

# Medieval Britain and Ireland in 2003

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

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

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

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## SPECIALIST GROUP REPORTS

### CASTLE STUDIES GROUP

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In 2003 the Castle Studies Group Annual Conference covered Castles of the West Midlands and was based at Newport in Shropshire, where the AGM was also held. Over 60 CSG members enjoyed a stimulating programme organised by Malcolm Hislop, who also gave a lecture on the background to castle building in the region. Site visits, spread over three days, covered a wide range of sites from royal foundations to fortified manors and there was also opportunity to explore castles in the context of their settlements. Visits included Dudley, Caus, Shrewsbury, Whittington, Moreton Corbet, Tamworth, Maxstoke, Kenilworth, Warwick, Stafford, Chartley, Alton and Tutbury, each visit informed by a knowledgeable guide.

In August around 30 members took part in an excursion to Normandy led by Pamela Marshall. Based at Caen and Vernon, visits were made to abbeys at Caen, Bayeux, Jumièges and Cérisy-la-Fôret as well as castles at Caen, Fougères, Mayenne, Lassay, Domfront, Chambois, Vire, Brionne, Conches-en-Ouch, Ivry-la-Bataille, Les Andelys, Gisors, Neaufles and Château-sur-Epte.

In September a day conference was held at Birmingham University, organised by Malcolm Hislop. The theme of the event was 'Recent Research on Castle Planning and Construction'. Papers were given by Rebecca Roseff, Beric Morley, Alan Rutherford, Derek Renn, Tadhg O'Keeffe, Mary Alexander and Richard Morris.

The CSG would like to draw readers' attention to two recently instituted forms of funding. A limited number of undergraduates or post-graduate students who are writing a dissertation on a castle-related topic may qualify to attend the Annual Conference at half price. Also, small grants are now available for group projects involving castle research. Details of these can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary. Membership inquiries should be directed to Mr David Bartlett, 4 Cotley Place, Haytesbury, Warminster, Wiltshire, BA12 0HT.

More details of Group activities, members' interests and an update on castle research programmes can be found in *Newsletter No. 17 (2003–2004)*, edited and produced by Neil Guy. Castle-related publications for the year are found in the CSG *Bibliography* compiled by John Kenyon. An interim Newsletter was also distributed in August. The CSG Web page is [www.castlewales.com/csg.html](http://www.castlewales.com/csg.html).

#### FINDS RESEARCH GROUP

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

The group's Summer meeting was held at Shrewsbury Museum on 12 July 2003, on the subject of 'Medieval Weapons and Armour'. The day included lectures on British battlefield artefacts (1400–1650); arrowheads; finds from the Battle of Towton; and early firearms and shot. The group's Autumn meeting was held at the London Archaeological Resource Centre on the 13th October. The day included a guided tour of the centre and a discussion of archaeological archives.

As of January 2004, the membership fee is £6.00.

#### MEDIEVAL POTTERY RESEARCH GROUP

Hon. Secretary: Lorraine Mephram, c/o Museum of London Specialist Services, 46 Eagle Wharf Road, London N1 7ED. Web-site: [www.medievalpottery.org.uk](http://www.medievalpottery.org.uk)

The new Secretary, elected at the AGM on Tuesday 29 June 2004, is Anne Boyle. E-mail: [Anne.Boyle@northlincs.gov.uk](mailto:Anne.Boyle@northlincs.gov.uk)

The 2003 conference and AGM, a one-day event in Nottingham, was well attended and provided delegates with a stimulating mix of papers on the subject of technology. Particularly encouraging were the numbers of non-members attending.

The group is now in a much more secure position financially, thanks to a number of generous donations and grants, combined with a subscription rise. Our publication schedule is thus assured of funds at least for the near future. Volume 24 of *Medieval Ceramics* appeared at New Year, and the next two volumes, the second of which will contain papers from the 2002 Irish conference, are well in hand.

The web-site, which contains a range of news items and useful links, continues to attract visitors, and many of our new applications for membership come via this route. We are particularly anxious to encourage younger members with an interest in ceramic studies. Included on the web-site is a link to one of our most useful resources on medieval ceramics — the Bibliography, which gives details of published reports, updated annually ([ntserver002.liv.ac.uk/mprg/](http://ntserver002.liv.ac.uk/mprg/)). The group also has an interest in the recently compiled database of medieval pottery production centres in England; this is now available to researchers as a Microsoft Access database which can be easily interrogated. More information can be found at <http://www.kingalfreds.ac.uk/mppc/> The responsibility for the upkeep of the database will pass to the group in 2006.

The thoughts of the group are now turning to a future strategy. There are several avenues we could explore. One is involvement in the current English Heritage initiative to produce regional guidelines in an attempt to put research back into developer-funded fieldwork. We could, for example, push for good indices of ceramic work to be incorporated into revamped SMRs/HERs.

A second proposed project could build on the group's wide overseas membership. The group has recently been approached by a Hungarian archaeologist mooted the idea of a European project on production centres, involving the creation of a database along similar lines to the English database already mentioned.

This year we have been saddened by the deaths of two of our members — first Peter Farmer, who died in January after a long illness. Peter is remembered for his useful work on Scarborough Ware, which we hope will be continued by colleagues. More shocking was the death of John Hurst at the end of April, after a violent attack. John had been a member of the group since its earliest days and was one of its staunchest supporters. His loss has robbed us of an irreplaceable store of knowledge, and also a kind and generous colleague who contributed so much to the group over many years.

#### CENSUS OF MEDIEVAL TILES IN BRITAIN

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

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



#### THE MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT RESEARCH GROUP

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

As many readers of *Medieval Archaeology* will be aware this was a particularly sad year for the group because of the death on 29 April of one of its Vice-Presidents, John Hurst. This followed an attack in his home village during early March. John's death at this time was made all the more sad because the group had just celebrated the 50th anniversary of his co-foundation of one of its forerunners, the Deserted Medieval Village Research Group, of which he was the first Secretary. An obituary can be found in our most recent Annual Report.

The Spring Conference was hosted by the Department of Lifelong Learning at the University of Exeter. About 90 people witnessed seven excellent papers presented with the aid of state of the art facilities and covering many aspects of settlement and agriculture in Devon, Cornwall and Somerset. The Sunday field trip to Bodmin Moor gave members and local guests some good exercise as the day's circular walk (made a little longer as some narrow Cornish lanes defeated our coach!) took in the abandoned medieval farmstead of Carkees, the shrunken hamlet of Garrow and traces of extensive field systems, both nearby and on Scribble and Emblance Downs. Oliver Creighton and Peter Herring jointly organised a very successful weekend. A full account will appear in our next Annual Report.

A handful of members attended the Whittlewood Project's Open Day for the MSR on 23 July. Fieldwork in progress was viewed and we were particularly well rewarded at Whittlebury where our visit coincided with excavations in the churchyard and some hot off the computer hard drive geophysics results which revealed the round houses and defences of a previously unknown Iron-age hillfort. We have continued to provide financial support to the Project with a grant of £1500 this year.

The AGM was held in December in the Centre for English Local History at the University of Leicester. Dr Neil Christie was elected to replace Stephen Coleman as the

group's Secretary. After the AGM a seminar convened as a tribute to John Hurst concentrated on 'The Contribution of Pottery Studies to Medieval Settlement Research'. Paul Blinkhorn discussed Early-medieval pottery and settlement while John Allan and Stephen Moorhouse reviewed Late-medieval pottery studies and settlements in the south-west and the north and Midlands respectively.

### PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES SCHEME

The Portable Antiquities Scheme is a voluntary scheme to record archaeological objects found by members of the public.<sup>1</sup> 69% of the finds recorded in 2003 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.

Funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund, Museums, Libraries and Archives Council, and the Department for Culture, Media and Sport has enabled the Portable Antiquities Scheme to expand during 2003 to cover the whole of England and Wales and to employ a small central unit of advisers.<sup>2</sup>

During 2003, the Scheme recorded on its database 6,293 finds of medieval date (5th to 16th century), of which 1,631 were coins. This represents 29% of the total number of 21,658 finds recorded on the database this year. Of these, 1,228 were of pre-Conquest and 5,065 were of post-Conquest date. A breakdown of the figures for coins and other artefacts by date is shown in Tables 1 and 2.

TABLE 1.

#### NUMBERS OF MEDIEVAL NON- NUMISMATIC FINDS, BY DATE

PRE-CONQUEST	
Early (c. 400–720)	434
Middle (c. 720–c. 850)	88
Late (c. 850–1066)	123
Uncertain (c. 400–1066)	356
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,001</i>
POST-CONQUEST	
11th century (c. 1067–1099)	452
12th century (c. 1100–1199)	323
13th century (c. 1200–1299)	699
14th century (c. 1300–1399)	621
15th century (c. 1400–1499)	66
16th century (c. 1500–1599)	163
Uncertain (c. 1067–1599)	1,321
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,661</i>
<i>Grand total</i>	<i>4,662</i>

TABLE 2.

#### NUMBERS OF MEDIEVAL COIN FINDS, BY DATE

PRE-CONQUEST	
Early (c. 400–720)	67
Middle (c. 720–c. 850)	23
Late (c. 850–1066)	119
Uncertain (c. 400–1066)	18
<i>Total</i>	<i>227</i>
POST-CONQUEST	
11th century (c. 1067–1099)	11
12th century (c. 1100–1199)	179
13th century (c. 1200–1299)	541
14th century (c. 1300–1399)	289
15th century (c. 1400–1499)	146
16th century (c. 1500–1599)	46
Uncertain (c. 1067–1599)	192
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,404</i>
<i>Grand total</i>	<i>1,631</i>

<sup>1</sup> *Portable Antiquities Annual Report 2003–4* (Department of Culture, Media and Sport, 2004).

<sup>2</sup> Of the four Finds Adviser posts, Dr Julian Baker at the Ashmolean and Fitzwilliam Museums covers medieval and post-medieval finds, and Dr Helen Geake at the University of Cambridge Department of Archaeology covers medieval and post-medieval objects.

The entries below cannot do more than set out a very few of the highlights of the past year's discoveries, both in terms of individual sites and finds recorded by the Finds Liaison Officers, and in terms of research carried out. Throughout the year, staff at the British Museum have worked tirelessly to offer their unparalleled expertise and invaluable support in the identification and analysis of individual objects, and have also contributed to the training of Finds Liaison Officers.

Full details of the finds recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme can be obtained from Dan Pett at the Scheme's central office within the British Museum. Descriptions and images of all finds can be found on the Scheme's web-site: [www.finds.org.uk](http://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> (D. Pett and H. Geake)

## ENGLAND

### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

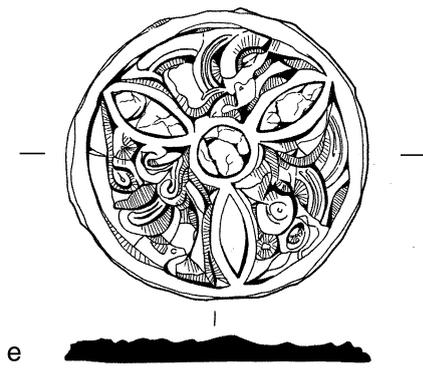
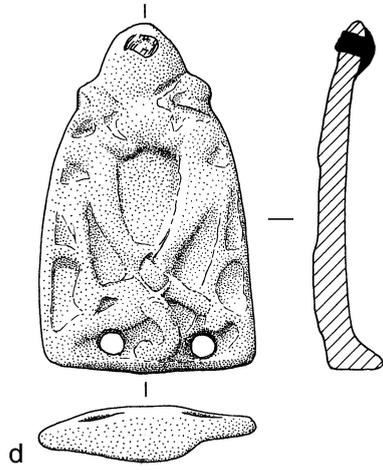
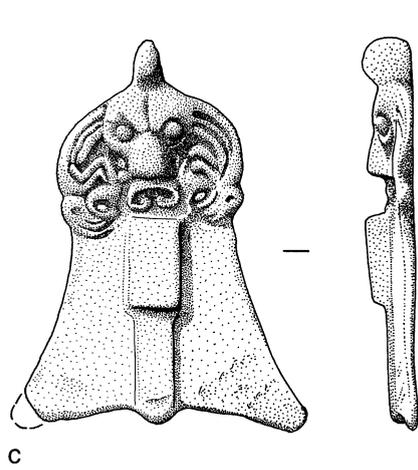
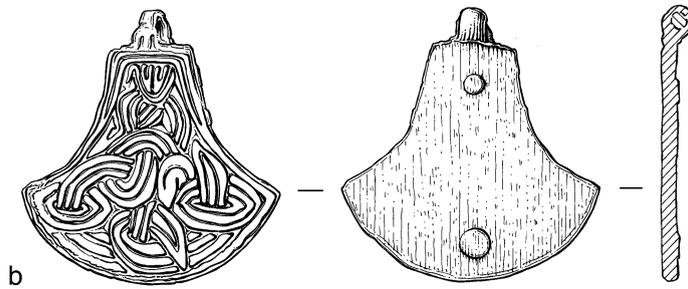
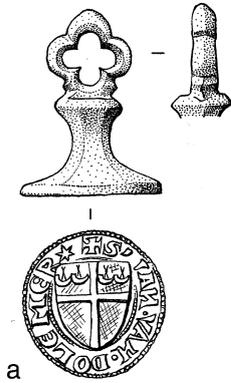
*Wendover*. A copper-alloy seal matrix (Portable Antiquities database no. SUR-E312D5) was found by Mrs J. White. The matrix (Fig. 1a) is of the faceted conical type, with a quatrefoil suspension loop. The design is contained within a pelleted frame and comprises a pointed shield, the finely cross-hatched field of which is divided by a cross into four quarters. Both the upper quarters have what may be a pair of hunting horns, or a pair of single-masted sailing ships. In heraldic language, the blazon is: *A cross between in chief four hunting horns stringed* (alternatively: *A cross between in chief four single-masted sailing ships sails furled to sinister*). In heraldic depictions, hunting horns are more commonly shown this way round, with their points to sinister; ships are usually shown the other way round, with their pointed ends or prows to dexter. The encircling legend reads + S' IAN. VAN. DOLEMER \* (Seal of Jan van Dolemer). Van Dolemer may have been a Dutch merchant; the seal matrix should probably be dated to the 13th century. (D. Williams and S. Ashley)

### DORSET

*Dorchester*. A copper-alloy axe-shaped horse-harness mount (Portable Antiquities database no. SOMDOR-1440D6) was found by Mr K. McNie. The mount (Fig. 1b) is gilded on the front and is decorated with highly stylised triple-strand Style II interlace. A possible head is visible near the centre and two feet at the top, but there are at least two and perhaps three tails visible, suggesting that the decoration is based on the triple zoomorph pattern well known from similar finds in East Anglia.<sup>3</sup> There are two small rivets integrally cast on the reverse, and an incomplete suspension loop at the top. The combination of suspension loop and rivets is unusual; the parallels from East Anglia all have rivets on the reverse, but no suspension loops. It is possible that the loop attachment is a secondary addition designed to convert the mount for use as a pendant. The Dorchester mount dates to the first half of the 7th century, and belongs to a growing corpus of objects now recognised as horse-harness equipment.<sup>4</sup> (C. Fern and C. Hayward Trevarthen)

<sup>3</sup> E.g. the mount from Barham, Suffolk (which has a secondary rivet with a bent-over end which could have acted as a small suspension loop) (S. West, *A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Material from Suffolk* (Ipswich, 1998), 8, fig. 7.70) and the axe-shaped mounts from the bit in Mound 17 at Sutton Hoo (M. O. H. Carver, *Sutton Hoo: Burial Ground of Kings* (London, 1998), pl. V).

<sup>4</sup> C. Fern, 'The archaeological evidence for equestrianism in early Anglo-Saxon England, c. 450–700', in A. Pluskowski (ed.), *Just Skin and Bones? New Perspectives on Human-Animal Relations in the Historic Past* (B.A.R., forthcoming).



EAST SUSSEX

*Beddingham.* A copper-alloy pendant of 6th-century date (Portable Antiquities database no. SUR-6FBE75) was found by Mr J. Cole. The object (Fig. 1c) belongs to a small group of copper-alloy pendants, some gilded, which are characterised by their bell-like shape and flat profile. Similar examples are known from Baginton, Warwicks; 'Suffolk', now in the Ashmolean Museum; Barrington A, Cambs; Brighthampton, Oxon; Chessell Down grave 85, Isle of Wight; and Worthy Park grave 77, Hants.<sup>5</sup> The pendant is decorated with Style I motifs; the prominent central projecting head is flanked by a pair of bird-like creatures, as on the Baginton pendant. A protruding stepped rectilinear shape extends from below the head to the bottom of the pendant, a feature which can be paralleled on the Brighthampton, Barrington and Worthy Park pendants. The reverse is flat and undecorated. The unpierced apex loop, a feature which it shares with the example from Barrington, suggests that the pendant is unfinished, which raises the possibility of a local workshop.

The Baginton, Barrington A and Brighthampton pendants were unstratified finds from cemetery sites, and the Chessell Down and Worthy Park pendants were grave-finds. The Worthy Park example was found at the waist, and it is interpreted as a belt or purse ornament. The other objects from grave 77 included a copper-alloy quoit brooch, which has led to a date of 480–520 being suggested for the grave as a whole.<sup>6</sup> Alternatively, it has been suggested that these pendants might have dangled from the foot of florid cruciform brooches.<sup>7</sup> In addition, the Barrington example appears to have been modified for use as a brooch in its own right. (D. Williams)

HAMPSHIRE

*Cron dall.* A cast copper-alloy stirrup-strap mount (Portable Antiquities database no. SUR-4DF646) was found by Mr J. McArthur. The mount (Fig. 1d) is of Williams's Class A, dating to the mid-11th century. It is from the same model as the unclassified and incomplete mount no. 381.<sup>8</sup> Although the Cron dall mount is complete, the design is unfortunately still a little indistinct. It appears to show a pair of facing beasts in profile, with mouths open and looking upwards to the apex of the mount. Their bodies appear to bifurcate, the separate elements intertwining, and terminate in curling lobes. At the apex of the mount are the remains of an iron rivet. (D. Williams)

HERTFORDSHIRE

*St Albans.* A circular mount from a shield boss (Portable Antiquities database no. BH-E649E3) was found by Mr T. Burne. The mount (Fig. 1e) is made from gilded copper-alloy

FIG. 1 (facing)

(a) Seal matrix from Wendover, Buckinghamshire. (b) Horse-harness mount from Dorchester, Dorset. (c) Pendant from Beddingham, East Sussex. (d) Stirrup-strap mount from Cron dall, Hampshire. (e) Shield-boss apex mount from St Albans, Hertfordshire. Scale 1:1. Drawings by D. Williams (a, c, d), M. Trevarthen (b) and D. Watters (e).

<sup>5</sup> H. Vierck, 'Ein Relieffibelpaar aus Nordendorf in Bayerisch Schwaben: Zur Ikonographie des germanischen Tierstils I', *Bayerische Vorgeschichtsblätter*, 32 (1967), 104–43, at Abb. 2.1 (Baginton), 2.10 ('Suffolk'), 3.2 (Chessell Down) and 3.5 (Barrington); S. West, op. cit. in note 3, pl. VIII no. 3 ('Suffolk'); A. MacGregor and E. Bolick, *A Summary Catalogue of the Anglo-Saxon Collections (Non-Ferrous Metals)* (Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, 1993), 162–3, nos. 25.6–25.8 ('Suffolk', Barrington A and Brighthampton); C. Arnold, *The Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries of the Isle of Wight* (London, 1982), 34, 68, fig. 18 (Chessell Down); S. Chadwick with G. Grainger, *The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Worthy Park, Kingsworthy, Hampshire* (Oxford, 2004), 76, fig. 2.37 no. 5.

<sup>6</sup> Arnold, op. cit. in note 5, 68.

<sup>7</sup> West, op. cit. in note 3, 106.

<sup>8</sup> D. Williams, *Late Saxon Stirrup-Strap Mounts* (CBA Res. Rep. 111, York, 1997), 84, fig. 52, no. 381.

TABLE 3.  
 PERCENTAGES OF DIFFERENT EARLY ANGLO-SAXON BROOCH-TYPES  
 RECORDED BY THE KENT ANGLO-SAXON BROOCH PROJECT UP TO THE  
 END OF 2003

<b>Metal-detected brooch-types in Kent: c. 450–625 AD</b>	
Cruciform brooch	32%
Small-long brooch	31%
Button brooch	24%
Small equal-armed brooch	8%
Saucer brooch	4%
Large equal-armed brooch	1%

and is decorated with three repeated Style I animals, executed in a crisp chip-carved technique. There is a central circular cell (now empty) and, between the motifs, three pointed-oval cells, two of which still contain flat-cut garnet inlays. The mount is quite thick, with gilded edges. The reverse is undecorated, and has a circular patch of greyish solder. The mount is a shield-boss apex disc of Dickinson's type b, with two very close parallels from Petersfinger grave 49B, Wiltshire, and Harston, Cambridgeshire. The group appears to have a southern distribution, and as yet has not been found actually attached to a shield-boss.<sup>9</sup>

The decoration on the shield-boss mount dates it to the 6th century. An object of this quality and date from the town is very significant, as it represents a bridge between the Roman occupation of Verulamium, ending in the early 5th century, and the building of the cathedral in St Albans, from at least the 8th century. The 7th-century cemetery at King Harry Lane, which lies between the Roman and medieval towns, has hitherto been the only evidence for Early Anglo-Saxon occupation in the area (B. Adams and J. Watters).<sup>10</sup>

#### KENT

Up to March 2004, a total of 180 Early-medieval brooches had been recorded by the Kent Anglo-Saxon Brooch Project. Of these, 154 date to the Early Anglo-Saxon period, seven to the Middle Anglo-Saxon period and five to the Late Anglo-Saxon period. Fourteen brooches do not currently have enough detail recorded to assign them to a period.

Of the brooches dated to the Early Anglo-Saxon period, the great majority (95 examples) can be broadly dated to the 5th or early 6th centuries; another 39 were of broadly 6th-century date. Only six brooches could be dated to the late 6th or early 7th centuries. None was recorded that could be dated to the mid- to late 7th or early 8th centuries.

There seems a clear contrast to the pattern produced by burials in Kent, where there is a trend towards more objects, including brooches, being deposited during the course of the 6th century and very few identifiable 5th-century grave-goods. The metal-detector finds, along with excavation finds from non-funerary contexts, show instead a bias towards copper-alloy brooches of the mid-5th to early 6th centuries.

The breakdown of brooch-types from the 5th to early 6th centuries recorded by the Project is shown in Table 3. As can be seen, the largest single type represented is the cruciform brooch, with small-long and button brooches following closely behind. It could

<sup>9</sup> T. M. Dickinson, 'Symbols of protection: the significance of animal-ornamented shields in Early Anglo-Saxon England', forthcoming in *Medieval Archaeol.*, 49 (2005). Thanks are due to Tania Dickinson for this information.

<sup>10</sup> I. M. Stead and V. Rigby, *Verulamium: The King Harry Lane Site* (London, 1989).

be argued that small-long brooches do not represent a homogeneous class of brooches, in which case cruciform and button brooches are the commonest discrete types found by metal-detectorists in Kent. Cruciform brooches found in Kent continue to be characterised by relatively simple early types (e.g. Fig. 2c–d); they are clearly distinct as a regional group from those found in Anglian areas (interestingly, cruciform brooches similar to the Kentish examples have now been recorded via the Portable Antiquities Scheme in Hampshire and West Sussex).<sup>11</sup> Catherine Mortimer has suggested that the closest parallels for cruciform brooches found in Kent are those from Frisia.<sup>12</sup> A Dutch graduate student, Erwin Brouwer of the Groninger Institute for Archaeology (Rijksuniversiteit Groningen), is currently compiling a corpus of Frisian cruciform brooches under Dr Jurjen Bos. To date approximately 140 cruciform brooches have been recorded in this study, the majority of which are metal detector finds. An exchange of data between the two corpora has now been agreed.

A minority of the brooches recorded by the Kent Anglo-Saxon Brooch Project seem likely to be derived from plough-damaged burials. The majority, however, are simple copper-alloy brooches, often broken, whose condition and findspot gives no reason to think that they have ever been deposited in a grave. Indeed there seems little reason to regard them as any different from the many other types of dress accessories, of all periods, whose presence in the ploughsoil is usually ascribed to casual loss. In this regard they may be more representative of the everyday wear of the inhabitants of Anglo-Saxon Kent than the generally rather higher-quality objects often deposited in burials of the 5th to 7th centuries. The fact that the single biggest class of brooches is southern Scandinavian cruciform brooches of Jutish/Frisian-type may therefore be significant. (A. Richardson)

*Eastry.* An Anglo-Saxon grave was discovered by Mr T. Rye while digging a soakaway in his garden. The site lies opposite Eastry House, where a late 6th-century Anglo-Saxon burial was discovered in 1970. The grave was subsequently excavated by A. Richardson and K. Parfitt together with the Dover Archaeology Group. The grave was orientated W.–E., with the head to the W., and was about 1.99 m long by 0.70 m wide. The depth was a minimum of 0.14 m below the top of the subsoil. Very little skeletal material survived, but it was clear that the burial was that of an adult (presumably male) who had been laid in an extended supine position. The grave goods included an iron sword, shield-boss and spear, and a copper-alloy ‘shield-on-tongue’ buckle. Mr and Mrs Rye have kindly agreed to donate the entire contents of the grave to Dover Museum, and it is hoped that the finds can now be conserved and analysed ahead of full publication. (A. Richardson)

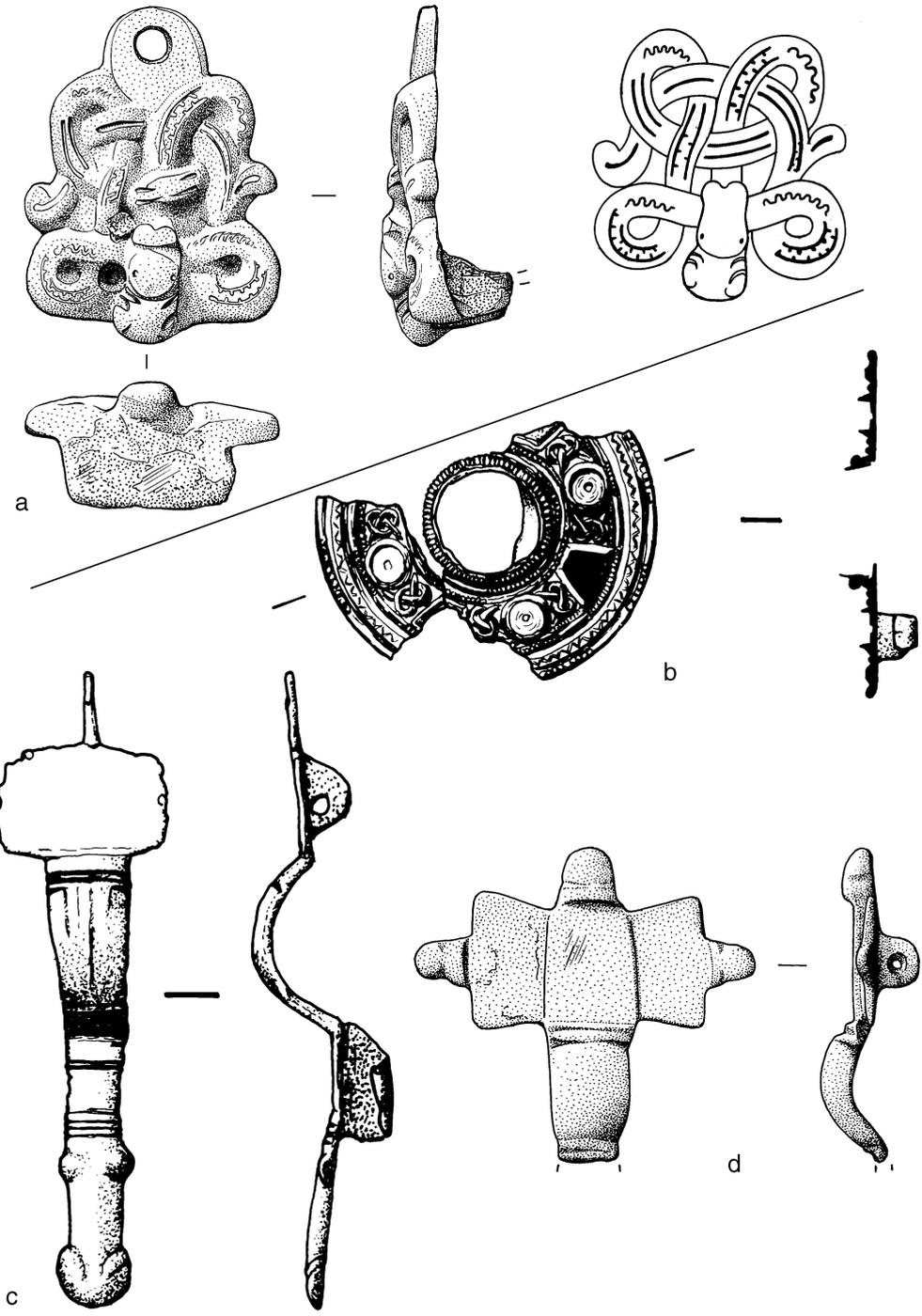
*Old Romney.* A cast copper-alloy 11th-century stirrup-strap mount (Portable Antiquities database no. KENT-B18778) was found by Mr R. Monk. The mount (Fig. 2a) belongs to Williams’s Class A, Type 17, the four published examples of which are debased copies;<sup>13</sup> this mount is the first to be found which enables the original form to be seen with clarity. The mount is well preserved and has a large amount of iron corrosion on the reverse of the upper surface of the flange, representing the remains of the iron strap by which the mount was secured to the stirrup leather. There appear to be two apertures for rivets in the flange and there is a third in the prominent apex loop. A fourth has, inexplicably, been partly drilled through the front of the mount just to the left of the prominent animal head.

The boldly-cast design takes the form of a serpentine body with a prominent head; the lobed end of the tail protrudes to the left of the mount and there is a similar protrusion to the right which is formed from a spur on the body. The head, which is worn, has a

<sup>11</sup> Portable Antiquities Scheme database nos. HAMP1382, HAMP3678 and SUSS-2122B4.

<sup>12</sup> Thanks are due to Catherine Mortimer for this advice.

<sup>13</sup> Williams, *op. cit.* in note 8, 78–9.



rounded forehead; the eyes are now represented by small pits but may originally have been more prominent. Engraved lines indicate the flaring nostrils. The unworn nature of the mount has ensured the survival of a good deal of the silver inlay, which is confined to the body; where it is missing, well-defined grooves show where it was originally placed. The decoration alternates between pairs of lines with short offsets, pairs of plain lines, and meanders, and ends with single lines on the tail. (D. Williams)

#### LANCASHIRE

*Carnforth*. A complete medieval posnet (Portable Antiquities database no. LVPL-73F494) was found by Mrs L. Renshaw. Posnets (also called skillets<sup>14</sup>) are cooking vessels similar to small cauldrons, but with extending strip handles like those of modern saucepans. The Carnforth posnet is made of copper alloy and has a globular body. Its handle rises slightly above the horizontal and tapers to a down-turned end. The handle is supported at the body of the vessel by an open brace. The three legs are rectangular in cross-section with a pronounced midrib. They run straight and slightly tapering to splayed flat feet. The legs are equidistant around the circumference of the posnet, with one directly below the handle. The height of the vessel to the rim is 250 mm, and the diameter of the rim is 160 mm. There is no decoration apart from a faint band around the widest point.

The posnet is in remarkably good condition. Apart from a slight chip on the rim it is perfect, and shows no signs of wear; it appears to have been buried new, or at least unused. The undersides of the feet show no signs of the wear one would expect had it been moved around on the stone floor of a hearth. Indeed, the undersides of two of the feet still show evidence of cracks in the loam mould through which air would have escaped during casting, assuming the vessel was cast upside-down.<sup>15</sup> There is good evidence for post-casting finishing work, however, such as chiselling across the bottom of the body, down the edge of a leg, on the face of the legs and where the legs meet the body.

If the posnet was buried new there is good reason to consider it locally cast. Certainly, the evidence from examples in museums collections point to this broad type of posnet being more common in the north of England than the south. Dating of the vessel is more difficult, as founders seem rarely to have marked their vessels in the medieval period. The word *posnet* is first recorded in 1327 and derives from the Old French *poçonet*, a pot or vase.<sup>16</sup> Ceramic versions (called tripod pipkins in the ceramic literature) are known from 13th-century archaeological contexts but become increasingly common from the mid-14th century onwards, and it has been suggested that these imitated metal vessels which were widely imported from the Low Countries in the 14th and 15th centuries.<sup>17</sup> The word *posnet* continues in use throughout the 15th century and into the 16th, but declines in the 17th before virtually disappearing by the early 18th century.<sup>18</sup> Brownsword has suggested that the nickel content of the metal used in cooking vessels may prove to be a useful date

FIG. 2 (facing)

(a) Stirrup-strap mount from Old Romney, Kent. (b) Gilded silver garnet-inlaid disc brooch of Avent's Class 6.1 from Eastry, Kent (Portable Antiquities database no. KENT4547). (c) Copper-alloy cruciform brooch from the Dover area, Kent (Portable Antiquities database no. KENT-B45E97). (d) Copper-alloy cruciform brooch with trapezoidal wings from Ripple, Kent (Portable Antiquities database no. KENT4781). Scale 1:1. Drawings by D. Williams (a, d) and D. Andrews (b, c).

<sup>14</sup> S. R. Blaylock, 'Excavation of an early post-medieval bronze foundry at Cowick Street, Exeter, 1999–2000', *Devon Archaeol. Soc. Proc.*, 58 (2000), 1–92, at p. 24.

<sup>15</sup> R. Butler and C. Green, *English Bronze Cooking Vessels and Their Founders, 1350–1830* (Honiton, 2003), 22–3.

<sup>16</sup> Oxford English Dictionary.

<sup>17</sup> M. R. McCarthy and C. M. Brookes, *Medieval Pottery in Britain A.D. 900–1600* (Leicester, 1988).

<sup>18</sup> D. J. Eveleigh, 'Cooking pots and old curios — the posnet and the skillet', *Folk Life*, 32 (1994), 7–32.

indicator, and that small posnets such as the Carnforth vessel probably date to the 13th or more probably 14th century.<sup>19</sup> Metal analysis on the Carnforth posnet is yet to be done.

This is the second find of a complete medieval copper-alloy cooking vessel reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme in the region. A medieval cauldron dating to the 13th to 15th century was found by a metal detectorist in a field in Skelton, Cumbria, in 1999 (Portable Antiquities database no. LVPL838). (N. Herepath and R. Butler)

#### LINCOLNSHIRE

*Walcott.* A Scandinavian openwork Urnes-style brooch was found by Mr W. Sargeant (Portable Antiquities database no. NLM7007). The decoration consists of a stylised ribbon animal with prominent foreleg, and hindquarters that appear to loop downwards before dividing into two tendril extensions which bifurcate around the main body, which has numerous other tendrils interlacing around it. Some of the latter probably belong to a thread-like snake which appears to cross the main beast's foreleg. Its head is upturned and faces towards the main animal's head. The main creature's head is downward-turned and characterised by a raised ear, elongated almond-shaped eye and open jaws, with a protruding upper lip.

The smoothly tapering lines and multi-loop scheme of this openwork brooch with its dominant stylised animal interlacing with tendril extensions and a probable snake or two identify it with the Scandinavian Urnes Style. The interlacing scheme is similar to that of several of the Urnes-style brooches which were mass-produced within Scandinavia. A workshop for the type has been excavated in Lund.<sup>20</sup> Excavated finds provide a date range from the mid-11th century to the mid-12th. Finds of the type are common in Skåne, and Denmark, particularly Jutland. The Walcott brooch, however, appears to be the only example to have been recovered from the British Isles.<sup>21</sup> There are very few imported Urnes-style artefacts in England.<sup>22</sup> Such a brooch could well have been used as a model from which Anglo-Scandinavian interpretations of the Urnes Style were made. (C. Paterson)

#### NORFOLK

A doctoral research project has begun at the University of Cambridge into the landscape context of Early Anglo-Saxon cemeteries in Norfolk. The study is using the records of metal-detector finds from the Norfolk Historic Environment Record and the Portable Antiquities Scheme to identify new potential cemetery sites, and thereby supplement the existing number of cemeteries known from excavation and stray finds. Around 3,500 Early Anglo-Saxon metal-detector finds have been recorded over a 30-year period in the county, and these suggest the presence of dozens of previously unknown cemeteries. (M. Chester-Kadwell)

The detailed recording of seal matrices from Norfolk continues.<sup>23</sup> 55 matrices were found in 2003, a similar number to that for 2002. In the eight years since systematic recording began, 366 seal matrices have been reported. This is enough to begin to draw together some trends.<sup>24</sup> One noteworthy aspect is the number of lead matrices reported; the proportion is much higher than in existing museum collections, and emphasises that

<sup>19</sup> R. Brownsword, in Butler and Green, *op. cit.* in note 15, 18–22.

<sup>20</sup> A. W. Mårtensson, *Uppgräv förflutet för PKbanken i Lund* (Lund, 1976), 207.

<sup>21</sup> There is an unprovenanced example in the British Museum, accession no. BM 1982, 6–2, 1.

<sup>22</sup> O. Owen, 'The strange beast that is the English Urnes style', 203–22 in J. Graham-Campbell, R. Hall, J. Jesch and D. N. Parsons (eds.), *Vikings and the Danelaw* (Oxford, 2001), at p. 205.

<sup>23</sup> A. Rogerson and S. Ashley, 'Medieval seal matrices from Norfolk 2003', *Norfolk Archaeol.*, 44/3 (2004).

<sup>24</sup> Detailed statistics are presented in A. Rogerson and S. Ashley, 'Medieval seal matrices from Norfolk 2002', *Norfolk Archaeol.*, 44/2 (2003), 348–53.

the range of matrices being reported is more truly representative of the range current in medieval times. (A. Rogerson and S. Ashley)

*Shotesham* (SMR no. 39266). A Late-medieval portable horological device (Portable Antiquities database no. NMS-82C940) was found by Mr P. Aspinall. The object (Fig. 3b) consists of a flat disc 37 mm in diameter, with four very slight projections evenly spaced around the edge. It is divided into four quarters by two perpendicular lines. Each quarter is marked towards the centre with the cardinal directions: SE for *septentrio* (north), ORI for *oriens* (east), MI for *meridies* (south) and OCI for *occidens* (west).

Concentric grooves and shorter radiating lines divide the disc further, into fields which are filled with numbers and letters. The innermost ring reads 6 12 18 24 AN PO 24 18 12 6, both sixes being located at the NE. The middle of the concentric rings is further subdivided, with each of the numbered fields having six sections to show the hours. PO and AN could be interpreted as referring to post- and ante-meridian, except that each appears to refer to 24 hours rather than the expected 12. The final ring, also reading clockwise from the NE., reads O P Q A B C D E F G H I K L M N; between the A and the B is an outward-pointing arrow, indicating a south-easterly direction. These 16 letters may indicate further subdivisions of the compass directions. The letter and numeral forms suggest a late 14th-century date.

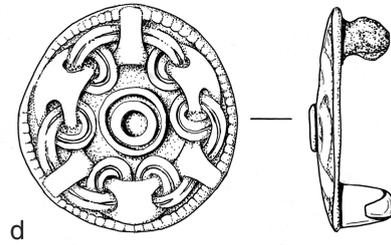
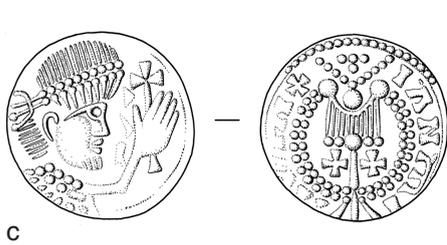
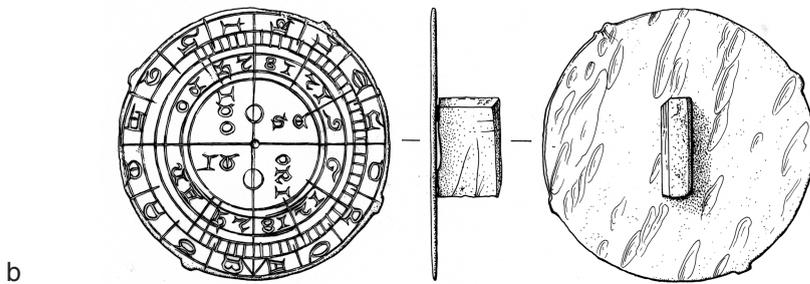
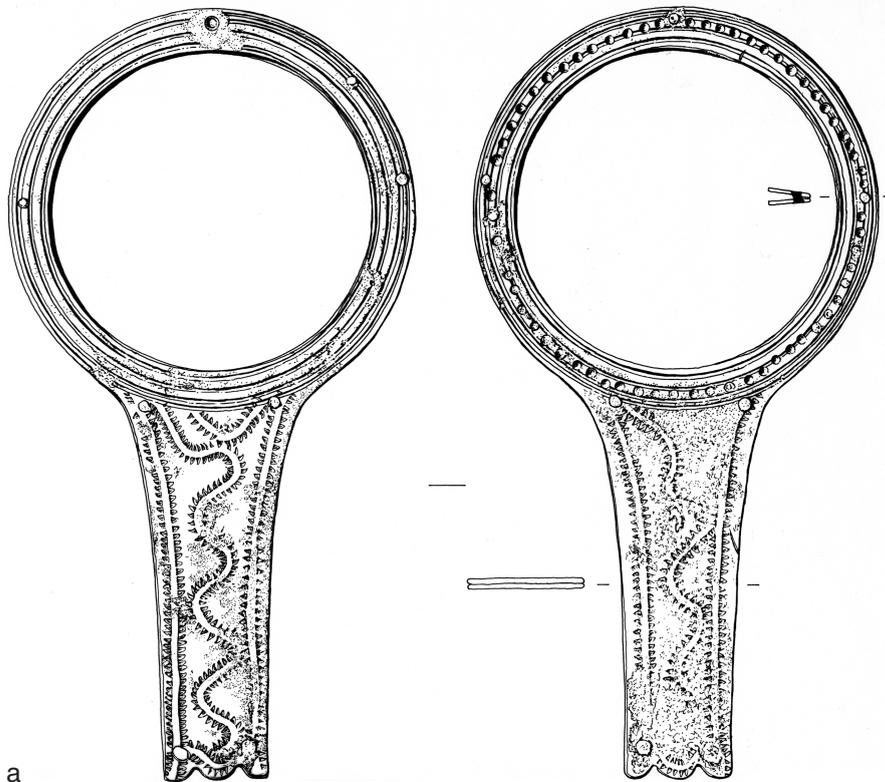
A small central hole, presumably for the gnomon, is closed off by a large rectangular block attached to the reverse of the disc by two large rivets, apparently integral to the block. The block appears to act as a handle, and seems to be an original feature, but its presence means that a gnomon would have had to be attached prior to its fixing. The gnomon has presumably broken away, and any replacement would have entailed the removal of the handle.

This is not the only unusual feature of this object. The face-markings make little sense for use as a sundial, or a nocturnal (a device for telling the time by the orientation of the stars), early versions of which were coming into use in the 14th century. In addition, a nocturnal requires a sighting hole in the centre of the disc, which on this example would be blocked by the addition of the handle. The object remains largely mysterious. (S. Ashley and S. Ackerman)

*South Walsham* (SMR 40245). A 7th-century gold thrymsa (Portable Antiquities database no. NMS-9589B7) was found by Mr T. McClenahan. Examination of this coin (Fig. 3c) has enabled a Roman prototype for the reverse to be securely established for the first time. The obverse shows a diademed and draped bust facing right and holding a long cross in a raised stick-like arm. There is no legend. The prototype of the bust is uncertain, since it does not appear to occur on earlier coins, but it is probably derived from late Roman imperial issues. There are many unusual bust-types from the later Roman period where adjuncts are added to the imperial portrait in the form of miniature hands gripping, for example, sceptres, spears or globes.

The reverse has a design which has been described by previous commentators as resembling a lyre, but which can now be shown to have derived (like some other thrymsas) from a Roman prototype. In this case the prototype was a *Virtus Exercit* reduced *foliis* struck in the names of Constantine I, Licinius I, and their respective sons at the western mints of London, Lyons and Trier from 320–1.<sup>25</sup> The original coin depicts a trophy underneath which sit two kneeling captives. This was the sister issue to the other *Virtus Exercit* series in which the trophy is replaced by a standard and from which is derived the ‘standard’ reverse of a large number of thrymsas and sceattas. The original image has suffered from some

<sup>25</sup> P. M. Bruun, in C. H. V. Sutherland and R. A. G. Carson (eds.), *The Roman Imperial Coinage*, vol. VII (London, 1966), 109, 129 and 187–9, pl. 4, no. 264.



alteration in terms of the proportions of its component features, for example the shrinking of the torso of the cuirass to a large pellet, but is clearly derivative. The major alterations are the replacement of the captives by crosses and the addition of a border composed of a double line of pellets that separates the trophy from the legend. The legend is composed of Latin letters but is difficult to read; it is also unclear where it begins. It would seem, however, to run [. . .]AN + IANm[. . .]. The coin weighs 1.1 g.

This thrymsa belongs to a small group of examples that were, on the basis of their distribution which is concentrated in Norfolk and Suffolk, produced at an East Anglian mint.<sup>26</sup> On one example, now in the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge, the Latin reverse legend is replaced by a runic one.<sup>27</sup> The South Walsham example is struck in pale gold and is to be dated, like the other examples, to c. 660.

'Thrymsas' or shillings were the first coins to be produced in Britain after the closure of the mint of Roman London in c. 326. The series of thrymsas in general appears to belong to the period c. 625–c. 670, and represents the beginnings of Anglo-Saxon coinage. Unlike their Continental counterparts, known as tremisses, the iconography employed upon thrymsas is often derived from the coins of the late Roman Empire, and so the identification of the prototype for the present example fits neatly into the currently recognised pattern. (A. Marsden)

*South Walsham* (SMR 29489). Part of a copper-alloy frame and handle from a reading glass (Portable Antiquities database no. NMS-8322F5) was found by Mr P. Rilings. The object (Fig. 3a) is 105 mm long, and consists of a circular frame with an integral handle tapering to a double-notched end. The frame and handle are formed from two thin sheets of copper alloy, joined by five copper-alloy rivets around the frame and two more at the end of the handle. The sides of the frame are angled with an internal gap to hold the glass, small decayed whitish fragments of which survive. The frame is decorated on both faces with compass-drawn engraved lines; one face has, in addition, deeply punched dots. The handle has borders and curvilinear lines of addorsed punched triangles.

The form of this artefact is similar to, although larger than, a half part of a number of pairs of spectacle frames made of bone discussed recently by Stevenson.<sup>28</sup> The South Walsham frame appears to be the first example in copper alloy, and it appears to be complete in itself, with no hole at the end of the handle to which a second half could be riveted. Another comparatively unusual feature is the lack of a projection opposite the handle; as the lens could be inserted between the two sheets of metal, there is no need for the usual break in the frame opposite the handle which was closed after the insertion of the lens by binding a thread or wire around the projection. A similar construction was used for one of the types of wooden spectacles found at Wienhausen in Germany.<sup>29</sup>

The decoration of pairs of punched triangles is a common motif on cased mirrors and other objects from the 13th and 14th centuries.<sup>30</sup> The excavated examples of pairs of

FIG. 3 (facing)

(a) Reading glass from South Walsham, Norfolk. (b) Portable horological device from Shotesham, Norfolk. (c) Thrymsa from South Walsham, Norfolk. (d) Brooch from Hemingstone, Suffolk. Scale 1:1 (a, b, d) and 2:1 (c).  
*Drawings by S. White (a, b) and D. Wreathall (c, d).*

<sup>26</sup> J. J. North, *English Hammered Coinage*, vol. I (London, 1994), 54, no. 17.

<sup>27</sup> M. Blackburn, in *National Art Collections Fund Review for 1998* (London, 1998), 90.

<sup>28</sup> J. Stevenson, 'A new type of late medieval spectacle frame from the City of London', *London Archaeologist*, 7.12 (1995), 321–7.

<sup>29</sup> M. Rhodes, 'A pair of fifteenth-century spectacle frames from the City of London', *Antiq. J.*, 62 (1982), 57–73, at pp. 59 and 71 n. 13; Stevenson, *op. cit.* in note 28, 325–6.

<sup>30</sup> G. Egan and F. Pritchard, *Dress Accessories c. 1150–c. 1450* (London, 1991), 361–2, nos. 1714–16.

riveted bone spectacles, however, appear to be a little later than this, dating from the late 14th or early 15th century onwards. It has been suggested that the form of riveted spectacles may have developed from single hand-held lenses,<sup>31</sup> and perhaps this find represents one of these earlier reading glasses. (S. Ashley)

## SUFFOLK

*Hemingstone*. A Terslev-type brooch (Portable Antiquities database no. SF-8EE7E2) was found by Mr G. Finbow on a site which has hitherto produced artefacts characteristic of an Early Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery (SMR no. HMG 018).<sup>32</sup> The circular brooch (Fig. 3d) is most probably of Anglo-Scandinavian manufacture, as it differs slightly from examples found in Scandinavia, both in its motif and in its brooch form.

The motif is a variation on the *Stora Ryk* Terslev-type,<sup>33</sup> but without the dominant central triangle. Only vestiges of its extended arms are apparent, in the form of truncated sub-triangular blocks which overlie the border. The central triangle has been replaced with a double-ringed circle with sunken centre. The four-sided truncated solid blocks which alternate with the sub-triangular ones are typical for the type, as is the interlacing scheme of volutes. The solid blocks may well have been decorated with a limited number of pellets, a common feature of the *Stora Ryk* series, possibly relating to finer Terslev prototypes executed in granulation.

The *Stora Ryk* motif within Scandinavia decorates only pendants, whereas this example is clearly a brooch. Although the single pin-attachment lugs on the Hemingstone brooch are typically Anglo-Saxon, its alignment at right-angles to the rim of the slightly convex brooch is a Scandinavian feature.

The *Stora Ryk* motif is found on pendants from Birka and Hedeby with mid- to late 10th-century contexts. A pendant of this type, of Scandinavian origin, has also been recovered from Tathwell, Lincs.<sup>34</sup> However, Terslev motifs did enter the Anglo-Scandinavian repertoire, as witnessed by their appearance on disc brooches of Scandinavian form (e.g. from Ketsby, Lincs. and Wereham, Norfolk).<sup>35</sup> These brooches were originally gilded, but there are no surviving traces of gilding on the Hemingstone brooch. A much grander application of the Terslev motif in England is found on the Saffron Walden pendants, which like the Hemingstone brooch also have prominent central circles with sunken centres. (C. Paterson and F. Minter)<sup>36</sup>

## SURREY

*East Clandon*. A cast copper-alloy two-handled vessel with a rounded base (Portable Antiquities database no. SUR-FA2AB0) was found by Mr M. Rae, and submitted to Dr M. Alexander at Guildford Museum, whose observations and comments have been used in preparing this note.

The vessel (Fig. 4a) is roughly cast with a thickened rim; part of the neck and rim are missing. On the body is a crudely tooled inscription which runs on a downward slope, starting below and to the right of one handle and running beyond the opposite handle. The words are 'OLEVM CRISM' — 'chrism oil'. Most of the letters have a dot at the end of each stroke, presumably done for setting-out purposes.

<sup>31</sup> Stevenson, *op. cit.* in note 28, 324.

<sup>32</sup> H. Geake, 'Suffolk: Hemingstone', 140 in H. Geake (ed.), 'Medieval Britain and Ireland 2001: Portable Antiquities Scheme', *Medieval Archaeol.*, 46 (2002), 128–45.

<sup>33</sup> J. Callmer, 'Gegossene Schmuckanhänger mit nordischer Ornamentik, I', 19–41 in G. Arwidsson (ed.), *Systematische Analysen der Gräberfunde* (Birka V, Stockholm, 1989), at Abb. 3.5.

<sup>34</sup> K. Leahy and C. Paterson, 'New light on the Viking presence in Lincolnshire: the artefactual evidence', 181–202 in J. Graham-Campbell et al., *op. cit.* in note 22, at p. 195.

<sup>35</sup> K. Leahy, pers. comm. (Ketsby); SMR no. 24542 (Wereham).

<sup>36</sup> V. I. Evison, 'A Viking grave at Sonning, Berkshire', *Antiq. J.*, 49 (1969), 330–45, at pl. LXXI.

The pot presumably comes from a travelling chrismatory, or set of three holy oils used in the medieval church: *oleum infirmorum* for the sick; *oleum catechumenorum* for baptism; and *chrisma* or balm, used for confirmation, ordination and certain consecrations. There is no obvious 'A' at the end of the inscription. From the style of the lettering, and in particular the square 'C' and 'E', the object is tentatively dated to before 1200.

There are three similar small copper-alloy two-handled vessels recorded on the Portable Antiquities database, all from Suffolk: SF10638, SF8334 and SF4470. Others are known from Norfolk, and from London.<sup>37</sup> Hitherto their function has been obscure. (D. Williams)

#### WILTSHIRE

*Durnford.* A copper-alloy button brooch with unusual decoration (Portable Antiquities database no. WILT-9D2892) was found by Mr D. Martin in a ploughed field north of Salisbury; the field has hitherto produced prehistoric, Roman and medieval material, including a figurine of Mercury and a 5th-century penannular brooch.<sup>38</sup>

The brooch (Fig. 4b) is 23.5 mm in diameter and the rim survives to a height of 4 mm. The rim angle is c. 45°. The pin, now surviving only as traces of iron, is aligned vertically at 360°. It fits into Avent and Evison's Class J, which all have a bearded human mask and elements of stylised animals. It shows links to both class Ji (with a well-formed animal limb to either side) and class Jii (with a long down-turned moustache). The mask, however, is surprisingly naturalistic when compared both with the more geometric counterparts of Class J and with Avent and Evison's other classes.<sup>39</sup>

The decoration is in low relief within a circular area 20 mm in diameter. The hair or headgear is made from a double line curled upwards at either end, with another double curved line above. These probably represent the heads and jaws of early Style I animals.<sup>40</sup> Below are two small drop-shaped eyes, the points of which angle inwards and downwards, and a nose. Beneath the nose is a long moustache, curving outwards and downwards, and then a triangular or drop-shaped beard, with an off-centre hollow. The beard is flanked on either side with a pair of lines which may represent the residual bodies of the Style I animals.<sup>41</sup> To either side of the mask is an animal limb, bending downwards in a V shape with the toes pointing upwards. There seem to be three or four toes on each foot. The hip joint is sub-triangular.

Avent and Evison suggest this design has its origin in the popular Germanic device of a human mask between two animals or dolphins, a design also favoured by the Romans. Avent and Evison suggested an early 5th-century date for the Class J brooches, but this very early date has been challenged by Welch, who argued persuasively in favour of a date-range for button brooches as a whole between the last decades of the 5th century and the middle of the 6th century.<sup>42</sup> The Style I art found on the Class J brooches, including the Durnford brooch, also argues for a date no earlier than the third quarter of the 5th century.<sup>43</sup> In addition, a very similar design to that on the Durnford brooch can be seen on

<sup>37</sup> The Norfolk examples are from Hellington, Norton Subcourse, Hockering, Blo Norton and Long Stratton; the last of these was recorded as having been found with a perforated wooden stopper in the mouth, the stopper having had a short rectangular-section stick inserted into the central hole. The London examples (perhaps as many as four) are published in the *Catalogue of the Collection of London Antiquities in the Guildhall Museum* (London, 1908), 60, pl. 14, nos. 6 and 10.

<sup>38</sup> M. Henig, 'A Romano-British figurine of Mercury from near Durnford', *Wiltshire Archaeol. Nat. Hist. Mag.*, 96 (2003), 225–7.

<sup>39</sup> R. Avent and V. I. Evison, 'Anglo-Saxon button brooches', *Archaeologia*, 107 (1982), 77–124.

<sup>40</sup> Avent and Evison, op. cit. in note 39, 93–5.

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*, 93.

<sup>42</sup> M. Welch, 'Button brooches, clasp buttons and face masks', *Medieval Archaeol.*, 29 (1985), 142–5.

<sup>43</sup> M. Axboe, 'The chronology of the Scandinavian gold bracteates', 126–47 in J. Hines, K. Høilund Nielsen and F. Siegmund (eds.), *The Pace of Change: Studies in Early Medieval Chronology* (Oxford, 1999), at p. 138.

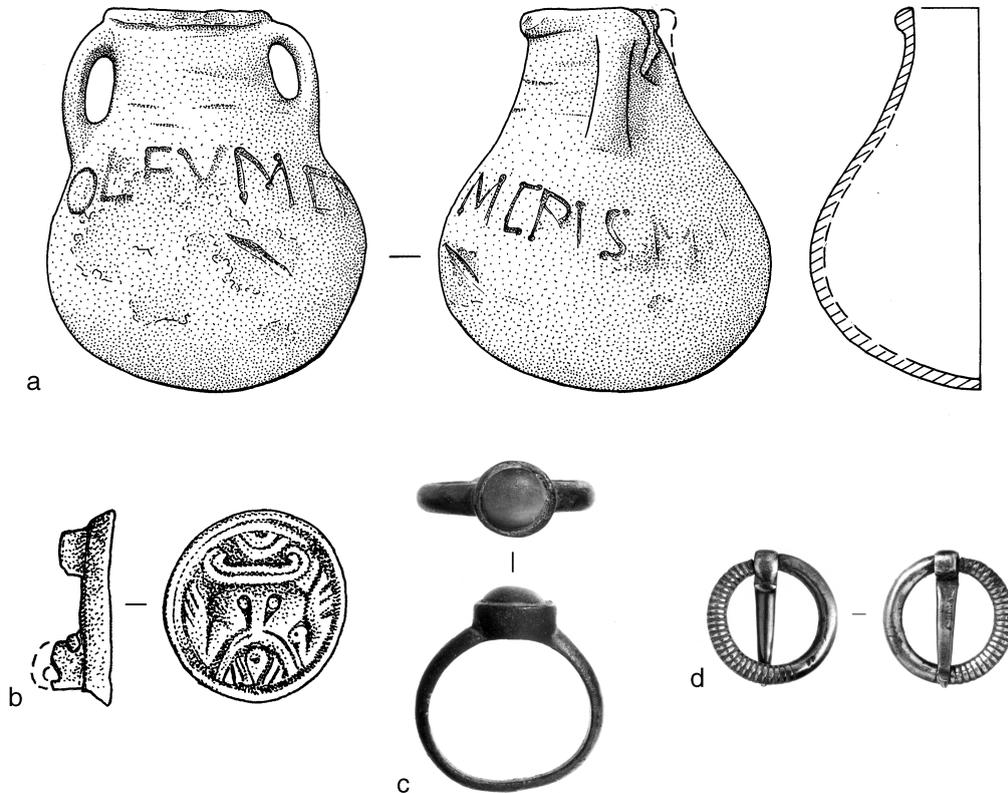


FIG. 4

(a) Holy oil vessel from East Clandon, Surrey. (b) Button brooch from Durnford, Wiltshire. (c) Finger-ring from Broadhaven, Pembrokeshire. (d) Annular brooch from Gwendraeth, Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire. Scale 1:1. Drawings by D. Williams (a) and D. Martin (b).

three Frankish buckles from Haillot and Éprave, Belgium, which Haseloff dates to the late 5th or early 6th century.<sup>44</sup> (K. Hinds and B. Ager)

## WALES

### PEMBROKESHIRE

*Broadhaven* (approx. NGR: SM 86 13). A decorative finger-ring (Portable Antiquities database no. NMGW-AAoCD1) was found by Mr R. W. Bevans while metal detecting at Broadhaven. The hoop is of D-shaped cross-section, cast in one with a large circular bezel set with a cabochon of iridescent blue glass with a weathered surface, in imitation of a gemstone (Fig. 4c). Optical and SEM examination of the ring by Mary Davis showed that it is composed of an alloy that is predominantly tin (45–50%) but also contains copper (25–30%) and lead (20–35%). Surface semi-quantitative analysis on the blue glass inlay indicates a leaded glass, probably coloured with copper. External diameter max. 23 mm; internal diameter 18 × 20 mm; depth of bezel 4 mm; weight 5.69 g. The ring is probably

<sup>44</sup> G. Haseloff, *Die Germanische Tierornamentik der Völkerwanderungszeit*, 3 vols. (Berlin, 1981), Band. 1, 276–80, Abb. 180–2.

late 15th- or early 16th-century in date, the bezel form occurring on finger-rings from the *Mary Rose* (1545). (M. Redknap)

CARMARTHENSHIRE

*Gwendraeth, Kidwelly* (approx. NGR: SN 42 07). A small silver annular brooch (Portable Antiquities database no. NMGW-AA24D6) was found by Mr H. Morris while digging his front lawn, in preparation for relaying. The silver frame is of circular cross-section, with a constriction to hold the pin head (Fig. 4d). One half of the frame is decorated on both sides with transverse grooves; the other half is undecorated. There is a small transverse collar on the front of the pin at the junction between the shaft and the head, which is flattened and wrapped around the frame. External frame diameter 16 mm; internal frame diameter 11.7 mm; pin length 17 mm; weight 2.2 g. The brooch dates from the 13th or 14th century. The brooch was declared treasure at inquest on 4 September 2003, and has been acquired by Carmarthenshire County Museum. The findspot lies in the area of the 'new town' on the south bank of the Gwendraeth Fach, outside the town defences which date from the 13th century and near the supposed site of the priory. (M. Redknap)

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*ENGLAND*

AVON

BRISTOL

1. At *land to the rear of 100 Temple Street* (ST 5930 72450) evaluation trenching by A. Barber of Cotswold Archaeology identified a dumped clay deposit, sealing natural alluvium, suggesting medieval reclamation of the floodplain from the 13th century onwards. The line of the medieval and later Law Ditch, separating Redcliffe and Temple parishes, was identified together with adjacent medieval and later structures. The Law Ditch appears to have ceased to be maintained as an open boundary during the early to mid-18th century, when the silted ditch was sealed by dumped material including slag probably derived from adjacent glassworks.

2. At *26–28 St Thomas Street* (ST 5918 7277) excavation was undertaken in 2002 by R. Young, M. Collard and S. Cox of Cotswold Archaeology prior to development. The earliest deposits encountered were natural alluvial clays of the River Avon, overlain by accumulated marsh deposits. Preliminary analysis suggests that this area was reclaimed in the 12th and 13th centuries and that the initial usage of the site was for the dumping of waste in pits, perhaps originally dug for clay extraction. The next phase of activity was the construction of a large stone wall parallel to the line of the later St Thomas Street. The land to the rear of this structure appeared to have been open at this time and may have been cultivated. The wall was modified on several occasions, and was re-used in several phases of buildings along the street frontage.

3. At *32 and 36 Victoria Street* (ST 59226 72816) an archaeological evaluation was carried out by E. Davis of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. Two trenches were excavated at the rear of no. 36, and a small test pit at the rear of no. 32. The remains of medieval houses fronting on to the pre-war alignment of Temple Street were found, along with deposits underlying the houses. Evidence for the survival of organic remains in the marsh deposits below the houses was also encountered.

BEDFORDSHIRE

4. LUTON, CASTLE STREET (TL 090 207). In 2002, S. Coles of Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd. excavated an area of the former Bus Depot directly across Castle Street from the spot where chance excavations in 1963 revealed a ditch, believed to have belonged to the 12th-century castle built by Robert de Waudari. Excavation produced clear evidence of the ditch; the original cut was 1.6 m wide and 2.9 m deep, with a very steep V-shaped profile. After an initial period of silting, slumping in from the north-east, several episodes of filling must have derived from the chalk of an internal bank or mound. The meagre pottery from all these deposits (11 sherds) belongs in the 12th or 13th

centuries. There can be little doubt that this substantial feature derives from Robert de Waudari's timber castle, built in 1139 and pulled down in 1154, the mound from which was still a prominent feature on Castle Street in the mid-20th century. The chalk fills provide a clear indication of the location of at least a bank and possibly a motte.

#### BERKSHIRE

5. LAMBOURN, 18–20 HIGH STREET (SU 3258 7875). In 2002, E. Hindmarch conducted a watching brief for Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd. during construction work. A pit produced two sherds of late 12th-century pottery (Newbury B) and a further sherd (Newbury C) was found in a modern pit.

6. NEWBURY, SHAW-CUM-DONNINGTON, SHAW HOUSE (SU 47573 68363). An evaluation by S. Hoad of the Museum of London Archaeology Service for West Berkshire Council found a fragment of pottery of Saxo-Norman date in the subsoil of a later garden deposit.

7. WINDSOR, 29 THAMES STREET, ADAM AND EVE PUBLIC HOUSE (SU 9675 7706). In 2002, evaluation by J. Pine for Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd. revealed a complex sequence, including floor layers and pits, of medieval deposits very close to the modern surface and extending to a considerable depth; 'natural' geology was not reached in any of the pits. The pottery and tile suggest continuous activity from the 14th century onwards, with 15th-century wares (Tudor Green and Late-medieval transitional) a notable feature of the assemblage. Animal bone, present in small quantities, was well preserved.

#### CUMBRIA

10. FLOOKBURGH, LAND SOUTH OF CHURCH WALK (UA: South Lakeland District) (SD 3661 7574). Nigel R. J. Neil Archaeological Services carried out a desk-based assessment and watching brief, thought to be the first in the town, for Mr N. Shaw, on the site of a new bungalow. The site lies c. 75 m south of the site of the 13th-century chapel of St John the Baptist (rebuilt 1776–7; demolished c. 1902), within the area of archaeological significance designated on the Extensive Urban Survey as of High Importance. Flookburgh is first mentioned in 1246, and had its first Market Charter in 1278. A fire in c. 1686 destroyed much of the town. A watching brief on foundation trenches and the footprint of the new house produced no indication of structural features, but slight indications of early ploughing. A handful of sherds of medieval and early post-medieval pottery was recovered from the topsoil and underlying buried ploughsoil, which overlay clay subsoil.

#### DEVON. Work by Exeter Archaeology.

11. BRADWORTHY, CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST (SS 3246 1398). Recording of the roof at the W. end of the nave took place during repairs to the tower and nave roof in 2002 by S. R. Blaylock for the PCC and English Heritage. The church is notable for retaining most aspects of a cruciform plan, and thus (with the exception of the tower) for having escaped later medieval rebuilding. The work involved the removal of the skin of the roof over the first eight trusses, and gave access to the roof timbers from scaffolding inside and out. The roof comprises uniform, closely spaced, arch-braced common rafter trusses, supported on sole pieces which are, in turn, supported on wall plates. There is a notable lack of any longitudinal bracing in the roof, and this has led to extensive racking of the roof trusses to the east. The whole construction looks distinctly primitive in relation to the typical 'wagon' roofs of Late-medieval Devon churches. Provisional results of dendrochronological analysis by I. Tyers of Sheffield University gave a felling date range of 1383–1413 for the roof timbers. The probable context for the re-roofing is a documented rebuilding programme of c. 1395–1400, after the church was struck by lightning in 1395. Multiple

drilled peg holes in the outer surface of the common rafters probably represent several generations of oak-shingled roofing, perhaps originating in the medieval period.

## EXETER

12. At *Bradninch Place* (SX 91985 92903) assessment and evaluation by J. B. Bedford and J. Hall led to the recording of deposits associated with the rampart of the outer bailey of Exeter Castle (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 39 (1995), 195). Substantial layers of redeposited clay from the Norman rampart were spread over much of the area sampled, stretching back at least 15 m beyond the estimated line of the back of the rampart proper, composed of volcanic stone chippings in a clay matrix, characteristic of the natural subsoil in this area, and in average about 1.1 m thick. This was interpreted as material derived from the Norman rampart that had been spread over the area of the outer bailey of the castle in this area, probably at the time of the construction of Bradninch Place in the early 17th century.

13. South-east of *Bradninch Place* (SX 92030 92836) a sighting of the rampart of the outer bailey of Exeter Castle was made in a watching brief when a retaining wall was rebuilt.

14. At *Cowick Street* (SX 915 920) post-excavation work by S. R. Blaylock and J. P. Allan for J. Sainsbury Developments Ltd. showed that some of the fragments of medieval stamped and inlaid tiles found in various episodes of excavation on this site were wasters. It is thus likely that the riverine clays of the flood plain of the River Exe that were used for mould making by the 16th- and 17th-century bell and bronze-vessel foundry on this site, were also used for manufacturing tiles in the early to mid-14th century and that a factory/kiln site is to be found somewhere in this vicinity.<sup>45</sup>

15. At 21–22 *Gandy Street* (SX 92012 92839) an area of the fill of the ditch of the outer bailey of Exeter Castle (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 31 (1987), 120–1) was seen during a watching brief by A. J. Sage during the development of a restaurant on the site. Despite a large amount of truncation into the natural slope the lower ditch fills were observed, consisting of very clean redeposited rampart material, containing no pottery other than residual Roman material. As a result no new evidence for the date of the filling of the ditch was recovered.

16. At *The Palace Gate Centre, South Street Baptist Church* (SX 92064 92405) observation of excavations for a new lift shaft by S. R. Blaylock in 2002 showed two burials cut into Roman deposits and sealed by a substantial masonry wall, at least 1.5 m wide, and probably dating from a period between the 12th and the early 14th centuries. This was tentatively identified as a part of the lost parish church of St James, known to have lain somewhere north-east of South Street, to have been extant by c. 1200 and to have vanished by 1387. The association with burials strongly suggests that the church was close by, whatever the interpretation of the wall itself.

17. At 3–4 *West Street, Church of St Mary Steps* (SX 91753 92267) observations by R. W. Parker, as part of an impact assessment in advance of the refurbishment of the property immediately adjacent to the church to the west, led to the recording of some of the fabric of the W. wall of the church. This showed (a) an area of volcanic trap rubble masonry representing the W. wall of the nave, and probably of 12th-century date (although the Norman font in the church suggested a 12th-century origin, no standing fabric of this date

<sup>45</sup> S. R. Blaylock, 'Excavation of an early post-medieval bronze foundry at Cowick Street, Exeter, 1999–2000', *Proc. Devon Archaeol. Soc.*, 58 (2000), 1–92, esp. 82–3.

was previously known); (b) quoins and facework in volcanic trap ashlar that probably represent the rebuilding of the NW. quoin of the nave in the 13th or 14th centuries; and (c) Permian breccia ashlar masonry representing the fabric of the tower added into the SW. corner of the plan in the later 15th or early 16th centuries.

18. At 3–4 *West Street* (SX 91748 92266) survey and recording in 2002 by R. W. Parker during refurbishment of the building revealed traces of a Late-medieval house on the site, immediately west of the church of St Mary Steps. The principal remains lie in the ceiling of the front bay of the building and comprise a floor frame of massive squared joists and a chamfered beam. Mortises in the soffits of the joists define the positions of vertical posts dividing the frontage into one narrow and two wider bays, representing a door to the left and two shop windows in the centre and right-hand sections. The joists carried on over this line represent a jetty supporting the projecting frontage at first floor level. The size of the timbers suggest a late 15th- or early 16th-century date, and the structural relationships of the ceiling imply that this is later than the construction of the church tower (see above). The full extent of the building in its early phases is not known, although it probably stretched back for another two bays. The jetty and shop front are rare survivals in Exeter, as jetties were often cut back rather than underbuilt, and evidence for early street frontages, especially at ground-floor level, has often been removed or disguised by later internal or external cladding. Extant examples of similar medieval frontages survive in the front range of the White Hart Hotel in South Street and at ‘The House that Moved’, now 24 West Street (formerly 16 Edmund Street).

19. GIDLEIGH, GIDLEIGH CASTLE (SX 6705 8840). An assessment of the fabric of the stair turret on the main façade of this small defended dwelling of c. 1300 was carried out by S. R. Blaylock for the owners, Mr and Mrs M. Hardy. The assessment used an earlier survey as its base (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 37 (1993), 255–7). The first-floor stage of the stair turret and much of the newel stair within had collapsed in the 1920s or 1930s. The context of the assessment was a proposal to carry out limited rebuilding in order to provide improved and safer access to the first-floor room of the building. The extent of 20th-century repairs was plotted, pictorial sources for the masonry of the turret gathered together and assessed, and the surviving architectural fragments were discussed in relation to their original context, possible re-use and the provision of patterns for new work.

20. NEWTON ST CYRES, SWEETHAM BRIDGE (SX 8807 9862). A watching brief on a pipe trench by P. M. Stead for South West Water recovered three architectural fragments in Raddon stone (a block from a newel stair, and two large coping blocks) that had been re-used as kerb stones in the road some 40 m north of the bridge. The blocks indicate a Late-medieval building of some sophistication. It is assumed that they were brought in as rubble from a building under demolition, although there is no immediately obvious candidate locally.

21. PAIGNTON, BISHOP’S PALACE (SX 8861 6078). Archaeological recording of fragments of medieval buildings at the SW. corner of the churchyard of the Church of St John took place in the context of vegetation removal and conservation of the ruins. The buildings form part of the palace of the medieval Bishops of Exeter (from c. 1100 to the mid-16th century). The remains of two conjoined structures were recorded: a large building (at least 7 × 14 m) on an E.–W. alignment and of unknown function (identified in the past as a chapel, although on dubious evidence), with a smaller square garderobe block (3.4 × 3.8 m) attached to the north. This was of two storeys with two garderobes on each floor; an associated culvert running under the block provided drainage. Single lancet windows of Decorated character recorded in a late 18th-century watercolour of the building suggest

that the most probable date for the building is the late 13th to 14th centuries. The garderobes suggest that the building complex had a domestic function, probably as a lodging block; there is a close parallel for the multiple garderobes serving individual lodgings in the range on the S. side of the bailey at Okehampton Castle, built c. 1300.

22. PLYMOUTH, 130–132 VAUXHALL STREET, DUNG QUAY (SX 4828 5440). Excavation of the site of two 19th-century warehouses was carried out by P. M. Stead for South Devon Land plc in advance of residential development. The site contained deeply stratified deposits representing two major medieval phases of reclamation of the foreshore on the W. side of Sutton Harbour, comprising a stone-built waterfront probably of 14th-century date and a sloping 'hard' of c. 1425–75. These, in turn, were succeeded by further phases of post-medieval reclamation. An important group of ceramics and a large assemblage of waterlogged medieval leather were recovered from these deposits.<sup>46</sup>

23. PLYMPTON ST MARY, PLYMPTON PRIORY (SX 5376 5620). Work in 2002 on the site of the surviving fragments of the Augustinian Priory of SS Peter and Paul, to the south of the churchyard of the parish church of St Mary, consisted of the compilation of a management plan by M. Krupa and recording and interpretation of standing remains by R. W. Parker for the Plympton and District Civic Society. Standing remains of both the N. and S. walls of the nave of the priory church survive, along with fragments of the S. transept and W. range, although (as with all remains on the site) they are in extremely poor condition. Some progress, albeit tentative, was made in the establishment of the plan of the nave and cloister. One significant observation to emerge from the study was that the remains are probably quite deeply buried: at least 1 m below present ground level. Thus the plan and archaeological stratification are likely to be well preserved underground, and there is considerable potential for further investigation at this site. Loose architectural fragments recorded on the site include fragments of 12th-century scalloped capitals and sections of circular piers of large diameter. These, along with some details surviving *in situ*, indicate that much 12th-century fabric probably survived in the nave of the priory church at the Dissolution.

24. STOKENHAM, CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS (SX 8094 4285). An archaeological evaluation was carried out by P. T. Manning for Stokenham PCC in 2002 on a plot of land, proposed as a graveyard extension, to the north-east of the church. Two narrow evaluation trenches revealed features of probable medieval date, comprising stone wall footings, possibly relating to the former manor house to the east of the church, and a possible slate-lined grave.

25. TAVISTOCK, TAVISTOCK ABBEY (SX 4815 7441). Excavations in 1997 and 1999 in Bedford Square, on the site of the E. end of the abbey church (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 43 (1999), 241),<sup>47</sup> were followed by an assessment of the standing fabric of Tavistock Abbey in 1998 and 2001 by S. R. Blaylock for Devon County Council. This work has led to a new understanding of the plan of the abbey church and precinct, the nature of the E. end, and the construction of the church (Fig. 5). Further work on the abbey buildings in 2001 included plotting all extant structural elements, the recording and analysis of key elevations of the Court Gate (the main entry to the precinct), of Abbey Chapel (sometime the infirmary, latterly probably the abbot's hall) and associated structures now embedded in

<sup>46</sup> P. M. Stead, 'Excavation of the medieval and later waterfront at Dung Quay, Plymouth', *Proc. Devon Archaeol. Soc.*, 61 (2003), 21–133.

<sup>47</sup> P. M. Stead, 'Archaeological investigations at Tavistock Abbey, 1997–1999', *Proc. Devon Archaeol. Soc.*, 57 (1999), 149–203.



the Bedford Hotel, and of the Still Tower and W. precinct wall, at the SW. corner of the abbey precinct. The work also included some new survey work to establish the correct interrelationship of various surviving elements of the plan and a catalogue of loose and re-used architectural fragments from abbey buildings (which is ongoing). Most recently (in 2002–3) an assessment of the archaeology of the churchyard of the parish church of St Eustachius (covering the site of the nave and crossing of the abbey church) has been made in the context of a proposal to re-site the town's war memorial in the churchyard. This included geophysical survey (resistivity and ground-penetrating radar) by GSB Prospection (Bradford) of much of the E. half of the churchyard. This exercise has shown the presence of substantial buried remains at a depth of c. 1.5 m beneath the S. half of the churchyard, the area of the nave of the abbey church, and anomalies that could represent the N. aisle of the church.

26. UPTON PYNE, CHURCH OF OUR LADY (SX 9102 9770). Archaeological recording during a repair programme to the tower by S. R. Blaylock for Upton Pyne PCC and English Heritage has provided drawings, a photographic record, a description and analysis of six surviving medieval figure sculptures (and one vacant niche) that ornament the tower of the church, with accompanying archival research and examination of the structural history of the church. Observations during repairs and conservation work focused on surviving sculptural detail, the extent of paint traces, and the composition and phasing of mortars. Figures of the four Evangelists are built into the corners of the parapet; the remaining figures were free-standing sculptures built into niches mid-way up the tower on the W., S. and E. faces of the tower. Their subjects are: Christ in Benediction; King David; vacant [but possibly originally a figure of the Virgin Mary, or the Virgin and Child] respectively (Fig. 6). The tower (and its integral sculpture) probably dates from around 1380–1400, a period when some activity was continuing on the W. Front of Exeter Cathedral (4 miles to the south). The Upton Pyne sculpture is of a markedly higher standard than much of the parallel figure sculpture appearing in other Late-medieval parish church contexts in Devon. Although this may partly be attributable to the relatively early date, the many similarities in stylistic and technical treatment between the Upton Pyne figures and those forming a group mainly around the N. porch of the W. Front (and thought to date from the 1370s) enable the tentative suggestion to be made that the Upton Pyne sculpture might be the work of the Exeter Cathedral 'workshop'.

#### DORSET

27. CHICKERELL, LAND AT LOWER PUTTON LANE (SY 6500 8035). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by D. Kenyon of Cotswold Archaeology. Several shallow ditches and pits were uncovered, associated with a deserted medieval village which survives as a series of earthworks on part of the site. A range of pottery of 11th- to 15th-century date was also recovered.

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

28. BOREHAM, BULLS LODGE QUARRY (TL 7411 1149). A watching brief was undertaken by R. Clarke, for Hanson Aggregates, on the latest area of topsoil stripping on this former airfield site. Previous work here included the excavation of a medieval windmill.<sup>48</sup> Medieval features were only encountered in the second phase of the watching brief; a NW.–SE. orientated ditch containing early to mid-13th-century pottery was planned by GPS.

<sup>48</sup> R. Clarke, *A Medieval Moated Settlement and Windmill: Excavations at Boreham Airfield, Essex 1996*, E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 11, 2003.



FIG. 6

Church of Our Lady, Upton Pyne, Devon. Details showing the head of the figure of Christ at Upton Pyne (a, partially cleaned of lichen) compared to that of Exeter west front figure B7 (b). Note especially the flowing locks and bifurcated beard. Details showing the head of the figure of King David at Upton Pyne (c) compared to that of Exeter west front figure B6 (d). Note the flowing locks and tall crowns. *Photographs by Stuart Blaylock.*

Several small features (gullies/slots/postholes) were located to the north and south of the ditch; those to the south contained very dark fills, from which sherds of pottery of similar date to that from the ditch were retrieved.

29. BRAINTREE, ROMAN ROAD AND RAILWAY STREET (TL 762 233). An evaluation was carried out by P. Boyer of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. for The Planning Bureau Ltd. A N.–S. aligned ditch was located towards the N. edge of the site and may have run perpendicular to a Roman road. This contained a small quantity of medieval pottery dated to 1150–1250. The feature cut an earlier ditch which remains undated.

30. BRENTWOOD, WESTERN ROAD, THE OLD GYM SITE (TQ 59165 93712). An evaluation by J. Taylor of the Museum of London Archaeology Service, on behalf of London and Essex Properties Ltd., recorded three contemporary layers of medieval soil, one of which contained pottery with a date range c. 1270–1350. The relatively sterile nature of the three layers suggests they represent an area of open land, possibly plough or garden soils.

31. CLACTON-ON-SEA, BISHOP'S PARK COLLEGE, JAYWICK LANE (TM 1539 1507). An excavation carried out by A. Letch for ECC Learning Services, on the site of a new secondary school, uncovered multi-period activity covering the prehistoric to medieval periods. Almost 29 kg of Anglo-Saxon pottery, together with loomweights, a knife blade and other domestic rubbish, was recovered from deposits dumped into the top of a Romano-British droveway ditch. At least 40 vessels have been identified in the assemblage, including cooking vessels and tablewares, dating from the 7th–8th centuries. Later medieval activity was also recorded, including a ditched trackway.

32. FRATING, MANHEIM AUCTIONS, COLCHESTER ROAD (TM 0980 2400). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by M. Peachey for Manhiem Auctions, ahead of the construction of a new car storage area. Nineteen trenches were excavated; the only medieval features uncovered were a pit and a ditch; both produced single sherds of pottery. A number of undated ditches and gullies were also excavated; these were concentrated in the W. part of the site.

33. HORNDON-ON-THE-HILL, LAND BETWEEN HALLS ROW AND THE VILLAGE HALL, HIGH ROAD (UA: THURROCK) (TQ 6696 8336). A watching brief was carried out by M. Roy for Clarendon Developments, on the third and final plot of this residential development. The site lies on the edge of the medieval market place and in the historic core of the settlement. Two medieval postholes and a pit were recorded, together with numerous undated features.

34. MALDON, BEELEIGH ABBEY CHAPTER HOUSE AND PARLOUR (TL 8401 0772). Excavation within the Chapter House at Beeleigh Abbey, carried out by T. Ennis for W.R.C. Foyle, revealed significant disturbance to the deposits beneath the modern concrete floor. Two earlier archaeological features were identified at the S. end of the excavation trench. One was an E.–W. linear feature and the other a small, well-defined slot, perhaps associated with the construction of the Chapter House or even with a previous timber structure on the site.

35. MALDON, 20–22 LONDON ROAD (TL 8467 0708). An evaluation was carried out by M. Roy for Brookglade Property Services Ltd., on the site of a proposed small residential development. In the north of the single evaluation trench a series of medieval midden and levelling deposits, commonly associated with pottery of 12th- to 14th-century date, was

revealed. The great depth of deposits encountered, which could not be fully explored, may hold evidence for pre-Conquest occupation. In the south of the trench a single medieval midden layer sealed a ditch of unknown date.

36. SOUTHEND-ON-SEA, PRIORY CRESCENT, PRITTLEWELL (TQ 87872 87430). An evaluation was undertaken by I. Blair of the Museum of London Archaeology Service for Southend-On-Sea Borough Council. Earlier works immediately adjoining the site, during the creation of the Southend to Liverpool Street railway in 1883 and the laying out of Priory Crescent in 1923, indicated that the area had been the site of a Roman and Anglo-Saxon cemetery. The Saxon grave goods included a large number of weapons from male 'warrior' graves and two pendants from a small number of recognisable female graves. An assessment of the finds pointed to a date of A.D. 500–700 for the Saxon burials. The full extent of the cemetery was not determined and where skeletons survived they were invariably poorly preserved.

In the most recent archaeological evaluation, natural sand and gravel was exposed at a level of between 19.72 m OD (south) and 14.43 m OD (north), with the contour of the natural topography generally reflected in the northward slope of the present day Priory Crescent. The evaluation consisted of three trenches, covering approximately 12% of the accessible site area, and a geophysical (magnetometer and resistivity) survey, which examined the remainder of the site except where access was restricted by existing trees, shrubs and foliage. Multi-period features survive across the site. These comprise field boundaries, ditches and pits of Iron-age and Roman date, and four Anglo-Saxon burials. The most important feature to be found in the evaluation was an intact, and lavishly equipped 7th-century chamber grave containing a princely burial with unequivocal Christian symbols. The burial chamber would originally have been covered by a burial mound or barrow. The chamber grave is one of the most significant Anglo-Saxon graves to have been discovered since the 1939 excavation of Mound 1 at Sutton Hoo and was fully excavated during the evaluation.

The burial chamber and its contents survived robbing due to the overlying mound collapsing into the open chamber as the roof timbers slowly decayed. The remainder of the mound is likely to have further eroded over time to a point where it was no longer a significant feature in the landscape. Internally, the burial chamber measured c. 4 by 4 m and was c. 1.4 m deep. The slow filtration of soil into the open chamber enabled grave goods to be preserved in their original settings, the most dramatic of all being a number of copper-alloy vessels that were still hanging on iron hooks in the chamber walls.

The grave goods include several rare and unique objects and represent an assemblage of national and international importance. In summary, the finds comprise an assemblage of 'male' weaponry (including a sword and shield) and household goods (at least eight metal, four glass and eight wooden vessels or containers) that appear to represent feasting. The copper-alloy vessels include a large cauldron, a 'coptic' flagon and bowl, and an ornate hanging bowl. Recreational pastimes are indicated by the remarkable survival of a gaming set of 57 domed bone counters and two large dice made of deer antler, and the remains of a lyre. Although surviving only as metal fittings and stains in the sand, it is the most complete example found in Britain and gives a new insight into the shape and dimensions of these ancient musical instruments. The most unusual and impressive iron object is the folding chair or stool, which had been placed parallel to the head end of the coffin or bed. It is possible that the stool has inlaid decoration as non-ferrous signals were obtained from one half of the frame when it was scanned *in situ* by a metal-detector. The decayed coffin/bed had a number of substantial iron fittings, which have yet to be identified, and contained a small number of items that had been placed on the body as part of the burial rite. These included two small gold-foil crosses, two Merovingian gold coins and a plain gold belt buckle, possibly a reliquary. Some of these finds, such as the gold

crosses and buckle are unique, while the flagon, and folding stool are the first to be found in England. The hanging bowl also appears to be without an exact parallel.

The acidity of the natural sand into which the grave chamber had been cut meant that there was no skeletal survival and generally very poor survival of all organic material, except where it had been preserved by being in contact with metal. In marked contrast to the organic survival, nearly all the metal finds were well preserved. During the excavation of the grave a number of environmental (flotation) samples were taken for analysis. Within the residue of one taken from the coffin/bed, a number of tiny fragments of tooth were found. The teeth were poorly preserved with only extremely fragmented pieces of enamel present.

The majority of the grave goods were block-lifted with their fills and in their surrounding soil matrix by conservators from the Museum of London Specialist Services and are in the process of being investigated and stabilised in the conservation laboratory. This work has been generously funded by English Heritage and new and exciting discoveries are being made on a regular basis as each of these soil-blocks are excavated and slowly give up their secrets.

37. WITHAM, 1 BLUNTS HALL COTTAGES, BLUNTS HALL ROAD (TL 8077 1436). A watching brief was carried out by S. Hickling for Mr P. Walton. The only archaeological features uncovered were the edge of the moat and the moat platform, which was constructed from chalky clay, probably sourced from the digging of the moat. The amount of modern disturbance in the garage area suggests that any evidence of medieval entranceway structures may have been removed.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE. Work by Cotswold Archaeology unless stated otherwise.

38. BISHOP'S CLEEVE, LAND AT 21 CHURCH ROAD (SO 9578 2785). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by K. Cullen. Two medieval ditches and walls dating from the medieval and post-medieval periods were recorded. The latter relate to buildings that originally fronted Church Road prior to construction of the current car park.

39. BISHOP'S CLEEVE, 22 EVESHAM ROAD, LAND AT GLEEVEWAY MANOR (SO 95710 27880). An archaeological evaluation by K. Colls identified two ditches, one dating from the medieval period, and a posthole.

40. BLOCKLEY, GLEBE HOUSE (SP 1640 3487). An archaeological watching brief of three engineering test pits was carried out by M. Alexander. One test pit revealed a wall foundation associated with 13th-century pottery and overlain by the wall of the existing Glebe House.

41. CIRENCESTER, ABBEY GROUNDS (SP 0250 0220). A watching brief carried out in 2002 by F. Vartuca, during groundworks for the erection of a new CCTV column and associated cabling ducts, revealed a demolition layer containing large fragments of carved stone along with small pieces of stained glass, probably originating from Cirencester's Augustinian abbey.

GLOUCESTER

42. At *Gloucester Docks* (ST 8260 1820) an evaluation was undertaken in 2002 by D. Kenyon and S. Cox. Archaeological deposits consisted of a homogeneous black layer, probably deposited in the medieval and later periods, overlying a series of ditches and possible beam slots containing pottery from the Roman and medieval periods. Away from the Southgate Street frontage, a series of pits and postholes were found, probably dating

from the medieval or early post-medieval periods. Two shallow gullies interpreted as medieval burgrave plot boundaries were also uncovered.

43. RAF FAIRFORD, NE FUEL LOOP HYDRANT (SU 1620 9930). A watching brief by S. Hoad of the Museum of London Archaeology Service, on behalf of Lawrence, found a double-ditched enclosure in the NE. corner of the site. This appeared to be of a medieval date. Numerous pits and postholes were also recorded during the excavation. The remains of plough furrows, indicating medieval/post-medieval agricultural activity, truncated the site.

44. TEWKESBURY, 14 CHURCH STREET (SO 8926 3256). A programme of archaeological recording was undertaken by K. Cullen during groundworks associated with the alteration of existing buildings and the construction of two new dwellings at the rear of 14 Church Street. Several pits and deposits containing material dating from the 11th to 13th centuries were recorded. In addition, a possible medieval river wall made of large stone blocks was revealed. Waterlogged layers, in places over 2 m below ground level, were identified, from which leather fragments from 15th-century shoes and wooden stakes were retrieved. It could be postulated that the wall relates to the medieval abbey and its precinct. Dark silty layers were attributed to medieval cultivation soils, and were notably better preserved away from the post-medieval terracing.

45. TODDINGTON, TODDINGTON MANOR (SP 036 334). An evaluation was carried out by Archaeological Investigations Ltd. to investigate potential archaeology in areas likely to be affected by proposed development. Evidence of medieval activity on or near the site between the 13th and 16th centuries came in the form of redeposited medieval pottery.

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

#### BARKING AND DAGENHAM

46. At *Hewlett's Quay, Abbey Road, Barking* (TQ 4400 8360) evaluation and excavation were carried out in 2002 by D. Hounsell of the Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust for Rialto Homes plc. Above alluvial clays in the east of the site, near the Abbey Road frontage, evidence was found of two medieval channels leading to the river. Another trench, also close to the Abbey Road frontage, revealed a further, similarly aligned channel revetted with timber along one edge. Its lower fills contained 12th-century pottery, and its upper pottery from the 12th to the 14th centuries. A small pit also contained 12th-century pottery.

47. At *St Ann's, Gascoigne Estate, Barking* (TQ 4435 8377) an evaluation was carried out by F. Keith-Lucas of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. for Countryside in Partnership. A small assemblage of prehistoric or Anglo-Saxon pottery included one residual sherd of sand-tempered Saxon ware that probably dates from the 7th century. This may have been associated with known Anglo-Saxon activity in the area.

48. At *Dagenham Heathway, Dagenham* (TQ 4905 8610) an evaluation was carried out by F. Keith-Lucas of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. for CgMs Consulting, on behalf of Bellway Homes (Essex). A possible Romano-British ditch was found, although this is more likely Anglo-Saxon as indicated by the organic-tempered pottery that was recovered across the site.

## BARNET

49. At the *Prince of Wales Public House, Church Hill Road, East Barnet* (TQ 27 95) a watching brief and excavation in 2002 by Hendon and District Archaeological Society recovered sherds of Late Saxon and post-Conquest pottery.

## BROMLEY

50. At *St John Rigby School, Layhams Road, West Wickham* (TQ 38964 64751) a watching brief was carried out in 2002 by G. Potter of Compass Archaeology, on behalf of the Board of Governors of the St John Rigby RC College. Following demolition of a mid-19th-century building a single large trench, c. 10 × 20 m in plan, was opened by the groundwork contractors. Located in the centre of the site was a mortared flint and chalk wall base measuring approximately 1.3 × 3.3 m in plan. This structure may well relate to buildings shown on a plan of 1632, and could even be contemporary with the construction of the nearby Wickham Court (c. 1470). The shape and depth of this feature, as well as cartographic evidence, suggest that it may have formed the base for a chimney. The 19th-century made ground produced one piece of worked Reigate stone, apparently part of an ashlar block and likely to date from the late 15th or earlier 16th centuries.

## GAMDEN

51. At the *City Literary Institute, Keeley House, Keeley Street* (TQ 30540 81232) an excavation and watching brief by B. Watson for The City Literary Institute followed an earlier evaluation. Middle Anglo-Saxon features (A.D. 730–850) consisted of one wattle-lined well, a number of cess and rubbish pits, while structural evidence comprised shallow postholes and one timber building. There were two superimposed areas of gravel yard metalling, plus external dumps of daub rich, organic rubbish. Anglo-Saxon finds included fragments of loomweights and lava quern stones. One large ditch or stream channel (aligned NW.–SE.) is Middle or Late Anglo-Saxon in date. During the post-Conquest period the site was a field, with activity represented by a thick build up of topsoil.

## CITY OF LONDON

52. At *128–150 Bishopsgate, 1–17 Devonshire Row, Stone House, Staple Hall, Stone House Court and Cavendish Court* (TQ 33280 81500) an evaluation by D. Harris for Kohn Pederson Fox found a fairly solid surface layer, possibly relating to the Dolphin Inn constructed here in the 15th century.

53. At *Condor House, 5–14 St Paul's Churchyard* (TQ 31964 81072) a watching brief by J. Taylor for Coal Pension Properties Ltd. followed an earlier investigation. Archaeological remains were located in two separate areas. Eleven cut features were identified and excavated. Pottery was retrieved from most of the features, which have been provisionally dated to the medieval period. A feature adjacent to the W. wall has been interpreted as a barrel-lined well. The well was both horizontally and vertically truncated, but survived with the base intact to a depth of 1.5 m and an approximate diameter of 1.5 m. An organic clayey silt fill lay within gravel packing, with traces of decayed timber lining between the two. Of the ten features located adjacent to the N. wall, nine have been interpreted as intercutting quarry pits, and one as a cesspit. The quarry pits contained similar sandy/clayey silt fills with frequent clay, sand and gravel lensing throughout. All the pits were severely truncated both horizontally and vertically and only the lower cut edges were clearly definable. The level of horizontal truncation was too severe to surmise the original shape and size of the pits. The cesspit truncated quarry pit fill and may belong to a later period, but no finds were retrieved from the organic silty fill. It was severely truncated by a modern foundation pad, but enough survived to suggest a diameter of about 1.2 m.

54. At *41 Eastcheap* (TQ 33103 80838) an excavation by K. Pitt for Store Property Investments Ltd. followed an earlier evaluation. Later periods were only represented by cut features including pits dating from the medieval period. Medieval chalk foundations were also found mainly in the form of pier bases, although a chalk-lined cellar was found to the south of the site. The cellar was later dug through and re-used as a cess and rubbish pit. To the north of this cellar a large chalk lined cesspit was recorded, probably located at the back of a property fronting on to Rood Lane.

55. At *King George V Block, St Bartholomew's Hospital* (TQ 31960 81546) a watching brief by A. Daykin for Barts and the London NHS Trust revealed waterlain deposits within a feature identified as part of the medieval City Ditch. Disarticulated human remains were also found in one of the test pits.

56. At *21 Lime Street* (TQ 33060 80980) an excavation by L. Dunwoodie for Churchill Securities followed earlier work on the site. With the areas at the W. end of the site largely completed, excavation work in 2003 was concentrated along the N. perimeter of the site and at the E. end. Medieval pits and robber cuts were revealed.

57. At the *Pindar Street to Great Tower Street Cable Trench* (TQ 33170 81935 to 33216 81438) a watching brief was carried out by B. Watson for McNicholas Construction Services Ltd. The medieval remains consisted of one stone-built fragment of pier base and two lengths of wall foundation, one of which contained a relieving arch constructed of late 15th-century 'large bricks' locally made at Moorfields. The cable trench crossed the line of the medieval City Wall at the junction of Bishopsgate and Camomile Street, just to the east of the site of the medieval gate house (demolished 1760), but no trace of either monument was seen.

58. At *Salvation Army International Headquarters, 99–101 Queen Victoria Street* (TQ 3210 8091) an excavation and watching brief was carried out by T. Bradley of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. for Abstract Securities Ltd. Two heavily truncated ditches and associated pits, generally sub-circular in plan, dated from the 11th century and represented the earliest evidence of post-Roman activity on the site. The ditches may have represented roadside drainage ditches associated with routes along the alignment of Lambeth Hill and Thames Street. By the 13th century these routes had been established, with metalled road surfaces and associated kerbstones being recorded. Later phases of road surfaces dated from the 14th century.

#### CROYDON

59. At *Valley Park Healthy Living, Franklin Way, Valley Park* (TQ 30334 66535) an evaluation by R. Bull for the London Borough of Croydon found several irregular features holding packed chalk cobble foundations cut into the natural clay in the SE. corner of the site. The features formed a roughly rectangular structure, 3 m NE.–SW. by 4 m E.–W., which remains undated but is likely to be medieval, and possibly agricultural in nature.

#### EALING

60. At *193–197 High Street, Acton* (TQ 1999 8011; HTA03) an evaluation was carried out by R. Densem of Compass Archaeology. One residual potsherd dating from c. 1140–1220 was found in the fill of a 17th-/18th-century pit.

61. At *Warwick House, 27–31 St Mary's Road, Ealing* (TQ 1775 7994; WHM03). R. Densem of Compass Archaeology carried out an evaluation. One residual potsherd dating from 1230–1440 was found.

## GREENWICH

62. At 11–15 *Highbridge Wharf, Greenwich* (TQ 38780 78129) an evaluation was undertaken by R. Densem of Compass Archaeology for Paul Russell Associates. Natural sand and gravel was present in both 2 m sq test pits overlain by up to 0.3 m of mid-grey sand with frequent gravel and the occasional sherd of 12th-/13th-century pottery. The latter deposit was thought to be a buried ploughsoil and it was overlain by up to 0.2 m of dumped redeposited natural sand and gravel and orange sand with clay/silt.

## HACKNEY

63. At 86–90 *Curtain Road* and 3–15 *New Inn Yard* (TQ 33290 82380) an evaluation and watching brief by J. Bowsher for Child Graddon Lewis (Architects and Designers) have helped to refine the initial assessment of the site. A chalk foundation revealed below the basement slab was almost certainly the base of the perimeter wall of Holywell Priory. Other features found in the basement include a foundation probably associated with the Great Barn, an integral part of the Priory.

64. At 14–20 *New Inn Broadway* and 1–25 *New Inn Yard, Shoreditch* (TQ 3336 8240) a watching brief was carried out by C. Mayo of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. for Cluttons Project and Building Consultancy, on behalf of Amnesty International UK. A layer of medieval material containing a sherd of Cheam Ware, dated 1350–1500, was excavated from above the Roman layers. A patch of mortar above this layer could represent structural or demolition activity perhaps from Holywell Priory.

## HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM

65. At 81–88 *Fulham High Street* (TQ 3429 7605) an evaluation by C. Harward for The Southern Properties Group found a slope to the west in the natural deposits, which probably relates to the postulated Fulham Stream. Its channel has been gradually filled by a sequence of alluvial fills, some of which are anaerobic. The ground across the site would have been boggy by comparison to the higher and more freely draining ground to both east and west. Much of the site lies in an area of manorial waste throughout the medieval period, and would probably have been used for rubbish dumping and possibly agricultural activities. Excavated soil horizons may relate to such activities. The site is likely to have been subjected to attempts at drainage; a large ditch is thought to have run down the E. end of the site, draining the High Street, and this may have been located during the evaluation. A gravel surface and a brickearth and pegtile feature indicate medieval activity at the S. end of the site, on slightly higher ground, and the street frontage along the W. side of the High Street is most likely to have developed at the S. end first.

66. At *Fulham Palace* (TQ 2420 7635) an evaluation was carried out by K. Hulka of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. for the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham. In five of the trenches layers were comprised solely of medieval pottery dated to between 1050 and 1350. The earliest human activity recorded was mottled sand thought to date from the 12th or 13th centuries. To the west another similar layer was thought to date from the 12th–14th centuries. These layers possibly represent agricultural activities. To the north, an E.–W. ditch thought to be medieval in date may be associated with the homestead moat.

## HAVERING

67. At 128–152 *Wennington Road, Rainham* (TQ 5265 8190) an evaluation was carried out by S. Holden of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. for Brian St Pierre. A single sherd of

Saxon chaff- and sand-tempered ware (c. A.D. 400–750) was recovered. A small assemblage of pottery sherds dated to c. 1270–1350 came from a reworked subsoil layer.

## HOUNSLOW

68. At *Kew Bridge Road, Brentford* (TQ 1885 7790) an evaluation was carried out by H. Clough of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. for St George West London. In the south of the site, brickearth survived *in situ*; medieval ditches, probably relating to 12th- and 13th-century field systems, cut into its surface.

## KINGSTON

69. At *26–28 London Road, Kingston* (TQ 1840 6932) an evaluation and excavation was carried out by C. Mayo of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. for Tide End Developments Ltd. Medieval activity on the site was seen to the south where an E.–W. aligned ditch was dated to 1170–1350. Contemporary pitting was evident beside the ditch and an E.–W. aligned gully may also have been associated with it, although no stratigraphic relationship survived. Evidence for later medieval activity included truncated ditches that may have formed boundary demarcations. A sequence of pitting comprised numerous smaller pits and three substantial brickearth quarry pits. These contained a large pottery assemblage of Surrey Whiteware wasters and a large quantity of shell tempered ware. The primary fill was dated to 1230–1300. The number of tile fragments was indicative of their use as kiln spacers. The pit also contained a large animal bone assemblage indicating domestic waste. Other medieval features included isolated postholes, stakeholes and gullies.

70. At *Tolworth Court Farm, Old Kingston Road, Tolworth* (TQ 2040 6530) a second season of excavation was carried out in 2002 by the Kingston-upon-Thames Archaeological Society. A large enclosure ditch of Middle Anglo-Saxon date was revealed, containing significant quantities of pottery and animal bone. Excavations located on the moated island of a documented post-Conquest manor house showed that the site had apparently been levelled before the construction of Nonsuch Palace, begun in 1538, and all evidence of the earlier occupation destroyed.

## LEWISHAM

71. At *Firhill Road Sports Ground* (TQ 3716 7219) an excavation was carried out by E. Wragg of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. for Birkbeck College, University of London. Three pits, one posthole and a number of ditches containing Late Roman material and Anglo-Saxon pot sherds dated to A.D. 400–600 were revealed cutting the colluvial layer. The ditches were parallel to each other and suggested a walkway or driveway between fields that was possibly fenced.

## MERTON

72. At *The Bull Public House, 32 Church Road, Mitcham* (TQ 2730 6867; BUP03) evaluation was carried out by G. Potter of Compass Archaeology. Situated on the W. side of the medieval village, a later post-medieval cultivation soil produced a few residual potsherds of 11th- to 13th-century date. The soil overlay sterile subsoil, and thence natural River Terrace Deposits.

73. At *Merton-2CW (Merton Priory)* (TQ 26440 69725) an evaluation by D. Saxby for Copthorn Homes followed several earlier phases of work and revealed the monastic mill of Merton Priory located to the south of the main church and cloisters. The mill complex measured over 25 m in length by 11 m wide with 12th-/13th-century walls of chalk. The

mill contained an oven and possible drying room. By the end of the medieval period a large stone-lined tank measuring  $12 \times 5$  m had been inserted within the walls of the building. A 3 m-wide head-race was formed by a stone and tile abutment located either side of the mill leat.

## NEWHAM

74. At the *Channel Tunnel rail link, Stratford Box, Leyton Road (Stratford Station), Stratford New Town* (TQ 3825 8465) archaeological evaluation was carried out in 2002 by H. Valler of Wessex Archaeology on behalf of Rail Link Engineering for Union Railways (North) Ltd. Excavations at the W. end of the Stratford Box revealed a possible bridge abutment or jetty, situated on the E. bank of a tributary of the River Lea. It was apparently constructed of timber piles extending out into the channel, enclosed by a masonry superstructure of flint and limestone. Two of the timber piles are dated to the Middle Anglo-Saxon period (cal A.D. 650–770 and cal A.D. 600–800). To the north of the bridge/jetty was found a similarly dated bundle of woad wattle rods covering part of the channel bank, and therefore probably used to stabilise the bank at this point. In addition, a wattle hurdle panel was recovered within the channel itself, downstream from the bridge/jetty. This may have originally been used in the construction of the adjacent bridge/jetty, producing a similar radiocarbon date. Waterlogged timbers recovered included two of late Bronze-age date, one dated to the Iron Age and others ranging in date from Early to Late Anglo-Saxon.

75. At *East Ham Memorial Hospital, Shrewsbury Road* (TQ 41730 84280) an evaluation by I. Howell and J. Taylor for Balfour Beatty Construction Ltd. found that numerous small discrete features cut the underlying brickearth. Some of the features were of natural origin and others were provisionally interpreted as pits or postholes. Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered from the fill of a feature of natural origin.

## SOUTHWARK

76. At *Blow's Yard, 15 Winchester Walk* (TQ 32555 80346) an evaluation, excavation and watching brief by D. Jamieson, D. Sankey and B. Watson for Blows Yard and Fisherking Developments Ltd. found that during the medieval period the site formed part of the kitchen gardens for the Bishop of Winchester's Palace. Part of the masonry foundations of the 13th-century W. range of the palace was discovered. A later extension to rear of the W. range of the palace was represented by a substantial chalk and ragstone rubble, trench-built foundation. The date of this extension cannot be precisely established, but it contained re-used Flemish brick and floor tiles of 14th- to 15th-century date.

77. At *217–219 Long Lane* (TQ 3307 7946) an evaluation and excavation by D. Saxby for The Buxton Group found that medieval activity is represented by a number of pits and a ditch dating from the 12th to 14th centuries. These features represent small-scale rural settlement along the original line of Long Lane. Deposited within the fills of some of the features were domestic artefacts including a small rotary key, fragments of lava quernstone, an iron knife, an iron barrel padlock, an iron padlock key and a possible iron tool. Pottery was also recovered including four smashed Kingston-type ware cooking pots and one near complete Kingston Ware rounded jug.

78. At *27–29 Union Street* (TQ 32441 80000) an evaluation, watching brief and excavation by I. Blair for Mr Stephen Litchfield found that the Roman sequence was sealed by up to 1 m of sterile dark earth capped by a series of well-sorted garden soil deposits, cut by rows of N.–S. aligned agricultural bedding trenches. Partly defined along the E. side of the

excavation was a massive N.–S. ditch that was later canalised during the 19th century within a substantial brick culvert. Interestingly, this feature closely reflects an earlier Roman ditch and a natural channel on the same alignment. It is likely that the massive ditch found immediately to the north at 16–18 Union Street is a continuation of this feature, which formed the parish boundary in the medieval period and later periods.

79. At *Victor Wharf Service Connection, Stoney Street and Clink Street* (TQ 32550 80382) a watching brief by J. Bowsher and B. Watson for Stoney Street Developments Ltd. and EDF found two fragments of the masonry foundations of the kitchen range of the 13th-century Bishop of Winchester's great hall. Work continues.

#### SUTTON

80. At *'Brandies', Guy Road, Beddington Lane* (TQ 2998 6511) a watching brief was carried out by A. Turner of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. for Jeremy Taylor. Several features were recorded cutting into the natural sands all filled by a 'clean' pale to mid-grey silty sand with charcoal flecks. Three features yielded single sherds of possible prehistoric or Early Anglo-Saxon (c. 400–650) and post-Conquest (1150–1350) pottery. The features were often poorly defined and some may represent the remnants of a single reworked layer of agricultural or horticultural soil.

#### TOWER HAMLETS

81. At *Bromley Hall, 43 Gillender Street* (TQ 3817 8191) a standing building survey and evaluation by A. Westman for Leaside Regeneration Ltd. monitored opening-up works in advance of refurbishment of this Listed Grade II\* building, originally a late 15th-century tower house, remodelled c. 1700 as a country house, and latterly a clinic, garage and carpet shop. Work included reducing the level of part of the ground floor, and excavating trenches inside and outside the 20th-century S. extension of the building. In the SW. corner of the tower house a stone-lined cellar may have belonged to a previous, medieval building on the site. This cellar was built up further in brick and the brick foundations for the W. wall of the tower house were arched over it, so the cellar led out of the building. A brick floor was later laid in the cellar. A stone-quoined doorway in the S. wall of the tower house was uncovered at first-floor level, implying that the building had originally extended further in this direction, probably accommodating service quarters. No definite evidence was found to the south for these.

The floor of a ground-floor passage was uncovered, originally tiled. Facing this passage, a moulded oak doorframe was re-exposed in the central partition wall of the tower house. The spandrels of the arched head of this frame are carved with a greyhound chasing a hind. Similar door jambs on the first floor, missing the arched head, had been among the timbers sampled in 2002 for dendrochronology but could not be dated; the jambs probably came from the same tree (floor joists are dated to 1482–95). Moulded and painted oak timbers re-used elsewhere may have come originally from panelled ceilings. The tower house may have been constructed by a courtier to be within reach of Greenwich Palace, itself documented as rebuilt by Henry VII from c. 1491. The earliest documented occupant of the tower house, in 1509, was probably Sir John Blount, a rich courtier and father of Elizabeth Blount, Henry VIII's mistress and mother of his acknowledged illegitimate son, Henry Fitzroy, born 1519. Work continues.

82. At 55–73, 75 and 99 *Leman Street, Goodmans Fields* (TQ 2250 8012) a watching brief and evaluation by D. Sankey for the Royal Bank of Scotland found that the lower fills of post-medieval brickearth quarry pits contained redeposited medieval and Tudor-period finds. They included significant concentrations of decorated medieval floor tile — possibly from the Abbey of St Clare (Minorities).

83. At *Spitalfields Market (Areas 7, 8, 9, and 14), Steward Street* (TQ 3353 81850) an excavation and watching brief by R. Aitken and M. McKenzie for the Spitalfields Development Group followed several earlier phases of work. Areas 7, 8 and 9 had been truncated by the market basement to a level of 10.4 m OD and by its foundations to a greater depth. Area 14 lay to the east of the market basement. In the Late-medieval period, part of the site was covered by the Priory precinct and Hospital of St Mary Spital (founded c. 1197). In Area 7 a watching brief on parts of the medieval cemetery that had been inaccessible during an earlier phase of excavations revealed the remains of 65 individuals, the majority of which were in graves containing multiple burials. The E. precinct boundary ditch was located in Areas 8 and 9. A small ditch on a NNW.–SSE. orientation was also revealed. In Areas 8 and 9 quarry pits containing dating evidence from the mid-11th to the 12th centuries were also found.

## WANDSWORTH

84. At *Regent and Grove Wharves, Lombard Road, Battersea* (TQ 2660 7620) evaluation and excavation was carried out by S. Holden of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. for Barratt Homes. Located in a trench between the electrical sub-station to the south and a modern warehouse to the north, remnants of brick and Reigate stone walls of a building, including a vaulted brick cellar, were recorded. The earliest part of the building dates from the mid- to late 15th century. The W. terminus of a ditch was recorded along the E. edge of the site; the ditch, dated to the mid-14th to 15th centuries, seems to have formed a property boundary. In the south-east of the site the corner of a brick building was found, one of its external walls faced with green sandstone blocks dating from between 1450/80 and 1666/1700.

## WESTMINSTER

85. At *Cubitts Yard, James Street* (TQ 3031 8094) excavation of part of an open, unbasemented courtyard and a watching brief in the basement of the building were carried out by A. Telfer for the Covent Garden Market Ltd. Partnership. The courtyard trench revealed occupation deposits and cut features dating from the Middle Anglo-Saxon period. The earliest activity involved two inhumations, the first aligned E.–W. and the second N.–S. The second burial was found within the remains of a possible coffin or basket and contained probable spear, knife and shield remains. Overlying the burials were a series of building and occupation layers possibly representing two properties. These were characterised by metallised surfaces, brickearth floors and occupation debris, cut by numerous stakeholes. There were also at least two phases of hearth, a small ditch or gully and a possible barrel well.

86. At *3 Robert Street, WC2* (TQ 3088 8054) a watching brief and evaluation was carried out by F. Keith-Lucas of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. for CIPFA. The evaluation revealed a chalk foundation that may have formed the original 13th-century base for Durham House. This cut through a quantity of medieval foreshore material that included Kingston-type ware pottery from 1230–1400.

87. At *Westminster Abbey* (TQ 301 795) K. Blockley of Cambrian Archaeological Projects carried out a detailed stone-by-stone recording of the *in situ* remains of Edward the Confessor's abbey, which survive in 19th-century stone-lined pits below the Cosmati Pavement in the Sacrum. The masonry recorded comprised three pier bases and a fragment of apse in the Presbytery of Edward the Confessor's abbey, built c. 1050–65, foundations of the 13th-century abbey consecrated in 1269, the stone-lined pits built around the 11th-century remains in 1868–70 by G. G. Scott, and a brick-lined shaft added

in 1909 when Lethaby excavated in the chapel of Edward the Confessor to investigate the apse.

#### GREATER MANCHESTER

88. STALYBRIDGE, STAYLEY HALL (SJ 9756 9971). Evaluation excavations directed by B. Antoni of York Archaeological Trust were undertaken on the N., E. and S. sides of the hall, originally constructed as a timber-framed building in the mid-16th-century and cased in stone in the early 17th century. One of the objectives of the project was to identify and date buildings depicted adjacent to the hall on a late 16th-century map of the manor of Stayley. Traces of structures were found on the N. and E. side of the hall which are probably early post-medieval in date and correspond to buildings shown on the map. No artefacts of earlier date than the 16th century were found, but a double ditch sectioned to the north and north-west of the hall was radiocarbon-dated to the 14th century suggesting that the remains of an enclosed medieval manor house may survive on the site.

HAMPSHIRE. Work by Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit unless stated otherwise.

89. BASINGSTOKE, FIELDWAYS, RUSSELL ROAD (SU 6399 5125). In 2002, J. Pine of Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd. observed a large, deep hollow, possibly a quarry or solution hollow; it contained numerous fill deposits, including small quantities of medieval pottery and tile.

90. MICHELDEVER, LAND AT DEVER CLOSE (SU 51390 39310). Evaluation of a plot of land, adjacent to the site of a medieval manor, by A. Taylor of Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd., revealed two small pits containing sherds of medieval pottery.

91. PORTSMOUTH, 26 BISHOP STREET (SU 6341 0022). A watching brief was conducted by M. Smith in an area that was part of Portsea Common until the later 18th century. A 450 mm thick layer of soil containing bone, roof tile, medieval pottery and West Country roof slate suggests the area was ploughed and manured during the medieval period.

92. RINGWOOD, NEA FARM QUARRY, SOMERLEY (SU 1260 0870). Evaluation by S. Anthony of Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd. produced a small amount of medieval pottery likely to be the results of farmland manuring.

#### SOUTHAMPTON

93. At *Castle House, Castle Way* (SU 4194 1137) observations on service trenches by A. D. Russel recorded the exposed base of the mound and the position of the ditch of Southampton Castle, probably constructed in the late 11th century. Burnt rubble of probable medieval date was seen below Simnel Street.

94. At *Charlotte Place* and *Dorset Street* (SU 4422 1126) M. Garner observed works for a new road at the N. end of *Hamwic*. No features were seen, but finds of residual medieval pottery, hearth tile and iron slag were concentrated by the NW. part of Charlotte Place. Trenches on the W. side of the site provided valid evidence for an absence of ancient activity.

95. At *Coleman Street* and *St Mary Street* (SU 4256 1176), on a site within *Hamwic*, P. R. Cottrell excavated in advance of a new building. Several Middle Anglo-Saxon rubbish pits

and a series of features that may be a Middle Anglo-Saxon building were found. The pits produced evidence for antler working, bronze working, iron smithing and weaving. Post-Conquest evidence of the St Mary's suburb was present in the form of two rubbish pits. One pit included a decayed belt with decorative copper-alloy fittings and buckle, together with pottery including imported wares, although present in much smaller quantities than found in the medieval town only 500 m to the west.

96. At *Duke Street* (SU 4253 1134) B. Shuttleworth observed works for a new building on a site to the south of *Hamwic*. A lack of pottery of Middle Anglo-Saxon date suggests the area was not manured at that time, but was perhaps pasture. The presence of Anglo-Norman pottery suggests that the area was ploughed and manured during the early post-Conquest period, with reversion to pasture after that. The W. edge of the Saltmarsh was defined. The marsh deposits contained finds of medieval to modern date.

97. At *1 Forest View* (SU 4185 1147) J. Russel observed works to underpin a house on the W. side of the inner bailey of Southampton's medieval castle. The works revealed that the top of the natural cliff was approximately 9 m east of the W. wall of the outer bailey wall, which had been built on the shoreline at the base of the slope. Between the bailey wall and the cliff a well-built limestone wall at least 500 mm thick ran E.-W., to the north of Castle Vault. The space between the cliff and the outer wall had been open throughout the medieval period.

98. At *108-112 High Street* and *67-69 Castle Way* (SU 1981 1171) M. Smith further evaluated a site in the centre of the medieval town. Up to 3 m of archaeological deposits were present. The earliest certain occupation evidence dated from the Late Saxon period and included rubbish pits, ditches, and slight traces of buildings in the form of burnt daub and limestone rubble. Pits of the Norman period were also found.

The area had become a number of properties by the 13th or 14th centuries, and there were ten properties when the Terrier of 1454 was compiled. Eight of them were described as tenements, with one being a 'capital' tenement, and another a vacant plot. Archaeological evidence shows that stone-built cellars, one of which was vaulted, were constructed on the High Street frontage, and the areas behind these were yards and gardens. Rubbish pits and wells were found overlain by a thick garden soil. Slight traces of a post-built structure were also found in one of the French Street gardens. The finds indicate high-status individuals, and perhaps some industrial activity. A lane, ultimately known as Brewhouse Lane, linked High Street and French Street. A 20th-century sewer had removed the entire width of the medieval lane.

99. At *Mansel Infant* and *Mansel Junior Schools* (SU 3763 1469) test pitting by M. Garner and pupils was carried out as part of the Time Team Big Dig in the area of the medieval village of Wimpson (known as *Wynmanstone* in 1320). An early soil horizon included medieval pottery and a jew's harp.

100. At *575 Portswood Road* (SU 4330 1486) observations in the medieval village of Portswood by M. Leivers and V. Mead recovered Late-medieval pottery, but no signs of the house, shown on the site on a map of 1658, were found.

101. At *St John's Court, French Street* (SU 4192 1105) a Community Dig in the park south of the church found remains of the court constructed at the rear of a tenement plot that dates back to at least 1225 when it was held by Robert de Sandwyche. Residual finds of the Late Saxon to Late-medieval periods were recovered, including Italian-style glass.

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

102. BROCKHAMPTON, HOLY TRINITY CHURCH (SO 5980 3162). A building survey and watching brief followed a proposed renovation and conversion of the church into a principle dwelling. The building survey combined the results of on site recording and observations with rectified photography. This picked up visible phases of construction possibly dating from before the 15th to the 19th centuries; however, it also showed that there may be hidden or lost phases of construction. The survey of the graveyard involved the use of an electronic survey instrument combined with written recording and photography. The watching brief covered the digging of drainage ditches and the reducing of the church floor level. From the excavation of the inside of the building, stained/painted glass, lead window came and a range of metalwork, including coffin handles, nails and studs were found during the reduction of the floor. Also found within the building were disarticulated human remains and two lined crypts: one made of stone and one of brick, located side by side at the E. end of the church.

103. CROWLE, CROWLE COURT (SO 9210 5598). Recording of the floor of the surviving 'Kitchen' range of Crowle Court, a medieval moated manor and retreat of the priors of Worcester by N. Palmer and B. Gethin of the Warwickshire Museum revealed the *in situ* remains of an elaborate, later 15th-century Malvern-school tiled pavement. Although the tiles were very worn and frost-damaged the pavement could be seen to have consisted of a central area of sixteen-tile design panels, alternating with single designs repeating in fours surrounded by black monochrome tiles, set diagonally within a strip-frame of alternating black and white/yellow monochrome tiles, and surrounded by further areas of diagonal black and white/yellow chequerboard patterning, one containing at least one further sixteen-tile panel.

Twenty-nine slip-decorated designs were identified in the pavement and two more on loose fragments from the vicinity. Designs 1–8 were used in the groups of four, while Designs 9–31 belonged to about nine sixteen-tile panels. The pavement bears a very close resemblance, in both layout and in the designs represented, to the Canynges Pavement from a merchant's house in Bristol. It is unlikely that such a pavement would be laid in a kitchen, suggesting that this area was originally a high-status parlour or chamber.

104. EVESHAM, ABBEY GATE (SP 036 435). A 'heritage audit' of Abbey Gate, a Grade I Listed Building partly within the Scheduled Area of Evesham Abbey (Worcestershire Monument 253), carried out by S. Palmer and N. Alcock of the Warwickshire Museum, on behalf of Cox Homes, suggested that the house was constructed in the early 18th century, incorporating the remains of an abbey gatehouse of probable early 14th-century date.

#### HEREFORD

105. At 43 *Bewel Street* (SO 5091 4040) an archaeological evaluation was carried out. Several refuse deposits dating from between the 13th and 16th centuries were encountered along with a wall and associated surfaces of Late-medieval date. Three auger holes established that stratified archaeological deposits reached a depth of 4 m below the present surface.

106. At *Bishop's Meadow* (SO 5110 3941) two trenches were excavated by T. Havard of Cotswold Archaeology to investigate anomalies identified during geophysical survey. A metalled trackway with two phases of surfacing, made up of concreted iron smithing slag and gravel, was recorded. No dating evidence for the trackway was found but its line, as shown on the geophysical survey, corresponds to that of a field boundary shown on the

first edition Ordnance Survey. A group of pits of probable medieval date, and a single ditch of possible medieval date were recorded, containing 12th- to 15th-century pottery. Iron smithing slag and hearth bottoms were recovered from the pits.

107. At *Friars Street* (SO 5058 3992) an excavation and watching brief by J. Wainwright and N. Tavener of Marches Archaeology uncovered a series of medieval features interpreted as activity associated with settlement focused on the Friars Street frontage. However, it seems likely that the medieval activity on the site was not the usual backland activity associated with formal burgages on the W. side of Friars Street but was perhaps more akin to squatting, probably in crude shanty dwellings which would leave little physical evidence.

108. At *Hereford County Hospital* (SO 5074 3974) excavations were carried out prior to the construction of the new Rehabilitation Block and following the demolition of existing buildings during refurbishment and reconstruction. In addition, archaeological work was carried out under watching brief conditions on service runs throughout the work. The area is the site of the former St Guthlac's Priory (SMR6498), dissolved by Henry VIII in 1539. Work on the site of the new Rehabilitation Block indicated the approximate limit of the burial ground to the south-east. A number of burials were recorded, two of which were radiocarbon-dated to the 12th to 13th centuries.

The course of a substantial ditch running NE.–SW. on the line of the parish boundary was first identified during evaluation excavations in 2001, and was confirmed during monitoring of piling in the Poor Law area. Three large pieces of carved masonry were recovered from modern deposits backfilling a duct and footings uncovered in the second evaluation trench may have been part of the priory church. Decorative masonry was recovered from rubble. The limit of the graveyard to the north-east was identified and a burial in this area included a lead-alloy mortuary chalice. Work on the service trenches revealed a number of burials including one in a stone cist and another with stone head supports.

109. At the former *Hereford General Hospital, Nelson Street* (SO 5140 3937) evaluation was undertaken in advance of development of the site for housing. Features dating from the 13th to 14th centuries were encountered.

110. At *10 Widemarsh Street* (SO 5099 4008) excavation of foundation holes for internal structural supports was monitored. Two medieval pits contained large quantities of pottery, animal bone and organic matter indicating that they were used for the disposal of domestic refuse. Finds of note include a large stone mortar, a worked bone weaving tool, and a stone pestle or whetstone.

111. LEDBURY, THE SEVEN STARS INN (SO 7017 3776). Excavations recorded a soil layer showing clear evidence for early post-Conquest activity, the remains of a late 11th- or early 12th-century building, a cobbled surface cut by the present building, three tanning pits and two wells, and a series of earlier clay and stone floors.

112. RIPPLE, SAXONS LODGE FARM, RYALL QUARRY (SO 866 391). Excavation was undertaken by A. Barber, M. Alexander and M. Watts of Cotswold Archaeology prior to gravel extraction. A number of features relating to Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon occupation were revealed amongst the extensive remains of a Romano-British farmstead. A total of seven sunken-featured buildings were excavated, which yielded organic-tempered pottery and fired clay loomweight fragments. The building remains were of varying size and form; some had traces of postholes and stakeholes within their sunken

areas, while others had paired arrangements of postholes around the exterior. No post-built hall structures were identified.

113. ROSS-ON-WYE, WILTON CASTLE, BRIDSTOW (SO 04636 28416). An overall phasing and interpretation of the structures was carried out by S. Fielding of Marches Archaeology prior to a conservation programme, with detailed phasing provided of the SW. tower and W. curtain wall which are to be conserved in Phase I. The earliest phase of the castle, probably late 12th-century, is represented by a moat and the E. curtain wall with one surviving tower. In the second phase, of the late 13th century, a SW. tower was constructed to provide a lordly suite of private accommodation. The third phase, in the mid-14th century, was represented by a NW. tower, N. curtain wall and possibly a now lost NE. tower. The construction of the W. wall constitutes a separate phase, but whether this occurred before Phase 3 or was contemporary with it is at present unclear. In the Late-medieval period a new house was constructed and the E. tower became a dovecote.

#### WORCESTER

114. At 31–33 *Friar Street* (SO 8517 5460) evaluation in 2002 by R. Young and S. Cox of Cotswold Archaeology revealed medieval features and deposits, including structural elements associated with buildings fronting Friar Street. Large cesspits and a hearth, possibly industrial in origin, were revealed to the rear of these structures. A smithing hearth bottom recovered from one of the cesspits demonstrates that the forging of iron was being carried out at this time. Evidence for the cultivation of the backlands between Friar Street and the City Wall to the east in the medieval period was also encountered. In 2003, an archaeological watching brief revealed previously unseen elements of the City Wall along the E. boundary of the site. The removal of the 19th- and 20th-century additions revealed the top and W. edge of the City Wall, which is believed to have been constructed in the 13th century, as did excavations further north beyond the section of the Wall visible above ground.

HERTFORDSHIRE. Work by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

#### HERTFORD

115. At *Ebenezer Chapel, North Road* (TL 3218 1262) a watching brief was carried out by M. Leasure for CgMs Consulting Ltd. on behalf of Prime Developments Ltd. A single sherd of South Hertfordshire Greyware, dating from between the late 12th and 14th centuries, from a layer of redeposited gravel, was the only evidence of earlier usage on the site.

116. KINGS LANGLEY, THE FORMER OVALTINE FACTORY, STATION ROAD (TL 0774 0254). A watching brief was carried out by A. Turner for CgMs Consulting Ltd. on behalf of Fairview New Homes Ltd. A dumped deposit containing Late-medieval peg tiles and chalky mortar fragments may represent the dump of demolition debris from a local building at what was then marshy land.

#### HUMBERSIDE

117. BEVERLEY, BEVERLEY MINSTER (TA 0370 3920). Excavation of two trenches, 2 × 2 m and up to 3 m deep, one on either side of the nave, was undertaken by M. Johnson of York Archaeological Trust. On the N. side three burials were found lying at a slight angle to the E.–W. axis of the present nave and may respect the alignment of an Anglo-Saxon church. Two of the burials were made in wooden coffins, one of which was dated by dendrochronology to the late 10th century. The third burial was accompanied by a willow wand and a wooden board had been placed over the top. There were also ten medieval or

post-medieval burials aligned on the existing 14th-century nave. Evidence in the form of a buttress below one of the existing buttresses suggests the presence of a hitherto unknown 12th-/13th-century nave. This was succeeded by the chalk rubble foundation for the existing nave. On the S. side of the nave a burial in a wooden coffin lay on the same alignment as the earliest burials on the north. Another 22 burials and a number of charnel deposits of 12th- to 19th-century date were also recovered.

118. HULL, 14 BISHOP LANE (TA 1007 2870). A programme of archaeological excavation was undertaken by Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd., for Inventive Leisure plc. A series of ditches were identified as demarcating the property boundaries between Lowgate and Highgate, known to have been established during the 13th century. Excavation on either side of this boundary produced evidence of two types of activity. To the east, a number of structures were identified, including at least two buildings and a contemporary path or alleyway running across the rear of the plot. To the west, activity appears to have been of a primarily domestic nature, represented by rubbish pits and dumps. Medieval deposits produced evidence of craftworking debris, including the manufacture of jet beads, possibly for rosaries.

119. STAMFORD BRIDGE, 'THE FIRS', 16 MAIN STREET (SE 7140 5555). An archaeological watching brief was carried out by On-Site Archaeology on land to the west of The Firs, on behalf of TAGA Homes. This work was conducted in advance of the construction of a house and garage. A number of archaeologically significant features were revealed during the works, showing that the site sequence was made up of three distinct phases. The first of these, probably dating from the late 12th century, includes a line of postholes, which may form the wall of a building. These are probably contemporary with the ditch that formed the rear boundary of the property. A second ditch ran through the south-east of the property, and may also belong to this phase. It seems from this evidence that the changes to the layout of the town in the medieval period and the movement of the bridge took place in the 12th century. A second phase of activity was represented by a probable terrace dating from the 15th century. The feature was on a different alignment to the earlier medieval features, with the new alignment matching the current frontage of the property.

#### KENT

120. SITTINGBOURNE, WISES LANE, BORDEN (TQ 8870 6370). During excavations of a late Iron-age and Roman landscape by S. Hammond of Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd., two medieval (?13th-century) ditches were revealed cutting across the Roman ditch system. A single pit also contained medieval pottery; the area appears to have been marginal to settlement throughout all phases represented.

121. TONBRIDGE, THE STOCK AND CATTLE MARKET (TQ 58951 46791). An evaluation by J. Corcoran and B. Watson of the Museum of London Archaeology Service, for The Directors of the Tonbridge Stock and Cattle Market Company Ltd., revealed that the undulating natural land surface was extensively levelled prior to the construction of the cattle market in 1855–65. It is probable that any portion of the tail of the adjacent embankment (marking the line of the 13th-century town wall), which extended into site, was also destroyed by the construction of the cattle market. Evidence of medieval activity included a large pit, probably a soil quarry, the backfill of which contained medieval roof tile and an iron bucket handle, and a series of nine unlined, small rubbish pits and one posthole. Pottery from these pits dates from 1050–1250; other finds from these contexts included ferrous metallic slag and fragments of ceramic roof tile. The absence of medieval and post-medieval features from the other trenches suggests that the main focus of

settlement and other activities during this period was along the High Street to the east of the site.

LANCASHIRE. Work by Nigel R. J. Neil Archaeological Services.

122. BARTON-IN-AMOUNDERNESS, JEPPS LANE, BARTON OLD HALL FARM CRUCK BARN (UA: PRESTON BOROUGH) (SD 53079 38204). The RCHME Level 4 building survey and archaeological watching brief during conversion to a dwelling of the Listed Grade II cruck barn, on behalf of Mr and Mrs C. Riding, was concluded. Short stretches of a possible earlier (?medieval) structure were noted in the stone plinth underlying the timber frame, but otherwise little new evidence came to light to confirm whether this might be part of the Late-medieval Barton Hall, re-erected and altered in the 18th century.

123. GREAT HARWOOD, MARTHOLME LANE, MARTHOLME GATEHOUSE (UA: HYNDBURN BOROUGH) (SD 75271 33777). On behalf of Mr T. H. Codling, a watching brief was commenced on works to this Grade II\* Listed gatehouse, which dates from 1561 and led to the Grade I Listed 14th-century and later moated manor house. The works involve demolition and rebuilding on its original footprint of the E. end of the gatehouse, this wall having been rebuilt from derelict (on an incorrect footprint) in 1968. The massive stone footings for the stone and brick structure, and a pre-gatehouse ground surface, were recorded. Work continues in 2004.

124. LATHOM, LATHOM DEER PARKS (centred SD 460 090). Nigel R. J. Neil Services and Dr A. Crosby have acted as consultants, and trainers of volunteers, to the Lathom Park Trust Ltd., with grant-aid from the Heritage Lottery Fund as a Local Heritage Initiative, in undertaking a 2½-year desk-based study of the medieval and post-medieval deer parks of the Earls of Derby at Lathom. Successive park boundaries, and features of all periods, have been mapped and a sites gazetteer compiled. While many documents were destroyed in the 1920s, surviving Derby bailiffs' accounts and Bootle-Wilbraham (Lords Skelmersdale and Lathom) were studied. The impetus for the study came from J. Lewis's 'Lathom House: the Northern Court' (*J. British Archaeol. Assoc.*, 152 (1999), 150–71), and her *The Medieval Earthworks of the Hundred of West Derby: Tenurial Evidence and Physical Structure*, BAR Brit. Ser., 310 (Oxford, 2000). Rapidly increasing knowledge about the area is further shown by the recent confirmation, during watching briefs, by Oxford Archaeology North, its predecessor organisation, and by Matrix Archaeology, that the c. 1485–95 Lathom House — arguably the largest private residence in Tudor England — underlay the remains of Leoni's Palladian Lathom House of c. 1730.

The original 13th-century park was possibly as great as 981 ha (2424 statute acres) in extent, and a probable pre-1470 park boundary has been identified from tithe field boundaries, comprising an area of about 502.5 ha, 1241.7 acres. A *comptus* of 1522–3, from the beginning of the decade in which the Derby estates were in Crown hands during the minority of the 3rd Earl, confirms that the smaller New or Lady Park of about 114 ha (281.7 acres) was imparked in 1470 (LRO DDLM 1/6), probably for Thomas Stanley's first wife, Eleanor Neville (d. 1472) rather than his second wife Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond (mother of Henry VII) (m. ?1482).

Burscough Priory Park, previously only known from a late 12th-century document in the Burscough Cartulary, has been located from tithe field names. Its constituent parcels were listed in estate accounts of 1611, and totalled at least 56 customary acres in extent (128 statute acres, 51.8 ha) (LRO DDK 1771/4).

125. RIBCHESTER, 7A GREENSIDE (SD 65155 35315). A watching brief and partial excavation was carried out for Mr and Mrs M. Popham, during groundworks for a dwelling on the site of a 1930s and 40s livestock haulage garage, within the area of the Roman *vicus*.

The construction methodology for the new house (supported-raft) was such that very little of the site had to be disturbed, and so most of the features were seen in upper-fill plan only, and most of the finds were recovered from the ploughsoil. The structures recorded may be of either Roman or medieval date. Of 126 ceramic sherds, only 14 were definitely Roman and 15 definitely medieval, the remainder of uncertain Roman/medieval date. The uncertainty is partly because of the longevity of the local gritty coarseware tradition, and partly because of the small size and abraded condition of the majority of the sherds.

Almost all topsoil had been removed during construction of the garage. A layer of ploughsoil overlay three sides of a small timber building, measuring c. 4 m N.–S. by 3 m. Immediately to the south of this was a deposit of iron smithing slag. This is quite likely to be medieval, and possibly industrial.

126. WHALLEY, WHALLEY ABBEY (UA: RIBBLE VALLEY BOROUGH) (SD 7312 3602). Further to evaluation works in 2000 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 45 (2001), 292) two watching briefs were undertaken on behalf of Whalley Abbey Council and Blackburn Diocesan Board of Finance. The first phase covered underpinning works inside the E. (Paslew) wing of the Conference House. If the Buck Brothers' view is correctly interpreted, the SE. (infirmary) range was intact and serving as part of the mansion in 1727, but had been largely demolished by 1817, although another medieval building at right-angles to it, shown in a drawing by John Buckler (BM Add MSS 36368, f229) was still intact. The part of the Paslew Suite within which most of the works in 2003 took place was a re-build of the latter, pre-1872, probably by Col. John Hargreaves, owner from 1866. The S. bay overlay the demolished infirmary wing.

The room measured c. 4.5 m N.–S. by 3.6 m, and 1.35 m depth of deposits was removed by hand. The truncated medieval infirmary range N. elevation, with a blocked doorway in it, was revealed at the N. limit of the works, underlying a modern brick wall, and was left *in situ*. Wall and blocking were abutted by a silty sand horizon, which produced 18th- to 19th-century ceramics, clay-pipe fragments, and residual medieval tile and ceramic sherds. The overlying 19th-century horizons produced a large amount of building material, ceramic, glass, metal, and animal bone assemblage. Tip lines indicated that the material had been deposited after the construction of the outer walls of the room, and from the truncated medieval wall.

During the second watching brief, a series of seven small trenches (centre: SD 7315 3609) were excavated by contractors during repair of a water main between the NE. gateway (c. 1480), adjacent cottages (pre-1727) and the former stable and coach house (c. 1830, now a coffee shop), which replaced a wall and narrow, pillared, gateway shown in 1727. The present cobble yard had been re-laid over the backfill of the c. 1973 water main trench. Only in one location was the trench side cleaned back to earlier stratigraphy (to c. 0.5 m depth), in which an earlier yard surface was identified, but no structures. Finds included residual medieval floor tiles.

## LINCOLNSHIRE

127. SILK WILLOUGHBY (LINGS) TO STAYTHORPE (NOTTS) PIPELINE. A watching brief and excavation was undertaken by Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd. during the construction of a gas pipeline between Silk Willoughby, near Sleaford (Lincolnshire) and Staythorpe, Newark (Nottinghamshire) for RSK Environment Ltd., on behalf of Transco. Archaeology of Early-medieval date was encountered at several sites within Lincolnshire, and included evidence for occupation and funerary activity.

To the east of Quarrington (TF 046 447), located between the A153 Grantham to Sleaford road and the railway branch from Grantham, the remains of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery were contacted. Excavation was undertaken in two phases of work, and revealed the articulated remains of fifteen individuals, all but one of which were accompanied by a

range of grave goods, including weaponry, jewellery and ceramic vessels. Further disarticulated remains were also recovered from across the site. The Early-medieval cemetery was located on the same site as a Bronze-age cremation cemetery.

To the west, at SK 942 467, an isolated pit was excavated, which produced a ceramic assemblage of 7th-/8th-century date. The sherds represented 28 domestic vessels, including jars and bowls.

Further to the west, at SK 933 468, a possible sunken-featured building (SFB) was identified, cutting the SW. quadrant of an early Bronze-age ring ditch, which had also been cut by a pit alignment running NW.–SE. The feature measured 3.5 m in width, 4.1 m in length and was up to 0.45 m deep; it was cut into weathered limestone. At or near the corners were the stains of post- and stakeholes, between which discontinuous lines of smaller stakeholes were identified. An assemblage of Early-medieval pottery was recovered from this feature and from two outlying pits. A single tooth plate, part of a composite double sided comb, was recovered during sieving of the backfill of the SFB, and evidence for butchery was identified among the small assemblage of animal bone which comprised cow, caprovid, horse and pig.

Evidence for later medieval activity, in the form of plough furrows, was identified at SK 942 467, SK 936 467 and SK 933 468.

NORFOLK. Work by Norfolk Archaeological Unit in 2002 unless stated otherwise.

128. ASHWELLTHORPE, ST MARY'S CHAPEL (TM 1635 9745). This building, now a domestic dwelling, is the chancel of the medieval church of Ashwell, reduced to sub-parochial use in 1311, and renovated in early Perpendicular style when the nave was demolished and use was restricted to that of a chantry. It was converted to a cross-passage house in 1598. At that time, however, there was no conclusive evidence that the building was the 'Aescwelle kirke' of Domesday Book. In 2003 the owners erected a porch over the N. doorway, which is an insertion of 1598 opposite to the medieval priest's doorway. The flint footings of a buttress were exposed; those and the adjacent wall, were seen to rest upon stripey ground (banded foundations) comprising nine layers of alternate sand and clay each approximately 160 mm (six inches) in depth. Such footings tend in Norfolk to indicate an early date and as such would confirm that this is the Saxo-Norman church site. The recording was undertaken by E. J. Rose of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

129. AYLISHAM, 8–12 RED LION STREET (TG 1937 2690). Excavation by A. Shelley for Anglia Secure Homes (South East) Ltd. recorded medieval occupation on the street frontage.

130. BRETENHAM, DAIRY FARM (RUSHFORD COLLEGE) (TL 9239 8122). Desk-based assessment and building survey by S. Underdown for Shadwell Estates on a ruined building, formerly part of the medieval Rushford College, recorded architectural features and development from Late-medieval origins.

131. BURSTON, BRIDGE GREEN FARMHOUSE (TM 1415 8370). Examination of this timber-framed house by E. J. Rose of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology, showed that it is a hall house of 14th-/15th-century date, originally of at least two cells open to the roof. What is now the central cell has a smoke-blackened queen-post roof, the queenposts supporting solid arched brackets. The wall dividing this area from the end cell contains two side-by-side doorways in the usual buttery/pantry style, and has traces of a screens passage in front. The upper part of this wall is also smoke blackened. This cell may have been reduced in length. The cell at the opposite end of the building has details of 17th-century date, but there are indications that this may be an older structure remodelled rather than a new extension of that date. The present chimney dates from the 17th century and stands within

the framing of the central cell, suggesting it has been constructed over the original hearth site.

132. DILHAM, DILHAM HALL (TG 3339 2623). Dilham Hall is in reality a small house of around 1800 with an addition of 1860; however, it stands beside a ruined pentagonal tower of c. 1500, which appears to have once formed one corner of a gatehouse. There are a large number of medieval carved stones in the grounds but many of these are probably 19th-century imports. During alterations to the Hall in 2003 the ground floor was found to rest on up to 2 m-deep infill consisting of late post-medieval material and redeposited stone blocks. It was apparent that the vaulted ceiling of an undercroft had been broken through at the time this fill was laid down in the 19th century. To the north was the stub of a brick vaulting shaft of half-polygonal section in an angle of two walls; brick arches of Late-medieval type could be seen leading to chambers to the north and east which were not exposed. The S. side of the broken area contained a winding brick stair and what appeared to be the springing of a barrel vault. The vaulting rib and arches are of the same period as the ruined tower and must represent the undercroft of the Hall of that date. The building would appear to have been rebuilt at a date prior to 1800, and the material from that reconstruction used to pack the undercroft at the time of the construction of the present building. The recording was undertaken by E. J. Rose of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

133. EAST RUSTON, ST MARY'S CHURCH (TG 3642 2867). The earliest visible parts of the standing building date from the early 14th century. During restoration work, recorded by E. J. Rose of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology, the blocked base of the W. window of the tower was re-opened. Two of the blocking stones were found to be fragments of a Norman arch of Caen stone.

134. GREAT CRESSINGHAM, PRIORY DROVE (TF 8524 0183). Excavation by S. Bates for South Pickenham Estate Company Ltd. recorded medieval pits and ditches with residual Late Saxon finds.

135. HARLING, MARKET STREET (TL 9935 8649). Excavation by K. Penn for Mr C. Burnard revealed a medieval hearth and clay floors sealing an earlier ditch.

136. HILLINGTON, OLD RECTORY, STATION ROAD (TF 7225 2539). Excavation by P. Warsop for C. Thompsett recorded a medieval midden and residual Middle Anglo-Saxon finds.

137. LONG STRATTON, THE ANGEL INN (TM 1970 9271). The public house has an exterior in brewer's Tudorbethan of c. 1900 which has prevented the age of the basic frame being recognised. At the time of a planning application for alterations, investigation by E. J. Rose of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology revealed that three buildings had been combined in the past; all were timber framed, the outer two dating from c. 1600, but the central building had an integral corridor at first floor level. The jowled posts that support the W. ends of the tie-beams are set in the partition between room and corridor, yet the W. wall of the house beyond the corridor is of similar timber framing. This must therefore be one of the small group of Norfolk houses with an original framed first-floor corridor, first recognised by A. Carter at the Gibraltar Gardens, Norwich, which he dated to the 15th century, but also occurring as late as around 1600 at Gunton House, Reymerston. The Long Stratton example probably belongs to the earlier end of the date range.

## NORWICH

138. At *Bethel Street, Bethel Hospital* (TG 2280 0845) a watching brief by S. Underdown for County Construction and Elliot Finance recorded medieval quarrying.

139. At the *Cathedral, former refectory* (TG 2384 0884) excavation by H. Wallis for the Dean and Chapter recorded Late Saxon features including a road. Work continues.

140. At *Cathedral Close, Life's Green* (TG 2356 0897) a watching brief north-east of the N. transept, by P. Warsop and F. Boghi for the Dean and Chapter, recorded a medieval wall.

141. At 93–95 *King Street* (TG 2345 0823) excavation by D. Adams for Norwich City Council, as part of East Norwich SRB, recorded Late Saxon activity and remains of Late-medieval floors and walls.

142. At *Magdalen Street, rear of Gurney Court* (TG 2324 0920) excavation by D. Adams for Colman Brown LLP revealed a Late-medieval tanning pit and two residual Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery sherds.

143. At *Muspole Street, The Woolpack PH* (TG 229 090) a watching brief by J. Ames for Richard Jackson plc recorded a medieval burial, probably an outlier from St George's Colegate.

144. At 20–30 *St George's Street* (TG 2310 0881) excavation by J. Percival for Norwich Properties recorded 12th-century make-up deposits.

145. At 50–54 *Westwick Street* (TG 2268 0890) excavation by K. Penn for Anglia Design Associates and Mr C. Sapey revealed Late Saxon to early post-Conquest structures on the street frontage, with evidence of post-Conquest tanning closer to the river.

146. At *Whitefriars, former Carmelite friary* (TG 2345 0930) excavation by A. Shelley for R. G. Carter Ltd. recorded the remains of a great cloister and, to the east and north, the warming house and Chapter House. A small cloister/quadrangle lay north of the Chapter House. To the south lay the remains of the second friary church. Finds included window glass and book clasps.

147. OUTWELL, UPWELL AND OUTWELL SEWERAGE SCHEME (TF 505 046). A field survey by P. Warsop and F. Boghi for Anglian Water recorded two small scatters of medieval pottery north-west of Outwell. Geophysical (magnetic susceptibility) survey by Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit produced little useful information.

148. SNETTERTON, GRANGE FARM (TM 0065 9115). Excavation by C. Birks for May Gurney Ltd. recorded Early Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured buildings. Finds included an Early Anglo-Saxon sword mount and evidence for post-Conquest metalworking.

149. THETFORD, 3 MINSTERGATE (TL 8682 8319). Excavation by B. Hobbs for Anglia Design Associates Ltd. recorded a medieval ditch, pits and postholes, with residual Late Saxon pottery.

150. WARHAM, ALL SAINTS' CHURCH (TF 9478 4163). A watching brief by S. Underdown for English Heritage recorded elements of the former S. aisle and W. tower.

151. WEETING WITH BROOMHILL, BRANDON LANE (TL 8682 8319). Excavation by D. Robertson for Bloor Homes recorded a Late Saxon/early post-Conquest ditch and a post-Conquest pit.

152. WYMONDHAM, WYMONDHAM ABBEY (TG 1071 0150). Excavation by G. Trimble for Freeland Rees Roberts Architects and Wymondham Abbey PCC revealed evidence for an earlier masonry church, including floors and a bell pit, and burials sealed by the Norman abbey church.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. Work by Northamptonshire Archaeology unless stated otherwise.

153. HIGHAM FERRERS, COLLEGE STREET (SP 9596 6880). C. Jones carried out a small excavation on an area of medieval occupation, following extensive trial trenching. A number of shallow ditches and pits indicate that the area was occupied throughout the 12th century, and tenement plots had probably been established at this time. By the later 13th century several stone buildings had been constructed. The presence of a circular oven base and stone-lined drains suggests that these were ancillary buildings perhaps pertaining to a domestic residence fronting on to Collage Street, although no evidence for this was located. To the west a ditched and later walled boundary, found in the trial trenching, appears to divide the frontage from the back plots, which contained only quarry pits and scattered pits and ditches. The buildings appear to have fallen out of use by the end of the 15th century when the town is known to have been in decline. The historic map evidence indicates that the S. part of the area was still undeveloped at the end of the 16th century, and remained an orchard until well into the 19th century.

#### NORTHAMPTON

154. At *Kingswell Street* and *Woolmonger Street* (SP 7532 6033). S. Carlyle undertook an archaeological evaluation of a site within the Late Saxon and post-Conquest town, in advance of proposed residential redevelopment by Westleigh Developments Ltd. Much of the site had been extensively truncated by development from the mid-19th-century onwards, but well-preserved archaeological remains were located on the Kingswell Street frontage. They comprised a stone wall, a possible hearth and a bread oven or kiln, all broadly dated to the 13th and 14th centuries. Earlier deposits may be sealed beneath the medieval features, and the medieval levels were partly masked by a layer of soil that probably accumulated in the Late-medieval to early post-medieval periods, indicating a period of abandonment. No evidence was found for the 'lost' medieval lane, 'Lewnyslane' connecting Woolmonger Street and Kingswell Street.

155. TOWCESTER, AMEN CORNER, MOAT LANE (SP 6938 4871). In 2002, S. Coles of Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd. excavated two evaluation trenches revealing a series of four intercutting medieval pits and a gully, all above a number of Roman features. The medieval pits yielded only a dozen sherds of pottery, mainly Shelly Coarseware, and a small quantity of animal bone and tile.

#### NORTHUMBERLAND

156. BAMBURGH CASTLE (NU 180 349). Excavation in and around the castle was carried out by the Bamburgh Research Project. Within the castle, two trenches — located within the W. third of the castle (the West Ward) and initially opened in previous seasons — were further excavated. Trench 1 has revealed a sequence of structures, built against the defences of the castle at its northernmost point, dating from the 12th to 15th centuries, comprising stone foundations for a probable timber superstructure, with cobble and

crushed mortar floors. A cobble-stone wall foundation set some 3 m back from the castle wall and sealed by the floors within the medieval building sequence could represent part of an earlier structure.

Trench 3, situated centrally within the West Ward, was positioned to relocate an excavation carried out by Dr Brian Hope-Taylor from 1970–4, and to excavate an untouched area beside the 1970s trench. This strategy was employed with the knowledge that the archive for the Hope-Taylor excavation, currently with the RCHM (Scotland) for conservation, has in all probability only partly survived. The previously unexcavated area has revealed a sequence of later medieval occupation layers, dating from the 13th to 15th centuries, beneath post-medieval wind-blown sands. Almost full exposure of Hope-Taylor's excavation has established that he reached 7th- to 10th-century levels within the trench, with several much deeper test pits. Limited investigation of standing baulks left within this area has produced, among other finds, pottery of probable Stamford Ware, two probable *styccas*, and a small piece of pierced gold sheet of possible 7th- or 8th-century date.

Excavation of an Early-medieval inhumation cemetery within the coastal dunefield, some 200 m south of the castle, and relocated in 1998, also took place. Results from the 2003 season have taken the total number of excavated skeletons to 53, comprising adults and children (including babies). The full extent of the cemetery has not yet been established, but from previous test pitting, several hundred inhumations are possible. From antiquarian reports, the graveyard was previously thought of as an outlier of the long-cist cemeteries in eastern Scotland. However, only nine graves showed partial cist lining, of the Lintel Grave type. The majority of graves were W.–E. orientated, seven individuals were buried prone, while nearly half of the individuals where full body position could be ascertained were crouched or flexed (three of these were among the prone burials). Grave goods have been found with seven individuals, being a mix of glass beads, iron knife and buckle, or comb and latch-lifters. In addition, six others had animal bone placed beside or over their heads. Typological and radiocarbon dating has established that the cemetery was in use in the later 7th and 8th centuries, indicating an Anglo-Saxon 'Final Phase' type.

157. BEDLINGTON, 34–38 FRONT STREET EAST (NZ 2626 8172). A watching brief by Alan Williams Archaeology, of five foundation trenches on land to the rear of the property, encountered a later medieval ditch. It appears to run on the same alignment as Front Street across much of the site, before turning and continuing to the north. Part of a dry-stone wall and a pit were also recorded, but an absence of finds from these features makes them hard to date. Environmental samples from the ditch fill contained coal, cinder and charcoal and suggest domestic fuel waste.

158. BEDLINGTON, 72–74 FRONT STREET EAST (NZ 2619 8181). Trial trenching by Headland Archaeology Ltd., on land at the rear of the property, encountered evidence of two shallow intersecting gullies of probable medieval date. These features ran parallel to the line of Front Street, which is thought to have been the main street of the medieval village and may represent drainage ditches and/or croft boundaries. Environmental samples from the fill of the gullies contained slag, coal and cinders and suggests that industrial activity, possibly the smelting of iron, was taking place here in the medieval period.

#### BERWICK-UPON-TWEED

159. At the *Berwick Railway Station Car Park* (NT 9947 5342) twelve evaluation trenches, excavated by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd., on behalf of Northumberland County Council, recorded medieval remains. Berwick Railway Station was built on the site of Berwick Castle in the mid-19th century and the station car park lies partly within the area that is protected as a Scheduled Monument. Old maps of the area appear to show a wall

linking the NE. tower of the castle, Gunner's Tower, with St Mary's Gate on the medieval town wall, across a former ravine known as Gillies Brae. Two trenches uncovered remains of a sandstone wall, previously located by limited trenching and a radar survey, and thought to be the curtain wall that once linked the castle to the town walls. The wall ran on a SW.–NE. alignment and was a massive structure, about 5.7 m wide. It is thought that where it crosses Gillies Brae it may survive buried to a considerable height. Borehole evidence suggests that archaeological deposits could survive in the ravine to a depth of about 8 m. Other medieval remains were found in the NE. corner of the car park where four phases of building activity were revealed, as well as on Railway Street in an area likely to have been at the top edge of Gillies Brae. Here, a stone wall may represent another building which, based on pottery in its construction trench, was probably built in the 14th or 15th centuries.

160. HEXHAM, HEXHAM ABBEY (NY 935 641). A watching brief was conducted by Alan Williams Archaeology for Hexham Town Council during works associated with installation of floodlighting at a number of points around the Abbey. These included the site of the High-medieval graveyard of the Augustinian Canons, the passage between the cloister and graveyard where previous work has exposed foundations of the Romanesque church, and Campy Hill where the post-Dissolution graveyard of the town overlies fragments of the Romanesque and Wilfridian churches or their associated buildings. A cable trench, 0.3 m wide by up to 0.3 m deep, at Campy Hill revealed a substantial stone slab and a discrete and dense area of disarticulated human bone, possibly representing a charnel pit. A cable trench, 1.2 m wide by 1.2 m deep, at the E. end of Campy Hill, by Abbey Flags, revealed fragments of human bone and a stone slab, possibly part of a grave monument and perhaps enclosing a vault. The cable trench into Abbey Flags revealed articulated human remains lying about 0.2–0.25 m below the flagged surface. Three pits, on average 0.5 m wide by up to 1 m deep, were excavated for lighting columns in the canons' graveyard, east of the S. transept, and all contained archaeological deposits. These included stone slabs and blocks from at least three cist graves, possible fragments of the foundation of the demolished N. wall of the Chapter House, and a possible inhumation lying within a grave. A cable trench, 0.3 m wide by 0.25 m deep, in the passage between the cloister and medieval graveyard, known as the Slype, revealed a number of irregular and intermittent stone slabs projecting from the W. wall of the transept. However, it is uncertain whether they represent a very poor foundation course or an earlier feature.

161. HOLY ISLAND, ST CUTHBERT'S SQUARE (NU 1268 4193). A trial trench, 2 × 2 m, excavated by Archaeological Services University of Durham for Thomas Stewart, located a medieval cobbled surface and midden deposits. These were exposed 0.4 m below ground level and continued beyond the maximum depth of excavation (0.75 m). The midden deposit contains significant quantities of animal and fish bone, macrofossils, shells and pottery. It was partially sealed by a layer of cobbles which formed a path that continued beyond the area of excavation.

162. PONTELAND, PEEL HOUSE (NZ 1647 7289). Two trial trenches were excavated by Tyne and Wear Museums, for Bellway Homes, in the vicinity of the medieval Vicar's Pele tower. One trench revealed two inter-cutting medieval gullies that probably represent medieval agricultural drainage or field boundaries.

#### OXFORDSHIRE

163. NORTH NEWINGTON, ADJ WILLOW BANK, SCHOOL LANE (SP 422 399). C. Coutts and P. Thompson of the Warwickshire Museum on behalf of Henry Jervis and Partners, carried out an observation of foundation trenches for a new house and garage on a site within the

medieval village. A rubbish pit with 12th- to 14th-century pottery and the remains of a possible stone wall foundation were recorded at the front of the site close to School Lane. A few 14th-/15th-century sherds came from the rear. The remainder of the site had been terraced and as a result the original slope and possibly other archaeological deposits had been truncated.

#### WALLINGFORD

164. At *The Kincroft* (centre: SU 6044 8932), *Queen's Arbour* (SU 6108 8974) and the *Riverside Meadows* (centre: SU 6112 8933), a series of short seasons of geophysical (earth resistance and gradiometer) survey and topographic/earthwork recording was carried out as part of the ongoing Wallingford Burh to Borough Research Project. Co-ordinated by staff from the Universities of Leicester, Exeter and Oxford, under the direction of N. Christie, O. Creighton and D. O'Sullivan, this project is developing a major case study of the evolution of an urban centre and its hinterland in the period A.D. 800–1300. From 2001, a programme of interdisciplinary research, funded by grants from the British Academy and the Royal Archaeological Institute, has examined the archaeology and history of this internationally important historic townscape, focusing in particular on Wallingford's transition from a Late Saxon burh to a post-Conquest town.

A favoured royal role in the late 11th century, a prominent role in the Anarchy of Stephen's reign, and a wealth of later medieval records mean that coherent documentation exists to chart the town's medieval fortunes, which faltered in the 14th century. Subsequent urban decline has meant that Wallingford retains significant areas of open intramural space including the extensive earthwork remains of the castle (Castle Meadows) in the north-east of the town, and a substantial strip of open ground inside the W. side of the former burh (the Kincroft and Bullcroft — bordered by well-preserved sections of the rampart and ditch town defences), affording excellent potential for the archaeological investigation of an historic townscape through non-intrusive means. As well as small-scale interventions (including a trench near the W. gate of the town, confirming a 10th-century phase to the defences), Wallingford has seen a set of important — but largely unpublished — excavations in the 20th century: of a 6th-century Anglo-Saxon cemetery on the SW. fringes of the town; of the 10th-century street and houses at the N. gate, and of cob-built buildings within the castle bailey. The Wallingford Burh to Borough Research Project aims to revisit and bring to publication these excavations, to combine with local historians on the analysis of documentary sources, and to provide a wider framework for the interpretation of these data through new fieldwork in the town and its environs.

In 2001–2 initial surveys were made of the Castle Meadows (SU 6095 8973) area and the Bullcroft, the area of the former Norman priory (SU 6055 8965), providing the first geophysical surveys of these zones and the first detailed topographical analyses of the town ramparts (for interim report see *South Midlands Archaeology*, 33 (2003)). The 2003 surveys were designed to examine further open spaces within, and immediately adjacent to, the early and later medieval townscape (Fig. 7), namely the Kincroft (on the W. side of the town), the Queen's Arbour and King's Meadow (east of the castle site) and, across the Thames, the Riverside Meadows. The Kincroft lacked features of immediately obvious archaeological potential: modern interventions (paths, tree planting, mains services) and compaction hindered retrieval of coherent traces of pre-modern activity, although the likely extension of a medieval road line into the open field space with possible house plots on its S. side was determined by the geophysical survey. Potentially the Kincroft served as an open space (for animal pasturage, periodic fairs and markets, intramural farming plots) from the town's inception and was never built over. The Bullcroft may have had a comparable role in the Late Saxon period, but with the convenient space then utilised by the Priory; much later, with the Dissolution, the zone reverted to largely open land.

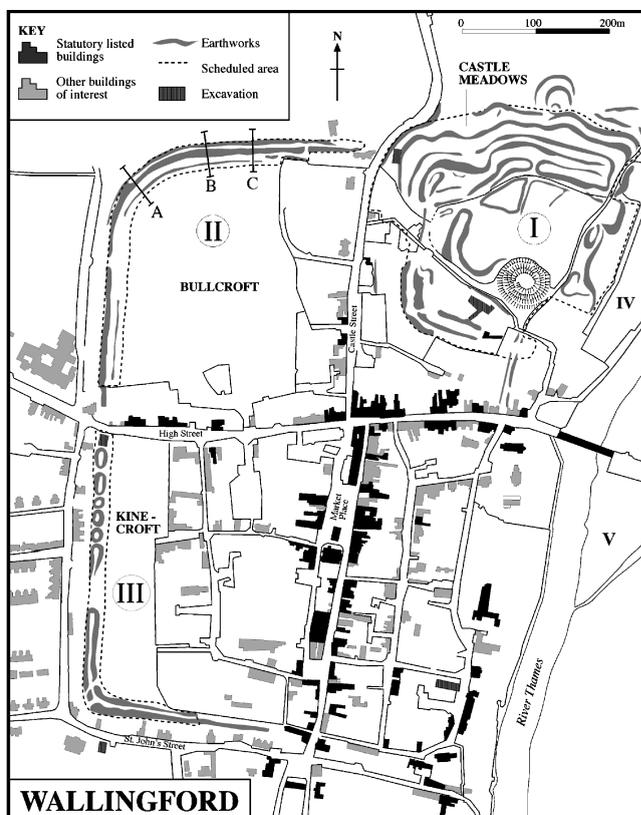


FIG. 7  
 Wallingford, Oxfordshire. Plan of modern Wallingford, identifying main survey zones of 2002–3 (I–V), IV = Queen's Arbour, V = Riverside Meadows.

The Queen's Arbour, an enclosed pasturage space (but former ploughland), lies between the rampart of the castle bailey and the Thames (and thus outside of the Scheduled Area). Geophysical survey here in advance of works by the local conservation agency was largely devoid of significant results apart from a substantial feature identified in the S. zone of the field. As shown in figure 8a–b, earth resistance survey revealed a buried anomaly with the possible dimensions of c. 20 × 30 m with parallel sides and apsidal end; a small trench over its SE. corner uncovered a well-built wall nearly 2 m thick with chalk-block external facing and clunch core; the inner flank lacked a coherent face but was angled into the alluvial clay. Ceramic materials suggest a likely 13th-century construction; there was little to indicate an extended history of usage. A floodplain location and a lack of any internal stratigraphy argue against a residential or religious construction; rather, the likelihood is that this represents part of a quay-type feature directly serving the castle. As indicated by the resistivity survey, the structure may have lain on a low promontory, with an apparent water edge visible to the south.

Wallingford's historic parish boundaries extend eastwards across the River Thames and enclose a triangular wedge of land incorporating the substantial Late-medieval bridge and its extended piers; potentially this extension relates back to the Late Saxon burh plan. A remnant ditch marks this boundary on the S. side of the bridge. In this S. area, geophysical survey was made in the Riverside Meadows. While extensive alluviation may have masked much of the potential archaeology of the area on the W. (town) side of the ditch, east of this the earth resistance survey identified not only an earlier palaeochannel of

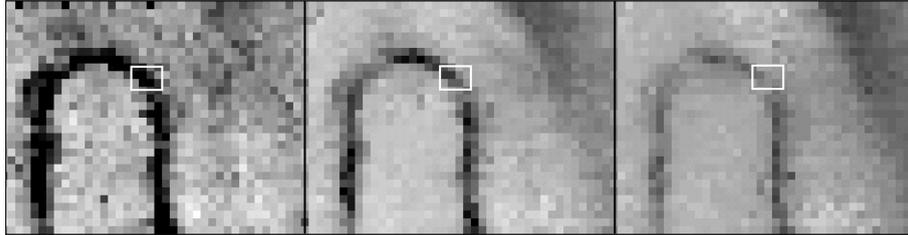


FIG. 8A

Wallingford, Oxfordshire. Resistivity depth prospecting applied to a 30 × 40 m area and centred on the anomaly at Queen's Arbour, offering successive plans of the area at approximate depths centred on 0.75 m, 1.0 m and 1.25 m below the present ground surface.



FIG. 8B

Queen's Arbour, Wallingford, Oxfordshire. The excavated wall viewed from the south-west.

the Thames, but also a low mound and surrounding c. 20 × 40 m ditch, with probable related enclosures. Although no obvious surface archaeology is present, it is tempting to link this feature with one of the siege works recorded in the accounts of the Anarchy sieges of Wallingford in the 1140s. Such a hypothesis can only be tested and confirmed through trial excavation.

Work in 2004 is intended to consider the E. flank of Wallingford — on the W. bank of the Thames — and to continue the sub-surface surveys in the Castle Meadows. Website: [www.le.ac.uk/ar/njc10/wallingford\\_project/](http://www.le.ac.uk/ar/njc10/wallingford_project/)

165. WANTAGE, WANTAGE COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL, GARSTON LANE (SU 4006 8803). In 2002, following an earlier geophysical survey, E. Hindmarch of Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd. carried out evaluation trenching which revealed that the anomalies shown by the geophysics were medieval ditches and gullies, along with a few postholes. Almost 300 animal bones were recovered, all in good condition. The ceramics indicate a date range from the 11th to 14th centuries, most falling between the 12th and 14th. Some Anglo-Saxon material was also found, but was probably redeposited.

SHROPSHIRE. Work by Marches Archaeology unless stated otherwise.

166. LUDLOW, PALMERS HALL, LUDLOW COLLEGE (SO 511 744). Two evaluation trenches by J. Wainwright revealed a medieval stone-surfaced yard, a well and a small building, perhaps of an industrial nature, close to the rear of Palmers Hall. The medieval remains are well preserved and have only been truncated where service trenches have been excavated. It is likely that similar medieval features and deposits exist throughout the W. part of the site. To the east, further from the medieval frontage, the land was probably a garden from the medieval period to the 18th century.

167. ST MARTIN'S, LOWER HOUSE FARM, PEN Y BRYN (SJ 3160 3864). An evaluation and excavation were carried out where the proposed route of a gas pipeline crossed an earthwork tentatively identified as Wat's Dyke. The work demonstrated that the feature was indeed a stretch of Wat's Dyke that was previously unknown. The Dyke is visible as a terrace-like earthwork along the crest of the E. side of the Ceiriog valley. The earthwork is composed of an infilled ditch and the remains of a bank and possible counterscarp bank. From the location of this section of the Dyke it is possible to postulate its route all along the Ceiriog valley, and to rule out other previously suggested routes.

168. SHREWSBURY, LAND AT THE REAR OF 60 MARDOL (SJ 4906 1263). A watching brief, carried out by A. Nash during redevelopment, revealed the top of the medieval town wall between the site of Barker's excavation (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 5 (1961), 181–210) and a recent investigation at 55–59 Mardol. The presumed town ditch has not been seen in any of these excavations as trenches did not penetrate deeply enough to test the received wisdom.

169. WHITTINGTON CASTLE (SJ 326 311). P. J. Brown has completed a research programme for English Heritage at this Marcher castle, which was sited on low-lying ground, using the natural springs and marshy ground for defence. It was defended on its S. and W. sides by a sequence of either two or three ditches. Aerial photography and geophysics have revealed that the W. ditches continue northwards beyond the castle, where they are no longer visible as earthworks. The evidence suggests that the site originated as a curved, ditched enclosure in the later prehistoric period, and that the castle builders re-used a section of these defences for their own work. Fragmentary archaeological and documentary evidence suggests that the site was also occupied in the pre-Conquest period.

The first documentary reference to the castle is in 1138, when it was fortified for Matilda, and the tower keep, excavated in 1970 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 15 (1971), 148), may date from this period. In 1223 the Welsh sacked the castle and soon after this it was rebuilt on a more substantial scale, with a barbican at the entry that survives with later alterations. The most interesting element of this work was the remodelling of the inner bailey in stone. The motte, which was then surmounted by the tower keep, was encapsulated within a circuit wall with a twin-towered gateway and three corner towers. The structure was then infilled, to create a small raised platform within a formidable defensive circuit that was surrounded by water.

After the end of Welsh hostilities in the 1290s, the castle was converted from a fortress into a grand residence, probably during the ownership of Fulk Fitz Warin VI (1315–36). This work included the creation of a designed landscape, when the outer bailey was bisected by a ditch that carried water through the castle grounds and a 14th-century date for the ditch has been confirmed by analysis of the 1976 finds. The W. section of the outer bailey was evidently the ‘garden ditched around with water on the north side of the castle’, mentioned in a document of 1413. Immediately to the south of the garden stands a large 5 m-high earthen mound, once surrounded by water except for a narrow strip of land connecting the mound to the southern tip of the garden. This mound has been interpreted as a viewing mount for the garden, and geophysical survey suggests a rectilinear arrangement of features at the S. end of the garden aligned with the view from the mount, though not with the main axis of the garden area.

Following the end of the Fitz Warin male line in 1420, the castle gradually fell into disrepair and a Crown survey of 1545 describes the buildings in a ruinous state. The subsequent history is one of gradual decay until the inner bailey was largely dismantled in 1776. The castle is now managed by the Whittington Castle Preservation Trust and a programme is underway to restore the buildings and to provide educational and recreational facilities (see [www.whittingtoncastle.co.uk](http://www.whittingtoncastle.co.uk)). A historical report is forthcoming in the *Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Historical Society* and the structural report on the monument is expected to appear in either *The Archaeological Journal* or *Medieval Archaeology*.

#### SOMERSET

170. BRIDGWATER, EAST QUAY (ST 3015 3725). Following the demolition of the TA Centre in Bridgwater, a series of target trenches were excavated by Archaeological Investigations Ltd. to locate the medieval defensive ditch associated with the town. The evaluation comprised three target trenches of varying length. In the S. area, closest to Eastover, medieval stratified deposits with diagnostic 15th-century ceramic types were identified. It is more than likely that this relates to the N. extent of the medieval settlement on the E. bank of the river.

171. SHEPTON MALLEY TO CROSCOMBE GAS PIPELINE (ST 6250 4510). A spread of stone rubble containing 12th- to 14th-century pottery was recorded by M. Rowe of Cotswold Archaeology; it is interpreted as the remains of a medieval building.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE

172. HOPTON AND COTON, ST THOMAS'S PRIORY (SJ 9500 2290). Nine evaluation trenches were opened by J. Kenney of Marches Archaeology to investigate the area of a proposed development including part of the site of an Augustinian priory. Two walls were recorded which may be part of the medieval priory, but they could not be securely dated; the N. wall possibly representing part of the N. precinct boundary. The existence of a suspected pond was confirmed in the N. part of the site, and this has potential for preserving significant medieval environmental information.

173. LICHFIELD, THE SWAN HOTEL, BIRD STREET (SK 1149 0948). D. McAree of Northamptonshire Archaeology carried out an archaeological recording action comprising three small areas covering the footprints of new buildings to be erected on the site. A series of features dated to the medieval period were excavated and recorded. The area extended across at least two burgage plots. There had been an open garden or orchard area to the south and west, and one area lay within this garden plot. In the second area the presence of a medieval tannery was indicated by several large pits, lined with wooden barrels or tubs

packed in red clay, which contained soil residues and dumps of horn cores consistent with use as tanning pits. The tannery remains are dated to the 13th–14th centuries and were overlain by foundations for brick walls, drains and surfaces of the post-medieval occupation. The third area lay in the adjoining burgage plot, and contained two shallow ditches and a large sub-rectangular pit with *in situ* timbers forming a revetment for the sides.

#### SURREY

174. **CHERTSEY, BRIDGE WHARF (TQ 05374 66466).** An excavation was carried out by C. Cowan of the Museum of London Archaeology Service, for Laing Homes. Medieval pottery dated to 1230–1400 was recovered from the topsoil/subsoil interface. Further excavation in this area revealed two shallow slots, one of which contained medieval pottery.

175. **SHEPPERTON, FORMER ANCHOR GARAGE AND LAND TO THE REAR, CHERTSEY ROAD (UA: BOROUGH OF SPELTHORNE) (TQ 0759 6661).** In 2001, an archaeological investigation was carried out by Compass Archaeology, on behalf of Octagon Developments Ltd., on a site to the north of Chertsey Road. The site lay within an Area of High Archaeological Potential according to the Spelthorne Local Plan, and on the NW. edge of the medieval and early post-medieval village.

The investigation has produced a range of archaeological features and finds. Few medieval features could be dated before 1230. However, residual Late Saxon and early post-Conquest pottery suggest that a small settlement developed nearby during first half of the 11th century. This was presumably accompanied by a resumption of agricultural activity within the site area. There were a number of significant later medieval features, including two substantial 14th-/15th-century ditches in the SW. corner of the site. It is possible that these relate to landholding arrangements pre-dating the creation of Chertsey Road, and were associated with properties further to the south. Observations below the present surface suggest that the road was a Late-medieval or early post-medieval development.

**WARWICKSHIRE.** Work by the Warwickshire Museum unless otherwise stated.

176. **ALCESTER, ALCESTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BIRMINGHAM ROAD (SP 086 578).** An evaluation involving three trial trenches west of Alcester Abbey, carried out by C. Coutts and C. Jones on behalf of WCC Property Services, revealed the line of Ryknild Street further east than previously projected, along with evidence for its medieval re-use. The probable remains of a medieval timber structure overlain by a yard surface was recorded, along with a quantity of 12th-/13th-century pottery which may have been associated with the Alcester Ware pottery kilns believed to have lain just to the east of the site and south of the Abbey. From the Late-medieval period the area appears to have lain within fields and a number of furrows running roughly E.–W. were recorded.

177. **BIDFORD-ON-AVON, BIDFORD BRIDGE (SP 099 517).** Archaeological recording of the scheduled Bridge (Warwickshire Monument no 27) was carried out by C. Coutts on behalf of WCC Bridges Section to accompany a programme of re-pointing and masonry replacement, largely on the upstream side. The bridge, which is dated to the early 15th century, has eight arches with an additional small flood arch to the south of the river. It is constructed of stone with some brick repair to the cutwaters on the eastern, upstream side; the construction and stone-types vary along the length of the bridge, suggesting numerous areas of repair and rebuilding. The northernmost, second, sixth and seventh arches are described in the VCH as ‘original’ although they are built in different stone and with

different arch forms. The eighth arch is segmental-headed, like the northern two 15th-century arches, but with long, thin voussoirs. The third arch has similar voussoirs but has a rounded head. The masonry over the fifth arch has alternating bands of wide and narrow courses, common to the district in the 16th century.

178. BURTON DASSETT, CHAPEL AND PRIEST'S HOUSE, LITTLE DASSETT (SP 3897 5199). Observation of service trenches and excavation below the floor of the scheduled building (Warwickshire Monument 68) during its conversion to domestic use, was undertaken by N. Palmer on behalf of E. P. Smith and Sons. The late 13th-century Chapel of St James served the large market settlement of Southend which was depopulated in 1497. In c. 1632 it was briefly restored as a private Catholic Chapel and a Priest's House was added to its east. The excavation revealed a stone wall foundation over 16 m long with pilasters or post pads along its N. side, belonging probably to a building which pre-dated the chapel.

179. EATHORPE, MAIN STREET (SP 3910 6901). Observation during construction of a new village hall was carried out by P. Thompson. A small pit and posthole contained medieval pottery; several other undated postholes or pits were revealed.

180. GRANDBOROUGH, THE OLD ROYAL GEORGE (SP 4913 6699). Observation of foundation trenches on a site within the medieval settlement, by B. Gethin on behalf of Catesby Homes Ltd., revealed a pit containing a single 13th-century sherd, a sherd of 13th-/14th-century pottery and a whetstone.

181. KENILWORTH, KENILWORTH CASTLE, LUNNS TOWER (SP 2797 7233). Masonry recording on the NE. side of Lunns Tower by C. Coutts took place on behalf of English Heritage during conservation work. A stone-by-stone drawing was made of the face of the tower, recording where the wall had been cracking and the phasing of the construction and repair of the wall. The tower was built in c. 1175–80 as a defensive structure, and was altered in the early 13th century when fireplaces were added and the staircase turret built. The tower was of three stories with the middle storey being called the 'King's Chamber'; it may well have been altered during Dudley's renovation and building programme of the mid-16th century. Prints and photographs of the tower give an indication of its condition in the 19th century and show which areas have subsequently been restored. The areas in worst condition in the 19th century have been replaced with new sandstone blocks. This includes the majority of the lowest-storey face, the area around and below the window on the first floor and the previously badly cracked area above the window on second-floor level. The majority of 20th-century cracking was within these same weak areas, with further cracking in the centre at second floor level. Three stones above the window have now been replaced and the areas of cracking have been repointed.

182. LEAMINGTON HASTINGS, 1 THE ROW, BROADWELL (SP 455 658). Observation of groundworks by B. Gethin, for a new garage on a site within the medieval village, revealed a probable medieval stone wall foundation and a rubble surface containing 12th- to 15th-century pottery and animal bone.

183. LONG LAWFORD, WEST OF CALDECOTT ARMS, CHAPEL STREET (SP 4716 7595). An evaluation involving three trial trenches in the centre of the medieval settlement, by C. Jones and P. Thompson on behalf of IG Land and Planning Ltd., revealed evidence for Romano-British and medieval activity. Several ditches, a wall probably representing medieval property boundaries and a possible rubbish or quarry pit were revealed. Two ditches containing Romano-British pottery may also have been field boundaries or may

relate to a settlement enclosure. A number of undated pits and gullies are most likely to be associated with either medieval or Romano-British activity.

184. MORTON BAGOT, NETHERSTEAD FARM (SP 1063 6373). A series of four trial trenches excavated through the presumed medieval moat by S. Palmer, on behalf of Mr P. Harvey, suggested that much of the present form of the moat was of an 18th-/19th-century date. The base of the moat ditch was lined with domestic rubbish of this date and only two residual medieval pottery sherds were recovered from the site. A further trench machined through the internal platform, adjacent to the house, revealed a sequence of make-up layers of post-medieval or later date.

During subsequent restoration work the original medieval moat was revealed at the front of the platform under an infilled causeway created in the 18th century, which had not been available for trenching during the evaluation. The remains of a timber bridge were found preserved in anaerobic conditions in the base of the moat, standing to a height of c. 1 m. Two timber longitudinal sole plates crossed the base of the ditch and two further timber transverse plates were half lapped over them to form a solid rectangular ground frame, with out-riggers.<sup>49</sup> At the intersections upright posts were set in transverse mortices, those on the inner side also with teazel tenons into the longitudinal plates as in inverted tie-beam lap joints. The N. transverse plate had a further four transverse mortices, two as outer braces and two inner vertical studs. The S. transverse plate had a morticed brace at each end. An anomalous stud found *in situ* along this plate had been inserted with its tenon lapped over the edge of the centre of the transverse plate presumably as a later repair. It exactly matched a mortice in the inner plate from where it presumably originated but was re-used here for strengthening at a later date.

The inner posts, which had not survived, were also braced from opposed sides of the longitudinal sole plates. The braces from the outer (S.) side were unusually low angled but heavy and with angled mortices while those from the toes on the inner side were equivalent to those on the transverse sole plates: all four of these braces survived *in situ*. The two outer posts also survived *in situ*, although the E. example had slumped to the north under the weight of sediment. Four thick planks, the width of the bridge, survived on the outer side of these posts and seem likely to have been revetting for the moat ditch wedged down the back of the posts. A wooden stake had also been driven in to the base of the moat in front of these planks. In addition, a number of loose timbers were found in the moat of which the most significant was a jowled post bearer, lying adjacent to the NW. post mortice to which it likely belonged.

185. NUNEATON, THE ROPEWALK, CHAPEL STREET (SP 3615 9170). The first stage of an evaluation of land off Chapel Street by S. Palmer and C. Jones, on behalf of Ropewalk Developments, involved three trial trenches. Limited evidence for medieval activity was recovered in the central part of the area, including pits and boundary gullies; one pit contained a significant quantity of fish bones. The gullies may mark a 14th-/15th-century development of properties fronting Queen's Road. This development was apparently short-lived, the properties abandoned to cultivation in the Late-medieval period and most of the boundaries disappearing.

186. STONELEIGH, ST MARY'S CHURCH (SP 331 726). The dismantling for conservation of the elaborate monument of 1668 to Lady Alice Dudley, against the N. wall of the chancel, revealed a series of earlier features recorded by B. Gethin. Along the N. wall there were some *in situ* fragments of the original 12th-century blind arcading with pointed arches

<sup>49</sup> S. E. Rigold, 'Structures within medieval moated sites', 29-35 in F. A. Aberg (ed.), *Medieval Moated Sites* (CBA Res. Rep. 17, London, 1978), Type IIIc.

with zigzag decoration, reconstructed in the 1850s around the chancel. The newly revealed fragments included a voussoir with zigzag decoration and fragments of column shaft, one a twin with columns separated by an angle fillet. Above the arcading was a blocked, round-headed, splay-sided, 12th-century window opening, containing a small round-headed window. To the east of the window was an area of painted ashlar masonry. Cutting the arcading, which had been subsequently filled in and plastered over, was a pointed-arched, mid-14th-century tomb recess with two orders of wave moulding, containing a short (1.1 m long), worn sandstone effigy, perhaps of a child, wearing a long garment with a low neckline and a pleated skirt. Traces of medieval wall painting, a black border and areas of red with white decoration were visible, and some medieval floor tiles, dark green and brown monochrome and a single decorated example, re-used as packing in the monument will have come from the church.

187. STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, ALVESTON MANOR HOTEL, BRIDGETOWN (SP 2087 5473). Excavation, in advance of a new health club, was carried out by C. Jones and C. Coutts on behalf of Macdonald Hotels, on a site evaluated in 2002 to the south-west of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery excavated in the 1930s and 1970s. An area measuring 38 × 23 m was examined. Belonging to the Anglo-Saxon cemetery was a single complete male inhumation with a shield boss, two knives, two spearheads and a buckle, all of iron. A disturbed female burial contained only the legs of the skeleton with a penannular brooch, a glass bead and an iron knife blade. Two gilded bronze saucer brooches and a spread of nine decorated glass beads, redeposited in a later ditch, provided evidence of another disturbed female burial. The fragmentary remains of three cremation urns were also recovered, all from the N. half of the excavation suggesting that the cemetery was petering out to the south.

The cemetery was abandoned later in the Anglo-Saxon period and a number of successive boundary gullies, ditches and posthole alignments were laid out. The line of these moved about over time but for the most part converged in the NE. corner of the current excavation, where there appears to have been an entrance way from the north. It is possible that these features relate to an Anglo-Saxon settlement located to the south and west of the hotel. A series of pits and postholes in the SE. corner of the excavation may have been associated with this settlement but could not be related to individual structures; some may have been small quarry pits later used for waste disposal. A separate enclosure in the SW. corner of the excavations was linked to the E. area by a posthole alignment.

Later in the medieval period a new boundary ditch was cut NW.–SE. across the site. This continued in use into the 16th/17th centuries and may have related to the standing 15th-/early 16th-century manor house.

188. TREDINGTON, TREDINGTON HOUSE (SP 258 434). Observation was carried out by C. Coutts and B. Gethin, on behalf of Mr R. Miles, of foundation trenches for an extension to a house, incorporating part of a late 15th-century rectory. A large ditch, sealed by a medieval ground surface containing 12th-/13th-century pottery, was revealed. Cutting this was an undated stone wall which may have belonged to a Late-medieval or post-medieval building on the site, perhaps the rectory.

#### WARWICK

189. At the *Bread and Meat Close* (SP 27795 64736) D. McAree of Northamptonshire Archaeology carried out an archaeological recording action on 0.1 ha of land on a site which is bounded by Friary Street to the south, the racecourse to the west, and lies close to St Paul's Church. Two boundary or drainage ditches had probably been backfilled by the end of the 13th century. They were cut by two successive tile kilns which are dated to the first half of the 14th century. The kiln structures were built from tiles bonded with red clay,

and they were used in the production of roof tile. However, the floor of the earlier kiln had been made from a mixture of sandstone slabs, tile and also a group of re-used encaustic floor tiles. These tiles have only three patterns and were unfinished, having the patterns stamped-out but unfilled. A further two tiles of different designs from the fill of the kiln, were finished but unglazed. This indicates that a tiler's workshop either lay nearby or was part of the same establishment.

A tile-lined drain, a stone surface, an oven and a series of postholes and gullies ran along the medieval street frontage of Friary Street and are probably contemporary with the kilns. To the west, the silted up channel of the Gog Brook was exposed. This contained a stone and timber 'landing stages' linked by a stone alignment extending to the east and overlying the earlier of the two tile kilns.

190. At the *Bread and Meat Close, Friar's Street* (SP 2779 6473) an evaluation was carried out by P. Thompson and K. Wright, on behalf of Laing Homes, of a site on the edge of the medieval western suburb. Involving six trial trenches, the work revealed evidence of medieval industrial activity represented by a tile kiln and an oven or malting kiln. One side of the tile kiln was recorded with its tiled floor. The remains of a collapsed or disturbed stone wall close to the Friar's Street frontage may indicate a building or structure. Further evidence of medieval occupation, including clay and rubbish pits, was also recorded. In the eastern part of the site, adjacent to the Seven Stars public house, a medieval roadside ditch was revealed.

191. At *36 Smith Street* (SP 2854 6500) a small area excavation was carried out by S. Palmer and C. Jones, on behalf of Hamlin Estates, to the rear of a site in the medieval eastern suburb. Evidence for medieval activity included a 15th-century stone-lined well, some rubbish pits and a number of postholes that probably belong to an outbuilding, though the plan of the building was impossible to define. A sandstone tenement boundary wall of medieval origin, possibly replacing an earlier fence, had been rebuilt in the 18th century and continued in use into the 19th century. A W.-E. drop in the ground surface marked by this boundary indicates that the hillside was probably terraced to accommodate the tenements to the rear of Smith Street during the medieval period. During the post-medieval period the boundary wall was rebuilt and large-scale quarrying took place within the tenements. This may have started in the medieval period but on a much smaller scale. The large quarry pits had destroyed most of the evidence for any earlier activity within the tenements. Some evidence for post-medieval outbuildings was also recorded.

192. At *Warwick Castle* (SP 2843 6465) observation of masonry repairs to the Great Hall and service-end block section of the river front of the domestic range was carried out by N. Palmer on behalf of Warwick Castle Ltd. Most of the upper part of the masonry dates from the early to mid-14th-century construction of the Great Hall range. The battlements and arrow loops seemed to be largely original stonework, although the merlons may have been rebuilt with brick and tile packing, and extra embrasures were cut in the 19th century. At undercroft level three square-headed slit windows are original, although one to the east has been widened. Two small blocked windows in the service-end block, one flat headed and one pointed, may also be original. In the hall clerestory one blocked pointed-arched window to the east retains the original cusping which was removed from the others when they were widened and glazed, probably in the 17th century.

The lower part of the wall with its buttressed revetment, set against two 14th-century garderobe outlets, will be the work recorded by Leland as carried out by Henry VIII in the early 16th century. Further evidence of a network of lead-lined drainage channels behind the revetment was revealed.

A foundation trench for the contractor's scaffold and test pits cut into the river walk below suggested the walk was originally laid out in the 17th century, probably c. 1686 when there is documented work in this area. Remains of an earlier embankment wall within it show that the walk was subsequently widened.

193. WILLOUGHBY, VALE HOUSE, LOWER STREET (SP 518 675). Observation by B. Gethin of an extension to the rear of Grade II Listed Vale House, a 17th-century or earlier timber-framed house with a 19th-century wing, revealed a possible pit containing 12th-century pottery and a fragment of stone wall, perhaps relating to a previous extension to the house.

194. WOLFHAMPCOTE, LYNMOUTH COTTAGE (SP 515 636). Observation by B. Gethin of earthmoving for an extension to a 19th-century cottage within the medieval village, revealed a pit containing 15th-/16th-century pottery. A rubble spread containing 12th- to 17th-century pottery, and possibly incorporating a medieval wall foundation and a floor or yard surface, was also recorded.

WEST MIDLANDS. Work by the Warwickshire Museum.

COVENTRY

195. At the *Town Wall, Hill Street* (SP 329 791) the site of a proposed doorway between Bond's Hospital and its new extension through a scheduled boundary wall, believed to contain remains of the 1390s town wall, was investigated by C. Coutts on behalf of Nichol Thomas. To the north-west, a 1 m-wide section of the rendered 19th-/early 20th-century brick facing was removed to reveal the medieval wall, standing to a height of 1 m and constructed of sandstone blocks up to 0.3 m thick. This was surmounted by a course of tiles and then a further nine courses of 18th-century hand-made bricks. To the south-east a test pit was excavated against the battered 18th-century brick facing, revealing the medieval wall and its core down to a depth of 1.1 m, abutted by a layer of very dark grey loam. Geological natural was not reached.

196. At the *Tiny Tim Centre, Whitefriars Lane* (SP 3393 7873) observation of groundworks for an extension was carried out by C. Coutts, on behalf of the Tiny Tim Centre, on a site within the northern edge of the medieval Carmelite friary precinct. The remains of the friary boundary wall were revealed, containing three medieval architectural fragments, possibly from the friary. The wall of a possible lean-to building against the precinct wall was also recorded, along with some early pits.

197. At *Whitefriars Street* (SP 3382 7878) archaeological observation of groundworks on the site of a new sports centre was carried out by C. Coutts, on behalf of ULAS. The site is to the rear of medieval properties fronting on to the road later known as Jordan Well, and close to the 'Red' or 'Hyrsum' ditch that formed the rear of these properties. It was established that a considerable depth of archaeological deposits survived above the geological natural. The earliest of these are likely to be of medieval date and consist for the most part of garden soil layers. However, in some areas, other early features survived. For the most part these consisted of possible quarry pits re-used for waste disposal, but other features including a stone wall foundation and a gully filled with industrial waste. The line of the medieval 'Red Ditch' was not recognised. This may be because geological natural was not reached by most of the trenches and it is probable that the ditch would only be recognised where it cut the geological natural.

198. SOLIHULL, CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST, BERKSWELL (SP 243 791). Archaeological recording by C. Coutts and P. Thompson, on behalf of Berkswell

PCC, took place prior to the erection of a new extension to the NW. side of the church. Sandstone foundations for a possible buttress were also revealed next to the N. aisle wall. This may have been part of the late 12th-century structure. Graveyard soil was also observed in service trenches and during ground reduction. Observation of a service pipe trench inside the church in the W. end of the N. aisle revealed a possible bedding for a medieval tiled floor and several floor tile fragments. The plain square plinth for a 12th-century pillar in the nave arcade and a fragment of flagstone floor were also visible beneath the floorboards.

199. SOLIHULL, 5-19 HIGH STREET (SP 152 796). Excavations were carried out by S. Palmer and C. Jones, on behalf of AXA-REIM Ltd., to the rear of properties fronting the main street of the medieval town. The site, evaluated in 2002, revealed limited evidence for 12th-/13th-century activity associated with the earliest phase of the town in the form of a boundary gully and pits. These features were sealed by a layer of cultivation soil. Further boundary construction in the 15th/16th centuries appears to have taken place on the E. plot, and there was further pit digging in the area at this time.

#### WEST SUSSEX

200. SELSEY, CHICHESTER ROAD (SZ 8600 9400). A few sherds of medieval pottery revealed in evaluation trenching by Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd. seem to be remnants of manuring. Follow-up excavation produced no further medieval material.

201. SHARPTHORNE, WEST HOATHLY BRICKWORKS PHASE 2 EXTRACTION AREA (TQ 3763 3286). A programme of archaeological recording was undertaken by J. Hart of Cotswold Archaeology, in advance of clay extraction on the site. A possible medieval iron-smelting furnace was identified.

#### WILTSHIRE. Work by Cotswold Archaeology unless stated otherwise.

202. BISHOPSTONE, CUE'S LANE (SU 2450 8390). In 2002, C. Challis excavated ten evaluation trenches for Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd. The site contained known earthworks representing the house platforms of a medieval settlement; the development was designed to preserve these. The trenches revealed a small number of further medieval features, including ditches and gullies close to the earthworks in the S. part of the site. These appear to span a lengthy period, perhaps as long as from the 9th to the 16th centuries, although the density of datable finds was too low to permit much certainty.

203. CLARENDON, CLARENDON PALACE AND PARK (SU 1819 3023). Between 1998 and 2004 the Clarendon Palace ruins have been the focus of a consolidation programme, directed by T. Beaumont James (University College Winchester), prior to presentation with interpretation boards installed in June 2004. The palace ruins are now open to walkers, access from the adjacent Clarendon Way. This project has been funded by English Heritage (under Section 24 of the 1979 Ancient Monuments Act), and by the Clarendon Park Estate. The palace ruins have this year been removed from the Buildings at Risk Register. Fieldwork over thirteen years, directed by C. M. Gerrard (University of Durham) and T. Beaumont James, has taken place both at the palace site and across the 1,800 ha Clarendon Park Estate, the former royal medieval deerpark. Work has included aerial photography analysis, dendrochronology, documentary study, ecological survey, geological analysis, geophysics, fieldwalking, shovel-pit testing, standing building recording, topographic survey and watching briefs. Finds analysis has added considerably to our understanding of medieval ceramics, dendrochronology, faunal assemblages and phasing

of the palace. A multi-period text on the Clarendon landscape by the directors has been submitted to an academic publisher and the results of the archaeological work from all periods will be placed with a national journal within the next two years.

204. LATTON, LAND AT 35 UPCOTT (SU 0942 9556). An archaeological evaluation identified four ditches, two of which contained pottery sherds of medieval date. The ditches are interpreted as further components of a medieval field system previously identified at 38–39 Upcott (see 205, below).

205. LATTON, LAND AT 38–39 UPCOTT (SU 0938 9554). Field evaluation revealed four ditches, two of which contained pottery of 11th- to 13th-century date, interpreted as components of a medieval field system.

206. MALMESBURY, MALMESBURY ABBEY (ST 9326 8732). An archaeological evaluation of the former W. front of the Abbey revealed substantial footings set on a deep platform of imported material, surviving adjacent to the NW. corner of the standing portion of the building. Further north, these footings appeared to have been robbed out, and no trace of the former N. wall of the Abbey was identified. In the SE. corner of the site, within the former nave of the Abbey, a small area of *in situ* tiled floor was uncovered; more generally across the remainder of the site this too appeared to have been robbed, as only broken tile fragments and areas of the underlying mortar make-up layers were encountered. A single human burial of probable medieval date, was uncovered outside the W. door, adjacent to the surviving wall footing, but this was not excavated.

207. MALMESBURY, MARKET CROSS, FORMER CINEMA SITE (ST 933 874). A watching brief and excavation were undertaken by A. Barber, C. Bateman and M. Collard prior to residential redevelopment. The site lies immediately adjacent to the S. transept of the 12th-century Benedictine Abbey Church. A graveyard was revealed, from which 76 burials were excavated and removed for analysis. The graveyard had been intensively used, with little space between the burials. The inhumations, all aligned E.–W., were associated with 14th-/15th-century pottery and tile fragments and included evidence both for wooden coffins and simpler interments in woollen shrouds. The presence of both males and females, and adults and children, suggests that this was a burial ground for the medieval townspeople rather than the lay community.

Structural remains were also revealed, including mortar and flagstone floor surfaces, robbed stone walls and an associated buttress. These may relate to a medieval chapel, possibly that of St Michael or St Lawrence, which was reputedly sited immediately adjacent to the S. transept of the abbey.

YORKSHIRE. Work by York Archaeological Trust unless stated otherwise.

#### NORTH YORKSHIRE

208. COWLAM, CHURCH FARM (SE 4968 4656). Evaluation of an Anglian site was carried out by M. Hummler, J. D. Richards and S. P. Roskams as part of a University of York student training programme. The investigations were part of continued study of the environs of the neighbouring Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian site at Cottam. Magnetometer and resistivity survey revealed a number of features corresponding with an area of Anglian metalwork recovered by metal-detector users. The settlement features lay on the edge of the deserted medieval village of Cowlam, excavated by Brewster and at the head of a glacial V-shaped dry valley or slack, Cowlam Well Dale. Seven test pits, 2 × 2 m, were excavated around the perimeter of the Anglian concentration. These indicated the variable depth of bedrock, from 0.2 to over 1 m below the present ground surface. Auger survey

supervised by T. P. O'Connor allowed the reconstruction of a number of soil profiles of the valley. A small excavation, 8 × 10 m was undertaken in order to examine the intersection of a number of geophysical anomalies in the centre of the Anglian concentration. The largest anomaly was identified as a two-post sunken-featured building with vertical sides and a base cut into the natural chalk. Other features represented settlement enclosure boundaries and drainage ditches. A Series J silver *sceatt*, dated to 710–25, was recovered from the fill of the building. Meanwhile, standing building survey of the neighbouring chapel at Church Farm, supervised by J. C. Grenville, indicated that the post-medieval fabric masked an extant medieval structure.

209. GOLDSBOROUGH, LAND ADJACENT TO CLEVELAND HOUSE (NZ 83585 14667). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by On-Site Archaeology prior to the determination of planning permission for the erection of five dwellings adjacent to Cleveland House. Three evaluation trenches were excavated which revealed that in places medieval archaeological remains lay immediately below the modern topsoil. These took the form of shallow, probably truncated, linear features, tentatively interpreted as beam slots, together with postholes, indicating occupation of the site in the 12th century. A deeper ditch containing 12th-century pottery, together with a small quantity of later medieval wares, probably formed a property boundary between the occupied area of the site and open fields.

210. MALHAM TO HELLIFIELD WATER PIPELINE (SD 897 633 – SD 874 560). A programme of archaeological recording by On-Site Archaeology took place between 2000 and 2002 along the course of the Malham to Hellifield water pipeline (Yorkshire Water/Earth-Tech Morrison). This involved trial trenching, earthwork survey, geophysical survey, test pitting, wall recording and watching brief. The earthwork surveys showed a series of well-preserved flights of medieval lynchets as well as field boundaries from later centuries. In one location (Airton: Field 29) there were extensive earthwork remains of probable medieval settlement. This seems to represent part of the medieval village of Scosthrop and may relate to a manorial complex linked to West Dereham Abbey. Trial trenching at this location identified stone-and-earth banks but no evidence for structural activity; a background scatter of medieval pottery was evident in this field but only one boundary feature was directly associated with datable artefacts, belonging in the 14th to 15th centuries. The watching brief did pick up structural remains in this field and they consisted of at least two phases of stone-founded buildings. These are likely to date from the 14th to 16th centuries and may be the antecedents of the current manor house built in the late 17th century. These remains represent one of the few archaeological traces of buildings from this period in the Yorkshire Dales.

Excavated sections across lynchets in two locations showed that these massive earthworks had built up over time through the gradual movement of soil downslope after ploughing. In places, there were linear stony banks running along the contour that contained the movement of soil creep and it was against these banks that the lynchets formed. Subsequently, as cultivation progressed, the stone cleared from the arable strips would have been deposited on the steeply sloping risers of the lynchets. The terraces they created were used for cultivation over a number of centuries probably beginning during the 12th or 13th centuries. In two locations the earthwork surveys showed that an earlier phase of land division was present before the lynchets, although it was not possible to date this phase. In Field 2, a boundary feature, stratigraphically earlier than the lynchet, was excavated; this was made up of a double row of large boulders with a core of earth and stone. Similar boundary features were identified in two other locations and in some cases these boulder banks were present beneath drystone walls. One excavated example contained Late-medieval pottery within its make up.

Two trenches contained evidence for metalled trackways that were also visible on the ground as earthworks. They are both recorded historically on 19th-century maps but are probably much earlier in origin.

211. MIDDLEHAM TO CALDBERGH WATER PIPELINE (SE 1187 8736–SE 0952 8480). In 2001–2, fieldwork by On-Site Archaeology including earthwork survey, trial trench excavation, standing boundary recording and watching brief was carried out in response to groundworks associated with a water pipeline between Middleham and Caldbergh. The pipeline was installed by Earth-Tech Morrison on behalf of Yorkshire Water and was designed to reduce the risk of *Cryptosporidium* present in existing water supply to remote communities in the Yorkshire Dales. For the most part, the groundworks posed little threat to archaeological remains as the pipe was laid in the road. A short stretch between Coverham and Caldbergh was laid across fields and here it ran through an area containing extensive archaeological earthworks. The investigation provided a record of these features as well as some insight into their date and function. The majority of earthworks belong to the medieval period and represent lynchets and ridge and furrow associated with medieval open-field agriculture.

212. NORTHALLERTON, HIGH STREET, THE GOLDEN LION (SE 370 940). An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by On-Site Archaeology during the initial groundwork of an extension to the rear of the Golden Lion Hotel. The site revealed an extensive medieval horizon covering 25 m of the site.

213. RIPON, LOW ST AGNESGATE (SE 3163 7107). Evaluation excavations were undertaken by D. Evans on a site east of Ripon cathedral precinct and immediately south-west of the Anglo-Saxon burial ground at Ailcy Hill (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 40 (1996), 62–150). An irregular pit on the E. side of the site was dated to the 8th/9th centuries by a strap-end, two dress pins and a *stycce*. The pit also contained a large assemblage of animal bones. Trenches on the W. side of the site, close to the Low St Agnesgate frontage, produced evidence for settlement from the 12th century onwards in the form of pits, postholes and beam slots.

214. RIPON, MINSTER ROAD (SE 314 711). An archaeological watching brief carried out by N. F. Macnab during the excavation of test pits in advance of re-paving Minster Road, revealed a burial in a stone-lined coffin believed to be of medieval date within 0.5 m of the modern road surface. The finding of this second cist burial to the north of the church, adds significantly to earlier findings in 1999.

215. RIPON, 8 WESTGATE (SE 3110 7135). An archaeological evaluation was carried out by On-Site Archaeology on land to the rear of 8 Westgate, on behalf of Leehill Construction Ltd., in advance of a proposed residential development. The evaluation involved the excavation of two trenches to determine the nature of archaeological deposits in the area. A number of archaeological features and deposits were revealed, including a ditch or terrace, pits and postholes. Pottery, bone and assorted finds from the medieval and later periods were recovered.

Subsequently, a watching brief was carried out at the same site alongside the groundworks for the residential development. The watching brief comprised the observation of ground reduction and excavation of foundation trenches by mechanical excavator, prior to construction of the new flats. A number of archaeologically significant features were revealed during the works. Towards the S. end of the property strip, medieval pitting activity and a later building were recorded below the recently demolished post-medieval structure. Also recorded was a full archaeological sequence for the adjoining property strip

to the east, including medieval foundations and floors. The N. end of the property strip revealed deposits similar to those recorded during the evaluation phase of work.

216. SELBY, OUSEGATE (SE 6200 3219). Evaluation excavations were undertaken by D. Evans on the S. side of Ousegate, at its E. end. Division into plots perpendicular to Ousegate by means of ditches appears to have begun in the 12th–13th centuries and continued into the post-medieval period.

217. SELBY, OUSEGATE WATERFRONT (SE 6270 3350). A watching brief was undertaken by Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd. on behalf of Black and Veatch. A series of waterlogged timbers of alder were identified; these were interpreted as piles, erected to support a jetty or similar structure. Overlying layers produced evidence of later medieval date, and it has been suggested that this structure may have been associated with the Abbot's Staith or Abbey Wharf buildings, known to have been built on the site by the 15th century.

218. SLINGSBY, SLINGSBY CP SCHOOL (SE 6975 7480). A watching brief was undertaken by On-Site Archaeology at the behest of Mr M. Baker of PG and T and Co. (York) Ltd., during excavations for the construction of a classroom extension. The excavations were to a maximum depth of 1.8 m below the modern ground surface. Medieval to modern garden soil and make-up deposits overlay natural yellow sands and gravels, into which a large ditch had been cut. This contained a small number of sherds of medieval pottery. A second, possibly medieval feature was also observed, although ground conditions precluded detailed recording.

219. WHITBY, FORMER WHITEHALL SHIPYARD (NZ 8997 1025). A second phase of building recording by C. Briden, on behalf of Whitehall Landing Ltd., suggested that part of the standing Old Sail Loft was originally the medieval hospital of St John the Baptist. While it is clear that certain identification cannot be made, the combination of fabric of probable Late-medieval date with reasonably secure documentary evidence which places the hospital on this site, is nevertheless strongly suggestive. The absence of other openings in the S. wall of the range at ground floor level is interesting, and surely implies the existence of an upper storey — probably in timber frame — over what may have been a storeroom. The former extent of the range in a westward direction cannot now be ascertained as the two bays at that end are evidently of later date; this may represent a shortening of the original structure. The Wooler map (c. 1740) certainly implies a long building reaching to the tidal foreshore from which it was presumably protected by a retaining wall; a building on the same line as the long range was revealed in excavations in 2001, placed to the west of the present gable end, and on precisely the footprint of the structure shown in the 1740 survey. Interestingly it incorporated a re-used moulded stone of Late-medieval date.

#### YORK

220. At the *Abbots Mews Hotel, Marygate* (SE 5988 5230) an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by On-Site Archaeology on behalf of London Ebor Developments Ltd., in advance of potential redevelopment. Two evaluation trenches were excavated to a maximum depth of 1.5 m below the existing ground level.

The evaluation has revealed a number of medieval cut features, some of which were cut into the natural subsoil, from less than 0.7 m below the modern ground surface. The assemblage of animal bone is indicative of domestic refuse with no suggestion that the material is derived from industrial activity. The dating from these pits suggests a relatively

short period of activity, which may be limited to the 12th century, and at its longest possibly stretches from the late 11th through to the mid-13th centuries. It is suggested that the site lies at the very rear of tenements fronting Marygate, approximately 50 m to the south-east. The rear boundary of these tenements may fall between the two trenches.

221. At *The Barbican Centre* (SE 609 512) an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by On-Site Archaeology on behalf of The Barbican Venture (York). A total of fourteen evaluation trenches were excavated. A variety of medieval activities were identified. Close to the W. boundary of the site a series of foundations and robber trenches representing the lost medieval church of All Saints, Fishergate, were discovered. This parish was united with that of St Lawrence in 1585 and by the early 17th century the church appears to have been so heavily robbed that it was not included on John Speed's map of the city. Little of the church was excavated but there were at least three phases of construction present. The graveyard associated with this church was also examined and was shown to contain a large number of intercutting inhumations.

To the south of the church, within the Kent Street coach park, a number of medieval pits were found cutting into the natural clay. Although they appear to have been utilised for domestic refuse disposal during their backfilling, at least some of these were probably originally dug for clay extraction. Close to the E. boundary of the site a layer of medieval ploughsoil had survived the 19th-century truncation. This sealed a small number of medieval features, in the form of ditches and shallow pits.

222. At the *Clifton Garage, 84 Clifton* (SE 5948 5291) an archaeological evaluation was carried out by On-Site Archaeology, on behalf of Mr R. Pulleyn, in advance of the proposed residential development of the site. The excavations revealed a small number of postholes from a medieval post-built structure. This building appears to have been demolished by the 13th century.

223. At *6 Colenso Street* (SE 6034 5109) a watching brief at by B. Antoni took place during building of an extension. Twelve skeletons were found which belonged to the burial ground of St Clement's Nunnery.

224. At *Dundas Street and Palmer Lane* (SE 6073 5185) M. Johnson working with Mike Griffiths Associates for Crosby Homes, carried out an evaluation. Parts of the demolished Church of St John in the Marsh together with areas of its churchyard were uncovered. Observations permit approximate W. and S. limits of the churchyard to be estimated, less certainty being attached to its E. and NE. limits. Parts of a sequence of significant stone structures were encountered close to Palmer Lane, though at variance with its alignment. It is thought that these may represent various re-modellings of the Cordwainers Hall and take their alignment from an older course of the street.

225. At *Heworth Croft* (SE 6102 5261) a programme of evaluation was undertaken by Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd., in association with Mike Griffiths and Associates, for Taylor Woodrow Developments. Plough furrows, and a possible boundary ditch, represent agricultural activity on the site during the medieval period.

226. At *28–29 High Ousegate* (SE 6035 5168) excavation by S. Diamond on behalf of Vincents Shopfitters, during the construction of a lift-shaft in the basement of Waterstones Bookshop, revealed well-preserved deposits of Anglo-Scandinavian date. Finds, including a number of textile fragments, leather objects and a Frisian bone comb, were retrieved from a series of pits. Timber posts and a wattle-pit lining were also recovered, and the

supposed line of a property boundary of Anglo-Scandinavian date running back from Coppergate was identified.

227. At *62–68 High Petergate* (SE 6039 5204) evaluation excavations were undertaken by M. Johnson on a site immediately south of York Minster, previously investigated by L. P. Wenham. No deposits earlier than the 14th–15th centuries were excavated, but evidence in the form of slag and mould fragments was found for metalworking in this period. Wenham had previously found two copper-alloy working furnaces.

228. At *Holy Trinity Church, Micklegate* (SE 5989 5159) a watching brief by B. Reeves took place during digging of a cable trench immediately north-west of the present precinct of Holy Trinity church. Four medieval burials were found, aligned NE.–SW. on the axis of the church, demonstrating that the boundary of the graveyard was moved during the widening of Micklegate in the 19th century.

229. At *Hungate* (SE 60630 51820 to SE 60950 51840) an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by On-Site Archaeology on behalf of Mike Griffiths and Associates, as part of a larger programme of evaluation in advance of potential redevelopment. The evaluation comprised the excavation and recording of 179 archaeological boreholes, 14 engineering boreholes, seven geotechnical test pits, and one archaeological trench. The archaeological boreholes were positioned and sunk to provide data to assist in the production of a predictive deposit model. The engineering boreholes were positioned and sunk for geotechnical purposes, but were also recorded and sampled archaeologically.

The boreholes indicated that the development site lies above a significant depth of archaeological deposits. In places, especially around the S. and E. edges of the site, the archaeological deposits are as thick as 8 m. However, over much of the site they were generally 3–5 m thick and in places the natural was found directly below the modern surface. Modern make-up deposits and surfaces varied in depth from less than 0.5 to over 4 m at the periphery of the site, but were typically between 1.5–2.5 m. A number of deep, wet areas were located, which may have originally been natural prehistoric channels, but had been utilised, from the Roman to medieval periods. Throughout the development site the boreholes found evidence for Anglo-Scandinavian and later medieval activity; occasional sherds of Anglian pottery were also present.

The archaeological evaluation trench to the east of Dundas Street was excavated primarily to investigate whether the medieval cemetery found on the W. side of the street extended this far. No evidence of this was found, but an Anglo-Scandinavian pit and a sequence of later medieval deposits and cuts were recorded. The deposits were generally dumps, while the cuts were a combination of pits, generally containing domestic refuse, and ditches. The pits dated from the 12th through to the 16th centuries, while the ditches were generally dated to the 15th and early 16th centuries. The ditches were all parallel, running NW.–SE., and presumably form the boundary between the rear of urban properties and the town dump. The top of the medieval archaeology lay approximately 1.5 m below the modern ground surface.

230. At *Laurens Manor, Lawrence Street* (SE 6164 5137) a scheme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken in the grounds of Laurens Manor Nursing home by Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd. on behalf of Mike Griffiths and Associates, for Brierly Groom and Associates and Mr T. Tate. Medieval deposits sealed a Roman ditch on the site, and produced evidence for structural, agricultural and possibly industrial phases. The earliest structural evidence of medieval date was represented by a series of four stratigraphically grouped postholes, though only one produced datable material (12th–13th centuries). The function of these features remains unclear. Two hearths found adjacent to modern

Lawrence Street have been compared to evidence for 12th-century industrial activity recorded at the Bootham Engineering Site to the east, and has been tentatively associated with the medieval hospital of St Nicholas. The hearths were truncated by a series of postholes dated by pottery to the 14th–15th centuries, and are indicative of a later building or structure on the site.

231. At *Lawrence Street* (SE 6157 5126) excavations were undertaken by D. Evans on the site of the former D. C. Cook garage. In the principal 420 sq m trench, immediately north of Nicholas Gardens, there was evidence for Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian activity in the form of a few sherds of pottery residual in later deposits. A large ditch, initially cut in the 12th century, ran along the E. and S. sides of the trench. There was evidence for at least one recut before backfilling in the 15th–16th centuries. In the SW. corner of the trench was an oven, probably of the 12th–13th centuries. On the E. edge of the site a 14th-century barrel-lined well was found. Publication can be found on [www.yorkarchaeology.co.uk/dccook](http://www.yorkarchaeology.co.uk/dccook)

232. At *127 Lawrence Street* (SE 6160 5136) archaeological evaluation and limited excavation by D. T. Evans took place in advance of development by Barratt (York) Ltd. The evidence for the medieval period was both relatively extensive and interesting. A series of ditches contained no basal silting suggesting that they may have been cleaned out on a regular basis; they are, perhaps, best interpreted as boundary ditches, possibly associated with part of St Nicholas's Hospital the main focus of which was on the S. side of Lawrence Street. A number of rubbish pits and hearths together with the animal bone evidence may indicate that this was a service area for preparing food. If this is so then the presence of an apparently contemporary human burial in the same area is somewhat puzzling. The pottery evidence pointed to much of this activity dating from the late 11th and through to the early 14th centuries, followed by a period of pit-digging during the 15th and possibly into the 16th centuries. The lack of later medieval pottery may be a result of the abandonment of this part of the site during the 14th century when the practice of admitting brothers to the hospital ceased and thus less land was needed.

233. At *Metcalfe Lane, Osbaldwick* (SE 628 522) archaeological evaluation in advance of housing development was carried out by N. F. Macnab, on behalf of the Joseph Rowntree Trust. A possible toft enclosure, in the SE. corner of the site and possibly dating from the 10th or 11th centuries, may be the most significant feature discovered. The toft enclosure gully contained burnt cereal grain within its backfills. The feature pre-dates the ridge-and-furrow, probably dating from at least the 12th century and which truncated the whole of the development area, and possibly the medieval moated manor known to have existed to the south.

234. At the *Moss Street Depot, Moss Street* (SE 5978 5721) five evaluation trenches were excavated by Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd. on behalf of O'Neill and Associates, for Yorkshire Housing. A substantial ditch of medieval date was recorded, cut through marshy ground, possibly to drain the land or to demarcate a boundary. Rubbish pits excavated to the north of the site produced material of 12th- and 13th-century date, and appeared to represent domestic activity in the vicinity.

235. At the *Parkside Commercial Centre, Terry Avenue* (SE 6045 5100) an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by On-Site Archaeology on behalf of City of York Council. Two evaluation trenches were excavated to a maximum depth of 1.5 m below the existing ground level, and four boreholes were also drilled and recorded.

The natural boulder clay was not encountered within the boreholes, which were drilled to depths of between 6–7 m below the current ground surface. The earliest recorded deposits were substantial depths of wet silts and clays formed within the River Ouse. These deposits were overlain by thick, homogeneous deposits containing medieval tile and pottery. These deposits are likely to have formed over a long period, probably as waterside meadows, subject to seasonal flooding.

236. At *St Leonard's Hospital* (SE 6003 5206) a second season of training excavations, led by K. Hunter-Mann, was undertaken in 2002 on the site of the medieval hospital infirmary. There was evidence that the adjacent stretch of Roman fortress defences, including interval tower SW6, remained standing well into the medieval period. An undercroft building of c. 1100, perhaps the original infirmary, used the fortress wall and the NW. wall of tower SW6 as its SW. and SE. walls respectively. At the same time or a little later the rest of tower SW6 was largely dismantled and replaced with a large timber building. In the 13th century the undercroft was extended to the south-west, incorporating a massive stone drain that channelled waste water out of the hospital complex. Evidence from occupation deposits within the undercroft suggest it was used for service activities, notably food processing. The infirmary was largely demolished at the Dissolution, save for a portion of the 13th-century extension that was apparently used as a residence by the last master of the hospital.

237. At *St Leonard's Hospital* (SE 6050 5210) a third season of the St Leonard's training dig (arising out of the 1999 *Time Team* project) took place under the direction of K. Hunter-Mann and N. McNab. The site lies within the precinct of St Leonard's Hospital, founded or re-founded by William II. At the SE. end of the site are the standing remains of a 13th-century undercroft and first floor chapel. In previous seasons Roman fortress Interval Tower SW6 was found to have been largely demolished in the 12th–13th centuries. At the same time the Roman rampart was partly levelled to enable hospital buildings to be constructed against the Roman fortress wall. They included another undercroft for which pillar bases were located in 19th-century excavations. One of these pillar bases was revealed in 1999 and removed in 2003; below it a substantial foundation pit was dug out. A large stone-lined and capped medieval drain, aligned NE.–SW. and located immediately to the north-west of the standing remains was partly re-exposed.

238. At *11 Walmgate* (SE 60622 51618) an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by On-Site Archaeology for Key Homes Ltd., in advance of potential redevelopment. A single evaluation trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.25 m below the existing ground level. The earliest deposit recorded was a medieval dump, dated to the mid-12th century or later. This was followed by further dumping of probably late 14th-century date, and a more complex structural sequence including at least one well-preserved circular brick oven. The top of this oven survived to a maximum height of 0.6 m below the modern ground surface. Additional fragmentary remains of brick structures possible represent a series of contemporary ovens. These structures are all likely to be of a Late-medieval date.

The demolition of the ovens was followed by the construction of a series of brick and limestone walls. These may either be of Late-medieval or early post-medieval date and two of them included large blocks of re-used worked masonry. These blocks are likely to have originally been part of a substantial medieval building. A padstone and possible robbed threshold indicate the survival of internal organisation, as does the presence of a small area of brick floor. The top of the highest surviving wall was found immediately below the modern ground surface.

239. At *Walmgate*, former *Dixon's Yard* (SE 6075 5167) an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by On-Site Archaeology on behalf of Miller Homes (Yorkshire) Ltd. 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 only encountered within the boreholes, between 5.9 m and 7.9 m below the current ground surface. The natural was covered by substantial depth of wet, organic silts and clays containing medieval pottery and tile, derived from the Kings Fishpool, an artificially created body of water formed by the damming of the River Foss in the early Norman period.

## SOUTH YORKSHIRE

240. SHEFFIELD, SHEFFIELD CATHEDRAL (SK 353 876). Further work was undertaken at Sheffield Cathedral by the Historic Buildings Section of Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd., on behalf of the Cathedral Chapter, and comprised a programme of buildings recording and analysis. This further emphasised the complexity of building history at the site, and elements that have previously been given a generic 15th-century date have been shown to represent a more complex series of 15th- and 16th-century phases. The central crossing has been given an early 15th-century date, while the majority of facing and arcading of the transepts and E. end are thought to date from the mid-15th century. During the early 16th century, a major programme of renovation and rebuilding was undertaken, including the rebuilding of the E. bay of the Shrewsbury Chapel, the upper walls of the W. bays and the replacement of the roofs.

241. SPROTROUGH, NEAR DONCASTER, THE GARDENS (SE 5399 0176). Excavations by On-Site Archaeology took place on the site of a residential development by Bryant Homes, which covered an area of 1.6 ha. A desk-based study had been carried out by E. C. Harris, which highlighted the archaeological potential of the site and led to field evaluation during 2001. The evaluation identified an area of medieval occupation in the north-east of the site, immediately south of St Mary's church. Subsequently, an area of 1,120 sq m was excavated in three phases. The place-name alone suggests that this village has pre-Norman origins as it derives from the Old English *burh* denoting a possible Anglo-Saxon defensive site. There are several such place-names in South Yorkshire but very little is known of the historical or archaeological character or origins of the settlements. The church building dates largely from the later medieval period but there are hints of an earlier phase as the remains of an 11th-century cross-shaft is incorporated into the porch.

The excavations revealed a sequence of occupation that began in the Anglo-Scandinavian period and continued until the 17th century. The main phase of medieval activity belongs to the late 12th and early 13th centuries when a substantial stone-founded building was constructed. This was associated with a series of ditches and pits containing evidence for small-scale craft activities. The features from this phase produced 395 sherds of pottery, which were probably produced in the nearby town of Doncaster. Other medieval finds included a rim fragment from a copper cauldron and a large collection of roof tile, presumably derived from the 12th-century building. There was some occupation activity here during the 14th century but the building appears to have been abandoned by this time. The next major phase was dated to the mid-17th century when the site was used for tanning. The end of this phase of small-scale industrial activity appears to coincide with the construction of Sprotbrough Hall in 1685.

The 12th-century phase of occupation was preceded by an extensive buried soil horizon that contained a number of pre-Conquest finds, extending the sequence of occupation back into the Late Saxon and Anglo-Scandinavian periods. The finds include two Anglo-Saxon coins of 8th- and 9th-century date. In addition there was a small collection of Late Saxon pottery including Torksey Ware as well as a polyhedral copper-alloy pin of 7th- to 9th-century date. Although these finds were not associated with specific features they do suggest high-status occupation close to the site in the centuries before the

Norman Conquest. It seems very likely that the Anglo-Saxon finds and the place-name element together point to fortified settlement occupied from the 8th to 9th/11th centuries. If so, the site is of considerable importance and has the potential to cast light upon a very poorly known class of settlement in a part of the country where archaeological evidence for occupation of this period is almost unknown

#### WEST YORKSHIRE

242. LEEDS, TEMPLE POINT, COLTON (SE 377 328). In advance of development, large-scale excavation by M. Johnson, for Bactie Consultants on behalf of Checkhire Ltd., uncovered a well-developed prehistoric and Romano-British landscape which was radically altered after the Romano-British period with the laying out of a rectangular enclosure, a re-utilisation of part of the major trackway and the creation of a probable pond. These latest features cut across significant elements of the earlier landscape arrangements save for the barrows whose positions were respected in the new alignments. It is likely that this transformation relates to a change in land usage, probably to one concerned primarily with livestock. Sadly it is not possible to be precise about the date origins of this new arrangement though it may pre-date the 12th century.

243. NOSTELL PRIORY, HOME FARM (SE 4063 1732). An archaeological watching/recording brief was carried out by On-Site Archaeology, on behalf of Nostell Priory Estate. This was conducted in advance of the proposed construction of a bio-disk sewage treatment plant and pipeline to serve new office conversions. The work comprised excavation of the trench for the sewage treatment plant and its pipeline, as well as excavation of service trenches on the periphery of the farm building complex. A number of archaeologically significant features and deposits were identified, including walls, floors, pits, and postholes. Pottery and assorted finds from the medieval period were recovered.

#### NORTHERN IRELAND

No reports received.

#### REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

##### CO. DUBLIN

##### DUBLIN CITY

244. At 1 *Hoey's Court* (O 152 338), L. Simpson carried out trial excavations for Margaret Gowen and Co. Ltd., in advance of a proposed redevelopment. The site, measuring 24 × 21 m, is located within the S. side of the medieval walled city, bounded by an extant section of the city wall on the south at Ship Street Little and by Werburgh Street, a medieval street, on the west. The 17th-century galleried church and medieval graveyard of St Werburgh (on the site of a medieval church) lies a short distance to the north and the site of a second church, St Martin's, is in the immediate vicinity. The assessment established that the site was truncated by a series of early 18th-century cellars, between 2 and 3 m in depth. The cellars were cut directly into medieval soils consisting of dark brown organic deposits, which can probably be identified as the remains of Hiberno-Norse habitation. The test trenches extended to the top of these levels only but they can be estimated to be 2.5–3 m in depth. Further work is expected.

245. At 36–39 *James's Street* (O 140 338), in the W. suburb of the medieval city, A. Cryerhall investigated two intersecting ditches or field boundaries, in advance of redevelopment. The N.–S. ditch bisected the site and different medieval cultivated layers occurred to the east and west, indicating that the ditch probably functioned as a field- or

property boundary. It was cut by an E.–W. ditch, which delineated differing medieval garden-soil layers in the S. part of the site. Pottery from both ditches and cultivated soils dated from the 13th to the 16th centuries. Directly opposite the site is the parish church of St James, founded in the late 12th/early 13th centuries. During the medieval period, the parish boundaries encompassed the W. suburb of Dublin and bounded the site. There are references to an enclosure, tenement and garden in the area in the 16th century. The excavation suggests that this section of James's Street retained a rural character for much of the medieval period.

246. At 46–50 and 52–57 *South Great George's Street* and 56–67 *Stephen Street Lower* (O 155 334), L. Simpson carried out excavations for Margaret Gowen and Co. Ltd., in advance of redevelopment. The site (measuring 100 m E.–W. by 60 m N.–S.) was located on the S. side of the 'Black Pool' of Dublin and produced evidence of four damaged Viking warrior burials, positioned around the SE. rim of the pool, and all of which are radiocarbon dated to the 9th century. An inlet of the pool was revealed in the centre of the site; it may have been a landing stage because the gravels produced a number of boat nails and a fine bearded iron axe. The E. side of the inlet was defined by a series of slot-trenches and a low clay bank and there was limited evidence of settlement in the form of hearths and at least one posthole. One of the hearths contained the truncated remains of a male Viking warrior, 25 years old, who had a possible shield boss on his chest. A second burial was also a young, strong male, buried with a well-preserved iron shield boss on his chest and a tanged knife/dagger beneath his left hip. A short distance away, an additional skeleton was suggested by the survival of a pair of legs while the final male, under 23 years, was tall and strong and was buried with a very fine decorated bone comb, a zoomorphic pin (in the shape of a hare's head), an iron blade and a large metal object of uncertain function, which had been placed under his right shoulder. These male warriors were presumably associated with the ship fortress or *longphort* established by the Vikings at Dublin in 841.

The concentration of burials suggests that this area must represent some sort of burial place although it may have been informal, and it could have extended westwards as far as Bride Street, where a furnished Viking burial was found in the 19th century. In 2002, the torso of a badly damaged, single 9th-century male burial was found at Ship Street Great, approximately 200 m to the south-west; he had five objects, all of which were worn around the neck, as well as a fragment of a pattern-welded sword.

The present site also formed part of the re-founded Dublin settlement of 917 as habitation deposits, consisting of post structures, hearths and metal surfaces, were radiocarbon dated to the 10th century. Activity on the site declined in the succeeding centuries and it appears to have been under cultivation until the close of the medieval period although numerous postholes, as well as domestic pits, indicate ongoing occupation nearby.

247. At the rear of 27–30 *Stephen Street Lower and Digges Lane* (O 155 337) L. Simpson carried out excavations for Margaret Gowen and Co. Ltd., in advance of redevelopment. The excavation (measuring 13.7 × 7 m) was located in the S. suburb of the medieval city, outside the walls. It is positioned within the NE. quadrant of the ecclesiastical enclosure associated with the monastery of *Dubhlinn*, the alignment of which is possibly preserved in the curving street pattern of Stephen Street, Whitefriar Street and Peter's Row. Six phases of activity were identified comprising the pre-Norman period (Phase 1: before 1170), the Anglo-Norman period (Phases 2 and 3: 1170–1540) and the Modern period (1540–1900: Phases 4, 5 and 6). Phase 1 consisted of layers of redeposited clay, which contained no finds but may have been related to the construction of a ditch around the nearby site of St Peter's Church (found in an earlier excavation by J. O'Brien), as their sterile nature suggests that they represent upcast. The redeposited clays were then sealed by layers of

medieval clays and silt, 1 m in depth, which contained the remains of small pits and evidence of small-scale dumping in the form of shell, charcoal and animal bone. These deposits were dated to the late 12th/early 13th centuries at the lowest levels by pottery finds of Leinster Ware, Saintonge and local wares, while the upper layer contained a 15th-century key. The small-scale dumping is part of a pattern of general dumping in the vicinity and is in keeping with evidence from several other sites in the immediate area. The upper deposits, between 0.7 and 1 m in depth, consisted of 17th- and 18th-century clay and soils, which suggest that the area was open ground from the Middle Ages into the post-medieval period, and was possibly under cultivation.

248. HOWTH, 'OLD COLLEGE', ABBEY STREET (O 286 391). Excavation by L. Simpson, for Margaret Gowen and Co. Ltd., was carried out in advance of the conversion of the building into a dwelling house. The structure, which dates from the late 15th/early 16th centuries, is located just outside the SE. corner of the Anglo-Norman parish church and graveyard of St Mary. The building originally housed the collegiate priests attached to the church and is a three-storey T-shaped structure. Only the E. end (the cross of the T) formed part of the archaeological assessment as the W. end (the main block) is already in use as a dwelling. A survey by A. Hayden established that the ground floor inside the medieval building had been lowered in the modern period by between 1.1 and 1.7 m in depth and that the building originally had two medieval floor levels, which could be traced in the standing walls by the position of blocked-up fireplaces and windows. The archaeological assessment established that the building was founded on sandy deposits, which produced medieval pottery and that there was a mortared foundation, possibly related to an earlier building. A second assessment by C. Baker located additional evidence of an earlier building; it also established that the E. wall, the foundation of which is 1.8 m in depth, was very unstable.

#### CO. KERRY

249. FARRANASTACK (Q 931 412). M. Dowd excavated a metalworking pit in advance of the laying of a pipeline. The pit was sub-oval in plan (1.6 × 1.5 × 0.12 m) and was aligned N.-S. Its full extent was not exposed as the N. end ran beyond the limit of the pipeline wayleave. The base of the pit was fire-scorched in several places converting the colour of the natural subsoil to a reddish orange. The primary fill of the pit comprised a blackish-brown loose sandy clay loam that contained large quantities of oak charcoal and 4.17 kg of slag. Three types of slag were identified: 292 g of tap slag, 906 g of furnace slag and 60 g of amorphous slag. The discovery of tap slag is significant because it provides evidence of iron smelting and indicates the use of smelting furnaces of the shaft type with provision for slag-tapping. A small number of carbonised cereals (oats, barley/wheat and a straw node) were also recovered from the pit fill and probably represent material that was used as tinder. Charcoal from the pit produced a conventional radiocarbon date of 890 ± 60BP (Beta-181588), which calibrates to between A.D. 1020 and 1270. The activity may have been associated with the occupation of a ringfort some 100 m to the south-west.

#### CO. KILDARE

250. BLACK CHURCH (N 980 220). Excavation by C. Duffy of the Irish Archaeological Consultancy, on behalf of the National Roads Authority, revealed an industrial area consisting of numerous pits, some of which were keyhole-shaped burning pits, gullies, and ditches, and all of which lay underneath ploughmarks/cultivation ridges. A single extended inhumation burial was also found. The finds form a typical assemblage of Early-medieval date and include several fragments of lignite bracelet, a perforated lignite object (probably a loomweight), a blue glass bead, a bronze ringed-pin and a piece of perforated bone which had small discs cut out.

251. CLANE, MOAT COMMONS (N 878 268). Excavation was carried out by C. Duffy in advance of redevelopment on a site adjacent to the Anglo-Norman motte of Clane, on the W. bank of the River Liffey. Two pits containing animal bone and potsherds of 13th-/14th-century date were recovered.

#### KILKENNY CITY

252. At *No. 1 Irishtown* (S 504 562) excavations were continued 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 Breagagh, approximately 300 m east of the Breagagh/Nore confluence and just north-west of Irishtown Bridge (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 47 (2003), 297–8). The earliest phase of activity consisted of a riverside fence and a post-and-wattle structure. The fence, which had been driven into river gravels, ran for a length of 5.3 m E.–W. but with a deliberate turn at the W. end for a length of 0.7 m N.–S. The wall of a post-and-wattle structure was revealed running parallel to this riverside fence. This was partly disturbed but enclosed a series of clay floor surfaces from a rectangular structure. The exposed remains measured 8 m E.–W. in length with an exposed floor width of some 2.5 m. The lack of pottery associated with any of this material suggests a date prior to 1200 and, perhaps, at the end of the 12th century.

Phase II was represented by a confusing sequence of floor deposits uncovered in the area previously occupied by the Phase I structure. No walls were found for any of these floor surfaces and the former presence of a sill-beam timber structure may be suggested. A masonry riverside wall was also exposed for a length of 5.23 m E.–W. This wall had a thickness of 1.05 m and stood to a height of 0.6 m. A single sherd of Kilkenny-type pottery was recovered from within the wall fabric. The wall continued under the modern riverside wall at the east but at its W. terminus it abutted a large horizontal timber. This timber, which represents the truncated remains of a revetment, ran towards the north at an angle of approximately 90° from the wall. The oak revetment baseplate was exposed for a length of 5.5 m N.–S; however, it continued into the N. limit of excavation. Two softwood timber uprights were held in place by mortice and tenon joints. Two empty mortices for uprights were also present. No indications of subsidiary baseplates or braces were present. The presence of two relict joints (notched lap-joints of oak) in the baseplate indicates that the original intended use of the timber may have been in a roof and that it had been re-used as the baseplate for a riverside revetment. This baseplate produced a dendrochronological felling date of 1177–8.

Activity during Phases III and IV saw attempts to expand the plot beyond the area delimited during Phases I and II. This involved the construction of earth-fast revetted structures and fences. The earliest structure in this sequence comprised at least two planks set on edge and retained by a combination of posts and large tree trunks. The planks appear to have been re-used from other structures. A replacement fence was later constructed to the south-west. This consisted of a substantial double post-and-wattle fence that incorporated a horizontal beam into its centre. This fence, which was exposed for a length of 7.2 m NW.–SE., had been partly exposed during an assessment in 2000. The radiocarbon date of cal A.D. 996–1244 from that assessment can be related to this fence. Given that the timber was stratified with sherds of green-glazed ceramics it is obvious that the date of the sample lies at the end of the radiocarbon determination. Shortly thereafter the fence was replaced by a substantial riverside boundary. This replacement structure was positioned slightly further out into the river and consisted of a large tree trunk with a post and wattle fence on either side. The structure was exposed for a length of 6.85 m E.–W. These fences were used to retain river-dredged gravels.

In association with this process of reclamation the site seems to have been split into two properties. The boundary, as represented by the E.–W. aligned Phase I and II fences and riverside wall, was replaced with a SW.–NE. aligned property boundary. This is the

arrangement that appears to have endured to the present day in so far as the fence orientation lines up with the corner of the existing structure at No. 1 Irishtown. Following reorganisation of the space into two plots, several linear features were excavated. These shallow cuts were filled with cess-like material and may have been used to channel refuse away from occupation areas. The alignment of the shallow cut features corresponded with the revised plot alignment.

253. At 44–48 *St Kieran Street* (S 506 558) excavation by R. Clutterbuck for Cultural Resource Development Services Ltd. was carried out in advance of a mixed commercial and residential development. The site is bounded on the west by the wall of St Mary's Churchyard. Medieval deposits were recovered consisting of dark brown sandy clays with sherds of medieval pottery and tile, as well as animal bone (sheep/goat) and oyster shell. These would appear to be midden deposits. A metallised surface was encountered, possibly the remains of a house floor, a yard or a path. The pottery is of 13th-/14th-century date and is a mixture of local Kilkenny wares and English wares from the Bristol region. Two sherds of Saintonge ware were recovered.

254. At *St Mary's Lane* (S 506 558), which skirts the S., W. and N. sides of the boundary wall of St Mary's parish church, monitoring by I. Doyle, for Margaret Gowen and Co. Ltd., revealed the remains of *in situ* human burials, which are likely to be associated with the medieval church. During the laying of pipes in St Mary's Lane in 2000, human skeletal remains were identified. These burials were exposed outside the SW. boundary wall of St Mary's graveyard. During subsequent work some 49 skeletons were identified (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 45 (2001), 344). The monitoring in 2003 was necessitated by the laying of a gas pipeline along the N. stretch of laneway. This pipeline extension had a total length of approximately 45 m. The pipe trench ran approximately two-thirds the way down St Mary's Lane towards St Kieran Street, for a length of approximately 30 m in an E.–W. direction. The trench then changed direction to run in a NE.–SW. direction for a length of 15 m. This latter stretch took it around the back of City Hall. The human remains were all exposed in the former stretch of the laneway. In total, the remains of some twelve individuals were exposed. These were divided into three phases of burial on the basis of stratigraphic and ceramic evidence. Two burials were attributed to Phase Ia, which was dated to the early to mid-13th century. Six burials were assigned to Phase Ib, dated to the mid-13th century on the basis of associated sherds of Ham Green, Minety-type and Kilkenny-type ceramics. Four inhumations were considered to form Phase Ic. All were supine extended inhumations and all were positioned with the skull to the west, apart from one individual, whose head was to the east, and a second inhumation, which was aligned N.–S.

255. KILLICKAWEENY, NEAR KILCOCK (N 838 406). F. Walsh, on behalf of the National Roads Authority, excavated a large heart-shaped, ditched enclosure, measuring 60–70 m across. A primary enclosing ditch seems to have been abandoned in favour of creating the larger enclosure; an outer L-shaped ditch may have also defined an enclosed area, perhaps for livestock. Large amounts of metallurgical waste, some antler picks, and animal bone (some of which was butchered) were recovered from the main enclosure ditch. Four house structures were excavated within the enclosure. The largest (Structure B) measured 8.5 m E.–W. by 6 m N.–S. Structure C was sub-rectangular and measured roughly 5 m E.–W. by 5 m N.–S. Structure A was defined by a collection of pits and stone-packed postholes centred around a hearth. There were several stakeholes associated with the hearth, suggesting the former presence of spits. Each structure was associated with a number of refuse pits. These contained large amounts of animal bone, decorated glass beads, bone pins, iron ring-pins, knife blades, spindle whorls, decorated antler combs, metallurgical

waste, tuyère and crucible fragments. A pit or cistern/well, measuring 2.2 m in diameter and 1.8 m deep, was located close to Structures B and C. Large amounts of slag, animal bone and organic remains were recovered from this feature in addition to a fine rotary grind stone. A number of metalworking areas were identified in the form of possible bowl furnaces and curvilinear gullies containing metallurgical waste. The site is dated to the 9th/10th centuries based on radiocarbon dates and artefact typology.

#### CO. LOUTH

256. ARDEE, MARKET STREET (N 962 907). Excavations were carried out at the Ardee Credit Union by R. Clutterbuck of Cultural Resource Development Services Ltd. The work revealed a continuous sequence of occupation from the 13th century and into modern times. The site was divided into two areas: Area 1 corresponding with the portion of the site fronting on to Market Street (448 sq m) and Area 2 corresponding with the back garden (1000 sq m). The first phase of medieval occupation consisted of the division of two properties, north and south, by an E.-W. boundary ditch in the early 13th century. The evidence suggests that timber buildings were constructed fronting on to Market Street. The scant remains of the first house in the S. property indicate that it was constructed using wooden posts for support. This house seems to have been replaced with a timber-frame structure whose slot trench neatly overlay the footprint of the first phase building; a stone-lined hearth was built at the E. end of this structure. These structural features are most likely the remains of gable-on houses that fronted Market Street. Unfortunately, 18th- and 19th-century buildings destroyed much of the medieval remains and no evidence for buildings survived in the N. property. However, the back yard area of these medieval properties did survive; these areas contained a number of metal surfaces and a flag-stone path leading to a stone privy house built into a cesspit.

The medieval archaeology in the back yard area (Area 2) consisted of a 13th-century boundary, contemporary sand and gravel extraction pits, and refuse pits. A boundary ditch separated the two medieval properties; these parts of the properties were presumably used as orchards, gardens or holding areas for livestock such as pigs. Animal bones recovered during the excavation mainly consisted of cattle, but also sheep/goat and pig. The range of medieval artefacts included imported pottery vessels from England, France and Spain, Leinster Cooking Ware, quern stones, iron knives, and a spur. Floor tile fragments, ridge tiles and roofing slates recovered from the back garden area may have come from the adjacent St Mary's Church, the medieval parish church of Ardee town.

257. ARDEE, O'CARROLL STREET (N 964 907). Excavations were conducted by C. Duffy in advance of constructing an extension to the Girl Guides' premises. A layer of medieval cultivation soil was uncovered in places as well as part of a ditch, perhaps a property boundary, and a pit cut into the subsoil that contained animal bones and sherds of 13th-/14th-century pottery.

258. DROGHEDA, MARSH ROAD (O 930 850). In advance of development, T. C. Breen conducted excavations on the S. bank of the River Boyne. The line of the town wall crossed the site for 72 m and was found to be intact beneath the surface of the existing concrete yard. The wall was built of roughly squared limestone with a rubble core. It ranged in thickness from 1.8 m to 1.4 m N.-S. Since most of the wall will not be affected by the development, only the upper courses were exposed. Where the depth was investigated, the wall was found to survive to a height of 1.8 m above its base, except for a 17-m stretch which lay underneath modern grain silos; even here, however, the lowest course survived in places. The base of a circular tower, already suggested by cartographic evidence, was found at the junction of the wall and the river. It was slightly over 4.5 m in diameter. The tower was not placed centrally on the wall, but extended further to the east (outer) side of

it and appeared to have been added after the wall was built. The N. side of the tower had been truncated, probably when the 19th-century quay wall was built in front of it. At the end furthest from the river, the wall was built directly upon a ridge of bedrock. An earlier excavation had found what appeared to be a fosse cut into the bedrock, but the current work showed it to be an extremely wide cut that was more likely to have been a quarry. It was filled with wet, black soil containing leather debris, textile fragments and 13th-century pottery.

A small sub-rectangular stone structure,  $3.7 \times 2$  m, abutted the town wall on the inside. It was divided into two chambers. The sides sloped inwards, there was a flat stone base, and it filled with water at high tide. It had eventually silted up. Further upstream from the town wall, within the town, the remains of a medieval riverside house were found. It was rectangular in plan, measuring  $20.5 \times 7.5$  m. The N. wall survived to a height of 1.68 m above ground level, as part of the river wall, and a central round-headed doorway gave access to the river. At each end of this wall was a garderobe in a curved alcove. When the S. wall of the house was excavated, a garderobe chute, perhaps from an upper floor, was found, discharging into a lintelled drain, which sloped down to meet one of the garderobe chutes in the N. wall. The W. wall had been subjected to numerous alterations and repairs, but patches of original masonry survived above ground level including three chamfered stones, which probably originally formed a window jamb. On the inside of the N. wall, a number of putlog holes were visible, and one of the stone corbels that would have held the sole-plates for the first floor survived. The foundations of two walls aligned with either side of the central doorway were found, and in places there were remains of a floor consisting of cobbles with a thin plaster or mortar layer over it, which appeared to be contemporary with the doorway.

#### CO. MEATH

259. KELLS, HEADFORT PLACE (N 745 758). Excavations by C. Duffy, in advance of redevelopment, were carried out behind the street frontage and uncovered the remains of two pits and a well, all of which produced sherds of 13th-/14th-century pottery.

#### CO. TIPPERARY

260. CASHEL, WESLEY SQUARE (S 075 404). Test excavation, in advance of redevelopment, was carried out by R. Clutterbuck on behalf of Cultural Resource Development Services Ltd. The site is located within the medieval town walls and adjoins an upstanding medieval building. It is currently occupied by a disused furniture store and warehouse. The walls of a medieval building were encountered close to the modern surface, and although their full width was not revealed, they appeared to be about 1 m thick. The floor surface of the medieval building was found at a depth of 0.75 m. Associated with the features were sherds of 13th-/14th-century pottery, an iron knife and the remains of a male human skull, with cut marks, which had been placed upside down within the fill of a pit or ditch.

#### CO. WATERFORD

261. DUNGARVAN, KILGROVAN (X 230 931). A. Purcell, on behalf of Sheila Lane and Associates, carried out excavations in advance of development beside an early ecclesiastical site within which six ogham stones, a cross-inscribed stone and a disc quern were previously found. Geophysical survey indicated the presence of a double-ditched sub-circular enclosure, which will be avoided by the proposed development. Test trenches outside the enclosure uncovered three probable kilns, each one of which consisted of a long, narrow stone-lined feature (ranging from 3.1 to 1.8 m in length and 0.5 m in width) with a

charcoal-rich fill mixed with oxidised clay. Several sherds of Bii Ware were recovered in the fill, suggesting activity contemporary with the early church site.

### SCOTLAND

HISTORIC SCOTLAND *EX SITU* CARVED AND MOULDED STONES PROJECT. About eight years ago, a programme of systematic dismantling and recording of Historic Scotland's valuable but often inaccessible collections of *ex situ* carved and moulded stones began. There were many reasons for undertaking such a task. Over the years, large numbers of architectural stones had been recovered (from excavations, deterioration of the monument and chance discovery), with no clear indication as to their function, date or value. These have been kept, often outdoors, in more-or-less tidy heaps. It was clear that not only were these pieces unavailable for visitors or researchers to inspect, but they were also very vulnerable to damage from the weather, and, sadly, to theft. Moreover, although in the course of the last 50 years or so a number of these stones have been brought under cover and set up in stone displays, there is now perceived to be a degree of wasted potential in some of these exhibits, with their interpretive potential yet to be fully realised.

Admittedly, many visitors to the monuments, on first seeing one of these heaps, would probably wonder whether it was worth the time and effort involved in dismantling them and putting each stone through a thorough cataloguing process. However, once a stone has been catalogued, and especially when a whole collection has been dealt with, it becomes evident that the *ex situ* material contains much valuable information relating to the monument, and in some cases can offer primary evidence relating to parts of the structure that are no longer standing. This knowledge can then be used to inform exhibited material, and to highlight elements of the remaining *in situ* stonework.

Among the more useful processes undertaken to determine the date and function of stone fragments is the use of moulding profiles. These allow comparisons to be made between moulded *ex situ* and *in situ* work, and can greatly assist in dating pieces. Apart from the relationship of a moulded piece to the particular part of the building from which it came, patterns of profile-types begin to emerge, with certain forms being characteristic of different periods. These are of interest to anyone who uses moulding profiles as a dating tool, whether they relate to an isolated fragment, or to a building campaign. In any case, from a conservation point of view, if a stone has to be replaced with a modern version, a moulding profile enables the new piece to be cut and inserted without disrupting the original moulded sequence. As well as having academic value, the stones can be used as a means of enabling visitors to understand the mechanics of the building, and, by using them to reconstruct parts of the monument, to visualise sections of the structure that have disappeared. For example, from the list of sites included, it will be apparent that cloisters are often more-or-less completely lost, but that many of the collections contain substantial numbers of related stones, often comprising column bases, capitals and shafts, which almost certainly came from a cloister. It is feasible in some cases for such fragments to be reassembled, perhaps with a few modern insertions, to replicate a few bays of the cloisters. There are often traces of the original widths of the cloister bays remaining *in situ*, e.g. in the form of corbels which would have supported roof timbers, and such evidence can be used to work out the basic module around which the *ex situ* pieces can be rebuilt.

The opportunity to investigate the Whithorn collection in 2003 was particularly well-timed, since the cataloguing process preceded a much larger programme of work there. This will involve the creation of new displays, starting with the carved stones in the museum, followed by the architectural fragments. With a view to making a contribution to this interpretive material, the Whithorn inventory was broadened in its scope to include geological information. Not only does this set the site in a larger landscape and time-scale, but if stone sources can be identified, that has implications for understanding the quarrying techniques, the transport of stones, and the movements of masons. It is already clear that

at least two of the stone-types found at Whithorn could have come from a local quarry, from where they would have been conveyed by sea — probably to the harbour at the Isle of Whithorn, and from there by track to the town itself. As far as access to the inventories is concerned, copies of the bound volumes are kept in Historic Scotland's library, and in the NMRS. Copies of the inventories are also held at Historic Scotland's stone conservation centre in Edinburgh. The records, including photographs but excluding profile drawings, are also now held on Historic Scotland's collections management database. Details of sites and individual stones, including dates, dimensions and descriptions, as well as photographs and copies of most of the profile drawings can also be obtained through the author's website — *www.arch-etype.net* (all images and drawings obtained through the website are Crown copyright RCAHMS).

For the next few years, sites covered will be concentrated in south-west Scotland. Following on from Whithorn Priory, inventories will be made for Dundrennan Abbey, Glenluce Abbey, Caerlaverock Castle, MacLellan's Tower in Kirkcudbright, and Sweetheart Abbey, as well as other smaller collections. Work is projected to last until at least 2005, and may continue beyond this date, since there are very large numbers of stone fragments involved. In future, details of the sites investigated will appear annually in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, until the cataloguing process is complete. The sites covered so far, from 1996 to February 2003, are listed below, along with other contributions, under the relevant local authority area.

M. MÁRKUS

#### ABERDEEN (CITY)

262. *St Machar's Cathedral* (NJ 9395 0882). Historic Scotland *Ex Situ* Carved and Moulded Stones Project. Inventory June–Sept 1998; 33 pieces; mainly 14th–15th centuries; NJ 90 NW 9.

263. *At Schoolhill, 2–16 Harriet Street* (NJ 939 063) a medieval pit was excavated by D. I. Harding, for Robert Gordon University, at the rear of the Robert Gordon University Students' Union, near the junction of Schoolhill and Harriet Street. The pit was at least 3.8 m in diameter and survived to a depth of 1 m; it contained a small number of sherds of medieval pottery. The pit lay in a previously untested portion of the site excavated in 1977: its presence suggests a slightly higher level of medieval survival than was reported at that time.

#### ABERDEENSHIRE

264. *BANFF CASTLE* (NJ 6893 6420). A watching brief and archaeological recording were carried out by J. C. Murray of Murray Archaeological Services, on behalf of Banff Castle Community Association, during the installation of new drains within the castle grounds and the re-roofing of the East Pavilion building. Little remains of the late 12th-/13th-century castle enclosure, apart from sections of the substantial curtain walls and wide ditches and ramparts. A photographic survey of the internal elevation of the E. wall of the East Pavilion, thought to be part of the medieval curtain wall, was undertaken. No attempt was made to remove the plasterwork or earlier pointing on the internal face, and so little architectural detail was visible. The repointing and consolidation of the top of this wall was also observed. The wall, at its surviving height, was found to be of small rubble construction with no cut stone or other stone of architectural significance evident. Four of the five new soakaways and drains were located within the curtain walls but no archaeological features or finds were evident. The fifth ran from the SE. corner of the East Pavilion, eastwards into the moat for 6.2 m. No cut for the moat or ditch was observed, and it appears that the ground level was raised and landscaped at this point.

265. CRAIGIEVAR CASTLE (NJ 560 090). An archaeological survey, in partnership with Derek Carter Associates, was undertaken by D. Bowler of the Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, on behalf of the National Trust for Scotland, as part of a historic landscape survey of Craigievar Castle. In the desk-based assessment, the sites of three former settlements: Mill of Kintocher (NJ 50 NE 57 and 59), Burnside (NJ 50 NE 72), and an unnamed site, were located within the survey area. An area of rig-and-furrow was also noted. In the field survey, some 58 features and structures were inspected. The circular walled enclosure on Craigievar Hill was judged to be a comparatively modern estate feature, but a feature was found near the supposed site of Mowat's Seat which may be the remains of a prehistoric burial mound. A number of disused water culverts and channels were seen, and a record was made of the main drystone dyke systems. In the geophysical survey of a selected area close to the castle, although numerous modern anomalies were found (drains etc.), some features may relate to the formal gardens shown on the 18th-century plans: one to a small building, and another to an early enclosure, perhaps pre-dating the present castle.

266. DEER ABBEY (NJ 9685 4810). Historic Scotland *Ex Situ* Carved and Moulded Stones Project. Inventory May–June 1998; 14 pieces; 13th century; NJ 94 NE 5.

267. DELNADAMPH LODGE (NJ 2250 0871). A carved stone, rescued by a member of the estate staff during the demolition of the Victorian lodge, near Corgarff, some fifteen years ago, was recorded by I. A. G. Shepherd on behalf of the Aberdeenshire Council. It had been built into the lower courses of the wall of an extension and had been visible in this position. The stone is a block of local pinkish granite, almost cuboid; overall 430 × 310 mm and 260 mm thick. It is carved on the smooth upper surface is the figure of a bird in profile, with two legs, each slightly truncated by the later re-use of the stone. The carving of the outline of the bird has been pecked out in a continuous line, 8–9 mm broad. The base of the line has not been smoothed off, so individual peck marks of the chisel/punch are visible. The broad, consistently pecked line defining a profile view, the economy in the depiction of the wing, and the confident handling of the curves of the bird all point to this being an unrecorded and rare example of Pictish art from a very remote location. No other carved stones were noticed during the demolition or on the visit.

268. FETTERNEAR (NJ 723 170). Excavation by P. Z. Dransart and W. Lindsay continued in the main area in front of the mansion (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2002), 8), on behalf of BP Amoco and Russell Trust. The ditch and long wall running approximately N.–S. (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (1998), 6) were further explored. In the part of the site that formed the lawn in front of the mansion by the 19th century, it was confirmed that the unpublished excavation carried out in the late 19th century was followed by considerable reconstruction of the long wall and other walls forming 'the pit'. A more slight extension of the long wall, running south, was found to have been constructed over a drainpipe that was probably inserted after the excavation and before the reconstruction work. The 19th-century excavation did not continue into the areas that by then constituted the drive and the shrubbery.

The internal face of the long wall (west-facing) was robbed of its facing stones for some length, but a transversal trench across it revealed a very fine face of smaller stones. This wall may have been remodelled to serve as a barmkin contemporary with the tower house. If this were the case, it might have connected with another section of well-faced walling slightly further to the west. On dismantling a section of the long wall, adjacent to where it was cut through for the insertion of another late 19th-century drain immediately in front of the mansion, 14th-century pottery and roof slates were encountered; one slate had the remains of an iron nail in the hole. This wall had been constructed along the length

of the ditch, which, to judge from the paucity of medieval material in the deposits, was recut in post-medieval times. At a later stage the wall was cut down; it then served as the base of footings for slighter walling that formed a wing containing at least two rooms that would have run N.–S. from the tower house. Finds include an exquisite bone mount of a king, dating from about A.D. 1300.

269. KILDRUMMY CASTLE (NJ 4549 1683). Historic Scotland *Ex Situ* Carved and Moulded Stones Project. Inventory June–August 1998; 23 pieces; 13th–16th centuries; NJ 41 NE 4. The collection includes fragments of moulded arches, a column base and window jambs.

270. KINGHORN WOOD (NJ 880 220). A small area of rig-and-furrow was recorded by M. Greig and Mr Mitchell, on behalf of Aberdeenshire Council, to the east of Kinghorn Wood, in an area that was originally woodland. The rig-and-furrow is in two parts and appears to be bounded by a low, widespread bank within which some stones are visible. The southern area of rigs appear to be S-shaped, and aligned E.–W., while the N. rigs are not so distinct but appear straighter and run N.–S. Between the two areas there may be a small oval enclosure, barely visible as a low bank.

271. MACDUFF, MAINS OF CULLEN (CULLEN CASTLE), GAMRIE (NJ 7318 6369). A 10% evaluation was carried out by J. C. Murray of Murray Archaeological Services, on behalf of Mr G. Allen, prior to development for a dwelling house. Nothing is visible of the medieval castle of Cullen, although the older part of the farmhouse (Mains of Cullen) has the appearance of being an appendage of the castle due to the thickness of its walls. This structure was almost totally destroyed by fire in 2001, and although the external walls were left standing to two-thirds of their original height, they were in an extremely dangerous state and the building was subject to a demolition order. It was not possible to undertake a full measured survey, but a limited photographic survey was undertaken while the remaining structure was demolished. It seems unlikely that the farmhouse formed a part of the original castle as a great variety of pieces of architectural masonry of varying dates were incorporated into its structure. Six evaluation trenches were excavated in the walled garden area to the east of the farmhouse, but no archaeological feature or finds were evident.

272. PETERHEAD, RAVENSCRAIG STEADING (NK 0985 4857). I. A. G. Shepherd, on behalf of Aberdeenshire Council, recorded a carved stone protruding from the upper courses of a derelict drystone dyke, the retaining wall of the steading midden. The stone is a sub-rectangular fragment of reddish sandstone (not local to Buchan), 310 × 258 mm and c. 150 mm thick, which has been broken off a larger carving. Deeply cut interlace occurs on a slightly angled edge. The face of the stone bears relief carving in two fragmentary panels, defined by a horizontal band of raised stone which itself may bear traces of incised lettering. The left-hand side of the upper panel bears a deeply incised recess in which is the relief carving of a T-form, above which is the possible reverse of the form, although the 'stem' thickens and could be interpreted as the widely splayed legs of a human figure. The rest of the upper part of the stone is unclear. The field below the raised band contains, at the right, almost half of a human face, en-face, with almond eyes below brow ridges and a sub-triangular nose. To its left is a small lizard-like beast with a tail that loops around it, possibly passing into its mouth.

This stone cannot be paralleled within the Early Historic sculpture of Aberdeenshire, Buchan (apart from Deer and Fetterangus) being particularly short of Pictish or Early Christian stones. However, there are some features of stones in southern Pictland that may be relevant. The findspot is close to the mouth of the River Ugie, approximately 300 m

south-east of Ravenscraig Castle; the closest feature of potential Early Historic date is St Peter's Church, c. 2.5 km to the south-east.

273. TOLQUHON CASTLE (NJ 8725 2864). Historic Scotland *Ex Situ* Carved and Moulded Stones Project. Inventory Feb–March 1999; 23 pieces; mainly 15th–16th centuries; NJ 82 NE 1.

#### ANGUS

274. ARBROATH ABBEY (NO 6430 4133). Historic Scotland *Ex Situ* Carved and Moulded Stones Project. Inventory Dec 1995–Feb 1996; 115 pieces; mainly late 12th/early 13th centuries; NO 64 SW 18. Among the stones in this collection are several arch springers. These are worked in the round, i.e. were intended to be free standing, and are relatively small in scale. They may therefore have come from the cloisters which are no longer standing.

275. ARBROATH, EAST HAVEN. The following objects, discovered by metal-detecting, were reported by R. Benvie on behalf of Angus Council:

NO 5895 3640. Two James III billon pennies (1467–82) found stuck together; good condition; diameter 12 mm. TT 6/02; Acc. nos A2003.132–3.

NO 5920 3640. Silver 15th-century fede (faith) ring segment, consisting of clasped hands and one raised panel with a heart motif in relief. Diameter 25 mm; W. 10 mm. TT 6/02; Acc. no. A2003.131.

276. AUCHMITHIE. The following coins and metal objects, found by metal-detecting, were reported by R. Benvie on behalf of Angus Council:

NO 677 444. Finger ring; complete and in good condition. Top of ring is rectangular and displays a raised diamond shape within the rectangle; diameter 21 mm. Acc. no. A2003.148.

NO 678 443. Annular brooch, broken and twisted and incomplete; L 35 mm; W. 25 mm. Acc. no. A2003.147.

NO 679 445. Three lead whorls; good condition, all displaying raised patterns; 12 × 25 mm; 15 × 30 mm; 10 × 34 mm.

NO 679 444. Sword-belt fastener; 45 × 21 mm. Acc. nos 143–5.

NO 680 444. Four buckles; one may be a horse-harness fitting.

NO 682 447. Two James IV billon pennies, 2nd issue, type Ivd; very worn; diam. 13 and 14 mm. James III copper farthing, ecclesiastical type ?II and III; very worn; diameter 11 mm. Acc. nos 149–57.

The assemblage was declared Treasure Trove (TT 66/02), and purchased by Angus Council for Arbroath Museum.

277. BLAIKIEMILL (NO 574 586). Rig-and-furrow, visible as cropmarks, were recorded by M. Greig during summer aerial reconnaissance. The project was sponsored by Aberdeenshire Council and Angus Council.

278. EAST HAVEN, NEAR CARNOUSTIE. The following objects, discovered by metal-detecting, were reported by R. Benvie on behalf of Angus Council and the National Funds for Acquisitions:

NO 590 360. Annular brooch of brown metal; complete; ring and pin are bent and brooch is cracked in two places but is in fair condition. Diameter 30 mm; pin 33 mm. Declared Treasure Trove (TT42/98) and purchased for the collections. Acc. no. C2001.97.

NO 590 360. Twelve medieval objects, eleven of metal and one pottery sherd. The metal objects include: two dagger chapes; book clasp; three buttons; three buckles. Declared Treasure Trove (TT 67/98) and purchased for the collections. Acc. nos C2001.99 a to l.

279. FORFAR, SOUTH LECKAWAY FARM (NO 4379 4810). A medieval gilded copper-alloy horse mount, 34 × 28 × 1 mm, was found during fieldwalking. The object was reported by R. Benvie, on behalf of Angus Council; it was declared Treasure Trove (TT 2003/2) and awarded to Forfar Museum, The Meffan Institute, Forfar. Acc. no. F2003.70.

280. MONTROSE, 16 WISHART AVENUE (NO 716 588). An evaluation was undertaken in 2002 by P. Duffy of the Glasgow University Research Division, on behalf of Historic Scotland, following the discovery of skeletal remains during the construction of new gas supplies to houses in the area. The adjacent area had been evaluated in 1999, and a number of burials relating to what is thought to be a 13th- to 15th-century hospital cemetery were recovered. The project demonstrated that the human remains were, for the most part, charnel.

281. MUIRDRUM, BATTIE'S DEN DEPOSITION AREA (NO 557 368). An evaluation was carried out by M. Johnson of CFA Archaeology, on behalf of Morgan Est plc, on a proposed deposition area for the A92 upgrade. Eight trenches were excavated, amounting to 5% (c. 800 sq m) of the proposed development area. The remains of at least three, and probably four, long-cist burials were discovered in one trench, cut into sand and gravel subsoil. The lack of capstones and skeletal material suggests that the cists have been severely damaged by ploughing. The cists were all aligned E.-W. and are likely to be of Early Christian date.

282. ST ORLAND'S STONE (NO 401 500). A piece of medieval pottery, found in a molehill south-east of St Orland's Stone, was donated to Forfar Museum, The Meffan Institute, Forfar. Acc. no. F2003.41. Report by R. Benvie on behalf of Angus Council.

283. ST VIGEANS CEMETERY (NO 638 429). A medieval cruciform fitting, 40 × 19 mm, was found at St Vigeans, near Arbroath. It was declared Treasure Trove and awarded to Arbroath Museum. Acc. no. A2000.130. Report by R. Benvie on behalf of Angus Council and the National Fund for Acquisitions.

284. SHIELHILL BRIDGE (NO 426 580). The reputed site of the manor of Quiech (NO 45 NW 2) stands high above the River South Esk and is now occupied by the ruins of a cottage and its garden. The manor is on record from 1500 but was ruinous by the mid-18th century. This cottage, or a predecessor, dates from the late 18th century, but built into its walls and lying amongst the fallen rubble are architectural fragments, mainly of doorways and windows, from an earlier higher status building (or possibly from the 'chapel' from which the last stones were reported to have been removed shortly before 1797). Small-scale trial excavations by A. M. Dick were begun following a land slip which left the gable end of the cottage only 1 m from the edge above the river. The excavations have shown that, despite extensive disturbance by gardening activity and animal burrowing, some evidence of earlier structures has survived. The wall of the cottage itself appears to have been partially built over an earlier, broader wall. Finds include 15th-century pottery.

#### ARGYLL AND BUTE

285. CRARAE, KILLEVIN CHURCH (NR 9865 9722). A topographic survey was carried out by D. Alexander, of the National Trust for Scotland, of the graveyard at Killevin

Church and of the adjacent ground within Crarae Garden which adjoins it to the north-west. The stone-built mausoleum within the graveyard measures  $7 \times 6$  m, and is located at the E. end of an oval mound, c. 20 m long by 16 m wide at the base, and 8 m wide at the top. This mound stands c. 0.6 m high, is aligned E.–W., and most likely represents the foundations of an earlier church. About 30 m to the south of the mausoleum is a curvilinear scarp edge which clearly represents an earlier boundary wall around the church and graveyard, and is divided in two by a pathway. It remains unclear whether this boundary once formed a curvilinear enclosure around the church or simply one side of the graveyard.

A  $5 \times 1$  m trench was excavated 4.4 m outside the existing dry-stone wall which forms the NW. boundary of the graveyard. The trench was excavated to examine a scarp edge, 0.6 m high, on this side of the graveyard, which might represent either a continuation of the earlier church boundary wall or part of the church itself. Excavation revealed a bank of stone 0.7 m high and at least 2.2 m wide; it was composed of large boulders, some over  $0.6 \times 0.2$  m. On the NW. edge of this stone bank were some smaller stones, perhaps tumble, from which a sherd of green-glazed medieval pottery, slag, charcoal and burnt bone were recovered.

286. INCHMARNOCK, ST MARNOCK'S CHAPEL (NS 024 596). The third season of work by R. Conolly, E. Jones and C. Lowe of Headland Archaeology, sponsored by Sir Robert Smith, saw continued excavation of the area around the chapel and to its north-west in the craft zone identified in previous seasons. The excavation in the NW. quadrant identified two phases of inter-cutting graves and a series of early ironworking features and structures. Closer to the chapel lay more graves and further flagged surfaces, underlying the paths identified in previous years. Sherds of medieval pottery, including French imported wares, were recovered in association with these features.

Further examples of inscribed slate and fragments of stone gaming boards were also found. Like the assemblage recovered in 2002, these finds are provisionally dated to the 8th/9th centuries, possibly continuing later. As before, the assemblage includes examples of abstract designs and casual graffiti, but of particular importance is a piece of Latin text written in an Insular minuscule script. This not only provides further evidence of literacy at the site but, significantly, points to the use of instruction or training through the use of exemplum and copy. Further examples of Early-medieval sculpture were also recovered, including one slab with an outline ringed cross that had been built into a later long cist. Nineteen late graves, including several child burials, were located immediately adjacent to the chapel. These appear to date from the period after the chapel went out of use, but the yard continued to be used as a burial ground. A number of simple cross-marked roof slates were recovered from these latest burials. Resistivity and magnetometry survey were carried out in the field to the west of the chapel.

Following previous evaluation in 2000, which recovered an extensive assemblage of burnt grain from the robbed structures on the site, Site 8 (NS 0235 5916) was excavated. An area measuring  $12 \times 8$  m was opened by machine. After initial cleaning, three corn-drying kilns were identified as well as a possible building. A fragment of a steatite (soapstone) bowl, dated to the Norse period, and a fragment of later medieval pottery were found during cleaning. Two of the corn-drying kilns were fully excavated and recorded. The earlier building was cut by one of the later medieval kilns. The earliest kiln, dated during the evaluation to the 13th century, was largely robbed or collapsed, but survived in the form of a stone T-shaped structure, and may have had a wattle fence protecting the drying grain from the fire. The function of the postholes in the area of the bowl was unclear, although they may have formed part of a superstructure covering the kiln to protect the drying grain from the rain. The fire pit of the second kiln was cut through rake-out material from the first, although the fire pits could have been in use at the same time. This kiln was keyhole-shaped, with a bowl and flue lined with flat stones set on edge. The

bowl and flue were revetted with soil and stones to hold the stones in place. There was no evidence that the kiln was covered. The third kiln was left unexcavated but was of a similar form to the second. The kiln complex is contemporary with the earliest phase identified at Site 5 (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2001), 22), 200 m to the north-east, and is thought to represent an outlying element of the medieval and post-medieval settlement there.

287. KILMARTIN VILLAGE (NR 8352 9789). A number of rig-and-furrow sites within the S. area of the valley were recorded by B. Brown and P. Brown.

288. LOCH GLASHAN CRANNOG (NR 9160 9247). A high-resolution side-scan survey of the reservoir at Loch Glashan, also known as Loch Gair, was carried out by J. C. Henderson, on behalf of Historic Scotland, in an effort to locate and sample the crannog excavated by Mr J. G. Scott in 1960 (NR 99 SW 1). The site of the crannog was located in 16 m of water, but was found to lie underneath at least 2 m of very soft reservoir silt, making sampling and the controlled recovery of timbers impossible without excavation. The nearby submerged medieval island settlement (NR 99 SW 4), thought to be the site of an Early Christian church, was also located from a depth of 10.4 m. Some walling could be traced but heavy silting began at 10 m, obscuring the majority of the structure and the margins of the island itself. As the side-scan can penetrate soft silt deposits, images of the crannog and the nearby medieval island settlement were obtained.

289. LOCH LEATHAN (NR 8745 9835). The site was investigated by M. G. Cavers, as part of the Argyll Crannog Survey, sponsored by Dr J. N. Marshall (Isle of Bute) Memorial Fund, CBA Challenge Funding and the University of Nottingham. The crannog (NR 89 NE 11) is visible above water as a large boulder mound. Several stone structures have been constructed on top of the main boulder mound, and although some of these appear to be of relatively modern origin there is evidence of cellular structures constructed within the boulder mound which may be original features. Three boat noosts have been constructed on the site, at the S., W. and NE. sides, though only the latter is likely to be original. A probable pivot stone, c. 400 mm in diameter, was located near the NE. boat noost. Underwater, fragments of burnt bone and several cattle teeth were found in the loch bed silts, as well as one short plank timber which had two holes drilled through it, and was grooved along one edge. A fragment of green-glazed pottery was also recovered from the submerged area, suggesting that one phase of use of the site may have occurred in the 13th or 14th centuries A.D.

#### DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

290. INGLESTON MOTTE (NX 774 579). A sixth season of excavation by volunteers, led by E. Penman and A. Penman on behalf of Dumfries and Galloway Council, uncovered a continuation of the outer N. defences of this timber tower on the summit of the 12th-/13th-century motte. The stone base, c. 3.5 × 2.5 m, of a second donjon or tower was discovered to the east of the one excavated during the previous season (NX 75 NE 4) (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2002), 29). Underneath the W. tower base, evidence of earlier use of the site was produced in the form of several items of high-status value such as buckles; earlier pottery fragments were also recovered. In spite of prolific rabbit burrowing it was possible to identify the remains of the palisade defences which ran between the two towers. These comprised a double fence of wattling, 0.5 m apart, supported by stakes every 0.5 m and infilled with rubble, including small boulders. The level between this feature and the remnants of the timber tower has yielded a prodigious quantity of pottery sherds, including some imported from the Continent.

Evidence of an earlier occupied level was revealed to the north of this feature and can be dated from the pottery to the late 11th and early 12th centuries. Several fragments of

bronze buckles, pieces of weaponry blades and part of an iron padlock were recovered from this earlier level. The usual layers of charcoal contained large numbers of iron nails, square in section, and iron rivets were also fairly prolific. Excavating on the edge of the motte from the north-east, evidence of an earlier trench was discovered containing a backfilled assortment of unstratified medieval pottery sherds. This would appear to be the result of F. Coles's rapid excavation. He found a metal padlock, which is described and illustrated in detail; part of a padlock found this season may well be the missing part of that found and reported upon by Curle (*Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scotland* (1912), 189–200). Downhill from the palisade, an amount of burnt timber may have been part of the timber tower, deposited as it fell downhill after destruction. Adjacent to this was a deep fire pit which contained evidence of cooking, with fragments of calcined bone, wood charcoal, burnt clay, cinder and nails. A quantity of amethyst and quartz was in evidence just inside the line of the palisade.

291. THE NEWBARNs PROJECT (NORTH SITE) (NX 8816 5495). On a fieldwalking survey in 2002, a second 25 m-diameter circular stone feature was identified by E. Penman and A. Penman on the E. shore of Newbarns Loch. After the removal of willow trees and landscaping of the immediate area of the E. bank of the loch side, excavation by volunteers in the SE. quadrant of the feature revealed evidence of the doorway of a stone-founded building. Part of the N. wall was revealed, and to the south of it a cobbled floor was uncovered. Set into this was a number of postholes. Underneath was an earlier mud-packed floor level. Evidence of a large pit was uncovered in the NE. corner of the structure, but as this is filled with large boulders it has not yet been possible to excavate it. A clay-lined boiling pit was identified containing several smooth rounded pebbles. Several sherds of native medieval Galena green-glazed pottery were found on the cobbled floor, along with a strap-end which still has fragments of leather surviving in it. Underneath the cobbling, a flint suggests earlier activity. The project was sponsored by Dumfries and Galloway Council and Dumfries and Galloway Tourist Board.

292. PILTANTON BURN (NX 16 56). The fragment of a Viking-age silver ingot, weighing 7.8 g, was found near the Pilanton Burn while metal-detecting. Report by F. Hunter, the National Museums of Scotland.

#### EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE

293. PEEL PARK (NS 651 740). An evaluation by D. Swan and H. F. James of the Glasgow University Research Division, on behalf of East Dunbartonshire Council and undertaken prior to redevelopment of the park, revealed several archaeological features. At the E. end of the park, part of the W. wall of the medieval peel was uncovered close to the motte mound. This feature was originally excavated in the late 19th century, along with a ditch that may relate to an earlier wooden defensive structure. Additional features included the remains of a path in the south of the park and a mortared drain in the south-east. Finds recovered include medieval pottery, iron and lead objects, dressed stone fragments and red clay tiles.

#### EAST LoTHIAN

294. DIRLETON, ARCHERFIELD ESTATE (NT 500 851). A programme of archaeological works by A. Dutton and J. Morrison of Headland Archaeology on behalf of Caledonian Heritable, relating to the redevelopment of Archerfield House and estate was completed (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2002), 34). This comprised historic building recording of the original house and excavation and watching briefs in the estate grounds. Scheduled Monument Consent was granted for the excavation of a strip, in order to allow the

widening of an existing road. Up to 1 m of stratified archaeological deposits were exposed and fully hand-excavated. Several phases of activity were identified. The earliest consisted of a number of pits and ditches thought to relate to the butchery of livestock. Later features included palisade enclosures, possibly for stock. The most substantial structure on the site was a stone building, with two associated covered drains, thought to be a house. A wide range of well-preserved artefacts was recovered, including a decorated bone comb, metal dress fittings, agricultural implements and a large quantity of animal bone and pottery. The pottery dates the occupation of the site to the 12th–15th centuries. A watching brief was also undertaken during the construction of a new access road to the estate. The truncated remains of rig-and-furrow cultivation were the only archaeological remains uncovered.

295. INVERESK, WEDDERBURN HOUSE (NT 348 715). The grounds of this 19th-century house are to be developed in three phases. The first phase involved monitoring by R. Conolly of Headland Archaeology, on behalf of Gemcross Homes Ltd., of topsoil stripping in the NW. garden. A series of ditches, mostly aligned NE.–SW., were exposed, along with several clusters of postholes and a well. Several medieval pits of unknown function were excavated. The site was crossed by broad shallow rig-and-furrow of medieval or later date.

296. NEILSTON PARISH CHURCH (NS 480 573). A watching brief was carried out by D. Sneddon and D. Swan of the Glasgow University Research Division, on behalf of Neilston Parish Church, during renovation and repair works. Inside the church two test trenches were dug to investigate the possible foundations of the medieval church phases. Finds include medieval pottery, but the remains of a stone foundation are thought to be from the 18th-century T-shaped church.

NORTH BERWICK

297. At 33 *Forth Street* (NT 5526 8523), four trenches with a combined area of 24 sq m (5% of the area) were excavated by M. Cressey and S. Mitchell of CFA Archaeology, on behalf of Camerons Ltd., in the garden at the front of the building. Deeply stratified deposits of medieval origin were discovered in all the trenches, including midden layers containing fragments of green-glazed and White Gritty Ware pottery. A stone-capped culvert of medieval date was also found.

298. At *Quality Street, High Street, East Road, Forth Street* and *Law Road* (NT 555 854) a watching brief was maintained by E. Jones of Headland Archaeology, on behalf of Scottish Water, on all ground disturbances during the replacement of water pipes. Medieval midden deposits were recorded.

299. At 7–9 *St Andrews Street* (NT 5526 8523), a building recording survey and evaluation were undertaken by M. Cressey and S. Mitchell of CFA Archaeology, on behalf of Camerons Ltd. Four trenches, amounting to 5% of the site area (44 sq m), were excavated within the garden. A buried soil revealed in one trench is interpreted as being medieval on the basis of pottery. This deposit was not discovered in any of the other trenches.

300. PRESTONPANS, WEST LOAN (NT 390 742). An archaeological excavation was undertaken by E. Jones of Headland Archaeology, on behalf of Hart Estates Ltd., at a gap site at West Loan. A previous evaluation (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2002), 43) revealed archaeological features of possible medieval date in the SE. corner of the site. Here, Phase 2 consisted of a series of medieval ditches running across the site, which cut a

prehistoric enclosure. Three of these were re-cuts of the same ditch, suggesting a possible medieval enclosure.

301. YELLOW CRAIG (NT 5151 8677). A single sherd of a Scottish White Gritty Ware jug, dating from the 14th/15th centuries, was found by J. A. Lawson in surface spoil of a rabbit burrow. It is donated to East Lothian Council.

#### EAST RENFREWSHIRE

The following features were recorded by S. Hothersall, R. L. Hunter and S. L. Hunter as part of the East Renfrewshire Farm Survey:

##### 302. BLACKHOUSE FARM

NS 5425 5342. Rig-and-furrow, 4.5 m wide, extends for 64 m N.–S. and 20 m E.–W.

NS 5394 5338. Rig-and-furrow, 4.5 m wide.

##### 303. CROSSLEES FARM

NS 5555 5336 and NS 5544 5329. Rig-and-furrow, 3 m, running NW.–SE.

NS 5545 5327. Rig-and-furrow, 3 m, running NNE.–SSW.

NS 5575 5329. Rig-and-furrow, 2 m wide.

NS 5577 5291. Rig-and-furrow, 3 m wide.

##### 304. LANGLEE FARM

NS 5192 5170. Rig-and-furrow, 2.5 m wide.

#### EDINBURGH (CITY)

305. At 22 *Calton Road* (NT 265 739), excavation was undertaken by E. Jones and T. Holden of Headland Archaeology, on behalf of Gray, Marshall and Associates, of two trenches along the line of the E. wall of a proposed building. The garden soils were recorded and sample excavated for the retrieval of finds. Five phases of activity were identified. The earliest deposits dated from the 13th to 15th centuries and comprised garden soil and a pit.

306. At 144–166 *Cowgate, former Cowgate Nursery School* (NT 258 735), excavation of five trenches was carried out by E. Jones of Headland Archaeology on behalf of Castle Rock Housing Association. Significant archaeological deposits survived beneath the proposed development site. The earliest were medieval midden deposits which were identified in all trenches at a minimum of 1 m below the present ground surface. It is clear from a previous borehole survey that these deposits are up to 3 m thick in the east of the site.

307. At *Edinburgh Castle* (NT 2517 7343) a watching brief was undertaken by G. Ewart of Kirkdale Archaeology, on behalf of Historic Scotland, during minor excavations in the SE. corner of Crown Square, a continuation of a trench that was dug during 2001–2 in the SW. corner (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2002), 48). This second phase of work involved only the digging of the service trench, so a narrower area was opened up. The bedrock encountered showed clear signs of quarrying along the N. side of the trench, presumably to facilitate the construction of the vault below, which at this point is the easternmost accessed from the ‘Devil’s Elbow’, now used as a boiler room. This is in contrast to that at the E. end, where it rose smoothly towards the Palace, indicating that at least the W. side of this structure sits on a ridge of bedrock, dropping again on the E. side of the Palace, where another series of vaults underlies it.

A wall was found which was a continuation of that found in the previous trench, then forming the back wall of the two vaults that the trench was dug over. This wall was thought to have been re-used as the N. wall of the vaults, due to its substantial size and ragged, evidently reduced, upper surface. The substantial (at least 1 m thick) sequence of dumps on top of these was also closely paralleled in the previous excavation, including the use of midden, sand, rubble and clay-rich soils. This all presumably reflects a large-scale levelling operation, once the vaults had been constructed, to create Crown Square. A gaming counter, possibly of the 15th century, was found in a deposit cut by the Great Hall.

308. *Edinburgh Castle* (NT 2511 7352). Historic Scotland *Ex Situ* Carved and Moulded Stones Project. Inventory Jan–Feb 1999; 25 pieces; 12th/13th–17th/18th centuries; NT 27 SE 1. Three pieces in this small collection may be related to the oriel windows in the E. wall of the palace block. They form sections of a jamb and are angled across their front and back surfaces at 130–140°, as are the jambs of the windows. A further group in the *ex situ* collection, also associated with windows (mullions, tracery, etc.), are also angled, and may have come from another oriel window, now lost.

309. At the *Palace of Holyroodhouse* (NT 269 738) a programme of standing building recording and archaeological monitoring was undertaken in the N. range by G. Ewart of Kirkdale Archaeology, on behalf of Historic Scotland, during intrusive works and alterations (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2002), 51). Most of this work involved the baseline recording of features on the third floor, especially the examination of underfloor features exposed during work carried out as part of the ongoing Services Upgrade Project. Structural features uncovered in the E. wall of the ground-floor kitchen were closely examined, where it was noted that the E. end of the kitchen abuts the W. end of the abbey church and is the oldest standing part of the existing palace, incorporating parts of the medieval abbey. There was evidence for a possible doorway between the palace and church, converted into a kitchen fireplace, and for more recent kitchen ventilation and storage features.

310. At *Ronaldson's Wharf, Leith* (NT 2693 7650), prior to the start of construction, excavation was undertaken by J. A. Lawson, on behalf of the Port of Leith Housing Association, in order to complete the excavation of the W. side of Sandport Street (Area F) started in 1997 (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (1999), 40–1). The Area F extension formed a 12 × 12 m extension to the NE. corner of the 1997 excavations and fronted on to Sandport Street. Situated over the top of the sand dune, the construction of a later 18th-century tenement had truncated much of the central area of the site. Survival, however, increased as the underlying dune sloped towards the south and also along the street frontage, and significant archaeological deposits dating from the mid-12th century were recovered. These included the possible remains of a timber building fronting on to Sandport Street; well-stratified sequences of rubbish pits dating from the 12th century; and Late-medieval industry.

311. *St Triduana's Chapel* (NT 2833 7446). Historic Scotland *Ex Situ* Carved and Moulded Stones Project. Inventory June–July 1999; 50 pieces; mainly late 15th century; NT 27 SE 103.01. Some very well-preserved vault bosses remain, and a group of stones associated with windows — mullions and tracery — probably came from one of the windows in the lower chapel, which has been mostly renewed with stonework of the same profile as the original stonework in adjacent windows. The profiles of these fragments are related to those of both the renewed and the original stonework of these windows. An additional large collection of stone fragments, currently stored above the vaults of the chapel, has yet to be catalogued.

## FALKIRK

312. BLACKNESS CASTLE (NT 0554 8025). Historic Scotland *Ex Situ* Carved and Moulded Stones Project. Inventory Sept–Nov 2002; 41 pieces (excluding those which form part of the Glasgow Cathedral inventory); mainly 15th–16th centuries; NT 08 SE 6. Many of the stones are from unrecorded sources, and are certainly not from Blackness itself. A geological comparison with stones from Glasgow Cathedral suggests that a number have come from that location, and they have been included in the inventory for the cathedral (see below).

## FIFE

313. ABERDOUR CASTLE (Aberdour parish). Historic Scotland *Ex Situ* Carved and Moulded Stones Project. NT 1924 8547 Inventory April–June 1998; 70 pieces; mainly 15th–16th centuries; NT 18 NE 8.

314. BALMERINO FARM STEADING (NO 358 246). Investigations were undertaken by J. Lewis and S. Scott of Scotia Archaeology, on behalf of Calder Jose, within one of the buildings of a now-derelict 19th-century farm steading which stands to the immediate north of the Cistercian Abbey of Balmerino. This work was prompted by the proposed redevelopment of the entire steading, including what is clearly a medieval structure, possibly a monastic barn, and a Scheduled Monument (NO 32 SE 2.02). Nothing survived above ground of the E. gable of this building, to which had been added a modern structure to form a cattle court. A trench, 3.6 × 3.2 m, was excavated through the concrete floor of the building towards its E. end, where the scant remains of the gable were uncovered, comprising mortared masonry on foundations of clay-bonded rubble. This discovery confirmed the overall plan of the putative barn and its dimensions of 18.4 m E.–W. by 5.3 m wide, within walls 0.9–1.1 m thick. In addition, a full standing building survey of the ‘barn’ was undertaken.

315. DUNFERMLINE ABBEY (NT 0898 8731). Historic Scotland *Ex Situ* Carved and Moulded Stones Project. Inventory May 1998–Jan 1999; 146 pieces; 12th–19th centuries, but many are 13th century; NT 08 NE 1. Many of the stones are in a very eroded state, but a few carved vault bosses remain with well-preserved carving. Some have vault ribs attached that have similar profiles and keyed surfaces to ribs attached to early 14th-century vault springers in the refectory undercroft. Others are related to vault ribs still remaining in the N. porch. Several fragments of 12th-century voussoir carved with chevron ornament also remain, and can be related to *in situ* stonework in the arches of the W., S. and SE. doorways.

316. DUNFERMLINE, 14–16 ST MARGARET’S STREET (NT 091 873). An excavation was carried out by P. Masser of Headland Archaeology for Mr E. Brown, prior to redevelopment on the site of a demolished nightclub. The site is within the former precincts of Dunfermline Abbey, and evaluation had established that medieval deposits survived over much of the area. Features of medieval date included four W.–E. box culverts, with ditches and gullies following a similar alignment. Two groups of short, narrow gullies on the N. side of the site are interpreted as cultivation features.

317. KILCONQUHAR CASTLE (NO 493 025). An evaluation was undertaken by R. Cachart of the Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, on behalf of Kilconquhar Castle Estate Ltd., within the castle grounds in advance of a proposal for a timeshare/chalet development. Two cropmark features (NO 40 SE 34) appearing on aerial photographs were also investigated. Eight trenches, representing c. 1,070 sq m, were opened up and recorded.

One of the cropmarks was shown to be a linear ditch feature, and a sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the fill. The other cropmark feature was found to be a natural deposit of gravel within sand and silts. Several sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the subsoil, and features representing a possible wall and a possible posthole were investigated. The archaeology represents activity associated with the medieval open-field system, prior to the site being incorporated into the policies of the main house. The linear cropmark probably represents the boundary between the original policies and the open-field system.

#### ST ANDREWS

318. At *131 Market Street* (NO 507 167) an evaluation and excavation were carried out by R. Coleman of Headland Archaeology on behalf of Braidwood Properties Ltd. The existing building was demolished and cleared, exposing a number of features cut into, or lying within, a deep deposit of medieval garden soils. These included the clay-bonded foundations of a rectangular building, a stone-lined tank, a possible timber-lined well and two large rubbish/quarry pits. Finds from these features include pottery of 12th- to 15th-century date. Much of the site was preserved intact beneath the floor of the new building.

319. At *St Andrews Public Library* (No 5089 1667) excavations during refurbishment by T. Rees of Rathmell Archaeology, on behalf of Fife Council Technical Services, revealed 70 articulated human skeletons and significant quantities of disarticulated skeletal material from the graveyard of the parish church of the Holy Trinity. The graveyard is known to have been in use between 1410 and 1600. A horizon of construction material, including industrial ceramic and slag, was identified pre-dating the graveyard soil. The origin of these materials is uncertain, although they may well have derived from the A.D. 1400 construction of the church. These sediments all overlay natural sands and gravels. All the human skeletal material was cleared from the areas affected by the refurbishment of the public library.

#### GLASGOW (CITY)

320. *Glasgow Cathedral* (NS 6025 6557). Historic Scotland *Ex Situ* Carved and Moulded Stones Project. Inventory Feb–Oct 2002; 172 pieces (including some stored at Blackness Castle); mainly late 12th/early 13th centuries; NS 66 NW 17. Most of the stones were recovered in the course of excavations in the cathedral during the 1980s–90s; several are discussed and illustrated in the subsequent publication. Many are simply squared-off walling blocks, some of which have traces of the original polychrome. Other stones with the original paintwork include voussoirs and vault ribs, and some of these have the remains of figures, decorative foliage, imitation stonework and abstract patterns.

321. At the *City Science Centre, Shuttle Street* (NS 597 653) excavations were carried out by M. Dalland of Headland Archaeology, on behalf of Scottish Enterprise Glasgow, in advance of redevelopment of the area south-west of the George Street/Shuttle Street junction, on the site of the Greyfriars Friary. The area investigated measured 35 × 45 m, and the excavation recorded buildings and graves that belong to the Franciscan friary complex. The friary was established in the mid-1470s and existed for 80 years until the Reformation. There were no remains of the walls and foundations of the priory buildings, but the layout of the SE. corner of the complex can be discerned from the truncated pattern of foundation trenches.

A well associated with the friary was uncovered at the proposed centre of the complex. It was cut 5 m into the ground. The upper parts of the well had been robbed out, but the lower 2.7 m of the well lining survived. Among the rubble thrown into the well when it was

abandoned were fragments of stained glass windows and carved masonry from the friary buildings. Wooden shoring erected during the construction of the well still survived at the lower levels. Eighteen graves containing 20 skeletons were uncovered. Most were laid out in a N.–S. row, with three in an E.–W. line 5 m further south, reflecting the layout of the friary buildings. The skeletons were all adult, twelve male and seven females (and one indeterminate), indicating that people from the local community were also buried within the friary. A large portion of the complex was covered in demolition debris, comprising crushed sandstone and mortar containing significant amounts of roof slate and floor tile fragments.

#### HIGHLAND

322. BALLACHLY CROFT (ND 157 303). A fragment of Early Historic sculpture, bearing interlace on one face, was found in the rubble of a garden wall at Ballachly Croft. It was declared Treasure Trove (TT 26/02) and allocated to Dunbeath Heritage Centre. Reported by F. Hunter, National Museums of Scotland.

323. BEAULY PRIORY (NH 5276 4649). Historic Scotland *Ex Situ* Carved and Moulded Stones Project. Inventory Sept 1998; 20 pieces; late 13th–15th centuries; NH 54 NW 5. Several fragments of window mullions with similar moulding profiles remain, dating from the late 13th/early 14th centuries. Their profiles resemble those of window mullions still *in situ* on the N. side of the choir; and of these only the lower portions remain. The loose fragments probably originally came from that location.

324. BROTCHE'S STEADING (ND 219 711). The second season of work by T. Holden of Headland Archaeology, on behalf of Historic Scotland, saw further excavation within this ruinous building (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2002), 67). It was most recently used by the Brochie family, first as a dwelling then as a byre/storehouse, before being abandoned in the mid-20th century. A series of trenches were excavated to clarify the extent and depth of earlier deposits identified the previous year. Directly below the walls of the steading, massive stone walls were identified which appeared to form the footings of two small buildings. Beneath these, laminated humic sediments to a depth of over 1.5 m indicated a long sequence of occupation at the site. Identified structures included numerous well-stratified hearths, a possible kiln and a stone-lined tank. Soil samples revealed occasional shell concentrations, and concentrations of cereal grain, charcoal and animal bone. The finds comprise a good assemblage of medieval redware and grass-tempered coarseware. The coarseware was found throughout the sequence but was the only fabric that was encountered at depth. Although it could potentially be as late as the medieval period, the presence of two worked red deer antler picks in the same layers suggests a date in the Iron Age.

325. DORNOCH (NH 798 903; NH 793 903; NH 795 900). Ninety-five medieval and later small finds were found by P. Weeks and M. Gallon while metal-detecting across several fields on the outskirts of Dornoch, on sites explored in previous years (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2002), 67). Finds include buckles, mounts, bale seals and book clasps. Acc. nos INVMG 2003.0120.0001–0095.

326. FORTROSE CATHEDRAL (NH 7271 5652). Historic Scotland *Ex Situ* Carved and Moulded Stones Project. Inventory Sept–Oct 1998; 31 pieces; 13th–17th/18th centuries; NH 75 NW 1.

327. RUTHVEN BARRACKS (NN 76 99). A David II silver groat was found at the military barracks at Ruthven, Kingussie. Acc. no. INVMG 2003.0093. Reported by P. Weeks.

328. TARRADALE. The following metal-detecting finds were reported by P. Weeks and C. Coston:

NH 55 49. Medieval gilded heraldic pendant depicting a lion and a wyvern. A pendant of identical design was found at Soutra. Acc. no. INVMG 2003.0089.

NH 55 49. Mary Tudor silver groat, bronze medieval pot mend and lead weight (68 g). Acc. nos INVMG 2003.0094.0001–0003.

329. URQUHART CASTLE (NH 5305 2860). Historic Scotland *Ex Situ* Carved and Moulded Stones Project. Inventory Oct 1998–April 1999; 81 pieces (including 20 stored at Croft-an-righ, Edinburgh); 14th–17th centuries; NH 52 NW 3.

#### MORAY

330. BIRNIE (NJ 210 585). Work continued under the direction of F. Hunter, of the National Museums of Scotland, on this Iron-age and later settlement (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2002), 81). The work was sponsored by the National Museums of Scotland, I. Keillar and Caledonian Quarry Products. Four main areas were looked at: fuller examination of one of the roundhouses; sampling of post-Iron-age features; confirmation of the S. limit of the site; and continuing the metal-detecting survey.

Excavation of features overlying one of the roundhouses examined in 2002 was completed. These comprised a hearth and series of pits with fire-cracked stone, perhaps within a rectangular structure. Two elongated features visible on the aerial photo were sampled. One had been partly examined in 2002: sectioning showed that it was a sub-rectangular hollow with a central hearth, the hollow developing between the post rows of a rectilinear structure. No datable artefacts were recovered, but it is assumed to be Early Historic or later medieval. The second feature proved to be of similar character. Spatially these are probably connected to the medieval smiddy previously excavated (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (1999), 63). Metal-detecting in 2002 produced a medieval pilgrim's badge from the S. edge of the gravel terrace. A trial trench here (12 × 12 m) found few features, confirming the boundaries of the settlement as suggested from previous work.

331. DUFFUS, ST PETER'S KIRK (NJ 1751 6865). Historic Scotland *Ex Situ* Carved and Moulded Stones Project. Inventory Feb–March 1999; 26 pieces; 15th–19th/20th centuries; NJ 16 NE 2.

332. ELGIN CATHEDRAL (NJ 2218 6305). Historic Scotland *Ex Situ* Carved and Moulded Stones Project. Inventory Dec–Feb 1998; c. 480 pieces; mainly 13th–15th centuries; NJ 26 SW 1. A very large and high-quality collection of stone fragments, dealt with in two phases. Since the completion of these inventories, several pieces have been selected for display in the cathedral, while a large group has been removed to a warehouse in Elgin, where they can be examined by arrangement. Some 55 fragments form part of a rose window, and several reconstructions of this have been attempted. Many fine carved fragments remain, including a fascinating vault boss, carved on its outer face with a shield of arms and a crozier. This covers the junction of four vault ribs, and behind these, i.e. out of sight of all but the craftsman who created it, is a small figure, naked from the waist down, and shown in a crouching pose in clear and accurate anatomical detail. Two related groups of stones, also forming vault bosses, are carved with human heads and with animals. In both cases these are treated in an unusually realistic manner, with some of the heads probably being actual portraits. Some of the 15th-century column capitals are decorated with very bold, even dangerous, foliage carving, with deeply undercut leaf and flower forms. Further exciting sculptural forms are found in one vault boss which is carved with four large lion heads, and in another smaller boss which is charmingly worked with a sleeping lion. A group of five stones in this collection have a profile which can be related to *in situ* moulded

arches in the S. nave aisle of the cathedral, which therefore dates them to the late 13th century.

333. SUENO'S STONE (NJ 046 595). Two test pits were hand-dug by S. Farrell, on behalf of Moray Council, as part of Scheduled Monument Consent to enable engineering boreholes to be made for a proposed footbridge across the adjacent A96. No features were revealed, though some small sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the topsoil.

#### NORTH AYRSHIRE

Work carried out on the A78 Ardrossan, Saltcoats and Stevenston Bypass by G. Brown and A. Dutton of Headland Archaeology, on behalf of the Scottish Executive Department of Transport and Planning, recorded the following sites:

334. CORSANKELL FARMSTEAD (NS 263 463). Trenching in the vicinity of the recently demolished Corsankell Farm revealed the remains of structures and surfaces thought to be Late-medieval/early modern, and a probable precursor to the modern farm. Further work in the area immediately to the north of the modern farm revealed fragmentary remains of surfaces and structures connected with those discovered in the evaluation. These included the remains of an enclosed yard and buildings, possibly ancillary to a larger farm complex.

335. MONTFODE (NS 228 441). Trial trenching revealed a previously unknown semi-circular enclosure in the Montfode area of Ardrossan. Further excavation revealed the complete plan of the enclosure and a total of 60 cist and earth graves. The graves were concentrated in the south-east of the site, near an entrance in the enclosure ditch. The acidic nature of the soil meant that little bone survived. Few features were located away from this focus and few finds were recovered. Until results of radiocarbon dating have been received, the site cannot be dated more tightly than to the later part of the 1st millennium A.D.

#### NORTH LANARKSHIRE

336. CALDERCRUIX, CAIRNEYHILL QUARRY (NS 850 658). Excavation was undertaken by D. Sneddon of the Glasgow University Research Division, on behalf of Tarmac Northern Ltd., of two sub-circular banked structures in advance of the extension of Cairneyhill Quarry. Excavation of Structure 1 revealed the remains of a stone-and-earth banked enclosure that utilised bedrock outcrops in its construction. Thirteen sherds of fine green-glazed pottery, dating from the 13th to 15th centuries were recovered from the structure. A central hearth was also discovered. Excavation of Structure 2 revealed a substantial banked enclosure with internal postholes and stone-built features. An entrance way was revealed on the S. side and, as in Structure 1, its construction utilised bedrock outcrops.

#### ORKNEY

337. BU OF CAIRSTON (HY 272 095). Excavation of a medieval cemetery was carried out in 2002 by T. Stevens of AOC Archaeology, on behalf of Tulloch Construction for Scottish Water plc. A gully and postholes represented the earliest activity identified. This was later succeeded by a cemetery containing 108 interred individuals; it appears to have seen use during the medieval period, though the remains are as yet undated. Variations in burial practice were displayed by the differential use of stone boxes in some of the graves. Few datable artefacts were recovered, and the site has remained farmland since the disuse of the cemetery by the mid-17th century.

338. **KNOWE OF SKEA, BERST NESS (HY 440 420).** A further season of excavation was conducted by H. Moore and G. Wilson of EASE Archaeology, sponsored by Historic Scotland, Orkney Islands Council and Orkney Archaeology Trust, on this multi-period site which is at risk from coastal erosion. The site occupies a natural rise on a small tidal islet off the SW. tip of the island of Westray. Previous work uncovered a substantial stone building surrounded by a range of smaller buildings and numerous human burials (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2002), 88–9). Work in 2003 investigated the exterior of the substantial building, and uncovered two further structures and a number of complete and partial human burials, a high percentage of which represent infants and children. The structures also contained human and animal remains, together with traces of metalworking activity in the form of moulds and crucible fragments. The current interpretation sees the site as a funerary complex of long duration, which remained in use until the 7th century or thereabouts. The excellent preservation conditions and lack of recent disturbance at this site make it possible to discern fine stratigraphic detail and to distinguish changes in burial practice over time.

339. **LANGSKAILL (HY 438 428).** In 2002, a souterrain was discovered when a deep void appeared beneath the weight of a tractor. A rapid assessment soon after also found traces of a probably Norse-period structure (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2002), 89). Subsequently, geophysical survey and open-area excavation was conducted by H. Moore and G. Wilson of EASE Archaeology, on behalf of Historic Scotland, Orkney Islands Council and Orkney Archaeology Trust, on an area surrounding the souterrain. Excavation uncovered the remains of part of a longhouse, indicated by geophysical survey to be in the region of 25 m long. The interior of this building contained wall benches and a drain system. Finds include fragments of steatite vessels, pottery, bone combs and iron objects.

#### PERTH AND KINROSS

340. **COUPAR ANGUS, 7 QUEEN STREET (NO 2220 3990).** During renovation work at the early 19th-century house at 7 Queen Street the owner, Mr R. Easson, contacted Perth Museum and Art Gallery about wall foundations beneath the floor on a different alignment to the present house wall. The wall line measures 2.9 m E.–W., is 0.75 m wide, and is constructed of blocks of red sandstone. This must represent a fragment of one of the monastic buildings on this side of the Abbey precinct. Reported by M. Hall, Perth Museum and Art Gallery.

341. **DULL PARISH CHURCH (NN 806 492).** Trial excavations inside the church with volunteers, under the direction of R. Will and D. Reid of the Glasgow University Research Division, uncovered the remains of a clay-bonded wall and other possible stone foundations relating to earlier buildings on the site. A large number of disarticulated human remains were examined and then reburied in the trenches. An incised cross with an inscription thought to date from the 8th century was recovered, along with another slab with a simple incised cross. Other finds include a silver groat of Robert III and a sherd of medieval pottery. The work was sponsored by the Breadalbane Heritage Society, the Clan Donnachaidh Society and Perthshire Archaeology Week.

342. **FORGANDENNY, ROSSIE QUARRY (NO 0860 1875).** Two rotary quernstones were found some 20 years ago during quarrying operations at Rossie Quarry. One is a plain disc quern of mica-schist, c. 440 mm in diameter. The second is a more complex example cut from igneous diorite, of which the nearest possible source is the Comrie area. It has a moulding that defines both a hopper and a horizontal handle-slot. Within the neck of the hopper are two vertical recesses that were probably cut to support a rind. There are also

two similar recesses cut on the underside of the quern, on the outer edge of the perforation. This upper is closely comparable to excavated examples from Dunbar and Traprain Law, both dating from the first half of the first millennium A.D. there are similar examples known from Mungoswells Farm, Drem (East Lothian), Balnirbie (Fife) and St Andrews (Fife).

Initially the two querns from Rossie Quarry were thought to be two separate uppers, but closer analysis showed that the disc quern had a concave underside and the moulded quern had a convex underside and that the two fitted together as a pair. Their difference in geology was clearly not a bar to their practical function. The question remains whether they are an original pair or one assembled due to wear and tear. The quernstones were donated to the Perth Museum and Art Gallery by Mr Hamilton of Forgandenny, and have been registered with the accession numbers 2003.251 and 2003.252. Reported by M. Hall, Perth Museum and Art Gallery.

343. LOCH OF CLUNIE (NO 110 441). During the dry summer of 1976 Mr McAllister of Tillicoultry was able to metal-detect around Loch Clunie and below the normal level of the loch. He found three items of 13th-/14th-century metalwork in an area close to the site of the castle, the church, and the crossing point to reach the crannog-set tower house of the Bishops of Dunkeld. The items comprise:

A copper-alloy, shield-shaped pendant mount with a convex profile and a single suspension loop. Surface detail lost through mechanical cleaning when found. Length 43.2 mm. Acc. no. 2003.196.

A copper-alloy turret brooch with six settings for precious stones. The pin is missing and the surface detail has been removed by mechanical cleaning at the time of discovery. Diameter 30.6 mm. Acc. no. 2003.197.

A copper-alloy stick-pin with a square chamfered head. Surface detail has been removed by mechanical cleaning at time of discovery. Length 88.2 mm. Acc. no. 2003.198.

Though their condition is poor, the objects have been deemed worth keeping because they form a coherent group and help to confirm the nature of Clunie as a productive site: it has so far been the source of a range of metalwork from 9th-century Pictish brooches through to a Papal Bulla and belt-stiffener. The social context was no doubt determined in large part by the link between Clunie and the Abbey of Dunkeld. The items, reported by M. Hall, have been allocated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery via Treasure Trove.

344. MADDERTY, INCHAFFRAY (NN 953 223). Mr J. Lennon of West Kilbride, during metal-detecting near Inchaffray Abbey, discovered a short-cross cut halfpenny of Henry II/III. The coin was identified by N. Holmes (National Museums of Scotland, Edinburgh) who noted its particular significance in having been engraved with a voided long-cross on its reverse. In 1247, the long-cross coinage was introduced and the short-cross demonetised and so this alteration presumably represents the reaction of an individual for whom a single cut halfpenny was a substantial sum of money, the loss of which could be ill-afforded. The finder noted that when discovering the coin he also found a few pieces of lead, which were not retained (and presumably relate to the demolition of the Abbey). In the same general area previous finds include two pennies of Edward I, a strap-end, two seal matrices, a small bell and the lid from a set of packman's nesting weights. Taken together these objects are suggestive of market/fair activity in the vicinity of the Abbey. The coin was allocated to Perth Museum via Scottish Treasure Trove and is registered as 2004.2. Reported by M. Hall, Perth Museum and Art Gallery.

PERTH. Work by the Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust unless stated otherwise.

345. At *Cameron's, Skinnergate* (NO 119 237) archaeological work was carried out by D. Perry on behalf of Cameron's of Perth Ltd. A watching brief on groundworks for an extension to Cameron's furniture shop revealed that medieval archaeological remains

survived almost at street level under demolished buildings on Skinnergate. These comprised medieval floor and occupation levels and areas of garden soil and midden. Several worked stones were noted. An excavation, undertaken for the site of a lift shaft, revealed medieval floor and occupation levels, gravel surfaces, postholes and two sides of a building. The building comprised a timber sill beam for a stake-and-wattle wall, which was thickly daubed with clay. Three socket stones, possibly for door posts, were also found.

346. At the *Horse Cross* (NO 1189 2375) preliminary borehole work, in advance of the pre-development excavation of the Horse Cross–Castle Gable area, recovered a piriform (pear-shaped) ivory object from a depth of 4–5 m. The object is a gaming piece, possibly of Scandinavian origin: several similar pieces are known from Norway, Greenland and Ireland, and are generally dated to the 11th or 12th centuries. Usually such pieces are identified with the game *Hnefatafl*. The gaming piece measures 31–4 mm in height and 31.5 mm in basal diameter, with a basal hole 4.5 mm in diameter. Reported by M. Hall, Perth Museum and Art Gallery.

347. At the *Horse Cross* (NO 119 238) archaeological excavation was undertaken by A. Cox, on behalf of Perth and Kinross Council, on a site lying just beyond the NE. corner of Perth's medieval burgh defences, in advance of the construction of a new concert hall. Although its exact location has never been established, there was a royal castle in this area until it was destroyed during a flood in 1209. After the destruction of the castle, the area was given to the Blackfriars monastery, and developed into an industrial suburb. Excavation revealed a deep, broad ditch, aligned roughly N.–S., with waterlogged fills. This probably represents part of the medieval castle defences. The ditch was crossed by a stone-built bridge or causeway, incorporating an arch. Large assemblages of artefacts and faunal remains were recovered from midden deposits within the ditch. A small group of human burials, cut into a floor surface adjacent to the backfilled ditch, were associated with the medieval chapel of St Laurence. Archaeomagnetic dating of a hearth sealed below this floor yielded a date of A.D. 1360–95 for its last firing.

348. At *St John's Kirk* (NO 119 235) a watching brief was maintained by D. Perry, on behalf of Perth and Kinross Council, on environmental improvements around the church, with an excavation in the angle of the S. transept and choir where the medieval graveyard soil lay immediately under the ground surface. Some 22 articulated burials, including several children, were recovered in whole or in part, as well as a vast quantity of disarticulated human bones. A chamfered course around the choir and Halkerston's Tower was recorded, as well as the foundations of porches at the existing doors into the S. and N. choir aisles, and at a former door into the S. side of the nave. The site of the former medieval revestry or sacristy on the N. side of the choir was observed. Former (?buttress) foundations were found at the base of Halkerston's Tower and the NW. corner of the nave. Several masons' marks on stonework below the ground were recorded.

## RENFREWSHIRE

349. PAISLEY ABBEY (NS 485 639). Phase 5 of the restoration of Paisley Abbey included the removal, restoration and reinsertion of certain stained glass windows in the N. and S. aisles and N. transept of the abbey. The archaeological works, carried out by C. Evans of the Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, consisted of a watching brief to record any disturbance to the medieval fabric or below-ground archaeology. Evidence of earlier window glass was retrieved. The work was sponsored by Historic Scotland, and the Heritage Lottery Fund.

## SCOTTISH BORDERS

350. DRYBURGH ABBEY (NT 5915 3167). Historic Scotland *Ex Situ* Carved and Moulded Stones Project. Inventory Sept 2001–Feb 2002; 307 pieces (including a small collection stored at Smailholm Tower); mainly 13th century; NT 53 SE 2. As at Melrose (below, no. 353), *in situ* comparisons can be made for many of the stones in this large collection. Several have mouldings that can be related to the clerestory arcade in the N. transept, while another fragment has a complex moulding which is similar to that of the column bases in the N. nave arcade. A large column capital closely resembles one still *in situ* in the novices' day room. This piece is also connected to the largest group of related stones in the Dryburgh collection, which are mostly vault bosses, keystones, springers and ribs. Once again, these can all be linked through their moulding profiles to *in situ* stones in the E. range of the cloisters, novices' day room, and the warming house.

351. JEDBURGH ABBEY (NT 6503 2044). Historic Scotland *Ex Situ* Carved and Moulded Stones Project. Inventory July 1999–March 2001; 950–1000 pieces; mainly mid-/late 12th–13th centuries; NT 62 SE 15. Pieces of particular interest include a small group of 12th-/13th-century door jambs and voussoirs. These fragments were probably removed from the SW. door of the nave, which was restored in the 19th century with stones of a similar design. Most of the stones in this group are rather eroded, but one example is in good condition, with a series of staggered chevron patterns, and foliage-filled spandrels of a lozenge shape angled across the outer corner of the stone. A large collection of related column bases (4 pieces), shafts (about 65 fragments), all triple-shafted, and capitals (12 pieces) remain, and from their small scale and sheer quantity, it is possible that they originally came from the (now lost) cloister. Unfortunately, none of the remaining column shafts is complete, but it may still be possible to reassemble a typical cloister bay.

352. MAXTON AREA (NT 61 30). Metal-detecting around Maxton produced a fragment of a Norse silver ingot, and a lead weight. The plano-convex bar ingot (70.8 g) has been cut up, and bears nicking to test the silver quality. The weight (50.1 g) is biconical. The objects were declared Treasure Trove (TT 40/02 and 42/02) and allocated to Scottish Borders Museums, where full details are held. Reported by F. Hunter, National Museums of Scotland.

353. MELROSE ABBEY (NT 5486 3417). Historic Scotland *Ex Situ* Carved and Moulded Stones Project. Inventory August–Oct 1996; 270 pieces (plus c. 250 vault ribs, not catalogued separately); mainly 13th–15th centuries; NT 53 SW 30. It was possible to relate many of the pieces in the collection to *in situ* stones because so much of the abbey is still standing. A large group appears to form sections of an open-work quatrefoil arcade, and may therefore have come from the inner plane of the walls at clerestory level in the choir or presbytery. Vault ribs, window tracery and many other types of stone fragment were also able to be associated with the abbey church. A small group of column shafts, all originally triple-shafted, are probably from the 13th century, and their profile closely resembles that of the large group shafts in the Jedburgh Abbey collection as possibly having come from the (now lost) cloister. The Melrose examples may also have come from a cloister arcade.

354. ROXBURGH (NT 717 340). Six trenches, totalling 154 sq m, were opened by R. Smith of Wessex Archaeology on behalf of Time Team (Videotext Communications). Most of these produced evidence of ploughing on the site. Trench 1 was dug, principally by machine, across the bank and ditch of the E. defences. The ditch, which measured 9 m wide and was 2 m deep, had silted naturally and lay to the east of the earthen bank. No conclusive traces of timber or stone revetting were apparent. Trenches 2, 3 and 5 were

excavated to investigate and date tenements within the burgh. Trench 2 revealed traces of probable timber buildings along Market Street, which was defined by a flanking ditch. The tenements were replaced by a number of pits, which may have been associated with craft working. Trench 3 demonstrated that well-preserved deposits, including a road and associated buildings with stone foundations, were present on the W. side of the burgh. Trench 5, on Kay Brae, revealed a boulder alignment that may have been part of a poorly preserved structure or field system. Trenches 4 and 6 were used to assess the preservation in the area of St James's Church. No traces of the church were found, although a number of sarcophagi were exposed. The evaluation produced an assemblage of 13th-/14th-century pottery, including glazed and decorated material from Trench 3 in the west of the burgh. Associated faunal remains, principally cattle and sheep, were also recovered, as were limited quantities of plant and fish remains. A carved architectural fragment bearing the Tree of Life motif was recovered from the area of St James's Church.

#### SHETLAND

355. NORWICK CHURCHYARD (HP 651 140). A salvage excavation was carried out by L. H. Smith for the Unst Archaeological Group during the construction phase of an extension to Norwick churchyard. Within the churchyard are the scheduled foundations of a Romanesque church that had been built on top of a mound, a possible broch site. The remains of three separate house structures, together with an extensive network of stone-lined and covered drains were found in an area of about 300 sq m adjacent to the churchyard wall, along with many steatite objects. Bowl fragments were circular and finely made, indicating a Viking-period date. Five hearths were identified, including one measuring 2.3 × 0.5 m internally. Small blocks of wax were also found, and part of the base of a 20 mm square wax cup. One drain had been later re-used as a forge, with a pit at the lower end, and was well preserved. There was also what appeared to be the outline of a small wooden building in the sandy soil next to the pit.

356. NORWICK, ST JOHN'S CHURCH (HP 652 141). Archaeological remains previously found during a watching brief on the construction of an extension to the existing cemetery had been tentatively interpreted as a possible church with associated burials. An evaluation by P. Duffy of the Glasgow University Research Division, on behalf of Shetland Islands Council demonstrated that the features were not burials, and no evidence was found of an early church. However, the morphology of the structure and the nature of the artefactual assemblage recovered suggest that the site may relate to Norse domestic activity, together with later turf dykes of unknown date.

357. OLD SCATNESS/JARLSHOF ENVIRONS PROJECT (HU 390 111). Excavation of the Old Scatness settlement began in 1995 as part of the Old Scatness/Jarlshof Environs Project (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2002), 105–7). Work continued in 2003, under the direction of S. J. Dockrill, V. E. Turner and J. M. Bond, with the investigation of the buildings west and east of the broch, the broch tower itself, and the Norse features to the east. A geophysical survey was undertaken at Jarlshof (HU 398 095). The work was sponsored by Historic Scotland, the BP Operating Company, the EU Special Transitional Programme, SNH, the Shetland Amenity Trust, the Shetland Enterprise Company, Shetland Islands Council Charitable Trust and the University of Bradford.

#### *Area P: Norse*

Two small trenches were excavated to the east of the main area, by the side of the airport access road, to further investigate possible Norse contexts identified in an earlier soil sampling pit. Trench P1 contained midden-rich layers dominated by the bones of large gadids (fish of the cod family), some of which were still articulated. These middens sealed a

layer with a high proportion of burnt stones, from which several copper-alloy fragments and pieces of steatite vessels were recovered. The only structural element identified was in trench P2: a length of stone wall with a midden infill, running N.–S. No floor surface was found in association with this wall. On the W. side of the wall a number of windblown sand layers had built up, sealing a shell-rich layer of periwinkles and limpets, while on the E. side the middens contained proportionately more large animal bones than fish remains. On either side of this wall the midden layers sealed soils which could be stratigraphically related to the Iron-age soils identified around Old Scatness. The greatest proportion of finds from both trenches consists of fragments from large steatite vessels. Other finds include worked bone and a number of iron objects, including two possible tanged knives.

### *Jarlshof*

Geophysical surveys were carried out within the terraced zone of the NE. corner of the Guardianship area at Jarlshof, using magnetic (fluxgate gradiometry) and resistance survey (using an experimental square array configuration). The surveys allowed investigation of geophysical anomalies associated with the Norse and cultural zone of the site. Investigation by magnetic survey, of an area of approximately 1 ha, within the cultivated field to the north of the Guardianship area indicated two spurs of archaeology running from the main site. These anomalies, one to the W. end of the Guardianship area and the other to the E. end, were consistent with accumulations of magnetically enhanced material indicative of settlement.

358. PAPA STOUR, THE BIGGINGS (HU 177 604). In order to inform the preparation of the site for public presentation, a previously unexcavated part of this medieval farmstead — at the E. end of the *skáli*, the building lying between the *eldhús* and the *stófa* — was investigated by B. Ballin Smith and B. E. Crawford of the Glasgow University Research Division. In addition to the excavation of the medieval contexts of hearth complexes and paved floors, traces of degraded wooden flooring and dumped hearth material were examined. The continuation of pit-like features, encountered in previous seasons, was also fully explored. These contained thick deposits of a mixture of burnt seaweed and some heather. It is possible that these represent the bedding trenches and pits for wooden walls and posts.

359. TINGON (HU 245 830). A Norse house was investigated by L. H. Smith. The building measures 18 × 6 m internally, is aligned E.–W. and downslope. The curved S. wall is 1 m thick and well preserved, but the N. wall has been removed. A later structure, 6 × 6 m, has been built on the site. There is an outbuilding, 3 × 3 m internally, to the west of the main building.

### SOUTH AYRSHIRE

360. CROSSRAGUEL ABBEY (NS 2753 0833). Historic Scotland *Ex Situ* Carved and Moulded Stones Project. Inventory May–July 1996; 172 pieces; mainly 13th–14th centuries; NS 20 NE 7. This collection includes a very decorative carved panel which probably originally came from a font. Its outer face is carved with three cusped and pointed arches, each containing an elongated plant form. Reverse pointed arches also containing foliage carving fill the spandrels between the three main arches. The back of the stone is slightly curved, and the right-hand edge of the panel is cut away at an acute angle, probably to allow it to abut an adjoining side of the font.

### SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

361. DOUGLAS, ST BRIDE'S CHURCH (NS 8359 3095). Historic Scotland *Ex Situ* Carved and Moulded Stones Project. Inventory January 2003; 20 pieces; mainly 12th–16th

centuries; NS 8 3 SW 5. The choir contains several impressive tombs of the Douglas family, and one stone fragment has become detached from the tomb recess in the S. wall which commemorates James, 7th Earl of Douglas (d. 1443), and his wife, Beatrice de Sinclair. This stone, though barely legible now, was seen in the late 16th century and transcribed. It lists the Earl's ten children — six sons and four daughters — and these offspring are represented on the tomb-chest of their parents, in the same order as they occur in the inscribed list. The stone was probably set in the wall immediately to the east of the recess, which has been repaired.

#### STIRLING

362. MUGDOCK COUNTRY PARK, KHYBER FIELD (NS 54770 77260). Rig-and-furrow was recorded during field survey by S. T. Driscoll, K. Brophy and M. Given.

#### STIRLING (CITY)

363. At *Darnley Street* (NS 795 937) an evaluation was undertaken by A. Cox of the Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, on behalf of Page and Park (Architects), of the site of a proposed play park in an open, grassed area at the E. end of the street. The investigation revealed extensive loam deposits of medieval. A moderately large assemblage of medieval pottery was recovered.

#### WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE

364. DUMBARTON, RISK STREET (NS 396 755). In advance of an extension to a car park, an excavation undertaken by R. Conolly of Headland Archaeology, on behalf of West Dunbartonshire Council, uncovered a post-medieval cultivation layer and furrows. The furrows overlay a ditch that ran perpendicular to the former course of College Street. The ditch had been subject to several episodes of cleaning out and contained 13th- to 15th-century pottery. The small-finds assemblage recovered from its fills is consistent with the area having been relatively undeveloped in the medieval period and the ditch serving as a field boundary. It appears to have been backfilled in order to join two or more plots together to form a single large field.

365. ST AUGUSTINE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH (NS 396 752). Archaeological monitoring and test pitting were carried out during restoration and conservation by H. F. James of the Glasgow University Research Division, on behalf of St Augustine's Episcopal Church. This work followed on from a desk-based study that concluded that the site lay within the historic core of Dumbarton where medieval deposits may survive. The maximum depth of the disturbance was 0.9 m below the current ground level. The work produced some medieval pottery dating from the 13th–15th centuries. No medieval structures or deposits were encountered, and it was concluded that the medieval layers from which the pottery derived probably lie at a greater depth.

#### WEST LOTHIAN

366. LINLITHGOW PALACE (NT 0020 7734). Historic Scotland *Ex Situ* Carved and Moulded Stones Project. Inventory May–Sept 2001; 259 pieces; mainly late 15th–16th centuries; NT 07 NW 9. While this inventory was underway, the fountain in the palace's central courtyard was being dismantled in order to consolidate any salvageable original sections, and to replace any original or repaired sections that were not considered to be re-usable. As a result, it was possible to examine the fountain fragments in much greater detail than would normally be the case, and one volume of the inventory records all the *ex situ* fountain fragments that were available at the time of writing. Other pieces were found to

have come from the restored fireplace in the Great Hall, and another group, forming sections of a string-course, probably came from the S. gateway.

367. TORPHICHEN PRECEPTORY (NS 9688 7252). Historic Scotland *Ex Situ* Carved and Moulded Stones Project. Inventory Dec 2002–Jan 2003; 33 pieces; mainly 13th–14th centuries; NS 97 SE 7. Sponsored by Historic Scotland.

#### WESTERN ISLES

368. BORNISH (NF 729 302). Excavation continued on this late Iron-age to Norse settlement under the direction of N. Sharples of Cardiff University, on behalf of Historic Scotland (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2000), 96–7). On Mound 2 work focused on the early and late houses in a sequence of three large buildings. Only the E. end of the early house, dating from the 10th century A.D., was available for examination. It was a large timber structure with a well-preserved floor layer that sealed a series of large pits. Artefacts associated with the occupation include a small lead cross, a copper-alloy strap-end, large fragments of steatite vessel and large fragments of pottery. The house was partially subterranean and had been dug into an earlier late Iron-age settlement. The limited excavation of the Iron-age occupation deposits recovered pottery and a bone pin and comb which would suggest a 7th-/8th-century date for this settlement. The later house, probably constructed by the 13th century A.D., was completely excavated. It proved to be a markedly rectangular building, 13 × 6 m, and distinctively different from the previous bow-walled houses. The house was aligned N.–S., was defined by an internal revetment wall, and had an entrance in the east, close to the N. end. The internal deposits were complex and the house had clearly been occupied for a long time. Several hearth areas could be defined by large circular spreads of ash, and these were located on the central axis eventually ending up opposite the entrance. The floor was not particularly rich in finds, but a coin of Henry III was found *in situ*.

The excavation of Mound 2A continued from 2000. A major new discovery was the location of the principal domestic structures, located to the south of the area previously excavated. At least three buildings were found to be present in this area. To the north, the sequence exposed in 2000 was confirmed, and it was possible to expose a much larger area of the ploughsoil that underlies this mound. The importance of craft specialisation in the excavated area was emphasised by the presence of two small kilns, the discovery of more comb-making debris, and the identification of a cluster of copper-alloy objects, including a penannular brooch fragment, an ingot and a buckle, which may be a collection of scrap for re-melting.

Finds recovered this year include over 121 pieces of worked antler, 86 pieces of worked bone, 4 whalebone objects, 2 pieces of worked ivory, 9 lead objects, 33 copper-alloy objects and fragments, 279 iron objects (mostly nails), 37 stone tools (26 of which are steatite), and over 56 flints. Large quantities of animal bone were recovered, and as in previous years extensive flotation has recovered a large assemblage of carbonised plant remains. The 2003 excavation has confirmed that the site has a continuous sequence of settlement that includes Iron-age, Viking-period and Norse settlement. The major period of disruption appears to be in the middle of the 1st millennium A.D. when the occupation moves from Mound 1 to Mound 2. This shift is similar to that which occurred at the Udal in North Uist and may be quite a significant historical event.

369. CILLE PHEADAIR (KILPHEDER) (NF 7292 1979). Monitoring of coastal erosion by M. Parker Pearson of the University of Sheffield revealed a stone wall in the outlying midden deposits on the N. side of the site. The central part of this Norse farmhouse site was excavated in 1996–98 (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (1998), 102–3), since when another 3 m of coastline has eroded away. The wall was initially thought to be that of a

longhouse, but proved to be a midden-retaining wall of two phases. The wall was recorded and a small section of the midden was excavated. Finds, which were scarce, include animal bone (mostly large pieces) but no pottery at all, in contrast to the find-rich middens east of the farmhouse complex. The farmhouse initially appears to have begun as a timber building, largely destroyed by construction of a sandbank wall enclosing the later stone-built longhouses. In 2003, the N. section of the sandbank wall was excavated to confirm that the post walls of this earliest building did not continue beneath it. Consequently it can be confirmed that this timber structure was less than 8 m long N.–S.

370. DRIOMOR, A'CHEARDACH BHEAG (NF 7562 4176). A plate from a penannular brooch, probably dating from the late 8th or early 9th centuries, was recorded by C. Allaker and J. A. Raven. It is of gilt copper alloy, displaying knotwork pattern and is perforated by two rivet holes. The brooch was recovered from the top of the excavated wheelhouse, and is deposited with Museum nan Eilean.

The South Uist Landscapes project is sponsored by the Universities of Glasgow, Sheffield, Bournemouth and King Alfred's College, Winchester. The following sites were investigated by J. A. Raven, through geophysical survey and excavation, during the last three years:

371. AISGERNIS (NF 7324 2382). Geophysics was carried out through the middle of the settlement mound, revealing highly contrasting high and low readings. Several possible rectangular features were visible. Seven test pits were excavated to confirm these readings. Trench 7 located an area of turf walling overlying a stone base, enclosing a compact floor. This produced several clinker-type nails and a copper-alloy pin. The pin may date from the 13th century, though its deposition could have occurred later. The pin has been deposited with Museum nan Eilean.

372. IODCHAR (NF 7537 4454). Settlement mound. Geophysical survey indicated rectangular concentrations of high readings overlying a 'trefoil' of deeper circular readings. Eleven trenches were opened. Trench 11 contained several layers of midden material, comprising shell, bone, an iron object and several pottery sherds. These were mostly undiagnostic, although include two fragments of Late-medieval ware, suggesting some of the associated structures may date from this period.

373. STAOINEBRIG (NF 7368 3314). Settlement mound. Local tradition refers to this site as 'the old town', and it has produced humic soil, shell and 17th-century pottery in rabbit scrapes. Two trenches were excavated to identify the length of occupation. Trench 1 revealed part of a rubble wall and possible flagged stone floor. Both trenches produced shell, bone and pottery-rich midden, including several sherds of a hard, coarse and poorly fired fabric, possibly medieval in date. Together with material recovered from surrounding mounds, the evidence tentatively confirms that this site was the core of a township dating from the Viking period through to the 17th century. Bulk samples were removed for environmental processing.

374. WEST CILLE BHRIGHDE (NF 7534 1429). Atlantic roundhouse and MoLRS site. A large amount of non-diagnostic pottery has been recovered from rabbit scrapes at this site, which has been badly quarried. Five trenches were opened. A large portion of the site was covered by a series of deep midden layers, probably representing one phase of build-up, which contained a proliferation of limpet shells, bone and pottery. A number of drystone and stone and turf walls were also uncovered, some of which were curvilinear. Most of these were related to different structures, though some appeared to be rebuilds of the same structure. While some of the pottery sherds are characteristic of post-medieval craggan

wares, with one 13th-century piece, the vast majority, including a large corpus of diagnostic material, are Iron-age in date. Along with the large-build nature of the walling, this suggests the presence of a complex Atlantic roundhouse, possibly a wheelhouse, and conceivably surmounted by some medieval settlement.

## WALES

### BRIDGEND

375. PORTHCAWL, SKER HOUSE (SS 7953 7984). A watching brief was carried out by M. Tuck of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Contracts Division) during ground disturbance, associated with the restoration of Sker House by the Buildings at Risk Trust. A total of five trenches were examined, revealing a complex sequence of modification, demolition and rebuilding of the house and its outbuildings. At least one of the walls that form the core of the present building, which may date back to the Middle Ages, was apparently constructed on foundations that had been designed for a different, earlier building on a slightly different footprint; this earlier building must presumably have been connected with the medieval monastic grange. Unfortunately, the pottery assemblage did not produce any certain evidence for the earlier periods, most of it being of post-medieval date.

### CAERPHILLY

376. BEDWELLY, ST SANNAN'S CHURCH (SO 1667 0032). A watching brief was maintained by K. Trott of Cambrian Archaeological Projects when new paths were laid, drainage and a new septic tank inserted, and landscaping undertaken in the graveyard. A number of articulated burials were recorded and one burial removed during drainage works and later re-interred. The disarticulated remains of one burial were found in a pit which pre-dated the S. wall of the 13th-century church. A charnel pit was recorded to the north of the church.

### CARDIFF

377. CARDIFF, CARDIFF CASTLE (ST 18064 76549). P. Evans of Cambrian Archaeological Projects undertook watching briefs during repairs to services and two excavations. Numerous walls and mortared floors were located during the service-trench excavation and water-pipe watching brief, including two walls found in association with a rammed earth and pea-gravel floor. These represented the remains of a medieval building close to the Ward wall. Several refuse pits dating from the 13th–14th centuries were also located during the year's work including a large 3.5–4 m wide pit located during the ramp excavations.

378. CARDIFF, CAROLINE STREET (ST 1830 7610). An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by J. K. Howell of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Contracts Division) on behalf of Countryside Properties (Commercial) plc during redevelopment of the Old Brewery site. Archaeological features cut into the natural river terrace sand and gravels were identified, and were interpreted as the truncated remains of pits. Medieval pottery recovered from the fills of the pits and the presence of iron slag indicates iron-working within the vicinity during this period. The watching brief has determined that archaeologically significant deposits survive in un-cellaried parts of the site, despite substantial post-medieval redevelopment of the area.

379. LLANDAFF, LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL (ST 1559 7798). Excavations were undertaken by A. Peterson and P. Evans of Cambrian Archaeological Projects, in advance of reorganisation of the access to the W. end of the cathedral. An area excavation was

undertaken for the new paving and a further area stripped adjacent to the W. door where 33 inhumations were excavated. The burials are currently under study but preliminary phasing suggests they range from Late-medieval to 17th-century in date.

#### MONMOUTHSHIRE

380. CHEPSTOW, CHEPSTOW CASTLE (ST 533 941). K. Trott of Cambrian Archaeological Projects carried out an archaeological excavation within the NE. corner of the middle bailey of Chepstow Castle on behalf of Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments. This work was undertaken prior to stabilisation of the adjacent curtain wall on the edge of the cliff which had been undermined. The excavation trench measured 2.2 × 6.7 m and located four phases of activity, two of which were medieval. The work revealed remains of 12th-/14th-century date including wall and associated gullies/drains. Finds include a jeton (perhaps French), medieval pottery and two copper-alloy finds (a buckle plate and a dress fitting).

381. CHEPSTOW, ST PIERRE HOTEL AND COUNTRY CLUB (ST 5150 9040). A watching brief by S. Hoad of the Museum of London Archaeology Service, for Buro 4, recorded an E.-W. aligned stone drain/conduit to the east of the hotel restaurant. The drain survived for a length of approximately 7 m; it probably formed part of the drainage system of St Pierre House, which was built in the late 15th/early 16th centuries.

382. GROSMONT, SWISS COTTAGE (SO 4040 2457). In 2002, an evaluation was conducted for E. Hodge by I. Dennis, K. Harding and J. Turner of Channel Archaeology on land adjacent to Swiss Cottage, situated inside the known area of the medieval town and in close proximity to Grosmont Castle. Six 10 × 1.8 m areas were excavated in order to determine the nature of the archaeological resource within the proposed development area. The evaluation revealed substantial remains of what is interpreted as a medieval building, one of only about three now discovered in the town. A later, though still possibly medieval feature, interpreted as a path, was also revealed. A number of 13th-century potsherds were recovered from the excavation area as well as a number of later finds deriving from occupation of the general area in subsequent periods up to the 19th century.

Grosmont is an important, strategically placed medieval town with a substantial castle dating from the 12th century. The castle, along with its neighbours of Skenfrith Castle and White Castle, was continually strengthened and improved until 1282 when the threat from the Welsh receded following the death of Llywelyn ap Gruffudd. The town was founded some time in the 12th century, after the construction of the castle, and grew rapidly with 160 burgage plots recorded in 1250. The growth of the town is also reflected in the enlargement of the parish church of St Nicholas. The town subsequently declined in the later 13th century. The lordship of Grosmont was acquired, along with Skenfrith and White Castle, by the Duchy of Lancaster in 1267. It was plague in 1369 (if not the preceding Black Death) and Glyndŵr's ravages of 1405 that finally caused the demise of the town. The street pattern is well known from the Duchy of Lancaster plan of 1588. The town held on to some of its former importance, having an elected mayor in the 18th and 19th centuries. The population of the town remained low, never again achieving the density of the medieval period. The town still retains its medieval proportions.

With the obvious exception of the castle, very little physical evidence has been found of the once substantial medieval town of Grosmont. Archaeological work taking place prior to development within the village has uncovered limited evidence of this medieval town. This includes footings for a late 13th-/14th-century building surrounded by yards in Well Farm Field (SO 4035 3450) (*Archaeol. Wales*, 29 (1989), 61–2) and the clay-bonded footings and debris of a medieval building (possibly of the late 13th/14th centuries) at Well Farm (SO 404 246). Evidence for a clamp kiln has been found at Well Farm (*Medieval*

*Archaeol.*, 46 (2002), 257–8). The remains of a medieval house have also been found at Tany-Llan (SO 4058 2476) (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 46 (2002), 257–9). This house appears to be shown on the Duchy of Lancaster plan of 1588. Its pottery assemblage indicates occupation from the 13th to the 18th centuries. Cartographic evidence shows no buildings on the application area adjacent to Swiss Cottage. The 1588 plan of Grosmont is, however, difficult to interpret and was drawn up when Grosmont was well into its decline. The application area fronts on to what constitutes the main street of the town at this location. Given that the road layout does not appear to have changed since at least 1588, there was a reasonably high probability that structures from the medieval period would survive in this area.

383. SKENFRITH, SKENFRITH CASTLE (SO 45642 76549). Evaluation trenching and a watching brief were conducted by K. Trott of Cambrian Archaeological Projects, on behalf of Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments, along the river bank near Skenfrith Castle (Fig. 9). The work was undertaken prior to strengthening the river defences and involved a geophysical survey and trial trenching, followed by an extensive watching brief to record masonry in the river bank. A geophysical survey (by Teradat Ltd.) was conducted on the N. external environs of Skenfrith Castle to target shallow structures and archaeological remains. The possibility of archaeological remains relating to the moat that surrounded the medieval castle was highlighted. A field evaluation was carried out to search for a continuation of the stone-lined moat recorded in earlier excavations and to examine its relationship with the river Monnow. The moat was not found but other archaeological remains were identified further along in the eroding W. bank of the river and two trenches were excavated to establish their nature. Two walls associated with a substantial structure were situated in the northern portion of the investigated area. Further investigation of these walls was conducted, and the two walls were judged to be part of an enclosure wall surrounding a single medieval building. These masonry features were associated with a stone wharf, with a flight of steps at one end, and a slipway area of mid-12th-century date. The masonry features were sealed with a thick deposit of gravel that was equated with the sterile gravel deposit seen inside the castle. This layer dates from the 13th century, when the area was subject to winter flooding.

384. SKENFRITH, THE OLD SHOP (SO 4563 2030). An evaluation trench was excavated by J. Wainwright and S. Fielding of Marches Archaeology in the footprint of a proposed extension to the house. Medieval features and deposits survive 500 mm below the present ground level and a ground surface probably formed part of an open area in the 14th century. The edge of a large feature, provisionally interpreted as a ditch, cut this ground surface; it was backfilled in the 14th century and may be a N. boundary of an outer bailey of the castle. During the Late-medieval and early post-medieval periods there was probably a general build up of soil on the site.

385. TRELECH (SO 499 054). Trelech, now a small agricultural village, was an important urban centre, possibly the largest town in Wales, during the 13th century. Ongoing research excavations directed by Dr R. Howell of the University of Wales Newport are informing our understanding of the town's development. Two large medieval buildings in Church Field West, near St Nicholas's church, were the focus for excavation in 2003 (Fig. 10). Investigation began with a geophysical survey in 1999 that indicated buildings on a scale not previously seen in Trelech. Subsequent limited excavation in 2000 and 2001 confirmed the footings of three of a range of buildings aligned on a main road into the town. Two of these, B1 and B2, were particularly interesting given the scale and apparent preservation of their foundations, so in 2003 scheduled site consent was obtained for a

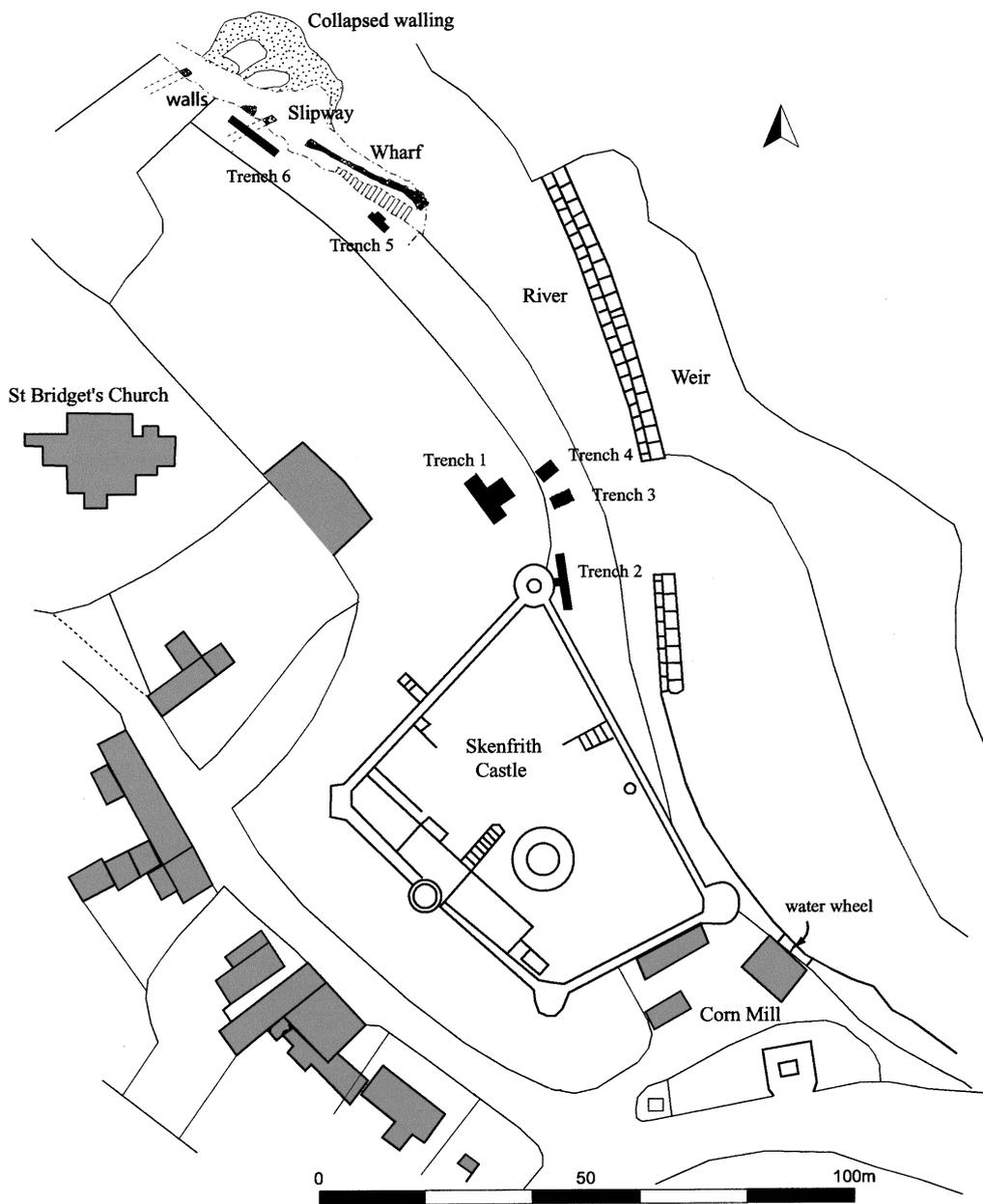


FIG. 9

Skenfrith, Monmouthshire. Location of evaluation trenches by Skenfrith Castle.

25 × 20 m excavation to investigate the whole of B2, a portion of B1, and an apparent alley between the two and roads running east and south of B2.

Considerable stone tumble over much of the site proved to be the result of the collapse of B2. Interpretation of the space between B1 and B2 as an alley proved correct; excavation

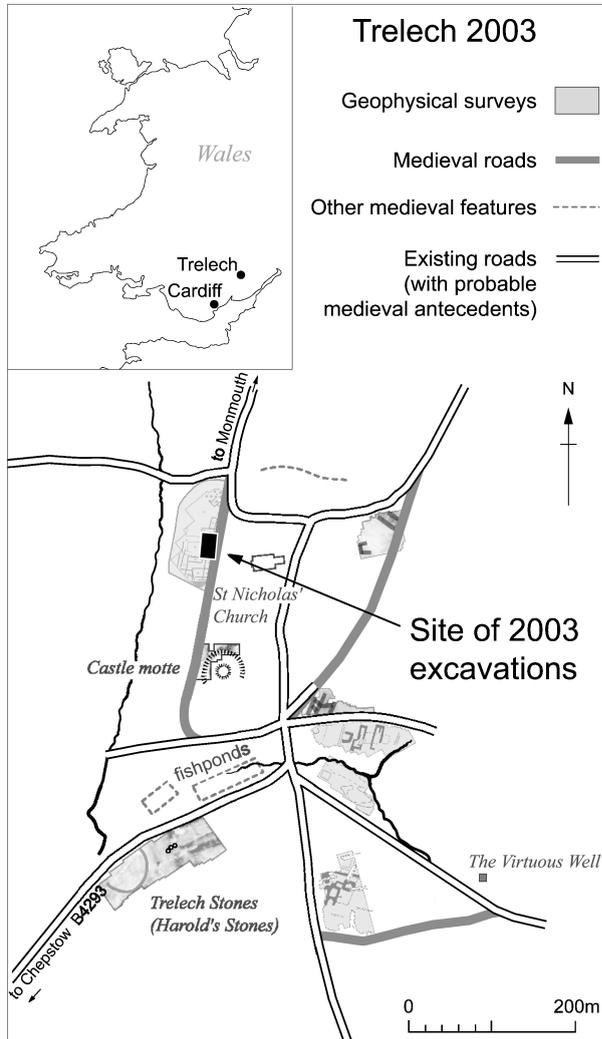


FIG. 10  
Trelech, Monmouthshire. Location of excavation, 2003.

of this alley revealed a large medieval assemblage including pottery, bronze buckles and small knife blades. The tumble included numerous holed stone roof tiles and green-glazed medieval ceramic ridge tiles. In the c. 1.1 m wide alley, a stone platform with a central 200 mm wide drainage channel abutted on to both buildings suggesting that they were contemporary; artefacts in the lowest horizon suggest a construction date of c. 1250. The platform transversed the alley at an entry point to B2 where an arch of stone indicated a small collapsed doorway overlaying an internal passage. Finds in the alley included two large keys; two additional keys were found in B2. The alley joined the main road east of B1/B2; this medieval road, subsequently re-surfaced in the post-medieval period, ran straight on the line of the modern road from Monmouth. The later road surface was defined by metalling of small stones at a depth of c. 320 mm; an earth/clay bank ran parallel to the road. The surface was deeply rutted with cart tracks and pot holes. The earlier, medieval, road was made of small stone cobbling on iron slag hard core overlaying

natural clay and bedrock at a depth of c. 700 mm. Parallel to the medieval road were double ditches separated by an earthen bank. These buildings almost certainly represent doubled burgage plots aligned along this road.

The whole of the S. wall of B1 was excavated; the E. and W. walls extended beyond the edge of the excavation (Fig. 11). The walls consisted mainly of Old Red Sandstone and conglomerate in part bedded on to very large conglomerate blocks. The floor was made up of relatively undisturbed large stone flags. Removal of tumble in B2 revealed a 0.72 m wide interior passage defined on the east by an internal wall running N.–S. and, for 2.08 m on its W. side, by a virtually square platform constructed of large conglomerate blocks (Fig. 12). The platform butted on to but was not bonded into the N. wall; it probably formed the base for stairs. Putlog holes in the exterior wall support interpretation of B2 as a two-storey structure (Fig. 13). The internal wall defining the passage on its east was a 650 mm wide stone-built feature extending over 2 m before ending in a disturbed and apparently robbed residue of stone. A well-defined robber trench directly in line with the wall in the S. interior suggests that the central internal wall ran through, effectively dividing B2.

The wall-construction of B2 was more uniform than that of B1 with consistent Old Red Sandstone coursing which survived for the circuit of the building although there was disturbance from 17th-century stone robbing in the SW. corner and a gap indicating the main entrance in the E. wall. Grey-red silt on the NW. exterior may indicate a foundation trench; finds included 13th-century green-glazed jug sherds and concentrations of blackware cooking pots, in at least two cases apparently representing single vessels. Numerous stone knapped pot lids of various sizes were also recovered from in and near B2. Variation in the depth of hard core was a response to natural undulations, the builders having infilled to provide a level base for B2. The floor had been removed but broken flagstones similar to those in B1 were found during removal of the tumble.

North-west of B2 and west of B1, a 0.64 m-wide wall ran N.–S. for 1.13 m, continuing under the trench edge. An E.–W. wall of similar dimension met this wall in a rounded corner indicating a third building, B3. A stone-lined drainage channel ran between B3 and B1. Excavation of the base of the E. wall of B3 revealed two drains passing through the lowest wall courses. A large stone flag bedded in silty clay formed a floor; this flag was lifted to confirm an earlier flag-stone floor. Four coarse blackware medieval sherds were sealed near the exterior footings. These footings were less well finished than B1 or B2; this and the drains noted may suggest an ancillary function. Phosphate tests are being assessed; interpretation as a stables block is possible. Slightly south of the SE. corner of the building a posthole flanked a surface of closely packed stone cobbles. Two metres to the south a possible posthole may suggest a gate giving access to a side street/road south of B2. Work south of B2 revealed a well-made cobbled surface with a central stone drain; it is not clear whether this surface was part of a road or yard. Roof 'slip' of stone tiles with peg holes nearby was cleared, revealing a loose granular flat surface of slag and red soil with 13th-century sherds embedded. This surface extended to a well-defined edge running E.–W. from 094 where a heavily compacted surface abutted on to the cobbled surface. The resulting combined surface formed a straight line running directly to the stone surface and possible gate near the main road. The best interpretation is that a side street significantly wider than the alley to the north of B2 ran south of the building joining with the main road, possibly through a gate.

A linear deposit of stone in the south-west of the excavation area formed an approximate right angle; the interior of the angle was generally uniform with a scatter of small stones. The associated artefact assemblage was largely 17th-century in date. To the west a well-built, apparently contemporary, stone wall, approximately 0.55 m in width, extended from the trench edge for approximately 4.5 m, roughly parallel to the nearest side of the stone deposit. The stone spread appears to relate to a clearly defined platform



FIG. II

Trelech, Monmouthshire. Excavation of B1 (foreground) and B2.

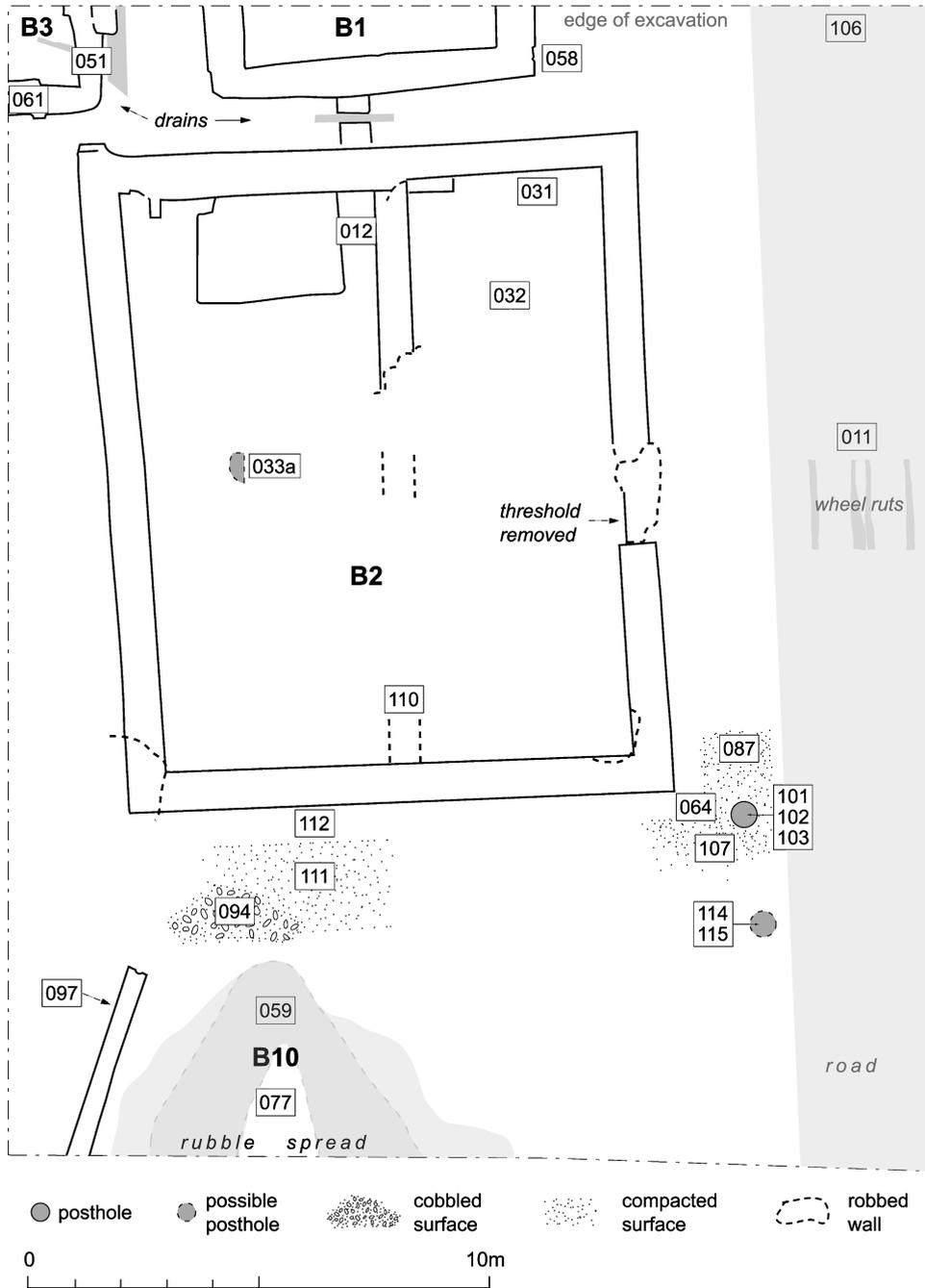


FIG. 12

Trelech, Monmouthshire. Site plan of B2 and the excavated areas of B1 and B3.

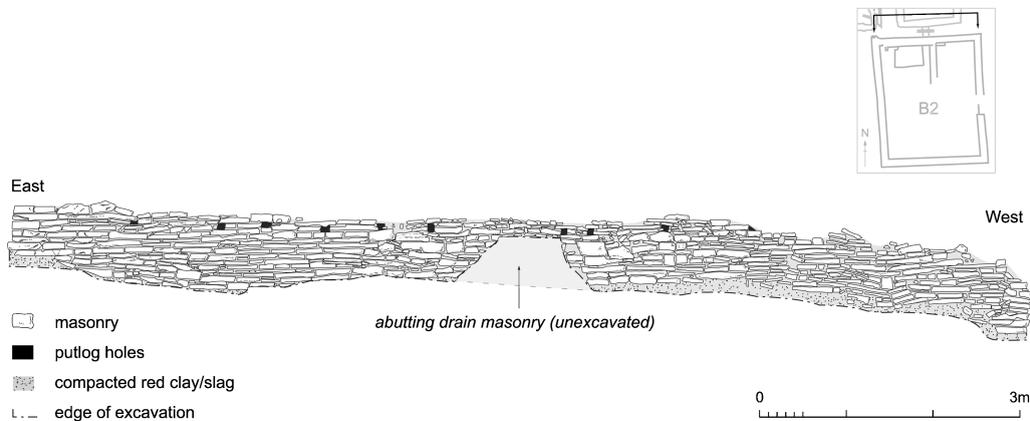


FIG. 13

Trelech, Monmouthshire. External elevation of the N. wall of B2.

beyond the extent of excavation suggesting structure but sectioning indicates that it was not structural in a conventional sense. It is, on the other hand, similar to other excavated sites in Trelech where stone hardcore provided a base for the footings of timber-frame structures. As dating evidence points to 17th-century construction, this may indicate survival of a vernacular building tradition; the other stone-based timber-frame buildings were medieval.

In conclusion, the excavation has improved our understanding of the medieval town. B1 and B2 were 13th-century constructions facing the main road, probably on doubled burgage plots. The excavation confirms conclusively that there is a very significant archaeological resource in the central core of Trelech. The substantial artefact assemblage associated includes jug sherds of mainly local and Bristol fabrics. A third building, B3, probably provided an ancillary function such as stabling. The road was a key element in the medieval town as is attested by its continuing use in the post-medieval period. An alley ran between B1 and B2 and a wider side street passed to the south of B2. The nature of construction, the stair base and putlog holes indicate that B2 was a two-storey structure; the substantial artefact assemblage not only demonstrates mid-13th-century construction but may also suggest the use of the building. The assemblage, including numerous sherds from glazed jugs and coarse local black-ware 'cooking pots', suggests status but not opulence. A large number of knapped stone pot lids were also found throughout B2 and its environs. These discs, presumably coverings for ceramic vessels, were notable for their quantity and size range. Metal small finds included small knife blades, similar in size and design, and four large keys. This assemblage might easily be associated with an inn or tavern and the location of B2 on a main road into the medieval town makes this an attractive interpretation. It may also be important that early maps show Trelech as a pilgrims' route and that associated finds include a 13th-century *ampulla*, a pilgrim's flask (Fig. 14). Trelech could have been a convenient stopping point for pilgrims bound for other shrines and the wells of Trelech, particularly St Anne's or the Virtuous Well, may have made Trelech itself of interest to pilgrims. B2 is situated not only on a main road into the town but also near the church and a pilgrim's hospice is another possible interpretation. There are attested similarities in form and function between commercial inns and pilgrims' hospices during the medieval period. Indeed, a building could be both. Certainly, the role of inn and hospice was not mutually exclusive and 'a possible 13th-century inn/pilgrim's hospice' seems an apt description of B2.

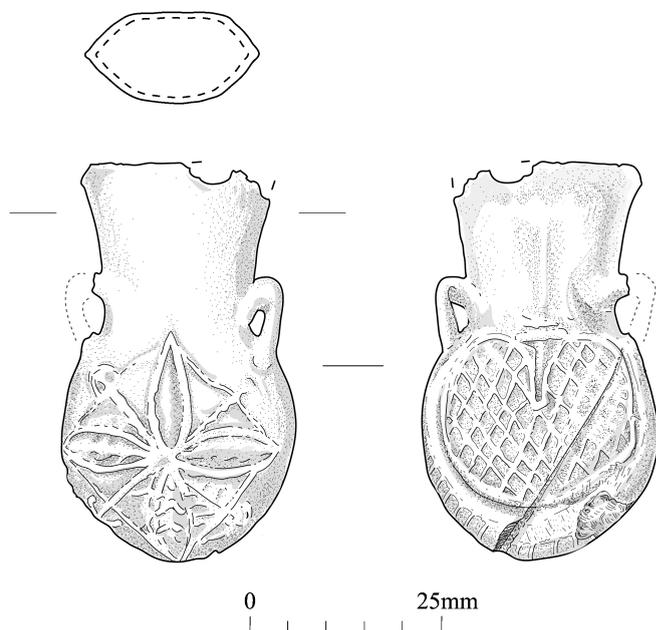


FIG. 14  
Trelech, Monmouthshire. The  
*ampulla*, a pilgrim's flask. Scale 1:1.  
Drawing by Anne Leaver.

#### NEATH PORT TALBOT

386. MARGAM, EGLWYS NUNNYDD, WATER STREET, PLOTS 11-13 (SS 803 847). The excavation of foundation trenches for the construction of three houses on the former site of Eglwys Nunnydd were observed by I. Dennis and J. Turner for Channel Archaeology and clients. The site of the former dairy (Plot 12) revealed a section of wall running E.-W. on the S. edge of the building. The wall is considered to be further remains of a structure previously uncovered on this site and interpreted as a chapel. On the site of the former farmhouse (Plot 11) another short section of wall, medieval in character, was found running N.-S. on the N. side of the building. No features were noted on the site to the south of Plots 11 and 12 (Plot 13). No finds were recovered.

Eglwys Nunnydd is situated on Water Street, a route that is thought to follow the line of a Roman road connecting the forts at Neath and Cardiff. There are numerous finds of standing stones, both Roman and Early Christian, in the area, with a group centred on Eglwys Nunnydd. The best known archaeological find nearby is that of the Early Christian stone to Pompeius Carantorius inscribed in Ogham and Latin which was formerly alongside Water Street, some 300 m south-east of the site. After the Norman Conquest it is assumed that the site was included in lands given by Robert Earl of Gloucester and Lord of Glamorgan for the foundation of Margam Abbey. The remains of the abbey, founded in 1147 as a buffer between the late 11th-century Norman lordship of Kenfig and the Welsh lordship of Afan, are about a mile north of the site. Eglwys Nunnydd is reputedly a grange of the abbey, dedicated to St Non, mother of St David. It has been suggested that this was the site of an Early-medieval *clas* (monastery) dedicated to the saint.

The first documentary reference to the site is from 1583 when at the Dissolution the Crown sold the abbey estates and 'Egloose Nunney' to Sir Rice Mansel of Oxwich for £642 9s. 8d. He apparently lived there and it afterwards came into the possession of the Talbots, heirs to the Mansels. Although part of the abbey estates, the farm was usually run by tenants and was until recently occupied as a farmhouse. The site was noted by Williams as that of Notteshecourt Grange ('Notch Coarton'), formerly near Nynnid, where

'remains of a chancel arch and Early Christian stones' were found at a 'cwrt-bychan' at SS 805846.<sup>50</sup> 'Cwrt' is often synonymous with 'grange'. There is evidence that between 1673 and 1746 land to the east of the farm may have been used for an artificially constructed or enhanced water meadow.

The farm buildings present until this most recent period of development appear to have been a 'model farm' dating from c. 1840. A chancel arch was found in the farmhouse during a RCAHMW survey prior to the site's development. In the 1990s, evaluations were undertaken by Gloran Archaeology and Wessex Archaeology in the fields to the south of the farm. Field boundaries and ditches of largely indeterminate date were recorded by Wessex Archaeology. In 1997, Wessex Archaeology conducted evaluation works to the north, east and inside the farm complex itself. This produced evidence of the existence of an earlier field system. To the north of the farmhouse a substantial timber building, possibly within a ditch and banked enclosure, was also uncovered. This structure appeared to have been abandoned and levelled by the 13th century. To the south of the farmhouse, inside the enclosure, a skeleton buried in an extended supine position with an E.-W. orientation was discovered. Little datable artefactual evidence was found in association with this burial. Pre-Construct Archaeology excavated a series of evaluation trenches to the east and north-east of the farm. These located a number of features including numerous ditches, pits and a stone-built apsidal structure, on the site of the former dairy, tentatively suggested to be a chapel. No datable material was recovered from any of these features (*Archaeol. Wales*, 40 (2000), 143-4). Further details of the field system were found in a watching brief. A number of watching briefs have been undertaken on Plots 4-7. These have found cobbled surfaces, postholes and a substantial clay-bonded wall (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 46 (2002), 255-6).

#### NEWPORT

387. NEWPORT, MODERATOR WHARF (ST 3129 8817). An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on behalf of Newport City Council on the site of a new theatre and arts centre on the W. bank of the River Usk. At a depth of 4-5 m below present ground level, working within a metal coffer dam, archaeological features were discovered. Beneath a post-medieval timber-lined drain and stone slipway, waterlogged timbers were revealed, preserved in the alluvial clay. The subsequent evaluation of the site, carried out by J. K. Howell of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Contracts Division) determined that these were the articulated remains of a large medieval ship. It was concluded that preservation *in situ* was not a viable option, and therefore a full programme of excavation, recording and dismantling was commenced.

The vessel was constructed in the north European 'clinker-built' tradition, current from the Viking period into the 16th century, and was over 23 m in length, with the bow and stern of the vessel extending beyond the coffer dam. The bow was recovered at a later date, but the stern and part of the starboard side remain buried on site. Most of the hull was intact, however, and survived in places up to deck level. The maximum width of the ship as found was 8 m, tapering towards both bow and stern. The vessel sat with the bow inland and the stern towards the river, possibly within a minor pill or palaeochannel. A vessel of this size would certainly have been capable of undertaking sea voyages, and artefactual evidence suggests the ship may have travelled to Ireland, France and Portugal.

The ship was built of partially overlapping strakes (hull planks) which were fastened with iron nails and roves. Transverse frames were placed internally and fastened to the hull with wooden pegs (treenails). Sixty-three of these closely spaced frames were recorded,

<sup>50</sup> D. H. Williams, *The Welsh Cistercians* (Leominster, 2001), 193 and 305.

most comprising several individual timbers held together by scarf joints. Above these frames, a keelson ran along the centre line of the ship, with a swelling (mast step) at amidships, where the main mast would have been positioned. No parts of the mast were identified during the excavation, and it is not known whether additional masts would have been present at the bow and stern. Internal planks on the frames (ceiling planks) partially lined the inside of the ship. The port side of the vessel was roughly in its original position, but the starboard side had collapsed outwards in antiquity. Chop marks on the frames showed that the uppermost parts of both sides had subsequently been cut away, possibly to enable re-use of the site. As the starboard side had previously collapsed, almost twice as much of this side of the hull was left intact. Almost all of the structural timbers are oak, although some softwood species were used for internal features and the keel is beech. Numerous disarticulated ship timbers filled the vessel, which probably derived from the ship itself, but were discarded during its subsequent disassembly. Many of these were internal structures that rarely survive in archaeological shipwrecks, including fragments of decking and rigging elements.

There is clear evidence to suggest that the ship had been damaged, possibly during a storm or collision, and large cracks in crucial structural timbers, including the mast step, must have severely affected the integrity of the vessel. One crack had been temporarily repaired with a wooden block, probably in an attempt to maintain seaworthiness until a safe haven could be reached. The vessel was landed on the W. bank of the River Usk, on what appears to be a pre-prepared area. Several dumps of material containing much ferrous slag acted as a stabilised foundation on which a series of large timbers had been placed. This sub-ship structure appears to be a cradle, or possibly a series of props, designed to support the vessel on land. The presence of wooden wedges between some of the ship timbers indicate that a degree of work then took place, and a gap was cut through the starboard side, presumably to facilitate access to the inside of the ship. It is unclear whether the intention was to repair the vessel or simply to salvage the timber, but in the event neither task was completed, and at some point the site was abandoned and eventually buried beneath the alluvial clay. Among the large timbers of the sub-ship structure, beneath the collapsed starboard hull, the near-complete remains of an adult human of unknown date were found. As present, any association between this individual and the history of the ship is unclear.

Once the ship had been recorded by means of hand-drawn plans and profiles supplemented by photogrammetry, the task of lifting the vessel began. For engineering and safety reasons, it was not possible to lift the ship intact or in large sections, so it was dismantled timber by timber, in reverse order of construction. Wooden wedges were used to prise apart the structural elements gently, and the wooden treenails sawn by hand, until each individual timber was freed. The raised timbers were then secured on to custom-built pallets, covered and taken off site. Over 2,000 timbers were placed in temporary water tanks, awaiting further recording and conservation. The anaerobic conditions led to good preservation of both organic and inorganic artefacts. The rim of a small glass vessel is probably part of an hourglass, and several stone cannon shot might indicate the presence of at least one gun on board, for signalling purposes or defence. There were also parts surviving from water-pumps, including a composite wood and leather pump handle located near the bow, and two probable pump holes cut into the timbers lined with wicker baskets, known as strum boxes, which acted as filters. Other finds include a substantial group of Portuguese Merida Ware pottery, Portuguese coins, two inscribed brass or gilt mounts. Among the organic finds were numerous leather items (including shoes and boots) and fragments of textile and wool, as well as wooden combs, barrel staves and parts of water-pumps. In addition, a large assemblage of animal and fish bone survived, including marine mammal, along with numerous oyster, mussel and limpet shells.

## PEMBROKESHIRE

388. ST DAVIDS, RHOSYGILWEN HOUSE (SM 7750 2920). An archaeological evaluation trench was dug by K. Trott of Cambrian Archaeological Projects to the east of Rhosygilwen House, as a pre-determination planning condition. Four Early-medieval inhumations in stone-lined lintel graves were recorded.

## POWYS

389. LLANDEW, BISHOP'S PALACE (SO 0582 3083). The standing remains of the Bishop's Palace were recorded by R. Jones of Cambrian Archaeological Projects, on behalf of Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments, during consolidation of the remains. Clearance of vegetation revealed the existence of a substantial structure or 'hall' of high status, which appears to have formerly had an undercroft with possible vaulted ceiling and a series of basement windows looking north, east and west. The interior of the building measured 15 × 7 m. Clearance also revealed a former gothic arch in the E. wall and a doorway on the W. end of the N. wall that appears to have led to a small roofed extension. The remains of a dressed corbel stone were uncovered near the top of the W. wall. Groundwork around the base of the interior revealed the remains of a few large blocks of dressed stone from a window tracery with trefoil design.

## VALE OF GLAMORGAN

390. PENARTH, OLD COGAN HALL FARM (ST 172 705). An archaeological evaluation was carried out by S. H. Sell of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Contracts Division) on the Deserted Medieval Village at Old Cogan Hall Farm, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM GM 535 (GLA)). The work was carried out in advance of groundwork involving soil-stripping for the easement of a storm-water drain along the W. side of the monument, although the results from a series of test pits initially proved negative. Initially two concentrations of medieval unglazed pottery, probably representing individual pots, were exposed at the base of the plough soil. Two linear features were also noted in the central part of the area affected, and subsequently a third further to the north; these features were later excavated.

The S. ditch could not be dated, but it is thought to represent a boundary ditch or channel that silted up gradually but remained open into the post-medieval period. The ditch noted in the central part of the affected area, by contrast, contained charcoal, fired clay and a scatter of medieval unglazed pottery, indicating that it was used for the deposition of rubbish during the medieval period and did not remain open at a later date. The third ditch, towards the N. end of the affected area, also produced a quantity of medieval unglazed pottery, including the so-called incurved dishes which are thought to have been produced locally, and appeared to cut a fourth ditch close to the latter's terminus. All of the ditches were aligned approximately E.-W.

The evaluated area probably represented part of the open-field system surrounding the village itself. The layer at the base of which the concentrations of pottery was recovered may represent post-abandonment ploughing, with the ditches, at least two of which appear to be medieval in date, likely to have served a drainage requirement before falling into disuse prior to the abandonment of the village and being filled with domestic rubbish, or, in the case of the southerly ditch, remaining open.