who occupied Loch Tay in the past.

Milton Morenish Crannog, in the middle of the area, was particularly exciting with a radiocarbon date of 580 ± 50 B.C. (GU-12123), making it contemporary with Oakbank Crannog nearer the E. end of Loch Tay. Cloudberries, previously only found at Oakbank, also came from Milton Morenish, and seeds of barley, spelt and emmer wheat and flax show that these were sophisticated farmers. Another exciting date of A.D. 430 ± 50 came from Eilean Breaban, a substantial island known to have been inhabited as late as the 17th century A.D. This is the first Dark-Age crannog in Loch Tay, and the site may have been occupied throughout the Pictish Period. All of the crannogs showed that the people collected a wide range of wild fruits, including raspberries, brambles and blaeberrys, from

the rich landscape around them. The work was sponsored by Historic Scotland, the Heritage Lottery Fund, the National Trust for Scotland, Scottish National Heritage and C. Booth.

434. BIRNAM (NO 03 42). Metal detecting recovered a zoomorphic, probably 13th-century buckle which at the time of writing is pending allocation via Scottish Treasure Trove. The buckle is of copper alloy and measures 21.5 x 5.2 mm. It takes the form of a feline-looking (probably a lion?) creature cast in the round so that the head (with mouth agape, ears flattened and lentoid eyes) and the body (with tightly curled tail arching from the back) forming the 'outer' long side of the buckle frame and the creature's two pairs of legs forming the short sides. A plain, narrow bar links the two pairs of feet and forms the 'inner' long side of the frame. This would have supported the tongue or buckle pin and the buckle plate which would have formed the attachment to the end of a leather strap. The distinctive form of this buckle is not a commonly found one. Three comparable buckles are known to this writer. One is from an unpublished provenance, but presumed to be English (N. Mills, *Medieval Artefacts, Catalogue and Price Guide* (Witham, 1999), cat. NM2) and the other two have been found in Perthshire, one from Perth and one from Dunkeld (A. Cox., 'Backland activities in medieval Perth: excavations in Meal Vennel and Scott Street, *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, 126 (1996), illus. 34.1). The unprovenanced example has a suggested date of c. 1200, the Perth example was excavated from a 14th-century context in the backlands of Scott Street and the Dunkeld example seems likely to be of mid-13th- to early 14th-century date. It is regrettable that a tighter find spot could not be established as it would have permitted a fuller assessment of the context. Nevertheless, the attribution to Birnam is sufficient to show that it was probably lost on the S. bank of the Tay, opposite Dunkeld, possibly during embarking or disembarking from one of several ferries that plied the Dunkeld stretch of the river. Report by M. Hall, Perth Museum.

435. CAMBUSMICHAEL (NO 12 32). Metal detecting by Mr J. McGarry recovered two fragments of Early-medieval metalwork of 8th-/9th-century date. Most readily identifiable is approximately half of a penannular copper-alloy brooch. Diam 50.1 mm; Th 3. mm; Wt 7.92 g. The single surviving expanded round terminal has three lobes. Each lobe takes the form of an animal/bird head, facing inwards towards a central boss. Connecting the terminal to the loop of the brooch is a cusp; like the half-surviving panel at the top of the hoop, this is empty of any settings but traces of decoration survive. In the cusp this appears to be a triangular motif with an animal-headed strand of interlace. The hoop panel is indistinct. There is an array of features — the hoop panel, the cusp, the terminal and the animal-headed lobes — that link this fragment to the silver, gold filigree and glass penannular brooch from Clunie Castle, near Dunkeld. Though made of copper alloy, the Cambusmichael brooch may have looked very similar to the Clunie brooch when new: a shiny black patina with traces of a silver bright finish was analysed using XRF (courtesy of the NMS) and found to be tinning.

The second fragment of metalwork is an enamelled copper-alloy mount. Diam 22.4 x 23.4 mm; Th 2.9 mm; Wt 4.75 g. It is composed of a central round cell surrounded by eight smaller round cells. All the cells were enamelled; the decayed colour is pale yellow. Equally spaced around the circumference are the traces of four projecting spurs, suggesting that this may well be a cruciform mount from a piece of horse harness. On the otherwise plain back there is a very faint trace of a filed-off lug or fastening, suggesting that the mount may have been reused as a cruciform pendant. The mount is indicative of the traffic on this important routeway between Scone/St Andrews and Dunkeld and between Scone/St Andrews and various places in Strathmore, including Meigle. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 08/04) and allocated to Perth Museum. Report by M. Hall, Perth Museum, and J. Shiels, National Museums of Scotland.

436. CARGILL MAINS (NO 16 37). Metal detecting by Mr J. McGarry at Mains of Cargill produced a copper-alloy enamelled mount/stud — possibly from a horse harness — which can be dated to the 8th/9th centuries. The mount measures 22 mm square; Th 2.5 mm; Wt 7.58 g. The upper surface has a frame defining the decorated field, from each side of which a linked arm of a swastika projects to meet in the centre of the field. Each arm has a double-bend which, through its shape, defines a T-shaped field between the arms. The fields, arms and frame are filled with yellow enamel. The flat back is plain and bears the base of the stem for a round attachment lug. The closest parallel for the Cargill mount is a very similar example from St Andrews (*Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, 119, 228–9). The swastika is a widespread motif in Insular art, whether it be in sculpture, metalwork or manuscripts.

There is no firm context for the Cargill mount but the location is just below the confluence of the Rivers Tay and Isla, in the important territory of Strathmore. The mount was found in the vicinity of the point where the valley route to and from Scone and St Andrews splits to go to Dunkeld and into Strathmore. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 90/03) and allocated to Perth Museum. Report by M. Hall, Perth Museum, and J. Shiels, National Museums of Scotland.

437. CARPOW, WESTER GREENSIDE FARM (NO 205 172). Metal detecting in Carpow recovered a fragment of an Early-medieval, Irish-style, gilded, cast copper-alloy mount, probably dating from the 8th/9th centuries. L 33.3 mm; W 11.5 mm tapering to 8 mm; Th 1.6 mm; with an attachment lug measuring L 5.5 mm; W 6.6 mm and Th 1.6 mm. The overall shape is best described as sub-rectangular, but its fragmentary nature means it is difficult to be certain of the exact shape; it may have been trapezoidal. A seemingly plain base plate has had chip-carved decorative plates soldered to it. The two that survive comprise a complete square panel with a thickened border. It sits slightly proud of the second incomplete rectangular panel beside it. The chip carving in the square panel comprises a central lozenge, the four points of which touch the respective four sides of the panel. Intersecting the lozenge are two hemispheres, their rounded backs meeting at the centre-point of the lozenge. The carving in the rectangular panel comprises ribbon interlace of two strands criss-crossing in a repeat pattern that forms small lozenges. The former pattern is the more readily identifiable and can be seen on a range of motif pieces, brooches and mounts found in Ireland and dated to the 8th and (mostly) 9th centuries. The finer ribbon interlace with lozenges is less common but is comparable to two further Irish mounts found recently in England. The mount is not sufficiently complete to determine its precise use — most likely on a leather horse harness or a wooden reliquary (or other container); it could have had more than one type of use. Report by M. Hall, Perth Museum.

438. FORTINGALL PARISH CHURCH (NN 7420 4700). Ivy clearance of the churchyard boundary wall at Fortingall Parish Church has revealed three hitherto unrecognised Early-medieval sculptures. They are numbered here in sequence with the existing Fortingall sculpture assemblage. All three are of schist.

Fortingall 9. Currently broken into three pieces; c. L 176 cm; W 29–35 cm; Th 3 cm. The upper surface of the slab is carved with three recessed equal-armed Latin crosses. The far right cross appears to have a tenon depicted which would suggest that the orientation of the slab is longitudinal, making the cross in question the uppermost one on the slab. Several depictions of tenons on cross-slabs are known.

Fortingall 10. Carved with three recessed equal-armed Latin crosses. L 157 cm; W 64 cm; Th 9 cm. Triple crosses are found on several other Scottish slabs and other media in Insular art.

Fortingall 11. Squarish fragment of a much-reduced slab, mortared-in as one of the topstones of the boundary wall; 44 x 51 cm. In the middle of the slab, at a slight angle, is an

incised cross with shaft, 15 x 6 cm. Presumably the stone was originally another recumbent gravemarker.

With 11 extant stones (there is a 12th, missing), Fortingall is now, in a Perthshire context, only surpassed in quantity by the collection of sculptures from Meigle. Report by M. Hall, Perth Museum.

439. PERTSHIRE CRANNOG SURVEY. In 2004, a new initiative was set up to examine crannogs in Perthshire. The county has a wide range of geological conditions and the difference in types of lochs reflects this. Some are shallow with farmland and natural woodlands while others are deeper, often with more barren surroundings. The range is likely to produce crannogs of different forms and possibly different functions. The surviving Pont manuscript maps (1580s–90s) and the Blaeu atlas (1654) show many thousands of settlements, including loch dwellings. The work in 2004, carried out by N. Dixon and M. Shelley, involved surveying a series of these islands and, where possible, collecting samples for dating evidence. The results produced a range of dates from the Early Iron Age up to the recent past. All the dates quoted are preliminary and so, at present, have no laboratory number. The work was sponsored by the Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust, the Scottish Trust for Underwater Archaeology, Mr Halliwell, T. Coope, Mr B. Souter, Drummond Estates and Mr Orrock.

Loch Rannoch, Eilean Nam Faolaig (NN 531 577). On an island at the W. end of the loch is a mound of stones supporting a small tower. There are references to occupation of the island from the middle of the 15th century until the middle of the 17th century; the tower is a 19th-century folly. Pont also shows a building.

A large oak timber, lying partly embedded under the stones on the E. side of the mound, and wood from lower down on the W. side were sampled for radiocarbon dating. The oak gave a date of 840 ± 60 BP (A.D. 1110) and the lower sample produced 660 ± 50 BP (A.D. 1290). Both dates are clearly earlier than the literature would suggest, which is not particularly surprising since the references are to occupation not construction of the island.

Loch Earn, Edinample Crannog (NN 598 231). A tree-covered island at the W. end of Loch Earn belonged to the Campbells in the early 17th century. It is clearly of artificial construction, with the remains of a vertical stone wall and three boat noosts around the perimeter, and the foundations of stone structures on the top. Two large oak timbers project from the N. side about 1 m underwater, and other timbers were noted deeper down around the bottom edge of the site with associated organic material including charcoal, burnt bone and animal teeth. A timber from the deeper remains on the W. side gave a date of 1200 BP (A.D. 750).

440. SCONE PALACE (NO 11 26). Metal detecting by Mr W. McIntosh recovered a characteristic 14th-century harness pendant from the grounds of Scone Palace, near Perth. L 39 mm; W 28 mm; Th 2.8 mm; Wt 10.63 g. It is made of cast copper alloy with predominantly red enamelling and traces of yellow enamel on its lion feature. It has an integral suspension loop at its apex. It is of quatrefoil design with small round buds in the cusps. The central area of the pendant is marked out with a square in which there is a lion *passant*. Each of the foils bears a *fleur de lys*, projecting from the sides of the square.

A very similar copper-alloy mount (35 x 36 mm) with gilding and red and blue enamel, in the form of a quatrefoil bearing a crowned lion and *fleur de lys*, is known from Billingsgate, London. It is interpreted as combining the lion of the English and the *fleur de lys* of the French coat-of-arms, in a purely decorative, non-heraldic way. It is suggested to have a post-1340 date, as this is when Edward III incorporated the French arms into the English royal arms. In addition, the incorrect reversed use of colouring (blue enamel for the lion instead of red and, presumably, red for the *fleur* instead of blue) suggests that the design was no longer functionally heraldic but decorative only. The similarities with this

piece suggest that the Scone pendant is also not functionally heraldic. The quality and workmanship of the Scone example do not point to a high-status piece, but users of such devices would no doubt have been frequent visitors to Scone Priory during the 14th century and likewise to the adjacent Scone village: such items may have been available there as market trinkets. In its small way the pendant reminds us that Scone, with its moot hill, priory, village and palace, remains a vital site for the understanding of the entire medieval period in Scotland. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 31/03) and allocated to Perth Museum. Report by M. Hall, Perth Museum, and J. Shiels, National Museums of Scotland.

441. STRAGEATH MAINS FARM (NN 896 182). Metal detecting by Mr Melville beside Strageath Roman fort produced two medieval objects:

Hooked tag: a type of object also known as a dress tag or garment hook. This example is of debased silver, of plain form with a short, probably broken, hook that extends from a small circular plate. The butt end of the plate or disc has been neatly cut off, leaving a clean straight edge. L 19 mm; W 19 mm; Th 1.5 mm; Wt 1.83 g. Such tags are common in England by the 9th century, possibly petering out of use in the 13th or 14th centuries, and then with a resurgence of use from the 16th century. They had a variety of fastening uses, primarily clothes, garters, purses and burial shrouds. The plainness and surviving form of the Strageath example perhaps argue for a date in the 11th–12th centuries.

Finger ring: copper alloy. Int Diam 19.6 mm; Ext Diam 20 mm; Th 0.6 mm; Wt 2.09 g. It is a simple cast hoop-ring of a size suggesting it was for a male finger. The hoop broadens slightly to form a rectangular bezel, its area defined by four shallow grooves each bearing along their length oblique lines in relief. The shoulders are defined by triangular fields. The base of each is formed by the relevant short side of the bezel, with the apex of each triangle 8.8 mm from the bezel. The long sides of these isosceles triangles are defined by shallow grooves decorated with oblique lines, as on the bezel. Plain and minimally decorated finger rings of copper alloy and base metal were a staple component of medieval popular fashion from the 12th century onwards, continuing into the post-medieval period. They are not, however, particularly frequent finds because they were either melted down or curated as heirlooms. The Strageath example is possibly of 15th-century date. Initial research has found no direct design parallel, suggesting the design may be distinctly Scottish.

Neither the tag nor the ring was found within the confines of the Roman fort, and whilst they may represent the losses of individuals living nearby (possibly scattered as manuring waste), it remains possible that they hint at a local populace that visited the earthwork remains of the Roman fort (which would undoubtedly have still been substantial in the medieval period), losing objects in the process. Both allocated via Treasure Trove to Perth Museum. Report by M. Hall, Perth Museum.

442. WEEM, LOVATT COTTAGE (NN 8466 4987). In 1992 M. King (then of Perth Museum) reported in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* a putative cross-shaft fragment in use at this cottage as a door lintel. Increased access to the sculpture allows some refinements to be made to the initial description. M. Hall (Perth Museum) was able to see the top and some of the back of the stone via a crawl-way in the roof. It measures: L 1.55 m; H 24–6 cm; Depth 57 cm. There appears to be no trace of any further decoration suggesting that the sculpture has been dressed-down on all sides to serve as a lintel. The surviving decoration is worn and remains as identified by M. King, namely (and from left to right as a horizontal lintel) a beast, interlace, vinescroll (probably inhabited) and a repeat of the interlace panel. However the framed moulding described as defining these zones appears rather to be the square angled cross-arms of a triple transomed cross. This opens up the possibility that the sculpture may have originally been an elaborate recumbent monument, comparable to the

less elaborate St Andrews 43. For a brief discussion of triple-cross sculptures see the preceding Fortingall entry. The early monastery at Dull, only 3 km to the west seems the most likely source of the Weem sculpture but a dislocation from the putative monastery at Fortingall (some 11 km to the west) is also a possibility, perhaps made more likely by the evident favouring of triple-cross forms there. It should though also be noted that Dull and Fortingall share the sculptural form of a slab each incised with two crosses, one of which is encircled. Report by M. Hall, Perth Museum.

SCOTTISH BORDERS

43. AYTON (NT 92 61). Seventh-century copper-alloy buckle plate depicting a warrior, face-on, wearing a head-dress with symmetrical horns and carrying in each hand a spear in an upright position. A rivet hole is centrally placed in the space encircled by the horns. Parallels for the depiction of this type of warrior figure wearing a horned helmet can be found on the Sutton Hoo helmet plaques, the Finglesham belt buckle, a mount from Rempstone and on foils decorating the Valsgårde helmets. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 23/03) and allocated to NMS. Report by J. Shiels, National Museums of Scotland.

444. CESSFORD CASTLE (NT 7380 2384). The dangerous state of the structure has meant that the building has never been examined in detail before, especially the upper floors which had been inaccessible. The present recording for Historic Scotland by D. Gallagher and D. Stewart of Kirkdale Archaeology has examined selected areas prior to consolidation work. Two sections of the wall of the barmkin survive on the N. side of the defences that surround the tower. There is documentary evidence from 1523 that this wall was reinforced with earth on its exterior, so as to resist cannon fire — a not unusual technique at that date. The defences would not, therefore, have been as insubstantial as they now appear. In the S. (interior) elevation there is a line of joist holes indicating the presence of a two-storey courtyard building. Other voids indicate the presence of a cross-wall associated with this building. The E. exterior wall is constructed of coursed red sandstone, with a lighter stone generally used for the surrounds of openings. The lower part of the wall has a chamfered plinth. Another chamfered course exists buried below the visible one, similar to that on other sides of the building. There is a scarcement which may indicate a change from 15th-century build to the 16th century of the upper two floors. A first-floor chamber appears to be the room of the solar wing of the tower, i.e. the private area of the lord, as opposed to the great hall. It is situated immediately above the kitchen. The first floor chamber has a fireplace and an aumbry in its S wall. The aumbry has a shallow basin which drains through the width of the wall. Its front originally projected but has been clawed back. The removal of projecting architectural features on this and the fireplace may indicate the use of panelling, possibly in the 17th century.

445. COCKBURNSPATH (NT 77 71). Twelfth-century swivel loop depicting two biting beasts with exaggerated lentoid eyes and flattened back ears. The function of swivel loops in allowing straps and reins to move freely has remained the same over many centuries, and Scottish examples date from around the 8th century onwards. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 96/03) and allocated to NMS. Report by J. Shiels, National Museums of Scotland.

446. EDDLESTON (NT 24 47). Medieval silver annular brooch made from thick silver wire and with three (originally five) silver plates soldered to the front face. Two of these are lozenge-shaped, while the third is shield-shaped; XRF analysis has demonstrated that these plates were originally gilded. In stylistic terms this brooch belongs to a group from the Scottish Borders and Northumberland, most closely to examples from late 13th- and early 14th-century hoards from Langhope and Canonbie which have identical lozenge-shaped

plates. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 40/03) and allocated to Tweeddale Museum, Peebles. Report by S. Campbell, National Museums of Scotland.

447. FOULDEN (NT 93 55). Copper-alloy belt mount of a type thought to be used as a purse or sword hanger. As a class of find none seem to have been known of prior to their recent recording in England through metal detecting. Stylistically, the more elaborate examples have been dated to the 14th/15th centuries. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 108/03) and allocated to NMS. Report by S. Campbell, National Museums of Scotland.

448. SOUTRA (NT 45 56). Gold finger ring of Late-medieval or later date. The exterior has been decorated with chiselling and shows a repeating pattern of a flower flanked by friezes of lozenges and diamonds. The design retains traces of white enamel and the negative relief has been roughly finished to provide a 'tooth' for the enamel. The surfaces of the lozenges have been engraved with a series of diagonal lines, perhaps originally to hold enamel although none now remains. Such rings were widespread in the 16th and earlier 17th century and were often pressed into use as posy rings by adding an inscription to the interior. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 64/03; an assemblage of 18 medieval coins and objects) and allocated to NMS. Report by S. Campbell, National Museums of Scotland.

449. YETHOLM (NT 80 28). Fragmentary medieval bronze vessel. Although reduced to fragments, the vessel can be readily identified as a circular flat-bottomed tray or vessel with sides at or near the vertical. Complete examples of this form are rare, although the basic form is known from a number of 15th-century paintings where it appears in use for both ecclesiastical and secular household functions. The best surviving parallel is the bronze tray from the Nant Col hoard. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 27/04) and allocated to NMS.

SHETLAND

450. JARLSHOF (HU 398 095). Excavation in the NE. zone of the Guardianship area of Jarlshof was carried out by S. J. Dockrill, J. M. Bond and C. E. Batey. The extreme NE. corner had been excavated by Richardson and Childe in 1937 and revealed the earliest occupational evidence and a sequence of midden and sand deposition spanning this early activity to the medieval period. The aim of the 2004 research excavation was to provide a fuller understanding for the site's development within this zone, enabling the cultural deposits and intervening sand blow events to be fully investigated. The research programme was designed to establish an economic and environmental reconstruction for the sequence observed by Childe, including the geoarchaeological investigation of the sand deposits within a detailed scientific chronology based on the integrated use of AMS radiocarbon dating and OSL. These sequences were examined in three areas.

Trench 2 was located on the second terrace in order to provide a link between the prehistoric middens in Trench 1 and the Norse midden and possible Iron-age soils identified by Childe as overlying the deposits in the NE. corner of the site. Trench 2 was also excavated to natural, revealing in the lower part substantially the same stratigraphic sequence as that observed in Trench 1, except that here the humic silt above the bedrock also contained the remains of oyster shells and some charcoal. The upper stratigraphy showed clear evidence of a partly disturbed Norse midden containing steatite and other artefacts. Topsoil stripping in the 1930s prior to further excavation seems responsible for the disturbance. A total lack of mammal and fish bone within these Norse levels and a degree of bioturbation of the upper deposits is interpreted as being associated with degradation caused by this stripping and the subsequent landscaping of this zone. A third intervention (Trench 3) on a small triangle of material that had survived this stripping

revealed uncontaminated Norse midden with excellent bone survival. Excavation here allowed sampling of undisturbed Norse and Viking-age deposits that can be stratigraphically linked to the sequence in Trench 2. The work was sponsored by Historic Scotland, the British Academy, the Shetland Amenity Trust and the University of Bradford.

451. OLD SCATNESS/JARLSHOF ENVIRONS PROJECT (HU 389 106). Excavation of the Old Scatness settlement began in 1995 as part of the Old Scatness/Jarls Hof Environs Project (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 48 (2004), 333–4). Excavation of the settlement in 2004, led by S. J. Dockrill, J. M. Bond and V. E. Turner, focused on the large roundhouse to the east of the broch and the exterior of the broch tower. Additionally, a small trench, 4 x 1 m, was cut to the north of the airport access road, just to the east of the main site (Area R). The aim was to assess the extent and survival of the post-medieval and Norse midden sequence which had been located south of the access road in 2003 (Area P), and to take samples for dating and economic evidence. A series of windblown sands and the very top of a post-medieval midden deposit were found, which had been truncated by a later feature. Ard marks were visible in the top of the windblown sands in the E. half of the trench. These sand layers sealed a post-medieval midden deposit which in turn sealed a sequence of middens which included a shell-rich (winkle) midden. Augering showed that the sequence continued 315 mm below the bottom of the trench. A schist weight and a fragment of steatite vessel were recovered from these lower deposits. The work was sponsored by Historic Scotland, the BP Exploration Operating Company, the European Union (European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund), Scottish National Heritage, the Shetland Amenity Trust, the Shetland Enterprise Company, the Shetland Islands Council, the University of Bradford, the Heritage Lottery Fund and the Shetland Islands Council Development Trust.

SOUTH AYRSHIRE

452. AYR, KYLE STREET (NS 3395 2164). In 2003, archaeological work was carried out by D. Swan, D. Maguire and C. Dalgligh of the Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, for Henry Boot Ltd., after the demolition of several buildings on Kyle Street, Mill Wynd and Mill Street. The main archaeological features encountered comprised a substantial curved clay-lined shallow channel or ditch; three hearths; four pits of varying designs; a shallow rectangular linear feature; an almost complete stone-lined well; a second truncated stone-lined well; and a multitude of stakeholes. Finds include medieval pottery.

453. CULZEAN CASTLE CAVES (NS 2328 1029). As part of the Channel 4 series *Extreme Archaeology*, five trenches were excavated by D. Alexander of the National Trust for Scotland within the castle caves (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2003), 122).

Trench B measured 1.3 m NE.–SW. by 0.6 m and was located over a previous trench that had been excavated in the 1960s by the Glasgow Speleological Society. This revealed a stone-built culvert immediately beneath the floor of the cave running approximately N.–S., adjacent to the E. wall of the main chamber (Chamber A). The culvert had a stone base which appeared to be bedrock and had irregular angular blocks forming the sides and the capstones. The void was c. 0.5 m wide by 0.4 m deep. A number of animal bones and human bones were recovered from within the fill of the culvert. The human bones include a cervical vertebra, a thoracic vertebra, a lumbar vertebra and a single tooth.

Trench C also examined the remains of the culvert, 5.5 m to the south-east of Trench B, further into the cave. This trench revealed that the top of the capstones of the culvert were buried below 0.25–0.3 m of silt. Once again, the culvert was quite roughly built of angular blocks, although in this case the capstone was a substantial sandstone block. The void was slightly smaller, being 0.4–0.5 m wide by 0.3–0.35 m deep. Excavation also recovered a number of human bones, both adult and immature, including a thoracic

vertebra that was sitting on the surface of the cave floor. A radiocarbon date (Wk14017) for this bone gave a range of A.D. 770–990. This trench also established the relationship between the culvert and roughly built wall which partly blocks off a small side chamber on the E. side of the main chamber. The wall appears to have been constructed before the culvert.

A ground-penetrating radar survey carried out within the main chamber (Chamber A) managed to locate the culvert but did not find any other major voids. Further laser scanning survey work was carried out in the innermost chamber (Chamber C) which adds to the work carried out last year in chambers A and B. It appears that human bones found in chambers A and B have been redeposited; later activity, such as the construction of the culvert, may have disturbed earlier burials within the cave. The work was sponsored by Channel 4 *Extreme Archaeology*, Mentorn TV and the National Trust for Scotland.

454. LOCH DORNAL CRANNOG (NX 2942 7622). Investigation of the crannog was carried out by M. Shelley and J. A. Raven. The island is shown as containing a settlement in Blaeu's *Atlas Novus* of 1654, and it is likely that the information came from a survey of Scotland by Pont in the 1580s and 1590s. In 1925 MacCrimmon referred to it as 'Castle Dornal'. It sits on the boundary between Colmonell parish, South Ayrshire, and Penninghame parish, Dumfries and Galloway. The island is largely circular, around 23 m in diameter, and it stands in 3 m of water, just 15 m south of the nearest point of the shore. Two drystone rectilinear buildings occupy a plateau to the north-east of the island. The westernmost structure, which runs roughly N.–S., is well built with straight walls up to 1.5 m thick and measures 8.5 x m. Its walls remain to a maximum height of 1.5 m. The E. building runs nearly parallel, with walls of similar thickness but is less well constructed, and measures 10.5 x 6.5 m at its greatest extents. The E. wall is curved to the edge of the plateau and drops to tumble close to the edge of the water. The island is presently covered in trees and is occasionally flooded at high water.

Three 1-m wide trial trenches were opened in a line through the remains. Trench 1, in the E. building, revealed a cobbled floor and one sherd of 15th- to 16th-century Scottish Redware was recovered. Trench 3, in the W. building, revealed two distinct levels of flooring, including one of good-quality flagstones. There were also the remains of a poorly built wall running N.–S. around 60 cm from the W. wall. Scorched earth, burnt bone and fire-cracked stones were found. All the surfaces were heavily affected by root action. A clay capping found in Trenches 1 and 2 may be man-made, but equally may have been formed by a combination of root damage and periodic flooding. An underwater inspection indicated that the island is a natural feature which has been substantially modified.

SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

455. CADZOW CASTLE (NS 728 542). A short period of archaeological monitoring was undertaken for Historic Scotland by C. Shaw of Kirkdale Archaeology, as part of an ongoing consolidation programme on the castle masonry. The first phase monitored the removal of turf and topsoil from a small section of wall head at the far NW. corner of the Middle Ward. This limited clearance work helped to expose the tops of the outer face masonry of the N. and W. walls, as well as better define the broken window set in the N. wall. Recording was also undertaken of the outer faces of the N. and W. walls. It appears that the two walls were constructed in a single phase.

STIRLING

456. BANNOCKBURN (NS 795 906). An iron object with a pinched-in waist was found in upcast topsoil during trenching work just downslope and to the south of the Rotunda; L 35 mm; Wt 4 g. It appears to be the head of an iron arrowhead although the socket has broken

off. It is thought to be a bodkin arrowhead, which had no barbs and was used for penetrating armour. This type of arrowhead was current at the time of the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314. Archive to be deposited in the NMRS. Report by D. Alexander, National Trust for Scotland.

STIRLING (CITY)

457. At *Stirling Castle* (NS 789 940) work was carried out for Historic Scotland by G. Ewart and D. Murray of Kirkdale Archaeology, in advance of an extensive programme of refurbishment within the Palace block. The entire complex was subject to a series of detailed archaeological analyses, including test trenching in the vaults below the W. Range, S. Range and E. Range, as part of the broad programme of excavation on the Ladies Lookout (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2003), 128). The results of the fieldwork, both from the upstanding building analysis and the excavations, has demonstrated how much of the Palace of James V derived from an existing layout featuring complex ranges and courtyards. At this interim stage, the evidence suggests that the 1540s work saw the encapsulation of versions of a S. Range, W. Range and E. Range within the James V quadrangular plan, which in turn recycled a courtyard area as the focus for the new plan, the Lion's Den.

All the earlier ranges were themselves complex developments of originally separate buildings, which were extended and merged during the reign of James IV. Both the E. and W. Ranges survived, in part at least, to second-floor level within the new work. On the S. side, the new work was built over the old S. Range (which lost its upper floor(s) at this time), and met the extended face of the James IV Forework. The remaining gap between the early S. Range and Forework was vaulted over to form the S. Transe of the James V layout. Outside the new quadrangle, the old chapel of St Michael, the Princes Tower and probably a kitchen were retained within the new layout as discrete specialised ancillary structures, augmenting the various formal, private and service functions of the four new ranges on three floors.

A phased programme of archaeological excavation was completed on the Ladies Lookout. The site lies west of the Palace block and south of the Governor's Kitchen, and presently comprises a two-gun battery along the outer curtain wall of the castle. The gun platforms and associated paved surface occupy a terrace lying up to 2 m below two sloping grassed areas immediately adjacent to the W. Range of the Palace and Governor's Kitchen. Overall, the Ladies Lookout reflects two natural bedrock terraces, the lower of which is presently occupied by the gun platforms and the upper by the grassed areas. The following main periods of use and abandonment for the Palace were observed:

Period 1: 1480–1510. The natural bedrock terracing has dictated the scale and orientation of the outer walls at the SW. corner of the inner castle defensive enclosure. The Palace, as built by 1542, lay within a wall line built from the break in slope between the two natural terraces. The resulting wall ran diagonally across the site and retained buildings at its S. and N. ends. At this stage these are identified as a probable kitchen block to the north, and the W. end of a range of buildings at the S. end. Both these structures are provisionally dated to the reign of James IV, and are associated with royal accommodation towards the SW. corner of the castle enclosure, within the new Forework and south of the Upper Square.

Period 2: 1540–42. During the reign of James V, parts of the earlier layout were converted to form the W. and S. ranges of a new palace. In the Ladies Lookout this work included the probable kitchen, and saw the retention of the diagonal outer wall as the limit for the major buildings in this part of the site. However, a new outer wall with a distinctive curving alignment was built further to the west. It exploited the limits of the lowest natural rock terrace but appears to have been a revetting structure, and so most likely represents the extension of the available potential building/occupation area beyond the Period 2 limits of

the site. It is not clear what function this new extension fulfilled, but it is likely that the retaining wall itself was much higher.

WESTERN ISLES

458. A' CHEADHACH BHEAG (NF 75 41). Insular gilt and chip-carved bronze mount of roughly 8th-century date, either from a belt or harness or something ecclesiastical, presumably used in conjunction with other similar appliquéés. There appears to be evidence for iron rivets — a sign of secondary modification, perhaps in Viking hands. Ext 61 mm; Int 47 mm; Th 1.2 mm. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 44/03) and allocated to Museum nan Eilean. Report by C. Bourke, National Museums of Scotland.

459. BORNISH (NF 729 302). Work resumed on this late Iron-age to Norse settlement. The excavations of mounds 2 and 2A (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 48 (2004), 336) were continued under the direction of N. Sharples of the University of Cardiff. On Mound 2, work focused on House 2; this dates from the 11th century A.D., though there was limited excavation of earlier and later deposits. The basic dimensions of the house were confirmed, and this year's excavation involved the removal of the floor deposits in the E. half of the building and the exploration of the entrance. The entrance faced south and was located close to the E. wall. It was constructed on a paved area that extended under the walls and outside the excavation area. It seems that this paving was associated with the E. end of House 1, on a slightly different alignment to House 2. It represents a significant area of overlap between the two buildings. The interior of the E. end of House 2 was not radically different to the W. end and there was no evidence for cattle stalling in this area. The central hearth area continued up to the entrance. The quantity and quality of the finds dropped off towards the E. end of the house, with the largest concentrations occurring in the centre.

The finds include some important objects. There is a group of largely complete composite combs that stand out from the broken fragments normally found. Close by, a fragment of green porphyry from Laconia was found. This is the second fragment from the site: an unrecognised piece was recovered from Mound 1 in 1997. Other finds from the floor include a piece of amber, which may be from a large cross, and two cut silver coins, one a quarter and the other a half. A trench was also excavated on the edge of Mound 2, and the depth of stratigraphy indicates that there is a substantial quantity of archaeology in the area surrounding the houses that have been the focus of our excavation. This work stopped after the exposure of the remains of a substantial structure close to the base of the sequence, which may be Pictish in date.

The excavation of Mound 2A continued on from 2000. A larger area of the S. half of the mound was cleared to expose another building, and confirmed that there is a sequence of overlapping houses in this area, similar to that on the other mounds. The main focus of the excavation was removing the deposits in the N. half of the mound to get down to the ard-marked natural that marks the base of the archaeology in this area. This was successfully accomplished. The distinctive nature of activity in this area was confirmed by the presence of a sequence of hearths that preceded the kilns noted in previous years. The ploughsoil was rich in artefactual material and a large assemblage of animal bone was recovered. There is no evidence for any Pictish material in this assemblage, and so it should provide an important collection of early Viking-age material.

The assemblage recovered from the site is now very substantial, and this season alone yielded over 110 pieces of worked antler, 140 objects of worked bone, 10 whalebone objects, 7 pieces of lead, 33 copper-alloy objects and fragments, 315 iron objects or fragments, 2 glass beads and a counter, 35 stone tools including a substantial number of whetstones, and over 170 flints. This was the last year of excavation at Bornish. The vast quantity of material recovered over the last decade requires detailed analysis and publication and any extensive delay would compromise the analysis. The remains of House

2 and House 3 on Mound 2 have been completely excavated as well as a large area of Mound 2A. The stratigraphic integrity of the recovered assemblages will provide a solid basis for the analysis of cultural change during the Norse occupation of the Western Isles. However, much more could be done and it may be desirable to return to the site in the future. The work was sponsored by Historic Scotland.

460. BRENISH (NA 99 26). Ring made from a strip of copper alloy and engraved with five panels showing various cruciform designs. Although in base metal, the best parallel is the class of silver and niello rings from the late 12th century. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 107/03) and allocated to Museum nan Eilean. Report by S. Campbell, National Museums of Scotland.

461. HOWMORE ECCLESIASTICAL COMPLEX (NF 7581 3647). A four-week programme of structural, topographical and geophysical survey was undertaken by A. Reynolds, M. Hamilton and J. A. Ravenat at the medieval ecclesiastical site at Howmore. The remains comprise four medieval buildings surviving to varying degrees and two post-medieval burial enclosures, sited on an eminence and now largely enclosed by a wall of 19th-century origin. Whether the eminence upon which the churches are located is of natural or artificial origin remains to be established, although a detailed survey of the earthworks revealed evidence for relatively recent cuttings made into its E. side and through the middle of the site.

The two principal medieval buildings are the axially aligned churches of Teampull Mhoire and Teampull Caluim Chille. Both are represented only by their E. ends, although the remaining outlines are traceable as a combination of earthworks and partially exposed foundations. To the south of Teampull Mhoire, a further chapel of smaller proportions, known as Caibeul Dhubhgaill, survives to a greater extent, although the walls are much eroded having lost much of their outer facing on the N. and S. sides. To the north-east of Teampull Caluim Chille lies the Clan Ranald burial chapel, or Caibeul Clann 'ic Ailean, generally believed to have been created in the mid-16th century. Teampull Mhoire, the westernmost of the two principal churches, is usually thought to be the earliest of the entire group, on the basis of a two-light opening of 13th-century character surviving in the E. wall. A loose fragment of moulded stone with dog-tooth ornament, found lying in the Clan Ranald chapel, is presumed to have been displaced from Teampull Mhoire.

Structural recording set out to explore in detail the structural sequence at Howmore, and to investigate the locale by topographical and geophysical survey for the remains of a further chapel, recorded by T. S. Muir in the 19th century but now lost, and for any other features of potential significance. A full photographic survey of the structures and associated monuments was also completed. Recording of the surviving E. end elevation of Teampull Caluim Chille revealed two phases of building, whereby the primary building had been widened on the N. side. Earthwork survey suggests that the structure was divided internally into three compartments. These divisions relate to the widened church and are thus secondary features. Caibeul Dhubhgaill is evidently of a single phase and represents a single-celled building of the same width as the primary phase Teampull Caluim Chille.

Recording of the Clan Ranald chapel revealed a complex sequence of four principal phases. The earliest comprises the E. part of the chapel, which is again comparable in form and dimension both to the first phase of Teampull Caluim Chille and Caibeul Dhubhgaill. The second phase involved widening of the structure on the N. side, similar to the second phase of Teampull Caluim Chille. A chancel arch was then inserted and is dated to the 13th century by the discovery of an *in-situ* moulded stone with dog-tooth ornament, identical to the loose fragment within the chapel. It can therefore be demonstrated that the Clan Ranald chapel has two structural phases prior to the 13th century, and that the

character of the earliest of these phases is also exhibited in Teampull Caluim Chille and in Caibeul Dhubhgaill.

Teampull Mhoire appears to have been erected in one phase, although the surviving elevation has been modified subsequent to the removal of stones from the lancet windows. Geophysical survey revealed that the mound is likely to have been natural and that this church, like the last phase of Teampull Caluim Chille, was split into three internal divisions. It seems likely that this was the last medieval church built upon the site. The existence of a cross-incised slab of likely Early-medieval date at Howmore is also suggestive of origins earlier than the 13th century for religious activity at the site, and future work is planned to investigate the dating of the medieval structures by scientific means. The work was sponsored by the Hunter Archaeological Trust, the University of Glasgow and the Institute of Archaeology, University College London.

462. THE SHIANTS PROJECT (SHIP). During 2003 the SHIP project, sponsored by the Hunter Trust and A. Nicholson, continued work at the Early-medieval, possibly monastic, site (RI 41) on Rough Island and the multi-period settlement site on House Island (HI 15). Activities included an environmental assessment, the investigation of the range of potting temper materials available on the islands, and the production of a set of fired clay tiles as a comparative collection. A small number of new sites were found, underlining the fact that field survey work should never be considered complete. A plane table survey was carried out of the excavation sites and their environs, and also the main settlement area on House Island.

Rough Island, Garbh Eilean (NG 4117 9829). In 2003, previously exposed deposits (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2001), 101–2) were removed, some samples being wet-sieved on site. Their removal revealed further earlier structural and depositional phases. Additional plain Pictish pottery of the 6th–9th centuries was recovered, which suggests that although more than one phase of occupation is represented, only one cultural period is present. The identification of the site as an early monastic enclave still awaits some definitive proof, although there is some circumstantial evidence, including its *annat* place name, for its ecclesiastical credentials.

The 2004 excavations, led by P. Foster, continued with the excavation of two more occupation phases. Pottery with applied wavy line decoration recovered from both phases showed that the site had continued from the Late Iron Age into the Early-medieval period. Structural features included part of the Iron-age roundhouse wall upon which the Early-medieval roundhouse is built. The Iron-age central hearths appeared exactly under those of the medieval house, indicating that both roundhouses are of a similar diameter although the medieval house is less well designed and its wall circuit is more ovoid. There was no further evidence to support the site's interpretation as a monastic enclave. We can now be fairly certain that the Early-medieval roundhouse was still standing and its stone corbelled roof was intact when it was used as a shieling hut sometime in the late 17th to late 18th centuries.

House Island, Eilean an Tighe (NG 4199 9726). Originally started in 2000 (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2000), 95–6), the excavation of this blackhouse complex in 2003 reached deposits and structural features up to 0.4 m below the 18th-/19th-century walls, and bedrock was revealed in several places. The site is composed of elements of at least the Middle and Late Iron Age, possibly Pictish, later Norse and medieval, more certainly the 15th to 16th centuries, and the standing buildings with their deposits of the early modern period. Whether all or some of these periods form a continuous thread of time is at present impossible to ascertain. Preliminary fabric analysis shows little variation in pottery across time, and most of the forms individually show few distinctive characteristics so that, at present, the recognition of cultural periods rests on just a few of the more distinctive forms.

It has become clear that the standing buildings of the blackhouse and its associated outhouses were the last in a long line of probable similar structures of post-medieval and possibly medieval date. This is to a great extent shown by the position of the main centrally located fireplaces, which remained in a sequence almost in the same place one after the other. The earliest one currently exposed was 0.3 m below the blackhouse floor level. The excavations within the blackhouse living space and integral byre were not as deep as those in the smaller excavations within a barn attached to the N. side of the house and a winnowing barn on the S. side, or the excavations outside the W. walls. In all of these excavations bedrock was reached in a greater part of their areas. In each area, earlier walls have been found, set at varying depths and running in various directions. These tend to indicate that the earlier settlement phases cover a greater area than that of the early modern blackhouse complex, and extend from it in all directions.

In the initial stages of the excavations it was thought that a local stone-tool industry might have been in operation, at least in the Early Modern period. A stone hoe blade was found in the blackhouse deposits and an area of one of the island's basalt scree slopes was considered to be a stoneworking site. In later years, the scree site was closely examined and dismissed as a natural erosion feature. Several stone flakes were found at intervals during the excavations, but were considered to be accidental fractures — the result of stone building rather than of working (they were however retained). In 2003, the quantity of flakes recovered became too numerous to be considered all accidental. As a result, at least two stoneworking areas have been found in what may prove to be 15th-century or earlier levels. Pieces that fit together have been identified, along with several tools of basalt — a large flake cleaver and a finely worked borer. Many flints had been found at all levels, but all were unretouched flakes and chunks of strike-a-lights and the occasional gun flint. A flint borer of almost identical pattern to the basalt example was found. This stoneworking aspect is an important addition to the known and expected activities of the various periods emerging from the blackhouse site and the islands in general.

WALES. Work by Monmouth Archaeology unless stated otherwise.

CARDIFF

463. CARDIFF, GRANGE FARM, GRANGETOWN (ST 175 748). A programme of archaeological investigation was carried out during groundworks for an extension. The building was part of a grange of the Cistercian Margam Abbey. No structural remains were unearthed but the owner had uncovered several pieces of cut stonework during gardening. A moderate number of 13th- and 14th-century medieval ridge tile fragments found on the site are likely to have been deposited during renovations of the existing house. Medieval pottery was also recovered.

CARMARTHENSHIRE

464. NEWCASTLE EMLYN, HEULWEN DEG, BLAENWERN (SN 305 405). A medieval kiln site producing glazed wares and cooking pottery in a West Wales fabric was discovered by V. Early and D. Morgan during the excavation of a patio wall. This is the first medieval kiln to be found west of Caerleon in Gwent and only the sixth in Wales. A full report has been submitted to *Archaeology in Wales*, 44 (2004).

GLAMORGAN

465. COWBRIDGE, CHRISTMAS COTTAGE (ST 4731 9036). During a programme of archaeological investigation and recording a layer of brown loam with sherds of medieval pottery was encountered; this may be the original ground level existing prior to the building of the adjoining houses. A pit also thought to be medieval produced 13th- or 14th-century pottery together with a stone roof tile.

MONMOUTHSHIRE

466. CAERWENT, GREEN LANE FARM (ST 4690 9082). Archaeological evaluation recovered an assemblage of medieval pottery.

467. CAERWENT, HIGHFIELD HOUSE (ST 4762 9033). A programme of archaeological recording was carried out during the construction of an extension, revealing an undisturbed medieval deposit in the N. corner of the W. foundation trench. This layer contained stone roof tiles and mostly 13th-century pottery and roof ridge tile. The layer was associated with a large hollow sloping to the south-west across the extension site. It is thought that a medieval occupation site lies beneath or just to the west of Highfield house itself and the layer exposed is probably associated with rebuilding or with decay.

468. CAERWENT, 20 LAWRENCE CRESCENT (ST 4724 9082). Archaeological evaluation recovered medieval cooking pottery.

469. CAERWENT, NEWHOUSE (ST 468 905). Archaeological evaluation recovered an assemblage of medieval pottery including the sherd of a Bristol Redcliffe jug.

470. CHEPSTOW, 4 CHURCH ROAD (ST 5360 9409). An archaeological evaluation by K. Cullen of Cotswold Archaeology uncovered a probable ditch of medieval date and a dressed stone wall on the same alignment. These features and a pit were covered by a stoney consolidation layer located beneath a depth of cultivation soil dating from the post-medieval period when the site was used as an orchard. The structural elements may relate to the use of Church Street as a medieval thoroughfare.

471. CHEPSTOW, TAMACREST, WELSH STREET (SO 533 939). A watching brief was carried out during groundworks for an extension. No significant features were found, but two contexts yielded medieval pottery including sherds of a Malvernian tripod pitcher, Ham Green cooking pottery and Saintonge Ware.

472. CHEPSTOW, UNIT 24, WELSH STREET (SO 532 938). A watching brief was carried out during the excavation of trial holes. An assemblage of medieval pottery was recovered which is similar to that from the kiln site at St Kinemark's Priory, Chepstow, thought to have been in production during the 13th century. Other pottery included a sherd of a non-local green glazed jug with a fabric containing sub-angular and rounded quartz sand and a fragment of chert. There was Worcester cooking pottery (late 11th to 14th centuries) which is probably dated by association with a lead glazed jug sherd of the 13th century.

473. CHEPSTOW, THE WINE WAREHOUSE (SO 536 942). A programme of archaeological investigation during groundworks recovered an interesting assemblage of medieval ceramics. This included two sherds of a jar from Brittany, the fabric of which is believed to be a first British record.

474. GROSMONT, TOWN FARM (SO 4040 2430). An archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundworks for a housing development. An assemblage of medieval Monnow Valley Ware pottery was recovered, including 13th-/14th-century cooking pottery and 14th-century jugs. The rescue excavation of a nearby stone house, abandoned in the late 13th/14th centuries, is continuing.

MONMOUTH

475. At *Beaufort Court* (SO 5083 1284) a programme of archaeological investigation was carried out during groundworks associated with the construction of a block of flats. The lift

shaft excavation revealed a sandstone drain running along the W. side of the cut — a feature which must be associated with stonework encountered during an archaeological evaluation of the site in 2002. The fill of the drain and the associated stony loam were securely dated to the first half of the 14th century by pottery and roof tile.

476. At *The Cell, Redbrook Road* (SO 5155 1211) an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for an extension recovered an assemblage of 13th- and 14th-century pottery.

477. At *Drybridge Park* (SO 502 126). An early 14th-century pottery kiln was discovered during the construction of a road through the park. The remains were situated in the middle of the new road and were therefore totally excavated. The kiln was in the form of a clamp and was producing a variety of glazed vessels and roof furniture together with cooking pottery. The work was carried out by S. Clarke and J. Bray of Monmouth Archaeological Society.

478. At *Monmouth Comprehensive School, Dixon Road* (SO 513 133) an archaeological watching brief was carried out for Monmouthshire County Council during groundworks for a new building. Local and non-local 12th- to 14th-century pottery was recovered including North Wiltshire, Cotswold and Bristol Ham Green wares.

479. At *66–68 Monnow Street* (SO 5016 1266) a programme of archaeological recording, carried out during redevelopment, confirmed that an important archaeological resource has survived beneath the frontage of the premises. Immediately to the rear of the frontage, the development excavations around the piles cut into the post-Roman plough soil, through medieval and later contexts. There was dramatic evidence of the social and climatic decline of the 14th century on both sites and this was especially poignant at No. 66 where a smith's workshop had been abandoned amidst flooding and was covered by the remains of the collapsed stone-roofed building. The rear of the two burgages were quite different from one another, with No. 68 a normal house backyard while No. 66 was the site of the smith's workshop. The remains of an alleyway between the burgages was revealed; this complements other evidence from Monnow Street, suggesting that the burgrave boundaries are often retained from earliest times. Pottery suggests that the first occupation to the rear of the burgages dates from the late 12th or early 13th centuries. The finds assemblage is substantially of 13th-century date, but with earlier and later material. One of the small finds was a well-preserved barrel-lock key, dated to the 12th or 13th centuries.

480. At *78 Monnow Street* (SO 505 125) medieval pottery was recovered from the Norman and later road surfaces by Monmouth Archaeological Society.

481. At *Nailer's Lane* (SO 505 127) a watching brief during the construction of a new sewerage system produced an assemblage of medieval pottery; the majority was locally made and datable to the 13th or 14th centuries.

482. At *24 St Mary's Street* (SO 5103 1288) a watching brief during renovations uncovered a circular pit cut 0.7 m into the natural; the pit was dated by 12th- to 13th-century cooking pottery and sherds of a North Wiltshire tripod pitcher.

483. SHIRENEWTOWN, LAND ADJACENT TO ST THOMAS A BECKETT CHURCH (SO 4786 9359). An archaeological evaluation was carried out by S. Clarke and J. Bray, together with F. Taylor and C. Harris of Church Archaeology. A stony area with old humus was discovered, which had probably been protected by a hedge along the boundary dividing

the plot; this boundary is recorded as a hatched line on the Tithe Map of 1846 but is missing from later maps. The bulk of pottery recovered was from cooking pots which probably dates from the late 12th/early 13th centuries. A distinctive 14th-century jug sherd, bearing applied clay decoration, was an isolated find. The rarity of 14th- to 18th-century material from the site is seen as an indication that there was little activity in this part of the village after the High Middle Ages.

484. USK, 10 PRIORY STREET (ST 377 008). An archaeological watching brief carried out during groundworks for an extension recorded a linear hollow containing a large group of freshly broken 13th-century cooking pottery. The context was sealed by a layer containing 14th-century pottery.

485. USK, THE SPAR SHOP, 51 BRIDGE STREET (SO 375 008). An archaeological watching brief recorded a light brown sandy loam with medieval pottery; the earliest was 13th- or 14th-century cooking pottery and a lead glazed jug sherd. Later medieval and post-medieval pottery was also recovered.

NEWPORT

486. BISHTON, CASTLE FARM BARN (ST 391 881). A programme of archaeological investigation was carried out during the conversion of barns on a site adjoining the medieval Bishton Castle. A cooking pottery assemblage was recovered which included Vale Fabric, Isca Grange-type ware and Bristol Ham Green. The date range for these would run from the 12th to 14th centuries

487. CAERLEON, THE HOLLIES, ISCA ROAD (ST 3445 9009). An archaeological evaluation found that Isca Grange-type ware was well represented among the medieval pottery, although there was no recognisable kiln waste. A subsequent watching brief revealed a feature associated with part of a bloomery iron furnace. The side of a bowl-shaped depression which was running under the wall of the house is identical to that of many bloomery furnaces, both Roman and medieval, known from the region. In this case, although no dating was found in the tightly packed iron slag, the medieval pottery which was sealed in a layer directly over the slag is a good indication of the period of abandonment. Numerous broken stone roof tiles together with ceramic roof ridge-tile fragments were found in a layer which must be associated with either the construction, renovation, or the rebuilding of the street frontage house; this material is of Late-medieval or early post-medieval date.

488. LANGSTONE, CATS ASH FARM (ST 3702 9078). Sherds of 13th- or 14th-century pottery were found during an archaeological evaluation carried out by S. Clarke, J. Bray and R. Clarke, together with C. Harris and F. Taylor of Church Archaeology.

489. LLANMARTIN, PENCOED CASTLE (ST 406 894). M. Lawler carried out a desk-based assessment out for Morspan Holdings Ltd., who are seeking planning consent for the restoration and conversion of Pencoed Castle. Subsequently, an archaeological investigation (under Cadw Welsh Historic Monuments conditions) was carried out, consisting of trial excavations and the monitoring of the removal of vegetation from the curtain wall on the S. side of the Scheduled area. Although medieval pottery and tile were recovered during excavations inside the Castle Ward this proved to be mostly residual, for only one trial excavation exposed a pitched stone surface that is likely to be of medieval date. The roofridge tiles recovered included fabrics identical to that of Bristol Ham Green pottery as well as to North Devon gravel-tempered ware. A sherd of Saintonge Ware of 13th-/14th-century date, together with locally produced pottery, was also found. The work was carried

out by S. Clarke, J. Bray and R. Clarke, together with F. Taylor and C. Harris of Church Archaeology

490. LLANTRISANT, 2 YR ALLT (ST 0468 0339). Residual medieval pottery was recovered during a watching brief covering foundation and underpinning of a house situated between the castle and the church. The pottery included Bristol Ham Green cooking pottery, Vale of Glamorgan cooking pottery and an Isca Grange-type ware jug. The group is probably of 13th-century date although the Ham Green wares have also been found in 12th-century contexts.

491. MAGOR, LAND ADJACENT TO PRIORY GARDENS (ST 4236 8692). An archaeological evaluation and subsequent watching brief produced an assemblage of medieval pottery, probably associated with agricultural activity on the site. The assemblage included Isca Grange Ware.

492. MARSHFIELD, BLACKTOWN FARM (ST 2611 8176). Archaeological watching briefs were carried out during the groundworks for two houses at Blacktown Farm. Traces of rig-and-furrow was recorded and a significant assemblage of 13th- and 14th-century pottery was recovered.

493. REDWICK, CORONATION COTTAGE (ST 4134 8410). An archaeological watching brief, during ground works for an extension, recorded a silted-up reën of at least medieval date. Pottery recovered included Saintonge Ware, Minety Ware and local cooking pottery.

494. USK, THE OLD RECTORY, LLANLLOWELL (ST 393 985). An archaeological watching brief during various groundworks recovered sherds of medieval pottery from an early humus in an area previously cleared for a garage, to the east of the house. Sherds of 13th- or 14th-century cooking pottery and a 14th-century jug were found during excavations for a pond to the west of the house.

POWYS

495. HAY-ON-WYE, THE GARDENS, HEOL-Y-DWR STREET (SO 2308 4260). An evaluation excavation was carried out for AMEC Capital Projects beside the boundary wall to the rear of the Heol-y-Dwr properties. The standing wall is thought to mark the line of the town's medieval defences. A foundation was uncovered, associated with an important small assemblage of medieval pottery, which is believed to be that of the town wall. This appears to be the first time that the defences in this part of the town have been archaeologically proven. The town wall was built in the late 13th or 14th centuries but the pottery which was found in, around, and predating the structure is thought to be mostly attributable to the 12th century.

496. TRELECH (SO 502 063). In 2004, continuing research excavations directed by Dr R. Howell for University of Wales Newport targeted features indicated in a geophysical survey conducted in a field behind the Lion Inn public house (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 47 (2003), 329–32). Of particular interest was indications of the continuation of a road first seen in excavation on Trelech Farm, now a modern housing estate, in 1997, when approximately 9.5 m of the deeply rutted road surface was revealed. Test pitting confirmed that the road continued to the north and subsequent work including geophysical survey and test pitting in a paddock near Middleton House indicates that it continued to the south, forming a 'five-lane confluence' near the present entrance to Court Farm. It may be significant that the area behind Middleton House is described as 'Middle Town' on the Tithe map

apportionment of 1847. The 2004 excavations investigated additional sections of this road which was well metalled with closely compacted small (generally c. 4.5 cm) stone cobbles (Fig. 14a-b). Subsequent trial trenches confirmed the road surface both north and south of the main excavation. In places the road was built on a hard-core base of iron slag approximately 3.5 m wide. The metalled road itself was c. 3 m in width with a ditch running parallel to the west and well-defined wheel ruts approximately 1.5 m wide marking the surface. These dimensions not surprisingly mirror the findings of the 1997 excavations. This road is now fully confirmed by geophysical survey and excavation; it has been surveyed and excavated or partially excavated in eight places along a length of over 250 m.

There was significant medieval activity by the side of the road in the main excavation in the NE. corner of the field with a sequence of stone surfaces and associated 13th-century pottery assemblages some 50 cm in depth. A sequence of working surfaces seems the best interpretation of this material. To the south, slots, daub and concentrations of medieval ceramics near the road suggest timber-frame construction. Additional medieval activity was found on a platform above a stone-lined well in the south-west of the field. In order to understand this activity more fully large open-area excavation is required and it is hoped to revisit the field in 2005. It is interesting that the nature of medieval activity along this road differs in scale from the very large buildings excavated in Church Field West in 2002–3. It seems increasingly likely that this is a consequence of the initial implantation in Trelech being located within an extended castle bailey (Phillips, N. (2005) 'The timber motte-and-bailey castles of Gwent and Ergyng, A.D. 1050–1250', Ph.D. thesis, University of Wales).

497. TRELECH, UPPER FIELD, HOSTRY HOUSE (SO 501 048). During the 1200s Trelech was possibly the largest medieval town in Wales, only overtaken in size by Cardiff at the end of the century. This was the third annual excavation outside the village along the Catbrook Road to find further evidence for the lost town. So far, most of one house site has been excavated and two further buildings have been discovered. The first, a wattle-and-daub structure, built on a stone foundation, dates from the middle of the 13th century. This building was smaller and simpler than its successor and was built at a slight angle to the present road. During the late 13th or early 14th centuries the building was destroyed in a severe fire that caused cooking pots to melt, thatch and sand to turn to glass and quartz in the sandstone foundation to liquefy. A single house fire of this magnitude is rare and suggests a multiple series of fires where many buildings were alight, thus causing a firestorm effect, increasing the overall temperature. Interestingly, historical records do record a major fire at Trelech in the 1290's in which at least 100 burgages were destroyed in a Welsh attack on the town. After the destruction, a second building that was aligned directly onto the road was constructed in stone. This house was occupied until the middle of the 14th century when it was abandoned, but survived as a ruin until as late as the 1700's. At this time, some of its walls were robbed for its building stone and part of the structure re-used as a shed. The work was directed by S. Wilson of Monmouth Archaeological Society.

RHONDDA CYNON TAFF

498. PONTYCLUN, ST ANN'S CHANTRY, TAL-Y-GARN (ST 0265 8010). An archaeological evaluation, combined with building recording, was undertaken by A. Barber of Cotswold Archaeology. St Ann's chapel is a ruinous single-cell building with porch, located in the churchyard of the present, Victorian, St Ann's church. The sub-oval graveyard boundary suggests possible pre-Norman origins, and the building survey noted a trefoil-headed lancet window of 13th- to mid-14th-century style in the E. wall of the chapel. A small quantity of residual 13th- to 15th-century roof tile and undated, disarticulated, human bone was also recovered.



FIG. 14a–b.

Medieval road at Trelech, Powys: the road surface with tightly packed cobbling and wheel ruts is pictured; a ditch ran parallel to the road on its west side.

SWANSEA

SWANSEA (CITY)

499. At *Salubrious Place* (SS 6580 9290) excavations were undertaken by S. H. Sell of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Contracts Division) for Opco, in advance of the construction of Phase 1 of the Salubrious Place Development. The excavations located a substantial ditch, following the line of the former Little Wind Street before turning to the north towards Rutland Street; this is likely to have been the boundary of a suburb of the medieval town. No certain evidence for structures dating from the medieval period was noted during the excavations, but there was ample evidence for medieval occupation in the form of rubbish pits to the rear of the medieval properties, one of which contained substantial quantities of unglazed wares in the Bristol Ham Green tradition. The material included a waster, which points to a local origin, and may be the first evidence for medieval pottery production in Swansea. Among other finds was the earliest medieval coin yet found in Swansea, a penny of Henry I of the Pembroke mint.

VALE OF GLAMORGAN

500. COGAN, OLD COGAN HALL FARM, SITE N1 (NGR ST 172 705). An archaeological watching brief was carried out by S. H. Sell of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Contracts Division) on excavations for a housing development just to the north-east of the deserted village of Cogan and its associated field system. No trace of any features associated with the village or field system was noted during the watching brief, but a number of sherds of pottery of medieval date were recovered.

501. SULLY, BEECHWOOD HOUSE (ST 149 681). During a watching brief an assemblage of medieval pottery was recovered, dominated by two jugs recovered from a loam-filled hollow cut into bedrock. One of the jugs is of a fine quartz sand-tempered local fabric, similar to Vale Fabric, the other has iron-rich applied decoration. Both are attributable to the 13th or early 14th centuries. A sherd of Ham Green cooking pot was also found.