

Medieval Britain and Ireland in 2002

EDITOR'S NOTE

CHRONOLOGICAL CONVENTIONS

It is recognized that the questions of how we conceptualize and define phases in the past are an area of valid and informative debate. It is nevertheless essential that chronological references in the journal and other publications of the Society should be unambiguous, and as consistent as possible. Accordingly a scheme of chronological conventions to be observed in this journal is proposed here, following consultation between the editor and colleagues representing all the areas concerned.

The Medieval Period (Middle Ages) is defined as the period between the end of the Roman Empire in the West in the 5th century A.D. and the start of the Modern Period in Europe. The latter is most easily defined by the Reformation and Counter-Reformation of the 16th century. The term 'medieval' therefore must NOT be used to refer specifically to the later Middle Ages (11th–16th century) in contrast to 'Anglo-Saxon', 'Early Christian', 'Early Historic', 'Viking' etc. for the earlier Middle Ages.

Where they can be used, absolute dates (dates in calendar years or centuries) offer the clearest form of dating and are to be preferred. A slash may be used to indicate a date-range, i.e. '13th-/14th-century pottery': pottery dating from the 13th or 14th century.

Three major periods can be recognized in all areas of Britain and Ireland, although their boundaries may vary in absolute terms from context to context according to specific historical circumstances. The Early Middle Ages is the period from the end of the Roman Period until the Norman Conquest of England and Wales (starting in 1066) and Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland (1169). The High Middle Ages falls between this period and the Black Death in the middle of the 14th century, and the Late Middle Ages runs from

TABLE I
CHRONOLOGICAL CONVENTIONS

	ENGLAND	WALES	SCOTLAND	IRELAND
EARLY-MEDIEVAL PERIOD 5th–mid-11th/12th centuries	5th–7th centuries <i>Early Anglo-Saxon (East)/ Post-Roman (West)</i>	<i>Early Christian</i>	<i>Early Historic</i>	<i>Early Historic</i>
	7th–8th centuries <i>Middle Anglo-Saxon</i>			
	9th–mid-11th centuries <i>Late Saxon/Viking</i>	<i>Viking</i>	<i>Viking</i>	<i>Viking</i>
HIGH-MEDIEVAL PERIOD mid-11th–mid-14th centuries	1066–12th century <i>Norman</i>	1066–12th century <i>Norman</i>	<i>Norse</i>	1169–mid-14th century <i>Anglo-Norman</i>
LATE-MEDIEVAL PERIOD mid-14th–mid-16th centuries				

then to the end of the Medieval Period. These periods can equally be referred to as the Early-, High- and Late-medieval Periods.

In respect of medieval archaeology, the term 'Viking Period' can be used of areas and contexts with a material presence of Scandinavian character between the very late 8th century and the end of the Early Middle Ages. In western and northern Scotland the High-medieval Period may consequently be referred to as 'Norse'.

Further chronological terms commonly and appropriately used in specific areas are given in Table 1. Please note the preference for the terms 'Early/Middle *Anglo-Saxon*' but 'Late Saxon'.

General editor: TOM BEAUMONT JAMES

Portable Antiquities Scheme report compiled and edited by: HELEN GEAKE

Medieval Britain and Ireland compiled and edited by:
JOHN BRADLEY *and* MÄRIT GAIMSTER

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.

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SPECIALIST GROUP REPORTS

CASTLE STUDIES GROUP

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In 2002 the Castle Studies Group Annual Conference took place at Dumfries, where the AGM was also held. Over 60 CSG members enjoyed a stimulating programme organised by Geoffrey Stell and Barbara Harbottle. Richard Oram of the University of Aberdeen gave a lecture on the historical context of the area up to 1455. Philip Dixon of Nottingham University spoke on 'The End of the Borders', examining the geographical and historical background to tower building in the border regions from the later Middle Ages to 1603. Doreen Grove from Historic Scotland provided an update on recent archaeological excavations in the region, concentrating on Caerlaverock Castle. Site visits, spread over three days, covered a wide range of fortified sites including Caerlaverock, Morton, Lochmaben and the Motte of Urr. Castles in the context of their settlements were explored at Carlisle, Threave, and Kirkudbright, and some excellent examples of tower

houses were also visited at Kircudbright (MacLellan's Tower), Orchardton, Amisfield and Hoddam, with its neighbouring Repentance Tower.

In July the more intrepid members of the Group braved the heat to explore castle sites in northern Cyprus and southern Turkey, ably led by Professor Denys Pringle.

More details of group activities, members' interests and an update on castle research programmes can be found in *Newsletter No. 16 (2002–2003)*, edited and produced by Neil Guy. Castle-related publications for the year are found in the *CSG Bibliography* compiled by John Kenyon and distributed with an interim Newsletter. The CSG Web page is www.castlewales.com/csg.html. Enquiries should be directed to the Hon. Secretary.

FINDS RESEARCH GROUP

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The group's spring meeting was held in Colchester, on the subject of coins, and included lectures from Philip Wise and Martin Allen. The group's autumn meeting was held at the National Museums of Scotland, Edinburgh, on 19 and 20 October 2002, on the subject of 'Fairs and Market Sites'. The meeting focused on fair sites throughout Britain and included lectures from Nick Holmes, Adrian Cox, Mark Hall, David Alston, Mary Alexander, Kevin Leahy and Paul Courtney.

MEDIEVAL POTTERY RESEARCH GROUP

Secretary: Lorraine Mepham, c/o Museum of London Specialist Services, 46 Eagle Wharf Road, London N1 7ED. website: www.medievalpottery.org.uk

The 2002 annual conference provided a welcome opportunity for MPRG members to visit Dublin, which hosted a three-day event in September devoted to the state of medieval and post-medieval ceramic studies in Ireland. The attendance of delegates from the mainland and the continent proved most valuable for our Irish colleagues, as the overwhelming majority of medieval pottery found in Ireland was imported; there was very little indigenous pottery production. Much information was exchanged, and useful contacts made. There was also opportunity to view interesting museum collections, both on display and in store.

For those who could not manage the trip to Ireland, there was some consolation in a one-day meeting in London in May, which included the group's AGM and covered the wide-ranging subject of slipwares. Amongst the industries discussed were the Metropolitan slipwares of Essex and West Country slipwares.

Much of the year was unfortunately overshadowed by a difficult financial situation, but under the dynamic leadership of our new President, Maureen Mellor, Council instigated a fundraising drive which proved very successful. Consequently, Volume 24 of *Medieval Ceramics*, the production of which had been delayed, finally appeared at the end of the year, and we are well on the way to producing Volume 25. Three issues of the *Newsletter* appeared as normal, and contained their usual good quality mix of information.

The group continues to seek to raise the profile of medieval pottery within the heritage sector and beyond. MPRG was represented at the APPAG (All Party Parliamentary Group) meeting in December. Points within APPAG's report which are of specific concern to members include concern over the dwindling number of ceramic specialists, and a general lack of interest in artefacts. MPRG has recently joined the umbrella organisation Heritage Link, and is considering closer links with other pottery- and finds-related groups.

By combination we can ensure that our voice is heard more loudly, and it seems in the current times that this is increasingly necessary.



THE MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT RESEARCH GROUP

Hon. Secretary: Stephen R. Coleman, c/o Heritage and Environment Section, Culture and Environment Group, Bedfordshire County Council, County Hall, Cauldwell Street, Bedford, MK42 9AP. Tel: 01234 228072. E-mail: colemans@deed.bedfordshire.gov.uk Website: www.britarch.ac.uk/msrg

In April we finally made it to Scotland for our Spring Conference postponed from the previous year because of the outbreak of foot and mouth disease. It was largely organised for us by Historic Scotland and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS). An audience of 70 at the University of Edinburgh enjoyed eight very varied papers covering buildings, settlements, field systems and industry in many parts of Scotland. These papers have since been published by Historic Scotland as *Conference Proceedings: Medieval or Later Rural Settlement in Scotland: 10 Years On* (2003, £10.00, ISBN 1 903570 62 X). Next day several went on a field trip funded by Historic Scotland and led by Dave Cowley and Piers Dixon of RCAHMS. Despite damp conditions we were rewarded with a fascinating day's walk in Menstrie Glen on the Ochil Hills in Perthshire. Here we saw the remains of several successive abandoned landscapes dating from late medieval times to the late 18th century and including their settlements, both turf and stone built. These have been recorded by the RCAHMS and published in a highly recommended and heavily colour-illustrated booklet: *'Well Shelterd & Watered': Menstrie Glen, a Farming Landscape near Stirling* (2001, £5.00).

The Whittlewood Project which we sponsor was boosted in April by the news that funding had been approved by the AHRB to enable the project to continue for a further three years beyond 1 August 2002. We helped cover a funding gap immediately before this so that the summer fieldwork programme could be completed. Summaries of both the fieldwork and the documentary analysis carried out so far can be found in our annual reports.

At the AGM held in December we celebrated the 50th anniversary of the MSRSG and its forerunners by convening a seminar to discuss 'Medieval Settlement Studies — Past, Present and Future'. In particular John Hurst reflected on The Wharram Research Project, Mick Aston reviewed the multidisciplinary approach and community involvement of The Shapwick Project whilst Steve Rippon looked forward to future trends and possible new lines of enquiry.

PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES SCHEME

The Portable Antiquities Scheme is a voluntary scheme to record archaeological objects found by members of the public.¹ Over three-quarters of the finds recorded in 2002 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 Scheme currently covers about half of England and the whole of Wales, but with funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund it will expand to cover the whole of England and Wales by the end of 2003.² In addition, the Scheme is appointing four Finds Advisers to

¹ *Portable Antiquities Annual Report 2001–3* (Department of Culture, Media and Sport, 2003).

² This differs from the reporting systems for portable antiquities in Scotland, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.

check the data recorded by the Scheme's Finds Liaison Officers, provide expert support and training for them, and contribute to academic research, publications and learning.³

During 2002, the Scheme has recorded on its database 4,214 finds of medieval date (5th to 16th century), which represents 34% of the total number of 12,050 finds recorded on the database this year. Of these, 425 were of pre-Conquest and 3,789 were of post-Conquest date. A breakdown of the figures for coins and other artefacts by date is shown in Tables 2 and 3.

TABLE 2.

NUMBERS OF MEDIEVAL NON-
NUMISMATIC FINDS, BY DATE

PRE-CONQUEST	
Early (c. 400–720)	151
Middle (c. 720–850)	62
Late (c. 850–1066)	125
Uncertain (c. 400–1066)	45
<i>Total</i>	<i>383</i>
POST-CONQUEST	
11th century (c. 1067–1099)	95
12th century (c. 1100–1199)	29
13th century (c. 1200–1299)	175
14th century (c. 1300–1399)	281
15th century (c. 1400–1499)	290
16th century (c. 1500–1599)	578
Uncertain (c. 1067–1599)	1495
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,943</i>
<i>Grand total</i>	<i>3,326</i>

TABLE 3.

NUMBERS OF MEDIEVAL COIN
FINDS, BY DATE

PRE-CONQUEST	
Early (c. 700–710)	6
Middle (c. 740–850)	7
Late (c. 850–1066)	13
Uncertain (c. 400–1066)	16
<i>Total</i>	<i>42</i>
POST-CONQUEST	
11th century (c. 1066–1099)	5
12th century (c. 1100–1199)	86
13th century (c. 1200–1299)	261
14th century (c. 1300–1399)	139
15th century (c. 1400–1499)	82
16th century (c. 1500–1599)	221
Uncertain (c. 1066–1599)	52
<i>Total</i>	<i>846</i>
<i>Grand total</i>	<i>888</i>

The entries below set out some of the highlights of the past year's discoveries, both in terms of sites and individual finds, recorded by the Finds Liaison Officers. Throughout the year, staff at the British Museum have provided unparalleled expertise and invaluable support in the identification and analysis of individual objects.

Full details of the finds recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme can be obtained from the Scheme's central office,⁴ and there are full descriptions of finds on the website: 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> (M. Lewis and D. Pett)

ENGLAND

CHESHIRE

Henhull. An unusual lead pilgrim's ampulla in the form of a relief-cast human face was found by Mr Guest (Fig. 1a). The flabby cheeks, heavy brows and downturned mouth lend

³ Of these four posts, one will cover medieval and post-medieval objects, and another will cover medieval and post-medieval coins.

⁴ Contact Michael Lewis, Portable Antiquities Scheme, c/o Dept. of Coins & Medals, British Museum, London, WC1B 3DG. E-mail mlewis@thebritishmuseum.ac.uk

a sad expression to the face; there appears to be a moustache and beard, but no hair. The suspension loops to either side form the ears, which gives it an almost comical appearance. The shape of the hat, with a low point to either side, suggests a sideways-turned mitre. Although this might suggest that the face is that of St Thomas of Canterbury, the face does not conform to those on St Thomas pilgrim badges,⁵ and there are no other known ampullae which take the form of the head of St Thomas of Canterbury. (N. Herepath and J. Robinson)

Austerson. A cast copper-alloy stirrup-strap mount dating to the 11th century was found by Mr Randle. The mount is of Williams's Class A, and is similar to his unclassified mount no. 379.⁶ It is triangular, with a projection at each lower corner, one of which retains moulded decoration. There are two copper-alloy rivets close to the centre, above a badly corroded right-angled flange. The apex, together with a third rivet, is missing. The face of the mount is engraved with converging lines at the centre and short transverse lines to either side and between the rivets. The missing apex would have included the upper rivet. The whole appearance gives the effect of a decorated animal face, the projections being the ears and the two rivets being the eyes, the apex forming the snout. The animal head would have been upside down as used on the stirrup strap, however, and until a more clearly delineated example of the type is discovered it will remain uncertain as to exactly what is depicted. (N. Herepath)

HAMPSHIRE

Near Whitchurch. A copper-alloy 5th- to 6th-century small-long brooch was found by Mr T. Sprules (Fig. 1c). It has a rectangular head-plate and the foot expands to a wide crescentic terminal. The head-plate and terminal are decorated in the same manner, with an incised ring-and-dot motif at the centre and circular and sub-circular stamps and short oblique lines around the perimeter. (S. Worrell)

Winchester. An unusual 6th-century gilded copper-alloy mount was found by Mr N. Spiers (Fig. 1d). It is square, with an integral, circular-sectioned rivet, and is decorated with a highly stylised human face mask, reminiscent of those on the contemporary button brooches. The horizontal eyebrows and long nose combine to form a single element; the eyes are round, and below there is what may be an elaborate moustache. (S. Worrell)

Bransbury. A 6th-century copper-alloy button brooch was found by Mr M. Robbins (Fig. 1e). The style of the human face mask at the centre is closest to Avent and Evison's Class Eii;⁷ the rounded helmet/hairpiece combines with the eyebrows and extended nose to form one element, the eyes are large and round, the cheeks consist of singular angular elements and the mouth is omitted. However, the presence of a zig-zag border surrounding

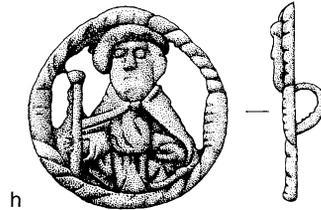
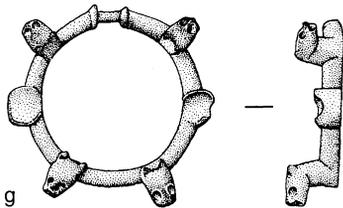
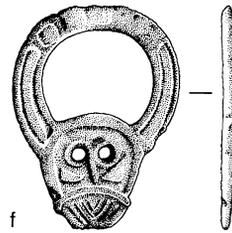
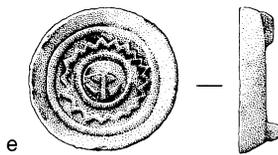
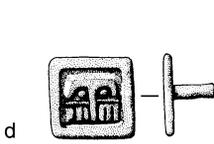
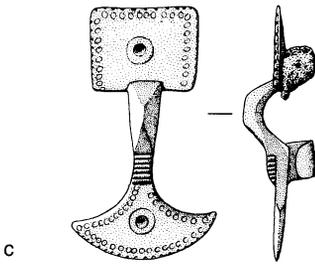
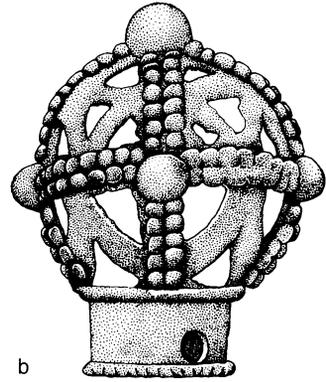
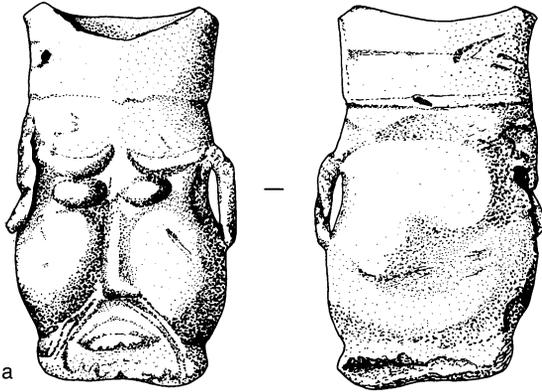
FIG. 1 (facing)

(a) Ampulla from Henhull, Cheshire. (b) Openwork object from near Winchester, Hampshire. (c) Small-long brooch from near Whitchurch, Hampshire. (d) Mount from Winchester, Hampshire. (e) Button brooch from Bransbury, Hampshire. (f) Mount from Soberton, Hampshire. (g) Annular brooch from Grately, Hampshire. (h) Pilgrim's badge from East Meon, Hampshire. All at scale 1:1. Drawings by Susie White (a) and A. Cracknell (b, c, d, e, f, g, h).

⁵ B. Spencer, *Pilgrim Souvenirs and Secular Badges* (London, 1998), 102–17.

⁶ D. Williams, *Late Saxon Stirrup-Strap Mounts* (York, 1997), 82–3.

⁷ R. Avent and V. I. Evison, 'Anglo-Saxon button brooches', *Archaeologia*, 107 (1982), 77–124.



the mask is a very unusual feature on a brooch of this type. No other finds of a similar date have been found in the area. (S. Worrell)

Soberton. A gilded copper-alloy mount depicting the head of a bearded male wearing a horned helmet was found by Mr P. Radford (Fig. 1f). There is no evidence for any form of attachment on the reverse of this object, and it is likely that rivets would have passed through the eyes, which are represented by circular perforations. A similar mount in the form of a head wearing a horned helmet is known from Rempstone, Nottinghamshire.⁸ The Soberton mount has been acquired by Winchester Museums Service.⁹ (B. Ager and S. Worrell)

Near Winchester. A 12th-century copper-alloy spherical openwork object was found by Mr R. Chamberlain (Fig. 1b). Four beaded bands radiate from a globular knob at the top and extend to the base. Each has a small globular knob at the centre, from which similar horizontal bands emerge to produce eight panels. All of these panels have triangular and sub-triangular openwork motifs. At the base is a cylindrical socket with two circular attachment holes. It may be the terminal of a ceremonial (perhaps ecclesiastical) staff; similar examples have been dated either from their excavated context or from their decoration to the 11th century.¹⁰ (S. Worrell)

Grately. A 12th- to 13th-century copper-alloy annular brooch was found by Mr P. Barker (Fig. 1g). This brooch is unusual in that as well as the two raised collets at either side in the centre of the frame, there are also four animal heads, facing outwards, one placed to either side of each collet. No settings survive in either of the collets. (S. Worrell)

East Meon. A 15th-century copper-alloy pilgrim's badge was found by Mr S. Boniface (Fig. 1h). It is circular, with the bust of a pilgrim surrounded by a cabled border which has an undecorated rectangular extension on either side. The pilgrim is wearing a hat with broad floppy brim, and a cape held beneath the throat by a possible annular brooch. In his right hand he holds a staff and in his left hand a book. In the centre of the reverse is an integrally cast rectangular-sectioned shank which has been folded over to form an attachment loop. There is a close parallel known from Suffolk.¹¹

It is possible that this badge is a souvenir of the pilgrimage to the shrine of St James at Compostela. St James came to be looked on as the patron saint of all pilgrims and so was usually depicted in pilgrim's dress.¹² This is only the second pilgrim's badge to be reported to the Hampshire Portable Antiquities Scheme since its introduction in 1999. (S. Worrell)

KENT

The Kent Anglo-Saxon Brooch Project was launched by Keith Parfitt and Martin Welch, in concert with the Finds Liaison Officer for Kent. It follows the discovery of substantial differences in the proportions of different types of brooches found in excavated graves and those found by metal-detectorists. For example, small-long and cruciform brooches are the

⁸ D. Tweddle, *The Anglian Helmet from Coppergate* (York, 1992), 1124, fig. 558; also see the mount from Letheringsett with Glandford, Norfolk, below.

⁹ Accession no. AY 159.3.

¹⁰ S. Bailey, 'Two copper-alloy cross-staff heads from Warwickshire', *Medieval Archaeol.*, 38 (1994), 171–5; E. Martin, C. Pendleton and J. Plouviez, 'Archaeology in Suffolk 1994', *Proc. Suffolk Inst. Archaeol. Hist.*, 38 pt. 3 (1995), 340 and fig. 78A; E. Martin, C. Pendleton, J. Plouviez and G. Thomas, 'Archaeology in Suffolk 1999', *Proc. Suffolk Inst. Archaeol. Hist.*, 39 pt. 4 (2000), 509 and fig. 155C.

¹¹ Martin et al. (2000), op. cit. in note 10, 509–10 and fig. 156F.

¹² Spencer, op. cit. in note 5, 247.

most common metal-detector finds, making up 18% and 14% of the 120 early Anglo-Saxon brooch finds currently recorded in Kent. Yet these two types are uncommon in excavated graves, making up only 1% and 2% in a sample of 400 excavated brooches.¹³ The most common grave finds are Kentish square-headed brooches, which make up 19% of brooches in graves but only 9% of metal-detector brooch finds, and Kentish disc brooches, which make up 13% of brooches in graves but only 2% of metal-detector finds.

If brooches can provide evidence of the cultural and ethnic affinities of their wearers, the metal-detected examples may be of considerable significance for our understanding of the people living in Migration-period Kent. For example, the cruciform brooches represent possible archaeological evidence of links between 5th- and 6th-century Kent and southern Scandinavia. Historical evidence for such a link has long been known from Bede's comment that the inhabitants of Kent were descended from the Jutes, but archaeological evidence for Jutish influence in Kent has hitherto proved inconclusive, and the evidence for significant Jutish settlement in Kent has been challenged in recent years.¹⁴

The differences between the metal-detected and excavated assemblages may be due to variation in burial practice between different communities, or to different costumes being worn in life and for burial. Intensive metal-detecting and fieldwalking surveys and small-scale excavations are planned for selected sites, to test for depositional, topographical or modern agricultural factors. Analysis of how the brooch finds are distributed across the landscape of Kent will also be carried out, and in the future it may be possible to compare the data from Kent with those from other counties. (A. Richardson)

LINCOLNSHIRE

Elsham. A late Anglo-Saxon strap-end was found by Mr M. Sussex. Made from cast copper alloy, it is decorated in the Winchester style, with a relief bird with an elongated neck turned backwards towards the tail. Similar birds can be found on a variety of metalwork ascribed to the style, including one of the strap-ends from Winchester.¹⁵ The Elsham strap-end is a fine example of the Winchester style, and belongs to a growing corpus of stylistically related material found outside the style's core region of influence in the south and south-east of England. (G. Thomas)

NORFOLK

The detailed recording of medieval seal matrices by description, transcription and casting continues. Fifty-three examples reported in 2002 are shortly to be published.¹⁶

Bawburgh (SMR 25131). An inscribed lead plate, 35 × 50 × 1 mm, was found by Mr D. Alger. One face contains a cross and some text including the Old English male name *Saward*. The other face contains four lines of text, probably in Latin. The plate appears to be funerary, perhaps associated with the burial of *Saward*. The plate is likely to be pre-Conquest, but cannot be more closely dated.¹⁷ (T. Pestell and E. Okasha)

Bawburgh (SMR 25986). A copper-alloy enamelled stud was found by Mr G. Owen (Fig. 2a). It is convex and circular, 39 mm in diameter, and decorated with a geometric design filled with reddish-orange enamel. The rim is decorated with small transverse

¹³ A. F. Richardson, *The Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries of Kent* (unpubl. Ph.D. thesis, Cardiff University, 2000).

¹⁴ P. Sorensen, *A Reassessment of the Jutish Nature of Kent, southern Hampshire and the Isle of Wight* (2 vols., unpubl. D.Phil. thesis, Oxford University, 1999).

¹⁵ D. Hinton, 'Relief-decorated strap-ends', 494–500 in M. Biddle, *Object and Economy in Medieval Winchester* (Oxford, 1990), no. 1056.

¹⁶ A. Rogerson and S. Ashley, 'Medieval Seal Matrices from Norfolk, 2002', forthcoming in *Norfolk Archaeol.*, 44 pt. 1 (2002).

¹⁷ E. Okasha, 'A third supplement to *Hand-list of Anglo-Saxon Non-runic Inscriptions*', forthcoming in *Anglo-Saxon England*, 33 (2004).

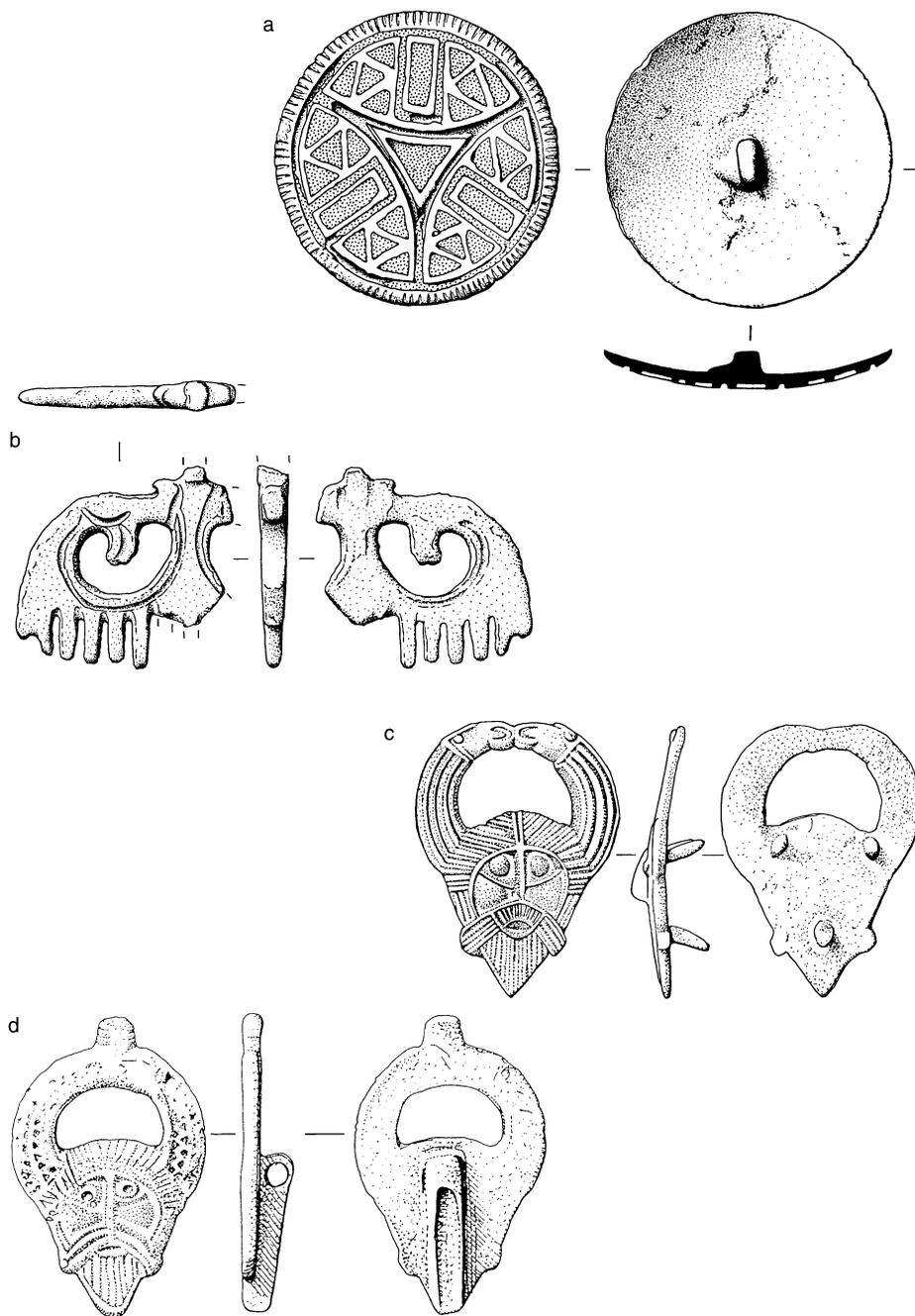


FIG. 2

(a) Enamelled stud from Bawburgh, Norfolk. (b) Comb from Brampton, Norfolk. (c) Mount from Letheringsett with Glandford, Norfolk. (d) Mount from Attleborough, Norfolk. All at scale 1:1.

Drawings by Sue White (a, b) and K. Penn (c, d).

grooves. On the reverse is a short rectangular-sectioned fragment of a central attachment lug or rivet.

This type of stud, which is of Irish manufacture and dates to the late 8th or 9th century, has known parallels. A significant number have been recovered from Viking graves associated with horse bridles, showing that they circulated in the Scandinavian world as harness fittings. A parallel to the Bawburgh piece, with the same diameter, is known from Aggersborg in Denmark.¹⁸ (S. Ashley and S. Youngs)

Brampton (SMR 35055). An incomplete openwork copper-alloy comb was found by Mr N. Paul (Fig. 2b). Just over half of the comb survives. It was originally pelta-shaped, with a central stalk running downwards and dividing to form two birds' heads. One is now missing, but the surviving neck curves around and back upwards, with a probable schematic grooved eye at the top. The beak then curves downwards, and there is an abstract piece linking the head back to the central stalk. At the top is a broken suspension loop and running along the base is a row of short broad teeth, fragments of eight of which survive. Incised curvilinear decoration defines the inner edge on the neck of both birds and schematic detail on the surviving beak. The comb would originally have measured approximately 46 × 28 mm.

This 10th-century pendent comb comes from the eastern Baltic, around the area of what is now Estonia. Copper-alloy combs of this type are often found suspended on a chain from linked pairs of brooches. They formed part of the usual collection of female toilet implements, and appear in cemeteries alongside the more conventional types of bone comb. Pendent combs of this type and accompanying dress accessories are also found in Sweden, and help to illustrate the healthy trade between the eastern and western Baltic settlements. Finds of material from the eastern Baltic are, however, most unusual in the British Isles. The presence of this find in Brampton may be due to the loss of an exotic object of trade, or perhaps the more personal loss of a comb by a female settler or visitor from the Baltic. (S. Ashley and C. Paterson)

Letheringssett with Glandford (SMR 36814). An early 7th-century cast copper-alloy horned-head mount was found by Mr D. Maude (Fig. 2c). The nose and eyes are in high relief and the hair, beard and moustache are picked out by closely spaced grooves. The mouth and cheeks are emphasised by their plainness. The horns spring directly from the hair, and are decorated with four longitudinal grooves. Each horn ends in a bird's head with eyes in relief and conjoined beaks. On the flat reverse are three integrally cast blunt spikes.

Horns springing from a helmet or headdress and ending in birds' heads are found on various Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Scandinavian artefacts. The man with horns may perhaps be identified with Odin, and the motif is considered to be a Swedish speciality.¹⁹ A mount from Attleborough, Norfolk (Fig. 2d),²⁰ is very close to this piece in shape and size, but the facial features are flat and the eyes sunken. The horns meet at the top, and rather than bird's head terminals they have a small lobe projecting above the junction. On the reverse, instead of spikes, there is a lug with transverse hole and vertical slot, suggesting that it may have been the (removable) head of a pin. It is hoped to publish these two finds more fully in the future. (A. Rogerson and K. Penn)

¹⁸ National Museum in Copenhagen, accession number A3-430; E. Wamers, *Insularer Metallschmuck in wikingerzeitlichen Gräben Nordeuropas. Untersuchungen zur skandinavischen Westexpansion* (Offa-Bücher 56, Neumünster, 1985), cat. no. 159; G. Haseloff, *Email im frühen Mittelalter: frühchristliche Kunst von der Spätantike bis zu den Karolingern* (Marburg, 1990), Taf. 156.

¹⁹ R. Bruce-Mitford, *Aspects of Anglo-Saxon Archaeology* (London, 1974), 208; V. I. Evison, *Dover: Buckland Anglo-Saxon Cemetery* (London, 1987), 84-5; H. Geake and L. Webster, 'Suffolk: near Ipswich', 250 in H. Geake (ed.), 'Medieval Britain and Ireland 2000: Portable Antiquities Scheme', *Medieval Archaeol.*, 45 (2001), 236-51; also see the newly discovered mount from Soberton, Hampshire, above.

²⁰ Norfolk SMR no. 29895; Norwich Castle Museum accession no. 1994.133.

Quidenham/Kenninghall (SMR 32254). A copper-alloy pilgrim's badge of c. 1500 was found on the border of two parishes in south Norfolk by Mr E. Crick, and depicts in cast openwork the Martyrdom of St Edmund (Fig. 3a). The royal saint is shown standing transfixed by arrows at a tree between two archers, and has a halo but no crown. There is a loop for attachment to clothing on the reverse.

It is very similar to, but not at first sight a duplicate of, a badge excavated at Tabard Street in London and another found near Hailes Abbey, Gloucestershire.²¹ The Norfolk piece is better preserved than the London example. Although the published line drawing of the latter shows a difference in the angle of the king's head, if the condition of the London piece has resulted in a slight misinterpretation on the part of the draughtsman in the area of the head then it is possible that the two badges are from the same mould.

Although the iconography of St Sebastian depicts a similar fate, these badges portray the martyrdom in A.D. 869 of the more local St Edmund. He was captured by the Danes and martyred by being shot with arrows and then decapitated. The anchor-like shape of the badge supports the identification of St Edmund, alluding as it does to his posthumous career as an intercessor and saviour of those in distress at sea. The most likely source of production for this object is at the saint's shrine at Bury St Edmunds in Suffolk.²² (A. Rogerson and S. Ashley)

SUFFOLK

Blaxhall. A 'boy bishop' token 26 mm in diameter was found by Mr A. Calver (Fig. 4a). The obverse has a mitre in profile, and a ring of zig-zag in place of an inscription. The reverse has a long cross fourchée with three pellets in each quarter. Despite the large size of the token, there is only one ring of inscription, reading VIL/LA/BLA/XAL. The token is the first known to show manufacture at Blaxhall, a small village in the east of the county, where the token was found.

'Boy bishop' tokens made of lead alloy are known on the Continent, particularly in Picardy and Flanders, but in England are restricted to Suffolk and Cambridgeshire. The main centres of production are the major towns of Ipswich, Ely and Bury, and one is known bearing the name of Sudbury. They appear to have been issued to celebrate the reign of the children's bishop, a Christmas custom known across Europe from at least the 13th century. The East Anglian tokens copy designs current on coins from the late 15th century onwards (the cross fourchée) and perhaps continued into the second half of the 16th century.²³ The Blaxhall token is a late version, perhaps copying the plentiful examples from the towns. (C. Mycock and H. Geake)

Ipswich area. Parts of a copper-alloy hanging bowl, apparently found near Ipswich, were reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer (Fig. 3b). The fragments comprise three hooked mounts with circular plates, three suspension rings, three fragments of vessel wall which can be associated with the hooked mounts, the central depression from the base, eight rim fragments and two other tiny vessel wall fragments. The bowl was fragmentary but probably complete or nearly so when found.

The circular plates are slightly convex (heights approx. 56 mm, disc widths 41 mm), with four devolved pelta shapes cut out on the diagonals leaving a slightly irregular central cross shape. The hooks have animal-head terminals, each with a triangular-section muzzle

²¹ J. Robinson, 'A late medieval pilgrim badge from Chaucer House, Tabard Street, SE1', *London Archaeol.*, 6 (1989), 66–9; Spencer, *op. cit.* in note 5, 182.

²² See discussion in Robinson, *op. cit.* in note 21.

²³ S. E. Rigold, 'The St Nicholas or Boy Bishop tokens', *Proc. Suffolk Inst. Archaeol. Hist.*, 34 pt. 2 (1978), 87–101; S. E. Rigold, 'More St Nicholas tokens from Bury St Edmunds and vicinity', *Proc. Suffolk Inst. Archaeol. Hist.*, 35 pt. 2 (1982), 149–51; D. Sherlock, 'Additamenta', *Proc. Suffolk Inst. Archaeol. Hist.*, 35 pt. 2 (1982), 151–2.

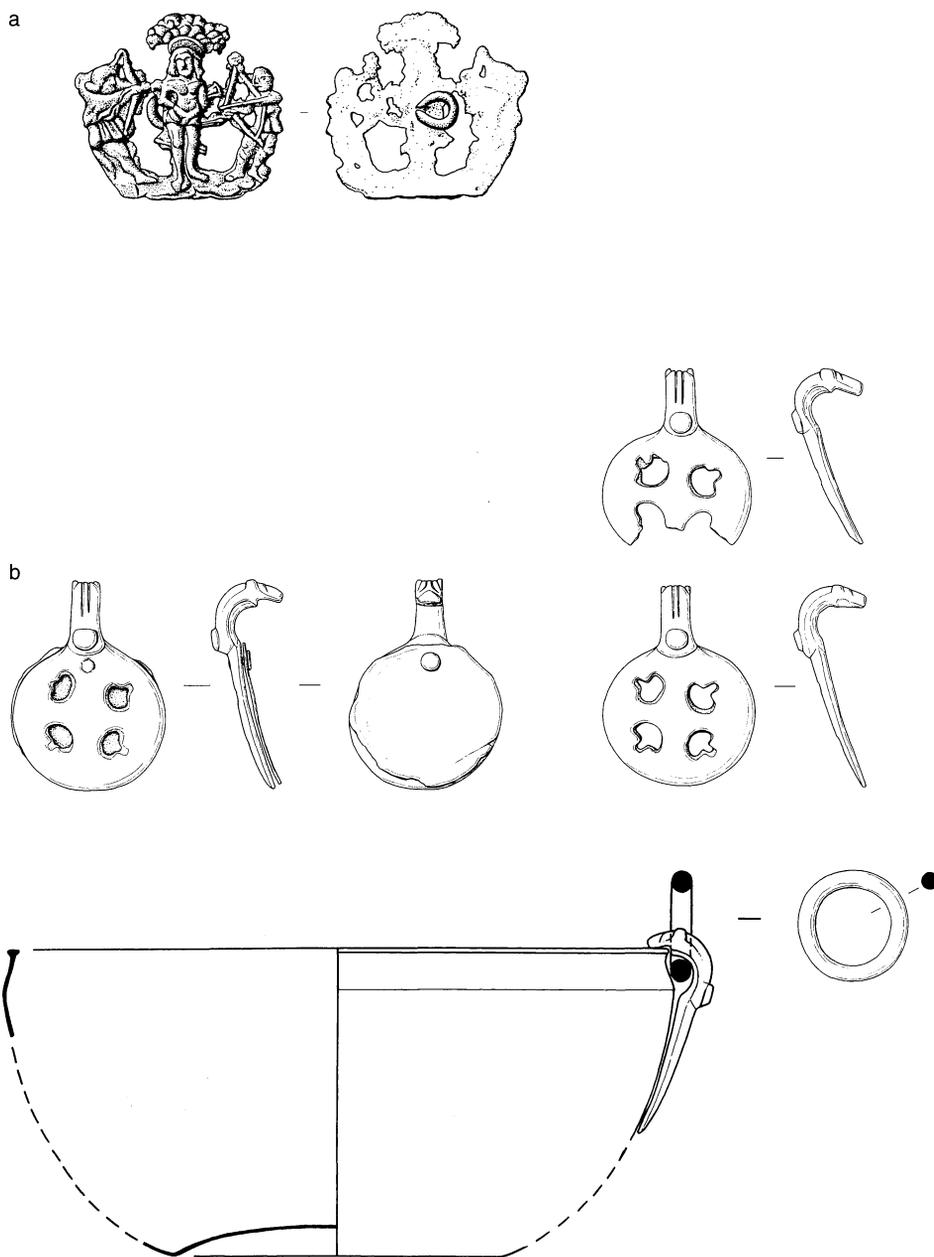


FIG. 3

(a) Pilgrim's badge from Quidenham/Kenninghall, Norfolk. (b) Fragments of hanging bowl from near Ipswich, Suffolk. Scale 1:1 (a) and 1:2 (b). Drawings by Sue White (a) and D. Wreathall (b).

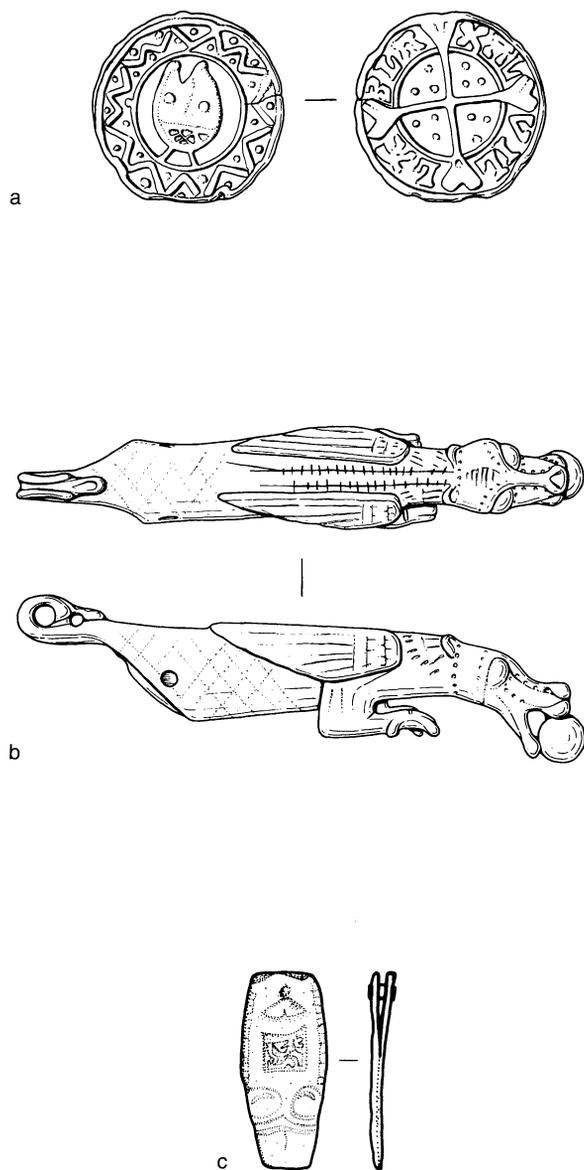


FIG. 4

(a) 'Boy bishop' token from Blaxhall, Suffolk. (b) Zoomorphic object from Worlington, Suffolk. (c) Strap-end from Bidford-on-Avon, Warwickshire. All at scale 1:1. Drawings by D. Wreathall (a, b) and A. Bolton (c).

and upstanding semi-circular ears. On the top, two incised lines run longitudinally to just above a flat relief oval at the junction with the body of the mount. One of the mounts, A, is incomplete; the breaks are not recent. Another, C, has a rivet immediately below the hook, hammered flat on the front and circular-headed at the back, which holds a piece of vessel wall of the same size. Similar circular fragments of vessel wall can be matched with mounts A and B; both were probably held in place by solder. The three suspension rings are each 30 mm in diameter and circular in section.

The vessel base is virtually complete to the edge of the depression, which is 86 mm in diameter. On the interior a circular area of paler corrosion and some possible solder residue indicate a missing mount. The exterior of the base is evenly mottled in colour and has a small irregular patch of hammer or punch marks just off centre.

The eight rim fragments can be divided into two pairs and a group of three which join. The total surviving length gives a minimum diameter of 168 mm. The rim is small and T-shaped with a straight or slightly concave neck; most pieces are broken at the rounded carination at the base of the neck.

At least two bowls with similar openwork mounts are known, one from Wilton in Wiltshire and an unprovenanced bowl possibly from Norfolk,²⁴ but both are larger bowls, with four rather than three hooked mounts. There is also a larger group of bowls and mounts with cast openwork peltas facing outwards, rather than inwards as here, some of which originated in Scotland. This new find, like most of the other bowls imported into East Anglia, was probably part of a burial deposit. This bowl was probably made around A.D. 600 or earlier, and buried a decade or more later. (J. Plouviez and S. Youngs)

Near Wickham Market. Recent finds suggest the discovery of a new Middle to Late Anglo-Saxon 'productive site'. They include two 9th-century strap-ends, a gilded silver pin with chip-carved decoration, a lead weight with decorative gilded copper-alloy inlay, and a silver mount or pendant of 'Valkyrie' type. This last depicts a human figure holding a sword and shield, wearing a long tunic, possible knotted scarf, and perhaps a plaited head-covering. Details are added in inlaid niello, and on the reverse is a single pierced lug. Similar objects and motifs are known from the early Viking period in Scandinavia and England, but this is the first 'Valkyrie'-type object known to have been found in Suffolk. The closest recorded English parallel is a copper-alloy pendant from Bourne in Lincolnshire.²⁵ Sculptural parallels suggest that the Suffolk find is an Anglo-Scandinavian product, a reflection of the main Danish settlement in East Anglia after around 879. It can be dated to about this time, if not to later in the 9th century. (B. Ager and F. Minter)

Wickham Skeith. A silver denier of the Archbishops of Valence was found by Mr J. Stringer. The obverse has a cross and the reverse has an angel, possibly intended to represent St Apollinarius, the patron saint of Valence.²⁶ These coins were minted between the mid-12th and mid-13th centuries, and were intended for use in the Holy Land. This is the first example so far known from Britain, and it may represent a souvenir of the Crusades. (B. Cook)

Worlington. A copper-alloy zoomorphic object, probably from a stylus-like implement, was found by Mr S. Foster (Fig. 4b). It is 78 mm long, and cast in the round in the shape of a Romanesque dragon holding a ball in its jaws. The head is solid; the body forms a hollow socket 22 mm in length pierced by two holes, one on either side. A tail curves upwards to enclose two further small holes. The feet each have five claws. The animal is well modelled and the grooved decoration is neatly executed.

This object joins a small group with similar dragonesque decoration dated to between the late 11th and the early 13th centuries, currently interpreted as styli or styliform pins.²⁷ The ball in the jaws of the Worlington dragon could have been for a slightly different purpose, although still probably connected with the paraphernalia of writing. Other less

²⁴ J. Brenan, *Hanging Bowls and Their Contexts* (BAR Brit. Ser. 220, Oxford, 1991), cat. nos. 72 and 64.

²⁵ *The Searcher*, April 1993, fig. on p. 18.

²⁶ F. Poey d'Avant, *Monnaies Féodales de France* (3 vols., Paris, 1858–62), no. 4686.

²⁷ J. Robinson and C. Hayward Trevarthen, 'Dorset: Edmondsham', 131 in H. Geake (ed.), 'Medieval Britain and Ireland 2001: Portable Antiquities Scheme', *Medieval Archaeol.*, 46 (2002), 128–45.

likely possibilities for its use could be as a spoon or pin handle; the Victoria and Albert Museum has a similar animal-head terminal considered to be from the cresting of a shrine.²⁸ (F. Minter and J. Robinson)

WARWICKSHIRE

Bidford-on-Avon. A small tongue-shaped 9th-century strap-end was found by Mr R. Laight (Fig. 4c). The soil from within which the strap-end was found is thought to be contractors' waste which originated in the town of Bidford-on-Avon, and has since been deposited on a field within the parish. The strap-end is decorated with a zoomorphic terminal with two sub-circular ears and the rest of the features cut down or worn away. In the centre of the strap-end is a Trewhiddle-style animal, and above is a simple fan-shaped motif. The edge of the strap-end, with the exception of the zoomorphic terminal, is decorated with a series of incised notches; the entire object is now very worn. (A. Bolton)

YORKSHIRE

Riccall. A keystone garnet disc brooch of Avent's Class 6.1 was found by Mr W. Robinson. It is made of copper alloy, gilded on the front and tinned on the reverse to give the appearance of silver. It is 50 mm in diameter, with the usual large central circular cell encircled by four T-shaped garnets alternating with four smaller empty circular cells. The central cell and the surrounding circular cells are all empty, and one of the T-shaped garnets is missing, revealing a lattice-patterned gold backing foil. Between each setting is a relief thumb-knot (Avent's ornament type 12.1). A discontinuous ridge joins the smaller circular cells and adjoins the inner rim, which is formed by a second continuous ridge. The rim proper consists of a flat circular rib punched all round with annulets (Avent's rim form 14), surrounded by an outer 'light-and-shade' ring, in which undecorated sections alternate with seven transversely ribbed bands of varying length (Avent's rim form 2).²⁹ The brooch is broken in two and the rim is worn. On the reverse is a broken copper-alloy pin with split end attached to the lug with a single rivet, and a catchplate repaired in antiquity. Class 6 brooches are broadly dated to the late 6th to early 7th centuries.

The Riccall brooch is the first Class 6.1 brooch to be found outside Kent. It is also the first Class 6.1 keystone disc brooch known to have been made from gilded copper alloy, rather than the more normal gilded silver. As all other Class 6.1 brooches have a sprung pin (apart from one where the pin is hinged between two lugs), the method of hinging the pin is also unusual. It has been acquired by the Yorkshire Museum. (B. Ager)

WALES

ANGLESEY

Brynsiencyn (approx. SH 48/49 66). A decorated lead weight was found by Ms A. Arkle in a field close to the Menai Straits (Fig. 5c). The weight is square in plan, and the top face has been capped with decorative metalwork. The mount is made of copper alloy, and decorated with opaque yellow in recessed L-shaped cells around a central square panel inset with millefiori, the background border panels being inlaid with opaque red enamel (now white). The millefiori is made up from four platelets, each having a combination of opaque white and opaque dark blue glass in opposed L-shapes.

The weight is typical of a category in the Viking world characterised by recycled decorative mounts. A certain amount of lead has been lost, so the present weight of 17.39 g is probably below its original weight, and the damage precludes accurate attribution to a

²⁸ Accession no. M.25.1962; N. Stratford, cat. no. 254, p. 251 in G. Zarnecki, J. Holt and T. Holland (eds.) *English Romanesque Art 1066-1200* (London, 1984).

²⁹ R. Avent, *Anglo-Saxon Disc and Composite Brooches* (BAR Brit. Ser. 11, Oxford, 1975).

weight unit. Allowing for the damage, it falls well short of the 26.6 g Dublin ounce proposed by Wallace, and falls between the weight clustering recorded from the Viking-period settlement at Llanbedrgoch, on the east side of Anglesey near Red Wharf Bay. It is unlikely to have attained the 24+ g unit based on weights proposed by Arne, Steuer, Warner and Nielson but corresponds fairly well with weights of ingot fragments from the Rantrum and Witzworth hoards, and it confirms the diverse nature of weights at this period.³⁰

The style of metalwork capping the top face is closely paralleled by a larger example on a lead weight from the Viking-period site at Llanbedrgoch, though the latter example has lost most of its enamel inlay.³¹ Similar polychrome cellwork with yellow and red enamel, around a central square recess set with millefiori, is to be found on the Oseberg enamelled mount, attributed to the 8th–9th centuries.³² Similar weights have also been found at Kilmainham/Islandbridge and in a Viking grave from Kiloran Bay on Colonsay.

Other examples of enamelled metalwork from Wales and the March include a copper-alloy mount of Insular tradition from Weston-under-Penyard, some 5 km east of Ross-on-Wye, and a hinge-plate from a small portable reliquary shrine from Llan-gors crannog, Breconshire, with blue and white millefiori inlay.³³ The Brynsiencyn weight is significant as it provides another indicator of Viking-period activity on Anglesey close to the Menai Straits.³⁴ (M. Redknap)

BRIDGEND

Rest Bay, Porthcawl. A copper-alloy annular brooch was found by Mr S. Thomas (Fig. 5a). The annular frame has six high, slightly tapering collets set with blue and white glass beads, blue to the right of the pin head and to the left of the pin point. Few brooches of this annular form with raised collets have been recorded from Wales. One from Caerleon, also with an identical arrangement of raised collets and a similar drilled hole for the pinhead loop, no longer has its glass settings.³⁵ Similar raised collets occur on some brooches from Winchester and London.³⁶ One is set with yellowish-green glass ‘stones’ fixed with calcium carbonate, while another was found in a context dated c. 1270–1350.³⁷ Rest Bay has suffered considerable depletion of sand in recent years. The brooch, complete with its glass setting, is a fine illustration of a growing number of medieval brooches being found on beaches around Wales.³⁸ (M. Redknap)

VALE OF GLAMORGAN

St Nicholas (ST 10 74). A gilt copper brooch was found by Mr T. Taylor in a field near St Nicholas (Fig. 5b). The brooch has a cast lozenge-shaped frame decorated on both faces.

³⁰ S. E. Kruse, ‘Ingots and weight units in Viking Age silver hoards’, *World Archaeol.*, 20 (1988–9), 285–301, fig. 1.

³¹ M. Redknap, ‘Insular non-ferrous metalwork from Wales of the 8th to 10th centuries’, 59–73 in C. Bourke (ed.), *From the Isles of the North: Early Medieval Art in Ireland and Britain* (Belfast, 1995), Fig. 4b; M. Redknap, *The Vikings in Wales: An Archaeological Quest* (Cardiff, 2000), 61 and fig. 82.

³² S. Youngs (ed.), *The Work of Angels: Masterpieces of Celtic Metalwork, 6th–9th centuries AD* (London, 1989), cat. no. 52. The richly furnished Oseberg ship was made from trees felled in the summer of A.D. 834; N. Bonde and A. E. Christensen, ‘Dendrochronological dating of the Viking Age ship burials at Oseberg, Gokstad and Tune, Norway’, *Antiquity*, 67 (1993), 575–83, esp. 581.

³³ Redknap (1995), op. cit. in note 31, Fig. 4c and 4a respectively.

³⁴ The author is grateful to the finder, Anne Arkle, for bringing the find to his attention and allowing the National Museums and Galleries of Wales to study it in detail, Alun Gruffydd of Oriel Ynys Môn for assistance, and Tony Daly for the illustration.

³⁵ This example is larger, with a maximum diameter of 42 mm: M. Redknap, ‘Some medieval brooches, pendants and moulds from Wales: a short survey’, *Archaeol. Cambrensis*, 145 (1996), 92–138 and fig. 8.

³⁶ For one from a 14th-century context in Winchester, see M. Biddle and D. Hinton, ‘Annular and Other Brooches’, 639–45 in Biddle (ed.), op. cit. in note 15, no. 2027.

³⁷ G. Egan and F. Pritchard, *Dress Accessories c. 1150–c. 1450* (London, 1991), fig. 160 no. 1309, fig. 164 no. 1335.

³⁸ The author is grateful to J. Chadwick for the illustration, and M. Lodwick (Portable Antiquities Finds Co-ordinator: Wales) for information.

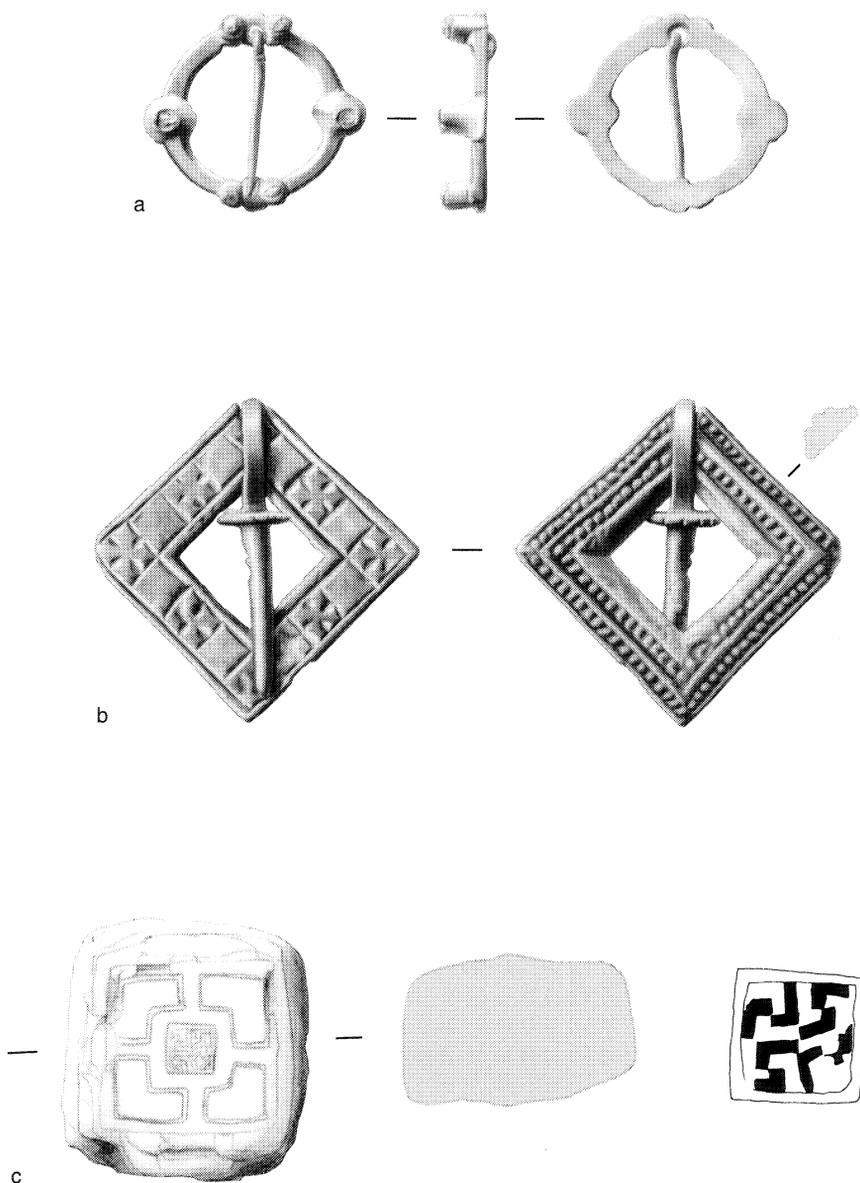


FIG. 5

(a) Brooch from Rest Bay, Porthcawl, Bridgend. (b) Brooch from St Nicholas, Vale of Glamorgan. (c) Decorated weight from Brynsiencyn, Anglesey, with enlargement of millefiori. Scale 1:1 (a) and 2:1 (b, c). Drawings by J. Chadwick (a, b) and T. Daly (c).

One face is bevelled along both inner and outer edges, and is decorated with two concentric beaded lines between plain single-line borders. The other face, which is flat, has sixteen square cells forming an alternating pattern of quatrefoils and crosses. The pin, which is fastened to a constriction at the junction of two sides of the frame, has a projecting transverse collar to prevent the snagging of material.

Analysis of the brooch and its surface decoration was carried out by Mary Davis,³⁹ confirming that the brooch was made of fairly pure copper with no traces of the usual alloying elements, tin, lead or zinc. The brooch pin had a similar composition to the frame. The gilt surfaces showed traces of mercury, indicating the use of fire gilding.

One other brooch with a lozenge-shaped frame (silver and niello) has been recorded from Llanfaes in North Wales, but the form is not common. A lozenge-shaped brooch from Tanner Street, Winchester, was dated to the 14th century.⁴⁰ A more detailed report on this and other items of post-Conquest jewellery is in preparation.⁴¹ (M. Redknap)

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³⁹ Analysis carried out using a CamScan MaXim 2040 analytical scanning electron microscope, and an Oxford Instruments Link Isis energy dispersive X-ray spectrometer.

⁴⁰ Biddle and Hinton, *op. cit.* in note 36, fig. 172 no. 2028.

⁴¹ This survey will include all post-Conquest finger-rings and brooches found in Wales since 1994. The author is grateful to J. Chadwick for the drawing, Mark Lodwick (Portable Antiquities Finds Co-ordinator: Wales) for information, and Mary Davis for undertaking analysis of the elemental composition.

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 waterworks (conduits, dams, drains, ponds, tanks): 30, 34, 40, 96, 100, 165, 168, 217.
 wells: 38, 86, 91, 133.
 wooden objects: 84, 99.
 yards, metallised surfaces: 28, 82, 133, 236.

ENGLAND

AVON

BRISTOL. Work by Bristol and Region Archaeological Services.

1. At *Marlborough Street Bus Station* (ST 5888 7354) archaeological evaluation trenches by D. Stevens confirmed the survival of significant depths of medieval deposits associated with the 12th-century Benedictine Priory of St James and produced ceramic evidence for the site ranging from the 14th century to the present day. Architectural features believed to be part of the priory buildings were found at the W. end of the site.

2. At *Quakers Friars, Broadmead* (ST 5928 7331) an evaluation was carried out by R. Jackson around the Dominican Friary and the Society of Friends' (Quakers) burial ground. This confirmed the presence of friary structures including part of a possible E.-W. precinct wall fronting the supposed course of the River Frome and a wall within the E. range of the Great Cloister. Later walls appeared to follow suggested medieval wall lines within the Great Cloister and at the E. end of the church. The medieval wall to the north of Cutler's Hall, probably part of the Great Cloister, was located 0.89 m below present ground level. The possible precinct wall fronting the River Frome lay 1.04 m below ground level while a further medieval wall towards the SE. corner of the evaluation area was 1.28 m below the modern road surface. Medieval occupation deposits and features were also found. Those to the north of Cutler's Hall were at 2.04 m below ground level, to the west of the Register Office at 2.35 m, to the south of Baker's Hall at 2.4 m and towards the SE. corner of the evaluation area at 3.17 m. In only one place, to the south of Baker's Hall, were the medieval deposits excavated to natural and were found to be 0.26 m thick. The total surviving depth of significant archaeology could only be determined in the trench to the south of Baker's Hall, where it was 1.17 m. The greatest depth of the archaeology was 2.25 m at the S. end of the evaluation area close to the course of the River Frome while the shallowest was at least 0.94 m to the north of Cutler's Hall. This confirms the general downward slope of the original ground surface from the site of the friary towards the river.

3. At *22-24 St Thomas Street* (ST 59140 72615) an archaeological evaluation comprising a single trench was carried out by A. Townsend. The trench contained undisturbed soil deposits of medieval date, and a stone-built wall probably belonging to the original St Thomas Street frontage.

4. At *121 and 124-126 St Thomas Street / 25-26 Redcliff Street* (ST 59112 72703) an archaeological evaluation was carried out by J. Samuel. Several medieval deposits and a small amount of structural evidence including a 12th-century hearth base and a 15th-century house wall were unearthed. Early to mid-14th-century kiln waste from the, as yet, unlocated Bristol/Redcliffe Pottery was also recovered.

BEDFORDSHIRE

5. IVEL FARM/BECKS LAND SOUTH (TL 182 467). Archaeological fieldwork at Becks Land South first commenced in 1998 when a field evaluation was undertaken prior to the granting of mineral extraction rights. The evaluation established that archaeological deposits survived on site and highlighted the need for further archaeological work prior to extraction. Excavation of the most northerly of the evaluated areas was undertaken by R. Thorpe and I. Beswick of Albion Archaeology (the successor of Bedfordshire County Archaeology Service). Excavation of the remaining areas is scheduled to take place in 2003 and will be reported on next year. Findings included two isolated groups of buildings dating from the Anglo-Saxon Period. At least four and possibly five sunken-featured

buildings (SFBs) were identified and excavated. These fall into two groups, one group of two buildings in close proximity to the east and two or three to the west.

The buildings of the most easterly group were characterised by pairs of axial posts, one to the east and one to the west, which would have supported the superstructure and imply an E.-W. aligned roof apex. The most northerly of these SFBs was 3 m long and 2.21 m wide. Its construction pit, which was 0.3 m deep, contained trample deposits characteristic of construction. To the south, building [290] was 2.85 m long and 1.71 m wide and also contained deposits denoting construction trample. The second group of SFBs lay to the west, on the edge of the excavation area and consisted of a single structure to the north and one, or possibly two, 40 m to the south. The northernmost SFB was aligned on a N.-S. axis, was 2.62 m long and 2.09 m wide. Only one posthole remained of its superstructure; this lay on the W. side of the construction pit. To the south the largest of the Saxon buildings comprised an E.-W. aligned construction pit, 3.69 m long and 2.61 m wide, with structural postholes at its axial ends. Immediately to the west of this, feature [265] formed a possible E.-W. aligned SFB which was 3.2 m long and 2.68 m wide. No structural postholes were encountered.

6. KEMPSTON, KEMPSTON MILL (TL 0234 4758). D. Hounsell and L. O'Brien of the Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust carried out archaeological excavations on land on the S. bank of the river Great Ouse at Kempston Mill. The excavations followed a trial trench evaluation which had revealed a late Iron-age ditch in addition to sparse early post-Conquest ditches, the latter possibly associated with the medieval mills on the site. The excavation revealed evidence for Saxo-Norman and medieval farming (9th to late 13th centuries), unrelated to the medieval mill recorded close to the site. This took the form of linear ditches, probably part of a system of field boundaries and drainage ditches. Several pits were recorded, including one that appeared to be a pottery dump or rubbish pit, as it contained over 13 kg of ceramics dated to the mid-9th to 12th centuries. The limestone foundations of a small medieval or post-medieval structure were also found.

BERKSHIRE

7. WINDSOR CASTLE, CASTLE HILL GARDEN (SU 97000 76950). An excavation and watching brief was carried out by R. Aitken of the Museum of London Archaeology Service for the Royal Household Property Section. The work comprised three areas of excavation and numerous test pits, situated in the location of proposed shrub beds or trees to be planted for the Queen's Jubilee Garden. They revealed the location of the Middle Ward curtain wall beam slots, and postholes of medieval date. Deposits forming the backfill of the medieval castle ditch were also found during the watching brief phase of investigations.

The findings for this site are still under assessment and dates given here are provisional.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

8. LONGWICK-CUM-ILMER, LONGWICK MILL (SP 7922 0424). J. Moore of John Moore Heritage Services undertook an archaeological watching brief during the conversion of the mill buildings and the excavation for foundations for other new structures. Use of the site for a mill at the time of the Domesday Survey may be confirmed by the finding of 11th-century Oxford Ware pottery. Evidence for some of the arrangement of the mill house and paper mill prior to the 19th-century alterations were found during the small-scale ground reduction. Traces were recorded of buildings on a different alignment to the present buildings; however, they were undated. A further mill pond was found to the north of these buildings.

9. MILTON KEYNES, MONKSTON PARK (SP 88500 38300). An excavation by S. Davis and R. Bull of the Museum of London Archaeology Service for English Partnership found an area of medieval/post-medieval ridge-and-furrow.

10. OLNEY, BRIDGE HOUSE, LIME STREET (SP 886 510). On behalf of Archaeology and Heritage Management Consultancy, staff of Archaeological Project Services carried out a watching brief during development just west of the medieval parish church and close to a postulated Saxon bridging point over the River Ouse. A small quantity of medieval pottery, including pieces of 11th- to 12th-century date, was recovered as redeposited material but no remains of certain medieval date were identified. It therefore seems likely that the site lay on the edge, or beyond, the main focus of medieval occupation of the town.

11. PITSTONE, FORMER CASTLE CEMENT WORKS (PHASE 2) (SP 9375 1515). Open-area excavation of approximately 1.5 ha was undertaken by M. Phillips and J. Pixley of Albion Archaeology in advance of residential development within the former cement works. The majority of the data recovered from the excavation relates to occupation in the Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon periods. It comprised the remains of four sunken-featured buildings (SFBs) together with a widely spaced scatter of pits and postholes. The buildings were all aligned NE.–SW. The disused buildings were infilled with typical deposits of occupation debris, producing a characteristic assemblage of animal bone, charcoal, fired clay, Roman tile, and pottery. The pottery was mostly Saxon with lesser amounts of late Iron-age and Roman; evidence from the Roman Period comprised a series of field boundaries. The largest of the SFBs also produced a number of loomweights and bone pin beaters.

During the post-Conquest period the site appears to have been incorporated into Pitstone's open fields. Two sets of furrows on different orientations were recorded on either side of a track, which survived as a slight holloway.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE. Work by the Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust unless otherwise stated.

12. CHESTERTON, LAND AT SCOTLAND ROAD/UNION LANE (TL 4621 5996). An evaluation was carried out by J. Grant and B. Wilkins, revealing the remains of medieval gravel extraction containing 10th- to 12th-century pottery. Saxo-Norman and later medieval remains found at Union Lane suggest that the route has medieval origins. Chesterton was probably a Saxon royal vill and is the possible site of a short-lived Carmelite friary established in 1247.

13. ELSWORTH, FARDELLS LANE (TL 3164 6381). Following a previous archaeological evaluation of land at Fardell's Lane which revealed medieval field ditches, an open-area excavation was undertaken by L. O'Brien and G. Seddon. Sparse residual finds of the 8th to 9th centuries suggested a presence in the area in the Middle Anglo-Saxon Period. Excavations revealed several distinct phases of Saxo-Norman and later medieval agricultural activity, possibly including two post-built structures in fenced tofts, followed by a stock enclosure, a droveway and an open field. The site lay close to the historic core of the village, which evolved as a manorial demesne during the Late Saxon and early post-Conquest periods. Boundary shifts may be linked to local changes in manorial tenure, village development and farming practices, reflecting wider changes in medieval society and economy.

14. FORDHAM, HILLSIDE MEADOW (TL 6325 7157). R. Gardner, L. O'Brien, M. Sutherland and M. Wotherspoon carried out an archaeological evaluation on the periphery of the

known nucleated Anglo-Saxon settlement at Fordham, c. 150 m to the north-east. Previous excavations close to the site revealed Early to Late Saxon sunken-featured buildings, post-built structures and enclosures. The evaluations revealed six ditched boundary features similar to plot divisions noted during previous work, indicating activity on the periphery of the main settlement.

HUNTINGDON

15. At *Germain Street* (TL 2400 7190) evaluation trenching, open excavation and a watching brief were carried out by M. Connell of RPS Consultants before and during the construction of a new Sainsbury's retail outlet, filling station and associated services. Fifteen evaluation trenches were excavated and areas considered most at risk were further investigated by open excavation followed by a general watching brief during construction. The site covers an area of approximately 3.16 ha between the High Street and the ring road on the E. side of Huntingdon and is within the boundaries of the medieval town. It straddles the former line of Germain Street, probably laid out in the 11th century when the town was divided into four wards, or *ferlings*, linking the Augustinian Priory of St Mary (founded between 1086 and 1091) to the High Street. Up to 372 cut features were identified, 268 of which were possible to phase, providing secure evidence for activity on the site from the 12th to 15th centuries. Tentative evidence for activity during the Saxo-Norman Period was retrieved with earlier periods represented poorly. Occupation was predominantly domestic with evidence identified for gravel extraction and some form of cereal processing. Agricultural and horticultural activities were also being carried out within the town in the medieval period.

16. WATER NEWTON, LAND EAST OF MILL LANE (TL 1095 9725). D. Britchfield, N. Crank, J. Grant, L. O'Brien and M. Wotherspoon carried out an archaeological excavation which revealed Roman and Saxo-Norman ditches, probably representing the remains of field boundaries. The sequence of ditches and low drystone walls may reflect the shifting boundaries of low-lying fields on the floodplain of the River Nene, used for pastoral grazing until recent times. Saxo-Norman remains are similar to those found in earlier excavations to the south of Water Newton, and may indicate settlement movement towards the later medieval core of the village, closer to the river.

17. WILLINGHAM, LAND NORTH OF OVER ROAD AND WEST OF HIGH STREET (TL 4010 7010). W. Keir and J. Murray carried out an archaeological evaluation which revealed the presence of a number of boundary / drainage ditches of mid-12th- to mid-14th-century date. The ditches followed the same broad, co-axial layout of property boundaries that survives to the rear of the High Street.

CHESHIRE. Work by Chester Archaeology.

18. ALDFORD, ALDFORD CASTLE (SJ 4186 5957). A third season of work at this well-preserved Norman motte-and-bailey castle was conducted by A. Lowerre of Boston College USA and S. Ward of Chester Archaeology, with students from colleges in the USA and volunteers from Chester Archaeological Society and elsewhere. The excavation was carried out with the permission of the landowner, the Grosvenor Estate, as part of a research project and also to investigate the survival of the archaeological resource at this site. Two trenches were opened on the north side of the top of the motte following previous seasons in the bailey and across the bailey ditch (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 45 (2001), 265).

The first trench was badly disturbed by tree roots. It produced a scatter of stone spreads, some apparently forming surfaces and some possibly structural from timber buildings. A rich rubbish deposit was found slumping down the side of the motte. There

was an interestingly richer variety of bones than that found previously in the bailey. These features and deposits overlay the original motte material excavated from the ditch. The second trench investigated apparent sandstone masonry and rubble protruding from the surface. It revealed the remains of a D-shaped masonry tower or bastion. Parts of two courses of good quality ashlar masonry survived, the lowest a chamfered plinth. The tower was probably solid, at least in its lower courses. The outer side was sealed with rubble resulting from its collapse and robbing. Evidence for the Norman Period, with the earliest documentary reference from the early 13th century, remains elusive. The earliest medieval pottery forthcoming from the site is of 13th-century date.

CHESTER

19. At *Chester Cathedral* (SJ 4060 6649) S. Ward, commissioned by the Dean and Chapter, continued excavations in advance of major developments to construct a new Song School on the first floor of the E. range of the cloister (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 45 (2001), 265). This had formerly served as the monks' dormitory but following dereliction after the Dissolution it was demolished in the 19th century, leaving the medieval vaulted chambers on the ground floor. The development included a small extension on the E. side of the building. This area was excavated and the surviving E. range was surveyed.

The foundations of the Norman E. range were exposed. A masonry wall was found to be constructed at right angles to the cloister range, projecting into the ditch. This was possibly the Norman reredorter. Immediately adjacent to this, a timber slot and postholes suggest the construction of a substantial building. This possibly formed temporary accommodation for the monks during the rebuilding of the cloister. The existing E. range was built in the 13th century. Unusually, an arm of the dormitory projected eastwards across the site. It was vaulted and the sub-base of an arcade pier was located. During the subsequent watching brief, the 13th-century reredorter drain was discovered, still functioning as a sewer. This large and fine sandstone structure, demonstrating that the reredorter lay on the N. side of the projecting arm of the dormitory, had later been vaulted in brick and sealed beneath the cathedral green. Further details of the upstanding building were also revealed during building work, including a probable blocked window opening.

In addition to the Norman features, sherds of Saxon pottery in a ditch dug on the Roman (as opposed to the abbey) alignment indicate possible pre-Conquest occupation.

CORNWALL. Work by Exeter Archaeology.

20. LAUNCESTON, CASTLE DYKE, EYRE'S BUILDING (SX 3316 8464). Archaeological recording was carried out by A. J. Passmore during groundworks for the conversion of the building into flats. Eyre's Building is situated at the rear of No. 4 High Street and fronts the NE. end of Castle Dyke within the historic core of Launceston. The most significant discovery was the observation within the side of a foundation trench of the E. side of a wide, steep-sided, deep feature, interpreted as the remains of the castle ditch. This observation represents the first confirmation of the precise location of the ditch on this side of the medieval castle, the nature of the upper fills and the depth of overlying deposits. Although no evidence of early buildings or occupation was found beyond the ditch, only a very small area had been available for inspection.

21. PADSTOW, 27 HIGH STREET, ALTHEA LIBRARY (SW 9150 7547). Archaeological recording was undertaken by C. J. M. Whitton and L. Higbee during the groundworks for construction of a new bungalow. Topsoil stripping uncovered seventeen stone-lined cist burials, all on an E.-W. alignment. The graves were set in two rows and appeared to form part of a larger burial ground. Three of the graves were excavated: one contained the remains of an adult and infant, the others each contained a single inhumation. The date

and context of the burials is at present unclear. Possibilities include the adjacent parish churchyard of St Petroc, which may have once extended northward as far as the excavation site or, perhaps more likely given the nature of the burials, the monastery of St Petroc. The exact location of the monastery is, however, uncertain and it was moved to Bodmin in 1050. Scientific dating of the skeletons may resolve this question. The results of the project, including additional documentary research, are to be published in *Cornish Archaeology*.

22. TRURO, BREWER'S YARD CAR PARK (SW 8230 4476). A watching brief was carried out by A. J. Passmore during groundworks for a residential development. This site lies on the fringe of the medieval core of Truro in the vicinity of the former Dominican Friary, the precise boundaries of which are not known. Investigation revealed a deep post-medieval cultivation soil, originally exposed during a previous evaluation, which sealed a small number of features that cut into the subsoil. Two of these features were ditches which contained pottery with a broad date range of 1200–1500. They are most likely to represent field or burgage plot boundaries at the rear of Kenwyn Street.

23. TRURO, KENWYN STREET CAR PARK (SW 822 448). A watching brief was carried out by A. J. Passmore during groundworks for a new office block. The site was located on the fringe of the historic core of Truro and had been subjected to extensive disturbance in the 20th century. A NW.–SE. ditch, perpendicular to Kenwyn Street, probably represents a field boundary. It contained sherds of Lostwithiel-type coarseware and sherds from 10th- to 11th-century grass-marked vessels. Although residual, these wares are of particular interest since, together with similar material found at Pydar Street within the city centre in 1999, they provide the earliest evidence for occupation within Truro. Produced at St Keverne in western Cornwall, the grass-marked wares fell out of use very soon after the Norman Conquest.

CUMBRIA

24. BOWNESS-ON-WINDERMERE, ST MARTIN'S CHURCH (SD 4025 9695) (South Lakeland District and Lake District National Park). St Martin's was built before 1203, and rebuilt in 1480–3 after a fire. A watching brief undertaken in 1998–9 by Archaeological Services confirmed that little or no pre-1480 fabric survives. The nationally important East Window was conserved in 2002 by J. Cooke of Ilkley, at Riverside Studios, Hull. At the same time a collaborative technical and art-historical and heraldry project took place, co-funded by a British Academy Small Research Grant, and from the Hodge Bequest of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. The specialist study was undertaken by D. O'Connor, University of Manchester, and photography by N. Neil of N. R. J. Neil Archaeological Services. Identification of the 15th- and 16th-century heraldry (21 coats of arms, plus donor surcoats) was revised by H. Murray of York.

Although cleaning by the York Glaziers Trust took place c. 1970, the window has remained *in situ* since it was moved c. 4.5 m in 1871, when a chancel was added as part of a major restoration, under the noted Lancaster architects' practice, Paley and Austin. Architectural fragments of the original 1483 window were recovered during the 1998–9 watching brief. The window includes a fine Anglo-Netherlandish school Crucifixion of c. 1483–1525 and 12th- to 15th-century fragments and scenes, the latter probably from Cartmel Priory. The design of the Crucifixion is probably based on print sources from Germany, and has similarities to a window at Herford, Westphalia.

The 13th- to 15th-century glass includes a spectacular Virgin and Child of c. 1300, which is comparable in style with window nXXVI in the nave at York Minster. Previously unrecorded fragments include 13th-century stiff-leaf foliage grisaille, a c. 1340 St James the Great, St John the Baptist, two doctors' heads in *pilea* holding branches, an early 15th-century St Peter, and of similar date an angel playing a gittern with delicate cinquefoil

diaper work, and remnants of a Resurrection. There are numerous very fine fragments of angels playing fiddles, lutes, and wind instruments, soldiers, and parts of an earlier Crucifixion.

The heraldry above the transom was thought by previous writers to include the arms of the 14th- or 15th-century ancestors of the American President George Washington, but are now believed to be Denton (charge: *cinqfeols*) rather than Washington (charge: *molets*), quartered with Lawrence. The RCHME *Inventory* identification of Shield 4 as Harrington is incorrect, their MSS inspectors' report correctly identified William Huddleston (fl. 1427). Only one coat of arms has yet to be identified. The gartered arms of the heir apparent are likely to be those of Prince Arthur Tudor (KG 1491, d. 1502).

DERBYSHIRE

25. CHESTERFIELD, DURRANT ROAD (SK 3871). Archaeological Investigations Ltd. undertook an excavation on this site which uncovered a series of medieval features, containing pottery dated to the 13th–14th centuries. The features appeared to be associated with the use of backplots of the buildings associated with Holywell Street, which ran to the south of the site. They included a series of large pits, probably cesspits, one of which contained a stone structure, and a further structure, probably a malt kiln, which had been re-used as a cesspit in the early post-medieval period (Figs. 1 and 2). This latter feature was exceptionally well made of stone and, on the basis of pottery associated with its later use as a cesspit, was probably 15th century in date.

To the west, where heavy burning had taken place, a series of large features possibly associated with industrial activity were present. Unfortunately, levelling and terracing of the site meant that the upper part of these features was truncated and it was not easy to determine their form. Little residue had survived, although the fill of one of the features yielded large pieces of slag.

DEVON

26. BOVEY TRACEY, FORE STREET (SX 8164 7835). Archaeological recording during topsoil stripping was undertaken by C. J. M. Whitton within the rear part of a number of former burgrave plots on the margin of the medieval town. No direct evidence of medieval occupation was found. Features identified included boundary ditches, some of which are indicated on the 1841 Tithe Map, and ploughmarks. Two sherds of pre-1500 pottery were found, both products of the Totnes-type kilns whose wares date from c. A.D. 1200. Of particular significance was the discovery of pottery kiln waste, providing evidence for a production site in the near vicinity.

27. DERRIFORD, PENINSULA MEDICAL SCHOOL (SX 5010 5950). An evaluation and subsequent watching brief were carried out at the proposed site of a new Medical School by T. E. Whiteaway and J. Bell. The site was originally part of Derriford Barton, and a dilapidated farmhouse and various outbuildings associated with Derriford Farm were still extant until 2002. The farm was known to date at least from the 18th century, but it was not clear whether it had earlier, possibly medieval, origins. In the event, no structures or other features were identified to confirm a pre-18th-century origin, although the site had been subjected to extensive quarrying that may have resulted in the loss of earlier material. At least some activity within the site during the medieval period was inferred by the recovery of a number of pottery sherds dating broadly from 1200–1500.

EXETER

28. At *Haven Road, Northcott warehouse site* (SX 9168 9190) an evaluation and subsequent recording programme was supervised by M. J. Dyer prior to the redevelopment of the site.

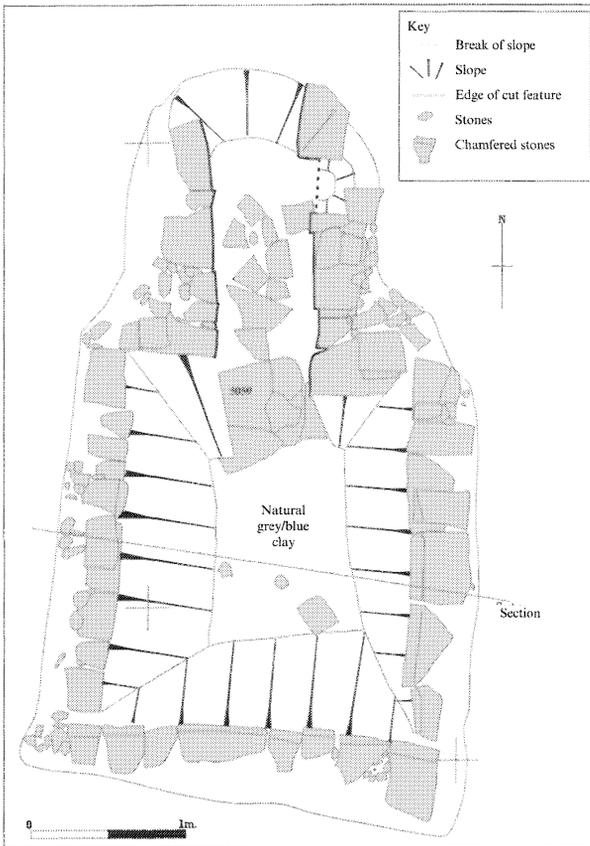
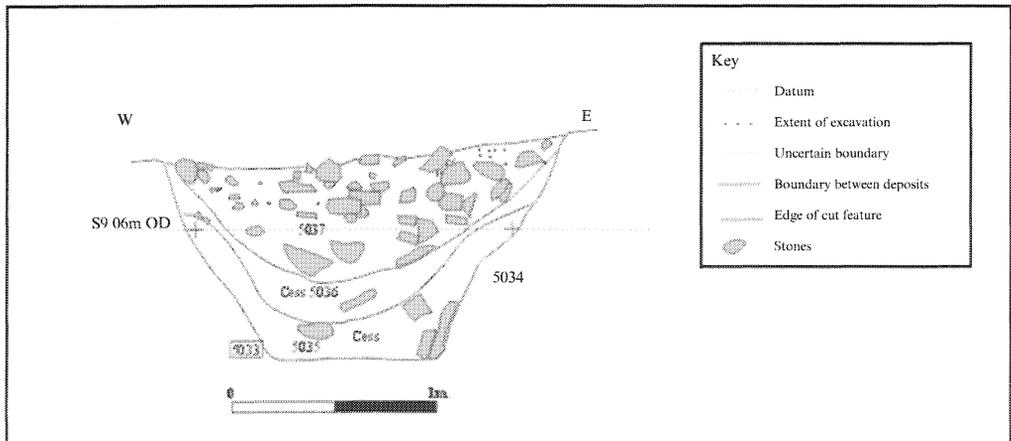


FIG. 1
Durrant Road, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
Plan of malt kiln.

FIG. 2
Durrant Road, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
South-facing section through malt kiln
deposits.



The site is located within the flood plain of the River Exe. Previous investigations immediately to the north had located a medieval leat, the remains of a 13th-century mill and a metalled lane. The E. side of the leat was located within four of the evaluation trenches over a distance of 30 m. It was aligned NW.–SE. and measured in excess of 6 m wide. The leat was unlined, flat-based and 0.9–1.0 m deep. It contained a homogeneous soil-based fill, indicating that it had been regularly cleaned out during use and subsequently deliberately backfilled. Pottery evidence provided a late 14th- or early 15th-century date for the backfilling.

29. At a *block of land bounded by Market Street, Smythen Street and Preston Street* (SX 9190 9239) excavations were carried out by P. M. Stead, prior to redevelopment. The site lies within the historic core of Exeter, within the bounds of the 1st-century legionary fortress and the S. quarter of the later Roman and medieval towns. Smythen Street and Preston Street are both mentioned in documents recording land transactions from the early 13th century. Early prints and maps of the area from the Late-medieval period onwards indicate close-set buildings within a warren of tiny alleys and courts. Until the early part of the 20th century, the upper part of Smythen Street was known as Butchers Row.

Excavation close to Market Street and Preston Street confirmed extensive street widening over the medieval frontages. The building frontage on Smythen Street still follows approximately its medieval line; however, post-medieval cellarage and 20th-century redevelopment had resulted in the loss of a substantial amount of medieval material. Evidence of medieval occupation and use of the site was primarily in the form of pottery recovered from the backfill of robber trenches associated with the clearance of Roman building foundations, and the fills of a number of pits. Systematic clearance of this masonry began in the 11th and 12th centuries, slightly later than evidenced closer to the town centre. Nevertheless, the main period of development, based on the pottery recovered from rubbish pits, occurred during the 13th and 14th centuries. No buildings of demonstrable medieval date were located. Individual walls built of the local Heavitree stone, used from the mid-14th century, were identified, although these tended to be around the periphery of the site frontages, with little surviving evidence of stone built structures within the centre of the site. Where walls were exposed, they survived as sub-surface foundations with no diagnostic architectural detail or associated floor surfaces.

Medieval finds were represented mainly by pottery. These included early imported 11th- to 12th-century medieval wares from northern France, and locally produced 11th-century Bedford Garage wares. Of particular note were 11th- and 12th-century cooking pots and pitchers with combed decoration. The most significant assemblage was from a late 13th- or early 14th-century pit containing high-quality imported jugs from the Saintonge region of South-West France. Of the eight vessels represented, three are of museum display standard. Industrial activity on the site was evidenced by the recovery of iron smithing waste from 11th-, 12th- and 13th-century contexts.

30. TORQUAY, TORRE ABBEY (SX 90740 63830). Evaluation and standing building recording was undertaken by B. Barber of the Museum of London Archaeology Service for Torbay Council. Torre Abbey was founded as a house of Premonstratensian canons in 1196, the order's only establishment in South-West England. It became the richest and most important Premonstratensian abbey in England, and was suppressed in 1539 during the Dissolution. Some of the medieval buildings were stripped and left as ruins, others were gradually incorporated into a post-medieval mansion. The site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument and a Grade I listed building.

The standing medieval fabric has been recorded in a number of locations, and a number of archaeological excavations have been conducted in parts of the complex between 1986 and 2002. The most recent of these investigated the NW. corner of the

cloister and a number of other areas within the undercrofts of the S. and W. ranges prior to the submission of an HLF bid to carry out major repairs on the site. No medieval floor levels or intact external ground surfaces survived the impact of 18th-century landscaping in the NW. corner of the cloister. A drain that carried water from the roofs of the N. and W. cloister walks was located. It is probable that this feature originally formed part of the foundations of the cloister arcade. This drain had previously been seen further south in the W. walk of the cloister. Beneath the N. cloister walk was a grave, containing the skeleton of an adult buried in a wooden coffin. Redeposited remains of a second individual in the grave backfill were associated with a circular copper buckle. Beneath the W. cloister walk lay a drainage channel. Other unexcavated rectangular features were thought likely to be graves. Two possible post settings may have been related to the S. wall of the nave.

Two small test pits in the S. range undercroft exposed the shallow footings of an existing column supporting the vaulted ceiling, and a disturbed medieval earth floor. The medieval floor lay only 100 mm beneath the surface of the existing concrete floor. The other test pit, towards the E. end of the range, in a room previously identified as the warming room, exposed a small area of medieval earth floor and a substantial medieval culvert, 0.8 m wide and 0.5 m deep, running NE.–SW., and built of limestone with a base and cover of sandstone breccia slabs. A very small test pit in the undercroft of the Abbot's Tower in the W. range exposed a sequence of thin clay and gravel layers thought to relate to medieval floor surfaces.

DORSET

31. CASTLETON, SHERBORNE OLD CASTLE (ST 647167). An archaeological project was undertaken from 1998 to 2000 by Stewart Brown Associates at the early 12th-century castle, built by Bishop Roger of Salisbury as a fortified bishop's palace. The work was conducted on behalf of English Heritage in conjunction with repair and consolidation works, and comprised standing fabric recording together with one trench excavation. Fabric recording and analysis of the other standing remains largely confirmed existing archaeological interpretation, although one fresh observation suggested that the ground floors of the early 12th-century W. and E. courtyard ranges were originally built with banded barrel vaults. In addition, a number of mason's marks were found to survive on the 12th-century masonry of the barbican passage, as well as on that of the SW. bridge.

Fabric recording included the standing remains of the bridge and gatehouse at the main (SW.) entrance, the barbican to the north, the NE. gate, and parts of the central tower and courtyard ranges. The stone bridge originally comprised two abutments, two arches, and a central free-standing pier. The abutments and pier retain remnants of projecting masonry which show that both former arches originally contained three broad ribs. The ribs are likely to have supported stone vaulting. The date of the bridge is uncertain, but it probably belongs with the 12th-century construction of the castle. In the later medieval period, a stone-lined pit was inserted into the abutment next to the gatehouse, almost certainly for a wooden turning bridge, or drawbridge that replaced the innermost stone arch.

The remains of the SW. gatehouse still stand in places to original parapet level. The gatehouse was built with the adjoining curtain wall, and is an original feature of early 12th-century date. It comprised a three-storey battlemented tower with a central gate-passage and small single-chamber porter's lodge or guardroom on the ground floor, and a single large unheated room on each of the two floors above. The uppermost room had a doorway on each side leading to the curtain wall parapet walk. The gate passage appears to have had a stone vault supported by three arches or ribs (a banded barrel vault), with a gate set into the middle arch. The original roof of the gatehouse was a single-slope roof, descending 4 m from front to back, at an angle of 40°. The roof was rebuilt in the later medieval period when the rear wall was heightened to provide the second floor with better headroom.

Numerous later alterations were made by Sir Walter Raleigh in the late 16th century, when the two upper rooms were converted for use as three floors of comfortable, heated lodgings.

Excavation of a trench alongside the curtain wall to each side of the former N. gate uncovered a rubbish dump made up largely of kitchen waste dating probably from the later 12th century. Finds from the dump include a large collection of fragments from locally made cooking pots and combed and glazed tripod pitchers, as well as some sherds of imported northern French green-glazed pottery. The rubbish dump also produced well-preserved environmental evidence comprising animal, fish and charred plant remains. The relative abundance of bones from pigs, deer and especially wild birds, including plover and snipe, tends to confirm the high socio-economic status of the site, as does the wide range of fish species present. The charred plant assemblage is dominated by cereal grain, a common feature amongst contemporary collections from elsewhere in the south of the country, although the high occurrence of free-threshing wheat grain is somewhat unusual for a Dorset site. There is however no clear difference between the plant assemblage from Sherborne and those from lower status settlements or rural sites in southern England, an observation that has implications for the identification of high-status sites on the basis of charred plant remains alone.

A copy of the full archaeological report is lodged with the Dorset S.M.R. at County Hall, Dorchester. Separate specialist reports on the environmental evidence have been produced by English Heritage's Centre for Archaeology (W. Smith, 'Medieval Charred Plant Remains and Charcoal from Sherborne Old Castle', Report No. 70 (2001); J. Weinstock, 'The Mammal and Bird Bones from Sherborne Old Castle, Dorset', forthcoming). A full report on the pottery finds is to appear in the *Proc. Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc.* (J. Allan and S. Brown, forthcoming). The latter includes evidence from thin-sectioning, inductively coupled plasma analysis, and examination of fabric surfaces under binocular microscope. These together indicate the likely geographical source on the West Somerset/East Devon border for chert-tempered ware that became widely distributed throughout the region covering Somerset, North Dorset, Devon, and into Cornwall. A monograph covering all previous archaeological work at the castle is currently in preparation by English Heritage.

32. WAREHAM, THE 'WALKIN CENTRE', TOWN LIBRARY. M. Leverett and G. Riley of Bath Archaeological Trust excavated four test pits on behalf of Purbeck District Council prior to development as an expanded information and resource centre. Two test pits were situated in the courtyard behind the library and two in the car park. In Test Pit 3, in the car park, a substantial feature, probably a ditch, was observed starting just below ground level, and cutting through the natural. Subsequent pottery analysis demonstrated that this ditch was filled during the 14th century. The report concludes that the potential for the survival of medieval (and possibly pre-Conquest) remains varies across the study area. It seems likely that there is a much higher potential for the existence of such deposits on the upper gravel terrace, upon which Test Pits 3 and 4 were situated.

EAST SUSSEX. Work by Archaeology South-East (University College London Field Archaeology Unit) unless stated otherwise.

33. BEXHILL, BEXLEIGH AVENUE, BULVERHYTHE (TQ 7650 0800). During 2001, S. Stevens undertook a watching brief on part of a Southern Water pipeline. The monitoring uncovered evidence of medieval occupation in the form of a pit containing 13th- to 14th-century pottery and an assemblage of disarticulated human bone associated with the medieval Church of St Mary. Unfortunately there was no evidence of the fabric of the building itself.

34. BISHOPSTONE (TQ 472 010). The first summer season of a multi-disciplinary archaeological research project, launched by G. Thomas of the Sussex Archaeological Society, included an exploratory programme of geophysics and test-pitting within the village to recover evidence for the origins and evolution of the settlement. A total of 59 test-pits were excavated over geophysical anomalies and earthwork features, providing glimpses into past phases of occupation and activity spanning the Late Saxon to post-medieval periods.

Discoveries within the village core included a concentration of Late Saxon to Saxo-Norman occupation within two areas abutting the north and west of the cemetery of St Andrew's church, a putative Anglo-Saxon minster which caps a prominent chalk spur on the E. side of a reclaimed tidal inlet. One post-in-trench building along with numerous other occupational features, including pits and post/stakeholes, were identified. The building, which displays affinities with structures discovered at Steyning and other Late Saxon/Saxo-Norman sites in the Adur Valley, West Sussex, is particularly well-preserved: an excavated portion of one of its wall-trenches produced a cluster of Late Saxon bun-shaped loomweights, probably used as packing material for one of the timber uprights. These same areas also produced two extra-mural burials. One, cut by the foundations for a probable second Saxo-Norman building, provides strong stratigraphic evidence that the contracted fringes of a larger, possibly oval, pre-Conquest cemetery are also preserved within the core of the village.

Sampling beyond the nucleus of the village, in pasture above a floodplain, revealed a more dispersed spread of multi-period activity. This included a Saxo-Norman or earlier boundary feature, comprising a V-shaped ditch flanked by large postholes, which could represent the continuation of a minster precinct boundary partly fossilised in the marked curvilinear configuration of the road that passes through the settlement. Other discoveries, such as a medieval clay-lined cistern, provide evidence for a later focus of activity located to the south of the church and possibly related to the site of the *curia* of the episcopal manor of Bishopstone, occupied by a seigneurial residence up until 1831.

Work scheduled for 2003 will include an open-area training excavation to characterise the Early-medieval occupation identified through test-pitting, detailed recording of St Andrew's church, including a GPR survey, and the extension of the geophysical survey and test-pitting into new target areas within the village.

35. BODIAM, BODIAM CASTLE BENCHES (TQ 784 254). C. Johnson undertook a watching brief during the hand-excavation of six small pits (350 mm square by < 600 mm deep) for the location of three oak benches (two pits per bench) to the south of Bodiam Castle and within the National Trust property. The site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (NMR No. 24405) and SMC was granted for this work. The Bench A pits revealed soil and silt clays but no features or artefacts. The Bench B pits revealed evidence for the core of the millpond dam, considered to be late 14th-century in date, having been constructed of compacted clay and siltstone overlain by topsoil. The sloping sides of the compacted clay and siltstone appear to confirm that the S. dam of the pond to the east was added to this millpond dam in the early 20th century by Lord Curzon. No artefacts were recovered. The Bench C pits revealed some evidence for the survival of millpond sediments and the presence in the southern of the two pits of a modern drain and a mass of siltstone pieces with soil between.

36. DENTON, PRIEST'S HOUSE, ST LEONARD'S CHURCH (TQ 4541 0259). The Priest's House at Denton is situated a little to the NW. of the church and is thought to be of late 13th-century date. The building is now only represented by the remains of the N., W. and S. walls. A Heritage Lottery Grant was obtained to stabilise the remaining walls and create a paved garden area within the ruin. An archaeological programme of recording and

investigation was undertaken for J. D. Clarke and Partners, on behalf of the PCC, prior to and during the work. A survey of the upstanding walls by S. Knight, in combination with 18th-century illustrations of the site, indicated that the surviving remains probably relate to domestic accommodation situated at right angles to, and at the high end of, a former hall building which was once situated to the north. A test-pit excavated within the extant structure by J. Stevenson showed no medieval floor surfaces survived although a possibly prehistoric gully was located.

37. LEWES, EAST STREET (TQ 4167 1036). F. Griffin undertook a watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of two town houses on the S. side of East Street. Two pits dating from the 12th to 13th centuries were discovered, containing finds which included an unusual sherd from a lugged cooking vessel dated from the late 12th to early 13th centuries.

38. SEAFORD, 1-3 HIGH STREET (TV 4830 9890). S. Stevens carried out excavation on a mechanically stripped area of c. 7 × 7 m. The remains of a substantial structure with two phases of construction were uncovered in the W. half of the excavation area. The surviving masonry consisted mainly of flint and chalk/clunch, bonded with a grey mortar. A single sherd of pottery dating from 1300-1400 was recovered from the foundation trench. A chalk-lined well located below the corner of the building included pottery dating from 1200-75, and the masonry also truncated a pit yielding a pottery assemblage dating from 1225-1325. More limited structural remains built on a similar orientation were encountered in the E. half of the site. Part of one of the structures truncated a pit containing pottery dating from 1125-1225. Hence all the structural remains encountered during the excavation phase appear medieval in date.

Additional features consisted of a small group of pits and postholes. Medieval pottery was recovered from nineteen separate contexts. The earliest group dates from 1125-1225, with the latest group dating from 1325-1425. Other finds include glazed roof tiles, floor tiles, slate, metalwork, animal and fish bone and charred plant remains.

39. WESTHAM, PEVENSEY AND WESTHAM CE PRIMARY SCHOOL (TQ 6415 0450). S. Stevens undertook an evaluation on behalf of East Sussex County Council. Two evaluation trenches were mechanically excavated to a cumulative length of 50 m. A group of ditches, gullies and postholes was encountered, excavated and recorded. Most of the features contained medieval material, including pottery with a date range of c. 1100-1350. A geophysical survey was also undertaken but produced ambiguous results.

40. WINCHELSEA, ST JOHN'S GABLE (TQ 9033 1687). N. Griffin undertook the excavation of a 1 sq m hand-dug test pit for the Morton Partnership, on behalf of the National Trust, against the W. (external) face of the W. gable wall of the medieval hospital of St John. The foundations of the wall were located c. 650 mm below existing ground level. In addition a possible 14th- to mid-15th-century drain and a partially exposed feature of earlier, but undetermined date was also recorded.

ESSEX. Work undertaken in 2001 by Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit unless stated otherwise.

41. ALPHAMSTONE, LAND ADJACENT TO ST BARNABAS CHURCH (TL 878 355). In 2001, an area of 1.96 ha west of St Barnabas church was fieldwalked by students of the University of East Anglia Certificate in Field Archaeology and Landscape History under the direction of H. Brooks, University of East Anglia. Finds included medieval pottery.

42. ALRESFORD, CHURCH FARM (TM 0630 2065 centre). In advance of the regrading of a field adjacent to the existing quarry at Alresford, a fieldwalking survey over a 2.96 ha plot west of Church Farm was undertaken in 2001 by K. Orr and H. Brooks of Colchester Archaeological Trust. Very low weights of archaeological material were recovered, with no significant concentrations. Following the fieldwalking survey, excavation of a 2,100 sq m area centred at TM 0620 2080 uncovered ditches, probably field boundaries, and a large (quarry?) pit. Associated pottery dates from the 13th–16th centuries. No structures were identified, but the finds would suggest that a medieval settlement was once located west of St Peter's church.

43. BIRCH, BIRCH PIT NORTHERN EXTENSION (TL 928 199 centre). Anglo-Saxon pot sherds were found in the backfill of a large, apparently Roman, quarry pit by C. Crossan of Colchester Archaeological Trust.

44. BRAINTREE, FLACKS HOTEL, 103–105 HIGH STREET (TL 7555 2292). Foundation trenches for a rear extension to the standing building were excavated under archaeological supervision by S. Hickling. A medieval cultivation soil overlying earlier deposits was revealed.

45. CHELMSFORD, CUTON HALL, CHELMER VILLAGE WAY (TL 7358 0802). Evaluation in 2001 by M. J. Saunders of Thames Valley Archaeological Services recovered two residual sherds of pottery; one Early Anglo-Saxon and the other Anglo-Saxon or Iron-age.

46. CHELMSFORD, HYLANDS PARK (TQ 5685 2043). An evaluation by N. Holder of the Museum of London Archaeological Services included a walk-over survey, geophysical survey, trial trenching and auger sampling. The archaeological work was carried out in order to consider the likely impact of the restoration programme on both the 'pre-Hylands' archaeological remains and buried features of the early Hylands Park. The walk-over survey identified areas of ridge-and-furrow, the remains of medieval arable agricultural practices.

47. COGGESHALL, 11A EAST STREET (TL 854 227). A watching brief by P. Connell on foundations for a small extension revealed a black waterlogged deposit at the base of the foundation cut, at a depth of c. 1.5 m. The deposit lay below mixed post-medieval deposits, was c. 0.5 m in depth and contained oyster, butchered large mammal bone, peg tile and a small quantity of Late-medieval/early post-medieval pottery (a flanged bowl rim and strap handle of sandy orange ware and early type post-medieval red earthenware). The deposit also contained much organic material including macro-plant remains and worked and jointed timber fragments in an excellent state of preservation. The deposit possibly represents a shallow pit or pond.

COLCHESTER

48. At 4 *St Peter's Street* (TL 9942 2554), close to the S. bank of the river Colne, K. Orr of Colchester Archaeological Trust carried out an evaluation. Two test trenches located a mortar floor at 1.5 m below present ground level. The associated dating evidence is not conclusive — the floor could be medieval or Roman. Analysis of a sample suggests that the floor had a covering of straw. Fragments of a medieval louvre from a post-medieval context suggest a high-status medieval house stood nearby.

49. CRESSING TEMPLE, DOVEHOUSE FIELD (TL 8016 6820). The fourth season of excavation in Dovehouse Field, led by T. Ennis, revealed numerous features including two shallow gullies and one posthole dating from the medieval period.

50. FOULNESS, GREAT BURWOOD FARM (TR 009 911). In 2001, evaluation trenches were excavated by B. Crump of Foulness Conservation and Archaeological Society in the parlour area, in the labourers' kitchen area, and in the E. outshot (brewhouse). These were taken down to the natural. Each trench produced pottery dating from the 15th to 19th centuries. The trench in the E. outshot produced evidence of a possible early building in the form of what appears to be timber imprints in the natural. The trench in the labourers' kitchen produced around 200 fragments of peg tile along with fragments of a 15th-century slip-decorated cistern. These latest finds sit on the natural and are in close proximity to the timber imprints. In conclusion it appears that this particular site at Great Burwood shows signs of continuous occupation from the late 14th century until the early 20th century.

51. GREAT HALLINGBURY, LADYWELL (TL 518 188). Monitoring of groundworks by A. Letch on three large house plots to the east and south of the former Hallingbury Place found elements of a possible infilled moat to an earlier, pre-1550s, hall.

52. GREAT AND LITTLE LEIGHS, LAND NORTH OF GOODMANS LANE (TL 7245 1640). An evaluation by M. Peachey on the proposed route of the A131 bypass revealed features in four of seventeen trenches. These four trenches were in areas identified by fieldwalking and cropmarks. Features included a small ditch containing some medieval pottery, and some features which may have been medieval plough furrows.

53. GREAT YELDHAM, APPEGATES, CHURCH ROAD (TL 7585 3869). An evaluation was carried out by S. Gibson prior to the construction of new houses in the grounds of Applegates a house dating from the 14th/15th centuries. The site is opposite St Andrew's church, which is of similar date. Two trenches were excavated with the only finds consisting of two abraded sherds of medieval pottery. No archaeological features were identified.

54. HEYBRIDGE, 39-45 CRESCENT ROAD (TL 8494 0827). Nine trenches were excavated by T. Ennis prior to residential development on land adjacent to the site of the major excavation at Elms Farm, and close to Drury's 1972 excavation, which uncovered evidence of Early Saxon settlement. Each of the six trenches, in an area of grassland situated to the rear of the properties on Crescent Road, uncovered archaeological features. Among them were possible sunken-featured buildings of Anglo-Saxon date. Further work is envisaged.

55. KELVEDON, LANCES, CHURCH STREET (TL 8569 1852). An archaeological excavation was carried out by J. Mordue on the site of a proposed new vicarage on land south-east of the church of St Mary the Virgin. Medieval and early post-medieval activity was extensive, mainly dating from the 15th to 16th centuries, and consisting of property boundaries represented by large ditches, and domestic waste pits.

56. LINDSELL, MENAGE AT CHERRY PLUM COTTAGE, BUSTARD GREEN (TL 6475 2869). In 2001, topsoil stripping of the site, which lay in a paddock field adjacent to a stable, revealed a natural ground surface of slightly silty clay. A small quantity of abraded medieval pottery was recovered from the topsoil. Monitoring and recording, carried out by N. Crank of the Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust, did not encounter any archaeological features.

57. MALDON, 33-39 MARKET HILL (TL 8505 0735). An archaeological evaluation consisting of four trenches was carried out by M. Peachey on a residential development. On the lower part of the site, towards the River Chelmer, a layer of greenish grey silty clay was revealed at a depth of 1.4 m. It contained 12th- to 13th-century pottery and was probably a layer of river mud either *in situ* or dumped as a result of dredging. In a trench

higher up the slope of Market Hill, a gully and two probable pits were discovered. The gully contained 12th- to 13th-century pottery and was probably a boundary or drainage ditch.

58. MALDON, SPITAL ROAD (TL 4740 6970). Archaeological evaluation and excavation was carried out by D. Britchfield, N. Crank, L. O'Brien and B. Roberts of Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust at the Dovercourt Motors sites on both sides of Spital Road. The remains of large-scale medieval gravel quarrying and domestic rubbish dumping from the 12th–14th centuries were revealed. Documentary records indicate that this was the site of the communal midden. The putative Saxon *burh* ditch was not revealed at either side of the road.

59. MORETON AND ONGAR, BUNDISH HALL, ONGAR ROAD (TL 5519 0572). Widespread recent activity associated with dumping and levelling, at the medieval moated site of Bundish Hall, a Scheduled Monument (SM 33254), was recorded in three small trial trenches, hand-dug in advance of development proposals. Residual finds from recent layers of dumping included sparse Anglo-Saxon pottery sherds. The work, carried out in 2001, was conducted by W. Kier and N. Crank of the Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust.

60. NOAK HILL, WEALD VIEW, PATERNOSTER ROW (TQ 5340 9405). In 2001, excavation at Noak Hill by the Rochford Hundred Archaeological Group, under the direction of P. K. Linford, English Heritage Centre for Archaeology, uncovered the remains of a rectangular kiln constructed of stacked tiles. Typological evidence suggested that the site was associated with the manufacture of Mill Green Ware which was produced in the region during the 13th and 14th centuries; however, it was not clear whether the excavated kiln had been used for the production of this pottery. Archaeomagnetic analysis produced a mean thermoremanent direction of high precision and indicated that the kiln had last been fired between A.D. 1365 and 1405.

61. RIVENHALL, LAND NORTH-WEST OF RIVENHALL OAKS GOLF COURSE (TL 828 168). A fieldwalking survey by M. Germany on 13.25 ha of land to the north-west of Rivenhall Oaks Golf Course identified a possible medieval roadside settlement adjacent to Rickstones Road.

62. SAFFRON WALDEN, ELM GROVE (TL 5389 3824). Two trenches were excavated by T. Ennis prior to the construction of two bungalows. The trenches were sited to locate the S. side of the medieval town enclosure ditch known as the Repell Ditch or *magnum fossatum*. The N. side and centre of the ditch were located, but the S. side lay beyond the limit of excavation. The profile suggested that the true width of the ditch, if fully excavated, would be in the region of 6 m. No sign of an accompanying bank or rampart was identified next to the ditch.

63. STANSTEAD MOUNTFITCHET, LONG STAY CAR PARK (PHASE 3), STANSTEAD AIRPORT (TL 5200 2300). As part of the continued expansion of the airport, a final phase of passenger car parking is under construction. Located on the W. side of the airport landholding, an area of around 15.8 ha was subject to desk-based assessment and field evaluation in 2001 by F. Brown of Framework Archaeology. The most significant remains, covering an area of around 1.8 ha, were of Late-medieval/early post-medieval date. Almost the complete ground plan of a timber and brick building, together with yards and outbuildings, and comprising a number of phases, was uncovered. Enough survived to suggest a specialised use, possibly as a park or hunting lodge. The isolated position of the building supports this and field names and boundaries suggest it lay within a hitherto unsuspected medieval park.

Finds from the site include a good collection of arrowheads and horse equipment that may provide further circumstantial evidence for the function of the site.

64. STANSTEAD MOUNTFITCHET, THREMHALL PRIORY FARM (TL 5300 2140). Two trial trenches were excavated by T. Vaughan in the yard of Thremhall Priory Farm, ahead of a proposed redevelopment of the farmyard and associated structures. The earliest feature encountered was an E.-W. aligned ditch, which contained 13th-century pottery.

65. TAKELEY, DUNMOW ROAD (TL 5645 2130). In 2001, an evaluation consisting of seven trenches by C. Mayo of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd., indicated that past human activity in the area was concentrated in the west of the site, with little archaeological strata revealed in the E. field. The excavation that followed revealed evidence of two or more possible phases of construction of a building. Pottery from postholes suggested that this was medieval in date. Archaeological remains were encountered below layers of topsoil, subsoil and ploughsoil. All features were cut into a layer of natural alluvial clay. Sixteen postholes of varying sizes and depths were excavated. Associated with some of these were three beam slots or gullies.

66. THAXTED, LAND AT WEAVERHEAD LANE (TL 6123 3100). In 2001, an excavation was undertaken by D. Hillelson of The Heritage Network on the site of a small factory to the rear of properties fronting on Town Street, Thaxted. The site was being redeveloped for housing. Approximately 70 features were recorded across the site, of which the earliest were a pit, a cesspit and a possible boundary ditch, all of Late-medieval or early post-medieval date. Excellent preservation in some of the features, particularly to the south of the site where there was waterlogging, allowed the retrieval of a wide range of artefacts including wood fragments. Two fragments of boxed halved oak building timbers, one of which was potentially 14th-century in date, were retrieved.

67. THORPE-LE-SOKEN, THORPE HALL (TM 1820 2175). Seven evaluation trenches were excavated by A. Letch on the site of a planned car parking area for a future residential health spa, in order to investigate several cropmark features to the south of the site. Archaeological activity was concentrated in the south-west of the site where a stratified sequence of ditches, gullies, pits and layers indicated occupation from the Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon and post-Conquest periods. Some correlation between cropmarks and excavated features was established.

68. TOLLESBURY, 10 HIGH STREET (TL 9555 1048). A watching brief carried out by P. Connell on foundations for a new dwelling revealed a large feature cut into natural sand and gravel with a dark fill, c. 2 m in depth. Although the fill had been removed from site, the section contained oyster, bone, organic material and undated ceramic burnt material. Three pot sherds were recovered from some dark spoil which probably came from the feature, one of which dates from the 5th/6th centuries. The other two may be either Roman or medieval.

69. WALTHAM ABBEY, HAWES LANE (TQ 3835 9845). A fieldwalking survey by B. Barker and S. Hickling on land adjacent to the former Royal Ordnance site at Waltham Abbey identified a number of 10th- to 13th-century features at the SW. corner of the development area, consisting of a line of postholes and associated gullies, ditches and pits. The postholes and gullies possibly represent a substantial structure. A considerable amount of burnt material in the final phase of occupation suggested that the structure was destroyed by fire.

70. WIMBISH, TIPTOFTS MOATED SITE (TL 5702 3737). An archaeological watching brief was carried out by A. Garwood on drainage works. Of highest archaeological significance was the presence of a distinctive dark brown clay layer previously recorded in test pits and in many of the underpinning trenches excavated as part of the renovations undertaken in 1995. It was thought at the time of the renovation works that this layer was deposited around the late 13th-century service wing prior to the construction of the 14th-century aisled hall. However, its presence below the service wing reveals that the construction layer was deposited across the entire moat platform at the same date.

71. WITHAM, MALTINGS LANE (TL 814 134). The proposed development of the 47 ha site to provide some 800 houses, community centre, school, playing fields and a business park led to a series of evaluations during the later 1990s. These indicated extensive occupation during the Anglo-Saxon Period and more limited evidence for post-Conquest activity. Full excavation of a series of areas totalling around 6 ha began in 2000 and continued, under the direction of N. Lavender, throughout 2001. Early Anglo-Saxon and post-Conquest features have been identified. Three Early Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured buildings have been excavated, and more are expected to be located as excavation proceeds. Apart from this, few Anglo-Saxon features have been found. Finds include a complete miniature pottery flask and an iron girdle hanger.

Also close to the Maltings Lane frontage, the remains of a post-Conquest farmstead were recorded. Built on top of an earlier ditch, the house was badly damaged, but several construction phases could be discerned, dating from the 11th to the 14th centuries. It was of beamslot and posthole construction; no occupation layers survived. A large rubbish deposit north of the house dated from the 14th and 15th centuries, and a rubbish pit to the south cut through an earlier, undated, inhumation burial. West of the house was a large pond, with associated ditches and gullies which may represent attempts at water management. Several phases of boundary ditches lay to the east and south, dating from the 11th to the 16th centuries. Two well-preserved structures dating to c. 1200 were found; a deep pit with associated burning was probably for drying corn, and a small rectangular posthole structure may be the remains of a hen house or similar building. One other definite structure was identified on the E. edge of the area; it had two construction phases, of beam slots replaced by postholes, and was probably for animal shelter or crop storage.

Excavation of the ditch of the Pondholton Enclosure in the E. part of the site, which has been suggested as the site of the Saxon *burh*, suggests that it is a comparatively recent field subdivision.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

72. DEERHURST, CHURCH OF ST MARY (SO 87052995). The first of a planned programme of annual fieldwork was carried out by S. Bagshaw, R. Bryant and M. Hare at two locations in the parish of Deerhurst. The work involved archaeological recording at St Mary's church and a resistivity survey in the field south of Odda's chapel.

The most significant discovery was an Early-medieval wall painting on one of the triangular headed stone panels, 8.5 m above floor level, in the interior E. wall of the chancel. The painting depicts a figure standing within a triangular headed architectural frame. The figure, painted in dark red line, faces the viewer, has a halo, holds a book in a shrouded left hand and is clothed in a long tunic with flowing overgarment. The right arm is lost, but the few remaining fragments of the sleeve indicate that the hand could have been raised in blessing. Traces of the left foot survive. The frame consists of piers with stepped bases and capitals, and a triangular head. It is suggested that the figure is a depiction of Christ, trampling the Beasts or as the Second Person of the Trinity. The wind-blown drapery of the figure is very similar to manuscript illustrations in what is often called the 'Winchester style', and initial study of parallels indicate that the figure was probably

painted in the mid- to late 10th century. Some aspects of the composition might, however, indicate an earlier date. The position of the painting may relate to an upper chapel, or gallery, in the chancel. The painting has been drawn and photographed. Further traces of three separate pigments were identified on the chancel arch and its beast head label stops.

Other work at St Mary's included a drawing of the interior face of the E. wall of the chancel and petrological recording on the exterior face of the same wall. The resistivity survey identified a complex system of drainage together with traces of a structure aligned with Odda's chapel, some 10 m to the south. Next year's work will include a resistivity survey of St Mary's churchyard and further recording of the sculpture.

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

BARNET

73. At *Bibsworth Manor, 80 East End Road* (TQ 25500 90000) a geoarchaeological evaluation by G. Spurr for van Heyningen and Haward Architects followed an earlier evaluation in 1991, which showed that the moat of the medieval manor was likely to exist below the footprint of the proposed synagogue. The aim of the auger survey was to determine the extent and profile of the outer moat and bank in the W. part of the site. Fourteen augerholes were drilled, forming four transects across the predicted line of the moat. The transects lay within the footprint of the proposed synagogue, but outside the limit of the Scheduled Ancient Monument.

The auger survey confirmed the predicted line of the moat and bank and has been able to refine the alignment of the feature to some extent; it is possible that the moat runs slightly north-west of its previously conjectured route. Waterlain deposits indicative of the primary fill of the moat were recorded in the augerholes sunk in the E. part of the proposed building footprint. This suggests that the majority of the moat is likely to lie within the Scheduled Ancient Monument, immediately east of the building footprint. These deposits lay between 1.5–3.0 m below current ground level and were thickest in the northernmost auger transect.

GAMDEN

74. At *17 Charterhouse Street extension, former Sports Building and 138–140 Saffron Hill* (TQ 31500 81720) an evaluation was carried out by N. Holder, with a later watching brief by D. Sankey for the Diamond Trading Centre. The evaluation determined the presence of Late-medieval or Tudor archaeological deposits. A deep, large quarry pit (>4.2 m wide and >1.5 m deep) had removed London Clay on the west of the site. It was filled with domestic rubbish, and some iron slag, and included a fragment of a coarse border-ware, table-sized, jug with thumb-impressed base dating from 1480–1600.

75. At the *former Phoenix Cinema, Phoenix Street* (TQ 2995 8115) three trenches were investigated by J. Taylor of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. for Metropolis One. The only suggestion of medieval activity found on the site were two sherds of Early-medieval Sandy Ware pottery (970–1100), possibly representing the remains of a post-medieval backfilled quarry. It is likely that any potential Saxon/early post-Conquest archaeology, which may have lain on the brickearth would have been removed as the 18th- and 19th-century buildings rest directly on the natural gravels.

CITY OF LONDON

76. At *140 Aldersgate Street* (TQ 3208 8180) a watching brief by D. Sankey for Centurion Millennium Ltd. recorded a single Late-medieval quarry pit on the E. side, within the precinct of St Bartholomew's.

77. At 100 Cannon Street (TQ 32740 80870) an excavation by R. Wroe-Brown for The Property Merchant Group followed an earlier evaluation. Modern truncation was severe and most of the archaeological survival was of deeply cut features. Late Saxon occupation was indicated by the presence of a single cesspit. Further pits were dated to the later medieval period, including an unusually deep cesspit and a large stone-lined feature. The latter functioned as a cesspit in its final use but probably served an industrial purpose when it was constructed. The pottery derived from the fills was of good quality and represented fairly high-status ownership.

78. At Carroone House, 14 Farringdon Street (TQ 3164 8127) nine trenches were investigated by J. Taylor of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. for British Land Developments Ltd. Waterlain deposits or possible dumping, containing medieval pottery and ceramic building material were recorded across the site along with possible ditching. The silty nature of the medieval deposits suggests that much of the W. side of the northernmost eyot in the Fleet River remained marshy until the early post-medieval period. In addition, the distinct lack of structural evidence for this period suggests that at its founding during the 11th–12th centuries, the Fleet Prison was a relatively small complex concentrated upon the less marshy and more accessible landward side of the eyot. One trench to the north-east of the site recovered medieval pottery and ceramic building material consisting primarily of roof tiles, suggesting that some structural activity was taking place in the vicinity at this time.

79. At 31–32 and 35–37 Cock Lane (TQ 31730 81535) an evaluation by R. Bull and I. Howell for United House found the fragmentary remains of a medieval chalk and mortar wall foundation running N.–S.

80. At 10 Gresham Street (formerly 2–12 Gresham Street) 'Retail Area' (TQ 3228 8133) an excavation was carried out by A Francis for the Standard Life Assurance Company. Medieval pits cut through the earlier deposits, and the NW. corner of the excavation area was occupied by the substantial foundation of a medieval building constructed of chalk interspersed with thin bands of gravel.

81. At 1 Hare Court, Inner Temple (TQ 3118 8104) three trial trenches were excavated by I. Grosso of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. for The Honourable Society of The Inner Temple, in preparation for the erection of two column bases and one new staircase in the basement. A small pit of possible Middle Anglo-Saxon date, containing residual Roman material, was revealed in the W. trench. This is not surprising considering the recent discovery of Middle Anglo-Saxon occupation to the north of Hare Court. It would appear that the site was either part of the E. periphery of *Lundenwic* or an isolated settlement of some status between *Lundenwic* to the west and the possible Middle Anglo-Saxon enclave around St Paul's in the old Roman city.

A large undated quarry pit was revealed in the trench to the east is part of a series of quarry pits previously found in Hare Court to the north and in Church Court to the east. They may be part of gravel quarries or an early post-Conquest terrace levelling for the construction of the 12th-century Temple church and other buildings within the Knights Templar complex.

82. At Rectory House, 7A Laurence Pountney Hill (TQ 32740 80785) standing building recording and a watching brief were undertaken by N. Holder for Totus Design Group Ltd. Chalk wall foundations revealed are probably the remains of 12th- or 13th-century buildings fronting east on to an earlier version of Laurence Pountney Lane. A substantial medieval wall surviving 4 m in elevation was interpreted as the retaining wall for the churchyard of St Laurence Pountney. A yard lay on the S. side of this churchyard wall with

buildings to the west and south, and a new alignment of Laurence Pountney Lane to the east.

83. At 21 *Lime Street* (TQ 33060 80980) an excavation by L. Dunwoodie for Churchill Securities found that many of the Roman forum walls were extensively robbed in the early post-Conquest period, resulting in massive backfilled trenches across the site. Other medieval discoveries include a wall foundation on the E. side of the site and extensive pitting.

84. At *Moor House, 119 London Wall* (TQ 3265 8161) an excavation and watching brief was carried out by J. Taylor) of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. for The Moor House Ltd. Partnership. The archaeological investigation consisted of six main areas of excavation, of which one was designated as a watching brief. The predominant medieval feature was the City Ditch, which ran along the S. part of the site. Up to four phases of ditch re-cutting were recorded, one being a narrow V-shaped cut along its N. edge. Across the site a network of drainage ditches were observed cut through the marsh deposits. These consisted of two large E.-W. ditches to the north and the south of the site. These were found to have been re-cut several times and were constructed on the line of earlier, smaller ditches which may date from the Roman Period.

The S. ditch contained several timber barrel staves within the fill, which may have been re-used as part of a fence along the ditch and which subsequently collapsed into it. At least six smaller N.-S. ditches were revealed between the ditches at north and south, set out at regular intervals of c. 5 m. All the N.-S. ditches apparently fed into the northern E.-W. ditch. To the south, several of the ditches seemed to be curtailed before meeting the southern E.-W. ditch.

Along the E. boundary of the site a series of re-cuts of a further, much larger N.-S. ditch were observed. This ditch continued beyond the previously observed S. ditch and continued towards the City Ditch, although their exact relationship could not be determined as the City Ditch in this part of the site was beyond the S. limit of excavation. The earliest phase of the large N.-S. ditch in this part of the site was originally revetted with timber posts which had collapsed. This was presumably an attempt to drain and manage the area during the medieval period. A large rectangular pit measuring 10.4 × 4.0 m had a multitude of fills, including bands of degraded lime. A quantity of antlers were found within the pit and in the vicinity.

Of particular note among the finds is a Late Saxon/Viking-period trial piece of slate, with a rough interlace pattern incised on its surface. The object is possibly unique for London, where trial pieces are usually executed on large flat fragments of animal bone. The presence of slate during this period is unusual, and the piece may have come from abroad, possibly Norway. Of further interest is the hub of a Late-medieval or early post-medieval spoked wheel. Fragments of spoke ends were also found. The wood is beech, not a timber used much in recent traditional English wheelwrighting. The wheel may have been re-used to prevent large debris moving down stream, as was described for the lower Walbrook stream in the 16th century. Examples of wheelwrights work of this date are rare finds both in London and nationally.

85. At *Moor House to Beech Street and No. 1 London Wall to Fore Street (cable trench)* (TQ 32625 81593 to 32374 81929 and 32157 81532 to 32432 81673) a watching brief was carried out by J. Sygrave for 24Seven Utility Services Ltd. Special attention was being paid to work carried out across the top of Noble Street and along Wood Street where the trench passed over the line of the medieval City Wall. In Wood Street a series of large blocks of masonry were recorded, which have been preliminarily interpreted as a medieval gatehouse and causeway extending out from the City Wall. Evidence for the footings of the City Wall

were recorded, probably associated with the rebuilding and strengthening of the wall. No further archaeological deposits were observed along the length of the trench. Work is still continuing on this project and interpretations may be subject to change.

86. At *Plantation Place* (TQ 3316 8088) a watching brief and excavation by C. Harward for The British Land Company plc found that medieval deposits consisted of cut features and sub-ground structures only, notably rubbish pits and wells. A chalk-lined well, dating from the late 13th or early 14th centuries was excavated.

87. At *8–21 Smithfield Street, 30–38 Hosier Lane* (TQ 3173 8160) a watching brief and excavation by B. Watson, I. Blair and P. Treveil for Jarvis Construction Ltd. found that, although two pits were dated to the 11th century, the main period of medieval activity on the site appeared to start around the middle of the 12th century, at the time when nearby Smithfield was established as a market. On the basis of pottery evidence the most intensive period of activity dates from the late 14th century, with most of the larger pits dated to c. 1350–1400. Many pits towards the S. end of the site appear to align with Smithfield Street to the north, rather than with the adjacent Hosier Lane, suggesting a later date for the establishment of this street (Hosier Lane is first mentioned in 1338). At least one large Late-medieval cesspit retained evidence of a timber lining. Finds assemblages and plant and animal remains suggest a domestic function for the majority of pits, though one pit did contain smithing waste. Plant assemblages typically contained small amounts of food waste, including cereal bran, suggesting that most pits were used for occasional dumping of domestic refuse and/or faecal matter.

88. At *Whitefriars* (TQ 3143 8095) an excavation and watching briefs were carried out by D. Killock of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. for Whitefriars City Estates. Among the principal structures on the site, situated on the W. bank of the Fleet River, was a timber river wall which reinforced the N. bank of the Thames. Pottery evidence shows that the revetment could not have been established before 1230–40 and that at least some parts of it post-date 1270. The structure, which can be compared stylistically to London waterfronts dated to the 13th century, is believed to be associated with the establishment of the White Friars precinct in 1241. This structure is presumed to have continued in use until a stone river wall was constructed approximately 7 m to the south. Historical research suggests that the stone wall was built in or soon after 1349. The second waterfront was itself replaced by the construction of a new stone wall approximately 40 m further to the south. The construction of this second stone wall was probably effected very soon after the granting of two licences to the White Friars in 1396. Landfill/levelling layers were deposited to the north of each revetment to form newly claimed ground. The levelling layers associated with the earliest (timber) wall were not excavated as they were located beyond the limits of the trenches. The discovery of possible heraldic floor tiles may represent the patrons of the White Friars' Abbey.

Late-medieval and early post-medieval garden soil type deposits were encountered in the two largest areas exposed. This soil probably formed as a result of an extended period of horticultural activity following the reclamation of the area from the Thames.

GREENWICH

89. At *Greenwich Armoury, former Royal Naval College* (TQ 38468 77908) an evaluation by J. Bowsher for Time Team / Greenwich Foundation was designed to find the 'grete armery' established by Henry VIII in 1515. This was known to be to the west of Greenwich Palace and thought to be located under the (former) tennis courts and lawns just west of the present King Charles Quarter. Three trenches were laid out, largely on the basis of geophysical results, along the E. edge of the lawns. Trench 1, at the S. end, reached natural

gravel at 3.10 m OD. Directly above this was a stone wall with associated chalk floor which may be Late-medieval. The wall was later rebuilt in brick and further such walls and surfaces to the south were probably Tudor in date although, within the limited area examined, no definite identification of its use could be made.

90. At *Thames Water trenches, former Royal Naval College* (TQ 38583 77924) a watching brief by J. Bowsher for the Greenwich Foundation observed the excavation of 58 pits. Most of the trenches were small and disturbed but a number of features were recorded. A wall foundation uncovered just west of the King Charles Quarter may have been part of the late 15th-century Friary.

HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM

91. At *31–35 Fulham High Street* (TQ 2439 7616) evaluation and excavation by C. Harward for Buxton Homes found that the earliest medieval activity on the site dated from the 12th century. The site was subdivided by a gully, with a probable sunken building constructed in the S. plot, presumably fronting on to the medieval Fulham High Street. A well may be associated with the building. Later 12th- and 13th-century 'backyard' pitting, containing good ceramic assemblages, post-date the abandonment of the building. Later medieval activity is indicated by pitting (cut through the earlier boundary), a small area of brickearth floor slumped into a well and a pitched tile hearth. The site appears to be abandoned in the Tudor Period, when a homogenous soil developed and was possibly used for market gardening.

HAVERING

92. At *Berwick Ponds Farm, Rainham* (TQ 5550 8385) a large site was excavated by Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust, under the supervision of J. Murray, with students of Birkbeck College undertaking a training excavation the final weeks of the project. A previous air photographic assessment had revealed probable archaeological features and subsequent fieldwalking yielded diffuse scatters of pottery. An evaluation had uncovered two features tentatively dated to the Early Anglo-Saxon and post-Conquest periods, though pottery styles were not diagnostic.

The subsequent full-site strip and plan, and sample excavation (200 × 110 m) revealed Iron-age and Roman co-axial field systems and stock enclosures with elements of contemporary occupation. The Roman presence continued into at least the 4th century and was succeeded by Early Anglo-Saxon occupation and re-use of the field systems/enclosures. The 5th- to 7th-century Anglo-Saxon occupation appears to relate to a farmstead with a range of buildings, re-using the Roman landscape layout. The settlement is contemporary with, and therefore may relate to the nationally important Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery site at Gerpins Lane Pit to the north-east.

The excavation of sunken-featured buildings (SFBs) yielded a number of small finds including lead weights, seemingly deliberately placed within the building. Daub was also present in a number of these features, in addition to Roman structural tiles. The presence of at least six SFBs on the site indicates an important Early Anglo-Saxon settlement/farmstead in its own right, and the presence of a possible contemporary cemetery nearby reinforces the regional, and potentially national importance of the site, especially when viewed against the context of the Mucking cemetery and settlement and North Stifford close by to the east.

93. At *Harold Wood Hospital, Lister Avenue, Harold Wood* (TQ 5420 9035) fourteen trenches were investigated by S. Holden of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. for CgMs Consulting on behalf of McLean Homes. A single sherd of a possible glazed jug, dating from between

1250 and 1500, was recovered from a narrow N.–S. ditch in the NE. part of the site. Seven further medieval sherds of pottery were recovered from the topsoil across the site.

ISLINGTON

94. At 6 *Clerkenwell Close* (TQ 3151 8218) a watching brief by D. Sankey for Cityshape plc recorded a small exposure of historic masonry 750 mm wide and 1.7 m high. It was of rough-hewn chalk and ragstone blocks of many shapes and sizes, no more than 450 mm across, set in a yellow sandy lime mortar with re-used roof tile. The feature is parallel with the northward projected line of the W. wall of the gatehouse of St Mary's Nunnery Clerkenwell.

MERTON

95. At 176–188 *London Road, Mitcham* (TQ 2790 6952) excavation was carried out by E. Wragg of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. for Kitewood Estates. The earliest features were from the medieval period and comprised a series of roadside N.–S. ditches in the east of the site. The earliest ditch produced no dating evidence but it was found to have been re-cut during the 13th century.

NEWHAM

96. At the former *BT Offices, Romford Road, Vicarage Lane* (TQ 3950 8445) an evaluation trench was investigated by F. Keith-Lucas of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. for Barratt East London. A large sub-circular pit to the north of the trench extended beyond the limit of excavation. One-quarter of this feature was sampled revealing a heavily waterlogged clay-rich primary fill that peeled away from the sides in successive strips. This further revealed clear striations curving up the sides, thought to result by the repeated drawing up of a pot or bucket scraping against the sides while the pit was naturally filling with water-lain clays. This feature therefore probably acted as a watercourse, dated by the pottery of local Essex origin to the 12th century.

97. At the *Vicarage Primary School, Vicarage Lane* (TQ 4255 8282) evaluation and excavation was carried out by C. Mayo of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. for the London Borough of Newham. An isolated pit was found, dated by pottery to between A.D. 950 and 1150. A large NW.–SE. aligned ditch was also excavated. This was associated with two gullies draining into its W. edge. One of these gullies had nine stakeholes arranged in groups of three, which may have formed a fencing line. Based on pottery fragments, the ditch was dated to between 1050 and 1150.

Two pits were found which contained material datable to the 15th century, probably for rubbish disposal. Other pits, perhaps contemporaneous, were excavated, but contained no datable material. The ditch may have acted as a boundary, as all of the pre-19th-century archaeology found was concentrated to the south-west of this ditch. Numerous stakeholes and postholes were of probable medieval date; one of the postholes, situated against the S. limit of excavation, was large and may have been structural. If so, this structure would probably have been positioned to the south of the excavation area.

SOUTHWARK

98. At 156–70 *Bermondsey Street* (TQ 4480 8845) three trenches were excavated by F. Keith-Lucas for Galliard Homes. Drainage ditches and ground-raising consolidation dumps recorded in all three trenches indicate attempts to drain and reclaim the marshy ground from the Late medieval period. Timber revetments were constructed along the edge of these ditches, probably in the late 15th to early 16th centuries.

99. At 171 *Bermondsey Street* (TQ 3348 7951) a single trench was investigated by PCA Ltd (L. Darton) for Acorn Homes plc. A substantial NE.–SW. ditch within the trench contained a high density of well-preserved organic materials and finds, including five turned wooden bowls and seven leather shoes from the medieval period.

100. At *Bermondsey Wall West and Chambers Street* (TQ 3428 7977) excavation was carried out by D. Stirk and J. Taylor of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. for Berkeley Homes (City and East London) Ltd. A watching brief was also carried out on a series of twelve geotechnical pits excavated across the site. Centred around a N.–S. channel, medieval activity on the site falls into two broad phases. The first, a row of postholes orientated E.–W. probably formed a fish trap or weir. This is broadly contemporary with large chalk blocks laid in the base of the channel, possibly representing a barge bed. The second medieval phase represents the deliberate disuse of the channel through damming with large wooden beams, tiebacks and wattling, used to contain an infill of redeposited alluvial clay. This appears to have been used as a part of the foundation for the clay embankment, which would have served as the flood defence.

101. At *Bombay Wharf, Ceylon Wharf, East India Wharf and St Mary Church Street, Rotherhithe* (TQ 3510 7980) evaluation, excavation and watching brief by D. Bluer, K. Heard, D. Jamieson, T. Mackinder and T. Wilson was undertaken for Taylor Woodrow Capital Developments Ltd. The site is located on an area of relatively high ground known as the Rotherhithe eyot. It is close to St Mary's church and is therefore near the historic core of Rotherhithe. Above the prehistoric horizon was a layer of alluvial clay/silt containing medieval pottery and building material. The alluvium was sealed by a probable ploughsoil containing large fragments of medieval pottery.

102. At *Clink Street and Stoney Street Carpark* (TQ 3254 8039) a watching brief by D. Jamieson for Oakmayne Properties monitored groundworks and 98 minipile locations. The ground was reduced by 1.5 m and the S. wall of the service range of the medieval bishop of Winchester's Palace was exposed along with a previously unidentified internal partition. Both walls survived to a height of c. 3.3 m OD, just below the ground surface of 3.5 m OD.

103. At 211 *Long Lane and Morocco Street* (TQ 3315 7960) an evaluation was carried out by L. Darton for Galliard Homes. A medieval surface of chalk and ragstone fragments and two sub-circular postholes were found near Long Lane and may have formed a building.

104. At the 24 *Seven cable trench, New Cross* (TQ 34960 77950) to *More London* (TQ 33140 80160) to *Bankside* (TQ 32067 80412) a watching brief carried out by A. Daykin, R. Bull and J. Taylor for 24Seven Utility Services Ltd. recorded the remains of a Late-medieval or early post-medieval building and a hearth.

105. At *New Hibernia House, Winchester Walk* (TQ 3260 8033) a watching brief by D. Bowsher for Amberbeech Ltd. found medieval pottery, dating from the late 13th to late 15th centuries, in a soil layer. A masonry wall which cut this soil layer may be of medieval date, suggesting that the medieval ground level is to be found at c. 2.42 m OD. The wall was later rebuilt in brick as part of the 'bowling alley', part of a range of buildings seen on Hollar's view of 1647. To the north of the bowling alley was the privy garden and medieval and/or post-medieval deposits found may relate to pitting and or dumping in this area.

106. At *Winchester Palace, Clink Street* (TQ 3257 8039) a standing building survey by A. Westman for English Heritage observed contractors cleaning and carrying out

conservation repairs to the E. and N. faces of standing walls to the south of Clink Street, originally internal to the first-floor hall of the London palace of the medieval bishops of Winchester. The opportunity was taken to examine the masonry, and augment and revise existing archaeological records. This allowed the profile of the mouldings of the frame of the rose window to be reconstructed, informing the restoration of the badly weathered lower part of the frame.

107. At *16 Winchester Walk and Clink Street* (TQ 32560 80390) an evaluation by L. Dunwoodie and D. Jamieson for Winchester Walk Ltd. established that many of the conjectured walls of the service range do indeed exist and survive to just below the present concrete slab. In many places, however, any remains of medieval floor surfaces have been truncated away. In the NE. corner of the site evidence of a medieval floor was discovered. A medieval wall was also found to be built up against the N. wall of the service range. A Caen stone moulding may also indicate that a doorway opened through the N. wall at this point. In many areas all non-structural remains were found to have been removed by Dr Celoria's 1961 trenches, the alignment and location of which appears to differ slightly from that previously conjectured. The principal cause of truncation to the later deposits comes from a grid of concrete ground beams and underlying piles.

TOWER HAMLETS

108. At *Bromley Hall, 43 Gillender Street* (TQ 3817 8191) a standing building survey was carried out by A. Westman and N. Holder for Leaside Regeneration Ltd. The survey of the Grade II* listed building was carried out before its refurbishment as offices. The building was originally a brick tower-house, nearly square in plan, of at least three storeys above ground. Decoratively moulded oak joists, with a dendrochronological felling date of 1482–95, survive in much of the first floor, built integrally with the brick walls. Similar moulded timbers, some still painted, were re-used in the rest of the first and second floor. Externally the brick walls include narrow octagonal turrets at the corners and a moulded string course at first-floor level. A hollow half-octagonal turret projects from the N. wall, with small four-centred arched window openings and plaster edges respecting a timber spiral staircase originally there, since removed. The building was originally divided by a timber-framed wall on each floor running south from the staircase. Much of this wall survives, including moulded oak jambs marking doorways, since blocked, near its S. end. Each half of the building was originally served by fireplaces in the N. and S. walls, suggesting that further subdivisions existed, since lost, except for a stud wall with lath and plaster infill running west on the ground floor. The second floor (and any higher floor) may possibly have been timber-framed and jettied out from the brick walls. Such a building, relatively expensive and elaborate for its size, may have functioned as a conspicuous courtly 'prospect tower'. Documentary sources indicate that in the 15th century the land was held by Lord Devereux, and in the 16th century passed successively to, among others, Sir Ralph Sadler and Sir William Cecil (Lord Burghley). Work on this site will continue.

109. At the *Sedgewick Centre, 27–29 Whitechapel High Street and 2–4 Colchester Street* (TQ 33882 81314) an excavation by J. Sygrave for Tishman Speyer Properties found that the level of natural sediments on the site had been affected by extensive quarrying during the medieval period. The site produced the remains of a medieval metalworking centre, an industry that has a long history in the Whitechapel and Aldgate area. Evidence of copper-alloy casting was recorded from the late 14th century in the form of large foundry pits, full of waste from the manufacture of bells or cauldrons. Industry continued on the site into the early Tudor Period with a timber building recorded in association with a furnace and areas of burning.

110. At *Spitalfields, Area 2 Charnel House, Spitalfields* (TQ 3479 1857) an excavation by A. Daykin for Spitalfields Development Group continued examination of the medieval cemetery adjacent to the S. face of the Charnel House. This was initiated by piling requirements, which would destroy surviving archaeological deposits. The excavation of bodies against the Charnel House wall was extremely useful in providing further information when placing the construction of the Charnel House in relation to the development of the medieval cemetery. Mass-burial pits excavated in this phase were shown to clearly pre-date the Charnel House. The remains of a total of 76 individual skeletons were excavated. Of these burials seventeen were in single graves, there were nine multiple burials and the remains of a further four individuals were identified as disarticulated. In addition to the excavation of burials, the lower parts of the Charnel House foundations (which were previously unseen) were exposed and recorded. The excavation exposed the bases of the three buttresses on the S. side of the building. Two quarry pits were excavated, which were of Early-medieval or Roman date.

WANDSWORTH

111. At the *former Price's Patent Candle Factory* (TQ 7590 2660) K. Hulka of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. carried out an excavation, evaluation and watching brief for CgMs on behalf of Alfred McAlpine Homes Ltd. The excavations revealed much of the remains of the S. part of the Archbishop of York's Battersea palace, a late 15th-century moated house. The moat was encountered along the entire S. perimeter of the development area, at a length of c. 83 m, and measured c. 8.2 m wide. The exposed remains of the exterior walls of the palace measured 0.96 m wide and extended 26.94 m E.-W. with a 4.35 m long N.-S. return in the west and a 12.71 m return in the east. The SW. corner was formed by an octagonal tower and had a radius of 1.6 m. This octagonal corner tower may have had canted bay windows. The SE. corner of the original building had been removed and rebuilt at a later date. This is also true of the N. part of the palace, of which little was found. Internally, five rooms and two courtyards were identified (Fig. 3).

Room 1

This room was in the SE. corner of the palace and measured 5.6 m N.-S. and 4.6 m E.-W. This rectangular room displayed many features of the late 15th-century architecture employed in the palace. The W. and S. walls contained narrow splayed windows. The exterior of the window comprised three courses of chamfered brick reducing the aperture from 0.89 m wide on the face of the wall to a window frame of only 0.29 m wide. It is conjectured, from later alterations to the masonry surrounding the south-facing window, that the window itself would have been c. 0.44 m high. On the inside, the walls were again chamfered, increasing the aperture to 1.08 m wide. The base of the internal recess was at a height of 2.94 m OD and comprised a flat sill which was interpreted as a window seat.

Also on the S. wall and 1.10 m to the west of the window, a recess with a four-centred arch extended 0.6 m back into the wall. The front edge was formed by a single course of chamfered brick headers and measured 0.49 m wide and 0.62 m high. Within the S. wall, close to the SW. corner of the room, a plaster-lined vertical shaft was recorded. In plan the shaft was rectangular, measuring 0.37 m E.-W. and 0.21 m N.-S. The shaft was constructed of brick and ran through the chalk core of the wall emptying into a half round brick culvert running N.-S. The brick culvert ran through the base of the wall and ended at the external face, presumably emptying directly into the moat immediately to the south of the wall. This structure was interpreted as a garderobe and three other structures of identical construction were recorded within the external wall of the palace. To the east of the window in the S. wall was a rectangular recess measuring 0.58 m wide and estimated 1.01 m high. An identical recess was seen in both the E. and the W. walls, the latter containing the remnants of shelves. As with other features of the late 15th-century palace,

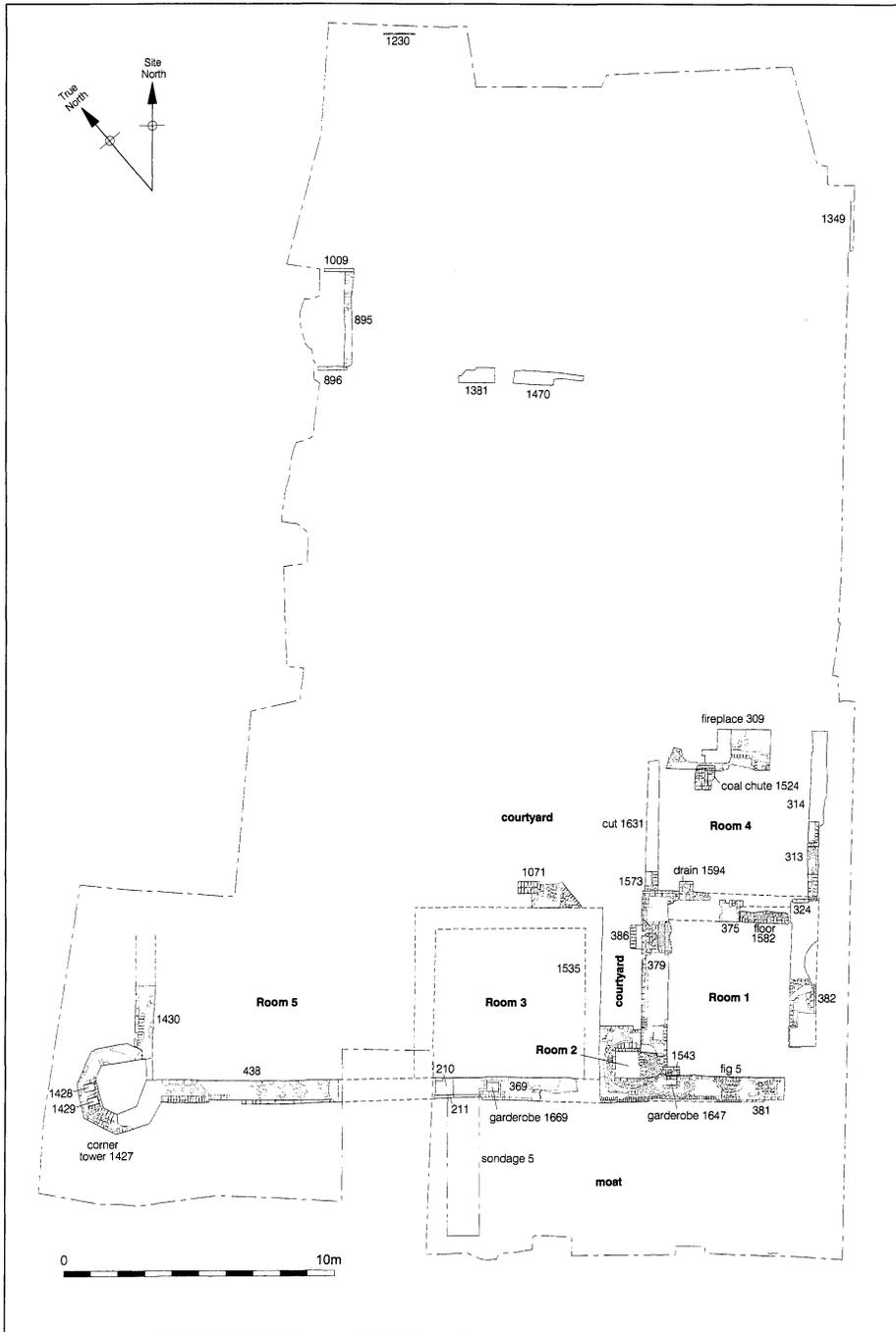


FIG. 3

Price's Patent Candle Factory, Wandsworth. Plan of phase 3 structures of the Archbishop of York's Battersea palace.

the brickwork forming the front edge of these shelved recesses was chamfered up the sides. The final detail on the S. wall of this room were two horizontal slots running perpendicular to the wall. These went through the entire thickness of the wall and were lined with tile. The slots were rectangular in section but were recorded at different levels above the floor level.

In addition to the rectangular recess two doorways were recorded in the W. wall. These were located at the N. and S. extremes of the wall. The S. doorway measured 0.67 m wide, had chamfered edging on both sides and opened into Room 2, with large iron hinges on the N. side of the doorway. Only the lower of these was recorded *in situ*. The doorway at the N. end of the W. wall opened on to a short, straight staircase which led up, via five brick steps, to a corridor. The doorway measured 0.92 m wide and the chamfer detail here was at the top of the stairs facing into the corridor. Once again a large metal door hinge was recorded on the N. side of the doorframe but here the door would have opened into Room 1 and must have hung over the lowest step of the staircase. The frame of the doorway inside the room contained a right-angle recess presumably to take the door itself.

The N. wall formed a double arched recess extending from the floor to an estimated height of 1.38 m above the floor. The recesses were both 1.87 m wide and 0.56 m deep and had chamfered brick around the front edges, including the arch. Within the E. recess a fragment of the original brick floor for the room was recorded at a height of 2.53 m OD.

Room 2

Accessed via the doorway in the SW. corner of Room 1, this small, roughly rectangular room measured 1.78 m E.-W. \times 0.98 m N.-S. Much of the faces of the walls inside this room were truncated by later activity. In the N. wall were the remains of a window recess, opening onto the end of the corridor to the north. Along the S. wall of the room, two horizontal tile-lined slots were recorded, similar to ones seen in Room 1. The E. slot differed from all similar features, as it did not run directly through the wall but at c. 45° to the line of the wall. In all other respects it was very similar to the others, measuring 0.15 m wide \times 0.14 m high. The W. slot measured 0.17 m wide \times 0.13 m high and the base of both was recorded at 3.27 m OD. No remnant of the original floor surface was found in this room.

Room 3

This was a semi-basemented room to the east of Room 2. It was not possible to accurately determine the dimensions of this room due to modern truncation which had removed much of the N. and W. parts. A small part of the N. wall was identified. The outside of the wall protruded in a mass of brickwork. This was thought to be the foundations of a bay which would have extended upwards to the floor(s) above. On the inside of the S. wall, the truncated E. side of a window frame could be identified. Little of the detail could be seen but it appeared to be broadly similar in design to the windows in Room 1. The obvious difference between this and the windows of Room 1 was the absence of the horizontal ledge or 'window seat'. This is not surprising as the base of the window would have been in the region of 1.15 m above floor level. No evidence for a staircase into the basement, attributable to this phase, could be found and it is highly likely that this was located in the north or west walls of the room.

Also in the S. wall of the basement and to the west of the window, a garderobe shaft was recorded. This measured 0.43 m E.-W. \times 0.34 m N.-S. and emptied directly into the moat via a half round culvert which ended at the outside face of the wall. The E. wall of this room was located directly beneath a much later concrete intrusion and was constructed of solid red brick. The N. part of this wall was almost totally removed by later activity.

Room 4

This was located to the north of Room 1 and was more heavily truncated than the rooms to the south. The E. wall was truncated only 0.44 m above floor level and was formed by the external wall of the 15th-century palace. The original floor had been replaced at a later date but the level of the original hearth and fireplace indicated that this level, 2.83 m OD, had not changed. The wall forming the W. side of the room was recorded only as a foundation trench extending from a truncated stump of masonry projecting north from wall [375]. Unlike the other walls already described, this was considerably less substantial, measuring only 0.37 m wide. It is possible that this represented the base of a timber-framed wall. The S. wall of the room was formed by wall [375], the N. wall of Room 1. Unfortunately the N. side of the wall had been heavily modified at a later date and little of the face remained. The room measured 5.5 m E.-W. and 6.2 m from the S. side to the back of the fireplace.

The fireplace itself measured 2.5 m wide, 1.5 m deep and appeared to be free-standing in the room. It is possible, however, that the N. limit of the room was defined by insubstantial timber screens which have left no evidence of their position. It was noted, however, that the N.-facing side of the fireplace was plastered. Two other features were recorded in this room and dated to this phase. Immediately in front of the fireplace, a small rectangular brick structure was found. The feature was recessed into the floor and whilst the base was flat. The brick edging on the south showed a distinct incline giving the feature the appearance of a hopper of some kind. The second feature was a brick drain located in the SW. corner of the room. The drain clearly ran to the south but was truncated at the face of wall [375] by later activity.

Room 5

The large, apparently open area in the SW. corner of the palace was thought to represent a fifth room. All measurements for this room are speculative as the E. and N. walls were not seen. Due to the absence of evidence for the necessary retaining wall between the basemented Room 2 and Room 5, it was thought that it must have been located directly in line with a later factory wall. This gives an approximate width for Room 5 as 9.4 m. It was not possible to conjecture the line of the N. side of this area. The floor level in the room was likely to be slightly higher than the surface of levelling deposit, recorded at 2.8 m OD. The only detail recorded was the W. side of a window recess into the S. wall. The base of the window was at 3.27 m OD and the E. side had been cut away during later alterations. Despite the truncation the window appeared to be identical in design to the others described in Room 1.

WESTMINSTER

112. At 31 *James Street* (TQ 3031 8095) excavation was carried out by J. Leary of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. for Atlantic in connection with the removal of a basement slab. A possible Anglo-Saxon pit measuring c. 2.5 m in diameter and 0.5 m deep was excavated. This was filled with a quantity of animal bone, oyster shell and other domestic debris and may indicate the organised disposal of waste over a period of time. However, this may not represent its primary function; since the pit was clay lined, other uses such as tanning or cloth dyeing may be suggested. The pit may have been originally excavated as a gravel quarry.

A shaft measuring c. 1 m in diameter and 1.2 m in depth is interpreted as a well. The original cut had been lined with a thick layer of brickearth clay and a thinner, outer skin of puddled London Clay. Evidence of degraded wood from around the edge suggests that the well had a timber lining, and a radiocarbon determination from this gives a date of c. A.D. 600.

113. At *The National Gallery, Trafalgar Square* (TQ 30000 80500) an excavation by A. Telfer for The National Gallery recorded three deep pits, probably for quarrying. These dated from the Middle Anglo-Saxon Period. The deepest pit contained two Middle Anglo-Saxon weaving items: a spindlewhorl and a threadpicker, both made from polished bone. The second pit contained Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery, a bone needle or pin and the articulated ribs of a cow. The third pit contained a fragment of Middle Anglo-Saxon glass, as well as Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery and daub showing traces of wooden wattles.

HAMPSHIRE

114. BREAMORE (SU 153 189). D. Hinton, C. Loveluck, K. Strutt, N. Sykes and students of the Department of Archaeology, University of Southampton, partly funded by the British Academy, undertook geophysical prospection and trial excavation in fields close to the Late Saxon church. A complex of features to its west may be the site of the post-Conquest manor house and associated buildings.

SOUTHAMPTON. Work by Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit.

115. At *1-11 Ascupart Street* (SU 442551 112006) excavations by A. D. Russel revealed that intact Middle Saxon deposits only survived on the W. edge of the site towards St Mary Street. Remains of post-built structures and pits were found. One pit contained much evidence for bone, antler and whale bone working, and contained numerous sherds of glass.

116. At *86-88 High Street* (SU 441972 111005) excavations under J. I. Russel revealed the very damaged remains of a medieval stone vault east of Canute's Palace. Surviving early post-Conquest deposits were recorded west of the 88 High Street vault.

117. At *Lower Canal Walk* (SU 442112 110988) observations of building work under A. D. Russel revealed the backfilled medieval town ditch.

118. At *7 Northam Road* (SU 442547 112182) observations of foundation trenches by M. F. Garner recorded the remains of two Middle Anglo-Saxon pits containing domestic rubbish.

119. At *385 Portswood Road* (SU 443130 114440) observation under P. Cottrell of groundworks within what had been the medieval village of Portswood recovered some medieval pottery. Most of the site had been levelled in the 19th century.

120. At the *St Mary Street Development* (SU 442470 112000) post-excavation analysis by M. F. Garner confirmed that a crucible and a touchstone from a Middle Anglo-Saxon feature had been used for gold working.

121. At the *St Mary Street Improvements* (SU 442533 111788) observations on trenching by M. F. Garner recovered human bone from outside the wall of St Mary's churchyard. Features and deposits, probably of Middle Anglo-Saxon date, were found elsewhere in the street.

122. At *Tudor House, Bugle Street* (SU 441844 111298) trial pits by M. P. Smith to the rear of the late 15th-century house revealed previously unknown stone structures and possibly medieval cellars.

123. UPPER FARRINGDON, FARRINGDON MANOR (SU 7112 3550). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken prior to proposals which included the building of a swimming pool and an associated terrace. The architects for the client, Robert Adams Architects, asked C. K. Currie of CKC Archaeology to carry out the work on behalf of the owners, Mr and Mrs Bevan. A small ditch of possible medieval date was located extending E.-W. across the approximate centre of the area. Historic maps show divisions at the rear of the manor house to be mainly N.-S., and this contrary alignment suggests an earlier landscape phase.

Documentary records, as well as the form of the manor house itself, suggest that it was a high-status building in the medieval period. Edward I stayed here for some time in the early spring of 1292, and the buildings would have been expected to be of the quality to receive one of England's most powerful kings and his retinue. Such evidence makes it even more surprising that little clear evidence for medieval activity was located. It is possible that earlier activity concentrated on the S. side of the existing house, and that the terracing behind the house is the result of post-medieval garden landscaping.

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

124. CHANSTONE TUMPS EARTHWORKS (SO 365 359). Chanstone Tumps earthworks (SAM HEREF 27497) are situated in the Parish of Vowchurch around 100 m to the S.-SW. of Chanstone Motte. The physical features of the site are two rounded earthwork mounds. One, a raised platform on three sides, measures 34 × 27 m with a maximum height of 0.9 m, the other a raised ring 28 × 30 m with a maximum height of 0.4 m. The centre of the second ring has a quantity of rubble in it. Both mounds seem to share a common system of ditches. A topographic survey was made of the mounds by N. Phillips, Scarab Research Centre, University of Wales College Newport, as part of a Ph.D. project looking at earthwork castles of Gwent and Ergyng. The surfaces of both the mounds were covered in short grass with patches of nettles. There was evidence of much stone within the fill and on the slopes of the mounds.

The resistivity survey was carried out using a Geoscan RM 15 resistivity meter fitted with 0.5 m array, allowing 400 readings per 20 m square. The geophysical survey was made using eleven 2 m grid squares arranged across both mounds and their intervening ditches. Figure 4 shows the geoplot overlaid on a contour plan and the geoplot interpretation over the same contour plan.

Area *a* is a curvilinear low resistance feature associated with the rim of the mound. Feature *a* has no discernable width in this area as it runs outside of the survey. This feature may well represent natural ground surface. Area *b* would appear to be a further section of the natural feature *a*, but is this time bounded by the higher resistance of the mound on one side and feature *m*, along the other. Area *c* is a low resistance area also to be interpreted as natural ground surface, devoid of features. Area *d* is another low resistance area and can also probably be interpreted as natural ground surface. Area *e* is further low resistance feature similar to *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d* except that it has a section of lower resistance. If the assumption that the resistance measured at *a-d* represents natural, then the extremely low resistance at the centre of *e* could be due to silting of a ditch between both mounds. Area *f* is a circular, low resistance feature with readings similar to *e*. This would again suggest that the feature has silted up. The N. side of feature *f* is probably linked to *e*, and a possible explanation could be that the ring mound is a fish pond with a feed ditch at *e*.

The following areas *g-n* are to be found on the flat mound. Area *g* is a low resistance feature measuring 18 × 6 m with an offset area to the south and a possible entrance. A scatter of varying higher resistance features, which may have been walls, surrounds it. Area *h* is a low resistance feature irregularly shaped with rough dimension of 12 × 4 m. A scatter of varying higher resistance features, which may have been walls, surrounds it. Area

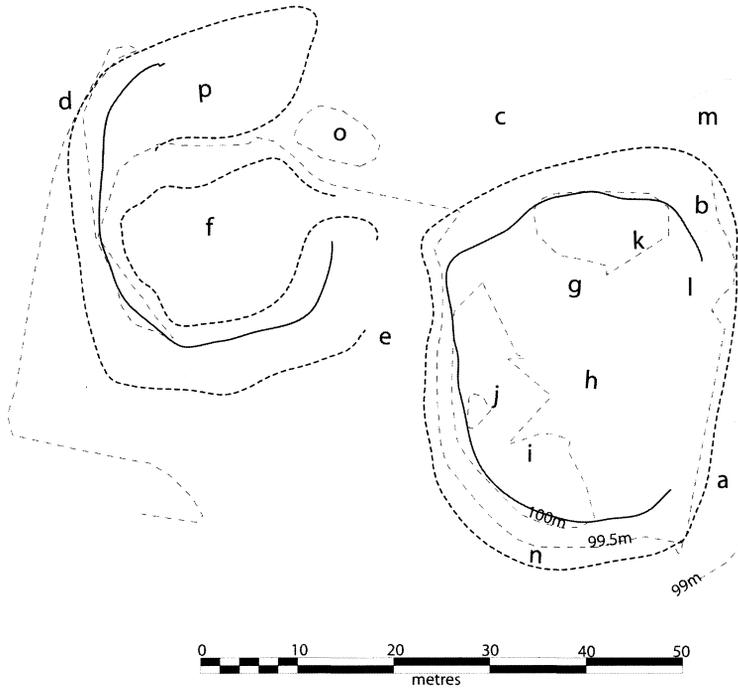
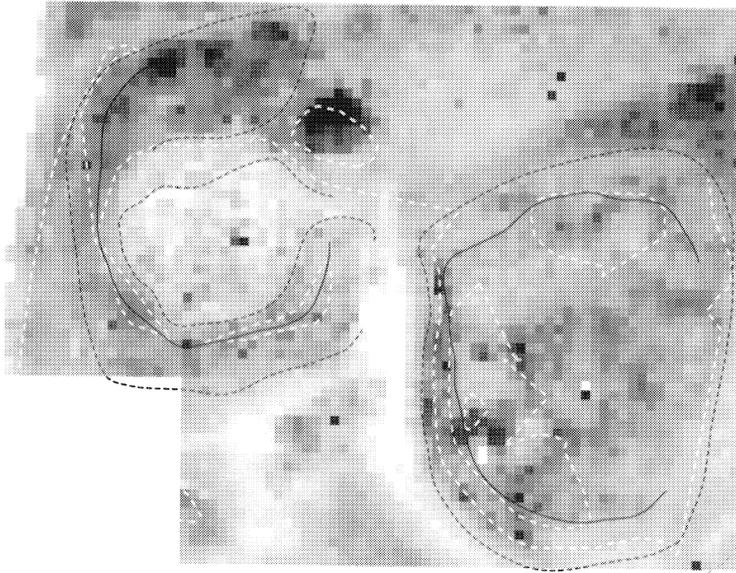


FIG. 4

Chanstone Tumps Earthworks, Hereford and Worcester. Geplot over contour plan (top) and interpretation of the geplot over the same contour plan (bottom). *Drawings by N. Phillips.*

i is a low resistance feature, roughly triangular and measuring 6×5 m along the short lengths. Again, a scatter of varying higher resistance features, which may have been walls, surrounds it. The very high resistance to the south-west of *i* could be caused by a large tree that grows there. Area *j* is a low resistance rectangular feature measuring 7×7 m with two 2 m offsets. A scatter of varying higher resistance features, which may have been walls, surrounds it but again it shares the tree with *i*. Area *k* is a low resistance rectangular feature measuring 5×4 m. It has a 2×1 m extension on the W. side and a 3×3 m addition to the north-east. A scatter of varying higher resistance features, which may have been walls, surrounds it. Area *l* is a low resistance, almost rectangular feature measuring 5×4 m. A scatter of varying higher resistance features, which may have been walls, surrounds it. Area *m* is a triangular feature of high resistance which runs between features *b* and *c*. It has a jumble of high resistance, which forms no discernable patterns. Area *n* is a curvilinear feature of high resistance which runs along the edge of the mound. It has a very slight rise on the inside of the mound and may have been a raised earthwork. This area contains a significant amount of stone in its fill and its W. end terminates abruptly at *a*, which appears to be deliberate in purpose. At the E. terminal there is a more gradual decline.

The features *g*–*l* are all low resistance areas between jumbles of higher readings. There are no real patterns of structure to be picked out but it is safe to interpret that the mound has had a concentration of buildings on it at some time. The high resistance features *m* and *n*, and the fill of the mound are probably man made. A likely interpretation of the mound is that of a moated site. Area *o* is a high resistance feature roughly circular with a 9 m diameter. The physical nature of *o* is a small mound of densely packed stone. Area *p* is a ring feature of high resistance which almost encircles *f*. It has a jumble of high resistance, which forms no discernable patterns: similar to the N. mound. The E. and S. sides of *p* are about 2 m thick but on the W. side the feature reaches some 11 m across.

125. CHANSTONE TUMP MOTTE (SO 365 359). Chanstone Tump Motte (SAM HEREF 27497) is situated in the Parish of Vowchurch. The physical features of the site are a large flat-topped mound, mostly surrounded by a ditch. The mound is a rounded rectangle measuring 23×28 m, the longest axis lying NE.–SW. It averages 3.5 m above the bottom of the surrounding ditch and 2 m above the surface of the field. The SW. side has a 6 m high bank sloping down towards a stream rather than a ditch. To the north-west of the motte is a spur of raised ground that may be the remains of a bailey. The spur varies from 3–4 m above the stream and measures 30×12 m within the survey area. The rest of the field is featureless except for a later mill leat across the E. boundary. A topographic survey was made of the motte and surround by N. Phillips, Scarab Research Centre, University of Wales College Newport, as part of a PhD project looking at earthwork castles of Gwent and Ergyng. The surface of the area surveyed was covered in short grass and there was no evidence of stone, with the exception of small stretches of the motte top rim.

The resistivity survey was carried out using a Geoscan RM 15 resistivity meter fitted with 0.5 m array, allowing 400 readings per 20 m square. The geophysical survey was made using eight 2 m grid squares arranged across both mounds and their intervening ditches. Figure 5 shows the geoplot overlaid on a contour plan and the geoplot interpretation over the same contour plan.

Area *a* is a rectangular high resistance feature on top of the motte towards the NE. edge. Feature *a* measures 3×8 m with its longest axis aligned NNW.–SSE. The feature is a possible building. Area *b* is a rectangular high resistance feature on top of the motte towards the N. edge. Feature *b* measures on average 4×10 m with its longest axis aligned NNE.–SSW. The feature is a possible building. Area *c* is a rectangular high resistance feature on top of the motte towards the SSW. edge. Feature *c* measures 5×13 m with its longest axis aligned NNW.–SSE. The feature is a possible building. Area *d* is a more irregular, rectangular high resistance feature on top of the motte, towards the SE. edge.

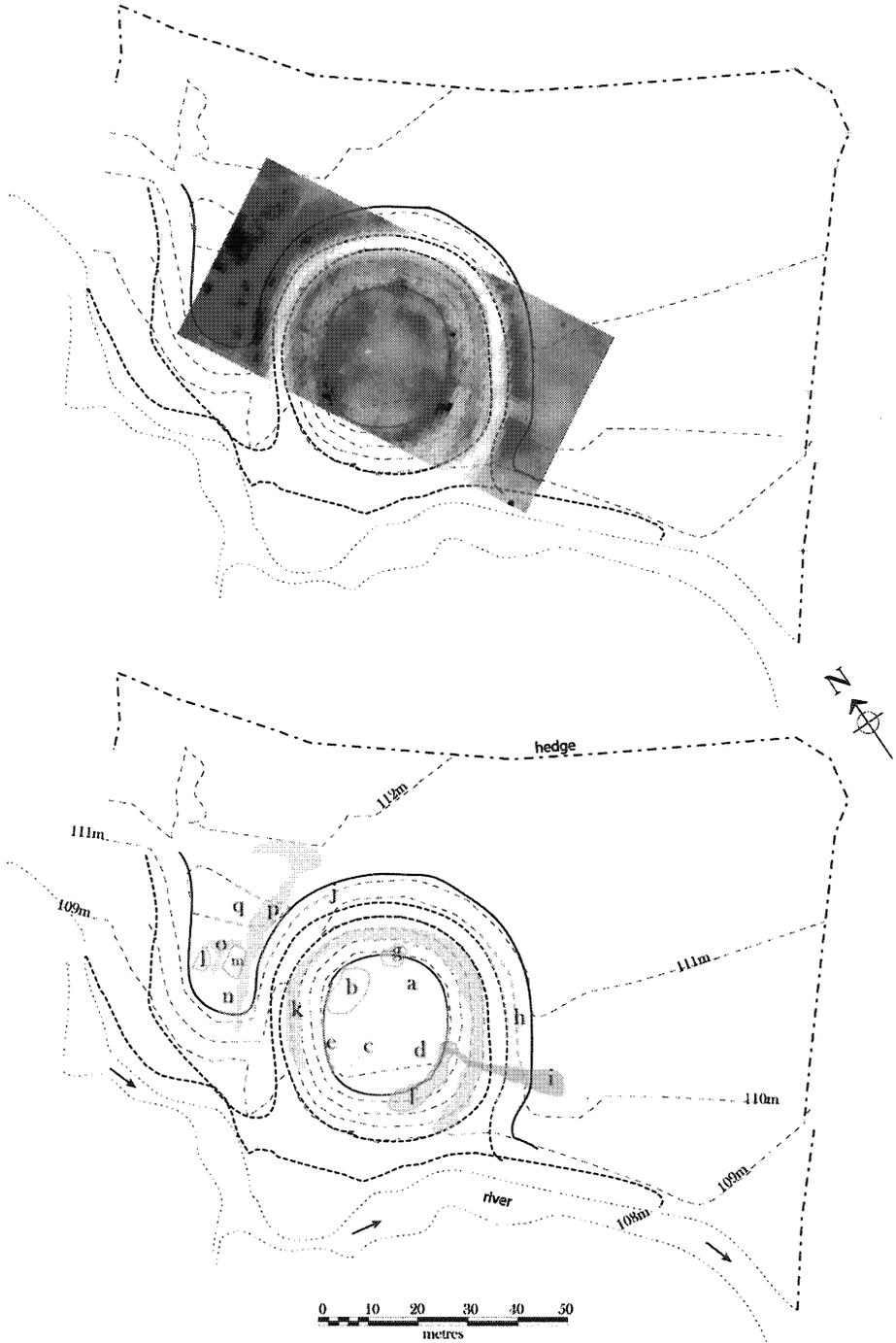


FIG. 5

Chanstone Tump Motte, Hereford and Worcester. Geoplot over contour plan (top) and interpretation of the geoplot over the same contour plan (bottom). *Drawings by N. Phillips.*

Feature *d* varies between 3–7 m in width \times 5 m in length with its longest axis aligned NNW.–SSE. The feature is possibly associated with area *c*. The SW. side of the area shows a 1 \times 5 m linear anomaly that runs at a diagonal to the rest of the structure.

Area *e* is a curvilinear, high resistance feature that appears to be associated with the rim of the motte top. Its width is very irregular; possibly, due to tumble, but on average seems to vary between 1–2 m. It is possible that *e* represents a defensive rim wall or palisade although the reading may be caused by differential drying of the motte edge. Area *f* is also a curvilinear, high resistance feature that appears to be associated with the rim of the motte top. Its width is less irregular than *e*, but still on average seems to vary between 1–2 m. Area *f* is more convincing as a defensive rim wall or palisade and as such lends credence to the interpretation of *e*. Area *g* is a more amorphous feature of high resistance that appears to be associated with the rim of the motte top; this time on the NE. side.

Area *h* is a high resistance curvilinear feature associated with the rim of the bailey bank. Its width averages 3 m and it stretches around the SE. side of the motte towards the north for about 40 m, where it passes beyond the survey. The W. end of the feature fades out at the stream slope and is noticeable in the field as a break of slope. There is a gap at *i*. Area *i* is a low resistance linear feature, running 25 m from the S. survey edge, through *h* to *f* at the motte rim. This has been interpreted as a modern access path as it runs to the motte from the roadside gate. Area *j* is a high resistance curvilinear feature and like *h* also associated with the rim of the bailey bank. Its width averages 3 m and it stretches around the NW. side of the motte towards the east for about 48 m, where it passes beyond the survey. The W. end of the feature fades out at the stream slope and is noticeable in the field as a break of slope.

Area *k* is a continuous curvilinear feature of high resistance averaging a width of 4 m. It is not noticeable in the field either in vegetation or break of slope. It entirely encircles the motte bottom, within the survey area, but is inside and above the motte ditch. A reasonable interpretation would be an encircling wall or palisade at the bottom of the motte slope. Area *l* is a high resistance, rectangular feature measuring 5 \times 3 m on a NE.–SW. axis. It may be bigger towards the north but is clipped by the NW. edge of the survey. It is probably a building base situated on what is believed to be the bailey. Area *m* is a high resistance, rectangular feature measuring 5 \times 6 m again on a NE.–SW. axis. It is probably a building base situated on what is believed to be the bailey. Area *n* is a high resistance, rectangular feature measuring 5 \times 4 m on a NNE.–SSW. axis. It is probably a building base situated on what is believed to be the bailey edge. Area *o* is a low resistance feature roughly T-shaped and between buildings *l*, *m*, and *q*. If *l*, *m*, and *q* were buildings then *o* would be easily interpreted as a path between them. In the field *o* shows up as a slight depression. Area *p* is a ring feature of high resistance which almost encircles *f*. It has a jumble of high resistance, which form no discernable patterns: similar to the N. mound. The E. and S. sides of *p* are about 2 m thick but on the W. side the feature reaches some 11 m across. Area *q* is an amorphous high resistance, rectangular feature measuring 13 \times 7 m on a NE.–SW. axis. It may be bigger towards the north but is clipped by the NW. edge of the survey. Included within the feature is a very high resistance square measuring 4 \times 4 m with various adjoining linear features. It is probably a building base situated on what is believed to be the bailey but further survey is needed.

The geophysical survey of Chanstone motte has produced a quite spectacular graphic image of the resistance changes across the site. From these results, it has been possible to interpret that the motte top had a series of buildings arranged around a central square. The rim of the motte had a boundary of some sort around the entire rim with the possible exception of the SE. edge. The base of the motte also has an encircling barrier of some sort, as does the bailey bank edge. If these interpretations are correct, then this somewhat low motte, that initially did not appear to have been as defensive as its taller counterparts, takes on a new aspect; a mound with three rings of defence. Outside of the defensive rim

the NW. edge of the site has an area of surviving bailey, which in turn appears to have a series of buildings with intervening walkways. Chanstone Tump could be understood more by extending the geophysical survey north-east and north-west in order to complete the bailey bank and the bailey structures.

126. DORESTONE MOTTE (SO 3123 4165). Dorestone motte-and-bailey castle (SAM HEREFES 27514) is situated to the west of the village of Dorestone, in the Parish of Dorestone. A topographic survey of the motte was made by N. Phillips, Scarab Research Centre, University of Wales College Newport, as part of a Ph.D. project looking at earthwork castles of Gwent and Eryngyng. The motte stands at a height varying from 8 m to 9.5 m above the bottom of its surrounding ditch. Its top is oval with diameters of 33 m and 28 m providing a surface area of 734 sq m. The surface of the motte is covered in short grass and there are trees around the rim and three in the centre. There is evidence of much stone within the fill and on the slopes of the motte.

The resistivity survey was carried out using a Geoscan RM 15 resistivity meter fitted with 0.5 m array, allowing 400 readings per 20 m square. The geophysical survey was made using four 20 m grid squares arranged across the motte top. The centre of the four grids was positioned in the centre of the motte in order to give greater coverage of the edges. Figure 6 shows the geoplot overlaid on a contour plan and the geoplot interpretation over the same contour plan.

Area *a* is a curvilinear high resistance feature associated with the rim of the motte. In places, the width reaches some 3 m in thickness. There is a great deal of small surface stone visible around the motte top but no large masonry pieces. It is possible that the feature represents the remains of an enclosing wall or earthwork around the top of the motte. There may have been a shell keep at Dorestone, the lack of large masonry pieces being the result of robbing. Area *b* is a probable continuation of *a*. Area *c* is also a probable continuation of *a*. The motte rim between *b* and *c* has been eroded which may account for the break; however, it is possible that this is an entrance through the enclosure wall. The features *a*, *b* and *c* are present wherever the resistivity survey reached the rim of the motte top.

Area *d* is a high resistance feature comprising two linear sections connected by a right angle. The N.–S. section measures 6 × 3 m while the E.–W. section is 12 × 2 m. Area *e* is an area of high resistance feature that has two lengths of 1 m wide stretches, again set at right angles. The W. length measures 5 m, the S. length 5 m with a 3 m right-angle corner running west. At their junction, there is a more substantial feature that appears to stop just short of *b* suggesting a passage between the two. The area between *e* and *d* is a regular rectangle of low resistance, consistent with a large internal room 6 × 5 m. A probable doorway is present on the SW. side. There may be a similar room formed between the S. arm of *e* and the E. section of *h*; this will be discussed later.

Another large, low resistance feature is contained between *e* and *c*: possible further evidence of the proposed entrance way between *b* and *c*. Area *f* is a high resistance, T-shaped feature. One part, running N.–S. is 2 × 5 m and the other 1 × 2 m. The thinner section is on the same alignment as the E.–W. section of *e*, suggesting a continuation of a wall. The thicker, N.–S. section forms a rather solid section that is continuous through *g* and *h*. Area *g* is a high resistance feature, although probably a continuation of *f*, separated by a weak resistance gap. Area *h* is a very complicated series of high resistance features. All the sections of *h* are aligned at right angles to one another and appear as lengths of linear features with widths between 1 and 2 m. One part of *h*, where the letter 'h' is on the plan, measures 2 m wide and 7 m long. Its alignment and width are identical to *h*, *g* and *f*, suggestive of a large continuous wall. Area *i* is another stretch of linear feature with right-angled sections whose alignment is the same as features *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, and *h*. Area *j* is a feature of

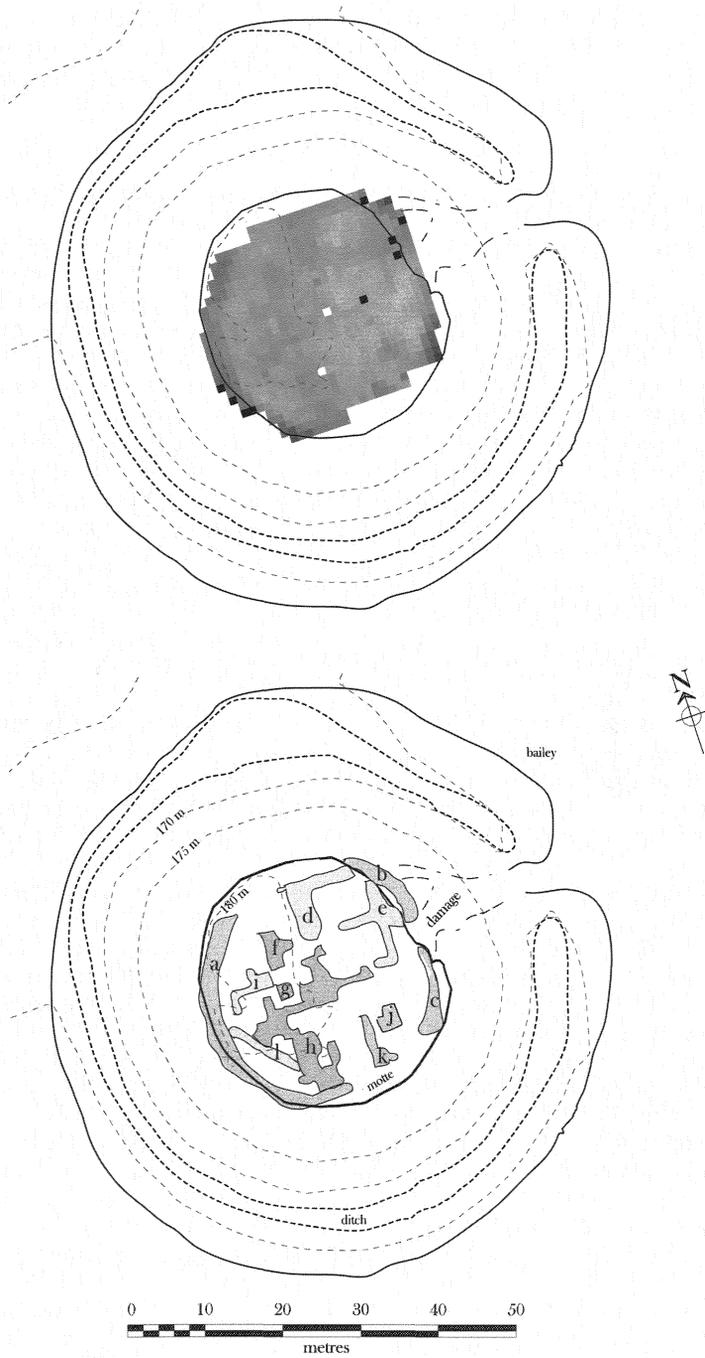


FIG. 6

Dorestone Motte, Hereford and Worcester. Geplot over contour plan (top) and interpretation of the geplot over the same contour plan (bottom).

Drawings by N. Phillips.

high resistance measuring 1×12 m between *a* and *h*. It is the only feature on the site that is not aligned N.–S.

The noticeable alignment of the combined features *d–i* would suggest that they are all associated with one another. A probable interpretation, considering the type of site as well as the geophysics, would be of a set of connected rooms within a large building. The more indistinct parts of the features are probably the result of tumble of walls, but even so, the overall nature of the structure can be seen. A masonry wall of some considerable thickness surrounded the whole building complex, which would be consistent of a shell keep with internal buildings.

HEREFORD

127. At *Castle Green Bowling Club, Castle Green* (SO 513 394) an archaeological watching brief was carried out by D. A. B. Rouse when it was established that the water service pipes to the Castle Green Bowling Club Pavilion had collapsed and were in need of replacement. Scheduled Monument Consent was granted by the secretary of state for the environment. The extent to which archaeology had been preserved on site was not previously known and no archaeological work had been undertaken on this particular part of the site. Excavations carried out on the green nearby in 1960 and 1973 provided evidence of a 7th-century cemetery and remains of associated buildings, including part of the collegiate church buildings of St Guthlac's, dedicated (or re-dedicated) to him probably in the 10th century. A total of 49 sherds of mid-11th- to early 13th-century pottery were recovered from stratified deposits in two trenches near to the bowling club. Trench 8 contained 48 sherds. A single, similar piece of medieval cooking pot was recovered from Trench 13. The pottery in both trenches appears to be within the top levels of the medieval soil horizon. Human and animal bones were found in the same area of the site.

128. At *Castle House* (SO 5121 3962) K. H. Crooks was commissioned by Eign Enterprises Ltd. to carry out archaeological works at the site of the former Castle Pool Hotel. The site lies to the north of the outer bailey of Hereford Castle, and is also situated on the line of the road which would have led to the main castle entrance. The various stages of the work revealed a series of surfaces, probably part of the road to the castle and an E.–W. road, possibly part of the Saxon grid. In addition it has identified a well-stratified sequence of deposits from the Anglo-Saxon and into the post-Conquest periods. This has included evidence for buildings, an extensive burnt area, metalworking and a number of rubbish pits and other features containing pottery of medieval date.

129. At the *General Hospital* (SO 5140) evaluation trenches revealed the remains of an earth-fast post-built structure sealed beneath a soil horizon containing 13th-century pottery (Fig. 7). A ditch respected the structure, and contained pottery of a similar date. It was unfortunate that dating evidence was not present for the structural features of the first phase of activity on the site, but the fact that they were sealed by a layer containing material of 13th-century date suggests that the building is medieval, although the lack of pottery might also suggest a much earlier date with Hereford being on the margins of ceramic use/distribution.

The Phase 1 features consisted of a series of postholes and stakeholes, apparently part of a square building with a possible porch or lean-to at the W. end, and surrounded by a fairly substantial ditch. The fills of these features were very clean and sterile with no finds or organic matter coming from the postholes. The ditch was examined on the N. and E. sides of the feature and was found to contain animal bone, but no pottery was present.

130. At *65 St Owens Street* (SO 5137 3981) an archaeological watching brief was carried out by B. Poole. Within Area 1, evidence for domestic gardens and an early yard surface

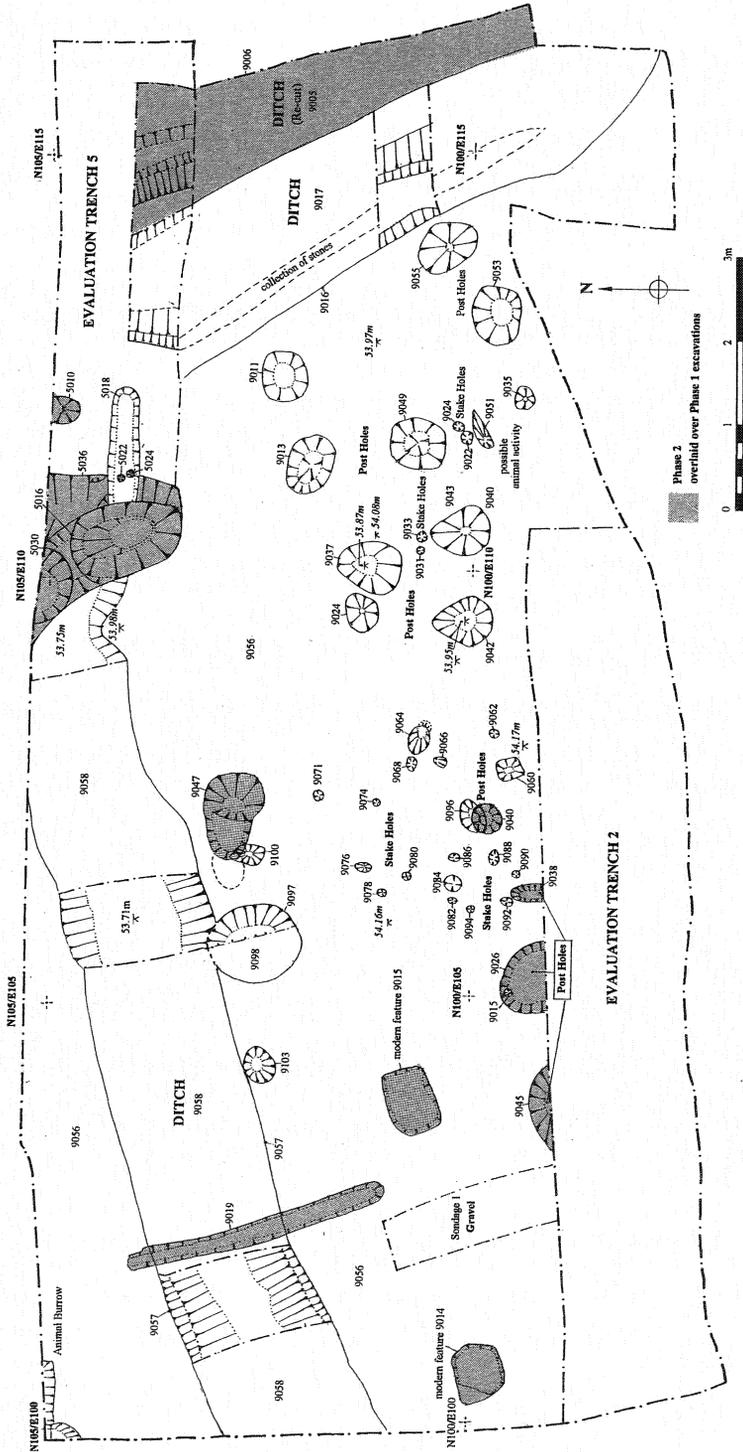


FIG. 7
General Hospital, Hereford. Plan of medieval building.

were identified. Unfortunately no dating evidence was recovered from this feature. Area 2 revealed the presence of an earlier phase of sandstone construction dating from around the late 14th to 15th centuries. It appears that this area has had the presence of occupation on it for some time, with several phases of building, domestic gardens and rebuilding.

131. At the *Victoria Eye Hospital* (SO 5055 4066) a geophysical survey and trial trenching were carried out by K. H. Crooks in advance of the sale of the site for development. The trenches were positioned on the basis of information gained from a geophysical survey previously undertaken in the grounds. Four 10 m trenches were excavated to the rear of the hospital buildings and a single 5 m trench was dug at the front of the site adjacent to the present street front.

Features to the rear of the building appeared to have been truncated by later gardening and landscaping activity, with the bottom of a NW.–SE. aligned medieval ditch and pit surviving in trenches 3 and 4 respectively. Trench 5, dug at the front of the building revealed a ditch to the south of the trench along with two postholes, suggesting that medieval deposits may survive in this area, aligned with Whitecross Road.

132. At the *Water Mains* renewal works provided an important opportunity to examine parts of Hereford normally unavailable to archaeologists and to establish the state of preservation of deposits. Although many areas were disturbed by existing and previous service trenches archaeological deposits were found in several parts of the city. In St Nicholas Street a series of surfaces, a layer of demolition debris and a large pit or ditch of 12th- or 13th-century date was present. A pit of Early-medieval date, together with surfaces associated with 14th- to 16th-century pottery were encountered upon Broad Street. Archaeological features were also encountered upon Greyfriars Avenue and Bridge Street, the most significant of these being the identification of a wall which could be associated with the medieval friary known to have occupied the Greyfriars site. In Eign Gate, Broad Street, Bridge Street and St Martins Street there was evidence of road surfaces pre-dating the present surfaces. Some of these dated from the medieval period. The work was conducted by K. H. Crooks.

133. At 16 *Widemarsh Street* (SO 50990 40095) the excavation of engineer's trial holes, prior to redevelopment, was monitored by K. H. Crooks. The site lies within the Hereford Area of Archaeological Importance. The building previously housed a gift shop but for some considerable time before this had been a butcher's shop. This building, with a timber frame, had been demolished for safety reasons. The part of the site nearest to Widemarsh Street for a distance of 6 m from the frontage had been basement and was therefore not investigated. The rear (easternmost) part of the site proved to have been disturbed, with a Victorian ashpit or cesspit occupying most of the area. This feature was cut into a mixed rubble with brick from which no dating evidence was obtained. Nearer the front of the site a narrow band of well-stratified archaeological deposits had survived including part of a stone structure, probably a well, which appeared to have been damaged during construction of the cellar of the adjacent building. Possibly associated with it was a surface of crushed Old Red Sandstone, upon which pottery from the 13th to 14th centuries was found. Beneath this was a series of layers of gravel, probably yard surfaces, interspersed with more organic material, representing use of the surfaces. Sealed by these deposits was a dark grey clay, cut by two postholes, the southernmost of which contained pottery dating from the 12th century.

134. *HOWTON MOTTE* (SO 4149 2940). The earthwork, Howton motte (SAM HEREF 27522) is situated on Howton Farm in the Parish of Kenderchurch. A topographic survey was made of the motte by N. Phillips, Scarab Research Centre, University of Wales College

Newport, as part of a Ph.D. project looking at earthwork castles of Gwent and Eryng. The motte stands at an average height of 2 m above the bottom of its surrounding ditch; 1.5 m above natural land surface. Its top is circular with a 26 m diameter providing a surface area of 527 sq m. The surface of the motte is covered in short grass.

The resistivity survey was carried out using a Geoscan RM 15 resistivity meter fitted with 0.5 m array, allowing 400 readings per 20 m square. The geophysical survey was made using four 20 m grid squares arranged across the motte top. The centre of the four grids was positioned in the centre of the motte in order to give greater coverage of the edges. Figure 8 shows the geoplot overlaid on a contour plan and the geoplot interpretation over the same contour plan. The range of the resistance encountered on this survey was limited and it was felt that this should have an influence on the interpretation. As no stone was found, or even felt with the probes, it was decided that higher resistance readings were probably the result of differential drying of the soil.

Area *a* is a rectangular low resistance feature, 11 m in length \times 5 m wide, running roughly ENE.–WSW. It has been interpreted as a pit of some sort with a disturbed fill. It may be part of the 1906 excavation trench (*VCH* (1908), 227) or it may be a cellar of a demolished, possibly timber, building.

Area *b* is a linear, low resistance feature running ESE.–WNW., turning at a right angle on the W. side to continue WSW. It measures approximately 24 \times 3 m along the longest part with the right-angled extension running a further 5 m. It crosses the S. side of the motte top at a tangent, and an area of damage to the rim is noticeable at this point. For this reason it would appear that *b* is a later addition to the motte. Area *c* is an identical feature to *b*, with the exception that it does not have a right-angle turn. It runs parallel to *b* for 24 m but continues for a further 11 m to the motte ditch. Both features *b* and *c* can be seen to have a slight curve along their length. If both are of a similar origin then their combined width is some 8 m.

Area *d* is a higher resistance feature that runs from the bottom of the ditch to the top of the motte on the N. side. Its longest side is 16 m and its width is 5 m. The jumbled effect and the resistance range would suggest that the feature is the result of differential drying due to it being the N. side of a steep bank. Area *e* is an area of high resistance that seems to be found around the rim of the motte on all sides except the south-west. Again, this would suggest differential drying due to the resistance range. However, it is possible that it could also show evidence of a palisade feature.

The results of the geophysical survey in this instance were not very clear although it is reasonable to state that there are probably no masonry features on the site. It may well be that Howton was a timber/earthwork structure. If this is the case then it may explain the absence of finds from the 1906 excavation.

135. LEOMINSTER, PORTERS MILL CLOSE (SO 4962 5955). Monitoring of groundworks was carried out by K. H. Crooks. The site lies near to the former Poultry Packers site excavated during 1998 and which revealed a stratified sequence of deposits dating from the 12th to the early 14th centuries. Work at the nearby Hop Pole Inn uncovered an organic deposit dated to the 13th to 14th centuries. It became apparent that the Porters Mill Close site had been levelled at some point (probably prior to its use as a tip) and no topsoil or subsoil was present in the NW. part of the site. The tip material therefore lay directly above the natural yellow clay in this area. To the south-east a grey silt clay subsoil was present. Medieval pottery was recovered from the S. corner of the site, though no definite features were associated with this.

136. NEWTON TUMP (SO 2930 4410). The earthwork, Newton Tump (SAM HEREF 40) is a motte-and-bailey castle, situated in the Parish of Clifford. A topographic survey was made of the motte-and-bailey and surrounding field by N. Phillips, Scarab Research

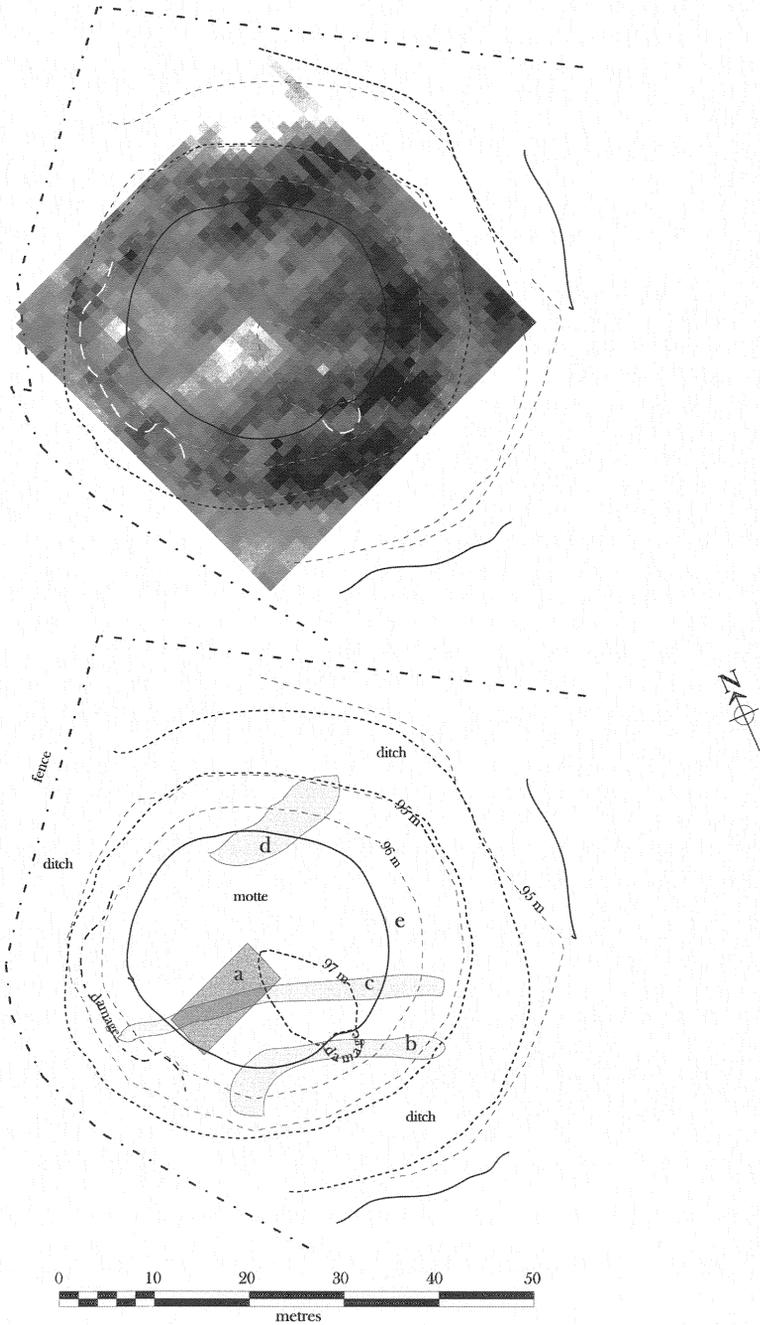


FIG. 8

Howton Motte, Hereford and Worcester. Geoplot over contour plan (top) and interpretation of the geoplot over the same contour plan (bottom). Drawings by N. Phillips.

Centre, University of Wales College Newport, as part of a Ph.D. project looking at earthwork castles of Gwent and Ergyng. The motte stands at an average height of 5 m above the bottom of its surrounding ditch; approximately 4 m above natural land surface. The geophysical survey was conducted on the land south and east of the motte. In so doing the greater part of the bailey was covered as well as the surrounding field.

The resistivity survey was carried out using a Geoscan RM 15 resistivity meter fitted with 0.5 m array, allowing 400 readings per 20 m square. The geophysical survey was undertaken using 24 grid squares of 20 m arranged across the bailey top. Figure 9 shows the geoplot overlaid on a contour plan and the geoplot interpretation over the same contour plan.

Area *a* is a large stretch of ground showing both high and low resistance features running in parallel lines. The lines vary in length with the longest reaching around 70 m. The high resistance lines average 1 m in width, whereas the low resistance features have a width averaging 3 m. The lines are orientated N.–S., following the gradient of the surface which would tend to eliminate the anomaly having been caused by an eroding bedding plane. The interpretation favoured therefore is that they are probably ridge-and-furrow plough marks. The high resistance may be either from underlying features that have been spread along the field by plough or they are cuts made through the sandstone bedrock. Furthermore, as the lines are orientated at an angle to the bailey ditch it is reasonable to assume that they pre-date the ditch.

Area *b* is a semicircular, high resistance feature running N.–S., with its curve towards the west. It measures approximately 10 m N.–S. \times 3 m E.–W. and according to the contour plan is associated with the 132 m contour. In the field, the contour runs at a break of slope, that more than likely forms an old stream bank. This would account for the high resistance. Area *c* is a rectangular high resistance feature measuring 10 \times 5 m on an E.–W. axis. The feature is noticeable in the field as a slight rise of ground atop a very regular platform to the west and north. Low resistance on three sides surrounds the platform with a stream on the fourth. A faced slab of stone is present at surface level with more masonry immediately beneath the turf. The findings would suggest a large building, possibly an ecclesiastical structure.

Area *d* is a high resistance feature that runs between the top of the moat to the top of the ditch, on the W. side of the motte. It is roughly orientated N.–S. with the longest side 6 m and a width of 5 m. The feature is a jumble of readings but their proximity and layout would suggest a building. The field evidence shows a slight depression with even slighter surrounding bank.

Area *e* is another line of parallel, linear, high and low resistance readings similar to those of area *a*. The features of area *e* also continue the exact alignment of area *a* which would suggest contemporary relationship. If that is the case, and if both *a* and *e* are ridge-and-furrow, then it would appear that they were made before the motte-and-bailey; neither *a* nor *e* respect the layout of the bailey ditch.

Area *f* is a small area of high resistance measuring 5 \times 3 m and aligned N.–S. Area *g* is a high resistance area in a diamond shape, its longer axis lying N.–S. It has an inner area of very high resistance measuring 10 \times 4 m on a background of lower high resistance measuring 13 \times 10 m. The field surface shows the area as a slight raised mound and is covered with a growth of nettles. This feature is a probable building base.

Area *h* is an area which encompasses three linear features of moderately high resistance. The features show as 1 m wide lines set at right angles to one another. There is an open side to the formed enclosure, to the north. The longest line is 13 m and runs N.–S. from area *g*. At right angles and running east of the first line is a second with a length of 6 m. The third runs north of the second line for a distance of 5 m.

Area *i* is another high resistance area but this time semicircular in appearance. It is just to the south of *g* and has a NW.–SE. alignment along its longest side. It measures 12

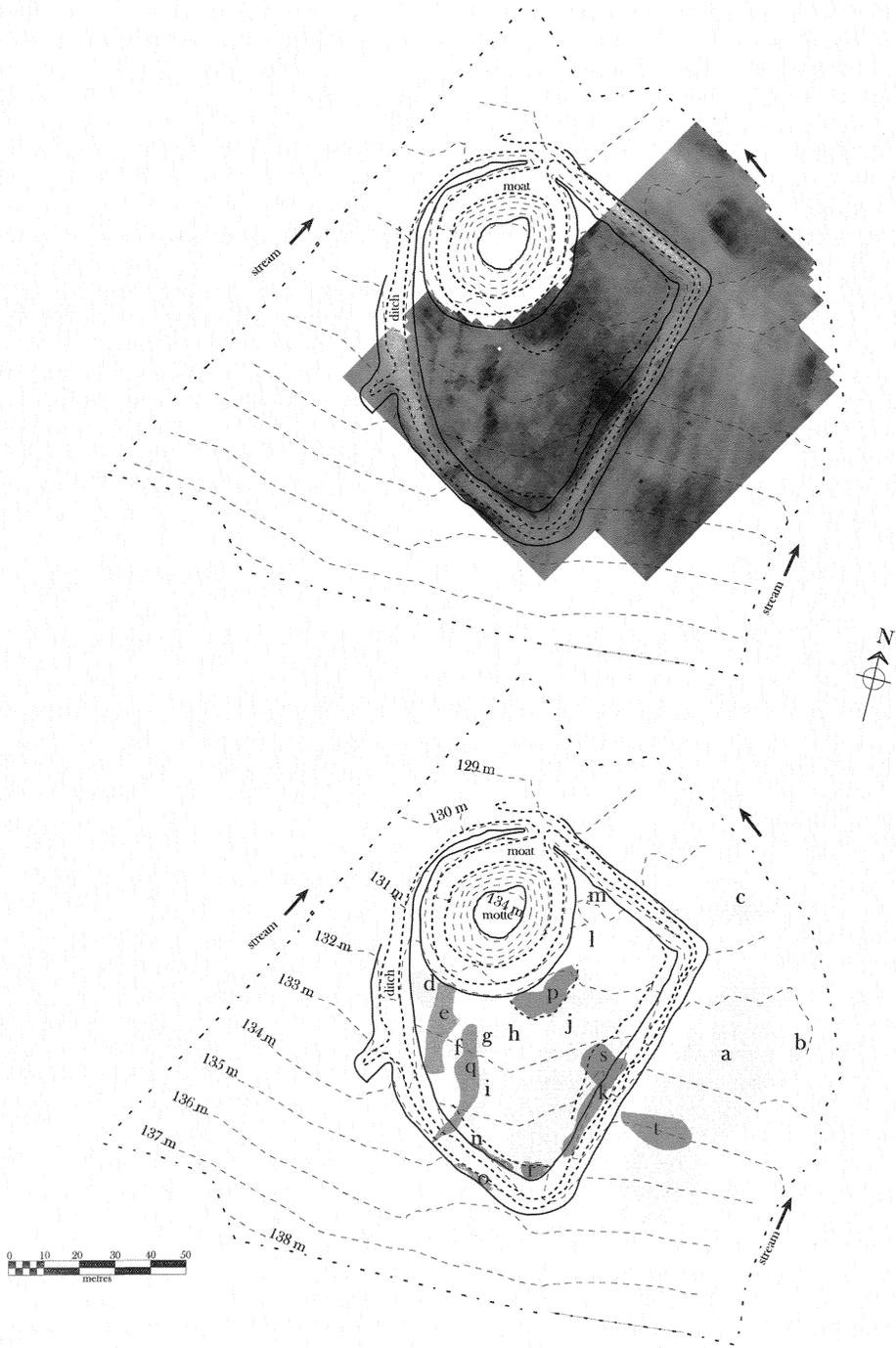


FIG. 9

Newton Tump, Hereford and Worcester. Geoplot over contour plan (top) and interpretation of the geoplot over the same contour plan (bottom). *Drawings by N. Phillips.*

× 5 m at its longest and widest points. The W. edge appears to have a curve that abuts or was cut by, an area of low resistance, *q*. Area *j* is an amorphous area of high resistance with some internal areas of higher resistance: *k*, *n*, *r* and *s*, as well as possible areas of low resistance. Area *j* either shows a scatter of ruined stone structures or a possible bedrock background. It is, however, devoid of the parallel anomalies of *a* and *e*, which if the interpretation of ridge-and-furrow is correct, would suggest later structures rather than bedrock. Furthermore, as *j* is also contained by the bailey ditch, it would be contemporary with the bailey.

Area *k* is a linear feature of high resistance on the E. side of area *j*; the SE. edge of the bailey. It measures 3 m wide × 24 m in length. The S. end peters out but the N. end joins area *s*. The entire length of *k* follows the edge of the bailey as would a rampart above a ditch. The height of the rampart increases towards area *s*. Area *l* is a moderately high resistance, rectangular feature, comprising three 2 m wide linear anomalies set at right angles to one another with an opening to the south. The internal enclosed area is low resistance and the field evidence shows a depression covered in a stand of nettles. This is another probable building base. Area *m* is a small arc of high resistance measuring 4 × 3 m although the 3 m measurement only reflects the limit of the survey. The longer measurement is bounded by the moat on one side and the bailey ditch on the other. The field evidence shows that the mound extends west, forming a terminus to the bailey on this side of the motte.

Area *n* is another linear feature of high resistance within area *j*; this time on the S. edge of the bailey. It measures 3 m wide × 15 m in length but is not as high a resistance as the similar feature *k*. The W. end peters out but the E. end joins area *r*. The entire length of *n* follows the S. edge of the bailey as would a rampart above a ditch. The height of the rampart increases towards area *r*. Area *o* is a similar feature to *n*, but this time on the opposite edge of the ditch. It is possible that the ditch at this point has cut through a bedrock outcrop although again there is none of the ridge-and-furrow evidence interpreted for *a* and *e*. The limit of the survey at this point makes it difficult to interpret this feature.

Area *p* is a large area of high resistance to the east of the motte. The amorphous shape has a long side SW.–NE. measuring approximately 20 m with a NW.–SE. axis of about 12 m. Within the area is a higher resistance with a maximum width of 7 m and an average width of 4 m. This internal feature follows the same alignment but is constrained to the E. side. The SW. end of area *p* seems to turn towards the motte whilst the NE. end is separated from the moat edge by a 5 m lower resistance band. Field evidence shows the area as a low linear mound, at the moat edge. The mound rises gradually NE.–SW., where it drops off more abruptly. Area *p* was the main interest of the survey as it was hoped to investigate it as a possible bridge base to the motte. The findings, however, are far from conclusive, although the results certainly have not forced an alternative conclusion.

Area *q* is a curvilinear feature of low resistance separating features *g* and *i* from *e* and *f*. The feature runs from the SE. bailey ditch, where its width is 3 m, north for about 11 m. It then curves gently north-west for about 14 m and increases its width to 7 m. The field evidence for this feature is that it lines up at the ditch edge to an area of ditch fill. It was thought that the fill was a later feature associated with what appears to be a modern path towards the motte from the road to the south. The feature in area *q* may therefore have been caused by modern access.

Area *r* is an area of high resistance again included within feature *j*. This time the feature is to be found at the SE. corner of the bailey ditch. The feature is circular with an enclosed area of low resistance. Its diameter is approximately 9 m and has an apparent thickness of around 2 m. There appears to be an association with *n*. The field evidence for the feature is a rounded mound on the raised edge of the bailey at the corner of the ditch. Interpretation of this would seem to favour a masonry tower of some sort.

Area *s* is a very densely packed area of high resistance that appears to run roughly parallel with the bailey ditch. It has three connected linear features with an internal gap of around 1 m. The three features are at right angles to one another. The E. feature that parallels the ditch is 10×2 m, thickening to 3 m in the north. The NE. feature is 9×4 m while the S. one is 7×4 m. Area *s* appears to be an extension of *k*, and therefore part of the rampart. The field evidence shows a raised, rounded mound on the end of the linear mound *k*. Its position, central to the straight edged ditch and rampart, suggests that *s* has picked up a possible gatehouse structure for the bailey. Area *t* is a low resistance amorphous feature that would appear to lead towards *s*, although the alignment is far from perfect. This feature may be an early approach road to the castle or it may be another modern path.

The results from this geophysical survey have been very informative in that they show extensive evidence for structures within the bailey compound. It has also shown that the bailey probably had a stone surrounding wall with an entrance through a gatehouse on the E. side. A possible tower crowned the SE. corner of the bailey while a similar tower expected on the NE. corner was not found. Where the bailey narrows, at features *d* and *m*, other high resistance features were found. These may be more towers but it is difficult to interpret these as they both overlap the edge of the survey. Feature *p*, the possible bridge base, seems to have provided the evidence expected for such a feature. The field on which the motte-and-bailey castle was built does seem to have had an agricultural use before its construction. Area *c* would also be a very interesting site for further research. The form of the castle at Newton Tump is very similar to Lingen (SO 366 673). Adjacent to the bailey at Lingen is a church, on a mound, surrounded by a dry ditch with a stream on the north. It could be that *c* was a church and this would suggest that Newton Tump is at present lacking a village.

137. PONT HENDRE BAILEY (SO 3256 2812). The earthwork motte-and-bailey castle of Pont Hendre (SAM HEREFES 020) is situated along the Olchon Brook, to the south of Longtown village, in the Parish of Longtown. A topographic survey was made of the motte by N. Phillips, Scarab Research Centre, University of Wales College Newport, as part of a Ph.D. project looking at earthwork castles of Gwent and Ergyng. To the east of the motte are a series of land terraces, two of which are presumed to form the bailey of the castle. The motte itself has been carved from a spur of land on the W. side and it is possible that the terraces are also carved from the same spur. At the SW. end of the higher terrace is a ramp that rises 5 m and may be the remains of a bridging structure forming an access to the motte top.

The resistivity survey was carried out using a Geoscan RM 15 resistivity meter fitted with 0.5 m array, allowing 400 readings per 20 m square. The geophysical survey was made using eleven 20 m grid squares arranged across the bailey terraces. Figure 10 shows the geoplot overlaid on a contour plan and the geoplot interpretation over the same contour plan.

Area *a* is a spread of high resistance, probably associated with a rampart that bounds the N. side of the bailey. The rampart itself has a quantity of stone in its fill. The E. side of *a* stops at the break of slope, formed by the outer edge of the first terrace.

Area *b* is a slightly curving spread of high resistance that continues along the edge of the upper terrace and is probably the same feature as *a* but a modern drainage feature, shown as a white line, has cut through it. It can be seen from the drainage cut that the high resistance feature has been removed and therefore cannot be bedrock. This would suggest that both *a* and *b* were earthwork structures built upon the edge of the terrace. The lines of high resistance that split from *b* to run parallel with the drainage ditch are probably associated with its construction.

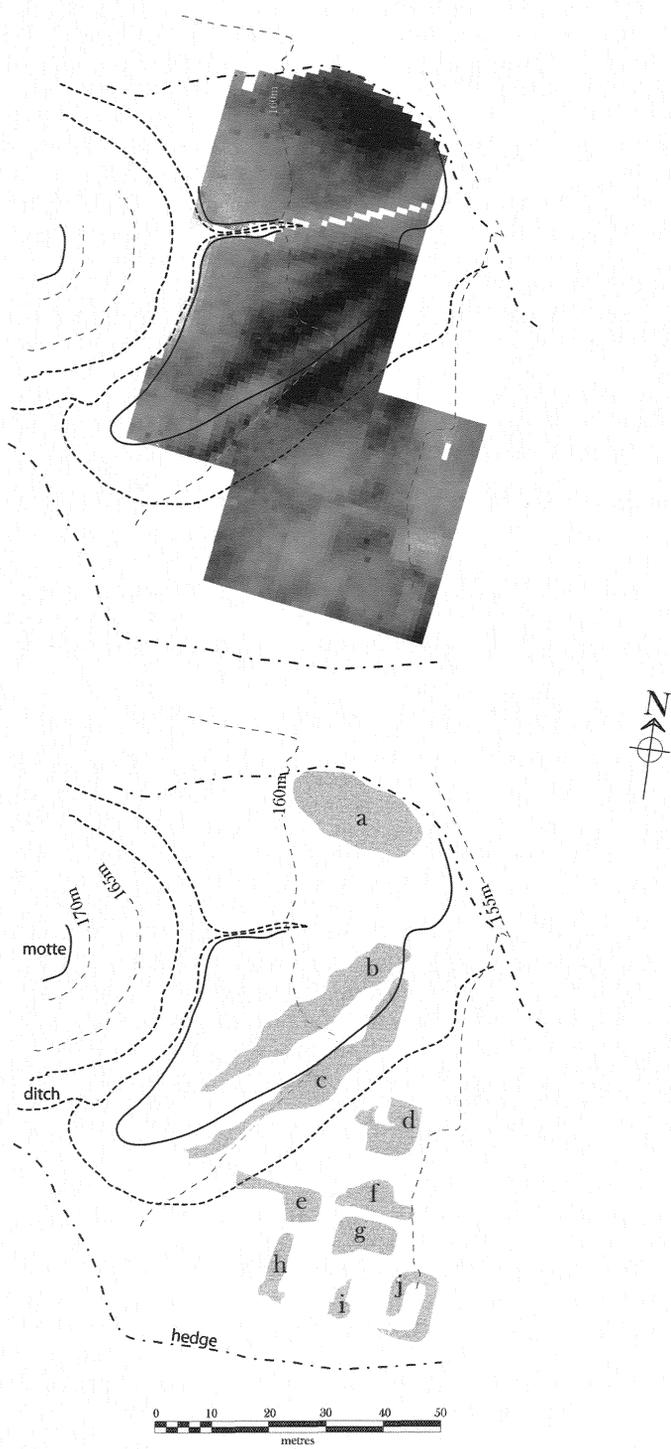


FIG. 10
 Pont Hendre Bailey, Hereford
 and Worcester. Geoplot over
 contour plan (top) and
 interpretation of the geoplot over
 the same contour plan (bottom).
Drawings by N. Phillips.

Area *c* is a slightly curving spread of high resistance that continues, parallel to *b*, along the bottom edge of the upper terrace. Between *b* and *c* is a fairly consistent spread of low resistance that looks very much like a ditch. It is possible that *c* is either a second rampart or that a large rampart at *b* has fallen down the slope.

Area *d* is a high resistance feature measuring some 8×10 m. The feature may mark a building of some sort but it should be noted that the area is a flat plateau that is used for housing chicken hutches, subject to a lot of trampling daily. Area *e* is a high resistance feature that appears to have a linear E.-W. run 15×1 m, with a 5 m square E. end. Area *f* is a high resistance feature 5 m in width with a 12 m length. Area *g* is a high resistance rectangular feature 5 m in width with a 10 m length. Between *f* and *g* is a passage of low resistance, 1 m wide. Area *h* is a high resistance feature 1 m in width and 12 m in length, with a right-angle turn towards features *i* and *j*, just at the edge of the survey. Area *i* is a high resistance feature similar to *h*, but only 6 m in length. Area *j* is a high resistance rectangular feature forming an enclosed area 8×4 m. The enclosure feature itself has a width of 2 m. Features *d-j* are all similarly aligned along a common axis although a note of caution warns that the axis is the same as that of the grid layout. This said, it is possible that the lower terrace of the bailey contains buildings.

138. PUDDLESTON, FORD ABBEY FARM (SO 564 585). In advance of proposed development of the farm into holiday cottages and leisure facilities, archaeological work was undertaken by D. A. B. Rouse for R. Shoesmith on behalf of Eign Enterprises Ltd. Pottery found within the remains of a possible timber-post building inside Building A dated from the 1250s and represents the end of the earliest phase of activity so far discovered at Ford Abbey Farm. Evidence of later buildings was also found within Building A. Two later phases of stone building and associated clay floor layers were discovered overlying the postholes of the medieval timber-post building. Pottery evidence suggested demolition phases around the 15th and 17th centuries.

The earliest dated evidence recovered from Ford Abbey Farm prior to this phase of work had been a residual sherd of 11th- to 13th-century pottery in a mixed context; also pottery ranging in date from the 12th-16th centuries was present. Previous evaluations, watching briefs and excavations had revealed preserved environmental remains dating from the 15th-16th centuries.

139. WEOBLEY, THE GAMES YARD (SO 4023 5148). An archaeological evaluation was carried out by M. Boucher prior to submission of a planning application. This demonstrated that the site had formerly been traversed by a stream, which was channelled through a culvert by 1887. Near the N. frontage of the site, and running parallel to the road was what appeared to be a wall foundation for some type of boundary. This contained red tile and medieval pottery. At the S. end of the site a ditch was identified. This may represent the continuation of an earthwork feature mapped at the N. end of the Castle's defences.

HERTFORDSHIRE. Work by Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust unless stated otherwise.

140. HATFIELD, RESIDENTIAL AREAS, HATFIELD AERODROME (AREA 3) (TL 52100 20900). A watching brief and excavation by S. Davis of the Museum of London Archaeological Service, on behalf of Bovis Homes Ltd. (Central Region), recorded the remains of Harpsfield Hall/Farm and a number of its associated structures suggesting that the site was occupied from as early as the 13th century.

HERTFORD

141. At *Bull Plain, Dolphin Yard* (TL 32577 12692) N. Crank, J. Murray, L. Prosser and M. Wotherspoon carried out a desk-based assessment, archaeological evaluation and

excavation on land adjacent to the river Lea. The site lay within the Saxon and historic Late-medieval core of Hertford, forming part of the Lea waterfront. The evaluation revealed small-scale evidence of backyard occupation dating from Saxo-Norman and post-Conquest periods, after which there seems to have been an abandonment of the area and the accumulation of a variably deep, sterile layer of dark loamy soil during the later medieval period when the area was abandoned until the construction of a malting in the 18th–19th centuries. The network of property boundaries in the immediate vicinity was of early date, though there was no definite evidence regarding the origins or development of the Late Saxon *burh*.

142. At the *Castle Walls* (TL 325 125) L. Prosser conducted an historic building and photographic survey of the surviving curtain walls of Hertford Castle. These enclose a Scheduled Ancient Monument and, with the gatehouse, represent the most significant upstanding remains of the medieval fortification. Hertford Castle was probably created as a royal or baronial castle shortly after the Norman Conquest, though historical sources are poor. A reduced motte survives, and with the later defensive circuit probably fossilises the line of the original inner bailey. The walls were probably first constructed in the late 12th century by command of Henry II, and a preliminary historical survey undertaken in the mid-1990s suggested that areas of original fabric survived in tandem with much consolidated work and areas of rebuilding.

The main surviving gatehouse of the castle preserves at its core an imposing brick building which is now attributed to repairs and enhancement put in hand by Edward IV during the early 1460s. This is all that remains of a complex of halls, chamber, chapels and ancillary buildings which originally lay within the defensive circuit. By the early 17th century the remaining courts and buildings were decayed and were demolished c. 1608 after the sale of the site. The curtain wall survived for much of its length, eventually becoming a garden feature, but extensive areas were demolished or modified in the late 18th and early 20th centuries.

143. WALKERN, CHURCH OF ST MARY THE VIRGIN (TL 2936 2658). A. Gibson, L. O'Brien and L. Prosser conducted an assessment of roof timbers in the South Aisle of this Grade I listed church. It has developed continuously around a Late Saxon core, with additions representing almost all pre- and post-Reformation periods. The assessment found that several 15th-century timbers and bosses survive, though these were repaired in the early 17th and 19th centuries.

144. WARE, YORKE'S YARD, PRIORY STREET (TL 3440 1440). Two trenches were investigated by P. Boyer of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. for Weston Homes plc. A small number of extensive features of unknown function were uncovered. Dated approximately to the 13th and 14th centuries they were cut by a number of Late-medieval features, including postholes which may represent Late-medieval/early post-medieval timber buildings.

145. WHEATHAMPSTEAD, MOAT FACTORY (TL 5176 2141). A trial trench evaluation by N. Crank revealed medieval property boundary ditches in the south-east of the site, to the rear of the High Street and adjacent to the parish church. In the north-west infilled sluice channels are associated with the former moat of Wheathampstead Bury, which lay immediately west of the site and is depicted in cartographic sources from the late 19th century onwards.

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

146. ALF PIPELINE, (STAGE 1) FROM THE A2 (NEAR BEAN) TO THE RIVER DARENT (NEAR SOUTH DARENTH) (TQ 58250 72750 to 56250 70700). An excavation and watching brief

by A. Mackinder of the Museum of London Archaeology Service for Thames Water monitored the construction of a 3.9 km long water pipeline. To the north of the Darent Court Roman villa, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SM25497), there was evidence of Anglo-Saxon occupation with a pit and a grave that contained a child and a pot.

147. ASHFORD, PARK FARM EAST (TQ 0200 3900). Archaeological work including 72 evaluation trenches and three test pits was carried out by E. Wragg for Bryant Homes Ltd. Four postholes, one double ditch, two stakeholes and three pits were recorded in the central/eastern area of the site along with a number of field boundary/drainage ditches, some of which contained pottery dating from the 13th and 14th centuries. Across the whole site, a large number of mostly undated boundary/drainage ditches were recorded. They are thought to reflect a long sequence of smaller field systems pre-dating the post-medieval period.

148. MAIDSTONE, 15 KNIGHTRIDER STREET (TQ 7620 5535). J. Stevenson of Archaeology South-East (University College London Field Archaeology Unit) undertook an archaeological evaluation, on behalf of the English Churches Housing Group. Four trenches were excavated, three of 10 m in length (Trenches 1, 2 and 3) and one of 2.5 m (Trench 6). Trench 2 revealed three intercutting features, two of which were sampled and proved to be pits of probable 13th- to 14th-century date. In Trench 3 a medieval pit was sampled. The medieval features are thought to represent domestic activity to the rear of the listed, upstanding, medieval building.

149. NEW ROMNEY, SOUTHLANDS SCHOOL, DYMCHURCH ROAD (TR 0680 2515). Six evaluation trenches were investigated by E. Wragg for CgMs Ltd., on behalf of Storegap. A NE.-SW. running road surface, a large pit and a kiln or forge were recorded along with a series of stratified activity horizons and slumping episodes. The pit contained a single pot of medieval date which appeared to have been used to form a lining to the pit. The feature may have been associated with a metallurgical process, possibly being a kiln for crucibles. A small amount of slag and medieval pottery was recovered from the fill. All the above are thought to date from between 1287, when the friary was destroyed by a storm, and c. 1500.

150. RAINHAM, 117 HIGH STREET (TQ 8150 6590). Evaluation was carried out by H. Rendall-Woolridge for McCarthy and Stone plc. Evidence of medieval activity was uncovered in the form of a chalk wall foundation and pottery from the subsoil. The nature of the construction with chalk footings, or dwarf walls, possibly represents the presence of a medieval building. The alignment does not seem to respect the High Street and this also supports an early age for the building, perhaps contemporary with a nearby church of medieval origin.

151. TONBRIDGE, LYONS, EAST STREET (TQ 5920 4660). An excavation comprising three trenches was conducted by E. Wragg for Fairclough Homes. The tail of the town rampart was found in the E. trench. This comprised a number of layers of sandy clay and clay sand to a height of 1.5 m above the level of turf. Previous excavation of the town rampart has indicated a 13th- to 14th-century date for its construction.

Six pits were recorded in the east and north of the site, the fills of which contained sherds of Limpsfield Ware suggesting a 13th-century date. These were probably rubbish pits although one pit to the north appeared to have been used as a cesspit; it contained a deer antler. A beam slot running N.-S. represents evidence for a structure. It is likely that the six pits were linked to this structure. An E.-W. running ditch, located in the W. trench and truncated to the east by a modern drain and culvert, probably represents a field boundary. Pottery recovered from this feature indicates a 14th-century date. The lack of

other contemporary features suggests this part of the town had contracted and may have been used for arable or pastoral purposes.

LEICESTERSHIRE. Work by Archaeological Project Services.

152. EMPINGHAM, LOVES LANE (SK 9514 0877). A programme of investigation, supervised by F. Walker, was undertaken for Landbilt Ltd. prior to and during development near the NE. edge of Empingham. Previous investigations at the site had encountered medieval remains toward the road frontage of the adjacent Main Street. An extensive rubble spread of medieval date, probably representing demolition debris of buildings of the period, was identified close to the Main Street frontage. Two stone walls, undated but perhaps also medieval, were recorded nearer to Loves Lane.

LEICESTER

153. At *Rancliffe Crescent, Braunstone* (SK 56 3 033) a watching brief was carried out on behalf of Barrett East Midlands Ltd. during development. A limited quantity of medieval artefacts was recovered and a small Late-medieval pit was identified. These suggest an agricultural usage of the land in these periods.

154. MELTON MOWBRAY, WELBY LANE (SK 737 200). Development on the W. edge of Melton Mowbray, an area where medieval remains have previously been recorded, was the subject of a watching brief on behalf of Taylor Woodrow Building Division. A scatter of abraded medieval pottery fragments was recovered and is likely to represent manuring scatter, which concurs with evidence of ridge-and-furrow at the site.

155. QUENIBOROUGH, WThERBY CLOSE (SK 6402 1264). R. Hall supervised an excavation identifying remains of ridge-and-furrow of medieval or later date.

156. THORPE LANGTON, BOWDEN ROAD (SK 8526 1870). A watching brief, on behalf of Francis Jackson Homes, was carried out during development near the medieval church and historic core of Thorpe Langton. A cluster of pits and postholes were revealed but no clear pattern to the structural elements was recognised. Late Saxon to early post-Conquest ceramics were recovered from some of the pits and postholes and although others did not yield artefacts they are all thought to date from the same Saxo-Norman Period. Two Saxo-Norman ditches were also revealed. One of these ran E.-W., at right angles to Bowden Road, and its position and alignment had been maintained as a boundary into recent years. The second ditch was aligned NE.-SW., an orientation that does not correspond with any of the extant property boundaries in the area. The site appears to have been abandoned by the 15th century and not reoccupied until the 18th century.

LINCOLNSHIRE. Work by Archaeological Project Services.

157. ASLACKBY, AVELAND WAY (TF 0845 3030). An evaluation was carried out, on behalf of Building Design Services, in the centre of Aslackby, immediately adjacent to the medieval preceptory of the Knights Templar. Initial geophysical survey, by Engineering Archaeological Services, revealed a possible sub-rectangular magnetic anomaly. Subsequent trial trenching, supervised by M. Dymond, indicated that the geophysical anomaly may have been caused by upcast from past quarrying in the area. Close to the road frontage an area of Saxo-Norman remains, perhaps representing low-level settlement activity, was revealed. Environmental evidence suggested that cereal processing had occurred in the vicinity. An undated metallated trackway was also revealed.

158. BASSINGHAM, MANOR FARM, NEWARK ROAD (SK 9085 5949). R. Hall supervised an evaluation on the S. side of Bassingham village, an area where Saxon and later remains had previously been identified. A post-Conquest ditch was revealed and several other ditches and pits may also be of this period.

159. BICKER, DONINGTON ROAD/RED LION STREET (TF 2255 3735). On behalf of Broadgate Developments, a watching brief was carried out during construction works near the centre of Bicker. Previous investigations at the site included geophysical survey which had recorded pits and ditches, and evaluation trenching which identified medieval ditches and a pit associated with salt extraction. Medieval occupation was identified in the form of a probable domestic post-built structure and refuse pits, and a large artefact assemblage of the period. Agricultural or horticultural bedding trenches were revealed, together with ditches, gullies and posthole alignments defining boundaries. Probable salt-water inlet ditches were also exposed and fired clay saltern waste recovered. Cumulatively, the evidence suggests that a pattern of tofts and crofts were located in the area, with domestic occupation to the north of the site near the Red Lion Street frontage, and agriculture and salt production to the rear. Occupation and industrial use of the site appears to have terminated by the post-medieval period and the land was given over to agriculture.

BOSTON

160. At *Petticoat Lane* (TF 3285 4418) implications of development in the medieval core of Boston were examined by window augering and test pit excavation, both supervised by G. Taylor. Previous evaluation of the site, which is crossed by the Barditch, the medieval boundary of the town, had revealed medieval remains and evidence of dumping and flooding (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 45 (2001), 293). The investigation established that medieval and later deposits extend to about 3.7 m depth within the line of the Barditch and, although shallower at 2.8 m just outside the circuit, deepen further away. Deposits below c. 2 m depth were wet or waterlogged and contained organic remains, including leather. Within the archaeological sequence flood silts were observed, mostly outside the line of the Barditch.

161. At *Skirbeck Road* (TF 3305 4363) a watching brief was undertaken by T. Rayner on behalf of Quadrant Project Managers and Surveyors during the excavation of test pits and boreholes near the historic core of the town. Previous investigations at the site had revealed extensive medieval remains, including the Barditch town boundary and brick structures probably associated with the adjacent 15th-century Hussey Tower (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 46 (2002), 185). Medieval pits and ditches were revealed and, as with the previous site investigation, a substantial portion of the pottery assemblage of the period was imported from Germany. Part of a Late-medieval brick structure was revealed and demolition deposits of the same period imply other buildings of that date in the area.

162. BOURNE, EASTGATE (TF 1039 1990). On behalf of Stephen Knipe and Co., S. Thomson supervised an evaluation in an area of known medieval pottery production. Medieval domestic occupation, represented by a floor surface and associated hearth of 12th- to 14th-century date, was identified. Dumped deposits, a ditch and pit of the period were also recorded. In the Late medieval or early post-medieval period the area appears to have been associated with pottery production and wasters of this period were abundant. A stone wall, perhaps the rear of a building fronting Eastgate and dated to this same period, was also identified.

163. CROWLAND, SOUTH STREET (TF 2414 1003). A watching brief, for Nestwood Homes Developments Ltd., was carried out in an area of medieval remains. Dumped

deposits were exposed and probably infilled a former river channel that ran along South Street. These contained Late-medieval to early post-medieval artefacts.

164. FLEET, THE COTTAGE, HALL GATE (TF 3895 2366). A watching brief by F. Walker, near previous discoveries of Saxon and later remains in the hamlet of Fleet, revealed a sequence of post-Conquest ditches. A beamslot of medieval date was also identified and several pits, mostly undated, were recorded. A moderate quantity of medieval pottery was recovered.

165. FRISKNEY, PRIMARY SCHOOL (TF 4615 5533). Development in the medieval village core was the subject of a watching brief, on behalf of BUJ and Palmer Architects. Terracing or levelling appears to have occurred at the site and may have disturbed archaeological remains. However, a probable pond of medieval date was revealed. This yielded medieval pottery and brick, and further fragments of medieval ceramics were recovered elsewhere on site. The absence of post-medieval material suggests the site was abandoned in or after the 15th century.

166. KIRTON, STATION ROAD (TF 3092 3851). On behalf of Chestnut Homes, an evaluation was supervised just east of the village core. Previous investigations immediately to the west had revealed evidence of Saxo-Norman activity (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 46 (2002), 188). Initial geophysical survey, by Engineering Archaeological Services, revealed a ditch-like linear magnetic anomaly though disturbance from drains and other modern activity was extensive. Trial trenching identified a group of Late Saxon/early post-Conquest ditches, gullies and postholes. A pit containing charred cereal and burnt clay was also revealed. These remains are probably an extension of those previously identified immediately to the west, and are likely to represent a small agricultural settlement on the village fringe. As with that earlier investigation, the artefacts indicated that the occupation was single-phase, the area probably reverting to fields after the 12th century.

167. POTTERHANWORTH, BARFF ROAD (TF 0568 6616). A watching brief was carried out during development in an area of medieval pottery making evidence. A probable clay extraction pit of medieval date was revealed and a ditch, undated but sealed beneath a post-medieval layer, was also recorded. Medieval pottery occurred abundantly, most of it locally made Potterhanworth Ware and some of it as wasters.

168. SCREDINGTON, CHURCH LANE (TF 0944 4031). A watching brief by R. Hall, during development on the site of a levelled medieval moated enclosure, revealed a large pond, or ditch-like feature. This was possibly one of the arms of the medieval moat, though no dating evidence was recovered.

169. SLEAFORD, ST DENYS' CHURCH (TF 0688 4589). Further works at the medieval church were monitored (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 45 (2001), 298–9). Foundation courses for the three easternmost piers of the nave and the N. and S. aisles were recorded. These are tentatively dated to the 13th–14th centuries. Additionally, a wall beneath, and therefore pre-dating, the N. pier was revealed. This may represent an earlier N. aisle or nave wall.

170. SPALDING, PINCHBECK ROAD (TF 2485 2334). A watching brief, on behalf of Nestwood Homes Developments Ltd., was undertaken during development near the site of the medieval castle. A medieval pit was revealed.

171. SPALDING, WEST MARSH ROAD (TF 2536 2416). On behalf of Sworder Belcher Holt, a watching brief was carried out during development on the outskirts of Spalding town

centre. Beneath flood silts a series of NW.–SE. aligned ditches was recorded. Two of these ditches yielded medieval pottery and although no artefacts were recovered from the other features it is likely that all are of the medieval period. Recent ditches on a similar alignment to the medieval examples were also recorded.

172. SPALDING, WYGATE PARK (TF 2370 2375). Land to the north-west of Spalding was the subject of archaeological investigations carried out for Broadgate Homes Ltd. Fieldwalking recovered a spread of medieval pottery and other artefacts, with slightly greater densities of material in the SE. part of the site, toward the urban centre. However, it is thought probable that the entire range of this material entered the area as components of manuring scatter. Geophysical survey by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford identified magnetic anomalies that probably represent former drainage or boundary ditches of a pre-modern field system.

173. SWINESHEAD, ABBEY ROAD (TF 2381 4016). On behalf of Mowbray and Son Ltd., J. Albone supervised an evaluation in the centre of Swineshead, immediately south-east of the parish church. Remains of a 17th-century building with brick and stone walls and an associated yard surface were identified on the W. side of the site. Although no medieval remains were identified all the pottery of that period was found on this side of the site.

174. SWINESHEAD, STEYNING LANE (TF 2357 4006). A watching brief was carried out by T. Rayner during development just west of the medieval village core. A group of three parallel E.–W. ditches of medieval date crossed the site. Few artefacts were recovered and these features are thought to have served an agricultural function.

175. TATTERSHALL, GRANARY LANE (TF 2117 5775). An evaluation, supervised by T. Rayner, examined land in the historic core of Tattershall. A pair of adjacent ditches, each broadly parallel with the highway, were revealed and probably defined the rear boundary of a parcel of land fronting the road. The ditches were undated but were sealed beneath a post-medieval buried soil and consequently may be medieval. Recent pits and dumped deposits were noted and these contained large, unworn fragments of medieval pottery, suggesting the proximity of habitation during this period.

NORFOLK. Work undertaken by Archaeological Project Services unless otherwise stated.

176. GREAT YARMOUTH, 50–56 HOWARD STREET SOUTH (TG 5241 0740). The undercrofts at ground level below the 19th-century houses in Howard Street, one of 12th-century date and one dating from the 15th century, have been published by B. Ayers and R. Smith (*Norfolk Archaeol.*, LXI (1992), 338–50). During 2001 a test hole was dug in the floor of the S. end of the 15th-century undercroft by B. Hobbs of the Norfolk Archaeological Unit. The base of the hole collapsed into a void which at that time it was not possible to enter, but which was suggested as being a 19th-century herring steep. In 2002, E. J. Rose of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology was asked by the Borough Council to investigate the void to assess the structural stability. The E. end of the void was filled with collapsed brick rubble but the W. end could be examined. It proved to be an E.–W. aligned chamber with blank pointed arches of brick in the side walls, very similar to those in the end wall of the main undercroft. The W. wall consisted of coursed flints and from this two brick arch ribs sprung across the ceiling. In other words, the void appeared to be a miniature version of the main 15th-century undercroft above, but aligned at right angles to it. As the main undercroft is at ground level, this lower chamber was below ground level.

KING'S LYNN

177. At the former *Queen Mary's Nurses Home* (TF 6243 1961) P. Cope-Faulkner supervised an evaluation for Broadland Housing Association Ltd., alongside the medieval town defences. Evidence of salt making was encountered in the form of dumped silts and clay-lined pits. These remains were mostly undated, though one pit truncated a dump that contained 13th-century pottery. The dumped silts from the salt-making appear to have been incorporated in the rampart of the medieval town defences. A large hollow, possibly a quarry for rampart material, was also noted.

178. At the *Red Mount Chapel* (TF 6247 1983) an evaluation, supervised by R. Hall, was undertaken for King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council. Excavation into the mound around the 15th-century chapel revealed sections of the original brick walled passage entrance into the basement chapel. Additionally, the retaining wall for the mound was exposed. Remains of a floor surface were identified in the Basement Chapel while a trench in the Priest's Room Annex indicated that parts of this appeared to have been backfilled in the 17th century.

NORWICH

179. At *Mountergate* (TG 23641 08309) N. Crank and R. Gardner of the Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust conducted an archaeological evaluation at Baltic Wharf. Neighbouring investigations had indicated that the site had a high potential for well preserved remains from the Late Saxon and post-Conquest periods. Three trenches revealed sequences of generally 15th- to late 16th-century reclamation/dump deposits and riverine silts to a depth of 2.6 m and 3.45 m below the existing ground surface, in addition to a possible mid-9th- to mid-12th-century brushwood platform. Redeposited structural woodwork and a number of fragments of leather shoes, including a medieval ankle-shoe, were recovered.

180. THETFORD, PRIORY WILDERNESS POND (TL 8654 8332). Investigations were carried out for Nicol Jones and Lomax, on behalf of English Heritage, prior to and during development works at the Cluniac Priory. Deposits of construction debris, perhaps associated with the building of the priory in the early 12th century, were recognised and a chevron-moulded vousoir of probable Norman date was recovered.

181. THORPE MARKET, ST MARGARET'S CHURCH (TG 2450 3538). St Margaret's Church was rebuilt from ruins in 1796 as Norfolk's only Gothick church. Very little is known about its medieval predecessor beyond two bequests to the tower in 1437 and 1483. In 2002, a previously approved trench for a small water pipe under construction was enlarged without consultation to take a sewer. During the process the foundations of the W. tower were cut through and a salvage record was made by E. J. Rose of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology. The N. and S. walls of the tower were exposed; attached to the N. wall footing was a massive platform of flint, conglomerate and brick, possibly the base of an internal stair turret. Parallel with the S. wall, on the interior, was an unexplained ditch; below this were alternate layers of white and yellow gravel. Dating was difficult within the confines of the trench, but it is probable that the foundations are those of the 15th-century tower and the stripey ground may be evidence for an earlier construction.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

182. UPPER BODDINGTON, LAND OFF TOWNSEND LANE (SP 482 536). Archaeological evaluation by M. Luke, M. Phillips and J. Watters of Albion Archaeology was undertaken in an area of surviving earthworks within the shrunken medieval village. The work

comprised desk-based assessment, earthwork survey, geophysical survey and trial excavation. A series of enclosures were established in the Saxo-Norman Period. The limited quantity of domestic debris and the absence of pits and postholes suggest these may have been situated on the periphery of the settlement. A more extensive enclosure system, part of which respected a holloway, probably dates from the early post-Conquest period. Although only a small number of settlement-type features were identified, the quantity of domestic debris was relatively large. It is therefore of interest that the study area is situated within the N. part of the present village, which may be a later, planned addition to the linear development in the S. part of the present settlement. The absence of Late-medieval material and features suggests that the village could have contracted leaving the study area once again on the periphery of the settlement.

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

183. BANBURY, HENNEF WAY (SP 4600 4153). M. Henderson carried out an excavation in advance of road widening. Further remains seen during the original road construction were recorded.¹ This site lies on the N. side of the original road and immediately south of the development area at Manor Park (see below). While post-excavation work has still to commence it can be confirmed that further evidence of the deserted medieval settlement of Old Grimsbury, dating here from the 12th to 15th centuries, was found.

184. BANBURY, MANOR PARK, JUGGLERS CLOSE (SP 4653 4175). C. Stevens investigated areas of an industrial development. Limited evidence of Late Saxon/early post-Conquest activity was identified, comprising a series of ditches, probably related to field and enclosure boundaries and elements within. These relate to the NE. edge of the settlement of Grimberie first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086.

185. BANBURY, CORNER OF MARLBOROUGH ROAD AND NEWLAND ROAD (SP 4562 4027). A. Gray Jones carried out a watching brief during the excavation of foundation trenches for a new building. Small amounts of medieval pottery were found.

186. BECKLEY, POUND COTTAGE, HIGH ROAD (SP 5631 1121). A. Gray Jones undertook an archaeological watching brief during ground reduction and the excavation of foundations and service trenches for a two-storey rear extension and single-storey side extension to Pound Cottage. A series of pits indicate that the site was occupied between the 11th and 13th centuries, contemporary with the occupation of Beckley Palace, 100 m north-east of the site, and with pottery found on the N. side of High Road. There was a break in activity on the site until the 16th century.

187. BLACK BOURTON, PROPOSED CEMETERY EXTENSION, WEST OF ST MARY'S CHURCH (SP 2859 0421). D. Hart carried out an evaluation, which found a single large shallow cut feature of Middle Anglo-Saxon date cut into natural gravel. Several undated postholes were also found across the rest of the investigated area. The large shallow cut may be a sunken-featured building. Whatever the precise form and nature of this feature, its significance is unquestionable: the pottery assemblage from one of the fills contains only the fourth group of Ipswich Ware pottery yet found in Oxfordshire. This is not in itself a reliable indicator of the status or type of site from which this group was retrieved, as the other assemblages were recovered from a wide range of sites. However, given that this assemblage is comparable in size to those from major excavations, it is likely that the site lies in the vicinity of a significant Middle Anglo-Saxon settlement. The conjectured minster

¹ T. G. Allen, 'Archaeological discoveries on the Banbury East-West Link Road', *Oxoniensia*, 54 (1989), 25-44.

at Bampton would be a likely contender for the immediate supply of such pottery, though the presence of butchered animal bone within the fill would imply the existence of a settlement a little closer to home.

188. CHIPPING NORTON, THE WHITE HART HOTEL, HIGH STREET (SP 3144 2712). M. Henderson carried out an evaluation on the proposed area of development to the rear of the White Hart Hotel. The remains of two stone buildings were found. One of the buildings included a possible basemented lean-to attached to its S. side. In addition to this, there was a large ditch and evidence of terracing. Artefacts recovered from the site dated the remains to a period between the 12th and 14th centuries.

189. HORLEY, LAND EAST OF BRAMSHILL MANOR, WROXTON LANE (SU 4178 4377). J. Moore and M. Planas carried out an archaeological investigation during the course of ground reduction in preparation for the construction of two new dwellings. Remains of two cottages were found, one of which dates back to at least the 13th century, and continued in use to the 16th century. The other cottage is probably part of a building shown on a map of 1766. An impressive length of the drive to Bramshill Manor was exposed.

190. LONG WITTENHAM, LAMMAS EYOT, HIGH STREET (SU 54720 93640). A. Gray Jones carried out a watching brief during ground reduction and the excavation of foundations and service trenches for a new dwelling. The archaeology consisted of a ditch dating from the Late Saxon–Saxo-Norman periods.

OXFORD

191. At *Abingdon Road* (SP 5144 0550) emergency recording of a Thames Water Company service trench, 70 m south of Folly Bridge, was carried out by M. Connell and R. Masfield of RPS Consultants. The work, which lay within the Scheduled Area of Grandpont Causeway (SM21757) was requested by Oxford Archaeological Advisory Service on behalf of Oxford City Council. The medieval monument runs beneath the modern line of Abingdon Road for approximately 500 m and, despite later modifications, the original Norman piers and arches are visible from below the bridge, thought to be on the site of a Saxon ford. The lowest deposit in the trench was a layer of large unworked ragstone fragments in a gravel matrix. This may represent part of the Norman trackway or perhaps a rubble surface-deposit associated with later widening of the original line. Above this, and below more recent deposits, was a thin layer of mortared pebbles, possibly an early road surface.

192. At *Barton Village School, Fettiplace Road, Barton* (SP 5522 0818) A. Gray Jones undertook an evaluation. The area under investigation lay on the N. side of Fettiplace Road and south of the Bayswater Brook. Evidence for medieval agricultural practices consisted of a buried medieval ploughsoil, ridge-and-furrow earthworks preserved in the ploughsoil, and an earlier plough furrow, which date the cultivation of the site to the 11th–13th centuries.

193. At *Lower Farm House, Dunstan Road, Headington* (SP 5414 0784) an evaluation, ahead of alterations, was carried out by M. Connell of RPS Consultants at for the Thomas Rayson Partnership. The Grade II listed building, with possible 17th-century origins, is within an Area of Archaeological Interest where evidence has been found for Anglo-Saxon and post-Conquest activity. Ten evaluation trenches were excavated, four in the grounds and six within the building. One large vertical-sided pit, interpreted as a possible quarry, contained a variety of sherds dating from the 12th to the 15th centuries.

194. STOKELYNE, LOWER FARM (SP 5675 2849). M. Henderson carried out a watching brief revealing activity associated with the deserted medieval village dating from at least the 11th through to the 13th centuries. A number of ditches at the N. end of the site were of 11th-century date. However, an area of industrial activity in the form of lead smelting is earlier. Several rubble-constructed banks were also recorded, one of which, along with a hearth, was dated to the 13th century. Large quantities of artefacts were recovered from the site.

WALLINGFORD

195. At *Bullcroft* (SU 6055 8965) and *Castle Meadows* (SU 6095 8973) a pilot season of geophysical and topographic survey of the Saxon *burh* fortifications and Norman castle was coordinated by N. Christie and D. O'Sullivan (University of Leicester), O. Creighton (University of Exeter) and H. Hamerow (University of Oxford). Systematic study of these well-preserved and well-known monuments has hitherto been lacking. In the public park known as the Bullcroft, which occupies most of the NW. sector of the Saxon *burh*, resistivity survey identified the possible site of the Norman priory of Holy Trinity; features relating to the Late Saxon townscape were also revealed.

Detailed topographic survey of the earthworks in Castle Meadows clarified the structure and configuration of the Norman and later castle, highlighting ornamental features not previously recognised. This work was complemented by resistivity and magnetometry survey of a 200 × 20 m transect through the inner bailey and castle defences, revealing the lines of buried walls and associated defensive features. Work planned for the 2003 season will include further geophysical and topographic survey of the castle complex, the open space and ditch-and-rampart defences of the Kinecroft in the SW. zone of the town, and the site of a possible Anarchy-period siege-work on the E. bank of the Thames.

196. At *Queens Croft, 16A Castle Street* (SU 60675 89739) a watching brief by A. Gray Jones investigated deposits dating from the mid-11th–early 13th centuries, which indicated that there was domestic activity near the site during this period.

197. WITNEY, REAR OF 76 HIGH STREET (SP 3576 1002). A watching brief conducted by M. Houghton showed that the site has been in use from at least the early 14th century. Evidence for divisions between the properties that front on to the High Street was found.

SHROPSHIRE

198. OSWESTRY, OSWESTRY CASTLE (SJ 28940 29734). Prior to redevelopment, an archaeological excavation covering 1,000 sq m in the lower bailey of Oswestry Castle was undertaken by I. Grant of Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd. A complex of pits, postholes and gullies were located to the rear of medieval properties fronting on to Bailey Street. Pottery from the pits dates from the 13th to the 15th centuries. Post-excavation work continues and a further phase of excavation is planned as development progresses.

SUFFOLK. Work by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.

199. BARKING, GALLOWES HILL (TM 1053). S. Boulter evaluated an area of c. 18 ha by trial trenches on behalf of Lafarge Aggregates Ltd. In the lower lying areas of the site the old ground surface was protected by an overlying alluvial layer, providing the potential for archaeology to survive as surface-intact deposits. A limited palaeoenvironmental assessment by P. Murphy, English Heritage, also suggested that palaeochannels relating to the nearby River Gipping were present.

Two Early Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured buildings were identified, c. 175 m apart. The concentration of features, however, did not appear to be high, which may suggest a scattered settlement over an extensive area. Significantly, Early Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered from the fills of the flanking ditches of a Roman road. This does not prove that the road continued in use through to this time, but does indicate some continuity, with the ditches at least remaining partially open as surface features. Later medieval evidence was limited to a single sherd of pottery in the fill of a ditch that is shown as a boundary on early 20th-century maps. The boundary may date from the medieval period, but it is equally likely that the pottery sherd was residual, possibly derived from manuring.

200. BURY ST EDMUNDS, NORTH BOUNDARY WALL, ABBEY GARDENS (TL 8564). The base of a medieval buttress was recorded by D. Gill for St Edmundsbury District Council and English Heritage during the monitoring of footing holes. The buttress was part of the range of stables and brew-houses, which were built against the inside of the precinct N. wall.

201. BURY ST EDMUNDS, 2 ST MARY'S SQUARE (TL 8586). A watching brief carried out by A. Tester, during the construction of an extension, uncovered evidence of pits and buried medieval soils. An articulated horse's leg was recovered from a pit and a single sherd of Thetford-type ware. Clay and flint in the base of footing trenches suggests that post-Conquest structural evidence is also well preserved here.

202. BURY ST EDMUNDS, THE MALTINGS, WESTGATE STREET/COLLEGE STREET (TL 8563). Prior to the construction of flats a small strip of land with a College Street frontage was excavated by A. Tester on behalf of M. and D. Developments. The earliest evidence was probably a series of postholes suggesting a building to the north of the plot; however, the dating evidence was inconclusive. The main site was scattered with cesspits during the medieval period and there was a series of ovens suggesting some industrial activity. Medieval concrete, recovered from a cesspit, suggests there was a high-status building close by. The area was probably the backyard of a property fronting Westgate Street.

203. CARLTON COLVILLE BYPASS (PHASE 2) (TM 5190). Four areas, identified in an evaluation in 2001, were excavated by J. Meredith for Persimmon Homes (Anglia) Ltd. in advance of road and balancing-pond construction (Fig. 11). Three of the sites (CAC 001 and 026, Sites 1 and 2) were located on a slight, sandy, south-facing hill. At CAC 026, Site 1, set within the corner of an Iron-age/Roman enclosure was a posthole building, 13 m long by 6 m wide and orientated E.-W. Opposed doorways were recognised along the N. and S. sides; the offset thresholds and the weak corners suggest a Middle Anglo-Saxon date. Another similar building was revealed during the monitoring of the area between Sites 1 and 2.

At CAC 027, to the south-east, on the edge of a medieval green, at least three phases of ditched enclosure could be recognised with a break in the NE. corner that held a well. This area also contained a variety of small pits, slots, postholes and concentrations of flint cobbles, possibly post-pads, suggesting a small structure. Subsequent earth moving in the vicinity revealed a spread of medieval pottery to the west and one panel of an enamelled, gilded bronze triptych. Monitoring of the green edge a further 200 m to the east revealed a further scatter of post-Conquest pottery (CAC 028).

204. CARLTON COLVILLE, LAND OFF CHAPEL ROAD (TM 5090). Excavation of two small areas, each approximately 30 × 30 m was designed to better characterise and date ditches and field systems identified in a previous evaluation of c. 5 ha. The work was carried out by L. Everett for Persimmon Homes (Anglia) Ltd. The first of these areas, in the south of the development area, revealed eight ditches as well as a series of narrow slots filled with

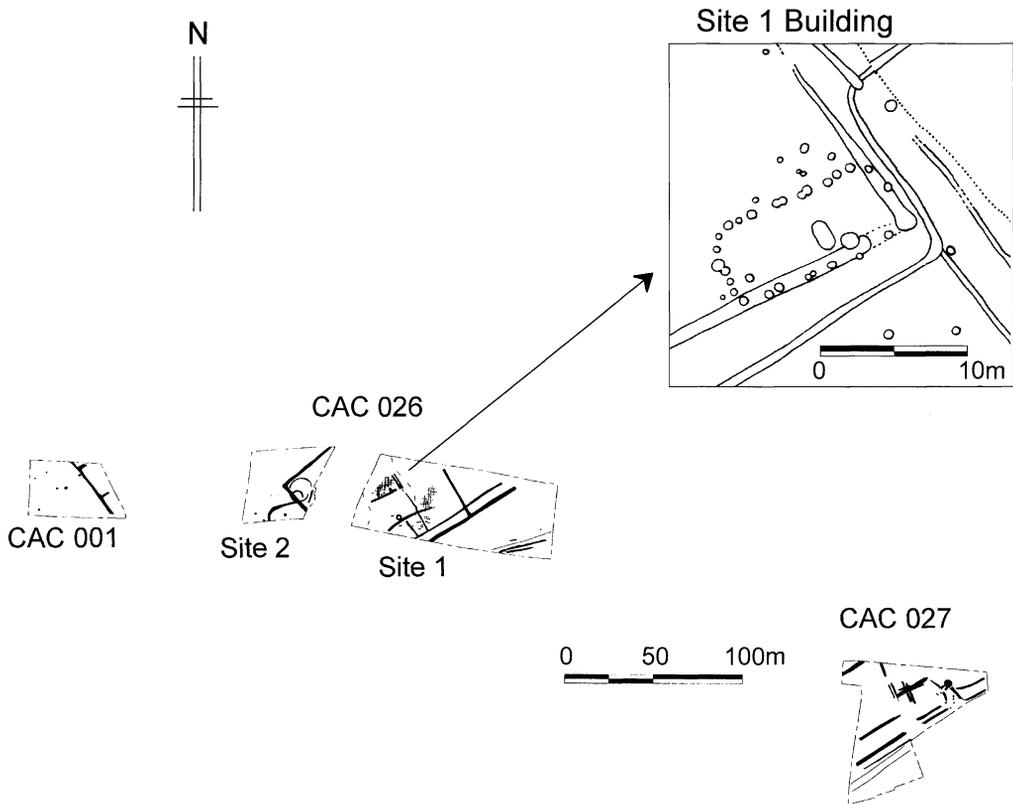


FIG. 11

Carlton Colville Bypass, Suffolk. Location plan and detail of excavated areas (Phase 2).

charcoal and burnt clay-rich material. These slots appeared to be structural but did not form an obvious building. Apart from a pit and a ditch of probable Iron-age date, all the evidence from this area pointed towards a medieval date.

The second area contained ditches and thin spreads of material rich in finds. One large pit, cut by a later ditch, was almost fully excavated to recover a good assemblage of finds. The pottery from this area was largely of 11th- to 14th-century date and the quantity suggested occupation nearby. In both cases, only a 300 mm thick layer of ploughsoil sealed the archaeological deposits indicating that ploughing may have destroyed deposits at a higher level. The field systems revealed align with Chapel Road (a likely medieval lane) and also with ditches observed during excavations just to the north in 1999. The site of the medieval Carlton Manor is within a distance of 300 m.

205. COTTON, ST ANDREW'S CHURCH (TM 0766). Renovation work exposed an area below the current floor in the S. aisle. Archaeological monitoring by S. Anderson for Cotton Parochial Church Council revealed the presence of several sand, mortar and clay surface/floor layers, and the remains of a tiled floor. Some of the tiles had probably survived *in situ* since the 14th–15th centuries, representing a typical design of the period: a yellow- and green-glazed chequered floor. Heavily worn tiles of the same period were redeposited in the later layers.

206. FLIXTON, FLIXTON PARK QUARRY (TM 3086). Further work took place on the N. edge of the quarry where the removal of a narrow strip of topsoil in 2001 had revealed a double ring-ditch of prehistoric date and traces of Anglo-Saxon settlement along a NE.–SW. gravel ridge. A larger area was stripped in 2002, revealing more of what is a significant Early Anglo-Saxon settlement and a further ring-ditch (Fig. 12). The work was carried out by S. Boulter for RMC Atlas Aggregates (UK) Ltd.

The second ring-ditch was located c. 70 m to the east of the first, close to the most concentrated area of Early Anglo-Saxon settlement. The ditch was penannular, with opposed butt-ends to the north-east, with an external diameter of c. 10 m, a maximum width of c. 1 m and a maximum depth of only 0.2 m, with a gently rounded base. No finds were recovered from the ditch fill, or from a rectangular feature enclosed by the ditch. While there was no evidence for a body, the internal feature was clearly regular in shape and it seems likely that it did represent a grave. However, dating the ditch and possible burial is problematic, as it exhibited elements that could place it either in the Early Bronze Age (forming part of the dispersed group of burial mounds known to exist at Flixton) or the Early Anglo-Saxon Period. However, its closeness to the Anglo-Saxon settlement may make the latter less likely.

In addition to a number of ditches and pits, the Early Anglo-Saxon phase of the site was represented by a series of buildings, of both sunken-featured and posthole construction, together with an enigmatic small square enclosure. While the main concentration of buildings was located towards the E. end of the stripped area, the overall area of occupation was far larger, spanning approximately 32 m from one end to the other (SW.–NE.) and in excess of 50 m across (NW.–SE.). A total of twenty buildings was recorded which, with a certain amount of variation, could be assigned to one of three main types, all of which are represented at the other two excavated major Early Anglo-Saxon settlement sites in Suffolk — West Stow and Carlton Colville (Bloodmoor Hill). Possibly the most significant were the rectangular posthole structures that were described as ‘halls’ at West Stow. Six of these were recorded and were characterised by a rectangular shape, closely spaced postholes, weak corners and (usually) internal postholes that may have supported a second storey or raised platform. Four of these ‘halls’ exhibited uniform dimensions, measuring c. 9 × 4 m; one was smaller, measuring c. 7 × 3.5 m, while one was larger, measuring c. 13 × 5 m.

However, the most numerous buildings were of the sunken-featured type (SFBs). There were eight in all: six with two postholes, one at each end; one with six postholes, arranged down the longer sides; and one with no postholes. All were approximately 4 m in length, with widths varying between 2 m and 3 m. Depths varied between c. 0.1 m and c. 0.6 m. The third type of building, of which there were five, were also constructed from earth-fast posts, but were significantly different in character to the more formal ‘halls’. Generally, these structures were smaller and squarer, commonly measuring c. 5 × 5 m. The postholes were not as closely spaced and the overall ground plan was often less well defined than that of the ‘halls’. One similarity, however, was the weak corners that were present in most examples. One other building was recorded that has not been assigned to any of the main categories, as it exhibited structural elements of all three. The building measured c. 4 × 3 m, with two large postholes at each end (similar to the SFBs) and two lines of relatively widely spaced postholes arranged down each side in two shallow slots. In addition, the majority of the area enclosed by the postholes formed a shallow irregular depression.

The small square enclosure measured approximately 9 × 9 m and overlay, but respected, an existing ditched boundary. The ditch itself, was continuous, c. 1 m wide, with a maximum depth of c. 0.6 m and a gently rounded base. The area confined by the ditch was heavily disturbed by tree holes. However, when the natural disturbances were removed, a large circular pit, 2 m in diameter, was revealed with a c. 1 m square cut in its

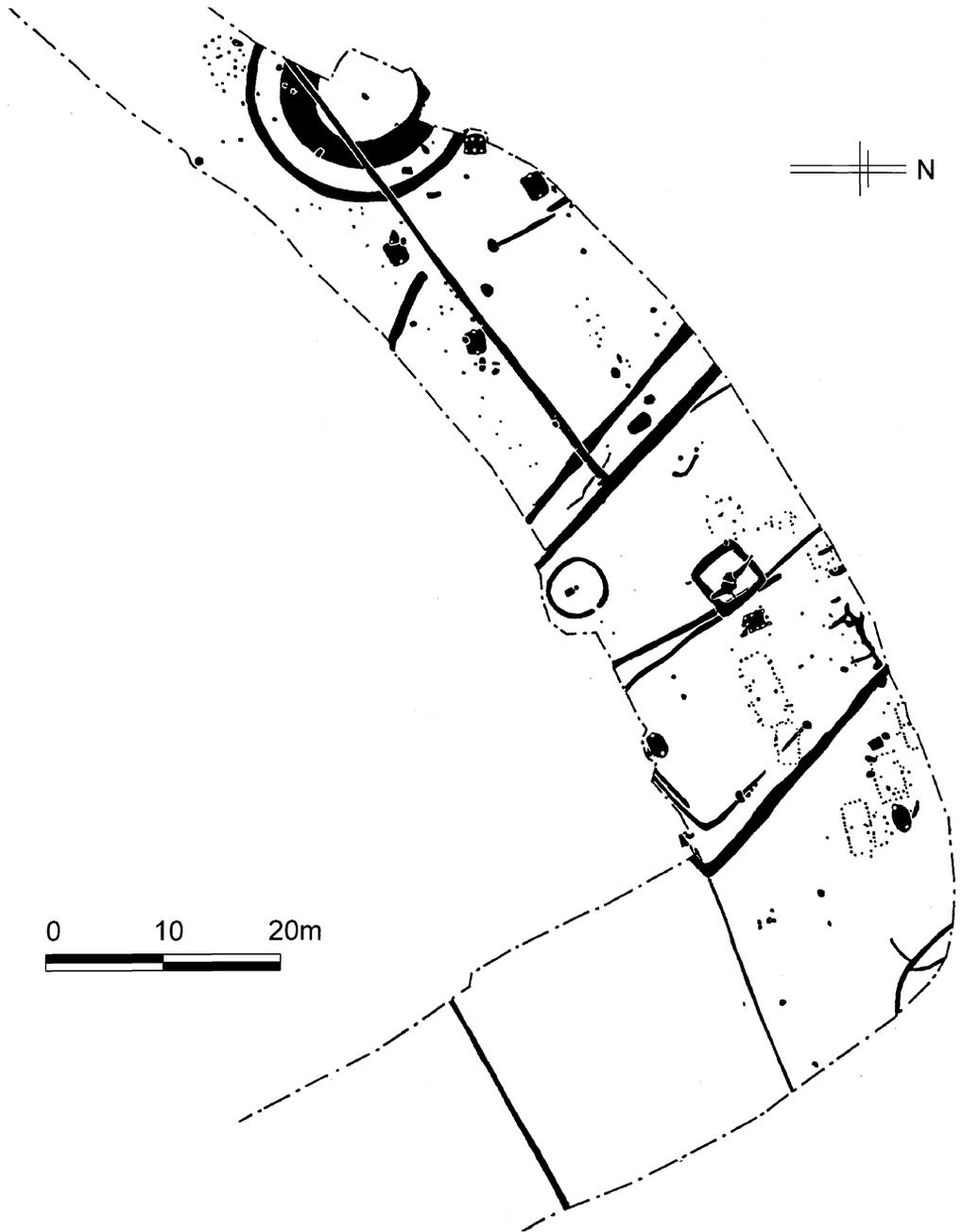


FIG. 12
Flixton Park Quarry, Suffolk.

base and an overall depth of c. 1 m. Lying on a ledge above the square cut was a single line of flint cobbles. It seems likely that the square cut would have been associated with some form of lining, although no evidence for this survived. The upper fill contained a number of iron nails and a few sherds of pottery. The function of the enclosure and the internal feature remains unclear, although its close proximity with the largest of the 'hall-type' buildings and four of the smaller posthole structures may be significant.

As yet, little work has been done on the limited artefactual evidence recovered from the site and, as a consequence, putting a date range on the Early Anglo-Saxon activity is difficult. However, no Middle-Saxon Ipswich Ware was present and the indications from the 2001 work were that the ceramic assemblage, although limited, was dominated by 6th-century material, with only a hint of 7th-century activity. Apart from numerous tree holes of ancient and modern date, and periglacial disturbances, the only other features recorded on the site related to the medieval and post-medieval landscape, particularly ditches relating to Flixton Hall Park which appear on the early Ordnance Survey and estate maps.

207. GEDDING, GEDDING HALL BRICK KILN (TL 9458). A brick kiln, located approximately 500 m from both Gedding Hall and Gedding church, was partially excavated by S. Anderson for Mr B. Wyman. It consisted of two tunnels or firing chambers with brick walls and a central brick spine, and measured 4 m wide × over 4.5 m long. The stoke pit was sectioned at the entrance to the N. tunnel, and contained charcoal and fragments of brick and tile. The two tunnels had been backfilled with loose rubble, largely brick fragments but occasional pieces of peg tile, and the floors were covered with a thick layer of white ash and charcoal. A small pit at the entrance to the N. tunnel suggested the presence of a baffle. The bricks used in the construction of the kiln and from its fill were slightly smaller than those used in the early Tudor gatehouse of Gedding Hall. The kiln was comparable with a post-medieval example from Danbury, Essex,² but the type is known to have been used from the medieval period onwards.

IPSWICH

208. At *Elm Street* (TM 1544) road widening in front of the magistrate's court revealed an E.-W. supine inhumation of a middle-aged male. Anglo-Saxon burials were recorded under the court, and this individual was radiocarbon dated to 1150 ± 50 BP. Evidence for the medieval town ditch, over 4 m wide, was also observed to the west and the bank may have sealed the grave. The investigation was carried out by J. Meredith for Suffolk Highways Engineering Consultancy.

209. At 5-11 *Friars Street* (TM 1644) monitoring of the excavation of pile caps and a lift shaft base, by J. Meredith for Beanland Associates, revealed in excess of 2 m of dark earth/humic build-up and pitting over the majority of the site. Only within 10 m of the Friars Street frontage could individual features be recognised, including a ditch yielding Late Saxon Thetford Ware, but there was considerable truncation by recent intrusions.

210. At 6 *Lower Brook Street* (TM 1644) drainage renewal, observed by M. Sommers, revealed two fragmentary human burials at a depth of c. 1 m. One burial overlay and disturbed the other but individual grave cuts could not be identified. The graves have no secure date, but a Late Saxon or post-Conquest date has been suggested.

211. At *Philip Road, Stoke* (TM 1643) an E.-W. orientated, unaccompanied, human burial was revealed and excavated by the homeowner during house renovation work. Subsequent

² P. J. Drury, 'Post-medieval brick and tile kilns at Russell Green, Danbury, Essex', *Post-Medieval Archaeol.* 9 (1975), 203-11.

examination by J. Newman of the skeletal remains identified a second individual and it also appears that a neighbour found a similar burial some years ago. These burials therefore represent a previously unknown cemetery which has now been radiocarbon dated to A.D. 820+50 (GU-10586). Philip Road is on the S. edge of the Victorian development of Stoke and the burial site is some 220 m south-west of St Mary's church and well away from any previously recorded findspots of Middle or Late Saxon material.

212. LAKENHEATH, RECYCLING CENTRE, RAF LAKENHEATH (TL 7381). Excavation by J. Caruth for the Ministry of Defence, Defence Estates (USF), in advance of the redevelopment of the recycling centre, uncovered settlement evidence from the Roman and Early Anglo-Saxon periods. A series of E.-W. aligned ditches probably mark the N. boundary of the Roman settlement, and other Roman ditches and pits were found to the south of these. Three Early Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured buildings were also found, as well as several contemporary ditches and pits. These were dispersed across the whole site with no apparent respect for the line of the Roman settlement boundary. The most enigmatic feature was a small pit, found in the NE. corner of the site, which contained three horses' heads arranged in a triangle. Unfortunately there were no other finds to enable dating. The pit is likely to have had a ritual function but whether this was Roman and situated outside the settlement, or Early Anglo-Saxon and within the settlement area, remains to be determined.

213. LAKENHEATH, WELLS ROAD, RAF LAKENHEATH (TL 7381). An excavation carried out by J. Caruth for the Ministry of Defence, Defence Estates (USF), in advance of the rebuilding of Wells Road, revealed further evidence of the Roman and Early Anglo-Saxon settlements (see above). A single Early Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured building was identified. This had an associated semicircular ditch around its N. side. There were also some pits and postholes dating from this period. The Early Anglo-Saxon occupation was separated from the Roman by a soil layer up to 25 cm thick in places, which suggests the complete dereliction of the Roman settlement by the time of the Early Anglo-Saxon occupation of the area. There were occasional substantial Early Anglo-Saxon postholes, these may relate to a larger hall building, but at the moment insufficient structural features have been identified to confirm this. Finds recovered include quantities of pottery dating from the 1st to the 6th centuries and animal bone representing food waste.

214. LAWSHALL, LAWSHALL HALL (TL 9962). Evaluation by D. Gill for Mr A. Rashidi, in advance of redevelopment, has revealed the footings of late 15th- and mid-16th-century building ranges. Lawshall Hall is part of a great house completed in 1558 by William Drury, a wealthy landowner and member of Queen Mary's Privy Council. Drury's house was a development of an existing timber-framed building and had been the site of the manorial hall since the 11th century. Pits and a shallow ditch produced animal bone and medieval pottery, indicating an unbroken occupation of the site since at least the 12th century, and a large deposit of burnt grain was evidence of crop processing (either the drying or malting of grain) occurring within the hall complex.

215. SPEXHALL, SPEXHALL MANOR (TM 3879). An evaluation was undertaken by M. Sommers for Mr and Mrs J. Maynard within the area of a proposed extension to Spexhall Manor, an Edwardian house built around a 16th-century timber-framed core situated within a partially moated enclosure. Four linear trenches were excavated to the depth of the natural subsoil and within one a small number of features, thought to be pits, were revealed. Artefacts from these features suggested a possible post-Conquest date.

216. SUDBURY, BALLINGDON BRIDGE (TL 8640). Monitoring of the clearing of the Stour riverbed, as part of the work to construct a new bridge at Ballingdon, recorded remains of

the sequence of bridges that pre-date the current crossing. The work was carried out by D. Gill for Suffolk Highways Engineering Consultancy. The earliest evidence was of the stone bridge, built by the Countess of Clare, known to have been standing at the beginning of the 12th century. None of the structure remained *in situ*, but carved limestone blocks from the parapet and arches were found.

217. SUDBURY, BOWLS CLUB, QUAY LANE (TL 8740). An E.-W. ditch was recorded by D. Gill for Sudbury Bowls Club while monitoring groundworks for an extension. The site is immediately adjacent to the precinct of the Dominican Friary and close to the river Stour. The ditch is thought to be part of a channel cut by the friars to manage the wetlands on river margins, either as a communication to the Stour or to create fish ponds.

218. WALBERSWICK, ST ANDREW'S CHURCH (TM 4874). A small-scale evaluation was conducted by J. Meredith for Hilary Brightman, Architect, along the line of a proposed service trench from the N. side of the present church, cutting across the ruined N. aisle. The trench within and to the south of the N. doorway revealed a partial tiled floor, consisting of large Flemish tiles of 14th- to 15th-century date. This surface was discovered in a fragmentary state in another trench in the middle of the N. aisle. Further south, the foundation for the N. arcade was seen.

219. WICKHAM MARKET, ALL SAINTS CHURCH (TM 3055). The first phase of remedial work to the tower, involving replacement of loose and blown facing and the insertion of three concrete ring-beams was accompanied by a programme of archaeological recording. The work was carried out by S. Boulter for Wickham Market Parochial Parish Council and English Heritage.

Removal of the wall facing in the vicinity of the proposed ring-beams revealed that a far higher proportion of the wall than had originally been thought represented material associated with previous repair work undertaken approximately twenty years before. Indeed, the majority of the cracks appearing on the tower followed the junction between old and new work. Where original tower wall fabric was visible, it comprised uniform coursing throughout the tower and a similar mix of stone types was used for the quoins from the top to the bottom. This would suggest that the whole tower, based on the architectural style of the belfry windows, was of 15th-century date. However, the architectural style of the S. doorway favoured a mid-14th-century date. On this evidence, it seems likely that this was originally the S. doorway of the nave which, itself, is attributable to the 14th century. It is not unusual to re-use architectural material where possible, particularly as the doorway would still have been relatively new and unblemished when the tower was built. Dismantling it and moving it a few metres to the south would not have posed any major logistical problems and would have saved a considerable amount of money.

SURREY

220. CHERTSEY, BRIDGE WHARF (TQ 05374 664660). An evaluation by C. Cowan of the Museum of London Archaeology Service for Laing Homes found no evidence of the medieval Chertsey Bridge, which probably lay further to the north. However, pottery dated 1230–1400 was recovered from the topsoil/subsoil interface in some of the trenches.

221. STANWELL, 15 HIGH STREET (TQ 0561 7428). Excavation was carried out by J. Leary of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. for B. Pankhania. A N.-S. aligned gully at the centre of the site produced a single sherd of a cooking pot in North Middlesex Coarse Ware, dated 1050–1150, and may be associated with other gullies revealed from

evaluation. A nearby pit produced four sherds from an open vessel in Early Medieval Grog-Tempered Ware. A further pit contained a possible sherd of Pingsdorf Ware dating from between 900 and 1200. Medieval activity comprised two parallel, E.-W. aligned ditches, which produced three small abraded sherds in sandy oxidised cooking-pot fabric dated to 1250–1350, and two pieces of medieval peg tile dating from the same period. The ditches may represent field boundaries associated with the medieval village of Stanwell. The features were overlain with a ploughsoil containing four sherds in 12th- to 14th-century fabrics, a medieval tile fragment and a number of small abraded fragments of daub, indicating that a building existed in the immediate vicinity.

WARWICKSHIRE. Work by Warwickshire Museum.

222. ETTINGTON, ETTINGTON MANOR, ROGERS LANE (SP 2712 4870). An evaluation involving three trial trenches undertaken by P. Thompson on behalf of Johnson and Johnson Builders Ltd., uncovered some limited evidence of medieval activity confirming that the site lay within the medieval village. A posthole containing 12th- or 13th-century pottery and a possible medieval ditch were recorded, suggesting a low level of activity some distance from the street frontage.

223. ETTINGTON, WEST OF HOCKLEY LANE (SP 2720 4890). Further observation was undertaken by P. Thompson on behalf of Wilcon Homes (Midlands) Ltd. on the site within the medieval village excavated in 2001. Several medieval pits and ditches were revealed in the NE. part of the site, along with the remains of a number of wall foundations in an area close to Hockley Lane. Further work took place in 2002 to record the wall foundations, and the remains of four possible buildings were identified. These included the complete plan of a medieval barn or other agricultural building. This was approximately 12.5 m long × 5 m wide, with an entrance porch. The building had rough stone foundations, but was probably largely timber-built, possibly of cruck construction. The remains of further segments of wall foundation close to the site boundary suggested three further buildings fronting onto Hockley Lane. These may have belonged to a single farm complex or several separate houses, some of which were occupied in the 12th and 13th centuries.

224. KENILWORTH, KENILWORTH CASTLE (SP 279 723). Observation of a cable trench across the E. side of the outer court by C. Coutts and C. Jones on behalf of English Heritage revealed three stone walls belonging to a building or buildings against the curtain wall north-east of Mortimer's Tower. At least one is likely to be of 13th-century date or earlier, and another was in existence until at least the 18th century.

225. MEREVALE, CHURCH OF OUR LADY (SP 290 977). Archaeological recording of the 13th-century W. wall was carried out by C. Coutts and C. Jones on behalf of Merevale PCC prior to repairs to the stonework. The majority of the stonework in the wall was original although the roof-line was raised in the 19th century and a change in stone type, from mostly red sandstone in the 13th-century masonry to mostly olive sandstone in the raised area, could be seen. The scar of a buttress above the splay plinth to the north of the door could be discerned, paralleling the buttress to the south of the doorway.

226. PILLERTON PRIORS, CHAPEL LANE (SP 2939 4776). Observation of foundation trenches for a new house on a site within the medieval village undertaken by R. Newman, on behalf of Mr L. Howell, revealed a ditch containing 12th- or 13th-century pottery. Two other ditches were undated but are thought to be contemporary with this.

227. RUGBY, 44–46 HIGH STREET, HILLMORTON (SP 5313 7355). Recording of ground-works for three new houses on a site within the medieval village by C. Coutts, on behalf of

Catesby Homes, revealed two curving ditches containing 13th- to 15th-century pottery, cut by a series of Late-medieval or early post-medieval furrows.

228. STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, ALVESTON MANOR HOTEL, BRIDGETOWN (SP 2087 5473). An evaluation was carried out by C. Jones on behalf of MacDonald Hotels. A single long trial trench, immediately south-west of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery excavated in the 1930s and 1970s, recorded Early Anglo-Saxon features including postholes, pits, gullies and a boundary ditch. Finds included Early Anglo-Saxon pottery and an iron arrowhead. No graves were found but a possible disturbed cremation urn and the presence of human bone in a gully and other features suggested the cemetery may extend into this area.

WARWICK

229. At 16–18 *High Street* (SP 2818 6485) observation of groundworks for a rear extension on a site in the centre of the medieval town by S. Palmer on behalf of Roy Dickens Associates, revealed two medieval rubbish pits, one containing 12th- or 13th-century pottery, and earlier layers.

230. At *King's High School, Block 9* (SP 2837 6502) observation of foundation trenching for a new classroom block lying across the town defences 50 m north-west of the East Gate was carried out by C. Jones on behalf of Warwick Schools Foundation. A series of sections across the city ditch was recorded. The ditch was c. 9–10 m wide × c. 3 m deep to the west (inside) and 1.5–2.25 m deep to the east (outside), although much of its original profile and most of its inner side had been removed by post-medieval stone quarrying.

231. At *'The Woodman', Priory Road* (SP 2828 6512) observation of groundworks for new houses was carried out by C. Jones on behalf of Tomkins Construction, on a site on the NW. edge of the medieval E. suburb, fronting the medieval extramural road. Evidence was recovered for a large medieval quarry pit occupying the whole of the area observed between Chapel Street and Priory Road. The pit had been backfilled in the Late-medieval period but no traces of any buildings of Late-medieval or early post-medieval date were recorded.

232. At *Warwick Priory/County Record Office* (SP 2828 6530) excavation and recording in advance of extensions to the County Record Office, within the Scheduled area of St Sepulchre's Priory (SAM 30052), was carried out by N. Palmer on behalf of Warwickshire County Council Property Services. Virtually all the structural remains revealed related to the 16th- or 17th-century mansion house which succeeded the priory rather than to the priory itself.

Excavation under the N. extension revealed a medieval pit and a layer cut by the N. end of the hall range of the mansion house. Earthmoving for the S. extension revealed the partial remains of two monastic burials within the area of the 1971 excavation. One of these, in a stone-lined grave, had been excavated in 1971, but left *in situ*. A gas pipe trench cut across the former N. range of the mansion house revealed its N. wall and a possible external stair foundation. Further trenching along the N. edge of the site westwards uncovered a layer with 13th- to 15th-century pottery

233. WELLESBOURNE, ST JAMES'S CHURCH, WALTON HALL, WALTON (SP 2850 5241). Groundworks for a new storage building adjacent to the 18th-century chapel (SMR WA 1122) was recorded by C. Coutts. A number of fragments of moulded stone were revealed and are likely to have come from an earlier, 12th-century chapel on the site. Medieval masonry, including the possibly Norman font in the current church, has previously been recovered from the churchyard (SMR WA 5215).

WEST MIDLANDS. Work by Warwickshire Museum unless stated otherwise.

COVENTRY

234. At *Bond's Hospital extension, Hill Street* (SP 329 791) observation and a small-scale excavation was carried out during development work in the NW. medieval suburb adjacent to the city defences by C. Jones on behalf of Coventry Church (Municipal) Charities. To the rear of the site the foundations of the 14th- or 15th-century town wall and associated ditch were uncovered. This lay to the south of its expected location and it appears that the medieval gate on Hill Street lay a few metres north-east of the location indicated by the wall plaque. Another large ditch was identified north of the town wall, which ran at an angle to it. This may have belonged to an earlier defensive arrangement for the town. On the street frontage evidence was found for a limited amount of medieval building, including a stone wall, followed by abandonment in the Late-medieval period.

235. SOLIHULL, CHURCH OF ST MARY AND ST BARTHOLOMEW, HAMPTON IN ARDEN (SP 2030 8075). Salvage recording by S. Palmer for William Sapcote and Sons, during the construction of a vestry extension and link area on the N. side of the chancel, recorded a number of inhumations. Few of the burials could be accurately dated, although a small group of medieval burials survived intact adjacent to the late 14th-century rebuilt N. aisle.

236. SOLIHULL, 5-19 HIGH STREET (SP 152 796). Evaluation involving four trial trenches to the rear of properties within the medieval settlement by S. Palmer and C. Jones, on behalf of AXA REIM, recorded medieval activity including a pit and a gully with 13th- or 14th-century pottery. These features, along with an undated pit and yard surface, were sealed by a later medieval/post-medieval cultivation layer.

237. SOLIHULL, FORMER BURTONS FARM, WINDWARD WAY, SMITHSWOOD (SP 1695 8932). M. Henderson of John Moore Heritage Services carried out an evaluation and subsequent excavation of part of the medieval moated site. The only medieval feature to have survived post-medieval building was a 15th-century cesspit. The moat had been cleaned out during the post-medieval period.

WEST SUSSEX. Work by Archaeology South-East (University College London Field Archaeology Unit).

238. ARUNDEL, LAND ADJACENT TO THE VICTORIA INSTITUTE, TARRANT STREET (NGR TQ 01735 07061). S. Stevens undertook an evaluation of the site, comprising two trial trenches mechanically excavated to a cumulative length of 22 m. One of the trenches contained a small feature from which 13th- to 14th-century artefacts were recovered, and the infilled remains of a possible terrace. The fill of the latter contained some Late-medieval to early post-medieval pottery. No other features were encountered.

239. BRAMBER, HIGH TREES, THE STREET (TQ 18722 10560). L. Barber carried out a watching brief at the site on behalf of Cove Construction during the groundworks for drains and services for a new residential development. The area of the new houses had previously been evaluated and a number of 12th- to 14th-century pits and ditches located. The archaeology in this area was preserved *in situ* by adopting a new foundation design for the houses. Only the new drains/services uncovered archaeological remains. These consisted of an E.-W. ditch of 13th- to 14th-century date which may form the rear boundary to tenements fronting the Street to the north, together with a medieval pit possibly representing a sill wall.

240. HORSHAM, KING AND BARNES BREWERY SITE (TQ 1688 3079). G. Priestley-Bell undertook an evaluation on behalf of Belmont Homes Ltd. at this site, within a Late-medieval suburb of the town. Twelve trenches were mechanically excavated which, despite the presence of modern disturbance, revealed a number of Late-medieval features. Two 14th- to 15th-century ditches probably represent the earliest phases of a property boundary immediately to the west of the present No. 16 Bishopric.

241. TORTINGTON, TORTINGTON PRIORY FARM (TQ 0065). N. Griffin conducted an archaeological evaluation on behalf of Sir Arthur Watts, of the site of a proposed new garage. The site was considered to hold high archaeological potential due to its position within the area of the former buildings associated with the Augustinian priory. A single 10 m long trench revealed a substantial E.-W. aligned wall with a brick and ceramic tile fireplace. This wall aligns with a structure partially exposed during a watching brief undertaken in 2001 approximately 9 m to the east, and indicates that substantial remains of the monastic precinct survive below ground in this area. A fragmentary stone floor also survived in addition to a tile hearth. Extensive rubble remains were encountered throughout the trench and it seems likely that the S. wall of this room lies just beyond the S. extent of the trench. Pottery recovered indicates that this building was dismantled and levelled at or shortly after the Dissolution and no later than c. 1575.

WILTSHIRE

242. TROWBRIDGE, USHERS BREWERY (ST 8550 5800). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by the Bristol and Region Archaeological Services, on land formerly owned by the Ushers Brewery. Work at the main brewery buildings on Manvers Street revealed no significant archaeology. However, excavations at the former bottling plant, to the north of Church Street, revealed a number of postholes and linear features associated with the expansion of the medieval town in the 12th century.

YORKSHIRE. Work by Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd. unless otherwise stated.

EAST YORKSHIRE

243. BRIDLINGTON, BAYLE GATE, BRIDLINGTON PRIORY (TA 176 697). A programme of detailed building recording and analysis on the Bayle gatehouse, Bridlington Priory, by the Historic Buildings Section on behalf of The Lords Feoffees and Assistants of the Manor of Bridlington. External stone-by-stone recording was undertaken on the W. external face of the building, while the interior was assessed using a combination of photography and hand measurements. Rather than the product of a single phase of medieval activity (c. A.D. 1388), the Bayle appears to be the result of multi-phase modifications to an earlier building. There is some evidence to suggest that the Bayle was first erected as a military/residential structure during William le Gros's invasion of Bridlington in 1143. The Bayle was probably first refurbished in response to political turmoil of the early 14th century, and adopted its final form in the later part of the century.

244. TRANSCO WEST HULL REINFORCEMENT GAS PIPELINE (TA 08291 37124). In light of a decision by Transco to construct a natural gas pipeline between Wawne (TA 08989 36835) and Elloughton (SE 94000 27000) a programme of archaeological survey and excavation was undertaken. On-Site Archaeology, based in York, was contracted by RSK Environments Ltd., Chester, to undertake the archaeological investigations along the length of the pipeline. Initial archaeological work involved a programme of fieldwalking and geophysical survey during 2000 and 2001, the results of which identified a number of potential sites. These sites were then evaluated through trial trenching to further assess

their potential. During the main construction of the pipeline further work based on the results of the trial trenching involved the excavation of several sites within the working width of the pipeline after the topsoil strip and prior to any below ground construction. A watching brief was also maintained on the topsoil strip and excavation of the pipe trench.

At Wawne, a shrunken medieval village situated on the E. flood plain of the River Hull, an extensive medieval site was identified but only partially excavated (TA 08291 37124). Here a number of postholes, post pads and a chalk and cobble foundation were excavated. The provisional interpretation of these features suggests that they formed the structural foundation for a large timber-framed building, possibly a hall. Although the presence of a building has been tentatively identified further work is required in order to understand the stratigraphic phasing, comprising a complex sequence of cut features across the site. Also the site had been flooded during its use (probably in the late 13th/early 14th centuries) and had suffered truncation from ploughing during the medieval period it appears to have been subsumed within the then contemporary open-field system. However, a large pottery assemblage (1,552 sherds) was recovered during the excavations and the preliminary dating of the assemblage by Dr A. Vince has shed light on the probable occupation phasing, which indicated three phases of activity.

There was no activity at Wawne before the onset of the Beverley Glazed Ware industry in the mid-12th century. It is possible that some of the more abraded sherds of a reduced chalky ware were evidence for a pre-settlement agricultural phase but in the main it is likely that they were vessels used in the early phases of the settlement. The earliest Beverley Glazed wares date from the middle of the 12th century and can be recognised by the presence of spouts rather than pulled lips, and by the attachment of the strap handle to the rim of the vessel rather than its neck. Both of these features are found on Stamford Ware pitchers of this period but were quickly replaced by the narrow-necked jug form that rapidly replaced these transitional vessels. A spout from such an early vessel was present at Wawne and this provided the best evidence for the foundation date of the site, perhaps within a decade either side of c. 1150. Beverley Glazed wares initially carried a splash glaze, which was gradually superseded by a suspension glaze in the 13th century. However, it is difficult to date body sherds by their glaze. Decoration was present throughout the Wawne assemblage but initially consisted mainly of combed lines. Later vessels were sometimes decorated with applied strips and stamps. Only thirteen such decorated sherds were recorded. Copper was added to the glaze, to give a mottled green colour. This practice seems to have started in the later 12th century but was never ubiquitous. Nevertheless, the incidence at Wawne is remarkably low (only twenty sherds). These indications suggest that the main phase of early occupation at Wawne took place in the 12th and early 13th centuries, and that there was either a hiatus or a lessening of activity before the next phase. Features provisionally dated to the early phase included a curvilinear ditch, a large foundation slot for timbers, which was subsequently robbed out during this phase of occupation, a cobbled surface and several pits and postholes. These features were mainly confined to the S. area of the site.

The dating of the next phase of occupation was difficult to pin down. The size of some of the Beverley Ware sherds, associated with Humber wares, suggests that they were contemporary, which probably placed the start of the phase into the 14th century. A number of imported wares were identified from this phase: unglazed Saintonge Ware, Siegburg stoneware and Dutch Red Earthenware. They first occur in quantity in the middle of the 14th century in England but they were not common enough at Wawne for their presence/absence to be used as a chronological indicator. Furthermore, there appeared to be only slight typological differences between vessels from the mid-14th through to the 15th centuries. The lack of either Langewehe stoneware or Raeren stoneware may indicate that activity was limited by the end of the 15th century. The features associated with pottery dating from the second phase included linear cobbled

foundations and an associated clay floor and postholes, several post pads and post settings and a large chalk and cobble foundation. The latter features were identified in the central and NE. limits of the excavated area. Several other cobbled surfaces were identified further to the north; however, these were only recorded in plan and were not subjected to preservation by record as they were situated outside the main area of impact from construction work. This might indicate that the main structure from this phase continues to the north and east of the unexcavated part of the site. Other features in the excavated area dated to this phase of occupation included several linear ditches.

There appeared to be little in the Wawne assemblage to suggest activity in the 16th century and all of the post-medieval wares that occurred on the site were of types that were in use in the 17th century or later. The only 'late' type that occurred stratified in the main occupation sequence was Ryedale Ware. All the sherds of this ware occurred in a single deposit where the remainder of the assemblage appeared to be of 14th- or 15th-century date. Features dated by pottery to this last phase included a hedge line and a large curvilinear ditch.

In summary, therefore, the preliminary analysis of the pottery suggested that the Wawne site was first occupied in the middle of the 12th century, continued in use into the 13th century but then suffered either abandonment or a lessening of activity until the later 14th century, at which point there was a revival of activity which lasted for an unknown duration, but probably not past the middle of the 15th century.

A small assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from the excavations. The main use of CBM on the site was as roofing material. There were no crest tiles in the collection, but given the small size of the assemblage this was not surprising. It is likely, however, that the roofs included hipped roofs. The presence of tiles of different fabrics and with different methods of fastening (pegs of two shapes and nibs), suggests that several different roofing episodes took place. These might indicate different structures, additions to a single structure or replacement of broken tiles. Other than the pottery and CBM, a range of other artefacts such as a bronze clasp, part of a jet bracelet, a particularly fine stone mortar, spindlewhorls and iron nails and other miscellaneous metal objects were retrieved from the excavations. The presence of some of these artefacts supports the assumption that the site may have had a structure of some social standing present on the site during the second phase of occupation. No non-ceramic finds were retrieved from features provisionally dated to the first phase of occupation. The exceptional find from this phase was a complete stone mortar recovered from a provisionally dated 13th-century deposit. A large bone assemblage was also recovered during the excavations, and is under analysis by T. Kausmally. The species present were mainly from domestic animals such as cattle, horse, sheep/goat, pig, cat and dog and probably resembled domestic refuse. A few bones appeared to be from large game and birds indicating some hunting activity.

NORTH YORKSHIRE

245. KNARESBOROUGH, THE CROWN HOTEL, HIGH STREET (SE 3490 5716). An archaeological watching brief was undertaken, by On-Site Archaeology on behalf of Cliff Walsingham and Co., during the excavation of narrow foundation and service trenches required for the construction of an extension to the rear of The Crown Hotel. Although parts of the site had suffered significant truncation by modern services, the trenches encountered a series of medieval features, directly below modern make-up for an existing concrete surface, cut into natural. The earliest features were apparently structural, consisting of postholes, a post trench and a beam slot. A single sherd of late 12th- to early 13th-century pottery was retrieved from the post trench. A number of pits, containing a larger assemblage of pottery of the same date had then been cut into this earliest phase of activity. No medieval stratigraphy was present, suggesting that the site had been cleared to the surface of the natural during the construction of the most recent yard surfaces. This

clearance may have also removed any traces of later medieval activity. Medieval features were seen to continue beyond the edges of the excavated trenches, indicating that further archaeological remains lay preserved *in situ* within the undisturbed parts of the site.

246. NEAR RIPON, MARKENFIELD HALL (SE 295 674). A programme of building recording and analysis at Markenfield Hall was carried out by the Historic Buildings Section, on behalf of Martin Stancliffe Architects, for Mr I. and Lady Deirdre Curteis. Recording was carried out using a combination of computer rectified photography and hand survey, and has thus far focused on the N. elevation of the Hall and roof structures of the complex.

Traditionally, Markenfield Hall is thought to have been constructed following a license to crenellate granted in 1310. However, recent work suggests that initial building work began in the 1290s, with considerable alterations taking place following the issue of this license. The Hall originally included a screen passage with opposed doorways. A central hearth provided heating. Access arrangements were altered in the 1340s to allow for the insertion of a fireplace. The fireplace appears to have been relocated to the undercroft in the late 16th century. The roof structures of the gatehouse, hall, chapel and solar were examined as part of this programme. Roofs above the hall and solar appeared to be of 18th-century date, with some re-use of medieval timber. The chapel retains a late 15th-century low-pitch roof, with an 18th-century structure erected above. The kitchen retains a roof from the mid-17th century. Timbers were assessed for dendrochronological dating, but only those of the gatehouse proved to be suitable for this technique, and provided an early 17th-century date.

247. SELBY, SELBY ABBEY (SE 4636 4324). A programme of detailed building recording on the West Front of Selby Abbey was carried out by the Historic Buildings Section on behalf of Purcell Miller Tritton, acting for Selby Abbey PCC. This involved not only the enhancement of photogrammetric plots, but also black and white photography and moulding profiles in advance of masonry repair and replacement. Evidence for previously unknown phases of development was detected, including some of the earliest remains on the abbey site (c. 1097/early 12th century), concealed within the upstanding SW. tower. Significant evidence was also found for the infilling of larger openings in the West Front, probably reflecting precautions following the subsidence of the central crossing in the later 12th century.

YORK

248. At *Fishergate House and Blue Bridge Lane* (SE 6060 5100) excavations were undertaken to the west of Fishergate in association with Mike Griffiths and Associates, for Shepherd Homes Ltd. and Rank Entertainment. Significant evidence for early post-Conquest activity was recovered, and excavations contacted a previously undocumented medieval cemetery.

Anglian activity on the site was represented by a series of pits, containing evidence for craft working, and postholes, which have been interpreted as evidence for post-built, timber structures. Coins, glass and quernstones indicate trade networks to the Continent during the 7th to 9th centuries. It is thought that this activity represents further evidence from the emporium of *Eorforwic*. In the post-Conquest period, the site on Blue Bridge Lane would have fallen within the enclosure of the Gilbertine Priory of St Andrews, and ceramic evidence indicated substantial levels of activity on the site from the 12th and through to the 16th centuries. The S. boundary of the Priory enclosure was identified, in the form of an E.-W. aligned, multi-phased ditch. Three structures were found associated with this phase, and evidence suggested a considerable amount of industrial activity, involving the firing of clay for tile or pottery production. A pottery kiln was identified at the S. edge of the enclosure, the last firing of which was dated archaeomagnetically to either A.D. 1360–1430,

or A.D. 1320–40. This would represent the first pottery kiln of medieval date to be excavated in York.

Areas of excavation to the east of Fishergate House, on the opposite side of Blue Bridge Lane, revealed parts of a cemetery with varying densities of burial. In total, 244 burials in a supine position were excavated, generally orientated W.–E. Three individuals were found to have been interred with grave goods, comprising a pierced scallop shell, a simple copper-alloy ring and a belt mount with cross ornament. This cemetery falls outside the precinct of St Andrew's Priory, and may be associated with a previously unlocated religious foundation, established on Fishergate during the later medieval period.

249. At *Foss Islands Road/Lawrence Street* (SE 6117 5146) an archaeological evaluation was carried out by M. Connell of RPS Consultants for CALA Homes (Yorkshire) Ltd. and Trafford Developments (Rochdale) Ltd. Five trial trenches were excavated and a total of 31 cut features identified, consisting mainly of pits or wells with some ditches and gullies, sealed by cultivation soils. The overburden was up to 1.2 m deep at the east of the site, rising to 2.2 m at the west where the density of features appeared to increase. The pits and wells were associated with domestic activity and rubbish disposal; the ditches and gullies may have defined the boundaries of cultivation plots. Finds from the features indicate phases of activity of Anglo-Scandinavian and post-Conquest date. There was no clear evidence for Anglian occupation, apart from one possible 8th-century coarse ware sherd. Environmental tests on soil samples suggest that material was derived from small refuse deposits and hearth waste, heather probably being imported from nearby for litter, bedding and fuel.

250. At *Heslington Hill, Heslington* (SE 6227 5086) a watching brief was undertaken on behalf of Portland Planning Consultants, for the University of York, during construction of a new car park and medical school on the N. part of the Heslington campus. Excavations encountered the remains of a possible ploughed-out cemetery of Anglian date, with some evidence for occupation. Seven vessels of 6th- to 7th-century date were represented in the ceramic assemblage, including three decorated vessels which may have been funerary urns. This dating was supported by the discovery of three glass beads which have been dated A.D. 550–650. Additionally, recovered artefacts included an early post-Conquest knife, a small assemblage of iron-working slags, a medium assemblage of animal bone and two fragments of a bun-shaped ceramic loomweight.

251. At *136 Lawrence Street* (SE 6163 5132) an evaluation was carried out by On-Site Archaeology. A total of thirteen trenches were excavated, located in the areas where piles were proposed for the development, and a watching brief was maintained during the mechanical removal of the uppermost, modern deposits. The site is located in an area, which served as the graveyard for St Nicholas's Church from the 12th century to c. 1644. Two out of the thirteen trenches yielded human remains. Both trenches were situated in the NE. area of the site and produced remains from a total of six individuals, 0.5 m below the modern surface. The remaining trenches contained mainly post-medieval building rubble and some possibly medieval deposits.

252. At *Mansion House, St Helen's Square* (SE 6013 5192) a watching brief was undertaken on behalf of York Consultancy. Two boreholes were monitored, and a small trench excavated, revealing two substantial limestone walls running E.–W. These walls were 2 m apart with a brick path/surface between them, and may represent part of the inner gate of the Guild Hall, thought to have been constructed as part of a rebuilding of the hall in the 15th century.

253. At the former *Workingmen's Club site, Speculation Street* (SE 6105 5148) an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by On-Site Archaeology at the behest of J. M. O'Neill, Chartered Town Planning Consultants. This work was undertaken in the open car park areas to the north and east of the existing Club building, in advance of potential redevelopment. Three evaluation trenches were excavated to a maximum depth of 1.5 m below the existing ground level, and eight boreholes were also drilled and recorded. The natural was encountered at between 1.17 m and 1.3 m below the current ground surface. This had been cut into by a number of pits dated to the Anglo-Scandinavian and post-Conquest periods, and in the NE. corner of the site, a shallow ditch of late 12th-century date. The excavated pits were generally less than 0.5 m deep; however, one of the boreholes encountered an intrusion into the natural, which was in excess of 2.5 m in depth and contained preserved timber. Postholes and a large number of stakeholes were present across the N. part of the site, and are likely to be of agricultural or horticultural origin. Two distinct phases of these features were present, dated to the Roman and post-Conquest periods.

Along the E. side of the site remnants of two phases of clay ramparts, forming parts of the city defences, were encountered. The earliest directly overlay the late 12th-century ditch, and had either partially collapsed, or been dug into, producing an irregular profile. This had been sealed by a thick homogenous deposit, interpreted as a horticultural or agricultural soil, containing pottery of a 12th- to late 14th- or 15th-century date. Similar homogenous deposits were encountered across the entire site. The second clay rampart overlay these deposits.

SOUTH YORKSHIRE

254. *BRODSWORTH PARK, VILLAGE EARTHWORKS* (SE 508 072). An evaluation of the earthworks immediately east of St Michael's Church in Brodsworth was undertaken by O. Jessop, University of Sheffield, as part of the Brodsworth Landscape Project. The area examined has previously been interpreted as the site of the former medieval village of Brodsworth. Earthwork and resistivity surveys were carried out, along with the excavation of five test pits and selective fieldwalking. An exposed wall at right angles to the former W.-E. drive leading up to the previous manor house was sectioned. It retained a limestone terrace and associated with this feature was 'Hallgate B' pottery from Doncaster, dated to the 11th-13th centuries. Additional pottery from this date was found on the surface at SE 5074 0725. Test pits across earthworks in the centre of the site close to the current E. boundary of Brodsworth Hall, produced glazed pottery from the 18th/19th centuries and appear to represent the remnants of an 18th-century formal garden overlying earthworks from the medieval village. Further survey will be undertaken during 2003 to explore the full extent of the medieval settlement pattern.

255. *HOOTON PAGNELL, BILHAM VILLAGE EARTHWORKS* (SE 486 066). An archaeological survey of the remaining earthworks of Bilham village was undertaken by O. Jessop, University of Sheffield, as part of the Brodsworth Landscape Project. Fieldwalking, resistivity and magnetometer surveys were directed by L. Rogers, in conjunction with the excavation of trial trenches and test pits to locate the boundaries of the former medieval settlement at Bilham. Excavations identified features relating to the former 18th-century hall and its associated outbuildings in the centre of the site. North of the main road a level terrace cut into the limestone with an area of burnt clay was exposed. This can tentatively be interpreted as a former house platform immediately adjacent to the road. Geophysical survey south of the road identified evidence of a rectilinear structure on a small platform overlooking remnants of ridge-and-furrow. Fieldwalking at SE 487 067 in woods in the north of the site produced 13th- to 15th-century green-glazed pottery. Further investigations of the site are planned for 2003.

WEST YORKSHIRE

PONTEFRACT

256. At *Spink Lane* (SE 4595 2224) an archaeological evaluation was undertaken in association with Mike Griffiths and Associates, for the North British Housing Association. The excavation of six trenches revealed a large medieval building with pitched stone foundations, covering much of the site. The structure measured in excess of 20 m in length and 10 m in breadth, and was seen to contain internal divisions. Foundations were cut through a buried soil containing ceramic of 12th-century date. The building appears to have been dismantled and the site terraced in the 14th century. A post-built structure at the N. end of the site appears to represent a building of 14th-century date, possibly constructed following this phase of dismantling.

NORTHERN IRELAND

CO. FERMANAGH

257. DEVENISH ISLAND, DEVENISH MONASTERY (H 223 470). Geophysical and surface survey continued at the monastery as part of the Castell Henllys Field School under the direction of Dr H. Mytum, University of York. Intensive magnetometer survey was applied to the S. area of the site, and several possible buildings or small enclosures were identified. Resistivity survey also showed significant variation over the area.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

CO. CORK

CORK CITY

258. At *North Main Street* (W 671 718), the main thoroughfare of medieval Cork, archaeological testing and monitoring were carried out by M. Ní Loingsigh for Sheila Lane and Associates in the car park of Saint Francis Church. At a depth of 1.3 m below the present ground level a row of stakes and associated compact organic layers appeared to represent the wall of a house fronting on to North Main Street. The stakes may equally have been a boundary fence dividing two burgage plots or marking the edge of a property fronting on to Broad Lane, one of the main E.-W. thoroughfares in the medieval city. To the west of the possible house a thick layer of clay, which extended throughout much of the site, may indicate an area where waste material was dumped to the rear of houses on North Main Street. The clay contained varying amounts of degraded organic matter, gravel, shell, leather and 13th- or 14th-century pottery. Two wooden fences were recorded in the centre of the site, to the east of what was Cross Street. One fence consisted of upright posts and an oak plank set on edge, as well as short twigs in a criss-cross formation, almost like a wattle weave, although the twigs were larger and less pliable than those normally used for wattle. Horizontal layers of matted, woody, fibrous material may represent the panels of the fence or a collapsed roof. The second, perpendicular fence was built of upright staves and posts with traces of wattle. This may be the continuation of a fence recorded to the east, where a 1.25 m long oak plank with six treenail holes was recorded. It may have been a re-used ship timber.

CO. DUBLIN

259. LAMBAY ISLAND, 'THE POINT' (O 305 504). An excavation was carried out by G. Cooney with support from the Dúchas contingency fund following storm damage early in 2002, when a small west-facing promontory comprising stabilised storm beach material was eroded on its S. and W. sides. Excavation in 1995 at the SE. corner of this promontory revealed a multiple grave containing five young adult males (17–25 years old) and an adolescent (15–16 years old; osteological report by B. Ó Donnabháin) dating from c. A.D.

1500 (radiocarbon dates from two individuals). Examination of the location in April 2002 indicated a second grave with human skeletal material exposed in a S.-facing section, 20 m west of the burial excavated in 1995. This was clearly at risk of removal by further storm activity. The 2002 excavation revealed a further grave at a depth of 200 mm cut into storm beach material under the turfline and the underlying loose, well-sorted sandy silt horizon. The storm beach material, exposed to a depth of 500 mm, comprised rounded beach cobbles (50–200 mm diameter range) in a dark brown silt matrix with occasional shell fragments. The cobbles increased in size to the base of the profile. Cut into this material was the surviving N. part of a grave, 2.1 m in length, 0.9 m in width, and 0.5 m in depth. In the grave was an intact extended E.–W. inhumation close to the N. side of the cut and resting on its base. A small fragment of textile and an iron rivet cap were found adjacent to the lower right limb bones. Immediately to the south of this individual were the surviving left limb bones of a second individual. The fill consisted of storm beach material backfilled into the grave. There was a concentration of heavier, larger cobbles over the bones, particularly around the head, and the upper chest area. Smaller stones and silt were placed over this main fill.

It is clear that what was excavated was the surviving portion of a larger, multiple grave. Scattered human bone recovered from the beach in 2002 indicates the presence of at least two further individuals in the eroded part of the grave. The two individuals in the grave as excavated consisted of the complete articulated skeleton of an adult male aged between 35 and 45 years and the partially surviving articulated remains of an adolescent aged between 16 and 20 years (identification and analysis by L. Fibiger). As with the grave excavated in 1995 it seems probable that all the individuals in the grave were male. While the dates for the individuals in the grave have not yet been established, the very strong similarities with the grave excavated in 1995 indicate that this was a medieval cemetery area with at least two multiple graves, both of them for the burial of adult males and adolescents.

260. NEWCASTLE LYONS NORTH (N 999 289). Archaeological test excavation was carried out by E. O'Donovan for Margaret Gowen and Co. Ltd. on a proposed development site to the north of the town to establish the nature and origin of anomalies recorded during a geophysical survey. An E.–W. ditch interpreted as the borough boundary was first located through geophysical work, and test excavation showed that it measured 1.5 m wide at the top, c. 0.5 m wide at the base and that it was 1 m deep. Compact clays, containing butchered animal bone, were also uncovered. The domed remains of an internal earthen bank measuring 2.2 m wide and 0.35 m deep were located immediately inside (to the south) the ditch. Further excavation will be required to establish the definitive alignment, growth and development of the medieval borough boundary within the site.

A series of medieval burgrave plots were first identified as linear N.–S. trends during the geophysical survey, and excavation confirmed the presence of small linear ditches defining the plots. An oval enclosure, identified by the geophysical survey, at the NE. end of the development may pre-date or be contemporaneous with the medieval village. The enclosure is 35–40 m in diameter and appears to have an entrance on its E. side. No test excavation was conducted on the enclosure.

CO. GALWAY

261. HIGH ISLAND MONASTERY (L 501 573). The eighth season of excavation was undertaken by G. Scally and was funded by Dúchas (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 45 (2001), 342). Close to the smaller of two upstanding beehive huts, excavation revealed the exterior (N.) face of the primary cashel wall. This appears to have been constructed on introduced soil and stone laid down over a 200–300 mm depth of peat. The wall was not well preserved and stood in places to only 400 mm. A deposit at the base of the wall also formed the

bedding deposit for the cell, suggesting that the primary cashel wall and the cell are contemporaneous. Closer to the larger of the beehive huts, on the E. side of the site, excavation of the monastic drainage system, uncovered in 2001, continued to completion. The covered drain was excavated and a feature, previously interpreted as a secondary feeder channel was found to be a rock-cut water-holding pit.

CO. KILDARE

262. NAAS, BURKE'S PHARMACY, 3 MAIN STREET (N 893 196). Small-scale archaeological excavations were conducted by E. O'Donovan for Margaret Gowen and Co. Ltd. The principal findings of the excavations revealed medieval archaeological deposits behind the buildings on the street front. These deposits suggest the presence of a medieval building (c. A.D. 1300), where partial evidence of a house floor and hearth were uncovered. The superstructure of the building was fashioned from timber as no masonry remains were identified on the old ground surface (located 1.6 m below the present ground level). The occupation was followed by evidence for cultivation, identified by the presence of garden soils dating from the medieval to the early post-medieval periods. Pottery dated occupation of the site from the 13th to the 18th centuries. Diagnostic finds included a single sherd of 16th-century Isabella Polychrome Ware, retrieved from the basal deposits of garden soil. Other diagnostic medieval pottery types included Ham Green B and locally manufactured medieval jugs.

The presence of a variety of seed-types associated with medieval deposits (oat, wheat and barley) indicate the supply of cereal crops from outside the town, although the identification of a charred pea associated with common weeds indicates that the garden soil may have been utilised for the production of vegetables. The evidence for meat consumption in the town (in spite of the small size of the bone assemblage) indicates that the same variety of meat-yielding animals were slaughtered as has been recognised in other towns and points to an established local economy geared to provide food for inhabitants of Naas. The presence of the pottery imported from Britain demonstrates wider trade connections, most likely via Dublin.

CO. KILKENNY

KILKENNY CITY

263. At the rear of 63 *High Street* (S 505 565) archaeological testing was carried out by C. O Drisceoil at 'The OK House' in advance of development. It is probable there was a medieval house/structure on the proposed development site from an early date though the first evidence for such a structure appears in the Civil Survey (1654) where premises on High Street, a yard and an outbuilding fronting on to Kieran Street are noted in the development area. Excavations revealed two disturbed, possibly re-deposited, midden deposits dumped on a glacial till, probably as reclamation deposits. The finds from the lower midden deposits ranged in date from the 13th century to modern times, indicating that a certain amount of disturbance had occurred. This is likely to have been a result of the insertion of a petrol tank into the site in the 1950s. As a consequence, an area 4.5 × 2.5 m in the south of the site and an area 5 × 3 m in the north (26.25 sq m total area) was of archaeological significance. Archaeological monitoring of the groundworks was recommended.

264. At the rear of *Irishtown* (S 504 562) excavations were carried out by I. Doyle for Margaret Gowen and Co. Ltd. in advance of works on the River Nore Drainage Scheme. The site is on the N. bank of the river Breaghagh, approximately 300 m east of the Breaghagh/Nore confluence and immediately north-west of Irishtown Bridge. Several phases of riverside fences have been identified. The earliest examples of these consist of

two lines of post-and-wattle fencing. A masonry riverside wall replaced these fences, and a 5.4 m length of base-plate for a riverside revetment was exposed associated with this wall. This base-plate appears to be a re-used roof timber. Medieval pottery was recovered from the deposits associated with this activity. A portion of a post-and-wattle structure with internal floor surfaces was also exposed. The external wall of this structure aligned with the medieval riverside wall and is at variance with the existing street pattern. During the medieval period the property was expanded at the expense of the river. Post-and-wattle fences, a plank-built fence and a large tree trunk, measuring some 8 m long, were used to define the river edge. The tree trunk appears to represent an attempt at creating a slipway to provide access to the river edge for washing, water collection etc. As the ground level built up a series of later timber stakes, which are interpreted as a medieval property boundary, were established. This line ran towards the Irishtown street frontage where further excavation is expected in 2003.

CO. LIMERICK

LIMERICK CITY

265. At 48–50 *Mary Street* (R 582 557) an excavation by T. Collins was undertaken to investigate an undercroft feature that had been partially exposed in 2000. The investigation revealed the remainder of the undercroft in addition to the remains of two further limestone cellars. Architectural features recorded included corbels, niches and steps, as well as the partial remains of a redbrick arched passageway, which may be related to the 'Dutch Billy'-type houses that once stood on *Mary Street*. It was found that the undercrofts, averaging 6 m in width and 20 m in length, could be accessed from *Mary Street* to the west, with the N. and S. undercrofts also having rear access. The central undercroft did not have a rear access. Evidence of vaulting was only found in the N. undercroft. A number of architectural fragments were also recovered during the testing. Due to the lack of secure dating evidence it is difficult to date the structures but it appears that at least portions may date to the later medieval period. It was agreed with the developers that a portion of these features will remain exposed as part of the new structure, with the remainder being reburied, and not impacted by the building.

CO. LOUTH

266. ARDEE, CASTLE STREET/TIERNEY STREET (N 962 904). An archaeological assessment was undertaken by B. Shanahan of CRDS Ltd. in advance of development on the site of the Ardee Bakery, at the corner of Castle Street and Tierney Street. There was extensive evidence for medieval occupation including buildings, property boundaries and pits. The corner of a medieval building was exposed 0.9 m below the modern bakery floor. The walls, which were 0.6–1.0 m thick, were constructed of clay-bonded water rolled stones. Occupation deposits consisted of a hearth area set on natural subsoil and two stakeholes, perhaps for a cooking spit, sealed by orange brown clay. A grey, silty clay containing medieval pottery covered this and appeared to extend over the rear wall of the house suggesting it had been demolished in the Middle Ages. Medieval features uncovered in the yard consisted of three ditches that correspond to property boundaries marked on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1835). The most complete boundary running E.–W. contained a single fill and was cut to a depth of 0.9 m through the subsoil. Only the N. side of the cut was exposed, which indicated it had a gently sloping profile towards a flat base. The ditch can be estimated to be about 2 m wide. A second boundary was filled with clay containing medieval ceramics and metal slag. Overall, the assemblage of medieval ceramics included 22 sherds of coarse cooking ware of Leinster type and 63 sherds of glazed wares of local type.

267. DROGHEDA, MEATMARKET LANE (O 088 749). An Archaeological Assessment was undertaken by R. O'Hara for ACS Ltd. either side of Meatmarket Lane, an 18th-century lane connecting West Street and Dyer Street, two important medieval streets. Archaeological stratigraphy in the form of refuse pits was encountered on the E. side of Meatmarket Lane. These features were only partially uncovered during test trenching, but numerous medieval finds, including English, French and locally produced pottery and an assortment of iron nails including the clinker variety were recovered. These pits can be dated to the mid- to late 13th century owing to the presence of Saintonge fabrics and the depth of medieval garden soil that sealed the features. A programme of excavation was recommended prior to further development taking place.

268. MARSHES UPPER, DUNDALK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (J 058 051). An archaeological excavation was undertaken by R. O'Hara for ACS Ltd. on a site immediately north of a small quarry where disturbance had resulted in the denudation of archaeological features. Ten postholes and five shallow pits were recorded. The postholes had an average diameter of 0.3 m and appeared to form a rough oval-shaped structure. None of the postholes produced enough charcoal to procure a reliable date, but an associated pit yielded a date of cal. A.D. 960–1220. This is broadly contemporary with a medieval pit within a generally prehistoric settlement site immediately to the south; this feature produced a date of cal. A.D. 950–1250.

CO. MEATH

269. ATHBOY, TOWNPARKS (N 142 392). Excavations were carried out in the vicinity of the site of the medieval town wall by R. O'Hara for ACS Ltd. in advance of development. Six medieval refuse pits were revealed, and most were truncated by other medieval features. The largest pit was 4 m in diameter and 1.3 m deep, and it contained deposits of organic material and artefacts including locally produced ceramics, iron horse- and pony-shoe fragments, a copper-alloy needle holder, a horn pin or needle, a damaged wooden bucket and wooden handles. Cattle dominated the faunal remains, with horse, sheep/goat and pig found in smaller amounts. Remains of a dog, cat and hare were also retrieved. The pits were dated artefactually to the late 14th to late 15th centuries.

A linear feature crossed the site WNW.–ESE. and was interpreted as a robber trench for the town wall. It was 1.4–2.5 m in width and between 0.9 m and 1.5 m deep. The base was flat and the sides were irregular. No masonry remains were found within the trench itself. However, its orientation would suggest it might be the line of the town wall. The feature extended to a point in the site boundary where a noticeable kink was interpreted as being a modern landscape reflection of the medieval wall. Along this boundary, masonry remains similar to those of the extant town wall were recorded in the section of a foundation trench, next to a large spread of rubble. Built of cut limestone blocks with gritty lime mortar bonding, the structure was 0.8 m high in section and a minimum of 1 m wide. The blocks ranged in size from 200 × 400 mm to 600 × 400 mm. These were interpreted as masonry remains connected to the medieval town wall. This area of the site was only partially investigated, as it was to remain unaffected by development.

270. KILLEGLAND, ASHBOURNE TOWN CENTRE (O 525 063). An archaeological assessment including topographic survey and test excavation was carried out by E. O'Donovan and W. Frazer for Margaret Gowen and Co. Ltd. in advance of development. Work concentrated on a millrace channel on the N. side of the Broadmeadow River. The earth-built millrace channel, which has silted up, runs E.–W. through the development site. It survives as an earthwork stretching over 200 m and terminates under a modern dump at the E. end of the development site. It was on average 2.5 m wide at the top and between 0.8 m and 1.4 m deep. The base was filled with silty clay containing few archaeological

inclusions (pottery, bone). Its flat gentle falling profile and the silt deposited in the base of the feature suggest that it functioned as a watercourse. These discoveries coupled with the place-name evidence from the neighbouring townland, Milltown, preserve the memory of the ancient mills in this location. References to milling in Killeglan date from the 13th century.

A low-banked earthwork was identified immediately to the south of the millrace channel. The earthwork measured 20 m N.–S. and 45 m E.–W. and was visible as a low platform on the flood plain of the Broadmeadow River. It is possible that the structure indicates the location of one of the medieval mills in the Killeglan complex; however, this is unproven. Two shallow ditches were identified to the south of the platform earthwork; these may be the location of a tailrace. Sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from above the bank of the feature suggesting a medieval date. Two ponds are located at the W. end of the development site. The ponds measure c. 8–10 m in diameter. A shallow, silted-up channel appears to link these ponds and the river, although modern arterial drainage has obscured much of the surrounding ground. It is suggested that these features are the site of two fishponds linked by silted watercourses.

271. RATOATH (N 195 518). Archaeological monitoring of groundworks was carried out by B. Shanahan for CRDS Ltd. in advance of development. Work extended north along the main street and along the Kentstown road on either side of the junction. Work also took place along a pathway close to the river and to the rear (east) of the motte. Extensive modern disturbance was present in most trenches, but several cut features of medieval date were exposed. A cesspit on the main street was excavated to a depth of 2 m at which point a sherd of Leinster Cooking Ware was recovered and the pit became waterlogged. Two further medieval features were exposed beside the N. boundary wall of the Roman Catholic Church. A U-profiled gully or shallow pit measuring 1.15 m wide and 0.19 m deep contained a single sherd of green-glazed local ware. A spread of clay or possible ditch fill measuring 4.4 m wide and containing two sherds of Leinster Cooking Ware was simply exposed in plan as groundworks did not extend beyond that depth. The medieval town boundary ditch was exposed in plan at a depth of 1 m below the Kentstown road surface. No medieval artefacts were recovered but the ditch can be dated based on its proximity to the known NW. boundary of the town. It was discerned as a 3-m wide band of highly compact grey clay with a green hue and containing some small pieces of animal bone. The adjacent subsoil was stonier, but otherwise quite similar. Ceramics recovered during the course of the monitoring included medieval wares, consisting of Leinster Cooking Ware and glazed local wares of 13th- to 14th-century date.

CO. OFFALY

272. DAINGEAN BOG (S 242 230). Situated west of Kilclonfert and 3 km north-west of Daingean, this bog was surveyed on behalf of Dúchas as part of the Peatland Survey. The S. part of the bog has been drained in preparation for the extraction of milled peat by Bord na Móna, and it is in this area that 354 archaeological sites and finds were identified. The material, which ranges in date from the late Iron Age to the modern period, forms two distinct distributions, the northern of which consists of 142 sites forming a band across the bog. Most of the sites consist of small deposits of brushwood. A number of shoe fragments and miscellaneous wooden artefacts were recovered, including a fine single-piece wooden vessel with associated lid. The S. site distribution comprises 212 sites and these are generally more substantial than those to the north and also included a number of toghers. The peat records indicate that some of the sites may have been laid down in particularly wet areas, possibly pools. A large, multi-layered site consisting of brushwood, planks and gravel was dated to the first half of the 13th century. A number of leather shoe fragments were also recovered in the area.

273. MOUNTLUCAS BOG (S 251 224). This bog, c. 1 km south-east of Daingean, is in milled peat production operated by Bord na Móna and was surveyed as part of the Peatland Survey on behalf of Dúchas. Eighty-one sites were recorded, including irregular deposits of worked and un-worked wood, rows of posts, 34 toghers, and a platform. The artefact assemblage and dating results indicate activity in the bog from the Neolithic to the medieval periods.

A wooden artefact was found within a deposit of worked wood in Clonarrow or Riverlyons townland. This site has been radiocarbon dated to cal. A.D. 1285–1413. The find is composed of a fragmentary squared shaft, which tapers to an elaborately carved rounded terminal at the surviving end. The object may be a fragment from a stick-back chair, a distaff or a decorative handle for a spoon-like implement. The remains of two medieval turn-shoes were also recovered. The first, from Clonarrow or Riverlyons townland, consists of a leather sole with stitching and an unidentifiable fragment, possibly from the same shoe. These were associated with a brushwood togher radiocarbon dated to cal. A.D. 1402–1480. The second find consists of a leather upper.

CO. WEXFORD

274. WEXFORD, 117 SOUTH MAIN STREET (T 495 216). An archaeological assessment was carried out by C. Ó Drisceoil in advance of development. The development was located at the E. side of South Main Street, 60 m inside the medieval town walls. The site lies at the edge of the original waterfront where the Bishopswater stream and the estuary met to form a deep-water pool that was to become the focus of the Norse settlement. A dark silt layer, which yielded a single sherd of local medieval pottery, is likely to extend throughout the E. part of the site and was interpreted as a buried intertidal midden that was probably dumped for the purpose of reclamation. Colfer has demonstrated that most of the ground to the east of South Main Street was being reclaimed from an early date and the midden and dumped rubble material that was deposited to reclaim this ground have been found during various archaeological excavations in the east of the town.

SCOTLAND

ABERDEEN (CITY)

275. At *Dunbar Hall* (NJ 940 087) A. Cameron carried out an assessment for the University of Aberdeen prior to the demolition of Dunbar Halls of Residence. Evidence of three ditches, two large rubbish pits and a wall, probably the remains of the old Aberdeen bishop's palace, were uncovered. The building was constructed of ashlar sandstone. Very few finds were recovered, but they include window glass and sherds of local medieval pottery.

ABERDEENSHIRE

Aerial reconnaissance by M. Greig for the Aberdeenshire Council recorded the following sites while checking vertical aerial photographs:

276. MILL OF HIRN (NO 727 994). A small area of rigs lies in the middle of an area of rough land. The area has been cleared for the rigs, with large boulders and other stone clearance visible around the edges of them.

277. WOODHEAD (NJ 896 622). Rig-and-furrow in a small area of scrub to the north of Woodhead Farm. Rigs continued into the field to the north, where they have been ploughed out and now survive as cropmarks.

278. FETTERNEAR (NJ 723 170). During the eighth season of excavation of the medieval bishop's palace, led by P. Z. Dransart and N. Q. Bogdan, a series of machine-dug trenches in the N. field behind the mansion were cleaned and excavated. Previously, a feature in Trench L was interpreted as the possible footings of a house-like structure with a rounded gable end. However, subsequent work has demonstrated that it is an oval feature slumped in towards the centre. It is perhaps a quarry or pit, filled in with stones. The size of these stones suggests garden rather than field clearance. A fragment of sundial encountered among the stones supports such a hypothesis. Trench K also contained a large stone-filled feature, perhaps another pit/quarry. There was evidence of fairly modern soot, domestic and garden rubbish. The activities that produced these remains should perhaps be dated to the early 1900s, corresponding with the remodelling of the late 19th- and early 20th-century shrubbery east of the mansion and bishop's palace (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (1997), 8).

Work also resumed in the main area excavation, immediately in front of the mansion. A substantial depth of medieval walling was uncovered along the N.-S. trending wall that contained the second latrine (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (1998), 6). A defensive ditch to the east of the wall underlay a series of 17th- and 18th-century pits containing demolition material. South of the latrine, immediately adjacent to the southernmost reach of the wall, another section of ceramic drainpipe was encountered, inserted in the trench of the 19th-century excavations reported in earlier seasons.

Following the tragic and unexpected death of Nicholas Bogdan, in future seasons we are planning to focus the work on this area of the site in his memory. The project directors wish to thank Mrs C. Whittall, Mr J. Whittall, Mrs C. Fyffe, Mr R. Fyffe and Mr D. Fyffe for their support and for allowing access to the site. The work was sponsored by Mr W. and Mrs I. Strachan and the Scottish Castle Survey.

279. DRUM CASTLE (NJ 796 005). The installation of a new lightning protection system at Drum Castle involved the hand-excavation of nine trenches 0.7 m square × 0.7 m deep. The work was carried out by J. C. Murray on behalf of the National Trust for Scotland. The trenches were located on the north, east and south of the 13th-century Tower of Drum and to the east, south and west of the 1619 mansion. In Trench 4, located east of the SE. corner of the E. projecting tower of the 1619 mansion, the battered foundations of the tower were revealed. They extended to a depth of c. 0.75 m from where the batter begins and c. 0.6 m below ground level, and are c. 0.9 m out from the wall face of the tower. Trench 7, located north of the N. wall of the SW. projecting tower of the 1619 mansion, uncovered a stone wall running N.-S. Its function is uncertain but it could represent an enclosing barmkin wall associated with the tower.

280. ROTHIMAY, RIDDOCH COURT (NJ 549 486). A Pictish carved stone, in the form of a granite slab built into a private garden wall at 4 Riddoch Court, was recorded by M. Yongblood for the Friends of Grampian Stones, courtesy of Mr W. McLeman. The surface is smoothed, with a deeply cut (0.07 mm) outline of a bird-like figure with beaked head presently lying on its side. The figure is 300 mm long from head to bottom part of 'cloak', now flaked off, and 175 mm broad (from 'shoulder' to 'stomach'). The figure's head is 75 mm in diameter with a prominent squared-off brow, and the beak is 100 mm long and 12.5 mm wide. There appears to be a remnant of a further carving at the upper left corner of the slab (over the head and beak) which may indicate that it was part of a larger sculpture.

281. ST FERGUS TO ABERDEEN PIPELINE (NJ 835 229). An excavation was conducted by G. Mudie of CFA Archaeology, on behalf of ERM Ltd. for Transco, on a ditched feature partly exposed during topsoil stripping within the wayleave of a gas pipeline (cf. *Discovery*

and Excavation in Scotland (2001), 12–13 for further discoveries along the route of the pipeline). The feature was initially identified as a possible ring ditch. Excavation showed that the ditch was probably the rounded corner of a rectangular feature. Medieval pottery was recovered from the fill of the ditch, which was 1.6 m wide × 0.25 m deep and stone-filled in its base. The remainder of the site has been preserved *in situ*.

ANGUS

Aerial reconnaissance by M. Greig for the Aberdeenshire Council, Angus Council and the RCAHMS recorded the following sites:

282. BALGARROCK (NO 516 577). Rig-and-furrow cropmark. Rigs run in several different directions.

283. BALSHANDO HILL (NO 280 354). Large area of rig-and-furrow on E.-facing slopes of Balshando Hill.

284. BARNHEAD (NO 665 581). Rig-and-furrow cropmarks.

285. BLACKLAW HILL (NO 288 343). Heather-covered rig-and-furrow on SE.-facing slope of Blacklaw Hill.

286. CUILT HILL (NO 265 638). Rig-and-furrow within irregular enclosure on E.-facing lower slopes of Cuilt Hill, at the head of Backwater Reservoir.

287. DENOON BURN (NO 315 409). Rig-and-furrow on the SW. side of Denoon Burn, on the E. side of Hatton Hill.

288. FINLARG HILL (NO 399 420). Large area of rig-and-furrow on west-facing slopes of Finlarg Hill.

289. GLENMARKIE LODGE (NO 236 634). Large area of rig-and-furrow on W. side of Newton Burn, south of Glenmarkie Lodge.

290. HENDERSTON HILL (NO 326 410). Broad rig on SW.-facing slopes of Henderston Hill.

291. HILL OF LOUR (NO 471 462). Large area of rig-and-furrow.

292. LEDGRIEFF (NO 263 374). Denuded rigs over the area and a few old quarry pits scattered about.

293. PITTENDREICH HILL (NO 290 392). Large area of rig-and-furrow on the W. side of Pittendreich Hill, and south-west towards Keillar Hill, on NW. side of Long Loch.

294. SCOTSTON (NO 333 403). Rig-and-furrow to the north of Scotston Farm.

295. TORRAX HILL (NO 263 561). Area of subdued rigs overlain by some small cairns.

296. EDZELL, DUNLAPPIE BRIDGE (NO 591 679, centre). Documentary research, together with a new survey of the site, was carried out by G. Brown of Headland

Archaeology, for Angus Council, in the course of preparing a publication report for the previous small-scale excavations. The new work has provided evidence about the form of the church, and established a more secure chronology for the use and subsequent abandonment of the building and its graveyard. Dunlappie Church was probably founded in the 13th century, though it is not known whether the enclosure and the kirkyard that it defines are contemporary or a later addition. The simple ground plan for the church, as identified in the new survey, would appear to rule out additions to the small rectangular building. Following the dissolution of the parish in 1618, the church went out of use and was systematically robbed out. By the early 19th century, scarcely any trace of either kirk or kirkyard would have been visible in the landscape.

297. OATHLAW AND TANNADICE PARISH CHURCH (NO 475 580). An archaeological salvage excavation was undertaken by R. Cachart of the Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, for Oathlaw and Tannadice Parish Church, on the foundation trenches for a replacement vestry against the W. wall of the church. After limited machining, three foundation trenches were archaeologically excavated down to natural subsoil, reaching a depth of 2 m below the site surface. At least three phases of burials were encountered, the earliest being possible cist burials. Remains of walls and some slab flooring belonging to an earlier church were identified. Pins, a coin, medieval pottery sherds and coffin nails were also recovered.

A subsequent watching brief on service trenches on the W. side of the excavation recorded the W. wall of the earlier church, some paving and two shallow burials. The recovered human remains will be re-interred with appropriate ceremony at a suitable spot within the burial ground.

ARGYLL AND BUTE

298. INCHMARNOCK, ST MARNOCK'S CHAPEL (NS 024 596). The second season of excavation, led by R. Conolly, E. Jones and C. Lowe of Headland Archaeology, and sponsored by Sir Robert Smith, concentrated on the area to the north-west of the chapel, where the 2001 evaluation (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2001), 22) had indicated the presence of a possible 'craft zone' associated with the Early Christian monastic settlement, relatively undisturbed by later use of the site from the 19th century onwards as a stackyard.

The area was covered by a thick deposit that had been effectively homogenised by bracken roots; from this were recovered an exceptional number of pieces of inscribed slate and stone gaming boards. Provisionally dated to the 8th/9th centuries, possibly continuing later, this is the largest assemblage of such material known from Scotland. The decorated and inscribed slate assemblage includes examples of abstract designs and casual graffiti, but also what are clearly practice pieces for the composition of more complex designs. Literacy at the site is attested by a number of fragments with practice writing, as well as one example with a piece of readable text. Another piece that is highly significant — a stone with a sketch on one side and practice writing on the other — provides further evidence of literacy at the site, as well as an insight into the dress, weaponry and ship technology of the time. The piece, possibly a devotional object in its own right, appears to depict a shackled figure being led off to a waiting boat by a group of long-haired, mail-suited warriors with weapons.

Sealed below this mixed deposit were at least seventeen graves, several stone paths and, at the north of the site, at least two buildings. Large quantities of metalworking debris were recovered from this part of the site. A further 'craft zone', concentrating on the production of cannell coal bangles and rings, may have been located on the W. side of the excavation area where many fragments of part-worked cannell coal were found.

An evaluation trench was also excavated in the trackway, to the north-west of the chapel, to investigate the area in which a rune-inscribed cross was found in the late 19th

century. The trench located a cist and a substantial ditch. The cist was only partially exposed, and so remains unexcavated, but a slot was excavated across the ditch. A cross-incised slab, possibly re-used as a cross base, and two pieces of inscribed slate were recovered from the upper fill of the ditch. One of the slates is inscribed with a mix of Gaelic Old Irish male and female personal names, written in an Insular minuscule script.

A trench was also excavated to the east of the chapel in an attempt to locate the 'Monk's Causeway', a stone feature found by the tenant farmer in the 1950s. An uneven paved surface was exposed but no finds were recovered.

Cave 16B (NS 022 582)

Evaluation in 2000 (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2000), 17–18) had revealed deposits of Iron-age and Early Christian date. Full excavation in 2002 revealed that the Iron-age deposits represented the earliest occupation of the cave. A period of abandonment was followed by a series of hearths and associated deposits relating to the Early Christian Period. The cave continued to be used sporadically until relatively recent times.

Survey

A detailed investigation of the development of Inchmarnock's field boundaries was carried out in 2002, expanding upon the survey undertaken in 2000. By reference to cartographic sources and walkover survey, this investigation produced a preliminary phasing of the evolution of the island's boundaries. Six distinct types of boundary were identified, falling into three broad phases: pre-improvement (potentially reflecting medieval land-use); improvement period (1782–1820); and late 19th-century modifications. In addition to the phasing of the field boundaries, the survey identified two areas of rig-and-furrow (NS 0185 5935 and NS 0192 5908), clearance cairns and possible structures. Among these was a curvilinear stone mound (NS 0169 6117) which is probably identical to the 'Devil's Cauldron', erroneously located at the S. end of the island and recorded in the NMRS as a dun (NS 05 NW 7).

299. ISLAY CAVES PROJECT. The following sites were recorded by K. Hardy, as part of the Islay Caves Project. The project was sponsored by the National Museums of Scotland, the Prehistoric Society, the Munro Fund, the University of Edinburgh, the Hunter Trust and the Russell Trust.

NR 3476 4453. A large cave with two caverns, last known to have been occupied in 1945. Two test pits dug through one of these, just inside the cave mouth, had to be extended to 1 × 1 m owing to the depth of stratigraphy. It was excavated down to 1.45 m, through eighteen context layers, though bedrock was not reached and further deposits are thought to exist. There is much evidence for past use, including one cobbled and three stone paved floors, and a stone-lined drain. Finds include three fragments of quernstone, sherds of medieval hand-made pottery and 12th- to 14th-century White Gritty ware.

NR 3205 7265. A large deep cave. Two test pits were dug, though owing to the deep stratigraphy bedrock was not reached in either. Many burnt layers and smoke-blackening on the roof suggest several periods of occupation. Finds include a rim sherd of medieval hand-made pottery.

NR 3425 7485. A wall in the cave survives to one course. Deep stratigraphy prevented bedrock being reached. Many burnt layers containing charred animal bones and shells suggest several periods of occupation. The absence of artefacts suggests that the cave interior may have been cleared before each occupation period. A fishhook may be medieval.

300. LUSS, ST KESSOG'S CHURCH (NS 3610 9285). A watching brief was kept by F. Baker of FIRAT Archaeological Services during the excavation of new drains and paths, solum of the church and replacement grave foundations. A medieval West Highland coped stone of fine-grained sandstone was noted, measuring 1.72 m long and 0.21 m high and a maximum of 0.42 m wide, and tapering towards the foot end. It is broken in two pieces about two-thirds of the way down its length. Of the three coping panels, the two side panels have foliate design and the top panel bears only a single initial 'C' at the head end in crisp Latin script. No other carvings are present. It was discovered in the foundations of a late 19th-century grave during repair works, and the medieval stone is not in its original position. It has been raised to the ground surface in the same position in the cemetery to be on public display.

Immediately adjacent to the coped stone was a slate slab *in situ*. The 1.8 m slab is plain and unfinished from the nearby Camstraddan quarry, with the exception of a small 0.8 m cross scratched on it towards the S. side of the foot end. The cross has been embellished around its branches, perhaps to create a Celtic cross, but it is difficult to decipher precisely. The slab has been left *in situ* and it appears undisturbed, confirming that the top 0.2 m of the cemetery soil was substantially disturbed during the late 19th century when the standing church was built and the graveyard was 'tidied'.

During the excavations of the 19th-century grave foundations a fragment of slate that appears to bear a fragment of a cross was recovered. It is possible this slate is a fragment of a simple medieval grave marker. A small assemblage of medieval pottery was recovered from the graveyard soil, including Scottish medieval redwares and Scottish White Gritty Ware. The majority of the sherds were found in the area immediately north of the W. porch. Three overgrown gravestones last recorded in 1926 were rediscovered, and it was confirmed that the 12th-century coped stone described and illustrated by Lacaille (*Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scotland* (1927–28), 93–5) was destroyed beyond repair in the 1970s.

Excavations of the drains and in the interior of the church revealed glimpses of the 17th-century church foundations, and the layout of the foundations of the c. 13th-century chapel to the east of the standing building was confirmed. Several architectural fragments were recovered from the interior of the church, the graveyard and associated with the 13th-century chapel; these are stored on site. The early cross slabs, the font, the 14th-century effigy and the Celtic head have been cleaned and conserved and remain on site. Work was sponsored by Historic Scotland, the Heritage Lottery Fund, the Congregational Board of Luss Church and the Church of Scotland.

301. SADDELL ABBEY (NR 7847 3207). A 14th-century graveslab was discovered by F. Baker of FIRAT Archaeological Services, in a pile of rubble in the NW. corner of the presbytery during conservation works. The stone is blonde sandstone, unlike all the other Saddell medieval gravestones which are schist, and is broken into two pieces measuring 0.5 m long by 0.49 m wide and 0.82 m long and 0.46 m wide, overall 1.32 m long and 0.49 m wide and 0.15 m thick. There is a relief figure of a warrior wearing an aketan and carrying a spear, shown standing in profile within a niche centrally placed on the stone. Underneath the warrior figure are the remains of a sword on a stepped base. There are traces of foliate and interlace design on the stone but it is very weathered and details cannot be deciphered. The stone appears to be carved in the Loch Awe style. The stone has been conserved and is now in the new on-site display shelter.

A watching brief was undertaken of the formation of a new car park area located on the old village green adjacent to the main road and track to the abbey. A medieval shell midden, 2 m in diameter on a rough cobble platform with an associated burnt soil, was uncovered under the stony layer on the natural sands. This midden was primarily composed of periwinkle shells with some limpets and rare bones. The bones indicate the meat and waste parts of sheep and cattle, and a single rabbit bone was present along with

a fragment of human pelvis. Some of the bones had been gnawed by dogs. The plant remains indicate black oat, oat and barley and associated weeds, and that alder, hazel and birch were exploited for firewood. A small crucible and a piece of non-ferrous slag were also recovered from this midden. The work was sponsored by Historic Scotland, the Heritage Lottery Fund and the Argyll and Bute Council.

302. TIREE COASTAL SURVEY, LOCH DUBH A GHARAI DH FAIL (NM 0275 4859). A possible Norse settlement or chapel was recorded during a survey of the coast of Tiree, conducted by H. Moore, G. Wilson and M. Carruthers of EASE Archaeology. A 50–100 m strip was investigated around the entire coastline for the presence of built heritage and archaeological remains. A total of 141 sites were found, of which 85 represent previously unrecorded remains. The project was sponsored by Historic Scotland, the Heritage Lottery Fund, the Argyll and Bute Council and the SCAPE Trust.

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

303. BAILEY OF BUITTLE CASTLE (NX 819 616). An investigation was carried out by A. and E. J. Penman in advance of the erection of paddock fence posts in the bailey of Buittle Castle. It was known that the area in question had been occupied by Second World War concrete Walker buildings and a slurry pit which had been removed a few years ago. The area was at risk from damage from stock trampling and the digging of 33 postholes up to 1 m deep through any surviving archaeology.

A series of 21 sondages were opened running N.–S. and a further ten running E.–W. Ten of the N.–S. sondages revealed evidence of a modern cut through the metalled surface of a medieval trackway/courtyard. This proved that all archaeology to the east of the cuts has been lost to agricultural action. All ten of the E.–W. sondages confirmed that there had been no interference with the general archaeology of the site, that there was a great depth of good agricultural soil and the natural level appears to have been untampered with. The absence of any datable artefacts other than sherds of native galena-glaze medieval pottery, all of which could have been displaced during agricultural operations over several hundred years, make the site difficult to date accurately, although the metalled trackway/courtyard must pre-date the agricultural work on site which is known from records to date from the late 16th century at the latest.

An extension to the existing kitchen area was excavated resulting in the discovery of yet another cooking oven, the fifth to be found within this complex. A 2 m wide sondage was extended from the most southerly trench down into the moat surrounding Buittle Castle. The foundations of a stone wall were excavated at the most southerly point of this feature and it was possible to discern, upon excavation, the somewhat gentle slope southwards down from the bailey to the edge of the castle motte.

This excavation is one of the four finalists in the 2002 Pitt Rivers Awards. The project was sponsored by the Council for British Archaeology, the Dumfries and Galloway Council Community Fund, the Dumfries and Galloway Tourist Board and Balliol College, Oxford.

304. BISHOPBURN (NX 080 615). A copper-alloy Insular mount was found by a metal detectorist at Bishopburn. It has a spiral-decorated central disc and four radial lugs, and is likely to be a harness mount of 9th-century date. The object was claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 77/01) and allocated to Stranraer Museum. Report by F. Hunter, National Museums of Scotland.

305. INGLESTON MOTTE (NX 774579). A fifth season of excavation by students and volunteers, under the direction of A. and E. J. Penman, discovered further evidence for the destruction by fire of a small stone-based timber donjon or tower (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2000), 20). This would appear to have happened on two separate occasions, with

the structure being rebuilt after the first fire and then destroyed again. Prolific pottery evidence and a small blue glass bead from the floor of the later palimpsest building attests to its burning roof having collapsed onto the stone floor, depositing a layer of charcoal interspersed with nails and rivets on top of the artefacts. Under this level another lower area was excavated through another, earlier, layer of charcoal and nails, and it has been tentatively dated to c. A.D. 1185. The artefactual evidence was not so obvious here although a few sherds of native green galena pottery were recovered from the bottom level. Two lines of postholes at right angles to each other attest to part of the interior layout of the later building, c. A.D. 1235, which was dated previously by the discovery of a short cross silver penny of King Henry III in one of the postholes.

A trench was exposed on the N. slope of the motte, yielding evidence of two square stone-based towers. Between those was a gateway area with the postholes of a hypothesised small guardroom abutting the most westerly tower base, and between it and the E. base a double row of postholes attested to the presence of a palisade comprising wicker walling infilled with cobbles and soil for consolidation. The angular stone bases of both gate towers contained very black charcoal-darkened soil and fragments of solidified molten lead and pottery. Much of the earlier evidence on the edge of the motte was destroyed by collapse caused by prolific rabbit burrowing. Amongst the construction debris surviving was a large semi-circular piece of iron slag, pieces of solidified molten lead, as well as a wedge of decaying lead which was found close by, pointing to there having been some lead work on the roofs of the towers. No roofing stone was in evidence. The natural level of the original summit of this feature was exposed, and the build-up of soil and shale layers to flatten the summit and consolidate the sides was examined for dating evidence. A bronze pin, in almost mint condition, was found in company with a few sherds of earlier pottery of c. 1150. The work was sponsored by the Dumfries and Galloway Council Community Fund.

306. LOCH URR, 'ROUGH ISLAND' (NX 78 SE 6). This site was recorded during the underwater component of Phase 2 of the South West Crannog Survey, carried out by M. G. Cavers and J. C. Henderson, as part of the Scottish Wetland Archaeology Programme (SWAP). Rough Island appears to be entirely artificial, composed of boulders averaging c. 0.50 m in diameter. The smaller island, located halfway along the stone causeway to the shore, is of the same construction. No structural timbers were visible below water on the site, though above water stone walling around the SE. corner of the main island survives to a height of c. 1 m. The lack of mortared stonework supports a proposed Early Historic date for the walling on the island. A fragment of a possible log boat or trough was discovered to the E. side of the island, near the base of the stone mound, in water c. 3 m deep. The vessel survives to a length of c. 1.6 m, with a hull c. 0.10–0.15 m thick and a draft of c. 0.45 m.

307. WHITHORN PRIORY (NX 444 403). A series of remote sensing surveys was undertaken by C. Lowe of Headland Archaeology, for Historic Scotland, over an area of ground at the E. end of Whithorn Priory Cathedral (NX 44 SW 5), to determine whether graves and other buried features could be identified in advance of a proposed programme of remedial and conservation works associated with the vault below the South Chapel.

It was not possible to correlate sub-surface anomalies with graves, as indicated by *in situ* headstones. The remains of what may be the S. wall of the choir and a S. stair down to the crypt, however, were clearly identified.

DUNDEE

308. BALGAY PARK (NO 3798 3077). A record was compiled by A. Cox and D. Perry of the Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, for Historic Scotland, of groups of architectural

stone fragments, including a rose window, at various locations in Balgay Park. Most, if not all the fragments appear to have come originally from St Mary's Church in the Nethergate and would have arrived in the park following the restoration of the church in the 1870s. Several of the loose stones, originally noted by Mrs E. Bennett, have been moved by the Council Parks Department to a secure location. The stones were noted at twelve locations within the park. A detailed drawn record of the rose window was made. Three possible quarries were also noted. These may have provided stones for paths in the park.

EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE

309. KIRKINTILLOCH, PEEL PARK (NS 6510 7400). The excavation of two soakaways was undertaken adjacent to the bandstand by H. F. James and D. Swan of Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, and a series of trial excavations associated with improvements to the park started. One of the trial trenches on the line of the new track found, beneath the post-medieval made-up ground, a layer of red/brown clay, perhaps a floor, over a mixed deposit of medieval debris. The other trial trench revealed a rough cobbled track with kerbing. Medieval pottery has also been retrieved. The work was sponsored by East Dunbartonshire Council.

EAST LoTHIAN

310. ABERLADY, ABERLADY GARAGE, 10 MAIN STREET (NT 4640 7996). An archaeological evaluation was carried out by M. Cook of AOC Archaeology for Mr B. Dryden ahead of a proposed housing development on the high street. Three shallow irregular pits were identified, all containing sea shells, animal bone and ceramics. Two of the pits contained single sherds of 12th- to 15th-century White Gritty Ware, suggesting a medieval date.

311. ABERLADY, LUFFNESS (NT 471 801 — NT 473 802). An Anglo-Saxon lobed copper-alloy sword pommel of late 9th- to early 10th-century date and an Insular enamelled disc mount of 8th- to 9th-century date were recovered by metal detecting at Luffness. The objects were claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 21/01) and allocated to the National Museums of Scotland. Report by F. Hunter, National Museums of Scotland.

312. DIRLETON, ARCHERFIELD ESTATE (NT 500 851). An excavation and evaluation were carried out by G. Brown and J. Morrison of Headland Archaeology, for Caledonian Heritable Ltd., as part of an ongoing programme of archaeological investigation within the Archerfield Estate. A previous evaluation (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (1999), 27) had identified a c. 2 ha area containing a large number of undated posthole features, located to the north of Archerfield House. The excavation here uncovered the remains of rig-and-furrow. In a separate phase of work, a series of trial trenches were excavated to the east of Archerfield House. Most of the area proved to be devoid of significant archaeological deposits. However, a small ditched enclosure was discovered in the SE. corner of the site. Based on the available evidence, this appeared to be sub-rectangular, measuring roughly 30 m E.-W. by 20 m N.-S., with a possible entrance in the SE. corner. Several features of unknown function were discovered in the interior, including a sub-circular pit, a rectangular pit and several postholes. The pottery recovered from the enclosure is all White Gritty Ware, dating from the 12th to the 15th centuries. It is possible that these features relate to a small farmstead or perhaps a moated site, but further excavation will be required to characterise its function more accurately. There was some evidence for a field system in the form of several ditches leading away from the enclosure, and this has been dated to the medieval period.

313. DREM, DREM FARM (NT 508 795). Following an earlier evaluation, an archaeological excavation was carried out by M. Cook of AOC Archaeology, for A. B. Hamilton

Ltd., in advance of a proposed housing development at Drem Farm, which lies immediately adjacent to the 15th-century remains of St John's Chapel. A limited assemblage of White Gritty Ware was recovered.

314. DUNBAR, EMPIRE, HIGH STREET (NT 679 787). An archaeological evaluation was carried out by D. Wilson and C. Ellis of AOC Archaeology, on behalf of Smith Architects, to investigate possible medieval burgrave plots. Three trenches were excavated, covering 6% of the proposed development area. Two upstanding medieval wall structures, possibly associated with the boundaries of burgrave plots, were exposed. A large pit approximately 3.5 m in diameter and 1.5 m deep was also identified, although no function could be ascertained; it contained medieval pottery. A small shallow posthole and a shallow wall foundation trench were also identified, both with medieval ceramic within the fills.

315. DUNBAR, LAWSON PLACE, 138–140 HIGH STREET (NT 679 791). In 2001, following residential development proposals, a trial trenching evaluation was undertaken at Lawson Place by I. Suddaby of CFA Archaeology, on behalf of East Lothian Housing Association. Two buildings were proposed and six linear trenches were excavated, with an area of 62 sq m. In Block 1, to the east, behind the existing High Street buildings, the evaluation revealed a series of mortared sandstone foundations representing a series of structures, ranging in date from medieval to modern. An underlying pit produced unglazed medieval pottery and a variety of bones and shells. In Block 2, to the west, deposits representing a series of soil horizons attained a depth of over 2 m and contained medieval pottery and bones. An unmortared stone alignment with associated external ditch may be the medieval town wall which is alleged to follow the current line of Lawson Place. Neither the ditch nor the wall was fully exposed, but the ditch was over 1.5 m wide and 0.3 m deep. It contained a disarticulated skull.

316. EAST LINTON, DRYLAWHILL (NT 590 780). Evaluation trenches were excavated by P. Masser of Headland Archaeology, on behalf of Hallam Land Management, to the north and south of the area of the Scheduled Drylawhill cursus and other cropmark features. To the south of the cursus, the S. edge of an Early Christian cemetery was revealed. At least eight, and as many as ten graves were identified over an area 70 m wide E.–W., all apparently extended inhumations on an E.–W. alignment. Eight graves were lined with long cists, and a probable boulder-lined grave and what appeared to be a cist grave that had been disturbed or exhumed were also present. The remains of a grain-drying kiln of later medieval type lay nearby.

317. HADDINGTON, WHITTINGHAME DRIVE (NT 521 740). A trial trenching evaluation was carried out in 2001 by G. Mudie of CFA Archaeology, for East Lothian Council, comprising 5% of a proposed cultural centre development adjacent to the 12th-century St Martin's Chapel. Evidence of medieval occupation in the form of structural wall remains and amorphous clay procurement pits was recorded. The evaluation trenches produced 12th- to 13th-century pottery, including some possible examples of imported wares. Late medieval green-glazed pottery was also recovered.

NORTH BERWICK

318. At *Old Abbey Road* (NT 546 850) a small residential housing development is being built to the south-west of the priory (NT 58 SW 3.00). A previous trench (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (1995), 50–1) ran through the middle of the development area without encountering significant archaeological remains. In a 2001 evaluation, by I. Suddaby of CFA Archaeology, for Barbour Homes, seven trenches were excavated, comprising 10%

of the overall area. Archaeological remains were widespread but the most significant were clustered towards the E. side of the site. These included a cobbled surface, aligned with the surviving arched entrance to the SW of the main ruins, as well as boundary walls and ditches with *in situ* medieval structures and deposits. Significant structural remains include a slab-lined trough and a pair of drystone culverts draining the site. A range of medieval artefacts, including pottery, were found.

319. WHITTINGEHAME VILLAGE (NT 604 738). Fieldwalking in the Doocot Park field on the site of the village of Whittingehame, demolished in the 1820s, produced evidence for the layout and longevity of this 'lost' village. With volunteers from the East Linton Historical Society, led by D. Connolly, the field was examined in 2001 to determine the extent of surviving archaeology. The SE. corner of the field produced a range of pottery including 12th-century White Gritty wares. A clear correlation with a plan of the village dated to the 1820s was observed, as was a concentration of earlier pottery extending from the survey area towards the west along a natural ridge towards the castle of Whittingehame. The second fieldwalk was situated in the north-east of the field and produced very little in the way of early pottery, showing that the early village was probably situated along the ridge, rather than down towards the north, which suggests later expansion. Further fieldwalking is intended to clarify the extent of the various phases of the village, which may indeed date back to the 7th century, as it is linked closely to an early church (c. A.D. 632) located to the north. The project was sponsored by East Linton Historical Society.

EAST RENFREWSHIRE

320. NEWTON MEARN, BARRANCE FARM, GOLF COURSE (NS 565 556). A field evaluation in 2001 by R. Cachart of the Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, for Am-2 Pro, comprised the excavation and recording of a total of 43 trial trenches representing 2% of a development area. In general, the trial trenching revealed shallow topsoil and subsoil over natural deposits of stony clay. Two phases of field drain systems were recognised. Of archaeological interest were the scant remains of furrows belonging to medieval rig-and-furrow cultivation, from which one sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered.

321. NEWTON MEARN, BARRANCE FARM STEADING (NS 562 555). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by R. Cachart of the Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, for Mr W. Brown of Barrance Farm, in advance of proposed development within an area of potentially important medieval archaeological sites. Some evidence of medieval rig-and-furrow cultivation was found, as well as a small number of undated intrusions into the natural deposit. One sherd of medieval pottery was recovered.

EDINBURGH (CITY)

322. At 40–50 *Blackfriars Street* (NT 2602 7353) H. James of Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, on behalf of Walco Developments, carried out an archaeological evaluation on the Cowgate. The evaluation confirmed the presence of cellars along the S. street frontage, and revealed the depth of made-up ground to be between 1–2 m. Beneath this the major archaeological deposits included sandstone foundations for post-medieval tenements, earlier sandstone foundations and a well-stratified midden deposit up to 2.5 m deep. Pottery from the lowest exposed layers of the midden showed it to be Late-medieval or later in date. The soil and botanical analysis showed that while organic material was preserved in the upper layers of the midden, this preservation was intermittent and not a result of permanent waterlogging of the site.

323. At *Wester Dalmeny Steading, Dalmeny* (NT 142 774) upstanding building survey and archaeological evaluation were undertaken by M. Cressey and G. Mudie of CFA

Archaeology, on behalf of Bell Grant, prior to the conversion of Wester Dalmeny farmstead into a series of dwellings. The archaeological evaluation discovered a number of possible pits and ditches and recovered sherds of Late-medieval pottery. A subsequent watching brief in the area to the south of the upstanding steading uncovered Late-medieval or early post-medieval building remains. The structural remains comprised at least two adjoining buildings defined by vestigial walls extensively robbed of their larger stone component, a beaten earth floor deposit containing two hearth settings, and cobbled surfaces incorporating drainage features. Green-glazed pottery was recovered, along with quantities of glass, iron objects, ironworking slag, bone and shell.

324. At the *Palace of Holyroodhouse* (NT 269 739) a recent fieldwork programme, led by G. Ewart, A. Radley and D. Stewart of Kirkdale Archaeology can be described in terms of a series of rebuilding and clearance works completed on the site primarily after the construction of the NW. Tower by James V in 1529–32 (Period III, 1550–1650). Certain residual structures and deposits were picked up within the Piazza and Forecourt areas, and they are separated on the basis of pottery evidence. The earliest period (Period I, 1150–1350) has shown activity in the form of drains and a possible ditch — the former lying to the west of the present Palace, and the latter to the south. The Period II (1350–1550) episodes refer to late monastic activity within the area of the ranges to the south of the Abbey Church, later absorbed as the Piazza in Period III.

With the exception of these residual features, the bulk of the findings of the excavation demonstrated that the area immediately west of the developing Palace saw repeated infilling after the 1530s, forming a succession of road/yard surfaces. Within the Piazza, a series of chambers of 15th/16th-century date was identified. The construction of the SW. Tower and the demolition of a variety of late monastic ranges saw the partial incorporation of earlier structures within the new S. side of the Piazza, commenced in the 1670s. The project was sponsored by Historic Scotland.

FIFE

325. CULROSS (NS 985 864). An Anglo-Saxon copper-alloy strap end found by a metal detectorist near Culross. It is a typical zoomorphic 9th-century type. The object was claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 15/01) and allocated to Dunfermline Museum. Report by F. Hunter, National Museums of Scotland.

326. CUPAR, EAST BURNSIDE/CASTLE HILL (NO 375 146). An archaeological evaluation was carried out by R. Cachart of the Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, on behalf of Taycon Construction Ltd., in advance of proposed residential development. The area, at the base of the E. side of the site of Cupar Castle, could be expected to contain evidence of the castle outworks or medieval settlement. Close to the site frontage along East Burnside, early modern and modern make-up, garden soil and industrial deposits were found to overlay a deeply buried medieval cultivation soil and a make-up deposit, both of which contained medieval pottery, bone and shell. Waterlogged natural deposits were reached at a depth of c. 1.9 m below the site surface. Quarried bedrock was found close to the S. side of the site near the hill slope. Nothing was identified that could be related directly to any defensive outworks for Cupar Castle.

A watching brief on development groundworks was subsequently undertaken. The slope on the S. side of the development leading up to the castle site was terraced by the contractors' excavations. Here, a wide ditch feature containing a few sherds of medieval pottery was found to extend further up the slope. Large fragments of quarry stone were also found on the slope which could represent demolition from the castle. On the W. side of the site the medieval cultivation soil was further investigated.

ST ANDREWS. Work carried out by the Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust.

327. At 130 *Market Street backlands* (NO 507 166) an archaeological watching brief was conducted by R. H. M. White, for Mr L. Visocchi, on ground reduction and the cutting of foundation trenches. No features of archaeological significance were identified, with the exception of the ubiquitous St Andrews medieval garden soil containing ceramics dating from the 12th to 15th centuries.

328. At 133 *Market Street backlands* (NO 507 167) an evaluation was conducted by R. H. M. White, for Clinton Cards. Both upper and lower garden soil deposits containing a sequence of ceramics from the 12th to 19th centuries were identified. A coin belonging to the short-cross coinage of the late 11th to mid-12th centuries was also recovered. A watching brief on the excavation of the foundation trenches and ground reduction work located garden soil deposits across much of the site and ceramics dating from the 12th to 15th centuries onwards were recovered.

329. At *West Port* (NO 506 165) a watching brief was conducted by R. H. M. White, on behalf of Scottish Enterprise Fife, on streetscape improvement works around the base of the Port. Most of the area had been heavily disturbed by modern services. However, the foundation course of a wall was uncovered on the N. side of South Street, immediately to the east of the West Port. This was aligned W.–E., and was flush with the base of the main central arch. It consisted of several large blocks of sandstone, some bonded with a grey-white mortar cement. The wall had a maximum width of 0.88 m and extended out 1.9 m east from the foot of the arch. It is not clear whether this feature represented an original extension of the gateway into the town or a later embellishment. Some *in situ* setts were observed abutting this wall; others had been removed for the insertion of modern services.

330. ST MONANS (NO 521 016). A copper-alloy hexagonal Viking-period bell was found while metal detecting in the 1970s in a field immediately west of St Monance. The object was claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 73/01) and allocated to East Fife Museums. Report by F. Hunter, National Museums of Scotland.

HIGHLAND

331. BROADHAVEN, NORTH HEAD (ND 381 510). An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by S. Farrell, on behalf of Delta North for Scottish Water, for a new waste water treatment works; this work follows a previous evaluation (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2001), 66). Findings included a small pit with a sherd of redware pottery of 13th- to 15th-century date.

332. CAITHNESS, EVERLEY, TOFTS, NEAR FRESWICK (ND 3699 6828). A. Heald and A. Jackson continued work at Everley Mound, a site previously investigated by Sir Francis Tress Barry at the end of the 19th century. Excavations revealed a ?Late Norse building and a ?14th- or 15th-century rectilinear building. The project was sponsored by the National Museums of Scotland, University of Edinburgh Department of Archaeology, the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, the Highland Council, the Russell Trust, the Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland and the Catherine MacKichan Bursary Trust.

333. CAITHNESS, SINCLAIR GIRNIGOE CASTLE (ND 3781 5492). The Historic Buildings Section of Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd. (York) prepared a conservation plan for Castle Sinclair Girnigoe, on behalf of the Clan Sinclair Trust. This was underpinned by a full measured survey, including rectified and computer rectified photography, of all upstanding fabric. Castle Sinclair Girnigoe was found to retain evidence for a highly

complex development, resulting from several phases of construction from the late 14th century onwards. Structures erected in the early phases of site occupation were found to have been retained during a programme of major remodelling undertaken in the late 16th and early 17th centuries. This work included the erection of a tower house, previously believed to have been constructed in the later 15th century.

334. CROMARTY WASTE WATER PROJECT (NH 7845 6733 — NH 7995 6722). An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by S. Farrell, on behalf of Scottish Water, for a new waste water pipeline and associated treatment works. Finds included two ditches, one with a burnt post situated above which provided a radiocarbon date of 780 ± 80 BP.

335. DALNAVIE (NH 6473 7414). A Pictish carved stone consisting of a sandstone slab, $1.20 \times 0.40 \times 0.85$ m, was found by the farmer while ploughing at Dalnavie Farm. It bears three incised symbols (from top to bottom), depicting an inverted 'L', a crescent and v-rod, and a mirror and comb. The stone appears to be complete, narrowing at the base where it would have been inserted into the ground. It was found close to the presumed findspots of the Ardress wolf and deer/horse stones, but is clearly in a different stone and by a different hand. Museum Acc. No: INVMG 2002.013.

336. DORNOCH (NH 798 903, NH 793 903, NH 795 900). Twenty-seven medieval and later small finds, were found while metal-detecting across several fields on the outskirts of Dornoch, on sites explored in previous years (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (1998), 50; (1999), 53). Finds include buckles, mounts and four seal matrices. Museum Acc. No: INVMG 2002.091.001–027. Report by P. Weeks and M. Gallon.

337. PORTMAHOMACK, EASTER ROSS (NH 915 840). Since 1994, Professor M. Carver (University of York) in conjunction with the Tarbat Historical Trust and Field Archaeology Specialists (York) Ltd. have investigated the Early-medieval monastery at Portmahomack and its hinterland on the Tarbat peninsula. The campaign, known as the Tarbat Discovery Programme is funded by the Highland Council and the Heritage Lottery Fund. Excavations under the redundant church of St Colman have revealed a sequence of 12th-, 13th-, 16th-, 18th- and 19th-century churches and a cemetery with an initial phase of middle-aged men buried in cist and head support graves dating from the 6th to 12th centuries. A second phase of men, women and children dates from the 12th to 16th centuries.

Outside the church in the Glebe Field an excavation extending over 0.6 ha has revealed workshops making ecclesiastical objects of bronze and silver, glass, wood and leather, with evidence for the preparation of vellum. To the south of the workshops lie a mill-pond and leat, and an agricultural zone which includes a large kiln-barn. The whole settlement is enclosed against the sea by a ditch, the function of which was to collect and distribute water. Most of these features date from the 8th century, but there is reason to believe that the half-metre strata beneath the workshops will date from the 6th to 7th centuries. Over 150 pieces of sculpture have been found, either in the Glebe Field or built into the foundations of earlier churches. They include parts of grave markers, a sarcophagus lid, architectural forms and one or more monumental cross-slabs with Latin inscriptions. The latter are closely associated with the monuments of the same date (c. A.D. 800) erected at the neighbouring sites of Hilton of Cadboll, Shands and Nigg which also form part of the Tarbat Discovery Programme. Current interpretation is that the site at Portmahomack was a monastery founded by St Columba in the later 6th century and that the Tarbat peninsula functioned as the 'Iona of the east' until it was destroyed after 800. <http://york.ac.uk/depts/arch/staff/sites/tarbat>

MORAY

Aerial reconnaissance by M. Greig recorded the following features while preparing a management plan for RAF Kinloss for the Aberdeenshire and Moray Councils.

338. CULLERNE

NJ 057 635. Traces of rig-and-furrow immediately south and south-east of Cullerne Farm.

NJ 059 637. Cropmark of rig-and-furrow north-east of Cullerne farm.

339. KINLOSS AIRFIELD

NJ 066 629. Several areas of cropmark rig-and-furrow, some overlying others.

NJ 066 637. Cropmark of rig-and-furrow.

NJ 071 628. Several adjoining plots containing cropmark rig-and-furrow.

NJ 069 633. Several plots of rig-and-furrow north of main runway.

NJ 072 632. Small area of rig-and-furrow.

NJ 073 634. Area of rig-and-furrow.

NJ 071 635. Cropmark rig-and-furrow.

340. BIRNIE (NJ 210 585). Further excavation was carried out by F. Hunter of the National Museums of Scotland (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2001), 67–8), with a focus on establishing the S. limit of the medieval settlement and on exposing and trial trenching further cropmarks. A 40 m long trench on the S. edge of the plateau located the limit of the settlement; the density of features dropped off dramatically as the ground dipped, although there was no formal boundary. This suggests a settled area of some 150 × 150 m. A palisaded enclosure 16.4 m in diameter was located on the N. edge of the site, heavily truncated by ploughing. There was no sign of any internal structures, and it may have been a stock enclosure. Two other evaluation trenches, one over a cropmark feature and one in an apparently blank area, both uncovered a wealth of features, but they were not explored in detail. The project was sponsored by the National Museums of Scotland, the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, I. Keillar and the Caledonian Quarry Products.

341. BIRNIE, CLODDACH QUARRY (NJ 204 597). A watching brief was maintained by R. Connolly of Headland Archaeology, for Tarmac Northern Ltd., during two conjoining phases of topsoil stripping at Cloddach Quarry as part of an ongoing extension. The quarry is located to the north-west of Birnie Church, the churchyard of which is Scheduled. Several features were identified and recorded. These were clustered roughly in the centre of the stripped area and consisted of a fence line containing medieval pottery, small pits containing slag and a keyhole-shaped feature lined with turfs. This latter feature has been interpreted as a grain dryer, based on its shape and the fact that a considerable quantity of burnt grain was recovered from its basal fill. Medieval redware pottery and slag were recovered from the topsoil, with a noticeable concentration in the area of the features. The pottery assemblage includes one complete and two broken spindlewhorls.

342. BURGHEAD FORT COASTAL LOOKOUT (NJ 109 691). At Burghead Fort, excavations were undertaken by M. Johnson of CFA Archaeology, on behalf of Moray Council for Burghead Headland Trust, during further construction works in advance of the proposed construction of an interpretation centre within the 19th-century coastguard lookout. This lookout is set at the N. end of the Pictish fort, on top of the rampart which separates the upper and lower wards. The lookout is specifically excluded from the Scheduling of the fort.

The excavation of deposits within the lookout demonstrated that it had been built on top of extant rampart core material with little resultant disturbance of the rampart beneath. A section excavated through the rampart at this point demonstrated that it was

stone-built of dump construction with no evidence for timber-lacing. The body of the rampart consisted of a mixture of large waterworn stones and apparently quarried sandstone with pockets of large beach pebbles, within a sand matrix. Fragments of sandstone were present throughout. There appeared to be little organised structure to the rampart's construction, although some variation could be seen within the rampart core; for example, pockets of beach pebbles were locally prevalent. Larger stones were visible towards the base of the section, with more voids present, perhaps indicating that a layer of basal stones had been laid on the ground surface initially to mark out the line of the rampart and/or provide a firm foundation for the rampart. The section of rampart excavated measured 8 m wide and 3.00–3.25 m high. The excavation within the lookout did not extend through the inner or outer faces of the rampart due to the constraints imposed by working within the confines of that building. No artefacts were recovered.

343. DUFFUS CASTLE (NJ 189 672). In 2001, a watching brief was undertaken by G. and D. Stewart of Kirkdale Archaeology, for Historic Scotland, during the excavation of two small test pits at Duffus Castle. The castle is a stone-built 14th-century keep, sitting on top of a mound which is thought to represent the remains of a 12th-century timber and earth motte-and-bailey castle. The 14th-century castle is in a poor state of repair, with most of the N. wall, and the N. end of the W. wall, collapsed and falling down the side of the 12th-century motte. A recently restored landslide on the W. side of the mound indicates the still unstable nature of the site.

Although the areas excavated were very small, they did demonstrate the below-ground extent of at least the W. wall, as well as indicating that an electricity cable running along the inside face of the W. wall is likely to have disturbed any archaeological deposits in this area. The highly plastic nature of the clay encountered (quite possibly redeposited topsoil from the immediate area) is likely to have contributed to the instability of the site.

344. ELGIN, GLASSGREEN, BIRNIE ROAD (NJ 2205 6008). An archaeological evaluation was carried out by L. Dunbar of AOC Archaeology on behalf of Springfield Properties, ahead of a housing development on the S. side of Elgin, due to the proximity of cropmarks lying immediately south of the development area. A 6% evaluation was completed in 2001. Surviving on the southern slope of the development, close to the cropmarks, was an area of rig-and-furrow.

345. LOSSIEMOUTH, KINNEDDAR, MORAY COAST WASTE WATER PROJECT (NJ 224 696). An archaeological excavation was carried out by G. Brown of Headland Archaeology for Bechtel-Morrison EPCJV, on a pipeline wayleave to the south-east of the site of the former bishop's palace. An area measuring 250 × 8 m was subject to excavation after the results of an earlier evaluation established the survival of archaeological remains of medieval date, including traces of agriculture, enclosure and drainage. Perhaps the most significant discovery was a large ditch, a feature that may have formed the boundary of the cathedral site or perhaps an outer defensive work for the castle.

ORKNEY

346. LINGA HOLM (HY 6169 2742). An archaeological survey by N. Card, sponsored by the Heritage Lottery Fund and the Scottish Wildlife Trust recorded the following sites:

HY 620 279. Area of rig-and-furrow.

HY 620 276. Area of rig-and-furrow.

HY 618 271. Area of rig-and-furrow.

347. WESTRAY, LANGSKAILL (HY 438 428). The farmer at Langskaill accidentally collapsed a capstone covering a large void with his tractor. Subsequent investigation by

H. Moore, G. Wilson and M. Carruthers of EASE Archaeology, for the Orkney Islands Council, revealed that the stone lay over an entrance to a well-preserved souterrain. This structure was first found in the late 1960s during the course of trenching to lay a water main. Since then, the site has been covered over and its location was uncertain. In order to assess the remains, the surface surrounding the hole was cleared and the uppermost archaeological levels were investigated. The truncated remains of a possible rectangular building were found, together with sherds of steatite vessels, thought to be of Norse-period date. These lay c. 1 m above the roof level of the souterrain chamber.

348. WESTRAY, KNOWE OF SKEA, BERST NESS (HY 440 420). A second season of excavation was conducted at the Knowe of Skea (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2001), 72–3), a substantial stone structure occupying the highest point of a small tidal island at the SW. tip of the island of Westray. Work, led by H. Moore and G. Wilson of EASE Archaeology, concentrated on investigating the sequence of wall construction, the excavation of internal floor deposits and the assessment of external deposits. It was revealed that the massively thick walls seen in 2000 in fact comprised at least four separate skins of outer wall facing, and that these had apparently been constructed in quick succession.

Excavation of the floor deposits found little to suggest domestic occupation of the building, although two hearths were present. Beneath the floors, and covered by a thick layer of windblown sand, were the fragmentary remains of an earlier stone structure. The date of both buildings has yet to be firmly established, although it is possible that the earliest elements may be neolithic in origin. A series of six complete or near-complete human inhumation burials, together with the fragmentary and disarticulated remains of several others, were uncovered around the exterior of the building. This, together with the evidence of earlier assessment (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2000), 68–9), suggests that the area surrounding the building has been used as a cemetery over a protracted period of time. Some of the burials are crouched within cists, others are set within loose rubble. Two fragmentary bone combs of probable 6th- to 8th-century date were found in association with the uppermost level of burials. The project was sponsored by Historic Scotland, the Orkney Islands Council and Orkney Archaeology Trust.

349. QUOYGREW-NETHER TRENABIE (HY 443 506). Excavation, under the direction of J. Barrett, J. Gerrard and T. O'Connor, continued with the aim of fully exposing and excavating a sequence of medieval to post-medieval buildings (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2001), 73). Area F was extended to 10 × 25 m in order to locate the W. gable of the primary building (Structure 1) and to relate it stratigraphically to eroding deposits at the wave-cut bank. The E. half of Structure 1 was very well preserved in all phases. Its W. end was disturbed by a shelving negative feature, but this robber trench itself marked the position of the W. gable and a few stones remained *in situ*. It was thus possible to ascertain that the original building was 10 × 4.8 m internally, with entrances in the centre of both the E. (previously excavated) and W. ends. Approximately 1 m west of the W. gable of Structure 1, another building (Structure 3) was discovered in direct line with it. This building overlay the Viking-age middens eroding at the shore. Presently, however, only the tops of the walls are exposed and the stratigraphic relationship between it and structure 1 remains to be clarified.

Excavation of the interior of Structure 1 exposed and recorded four successive phases of occupation, each represented by one or more hearths and other internal fittings (including flagstone paths, pits, orthostatic features and a wall bench). Three phases were above a sub-floor drain which was previously assumed to represent the original construction of the building. In the event, this feature proved to be cut into earlier floor levels which continue for another c. 300 mm in depth based on the sections of two internal pits. To the east of Structure 1, excavation of a secondary extension (Structure 2), first discovered in

2001, was completed. This room seems to have lacked an exterior door in its earliest phases. Its early floors consisted of a series of superimposed layers of redeposited ash and flagstone. The main internal features were a central posthole and a series of rectangular stone settings along the N. wall (set into subsoil and even bedrock), which must have supported a substantial stone or wooden superstructure. The room lacked a hearth. The later phases of Structure 2 have been discussed elsewhere (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2001), 73). The buildings produced numerous finds of pottery, soapstone and whalebone. Notable examples include 25 sherds of Scottish Redware probably dating from between the 13th and 15th centuries, and a square-sided steatite vessel of Shetlandic type. Three hearths in Structure 1 were sampled for archaeomagnetic dating and the house floors and external deposits were both extensively sampled for ecofact and sediment analyses.

Excavation of the adjacent farm mound (Area G) did not continue this season. However, a radiocarbon date of A.D. 780–1000 (AA-50702, 2σ) on a pig skull from the basal stratum confirms a Viking-age date for these deposits. Work at Quoygrew this year was associated with continued field and auger survey of its hinterland. The project was sponsored by Historic Scotland, the University of York, Orkney Archaeology Trust and the Orkney Islands Council.

PERTH AND KINROSS

350. ABERNETHY, NEWBURGH ROAD (NO 192 165). An evaluation comprising four trial trenches totalling 40 sq m was conducted by M. Johnson and G. Mudie of CFA Archaeology, on behalf of WCF Ltd., on the site of a proposed housing development. The remains of a small kiln or oven containing two sherds of medieval pottery were found on the W. side of the evaluation area, and these are likely to be contemporary with a medieval site located on the opposite side of Newburgh Road.

351. ABERNETHY, SCHOOL WYND (NO 1892 1650). A fragment of Early-medieval sculpture found in a garden in School Wynd, was reported to M. Hall of Perth Museum and Art Gallery and subsequently allocated to Perth Museum via Scottish Treasure Trove. School Wynd is in the immediate vicinity of the parish church and the 11th- or 12th-century Round Tower, both within the area of the Early-medieval monastic site. The fragment measures 260 × 205 × 170 mm and is composed of fine-grained yellow sandstone with excellent working properties. Its only surviving diagnostic sculptured feature is a single panel of complex fretwork. The closest two parallels identified thus far for this in Scotland are the reverse centre panel of the Govan (or Jordanhill) cross-shaft and the Inchcolm cross-shaft (ECMS No. 1). A possible date in the 10th or 11th century seems reasonable but requires refinement.

The fretwork aside, the sculpture takes the form of a much-damaged block with a large depression or hollow. Whilst the possibility of this hollowing as original either as a socket or as a bowl or font cannot be ruled out it seems more likely that it is a secondary feature. The suggestion is that the fragment is part of a cut-down slab or shaft, re-used as a bowl or trough and then re-used again as masonry built into a wall. Other than the face bearing the fret panel all the faces seem to have been altered in some way. Two of them bear tooling marks and all have mortar adhering.

352. DUNKELD CATHEDRAL (NO 023 426). A lead papal *bull*a or seal, remodelled for use as a spindle whorl, was found by metal detector in 1998 and allocated via Treasure Trove to Perth Museum and Art Gallery. The *bull*a identifies the issuing pope as Innocent IV (1243–54). At some point after its arrival in Dunkeld, attached to a papal document, it was perforated with a central hole to be re-used as a spindle whorl, though an amuletic function cannot be ruled out. Such bulls are known to have been re-used as protective amulets,

sometimes in burials. Re-use as a spindle whorl and as an amulet could have been complementary. Report by M. Hall, Perth Museum and Art Gallery.

353. DUNNING, DUN KNOCK HILLFORT (NO 0229 1439). In 1997, Dunning Parish Historical Society, in conjunction with Tayside and Fife Archaeological Committee, field-walked the slopes of Dun Knock multi-vallate hillfort. Collected samples of possible vitrified material have now been positively identified by C. Donaldson (Dept of Geological Sciences, St Andrews University). Of 49 samples analysed, 32% (16 samples) showed clear evidence of vitrification and a further 34% (17 samples) showed possible evidence. A fully tabulated report of the results is held at Perth Museum along with a sample of the samples. It has been persuasively suggested that the hillfort at Dunning formed an Early-medieval power centre, which by the 10th century may have been a *caput* for the developing earldom of Strathearn. Further archaeological work is required to make fuller sense of the chronology and the Iron Age–Early Medieval transition.

354. GATTAWAY FARM (NO 193 165). An evaluation was carried out by B. Glendinning of the Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust for Muir Homes Ltd., prior to a housing development south and east of the new primary school in Abernethy. Archaeologically important remains had previously been identified in the area (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2001), 74). Field-drain systems were recognised, and also the scant remains of furrows belonging to rig-and-furrow cultivation, from which a few sherds of medieval pottery were recovered. Features thought to be stakeholes were also tentatively identified.

PERTH. Work by the Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust.

355. At *Camerons, George Street* (NO 119 237) a watching brief was undertaken by R. Cachart for Camerons of Perth Ltd. on three small test pits. The site is in the medieval heart of the town, where accumulated archaeological deposits are known to be up to 3 m thick. Below modern floors and make-up, midden-like deposits were observed but not verified. Pot sherds dating from the medieval period were recovered, along with some animal bone fragments.

356. At *Roxannes, Kinnoull Street* (NO 116 238) an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by R. Cachart, on behalf of Mansell Partnership Homes, at the former nightclub site, close to Blackfriars monastery. Previous evaluations and excavation in the immediate vicinity have shown that the area has good archaeological potential. Two trenches were excavated. Two medieval pottery sherds were recovered from an earlier ground surface. Investigation of this surface did not identify any medieval features. Natural was identified at a maximum depth of 2 m. The natural appeared to rise in an eastward direction, suggesting that during the medieval period the site was low-lying and could well have been wet and only fit for rough grazing.

357. At the *Tayside Mains Replacement, South Street* (NO 118 234) a watching brief was carried out for Scottish Water by B. Glendinning. Generally, between Princes Street and Horners Lane, the upper 0.5 m of the N. side of the trench comprised the modern road surface and make-up, below which were medieval midden deposits, with inclusions of shell, bone, charcoal and stone. The midden deposits were separated by layers of gravel, cobbles or stones in sand and silt. At the Princes Street (W.) end of the trench, the midden deposits extended below 1.9 m deep. These deposits terminated at shallower depths to the east, giving way to natural peaty deposits. The midden deposits were finds-rich, and large quantities of medieval bone and pottery were recovered along with a few fragments of leather shoes.

RENFREWSHIRE

358. KILBARCHAN WEST PARISH CHURCH (NS 401 632). Excavation of a 2 × 25 m area was undertaken by T. Addyman, D. Connolly and K. MacFadyen of Addyman Associates, on behalf of Renfrewshire Council, along the S. boundary wall of the churchyard in advance of its reconstruction. The upper 1 m or so of deposits were found to consist of a raising of the ground surface within the graveyard; much redeposited charnel was found, indicating that this material derived from elsewhere within the churchyard. Finds from the infill included a sherd of White Gritty Ware (c. 14th/15th centuries) and Late-medieval green-glazed wares. There was no indication that the medieval cemetery had extended to enclose the excavation area. In the central part of the trench, an apparent area of metallurgy was exposed, some 2 m below the present surface, directly overlying bedrock. Pottery recovered from this suggests a Late-medieval date. The surface of this feature had been truncated and no boundaries were identified, rendering interpretation problematic — perhaps a building platform or early road surface.

The graveyard wall itself was successively dismantled as the excavation progressed. This process was monitored closely as it was clear that many re-used stones were incorporated. Each stone was examined upon removal, and those that displayed significant detail put aside and recorded. While a number of stones displayed tooling that could perhaps have been medieval, only one retained a moulding, and this a simple chamfer. It is likely that at least some of these derived from the predecessor of the present church building of 1724.

SCOTTISH BORDERS

359. DRYBURGH ABBEY (NT 591 316). Nine trenches were excavated by G. Ewart, A. Radley and D. Murray of Kirkdale Archaeology, for Historic Scotland, to determine the depth below ground level and density of archaeological features at this site. This was done to see if it would be possible to run drains along the E. side of the structure. The series of trenches demonstrated the survival of numerous archaeological deposits immediately below the turf, along the whole E. Range of the Abbey. Although the absolute date and significance of some of the features must be uncertain in such small-scale excavations, the discovery of construction trenches for the Abbey walls indicates that at least some of these features must have a medieval origin.

360. DRYBURGH ABBEY ESTATE, ST BOSWELLS (NT 591 316). A watching brief was conducted by I. Suddaby of CFA Archaeology, on behalf of Northumberland Estates, during the replacement of a water main through the environs of Dryburgh Abbey, undertaken to comply with Scheduled Monument Consent. To the north of the house, the cut for a ditch was revealed; it was 3.5 m wide and filled with jumbled stones and topsoil. The alignment was ESE.–WNW. and this feature may have been associated with a 14th-century tower house on the site. No other associated remains were seen. Abraded glazed and unglazed medieval pottery was recovered from topsoil contexts around Dryburgh Abbey House.

361. FOULDEN (NT 931 557). A medieval, personal seal matrix was found in a field next to Foulden Old Church and tithe barn, Berwickshire, and subsequently allocated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery via Treasure Trove. The matrix is of copper alloy, in the shape of a *vesica* or pointed oval, measuring 37 × 24 × 3 mm. It has a plain back with a loop and ridge, while the front bears the design of a running stag with four rosettes below and the legend 'S*IONIS DE STRATHERNE' (the seal of John of Stratherne).

The style of the seal matrix matches that generally used by clerics rather than noblemen, and the key role of the Earls of Strathearn as very active patrons of the church

suggests that the matrix may have belonged to a cleric in the service of the earl or a family member. Report by M. A. Hall, Perth Museum and Art Gallery.

362. A1 HOUNDWOOD (NT 841 638). An excavation was undertaken by R. Toolis and A. Hunter Blair of AOC Archaeology, on behalf of Historic Scotland for Scottish Roads Authority, on the site of a medieval riverbank revetment wall associated with the former course of a meander of the River Eye. This had been revealed during a watching brief of groundbreaking works prior to the construction of the A1 Howburn-Houndwood section. The presence of medieval domestic debris within the silt deposits overlying the revetment wall indicates the possibility of some form of medieval activity in close proximity to the site.

SHETLAND

363. OLD SCATNESS/JARLSHOF ENVIRONS PROJECT (HU 389 106). Excavation of the Old Scatness settlement, commenced in 1995 as part of the Old Scatness/Jarls Hof Environs Project (see *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2001), 86), continued under the direction of S. J. Dockrill, V. E. Turner and J. M. Bond. The project was sponsored by Historic Scotland, the BP Operating Company, the EC Special Transitional Programme, Scottish Natural Heritage, the Shetland Amenity Trust, the Shetland Enterprise Company, the Shetland Islands Council Charitable Trust and the University of Bradford.

In the course of excavation of Structure 11, east of the multi-period broch, a flat stone removed from the late occupation surface proved to have a Pictish-style carving on its lower side. The slab of local sandstone has been carefully dressed around the sides; the top of the slab has been broken in antiquity. The carving is of very fine quality, and depicts a bear facing to the right. The stone is awaiting conservation, as the surface is flaking and fragile, and the top of the back has been lost in the break, but the startlingly life-like line of the body and the stylised joint spirals are clearly visible, as are the animal's claws.

364. UPHOUSE PARK (HU 5002 4098). A miniature toy millstone of sandstone, with a maximum diameter of 49 mm and maximum height of 9 mm, was found among rabbit scrapings, in a field of rough grazing, by nine year old A. Parsons of Bressay. There is an incised collar on the upper side around the central perforation and this side is decorated with various incised markings. On the underside there is a neatly chiselled *sile* slot, measuring 22 × 5 mm, and ten small pecked marks are also present. Toy millstones and toy quernstones are of limited distribution in the archaeological record, only fourteen have been found in Shetland and eight in Norway. They date from the Viking to Late Norse medieval periods. Shetland Museum Acc. No. A53-2002. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT10/02). Report by A. Duffus.

SOUTH AYRSHIRE

365. AYR, 117 MAIN STREET (NS 338 225). A programme of archaeological work was undertaken by R. Conolly of Headland Archaeology for Hall and Tawse Ltd. (Mansell plc) during redevelopment. Following the demolition work, a series of evaluation trenches were opened. A ditch, located at the front of the site, ran almost parallel to Main Street and contained abraded medieval pottery. The ditch was encountered in several trenches and the profile varied along its length. It had been recut at one point. The ditch did not extend to the N. limit of the site and must therefore terminate or turn sharply. The feature is interpreted as the rear boundary of medieval plots stretching to the east, and the limited quantity of medieval material recovered suggests that the site was farmland until the 18th century.

SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

366. CADZOW CASTLE (NS 728 542). The second season of archaeological excavation was completed on elements of the Inner Ward of the late 15th- or early 16th-century Cadzow Castle. Following on from the 2001 programme of trial trenching on and around the Inner Ward (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2001), 92–3), a more extensive programme of excavation was completed by G. Ewart, D. Stewart, D. Murray and A. Hollinrake of Kirkdale Archaeology. The project, sponsored by Historic Scotland, was also timed to exploit maximum potential numbers of visitors to the site, including school parties, specialist groups and the general public. The fieldwork was further complemented by the creation of a website for the project (www.cadzowcastle.net) and displays in the local museums.

Work continued within the inner ditch and the principal structures of the central tower. Although extensive 18th- and 19th-century stone robbing and landscaping has significantly obscured the layout of the Inner Ward, the excavation suggests that a central complex of chambers survives to first-floor level, within a curtain wall, accessed from the north and west. The 2002 excavation continued the investigation of the Inner Ward in two general areas: Further work in Area 1: the summit of the rubble mound (Trenches 3, 7 and 8) and the W. section of the inner ditch, next to the SW. Tower (Trench 9, Area 3). In both areas the principal aim was to define the extent of late landscaping and consequent survival of earlier structures and deposits. The work was delimited by several logistical and safety issues, but also by the need to preserve structures associated with the 18th- and 19th-century landscaping phases. In addition, recording work was completed on a section of masonry revealed during shrub and undergrowth clearance work on the S. side of the inner ditch (Area 4).

The 2002 programme clearly showed that the site had been massively reduced on its S. and E. sides particularly. The rubble was apparently simply for the infill of the inner ditch and related landscaping, most likely between 1813–20 on behalf of the 10th Duke of Hamilton — ‘Il Magnifico’. Any remaining walls to the north and west were found then to have been pulled down over the general interior of the tower. The resulting mound was then crudely revetted and its edges battered to create a stable viewing platform overlooking the Avon Gorge within the (by then) densely planted 19th-century park.

The surviving structures within the Inner Ward Tower were limited to the lower principal floor where evidence of a series of vaulted chambers was found below the 19th-century rubble and collapse. The walls have not yet been fully exposed but some featured fine blue plaster rendering with doors and windows still *in situ*. Some evidence of the upper floor arrangements survived in the form of a possible main stair and doorway towards the W. side of the tower, a newel stair on the north, and a garderobe on the east. All these features are thought to have served more formal apartments, the quality of which is suggested by the massive assemblage of floor tiles and fragments of moulded masonry discarded during the 19th-century works.

367. CARSTAIRS, EASTEND FARM (NS 940 461). Features, including probable traces of rig-and-furrow and four small pits consistent with backland activities, some of which contained pottery of 13th- to 14th-century date, were found sealed beneath a colluvial deposit in evaluation trenches within the footprint of a proposed building. Three additional features, also thought to be medieval pits, were identified during a watching brief on the excavation of foundation trenches. The work was carried out by P. Masser of Headland Archaeology, for Clyde Valley Drilling.

368. RUTHERGLEN TOWN HALL (NS 614 617). Excavation was undertaken by F. Baker of FIRAT Archaeological Services and T. Addyman of Addyman Associates, for South Lanarkshire Council, during redevelopment of the 19th-century Town Hall of Scotland’s

oldest royal burgh of Rutherglen. The Town Hall is located on the N. side of the High Street and to the east of the church. A large open-area excavation of some 8 × 18 m ran parallel to and some 6 m behind (north of) the High Street frontage. Four phases of occupation could be determined.

Despite truncation of most upper levels, a large number of features were found to have been cut into the natural sands that underlie the site. A series of some 30 pits of varying characteristics were excavated, the majority containing pottery of 14th- to 16th-century date, including a partly reconstructable 3-strap handled and spouted jug. Posthole alignments were revealed which suggested structures running N.-S. back from the High Street frontage. However, it proved impossible to define the original extent of the buildings to which they related. Groups of stakeholes were identified in some areas, although it was difficult to establish certain alignments. A little to the north and west of the main excavation area, at the NE. corner of the N. wing of the Town Hall, further remains exposed during monitoring included parts of a N.-S. aligned, clay-bonded wall that in turn overlay a large sub-circular pit. The latter contained multiple fills from which were recovered over 200 sherds of c. 14th-century White Gritty Ware, including probable kiln wasters suggestive of a local manufactory. A complete wrought iron barrel padlock with applied strips of copper alloy, of similar date, was also recovered from this feature.

STIRLING (CITY)

369. At *Dunblane Cathedral* (NN 781 013) a watching brief was undertaken in 2001 by G. Ewart and J. Franklin of Kirkdale Archaeology for Historic Scotland, during the digging of three small trenches under the path running around the outside of Dunblane Cathedral. These holes were excavated to ascertain the depth of the drains underneath, ahead of work to relay the path. Each trench was excavated only deep enough to expose the drain. A possible stone cist was noted just outside the N. wall, though this appeared to be empty. Other deposits had been recently disturbed for the insertion and maintenance of drains and for the laying of the concrete path. A further watching brief was undertaken in 2002. The old path was dug up, forming a wide shallow trench around the external walls. A foundation course around the base walls was revealed with some associated paving. This only extended around the body of the 13th-century cathedral, not around the base of the earlier tower. Other features and deposits related to the path and to the adjacent graveyard. Much disarticulated human bone was found, along with fragments of gravestones, disturbed during the original path laying in the late 19th century or later.

WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE

370. *DUMBARTON CASTLE* (NS 400 744). A small cable trench, adjacent to the W. wall of the steps leading from the Governor's House to the Guardhouse, was excavated by G. Ewart and J. Franklin of Kirkdale Archaeology on behalf of Historic Scotland. A small stump of an earlier wall was found protruding from under the present wall on the garden terrace below the Guardhouse. This was possibly the remains of an earlier approach to the entrance to the upper castle, leading from the probable site of the medieval Hall, to the west of the Governor's House, thus adding weight to the theory of this being the original location of the Hall.

WESTERN ISLES

371. *CILLE BHARRA CHURCH GROUP* (NF 705 073). Desk-based assessment and building recording survey of St Barr's church and the South Chapel were undertaken by C. Lowe of Headland Archaeology, for Benjamin Tindall Architects, in advance of a proposed conservation programme. Topographic survey of the graveyard was also undertaken. The site of a possible chancel screen was identified in St Barr's church; a previously unrecorded

aumbry was identified in the S. wall of South Chapel. The current condition of the buildings was recorded.

372. EAGLAIS NA H-AOIDHE (NB 484 322). Investigation of the wall heads of the ruin (NB 43 SE 5) was undertaken by T. Addyman of Addyman Associates, for the Urras Eaglais na h-Aoidhe (Uidh Church Trust), in order to identify any surviving evidence for the form of early roof structures in advance of possible reinstatement. Turf was removed from the wall head at the NE. corner of the main body of the church, revealing five sockets within the wall head masonry demonstrating the position of roof trusses at 0.75 m intervals. Timber impressions survived to demonstrate that these had been roughly dressed and some 140–170 mm in section. The lower ends of the rafters had been held in place by an ashlar-piece/sole-piece assembly. The easternmost rafter was embedded within the wall head of the E. gable. The latter had apparently been detailed with flat skews and projecting skew-putts. This was considered to represent evidence for the last surviving roof structure over the main body of the church, which was itself not the original structure.

The junction with the existing W. aisle roof was also examined. The internal cross wall dividing the two chambers relates to the construction of the W. aisle, and some provision must have been made for the drop in level between the main roof to the east and the lower secondary roof structure to the west. In the 19th century, as the church became progressively derelict, the roof of the central part of the church was lost and its former junction with the W. aisle roof structure (which was retained) was modified by a lowering of the wall head and the addition of new skews, the lowest skew still remaining *in situ* on either side. On the N. side a few West Highland type slates also remain in place. The W. aisle roof structure differed in detail to that to the east, in that horizontal sockets at the upper internal wall heads demonstrated that the roof had had wall plates on either side to which had presumably been affixed an ashlar-piece/sole-piece assembly. With a probable high collar it is possible that this chamber's roof structure had originally been lined with boards and painted.

WALES. Work by Monmouth Archaeology unless otherwise stated.

CAERPHILLY

373. COED CRAIG RUPERRA (ST 223 866). Foliage clearances and archaeological recording were carried out by S. Clarke and J. Bray, with the consent of CADW: Welsh Historic Monuments, on the site of the summerhouse at Coed Craig Ruperra for the Ruperra Conservation Trust. The mound on which the summerhouse stood was confirmed as being a medieval motte during the work, when pottery was found on the exposed ground surface on the side of the mound and on the counterscarp of the ditch. The mound is flat-topped and with its surrounding ditch was probably constructed in the late 11th or early 12th centuries. The medieval cooking pottery that was recovered is in a sand-tempered fabric which is common over much of southern Wales and which was probably produced in several kilns in the area. Similar pottery in Glamorgan and Gwent is usually dated to the 12th or 13th centuries but in this case a 12th-century date seems fairly certain. A further sherd of pottery was found on an exposed ground surface on the counterscarp of the ditch on the S. side of the motte. This sherd is from a jug made in the Ham Green kilns near Bristol. A 12th-century date for this pot is also reasonable, especially following the re-dating of the Ham Green industry which could take production back to around the middle of that century.

CARDIFF

374. CARDIFF, CASTLE HILL, ST FAGANS (ST 120 770). An archaeological evaluation was carried out by S. Clarke and J. Bray for AMEC Capital Projects in a field adjacent to

Castle Hill. There were no archaeological features but medieval pottery was found throughout the stratification from the topsoil down to the natural subsoil. The 12th- to 14th-century pottery sherds recovered consisted of Bristol Ham Green cooking pots and Bristol Redcliffe jugs, local Vale cooking pots and Isca Grange Ware.

375. CARDIFF, 9-11 CASTLE STREET (ST 180 764). A field evaluation was carried out by S. H. Sell of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust within the buildings presently occupying 9-11 Castle Street, prior to commercial development of the site. The evaluation indicated that substantial depths of stratified archaeological deposits, together with structural remains possibly dating from the Late medieval period, exist in the northern part of 9 Castle Street, where cellaring is only partial, and that cut features of medieval date exist beneath post-medieval structural remains in the S. (rear) part of the site.

376. PENARTH, OLD COGAN HALL FARM (ST 172 705). A watching brief was carried out by S. H. Sell of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust during construction of a housing development at Old Cogan Hall Farm. No trace of any features associated with the field system belonging to the deserted village of Cogan were noted, but a number of sherds of pottery of medieval date were recovered. A field evaluation was carried out on part of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Cogan Deserted Medieval Village (SAM GM535 (GLA)), prior to the construction of a storm water sewer. Although no features were noted, subsequent monitoring and excavation of part of the easement for the sewer revealed a number of ditches running E.-W., which may belong to the village's field system, as well as occupation or destruction deposits and a quantity of associated pottery of medieval date.

MONMOUTHSHIRE

377. CHEPSTOW, DELL PRIMARY SCHOOL (ST 531 940). Channel Archaeology conducted a watching brief for Montgomery Watson Ltd. and Cymru Welsh Water at Dell Primary School. The machine excavation of pipe trenches was observed through the school grounds. The remains of a roadway was found close to the slope down to the river cliff, west of the castle. This was founded on Roman brick and tile and a characteristic pale yellow sandstone to a depth of 0.3 m. The road is interpreted as being of 11th-century rather than Roman date, as these materials were also used in the Great Tower of Chepstow Castle (11th century). In the upper part of the roadway were a few sherds, fragments of medieval crested ridge tile and sandstone roof slabs and a fine iron bodkin arrowhead.

378. CHEPSTOW, FLOOD ALLEVIATION SCHEME (ST 537 943). During 2001, J. Y. Robic of Channel Archaeology carried out a continuous watching brief on the structures associated with the construction of flood defences on the waterfront at Chepstow for CgMS, Alun Griffiths and the Environment Agency. The corner of a medieval stone wall 1 m thick was recorded close to the river and west of the old town bridge. This is part of an important medieval structure, possibly a hitherto lost chapel or a merchant's house/warehouse.

379. CRUCORNEY, PEN-Y-DRE FARM, LLANFIHANGEL (SO 323 203). An archaeological watching brief was carried out by S. Clarke for Mr A. Jones during groundworks for a new house. An assemblage of 13th- and 14th-century abraded pottery sherds suggests that there was a medieval settlement close to the development site. A crucible fragment was found which was probably for the smelting of non-ferric metals.

380. GROSMONT, CASTLE ACRE (SO 406 244). An archaeological watching brief was carried out for Mrs Gill during groundworks for an extension. The pottery recovered was

similar to that found in other areas of Grosmont and included representative sherds of the following: Bristol Redcliffe jugs (c. 1250+); Malvernian cooking pots (13th–14th centuries); Malvernian Late-medieval oxidised wares (15th century); regionally local sand and concretionary limestone tempered cooking pottery (c. 1300); local sand tempered cooking pots of 13th- and 14th-century types; local jugs also of 13th- and 14th-century types and a local jug bearing complex rouletting decoration (mid-13th century). Most of the sherds recovered were small and abraded indicating that they had probably arrived with manure. The absence of large and unabraded sherds is also evidence that there was no direct occupation of the development site, although there seems to have been bloomery iron smelting just to the north of the development site.

381. LLANDEGFEDD, ST DAVID'S CHURCH (SO 3319 9588). A programme of archaeological recording was carried out by S. Clarke and J. Bray for Mr M. Sutton during alterations and other developments at St David's Church (properly: Llanddewi Fach). The medieval church was totally re-built by J. P. Seddon in 1856/7. Although Seddon claimed to have saved some of the old work he probably only re-used stone from the original building. Service trenches in the graveyard to the north of the church produced medieval pottery and pieces of iron forge slag which is related to a deserted settlement which was probably centred north of the church. A full report has been deposited with the Gwent Sites and Monuments Record.

MONMOUTH

382. At *Beaufort Court* (SO 5083 1284) an archaeological evaluation was carried out for Beaufort Properties. The most important discovery was a rampart running roughly SW.–NE. in line with the car park and other boundaries. The feature was not dated but it seals a blue-black humus similar to that found in other parts of the town and which always separates Roman from medieval levels. The old humus which reflects the 'dark earth' of larger Roman towns only produces abraded sherds of Roman pottery which can date from the earliest to the latest periods of the occupation.

The dating of this rampart is particularly important for the understanding of the history of Monmouth. Although it must have been constructed between late Roman and early Norman times its alignment is totally divorced from a large ditch, thought to be Norman, which crosses Monnow Street under Lloyds Bank and which is heading south towards the edge of Chippenham. If the Beaufort Court rampart is not a part of a Norman outer bailey then its dating is crucial, especially in the light of Dr P. Courtney's suggestion that Monmouth could have been the site of a Saxon *burh* prior to the arrival of the Normans. An unabraded cooking pot rim sherd found sealed inside the matrix of the rampart is different from any other pottery from Monmouth, but has been denied an Anglo-Saxon or later medieval date by specialists. It has also been refused a Roman designation by two other experts although Dr P. Webster feels that it could indeed be an unusual Roman form. The sherd has a distinctive fabric which includes polished quartz and angular chert for which Dr A. Vince suggests a source towards Wiltshire or further east, or even abroad. Support for the earthwork being the line of a Norman bailey is that it forms part of a semicircular ridge or bank to the south of Monmouth Castle. This bank follows the edge of a natural terrace below the castle and lies above another terrace which overlooks the flood plain on which the main Norman burgage settlement of Monnow Street was laid out. The line of this suggested bailey follows the boundary of the development site and is clear from the top of Monnow Street running under buildings and property boundaries especially those shown on Wood's Map of 1835. The only medieval material associated with the rampart was two small sherds of cooking pottery which post-date its destruction.

383. At 43 *Drybridge Street* (SO 5032 1259) the waste heap of a medieval pottery kiln was uncovered during an archaeological evaluation in connection with a housing planning application for Archform Architects. The kiln products (jugs and roof tiles) are well known in the Monmouth area where they have been reliably dated to the early 14th century. The distinctive bulbous jugs with applied decoration in various coloured clays, and with both strap and split rod handles, are always associated with the great decline of the 14th century. They are found in the final occupation layers of many sites, especially those in failed towns such as Trelech and Grosmont, and are nearly always included in assemblages pre-dating the thick silt deposits left by flooding in Monnow Street, Monmouth. At 22–24 Monnow Street, these silts have been archaeomagnetically dated to A.D. 1315 to 1345 at 60% confidence level. One of the jugs found beneath the flood deposits at 95 Monnow Street, which could be a product of the Drybridge kiln, was made and decorated in the form of a woman whose dress and adornments are paralleled in 14th-century illustrations, including those of the 1343 Luttrell Psalter. There are only a few sherds of cooking pottery from the waste heap and as these appear to have been fired more than once they may be intrusive and not products of the kiln.

One of the most interesting finds in the waste is a piece of an encaustic floor tile of the Wessex School. The fragment, which is kiln damaged, has characteristic decoration and a circular recess, typical of the school, cut into its underside. It is known that tilers set up kilns on some of the sites where they were employed — the Malvern School tile kiln near Monmouth's North Gate is a good example. The Wessex School tiles at Tintern, too, are in a different fabric to the Monmouth example. The significance of this tile is hard to assess as the Wessex School has always been dated to the 13th century. These tiles were used in Monmouth Priory at that time and are in a local fabric.

There are a few possible explanations. The 13th-century tile may be residual or it was used as a kiln spacer in the 14th-century kiln; perhaps replacement Wessex tiles were being produced at Drybridge or were made there in the previous century. No other Wessex tiles have been found at Overmonnow and there is no record or evidence for encaustic tiles floors in nearby St Thomas' Church. A Malvern tile (in Malvern fabric) and a Droitwich tile fragment have been found in Troy Meadow to the south of Overmonnow, and these could have come from Troy House or from Overmonnow or the main town with manure.

384. At *Swift House, Granville Street* (SO 511 129) an archaeological watching brief was carried out for Mrs V. Mitchell during the construction of a house extension. Swift House was built on the line of the town wall near the West Gate, constructed around 1300. The extension has been built over a defensive ditch outside the wall which is thought to join the River Wye to the River Monnow. Previous recording and rescue work at The Burgage, to the north of the Gate, showed that the ditch did not stay in line with the wall and was at least 4 m deep. At Swift House the ditch proved to be more than 8 m wide and some 3 m deep but it was too dangerous to enter the narrow foundation trenches for further exploration. However, the machine excavations were carried out under the direction of the archaeological contractors who also examined the spoil.

Pottery from the organic-rich earliest fill of the ditch was mainly of Monmouth's ceramic Phase 2, which is centred on the mid-12th century. The assemblage consisted mostly of hand-made cooking pots with a single sherd of Ham Green (Bristol) Ware. A strap-handle sherd of a 13th-century glazed jug may be intrusive, although the lower levels were sealed by a layer of bloomery iron slag. It is likely that the ditch is Norman or even earlier and that any Phase 1 material was removed during 12th-century cleaning. Why the ditch should not have been maintained after the middle of the 12th century is not known, although a similar ditch which crosses Monnow Street beneath Lloyds Bank (No. 18) and Nos. 22–24 also seems to have been neglected or abandoned on the street frontage at the

same time. The pottery assemblage in both cases shows that the ditch fill is much earlier than the recorded construction of the town's stone defences.

385. At *Monmouth Priory* (SO 5085 1300) an archaeological watching brief and mitigation excavation was carried out by Monmouth Archaeological Society during conversion works at the Priory Street School. The investigation revealed a 12th-century midden which was probably from the Priory kitchens. A very large assemblage of cooking wares constitutes the biggest group of the period from Monmouth while other pottery includes 12th-century Malvernian tripod pitchers and Ham Green jugs. Fragments of 11th- or 12th-century unglazed roof tile in a local fabric are of particular interest, as are fragments of glass. The bone collection includes a variety of animals, birds and fish.

386. At *20 St James' Square* (SO 5109 1299) medieval pottery was found by S. Clarke and J. Bray during excavations for new fencing.

387. At *20 St James' Street* (SO 5111 130) an archaeological watching brief was carried out by Mr and Mrs Jones during the construction of a house extension. A medieval structure was revealed running in line with the standing buildings and St James's Street and was preserved *in situ*. A medieval pottery assemblage was recovered.

388. At *6 St John Street* (SO 508 128) a programme of archaeological investigation was carried out by S. Clarke and J. Bray for E. Phillips during groundworks for an extension. A medieval pottery assemblage was recovered.

389. At *7 St John Street* (SO 508 128) an archaeological watching brief was carried out by S. Clarke, J. Bray and S. Wilson for Mr Widdowson during groundworks for an extension. A medieval pottery assemblage was recovered.

390. At *St Mary Street, The Blestium Antiques Centre* (SO 510 130) further medieval pottery and other remains were found by B. Watkins, Monmouth Archaeological Society, in the upper levels of a wide feature, possibly a ditch, running across the site. The excavation will continue throughout the year on this site which is under standing buildings.

391. **OLDCASTLE, ST JOHN THE BAPTIST CHURCH** (SO 3249 2455). An archaeological watching brief was carried out by S. Clarke and J. Bray for Historic Building Repairs during excavations for a garage; work was suspended when medieval pottery and burnt daub were revealed. The site of a medieval house had been destroyed by fire but had been mostly removed during recent groundworks on the site, leaving little more than 0.5 m of the archaeological record below 'hill creep' from the churchyard above. Part of a beam slot survived with a hint of a second one, suggesting that the building was some 4 m wide. The house was probably completely built of timber with a thatched roof. The narrow truncated remains were directly in the footprint of the garage wall and so were excavated and preserved by record, leaving a small part preserved *in situ* under the bank. The pottery assemblage is of 12th-century date with some sherds blistered inside and out under oxidising conditions.

392. **PEN Y CLAWDD CASTLE MOUND** (SO 310 201). Pen y Clawdd Castle mound is the name of the motte-and-bailey earthwork adjacent to Pen y Clawdd Court, Llantillio Pertholey. The motte stands at an average height of 2 m above the present bottom of its surrounding ditch. Its top is circular with a 21 m diameter providing a surface area of 326 sq m. The surface of the motte is covered in short grass allowing for faint sub-surface

structures to be noticed. Those structures suggested the potential value of a geophysical survey to examine the possibility of buildings associated with the motte top. The survey was conducted by N. Phillips, Scarab Research Centre, University of Wales College Newport.

The resistivity survey was carried out using a Geoscan RM 15 resistivity meter fitted with 0.5 m array, allowing 400 readings per 20 m square. The geophysical survey was made using four, 20 m grid squares arranged across the motte top. The centre of the four grids was positioned in the centre of the motte in order to give greater coverage of the edges. Figure 13 shows the geoplot overlaid on a contour plan and the geoplot interpretation over the same contour plan.

Area *a* shows a concentration of masonry, 8 m in length \times 5 m at its widest point. The very dark area to the east is actually an exposed section of wall some two courses high. Area *b* is another area of high resistance measuring this time 9×4 m. It lies at right angles to *a*, across the N. edge of the motte. It is possible that *b* covers a building with some tumble from the building into the ditch. Area *c* is a right angle feature, probably a wall, with one 5 m and one 4 m section and an overall width of 1 m.

Area *d* has a very pronounced NW.–SE. line of high resistance. Its width is 1 m and its length is 8 m. Attached to, and running south of the line, is a roughly 6×6 m area of high resistance. It is possible that *c* and *d* are two sides of one building. The low resistance between the two may be the result of a possible entrance at the motte edge or the result of erosion. A modern break of slope is visible in the form of a path at that point.

Area *e* and area *f* are both stretches of intermittent high resistance. As those two areas follow the edge of the motte top it is possible that they are masonry tumble either from a shell keep or packing from a wooden palisade. Area *g* is an area of high resistance with surface stone apparent, possibly an example of masonry tumble from the outer rampart. Unfortunately too little of the rampart was included in the survey to form a conclusive opinion.

Further survey of the site would be useful in order to examine the rampart surrounding the motte ditch. A stone feature may have surmounted it, given the evidence of area *g*. Limited excavation on the surface of the motte would also be useful to examine the nature of *d* and *c* as a possible entrance way.

393. TRELECH (SO 5010 4990). Continuing research excavations by the University of Wales Newport, now in their fifteenth season, investigated a number of questions relating to Trelech, one of the two largest towns in 13th-century Wales. In total, fourteen test pits/trenches were dug, opening over 150 sq m. Specific research objectives relating both to previous excavation and findings of the expanding programme of geophysical surveys currently being conducted were addressed. The work was directed by Dr R. Howell.

Resistivity surveys carried out on Court Farm east of the Methodist Chapel and village car park indicated regular rectilinear features, apparently fronting on to a modern metalled farm track. This farm road is a 20th-century construction but the survey, as well as the 1886 OS map, suggest that it was laid on the line of an earlier track/road. Since the most obvious interpretation of the survey is burgage plots fronting on to a road, it was decided to place three trenches near the road with two on high resistance readings and the third investigating a low. The high readings proved to be structural. A 10×5 m trench on a prominent platform revealed a complex series of phases with early industrial activity giving way to a sequence of at least two rectilinear structures with rounded corners. These structures were defined by stone footings which, given their width and general appearance, seem more likely to have been foundations for timber-frame buildings than a base for substantial stone walls. Artefactual evidence suggests that all three phases date from the 13th to the early 14th centuries. A 3×3 m trench on a second high reading revealed a compacted pink clay surface best interpreted as a floor. One posthole was cut into the

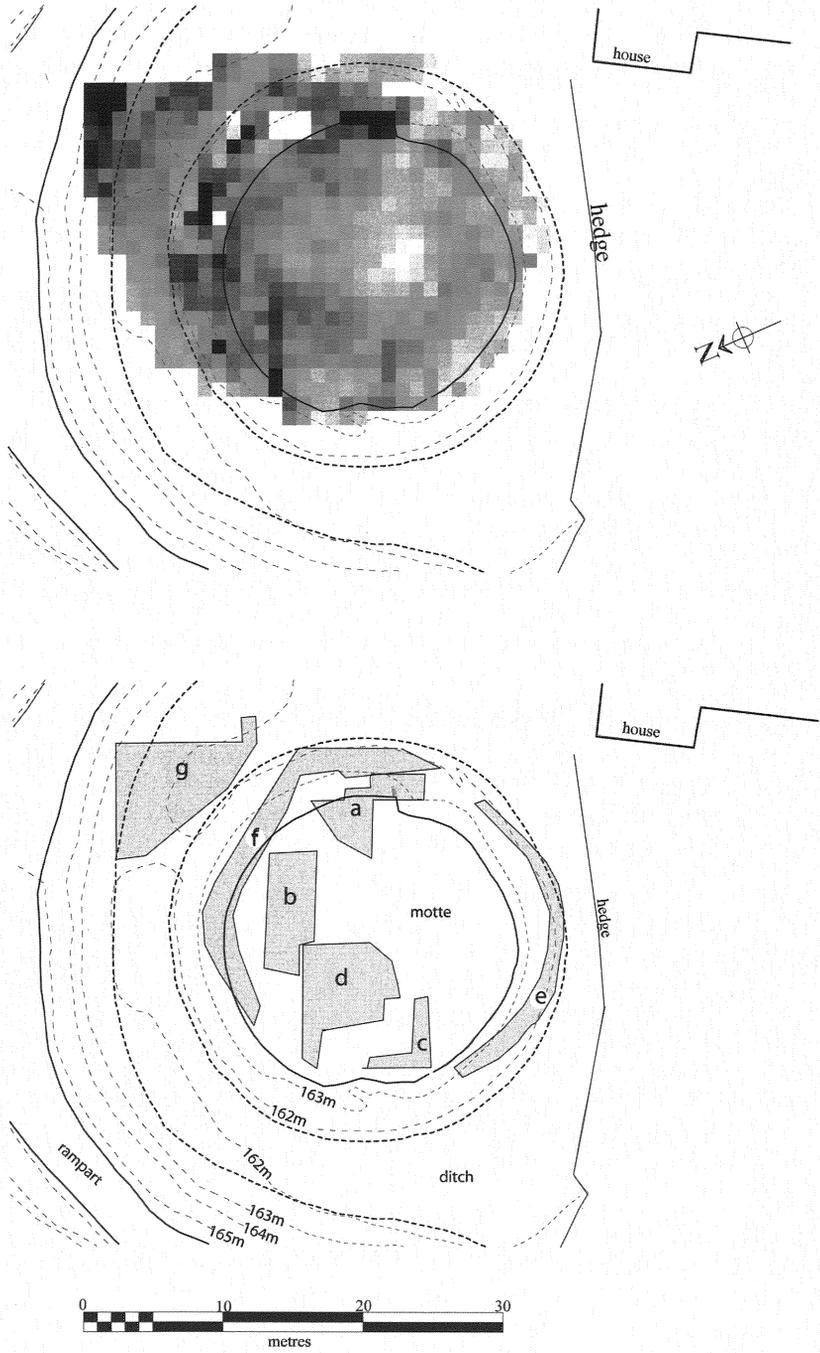


FIG. 13

Pen Y Clawdd Castle, Monmouthshire. Geplot overlaid on to a contour plan (above), and the interpretation of the geplot overlaid on to the same contour plan (below). Drawings by N. Phillips.

surface and three small rectilinear concentrations of compacted stones placed on a gravel base appear to have served as post pads in the interior of the structure. The preponderance of sherds recovered were medieval and all securely stratified material was of a 13th to early 14th-century date.

Located between these trenches a 5×3 m excavation, subsequently extended, explored a low resistance reading. A well-defined stone-filled ditch ran at right angles to the road, presumably representing a boundary ditch. A later, probably post-medieval, fence or hurdle defined by parallel rows of stakeholes was slightly offset from the ditch but respected the earlier boundary. Significant amounts of pottery, including sherds recovered from the ditch fill, were dated to the 13th–14th centuries.

While this work proceeded, a 10×2 m trench was opened on a platform in the Crosshands Farm Field south of the modern village near the Olwy brook. A geophysical survey here in 1999 identified a platform some 30 m in length, and subsequent excavation confirmed 17th-century iron working on the site. A disturbed medieval horizon underlay this activity. In order to clarify our understanding of the site, new excavation explored a different part of the platform; a small building with working surfaces on either side was indicated by beam slots. Three semicircular features with charcoal and burnt clay which had been cut into the surfaces may have served as roasting pits, presumably associated with the bloom smithing furnaces identified in 1999. Ceramic and other evidence indicates that this was a 17th-century horizon. These features were removed and the trench was sectioned, in one part being excavated to a depth of 0.7 m. A compacted surface of slag, charcoal and burnt clay contained several sherds of late 13th- to early 14th-century pottery. Below this horizon, an *in situ* furnace base and associated tapped slag run was revealed, recorded and retained for further study.

Three additional trenches, 3×2 m in size, were dug; two were located in the Crosshands Farm Field between the platform and the Olwy. The third was dug on the N. side of the Olwy, south of the features on Court Farm described above. A posthole and a beam slot suggested structure in two of the trenches and each produced medieval ceramics. Most significantly, each of the trenches contained significant concentrations of hammerscale indicating smithing, in contrast to the smelting activity seen in numerous previous excavations in Trelech.

Test pitting was undertaken in other parts of Trelech while this work continued. A geophysical survey in the Middleton House paddock north of the Court Farm road suggested structure, and contours indicated at least three platforms in this paddock. The survey also indicated a linear feature which might indicate that the road running through Trelech Farm, excavated in 1998, was aligned slightly differently from the modern track leading to Middleton House. A test pit on one of the platforms revealed a stone base; structures on these platforms now seem likely. A second test pit revealed a stone alignment suggesting metalling, consistent with the linear feature shown by geophysics. It now seems probable that this road joined the present road through the village at the point where it was met by the E.–W. road now assumed on Court Farm.

In 2001, the main focus of excavation was large regularly aligned structures in Church Field West. Among the buildings was a particularly large and well-built structure, with metre-thick stone walls, roughly west of St Nicholas's Church. A wide range of finds recovered from in and near the building included a 13th-century *ampulla*, an intricately decorated pilgrim's flask. Since the footings of this building had been revealed in excavation on its N., S. and W. range, Scheduled Site Consent was obtained to determine the state of preservation of the structure on its E. side. Two test pits were dug along the wall line suggested by geophysics, with a third test pit investigating the road to the east of the building. Both the test pits on the wall line confirmed that the metre-thick footings were intact; the third pit confirmed the metalling of the road.

Scheduled Site Consent was also gained for work on Trelech Motte (Tump Terrett), the motte-and-bailey castle. Geophysics and a contour survey suggested a N.-facing orientation for the castle rather than the S.-facing plan generally assumed. Clearly this was important both in terms of the continuing Trelech research programme and of the specific doctoral study of earth and timber castles in Gwent and Eryng being undertaken by N. Phillips, who conducted the surveys and acted as site supervisor for work on the castle. A 10 × 3 m trench was dug on the bank and ditch on the north side of the castle. The ditch was rock-cut as were two large beam slots across the bank, indicating trestles for a bridge linking motte and bailey. A small offset post appears to have provided a brace for the bridge. One beam slot contained material including a large, probably Tudor, pot, an iron ladle and the pelvis and two femurs of a horse. Early assessment suggests that the ceramic assemblage from the castle excavation may begin in the 12th century. One medieval coin, an Edward I farthing dating from between the mid-1280s and 1307, was recovered.

Work is now underway to assess the evidence resulting from these excavations. The N.-facing orientation of the castle is clearly significant and the implication that the main bailey of the castle extended toward the Village Green will shape our views on the development of the town. Similarly, the evidence of structure and implied road system on Court Farm and in the Middleton House paddock is important. Subsequent work has demonstrated that the bank and ditch partially surrounding Middleton House was an 18th-century construction, but the other major features noted are medieval in date. It may be important that this area around Middleton House is described on the 1848 Tithing Map Apportionment as Middle Town Meadow.

Our understanding of industrial activity in Trelech has also been enhanced. A coherent medieval smelting horizon on the platform in Crosshands Farm Field provides compelling confirmation that the 17th-century bloom smithing previously demonstrated represents re-use of a medieval iron-working site. Smithing at three locations near the Olwy also balances our picture of the economy of the town. Early work in Trelech demonstrated smelting on a large scale but evidence of smithing was conspicuous by its absence. Recent work, however, has confirmed smithing as well as smelting at several locations. Also increasingly obvious is the intensity of ironworking along the Olwy with furnaces and associated structures extending for some distance to the south. There is now a growing body of evidence for substantial activity both to the south and east of the castle. There was also substantial activity in Church Field West. The large building now known to be at least partially intact on all four sides is clearly of great potential interest. It is too early to identify the structure as a hospice but that is an interpretation consistent with the evidence presently available. It is hoped to make this structure a major focus for excavation in the summer of 2003.

394. TRELECH, COURT FARM, FISH PONDS (SO 5005 0513 — SO 4985 0504). An archaeological watching brief was carried out for Monmouthshire County Council during groundworks for a flood prevention and drainage scheme at Court Farm. The site is situated on land to the south of Trelech village on the N. side of the Chepstow Road (SO 5005 0513 downstream to SO 4985 0504). Much of the field is low-lying and has always been a waterlogged marshland beside the Olwy brook (which later becomes the Olwy River). The field has traditionally been thought to be the site of the town's medieval fish ponds and this seems to have been confirmed during the watching brief. The new drainage system crosses the road to the south of Trelech Surgery (SO 5007 0513) where it joins earlier pipes and then runs downstream along the brook to the S. corner of the field.

The excavations at the NE. end of the development and under the road exposed very heavy deposits of bloomery iron slag. These deposits became progressively thinner downstream until opposite the Harold's Stones only a rust-stained layer was preserved. Near to the ground surface the iron slag was oxidised to a strong rust colour while lower

down in the ground, under anaerobic conditions, it was reduced to a bright blue to black. This colour was sustained for a while but faded after exposure to the air. The anaerobic levels had preserved large amounts of organic material — mainly branches, twigs and leaves, but also leather shoes and cut timber.

The finds from the lower levels were all of medieval date, mainly of the 13th and 14th centuries, with no definitely stratified later material. It appears that the ponds silted up before the post-medieval period, most probably during the decline of the town in the 14th century. The most impressively preserved archaeological feature was composed of a flat plank with other associated wood and which Dr N. Nayling believes to have been a trackway over the marshy ground close to the fish ponds (SO 5001 0511). This timber lay over another organically rich layer which produced 13th-century locally made cooking pottery, together with medieval shoes. The timber had retained some of its sapwood and Dr Nayling was able to date it through his tree ring chronology to A.D. 1226/7.

During the excavation of the trench crossing the road at SO 5007 0513 a posthole was recorded at c. 0.70 m below the road surface, directly below the central white line. This was beneath the iron slag deposits. The feature and the layer into which it was cut were undated as health and safety considerations prevented investigation.

The pottery assemblages that were recovered reflect the picture already gathered from the rest of Trelech over many years. The 13th and 14th centuries are well represented; anything attributable to later times is sparse, while there is very little that is likely to be any earlier. If Trelech existed in the 12th century it seems likely to have been as a small community around the castle where pottery — our main source of dating — was rarely used. All of the known rural sites around Monmouth do not appear to have used pottery until well into the 13th century. It is only in the Norman towns that the, mostly immigrant, population were using (and probably making) pottery early on after the Conquest. P. Courtney has even suggested that the remote and upland areas of Wales remained aceramic until the post-medieval period.

Most of the pottery recovered from Trelech was the product of local kilns and some of this was possibly made in Trelech town itself. It includes locally made cooking pottery (mainly 13th century); local jugs (13th century); local jugs with complex rouletting (mid-13th century); Local jugs with applied decoration (early 14th century); Bristol Redcliffe jugs (later 13th and 14th centuries); local ridge tile. Bones of horse, cow, sheep or goat, pig, deer and dog are represented. Most do not appear to have been butchered. Shoes and various fragments of leather were recorded. The organic samples taken contain hazelnuts, plant seeds and fruit stones together with leaves and twigs. Unfortunately there is no funding for specialist analysis or further study.

The bloomery iron slag from the site is visually the same as that found all around Trelech town and is thought, on the basis of analysis by Dr T. Young, to have come from the smelting of Forest of Dean iron ore. Furnace lining, usually fused with iron slag was also very common while what seems to be smithing slag was found but was comparatively rare. The position of Trelech and the cause of its rapid growth during the High Middle Ages are certainly linked to the iron industry and to the documented destruction of the woodlands of the Forest of Dean. The demand for charcoal outstripped the supply in Dean, producing the incentive for the exploitation of the forests along the Trelech plateau. Great drifts of iron slag would have built up around Trelech, as happened at Monmouth, but these would have been reduced when the large amounts of iron left in the slag were exploited in the post-medieval blast furnaces. At Monmouth the recovery of Roman and medieval iron slag became an important industry with the Council selling 'cinder mines'. This removed the slag heaps around the town such as that at Overmonnow where Cinderhill Street is now perfectly level.

The watching brief has shown that there is a substantial archaeological resource in this part of Trelech with well preserved organic remains. Similar deposits rich in organic

material were found associated with 14th-century pottery during excavations for extension foundations to the rear of Trelech Surgery. The regrettable aspect is that the new drainage/flood prevention system will probably lower the water table across the fish ponds and may even drain them completely during periods of drought. This would almost certainly be the first time that this has happened since the Middle Ages and seems likely to cause the destruction of the archaeological resource. This result was not foreseen during the planning stage of the development so that there was no allowance for funding to cover any archaeological mitigation work. This is unfortunate as such archaeological deposits are rare in Welsh urban settlements and especially so in upland towns of the High Middle Ages.

395. TRELECH, TRELECH BARNs (SO 5016 0543). An archaeological watching brief was carried out during the redevelopment of two barns for Blazecraft. The barns are close to the centre of the village of Trelech which was the focus of one of Wales's largest 13th-century towns. These developments (Barns 1 and 2) followed the conversion of Barn 3 in 2001, when trenching against the outside of the building suggested that the barn foundations could be of medieval date and had been cut into a virgin site. The 2002 groundworks inside the barns included the total excavation of the floors into geological levels as well as the digging of sections against the outside walls similar to those outside Barn 3 in 2001.

All excavations inside the buildings showed that the floors of both barns were laid directly upon undisturbed humus while the sections outside confirmed that the foundations were the first development of the site. The floor of Barn 2 was lowered by 0.6 m which revealed the same archaeological record as that on most sites inside and close to the village. A brown, charcoal-flecked loam, lying directly upon natural red clay and bedrock is interpreted as the original topsoil pre-dating the building: in Barn 2 it produced a single sherd of Ham Green Ware, which is dated to before the mid-13th century. An area of burnt soil near the centre of the barn also pre-dates the building; it produced two sherds of 13th-century cooking pottery and some 20 lumps of bloomery iron slag. Over the brown loam a rough floor of broken stone and roof tile fragments was undated but was almost certainly builders' waste laid down during the construction of the barn. The main work inside Barn 1 was the lowering of the floor by 1.25 m, where the stratification was the same as that in Barn 2: a floor of flat sandstone and broken roof tile sealing the homogenous sandy brown charcoal-flecked loam. Here this old topsoil was up to 0.25 m thick over the clay and bedrock which was 0.3 m below the nearby road surface.

The superstructures of all three buildings are definitely post-medieval and although it is possible that Barn 3 was built on medieval foundations, as the stratification appears to show, the lime-mortared footings of the other two are probably contemporary with their upstanding buildings. If Barns 1 and 2 are post-medieval, as they appear to be, then they were built on land which was probably pasture throughout the Middle Ages and continued so into relatively recent times. This would be in keeping with the solid evidence which has accumulated over several decades, that the burgages of medieval Trelech were not sited inside the grid plan that was laid over the village by Soulsby and others. The medieval town centre, under the modern village, probably consisted of castle, church, manor house and a forge surrounded by large greens, while the burgages of the town arose as ribbon developments to the south. If the Barn 3 foundations were of a medieval tithe barn it would be compatible with this picture of Trelech.

396. TRELECH, TUMP TERRET (SO 4999 0535). Tump Terret is the name of the motte-and-bailey earthwork situated to the south of St Nicholas's church in Trelech. The motte stands at an average height of 5.8 m above the bottom of its surrounding ditch, in an enclosed field presently used for the pasture of horses. The surface of the enclosing field is

covered in short grass, which allows faint sub-surface structures to be noticed. A topographic survey of the site was made by N. Phillips, Scarab Research Centre, University of Wales College Newport, as part of his Ph.D. research. Two areas of interest were noted: an oblong depression measuring 5×3 m at the rim of the bailey, and a platform close to the motte summit. The former suggested the potential value of a geophysical survey and so the ditch and the raised bailey to the north of the motte became the focus of this resistivity survey.

Students at UWCN, directed by Dr M. Hamilton, undertook the resistivity survey. This was carried out using a Geoscan RM 15 resistivity meter fitted with 0.5 m array, allowing 400 readings per 20 m square. The geophysical survey was made using 20 m grid squares arranged to a best-fit pattern across the N. bailey and W. edge of the motte. The size of the field surrounds the motte area itself, therefore full grids were impossible to use. Figure 14 shows the geoplot overlaid on a contour plan, and the geoplot interpretation over the same contour plan.

Area *a* shows a high resistance linear feature which passes from the N. edge of the field towards the motte ditch where it turns south-west. As both the N. end, and the N. half of the feature, are in alignment with the track known to have existed in the fields to the west of the church, it can be assumed that *a* is a continuation of the track. The N.–S. section is approximately 21 m in length and up to 4 m wide with the SW. section running another 25 m before reaching the edge of the survey. Area *b* is a high resistance feature that can be identified as masonry wall, part of which can be seen at the S. end of the feature. Area *c* is a low resistance curvilinear feature that is continuous within the survey area. This feature is without doubt the motte ditch; the low resistance being consistent with a silt filled ditch. Area *d* is the only part of the motte itself that was included within the survey. The high resistance reading may show tumble from structures associated with the motte or the fabric of the motte itself. The small area covered, however, is not enough to make any valid comments.

Area *e* of the survey shows a large area of high resistance running E.–W. across the N. bailey. The feature forms a right angle to the north at the E. end and continues east again. This was a surprise finding as there is no visible earthwork to account for such a large structure. The W. part of the structure measures 12×4 m and runs parallel with the bailey edge. On the east the structure turns north, measuring 7×5 m. The N. end of the survey shows the feature turning east again but this may be associated with a modern wall. The south-east of the feature has an L-shaped feature which runs down the bailey bank towards the ditch. Area *f* was the original focus of the survey due to the rectangular depression and the steepness of the motte at this point. The feature is enclosed in a visible depression, the E. side of which is the L-shaped part of area *e*.

Two points have arisen from the survey that require further research. If *a* is the trackway then it leads into the castle ditch which would appear to be an unusual destination. Therefore, it would suggest that the trackway is a later addition to the site, after the motte had gone out of use. The original suspicion was that the depression was the remains of a bridge base from the bailey to the motte. The interpretation of the survey is that the bridge base could be in place as a masonry structure. If area *f* is the bridge base then it is possible that *e* is a gatehouse of some sort.

397. USK, OLD MALTSERS (ST 377 007). An archaeological watching brief was carried out by J. Bray for Mrs A. Webb during groundworks for an extension to the coach house in the grounds of Old Malters. There were also excavations connected with an extension to the house which were not covered by the watching brief, but an inspection of trenches resulted in the recovery of a medieval buckle and a few sherds of 14th-century pottery.

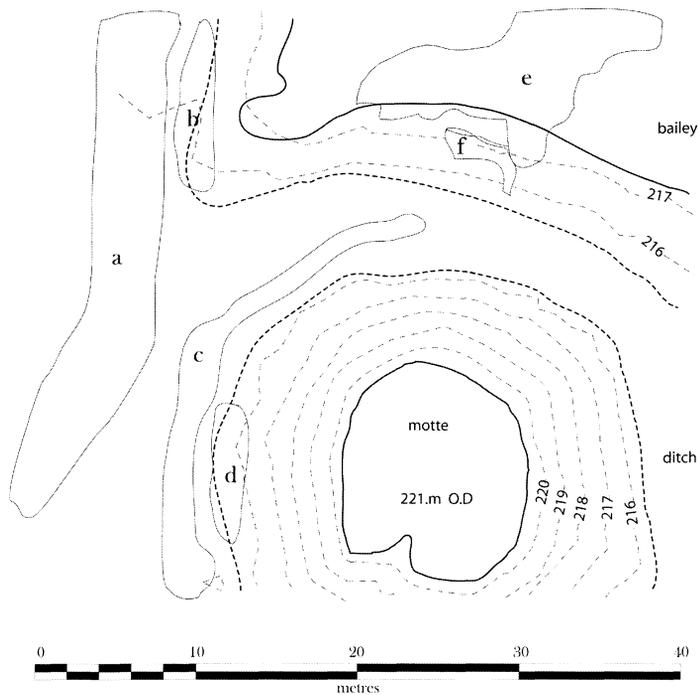
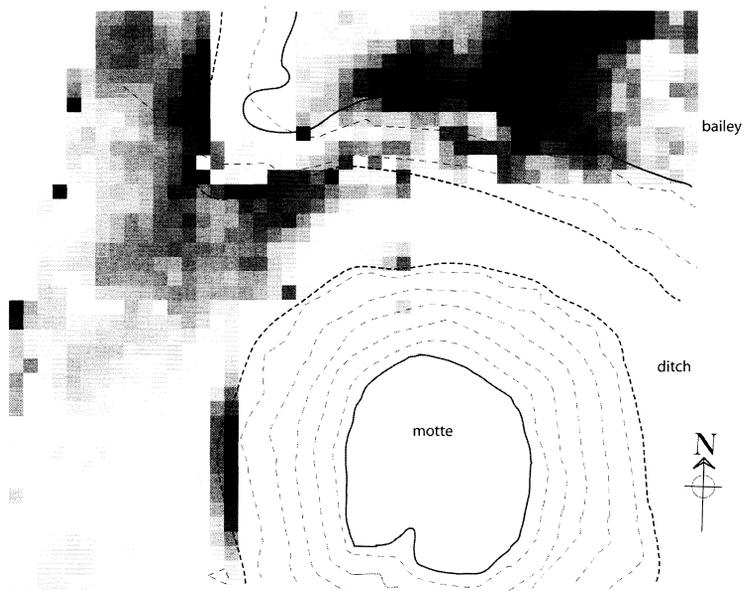


FIG. 14

Trelech, Tump Terret, Monmouthshire. Geoplot overlaid on to a contour plan (above), and the interpretation of the geoplot overlaid on to the same contour plan (below). Drawings by *N. Phillips*.

NEWPORT

398. CAERLEON, 10 MILL STREET (ST 3395 9084). An archaeological watching brief was carried out for Mr R. Fowler during groundworks for an extension. Bloomery iron smelting residues and furnace lining were found to be filling the E. ditch of the Legionary fortress which runs under the edge of the new extension. There were *in situ* slag runs along the edge of the ditch and extending down its side. The iron-working phase was not dated but is assumed to be post-Roman. Some 13th-century pottery was recovered from later levels.

399. CAERLEON, THE PRIORY HOTEL (ST 339 905). An archaeological evaluation was carried out in the grounds of the Priory Hotel for Caerleon Hotels Ltd. Medieval levels associated with the destruction and robbing of the Legionary fortress remains were found together with medieval pottery.

400. CAERLEON, RIVER COTTAGE, ISCA ROAD (ST 348 900). An archaeological watching brief was carried out by S. Clarke and J. Bray for Mr S. Howell during groundworks for an extension. All archaeological levels produced residual medieval pottery dominated by Isca Grange Ware which was produced nearby, with some sherds showing kiln damage.

401. CAERLEON, TY-BRYN, BULMORE ROAD (ST 3473 9023). The second stage of an archaeological watching brief was carried out by S. Clarke and J. Bray for Mr N. Stacey during the groundworks for a house and stables. A medieval pottery assemblage was recovered but there were no significant medieval features.

402. NASH VILLAGE (ST 343 837). An archaeological watching brief was carried out during sewer requisition work by AMEC Capital Projects. Medieval pottery and bone assemblages were recovered during excavations along the roads inside the village. The size of the pottery assemblages increased towards the church and these are mostly dated to the 12th and 13th centuries.

403. WENTLOOG, CHURCH FARM, ST BRIDE'S (ST 2929 8225). An archaeological evaluation was carried out by S. Clarke and J. Bray in connection with a housing application for Mr J. Turner. The footings of a stone building were found, associated with a medieval pottery assemblage.

404. WENTLOOG, 8 CHURCH ROAD, ST BRIDE'S (ST 2929 8225). An archaeological evaluation was carried out by S. Clarke and J. Bray close to a *reen* for Mr B. De Torres. Some Late-medieval pottery was recovered but was residual with later material.

PEMBROKESHIRE

405. NEVERN, HENLLYS FARM (SN 109 393). Excavation of the Late-medieval and post-medieval manor house continued under the direction of H. C. Mytum of the University of York as part of the Castell Henllys Field School. Some of the post-medieval internal floors were removed, make-up layers excavated and external drains located. Some probable Late-medieval pottery was recovered.

PONTYCLUN

406. LLANTRISANT, CHURCH STREET (ST 047 834). In 2001, an archaeological watching brief was carried out by S. Clarke and J. Bray for Olding Developments during the groundworks for a housing development. A jug spout of 13th- or 14th-century date was the only medieval find.

RHONDDA CYNON TAFF

407. LLANHARRY, FOREST WOOD QUARRY (ST 016 796). A survey and watching brief was undertaken by J. K. Howell, M. Locock and A. Yates of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust for Hanson Aggregates to record a historic hedgebank during the extension of Forest Wood Quarry. The bank formed the boundary between enclosed pasture to the south and woodland (Forest Wood) to the north, and was topped by a mature hedge. An ecological survey by D. Clements recorded a species count of 5–8 (average 6.5); the ground flora suggest that it was originally created from soils of the adjacent ancient woodland. The bank was surveyed after the vegetation was cleared, and a watching brief was maintained when it was removed. The bank was 1.2 m wide at the base, 0.4 m high, with a rounded profile; there was no stone core, although some stone was visible on the surface. The 19th-century maps show the boundary marked by the bank as dividing the fields of Fforest Fawr and Fforest Fach farms from Coed y Fforest to the north; this woodland seems to have been a surviving part of the medieval New Forest of the lordship of Llanharry. The form of the farm names suggests that the S. area was enclosed as a single exercise, presumably in the Late-medieval or early post-medieval periods, and the bank constructed at that time.

SWANSEA

408. CEFN DRUM, PONTARDULAIS (SN 608040). In 1996 and 1998 two house platforms, thought to be of late 13th- or early 14th-century date, were excavated. The 2002 fieldwork, directed by J. A. Kissock of the University of Wales College, Newport, concentrated on an area between the two house platforms. Limited previous excavation showed that archaeological deposits were not confined to the platforms themselves, and resistivity survey pointed to the likely presence of a pit; the possibility that this had been used as a rubbish dump or midden made its excavation most desirable.

The pit was found to be elliptical-shaped — over 2 m long and 1.5 m wide. It had been cut into the natural orange soil of the hillside and through this into a darker, grittier layer not before noticed on the hillside. The edge of the pit and the upper layers of it were marked by large amounts of stone. A series of compacted layers of differing nature lay along the NW. side of the pit and separated it from the nearby structure. These trample layers were coloured black, brown and orange and varied in thickness and extent. A posthole had been cut into the top of the pit. It is similar in nature to one previously excavated and they might be two corners of an enclosure with one side measuring about 12 m which once stood to the south-west of the dwelling.

Sixteen test pits were also dug in order to collect samples for heavy metal analysis. One set of samples was taken at intervals along the 132 m contour line which runs through all four house platforms, and two sets were taken along lines perpendicular to the contour line. Even at this early stage differences are apparent; the depth at which the natural orange soil (from which samples were taken) varies. All those along the contour line came, as one might expect, from a similar depth. On the two perpendicular lines the pattern was different. On the W. set the depth at which the relevant layer was found increased as one moved downhill — again this is to be expected as soil would have been washed downhill over time. On the E. set this pattern was not replicated; the layer was at a uniform depth along the whole transect. The significance of this is as yet uncertain. However, it may, bring a closer understanding of the relationship between the three platforms which form the ‘centre’ of the site and the easternmost platform, with its atypical shape and structure. Samples were also taken from the pit fill for phosphate testing.

In addition to the archaeological excavation research has been taking place into the manuscript material relating to the *Supraboscus* division of the Lordship of Gower in the late 13th and early 14th centuries. Exploitation of the area seems to have begun in the reign of Henry III (that is, pre-1272). The granting of lands in the *Supraboscus* continued with

increasing intensity through the reign of Edward I (1272–1307) and into the first decade of the reign of Edward II. Account rolls for 1337–8 show that this part of the lordship was worth £94 1s. 11½d. By 1366–7 the income had fallen to just £4 11s. 2½d and by 1399–1400 it stood at just £2 3s. 8d. Over the period the proportion of the income derived from pasture rose steeply. Hence the dramatic and apparently sustained reduction in revenue from the *Supraboscus* may have been associated with the abandonment of settlements, such as those on Cefn Drum, and the consequent cessation of arable farming. If this model is correct, the settlement on Cefn Drum might have been short-lived. Weaknesses in the power of the lordship may have been one factor which contributed to the settlement of the hills. Following the death of the last de Breos's lord, in 1327, his daughter Alina held the lordship and it seems that her authority was not particularly effective. The following year the lordship passed to her son, John de Mowbray, whose control was negligible.

VALE OF GLAMORGAN

409. BARRY, HIGHLIGHT MANOR HOUSE (ST 0997 6967). During the early stages of conversion of Highlight Manor House to a contemporary dwelling, recording of extant and discovered features was undertaken by M. Ponsford of Channel Archaeology for Mr C. Lakin. This showed that some elements of the medieval building recorded by the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments (Wales) had survived, but that much had probably been lost in the latter half of the 20th century.³ A plan and full elevations were made which has enabled some interpretation of the medieval features. An important discovery by the owner was a corner bread oven which shows that the room described as the 'hall' was probably a kitchen. While some disturbance of the fabric is inevitable, the main part of the structure, particularly the medieval features, will be relatively unaffected by the remainder of the conversion.

410. COWBRIDGE, HILL COURT, LLANBLETHIAN (ST 9840 7401). An archaeological watching brief was carried out by S. Clarke and J. Bray for Mr J. Clowes during the groundworks for a house at Llanblethian. Two abraded sherds of 13th-century Vale-fabric cooking pot were recovered.

411. COWBRIDGE, CASTLETON FARM BARN, ST ATHAN (ST 0240 6838). Further watching briefs were carried out by S. Clarke and J. Bray for Baston Construction during groundworks around the Gatehouse Barn. Some medieval pottery was recovered from the surrounding area, including a sherd of Saintonge ware.

412. EWENNY, BEECH COURT FARM ENCLOSURE (SS 904 766). A. Yates of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust recovered sherds of medieval pottery from secondary ditch fills during the excavation of a prehistoric enclosure.

³ RCAHMW, *An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Glamorgan. Volume III: Medieval Secular monuments; Part II: Non-defensive* (Cardiff, 1982), 157–8, fig. 80.