

Medieval Britain and Ireland in 2005

General editor: TOM BEAUMONT JAMES

Portable Antiquities Scheme Report compiled and edited by: HELEN GEAKE

Medieval Britain and Ireland compiled and edited by:
MÄRIT GAIMSTER *and* KIERAN O'CONOR *with*
RORY SHERLOCK

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

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

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

British sites

Compiled by Märit Gaimster, 9 Cranfield Road, Brockley Cross, London SE14 1TN.
E-mail: mgaimster@pre-construct.com

Irish sites

Compiled by Kieran O'Connor with Rory Sherlock, National University of Ireland, Galway, Ireland. E-mail: kieran.d.oconor@nuigalway.ie

SPECIALIST GROUP REPORTS

CASTLE STUDIES GROUP

Hon. Chairman/Secretary: Pamela Marshall, Mylnmede, Moor Lane, Potterhanworth, Lincoln, LN4 2DZ. E-mail: pamelamarshall@mylnmede.freeserve.co.uk

In March–April 2005 the Castle Studies Group Annual Conference was based in Worthing, its subject the *Castles of Sussex*. Over three days delegates were led through a fascinating programme of papers and visits organised with faultless military precision by Brigadier Bill Woodburn. Mark Taylor and Mike Hughes gave papers, respectively setting the castles of Sussex in their geographical and historical context and exploring the defensive elements of fortification within the county in the light of relations with France. Visits were made to Arundel, Battle Abbey, Bramber, Chichester town walls, Cowdray House, Herstmonceux, Lewes, Michelham Priory, Midhurst, Pevensey, Pulborough and Sedgwick with expert guiding from Tom Hollobone, John Goodall, Jonathan Coad, Mark Taylor, Judith Roebuck and Bob Higham. The AGM was also held.

Also in March a one-day conference was held at the University of Nottingham on *The Medieval Castles of Nottinghamshire*. Sarah Speight gave an overview of changing

perceptions in castle studies in the 21st century. James Wright reported on work in progress connected with castles covered by the East Midlands Earthwork Project, part of the Lottery-funded Sherwood Initiative by Nottinghamshire County Council. Peter Masters spoke on geophysical investigations in progress on county castles. Pamela Marshall then gave a paper on Nottingham Castle and its role in the context of other prominent medieval castles of the East Midlands. Ursilla Spence spoke about the curatorial role of the County Council in the management of the county's castle sites and its plans for ongoing research initiatives, which are open to participation by volunteers.

Members were closely involved in a weekend seminar on *City Walls and Identities 900–1650*, held at Rewley House, Oxford, in February. Papers were given by Bob Higham, Neil Christie, John Bradley, Oliver Creighton, David Palliser, John Kenyon and Gustav Milne.

CSG participation was also strong in a one-day conference in held Dublin in April in honour of David Newman Johnson, a longstanding member of CSG. Papers were given by Paul Kerrigan, Etienne Rynne, Peter Harbison, Ben Murtagh, Colm Donnelly, Eamonn O'Donnoghue, Brian Hodkinson, Con Manning, Jeremy Knight, Kevin O'Brien, Kieran O'Connor, Ray Cooke and Malcolm Goodbody.

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

More details of Group activities, members' interests and updates on castle research can be found in the *CSG Journal* (vol. 19), edited and produced by Neil Guy. Castle-related publications for the year are found in the *CSG Bibliography 18* compiled by John Kenyon. An interim *Newsletter* was also distributed in August. The CSG Web page is www.castlestudiesgroup.org.uk

FINDS RESEARCH GROUP

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

The aims of the group are to promote the study of finds from sites dating principally from 700–1700, by holding meetings and to discuss, view and identify finds from that period. Data sheets including current research are produced regularly. The spring meeting was held at the Museum of Antiquities, University of Newcastle on 23 May 2005. The subject of the day was 'Finds and their Contexts from the North East'. Speakers included Lindsay Allason-Jones on jet and shale; Peter Ryder on finds in the context of standing buildings; Stuart Campbell on medieval silver-gilt annular brooches; Philippa Walton on working for the Portable Antiquities Scheme; Jenny Vaughan on Late-medieval and 17th-century footwear; and Jenny Shiels on the Treasure Trove system in Scotland.

The group's autumn meeting was held at the University of Kent, Canterbury on 28–30 October 2005. This was a joint meeting with the Roman Finds Group entitled 'Building Bridges: A Comparative Approach to Roman and Medieval Artefacts'. The programme was divided into themes — dress; medicine and healing; writing and literacy; and finds contexts. Speakers included Dr Ellen Swift, Dr Gabor Thomas, Dr Iain Ferris, Dr Sally Crawford, Colin Andrews, Mark Houlistan, Dr Tim Pestell, Dr David Petts, and Dr Andrew Rogerson.

The membership fee is £6.00.

MEDIEVAL POTTERY RESEARCH GROUP

Hon. Secretary: Anne Boyle, c/o Museum of London Specialist Services, 46 Eagle Wharf Road, London N1 7ED. E-mail: Anne.Boyle1@ntlworld.com

The 2005 conference and AGM, a one-day event at held at The Museum of London was well attended. The speakers provided delegates with an interesting range of topics on the theme of 'Pottery in Public'.

The group is in a secure financial position and has funds to cover the publication schedule for the near future. Volume 26/27 of *Medieval Ceramics* will be released in 2006, and the next two volumes are in hand. The J. G. Hurst Travel Fund is now established and the criteria for its administration are currently being considered.

The European Production Centres initiative was taken a step further, with a round table taking place at Cork in September 2005 as a part of the EAA conference. Delegates from England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, Italy and Hungary attended. A bid to fund the initial stage of the initiative was submitted to the Econtentplus programme in October 2005. Unfortunately, this bid was not successful but, given the very positive response from participating countries, further European funding bodies are being investigated.

Work is ongoing concerning two important bibliographies: a list of J. G. Hurst's ceramic publications will be included in Volume 26/27 of *Medieval Ceramics* and the online bibliography, which gives details of published reports, is updated annually (ntserver002.liv.ac.uk/mprg/). The website, which contains a range of news items and useful links, continues to attract visitors. It can be found at www.medievalpottery.org.uk. Our paid-up membership currently stands at around 300. We continue to attract new members, both individual and institutional. This year our President has been turning our thoughts towards the development of the MPRG's profile, as well as an assessment of the on-going state of pottery studies and research in the U.K.

CENSUS OF MEDIEVAL TILES IN BRITAIN

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

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



THE MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT RESEARCH GROUP

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

The Medieval Settlement Research Group (MSRG) maintained its run of productive and informative conferences and seminars in 2005. On 9–10 April, Wolfson College, University of Cambridge, was the venue for the Spring Conference on the theme of 'The Medieval Village in "Woodland" and "Champion" Landscapes' organised by Sue Oosthuizen. A record attendance of 160 delegates enjoyed the day of lectures and the full day of visits, which benefited much from the expert guidance of Chris Taylor. Even more substantial was the MSRG-supported and English Heritage-sponsored conference organised by Prof. Chris Dyer and his team at the University of Leicester which celebrated the 50th anniversary of W. G. Hoskins's ground-breaking book *The Making of the English Landscape*. Running with parallel sessions across three days (7–10 July), the participants were treated to papers under themes such as Rural Settlement, Buildings in the Landscape, Mapping the Landscape, Status/Designed Landscapes, and Britain before the English, and featuring keynote lectures by Fiona Reynolds, Chris Taylor and Elisabeth Zadora-Rio. Crucially the conference's scope was not just to revisit Hoskins's work, but to highlight advances made across the whole of Britain, and to show the avenues that Hoskins failed to explore but which have since

been investigated through archaeology especially. The editing of the volumes of conference papers is making good progress, and the medieval and post-medieval volumes will be published by Windgather Press in 2007.

Excellent progress was meanwhile made on the final (paper and electronic) publications related to the highly successful and innovative AHRB-funded Whittlewood Project which saw its final field season in 2004 (see the MSRGR *Annual Report* and the Project website for season summaries and key findings: www.le.ac.uk/elh/whittlewood/research.htm). The Whittlewood monograph will be published by Windgather Press late in 2006. The generous support and enthusiasm of locals to the Project have encouraged the directors to pursue some new, small-scale archaeological investigations in the Wicken area in 2006. Note can be made of the MSRGR-supported exhibition at Malton Museum, which displays a vivid overview of the life and death of the villagers of medieval Wharram Percy, including facial reconstructions of some of the inhabitants examined from the site's busy cemetery.

The MSRGR Annual General Meeting was held on 3 December in the Centre for English Local History at the University of Leicester. This included the election of four new committee members (Ros Faith, Andrew Reynolds, Bob Silvester and Sam Turner); the president Dr Mark Gardiner warmly thanked those retiring committee staff (Richard Jones, Keith Lilley, Sue Oosthuizen and Rob Wilson-North). After the well-attended AGM, the Winter Seminar was convened with the theme of 'Finds in the Landscape: From Saxon to Medieval'. This took as its brief the growing impact of, in particular, metal-detectorists' finds in helping to fill out our knowledge of landscape usage and settlement. Speakers comprised Andrew Rogerson (Norfolk County Council) who tackled the new data gathered in East Anglia for the Anglo-Saxon Period; John Naylor (York University) who presented the first stages of analysis of a project supervised by Prof. Julian Richards seeking to chart more fully Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian settlement trends in England as a whole from metal-detector finds (see <http://www.york.ac.uk/depts/arch/vasle/index.html>); and Geoff Egan (Museum of London) who considered the theme of medieval finds in the landscape.

The second prize winner for the John Hurst M.A. Dissertation Prize (initiated in 2004 as an annual award of £200 to honour the memory of John and his achievements with the MSRGR) was Jonathan Kinsella (M.A. in Landscape Archaeology, School of Archaeology, University College, Dublin). His thesis, 'Locating the Poor and Unfree of Early Medieval Ireland', examined a sizeable segment of society which is too frequently ignored by archaeologists and historians alike due to a lack of coherent data; here Jonathan aimed to reinterpret both the settlement data and the material culture to show that such people can be made visible. A summary of the dissertation will appear in this year's MSRGR *Annual Report*.

Finally it can be reported that a Membership Questionnaire was circulated this year to seek the views of our members regarding the group's role, its seminars and conferences, website, and *Annual Report*. The returned questionnaires were very supportive of the group and offered useful ideas for conference themes and for enhancing the MSRGR publication; a summary of the responses will appear in the *Annual Report*.

PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES SCHEME

The Portable Antiquities Scheme is a voluntary scheme to record archaeological objects found by members of the public.¹ 65% of the finds recorded in 2005 were discovered by metal-detector users. Many of these finds come from archaeological sites which have

¹ *Portable Antiquities Scheme Annual Report 2005-6* (British Museum, 2006).

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.

2005 was the second full year of the Scheme's operation throughout England and Wales.² The overall number of finds again rose substantially, to 52,287, a 33% increase on the number of objects recorded in 2004. Of these, 13,254 (25%) were of medieval date (5th to 16th centuries), of which 2,371 were coins. 1,607 of the medieval finds were of pre-Conquest date and 11,647 were of post-Conquest date.

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

Descriptions and images of all finds can be found on the Scheme's website, at www.finds.org.uk Full details of all finds recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme can be obtained from Dan Pett at the Scheme's central office within the British Museum. (D. Pett and H. Geake)

The Scheme's database at the end of 2005 contained 739 pre-Conquest coins and 8,728 post-Conquest medieval coins. During this period substantial efforts have also been made to ensure the correct identifications of these coins, both through teaching and training the Scheme's recorders, and in terms of research time spent on the material. Scholarly interest in stray coin find data for the Anglo-Saxon Period has a long pedigree in this country, and the Early Medieval Corpus (see below) has for some time provided researchers with a wealth of information. The particular contribution of the Portable Antiquities Scheme lies in its systematic recording of single coin finds for the central and later medieval periods, and in its ability to identify and monitor sites producing unusually large numbers of coins. In the near absence of useful excavation material from England and Wales, metal-detected sites have already provided numismatists with some useful insights into diachronic coin use within confined geographical spaces. Key examples come from South Ferriby in North Lincolnshire and Llanfaes on Anglesey, both published in the *British Numismatic Journal*.³

During 2005, the Scheme's advisor on post-Roman coins continued to be employed on the Fitzwilliam Museum's Early Medieval Corpus of Coin Finds (see <http://www-em.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/emc>). Information on pre-1180 coins found in England and Wales was therefore regularly coordinated across both corpora, and is additionally contained in the *British Numismatic Journal's* Coin Register. From 2006 the relationship between the two projects will be defined differently, and the respective additions will be compared annually when the Coin Register is compiled. (J. Baker)

ENGLAND

'Viking and Anglo-Saxon Landscape and Economy' (VASLE), a three-year project funded by the AHRC, began in October 2004 at the University of York under the direction of Julian Richards, with John Naylor as post-doctoral researcher.⁴ VASLE is designed to develop new methods and interpretative frameworks for the study of Early-medieval portable antiquities, many of which have been found through the efforts

² Scotland, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland have their own reporting schemes.

³ B. J. Cook, R. Carey and K. Leahy, 'Medieval and early modern coin finds from South Ferriby, Humberside', *British Numism. J.*, 68 (1999), 95–118; E. Besly, 'Short-cross and other medieval coins from Llanfaes, Anglesey', *British Numism. J.*, 65 (1995), 46–82.

⁴ The project's website can be found at <http://www.york.ac.uk/depts/arch/vasle/>

of the metal-detecting community. Using artefacts and coin data provided by the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) and the Early Medieval Corpus (EMC) respectively, the project has four inter-related aims. These are to (1) plot national distributions of artefact-types which allow us to chart social and economic development and change; (2) study settlement hierarchies by defining characteristic assemblage 'fingerprints'; (3) study the development and settlement morphology of specific sites through limited fieldwork; and (4) integrate these results to develop a new approach to the economic and landscape history of England from A.D. 700–1100.

The project is nearing the end of Aim 1, with preliminary work underway on Aim 2 and a first season of fieldwork completed on the Yorkshire Wolds. This summary will concentrate upon Aim 1 only.

The data derived from the PAS and EMC form the basis for the mapping of artefact and coinage distributions on a national scale, and has been cleaned and amended where necessary. The resulting database contains in the region of 9,000 entries, 3,400 from the PAS and 5,600 from the EMC. The national distribution of this data can be seen in Figure 1, and shows that the greatest density of finds is reported in eastern England. In part this reflects areas that have the best developed reporting schemes, but we are also confident that the datasets have much to contribute to our understanding of Anglo-Saxon settlement and landscape evolution. A number of techniques have been developed to assess this, including other PAS datasets used as controls, and we have produced a range of base maps including the 'constraints' base map used in Figure 1. This illustrates where finds recovery may be problematic, e.g. on unploughed land or in urban areas. Our preliminary mapping has shown that while there may be some constraints and variations in data recovery, the patterns of finds do have a basis in ancient settlement patterns in many areas. This is most clear in regions such as the Weald, where historically attested woodland obviously hindered settlement, or areas around the Wash where Roman-period draining of the fens can be charted with continued settlement into the Anglo-Saxon Period. The distribution of finds around the country therefore represents a complex picture of modern recovery and ancient settlement patterns, but the quantity of material recovered already allows useful general discussion.

Overall, the research undertaken so far has illustrated the potential contribution of portable antiquities data to archaeological interpretations, and the positive results that are coming from the continued collaboration between archaeologists and metal-detectorists. (J. Naylor and J. Richards)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Wendover. An 11th-century stirrup-strap mount (Portable Antiquities database no. BUC-DC8057) was found by Mr S. Magee. The pear-shaped mount (Fig. 2a) belongs to Williams's Class A, Type 10a,⁵ and has extensive Urnes-style decoration in niello with silver wire inlay. The ornament depicts a curling serpent-like beast whose head, with pointed oval eyes, forms the apex of the mount. The body bifurcates at a spiral hip joint; the body continues in a series of loops and appears to terminate in a scroll to the left of the hip. The other limb appears to end in a foot at the bottom left-hand corner, but this detail is unclear. Possibly two secondary snake-like forms intertwine with the main beast; the head and eye of one appears on the right-hand outer edge. The curling tails of these secondary creatures form a pair of attachment holes on the shoulders of the mount. Figure 2b is an attempt to interpret the ornament. There is a single copper-alloy rivet in the flange, together with the corroded remains of the iron fitting which is normally found in this position.

⁵ D. Williams, *Late Saxon Stirrup-strap Mounts* (CBA Res. Rep. 111, York, 1997).

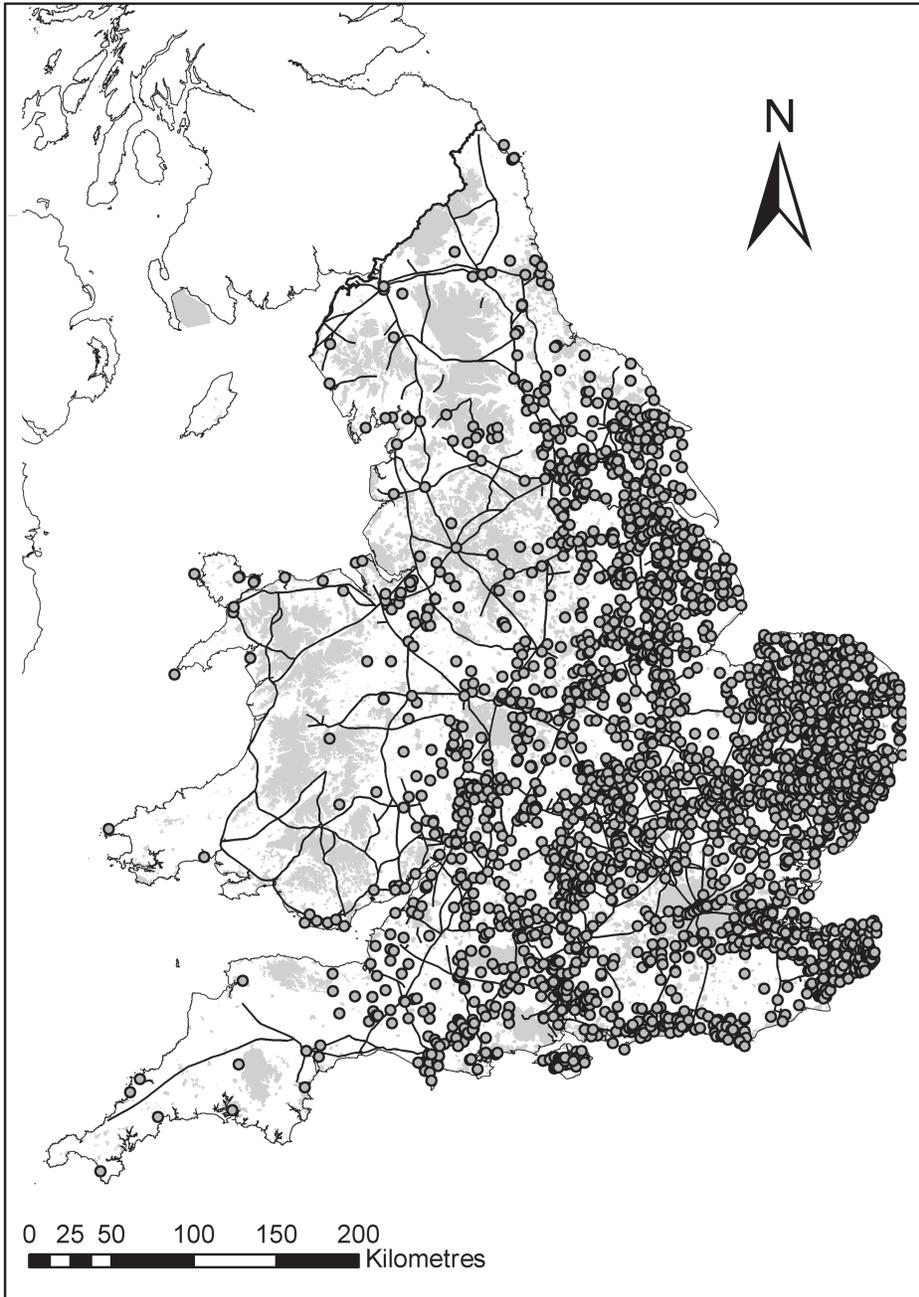


FIG. 1

Distribution of all finds used by the VASLE project. Records are derived from the PAS and EMC datasets. The background map detail is based on copyright digital map data owned and supplied by HarperCollins Cartographic and is used with permission. Contours are derived from LANDMAP datasets and are used with permission. The network of Roman roads is based upon I. D. Margary, *Roman Roads of Britain* (London, 1973), maps 11 and 17.

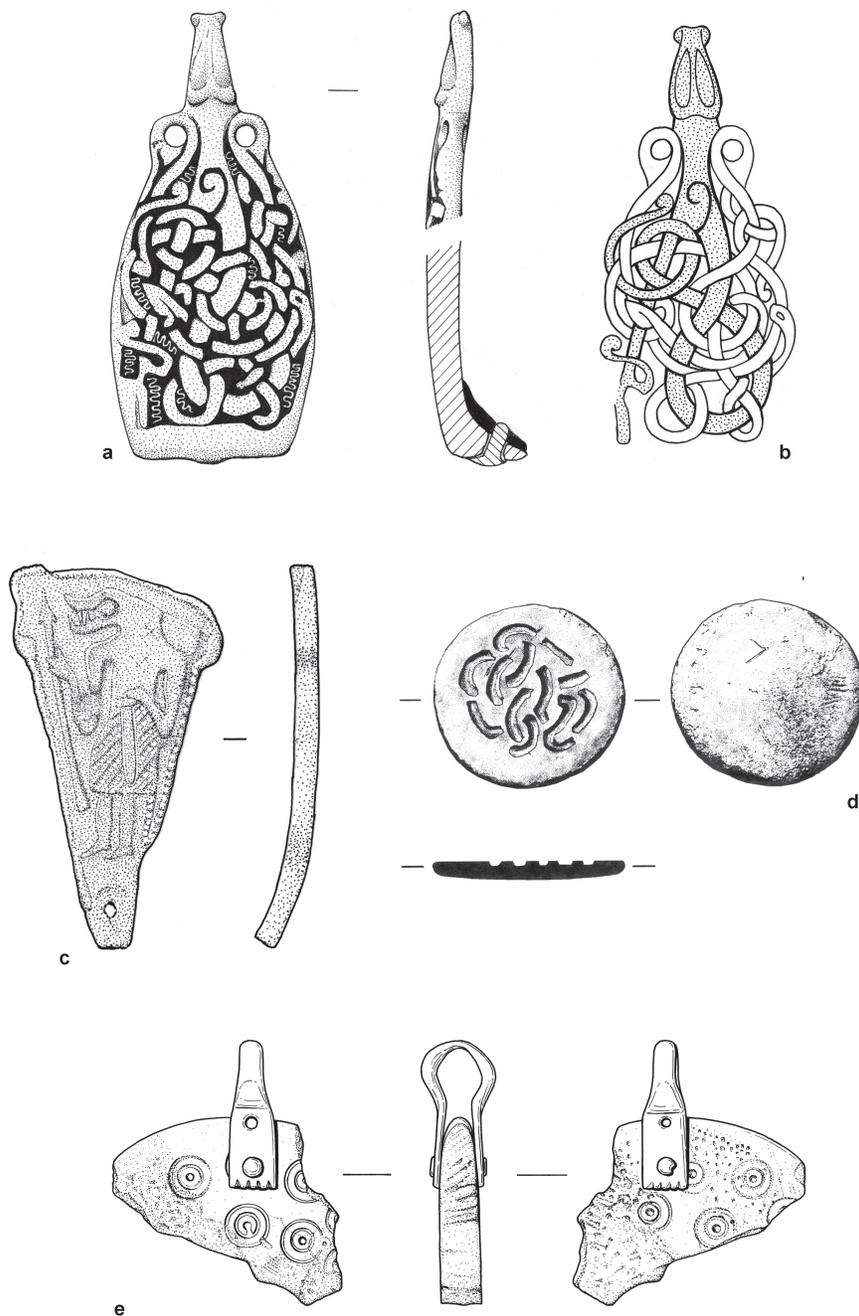


FIG. 2

(a) Stirrup-strap mount from Wendover, Buckinghamshire; (b) Interpretive drawing of ornament from the Wendover stirrup-strap mount; (c) Die for making *Pressblech* mounts, from Fen Drayton, Cambridgeshire; (d) Die for making bracteate pendants, from the Essex/Hertfordshire border; (e) Antler disc from Little Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire. All at scale 1:1. Drawings by D. Williams (a, b); K. Leahy (c); I. Bell (d); D. Wreathall (e).

This mount differs from others of this type in a number of respects. Firstly, the extensive use of niello is unprecedented in the corpus of these mounts. Here it is used to infill the spaces between the main forms rather than forming the creatures themselves. The second unique feature is the lack of an apex attachment loop, and its replacement with a pair of shoulder loops which are both integral with the ornament. The use of a copper-alloy, rather than iron, rivet is also unusual. (D. Williams)

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Fen Drayton. A 7th-century 'wolf-warrior' die (Portable Antiquities database no. NLM-468D41) was found by Mr T. Jackson on farmland near to the Great Ouse around five years ago.⁶ Although Mr Jackson has spent considerable time searching the field in which the object was discovered, nothing of similar date has been found.

The die (Fig. 2c) consists of a triangular plate of copper alloy, varying in thickness and slightly curved along its long axis. At the wider top of the plate are two projections, one of which is now damaged. Through the other narrower end of the plate is an oval hole. This was cut from both sides of the plate, giving it an hour-glass form, and is possibly a secondary feature. The die appears to be complete, with no signs of fractures or cuts on any of its edges. Corrosion has occurred on the face of the die, making it difficult to resolve some aspects of the design, but its reverse is better preserved with a rough cast finish and traces of what may be iron staining.

The face of the die has relief decoration showing the standing figure of a wolf-headed man, his head and feet facing left and his torso facing to the front. The head is over-sized with a slightly up-turned nose. A large circular eye is shown; the mouth is open to reveal three fangs. No ears can be seen. The neck is very thick and appears to be an extension of the line of the body. In the figure's right hand is a short spear and his left hand is resting on the hilt of a sword worn at his waist. The details are not clear, but this appears to be a two-edged weapon with a plain cross-guard. It is not possible to see any details of a pommel. Some damage has occurred around the middle of the right arm. The surface of the figure's coat is covered with a pattern of angled lines, now partly obscured by corrosion. It appears that lines running from top left to bottom right were incised in the original mould from which the die was cast. These were then cut by lines running from top right to bottom left, giving a net-like pattern which was intended to represent armour or textile. The legs are shown simply and the feet, although small, are neatly executed. Behind the legs is what is likely to be a representation of the wolf's tail, executed as a series of conjoined pellets. There is a raised frame around the edge of the plate, which behind the figure consists of a line of pellets. It appears that the decoration was cast, not cut, into the face of the plate.

The best parallel for this object is one of the four dies found at Torslunda, Öland, Sweden in 1870.⁷ Die D bears the figure of a wolf-warrior which has a striking resemblance to the Fen Drayton example; the position of the body, the shape of the head and teeth, the form of the feet, and the tail hanging behind the legs is similar on both objects. The swords also appear similar, although they are perhaps too simply shown to allow any meaningful comparison. While the spearheads share similar flame-shaped blades, the head of the Fen Drayton spear appears to be barbed. The use of beaded decoration along one edge of the die is found on both the Fen Drayton and Torslunda D dies.

⁶ Mr Jackson sent an image of the object to Jim Halliday who referred it to the writer who, realising its great importance, has prepared this short note describing it. I am grateful to Tim Jackson for allowing me to publish his find, Jim Halliday for bringing it to my attention and Chris Fern for his help with continental parallels.

⁷ R. Bruce-Mitford, *Aspects of Anglo-Saxon Archaeology: Sutton Hoo and other Discoveries* (London, 1974), 214–22.

There are some differences between the two dies. The poorly drawn Fen Drayton die contrasts with the neatly executed Torslunda dies; they are also all rectangular or slightly trapezoid, while the Fen Drayton die is triangular. It is possible, therefore, that the foils made using the Fen Drayton die were used as vandyke mounts and not on a helmet, although the motif is clearly martial.⁸ The wolf-warrior on the Torslunda die is shown carrying a downward-pointing spear in his left hand, while his right reaches across his body to draw a sword. The way in which the armour or clothing is depicted on the Fen Drayton die, using crossing lines, is unlike the rows of diagonal ribbing seen on the Torslunda die. The Fen Drayton wolf-warrior is also unusual in holding his spear with the point uppermost; most other examples of spear-carrying warriors show the spear pointing downwards.⁹

A wolf-warrior also appears on a foil appliqué from Gutenstein in Baden-Württemberg.¹⁰ In this depiction the wolf-warrior is shown holding a downward-pointing spear in his right hand and an elaborate sword, fitted with a hilt ring, in his left. While the limbs are shown in a manner similar to that of the Fen Drayton die, the head differs in that the teeth are not shown. Like the wolf-warrior shown on the Fen Drayton die, the Gutenstein warrior has a very thick neck. This feature may imply that the depiction is not of a wolf-man, but of a man wearing a wolf skin, with the animal's head in front of his face and its tail hanging behind his legs.¹¹ The wearing of wolf skins by warriors marks them, in later texts, as berserkers,¹² and it is possible that the Fen Drayton die depicts one of these frenzied fighters.

The Fen Drayton die would have been used to make decorated foil mounts of the same type that adorned the Sutton Hoo helmet.¹³ The process employed was the *Pressblech* technique, in which a sheet of thin sheet metal was laid over the die. This was then covered by a leather pad which was struck with a mallet, impressing the decoration from the die on to the foil.¹⁴ As the Fen Drayton die is no longer flat, it would not be possible to strike a foil from it in its present condition.

The parallels between the Fen Drayton die and the mounts on the Sutton Hoo helmet are more than technological. In addition to the wolf-warrior, Torslunda die D also includes the figure of a warrior carrying two spears and wearing a horned helmet, the horns terminating in Style II birds' heads. A very similar motif occurs both on the foil mounts used on the Sutton Hoo helmet and on a fragment of foil from the mound-burial at Caenby in Lincolnshire.¹⁵ We therefore now have solid evidence that the equipment to make mounts in this style was available not just in Sweden, but also in England. (K. Leahy)

Little Wilbraham. A fragment of an Early Anglo-Saxon antler disc with attached copper-alloy loop (Portable Antiquities database no. SF-9FF146) was found by Mr D. Pangborn. The disc was cut from the burr of a red deer antler, and is decorated on both sides by double ring-and-dot motifs (Fig. 2e). The copper-alloy suspension loop has

⁸ A triangular die for a vandyke mount was found in Bowthorpe, near Norwich, in 1991 (HER no. 9310).

⁹ The warrior on the Finglesham buckle is a notable exception; L. Webster and J. Backhouse (eds.), *The Making of England: Anglo-Saxon Art and Culture AD 600–900* (London, 1991), 22, fig. 2.

¹⁰ K. Høilund Nielsen, 'The wolf-warrior: animal symbolism on weaponry of the 6th and 7th centuries', 471–81 in E. Pohl, U. Recker and C. Theune (eds.), *Archäologisches Zellwerk: Beiträge zur Kulturgeschichte in Europa und Asien. Festschrift für Helmut Roth zum 60. Geburtstag* (Rahden, 2001), at p. 477.

¹¹ Bruce-Mitford, op. cit. in note 7, 215.

¹² Høilund Nielsen, op. cit. in note 10, 478.

¹³ R. Bruce-Mitford, *The Sutton Hoo Ship-Burial. Vol. 2: Arms, Armour and Regalia* (London, 1978), 186–220.

¹⁴ E. Coatsworth and M. Pinder, *The Art of the Anglo-Saxon Goldsmith* (Woodbridge, 2002), 109–14; K. Leahy, *Anglo-Saxon Crafts* (Stroud, 2003), 157 and fig. 84.

¹⁵ Bruce-Mitford, op. cit. in note 13, 206.

flattened rectangular terminals, with a central copper-alloy rivet through them and the disc holding the loop in place. The loop itself is D-shaped in cross-section.

When complete, the disc would have been oval in shape with decoration across its entire surface on both sides, and it is likely that the centre would have been hollowed out. In addition, the area on the opposite side from the suspension mount would have included several perforations. Discs of this type are found in 7th-century graves (mostly from c. A.D. 650 onwards) and are usually located around the waist of the deceased, in association with other objects suspended from a belt. They were too small to function as the rims of bags or purses and they were used instead as suspension rings. A close parallel for the Little Willbraham disc is provided by an antler example from Burwell, Cambridgeshire, which includes a copper-alloy suspension ring and is decorated with ring-and-dot patterning.¹⁶ An undecorated antler ring from Water Lane, Melbourn, Cambridgeshire, shows how these discs functioned.¹⁷ The suspension loop was used to attach the ring or disc to the belt and objects could be suspended by cords from the perforations on the opposite side.

Antler discs of this type are found in graves of juveniles or adults of female gender and they formed a notable component of the various objects suspended from a belt. As such they fulfilled a practical purpose, but there may also have been a symbolic element in their choice. Antlers are the fastest-growing bones within the animal kingdom and males renew them every year, allowing them to be seen as symbols of regeneration, power, fertility and immortality.¹⁸

The disc was found nearly 2 km from the large Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery in the same parish.¹⁹ A skull, perhaps redeposited, was discovered 200 m to the south during building works in 2001, but otherwise the disc appears to be an isolated find.²⁰ (I. Riddler and F. Minter)

West Wrating. A substantial number of Early Anglo-Saxon copper-alloy dress accessories have been found since 2003 by Mr L. Eeles and Mr B. Eeles. These include 16 brooches or fragments of brooch: a disc brooch, two annular brooches, six small-long brooches, three cruciform brooches, two heat-distorted fragments of square-headed brooches, and fragments of two further brooches (one heat-distorted) which are either of small-long or cruciform type. There are two further heat-distorted objects which cannot positively be identified; two iron spearheads have also been found. This assemblage strongly suggests the presence of a 5th- to 6th-century Anglo-Saxon cemetery containing both inhumation and cremation burials.

The recording of metal-detector finds on the Scheme's database has resulted in the identification of a large number of such clusters of Early Anglo-Saxon material, most probably the product of cemeteries damaged by cultivation. West Wrating is one of three such clusters identified in Cambridgeshire in 2005, and it is likely that many others will be reported in the future in what is a highly arable county. (P. Walton)

ESSEX

Essex/Hertfordshire border. A copper-alloy bracteate die of Early Anglo-Saxon date (Portable Antiquities database no. ESS-13B5E6) was found by Mr R. Rogers. The die

¹⁶ T. C. Lethbridge, *Recent Excavations in Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries in Cambridgeshire and Suffolk* (Cambridge, 1931), fig. 33.

¹⁷ H. Duncan, C. Duhig and M. Phillips, 'A late migration/final phase cemetery at Water Lane, Melbourn', *Proc. Cambridge Antiq. Soc.*, 92 (2003), 57–134, at p. 119 and fig. 7.12.

¹⁸ A. L. Meaney, *Anglo-Saxon Amulets and Curing Stones* (BAR Brit. Ser. 96, Oxford, 1981), 142; A. MacGregor, *Bone, Antler, Ivory and Horn: The Technology of Skeletal Materials since the Roman Period* (London, 1985), 108.

¹⁹ A. L. Meaney, *A Gazetteer of Early Anglo-Saxon Burial Sites* (London, 1964), 70–1.

²⁰ Thanks are due to Sarah Poppy, Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record, for this information. The findspot of the skull is HER no. MCB 16230.

(Fig. 2d) is circular, and bears a negative design of an entwined animal on one face; the design is slightly garbled and the body parts are hard to identify. The die would have been used to produce D-bracteates (those decorated with animals), the most common type of bracteate pendant found in England.

The die does not correspond with any known bracteate pendants.²¹ There is another bracteate die, from Billingsford in Norfolk, in the British Museum collection,²² but in general they are uncommon finds. A die from Castledyke, Barton-upon-Humber, is often quoted as a bracteate die, but in fact its positive relief ornament means it is more likely to be a *Pressblech* die. These differ from bracteate dies by having raised positive ornament, rather than ornament cut into the surface as a negative.²³ (C. McDonald)

Kelvedon. A fragment of gold decorated with runes (Portable Antiquities database no. ESS-5FBE35) was found by Ms C. Mills. The fragment (Fig. 4a) is roughly D-shaped in cross-section and tapers towards one end. At the wider end the fragment appears to have been cut across; the shorter end shows some damage, but it seems that part of the underside has also been cut away here. The underside is undecorated.

The upper, curved face is divided into two panels by a central band which meets another band, framing the lower edge of the object, at the narrower end. Each panel has three surviving runes. The runes and the surrounding frame are in flat-topped relief against a deeply recessed background which may originally have been filled with niello, although none now survives. The runes may be transliterated as . . . **g d e** and **t æ a** . . . Although the inscriptions are very truncated, two tentative interpretations may be offered. As . . . **g d e** is probably the end of a word, its form makes it likely to be the end of a verb in the third person, past tense. This could thus have been part of a standard formula, 'X verb Y', as in 'X made Y' or 'X owned Y'.

t æ a . . . is probably the beginning of a word. It might possibly be a form of the Old English *teah* meaning 'tie', 'fastening', or, secondarily, 'box', 'case', 'casket', 'coffer', etc. It is possible, but unprovable, that this word might be the 'Y' element, or part of it, in the formula suggested by the unknown verb in the inscription on the other face. If the full inscription did follow such a formula, then it follows that an 'X' element must have preceded the verb represented by its last three letters, and this would have implications for the original scale of the object.²⁴

The small letters cut in relief against a background possibly originally inlaid with niello are typical of 9th-century Anglo-Saxon inscriptions, such as the 'Æthelwulf' and 'Lancashire' rings.²⁵ The fact that the fragment has been cut down, perhaps for use as bullion, might suggest use in a context of Viking activity in the later 9th or 10th century; Kelvedon is on the edge of an area of Scandinavian settlement around Colchester. Braintree Museum hopes to acquire the object. (L. Webster and S. Marzinzik)

HAMPSHIRE

Over Wallop. A mid-6th-century keystone garnet disc brooch (Portable Antiquities database no. WILT-6F2B84) was found by Mr P. Lawler. The central circular setting is

²¹ Thanks are due to Dr Morten Axboe for this information.

²² Accession no. MME 2000, 11-10, 1.

²³ For the Castledyke die, see G. Drinkall and M. Foreman, *The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Castledyke South, Barton-on-Humber* (Sheffield, 1998), pp. 291 and 94. For the debate as to whether bracteates were made using positive or negative dies, see M. Axboe, 'The Scandinavian gold bracteates: studies on their manufacture and regional variations', *Acta Archaeol.*, 52 (1981), 1-118, at pp. 11-12. For *Pressblech* dies, see above, under *Fen Drayton*, Cambridgeshire, esp. note 14.

²⁴ Thanks are due to David Parsons for discussion of the meaning of the runes.

²⁵ Webster and Backhouse (eds.), op. cit. in note 9, cat. no. 243 (pictured erroneously as no. 244); D. M. Wilson, *Anglo-Saxon Ornamental Metalwork 700-1100 in the British Museum* (London, 1964), cat. no. 30.

now empty, but two of the three keystone settings retain their garnets (Fig. 4b). In between the keystone garnets are three panels of similar Style I decoration, each showing half of a full-face human mask. This mask has similarities to those on Class A or B button brooches;²⁶ a human mask is, it seems, unparalleled on Kentish disc brooches, whose Style I has hitherto been restricted to animal ornament. The rim consists of three concentric ribs, the central one of which is beaded.

The brooch is made from gilded copper alloy, in contrast with most Kentish brooches which are of gilded silver. This, combined with the unusual Style I motif and the rather basic rim form, suggests that this brooch is a local copy rather than a product of the main east Kentish workshop. It may be a copy of an early Class 2 brooch, which were manufactured and worn between c. 530 and 560–70.²⁷ (A. Richardson and K. Hinds)

ISLE OF WIGHT

Shalfleet. A 7th- or early 8th-century skillet (Portable Antiquities database no. IOW-0D5540) was found by Mr P. Peach. It was X-rayed at the English Heritage Monuments Laboratory at Fort Cumberland before being emptied of soil, and an excavation of the findspot was subsequently carried out by F. Basford and R. Loader.

The skillet (Fig. 3) is made entirely from copper alloy, and has a hemispherical bowl and a flat handle. The bowl has a slightly flattened base. The rim is concave below a flat out-turned lip and has, close to each side of the handle, a loop with flat terminals secured to the rim by a pair of rivets (one rivet of the four in total is now missing). The loops each carry a free-running ring; these two rings, which are heavily worn, would have allowed the vessel to have been hung for display or storage in a vertical position with the handle uppermost.

The handle has a flange on the edges of the upper surface, and an expanded circular terminal. On the upper surface of the handle, close to the bowl, is a riveted mount in the form of a cross with expanded arms and curved inner angles. The arms of the cross extend slightly on to the upturned flange. On the rear of the handle, close to the expanded terminal, are lightly incised lines forming a grid pattern. This pattern became visible only after cleaning and its significance is uncertain. There is a small hole at the centre of the expanded handle terminal and a similar one at the centre of the base of the bowl, perhaps to attach mounts which are now missing. The base has three compass-inscribed lines on the interior and two on the exterior.

Skillets of this basic type, with a rounded body, no foot and a flat handle, were used both in the Roman world and in Anglo-Saxon England. The Anglo-Saxon skillets are readily distinguishable by their relative shallowness, generally rounded base, and characteristic concavity below a flat rim, similar to the rim forms found on many of the hanging bowls which are more commonly found in Anglo-Saxon graves.²⁸

Five skillets have been found in certain Anglo-Saxon contexts, at Cransley and Desborough in Northamptonshire, Maiden Bradley (Rodmead Down) and Coombe Bissett (Salisbury Racecourse) in Wiltshire, and Clifton-upon-Dunsmore (Newton Lodge) in Warwickshire, all 7th- or early 8th-century graves. Two further skillets were found in the confused excavations at Whitby; these are of slightly different design, but may be of similar date.²⁹

²⁶ R. Avent and V. I. Evison, 'Anglo-Saxon button brooches', *Archaeologia*, 107 (1982), 77–124.

²⁷ R. Avent, *Anglo-Saxon Garnet Inlaid Disc and Composite Brooches* (BAR Brit. Ser. 11, Oxford, 1975).

²⁸ P. M. Richards, 'Byzantine Bronze Vessels in England and Europe: the origins of Anglo-Saxon trade' (unpubl. Ph.D. thesis, University of Cambridge, 1980), 17–18; J. Brenan, *Hanging Bowls and their Contexts* (BAR Brit. Ser. 220, Oxford, 1991), 1.

²⁹ Richards, *op. cit.* in note 28, 368.

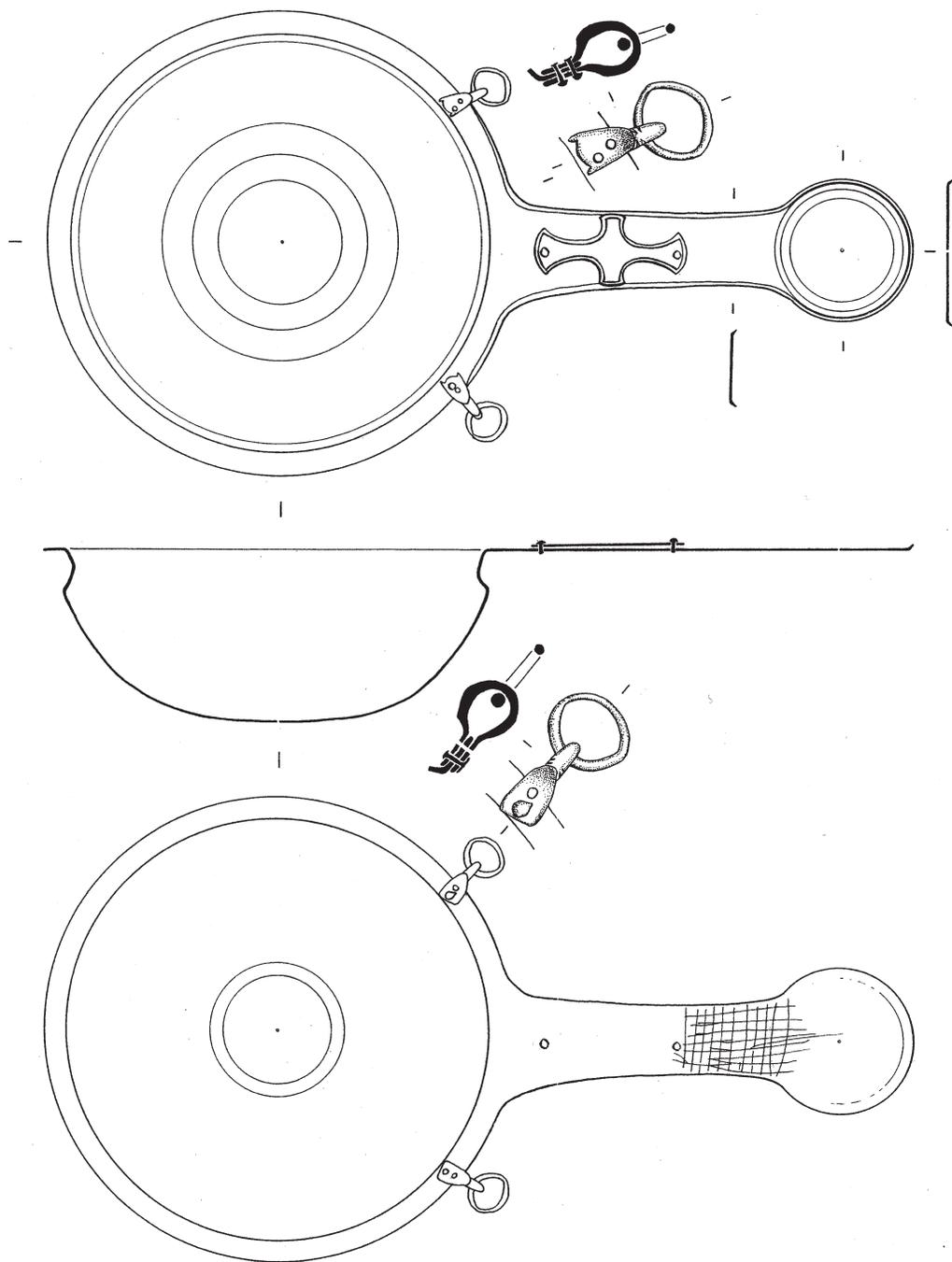


FIG. 3

Skillet from Shallfleet, Isle of Wight. Scale 1:3. *Drawing by F. Basford.*

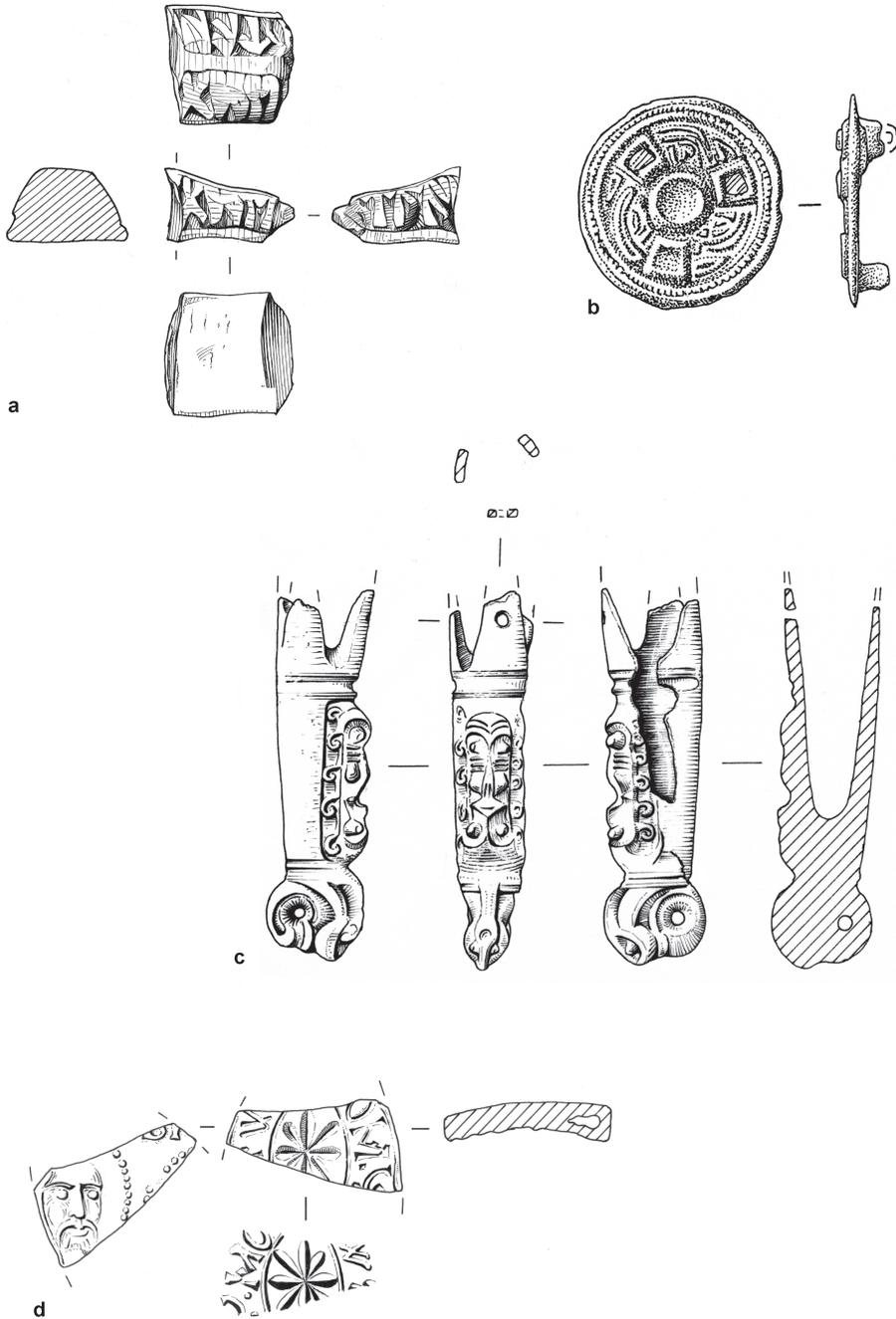


FIG. 4

(a) Runic object from Kelvedon, Essex; (b) Disc brooch from Over Wallop, Hampshire; (c) Drinking-horn terminal from Lenton Keisby and Osgodby, Lincolnshire; (d) Papal bulla re-used as a seal matrix, from Saltfleetby St Clement, Lincolnshire. All at scale 1:1. Drawings by D. Williams (a), N. Griffiths (b), D. Watt (c, d).

Excavation subsequent to the finding of the Shalfleet skilket, however, revealed that it came not from a grave but from a shallow linear ditch cut into the underlying limestone. No other items appeared to have been buried with it. The ditch, unlike other nearby archaeological features cut into the underlying limestone, is not visible on air photographs, but is clearly defined on the ground; it may relate to other linear and rectilinear crop-mark features nearby, and therefore possibly represent a boundary ditch.

The Shalfleet skilket has clear links to the group of skillets found in graves. The Desborough example, in particular, has a small loop and ring on the reverse of the handle by which it could be suspended in similar manner to the Shalfleet skilket.³⁰ (F. Basford and H. Geake)

KENT

Research on Early Anglo-Saxon brooches recorded in Kent (the Kent Anglo-Saxon Brooch Project) has now been widened to encompass all brooches of 5th-, 6th- and 7th-century date recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme in southern England.³¹ The primary aim of the project is to compare the numbers and types of brooches recovered by metal detecting with the established distribution patterns of brooches found in stratified contexts, the majority of which are from graves. The brooches recovered by metal detecting are from a combination of disturbed funerary contexts and non-funerary contexts, including casual losses, or in other words brooches that may never have entered a sound archaeological context. It is intended to publish a paper in 2007 to coincide with the 10th anniversary of the Scheme.

By the end of 2005, the Portable Antiquities Scheme's database contained 355 Early Anglo-Saxon brooches from within the study area. Of these, 185 were from Kent, perhaps reflecting the long established nature of recording of detector finds in the county, and the efforts to track down brooches as part of the Kent Anglo-Saxon Brooch Project, but possibly also showing a real pattern. Appeals have been made to metal-detectorists in the counties outside Kent to record any finds of Early Anglo-Saxon brooches which they may have, in an effort to obtain a more balanced sample.

Throughout the study area the proportion of fairly simple copper-alloy bow and circular brooches, as opposed to elaborately decorated or inlaid brooches, or brooches of silver or gold, is high compared to the burial record. This probably reflects the contrast between accidentally lost or casually discarded brooches (which probably account for a significant number of the finds recorded with the Portable Antiquities Scheme) and those selected for deposition as grave goods (which account for the vast majority of archaeologically recovered brooches). Examination of the potential of 'stray' lost and discarded metalwork to add another dimension to the archaeological record for the Early-medieval Period is a key theme of the study.

The most interesting patterns apparent at this stage are similarities between finds in (east) Kent, Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, and in particular the occurrence of early types of cruciform brooch in these areas. Together, the similarities in the deposition of brooch types in these areas, in contrast to the pattern in surrounding areas, hint at cultural links extending back into the 5th century. The existence of a section of the population who were wearing Germanic dress accessories in the mid- to late 5th century, but who were not for the most part depositing those dress accessories in burials

³⁰ R. S. B. Baker, 'On the discovery of Anglo-Saxon remains at Desborough, Northamptonshire', *Archaeologia*, 45 (1880), 466–71, at p. 468.

³¹ Southern England for the purposes of this study is defined as those English counties south of and including Essex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire.

in the period, is also suggested by the data. A careful look at lost and discarded brooches thus may have the potential to provide a more representative view of dress accessories in everyday use than that provided by grave goods; it may be that the Early Anglo-Saxon burial rite provides a more selective picture of the society that lay behind it than some have thought. (A. Richardson and L. McLean)

LINCOLNSHIRE

Lenton Keisby and Osgodby. A terminal mount from an Early Anglo-Saxon drinking horn (Portable Antiquities database no. LIN-43B873) was found by Mr D. Robinson. Made from gilded copper alloy, it is oval in cross-section and tapers towards the tip (Fig. 4c). The wider end is slightly splayed, and divides into three arms, one of which is pierced for attachment to the horn; the other two arms are incomplete. The tip is in the form of a predatory bird's head, with the beak curled around to form a loop which may perhaps have served to hold a suspension ring or cord. There is no evidence for any wear within the loop, so any suspension device was presumably made from a soft material such as textile or leather.

There is a single panel of Style I decoration on the body of the terminal, covering about half of the surface; the reverse, corresponding to the underside of the predatory bird's beak, is undecorated. The gilding appears to have been confined to the decorated parts of the object. The ornament is in high relief and is perhaps ambiguous, as it is possible to read it in two ways; either as a pair of confronted animal heads, each with a pair of knob eyes, or as a single beast facing the wider attachment end, with the 'eyes' of the other animal becoming nostrils. The long sides of the decorated panel are filled with five or possibly six scrolls, perhaps representing a mane.

Drinking horn mounts are rare finds from the Early Anglo-Saxon Period; the ornament on the Lenton terminal can perhaps be seen as a cruder version of the design of the anthropomorphic clips of the drinking horn rim mounts from Sutton Hoo.

The findspot has produced a considerable number of Early Anglo-Saxon finds, including 15 late 5th- or early 6th-century brooches, four girdle-hangers, a Hines form B7 wrist-clasp, and two sherds of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery, suggesting that the site is probably a cemetery. Among the finds from other periods are two Series G sceattas, four middle Anglo-Saxon pins, five late Anglo-Saxon strap-ends and an Æthelwulf penny of 839–858. (A. Daubney and C. Neuman de Vegvar)

Saltfleetby St Clement. A papal bulla cut down and re-used as a seal matrix (Portable Antiquities database no. LIN-375750) was found by Mrs D. Monkaster. The seal matrix itself has also been cut down, presumably to cancel it (Fig. 4d). The features of the bulla are clear on the reverse of the seal matrix, with the bearded face of St Paul (originally on the left of the bulla) surviving within a frame of pellets. Some pellets of the opposite frame, which would have contained the face of St Peter, also survive, together with fragments of the letters S and P above, from the inscription SPE; the inscription SPA above St Paul does not survive.

The seal matrix was originally a pointed oval in shape, and has an eight-petalled flower in the centre. The inscription around is now so fragmentary that it cannot be read with any certainty, but it may be engraved with the letters . . . P.MO . . . Opposite, the inscription appears to read . . . W . . . The seal matrix probably dates to the 13th century; although the bulla cannot be closely dated, contemporary examples are relatively common. (A. Daubney)

NORFOLK

The detailed recording and publication of medieval seal matrices from Norfolk continues, with another 56 examples being reported in 2005. The number of seal

matrices recorded by the team in Norfolk has remained remarkably constant for the last few years, with 57 in 2004, 55 in 2003, and 53 in 2002.³²

Quidenham (HER no. 41984). An Early Anglo-Saxon hook-piece from a large wrist-clasp (Portable Antiquities database no. NMS-954C64) was found by Mr E. Crick. The hook-piece (Fig. 5a) is made from gilded silver, and belongs to Hines form C3.³³ The hook itself is missing, and as the break is smooth and flush with the front edge it may have been deliberately filed flat. On the rear edge, two small T-shaped lugs, around which the sewing thread would have been carried, provide the only means of attachment to the garment.

The chip-carved ornament consists of a central rectangular panel containing a large human mask motif facing rearwards. About half of a large roundel survives in front of the mask, the rest having been lost with the hook element. This circle would have been the central motif of the complete clasp when the two halves were conjoined; a second human mask in front of the roundel is characteristic of C3 clasps.

On each side of the central rectangle is a panel containing a single Style I animal. These are arranged symmetrically, each with its head in the centre of the panel's front edge. The heads have circular eyes, and wide brows or headframes which each have an ear behind them. A knee and foot fills the space between the head and the central panel, with what may be the upper leg and spiral hip next to these. The body curves around the corner of the rectangular panel, with a curly tendril emerging halfway along; a rear leg and foot emerge from the body to meet the foot of the other animal in a bulge extending out from the rear of the clasp. Another curved element, perhaps the neck, joins the upper leg to the headframe just behind the ear.

The way that the elements of the animals are arranged conforms to that on all other form C3 clasps; the central roundel and human masks also conform to the same general pattern. In other respects, however, the *Quidenham* hook-piece diverges from the rest of this very homogeneous class. Firstly, there is a small roundel with central dot fitted in between the ear and the curly tendril, perhaps a skeuomorph in metal for an enamelled dot. Secondly, the ornament is largely contained within a rectangular frame. Thirdly, and most noticeably, there is a line of scrolls within the frame forming the short edges of the hook-piece. The use of silver rather than copper alloy is also striking. This clasp-half is probably derived from the other C3 clasps, rather than being an earlier prototype; therefore it should date to the middle of the 6th century A.D. (A. Rogerson and J. Hines)

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Norton. A Late-medieval zoomorphic candle-holder (Portable Antiquities database no. NARC-6F6352) was found by Revd F. Rodriguez-Veglio. The body of the candle-holder is made from cast copper alloy, in the form of a standing dog with front legs and back legs fused to form two wide legs, each ending in a flat schematic paw (Fig. 5b). The dog's head is in an angular style with elongated muzzle and small ears; the thick pointed tail is raised to give a cheerful, wagging appearance. The shoulders are wide and the dog's body tapers to a rounded rear. A perforation in the body of the dog holds a conical socket made from a strip of copper-alloy sheet, to hold a candle of diameter 16 mm. The base of the socket appears to have been extended into a solid lug, and is bent

³² The seal matrices reported in 2005 are published in A. Rogerson and S. Ashley, 'Medieval seal matrices from Norfolk, 2005', *Norfolk Archaeol.*, 45 pt. 1 (2006; forthcoming at time of press); those from previous years have been published annually in the same journal since 1999.

³³ J. Hines, *Clasps, Hektespenner, Agraffen. Anglo-Scandinavian Clasps of Classes A-C of the 3rd to 6th centuries AD: Typology, Diffusion and Function* (Stockholm, 1993), esp. p. 71.

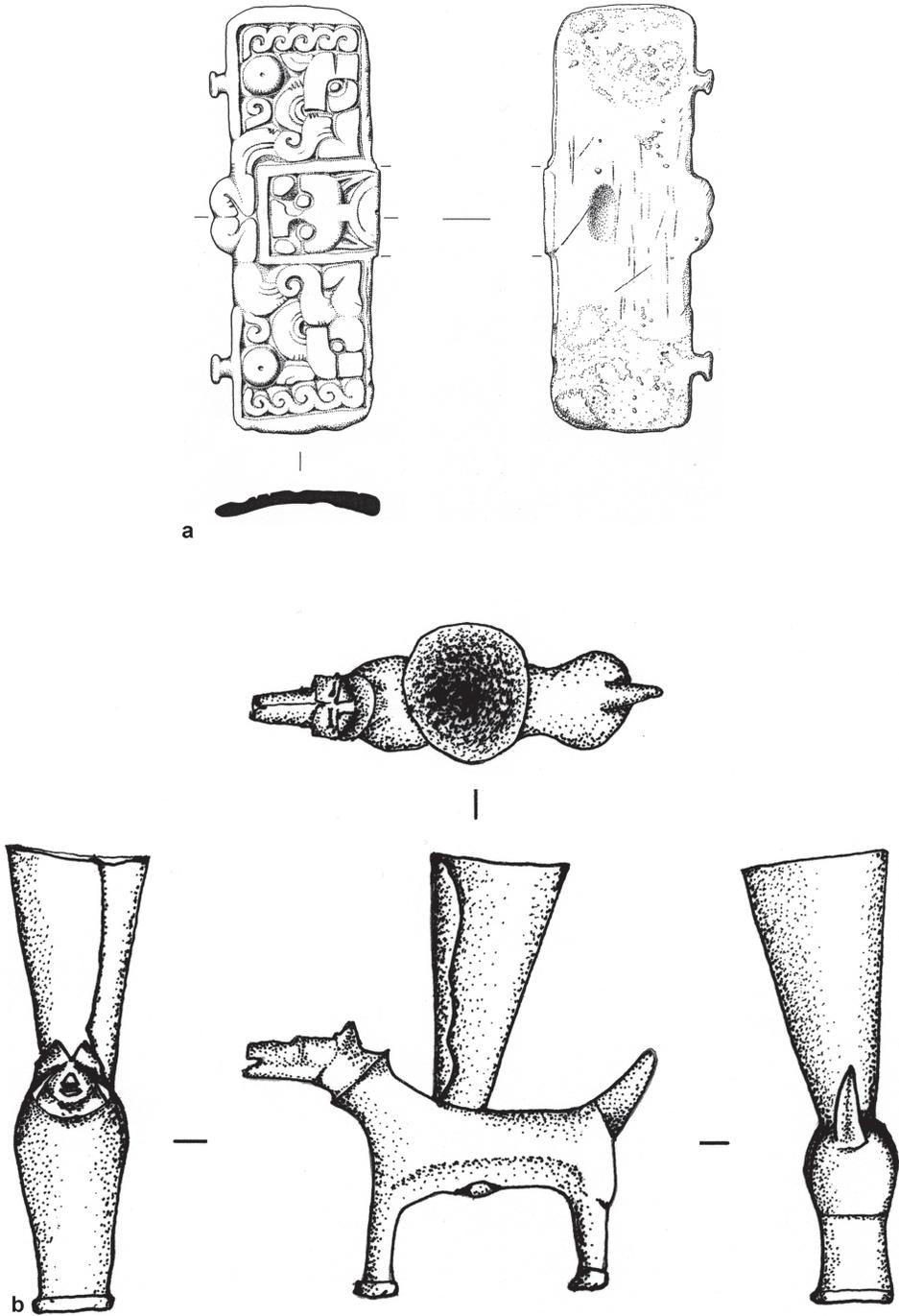


FIG. 5

(a) Clasp-half from Quidenham, Norfolk. (b) Zoomorphic candle-holder from Norton, Northamptonshire. Both at scale 1:1. Drawings by J. Gibbons (a); T. Brindle (b).

and perhaps soldered under the dog's belly to hold it in place. Traces of possible solder survive on the underside of the paws, and it seems likely that the candle-holder would originally have stood on a separate base.

A similar but unfortunately unprovenanced example, also in the shape of a dog, has integrally cast lugs on the paws which fit through holes on the base.³⁴ Zoomorphic candle holders come in a range of other forms, with two stags found in London and others known from France, Germany and Denmark. They appear to date to the 14th century, but as yet no centre of production has been established.³⁵ (T. Brindle)

SUFFOLK

Great Barton. Two Carolingian sword-belt mounts (Portable Antiquities database nos. SF-94DBC2 and SF-93D943) were found close together by Mr M. Frost. Both are made from copper alloy, with gilded and silvered decoration producing a bichrome effect. The details are picked out in niello.

The first mount (Fig. 6a) is triangular, with very worn edges which may now be incomplete. The corners may originally have had attachment holes, and there are traces of possible solder on the reverse. The front of this mount has a silvered and nielloed three-armed motif, surrounded by gilded panels filled with stylised foliage.

The second mount (Fig. 6b) is in much better condition. Trefoil in shape, it has a small central triangular silvered boss surrounded by a larger triangular gilded panel decorated with deeply grooved ovals. Each corner of this panel has a small circular hole, one of which has not been fully pierced; it seems likely therefore that these holes were decorative rather than functional. Three silvered D-shaped panels form the lobes of the trefoil, and each of these is decorated with a deeply engraved acanthus leaf surrounded by a narrow border groove filled with niello; the acanthus leaf itself has traces of gilding, and the sides of the lobes are also gilded. Projecting from each lobe is a smaller and slightly flatter trefoil, not silvered or gilded but with three perforations for attachment. Both mounts have been cast leaving the reverse slightly rough, and both exhibit a slight curve in cross-section.

Similar mounts, also with the acanthus leaf decoration characteristic of Carolingian art, have been found in Viking-age hoards and graves in Scandinavia; they have been identified as sword-belt mounts. Although at least a century old when deposited, towards the end of their long life these objects provided the source of inspiration for the late 9th- and 10th-century Viking trefoil brooch.³⁶

The Great Barton mounts were found on a site which has hitherto yielded predominantly Roman finds, with over 350 coins of the late 3rd and especially 4th century found to date. An increasing number of Middle to Late Anglo-Saxon finds, however, includes two 8th- or 9th-century ansate brooches (SF-B340A2 and SF-E242D4) a 10th-century strap-end of Thomas's Class E, type 3 (SF-935106), a long-cross penny of Aethelred II (SF-A74454), and several sherds of Thetford Ware.³⁷ This scatter of finds may indicate a Middle to Late Anglo-Saxon settlement, perhaps associated with the now isolated church a quarter of a mile to the east. Finds are now being plotted with a hand-held GPS, and it is hoped that areas of activity of the different periods can be highlighted. (F. Minter)

SURREY

Bletchingley. A fragment of a probable disc-headed pin dating to c. A.D. 720–800 (Portable Antiquities database no. SUR-34D906) was found by Mr D. K. Williams.

³⁴ G. Bailey, *Detector Finds 3* (Chelmsford, 1997), 46–7.

³⁵ G. Egan, *Medieval Households* (London, 1998), 147–9.

³⁶ J. Graham-Campbell, *Viking Artefacts* (London, 1980), nos. 327–8.

³⁷ G. Thomas, *Late Anglo-Saxon and Viking-Age Strap-Ends 750–1100: Part 2* (Finds Research Group AD 700–1700 Datasheet 33, 2004).

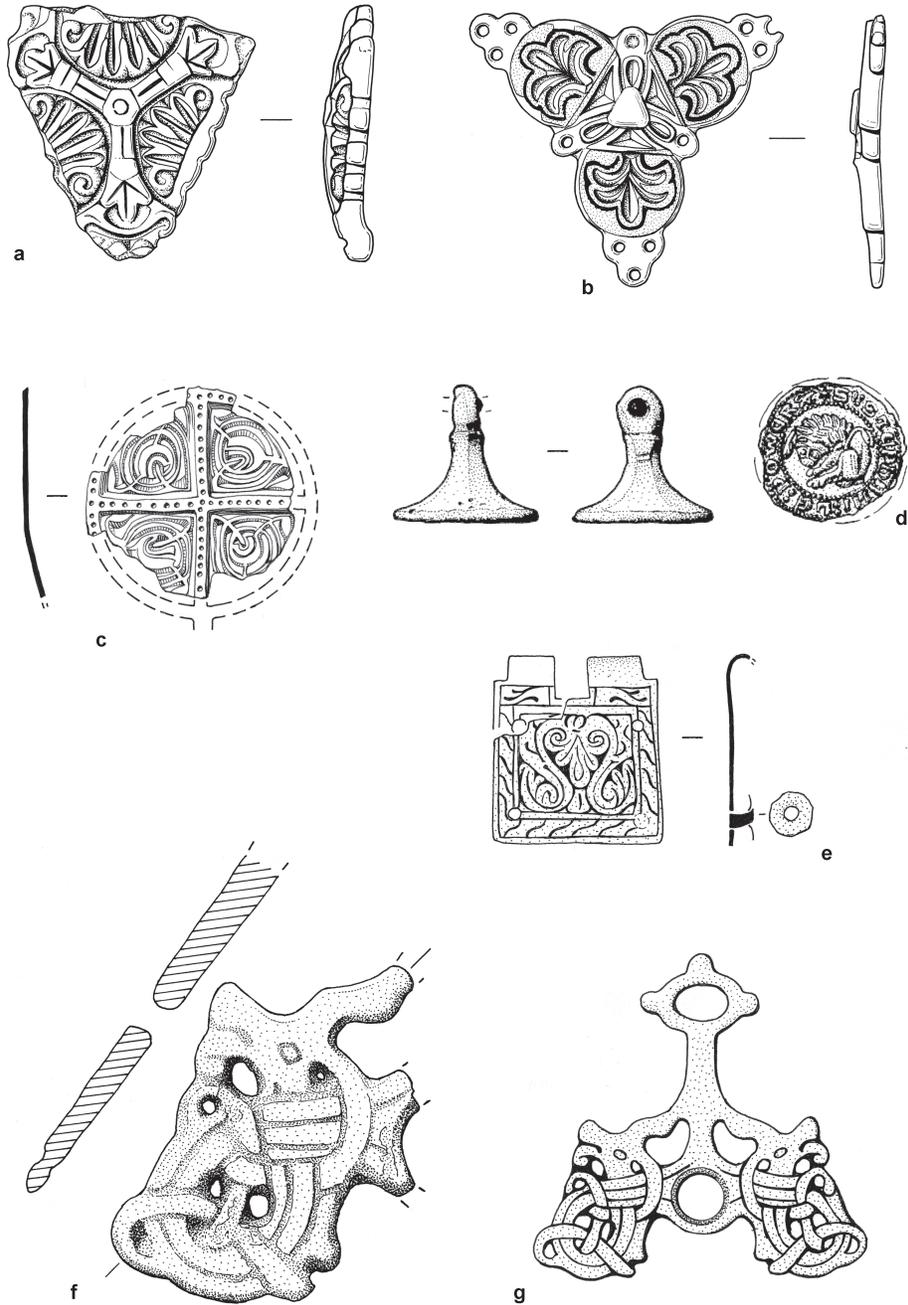


FIG. 6

(a) and (b) Sword-belt mounts from Great Barton, Suffolk; (c) Pin-head from Bletchingley, Surrey; (d) Seal matrix from Steyning, West Sussex; (e) Buckle plate from West Clandon, Surrey; (f) Fragment of bridle cheekpiece from Walton-on-Thames, Surrey; (g) Reconstruction of complete bridle cheekpiece from Walton-on-Thames, Surrey. All drawings at scale 1:1. *Drawings by D. Wreathall (a, b); D. Williams (c, e, f, g); D. Andrews (d).*

Nothing survives of the shaft, and much of the edge of the head is missing (Fig. 6c). The head is decorated in Witham linked-pin style, and is divided into four quadrants of interlace patterns which contain some devolved zoomorphic elements. The dividing cross and the surrounding frame are decorated with a single row of punched pits which are distinctive of this style. (D. Williams)

Walton-on-Thames. A fragment of a horse-harness cheek-piece of 11th-century date (Portable Antiquities database no. SUR-2ACFE5) was found by Mr W. Meads. Only the left half of the object survives, together with the edge of the central circular aperture for the iron bit. Figure 6f shows the fragment, and Figure 6g a possible reconstruction of the complete object. As is common with cheek-pieces, the original object would have been ornamented with a pair of addorsed serpentine creatures of Ringerike inspiration. The surviving engraved ornament here comprises an unusually lively creature, whose head has a curling lower lip and a crest which curls back from the head to intertwine with a curling body formed of two and sometimes three parallel strips. The object has been donated to Elmbridge Museum.³⁸ (D. Williams)

West Clandon. A decorated plate from a buckle of early 12th-century date (Portable Antiquities database no. SUR-B45D73) was found by Mr C. Lacey. The lower half of the roughly square plate is missing, together with one corner of the upper part (Fig. 6e). The plate has apertures for four rivets, one of which survives together with a sheet metal rove. The head of the surviving rivet lies flush with the surface of the plate. The ornament comprises a central panel of symmetrical branching foliate motifs, the central part of which can be closely paralleled by the decoration on a stone capital from Hyde Abbey, Winchester, dated to A.D. 1125–30.³⁹ This panel is bordered by pairs of lines containing repeating S shapes and there are two separate boxes (one is reconstructed) adjacent to the hinge, which contain branched motifs. (D. Williams)

SUSSEX

Since 2003, some 60 seal matrices have been recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme in Sussex. These comprise a rich resource for the study of literacy and popular religious iconography, but there are challenges for the researcher; the matrices alone are difficult to date precisely, and it is still uncertain which social groups used which types of seal.

These problems are being addressed in Sussex by a collaboration between the Finds Liaison Officer and Chris Whittick, the Senior Archivist at the East Sussex Record Office. Attempts are being made to link matrices inscribed with a personal name with individuals known in greater detail from historical documents. An example is a matrix depicting a curled-up sleeping lion (Fig. 6d), with the inscription *S*:STEPHANI: LE: POWER (Seal of Stephen le Power). In the records, we find a Stepho le Poer in the 1296 Subsidy, and a Stepho le Pouer in the 1327 Subsidy. In 1332 Stepho Power appears in the Subsidy. It is tempting, therefore, to assume that this Stephen was the owner of the seal matrix, which dates it to the very late 13th or early 14th century.⁴⁰

³⁸ Accession no. 4.2006.

³⁹ G. Zarnecki, J. Holt and T. Holland (eds.), *English Romanesque Art 1066–1200* (London, 1984), fig. 128a.

⁴⁰ W. Hudson, *The Three Earliest Subsidies for the County of Sussex in the Years 1296, 1327 and 1332* (Sussex Record Society, volume x, London, 1910), 53, 142, 158, 263 and 271. The Victoria County History [VCH] also mentions that the Thakeham manors and other estates were descended to the Power (le Poer) family in the 1140s, with David Power dying in or before 1208, leaving Stephen (a minor) as his heir; there remains a possibility, therefore, that this earlier Stephen was the owner of the seal matrix: C. R. J. Currie, 'Thakeham' ('East Easwrith Hundred'), 31–49 in T. P. Hudson (ed.), *A History of Sussex: Vol. VI, part 2* (VCH, Oxford, 1986), at pp. 34–5. Thanks are due to Chris Whittick for carrying out the documentary research.

Stephen le Power's seal matrix (Portable Antiquities database no. SUSS-Do3oD2) was found in Steyning, West Sussex. Two further matrices with the 'sleeping lion' motif have been recorded in Sussex, found in Patching, West Sussex, and Berwick, East Sussex. The last of these has the inscription WAKE ME NO MAN, which is commonly found together with the 'sleeping lion' motif (e.g. on seal matrices recorded by the Scheme from Binbrook and Osbournby, both in Lincolnshire).⁴¹

The widespread occurrence of the 'sleeping lion' type of seal matrix adds weight to the suggestion that stock patterns could be bought ready-made and were popular across much of England. The Portable Antiquities Scheme now has records of nearly 1,500 medieval seal matrices;⁴² a resource of this size could be used nationally to answer several significant questions about the use of documents in medieval England.⁴³ (L. Andrews-Wilson)

WALES

CARMARTHENSHIRE

Llangeler. A decorative gold finger-ring (Portable Antiquities database no. NMGW-85DD22) was recovered by Mr A. Farmer in 1990 but remained unreported until 2005, when it was recognised to be of medieval date and was acquired by the National Museum of Wales.⁴⁴ The shoulders of the now distorted hoop, which is of flattened-D cross-section, are incised with short lines to create a series of lozenges with central dots, in a diaper-like pattern (Fig. 7a). The sub-rectangular bezel is of plain, box-like form with slightly convex sides. The cabochon stone setting is of tear-drop shape. Non-destructive analysis to ascertain the elemental composition of the ring established that the stone mostly contained the elements of iron, silicon and aluminium, probably in the form of iron aluminium silicate ($\text{Fe}_3\text{Al}_2(\text{SiO}_4)_3$), representing an almandine garnet. The gold composition was between 93 and 95%, with 4–6% silver and 1–2% copper.⁴⁵

Cross-hatching is frequently found on the shoulders of finger-rings attributed to the 14th century, such as one dated to the early 14th century in the collections of the Victoria and Albert Museum, and on a ring set with almandine garnet (though no box bezel) from a site near Holywell, Flintshire.⁴⁶ The box bezel is similar in form to one containing a rectangular almandine garnet, on a gold finger-ring found in a context dated to the second half of the 14th century at Trig Lane, London.⁴⁷ Another example, set with emerald, on a ring with a comparable but undecorated hoop, was found during

⁴¹ Portable Antiquities database nos. SUSS-Do3oD2, SUSS-222E27, NLM-D484D1 and LIN-3984A2. Another example comes from Wiveton, Norfolk (HER no. 33803): H. Geake, A. Rogerson and S. Ashley, 'Medieval seal matrices from Norfolk, 2000', *Norfolk Archaeol.*, 43 pt. 4 (2001), 683–8, at p. 687. Thirteen further examples of the WAKE ME NO MAN inscription, all with the 'sleeping lion' motif, are given in P. D. A. Harvey and A. McGuinness, *A Guide to Medieval Seals* (London, 1996), 89 and 118. Another sleeping lion, but this time with the inscription *IE LIVN REPOSE (I, lion, am resting) was found in Surlingham, Norfolk (HER no. 35080): H. Geake, A. Rogerson and S. Ashley, 'Medieval seal matrices from Norfolk, 1999', *Norfolk Archaeol.*, 43 pt. 3 (2000), 508–12, at p. 511.

⁴² The Portable Antiquities database does not yet include records of all seal matrices reported in Norfolk, which are published in full annually (op. cit. in note 32).

⁴³ It is to be hoped that the Medieval Seals On-Line project currently proposed by the National Archives will be able to realise this.

⁴⁴ Accession no. NMGWPA 2005.201.1.

⁴⁵ The analysis was carried out by Mary Davis (National Museum of Wales), using a scanning electron microscope.

⁴⁶ V&A M. 182–1962: see S. Bury, *An Introduction to Rings* (London, 1984), 23 (G). For the Holywell ring, see J. F. Manley and J. M. Lewis, 'A collection of medieval artefacts found near Holywell, Clwyd', *Bull. Board Celtic Stud.*, 34 (1987), 270–82, pls. I–III.

⁴⁷ G. Egan and F. Pritchard, *Dress Accessories c.1150–c.1450* (London, 1991), fig. 215, no. 1612.

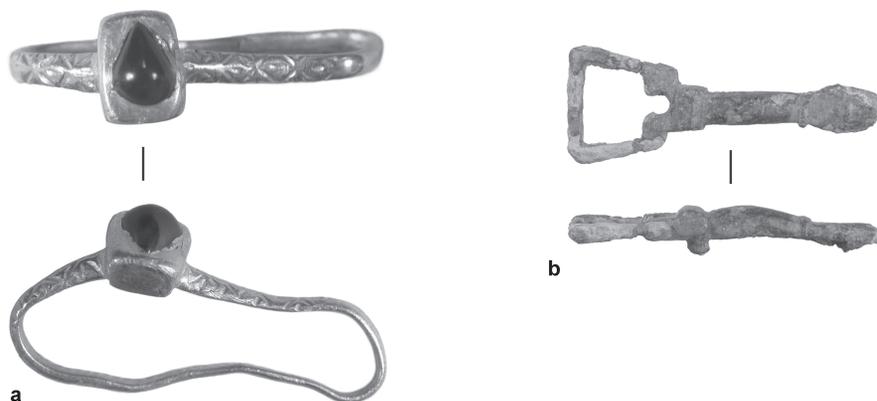


FIG. 7

(a) Finger-ring from Llangeler, Carmarthenshire; (b) Buckle from Llangeler, Carmarthenshire. Scales (a) 2:1; (b) 1:1. Photographs by J. Chadwick.

the excavations at Notre-Dame-du-Bourg Cathedral, Digne, France, associated with a coin dated 1330–7.⁴⁸

The finger-ring was found close to a copper-alloy buckle (Portable Antiquities database no. NMGW-B32807) with trapezoidal frame and rigid, integral plate (Fig. 7b), a type often associated with spurs and horse equipment, which in London have been dated to the 14th century.⁴⁹ Both objects were found in the vicinity of Pencastell Motte, about which little is known, and presumably point to medieval activity in this area during the early 14th century. (M. Redknapp and M. Lodwick)

INDEX FOR MEDIEVAL BRITAIN AND IRELAND 2005

I. PRE-CONQUEST

bars, ingots: 316.

bone/antler artefacts: 134, 143, 221, 225.

boundaries, ditches, enclosures: 18, 133, 149, 186, 225.

buildings: 34, 51, 292.

burials, cemeteries: 34, 150, 155, 221, 227, 240, 244, 256, 315, 327.

cellars: 34.

ceramics: 13–15, 20, 22, 34, 39, 63, 73–4, 107, 115, 120, 122, 127, 129, 131, 150, 154, 199, 215.

churches: 221.

coins: 122, 139, 143.

environmental evidence: 15, 34, 155.

glass bead: 226.

⁴⁸ E. Taburet-Delahaye, 'Deux anneaux épiscopaux', in *L'Art au temps des rois maudits Philippe le Bel et ses fils 1285–1328* (Paris, 1998), 245, cat no. 162B.

⁴⁹ E.g. G. Egan, 'Spur buckles', in J. Clark (ed.), *The Medieval Horse and its Equipment c. 1150–c.1450* (London, 1995), 150, no. 352, c. 1270–1350.

hearths: 156.
 industrial sites:
 bone/antler: 76, 143, 227.
 ceramic: 154.
 metal: 15, 34, 83, 104, 129, 225-7.
 textile: 32, 120, 143, 155.
 jet/lignite artefacts: 227, 244.
 metal artefacts: 34, 73, 139, 155, 221, 225-7, 238, 240, 244, 271, 287, 316.
 monastic sites: 73, 226-7.
 ovens, kilns: 156.
 Pictish features: 234, 318.
 quarrying: 15.
 refuse, domestic (pits, middens): 77, 292.
 roads, streets, trackways: 4.
 Saxo-Norman features (incl. ceramics): 4, 18, 51, 63, 83, 118-19, 158.
 settlements: 2, 4-5, 24, 34, 65, 97, 103, 126, 133, 151, 153, 155-56, 172, 177, 292.
 settlements, urban: 15, 51, 63, 74, 77, 83, 129, 140-3, 147, 158-9, 179, 215.
 skeletal evidence: 34, 150.
 smith's hoard: 34.
 stone artefacts: 155, 225, 227, 244.
 stone cross: 303.
 stone, funerary (cross-slabs, grave-markers, grave-covers, head supports): 221, 240.
 stone, incised: 234, 240, 248, 318.
 sunken-featured buildings: 97, 107, 120, 134, 156, 177.
 tenement: 4.
 Viking-period features: 238, 292.
 villages: 119.
 waterworks: 226.
 wooden objects: 32.

II. POST-CONQUEST

agriculture: 20, 24, 75, 80.
 aquamanile: 164.
 area survey: 80, 91, 105, 245-6.
 bell dungeon: 229.
 bone/antler artefacts: 24, 43, 52, 114, 295-6.
 boundaries, ditches, enclosures: 14, 43, 90, 93, 149, 173, 208, 221.
 bridges: 84.
 buildings, domestic: 21, 51, 108-9, 114-15, 119, 143, 148, 161, 164, 169, 191, 263, 270, 278, 289, 291-2, 295-7.
 burgrave plot: 8, 217, 257, 265.
 burials, cemeteries: 7, 45, 57, 78, 85, 95, 109, 117, 152-3, 157, 180, 189, 197, 221, 230, 239-40, 294.
 castles: 44, 67, 184, 190, 254, 266, 273, 281, 285, 306-8, 325.
 cathedrals: 60, 140, 324.
 cellars: 51, 63, 125, 179, 181.

- ceramics (pottery, tiles): 6, 8–12, 14–16, 25, 30–1, 35–8, 41–3, 45, 47, 51–3, 56, 66, 68, 73–4, 79–80, 86–7, 89, 92–3, 96–7, 99–100, 105, 114, 122, 129–30, 158, 161–4, 167, 170–1, 174–5, 180, 189, 191, 193, 195, 198–9, 201–3, 209, 213–18, 221, 224, 228, 230–1, 243, 250, 255, 257, 260, 267–70, 273, 277, 285, 289–91, 297, 311, 314, 325, 328–38, 340–3, 346, 348.
- chalice: 85.
- churches and chapels: 3, 28, 64, 94–5, 117, 167, 194, 212, 230, 232, 240, 245, 294, 326.
- coin weight: 339.
- coins, jetons: 73, 188, 221, 236, 276, 283, 302, 304, 325, 346.
- crucifix: 241.
- cutlery: 275.
- deer park: 184.
- defensive site: 250.
- earthworks: 160.
- environmental evidence: 15, 24, 162, 202, 217, 265.
- farmsteads: 46, 101, 138, 317.
- field systems: 5, 11, 17, 36, 71, 91, 106, 116, 119, 165, 178, 188, 205, 209, 221, 235, 242, 245–6, 254, 258–60, 264, 301, 322.
- fish weir: 182.
- floor tile: 33, 139, 194, 203, 329.
- floors, tiled: 194.
- ford: 182.
- gardens: 184.
- glass bead: 318.
- glass (vessel, window): 139, 325.
- grange: 176.
- halls: 31, 108, 148, 198, 206, 247.
- hearths, fireplaces: 33, 51, 109, 143, 161, 167, 176, 215, 247, 270, 288, 297.
- hospitals: 7, 157.
- hunting lodge: 283.
- industrial sites:
- baking: 51.
 - bead-making: 52.
 - bell-casting: 117.
 - bone/antler: 289.
 - brewing: 20, 51, 109.
 - butchery: 18.
 - ceramic: 82, 89, 130, 224, 333, 346.
 - crop-processing: 124, 255.
 - leather: 18, 25, 143, 185, 224.
 - malt: 109.
 - metal: 1, 15, 31, 72, 83, 92, 99–100, 104, 127, 129, 250, 270, 289, 314, 339.
 - peat: 188.
 - plaster: 114.
 - salt: 29.
 - textile, cloth: 88, 291.
 - unspecified: 205, 224, 282.

- inns of court: 55.
 keep: 247.
 kitchen: 33, 111.
 lead token: 52.
 leather: 142, 199–200, 202, 224, 331.
 manors and moated sites: 40, 48, 66, 168, 195, 203, 210.
 markets and fairs: 146.
 mason's mark: 232, 249.
 metal artefacts: 12, 43, 73, 164, 221, 224, 228, 233, 236–7, 241, 250–1, 253–4, 261–2, 274–6, 280, 284–6, 290, 293, 295–6, 299–300, 304–5, 309–10, 313, 320–1, 325, 339.
 mills (wind): 205.
 monastic sites: 24, 33, 49, 69–70, 73, 85, 111, 118, 132, 135, 137, 144, 152, 166, 180, 188, 192, 205, 211, 227–8, 272, 312, 326.
 Norman features: 15.
 Norse features: 296.
 ovens, kilns: 15, 20, 109, 117, 127, 153, 158, 227–8, 242, 255, 288–9.
 palaces, ecclesiastical: 222, 229, 283, 288.
 papal bulla: 117.
 pilgrim's badge: 241, 320.
 prison: 52.
 quarrying: 15, 37, 39, 42.
 refuse, domestic (pits, middens): 16, 40, 68, 72, 162, 290, 292, 295.
 ritual deposit: 36, 263.
 roads, streets, trackways: 16, 81, 119, 165, 180, 188, 267.
 scientific instruments: 236.
 seal matrix: 300.
 settlements, rural: 1, 2, 5–6, 8, 12, 23, 46, 50, 81, 92, 98, 102–3, 105, 123, 126–8, 151, 153, 172–5, 185, 193, 203, 208, 213, 217–19, 254, 270, 292, 295–6, 318, 326, 344.
 settlements, urban: 15–16, 18–20, 24–7, 30, 35, 51–63, 74, 79, 83, 86–9, 99–100, 109–10, 112–15, 121, 124–5, 129, 136, 139, 142–8, 158, 161–3, 179–83, 187, 199–202, 204, 214–15, 220, 222–4, 257, 265, 268–9, 277, 282, 319, 332–9, 346.
 shop, workshop: 179.
 skeletal evidence: 7, 85, 117.
 stairway: 51.
 stone, architectural: 20, 132, 166–7, 211, 228, 232, 249, 266, 279, 285, 291, 323.
 stone artefacts: 295–6, 318.
 stone cross: 146.
 stone, funerary: 33, 85, 117, 303.
 stone, incised: 279.
 textiles: 99.
 tomb letter: 73.
 town defences: 17, 44, 59, 115, 145, 182, 196, 199–200, 207, 220, 252, 331, 345.
 villages: 21, 93, 116, 119, 191, 198, 311, 314, 337, 347.
 warehouse: 87, 187.
 waterfronts: 61–2, 87, 187, 202.
 waterworks (conduits, dams, drains, ponds, tanks): 111, 114, 167, 176, 179, 205, 228, 254.
 wells: 15, 21, 53, 99, 110, 158, 181, 196, 217, 229, 257, 265, 282.
 woodland management: 160.
 yards, metallised surfaces: 20, 28–9, 114, 118, 195, 203.

ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE. Work by Oxford Archaeology unless stated otherwise.

1. BARFORD ROAD (TL 114 527). R. Brown conducted a series of excavations on the route of the A421 Great Barford Bypass which revealed a small 12th-century settlement at Barford Road. This comprised a single structure with associated pits, drainage ditches and fence lines possibly defining small stock enclosures. Evidence of metalworking/smithing was found adjacent to the structure. The latest activity appears to date from the late 13th to 14th centuries.

2. EAST END (TL 124 534). R. Brown conducted a series of excavations on the route of the A421 Great Barford Bypass which at East End located a small 10th- to 13th-century occupation site set within a rectangular enclosure defined by fairly substantial ditches. A modest post-built structure was investigated which had undergone a number of modifications during its lifetime. Several contemporary domestic refuse pits and drainage ditches were also investigated. Later attempts to drain the area bounded by the enclosure are evidenced by the cutting of a pond and a soak-away pit into the S. area of the enclosure after the structure had been abandoned.

3. HARLINGTON, ST MARY HARLINGTON (TL 0379 3053). J. Brown of Pre-Construct Archaeology carried out an historic building survey of a Late-medieval blocked window revealed in the S. aisle wall, for the Michael Dales Partnership. It is known that a church existed on the site from the Norman Period, although the current height of the S. aisle was the result of alterations in the 15th century. Below the small blocked window, the principal tracery windows of the S. wall are of the perpendicular period. The window is visible on a painting of the church, dated 1814, by John Spencer. The use of a 'compo' mortar including cement in the blocking stones, and the presence of fletton-type bricks below the wall plate, indicate that the window was blocked up sometime after the 1880s.

4. KEMPSTON, 1 KING WILLIAM ROAD (TL 0245 4739). A. Maull and B. Pears of Northamptonshire Archaeology carried out a small open area excavation bounded by residential properties in King William Road and the High Street. Late-Saxon ditches, seen in previous evaluation work, appeared to have formed part of a plot boundary system. Further gullies, pits and postholes also suggest that the area was situated to the rear of tenement plots. At the E. extent of the site the metalled surface of the old lane linking Kempston High Street to the corn mill adjacent to the River Great Ouse was seen. By the late 10th century Kempston was at the centre of an estate held by Earl Tostig, which was later seized by Edward the Confessor. Excavation at Kempston Manor, to the east of the site, has identified evidence of probable high-status, manorial Saxo-Norman structures.

5. RENHOLD, WATER END (TL 103 515). R. Brown conducted a series of excavations on the route of the A421 Great Barford Bypass, revealing a settlement dating from the 11th–12th centuries, preceded by an earlier phase of activity dating from the 9th–11th centuries. The site lies 350 m north-west of the supposed Norman earthwork known as Renhold Castle or Howbury Ringwork. The settlement comprised five rectangular buildings defined by beam slots and postholes, the largest of which measured 19.6 × 7.3 m. A substantial post-built fence line demarcated the northward extent of the settlement, but occupation continued beyond the limits of excavation to the east and west. The settlement was probably of a larger scale than a single farmstead, and could relate to an unassigned Domesday reference in the Barford Hundred. Following abandonment of the settlement, the site was given over to ridge-and-furrow cultivation. The results of the excavation are still at an early stage of analysis.

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

6. MAIDENHEAD, 3 HIGH STREET (SU 8905 8120). S. Cass maintained a watching brief on the digging of two foundation trenches and revealed archaeological deposits to a considerable depth, suggesting occupation from the 11th century onwards, probably continuously to the present. This would extend the limits of the known medieval occupied area slightly; however, the observations were restricted and only a handful of pottery sherds provided dating.

7. NEWBURY, THE 'LITTEN' (SU 8469 8665). S. Clough of Oxford Archaeology carried out excavation at the corner of Poundbury Street and Newtown road on behalf of the West Berkshire Highways Department. The excavation, in advance of roadworks, revealed 59 inter-cutting graves and a quantity of charnel bones. These burials formed part of a much larger cemetery (locally known as the Litten), which served the medieval infirmary of St Bartholomew between the early 13th and mid-16th centuries. Three phases of burial were identified and evidence for burial practice, including items such as coffin nails and soil staining, was recovered.

The skeletons that were recovered were found to be in a generally good condition. However, many skeletons were incomplete, having been truncated by later graves and modern services. High levels of pathology were observed, not surprising for a hospital population. This includes one possible case of congenital syphilis, which may pre-date Columbus's discovery of the New World. Further work will explore differential diagnoses and undertake radiocarbon analysis.

8. PANGBOURNE, 14-16 READING ROAD AND LAND OFF MEADOW LANE (SU 6363 7640). S. Hammond excavated five evaluation trenches revealing pits which, on the basis of a tiny amount of 11th- to 12th-century pottery, appear to be medieval. These are probably domestic rubbish pits in the backland of burgage plots fronting the street. Two undated ditches may represent burgage plot boundaries.

9. READING, PROPOSED JOHN MADJESKI ACADEMY, NORTHUMBERLAND ROAD (TQ 72250 70250). An evaluation and watching brief by E. Baldwin and S. Anthony of the Museum of London Archaeology Service, for Buro Four Project Services on behalf of the Department of Education and Skills, recovered two medieval potsherds from the site. They represent the first find-spot for this period in the area.

10. READING, MILESTONE COTTAGE, BASINGSTOKE ROAD, THREE MILE CROSS (SU 7150 6825). S. Hammond encountered a shallow gully that may be dated to 1250-1450 by four much-abraded sherds from the handle of a Kingston-type green-glazed jug. A further undated gully may be contemporary. The absence of other features suggests the site was not near any occupation area.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

11. HAN Slope, PARK ROAD (SP 8062 4664). An evaluation was undertaken by B. Pears of Northamptonshire Archaeology on 0.49 ha of land on the edge of the village, between the road and a field with remnant medieval ridge-and-furrow. Small gullies and ditches were revealed, with pottery dating from the 12th to 15th centuries. An earthwork feature, which may have been a former pond, was sampled but it had been infilled with modern rubbish. The site contained no evidence relating to the medieval and post-medieval expansion of the village. There were more features present than would be expected adjacent to the medieval field system and the area may therefore be associated with the nearby plot with pond-like features and small allotment-type enclosures to the rear.

12. HIGH WESTCOTT, WHITE SWAN PUBLIC HOUSE (SP 7183 1711). F. Keith-Lucas of Pre-Construct Archaeology carried out an evaluation for TP Bennett Architects. On the W. side of the site two E.-W. aligned medieval features were recorded. The more southerly, dating from 1150–1250, was substantial enough to have been a pond or moat (not uncommon in the village). The linear feature to the north dated from 1200–1300, but its character was hard to assess from the area exposed. On the north of the site, a limestone cobbled surface sealed a layer of undated clay-rich subsoil. Brill/Borstall Ware and Late Saxon–Medieval Oxford Ware dated the floor to 1200–50 while a horse-shoe nail of 11th- to 13th-century date was recovered from the subsoil. Two possible 13th-century cut features were also recorded in this area. A series of clay-rich layers, dated to 1380–1500, sealed the features.

13. MURSLEY, 18 MAIN STREET (SP 4817 2286). Trial trenching, ahead of residential development, was carried out by P. Mason of Northamptonshire Archaeology. The site lies within the historic core of Mursley and is bounded by Main Street, the village's principal thoroughfare, to the west and by Manor Farm to the south. A pit, close to the street frontage, containing sherds of Late-Saxon pottery dating from the 10th and 11th centuries in its primary fill, was the only evidence for early activity discovered.

14. SHABBINGTON, THE BUNGALOW, ICKFORD ROAD (SP 665 069). S. Coles of Thames Valley Archaeological Services conducted a small excavation on the W. edge of the village. Three phases of boundary ditches were revealed: two from the 11th or 12th centuries and one from the 13th or 14th. A small amount of Anglo-Saxon pottery was all residual in later features. As there was no sign of occupation on the site, this appears to confirm that the medieval settlement lay to the east, with only land boundaries this far west.

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

HUNTINGDON

15. At *Hartford Road* (TL 240 716), in the centre of medieval Huntingdon, R. Mortimer carried out excavation immediately to the north of St Mary's Church, at the junction of the High Street and Hartford Road. Deeply stratified archaeological remains, up to c. 3.5 m deep, were present, the upper metre of deposits having been removed by severe modern truncation. The earliest occupation dated from the late 10th or 11th centuries and consisted of possible post-pits, large quarries and cesspits, lying to the south of a boundary which crossed the site and ran perpendicular to the High Street. Activity dating from the 12th to early 15th centuries included wells and quarries, cesspits, small kilns or ovens and a series of large, square pits, some being wood-lined. The large quantities of finds include pottery spanning the Late Saxon to post-Conquest transition. The animal, bird and fish bone is particularly well-preserved, and the charred plant macrofossil assemblage includes lentils, peas, flax, grapes and the earliest known record of garlic in the region. Substantial quantities of metalworking waste indicate that the smith in question was working principally with iron but also with copper and lead.

16. At *11–12 High Street* (TL 2413 7155) excavation was carried out by R. Clarke. This site, to the north of the castle, is in a potentially significant location within the historic town and was thought to lie on the projected course of the pre-1322 High Street. Well-preserved archaeological deposits were identified to a depth of approximately 3 m below the current ground surface. The earliest deposits identified probably date from the Norman/early post-Conquest Period. These appear to be the fills of a large, possibly linear, feature, which may have been levelled off or deliberately infilled in the 12th or

early 13th centuries. A thick layer containing 13th-century pottery, animal bone and other occupation debris was sealed by remnants of a cobbled surface and truncated by ?early post-medieval postholes. The route of the pre-1322 High Street was not identified, but may lie to the north or south of the evaluation trench. Artefacts and ecofacts from the site are characteristic of domestic rubbish disposal, providing evidence for small-scale (secondary) butchery, cooking and crop-processing.

17. At *Mill Common* (TL 5235 2716) R. Mortimer led a community-based excavation forming part of the celebrations of the 800th anniversary of Huntingdon's Charter. Mill Common is a well-known and publicly used open space, with pronounced and clearly visible earthworks. A specific aim of the excavation was to investigate the earthwork bank and ditch of the scheduled monument that runs across the W. end of the common (SAM 188) — a large linear feature known as the Bar Dyke and which is thought to be of medieval origin. One trench was positioned to investigate two of the later aspects of archaeology on the common: the dating of the ridge-and-furrow and the location of a First World War Royal Flying Corps training camp. Two others were placed over features identified by geophysics and a fourth lay above the continuation of the Bar Dyke, outside the scheduled area, where the bank had been removed in antiquity.

Archaeological features included medieval pits and ridge-and-furrow. The major ditch continued some distance beyond the scheduled area and measured 12 m wide and nearly 2.5 m deep; the scale of the ditch suggests that this phase may date from the Civil War, when it formed part of the W. defences of the town. Predating it was a smaller ditch, 5 m wide but only 1 m deep. Although undated this is likely to be medieval and may represent the dyke or lane mentioned as the Bar Dyke in 14th-century documents.

18. At the *Model Laundry Site* (TL 2432 7177) excavations comprising an area of c. 0.43 ha were carried out by R. Clarke on the N. side of Huntingdon town centre; the River Great Ouse lies c. 150 m to the east. A probable Romano-British ditch ran along the S. limit of excavation; this was truncated to the north by a series of ditches or channels which may date from between the Romano-British and Late Saxon Periods. An existing natural channel here may have flowed down to the river to the east and was deliberately recut and/or managed, probably in the Romano-British Period. As well as acting as a significant boundary, the channel(s) may have increased the area of dry ground in this marginal location, when pressure on land increased as a result of population growth in the town to the south.

The main channels had been largely infilled by the Saxo-Norman Period, when encroachment of occupation northwards is indicated by the presence of pits and ditches. Such activity continued into the post-Conquest period, with evidence for butchery and tanning, alongside domestic waste from a variety of features and deposits, including cess- and rubbish pits. Medieval flooding was represented by alluvial deposits. During the later medieval and post-medieval periods this area of the town evidently reverted to pasture, confirming evidence from cartographic and documentary sources.

19. At *Royal Oak Passage* (TL 2367 7186) evaluation by S. Hickling produced a significant quantity of medieval remains, consisting of pits and postholes typical of urban backyard activity. No evidence of settlement fronting on to Royal Oak Passage was found; rather, it appears to have been orientated on the High Street to the east.

20. At *Walden House* (TL 2372 71808) the major redevelopment of Huntingdon town centre has afforded an opportunity to investigate significant parts of this historic town: the recent excavation to the rear of Walden House, led by R. Clarke, is one of the largest open areas (0.25 ha) to be investigated. Small quantities of Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon pottery were recovered, although the main period of occupation spanned the mid-12th to mid-14th centuries when the town was at its most prosperous. A range

of features characteristic of urban settlement included dense zones of pitting and quarrying in addition to wells, postholes, cobbled surfaces and ditched property boundaries. A number of ovens along the E. edge of the site may have been associated with brewing rather than baking.

Evidence of urban contraction in the later medieval period was represented by an extensive cultivation or levelling layer and generally lower levels of activity. This supports documentary evidence which suggests that Huntingdon suffered a period of decline from the 14th century onwards. Large fragments of architectural stone, probably originating from a monastic or ecclesiastical building, had been reused in later foundations at the site and may have come from one of Huntingdon's 'lost' medieval churches.

21. MAXEY, 19 WEST END ROAD (TF 1257 0830). Excavation by S. Hickling produced evidence of medieval occupation and development in this area of Maxey from the 12th century onwards. Pits, quarries, postholes, boundary ditches, stone walls and a step well were found, generally representing backyard activity relating to plots fronting on to West End Road. Building types at the site developed from the earliest timber constructions in the 12th century, through dry-stone dwarf walls presumably supporting wooden box frames, to the wholly stone-and-mortar construction of the extant building (c. 1700). The main N.-S. property boundary lay equidistant from modern property boundaries to the east and west, both of which were c. 40 m (two chains) away; many other modern property boundaries in the village have been found to be at similar distances apart indicating an element of planning which may have commenced in the Norman period. In conjunction with previous sites excavated in the medieval core of Maxey (Willow Brook Farm and the Coalyard) a picture of the modern village's origins and development is now emerging.

22. NORTHBOROUGH, ST ANDREW'S CHURCH (TF 1525 0796). Construction of a new retaining wall to the churchyard of the 13th-century church was monitored for Tindall Davies and Partners by staff of Archaeological Project Services. A Middle Anglo-Saxon pit containing pottery of the period was identified, together with two ditches that, although undated, may also be contemporary.

23. WOODSTON, THE WALNUTS, OUNDLE ROAD (TL 1867 9776). Archaeological evaluation and excavation was carried out by S. Jones of the University of Leicester Archaeological Services, on behalf of George Wimpey East Midlands, in advance of proposed development. The site is located close to the medieval core of Woodston. At the N. extent of the site, fronting on to Oundle Road, a stratified sequence of archaeological features, including pits, surfaces, walls and a pond were identified and datable to the medieval and post-medieval periods with origins in the 11th-12th centuries. To the rear in the S. extent, a number of pits and boundary ditches with a similar date range were also exposed.

CHESHIRE

CHESTER

24. At *Little St John Street* (SJ 4085 6614) excavations were undertaken in three trenches on the N. half of the Roman amphitheatre under the direction of D. Garner of Chester City Council Archaeology Service and T. Wilmott of English Heritage. The excavations were part of The Chester Amphitheatre Project and were jointly funded by Chester City Council and English Heritage. A sequence of sub-Roman occupation in the form of pits and postholes was identified on the floor of the Roman arena. No diagnostic cultural debris was recovered from this occupation other than residual Roman material, and the results of radiocarbon dating are awaited. Much of the outer walls of the amphitheatre

had been subjected to intensive stone robbing that had even removed the foundations to some parts of the building. This stone robbing appears to have been undertaken prior to the 11th or 12th centuries and could have been instigated as the result of the need for stone during the refortification of Chester as a royal *burh* by Æthelflæd (Lady of the Mercians) in A.D. 907.

In the NW. quadrant of the amphitheatre, excavations in Trench A indicated that during the 12th to 14th centuries the seating bank formed the backyards to several medieval tenements. Even though property boundaries could not be identified, clusters of cesspits indicated the backs of three or four properties within the limits of excavation. These cesspits produced good assemblages of floral and faunal remains as well as some rare artifacts, including a complete three-piece composite bone/antler comb held together with copper-alloy rivets. Evidence from the SE. quadrant was entirely different, as excavations in trenches B and C suggested that much of the amphitheatre was under cultivation during the 12th to 14th centuries. It was possible to demonstrate that the top of the Roman arena wall was probably still visible in the 14th century and may have served as a terrace. During the later 14th and 15th centuries a series of stone buildings appears to have been constructed in the area of Trench B, and these probably represent ancillary buildings within the collegiate compound of St John's Church, sited immediately to the east of the amphitheatre.

For more information visit www.chesteramphitheatre.co.uk

25. MIDDLEWICH, LEWIN STREET (SJ 7045 6612). A watching brief on the plot to the rear of the street frontage, by P. Wilson of the University of Manchester Archaeological Unit for Middlewich D.I.Y. revealed a single pit containing later medieval pottery and an assemblage of horn cores. No evidence of medieval or post-medieval salt making was found, despite the fact that the property lies immediately to the south of the known focus of post-Roman salt production in the town.

26. MIDDLEWICH, ST MICHAEL'S WAY AND WHEELOCK STREET (SJ 7017 6635). Excavation was carried out by L. Hayes of Gifford and Partners, for the Manchester Methodist Association, over a large area of land behind the N. Wheelock Street frontage, one of Middlewich's main medieval thoroughfares. Work followed an earlier phase of evaluation in 2003, which had revealed a number of medieval and post-medieval features including pits and boundary features. The excavation confirmed the presence of these features across the site but their distribution was sparse, particularly with regard to the medieval period, and there was no evidence of buildings. This sparsity of activity in the rear plots has been confirmed during a number of recent excavations carried out within many of the county's medieval boroughs and salt-making centres.

27. NANTWICH, HOSPITAL STREET (SJ 6516 5227). In 2004, a watching brief was carried out by L. Hayes of Gifford and Partners, for Muller Property Holdings Ltd., during the construction of a large extension to the rear of the Lamb Hotel, in connection with its conversion to residential use. The Lamb Hotel is of 18th- and 19th-century date and lies on the N. side of Hospital Street, immediately to the south-west of St Mary's parish church. An earlier evaluation had revealed the deep organic deposits seen on many other sites in the town and had produced a quantity of waterlogged wood. Dendrochronological analysis gave dates ranging from the 12th to 14th centuries for the timbers sampled. Proposals were submitted to preserve the bulk of the archaeological remains *in situ* through the careful location of piles and raising of the ring beam above the level of the sensitive deposits. The watching brief was maintained to ensure the successful implementation of this policy and to record those areas where there was further disturbance, such as the excavation of a lift shaft.

28. NANTWICH, ST MARY'S CHURCHYARD (SJ 6520 5232). A watching brief was maintained by L. Dodd of Earthworks Archaeological Services on behalf of Scottish

Power during the installation of a new electrical services trench. The trench traversed the churchyard c. 15 m to the west of the church's W. front and articulated burials were encountered at a depth of 0.6 m below the modern ground surface, both within the churchyard and under the street to the north. Grave slabs, a medieval cobbled surface, the lids of several intact coffins, and a leather shoe were also encountered. In common with much of the historic core of Nantwich, the ground was waterlogged below c. 0.8 m, which explains the preservation of organic material, and all of the remains were contained in an organic deposit which is known to extend to a depth of more than 3 m across much of the historic town. Although at a shallow depth, the associated pottery suggests that most of the burials probably date from the period immediately preceding the closure of the churchyard due to its overcrowded state following the cholera epidemic of 1849.

29. NANTWICH, WELSH ROW (SJ 6488 5242). Evaluation was carried out by L. Dodd of Earthworks Archaeological Services, on behalf of Punch Taverns, in connection with proposals for the construction of a large rear extension to the Three Pigeons Inn. This is located in a part of the town known from documentary sources to have been a centre of the medieval and early post-medieval salt industry. In addition, recent excavations in the immediate vicinity of the site have revealed a wealth of evidence associated with salt production, much of it preserved in a deep accumulation of waterlogged organic material which exists beneath the historic town. This deposit proved to exist on the present site and contained evidence of medieval structural features including posts, the base of a wattle hurdle, and a timber sill beam, all of which had been preserved by the waterlogged state of the deposits. A medieval 'salt ship' or hollowed-out log used for the storage of brine was also uncovered, the third of these objects to be recovered from this part of Nantwich over the last 25 years. In this instance, discussions with the developers ensured that the piles for the new extension were placed in non-sensitive areas and the ring beam's depth was raised to avoid damage to the sensitive deposits.

30. WARRINGTON, DIAL STREET (SJ 6091 8830). Excavation was carried out in 2004 by N. Appleton Fox of Marches Archaeology for Pembroke Homes, in advance of the redevelopment of the St Mary's social centre for housing. The site lies on the E. fringes of the medieval borough, which was focused on the Bridge Street and Butter Market Street area. An initial evaluation demonstrated the survival of medieval deposits across part of the site, although it was also clear that 19th-century cellaring had removed the archaeological layers across much of the area. Subsequently, an area measuring c. 25 × 25 m was subject to excavation, in order to examine the area of best-preserved medieval activity more fully. Features excavated included pits, gullies, and ditches. Also recovered was an assemblage of medieval pottery, provisionally dated to between the later 13th and early 16th centuries. This material is particularly important as it represents the largest group of medieval pottery yet recovered from the medieval town. A report on the work is currently being prepared for publication in the *Journal of the Chester Archaeological Society*.

DERBYSHIRE

31. STAVELEY, STAVELEY HALL (SK 4338 7490). Staveley History Society chose ARCUS to provide professional supervision and training for a community archaeology project 'Stairways to Nowhere' at the hall site. A team led by S. Baker identified medieval activity in the form of several ditches and gullies containing medieval pottery, and a substantial rock-cut ditch. The ditch may have been a boundary ditch between the churchyard and a precursor of the hall. The pottery included Coal Measures (13th–16th centuries), Cistercian (15th–16th centuries) and Shell Tempered Wares. Evidence was also encountered for medieval iron-smelting.

32. WILLINGTON, RMC QUARRY (SK 281 278). A pit or well of probable Anglo-Saxon date, with a partially surviving timber lining, was recorded during a watching brief by J. Harvey of the University of Leicester Archaeological Services for RMC Materials (UK) Ltd. The pit was rectangular in plan and measured 4.8 × 4.1 m, but became circular at lower levels with a diameter of c. 2 m, where it also became waterlogged from a depth of 0.9 m. The lining comprised a series of 20 stakes that had been driven into underlying sands and gravels, with withies woven between. In places staves have been used to revet the sides. The fill was also found to contain the remains of a ladder, comprising two uprights, and part of a rung. The ladder had itself been driven into underlying gravels and showed signs of having been used elsewhere before becoming part of the pit's furniture (Fig. 1).

A second pit of probable Anglo-Saxon date was recorded 25 m to the east, and a post-built structure perhaps 4 × 9.6 m, 41 m to the north-east. A third pit of the same date was recorded 130 m to the south-west. Isolated *Grubenhäuser* were found some 500 m to the south-east in excavations of the 1970s. The function of the pit is not as yet clear. However, clear parallels can be drawn with flax retting pits found elsewhere in England, where the structure of the pits combined with the remains of cultivated flax fibres and ethnographic evidence from across northern Europe has enabled positive interpretation.¹

DEVON

33. TORQUAY, TORRE ABBEY (SX 90740 63830). An excavation by D. Saxby of the Museum of London Archaeology Service, for Torbay Council/The Heritage Lottery Fund, was carried out in advance of the new cloister. The wall that defined the cloister alley from the garden was originally built in the early 13th century but was replaced at a later date, creating a narrower cloister alley with a higher roof. Outside the cloister walls was a complex series of drains that took the rainwater from the roofs to the SE. corner of the cloister where it flushed the abbey latrines.

The floor of the cloister had been removed during landscaping works in the 18th century but plentiful evidence of the decorated floor tiles that once lay there was

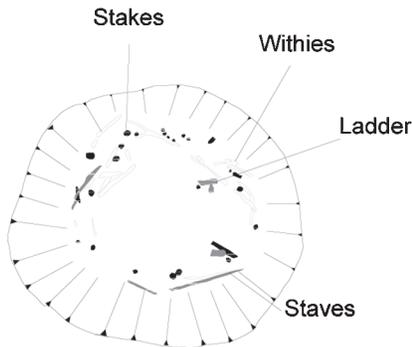


FIG. 1

Willington, Derbyshire. Anglo-Saxon retting pit.

¹ E.g. R. Ivens, P. Busby and N. Shepherd, *Tattenhoe and Westbury: Two Deserted Medieval Settlements in Milton Keynes*, (Aylesbury, 1995), 74 and 418.

recovered. There were also large numbers of graves in the cloister alley, none of which has been excavated as they lie beneath the proposed new floor. However, one has a spectacular tomb slab over a plaster-lined grave; these types of graves are most unusual and four have now been found at Torre, and this slab will need to be lifted.

Fragments of sculpture in one grave are reminiscent of the thousands of fragments recovered from the church, representing at least three magnificent tombs. A major part of the project is to analyse the records of previous excavations at the abbey and integrate those into one publication. The main works were undertaken by the Exeter unit in the 1980s within the nave and N. transept of the church but other records survive, even from as far back as Watkin's work in the early 20th century.

An additional trench within the E. range of the cloister has helped us to understand the floor levels within the S. transept, sacristy and chapter house. Some 'opening-up' works in the W. range of the abbey have revealed tantalising glimpses of the building's medieval past. One involved the lifting of part of the floor joists revealing a large void beneath the floor. A chimney in the wall behind suggests the floor void may be the centre of a medieval fireplace from the kitchen, long since bricked up and forgotten. Work in 2006 will include excavation outside the Abbot's Tower and in the E. range, and very extensive standing building recording within the W. range of the cloister.

EAST SUSSEX

34. BISHOPSTONE (TQ 010 472). Research excavations recently completed by the University of Kent and the Sussex Archaeological Society within the village of Bishopstone represented the return to a block of coastal Downland first placed on the map by Martin Bell's landmark excavations on Rookery Hill, overlooking the town of Newhaven. The results of the three-season campaign, under the direction of G. Thomas of the University of Kent, have provided a wider archaeological context for St Andrew's, one of Sussex's best-known Anglo-Saxon churches, and a well-dated sequence from the earliest phases of the village — the presumed valley-bottom successor to the Early Anglo-Saxon settlement revealed on Rookery Hill.

The main target of the excavations was the village green, a rectangular area some 1800 sq m in extent, occupying the upper slopes of a small west-facing chalk promontory capped by the church. Examined in its entirety, this area yielded an archaeological sequence, dating broadly from the 9th and through to the 12th centuries, comprising the outer limits of a mixed pre-Conquest cemetery encroached by one or more phases of a settlement represented by a dense swathe of timber buildings and associated occupation (Fig. 2).

The cemetery was represented by a halo of some 40 inhumed burials, of which several formed orderly N.-S. rows; the spatial definition of graves otherwise suggested that the limit of the burial ground was defined by a curvilinear boundary of which no trace survived archaeologically. One radiocarbon sample has so far been submitted from the cemetery, returning a date of cal. A.D. 855–1020. Variations on the standard rite (there was no evidence for charcoal burial or other characteristic types of Late Saxon grave elaboration), included three examples of double-burial — pairs of contemporary interments within the same grave — and a further two burials accompanied by undiagnostic copper-alloy belt fittings. Preliminary analysis of the skeletal remains indicates an interesting range of pathologies including two severe cases of osteitis, and, more remarkably, evidence for an unusual surgical procedure (conducted on an adult male and young adult female respectively), involving the extraction of a wedge-shaped portion of bone nearly an inch wide from the front of the left femur, just above the knee.

The associated settlement yielded a minimum of 20 timber structures, the regular alignments of which show a degree of formal planning. Typically for a rural,



FIG. 2

Bishopstone, East Sussex. Features revealed by excavation. North to top.

plough-denuded site, the shallow, horizontal stratigraphy precludes close phasing, although, if successful, an application to undertake a comprehensive programme of radiocarbon dating (c. 50 dates), could help to unravel a sequence. On the basis of spatial patterning an internal module can be tentatively proposed, consisting of a group of three, or possibly four, buildings laid out in a range around a central courtyard. The majority of rectangular buildings represented at Bishopstone were of post-in-trench construction, although the repertoire also included structures employing individual posts and paired aisle posts set a short distance within external, non-load-bearing walls — a range seen at other Late-Saxon settlements such as Portchester and Goltho. More unusual were two ancillary structures perhaps to be interpreted as superior-status attributes. The first, comprising an oval pit enclosed by a wall trench from a surmounting timber super-structure, has been interpreted as a latrine on analogy with comparable structures from Cheddar, Somerset, and North Elmham, Norfolk. More remarkable was a substantial cellared structure comprising a sub-circular pit, 5 m in diameter and 2 m deep, furnished with a step providing access to the floor of a square

chamber displaying curved recesses at each corner to receive a substantial timber post. While superficially similar to cellared buildings from Late-Saxon urban contexts, the proportions of the posts suggests that this structure may have been of altogether grander proportions than the split-level workshops seen in towns; a free-standing timber tower is not beyond the bounds of the evidence.

The occupation was also defined by an unusually high density of rubbish, storage and latrine pits (over 60), many arranged in distinct clusters around buildings, and three sub-rectangular examples forming an internal property boundary. The artefacts and ecofacts recovered from the pits and other deeply-stratified features, including the cellar, form some of the richest Late-Saxon rural assemblages from southern England. Analysis of the faunal remains (25,000 bone fragments), pottery (10,000 sherds), and environmental assemblages (derived from 200 floated samples) promises to shed a detailed light on the economy and environment of pre-Conquest Bishopstone and provide a complementary strand for exploring the character and status of settlement. The domestic ironwork recovered from Bishopstone should also be singled out for mention. In a rural context second only to Flixborough in size and range, it includes one of the first Late-Saxon smith's hoards to have been excavated under controlled archaeological conditions and an unusually wide array of domestic structural fittings.

Financial support for the excavations was provided by the British Academy, the Council for British Archaeology, the Society for Medieval Archaeology, the Society of the Antiquaries of London and the Royal Archaeological Institute. The work was carried out with the kind permission and support of the landowner Mr J. Willett.

35. LEWES, NORTH STREET CAR PARK (TQ 4160 1032). A. Taylor of Thames Valley Archaeological Services opened four evaluation trenches on a site in the historic core of the town, revealing a moderate amount of medieval activity, consisting of pits around the edge of the site (the centre having been truncated). Pottery from the pits dated from the 11th to mid-14th centuries.

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

36. BOREHAM, BULLS LODGE QUARRY (FORMER BOREHAM AIRFIELD) (TL 7385 1182). Monitoring of the topsoil strip at this former Second World War airfield has continued in 2005, undertaken by J. Archer and T. Ennis. Two areas, to the north of the 2004 work, were surveyed with GPS after stripping and any archaeological features were sample excavated. The majority of the features explored were medieval field boundaries, mostly dating from the 13th and 14th centuries. A number of separate fields could be identified; one of these appeared to show signs of plough furrows. Several small pits had been excavated in and around the fields after the excavation of the ditches. A deliberately placed cooking pot was found in the end of one of the ditches; a similar practice was noted at a windmill site excavated nearby.²

37. CHELMSFORD, LEGG STREET CAR PARK (TL 7086 0708). An evaluation was carried out by B. Barker in advance of the construction of a new Magistrates' Court. The area immediately to the north had previously been trenched, revealing medieval and later pits.³ Several large medieval brickearth quarry pits were uncovered in the present work, containing 13th-/14th-century pottery.

² R. Clarke, *A Medieval Moated Site and Windmill: Excavations at Boreham Airfield, Essex 1996*, (East Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Pap., 11, Chelmsford, 2003), 22.

³ P. J. Gilman (ed.), 'Excavations in Essex 1989', *Essex Archaeol. Hist.*, 21 (1990), 129.

38. CHIPPING ONGAR, 73–81 HIGH STREET (TL 5517 0283). An archaeological evaluation was carried out by A. Robertson on the site of proposed residential development, located to the south of the medieval town. Residual 12th- to 13th-century pottery was recovered from a post-medieval rubbish pit.

39. HADSTOCK, EAST OF ST BOTOLPH'S CHURCH (TL 5596 4472). Earthworks in the field east of St Botolph's Church were investigated by members of the Hadstock Society, under the direction of T. Ennis. Five evaluation trenches were excavated, with two additional trenches excavated in the larger field further to the east. Trench location was based on the results of a geophysical survey carried out by GSB Prospection and a contour survey. A single sherd of Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery was found. Two large later medieval quarry pits were identified in the south-east of the pasture field. Further medieval layers were also identified beneath an undated cobble surface in the centre of the same field.

40. HIGHWOOD, FITHLERS HALL (TL 6370 0420). Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out by T. Ennis on a residential development on the platform at Fithlers Hall homestead moat. The monitoring recorded archaeological features uncovered by the excavation of foundation trenches and pits for underpinning work carried out during the extension and conversion of a standing building. Foundation trenches for an extension to the W. end of the standing building cut through a midden deposit probably dating from the mid- to late 13th century; this appeared to seal part of an earlier drainage/boundary system.

41. RAYLEIGH, 20 HOCKLEY ROAD (TQ 8087 9090). A medieval roadside ditch and external pebble yard surface were found during a small-scale excavation undertaken by A. Letch, alongside house construction groundworks in the north-east of the historic core of Rayleigh. A small but interesting assemblage of Mill Green-type ware of possible local origin was recovered from a midden deposit.

42. ROCHFORD, LAND NORTH OF MARKET SQUARE (TQ 8765 9045). An evaluation was carried out by A. Robertson on land formerly part of Rochford Hospital and situated to the north of the medieval market place. The twelve evaluation trenches identified an isolated medieval dump layer, overlying a probable Late-medieval quarry pit, in the south of the development area. A small amount of residual medieval pottery was also recovered from later features. The N. part of the site had been severely truncated by modern activity associated with the construction of Rochford Hospital.

43. ROCHFORD, SOUTHEND AIRPORT TRANSPORT INTERCHANGE (TQ 8759 8922). An evaluation was carried out by M. Germany on 1.4 ha of rough grazing land adjacent to the London Liverpool Street to Southend Victoria railway line. The work took place in advance of the proposed development of a multi-modal transport interchange facility. Two large 15th-/16th-century ditches were uncovered at the far N. end of the development area, containing medieval and early post-medieval pottery, animal bone, oyster shell, an iron knife blade, a bone knife handle, a copper-alloy escutcheon, and part of a copper-alloy purse frame.

44. SAFFRON WALDEN, 63A CASTLE STREET (TL 5370 3870). An archaeological excavation and watching brief was carried out by T. Ennis on land proposed for residential development. The outer bailey ditch of the 12th-century castle was recorded, measuring 6.4 m wide and 4 m deep. This stretch of ditch is believed to have been reused in the 13th century as the N. section of the town enclosure. The ditch appears to have been completely infilled by the end of the 14th century. The lack of obvious rubbish material within the ditch, and the bands of slippage and erosion, suggest that this occurred mainly as a natural process rather than deliberate infill.

45. STANWAY, ALL SAINTS' CHURCH (TL 95307 22110). The ruins of All Saints', the former parish church of Great Stanway, stand in the grounds of Colchester Zoo. An evaluation by Archaeological Solutions in 2005 revealed 14 medieval inhumation graves. Following a monitored topsoil strip, Colchester Archaeological Trust, under the direction of H. Brooks, excavated 34 medieval inhumation graves on the N. side of the church. The absence of coffins probably indicates low-status burials. Pottery finds suggest an initial phase of domestic activity in the 12th and 13th centuries, with the graveyard being established in the 14th century and continuing until at least 1601, when the church was reduced in size and became a private chapel. Other excavated features include two ditches, which may have been graveyard boundary ditches. The human remains have been examined, and are to be reburied on site.

46. TAKELEY, PRIORS GREEN (TL 5730 2140). Excavation was carried out by A. Robertson on the site of the first phase of a proposed housing development. Medieval features were recorded in two phases, the early and the mid- to late 13th century respectively. All were concentrated along the line of Jacks Lane, which forms the N. boundary of the development area, reinforcing the perception that this thoroughfare was utilised during the medieval period. The earlier remains consisted of a number of perpendicular gullies and a relatively deep pit, all associated with small farming plots alongside Jacks Lane. The later remains were more substantial; these consisted of four large pits, and a four-post structure which may have been part of a structure such as a barn. All these features were surrounded by what may be part of a ditched enclosure. It is likely that they were part of a small farmstead, more of which probably lies to the east, alongside Jacks Lane.

47. WITHAM, 132 NEWLAND STREET (TL 8190 1424). An archaeological evaluation was carried out by A. Robertson on the site of proposed residential development. No cut archaeological features were identified, but a buried topsoil layer containing 14th/15th-century pottery was recorded below modern rubble and consolidation layers. The area of the site was undeveloped during the medieval period as it lies in close proximity to the River Brain and was probably susceptible to flooding.

48. WOODHAM FERRERS, EDWINS HALL (TQ 8115 9934). Archaeological excavation and monitoring was carried out by T. Ennis, assisted by Maldon Archaeological and Historical Group, on the site of a new swimming pool extension within the inner moated enclosure. The work revealed possible occupation evidence dating back to the 12th century. Numerous 13th-century features suggest that there was a house on the site previous to the construction of the moat. The latter appears to have been created in the late 13th or early 14th centuries and may have been associated with Edward de Wodeham who is known to have owned the property in 1347. No evidence for a later medieval house was identified on the upcast clay from the moat excavation; such a house is likely to have been on the site of the current hall.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

GLOUCESTER

49. At *Llanthony Priory* (SO 824 181) D. Score of Oxford Archaeology investigated part of the priory precinct, ahead of development. Provisionally, remains of some 25 buildings or other structures were identified, mostly dating from a period between the 13th and 16th centuries, and representing elements of service ranges to the south of the cloister. However, there are also indications that some of the buildings may have continued in use into the 17th century. Part of the priory burial ground was also revealed. The results appear to confirm recent research that has relocated the priory

church to the north of the site, under the line of the 18th- and 19th-century canal workings. Post-excavation analysis is currently underway.

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

BARKING AND DAGENHAM

50. At the *Former Allotments, Hedgemans Road, Dagenham* (TQ 48035 84544) an evaluation by P. Boyer and E. Wragg of Pre-Construct Archaeology, for Abbey Developments Ltd., recorded two N.-S.-aligned ditches near the W. edge of the site. The ditches were tentatively dated to the late 15th–16th centuries and they may have been associated with the Gale Street Farm, formerly located to the west of the site.

CITY OF LONDON

51. At *35 Basinghall Street* (TQ 32555 81480) an excavation and watching brief by M. McKenzie with C. Harward for Stanhope plc examined five areas. Areas A and B within the car park, Area C within the former basement of 35 Basinghall Street, Area E along the Basinghall Street frontage, and Area D at 16 Coleman Street, which had no archaeological survival.

In Area A deposits survived to only 0.6 m beneath the tarmac surface. Along the E. and S. areas, medieval chalk foundations cut into these deposits, which appear to have been brought in deliberately to raise the ground. The layout of the footings suggested a range of timber-framed buildings surrounding a courtyard. It is possible that these structures were part of the stables of the Bear (and later White Bear) Inn, which is known to have stood on this site from at least the late 15th century. These remains overlaid another building range concentrated along the S. strip in Area A with open ground to the north. This building had at least eight rooms with internal floors and associated construction trample, indicating a definite ground level. Pottery from these deposits point to a 13th-/14th-century date. The SW. corner of the site seems to have been a distinctly separate property during the medieval period. A pitch-tiled hearth with rough mortar floors, overlying the remains of earlier hearths, fireplaces and floors, suggested that this might have been a bakery, brew house or had some industrial function.

Greater truncation in Area B meant that this ground level did not survive, but a cellar associated with this phase of construction did survive at the W. end of the building range in Area A. The base of a spiral stairway survived within the cellar. Deposits from Area A and, to a lesser extent, Area B show a build-up of dark soil from sometime in the early post-Conquest period through to the 15th century, in what appear to be deliberately planned events. It is uncertain whether this activity represents horticultural processes, material from the clearance of other sites, or the spreading of nightsoil. It is hoped that analysis of these deposits will reveal the processes involved in their creation.

Area C had been deeply basemated and all original ground levels had been removed. However, a number of archaeological features were recorded, mainly the bases of deep rubbish pits, cesspits and ditches of all periods. A subsequent watching brief in this area revealed only Roman and medieval pitting. In Area E a number of medieval rubbish pits were excavated, suggesting that the area was heavily built up during this period. The fragmentary remains of a clay-and-timber building of probable Saxo-Norman date were observed in the NW. corner of this area.

52. At *Caroone House, 14 Farringdon Street* (TQ 3164 8127) A. Haslam of Pre-Construct Archaeology, for Keltbray on behalf of British Land Developments Ltd., carried out an excavation and watching brief on the site of the Old Fleet Prison. A sequence of silt layers, dated to the 11th–13th centuries, and suggestive of a marshy and damp

environment, sealed the Roman horizon. Reigate stone, chalk and mortar wall foundations on N.–S. and E.–W. alignments were revealed cutting into the layers and they were dated to between 1380 and 1500. As they did not appear to fit the plans of the 1671 Fleet Prison Complex, the walls are probably part of the medieval prison complex destroyed by the Great Fire. Medieval finds include ceramics, lead tokens, a bone tuning peg for a musical instrument and numerous pieces of bone bead-making waste.

53. At 4 *Crosby Square* (TQ 33133 81214) an evaluation by K. Pitt on behalf of DIFA Properties Bishopsgate recorded a medieval well and pits associated with an open/garden area. The earliest pit contained pottery dating from 1050–1150; the latest, pottery from 1480–1600.

54. At 16–18 *Finsbury Circus* and 18–31 *Eldon Street* (TQ 3294 8166) a watching brief and excavation by C. Harward and P. Thrane, for Prudential Portfolio Managers Ltd., was carried out during redevelopment and demolition of the existing buildings. The SE. corner of the site showed evidence of the build-up of marsh deposits into the later medieval period, with occasional dumps of domestic or industrial refuse, possibly attempts at ground raising. Work continues.

55. At the *Francis Taylor Building, Old Mitre Court, Temple* (TQ 3129 8107) a watching brief by S. Bickleman of Pre-Construct Archaeology, for The Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, recorded a 14th-/15th-century pit cutting the N. end of a Roman rubbish pit. The construction cut for the current exterior standing wall foundation truncated the medieval pit.

56. At 51 *Lime Street* (TQ 33244 81060) a watching brief by D. Sankey for Stanhope plc monitored two pile locations. The W. piling location revealed only natural gravels, while the E. piling location exposed the edge of a medieval cesspit from which two near-complete, crushed tableware jugs dated to 1140–1200 were recovered.

57. At the *Monument* (TQ 32930 80760) a watching brief by I. Blair on behalf of the Corporation of London monitored ground works for a drop shaft. Disarticulated human remains and *in-situ* burials including one lead coffin were observed. The burials are thought to be associated with the cemetery of the church of St Margaret Fish Street Hill, which was built during the 12th century, destroyed during the Great Fire of London and not rebuilt. Works were stopped after the discovery of the human remains.

58. At 11–23 *New Fetter Lane*, 25 *New Street Square*, 11 *Bartlett Court* and 8–9 *East Harding Street* (TQ 31363 81352) work by A. Telfer and L. Casson for Land Securities consisted of the excavation of five trenches, spaced evenly across the former roadway areas of the site, and a watching brief across the areas of former post-war buildings. The S. area of the site revealed large homogeneous layers overlaying two medieval ditches, one running NE.–SW. and the other NW.–SE. Both ditches were likely to have provided drainage. The remains of a stone wall survived along the S. edge of the NW.–SE. ditch. This probably represented a property boundary, although it may have been part of a larger structure.

59. At the *Old Bailey* (TQ 31783 81389) a watching brief by E. Burton for the Corporation of London monitored work on new planter pits and a plant room for the water feature in the new public space. The truncated W. edge of a ditch was observed running N.–S. along the E. side of one trench. It is conceivable that the ditch edge recorded here may represent either a widening of the Medieval City Ditch around Newgate or that of a subsidiary ditch around the gate area. The ditch or recut may have been constructed in order to manage some part of the Fleet's minor channels which passed so closely around the site area, or as part of an extended area of defences to this important gateway.

60. At *St Paul's Cathedral* (TQ 3202 81110) an evaluation in the SW. churchyard by R. Wroe-Brown, for the Dean and Chapter of St Paul's Cathedral, followed on from the evaluation in 2004.⁴ Two further trial pits were excavated in order to discover more about the layout of the medieval cloister and chapter house. It is planned to display the layout of the medieval masonry in new stone at modern ground level. The medieval chapter house was octagonal, located at first-floor level with an open paved area beneath. It was supported on eight buttresses, two of which were recorded in 2004, and four central columns. The N. trial pit was expected to reveal the NE. central column but this had been removed, although a large slab may be a padstone for it. The medieval stone-flagged floor was revealed to be very similar in design to the floor in the cloister walk. The second trial pit revealed the chalk foundation to the inner cloister wall of the S. walk but none of the ornate masonry seen in the previous evaluation further to the east.

61. At *Sir John Lyon House, Gardner's Lane* (TQ 32180 80810) a watching brief by S. Turner for Siddell Gibson investigated existing piling and the excavation of a new lift pit. All the trenches cut into a waterlogged foreshore deposit of bluish clay with lenses of peat. In four geotechnical test pits, large oak timbers were observed, which may have been part of a riverside revetment. A compacted chalk rubble foundation was also recorded in two areas of the site. The date of this revetment construction is difficult to ascertain, although a conjectured line of the medieval waterfronts suggests it may date from the 14th century. The archaeological remains were sealed by a later deposit of brick rubble. Deposits within all the test pits, where not truncated by modern activity, were characteristic of the Thames foreshore, consisting of sand, gravels, clay silts, sandy silts and peat-like deposits of organic material. Artefacts retrieved from the deposits appear to be of medieval or post-medieval date. Work continues.

62. At *Unilever House, Victoria Embankment* (TQ 31600 18920) a watching brief by R. Bull and G. Spurr for Stanhope plc monitored boreholes and the construction of new foundations within the basement of the building. At the S. end of the basement some medieval dumping/foreshore reclamation was observed, overlying an oak and elm timber structure, possibly a revetment fragment or dock structure.

63. At *1 Wood Street/120 Cheapside* (TQ 32329 81240) an excavation by S. Watson for Bovis Lend Lease/Land Securities was carried out on pile caps and ground beams during the redevelopment of the site. Several deep pits were recorded from the Saxo-Norman period (1050–1100/50), dated by pottery such as imported Ardenne wares, Stamford wares and 'Early-medieval' sandy wares. Later medieval remains consisted of large, deep, square-cut chalk-and-ragstone foundations, probably relating to buildings along Milk Street. There was also a set of greensand steps within chalk walls leading down to a medieval cellar — unfortunately beyond the limits of the trench. Work continues.

GREENWICH

64. At *St Nicholas's Church, The Stowage, Deptford Green* (TQ 3740 7775) V. Osborn of Pre-Construct Archaeology, carried out an historic building survey for Austin Winkley and Associates. The church, a Grade II* listed building, had been rebuilt in 1697 but was almost completely destroyed during the Second World War and rebuilt again in 1954. The W. tower, which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, was built between 1450 and 1558 in Kentish ragstone and originally featured a timber-framed spire. The upper part is now an early 20th-century replacement. During the survey the elevations of the tower were recorded before and after stone cleaning and profiles were drawn of capitals, corbels, mullions and hood mouldings.

⁴ *London Archaeol.*, 11, suppl. 1 (2005) 5.

HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM

65. At *Hammersmith Embankment, Winslow Road* (TQ 32234 77969) an excavation by D. Jamieson for Akeler revealed evidence for the periphery of a previously known and excavated Early Anglo-Saxon settlement. This evidence included a number of rubbish pits and a boundary ditch. There appears to have been a hiatus in activity in the later medieval period.

HAVERING

66. At *Great Tomkyns, Tomkyns Lane, Upminster* (TQ 5670 8970) an archaeological watching brief was carried out by T. Ennis of Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit on the site of a new fishpond and filtration pit in the grounds of Great Tomkyns moated site. Two sherds of 13th-/14th-century pottery were recovered from the topsoil. No archaeological features or deposits were identified.

HILLINGDON

67. At *Ruislip Manor Farm, Hillingdon* (TQ 09053 87809) a watching brief by H. Knight for the London Borough of Hillingdon monitored 15 test pits. One test pit situated to the east of Manor House Farm was excavated within the moat of the motte-and-bailey castle, confirming 18th-century cartographic evidence for its location. The moat channel was backfilled during 19th century.

ISLINGTON

68. At *1 City Road* (TQ 22830 82140) a watching brief was carried out by P. Askew for Travelodge Hotels Ltd. following an evaluation and watching brief in 1998 and 2002. Seven trial pits were monitored, four of which revealed rubbish pits ranging in depth from 0.3 to 1.25 m, immediately under the concrete slab. The pits contained domestic waste including animal bone, horn core, leather, fabric, pottery and roof tile. Pottery from one of the pits was dated between 1480 and 1600.

69. At *St Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College, Charterhouse Buildings, Clerkenwell Road and Goswell Road* (TQ 32000 82125) a watching brief by E. Baldwin for Cameron Taylor Bedford, on behalf of Thornsett Homes Ltd., monitored geotechnical test pitting. The site was once the location of the London Charterhouse, a Carthusian monastery. Two test pits revealed walls of probable Tudor-period date, including one which may be identified as the perimeter wall of the Charterhouse estate, while a third test pit demonstrated the survival of sealed archaeological deposits beneath the basement levels.

70. At *Therese House, 29–30 Glasshouse Yard* (TQ 32040 82050) an evaluation by S. Kennedy for CgMs followed on from a previous watching brief in 2001⁵. The remains of a chalk-and-ragstone foundation, within a construction cut were recorded. This feature is probably the remains of a monastic cell belonging to the Carthusian monastery of Charterhouse which lay directly to the west of the site. An E.–W. aligned burial was also recorded, which may pre-date some other post-medieval burials that were found.

KINGSTON

71. At *163–165 London Road/50 Gordon Road* (TQ 1904 6960) T. Baxter of Pre-Construct Archaeology conducted an evaluation for the Big Yellow Construction Company. Natural gravel, overlain by Langley Silts, was cut by several medieval and post-medieval field boundaries and features. A late 12th- to late 14th-century E.–W. aligned ditch was recorded running across the central area of the site. The ditch appears to represent a field boundary running parallel with London Road, the medieval road linking Kingston to London.

⁵ *London Archaeol.*, 10, suppl. 1 (2002), 17.

MERTON

72. At 203 *London Road, Mitcham* (TQ 2783 6917) an evaluation by J. Leary of Pre-Construct Archaeology, for Headroom Ltd., recorded two 12th- to 14th-century rubbish pits overlaid by a layer of medieval ploughsoil. Iron waste was recovered from one of the pits suggesting metalworking near the site.

SOUTHWARK

73. At the *Caledonian Market, Bermondsey Square* (TQ 3330 7936) excavation was carried out by A. Douglas of Pre-Construct Archaeology, for Urban Catalyst (Bermondsey) Ltd., following evaluations in 1998 and 2002. In 2004, Southwark Council granted conservation area consent and planning consent, subject to legal agreements, for the redevelopment of Bermondsey Square with the demolition of the existing structures on the site and the construction of four buildings. In addition to being designated as a conservation area, the site is also a Phase II Scheduled Monument with the presence of remains of Bermondsey Abbey and the 16th-century mansion of Sir Thomas Pope.

The abbey was founded as the Cluniac Priory of St Saviour in 1086. It later became a Benedictine Abbey and was eventually dissolved in 1537. It was known that the abbey church was situated to the north and east of the square, with the present day Abbey Street running down the nave and chancel. The cloisters lay in the east of the square and under Tower Bridge Road, with the gatehouse and the inner courtyard in the W. part of the square. The last standing element of the abbey was the gatehouse, which was demolished in the 19th century. By this time, the abbey had been used as a source of building materials and, following the demolition of Pope's mansion at the end of the 17th century, the area was subsequently developed with a dense matrix of housing, factories and warehouses.

Previous excavations on the site have revealed elements of the priory, including its infirmary in the SE. part of the Scheduled site.⁶ In 2005, work focused on the NE. corner of the site where, soon after the trench was opened, the S. wall of the church was identified below and among the confusion of footings to Georgian and Victorian tenements (Fig. 3). 18th-century basements cut down into natural horizons along the S. side of the wall and some Second World War bomb damage was also evident. Despite these impacts the wall survives in good condition and was reused by Sir Thomas Pope as the N. wall of his 16th-century mansion; two bay windows were cut into the medieval wall to allow a view of the garden that had been laid out in the former church. In the area to the south of the church further medieval walls, many robbed out, extend parallel to the church wall and under Tower Bridge Road, presumably linking to or associated with the cloisters. Pope had reused some of these medieval walls too and the main concentration of surviving fabric of the 16th-century mansion centred at the E. end of the trench against Tower Bridge Road. A corridor was identified of refaced medieval walls, a staircase curving around a fireplace and a further fireplace that had been blocked in were also revealed.

The S. wall of the church exhibited a number of phases. These included the possibility of the first church being a small, three or four-bay structure that was later extended primarily to the east, but also to the west. Facings of ashlar masonry in a surprisingly yellow Caen stone survived, as did later medieval underpinning of the wall and an arched soakaway pit to deal with rainwater run-off from the roof. Within the church, the medieval floor level can be identified from the threshold of a blocked doorway and also the fragmentary survival of a few *in-situ* glazed floor tiles. A stone coffin was also recorded. Piers for pillars to support the roof have not yet been identified. As

⁶ D. Beard, 'The Infirmary of Bermondsey Priory', *London Archaeol.*, 5 (1986), 187–91.



FIG. 3

Bermondsey Square, Southwark, London. Foundations of Bermondsey Abbey, looking East; the abbey S. wall visible to the left. © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

the trench was further extended westwards, the robbed-out return of the W. wall was seen. The real gem, however, was the emergence of the W. tower: this survived to levels even higher than the S. wall of the church, in that it was immediately revealed upon the stripping back of the tarmac. The lowest few steps to the staircase were evident. On the exterior elevations, offset pilaster buttresses were present at each corner, a Romanesque styling that usually appears on early post-Conquest buildings, but not often in the later medieval period. This is interesting, as initial phasing interpretations had suggested that the tower was likely to be no earlier than the 12th century.

Before the establishment of a Cluniac priory in 1086, later to become the Benedictine Abbey of St Saviour, Bermondsey is known from documentary sources as the site of a Middle Anglo-Saxon minster. Finds from this period have been rare, although previous discoveries include ceramics, loom weights and two 8th-century *sceattas* (*London Archaeol.*, Vol. 5, No. 15 (1988), 413). The 2005 excavations revealed Anglo-Saxon activity on the E. side of Bermondsey Square, with pitting and a hearth. Beside a large ceramic assemblage, a complete hooked tag of thin triangular copper-alloy plate, decorated with a circle-and-dot pattern, was recovered from this area. The tag was found together with two sherds of pottery, dating broadly from the 10th to 11th centuries; however, very similar hooked tags are known from Middle Anglo-Saxon sites at Southampton and York. Later medieval finds from the site include ceramics, a copper-alloy jeton, pins and a copper-alloy tomb letter.

With the survival at Bermondsey Square of mass medieval masonry, in some cases immediately below the 21st-century tarmac, it is likely that a requirement for

preservation *in situ* will come from both English Heritage and Southwark Council for a great deal of the site. Fortunately the final, Phase III Scheduled Monument consent (for landscaping and service details) is yet to be granted. In addition, the exciting prospect of the provision of glass flooring in the area of the tower and the S. wall of the church may well come to fruition. The proposed building over this area along the Abbey Street frontage will be a public space at ground level, with the proposal of a restaurant. So, rather than the reburial of the monument below the development, key medieval sections of the monument may be consolidated, managed and presented for view to the public. Work continues.

74. At *Redcross Way, 15–23 Southwark Street* (TQ 3245 8005). An evaluation by C. Cowan for Transport for London revealed there was no evidence of medieval features on the site. However, medieval pottery dating from 1050–1150 was found in later post-medieval contexts.

WANDSWORTH

75. At *1–13 Point Pleasant* (TQ 2520 7510) evaluation by C. Pickard of Pre-Construct Archaeology, for Berkeley Homes (Southern) Ltd., revealed a layer of late 15th- to 17th-century plough/horticultural deposit indicating agricultural or horticultural land use during the Late-medieval and post-medieval periods.

WESTMINSTER

76. At *15–16 Bedford Street* (TQ 3025 8075) an excavation was conducted by J. Leary of Pre-Construct Archaeology, for Lothbury Property Trust Company Ltd. As with the 2004 evaluation, deep-cut features were found to have survived only on the W. side of the site while the E. side revealed no archaeological remains, either indicating a greater degree of truncation or a genuine dearth of activity. Evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity was represented by six 7th-/8th-century pits of varying sizes. From the fill of one of the pits a large quantity of antler and bone working waste, including numerous comb blanks, was recovered, clearly indicating waste from a craft workshop situated on or near the site. Another of the Anglo-Saxon pits was found to have a wooden base and the nature of the fill seems to indicate its use as a cesspit. The next phase of activity was represented by a series of large 17th-century pits, thought to denote gravel quarrying associated with the construction in 1631 of Covent Garden piazza and the surrounding roads.

77. At *St Martin-in-the-Fields Church, St Martin's Lane* (TQ 3012 8051) an archaeological investigation in the South Terrace by A. Telfer, for St Martin-in-the-Fields Church, revealed evidence for four domestic Anglo-Saxon rubbish pits. Two of these had been truncated by three 19th-century burials within the Dick Shepherd Chapel.

HAMPSHIRE

78. ALTON, ST LAWRENCE PRIMARY SCHOOL (SU 7176 3965). C. King of Oxford Archaeology investigated part of the school grounds adjoining the churchyard of St Lawrence's Church. A total of 56 burials was revealed, provisionally dated to between the 13th and 17th centuries, confirming that the site was once part of the churchyard. A number of linear features revealed also indicated an early post-medieval redefinition of the churchyard boundary. Post-excavation analysis is underway.

79. LYMINGTON, CANNON COURT, 126 HIGH STREET (SZ 326 956). S. Hammond of Thames Valley Archaeological Services conducted a watching brief during construction works. The features revealed were mostly 19th-century and later but two pits contained pottery dating from the 12th or 13th centuries. This provides no help in determining whether the burgage plots in this part of the town belong to an initial 12th-century

phase or a later 13th-century expansion, but their survival does hold out hope that further evidence remains to be found.

80. NEW MILTON, WALKFORD AND BECKLEY FARMS (SZ 222 955). S. Ford of Thames Valley Archaeological Services conducted an extensive field walking survey covering around 79 ha. Among other finds, 46 sherds from varied medieval pottery wares were widely scattered, with no clustering. This suggests no more than manuring of fields.

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

81. EVESHAM, COOPER'S LANE (SP 0405 4328). M. Jones of Northamptonshire Archaeology carried out trial excavation on land south of Cooper's Lane on behalf of Crest Nicholson plc. Cooper's Lane was identified as a medieval street, but previous fieldwork had only found occupation of that date on its N. side. Of the eight trenches excavated, four contained medieval ditches, pits and postholes dated to the 11th to early 13th centuries, extending the previously known range of activity to south of Cooper's Lane.

HEREFORD

82. At the *ASDA Development*, land to the west of *A49* and *Belmont Avenue* (SO 50510 39310), a substantial dump of kiln wasters including both pottery and roof tile was uncovered by K. H. Crooks during construction work for a new supermarket. Evidence for local pottery manufacture came from two locations within the site, situated on the S. side of the River Wye in Hereford (Fig. 4). One was a formally excavated trench in an area occupied by Causeway Farm, the deeds for which survive back to the mid-13th century. Here a dump of kiln waste was encountered above the remains of a cobbled surface overlaying natural clay. Further cobbled surfaces overlay the kiln waste with the latest, dating from the post-medieval period, c. 1 m below the modern-day ground surface. In the second location, further to the east, an area of medieval metalworking was identified, overlain by a black ashy deposit containing slag and pottery. Above this, again, were c. 1 m of recent deposits.

Among the pottery sherds recovered, the following types were classed as wasters: those with glaze on their breaks; those that are clearly over or underfired; and those with other types of glazing faults. Although many of the remaining fragments of pottery and tile were probably also wasters they were not classified as such due to a lack of definitive evidence. There is some evidence to suggest that pottery and roof tile were made on the same site, as the rim or base of a jug was found, fused by the glaze to a fragment of tile. The material has been identified as Herefordshire fabric A7B, described as 'fine-textured with a few small rounded quartz grains, generally less than 0.3 mm. White mica and a few sandstone fragments occur. Brown clay pellets are distinctive, being 0.1–3.0 mm across. The white slip contains angular quartz and white sandstone fragment but no mica'.⁷

The most common form from the site was the rod-handled jug, with a central knife-cut groove to the handle (Fig. 5: 1–3). Forty-two fragments of these handles were recovered (11% of the total number of sherds of this fabric). Strap handles were present in smaller quantities. Bases seem to have been thumbbed/frilled, (23 examples; Fig. 5: 4) though plain bases (7 pieces) were also present (Fig. 5: 5). The form of the frilled bases meant that it was difficult to measure size with any certainty though most seem to have been about 15 cm in diameter. It could not be ascertained whether the rod handles and frilled bases were associated or whether the rod handles were associated with plain

⁷ A. Vince, 'The pottery', in R. Shoesmith, *Hereford City Excavations, Vol 3: The Finds* (London, 1985), 43.

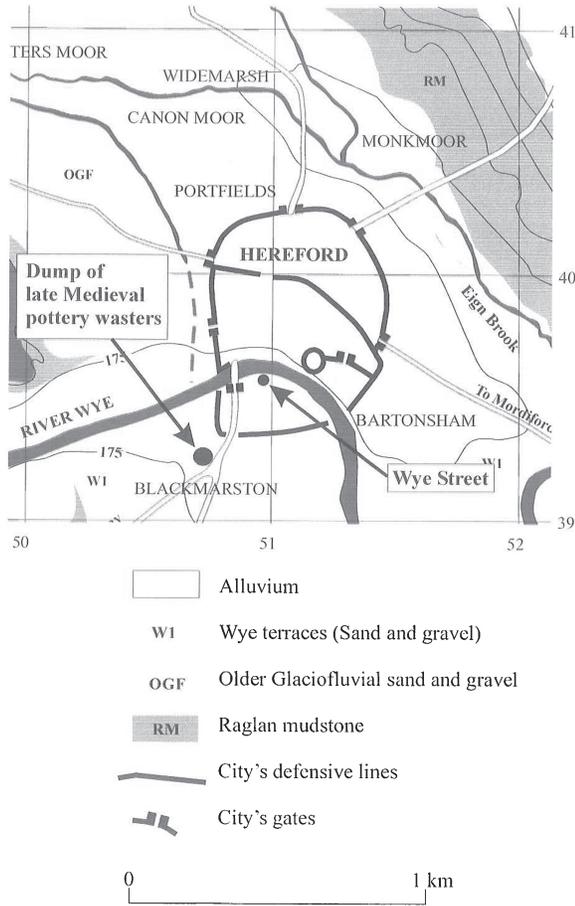


FIG. 4
 ASDA development site, Hereford. The location of medieval pottery industry on the S. bank of the Wye.

bases. Both inturned and squared rims were represented; squared rims seem to have been associated with rod handles though elsewhere rod handles occur on both rim forms. The few spouts were pulled with no examples of bridge spouts. In addition to the large/medium-sized jugs, five small jugs with rod handles were represented. No bases of these vessels were found. Two handles of pipkins or skillets, and sherds of internally-glazed cooking pots, and of bowls of dishes, also internally glazed, suggest that also other forms were made on the site. Although these were found in the waster dumps there was no definite evidence that they were wasters. A single finer sherd in this fabric, with a clear, green speckled glaze, possessed glaze on a broken surface. In general the body sherds were too small for the form to be evident. This is largely a result of the fact that the waster dumps were used as consolidation, and were therefore further crushed and broken during use of the surface. However, the vast majority of vessels seem to have been jugs.

Wasters of flat tiles and ridge tiles were present, with moulded crests on six ridge tiles out of 259 tile fragments. The crests were luted onto the tile with the join being a point of weakness as in the majority of cases the decorative crest had broken away.

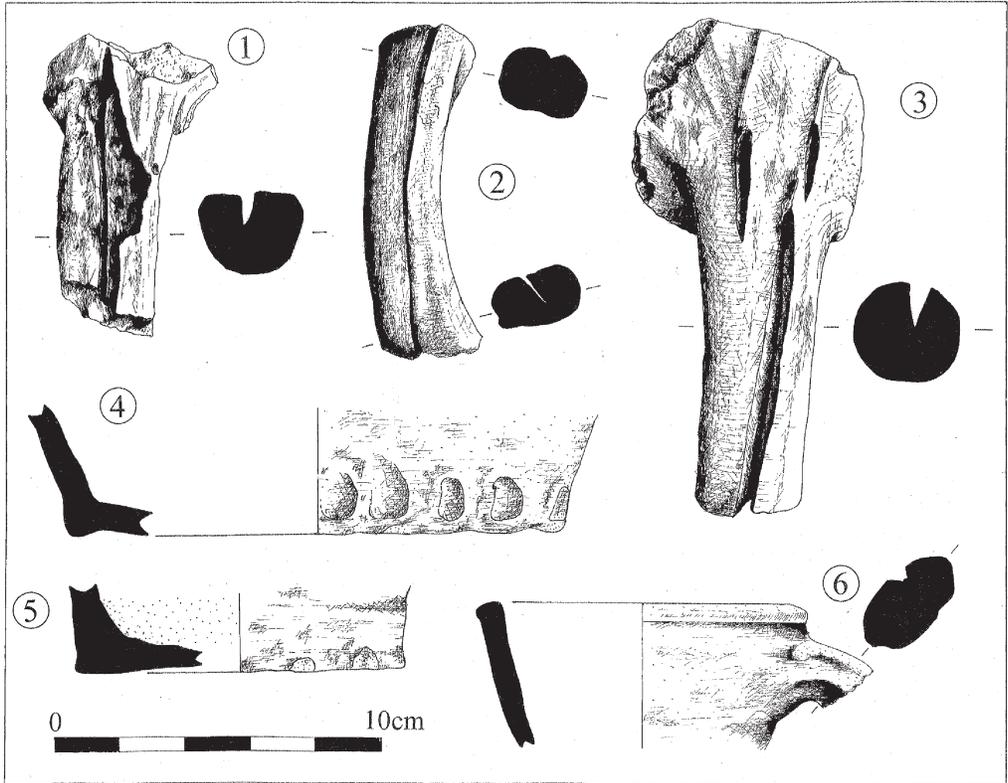


FIG. 5

ASDA development site, Hereford. Representative pottery forms of the Hereford pottery industry. (Scale 1:2.)

There was some variety of surface treatment, though it should be noted that many of the fragments of tile were very small and a patchy or incomplete glaze may mean that different fragments from a single tile could have been recorded more than once and as having different surface treatments. No surface treatment was present on 83 fragments (32%) while 156 were glazed (60%). The glaze varied between a thick glossy coating and occasional splashes, which might have dripped from other vessels in the kiln. On 26 examples the glaze appeared not to have fluxed.

Although there have been previous finds attesting to the presence of a pottery industry in Hereford or its immediate surrounds, none was as substantial as the waster dumps on the ASDA site. However, 34 wasters of this fabric were found on Wye Street in 1985/6 400 m north-east of the present site; the excavators believed that the kiln might have been at some distance from the find site.⁸ Wye Street was known in medieval times as Rodipot Way and it seems possible that the name Rodipot could refer to pottery, implying an industry along the S. bank of the Wye. Fabric A7B is first found

⁸ A. Vince, 'The pottery', in A. Boucher and A. Thomas, *Hereford City Excavations, Vol 4: Further Sites and Evolving Interpretations* (2002), 79.

in mid-13th-century contexts in Hereford and is considered to be residual by the mid-16th century. It was the main fabric in Hereford in the 14th and 15th centuries, accounting for over 40% of the pottery recovered from city contexts. Although kiln wasters had previously been found in the area, giving rise to the suggestion that this pottery was produced in or around Hereford, the only site at which substantial waster dumps had been found in the county was at Weobley. Vince speculated that the pottery found in Hereford originated from more than one source and it is now certain that this was the case. More pottery of this fabric (337 sherds) than tile (274 fragments) was recovered from the site.

No kiln has so far been found; however, the earlier discovery of a kiln spacer at Greyfriars Bridge suggests that one existed in the vicinity. Although the wasters may have been moved a certain distance, as they were eventually used for consolidating surfaces, the quantity suggests that they were easily available. The waster dumps all contained material of later date (16th century), probably intrusive from continued use of the surface. The kiln wasters from a dump thought to derive from metalworking debris were associated with 13th-/14th-century pottery of other fabrics.

83. At 39–40 *Bewell Street* (SO 508 400) excavation was carried out in advance of development of the site. In addition to the excavation a watching brief was kept during the excavation of a lift pit. In 2004, evaluation excavation had identified stratified remains dating from the Saxo-Norman period, sealed by deposits and features of later medieval and post-medieval date. The excavation uncovered remains of three phases of metalworking. The earliest features dated to the Saxo-Norman period and appeared to be structures that fronted on to *Bewell Street* (Fig. 6). The watching brief revealed further Saxo-Norman features.



FIG. 6

39–40 *Bewell Street*, Hereford. View of excavated area.

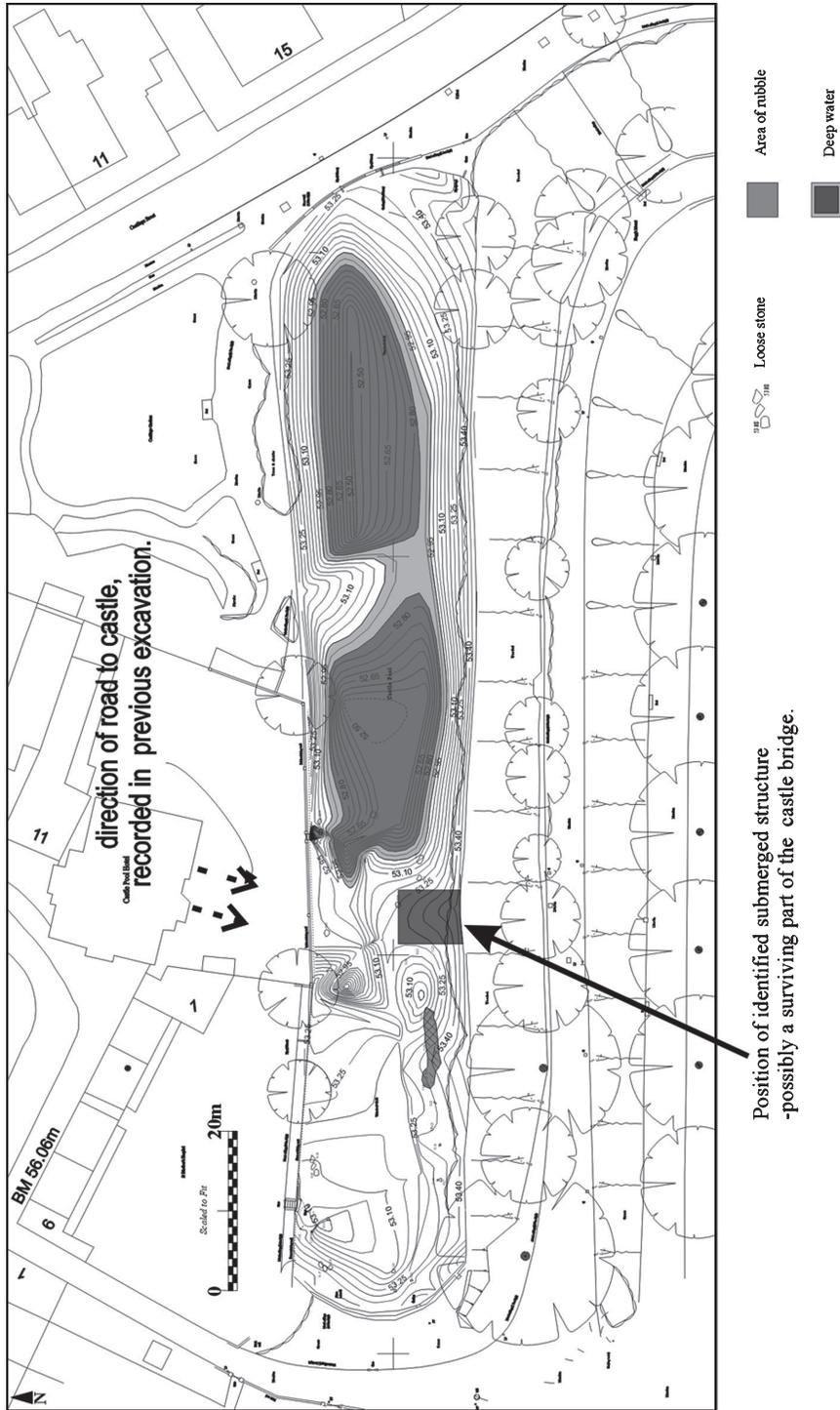
84. At *Castle Pool* (SO 5130 3167) archaeological studies were commissioned by Owen Williams in advance of desilting. Seven cores of sediment were assessed from the pool. The pollen results demonstrated changes in vegetation within the catchment area of the pool during the time represented by the sediments. The assessment considers that the species identified in the earlier, basal deposits post-date the original parkland landscaping (probably 1752–1822). The earliest deposits indicate a relatively open landscape with tree pollen increasing higher up the profile. Probing for structures revealed a solid feature on the S. side of the pool, opposite the line of excavated medieval roads in the grounds of Castle House. It is thought that this may be the remains of a bridge abutment (Fig. 7). A radar survey confirmed that the structure identified by probing is solid.

85. At *Hereford County Hospital* (SO 5155 4015) findings relating to St Guthlac's Priory were investigated under the direction of K. H. Crooks. The priory occupied the site between 1143 and 1539, and although the position of the burial ground has been known for some time there has been little evidence for the priory buildings. Most archaeological work seems to have taken place after 1970 when burials were recorded during construction of a walk-through duct. All burials were thought to be monks of St Guthlac's and were described as being of males. These burials were aligned NW.–SE. instead of the more usual E.–W.

Recent excavations have revealed the likely extent of the priory burial ground, marked by a double ditch on its NW. side (Fig. 8). Although no ditches or walls were seen to the north and south-east, the sudden cessation of burials made it clear that the limit of the cemetery had been reached; truncation from later features may have removed evidence for such boundaries. In addition, a large, undated, ditch was located east of the edge of the burial ground, coinciding with the line of the parish boundary. A substantial wall and possible buttress on the N. part of the site seem likely to have been part of the monastic church. The alignment of this masonry is the same as that of the burials; if this was the church they would probably have been aligned on the building. The wall cut a number of burials indicating it was part of a later phase of construction. Less substantial walls located to the south-east may have also been associated with the priory, but their full nature and extent is yet to be established.

Two anomalous burial positions were recorded, one contracted and on her side and the other face down, but it was not clear whether the last was the result of accident or whether there were more sinister reasons. A number of different burial customs were recorded on the site, including burial in stone cists and a burial with stone 'earmuffs' supporting the head inside the wooden coffin. Two individuals were buried on a bed of lime or mortar. A number of wooden coffins were also present, though the density of burial in the more 'populous' parts of the burial ground caused difficulties in identifying whether a particular individual was confined or not. One individual in the NE. area was buried with a mortuary chalice, suggesting priestly status.

It is possible that the more varied burial customs predate the later part of the 13th century, after which a number of factors seem to have led to a greater standardisation of burial practice. The total number of individual interments examined was small, meaning that analysis of burial customs was limited. Examination of the skeletons has revealed that women and children were buried in all parts of the cemetery so far examined, indicating that the burial ground served a wider community. It is likely that the parish in question was that of St Peter, which maintained strong links with St Guthlac's from 1101 — when Hugh de Lacy granted the priory to St Peter's Abbey in Gloucester — until the dissolution. Disputes with the Cathedral over burial rights seem to have erupted shortly after de Lacy's grant, with a deal made by Bishop Reinhelm (d. 1115) maintaining the Cathedral's burial rights with Gloucester Abbey having complete control over St Peter's church. It seems likely that, so far, the part of the burial ground



Contour survey of Castle Pool Moat showing loose stone and areas of hard packed rubble.

FIG. 7

Castle Pool, Hereford. Position of possible medieval bridge abutment.

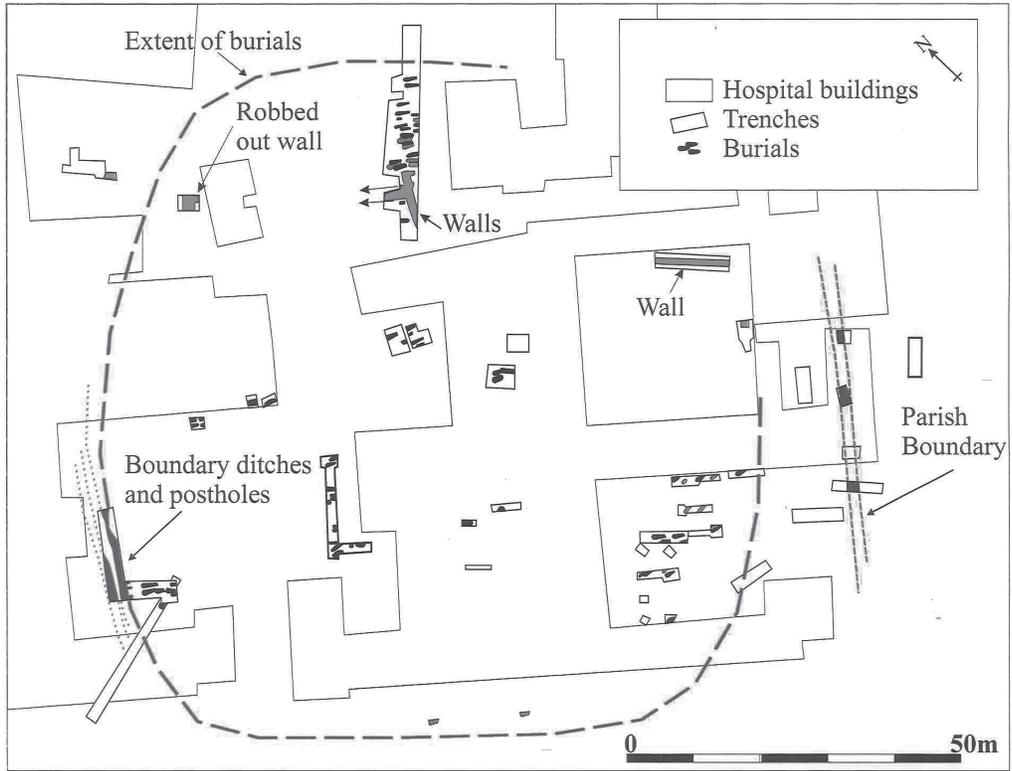


FIG. 8

Hereford County Hospital. Probable extent of burial ground associated with St Guthlac's priory.

reserved for the monks has not been found. In light of the above work it must now be considered that many of the burials from earlier excavations considered to be 'probably male' or 'with female characteristics' may, in fact, have been those of women.

86. At *Sunbeam Corner, Friar Street* (SO 50600 40060) a watching brief during the excavation of foundation trenches revealed three pits containing pottery dated to the 12th and to the 14th to 15th centuries, suggesting occupation in the vicinity during the medieval period.

HERTFORDSHIRE

HERTFORD

87. At the *Former Council Depot, Mill Road* (TL 32910 12986) P. Boyer of Pre-Construct Archaeology carried out a watching brief and excavation for Higgins Homes Ltd. One structure of possible Late-Saxon or early post-Conquest date was identified, located well to the east of the known extent of the town at this time. Its exact function was unclear, but given the surviving depth of its postholes and considering the level of truncation across the site, it may have been a basemented building. No burials and no remains of the 11th-century Priory of St Mary were found. However, the bases of

postholes, regularly spaced on E.–W. and N.–S. alignments were identified over a large area of the site. They appear to represent a large, post-built structure or structures. Pottery from a number of the postholes suggest an infilling in the 12th century, though earlier material was present, and it is possible that the structure originated in the 11th century and was therefore contemporary with the priory. It is unclear what function the structure or structures performed, but given the location, close to the river, some type of warehouse/storage function associated with river-borne trade may be suggested.

HUMBERSIDE. Work by Humber Field Archaeology unless stated otherwise.

88. **BEVERLEY, FLEMINGATE HOUSE** (TA 0398 3920). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by On-Site Archaeology. The evaluation, comprising four trenches, was conducted partly within the footprint of proposed residences to the south of Flemingate House, and partly beside portions of Flemingate House proposed for demolition. Pottery, bone, and assorted finds including preserved leather, dating from the medieval and post-medieval periods were recovered. The first activity on the site dated from the 12th century when material was being dumped in a natural channel that ran across the site. Structures in trenches 3 and 4 may also date from this period. A site-wide reorganisation occurred in the late 12th century; with 9-foot wide property strips laid out along the Flemingate street front, and field boundary ditches and banks laid out further to the south. This reorganisation may have come about following the widespread fire of 1188. Structures and activity probably related to the dyeing industry, were present along the street front during the 13th century, while further to the south development accumulated along a chalk lane that branched off Flemingate.

89. **BEVERLEY, GROVEHILL ROAD, GROVEHILL COUNCIL DEPOT** (TA 0505 3965). An archaeological evaluation by trial excavation was undertaken by J. Fraser on behalf of Castlemore Securities Ltd., prior to the construction of a business estate. The site lay within a major industrial suburb of the medieval town of Beverley; industries including pottery, brick and tile production have been recorded.

On the W. side of Beckview Road, in a trench adjacent to Grovehill Road — a former medieval thoroughfare — a linear gully marking a hedge boundary, a short length of another gully and two postholes were recorded. These structural features were buried beneath thick dumped soils containing large quantities of locally-produced Beverley 1 Ware pottery of late 12th-/early 13th-century date, further evidence of the production of this pottery in the immediate vicinity. The dumped material may have come from waste heaps moved, for instance, to allow farming to take place, or the waste pottery may have been used in road-building or repair schemes on Grovehill Road, such as those documented in the 14th and 15th centuries. Further south, though no medieval features were encountered, small quantities of medieval tile fragments and pottery were noted in the subsoil.

On the E. side of Beck View Road, a single pit containing medieval pottery, predominantly Beverley 1 Ware, was recorded beneath buried topsoil under one area of the concrete depot surface. Elsewhere, truncated subsoil layers were found to contain small quantities of medieval tile fragments which were also presumed to indicate the presence of medieval tile kilns and their associated waste heaps in the vicinity, though no concentrations of material were noted which might suggest that kilns actually lay within the proposal area.

90. **DRIFFIELD, 5 MIDDLE STREET SOUTH, RAILWAY HOTEL** (TA 0260 5728). Trial trenching by R. George for Wm E. Naylor and Son revealed a single linear property boundary ditch in the centre of the site. This appeared to have been cut as early as the

13th to 14th centuries. It had been recut on a number of occasions and continued in use well into the post-medieval period, being finally backfilled in the later 18th or early 19th century.

91. EAST RAVENDALE (TF 2380 9977). An earthwork survey was undertaken by staff of Archaeological Project Services, for North-East Lincolnshire Council, on the route of a proposed new access road to the school. The remains of medieval cultivation comprising ridge-and-furrow were recorded. Of particular note was a lynchet that had been disturbed by later terracing and the insertion of a brick built reservoir.

92. HOWDEN, 35-37 BRIDGEGATE (SE 7482 2837). Trial trenching by R. George for Arncliffe Homes (Leeds) Ltd., in advance of a brownfield residential development, revealed evidence of medieval occupation in all three trenches, although there was little evidence for substantial structural remains. Trench 1 contained a 12th- to 14th-century ditch/gully terminal and a linear slot, cutting directly into the natural sand. These were sealed below a deposit rich in iron slag, indicative of metal working. In Trench 2 the earliest confirmed feature was a pit, also of 12th- to 14th-century date, which had been cut into a thick deposit of grey silt, possibly representing the fill of a natural watercourse or channel. In Trench 3, the earliest occupation was represented by three contemporary postholes.

After the initial phase of occupation, the areas of Trenches 1 and 3 appear to have been abandoned, resulting in thick accumulations of grey silt, presumably the result of episodic flooding of the River Derwent. Pottery recovered from the top of the silt suggested that this continued until at least the late 15th to 16th centuries. In Trench 2 there was evidence for continued activity throughout the medieval period, consisting of a wattle-lined ditch/gully, ground-raising dumps of sand, postholes and a further large cut feature. Pottery from the last phase of this activity dated from the late 15th to 16th centuries. After this, it too appeared to have been abandoned and was sealed below thick grey silt deposits. The rear of the plot containing both trenches 2 and 3 remained unoccupied until the late post-medieval period.

93. HUGGATE, DRIFFIELD ROAD, WOLDS INN (SE 8824 5508). An evaluation to the rear of the Wolds Inn was carried out by R. George for private clients in advance of a residential development. The single trench contained a number of archaeological features of medieval date which seem to indicate that the earthworks of the shrunken medieval village, seen in the field to the east, originally continued westwards into the development area. These features included an extant N.-S. boundary bank and associated foundation running across the E. edge of the trench. This formed the W. edge to a croft, the E. edge of which is still visible as an extant parallel earthwork in the adjacent pasture. Towards the S. end of the trench were the remains of a second chalk rubble foundation, resting on a terraced area at the top of the natural slope. A substantial E.-W. drainage ditch had been excavated along the bottom of the slope. A number of other deposits containing medieval pottery may have represented levelling layers or accumulations of occupation debris. The small medieval pottery assemblage recovered from the features dated the occupation to the 13th century.

94. KINGSTON UPON HULL, MARKET PLACE, HOLY TRINITY CHURCH (TA 0996 2855). An evaluation was carried out by J. Fraser in the churchyard of the medieval church of Holy Trinity on behalf of the PCC, in order to examine the condition of existing foundations and drainage. The main trench, Trench 1, revealed the base of the W. wall of the nave just 0.86 m below the present ground level. Resting on a foundation layer of mortar and limestone fragments c. 0.45 m deep, the top of the foundation was just 0.14 m below ground level. The base of the nave wall and an adjoining buttress consisted of

three ashlar courses, which in the main wall were all offset, while in the buttress, the middle and lower courses were flush. Any contemporary stratigraphy had been removed by post-medieval burials, although a layer of silt clay and limestone fragments at the base of the trench almost certainly represents the original bottom of the foundation cut. No other medieval features were encountered.

95. LACEBY, ST MARGARET'S CHURCH (TA 2145 0650). B. Martin of Archaeological Project Services monitored the excavation of a service trench and the lowering of the floor within the tower of the 12th-century church, on behalf of the Parochial Church Council. The watching brief identified a medieval graveyard soil and a grave that probably predated the construction of the tower in the 13th century.

96. MARKET WEIGHTON, THE ARCHWAY (SE 8787 4172). An archaeological evaluation was carried out by On-Site Archaeology on land at the N. side of the High Street, fronted to the east by The Archway. This work was conducted to fulfil an archaeological condition attached to the planning permission for a proposed residential development of five houses. A single trench was excavated measuring 5 × 5 m, revealing a possible medieval structure represented by several postholes and beam slots. These features were associated with a small amount of animal bone and medieval pottery dating from the 11th to the 14th centuries.

97. NORTH NEWBALD, 15–17 THE GREEN (SE 9130 3675). An archaeological evaluation was carried out by On-Site Archaeology as part of a planning condition. The earliest evidence for settlement on the site comprised a possible sunken-floored building, an isolated posthole and a rubbish pit. The sunken-floored building and the rubbish pit were dated to the Anglo-Saxon Period and the collection of finds from these features suggested that they were probably part of a larger settlement site which may also have included a wooden, daub clad structure. The pottery from the site was characteristic of the Early Anglo-Saxon Period and was similar to material from the nearby cremation cemetery at Sancton. A single pit was dated to the Late-medieval Period on the basis of the pottery recovered from its fill. Further activity in the Late-/post-medieval Periods was recorded, which comprised a large quarry pit and a section of wall.

KENT

98. KEMSLEY, MILTON AND KEMSLEY DISTRIBUTOR ROAD SITE, NEAR SITTINGBOURNE (TQ 91115 66451). An excavation by A. Mackinder of the Museum of London Archaeology Service, for Taylor Woodrow Developments Ltd. and George Wimpey South London Ltd., revealed evidence for medieval settlement on the site. There were large numbers of 12th-/13th-century features — the nearby moated site known as *Castle Rough* is of slightly later date. Two stone buildings, one probably agricultural in purpose, may also be of medieval origin.

99. TONBRIDGE, FORMER STOCK AND CATTLE MARKET, BANK STREET (TQ 5900 4674). Excavations undertaken by S. Holden of Pre-Construct Archaeology, at the former Tonbridge Stock and Cattle Market, revealed a wealth of new evidence for the medieval origins and post-medieval development of the town. The site was situated in front of the castle gatehouse, adjacent to the former location of the town market. A series of gullies provided evidence of land division at the centre of activity in the early development of the town. The medieval archaeology encountered was dominated by evidence of metal-working, in the form of slags and hammerscale, dated throughout the 13th and into the 14th centuries. Among the features excavated was a timber-lined well constructed of at least two oak half-log sections that had been split and hollowed out, then reassembled within the cut to form a large diameter tube-like lining. A sample from one of the

log sections was dendrochronologically dated to having been felled in the summer of A.D. 1116. The fills of the well produced a good assemblage of pottery, typified by three jugs (two of which were complete) and the rim of a jar, dated to the late 12th or early 13th centuries. The well is likely to have been constructed by a group of people for communal use, rather than by an individual, and would have been used for both domestic and industrial purposes as the pottery recovered suggests the former, while the industrial waste suggests the latter. From the end of the 14th century, the concentration of medieval features began to decline, suggesting that the focus of activity was moving away from the town centre. Not until the late 16th or early 17th centuries, did activity on the site begin to increase again.

100. TONBRIDGE, FORMER STOCK AND CATTLE MARKET, TONBRIDGE HIGH STREET (TQ 58951 46791). An evaluation by D. Swift of the Museum of London Archaeology Service, for Tonbridge Stock and Cattle Market Co., revealed evidence of domestic and industrial activity dating from the 11th through to the 19th centuries, including rubbish pits, postholes and the remains of walls. From the Norman period and into the 13th century, it appears the site was subject to domestic occupation, with numerous finds of domestic pottery, and light industry use, represented by significant quantities of iron slag. At some point after this time, it appears the site was cleared and that timbers were removed from the postholes. During very late medieval to later post-medieval times, pottery recovered from the site appears to reflect the nature of occupation. In the 15th to 17th centuries pottery types were predominantly storage vessels.

LEICESTERSHIRE. Work by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) unless stated otherwise.

101. BARROWDEN, DURANT FARM, MAIN STREET (SK 945 000). An archaeological field evaluation by trial trenching evaluated c. 0.43 ha of land for Stoneleigh Planning. This revealed probable medieval structural remains in the NE. sector of the proposed development area in the form of two substantial limestone walls, probably contemporaneous with and possibly directly associated with a medieval farmhouse located to the north. Robber features and rubbish pits of possible early 13th-century date subsequently heavily disturbed the walls. No other archaeological activity was encountered across the area, probably due to modern ground levelling works.

102. BROUGHTON AND DALBY, OLD DALBY, 16-30 MAIN ROAD (SK 674 237). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by D. Parker, on behalf of Truman Contractors (East Midlands) Ltd., in advance of proposed residential development. Medieval ditches, trenches, postholes and gullies were located, dating from the 12th-14th centuries.

103. BURTON LAZARS, MELTON ROAD (SK 767 168). A. Burrow of Northamptonshire Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation on behalf of Bovis Homes, prior to residential development. The area of the site has apparently been outside the focus of the village for most of its history. The features present included pits, ditches and a quarry, most of them dating from between the 10th and 13th centuries.

104. COTTESMORE, LILAC FARM, MILL LANE (SK 902 139). An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken by S. Clark, on behalf of FPD Savills and Exton Estates. The evaluation revealed evidence of Late-Saxon and early post-Conquest activity, in the form of ditches, pits and gullies. Linear deposits of limestone pieces may possibly be padstones, relating to the foundations of timber-framed buildings. Large quantities of iron slag recovered from spreads of silty material are a good indication of smelting activity in the immediate vicinity of the application area.

105. DUNTON BASSETT (SP 5445 9064). An earthwork survey, excavation and watching brief was undertaken by V. Priest for Leicestershire County Council. Extensive earthworks were identified during a watching brief for groundworks for a playing field at Dunton Bassett School. These, together with quantities of medieval pottery, suggested a possible medieval settlement site within the development area. The earthwork survey produced a plan of the earthworks in the immediate area of the development. Following this an excavation was undertaken which located boundary ditches, pits and a holloway.

106. GREAT GLEN, LAND AT STRETTON ROAD FARM (SP 6620 9852). A geophysical survey, followed by an archaeological evaluation, was undertaken by Archaeological Investigations Ltd. No remains of archaeological interest appeared to be present based on its results; however, the field contained earthwork remains of ridge-and-furrow. The opportunity was taken to produce a surveyed record of this.

107. HUSBANDS BOSWORTH, WHEELER LODGE FARM, WELFORD ROAD (SP 635 840). Archaeological control of topsoil stripping, prior to gravel extraction, was carried out by T. Higgins on behalf of Lafarge Aggregates. An Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured building associated with 5th-/6th-century pottery was located and recorded.

LEICESTER

108. At *Aylestone Hall, Hall Lane, Aylestone* (SK 5743 0114) an archaeological building assessment and recording was undertaken by N. Finn, for Hazelwood plc, in advance of its conversion to residential apartments. Using the residual evidence of fragmentary remains contained within the fabric of Aylestone Hall, it was possible to identify seven distinct phases of building, spanning the period from the second quarter of the 14th century to the mid-20th century. The earliest phase, comprising an aisled hall, was indicated by an aisle post, side-wall post and an aisle tie and was dated by dendrochronology to A.D. 1333–55. A cross-bay range was added at the SW. end in the 16th century, with further additions including new roof trusses in the later 17th century and the addition of panelling in the late 17th or early 18th centuries.

109. At *Causeway Lane/Vaughan Way, former St Margaret's Baths* (SK 585 047) an archaeological field evaluation, together with a subsequent phase of recording, was undertaken by T. Gnanaratnam for Hammersons Properties Ltd., as part of the wider archaeological impact assessment and mitigation strategy for the Shires West redevelopment. The site lies in the NE. quarter of the Roman and medieval town. Although there was considerable truncation from the construction of the Baths, there were areas of good archaeological survival.

A fragment of a clay-bonded stone wall was uncovered. This was probably part of a structure of medieval or early post-medieval date, possibly related to the nearby structure revealed in an evaluation trench. Beyond these was an area of post-medieval and possibly medieval refuse/cesspits. Burials from the medieval cemetery of the church of St Peter were located. The church went out of use by the later medieval period and in the early 16th century was demolished with the building materials sold for re-use, some being used on the Free Grammar School on Highcross Street. The cemetery appears to have occupied the S. part of the site along St Peter's Lane and probably extends eastwards (see site at *Vaughan Way* below).

The remains of a probable malting oven were found near Causeway Lane. This was built in at least two phases, the later of which may indicate a reduction in the capacity of the structure. Archaeomagnetic dating suggests the last use of the oven was between A.D. 1170–1235. The presence of this structure may also imply associated buildings to accommodate the brewing and storage of beer and perhaps by implication

accommodation for a maltster/brewer. In the south of the trench, the remains of a building were revealed. The building developed in several phases, involving the alteration of a timber-framed structure of at least two rooms, built on stone dwarf walls. The N. room had a stone-built hearth with thick charcoal deposits from its last phase of use. This room was reduced in size with two phases of clay/mud walls, and in the S. room internal stone-footed walls were rebuilt with at least partly rendered clay walls. The building appears to be of medieval date with one late phase of repair dating from the 17th century. The thick clayey layer sealing the building may well be the remains of collapsed mud walls.

110. At *Grange Lane* (SK 586 038) excavation was undertaken by J. Thomas on behalf of Coutland Investments Ltd. Medieval occupation was located; this included possible plot boundary ditches, a well and a cesspit — possibly relating to rear-yard activity on properties that fronted Oxford Street.

111. At *Leicester Abbey, Abbey Park Road* (SK 604 075) a research and training programme, with the aim of documenting the site plan and structural history of the medieval abbey, has been carried out since 2000 by the University of Leicester. In 2004, the training excavation at for students of the School of Archaeology and Ancient History, directed by R. Buckley and J. Meek, comprised the examination of a series of trial trenches within the Chapter House and at Cavendish House, a mansion of 16th- to early 17th-century date. The results of the trial trenching have mostly confirmed the suggestion from earlier seasons that only destruction deposits were removed from the site during the large-scale excavations of the 1920s–30s, leaving earlier deposits substantially intact, although most of the walls have probably been robbed.

The trenches excavated within the Chapter House revealed destruction deposits of almost 1 m depth within the SE. corner; substantial footings for a wall, not corresponding with any laid out in the 1930s were also revealed. No clear evidence for walls was encountered in other areas of the Chapter House, although the excavated evidence was particularly difficult to interpret. Within the footprint of the building five trenches were excavated, some of which linked smaller trenches within the 2000 excavation season in an attempt to confirm wall alignments, and further substantiate the interpretations and phases of construction. The evidence strengthens the theory that the building incorporated the medieval abbey gatehouse within its structure.

Since 2003 the kitchen complex has been the main focus of study and, with the results gained from the 2005 season, it is possible to build up a reasonably detailed picture of this area. It would appear that over the 400-year life of the abbey there were at least two phases of kitchen building, with the first closely resembling the still standing kitchen at Glastonbury with similar hooded oven structures built into each corner. There is also evidence for the existence of a central hearth. At a later stage, either due to wear and tear or an upturn in the abbey's fortunes, this whole building was demolished and a new structure erected slightly to the north and attached to the S. wall of the refectory. Around the outside of these structures were multiple phases of well-built drains and cobbled yards, demonstrating the great importance of water management. Trial excavations were also made this year around the main drain leading from the abbey buildings to the River Soar.

112. At *85–89 Oxford Street, Castle Ward* (SK 586 038), in 2003, an archaeological evaluation of the site of a former petrol station was undertaken by S. Clarke, on behalf of Galewood Homes Ltd. Two trenches were opened, which revealed evidence of Roman and medieval activity. Towards the Grange Lane frontage, was a curving, possibly part of a circular ditch dating from the medieval period, which may be part of a horse mill.

113. At 72 *St Nicholas Circle/Castle Street* (SK 583 043) excavation was undertaken by V. Score on behalf of Victoria Hall Ltd. A medieval building or buildings, a sequence of yard surfaces, pits and furnace bases were located.

114. At 9 *St Nicholas Place* (SK 5840 0448) excavation was carried out by R. Kipling, in advance of the construction of new premises for BBC Radio Leicester and the Asian Network. Following demolition and clearance of the Victorian buildings in early 2003, excavation revealed extensive and well-preserved medieval domestic and industrial structures dating from the 14th and 15th centuries. The N. area was dominated by a well-constructed masonry building once fronting the present High Street, the rear wall of which included a possible window and a doorway opening onto a yard area of successive cobbled surfaces traversed by covered drains. Attempts had been made to counter subsidence of the building into earlier pits by the construction of internal buttresses against the rear wall, the subsequent burial of the building beneath a substantial depth of demolition materials preserving the wall to over 1 m in height. This area was also characterised by a number of granite-lined kiln-like structures, possibly linked to the production of gypsum plaster for floor or building construction.

The S. sector of the excavation, fronting onto Guildhall Lane, included the (re) discovery of a rare undercroft building of probable 12th-century date, first observed in 1844 when its (probably timber) first-floor hall superstructure was demolished (Figs. 9–10). Constructed from granite and re-used Roman brick and tile, the building comprised a partially sunken rectangular box measuring around 8.5 × 4.5 m and 2.5 m deep, the cutting of which entailed the removal of substantial accumulations of successive Roman gravel street surfaces. The structure was lit by four splayed, round-headed windows, their arches formed by re-used Roman brick and tile, while a row of niches set into the opposite wall are likely to have accommodated candles or lamps. Undercrofts are often associated with mercantile activity, in which case this example may have functioned as a storeroom. The probable presence of a corner doorway would have afforded access for clients from the present Guildhall Lane. A series of well-constructed stone-lined rubbish pits was ranged along the N. boundary of the same parcel of land. The fills contained pottery sherds including 15th-century Lincoln Ware and a bone comb fragment, indicate that this property continued to be occupied into the later medieval period.

Visitors to the new BBC Radio Leicester premises will be able to view the undercroft beneath their feet through windows set into the floor of the new building.

115. At *Sanvey Gate* (SK 584 050) archaeological excavation was carried out by W. Jarvis, for Thomas Fish and Sons Ltd., prior to building work on land east of the Gate. This included part of the NE. town defences. The earliest post-Roman deposits comprised a timber structure, identified from substantial postholes, and a pit associated with Early Anglo-Saxon pottery. A medieval masonry building was located immediately outside the defences together with a series of postholes, flooring and beamslot. Pits, wells and a burial were also recorded. Later pits and wells cut the infilled town ditches.

Trenches placed across the N. side of the defences along the Sanvey Gate frontage have revealed the robber trench for the town wall adjacent to the existing building on the site, with a wide medieval ditch lying to the north. The ditch has possible stone skirts on either edge, likely for consolidating the upper edges of the ditch cut. To the rear of the extant building on the site, east of St Margaret's Way, investigations beneath the floors of former cellars has shown a large linear feature cutting through the natural ground which may represent the robber trench for the E. wall of the town. This feature has been truncated by later post-medieval activity. To the west of the possible line of the defences, the remains of potential stone structures and a number of other features have



FIG. 9

9 St Nicholas Place, Leicester. The undercroft photographed at its uncovering in 1861.



FIG. 10

9 St Nicholas Place, Leicester. The undercroft revealed once again in 2003.

been revealed. It is possible that the medieval remains were associated with occupation on the N. frontage of the medieval 'Torchmere' road that curved its way along the inside of the NE. corner of the town defences. A further trench located adjacent to the former line of Olive Hill revealed some medieval stratigraphy, although badly truncated.

116. At the *Towers Hospital, Gipsy Lane, West Humberstone* (SK 6172 0590) evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken by J. Thomas on land to the south. The work was carried out prior to proposed residential development of the site and was commissioned by Taylor Woodrow Ltd. The evaluation consisted of geophysical survey followed by 12 trial trenches which provided even coverage of the proposed development area. There was evidence of a restricted area of relatively dense archaeological remains dating from the 12th or 13th centuries. The features, mostly pits and gullies, were badly truncated and lay beneath ridge-and-furrow remains. It is likely the features relate to small-scale settlement, perhaps an isolated farmstead, in the vicinity of the medieval village of Humberstone.

117. At *Vaughan Way* (SK 584 047) a series of phased archaeological investigations was undertaken on the site of the former St Margaret's Baths by A. Gnanaratnam on behalf of Shires GP Ltd., as part of the new Shires West Development. This development has provided an opportunity to investigate the archaeology of the NE. quarter of the medieval walled town of Leicester. This site, where evaluation started in early 2003, is one of a number currently being investigated by ULAS.

The excavation was focused on the medieval church and cemetery of St Peter (Fig. 11). This is one of the four 'lost' churches of Leicester. It is probably of at least early post-Conquest date and the Borough Records show that it was being dismantled in 1573 to provide building materials for the nearby Free Grammar School. It is likely that the cemetery would have gone out of use by this time. The bulk of the ground plan of the church was revealed and this may have started as a simple two-celled building (Fig. 12); the nave was extended and by the late 12th century a W. bell tower had been added, within which was found a large bell-casting pit (Fig. 13). Aisles were added, the chancel extended, and a sunken-floored charnel house built. In its final phase, the church was 32 m or 105 ft in length.

Some 1340 burials were recovered from the cemetery. Historical evidence uncovered by Dr Paul Courtney suggests that the church may have only acquired burial rights in the 12th century. Interestingly, clearly early burials seem lacking from within the church. A number of different burial practices were seen, including charcoal burials and variations on the use of stones as linings and supports within the grave. Twenty-five coffined burials were revealed inside the church, including some with a thin layer of ash within the wooden coffin. One of these included a bulla (lead seal) of Pope Innocent VI (1352–62), perhaps originally attached to an Indulgence. In the SW. part of the site, the corner of a mass grave was uncovered (Fig. 14). The pit appears stratigraphically very early and it likely pre-dates the Black Death. As the analysis of the site progresses, the nature and date of this feature should become clearer. Medieval features, including pits, building remains and an oven, were found sealed beneath the expanding cemetery. To the north, other medieval buildings included a robbed-out undercroft indicating a high-status building and a mud-walled construction built adjacent to the cemetery. Further building remains were also seen, sealed beneath the growing cemetery.

The size of the cemetery offers a rare opportunity to examine most of the population of a single medieval parish. Although many of the burials were inter-cutting, survival and completeness seems good enough to aim at suggesting prevalence rates for different pathologies, and it is possible to begin to reconstruct meaningful demographic

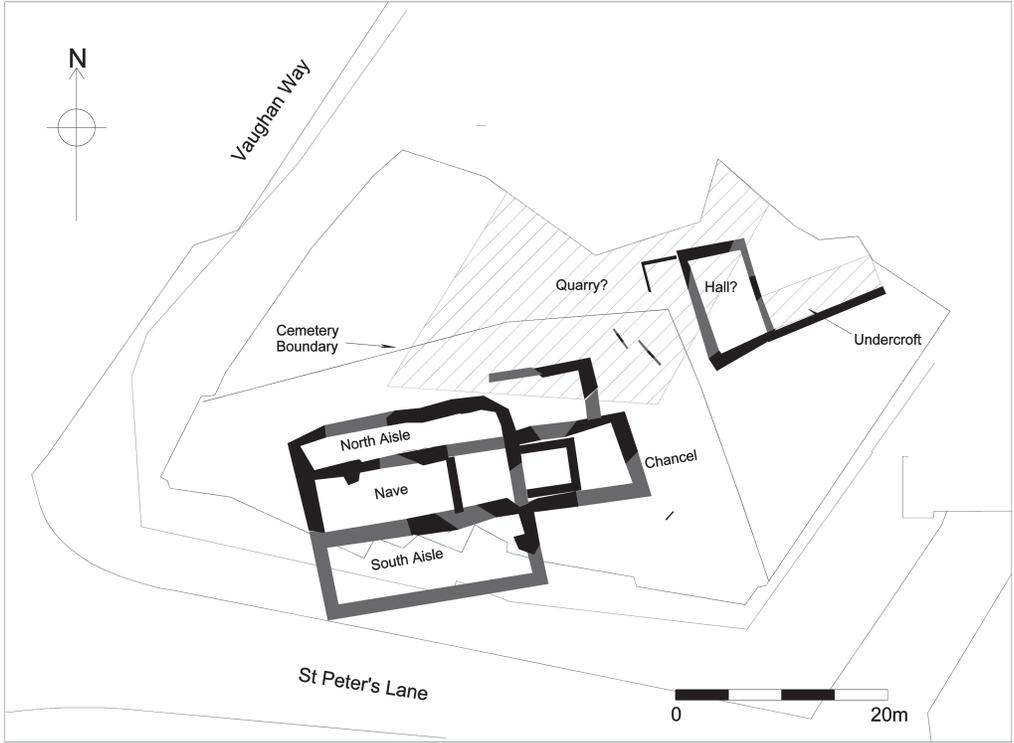


FIG. 11

Vaughan Way, Leicester. Location of St Peter's church and cemetery with nearby medieval ?hall and undercroft.

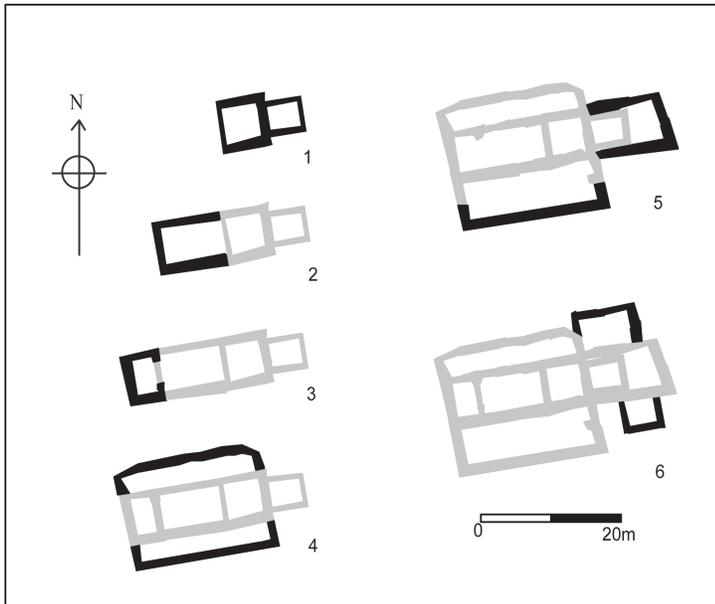


FIG. 12

Vaughan Way, Leicester. Possible sequence of evolution of St Peter's church.



FIG. 13

Vaughan Way, Leicester. Bell-casting pit in W. tower of St Peter's church.

data. This is enhanced by the number of clearly higher-status individuals buried within the church. Initial on-site inspection of the skeletal remains, by the Project Osteologist H. Jacklin, indicates a number of interesting pathologies and evidence of trauma. These include vitamin deficiencies such as anaemia (cribra orbitalia and porotic hyperostosis), scurvy and possibly rickets. Osteoarthritis of the spine was prevalent but osteoarthritis of the hands and knees was also seen. Many older adults exhibited signs of Schmorl's nodes, possible the result of heavy lifting, and other evidence of vertebral trauma has also been seen in the form of scoliosis. DISH (Diffuse Idiopathic Skeletal Hyperostosis) was recorded, mostly in older individuals. It has been associated with obesity and diabetes and is characterised by bone growth along the spine fusing the vertebrae, but can affect other parts of the body as well. Two individuals suffered from dislocations of hip or shoulder, while others showed evidence of fractures (predominantly of the lower arm but also of the clavicle). Most of these had healed well although some were misaligned. Evidence of tuberculosis and meningitis has been seen and also non-specific infections in the form of osteomyelitis, which was often very advanced. Detailed scientific analysis of the St Peter's skeletal assemblage will complement the skeletal analysis. Stable Isotope analysis can give a general impression of diet while ancient human DNA analysis may be used to investigate family relationships and to identify infectious disease.

ULAS would like to thank Shires GP Ltd. for their generous financing of the work and the many staff and volunteers who worked uncomplainingly on the site in all weathers.



FIG. 14

Vaughan Way, Leicester. Mass grave in the SW. part of the site.

118. MANTON, THE PRIORY, PRIORY ROAD (SK 881 047). A watching brief was undertaken by S. Jones and J. Tate. This revealed two field system alignments from the Saxo-Norman to medieval periods together with a medieval to Late-medieval wall and cobbled surface, probably associated with the Priory.

119. MELTON MOWBRAY, MELTON FLOOD ALLEVIATION SCHEME (SK 772 188 to SK 802 185). Archaeological fieldwork was undertaken by W. Jarvis for the Environment Agency. Anglo-Saxon, Saxo-Norman and later medieval village structures were recorded at Wyfordby (SK 792 187 to 794 188). The structural features included evidence for timber and stone buildings, a cobbled holloway, and domestic occupation features. Nearby at Brentingby (SK 785 186), Late- and post-medieval activity was established, the former probably being evidence for manuring of fields; ridge-and-furrow still survives to the east of this site.

120. MELTON MOWBRAY, ST MARY'S HOSPITAL, THORPE ROAD (SK 7585 1930). An archaeological watching brief was carried out by A. Hyam, on behalf of CPMG Architects, during development at St Mary's Hospital. An Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured building, associated with 5th-/6th-century pottery and loom weights, was located and recorded.

121. MELTON MOWBRAY, SHERRARD STREET (SK 7534 1910). Archaeological evaluation and a small-scale excavation were carried out by S. Jones, on behalf of Flittermann Investments, in advance of proposed development. The site is located close to the medieval core of the town and the medieval market cross. Roman and medieval remains are also located 60 m to the west. At the N. extent of the site, at a depth of approximately 0.6 m below the surface, archaeological features including pits, surfaces and walls, were identified and datable to the medieval and post-medieval periods. In the SE. extent, at a depth of approximately 1 m, a small number of pits and a ditch of similar date range were also exposed.

122. STOKE GOLDING, PARK HOUSE (SP 397 971). Salvage recording by B. Gethin of Warwickshire Museum was carried out for Mr and Mrs J. D. Hall. Topsoil stripping uncovered numerous, largely medieval features. Limited excavation defined a series of inter-cutting ditches and gullies which may have formed successive property boundaries to the rear of the street frontage. Pottery, possibly dating from as early as the 10th century and up into the 15th century, came from these features. A silver penny of King Eadgar (959–75) was recovered from the ditch with what appeared to be the earliest pottery.

123. WHISSENDINE, STAPLEFORD ROAD (SK 825 145). Following an earthwork survey, an archaeological excavation and watching brief was carried out by J. Browning, on behalf of Miller Homes, in advance of proposed development. In the S. half of the site, fronting on to Stapleford Road, medieval and post-medieval pits, surfaces, postholes, a rubble deposit and walls were located, with origins in the 11th–12th centuries. To the rear, a number of pits and boundary ditches with a similar date range were also recorded.

LINCOLNSHIRE. Work by Archaeological Project Services unless stated otherwise.

BOSTON

124. At 21 *Norfolk Street* (TF 3252 4453) V. Mellor supervised an archaeological evaluation on behalf of Fieldview Homes Ltd. The site was some 30 m from the Bar Ditch, the medieval town boundary. A sequence of 13th- to 15th-century dumped deposits that included evidence of cereal processing was identified. Small quantities of medieval artefacts were recovered, suggesting that the site was peripheral to any medieval domestic activity. The contrasting abundance of post-medieval to earlier artefacts reflects the expansion of Boston into this area from the 17th century onwards.

125. At *South End, Skirbeck Road* (TF 3305 4363) monitoring of borehole excavations was undertaken by F. Walker for the Longhurst Housing Association Ltd. The limited nature of these excavations rendered comparison with deposits encountered in an earlier evaluation of the site difficult. However, a series of alluvial flooding episodes within creeks was established as having taken place during the medieval period. A small quantity of medieval and post-medieval artefacts was also recovered. A subsequent watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of service trenches; these investigations revealed a section of brick-built cellar associated with the 15th-century scheduled Hussey Tower and dumped deposits.

126. FISHTOFT, FISHTOFT MANOR (TF 3640 4235). An archaeological evaluation was supervised by R. Hall in advance of a residential development on behalf of KMB Ltd. The evaluation identified four Middle Anglo-Saxon postholes which were sealed by a buried soil, in turn truncated by a Middle to Late Anglo-Saxon ditch and gully. These features were sealed by a further buried soil that was truncated by further Middle

Anglo-Saxon features. 11th-/12th-century features comprising a pit and a broad linear cut were also noted.

127. SOUTH WITHAM, 8 CHURCH LANE (SK 928 293). An archaeological excavation was carried out by R. Kipling of the University of Leicester Archaeological Services, in response to the discovery of Roman and medieval archaeological deposits during preliminary evaluation work. The opening of an area of c. 1550 sq m revealed further evidence of 11th- to 15th-century occupation in the form of ditches, gullies, pits and postholes. Residual Early Anglo-Saxon pottery also indicated occupation on or near the site during this period. In terms of medieval industrial activity, the recovery of iron slag indicated iron smelting and smithing having been undertaken in the vicinity, in addition to suggestions of bread production in the form of environmental evidence and a possible bread oven or malting kiln structure.

128. SPALDING, WESTLODE STREET (TF 2497 2283). Ten evaluation trenches opened by R. Oram of Thames Valley Archaeological Services revealed well-preserved occupation consisting of pits and ditches dating from the late 11th through to the 14th centuries. The peak of the occupation may have come in the 13th and 14th centuries.

129. STAMFORD, WHARF ROAD (TF 0335 0717). T. Upson-Smith of Northamptonshire Archaeology undertook trial trench evaluation for TC Harrison on 0.2 ha of land at their former showroom. The development site is located within the medieval town, adjacent to the former town wall. No known archaeological remains are recorded within the survey area, but its position suggested that archaeological remains might be present. Quarry pits had been dug, probably for the natural limestone, and were later used for the disposal of domestic waste, including animal bones, and domestic pottery dating from the 10th to the 13th centuries. The fills of the pits also contained large amounts of iron tap slag and furnace slag, suggesting that a furnace was located quite close.

130. TOYNTON ALL SAINTS, 68 MAIN ROAD (TF 3943 6345). Groundworks for a new dwelling were monitored by A. Clements on behalf of Mr A. Stainton. The investigations identified a single medieval pit that contained pottery wasters and kiln debris. A dumped deposit was also noted. The pottery was manufactured locally in the village.

NORFOLK. Work by Norfolk Archaeological Unit unless stated otherwise.

131. ATLEBOROUGH, COMMUNITY CENTRE, 11 CHURCH STREET (TM 0494 9546). A watching brief by B. Hobbs for Norfolk Property Services Ltd. recorded a Late-medieval pit and a sherd of Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery.

132. BINHAM, BINHAM PRIORY (TF 9817 3994). A programme of archaeological excavation, undertaken by P. Cope-Faulkner of Archaeological Project Services for Binham Priory Access and Conservation Project, revealed the foundation courses of the ruined N. aisle wall with its associated buttresses that were a later addition, incorporating 12th-/13th-century stonework. A number of juvenile burials were revealed lying next to the aisle wall. Graveyard deposits were also encountered. The works were undertaken to aid design solutions for a new visitors centre with toilets and disabled access to the church.

133. BRETENHAM, LAND AT ST JOHN'S CHURCH, RUSHFORD (TL 9243 8130). Following excavation in the precinct of the medieval Rushford College, further work by F. M. L. Green for Mr R. Baker recorded Romano-British and Middle Anglo-Saxon ditches, besides a Middle Anglo-Saxon soil.

134. COSTESSEY, BOWTHORPE THREE SCORE (TG 1810 0910). Excavation for Norwich City Council by F. M. L. Green revealed Romano-British field ditches and two Early Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured buildings, including a bone comb, and pits.

KING'S LYNN

135. At the *BT Telephone Exchange CP, Paradise Road* (TF 62009 20029) excavation by G. Trimble, for Telereal Services Ltd., recorded masonry walls and floors of the Dominican friary (Blackfriars) along with two drainage ditches.

136. At the *former Central Tyres Depot* (TF 6206 1925) excavation by G. Emery for The Olivia Group revealed artificial channels and medieval rubbish pits, with evidence for Late-medieval walls.

137. At *Greyfriars* (TF 6201 1978) further investigations were carried out at the site of the Franciscan friary as part of a Heritage Lottery bid for conservation and interpretation of the site. The work was commissioned by King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council and supervised by P. Cope-Faulkner of Archaeological Project Services. The investigation revealed further evidence for the undercroft, which was separated from the Chapter House by a corridor with an arch to the south that may have led to a second cloister. The E. range of the main cloister was also further exposed during landscaping works, revealing a narrow room with a chimney lying to the south of the Chapter House. More detailed assessment and analysis is ongoing.

138. *MILEHAM, PARK FARM* (TF 9227 1974). An excavation on the site of a proposed pumping station was supervised by M. Peachey of Archaeological Project Services for Anglian Water. The work revealed gullies and pits of 12th- to 14th-century date that probably represented part of a farmyard.

NORWICH

139. At *98–100 Bull Close* (TG 233 094) excavation by G. Emery for Orbit Housing Group Ltd. recorded medieval rubbish pits and a posthole. A Late-medieval/early post-medieval quarry pit contained medieval floor tiles and painted window glass, possibly from a nearby church or hospital. Residual finds included a Late-Saxon nummular brooch.

140. At the *Cathedral Cloister* (TG 2347 0885) excavation by H. Wallis for the Dean and Chapter revealed foundations of the 14th-century cloister wall and buttresses. Other features included a Late-Saxon pit.

141. At *Cinema City, St Andrews Street* (TG 2315 0873) a continuing watching brief by H. Wallis for Cinema City recorded further Late-Saxon pits, some 2–3 m deep.

142. At *17–27 Fishergate* (TG 2323 0912) excavation by D. Adams for Ashgate Homes revealed Late-Saxon/early post-Conquest occupation in the form of a beam slot and floors, overlain by later occupation; this included several large pits, which produced leather offcuts and a medieval shoe.

143. At *40 Fishergate* (TG 2323 0912) further excavation by D. Adams for Chaplin Farrant Ltd., on behalf of their client, revealed evidence of 8th-/9th-century and later occupation, including five early 8th-century *sceattas*, bone and antler working, bone pins and a spindlewhorl. Footings of substantial medieval buildings were found, possibly related to Waltham Abbey ownership, while medieval tile hearths and large pits were possibly associated with tanning or similar activities.

144. At the *former Greyfriars* (TG 2345 0854) excavation by J. Ames for Countryside Properties (Uberior) Ltd. in the former precinct recorded medieval rubbish and quarry pits.

145. At 169 *Magdalen Street* (TG 2318 0964) archaeological monitoring and investigation was undertaken during groundworks by C. Moulis and B. Martin of Archaeological Project Services, for Michael Reynolds Associates. The site is on the N. edge of the medieval city, immediately east of the former Magdalen Gate. A large ditch predating the City Wall was recorded and may represent an earlier line of defences around the city. A continuation of the City Wall to the east also revealed a probable semi-circular tower.

146. At the *Market Place* (TG 2290 0850) archaeological work by D. Adams for Norwich City Council revealed the remains of the early 16th-century Market Cross, demolished in 1732.

147. At *Notre Dame High School, Surrey Street* (TG 2323 0792) excavation by S. Bates for the High School recorded Late-Saxon/early post-Conquest pits and ditches.

148. At 11–13 *Wensum Street* (TG 2326 0896) staff of Archaeological Project Services undertook recording of the Grade II listed buildings and an adjacent former schoolhouse, on behalf of Scurr and Partners Ltd. The listing describes the main complex as of the 17th century, raised in the 18th century and with a 15th-century undercroft. Examination of the main complex revealed that the undercroft had barrel-vaulted extensions and blocked or disused former entries and stairways. Although it has been previously claimed that the original superstructure above the basement was destroyed in the Norwich fire of 1507, the recording suggested that the street front hall had survived at least in part. However, most of the ground and first floors were a rebuild, forming a partially timbered, jettied structure of 17th-century date, set around a small courtyard.

149. QUIDENHAM, MEADOW FARM, WILBY (TG 0323 9002). Excavation by P. Watkins for Mr S. Matthews recorded field boundaries of Late-Saxon and later medieval date.

150. STOKE HOLY CROSS, 96 NORWICH ROAD (TG 235 019). During excavations in a garden, a partial human skeleton was discovered by Mr N. McCutcheon and investigated by E. J. Rose of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology. The skeleton was found to form the remains of an E.–W. inhumation burial and later identified as that of a man aged 35–50. Accompanying the burial were found 35 sherds from a single Early Anglo-Saxon vessel arranged haphazardly in a discrete area, a single sherd of the same period but of a quite different fabric, and the corner of a Roman square glass bottle. A separate human femur found some metres away, in an area where bones were said to have been found some years previously, suggests the presence of other burials. No previous Early Anglo-Saxon inhumations have been reported from Stoke Holy Cross, but the site lies 1.5 km south of the cemetery at Caistor St Edmund (Caistor by Norwich) and on the same escarpment.

151. THETFORD, ANCIENT HOUSE MUSEUM, WHITE HART STREET (TL 86904 83245). Excavation by H. Wallis for Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service recorded a Late-Saxon and four later medieval pits.

152. THETFORD, BRIDGE STREET (TL 8679 8306). Following evaluation, excavation by G. Emery for Thetford Grammar School revealed elements of the former Blackfriars cloister, and recorded 17 burials, with evidence of an earlier building, possibly the Cluniac Priory on its first site.

153. THETFORD, CROWN HOUSE, CROXTON ROAD (TL 8705 8340). An excavation by H. Wallis for Abel Developments Ltd. recorded a prehistoric and a Late-Saxon pit. Also found were early post-Conquest property boundaries, later medieval chalk-lined pits

and two (drying?) ovens. Six burials were found and thought to be 'deviant', possibly of suicides or lepers, as suggested in this location, with no known church. There were several pits of medieval and later date.

154. THETFORD, LONDON ROAD PLAYING FIELDS (TL 863 828). A watching brief by P. Crawley for Thetford Grammar School recorded Late-Saxon pottery.

155. WHISSONSETT, LAND AT CHURCH CLOSE (TF 9193 2339). Further excavation by G. Trimble for Broadland Housing Association revealed Anglo-Saxon activity. Posthole buildings and pits within a double-ditched enclosure, and an adjacent cemetery (19 burials excavated) were recorded in a Middle Anglo-Saxon phase. Late-Saxon occupation was more widely spread, and included posthole structures, pits and ditches. The character and status of the settlement is uncertain, although animal and cereal farming are evidenced and finds include shears, querns, loom weights, and animal bone.

156. WYMONDHAM, LAND AT BROWICK ROAD (TG 124 015). Excavation by J. Ames, for New Jarrolds Printing Ltd., revealed a landscape occupied or cultivated at times since the early Neolithic, much truncated by ploughing. A single Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured building was found, associated with a hearth or oven, and later ditches.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. Work by Northamptonshire Archaeology unless stated otherwise.

NORTHAMPTON

157. At *Kingsthorpe, Good Shepherd Primary School* (SP 75237 63080). Following the recovery of human remains during building works in the grounds of the school, the site was examined by A. Chapman and P. Chapman at the request of the police.

While digging a deep pit to form a sump for a new drainage system, much of a human skeleton was disturbed and recovered by the works contractor. It appeared to have lain within a shallow grave, cut 0.4 m into the soft natural sand, with the head to the east, indicating that it was probably a formal Christian burial. The remains are probably from a female, perhaps aged between the late 20s to late 30s at death. In A.D. 1200, St Andrew's Priory founded a hospital on the site. Following the dissolution in 1570 the buildings passed into private hands, and the hospital building was demolished in 1928. It is therefore most likely that the burial was of medieval to Late-medieval date as a deceased patient of the former hospital. Other burials may well lie in the surrounding area.

158. At *Kingswell Street* (SP 7532 6033) archaeological excavations were carried out by J. Brown. The site lay at the junction of Kingswell Street and Woolmonger Street; both streets are integral to the understanding of the layout and development of the medieval town. The earliest features were Late-Saxon pits and a Saxo-Norman timber structure. The majority of the medieval features dated from the 13th to 14th centuries, comprising quarry pits, a well pit, a malt oven and a baking oven, four stone buildings and numerous pits, some of them stone-lined. A few pits contained 15th-century pottery. The 16th- to 17th-century activity comprised pits, a wall and stone-lined latrine pits.

159. At *Old Maltings and St Mark's Church, Green Street* (SP 7486 6032) evaluation trenching by J. Pine of Thames Valley Archaeological Services established the presence of deposits dating from possibly as early as the Middle Anglo-Saxon period, and certainly from the 10th century onwards. Together with the results of earlier trenching (in 1985)

this emphasises the high archaeological potential of this part of Northampton, already recognised from a number of nearby sites. Although postholes were the only features revealed, both definition and survival are good and the relevant layers are sealed by a considerable depth of buried soil, accumulating throughout the post-medieval period.

160. SALCEY FOREST (SP 805 515). An earthwork survey and watching brief was undertaken by S. Morris, C. Simmonds, P. Chapman and A. Chapman within a 24-ha area in the N. part of Salcey Forest, on behalf of the Forestry Commission. Under closer scrutiny was a smaller mitigation area to be used for a canopy walkway. The features recorded included a network of substantial banks and ditches which appear to pre-date the medieval coppices' earthworks, as well as probable later features such as ponds and ditches. No archaeological remains or artefacts were found during the watching brief while pairs of foundation trenches for six steel towers were excavated for the erection of the canopy walkway.

NORTHUMBERLAND. Work by Archaeological Services University of Durham unless stated otherwise.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED

161. At *Eastern Lane* (NT 9986 5286) an archaeological excavation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology, for Berwick-upon-Tweed Borough Council, on land adjacent to The Maltings Theatre and Arts Centre. The footprint of the proposed development was excavated and the remains of stone-built foundations and a possible hearth of probable medieval date were uncovered. The foundations appear to be the remains of a substantial building that would have fronted on to Eastern Lane. These remains were overlaid by demolition and levelling deposits which contained 14th- and 15th-century pottery.

162. At *119-125 Marygate* (NT 9970 5303) excavation of three 1 × 1 m test pits and a single test pit of 0.5 × 0.5 m was undertaken by the Bamburgh Research Project for Moorgarth Group Ltd. Test pit 1 was located at front of the development building and excavated to a depth of 1.04 m. A pit, a posthole and a structural gully, all of medieval date, were excavated; the pit contained burnt cereal grains. Test pit 2 was located in the central area of the building and excavated to a depth of 1.35 m. A compacted surface of crushed sandstone lay at the bottom, overlaid by a medieval midden layer. Test pit 3 was located in the south-west of the building and excavated to a depth of 1.5 m; a midden layer containing 14th- and 15th-century pottery was encountered at the base. A single line of sandstone blocks, forming a simple wall base, had been cut into this layer which had in turn been overlaid by a further midden layer containing 15th-century pottery. Further remains of the medieval midden layer were encountered at a depth of 1.04 m in Test pit 4 at the N. corner of the raised rear part of the standing building.

163. At the *North Road Industrial Estate* (NT 9880 5520). An archaeological evaluation consisting of 34 trenches was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology for Berwick-upon-Tweed Borough Council. A series of ditches and gullies in these trenches, although some were undated, are presumed to be of medieval date. Several pieces of 13th-/14th-century pottery were recovered from four of these features.

164. EMBLETON, LAND AT STATION ROAD (NU 2302 2253). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken for Nomad Housing Group. Three trenches were opened measuring 10 × 1.5 m and evidence of two medieval buildings with associated pits and boundary ditches were found running parallel to Station Road. The features were dated through the pottery in all three trenches, from a period between the mid-11th and

the late 13th and early 14th centuries respectively. Of particular note was the discovery of a fragment of an elaborate horse-and-rider aquamanile, as there are no direct parallels for this form. Other medieval finds included animal bone, a copper-alloy buckle, a copper-alloy bar mount with pendant loop and several lead objects, including a possible seal. The site was subsequently used for agricultural purposes.

165. HARBOTTLE, HOLYSTONE (NT 9526 0290). A geophysical survey was undertaken with the Holystone History Group, and commissioned by Northumberland National Park. Ridge-and-furrow remains and a possible trackway of probable medieval date were identified in the Cocklaw Bush field to the south-west of Lady's Well.

166. HEXHAM, 3, 5 AND 7 ST MARY'S CHARE (NY 9359 6404). An archaeological watching brief was carried out by Williams Archaeology for Cheviot Housing Association Ltd. The three properties lie to the south of Hexham Abbey and the development excavations ran across the line of the Late-medieval abbey precinct wall. Excavations at the rear of No. 3 revealed substantial worked stones which may have been material reused from the precinct wall. To the south of this the base of a wall was uncovered, probably the disturbed base of the precinct wall. No other deposits of medieval date were uncovered during the excavations.

167. ROTHBURY, ALL SAINTS PARISH CHURCH (NU 057 016). An archaeological watching brief and excavation was undertaken by Ian Farmer Associates on behalf of All Saints Parish Council. Three areas were investigated to the west of the church. In Area 1, an unmortared medieval conduit of sandstone blocks c. 0.5 m in width was discovered. In Area 2, a pit of possible medieval or post-medieval date was uncovered and sandstone blocks that may be debris from the medieval church were also excavated. Burials in this area were dated to the post-medieval period, but beneath one inhumation were the remains of a hearth which is presumed to be medieval. A second medieval conduit was also excavated. In Area 3 the remains of medieval lime kiln were discovered to the north-west of All Saints Church. The kiln appears to have been constructed of reused material as part of a pre-Conquest cross was incorporated into the kiln walls. Sherds of medieval pottery were found in the topsoil, the kiln and in the back fill of the post-medieval inhumations. All of these were of 13th-century date except the single sherd from the lime kiln which has been dated to the late 14th century.

168. WHITTONSTALL, WHITE TARA COTTAGE (NZ 0730 5709). Ahead of development, archaeological monitoring was undertaken for Ms P. Thompson, during topsoil stripping and levelling. A probable ditch was identified in the S. corner of the site. It is believed to be associated with the medieval Whittonstall manorial complex to the south of the development.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

169. BEESTON, THE MANOR CENTRE, CHURCH STREET (SK 528 367) An archaeological excavation was undertaken by M. Hurford of the University of Leicester Archaeological Services, for Braemore Properties. Postholes and post settings of medieval timber structures of c. 13th-century date were located together with pits and a quarry.

170. NEWARK, 98 LINCOLN ROAD (SK 810 551). An archaeological watching brief carried out by staff of Archaeological Project Services during groundworks revealed a 15th-/16th-century linear feature and a number of undated features. The earliest pottery found during the stripping was of 12th-century date.

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

171. BAMPTON, THE COTTAGE, HIGH STREET (SP 3397 0306). Evaluation by S. Wallis of Thames Valley Archaeological Services revealed a ditch containing three sherds of 11th- to 13th-century pottery.

172. BAMPTON, LONDIS STORE, MARKET SQUARE (SP 3150 0134). J. Moore conducted a watching brief during the excavation for foundations for a new store and office. The investigation revealed numerous pits suggesting the site was occupied during the 11th century and then continuously from the 15th century. Structural remains were present, possibly dating from the 11th century.

173. BICESTER, VINE COTTAGES, CAUSEWAY (SP 5841 2226). J. Moore conducted a watching brief during the excavation for foundations and drainage associated with the new build for development of the area. The watching brief has produced some more valuable information of the use and development of this part of Bicester and compliments previous work in the local area.

A late 11th-century pit was found under the S. part of Vine Cottages and probably indicates the E. limit of the medieval settlement of King's End. This area was subsequently cultivated in the 12th to early/mid-13th centuries. A large ditch was subsequently dug in the later 13th century and continued in use no later than the mid-14th century. The E.-W. range of Vine Cottages respects this former boundary which can be traced further west. Slightly further north, the limit of properties fronting Causeway on the west of the site was discovered. This was marked firstly by a change in cultivation type and then by a wall. This wall also marked the E. side of a plot which in turn was respected by the NW.-SE. range of Vine Cottages.

174. BICESTER, LAND AT WESTERN END OF WESLEY LANE (SP 5832 2262). J. Moore undertook a watching brief during the excavation of a length of foundation trench. The earliest feature found was a ditch thought to date from the late 11th-12th centuries. The amount of pottery found within the very small part excavated indicates occupation close by. Following a period of cultivation that may have been associated with a nearby property, a building was constructed in the area of the investigation. This may have been built in the 13th-14th centuries or soon after. Later the area was used for further cultivation before becoming gardens for properties on Wesley Lane.

175. BURFORD, 47-53 HIGH STREET (SP 2524 1227). S. Coles of Thames Valley Archaeological Services conducted a small area excavation (just over 150 sq m) which revealed significant 11th- to 13th-century occupation overlying late Roman features. The 11th-century phase, which may well have its origins in the early 11th century, consisted of a gully and large pits. The majority of the site's pottery came from a small number of very large pits, dating from the 12th to 13th centuries. These seem to have been quarries.

176. CUMNOR, CUMNOR PLACE (SP 459 041). A. Hardy of Oxford Archaeology conducted a limited investigation of part of the site of the 14th-century Benedictine retreat belonging to Abingdon Abbey. Structural remains, including hearths, cobbled surfaces and drains were found and, although artefactual dating was at a premium, it is thought that the remains may principally represent parts of a service range of the suspected, but hitherto unidentified, 12th- to 13th-century manorial grange, the predecessor to Cumnor Place.

177. KIRTLINGTON, GOSSWAY FIELDS (SP 4985 1970). D. Gilbert undertook an evaluation that revealed two Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured buildings on the edge of the site; this may be the edge of a settlement centred further east. Pre-dating

these features were a series of Romano-British field boundary ditches which may be associated with a settlement adjacent to the Roman road running from Akeman Street to North Oxford.

178. LAUNTON, SHERWOOD CLOSE (SP 6060 2265). A groundworks watching brief by J. Moore recorded a pit of post-Conquest date along with remains of ridge-and-furrow cultivation.

OXFORD

179. At *Christ Church, 3-4 Peckwater Quad* (SP 5152 0614) J. Moore carried out an excavation in advance of the laying of concrete floors. The full depth of archaeological deposits was not excavated. Evidence for occupation during the Late Saxon Period came from least one pit. Pottery of this date in residual contexts covering the whole length of the excavation suggests that the occupation levels have been extensively disturbed by later activity, as have been deposits of the early-middle 11th century. The following phases of the mid- to late 11th and 12th centuries respectively were characterised by several pits. This may reflect the localised retraction of settlement seen elsewhere, where the land was only used for the digging of cess and rubbish pits. It is possible that there were buildings between the pit clusters, the foundations of which have not survived later activity, and the excavation of the present basement. One pit of this period, with a probable associated masonry foundation, was similar to a late 11th-/12th-century feature seen at Codrington Library, All Souls College, and also to one in a later phase at Peckwater Quad.

In the W. part of the excavation the pit digging continued into the early 11th century before the construction of a cellared building. Surprisingly, this building appears to have had a short life. The cellar was infilled early in its use, and the presence of successive drains may indicate the use of this room, fronting what was Little Jury Lane, as a shop. However, no artefacts survived to indicate what activity was carried out here. The building must have occupied the W. side of what was later known as Soler Hall, with the ditch on its W. side being on the boundary between that and the corner plot on Little Jury Lane and St Edward Street or Vine Hall Lane. The E. part of the room, just inside the entrance from the east, had a heavier-duty floor. Externally there was a very compact yard surface laid after the cellar had been infilled.

Concentrations of pits show that the whole street frontage was not built up during the 12th and 13th centuries, and that yards existed adjacent to the street. A stone foundation was probably associated with a minor structure, possibly for industrial/craft activities. Little can be said about later activities on the street frontage, as the basements have destroyed all but deep pits. The lack of pits would seem to indicate that most of the frontage was occupied by buildings. A linear cut may have been a robber trench for the Late-medieval Peckwater Inn building, with a later cut the remains of a robber trench for the building pre-dating that presently on the site. These features, plus the 13th-century building, show that the road alignment has remained practically the same since at least the Late Middle Ages.

180. At *Christ Church, Tom Quad* (SP 5147 0559) J. Moore and M. Parsons conducted a watching brief during the replacement of services, revealing remains of medieval buildings cleared for Cardinal Wolsey's foundation of Cardinal College in 1525. How Wolsey acquired the land is unknown, but it seems that he gave the landowners the opportunity to dismantle their dwellings and shops and salvage building material before demolition. Some landowners just cleared the properties to ground level while others dug out the stone foundations. Few deposits associated with these buildings have been found, as numerous modern services have damaged upper levels within the trenches. Below these,

other deposits, apparently belonging to the 13th–14th centuries, have been recorded, as well as the occasional deposit of late 11th-/12th-century date. Pottery, possibly dating from the 11th century has also been recovered; whether this is residual material has not been determined yet. No earlier material has been forthcoming.

A well-preserved cobbled section of St Frideswides Lane was also discovered. The lane was narrow and later surfacing had widened it considerably. While this widening is undated, it may be speculated whether this may have been ordered by Wolsey for the purpose of transporting building materials to the E. side of the construction site. Additionally, the precinct wall of the Augustinian St Frideswide's was located under the S. terrace. To the west, burials associated with the church of St Michael at the Southgate were found. The work is ongoing.

181. At the *Classics Centre, 65–67 St Giles* (SP 5116 0662) A. Norton of Oxford Archaeology carried out an excavation for Mace Plus Ltd., in advance of the construction of a four-floor building with basements along with refurbishment of existing structures on the site. The fieldwork comprised two open-area excavations to the rear of the existing buildings. St Giles once formed the main road into the medieval town of Oxford, the N. walls of which once lay c. 200 m to the south.

The earliest archaeological evidence revealed by the investigations was five 11th- to 13th-century pits. To the west of the site the pits were sealed by a layer of disturbed brickearth which may have represented cultivation of the yard areas. From the 13th to the 15th centuries an increased level of activity was observed. Structures including a cellar floor immediately to the rear of the existing properties, a well and a soakaway were recorded. A stone foundation pad was also recorded to the west of the area. It is possible that this feature was associated with Beaumont Palace to the west, although it is more likely it was associated with early tenements fronting St Giles. A higher density of pitting was revealed; there were c. 25 pits that included gravel extraction pits, cesspits and rubbish pits. A garden soil overlay the features.

182. At *Paradise Street* (SP 5095 0609) A. Norton of Oxford Archaeology carried out a second phase of excavation at the site of the former business centre. The work was undertaken on behalf of Ambrosden Court Ltd., acting on behalf of St Peter's College, in advance of the construction of student accommodation on the site. The fieldwork revealed an outer part of Oxford Castle's bailey ditch. The section of ditch was to the south of the bailey and was excavated to a depth of c. 4.5 m below ground level. The ditch was seen to be revetted with a limestone wall in the early post-Conquest Period. At the point where the ditch emptied into the Castle Mill Stream, subsequent stone and wood revetting was revealed. A limestone ford or weir was observed, and at a point prior to the 15th century the ditch was seen to be remodelled. The ditch had been divided into two channels, one of which may have diverted water into the Castle Mill Stream.

WALLINGFORD

183. At *The Hazels, Church Road, Cholsey* (SU 5848 8711) S. Coles of Thames Valley Archaeological Services conducted a watching brief that recorded two ditches and two gullies. One ditch and one gully probably dates from the 11th to 13th centuries and the remaining ditch dates from the 15th century. The undated gully is likely to be associated with the earlier features.

SHROPSHIRE

184. HOPTON CASTLE (SO 367 779). M. Bowden and N. Smith of English Heritage undertook survey and investigation of the presumed motte-and-bailey and other

earthworks surrounding the surviving late 13th-/early 14th-century masonry tower, revealing probably contemporary garden features and other buildings. These relate to a wider landscape including a warren and deer parks.

SOMERSET

185. GLASTONBURY, ABBEY SCHOOL (ST 4984 3873). An archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation was undertaken by L. Coleman and J. Hart of Cotswold Archaeology on land to the rear of Abbey School. The evaluation revealed four shallow ditches dating from the 11th–12th centuries together with four, probably contemporary, postholes. The excavation was undertaken in advance of a residential development. The site is located on the boundary between the Levels and the high ground of Glastonbury town and there was evidence that ground level had been raised during the medieval period. Eight sub-rectangular pits had been excavated into this made ground and although their function remains unclear at present, it is possible that they were associated with an industrial process such as tanning. Two smaller pits and a posthole appeared to have been contemporary with these pits. Two ditches, probably drainage ditches, were stratigraphically later than these features but contained pottery of a similar date.

SURREY

186. EDF CABLE REINFORCEMENT, WEST WEYBRIDGE TO WALTON-ON-THAMES (TQ 35926 04875–36624 03575). A watching brief by H. Knight of the Museum of London Archaeology Service, for EDF Energy, observed sections of cable trench at Mayfield Road, Queens Road, Egerton Road, St Georges Avenue, Weybridge Station car park, Station Footpath, Lonsdale Road, Locke King Road, Brooklands Road, and Wellington Way. Although no archaeological remains were recovered, the soil profiles have shown the area was subject to past human activity. There was evidence in the area of Weybridge station car park that an Anglo-Saxon boundary made use of a naturally occurring landscape feature.

TYNE AND WEAR. Work carried out by Tyne and Wear Museums.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

187. At *The Close, Tuthill Stairs* (NZ 250 637) J. Mabbitt, for CityLofts plc, excavated two areas, measuring 25 × 11 m (Area 1) and 12 × 12 m (Area 2). Three periods of medieval activity were observed. The site was reclaimed from the Tyne foreshore during the early 13th century. Extensive tipped deposits of dark organic soils and spoil from terracing into the bankside in the N. part of the site were observed. There was no evidence for a revetment or quayside wall, which appears likely to have been located under the present line of The Close. This reclaimed zone was then occupied by earth-fast buildings divided into four (Area 1) and two plots (Area 2) respectively. The precise structural history for this period is difficult to determine because of the continuity of plot and structural location over several construction phases. The frontages of the buildings had been either truncated by the later stone-built structures or were under the present line of The Close, and the rear part of the plots within the excavation area appeared to have been used as yards.

During the 14th and 15th centuries, the earth-fast buildings were replaced by much more substantial stone-built structures. These varied in size; while at least one had a distinct yard to the rear, with two barrel or vat-lined features, probably used as cesspits, others clearly extended the full depth of the plot as observed. These structures follow a pattern identified in other excavations on the Tyne riverfront. Following initial reclamation from the late 12th century onwards, The Close waterfront was the location of a series of private quays and docks, in opposition to the public quay downstream of the

Tyne Bridge. The substantial buildings observed during excavation are likely to have been the residences of wealthier merchants from the Late-medieval period onwards.

188. At *Dinnington, Fox Covert* (NZ 197 748) W. Muncaster, for HJ Banks, excavated an area 385 m (N.-S.) by 170 m (E.-W.) immediately to the north-east of Prestwick Carr. In the S. part of this area, two periods of medieval activity were identified. Before the mid-13th century, the site was occupied by a field system divided by boundary ditches. In the late 13th century, a ditched enclosure measuring 55 × 40 m and containing at least two buildings, one of which had stone foundations that had been subsequently robbed. A stone-lined well of exceptional quality was excavated to its full depth of 7.3 m. A metalled road with marginal ditches ran along the W. side of the enclosure, leading to the Carr in the south and towards Old Horton Grange in the north. Broad ridge-and-furrow cultivation which was stratigraphically equivalent to the initial construction of the enclosure was observed in the fields around it. West of the road was a penannular feature of medieval date and 11 m in diameter, possibly the drip gully of a peat rick. The latest phase of occupation was marked in places by demolition or destruction deposits, which sealed a pot full of grain and a silver long-cross penny, of Edward II or Edward III.

The site appears to have been a rural satellite of the Cistercian Abbey of Newminster, and is probably associated with the *via monachorum* to the turbarry at Prestwick Carr, granted to the monks in the second half of the 13th century. The end of the occupation in the mid-14th century was sudden and is most likely to be a result of either Scottish raids or the Black Death.

WARWICKSHIRE. Work carried out by the Warwickshire Museum.

189. BISHOP'S TACHBROOK, ST CHAD'S CHURCH (SP 3135 6140). Evaluation by C. Coutts and C. Jones for a proposed new church centre in the churchyard north-west of the church, on behalf of St Chad's PCC, revealed a number of burials, the fill of one containing two sherds of 13th-century pottery. This area was included in the churchyard only in the early 1970s; previously it had belonged to the adjacent Church Farm. The presence of the burials suggests that the medieval churchyard was larger or, possibly, that this area had been used for burials that were unacceptable within consecrated ground.

190. KENILWORTH, KENILWORTH CASTLE (SP 279 722). Observation of trenching around the Gatehouse by B. Gethin, on behalf of English Heritage, revealed a number of features dating from the medieval and early post-medieval periods. The original line of the medieval curtain wall was exposed to the west of the gatehouse along with the remains of at least two structures: one apparently part of a drain, the other the foundations of a building predating the gatehouse. Both were most likely medieval in date. To the south of the Gatehouse a further wall foundation, again probably medieval, was exposed, along with an area of gravel surface that may have been part of the roadway south from the gate. To the north of the gatehouse the W. face of the 16th-century bridge leading into the gatehouse, together with demolition material associated with the slighting of the castle, was exposed.

An evaluation by C. Jones for a proposed new entrance building west of the Gallery Tower at the S. end of the Tiltyard Dam revealed medieval deposits just below the ground surface. The excavations revealed dam construction layers dating from the 12th/early 13th centuries, the traditional date for the original construction of the dam. These layers appeared to predate the standing walls of the Tiltyard and Gallery Tower and were topped by a rubble surface which may have formed a strand for boats used on the Mere. The surface was overlaid by later medieval and post-medieval surfaces. No trace was found of the steps, shown on a plan of c. 1650, which may have led down to

the strand. Recording by C. Coutts, of the upper part of the westernmost of the three window openings on the main floor in the S. wall of the Keep, revealed evidence for the widening of the original 12th-century window as part of Dudley's major programme of works in the late 16th century.

191. PILLERTON PRIORS, SANDPIT FARM (SP 294 476). Observation of a new cattle shed within the medieval settlement, by B. Gethin for Mr N. Gardener, revealed fragmentary stone footings for one or two medieval buildings and an associated stone surface. Pottery dating from the 13th to the 15th centuries was recovered from the surface, but the majority was 13th-/14th-century, suggesting that this part of the village was deserted during the 15th century.

192. POLESWORTH, POLESWORTH ABBEY (SK 2632 0242). Excavation by N. Palmer, on behalf of Polesworth PCC, in advance of a new entrance building between St Editha's Church and the Vicarage within the Scheduled Area, revealed a sandstone foundation that may have formed part of the E. wall of a monastic range west of the W. range to the cloister and south of the church, possibly part of the Abbess's Lodging. Further south, part of an undercroft to this range appears to survive in the cellar of the late 19th-century Vicarage. Layers contemporary with the manor house appeared to be cut by the construction trench for the S. wall of the nave of the church, suggesting that it is an 18th-century replacement for the original medieval wall.

193. RUGBY, 56 LOWER STREET, HILLMORTON (SP 5368 7396). Evaluation was carried out by B. Gethin, for Cawston Grange Developments Ltd., on a site within the medieval settlement of Morton. A probable medieval boundary ditch, containing 13th-/14th-century pottery, was revealed parallel to the street frontage.

194. STONELEIGH, CHURCH OF ST MARY THE VIRGIN (SP 331 7260). Observation of floor repairs in the nave by B. Gethin for Stoneleigh PCC revealed the foundations for the original, probably 12th-century S. wall of the nave, beneath the piers of the S. aisle arcade. The bases of both of these piers were exposed and found to be in very good condition. Fragments of a much-worn *in situ* medieval tile floor were also exposed along with areas of mortar bedding and numerous loose floor tiles, including several patterned examples. A small area of flagstones and a rough sandstone wall of unknown purpose appeared to postdate this floor. Several fragments of medieval window glass and a large number of copper-alloy pins were also found within the loose soil beneath the pews. The base of the S. side of the highly decorated Norman chancel arch was exposed, revealing severely damaged mouldings.

195. TANWORTH-IN-ARDEN, MOAT HOUSE, SALTER STREET, HOCKLEY HEATH (SP 122 742). Observation of foundation trenches for extensions was carried out by B. Gethin for Mr J. Campbell. The Grade II listed house is partly timber-framed and dates from the 17th to 19th centuries. It lies within a partially water-filled moat with attached fishpond (SAM 30006). The excavation for the extension to the existing house revealed a layer containing numerous pebbles and occasional sherds of 12th- to 15th-century pottery. This was probably part of a medieval external yard surface and proves that the moat island was occupied during this period. No remains of archaeological significance were found in the garage extension foundation trenches.

WARWICK

196. At *King's High School for Girls, The Butts* (SP 2830 6506) recording of groundworks for a new sixth-form centre was carried out by C. Jones. An evaluation in 2004 had recorded the outer edge of the medieval town ditch and other medieval and post-medieval features, but no evidence for a town wall. The observation of the groundworks recorded similar features including the rock cut outer (NE.) edge of the town ditch, the

full depth of which was not reached. The upper fills of the ditch contained 18th- to 19th-century material, though medieval finds were recovered from the lowest deposits uncovered. Another smaller, medieval ditch was recorded running roughly parallel to the town ditch and some 4–5 m to the north of it, while a medieval well was also recorded in this area. A service trench into The Butts, across the putative line of the town wall, suggested that this whole area had been quarried for stone in the post-medieval period, probably working back from the disused town ditch. The quarried area had been backfilled in the 18th century and no evidence survived for the inner edge to the ditch or for a town wall.

197. At 11 *Stratford Road* (SP 278 642) remains of at least four burials were recorded by K. Wright and N. Palmer during underpinning to a house adjacent to the former medieval Church of St Lawrence; the remains are likely to have come from its graveyard.

198. WASPERTON, MANOR FARM (SP 2641 5882). Observation was carried out by B. Gethin of groundworks for an extension to the Grade II* listed 14th-century aisled hall, with 18th-century additions, within the medieval village. Three pits were revealed, one containing 12th-/13th-century pottery, the others undated. Further 13th- to 15th-century sherds came from topsoil.

WEST MIDLANDS. Work by Warwickshire Museum unless otherwise stated.

COVENTRY

199. At *Belgrade Plaza* (SP 3307 7932) D. McAree and P. Mason of Northamptonshire Archaeology excavated a 20-m wide L-shaped trench at the corner of Bond Street and Hill Street, extending 50 m in both directions. Extending along the length of Bond Street the silted fill of the medieval defensive town ditch was exposed. The fills contained rich deposits of preserved leather, pottery dated to the 15th to 17th centuries, and animal bone. A large oval pit containing fragments of 9th- to 10th-century pottery was the only feature of Anglo-Saxon date.

Extending north from the ditch, along the line of Hill Street, a series of pits and postholes relating to houses built along the Hill Street frontage in the Late-medieval period, and the sandstone walls and sandstone surfaces of one of these buildings, was also excavated. Extending back from the Hill Street frontage, a series of large pits had been cut into the natural. These contained humic and organic layers and deposits of preserved leather, pottery dating from the 13th to 14th centuries, animal bone and fragments of woven textile. The pits were later cut and overlain by the post-medieval foundations for brick walls, drains and surfaces. In the north of the site were the sandstone foundations for two houses fronting onto Hill Street. These had been cut through and overlain by foundations for later walls, services and a brick built cellar related to the post-medieval development of the site.

200. At *Belgrade Theatre* (SP 3311 7921) an archaeological watching brief was maintained by A. Thorne, M. Webster and P. Mason of Northamptonshire Archaeology during the ground-working phase for the construction of a new auditorium for the Belgrade Theatre. Medieval fabric relating to the city wall was observed and recorded to the north of the auditorium footprint below Bond Street. The wall survived largely as strips of core-work, heavily truncated by modern services; however, a short section of ashlar blocks forming the inner face of the wall survived, enabling the line of the wall to be projected. Other sections of ashlar-clad wall located nearby may relate to a tower and 'spayer' or sluice gate built to divert the waters of the Radford Brook into a defensive ditch which ran around the perimeter of the wall. No dating evidence was found to support documentary sources, which indicate that this stretch of wall was built at the

end of the 14th century. A collection of medieval shoes was retrieved from an unstratified deposit.

201. At 61–63 *Far Gosford Street* (SP 3445 7903) trial trenching by C. Jones for Mrs S. Kaur, on a site in the medieval E. suburb, revealed evidence for medieval activity near to the street frontage in the form of a ditch containing 15th-century pottery. Any early deposits to the rear have been severely disturbed by 19th- to 20th-century house construction.

202. At *Millennium View, Hales Street* (SP 3345 7925) G. Richards of the University of Leicester Archaeological Services undertook an archaeological evaluation, for Complex Development Projects, prior to building work on land between Hales Street and Palmer Lane in the historic core of Coventry. Historic maps indicate that the site had been occupied from at least the 17th century and probably during the medieval period also. The area of the proposed development is situated on land that lay between the River Sherbourne to the south and the Radford Brook to the north in the medieval period. It is thought that it would have probably been a waterlogged area prone to flooding. Test pits excavated close to the Hales Street frontage have shown the presence of cellars associated with the former Smithfield Hotel, and post-medieval deposits possibly indicating levelling material to raise the area of Hales Street above potential flood levels.

An area was excavated on the W. side of the site, close to the Palmer Lane frontage, although constraints meant that it was recorded in three smaller parts. Modern overburden with concrete footings was removed from the site to reveal a large, homogeneous spread of waterlogged material containing medieval to post-medieval pottery. Further, earlier medieval layers were revealed beneath. A considerable amount of organic material, including the remains of leather working, leather shoes and worked timber, was recovered from these layers. The deposits also contain significant environmental remains. These layers are thought to represent a surviving sequence of both waste and riverine deposition in the area through the medieval period.

203. At the *Seven Stars Industrial Estate, Wheler Road, Pinley* (SP 352 774) trial trenching within the area of the former medieval settlement of Pinley was carried out by C. Jones and C. Coutts for Coventry Prototype Panels Ltd. Evidence for medieval occupation in the form of pebble yard surfaces and boundary ditches with 13th-/14th-century pottery was recovered. The medieval manor house was not identified though a fragment of glazed medieval floor tile suggests its possible presence in the general vicinity.

204. At *Whitefriars Street, Coventry University* (SP 3382 7878). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by R. Kipling of the University of Leicester Archaeological Services in advance of the construction of a sports hall. During the Middle Ages, the development area lay to the rear of a series of backyard plots which related to properties fronting on to Gosford Street, later known as Jordan Well. The medieval plots were separated from the Royal park to the south by a massive ditch known as the Red — or Hyrsum — Ditch which ran E.–W. before possibly turning south. Whitefriars Street was extended in 1900 and the medieval plots were subsequently developed. In more recent times a garage has occupied the site; this was demolished and replaced by a car park. A single trench, aligned N.–S., was positioned to the front of the development area in order to locate the Hyrsum ditch and any other associated activity. Although the evaluation failed to reveal traces of the ditch, there was evidence for medieval backyard or agricultural activity and a post-Dissolution boundary wall within the trench.

205. HALESOWEN, HALESOWEN ABBEY (SO 974 828). An analytical earthwork survey and investigation of the Premonstratensian monastery was undertaken by an English Heritage Archaeological Investigation team. The survey, which incorporated the

abbey's wider environs, identified features relating to the medieval and post-medieval phases of occupation. These included a series of ponds, separated by substantial dams, in the valley to the north of the abbey. In the valley to the south of the abbey there are further ponds that appear to be associated with an industrial function. In the fields further south, evidence of open-cast coal extraction was found as well as large tracts of ridge-and-furrow cultivation. Other features included a windmill site; a prominent boundary mound which was probably part of the precinct boundary and later used as a parkland boundary. Following the suppression of the monastery, the E. range appears to have been converted into a secular residence and gardens created around it.

206. SOLIHULL, TEMPLARS' HALL, TEMPLE BALSALL, BALSALL (SP 2069 7599). Observation of path construction by I. Greig for the Lady Katherine Leveson Foundation revealed evidence of a demolished wall at the SE. corner of the medieval Hall. This could have formed a S. continuation of the present E. wall and corresponds to the suggested location of a former E. wing, described in 1541 as the 'Low Parlour'. Subsequent alterations to the S. wall were also recorded.

WEST SUSSEX

CHICHESTER

207. At *East Walls Car Park* (SU 486450 104900) J. Taylor of Pre-Construct Archaeology carried out an evaluation for Seaward Properties Ltd. On the NE. side of the site, two N.-S. orientated ditches dating from 1150-1300 were recorded, which may represent part of the later medieval defences of Chichester, along with a linear feature dating from 1150-1500.

208. LITTLEHAMPTON, TODDINGTON NURSERIES (TQ 0352 0356). A. Norton of Oxford Archaeology carried out a field evaluation on behalf of Gifford and Partners Ltd. The evaluation revealed a series of recut 12th- or 13th-century boundary ditches. The ditches might have delineated the E. edge of historic Toddington.

209. SOMPTING, STREET FARM, WEST STREET (TQ 1640 0510) T. Bradley of Pre-Construct Archaeology conducted an evaluation for CgMs Consulting. A 13th-/14th-century rubbish pit and an E.-W. orientated ditch were recorded. The ditch was part of a field boundary and a later recutting of the ditch, the fill of which yielded mid-13th-/14th-century pottery, may indicate a continuous use of the boundary.

WILTSHIRE

210. CRICKLADE, EYSEY MANOR FARM (SU 083 956). J. Pine of Thames Valley Archaeological Services explored a multi-period site over a large area (19 ha within an eventual 150 ha mineral extraction site). Medieval occupation was recorded in the S. part of the site, comprising ditches gullies, postholes and animal burials. Post-excavation work is in its early stages, with close dating not yet available, but some preliminary findings can be reported.

One of the earliest medieval features was a curving ditch, recut on two occasions. This could be a curving moat ditch; it was later replaced by a rectangular version. The rectangular moat appears to have been recut/cleaned out on numerous occasions during the Middle Ages and into the post-medieval period. Other ditches in the area appear to be leats or drainage channels to carry water to and from the moat. This extends the coverage of what have been suspected to be water management features associated with the 'lost' village of Eysey. The full area of the platform enclosed by the moat was not revealed during the excavation but it was at least 23 m in width and over 32 m in length, and part of the platform area was preserved *in situ* rather than

examined. There were no structural elements of a building on the platform but this is more than likely due to truncation by the later post-medieval activity, or the building could have stood in the preserved area. Other evidence of medieval occupation included domestic rubbish pits and two animal burials, one of which contained the skeletal remains of a sow with five of her piglets. As they were buried fully fleshed it may be suggested they were diseased.

YORKSHIRE

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

211. RIEVAULX ABBEY (SE 5752 8492). On behalf of English Heritage, three phases of work, prior to the construction of a new café, have recently been undertaken. The work consisted of geophysical survey, archaeological evaluation and a watching brief. The geophysical survey identified several linear anomalies, representing modern service trenches, in addition to a number of irregular features interpreted as spreads of rubble and debris from the abbey, deposited during Ministry of Works clearance of the site in the 1920s.

The evaluation consisted of hand-excavation of two 1.5 × 1 m trenches, to natural subsoil. The modern ground surface in each trench was found to overlie a consistent and substantial layer of limestone rubble that contained several fragments of architectural stone. This layer seems to have been laid down for levelling purposes. Similar deposits have been encountered during the ongoing watching brief, carried out during the excavation of groundworks for the café. A number of fragments of architectural stone have been recovered from rubble spreads; a photographic and written record has been made of all fragments.

212. SELBY, SELBY ABBEY (SE 461 500). A further phase of building recording was undertaken, on behalf of Purcell Miller Tritton for Selby Abbey PCC. Recording of the three easternmost bays of the S. choir aisle revealed three phases of construction. The first phase, dated to c. 1280–90, consisted of the lower portion of the E. bay, associated with the laying out of the E. end at this early date. The second phase, dated from the period between 1320 and 1340, involved the completion of the main elevation, including the associated buttresses. The third phase, which saw the construction of the upper elevation at clerestory level, dated from between 1330 and 1340.

213. WETHERBY, CATTLE MARKET (SE 4047 4820). L. Dunbar of AOC Archaeology Group undertook an archaeological excavation prior to the redevelopment of the site, previously in use as the 'Cattle Market'. An earlier evaluation had identified an inhumation, possibly Roman, and the presence of stratified medieval deposits. The excavation uncovered a series of medieval features along with two earlier N.–S. extended burials, a disturbed burial, ditches and later post-medieval activities. The deep stratified medieval deposits noted during the evaluation were found to be substantially more truncated and patchy than the evaluation demonstrated. The burials, along with large N.–S. and E.–W. ditches, appear to predate medieval activity and are possibly Roman in date. The medieval features, with pottery dating from the 10th to 12th centuries, were predominantly large pits which would be associated with backland activities extending from buildings fronting onto the High Street.

YORK

214. At the *Moss Street Depot* (SE 5978 5721) an archaeological excavation was carried out on behalf of O'Neill and Associates for Yorkshire Housing. A series of ditches and associated postholes was identified running on a NW.–SE. alignment, dividing the site

into at least two plots, between 5 and 6 m wide. The ceramic material from these features, and from the associated ploughsoil, included significant quantities of York Splashed Ware, York Glazed Ware and York Gritty Ware, suggesting a *floruit* of activity in the 11th to late 12th centuries. Cartographic evidence suggests that these property boundaries may have been fossilised into the 19th century, before the site was developed further.

215. At 20–24 *Trinity Lane* (SE 5997 5153) an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by C. Fenton-Thomas of On-Site Archaeology at the premises of York Reprographics. The work involved the opening of two trenches, one to the south of the main building and one to the north. The evaluation has shown that different areas of the site contained very different archaeological sequences. In the southernmost trench a sequence of Late-medieval buildings was encountered. These remains lay within 300 mm of the modern ground surface and included a tile-and-stone hearth, postholes, a short length of brick wall, limestone padstones, and compacted earth-and-mortar floors. Due to the apparently well-preserved nature of these remains excavation was limited to the minimum required to gather dating evidence and characterise the deposits. The majority of medieval and Early-medieval levels were left undisturbed.

Within the depth examined, the features dated from the later 14th to 16th centuries, but earlier structures are likely to exist at greater depths. Residual pottery from the 11th to 13th centuries, recovered from the later medieval layers, suggests earlier medieval activity on the site; these structures are typical of medieval, urban street frontage properties indicative of long periods of intensive use. While palaeoenvironmental sampling suggested that metalworking residues, probably from smithing and welding, were present, these were in very small quantities and were mixed with more obviously domestic refuse. Anglo-Scandinavian occupation on or near the site was also attested by the presence of residual pottery, ranging in date from the late 9th to mid-11th centuries. The significance of this area of the city in the pre-Conquest period is indicated by several early church foundations, such as St Mary Bishophill, Junior and Senior and St Martin. It is likely that deposits of this date survive on the site below the basal limit of excavation within the two trenches.

SOUTH YORKSHIRE. Work carried out by ARCUS.

216. DONCASTER, THORNE, QUEEN STREET, FORMER DAIRY DEPOT (SE 695 133). An archaeological watching brief by D. Alexander identified remnants of a buried subsoil containing sherds of 14th-/15th-century Humberware, 15th-/16th-century Coal Measures Ware and medieval Shell Tempered Ware.

217. SHEFFIELD, 49–63 FARGATE, CARMEL HOUSE (SK 3540 8726). Archaeological evaluation and mitigation works carried out by S. Baker identified a well, 1.2–1.85 m wide and 2.2 m deep, in an area which had been extremely truncated by later post-medieval building. The well contained 13th-century Hallgate Ware, including an almost complete Hallgate 'A' jug and 13th- to 16th-century Coal Measures Ware. There was also excellent preservation of plant macrofossils, beetle remains and pollen particularly in the primary well deposits. The well was probably in a garden or burgage plot of a property fronting Fargate.

218. SHEFFIELD, SHEFFIELD CATHEDRAL (SK 354 875). Archaeological excavation was carried out by R. O'Neill on a NW. section of the church graveyard, thought to have been in use from the 18th to mid-19th centuries. The church itself has its origins in the medieval period and a small assemblage of residual pottery was recovered from grave fills. This included some of the earliest material ever found in Sheffield: Stamford Ware, dating from the later 11th to early 13th centuries.

WEST YORKSHIRE

219. OTLEY, NELSON STREET (SE 2037 4546). An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by On-Site Archaeology on behalf of Leeds City Council. The work was undertaken in order to fulfil the archaeological condition attached to a planning application to build a new library, tourist information centre and public toilets. Many of the materials encountered were very recent layers associated with demolition activity and the creation of the modern car park. However, there were three features likely to date from the later 12th to the 14th centuries. These medieval features were cut directly into the surface of the natural boulder clay and in places were only 0.7 m below the modern car park surface.

IRELAND

CO. DUBLIN. Work by Margaret Gowen and Co. Ltd.

DUBLIN

220. At 29–30 *Fishamble Street* (31528, 23408) assessment was undertaken by L. Simpson, on behalf of Dublin City Council, on a small yard measuring 12.7 m long (N.–S.) by 9.5 m wide. The site is located just outside the Viking walled town of Dublin, in an area that originally formed part of the River Liffey. However, reclamation began in this area in the mid-13th century under the Anglo-Normans and included the construction of a new city wall further out into the Liffey; this increased the depth of water in the channel, which was gradually silting up. The area between the two walls was then infilled with a series of rich organic refuse deposits interspersed with dredged silt. Excavations further east revealed that these were held in place by various means including a clay bank, a timber revetment and at least one strong post-and-wattle fence. The deposits were found to be in excess of 4 m in depth and rich in artefacts

One test trench was excavated during the assessment and this revealed the presence of intact Georgian cellars (2.4 m in depth), which were cut into reclamation layers composed of organic material containing straw, vegetation, wattle fragments, animal bone and shell. A total of seven posts (birch) were also recovered from the top of this deposit, which were relatively substantial in size, measuring between 0.08 and 0.15 m in diameter. Roughly faceted tips suggested they were driven into the ground, and loose strands of wattle still attached indicate they were part of a post-and-wattle structure, perhaps a reclamation fence. Excavation was halted at this point. However, due to the presence of reclamation deposits in this area, the proposed new development will not have a basement and the site will be piled.

221. At *Golden Lane/Chancery Lane* (31539, 23373) excavation was carried out under the direction of E. O'Donovan on a 50 × 50 m site. In 1981, early ecclesiastical remains of the church of St Michael le Pole were identified and excavated by the Dublin Archaeological Research Team (DART), including the foundation for a round tower and the remains of a medieval graveyard. The church site dates from as early as the 8th century and remained as a place of worship up until the end of the 17th century when it was converted into a school. The City of Dublin grew in parallel with the church site and Chancery Lane is recorded as a street from c. 1230 while Golden Lane is first referenced in 1382. The site of St Michael le Pole was completely surrounded by post-medieval development in the city and no trace of the monument survives above ground today.

In 2005, a total of 272 burials was excavated on the Golden Lane site. The burials were located in a halo surrounding the site of the church of St Michael le Pole, located beyond the excavation to the north. The burials have provisionally been dated to c. 700–1200 and the vast majority (267 burials) were located in the extreme NE. corner of the site, in an area measuring 22 × 10 m. No ditch or enclosing feature defining the

extent of the cemetery was identified. The re-use of disturbed skulls as ear-muffs was a recurring feature of the cemetery, as was the presence of plank lining around the graves. The presence of stick pins associated with the graves indicates that burial in this portion of the cemetery continued into the 11th and 12th centuries. The provisional interpretation of the earliest phase of burial suggests that the church of St Michael le Pole is a pre-Viking Irish Early Christian church site.

A series of pits, a corn-drying kiln and five isolated burials were excavated beyond the church cemetery throughout the remainder of the site. One of the 'satellite' burials was interred with grave goods including an iron spearhead and knife, two lead weights, a buckle and strap-end. The grave goods accompanying this stout adult male (c. 25 years of age) indicate that this is likely to be a pagan Viking burial dating from the 9th or 10th centuries. Three other burials located outside the cemetery were adult males, while the fifth was an adolescent female. A decorated bone Viking-age buckle was found adjacent to the disturbed remains of the female burial in a secondary 13th-century context, while none of the other burials was found to contain grave goods.

A large double-ditched sub-rectangular enclosure (c. 1200–1500), which post-dated the cemetery, was also excavated. The enclosure measured 25 m E.–W. and c. 22 m N.–S. externally, with an entrance/gate house feature located on its W. side fronting onto present-day Chancery Lane. The fill of the ditches contained many sherds of medieval pottery and the final tertiary fill of the ditches contained an Edward IV farthing of 1460–61. The preliminary dating suggests that the enclosure was constructed in the 13th century and continued in use up to the end of the 15th century.

A series of field boundaries and refuse pits was identified throughout the site, indicative of the land enclosure and domestic settlement that occurred immediately outside the town walls of Dublin in the medieval period. An interesting collection of medieval pottery was the principal dating indicator from these features. Additionally, a perfectly preserved medieval bronze hand bell was recovered from one of the pits. It is tempting to suggest an ecclesiastical function for this and its discovery within the rectangular enclosure suggests that the enclosure was associated with the nearby church site.

The continuity of property plots from the Viking Age down to the present day is a feature that was first identified in excavations in medieval Dublin and subsequently in Waterford and Cork. This feature occurred also at the Golden Lane site, where the medieval rectangular enclosure and other field boundaries are fossilised in the property plot walls laid out at the site in the 17th and 18th centuries.

222. At the *Kevin Street Garda Station/35–47 Bride Street* (31527, 23344) L. Simpson carried out an archaeological assessment on the known site of the medieval archiepiscopal palace of St Sepulchre. This was established outside the city walls close to St Patrick's Cathedral in c. 1184 by Archbishop John Comyn, the first Anglo-Norman archbishop of Dublin. Most of the original medieval quadrangle still survives incorporated within the present buildings, including a tower, three groin-vaulted cellars and a 15th-century doorway in the W. wall. There will be no impact under the current scheme on the standing buildings although the proposed line of new buildings will transgress the projected line of the SE. corner of the quadrangle.

A series of test trenches revealed evidence of limited medieval clay deposits of approximately 0.2 m in depth on some parts of the site, and a medieval ditch/pit feature (at least 3.2 m in width by 0.65 m in depth) which ran parallel to Kevin Street. The presence of medieval deposits along the Bride Street frontage was established; these had an average depth of 0.4 m and contained fragments of animal bone, shell and charcoal. There was also evidence of medieval pits cut into the boulder clay. Although no stone foundations were uncovered, the testing was extremely limited due to the presence of live services and the line of the quadrangle could not be tested properly. Work on this project is ongoing.

223. At 3–6 *Palace Street* (31553, 23400) excavations and a monitoring programme were undertaken by L. Simpson, on behalf of Dublin City Council. This work revealed details about the course of the River Poddle; now culverted, this originally formed the E. city moat around the medieval walled town of Dublin. The site of a medieval mill complex, known as the ‘Doubleday mills’, is also thought to be somewhere in the vicinity. Although the medieval deposits were not excavated, monitoring of the piling operation revealed that the river bed lay between 6 and 7 m below modern ground level and was approximately 40 m wide, extending as far as the city wall on the W. side, which was located in a previous excavation. The monitoring programme also produced evidence of some sort of post-and-wattle structure, set into the river bed at between 4 and 5 m below present ground level. These were not, however, heavy structural timbers and are likely to relate to fencing or some other flimsy structures rather than anything more substantial. The new building was designed to lie above the medieval horizon and, as a result, the medieval deposits were not removed.

224. At 105–109 *The Coombe* (314800, 233700) excavation directed by M. McQuade uncovered an area of c. 391 sq m. Seven levels of activity were dated by pottery finds. Levels 1–6 date from the late 12th to the 16th centuries and Level 7 dates from the 17th to the 19th centuries.

During Level 1 an artificial channel was created to carry water from the Coombe stream, which ran to the north of the site. Later, in an attempt to facilitate land reclamation, a series of wooden posts was inserted along the edges (Level 2) and within (Level 4) the channel and it gradually filled in. There was a small wattle fence on the north-east of the site and three post rows on the west. Two hearths and large burnt deposits represent small-scale industrial activity, carried out on the west of the site during Level 2. Industrial activity intensified during Level 3, when tanning was carried out on the SW. end of the site. Six circular tanning pits (0.8–1 m wide) were excavated, two of which held wooden barrels. Two lime-filled circular pits and a rectangular stone lined pit located in the centre of the site were probably used for soaking hides. Small-scale ceramic production may have been carried out on the east of the site, where a firing pit (2.1 × 1.1 m) and fragments of burnt clay were uncovered. Levels 5 and 6 represent domestic activity and land improvement after the artificial channel had been filled in. They were characterised by a series of gullies, large pits, postholes, and burnt deposits, but no coherent ground plan was evident. Finds from medieval levels include almost 2,000 sherds of pottery, mainly local wares, copper-alloy artefacts, an iron knife, shoe soles and waste leather.

CO. LIMERICK

225. COONAGH WEST (153230, 156820). K. Taylor of TVAS (Ireland) Ltd. carried out excavation in advance of the Limerick Southern Ring Road. The site was located on a gravel ridge at the margin of the estuarine River Shannon flood plain. Early-medieval activity was represented by a circular ditched enclosure; this had a diameter of 36 m and an entrance at the NW. (the dry land side). The ditch was typically 2.5 m wide and 1 m deep — there was no evidence of an associated bank. Other earlier and later linear and curvilinear ditches were associated with the main ditch. Much of the interior of the enclosure had suffered from severe erosion of the natural gravel and, although several posthole features were recorded, only one small rectangular structure could be clearly identified. A small feature used for iron working was also revealed.

An industrial area with a number of pits showing evidence of intense burning was located outside the enclosure. A fragment of crucible was recovered from one of these features. Finds from the ditches included two copper-alloy penannular ring brooches, typologically dated to the 6th–7th centuries, and a very large animal bone assemblage,

including a worked antler handle and a spindle whorl. Other copper-alloy and stone artefacts — including pins, pin sharpeners, a small stone disc and quern stones — were also found. A rough stone causeway had been built from the dry ridge on which the enclosure was constructed through marshy ground towards the River Shannon. Approximately 11 m of this trackway was observed.

CO. TIPPERARY

226. TOUREEN (20051, 12857). T. Ó Carragáin, of the Department of Archaeology, University College Cork, directed the first season of a university research and training excavation on the site of Toureen Peakaun, the monastery of Cluain Aird Mo-Becóc, which was founded in the 7th century and is occasionally mentioned in the early annals and martyrologies. The ritual core of the site features several monuments in State Care, but its full extent is indicated by a c. 200 m enclosure, some of which is traceable in the surrounding field banks. The positions of the three trenches opened in 2005 were chosen with the aid of gradiometer and resistivity surveys. Trench A confirmed that the low earthwork visible in the N. field was a continuation of the early ecclesiastical enclosure which is better preserved in the E. and W. fields. Trench B, also in the N. field, was opened to investigate a marked area of high resistance. It revealed an artificially raised area in an otherwise waterlogged part of the site. A number of drains, postholes and an oval pit containing a charcoal-rich deposit were cut into this platform, and an Early-medieval date for this activity was confirmed by the presence of a polychrome bead and the pin element of a ringed pin.

Trench C was located in the E. field and revealed the original channel of the Toureen stream which had been deliberately backfilled and diverted to the west, probably in modern times. Stepping stones facilitating access across the stream at this point were found *in situ*. Occupation on the N. side of the stream was quite dense; several deposits had been dumped against the N. bank to consolidate it, and others had been spread over the entire area to make it relatively dry. A number of substantial postholes, drains and intercutting pits were cut through these deposits. Those pits that were excavated in 2005 produced substantial quantities of burnt animal bone and iron slag. Excavation will resume in 2006.

CO. WESTMEATH

227. CLONFAD (240599, 240591). In advance of the new Kinnegad to Kilbeggan N6 road, excavation was concluded of a part of a large Early Christian and later medieval monastic enclosure. The work, begun in 2004, was directed by P. Stevens of Valerie J. Keeley Ltd. The monastic origins of this site appear to lie in the late 6th century, when Clonfad was founded by Bishop Etchen some time before his death in A.D. 578. The site is then mentioned in the mid-8th century and again in 799, and appears in *The Annals of the Four Masters* as being burnt and desecrated in 887.

The area of excavation on the proposed road corridor measured 130 m in length, 30–40 m in width, and encroached on only part of this very large site. Excavation revealed at least two concentric enclosure ditches enclosing the innermost walled graveyard and church. The outermost curvilinear oval ditch is estimated at 200–220 m in diameter (enclosing approximately 1.25 ha/3.08 acres), while the inner ditch measured approximately 100–110 m in diameter. If proved to be contemporary, both ditches would enclose the church and circular walled graveyard, which would then form an innermost enclosure measuring 47–50 m in diameter, thus making Clonfad a relatively large tri-vallate enclosure, typical of a medium to high-status Early Christian monastic site.

Work revealed ecclesiastical occupation evidence dating from the Early Christian to the medieval periods, and later secular occupation dating from the post-medieval period. The early monastic activity was delimited to the south by a pre-existing stream

and to the north by a very large curving enclosure ditch. The interior was further subdivided by two internal enclosing ditches that drained into the stream. This phase produced structural occupation evidence such as wells, refuse pits and postholes, and also included a very large artefact and faunal assemblage. Over 600 finds were produced from this excavation and the majority of stratified artefacts were recovered from the Early Christian features. The lower fills of the outer enclosing ditch produced over half the assemblage, with additional material recovered from wells and pits inside the enclosure. The finds assemblage included knife blades, tools, two ring pins, metalworking waste, worked bone pins, antler combs and blanks, pin and button manufacture, rotary quern stones and a lignite bracelet. Two burials were also recovered from this site; a child inhumation buried E.-W. and supine, plus a fragment of *ex situ* skull from a plough furrow.

A second monastic phase in the Anglo-Norman Period was far more sparsely represented, but consisted of both the existing medieval church (outside the excavated area) and two stone-lined corn-drying kilns which produced dateable medieval material. Finally, post-medieval activity followed the abandonment of the church site and the creation of the existing walled graveyard, and construction of a large courtyard and dwelling and associated reorganisation of the field boundaries around the graveyard and surrounding area.

Perhaps the most significant element of this excavation was the recovery of nearly two metric tonnes of archaeometallurgical residues, representing one of the largest Irish metalworking assemblages recovered from a site of this date. This also included the unique discovery of evidence for production of wrought-iron hand bells, as pieces of vitrified clay have been identified by archaeometallic specialist Tim Young as the coating from brazing of Type 1 wrought-iron hand bells. Other diagnostic material, particularly smithing-hearth cakes attributable to ironworking, together with pyramidal ceramic crucibles, stone/clay moulds, large tuyères, baked clay, vitrified clay and amorphous iron-slag and bog-ore deposits was all recovered from both the outer ditch fills, and the vicinity of large furnace bowls in one large dump at the stream's edge. Although no evidence for iron smelting was recovered it is postulated the site was producing secondary blooms (billets) for smithing. Most of the material was stratigraphically dated to the Early Historic phase; however, at least one smithing hearth was post-medieval in date.

ISLE OF MAN

228. BALLASALLA, RUSHEN ABBEY (SC 278 702). The Centre for Manx Studies, University of Liverpool, on behalf of Manx National Heritage have continued excavations at the Cistercian abbey. 2005 saw the development of work on a series of buildings to the west of the W. Range with the removal of the 1540 demolition material (Fig. 15). A series of at least five rooms have now been identified, although only two of these have yet been isolated. A number of drains were also recorded along with a flue relating to an oven or kiln built into the thickness of the W. wall of the W. range. Finds date from the mid-16th century and earlier and include local and imported ceramics, metalwork and architectural fragments. Comparisons with over two hundred other Cistercian sites have not yielded any close parallels with this sequence of buildings, although their location in the W. courtyard of the abbey suggests a guest-house complex as the most likely interpretation.

SCOTLAND

ABERDEEN CITY

229. At the *Dunbar Halls of Residence* (NJ 940 087), prior to demolition, assessment was carried out for the University of Aberdeen by A. Cameron before the construction of



FIG. 15

Rushen Abbey, Ballasalla, Isle of Man. Excavation of the S. end of the abbey.

new accommodation. Much of the area had been scarped during the construction of Dunbar Halls in the 1960s, but a small pocket of undisturbed ground included a well-constructed basement within which a well had been constructed. The full extent of the cellar was c. 5×5 m and it survived to a depth of 2.2 m. The well was 1.8×2 m and was exposed to a depth of 1 m. The interpretation of this feature as a bell dungeon has been considered, but its size and construction makes it more likely to have been a large well serving the substantial bishop's palace. No dating evidence was recovered from the structure, but a small number of medieval finds were recovered from the backfill.

230. At *East Kirk St Nicholas* (NJ 941 062), prior to a possible redevelopment, five trenches were excavated by A. Cameron, for the Church of St Nicholas Uniting, to determine the quality and quantity of archaeological deposits. The church of St Nicholas is first noted in a papal bull of Pope Adrian IV in 1157, but that church may have had an earlier foundation date. A new choir was built in the late 15th century and was rebuilt in 1837 as the East Kirk, but burned down in 1874 and re-opened in 1876. The excavated trenches reached a maximum depth of 3.5 m, and the following findings were recorded:

12th to 15th centuries

An exterior cobbled surface, associated with 12th- to 14th-century pottery, was uncovered inside the footprint of the 15th-century church, indicating that the

12th-century church was substantially smaller than its replacement. A burial under this cobbled surface was left unexcavated.

15th century

The walls of the 15th-century church, constructed of sandstone ashlar blocks covered with plaster, were uncovered. They had been slighted and used as a footing for the 19th-century building. In one trench a 19th-century pillar base was excavated to its base; this is probably also the base for a pillar associated with the 15th-century church, reused in the 19th century. Vaulted rooms were located on the N. side of the church; unknown prior to the excavation, they were probably accessed from St Mary's Chapel (on the level below the area of the current floor of the East Kirk). These vaulted rooms have not yet been investigated.

15th to 17th centuries

Several burials of this date were excavated, including in one trench an area which contained the burials of several babies and young children. This area, on the S. side of the choir adjacent to the church wall, was probably set aside for the burial of the young — as at Aberdeen Carmelite Friary.

Full excavation of East Kirk will take place in 2006.

231. At the *Grampian Hotel, Stirling Street* (NJ 941 060) a 1.5 × 1.5 m trench was excavated by A. Cameron, for Next Level Group, ahead of redevelopment including replacement of the lift. The hotel is located between the sites of the medieval Carmelite and Trinitarian houses, both founded prior to 1273. Extensive excavation at the Carmelite site (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (1994), 21–2) revealed well-preserved medieval deposits surviving to substantial depths.

After the removal of the old lift, inspection revealed archaeological deposits *in situ*. Excavation uncovered a watercourse filled with alternate lenses of gravel and organic layers containing a small number of medieval pottery sherds, suggesting that the watercourse had silted up by the late 12th century. The bottom of this feature was at a depth of 2–2.16 m OD. Above this silted-up stream was an organic layer, at the most 0.4 m deep, containing wood and twigs but no datable finds. It is possible that this accumulated over a number of centuries and would suggest that this area was open grassland or a wooded area after the later 12th century.

232. At *King's College* (NJ 939 081) A. Cameron monitored trenches for the floodlighting of various University of Aberdeen buildings including King's College Chapel (c. 1500), New King's and Elphinstone Hall. The foundations of the chapel were recorded, including an x-shaped mason's mark on a sandstone block in the foundation of a buttress in the NE. corner of the chapel. The foundations of the N. wall of the chapel were 0.5–0.6 m wide, whereas there was no foundation on the W. side: the sandstone blocks were laid immediately onto the stone and gravel subsoil. A stone culvert was recorded adjacent to the W. wall of the chapel; this was recorded previously in 1989 (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (1989), 18) during a previous floodlighting scheme. One wall foundation was recorded in a trench in front of New King's; it was probably one of the walls of the brewery seen on the 1867 OS map. The work was sponsored by the City of Aberdeen.

ABERDEENSHIRE

233. BANFF (NJ 06 64). Medieval bronze signet ring with an oval bezel engraved with a device as yet undeciphered, but either a monogram or a merchant's mark. Diameter 24.5 mm; bezel 14.3 × .4 mm. Rings such as these were used by those not entitled to bear heraldic arms but who were permitted to seal documents bearing a mark or monogram indicating their name or trade. These rings were used in everyday

transactions and were generally worn on the thumb or first finger. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT. 1/04) and allocated to Aberdeenshire Heritage. Report by J. Shiels, National Museums of Scotland.

234. INVERURIE, KIRKTON OF BOURTIE (NJ 803 248). A watching brief was maintained by J. C. Murray of Murray Archaeological Services, for Country Life Estates, during the conversion of steading buildings to form three new houses. The site lies c. 30 m west of Bourtie parish church which, although built in 1806, lies on the site of an earlier foundation dating from the 12th century. A Pictish symbol stone is built into the S. face of the church and a cross-incised slab is built into the east-facing wall of the E. steading building. No other archaeological features or finds were evident.

235. INVERURIE, URYSIDE (NJ 778 226). An evaluation was carried by M. Roy of AOC Archaeology, for Barratt Homes Ltd., in advance of a proposed residential development to the north-east of Inverurie; 52 trenches (covering an area of 22,000 sq m, 10% of the development area) were opened. Evidence for ridge-and-furrow cultivation was identified.

236. RATTRAY (NK 08 57). Fragment of bronze pocket ring sundial, now flattened and corroded, but with incised numerals remaining visible. Ring dials were devised for specific latitudes, and work by allowing the sun's rays to shine through a pinhole on the hour lines engraved in the interior of the dial. These date from the 13th to 17th centuries, but fell out of fashion with the introduction of pocket watches in the 18th century. Although this example is worn and fragmentary, it is a rare find and few intact examples remain. A further six finds were recovered: a medieval bronze cooking vessel handle, the fragment of a medieval copper-alloy lace tag, a bronze toggle or bell pull, and two coins — an Elizabeth I silver threepence and a James VI copper twopence. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT. 6/04) and allocated to Aberdeen Art Gallery and Museum. Report by J. Shiels, National Museums of Scotland.

237. ST COMBS (NK 06 60). Tiny shield-shaped red enamelled and gilded heraldic mount, 15 × 12 mm, bearing arms belonging to the Howard family. The enamelling is consistent with techniques associated with Limoges artisans, renowned throughout Europe during the 12th to 14th centuries, and the high quality of execution of this mount would be in keeping with its associations with an important medieval family. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.43/05) and allocated to Aberdeenshire Heritage. Report by J. Shiels, National Museums of Scotland.

238. WHITEHILLS (NJ 65 64). Complete Viking-period copper-alloy polyhedral kidney-ringed pin, with the shank bent at an angle of 90°. Length 180 mm; head 20.5 × 1 mm. The polyhedral head and shank have been cast as one piece, and two retaining rivets remain in place either side of the applied kidney ring, which no longer articulates. The surfaces of the pin are too badly corroded for any decoration to remain visible. This is now the tenth example of a kidney-ringed pin from Scotland, and while none of these derive from datable contexts their Irish parallels belong to the 11th and 12th centuries. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.89/04) and allocated to Marischal Museum. Report by J. Shiels, National Museums of Scotland.

ANGUS

239. ARBROATH, 12 SHORE, LADYBRIDGE STREET (NO 641 406). D. Wilson of the AOC Archaeology Group undertook the emergency excavation of a long-cist burial which was partially exposed by service works. This work was commissioned by Historic Scotland, under the terms of the Human Remains Call-Off Contract. The cist was 0.3 m below the floorboards of the overlying house and was cut into the beach cobble

alluvial deposits. It was aligned E.–W. and no grave artefacts were recovered. The cist is similar to the other examples found locally and indicative of a Christian burial tradition. The bone recovered from the cist would seem to represent a single inhumation. The close proximity of this burial to the now extant pre-Reformation Chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary suggests that the two could be associated, although it may also be associated with a pre-cursor to this chapel.

240. BALLUMBIE CHURCH (NO 442 34). Rescue excavation was carried out by D. Hall and R. Cachart of the Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, for Stewart Milne Homes Ltd., in advance of a new housing. This work located the remains of the medieval parish church of Ballumbie and its associated graveyard. The church originated as a chapel of Lundie and became a parish church in 1470; as excavated, the church was of a simple rectangular plan, with a Laird's Aisle attached to its S. side. The aisle contained the remains of at least four human burials, one of which lay in a mural tomb in the S. wall. The church contained many layers of internal burial, concentrated at its W. end, and included the burial of a priest on an E.–W. rather than W.–E. alignment. Underlying the medieval church and graveyard were the remains of a previously unknown Early Christian long-cist cemetery, enclosed by a ditch with an entrance at its W. end. The cist burials included both adults and children, and were associated with at least three fragments of cross-incised stones. One of the burials in the cist cemetery had a copper-alloy bracelet on its right wrist. This site was completely excavated prior to its removal for the construction of housing.

241. EAST HAVEN (NO 58 36). Unusual double-sided lead pilgrim's badge, 40 × 28 mm, which has been cut and reused to make a crucifix. One side depicts the haloed head and upper torso of Christ on the Cross, above which are the letters 'N R', part of the abbreviated inscription 'INRI' — *Iesus Nazarenus Rex Iudaeorum* (Jesus of Nazareth King of the Jews). The other side also depicts the haloed head of Christ, above which is the stem of a chalice, and on either side of the head the letters 'N // X N I', part of an abbreviated inscription including *Rex* and *Nazarenus*. The badge is likely to date from the 13th or 14th centuries, a time when pilgrim souvenirs were common throughout Europe, although the reuse of the badge as a crucifix may be later. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.33/05) and allocated to Angus Council Museums Service. Report by J. Shiels, National Museums of Scotland.

242. FRIOCKHEIM, HATTON MILL FARM (NO 6170 5009). An evaluation was undertaken by C. O'Connell of CFA Archaeology, for Dalgleish Associates Ltd. on behalf of D. Geddes Ltd., in advance of a proposed gravel quarry extension. The area contained a number of sites identified from aerial photographs, including a ring-ditch and a *southern* (a Scheduled Ancient Monument and excluded from trial trenching), a Roman temporary camp (NO65SW 26), a pit alignment (NO64NW 101), possible barrows (NO64NW 50), and field boundaries (NO65SW 4). 66 trenches were excavated, representing c. 5% (8,875 sq m) of the available application area. A stone structure, possibly a kiln or bread oven, may be medieval, based on morphological comparisons. Ridge-and-furrow was present across the site, and had clearly truncated some of the features.

ARGYLL AND BUTE

243. CRARAE, CRARAE GARDENS, FURNACE (NR 986 973). An archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation were undertaken by M. Kirby of CFA Archaeology, at Crarae Gardens, a National Trust for Scotland property. Trial-trenching evaluation was requested in advance of development, due to the close proximity of the development site to the early church site of Killeven and a neolithic chambered cairn.

A rough cobbled area measuring 6 m in length was uncovered, and sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from its surface. Two ditches, measuring between

2.8 and 4 m wide, by up to 0.8 m deep, contained medieval pottery and other finds. A small pit and a patch of burnt subsoil were also discovered. Further excavations are anticipated.

244. MIDROSS, LOCH LOMOND: BOIDEN I (NS 356 860). Work was carried out by D. M. Maguire and A. Becket of the Glasgow University Research Division, for Tyton Design on behalf of De Vere Hotel and Leisure Ltd. Located 100 m east of Boiden Cottage, in an area of flat ground that falls steeply to the east and south, the site was first uncovered during an evaluation in 2003 when several features were observed within one trench. The full extent of the site, its date and function were unclear from the evaluation. Initially, an area 40 × 25 m was opened around the location of the trench; this proved to be archaeologically rich and was extended until the full 50 × 60 m extent of the site was exposed.

The main elements of the site proved to be an Early-Christian graveyard with an enclosing cemetery ditch up to 4 m wide and 1.8 m deep, with an entrance in the south-east. From the alignment of the graves it is possible that there was more than one phase within the graveyard. Several grave goods were recovered, including shale ringlets, a whetstone and two possible spearheads. Also recovered within the graves were nails, some human teeth and bone, and possible organic remains. Locating a church site within the enclosing cemetery ditch was problematic due to the glacial soils and the heavy erosion caused by agricultural activity in the area. The graveyard appeared to be cut into an earlier site of postholes, pits and a sub-circular feature that was first identified during the evaluation. This feature proved to be a large curvilinear slot with a diameter of 29 m, which was truncated by the large cemetery ditch, and was interpreted as a palisade enclosure. Within this enclosure a complex of postholes suggested the presence of interior structures, possibly dating from the Iron Age.

245. SEIL ISLAND, BALLACHUAN (NM 763 146). A survey and desk-based assessment were conducted within and around the Scottish Wildlife Trust Reserve at Ballachuan, situated on the SE. coast of Seil Island. The field survey, led by R. Regan and S. Webb, was undertaken by a team from Kilmartin House Museum assisted by volunteers organised by the Lorne Archaeological and Historical Society. The project was sponsored by the Scottish Wildlife Trust.

Covering some 49 ha, the reserve is dominated by ancient semi-natural hazel woodland with areas of wet and dry grassland. The survey revealed the remains of over 20 structures scattered over the reserve and probably associated field systems, mainly ridge-and-furrow. The Ballachuan settlement appears to date from at least the early 17th century and could well be earlier. The following possible medieval features were recorded:

Kilbrandon (NM 633 1665). Old parish church; medieval to 17th-century parish church, united with the parish of Kilchattan some time in the early 17th century.

Ballachuan (NM 622 1539). Chapel and burial ground. ?Medieval remains of small chapel, constructed of rubble and slate bonded with clay. Subrectangular burial enclosure at the north measures 10 × 5.5 m.

NM 630 1505. Ridge-and-furrow, visible as clear N.-S. running strips.

NM 629 1491. Ridge-and-furrow.

246. SOUTH SHIAN, SHIAN WOOD (NM 907 418). A survey and desk-based assessment were undertaken within the Scottish Wildlife Trust Reserve at Shian Wood, on a promontory overlooking the S. shore of Loch Creran. The field survey, led by R. Regan and S. Webb, was undertaken by a team from Kilmartin House Museum and volunteers organised by the Lorne Archaeological and Historical Society. The project was sponsored by the Scottish Wildlife Trust.

Covering some 21 ha, the reserve is dominated by oak and hazel woodland with areas of heath particularly within the S. parts of the reserve. Wetter ground exists along the lower levels on the W. side and within level areas towards the central part of the reserve. The survey revealed the presence of several woodland dykes, possibly constructed by the Barcaldine Estate in the late 18th or early 19th centuries. Several areas of ridge-and-furrow were also noted, and these may prove to be earlier in date. Only one building was discovered, although its dating and function remain ambiguous. Small-scale quarrying and peat-working areas were also evidenced during the survey.

NM 9055 4162. Ridge-and-furrow. Can still be discerned on the ground, but very apparent on 1967 aerial photograph; runs NE.–SW.

NM 9021 4159. Ridge-and-furrow. Still apparent on the ground; aligned N.–S.

NM 9061 415 Ridge-and-furrow. ?Associated with adjacent building, a pattern of SW.–NE. aligned ridge-and-furrow. Plotted from 1967 aerial photographs.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE

247. SAUCHIE TOWER AND OLD SAUCHIE HOUSE (NS 896 957). A community excavation, led by T. Addyman of Addyman Associates, was undertaken in association with the Friends of Sauchie Tower, the ultimate intention being to consolidate and interpret the site, repair the tower and make it publicly accessible. The project was sponsored by the Heritage Lottery Fund and the Clackmannanshire Heritage Trust.

Following clearance of extensive undergrowth, topographic survey was extended over the core area of the site and beyond to the west, north and east. This clearly recorded the defensive ditch running along the W. side of the ruins, and the extent of an artificial terraced platform along the N. side of the site. Six evaluation trenches were located across the site in order to determine archaeologically significant levels. General excavation encompassed the area along the N. side of the tower, extending westwards to Old Sauchie House, and southwards along the W. side of Sauchie Tower. The S. chamber and much of the N. chamber of the N.–S. aligned Old Sauchie House were cleared of collapse (demolition debris of c. 1930) down to floor level. The standing walls of the ruined structure were also cleaned and the whole recorded. In the latter stages of excavation a number of individual sondages were excavated to address specific questions; these included more major trenches — to further define the N. boundary of the defended site, and to examine the defensive ditch and the junction of the W. wall of Old Sauchie House with a round tower at its NW. corner.

Early to mid-15th century

The N. and W. limits of the defended area of the site were confirmed. To the north, the footings of a masonry enclosure wall were identified at four points and found to be most likely coeval with the surviving W. wall of Old Sauchie House. The main area of ground along the N. side of the excavation area revealed the remains of a continuous E.–W. range that had evidently formed the N. side of a courtyarded enclosure. From west to east, this contained a probable chamber (now mostly subsumed by the later Old Sauchie House), a great hall (opposed to the laird's hall within the tower), a kitchen and a probable bakehouse, the latter immediately north of the tower.

The hall was defined to the east and west by the remains of internal cross-walls. Its high end to the west had been impacted by numerous later constructions and services, and remains to be excavated more fully. Further east, the impressions of a finely laid polished sandstone floor were revealed throughout, with occasional areas of actual paving *in situ*. Central to the hall area was a probable open hearth. To the south-east, the threshold survived of an entrance off the courtyard; this led to an angled step down to the interior. There were indications that there had been a N.–S. screen at the E. end of the hall — postholes corresponding to a change in the layout of the paving.

The kitchen at the E. end of the hall was identified on the basis of a single remaining jamb of a very broad arched fireplace in the W. wall, and the extensive scorching of the paved area within. The kitchen was entered off the courtyard from the south-west, where a threshold remained. A presumed entrance between the kitchen and the low end of the hall no longer survived. On the N. side of the tower, the range was found to have extended further eastwards beyond the limit of excavation. Within the excavated area, the rectangular masonry base of a probable bake-oven was exposed (partly overlain by a circular successor).

To the south of the hall range a large area of courtyard cobbling was exposed; this incorporated a system of open drains that extended to the north-east, into a small cobbled court between the bakehouse and the tower. While Sauchie Tower itself appears to have been the first construction evident on the site, it is suggested that the surrounding courtyard complex is broadly coeval (thus early to mid-15th century), in spite of the fact that there are no apparent tie-ins to the fabric of the tower. The fortified enclosure had clearly extended further to the south (where a modern road now lies) and perhaps just beyond into the grassed area beyond. Topography in this area suggests the possibility that a further ditch may bound the site in that direction. It is possible that the original entrance to the enclosure lay to the west.

Later 15th century

Alterations to the defensive enclosure wall included the insertion of dumb-bell gun-loops into the W. perimeter wall, and the addition of the NW. angle tower at the same time. The latter had a projecting plinth and was provided with similar loops of slightly smaller size, suggesting lesser guns to provide raking fire along the W. frontage. These details indicate a date towards the end of the 15th century.

The site was finally abandoned following purchase by the Coal Board in c. 1930, and Old Sauchie House was largely demolished shortly thereafter.

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

248. CRAIGDHU (NX 39 39). A decorated stone was found in the 1950s by Mr H. Telfer while repairing a stone dyke. It is an irregular slab of greywacke sandstone, 55 × 41 × 15 cm. Incised on one face are a number of compass-drawn arcs that form a six-petal rosette or marigold design, enclosed in a 22 cm diameter circle. Decoration of this type is hard to date, but it may be significant that three slabs with similar 'marigold' designs were found in 8th- to 10th-century contexts during the Phase 1 excavations at nearby Whithorn. The dyke where the stone was found was examined in April 2005 but no other decorated pieces were found. Disclaimed as Treasure Trove, the stone has been donated by the finder to Stranraer Museum (Acc. no. 2005.9). Report by J. Pickin.

249. DUNDRENNAN ABBEY (NX 747 474). The inventory by M. Márkus of a collection of carved stone at Dundrennan Abbey was continued. This work is part of the Historic Scotland *Ex-Situ* Carved and Moulded Stones Project, begun in 2003 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 48 (2004), 312–13). The large Dundrennan collection is presently stored in various locations at the abbey. The stones covered so far are set out in the vaulted cellars on the W. side of the cloisters, with some additional items retrieved from a sheeted area to the south-east of the cloisters. New storage benches have been set up in the cellars, and this has enabled the collection to be rationalised, with stones being grouped according to their function.

Many of the stones catalogued during 2005 were found during archaeological investigations by Kirkdale Archaeology in the early 1990s, and a large proportion of these are vault ribs and their springers, with one or two related keystones. The ribs are very simply moulded with chamfered corners, and from the remains of the monks' day room with its octagonal column, vault ribs of this type were probably used here and in neighbouring areas. This large group of ribs can be sub-divided into three groups,

according to variations in the basic dimensions of width and depth and, unlike most of the other stones in the collection, there are many masons' marks remaining.

Another interesting fragment has a rectangular socket in its upper surface, and has panels of decorative low-relief carving on all four sides (one rather sketchily worked). The underside is roughly worked flat around the edges, with the central area more roughly finished. This may once have supported a vertical element such as a cross, with a projecting section on the underside (now broken away) to stabilise the stone.

Inventory: October 2003 onwards, still continuing; 520 pieces catalogued by November 2005; 12th–15th centuries. See also *www.arch-etype.net*

250. INGLESTON MOTTE (NX 774 579). A seventh excavation season in 2004 by A. Penman and R. McCubbin of the Stewartry Archaeological Trust, sponsored by the Dumfries and Galloway Council, revealed further evidence for the Dreng occupation of this site (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2003), 45–6). A trench was opened on the E. quadrant of the summit of the feature, and confirmation of the total destruction by fire on two separate occasions was again obvious. Large areas of burning were found between the outer defence line (timber palisading and stone-founded timber towers) and the bases of the timber towers. A proliferation of iron rivet heads and square-headed nails point to evidence for the conflagration of a quantity of timber. Artefacts recovered in the shape of imported French pottery and local galena glazed pottery confirm a date for this site, which would appear to have been finally abandoned c. A.D. 1235–50. Quantities of amethyst continue to be found, along with a variety of smooth polished stones and other decorative pebbles, the use or representation of which is still not clear.

The remnants of a furnace were discovered on the N. perimeter of the site, which may have been of slightly later date. It could have been associated with the salvaging of metalwork from the destroyed fortifications. Continuing excavation of the timber defensive ring to the south-east confirmed the presence of further palisading with additional, larger, strengthening uprights which may suggest the presence of a postern gateway. The foundations of a second tower were dismantled, but other than a number of postholes set into the stonework there was no further dating or constructional evidence. It is conjectured that the stone foundations of these towers had been set into a layer of clay on the perimeter of the summit of the motte hill.

An eighth season of excavation by experienced diggers and selected students, led by A. Penman and R. McCubbin, was sponsored by the Dumfries and Galloway Antiquarian Society and The Robert Kiln Trust. The remnants of a further section of the timber hilltop defences, constructed by probable Dreng settlers in the early part of the 13th century, was exposed. An earlier, 12th-century timber tower construction would appear to have been burnt down during the local rebellion of c. 1185, and evidence of its presence underneath the later ruins would confirm this. The remnant of the stone base of a timber tower was excavated and the natural level was found underneath, an area that had been subjected to intense heat. The remnant of a paved area between the tower and the defensive perimeter was uncovered. Dating evidence was found in the form of numerous sherds of local and imported pottery of the 12th–13th centuries, a number of clench nails (one in perfect condition) were uncovered from the layers of charcoal overlying part of the rubble from the tower, and part of a 13th-century bronze buckle was found over the proposed paved area; two sherds of fancy pottery ware, one with incised decoration, point to imported goods of the same time. A number of stone-lined postholes were exposed pointing to either a reuse or a juxtaposition of some of the supporting timbers of the towers.

A smithing furnace on the N. perimeter of the motte hill, found during the 2004 season, continued to be examined and yielded up pieces of slag and various metallic objects. The whole was sitting on top of sherds of local galena glazed pottery thus signifying a *terminus ante quem* dating for its use. A reasonable hypothesis is that it was

employed in supplying iron material for the construction of the later of the two timber towers. Continuing excavation following the line of the defences to the south of the stone-based timber towers has revealed the possible presence of a third stone-based defensive feature. Excavation will continue in 2006.

251. INNERMESSAN (NX 09 63). A silver octagonal brooch of 13th-/14th-century date, bearing an amuletic inscription intended to safeguard the wearer, was reported. The brooch can be paralleled by a number of other examples from southern Scottish hoards such as Ayr, Branhholm and Brechin, and like many others the inscription does not follow a known formula but appears to be a reproduction of random letter forms by a non-literate craftsman. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.12/05) and allocated to Stranraer Museum. Report by S. Campbell, National Museums of Scotland.

252. KIRKCUDBRIGHT, 62 HIGH STREET (NX 6805 5085). A watching brief was maintained by D. Devereux on the redevelopment of an 18th-century building, adjacent to the 17th-century Tolbooth, and at the centre of the medieval *burgh*. The site occupies a narrow 8-m wide strip bounded by the High Street to the north and the line of the medieval *burgh* wall and ditch to the south.

A 0.9-m wide trench, to a depth of c. 1.5 m, was cut from the front of the property southwards through the backland and beyond to link with the main sewer. At the N. end of the trench, a densely packed layer of medium/large rounded cobbles was encountered. This was an exposure of the natural 'gravel ridge' on which the N.-S. length of Kirkcudbright High Street is built. This forms such a hard compacted surface that walls have been observed to be constructed on top of it with little discernible evidence of a foundation trench, as was the case in the course of the redevelopment of the existing building.

This natural surface was observed in the pipe trench extending some 20 m south from the property frontage. Thereafter the section revealed a deep well-worked mixed loam over clayey subsoil. No features were noted, except near the S. end where the trench was widened to 1.5 m to accommodate a manhole. Here, the trench cut through a 0.7-m wide wall foundation of loosely clay-bonded angular stone rubble, resting on the clay subsoil and laid in a construction trench 0.8 m deep. The surviving top level of the wall foundation was 0.6 m below the modern ground surface. The S. outer edge of the foundation was 1.2 m north of the present property boundary. The trench section between the two gave a slight indication of the beginning of slope into a ditch feature to the south. The pipe trench continued on the S. side of the property boundary, but here the ground level was approximately 1 m lower, probably the result of recent building activity. No clear indication of a ditch could be seen in either section of the trench.

The wall foundation encountered is almost certainly for the *burgh* wall or back dyke of Kirkcudbright. Excavation in 1993 at the Corby Slap site (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (1993), 23), 200 m to the east, revealed a similar feature on the S. side of the *burgh*. Another section was excavated on the E. side of the *burgh* at Tanpits Lane (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (1993), 23). This is therefore the third exposure of the *burgh* wall, but no dating evidence has been found in any of the sections. Kirkcudbright was created a Royal Burgh in 1455, and this new status may have prompted the construction of a wall soon after. Certainly there are references to it in the account of the short English siege of 1547, when the townsfolk 'barred their gates and kept their dykes'. An encircling feature, either interpreted as a ditch or a wall, is also depicted on an English officer's sketch plan of the town, dated 1562-6. The work was sponsored by Stewartry Museum, Kirkcudbright, Dumfries and Galloway Museums Service and the Dumfries and Galloway Council.

253. KIRKTON (NX 97 81). A gold finger ring was reported, with twin quatrefoil cusped bezels set with agates. This style can be dated from the late 15th to early 16th centuries,

and a similar example can be seen in Hans Holbein's 1517 portrait of Benedikt von Hertenstein. Analytical analysis has shown that the gold content is around 20 carat — the medieval Scottish gold standard; this, and the use of agates, strongly suggests that the ring is the work of a local goldsmith copying wider European fashions. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.10/05) and allocated to Dumfries Museum. Report by S. Campbell, National Museums of Scotland.

254. THE NEWBARNs PROJECT (NX 8815 5498). A third season of excavation was carried out in 2004 by E. Penman and A. Penman of the Stewartry Archaeological Trust, on this multi-period settlement site (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2003), 44–5). The project was sponsored by the Dumfries and Galloway Council, Stewartry Area Committee, Leader+ and the Dumfries and Galloway Tourist Board.

With archaeology going back to the Neolithic, in the form of three chambered tombs, there is further settlement evidence of occupation through the Bronze and Iron Ages, the Roman era and into the Middle Ages. Later medieval evidence was uncovered on the North Cairn when a trench was opened up on the N. edge of the cairn platform, and traces of a heavily fortified area were found on the perimeter of the feature. This comprised a drystone wall incorporating some of the huge boulders of the original kerb of the cairn; set into this wall were large postholes which may have carried a rampart. Behind this was a row of postholes suggesting the presence of a palisade. Artefactual dating of these features was obtained from local green galena glazed pottery and a broken piece of jewellery.

The fourth season of excavation on two sites, Newbarns South Cairn and Newbarns North Cairn, has confirmed the existence of the latest occupation of this multi-settlement site in the medieval period. On the South Cairn, three parallel linear features running NE.–SW. across the entire cairn were investigated and proved to be field drains, stone lined and covered by capstones, one of which was a recycled Iron-age saddle quern. These were silted up and when cleared out actually started to work again. Artefactual indicates a medieval date for the drains, and it may be postulated that they were constructed by the monks of Dundrennan Abbey during their tenure on the sites during the 12th–13th centuries. Just what their precise function was has yet to be discovered. Interestingly, there are no similar features on the North Cairn. At least one of the drainage features has been cut through an Early Bronze-age burial and the original capstone had been utilised as part of the drain construction.

On the Newbarns North Cairn the floor area of a medieval building was extended and yielded further dating material in the shape of a 14th-century copper-alloy shoe or spur buckle. The W. edge of the wall of the building was defined, as previously, by the remnant of stone founds. Under the cobbled floor of a medieval construction, excavated last season, was found a boat-shaped pit facing east. In this was the capstone of an Early Bronze-age burial which had obviously been respected by the later, medieval, builders. Excavation of this feature will continue during the 2006 season.

To the north of this feature a cobbled roadway led to a gateway defined by two very large square postholes. The foundations of a stone wall bounded on either side of this gate postulating the existence of a defensive wall running E.–W. across the trench with a break incorporating the gateway. Behind the stone wall a deep v-shaped ditch was found and this has yet to be excavated. Beyond this ditch, a line of postholes imply the existence of a timber palisade. That these features have been constructed on top of an earlier settlement cairn, and as it is immediately adjacent to a hillock, the heavy defensive features point to occupation on the hillock itself. The present hypothesis must be for the existence of a motte-and-bailey feature — a defensive feature which is very well known in Galloway. Investigation points to occupancy of the site by Drengs from Cumbria in the 13th century, namely the de Culwen family from Workington in Cumberland.

The 2005 season was sponsored by the Dumfries and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society, Dumfries and Galloway Council, the Stewartry Area committee and The Robert Kiln Trust.

EAST AYRSHIRE

255. KILMARNOCK, MOORFIELD (NS 408 375). R. White of CFA Archaeology, carried out excavations on the remains of a possible kiln with an associated flue and an undated linear feature. The kiln was constructed within a large cut. It was stone built and measured 2.75 m in diameter internally at the top, narrowing to 1.6 m at the base. Externally, it measured 3.1 m at the top, and 2.2 m at the base. A 15.2 m long flue ran downslope from the structure towards the south-east. The kiln had the appearance of a cereal, probably corn, drying kiln. The slabs at the base of the kiln displayed evidence of burning and heating, although there was no heating evidence on the outer wall stones. The fill of the flue contained pottery of Late-medieval date, and post-medieval brick fragments were found in the fill. Its construction date is uncertain, but it had certainly been backfilled by the 18th/19th centuries.

EAST LoTHIAN

256. AULDHAME (NT 6016 8476) E. Hindmarch of the AOC Archaeology Group undertook an archaeological excavation and survey under the terms of the Historic Scotland Human Remains Call-Off Contract. The work was carried out after the discovery of human remains following ploughing. Following collection of these, test pitting and surface stripping of the affected area, the remains of an estimated 200 graves were identified. Due to the possibility of further damage to the graves, it was decided (following consultation with Historic Scotland) that remains at risk from further damage should be rescued. During this process it became apparent that there were more graves than originally noted, resulting in 260 individual skeletons being recovered with at least a further 66 identified skeletons deemed safe and left *in situ*. Excavation also revealed the remains of a stone building likely to be a small church or chapel showing three phases of construction. No physical dating evidence was found for these remains but comparisons with other such structures may suggest a date as early as the 9th century. A large ditch running NW.–SE. across the S. edge of the site was partly excavated, but again no dating evidence was recovered. Limited examination of this feature showed that this ditch had been altered during its lifetime. Although no evidence was found to give the ditch any date it is possible that it has its origins within later prehistory when it may have formed part of a promontory fort, and that it was altered when the site changed to ecclesiastical use.

257. DUNBAR, FORMER EMPIRE CINEMA, 44 HIGH STREET (NT 678 788) M. Roy of the AOC Archaeology Group undertook an archaeological evaluation to investigate possible medieval burgh plots within the medieval *burgh* core of Dunbar. Two oval rubbish pits of probable Late-medieval/early post-medieval date, suggested by ceramic evidence, were identified in the east of the development area, probably associated with properties fronting on the High Street. Both pits were sealed by an apparently imported silty loam soil, which was utilised in the post-medieval period to level the ground and create a terrace. A rubble deposit, possibly associated with demolition, overlay this imported soil to the east. An archaeological excavation was subsequently carried out; in the west of the site a ditch and walls were recorded, which may have marked changing plot boundaries in the medieval period. The ditch was overlain by the cut for a Late-medieval stone-built well, and several other pit features were also present. A levelling deposit sealed these Late-medieval cut features. In the east of the site, a group of stone-built drainage features, of possible post-medieval date was encountered above this deposit.

258. GULLANE, MUIRFIELD DRIVE (NT 4908 8274). In advance of proposed housing development, evaluation was conducted by C. O'Connell of CFA Archaeology, for Camerons Ltd. on behalf of Hart Estates, on a greenfield site south of Muirfield Road. Ten trenches were excavated with a combined total area of 1,110 sq m, amounting to 6% of the application area. The only archaeological features found were the remains of ridge-and-furrow.

259. INVERESK, WEDDERBURN HOUSE (NT 348 143). A third phase of excavation within the gardens of Wedderburn House was undertaken by R. Conolly of Headland Archaeology, for Gemcross Homes Ltd. in advance of house-building. The remainder of the NE. garden was stripped of topsoil from, showing that much of the area had been disturbed by ash pits and hedge lines relating to Wedderburn House, but ditches of the NE.-SW. aligned field system that had been recorded in previous phases survived (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2004), 44-5). The shallow remnants of ridge-and-furrow of medieval or later date survived in the S. part of the site.

260. MUSSELBURGH, QUEEN MARGARET UNIVERSITY CAMPUS (NT 3301 7143). An evaluation was carried out by K. Dingwall of Headland Archaeology, for RELOCATE, ahead of the construction of a new university campus. The area generally has high archaeological potential and human remains were discovered by chance on a spoil heap during preparatory works. A 5% sample was trenched, equating to 105 sq m. Post-medieval field drains and extensive areas of ridge-and-furrow were recorded: one furrow contained a fragment of pottery dating from the 15th/16th centuries.

261. SETON SANDS (NT 42 76). A medieval lead-alloy annular brooch was reported; it is part of a class of objects which imitated the more expensive bronze and precious-metal brooches, and which seem to have existed as an affordable mass-market alternative to those more expensive types. The ease of casting lead alloy meant that relatively elaborate copies could be cast in one piece, with little in the way of metalworking skills required to finish the object afterwards. Such brooches seem to have attained wide popularity in medieval Europe, and the same style can be found from Lapland to the Netherlands and from Scotland and the Baltic. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.35/05) and allocated to East Lothian Museum Service. Report by S. Campbell, National Museums of Scotland.

262. TRANENT (NT 39 73). A shield-shaped medieval heraldic pendant with broken suspension loop and no enamel or gilding remaining was recovered by metal detecting. Shield 25 × 20 mm. The pendant bears the device of six fraises, possibly the arms of Sir Simon Fraser, but its condition is poor. The Fraser family were significant landowners in East Lothian during this period. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.16/05) and allocated to East Lothian Museum Service. Report by J. Shiels, National Museums of Scotland.

263. TRAPRAIN LAW (NT 582 746). Following a devastating fire on Traprain Law in late summer 2003 and subsequent assessment work (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2003), 62) a series of remedial excavations was carried out on various parts of the hill. During 2004, work focused on a damaged part of the S. fringe of the summit area, with additional trenches excavated in burnt areas on the upper slopes on the S., E. and W. sides of the hill. The aim was to recover archaeological evidence from areas damaged and left vulnerable by the recent fire, and to provide additional information to aid the future management of the site. The work, sponsored by Historic Scotland and the National Museums of Scotland, was carried out by I. Armit, S. Badger, F. Hunter and E. Nelis.

The main focus of the excavations on the S. edge of the summit was the W. half of the medieval building south of the pond, the E. half having been dug in 1996 (*PSAS*,

130, 413–40). From the earlier work it was known that the building was constructed partly of massive stone wall footings (along its S. wall), and partly utilised bedrock (for its N. and E. walls), but partial excavation had not clarified the character of the occupation. Much additional information was recovered from the excavations. The massive foundation stones along the S. side of the building had supported a turf superstructure, with individual turfs recognisable among the collapsed material. Two successive floor surfaces, incorporating paving and other internal features, were identified in the W. half of the building, confirming that it had undergone a complex sequence of occupation. Interpretation within the building, and indeed across the site as a whole, was severely hindered by rabbit burrowing which has caused (and continues to cause) tremendous damage to the archaeological deposits on the Law.

Although there were numerous finds from the medieval building, most were clearly residual and added little to the 14th-century abandonment date suggested by pottery from the previous excavations. One intriguing find is a small stone fragment recovered from the turf wall core, which bears a series of distinctive linear carvings, apparently from a rock art panel similar in style to those on the NE. side of the hill which were destroyed during quarrying operations in the 1930s. The context of the fragment could be interpreted either as residual (in redeposited turf) or placed (as a wall foundation deposit).

Work in 2005, led by F. Hunter, concentrated on completing excavation of the W. end of the medieval building. This modifies the results from 2004, as the building was shown to be a single-phase construction overlying earlier floor surfaces. No contemporary finds and few structural traces were recovered, and this end of the building may have been a store, with any occupation at the E. end (where pottery was recovered in previous work).

EAST RENFREWSHIRE

264. A farm survey carried out by R. Hunter and S. Hunter recorded the following features.

Blackwood Farmlands

NS 5432 4938. Ridge-and-furrow, 2 m wide.

NS 5430 4903. Ridge-and-furrow, 4 m wide.

Blackwood Hill Farmlands

NS 5438 4884. Ridge-and-furrow, 4 m wide.

NS 5478 4835. Ridge-and-furrow, 4 m wide.

East Revoch

NS 5655 5015. Ridge-and-furrow, 3 m wide.

NS 5715 5070. Ridge-and-furrow, 3 m wide.

NS 5660 5075. Ridge-and-furrow, 4 m wide.

NS 5644 5076. Ridge-and-furrow, 4 m wide.

NS 5652 5095. Ridge-and-furrow, 3 m wide.

NS 5657 5083. Ridge-and-furrow, 4 m wide.

NS 5690 5080. Ridge-and-furrow, 4 m wide.

NS 5648 5121. Ridge-and-furrow, 4 m wide.

NS 5623 5093. Ridge-and-furrow, 4 m wide.

Farmlands of Hol-Hall

NS 5665 4970. Ridge-and-furrow, 3 m wide.

NS 5685 4900. Ridge-and-furrow, 4 m wide.

NS 5691 4890. Ridge-and-furrow, 4 m wide.

- NS 5663 4874. Ridge-and-furrow, 4 m wide.
- NS 5565 4949. Ridge-and-furrow, 3 m wide.
- NS 5569 4943. Ridge-and-furrow, 3 m wide.
- NS 5585 4910. Ridge-and-furrow, 3 m wide.
- NS 5605 4994. Ridge-and-furrow, 3 m wide.
- NS 5615 4926. Ridge-and-furrow, 3 m wide.
- NS 5645 4930. Ridge-and-furrow, 3 m wide.
- NS 5658 4930. Ridge-and-furrow, 4 m wide.
- NS 5640 4953. Ridge-and-furrow, 3 m wide.
- NS 5621 4994. Ridge-and-furrow, 3 m wide.
- NS 5649 4964. Ridge-and-furrow, 3 m wide.

Picketlaw Farmlands

- NS 5717 5153. Ridge-and-furrow, 3 m wide.
- NS 5727 5149. Ridge-and-furrow, 3 m wide.
- NS 5716 5150. Ridge-and-furrow, 3 m wide.
- NS 5728 5163. Ridge-and-furrow, 3 m wide.

EDINBURGH (CITY)

265. At *Blackfriars Street* (NT 2602 7353) excavation by R. Will and A. Radley of the Glasgow University Research Division, for Blackfriars Development Company, uncovered an extensive medieval midden along with Late-medieval property divisions running N.–S. through the site. Within these property divisions were stone foundations of buildings and floor surfaces, along with a well lined with a wooden barrel. A comprehensive environmental sampling strategy was employed throughout the midden and within the burgale plots.

266. At *Colinton Castle* (NT 2165 6934) M. Kirby of CFA Archaeology carried out standing building recording for Merchiston Castle School. Colinton Castle is a Grade B listed building and Scheduled Ancient Monument situated in the grounds of Merchiston Castle School. As a result of the collapse of the S. tower in 2003, Scheduled Monument Consent was granted for a programme of remedial work. This was carried out in two phases: the removal and recording of masonry from outside the collapsed S. tower; and the removal and recording of rubble from the first floor of the castle, and from the remaining base of the collapsed S. tower. A total of 266 pieces of worked masonry were recovered during the two phases of work.

267. At *Cramond Campus* (NT 193 767), due to the proximity of Cramond Roman fort, a programme of archaeological works was undertaken by R. Engl of AOC Archaeology, for AMA Construction, on linear groundbreaking works associated with proposed pipe-laying connected with residential and leisure development. The works consisted of three elements: topsoil stripping and excavation, a watching brief, and the monitoring of the scheduled area to the north-east of the fort. The watching brief phase uncovered a 23 m long section of Roman road, aligned NW.–SE., which also appeared to show continued use throughout the medieval period. A number of small finds, consisting of Roman and medieval ceramics and several iron and copper-alloy objects, were recovered from the ditch features and road.

268. At *Jeffrey Street/Canongate* (NT 260 737) a watching brief was carried out by L. Breslin of Headland Archaeology, for GMJV on behalf of Scottish Water Solutions, during the excavation of service trenches. Late-medieval deposits were found 0.7 m below the road surface at the SE. end of Jeffrey Street, as well as the extent of heavy modern truncation resulting from the late 19th-century construction of the street. Towards the NW. end of Jeffrey Street, a coursed sandstone wall was uncovered.

Observed largely in section, the wall was aligned NE.–SW. The alignment and depth of overlying made-up ground suggest that this is the remains of a boundary wall or building associated with the original properties demolished during the building of Jeffrey Street. No dating evidence was found in relation to this wall. A single sherd of locally made White Gritty Ware, probably dating from the late 15th or 16th centuries, was recovered at the SE. end of Jeffrey Street, near the High Street. During the excavation of the trench along the Canongate, from the junction with St Mary's Street and Jeffrey Street to the junction with Calton Road, no archaeologically significant finds or deposits were identified. Although the trench crossed the location of the Flodden Wall's Netherbow Port, no evidence was found to suggest the remains of this structure.

269. At *25/27 High Street, Kirkliston* (NT 125 743) an evaluation was conducted by R. Heawood of Abercorn Archaeology, for Mr and Mrs Wardell, prior to the construction of a new house behind the High Street frontage, an area with the potential for medieval remains. Two trenches were opened, c. 10 × 1.5 m and c. 5 × 1.5 m. Evidence was found for a ditch running parallel to High Street, and for structural features aligned at right-angles to the High Street. The ditch appears to have been backfilled relatively early in the 15th to 18th centuries, while the structural features may have gone out of use during the 12th to 15th centuries. Finds of pottery suggest the presence of medieval domestic activity in the vicinity.

270. At *Well Flats Road, Kirkliston* (NT 12620 74313) an evaluation by A. Dutton of Headland Archaeology, for Hartfield Homes Ltd., on previously undeveloped land comprising former allotments/garden plots, produced evidence of activity and potential settlement of medieval date on the site of a proposed small housing development. The development area, formerly Church of Scotland property, lies close to the core of Kirkliston (formerly Temple Liston) and is adjacent to a row of listed buildings fronting the High Street. A number of linear features and a hearth were discovered, from which a range of 12th- to 14th-century pottery was recovered. Collectively, these features may represent the remains of a small timber building with a hearth within a relict property plot aligned to High Street. Environmental samples have also demonstrated the probability of metalworking taking place in the near vicinity.

271. At *Mortonhall* (NT 26 67) a copper-alloy Anglo-Saxon disc-headed pin, with the shaft bent to c. 30°; recovered by metal detecting. Length 95 mm; pinhead diameter 55 mm. The pinhead has been made by hammering the top of the shaft to a flat disc. The disc has then been decorated by a series of four vertical and two horizontal punched ring-and-dot ornament on each side. The shaft of the pin has no collar and tapers to a point. A punched hole in the pinhead is not in alignment with the rest of the dot decoration, suggesting a deliberate hole for threading the pin to a garment for safe-keeping. Both Anglo-Saxon and Viking-period garment hooks bear similar designs and punched holes for attachment. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.22/05) and allocated to NMS. Report by J. Shiels, National Museums of Scotland.

272. At the *Palace of Holyroodhouse* (NT 269 738) detailed evidence of floor construction, remodelling of doors and windows, and a complex sequence of changes of access are being recorded by G. Ewart of Kirkdale Archaeology. The work, sponsored by Historic Scotland, is ahead of services upgrading affecting the NW. tower of the Palace complex; this retains evidence of the evolution of the site from some form of monastic guest accommodation, possibly developed by James IV and later developed by James V, before its ultimate absorption within the late 17th-century plan largely extant today.

273. At the *Wellhouse Tower, Princes Street Gardens* (NT 2508 7361), in danger of localised collapse, historic building survey, desk-based assessment and test evaluation were

undertaken by G. Geddes of Headland Archaeology for the City of Edinburgh Council. Prior to this work, the building was attributed to the 14th-century 'Golden Age' of Edinburgh Castle, though little research had been undertaken on its use or the reason for its dereliction. The desk-based assessment looked mainly at cartographic sources and early artistic depictions. The most important results suggest that the tower was already in ruins by the late 17th century and that it had small S. and E. extensions that do not survive.

The building recording included stone-by-stone illustration of the surviving medieval masonry. Analysis suggests that the 14th-century building was altered during use and may have been at least three storeys high, with a dedicated square well tower to the north-east. Considerable 'conservation' work has been undertaken on the Wellhouse in the 19th and 20th centuries. Evaluation, totalling 10 sq m, uncovered some evidence for the position of the NW. corner of the building. A cobbled surface was uncovered at the SW. corner, which suggests that the tower may have protected a path down the edge of Castle Rock. A substantial sandstone wall was exposed in the interior of the building, which suggests later alteration and use. Finds include 14th-/15th-century pottery, most from a Late-medieval reduced gritty jug.

FIFE

274. CRAIL (NO 61 08). The following medieval objects were claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.31/05) and allocated to East Fife Museums Service.

- 1). 14th-century copper-alloy cast casket key, with ring bow and channelled bit.
- 2). 13th-/14th-century copper-alloy D-shaped single loop buckle plate with two rivet holes on plate, one of which contains copper-alloy pin bent around buckle frame which has three tiny decorative grooves. Plate 14 × 8.8 mm; frame 12.7 × 8.6 mm.
- 3). 12th-/13th-century tinned copper-alloy D-shaped single-loop buckle with notched lip. Frame 13 × 14.5 mm.
- 4). 13th-/14th-century gilded and red and blue enamelled mount, with zoomorphic terminal and rivet hole below suspension holes (bar now missing) from elaborate pendant set; 45.5 × 14.5 mm.
- 5). 14th-/15th-century copper-alloy strap-end, with V-shape and single rivet hole; 47.7 × 12.4 mm.

Report by J. Shiels, National Museums of Scotland.

275. CULROSS (NS 98 85). Fragmentary silver spoon with a zoomorphic head at the bowl junction, a style which can be dated from the late Romanesque period until c. 1300. It is clear from surviving examples — such as the Iona finds — that medieval precious-metal spoons had symbolic connotations far beyond that of an elaborate dining implement, and although broken and less elaborate than most examples, this discovery adds to a very small known corpus of such finds in Scotland. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.81/04) and allocated to NMS. Report by S. Campbell, National Museums of Scotland.

276. CULROSS (NS 98 86). The following medieval coins were claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.77/04) and allocated to the National Museums of Scotland.

- 1). Henry III silver penny, long-cross class 3(b?), Willem, Canterbury (1248–50).
- 2). Edward I silver penny, class 3 c-d, Bristol (1280) along with another, class 10cf1, London (c.1305–6)
- 3). Henry VIII–Elizabeth I silver penny, otherwise unidentifiable (1509–1603).

Report by J. Shiels, National Museums of Scotland.

277. INVERKEITHING, ROMAN ROAD (NT 128 827). A 10% (c. 150 sq m) evaluation was undertaken by D. Perry of the Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, for Alan Henderson, at the site of a former builder's yard, within the S. limit of the medieval burgh of Inverkeithing. Because a standing shed, to be demolished later, occupied the E. part of the site, the present evaluation covered only the W. part. Three trenches were excavated, revealing two garden soils: an upper one producing medieval and post-medieval/modern pottery; the lower one with only medieval pottery covered bedrock. Animal bone was recovered from both soils. The soils deepened towards the S. and E. parts of the site. There were no other features of archaeological interest.

278. KIRKCALDY, LAW'S CLOSE, 339–343 HIGH STREET (NT 2833 9180). Monitoring and building analysis was undertaken by T. Addyman of Addyman Associates, for the Scottish Historic Building Trust, during ongoing restoration works between 2003 and 2005. Building on the survey works already completed and previously reported (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (1997), 39–40), the second major phase of restoration involved recording during works to the interiors of the main range fronting on to the High Street, and general works to the two rear ranges and court behind.

The outline of the first archaeologically attested building on the site was defined — a N.–S. rectangular structure set back from the existing street frontage. The existing rear wall of the main range probably incorporates parts of this structure, as do the two gable walls to the north and south, where standing remains were recorded. At the SE. and NE. corners, stumps of early street frontage windows remained *in situ*, with evidence for relieving arches over; in contrast to all later phases these were detailed with chamfered arises. They lay on the line of a N.–S. masonry footing previously excavated within the two present shop interiors. Parts of the existing ground floor ceiling structure to the north may survive from this phase. It is suggested that this early structure dates from the mid-16th century.

279. MARKINCH, COMMERCIAL STREET. The following carved stones were reported by B. Manson for the Markinch Heritage Group: NO 297 020. A block of sandstone designed as a triangular shelf or support has been carved into the form of a winged dragon surmounted on foliage. The location is close to the parish church of Markinch, which has been extensively remodelled both before and after the Reformation. Similarities have been pointed out with a *piscina* in Seton Collegiate Church in East Lothian, dated by Fawcett to the beginning of the 16th century.

NO 297 019. Carved sandstone representation of a baron's coronet set out in deep relief on a freestone building block (c. 33 × 23 cm). Limestone mortar covers the lower surface and traces of red paint adhere to the carving itself. The coronet has four visible 'pearls', an encrusted cirlet and a prominent tassel. The block is apparently of local russet-gold sandstone, similar to that used in the nearby church of Markinch and surroundings.

NO 297 018. Small incised cross (height 8 cm) on a rough boulder (40 × 23 cm), reset into a late 18th-century wall in the town of Markinch, about 50 m from the 12th-century church tower. The design is badly eroded.

NO 297 020. A garden find within 20 m of the 12th-century church tower of Markinch consists of an octagonal sandstone plaque with deep incisions suggesting the form of a cross. The incisions are linked by pierced slots running from the central star-shaped incision to the four D-shaped holes. The back and sides are plain with no evidence of attachments.

280. NEWBURGH (NO 25 18). A flat medieval bronze stud, with a central fixing projection on the rear and a compass-incised double cross within a double border which encircles the perimeter of the stud, was recovered by metal detecting. The stud may have been applied to a leather strap or cover, possibly that of a psalter or bible, which

would be consistent with its findspot close to Lindores Abbey. Diam. 16.7 mm; thickness 2.7 mm; projection 8.2 mm.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.40/04) and allocated to East Fife Museums Service. Report by J. Shiels, National Museums of Scotland.

GLASGOW (CITY)

281. At *Crookston Castle* (NS 525 627) archaeological monitoring was undertaken for Historic Scotland by S. Hogg and D. Stewart of Kirkdale Archaeology, while contractors dug a c. 85-m trench from the lodge house to the castle for an electricity supply cable. Since the trench almost entirely did not penetrate beyond the topsoil, very little of archaeological significance was discovered. However, it is possible that an area of stone and mortar, 5 m north of the projecting corner turret, at the NW. corner of the castle, represents the remains of a structure associated with the 15th-century tower which had fallen out of use by the end of the 16th century.

282. At *Glasgow Cross* (NS 597 649) L. Dunbar and M. Roy of the AOC Archaeology Group undertook an archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation for Thomas and Adamson Architects. The site is situated on the High Street, an area defined to the south by the W. end of Gallowgate, to the north by Bell Street/McPherson Street and to the east by Watson Street. Deep 19th- and 20th-century cellarage identified along Gallowgate, Bell Street, McPherson Street and Watson Street has truncated any earlier archaeological remains but along the High Street frontage areas of relatively light cellarage were identified. Within this area Late-medieval features were identified and excavated. These features mainly comprised pits associated with refuse disposal, sand extraction and possibly small-scale industrial activity. Several of these contained waterlogged remains. A few postholes were recorded but these formed no discernible pattern. To the south of the site the remnants of the base of a stone-lined well were excavated. This feature had been badly truncated by 19th-century cellarage.

283. At *Lochwood, Easterhouse* (NS 6937 6698) an evaluation was carried out by M. Dalland of Headland Archaeology for Glasgow City Council, on the site of the medieval archbishops' country residence. The site had been located during trial trenching in 1962 (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (1962), 34–5). Six trenches were excavated, radiating out from the summit of a mound believed to be the focus of the site. A moat was uncovered curving around the SW. side of the site. Within the moat were remains of a possible barmkin wall enclosing the summit of the mound. Within this wall were a few shallow cuts interpreted as remains of building foundations. A midden was encountered outside the wall to the north-east. A number of finds were retrieved during the evaluation, including six silver coins dating from the 13th and 14th centuries. These and the nature of the archaeological deposits (moat, barmkin and buildings), coupled with cartographic evidence, confirmed that the site is that of the medieval bishop's hunting lodge and castle.

HIGHLAND

284. AULDEARN (NH 41 56). Fine late 12th/early 13th-century solid copper-alloy D-shaped buckle, with animal heads cast in the round, depicted biting either end of the buckle bar. Dimensions 51 × 28.5 mm. The style is typically Romanesque and few small metal objects of this period and this quality remain intact in Scotland, making this a significant find. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.58/04) and allocated to Inverness Museum. Report by J. Shiels, National Museums of Scotland.

285. CASTLE SINCLAIR GIRNIGOE (ND 378 549). A conservation plan and metric survey were completed in 2003, followed by an archaeological evaluation of the outer bailey

and W. barbican. In 2005, three phases of investigation were carried out by N. Toop and J. Garner-Lahire for the Clan Sinclair Trust. Work focused on the W. gatehouse, W. range and courtyard of the outer bailey, and involved the excavation and recording of substantial rubble layers, to the level of occupation deposits. Evidence was encountered for the structural layout of this part of the castle and significant architectural details were discovered. The passage through the W. gatehouse was excavated, involving the removal of layers of sterile rubble to a variable occupation deposit. A low wall was exposed, running along the SE. edge of the passage, potentially associated with a drawbridge mechanism. A small recess in the wall adjacent to the portcullis slot is tentatively suggested to have housed a bell.

Further layers of rubble were excavated to reveal the layout of the building immediately north of the W. gatehouse, previously identified as the porter's lodge. The investigations demonstrated that the porter's lodge was confined to a small room (c. 5 × 2 m) immediately adjacent to the gatehouse, accessed via a passage; a hearth, window and gun port were revealed. The rest of the building was dominated by one large room, accessed from the courtyard. Two large windows, one flanked by stone seats, were encountered, looking out to the courtyard and moat respectively. Sockets suggested the presence of timber panelling, and the exposed occupation deposits were seen to contain pottery and metalwork. Outside this building, in the courtyard, the window had been oversailed by a staircase, which would have led to an upper storey. Architectural stone recovered from the rubble deposits represents a collapsed oriel window. A featureless mound to the north of this building proved to be a small irregular building, which appears to have been a later addition to the range. A small salt cupboard and remains of a window overlooking the moat were revealed.

Work undertaken in the N. range added to previous phases of investigation, elucidating access to and between the three ground floor rooms. A large piece of articulated masonry was exposed within the courtyard, which appears to have formed part of the upper storey of these buildings; heat discolouration suggests the location of a hearth. Against the N. and W. ranges, sets of stairs were identified, leading to a first-storey landing, beneath which a cupboard was identified. The discovery of timber postholes associated with these stairs indicates the possibility of a timber gallery, running around the N. and W. ranges of the courtyard.

286. DORNOCH (NH 79 89). A 13th-/14th-century seal matrix was recovered by metal detecting. The object is of cast bronze and vesica-shaped, with an integral suspension loop on the back, Dimensions 37 × 3 mm.; the matrix bears the legend: 'S.IACOBI.CAPELLANI.DE.DORNAT' (James, chaplain of Dornoch). The device depicts a chalice flanked by two candles and the Hand of God descending from above. Further research may determine the individual to whom this seal belonged. It is an important artefact, associated with the medieval cathedral and in fine condition.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.30/05) and allocated to Historylinks Museum. Report by D. Caldwell and J. Shiels, National Museums of Scotland.

287. DORNOCH (NH 79 90). Approximately one-third of a substantial Anglo-Saxon Style II copper-alloy gilded mount, depicting running interlocked beasts as at Sutton Hoo, Caenby and Durrow. Dimensions 56.4 × 37.5 mm; diameter of rim boss 8.4 mm; diameter of central boss 5 mm. An identical example from Allington Hill, Cambridge, is in the collections of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.39/05) and allocated to Inverness Museum. Report by S. Youngs, and J. Shiels, National Museums of Scotland.

288. DORNOCH CASTLE HOTEL (NH 7971 8961). A standing building survey and watching brief were undertaken by S. Farrell during alteration works to Dornoch Castle Hotel, a former bishop's palace and jail. Previously unrecorded archaeological features

included a possible bread oven and a moulded fireplace brace, both possibly dating from the early 16th century.

289. DURNES, BORRALIE (NC 3807 6745). Further excavation was carried out by O. Lelong and A. Gazin-Schwartz, of the Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, of a structure first investigated in 2004 (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2004), 72). This consists of a sub-rectangular, bow-sided building which runs beneath a later 18th-century building belonging to the cleared township of Borralie. The excavation found further evidence of how the building had been used, including a central hearth and possible industrial area at the W. end of the interior, including several fire spots and pieces of worked antler and iron. It also uncovered a well-built clay-bonded stone oven in the centre of the building. More evidence for the building's considerable structural complexity was also found: the S. walls were rebuilt on at least two occasions, while the N. wall appears to have been of one build. Sherds of 16th-century Dutch cooking pot, sealed beneath the N. wall, date its construction to the 1500s or later, but it is not yet clear whether the phases of building on the south began at the same time, or relate to remnants of earlier structures.

The excavations also investigated the deep midden deposits underlying the N. wall, recovering Late-medieval pottery from its upper part and coarse grass-tempered pottery from its lower horizon. A structure sealed by the midden and comprising burnt limestone was also further uncovered, although not investigated. Finally, excavation to the south of the building revealed what may be the earliest features yet found on the site, including a pit filled with charcoal and coarse pottery, and a hearth scoop.

The work was sponsored by Historic Scotland, the Russell Trust, the Hunter Archaeological Trust, the Sutherland Partnership, the University of Glasgow and the Assumption College, Massachusetts.

290. PORTMAHOMACK, TOUGH'S YARD, MAIN STREET (NH 9148 8417). A watching brief was undertaken by S. Farrell, for Mr K. Tough, on the excavation of a house plot. A small midden deposit of 13th- to 15th-century date was found in an area of former sand dunes. Finds include pottery, animal and fish bone, and three pieces of iron.

MORAY

291. PADDOCKHAUGH/BIRNIE HILL (NJ 2066 5851). In advance of tree planting on the steep north-facing slope which lies to the south of Birnie Kirk, three assessment trenches were excavated by F. Hunter, for William Mustard. At the base of the hill, under 1 m or more of hillwash, were the remains of a medieval building, represented by a shallow gully and stone foundations. The small size of this trench precluded detailed study, but dating was provided by pottery while stray finds include a ceramic spindle whorl and a piece of decorative architectural stone, probably from a window. This is likely to be part of the halo of activity around the church, some 200 m away. Tree planting will avoid this area.

ORKNEY

292. BIRSAY-SKAILL LANDSCAPE PROJECT (HY 236 196). This research project, led by D. Griffiths of the Institute of Archaeology, Oxford, focuses on building landscape context for coastal erosive areas in zones affected by significant windblown sand. Previous survey in 2003 and further survey and excavations in 2004 at the Bay of Skail (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2004), 95) was concentrated on North Bay environs, focusing on the mound on the N. side of the bay known as the Castle of Snusgar and the probable site of the 1858 Skail Viking-age silver hoard. Gradiometry showed a dense concentration of magnetic anomalies in the Snusgar mound and neighbouring mounds.

The concentration of multi-period 'mound' sites around the north of the bay can now be expanded from one to at least five *foci* (excluding Broch of Verron).

Two trenches were investigated in 2005, one 5 × 30 m radially situated in the SE flank of Snusgar, and one 10 × 5 m (later extended by a further 5 × 4 m) in a mound 60 m to the east, which had been the subject of geophysical survey in 2004. An auger transect was carried out at 10 m intervals between the two mounds. The intention was to ground-truth the 2003 and 2004 geophysics results, with the intention of further investigating the 2003 geophysics and establishing a structural/depositional sequence for the mounds, accompanied by a soil micromorphological profile. The Snusgar trench revealed a complex midden/windblown sand stratigraphic sequence, which was interpreted provisionally on the basis of finds and midden character as ranging in date from the Viking period to modern/post-medieval. These were comparable to layers encountered during excavation in 2004, and a deeper and narrower intervention this time allowed a greater measurement and recording opportunity for vertical stratigraphy (the emphasis in 2004 having been on a more open-area horizontal sample).

The trench on the mound 60 m to the east revealed Viking- or Norse-period middens stratified over a substantially well-preserved stone building with *in situ* orthostatic internal divisions or 'furniture'. This had filled with windblown sand (which contributed to a diffuse gradiometer response in 2004) and was only partly cleared in the time available. Bone preservation was good and a range of animal and fish bone was retrieved from both trenches.

The project was sponsored by Historic Scotland, Orkney Islands Council and the University of Oxford.

293. KIRKWALL (HY 44 10). A large gold finger ring, originally intended to hold an unshaped gemstone, was reported; the ring is now missing. The rudimentary nature of medieval gem cutting meant that a ring was often designed around an existing uncut gem rather than the gem being cut to fit the bezel. In general appearance and method of construction the Kirkwall ring can be paralleled with a wider class of European finger rings of the 13th and 14th centuries, although a useful Scottish parallel is a similar ring from the Meal Vennel and Scott Street excavations in Perth (*PSAS* 1997).

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.11/05) and allocated to Orkney Museum. Report by S. Campbell, National Museums of Scotland.

294. HALL OF RENDALL, ST THOMAS KIRK (HY 4262 2099). R. Toolis of the AOC Archaeology Group undertook the emergency excavation of human remains eroding from the graveyard to the immediate east of St Thomas Kirk. This work was carried out under the terms of the Historic Scotland Human Remains Call-Off Contract. Excavation and survey revealed 21 bodies, of which 16 were fully excavated and five, of less immediate threat, were recorded and left *in situ*. A topographic survey was undertaken of the remains of the graveyard, the church and the adjacent Atlantic roundhouse exposed by erosion. The layout of St Thomas's Kirk suggests a date in the 12th century.⁹

While only one 'layer' of inhumations was apparent, a measure of stratigraphic deposition of the graves is indicated by graves cutting each other. The area of a churchyard examined, immediately east of the church, was particularly sought after in former times as a place of rest and may have been the location of the very earliest burials associated with St Thomas Kirk. Of three previous excavations of medieval graveyards in Orkney, only that of Bu of Cairston is close to publication.¹⁰ The excavation of even this

⁹ J. S. Clouston, 'Tammaskirk in Rendall', *Proc. Orkney Antiq. Soc.*, 10 (1931-2), 9-16.

¹⁰ T. Stevens, M. Melikan and S. J. Grieve, 'Excavations at an Early Medieval Cemetery at Stromness, Orkney', *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scotland*, 135 (2006), 373-93.

limited area of St Thomas' Kirk graveyard thus offers a potentially valuable source of further information of the medieval population of Orkney.

295. LANGSKAILL (HY 438 428). A further season of excavation was carried out by H. Moore and G. Wilson of EASE Archaeology, sponsored by Historic Scotland and Orkney Islands Council. The excavation of the *souterrain* was completed and it was found to form a subterranean annexe to a curvilinear building. During a subsequent phase of Norse settlement, represented by a longhouse and external yards, the remains of the *souterrain* were reused and substantial quantities of midden, containing fish bone, animal bone and steatite vessel sherds, were deposited within it. Other finds of interest from within the longhouse include composite bone combs and an iron axehead.

296. QUOYGREW-NETHER TRENABIE (HY 443 506). J. Barrett, J. Gerrard and J. Harland conducted the final season of excavation in Area F near the eroding shoreline (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2004), 97–8). Work focused on completing the excavation of Structure 3 (part of a medieval sequence of end-on-end buildings including structures 1 and 2) and Structure 5 (an underlying house newly discovered in 2004).

Structure 3 was a room with original internal dimensions of 4.9 × 7.9 m and drystone walls c. 1 m thick. On exposure of its primary phase, it proved to be a byre built together with Structure 1, probably around A.D. 1200. Under this byre was an earlier house on a different alignment (Structure 5). It measured internally 3.9 × >8.5 m with c. 1-m thick drystone walls. The long walls were very slightly curved and the E. gable significantly bowed. The W. gable was obscured by the end of Structure 3 (the walls of which were left *in situ* for public display), but the house could not have been more than 10 m long in total. The remains of Structure 5 may represent a stone platform for a turf superstructure, as there was no stone demolition material between it and the immediately overlying Structure 3.

Structure 5 produced three recognisable phases of internal organisation, during which the main doorway moved from the center of the S. wall to the SE. corner. The internal use of space followed the Icelandic pattern of slightly raised side aisles, demarcated by edge-set stones in this instance. The earth floors were aceramic, but yielded sherds of steatite vessels, antler combs, a piece of a weaving batten, fishing weights, a fishhook and hones of Eidsborg schist. Based on the combs, radiocarbon dates from adjacent middens and finds from the overlying stratigraphy, this house is likely to be of an 11th-/12th-century date. The 12th century is most probable if the putative turf walls were not subjected to regular repair.

The project was sponsored by Historic Scotland, the Heritage Lottery Fund, Orkney Islands Council and the University of York.

PERTH AND KINROSS

297. BEN LAWERS HISTORIC LANDSCAPE PROJECT: KILTYRIE (NN 6255 3776). The fourth survey season of the Ben Lawers Historic Landscape Project was undertaken by J. Atkinson of the Glasgow University Archaeology Research Division. The site (Trench 16) had previously been trial trenched in 2004, and a sample from a hearth at the W. end of the range had provided a date of A.D. 1300–1440 for its occupation. The site, prior to excavation, was clearly complicated and had at least three visible structures within it. Excavation in 2005 revealed that the range of structures had gone through a minimum of three phases of use and alteration. Phase 1 appears to have been a long turf structure with an entrance facing south and split into two cells. A fire had destroyed the E. end of the building, so Phase 2 led to the structure being rebuilt as a smaller version. This smaller structure was the one where the hearth had previously been encountered. Recovery of body and lip sherds from a hand-made vessel would seem to imply that Phase 1 occupation may date as early as the 12th century. After its abandonment, the

site had been re-occupied and turf huts had been superimposed over each end of the range, destroying much of the original building. It is unclear if this was a single-phased event or occurred as two separate events, although the latter is more likely. The huts are likely to represent shieling activity, rather than sedentary occupation. The project was sponsored by Historic Scotland, the Heritage Lottery Fund, the National Trust of Scotland and the Scottish Natural Heritage.

298. BIRNAM (NO 03 42). Metal-detecting by D. Cormac recovered a, probably 13th-century, zoomorphic copper-alloy buckle; 24.9×23.2 mm. It takes the form of a feline-looking creature (? a lion) cast in the round so that the head (with mouth agape, ears flattened and lentoid eyes) and the body (with tightly curled tail arching from the back) form the 'outer' long side of the buckle frame and the creature's two pairs of legs form the short sides. A plain narrow bar links the two pairs of feet and forms the 'inner' long side of the frame. This would have supported the tongue or buckle pin and the buckle plate, which would have formed the attachment to the end of a leather strap.

The distinctive form of this buckle is not common, but appears to be a development from stylistically variable Romanesque/Late-Saxon forms with a persistent interest in such zoomorphic decoration and in the symbolic value of felines. The attribution to Birnam is sufficient to show that it was probably lost on the S. bank of the Tay, opposite Dunkeld, possibly during embarking or disembarking from one of several ferries that plied the Dunkeld stretch of the river. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.80/04) and allocated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery. Report by M. Hall, Perth Museum.

299. COUPAR ANGUS (NO 226 398). Metal-detecting by Mr A. McCabe recovered a lead-alloy open-cast cross with a central piercing; c. 3×2.5 mm. It is plain and undecorated except for a slight swelling around the piercing. A number of other simple lead crosses are known, but these are normally pierced through the upper arm of the cross. The so-far unique central hole of the Coupar Angus cross may be for suspension, but it is both awkwardly placed and of such a small size that it would not securely hold the cross if it came under tension. It may be that it was a nail hole by which such a cross could be secured to a coffin. Even if this were not the case, the most likely purpose would appear to be as a mortuary cross to accompany the deceased and protect the body from demonic possession in the grave. As a protective apotropaic device, it could also have been nailed to a building to invoke protection for it and its occupants. The findspot is close to the E. boundary of the former Cistercian abbey of Coupar Angus, an area putatively designated as the outer precincts, with the burial ground identified as lying to the north of the present parish (the former abbey) church. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.32/05) and allocated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery. Report by M. Hall, Perth Museum.

300. DUNKELD (NO 021 426). Metal-detecting by Mr A. McCabe in a field adjacent to Dunkeld Cathedral recovered 12 items of metalwork comprising six buckles, a chape, two unidentified lead objects, a fitting and three more significant items:

14th-century hollow-cast key; of copper alloy and measuring 95 mm (L) \times 32.5 mm (max. W). It has a lozenge-shaped bow with a flared collar and a flaring squared stem and a complex channelled bit.

Copper-alloy, round seal matrix with a stubby, hexagonal stalk, broken across the suspension loop. It measures 21 mm (D.) \times 17 mm (H). It is in very poor, abraded condition, which has removed much of the consequently illegible inscription. The design comprises an elaborate canopied niche, pierced from below by the apex of an architectural niche/roof-line. This lower register appears to have contained a benefactor-style figure or heraldic device. The main niche contains a figure which appears to be a saint (a Virgin and Child or Columba seem most likely). It is probably 14th- or 15th-century in date and presumably belonged to one of the clergy of Dunkeld Cathedral.

Bronze/copper-alloy finger ring in two pieces, plain bezel, crudely engraved with the initials 'MD'.

As with previous finds from this field, given their nature and location they are likely to relate primarily to the former medieval and post-medieval *burgh* of Dunkeld, situated in this area but largely destroyed by fire following an attack by Covenanting forces in 1689. An exception may be the seal matrix, which clearly has much closer links with the Cathedral. Allocated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery via Scottish Treasure Trove. Report by M. Hall, Perth Museum.

301. A90 GLENDOICK AND KINFAUNS (NO 218 234; NO 217 235; NO 210 226; NO 165 217). A desk-based assessment, walk-over survey and evaluation were undertaken for Historic Scotland by M. Johnson of CFA Archaeology, in advance of the construction of two interchanges at Kinfauns and Glendoick on the A90. In total, 118 trial trenches were excavated, amounting to 10% (c. 10,800 sq m) of the available land within the development area. The remains of ridge-and-furrow cultivation were found at Glendoick, and were recorded as being aligned NW.–SE. within a relatively restricted area of the site. Three linear ditch features and two pits were also recorded; no artefacts were recovered from their fills. However, it seems likely that the ditches may have been old field boundaries.

302. KINNESSWOOD, KINNESSWOOD FARM (NO 17 03). Metal detecting by Mr J. Crombie during 2004 recovered a medieval latten (brass) jeton, 30 mm in diameter and 8.99 gms in weight. It is a French type minted in Tournai, c. 1414–97. The obverse bears the French royal shield (Modern type/piedfort) of 3 *fleur de lys*. The legend reads 'AVE MARIA GRACIA', a shortened version of 'AVE MARIA GRACIA PLENA' ('Hail Mary Full of Grace'). The reverse bears a voided short cross with *fleur de lys* terminals, set within a quatrefoil, with alternating As and Ms in the cusps. Jetons were primarily used as accounting aids on exchequer boards but their iconography of a Cross combined with the Ave Maria benedictional, both of them apotropaic, suggests that as well as generally invoking the protection of Christ and the Virgin such tokens may have had a personal, amuletic quality if kept about the person. Equally, the royal shield of France would have served to remind French users of their earthly loyalties as well as having a propaganda value abroad. The combination of royal symbolism with invocations of Christian protection would also remind users of the divine right of kings. Its Kinnesswood findspot suggests that Loch Leven Castle may be the most likely place of accounting use, though if it had been acquired second-hand as a souvenir or talisman this need not be the case. Allocated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery via Scottish Treasure Trove. Report by M. Hall, Perth Museum.

303. LETHENDY, TOWER OF LETHENDY (NO 1405 4170). Previously unrecorded details of two medieval sculptures at the Tower of Lethendy have become available in the wake of the conservation and resetting of the stones. Both were formerly in use as staircase lintels in the 16th-century L-plan tower house and have now been erected in the body of the house. The earlier of the two pieces is a 9th-century cross slab, the full height of which is 1.35 m. On the previously recorded face, the head of the angel is now fully visible along with the rounded or arched top of the slab and an irregularly shaped tang which bears a small secondary slot cut into its face. The previously unrecorded broad face bears a combination of a cross, figures and geometric patterns.

The cross is of double-square hollow form with a shaft. The upper arm survives intact, the side arms are damaged and the central portion of the cross head and the entire shaft have been removed by the cutting of a secondary, shallow slot which runs to the bottom edge of the stone, angling to the right before exiting. The pattern on the upper arm comprises a pair of interlaced oval rings, interlaced with a two-cord twist that springs from the cross head. Directly beneath the cross arms, to right and left of the

erased shaft, are two truncated panels of broadly cut key pattern. Below the left side panel is a standing human figure staring out at the viewer. Its entire right side has been erased by the secondary slot. The figure has curly hair, in the same style as is seen in profile on the harp-playing figure on the opposite face. The figure's left arm angles down across the body and the figure may be wearing a belted tunic. Most of the left leg and foot is badly damaged. On the right side of the shaft, below the key pattern, is a single panel of broad interlace forming a double knot. Beneath this and apparently walking up the shaft is an animal with a large head, small rounded body and tight curly tail. The head has pronounced ears and an open mouth with large teeth. It either has a very large tongue or is holding something in its mouth. It has a distinctly furrowed snout. Like the presumed dog on the opposite face it wears a collar. The feet have been truncated by the cutting of the secondary slot. It seems to be an animal with both dog-like and pig-like elements. The key pattern previously recorded on one of the narrow faces continues over the narrow top of the stone and down the previously unseen narrow face.

There is a range of decorative, stylistic and shape characteristics which suggest links between the Lethendy cross slab and sculptures at Meigle. The original location of the cross slab remains unknown, though Clunie, less than 2 miles (3 km) away, and with its early church site, royal place of (judicial) assembly and find-spot of several 9th-century brooches, must be a strong contender. The slightly nearer promontory fort and putative caput at Inchtuthil is another. The slab is also significant in demonstrating at least three phases of reuse. A profusion of cut and blade sharpening marks (either prosaic sharpening or made in conjunction with oath-taking) on all its surfaces suggest that it was still standing somewhere when so used. The two slots, one small, the other running nearly the full length of the opposite face appear to be related to its architectural reuse phase, prior to their use as lintels. Further work is required to elucidate the precise purpose of the slots.

The second sculpture is an early 16th-century effigy slab, now visible at just over twice its formerly visible width. The right side of the male figure is now in full view. Although still lacking a head, both hands are intact and joined in prayer across the waist. A large, central purse or apron hangs down from the belt. The loose, puff-sleeved gown with tightly pleated lower skirt is now clear in all its symmetry. Like the left foot, the right foot is turned out at 180 degrees and wears a round-toed, broad shoe with a strap-fastening below the ankle and a cut-away over the instep. Part of the right-hand edge survives with further elements of its black-letter inscription, which are pending more detailed analysis. The back is plain and rough with a lip along the bottom edge. Report by M. Hall, Perth Museum, and J. Shiels, National Museums of Scotland.

304. MILNATHORT, BURLEIGH CASTLE, ORWELL FARM (NO 128 047). Metal detecting by Mr J. Crombie recovered the following objects from a field adjacent to Burleigh Castle; the proximity of their find spots suggests they all reflect occupation of the castle in the Late-medieval period.

- 1) A slightly plough-damaged copper-alloy spout from a medieval ewer or laver; it measures 152.7 mm (L) × 22.6 mm (max. W) × 2.7 mm (Th.). The spout terminal is zoomorphic with the pouring tube projecting from the wide-open mouth of the animal head. The head has broad, flaring nostrils and one clearly defined, narrow, elliptical eye, the right (as one looks at it). The left eye is absent and the lack of wear or any signs of deliberate abrasion suggests it was not part of the mould design. Both left and right eyebrows are made as pronounced grooves. The front and sides of the head are defined by an arched design of a single line of tiny triangles. A pronounced central ridge runs back from the forehead and

is also decorated with incised triangles. Either side of the head two large, sub-rectangular ears rise up. There are possible traces of lead solder around the opening where it would have been fixed to the body of the jug, which could also indicate a later repair. The form of the head is very like that of the four dragonheaded spouts on a basin-laver of late 15th-century date now in the British Museum.¹¹ In Scotland similar spouts are known quite widely, including from Urquhart Castle in Invernesshire; Bothwell Castle in Lanarkshire and (double-spouted) from Ashkirk (the supposed site of a residence of the medieval Bishops of Glasgow), nr Selkirk, Borders. All are dated to the 15th century and given a north European provenance for their manufacture. The site of Burleigh castle as it stands is no earlier than the early 16th century and the spout may either reflect the continued use of such objects into the 16th century or it may be a clue to an earlier castle on the site.

- 2) A copper-alloy trapezoidal-framed, double-looped plain buckle, probably of 16th-century date. The pin is lost. It measures 37.3 mm (L) × 20.5 mm (W) × 1.8 mm (Th). Presumably used to fasten a leather belt or strap. Allocated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery via Scottish Treasure Trove. Report by M Hall, Perth Museum.

305. ST MADDOES, CAIRNIE PIER (NO 198 193). Metal detecting by Mr Brookes, on a track leading to Cairnie Pier from St Maddoes, recovered a badly damaged horse-harness heraldic pendant of probable 14th-century date. Length 25.2 mm; width 18 mm. It comprises a heater-shaped shield (typical of the 14th century) made of copper alloy and enamel. The lower two-thirds of the shield are a paly of seven, gules and azure (i.e. composed of seven vertical stripes alternately red and blue enamel). Both outer pales are gules (red). The upper third of the shield is much damaged but appears to have been a label of five points. Such a device was used as a mark of cadency, indicating that the owner was the heir or first son of a family. A suspension loop rises from the centre of the upper edge of the shield. It is possible that the pendant was lost after or en route to a crossing of the River Tay. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.74/04) and allocated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery. Report by M. Hall, Perth Museum.

306. TAYMOUTH CASTLE AND ESTATE (NN 7844 4652). In advance of and during ongoing renovation, historic building recording was undertaken by T. Addyman and K. Macfadyen of Addyman Associates, for Taymouth Highland Village Co. Ltd., of this 350-room castle complex. It seems that little now remains of the original 16th-century Balloch Castle, other than the many reused stones and a single substantial wall footing that have been encountered so far. The latter was revealed along the W. side of the main block during interior services excavations, and may be the footing of the W. wall of the SW. tower.

RENFREWSHIRE

307. RENFREW, KINGS INCH CASTLE (NS 514 675). E. Hindmarch of the AOC Archaeology Group, for Braehead Park Estates Ltd., undertook an archaeological evaluation and excavation of archaeological remains prior to the development of Braehead south sites. A programme of targeted evaluation was undertaken in order to locate any remains associated with the former Kings Inch Castle, putatively located within the vicinity. The excavation of the building remains of the 18th-century Elderslie House located structural features that may be interpreted as those of the 15th-century Inch Castle, effectively incorporated into the foundations of the W. wing of the house.

¹¹ J. Cherry, *Medieval Decorative Art* (London, 1991), 40–1 and fig. 53.

SCOTTISH BORDERS

308. CESSFORD CASTLE (NT 7380 2384). The second year of masonry consolidation at the massive early 15th-century L-plan tower has been monitored by G. Ewart of Kirkdale Archaeology, for Roxburgh Estates and the Waterman Group (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2004), 113–14). The repair work and cleaning of the stonework has seen various severe cracks in the fabric of the building and has necessitated scaffolding to its full wall-head height. The complex history of the castle has been reflected by various stages of rebuild and repair. A full photographic record was undertaken of the exterior elevations and detailed surveys of window, stair and fireplaces at second-floor level.

309. DUNS (NT 78 54). A 12th-/13th-century horse-harness pendant, part of an elaborate combination set, was found by metal detecting. Dimensions 28 × 25.7 mm. The device is foliate rather than armorial, and the sheet metal is delicate compared to the cast pendants of later centuries. The pendant has stamped decoration and traces of gilding remain. The dark blue enamel foliate design is well preserved, as is the dark blue enamel border, although corrosion is present in the form of a pale green surface background. A suspension hoop at the top of the pendant is intact and a rivet hole is drilled in the base to attach a further pendant. Some damage to the left-hand corner, and the loss of a strip running the full length of the pendant where the enamel border is set, suggests damage in antiquity. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.8/05) and allocated to the NMS. Report by J. Shiels, National Museums of Scotland.

310. FOULDEN (NT 92 55). A copper-alloy zoomorphic mount was recovered by metal detecting. L 66mm; W 21mm; H 23.7mm. Cast in the round depicting an animal with gaping mouth, flattened-back ears and well-defined head, neck and hindquarters, which stylistically suggests a 12th-/13th-century date. The mount appears to belong to a larger composite piece, as the gaping hollow mouth and hollow section in one of the hindquarters appear functional as slots for fixings, along with a projecting stud on the base of the mount. It is, however, rather crudely manufactured and it retains no patina. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.66/04) and allocated to the NMS. Report by J. Shiels, National Museums of Scotland.

311. KELSO, HADDEN (NT 7874 3621). An evaluation was carried out by M. Kirby of CFA Archaeology, for Mr P. Routledge, in advance of the construction of a house. This location is thought to lie within the area formerly occupied by the medieval village of Hadden. Sherds of 12th-/13th-century pottery and lumps of iron slag were recovered from a spread of stones on the border between the agricultural land and a steeply sloping bank.

312. MELROSE ABBEY (NT 548 341). A watching brief was maintained by C. O'Connell of CFA Archaeology throughout ground-breaking works associated with the installation of a new gas mains in Melrose. The work was conducted within the scheduled area of Melrose Abbey. Excavations for the gas mains took place on Cloisters Road, Abbey Street, St Mary's Road, and within the grounds of Abbey House (Abbey Place). The excavations on Cloisters Road revealed a number of walls that correspond in plan to the Abbey remains on the N. and S. side of the road. These include the great hall, the refectory and the parts of the cloisters complex. As well as these known buildings, two walls unrelated to any of the visible features in the Abbey grounds were uncovered at the W. end of Cloisters Road. Excavations on Abbey Street revealed sections of standing walls and a probable medieval culvert. No archaeological features were uncovered during the excavations on St Mary's Road or Abbey Place.

313. SOUTRA (NT 45 57). The following finds were claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.79/04) and allocated to the National Museums of Scotland.

- 1) 14th-century copper-alloy annular brooch (one half) with four raised tapering collets, each with a centrally placed piercing where the missing decorative stones would have been set. The inner side of the brooch is plain and bevelled and the outer side bears alternating collets and domes.
- 2) 12th- to 14th-century hollow-cast copper-alloy mace head retaining about one half of its circumference. Two rows of staggered triangular projections remain at the head end, below which is a plain shaft and underneath this a single remaining row of smaller triangular projections. Mace heads of this type are known from Europe from the 12th to 14th centuries, although they are comparatively rare finds in Scotland with only two other examples in museum collections.
- 3) 13th-/14th-century silver annular brooch made from a length of square-sectioned rod which has been twisted before fabrication to give a cabled appearance. Both the faces of the brooch body and the pin collar have been decorated with a series of punched circles, a common space-filling decorative technique on brooches of this period. A metal-detected find, such discoveries provide a useful supplement to our knowledge of Scottish medieval metalwork, currently distorted by reliance on a small group of mainly southern Scottish hoards which over-represent certain brooch types and offer a limited chronology.
- 4) Fragment of medieval box decoration.
- 5) Medieval bronze hook; traces of gilding.
- 6) Henry III silver penny, short-cross class VIIc (2/), Nichole, Canterbury (c. 1240–42).
- 7) Edward I–II silver penny, class 10cf3a1, London (1307–9).
- 8) Edward II silver penny (fragments), class 11b3, London (c. 1312–14).
- 9) Henry VIII silver penny, second coinage, Durham (Bishop Tunstall) (1530–44).

Report by J. Shiels, N. Holmes and S. Campbell, National Museums of Scotland.

314. SPROUSTON, LAND AT HADDEN (NT 7874 3621). An archaeological evaluation was carried out by M. Kirby of CFA Archaeology, in advance of the construction of a dwelling house. This location is thought to lie within the area formally occupied by the medieval village of Hadden. Sherds of 12th-/13th-century pottery and lumps of iron slag were recovered from a spread of stones on the border between the agricultural land and a steeply sloping bank.

315. TWEEDDALE (NT 12176 31242). Early-Christian cists were recorded by T. Ward as part of the continuing re-survey of Tweeddale (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2000), 74–5). In total, 401 sites are listed in this survey, with illustrations and discussion. Full report at www.biggararchaeology.org.uk.

316. WHITMUIRHAUGH (NT 76 36). A silver ingot was recovered during metal detecting near the suggested early Anglian centre of Sprouston. The ingot is composed of 89% silver, and is likely to date from the Early Historic or Viking Period. Length 35.5 mm; weight 10.6 g.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.43/04) and allocated to the NMS. Report by A. Heald, National Museums of Scotland.

SHETLAND

317. NORSE FARMSTEADS. A survey was undertaken by L. H. Smith of potential Norse farmsteads, in addition to those previously recorded in 1994–95. Structures are rectangular and aligned downslope. Local place names are used where appropriate. Internal dimensions and orientation are listed with a brief description.

- HP 6085 1420. Toft; located within later large square enclosure and extending beyond N.-S dyke; 15 × 4 m E.-W.
- HP 6285 1227. The Farm; three rooms and fragmentary walls; 18 × 4 m E.-W.
- HP 6335 1177. Stoutsquey; under ruined crofthouse; 15 × 4.5 m N.-S.
- HP 6230 1235. Stove; site robbed to build adjacent sleep shelter leaving hollow in ground; 15 × 4 m overall NW.-SE.
- HP 6357 0798. Old Ordale 1; structures at upper end only; 30m long NW.-SE.; site robbed leaving hollow at lower end; mounds in field to north-west may be associated.
- HP 6362 0797. Old Ordale 2; later crofthouse foundations over upper end; 16 × 3.8 m E.-W.
- HP 6197 0855. Kirkhoull; 15 × 6 m NE.-SW.
- HP 6280 0718. Green pund; later structure extends over E. side of house; 15 × 4 m N.-S.; poorly defined.
- HP 6310 0820. Stutoft; appears to extend downslope by a further 10 m; ?side room on W. wall; 8 × 3.5 m N.-S.
- HP 6050 1005. Gue; outline of side room along N. wall; 23 × 4.5 m E.-W.; two small structures built over site.
- HP 6015 0950. Langista; structure under clearance cairn; 5.5 m E.-W.; wide wall visible at lower end.
- HP 5757 0584. Feall; little of structure (E.-W.) remaining, but three parallel drains exit site 5 m apart.
- HP 5730 0647. The Barn; three rooms; 14 × 5.8 m E.-W.
- HP 5747 0475. Baila; side rooms along upper NW. and lower SE. walls; 14 × 4.5 m NE.-SW.
- HP 5720 0590. Newgord West 1; well-preserved curved W. wall and upper room, but lower part of E. wall removed. Side rooms along lower E. wall and outline along lower W. wall; 21 × 4.5 m N.-S. Mound to north; 4 m diameter.
- HP 5717 0595. Newgord West 2; side room along lower E. wall; 17 × 4 m N.-S.
- HP 5708 0345. Blyth-houll 1; divisional wall at upper end; 18 × 4.8 m NE.-SW.; mound over lower part of house.
- HP 5702 0352. Blyth-houll 2; side room along lower W. wall; 15 × 4 m N.-S.; two small structures built over the site.
- HP 5725 0350. Blyth-houll 3; two rooms with ?side room along lower E. wall; 14 × 4 m N.-S.
- HP 5727 0398. Vinstriect; fragmentary walls; 25 × 5 m N.-S.
- HP 5650 0420. Vigga 1; divisional wall at upper end. Side room along W. wall; 12.5 × 3.5 m N.-S.
- HP 5653 0413. Vigga 2; central dividing wall and small room off middle of N. wall; aligned along slope with drainage to both east and west; 17 × 3.5 m E.-W.
- HP 6132 0172. Bracknigarth; poorly defined; 14 × 4.2 m NE.-SW.; small structure built on top; small detached structure to north.
- HP 5825 0080. Winbat 1; complex site with many structures exposed, crossed by later dykes; 26 × 4.5 m N.-S. Extends above dyke, but poorly defined in this area; side room along E. wall. Detached ?byre to west aligned along slope.
- HP 5824 0075. Winbat 2; under ruined crofthouse; poorly defined; 16 × 5 m N.-S.
- HP 5830 0075. Winbat 3; three rooms; upper and lower walls more clearly defined and narrower; middle room 15 m long, only outline of walls remain; 28 × 4.3 m E.-W.
- HP 5990 0160. Middleton; curved wall on E. side; 18 m N.-S.; incorporated into later enclosure wall next to small ruined crofthouse.
- HP 6007 0175. Hoversta; complex mound with wall remains in SE. corner; 25 × 15 m overall N.-S.; small later structure built on upper end.
- HP 6060 0170. Mailand; lower end of structure exposed, with main part under croft house on W. side of N.-S. dyke; 6 × 4.3 m E.-W.

HP 6146 0237. Hostnigarth 1; divisional wall at lower end; side room along upper N. wall, but dividing wall removed; 7×3 m E.–W.

HP 6125 0225. Hostnigarth 2; two rooms with dividing wall in middle; curved walls at lower end and square walls at upper end; 11×4.5 m E.–W.

HU 6125 9912 Tur Ness; 20 m long overall; upper room, 6×4.5 m NE.–SW.; well-defined; lower end robbed leaving hollow in ground.

HP 5888 0100. Gardie; 15×10 m overall N.–S. Mound, with smaller mound 50 m to south.

HU 5753 9997. Wester Heogland; 18×6 m N.–S.; much of middle section destroyed but walls appear to be curved. Small oval room built into NW. corner; parallel outbuilding to west; spring to east.

HP 5862 0070. Stembelshoull; 27×15 m overall NW.–SE.; overgrown site with fragmentary walls and enclosure wall attached to S. corner encircling site.

318. OLD SCATNESS/JARLSHOF ENVIRONS PROJECT (HU 389 106). Excavation of the Old Scatness settlement began in 1995 as part of the Old Scatness/Jarls Hof Environs Project (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2004), 117–18). In 2005, excavation of the settlement focused on the large roundhouse to the east of the broch (Structure 21), the structure sealed by a later wheelhouse to the south-east of the broch (Structure 25), and a new extension to the excavated area south of the broch. The work was carried out by S. J. Dockrill, J. M. Bond, V. E. Turner, J. E. Cussans, D. Bashford and L. D. Brown.

The new 5×7 m extension in the SE. corner of the main excavation area, to the south of structures 11 and 6, will eventually be landscaped to provide access to Structure 11, but its excavation allows the investigation of the relationship between the entrance passageways leading out of structures 6 and 11, and a closer examination of the Viking-/Norse-period contexts in this area of the site. There was much post-medieval activity in the upper levels in this area, due to its close proximity to where Structure 1, a post-medieval croft/byre, once stood. The structural elements uncovered included areas of paving and fencing related to Structure 1. A pebble pathway leading off to the south-east, away from a large fractured flag, was thought to be associated with the entrance to this structure. As well as the structural elements there were also numerous pits, cutting through and disturbing the post-medieval and Viking-period layers below. The post-medieval layers sealed a thin spread of burnt stone and associated contexts containing a number of Viking-/Norse-period artefacts, including glass and steatite beads, schist weights and a number of steatite vessel fragments. Within a layer of rubble beneath these levels a fragment of a Pictish symbol stone was found, depicting the fins and belly of a salmon as well as elements of two other unidentified symbols. At the close of the excavation season several wall lines and the tops of a number of orthostats were exposed. The largest of these walls, running NW.–SE., appears to follow the line of the W. wall of the entrance passage to Structure 11 and may well be its continuation. The relationships of the other features to the entrance passageways of structures 11 and 6 are as yet unclear, and further excavation is needed to establish this.

The project was sponsored by the Shetland Amenity Trust, the Shetland Development Trust and the University of Bradford.

SOUTH AYRSHIRE

319. AYR, 128 HIGH STREET (NS 3385 2191). An excavation was carried out by D. Gordon of Rathmell Archaeology, for South Ayrshire Council, prior to a proposed retail redevelopment. The excavation was part of a programme of mitigation, which had been outlined after an earlier evaluation (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2004), 119–20). The most significant finds were two medieval to post-medieval walls and floor surfaces. The walls formed a corridor with an E.–W. aligned clay floor surface which may have been part of a previous building, or more likely a passageway between two

buildings. There appear to be three phases to the use of the corridor. The first appears to have been a paved surface, which had evidence of a hearth situated along its S. edge. The building of the walls on the paved surface seems to have been the second phase, as well as the laying of a clay floor over the paved surface. The last phase was the demolition of the upper sections of the walls which were used to infill the corridor, along with a large amount of green-glazed pottery.

320. BARASSIE BEACH (NS 33 33). Lead-alloy badge or mount bearing the image of a crowned female. The badge lacks any identifiers or signifiers of a specific saint or pilgrimage, and is most likely a more generic badge related to the cult of the Virgin which, in Britain at least, grew in popularity from the 12th century onwards. Although the design of the badge is unusual, the imagery can be paralleled on others found and manufactured at Salisbury, one of the centres of pilgrimage dedicated to the cult.

Claimed as Treasure Trove with an inscribed annular brooch (TT.82/04; see entry below), and allocated to South Ayrshire Museums Service. Report by S. Campbell, National Museums of Scotland.

321. TROON (NS 32 32). Medieval copper-alloy flat annular brooch with missing pin, recovered by metal detecting. Diameter 45 mm; width 8 mm; Th. 1.5mm. The inscription is set within a plain line border and reads from the left of the constriction point: 'I H E S V / M X R E N E / H T E' for 'IHESUS NAZARENUS': Jesus of Nazareth. The inscription covers one half of the front face of the brooch, the other half running from the right bears a single letter 'I' followed by 12 quatrefoils, possibly a reference to the 12 apostles. The reverse has no border and is decorated with double punched dots around the circumference of the brooch. The inscription was a popular one, believed to protect the bearer from sudden death at a time when plagues were common throughout Europe. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.82/04; see above) and allocated to Rozelle House Gallery and Museum, Ayr. Report by J. Shiels, National Museums of Scotland.

SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

322. BLACKWOOD, THE LAIRS (NS 7899 4411). Two phases of trial-trenching evaluation were carried out by C. O'Connell of CFA Archaeology, for George Wimpey, West of Scotland, in advance of development for housing. Fifty-five trenches amounting to 6310 sq m (5% of the development area) were excavated. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were revealed, apart from the remains of ridge-and-furrow.

323. CADZOW CASTLE (NS 728 542). M. Márkus recorded carved stones as part of the Historic Scotland *Ex-Situ* Carved and Moulded Stones Project, begun in 2003 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 48 (2004), 312–13). The stone fragments were recovered during three seasons of investigation and excavation between 2001–3. Until now, the stone collection has been laid out in various areas within the castle, with little or no protection from environmental damage. However, plans are now underway to build a permanent stone store on the site, beside the W. wall.

Most of the present castle, a stronghold of the Hamilton family, dates from the late 15th/16th centuries, and underwent a series of alterations during this period. Many of the fragments show only rather basic worked surfaces; however, about a third of the stones exhibit details that allow not only a function to be revealed, but also permit comparisons with nearby Craignethan Castle, another Hamilton building. A number of corbels were found, and these are of two types. One type is simply worked with a large quarter-roll and a fillet articulating its upper edge. The second type is more complex, with two to three roll mouldings separated by fillets. Both types of corbel can also be found at Craignethan. Another carved stone with Craignethan links is a single piece of a drainage spout (now broken into two), which has a band of rope ornament around the

edge of the spout. This type of ornament is found in great abundance at Craignethan, where it is also used to decorate stone water spouts. At least two stones in the Cadzow collection indicate the presence of oriel windows, and a number of large *voussoirs* were probably originally coated in painted plaster. Fragments of painted plaster were recovered during the excavation, and a few architectural carved stones with traces of painted plaster still adhering were also found. The careful use of keyed surfaces on the *voussoirs*, minimising the visible jointing, would have provided a sound and even surface for similar painted decoration.

Inventory: still continuing; 140 pieces; mostly 16th-century. See also *www.arch-type.net*

STIRLING

STIRLING (CITY)

324. At *Dunblane Cathedral* (NN 782 014) a GPR survey was carried out for Historic Scotland by H. Heard, prior to proposed rewiring. A number of anomalies of possible archaeological origin were identified, mainly within the N. and S. aisles, ranging in depth from 0.35–1.4 m. A large area of strong, complex anomalies situated within the N. aisle, at an average depth of 1.25 m, may be of archaeological interest, possibly representing areas of debris or previous foundations.

325. At *Stirling Castle* (NS 789 940) a second phase of work was carried out for Historic Scotland by G. Ewart and D. Murray of Kirkdale Archaeology (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2004), 129–30). The extensive excavation covered the S. half of the open terrace known as the Ladies Lookout. This area lies at the extreme SW. corner of the present castle circuit and immediately west of the W. range of the mid-16th-century palace block of James V. It also lies immediately south of the 17th-century Governor's Kitchen, itself built over the 12th-century remains of the Chapel of St Michael.

The area presently comprises three separate terraces, the lowest of which accommodates at least two gun positions firing south and north-west. The other two terraces are the landscaped remains of a variety of building and landscaping programmes, dating primarily from the later 15th century and culminating in major works during the 19th century. These upper terraces were to a large extent excavated in the Ladies Lookout first phase of work, and revealed traces of a kitchen immediately south of the present Governor's Kitchen to the north of the site. On its E. side, evidence was found of the footings of what is probably an incomplete external stair of early 18th-century date, and the sequence of buildings known as the Ablution House, which was only demolished in the later 20th century. Beneath the latter, fragmentary traces of buildings of apparent 13th- and 14th-century date were also identified.

The most recent programme of work concentrated on the lower terrace, and was intended to shed light on the changes in the outer rampart line as well as add to the ongoing interpretation of the exceedingly complicated W. gallery phasing. Removal of the later gun platforms revealed earlier/18th-century versions similarly placed, albeit within a possibly earthwork parapet. These in turn were laid over a colossal earthwork, which extended the effective limits of the site to its present alignment out over the steeply terraced bedrock of the castle rock at this point. However, below this horizon was a further earthwork of 16th-century date, the function of which is still unclear but which also projected the natural line of the castle defences out to the west. Evidence of a timber structure was also picked up in the form of postholes respecting the natural limit of the site, but which appear to be of Late-medieval date at the earliest. The synthesis of the results of the Ladies Lookout excavation phases 1 and 2 is ongoing, but appears to show that the natural/pre-16th-century limits of the site are represented by a line roughly commensurate with the E. terrace, later to receive the Ablution House.

An extensive finds assemblage, of primarily Late- and post-medieval date, includes coins, pottery, glass and metal artefacts.

Standing building recording within the Palace block carried on from the 2003–4 survey and excavation, and was undertaken in advance of necessary remedial work on the fabric of the building. Recording was concentrated primarily on the suite of rooms at the principal level. These comprise the royal apartments — with the King's chambers to the north of the quadrangle and the Queen's chamber on the S. side. The E. side contains the royal bedrooms, and the W. side comprises a gallery allowing access between the N. and S. ranges. The main aim of the recording work was to form a comprehensive record of all significant elements within each chamber — doors, windows, fireplaces, etc., and also to retrieve any surviving details of the sequence of decorative schemes, partitions, and ceiling details, which have been removed in antiquity. The comprehensive repair and conversion programmes enacted on the royal apartments, in particular throughout the 18th and 19th centuries as they were converted to military use for the garrison, have removed much of the 16th-century details.

The quadrangular plan of the Palace, with occupation on two floors over a vaulted basement, dates from c. 1542 and is the work of King James V. The new building was intended as accommodation for himself and his new queen, Mary of Guise. However, the results of the recent survey confirm that substantial elements of the present layout date from the reign of James IV and earlier. Essentially, the plan that James V devised was the integration of a series of buildings grouped around a courtyard and within an outer rampart to create a regular plan following current European principles for a royal palace. It is now clear that the triple courtyard layout within Stirling Castle today is the result of a series of natural terraces in the bedrock, and they in turn have defined the limits of a series of enclosures over many centuries. The Palace of James V is built around the so-called Lion's Den, which was an open courtyard during the reign of James IV, defined by at least two separate structures on its E. side, a range on two levels on its S. side and a gallery-like range on its W. side. The 12th-century Chapel of St Michael defined at least part of this layout on the N. side. These separate structures formed the basis for the Palace of James V, and one of the principal aims of the archaeological investigation was to identify residual and new build.

The removal of asbestos prompted monitoring work. All the rooms on the principal floor were affected, except the W. range. Evidence of the sub-floor deposits and structures up to a depth of c. 0.3 m were recorded. The results showed how the latest floors of the principal apartments were constructed over dwarf walls, which featured recycled masonry from earlier paved surfaces. Artefacts retrieved include a child's shoe and a leather scabbard for a short sword or dirk-like weapon.

WESTERN ISLES

326. LEWIS COASTAL CHAPEL SITES. The Lewis Coastal Chapel Sites survey continued, carried out by R. C. Barrowman and sponsored by Historic Scotland and the University of Glasgow. A desk-based assessment undertaken in the first year (2004) identified 37 chapel sites in Lewis and its outlying islands. In addition, five potential chapel sites were identified. In 2004, 16 sites were prioritised for walkover survey. Plane table survey was also completed of three sites. In 2005, detailed topographic survey of three sites was undertaken: Teampall Mhealastadh, Uig; Taigh nan Cailleachan Dubha, Uig; and Teampall Pheadair, Swainbost. The chapel site of St Mary's on Eilean an Tighe (formerly known as Eilean na Cille) on the Shiant Islands was also surveyed.

Overall, the greatest threat to those sites visited is from coastal erosion, most of the sites surviving as low walls or banks. In addition, thick vegetation cover that dies down to below ground level, and therefore exacerbates wind erosion of the soil, in the winter (especially Butterbur) was identified at some sites, as well as occasional rabbit erosion

and trample from grazing animals. The medieval or later settlements once associated with many of these chapels were identified at Teampall Chiarain, Teampall Pheadair, Siader, and Teampall Mhealastadh and Taigh nan Cailleachan Dubha in Uig. The old road and settlement at Teampall Pheadair, Swainbost, can also be seen nearby. Possible monastic settlements were identified during walkover survey at Taigh a'Bheannaich and Teampall Rubha Chirc; and during desk-based assessment at Airighean na h-Annaid, Shiants, Rona, Cunndal, Eilean Fir Chrothair and Pabay Beag.

The majority of the chapels identified are ruined, small, single chambered, and situated where older townships were located. A small group of chapels are larger, partially upstanding and served once as head churches of a parish, e.g. Teampall Pheadair, Swainbost, Eaglais Chaluim Chille, Aoidhe, or have been identified as possibly post-Reformation: Teampall Chirceboist. Only the partially upstanding Teampall Eòin has evidence of a nave and a chancel, and yet is of the same small proportions as single chambered churches such as Taigh a'Bheannaich and Teampall nan Crò'Naomh. The best-preserved example is the 12th- to 14th-century Teampall Mholuaidh (St Moluag's church), which is a listed building and still in use by the Episcopal Church. Five of the chapel sites are now unlocated.

- NB 5229 6542. Teampall Rònain, Eoropie.
- NB 51928 65157. Teampall Mholuaidh, Eoropie.
- NB 50728 64062. Teampall Thòmais, Swainbost machair.
- NB 50861 63812. Teampall Pheadair, Swainbost machair.
- NB 4910 6250. Teampall Chliamain, Arnistean.
- NB 43282 59301. Teampall nan Crònaomh, Galson.
- NB 40989 57313. Teampall Bhrighid, Melbost.
- NB 3792 5499. Teampall Pheadair, Siader.
- NB 353 517. Teampall Mhuire, Barvas
- NB 28833 48905. Teampall Eòin, Port More, Bragar.
- NB 18602 42588. Teampall Chiarain, Liamsiader, Carloway.
- NB 19406 41847 teampall Mhìcheil, Cìrbhig, Carloway
- NB 1505 4073. Teampall Dhonain, Little Bernera.
- NB 1505 4073. Teampall Mhìcheil, Little Bernera.
- NB 19130 34628. Teampall Chirceboist, St Macra's, Great Bernera.
- NB 10446 37699. Teampall Pheadair, Pabbay Mòr.
- NB 0891 3673. Teampall Bhaltois, Valtos.
- NB 03872 37898. Taigh a'Bheannaich, Aird Uig.
- NB 04800 33870. Baile na Cille (Teampall Chrìosd), Timsгарry.
- NA 98983 24198. Teampall Mhealastadh, Mealasta.
- NA 990 243. Taigh nan Cailleachan Dubha, Mealasta.
- NB 3858 2104. Teampall Chaluim Chille, Eilean Chaluim Chille, Crobeag.
- ?NB 389 234. ?An Teampall St Pharaer, Cathanais — Suardal?
- NB 399 248. An Teampall, Rànais, Leurbost.
- NB 423 328. Teampall Leannain, Stornoway.
- NB 485 323. Eaglais Chaluim Chille, Aoidhe.
- NB 5163 3355. Teampall Chùistein, Garrabost, Point.
- NB 50786 29213. Teampall Rubha Chirc, Gob a'chearc, Point.
- NB 49020 41540. Teampall Aulaidh, Griais.
- NB 5440 4801. Teampall Mhìcheil, Tolstadh bho Thuath.
- NB 385 210. Teampall Chaluim Chille, Garry?

Outer Isles:

- NG 4183 9766. Chapel on Eilean an Tighe, Shiants, Lochs.
- NG 412 983. Airighean na h-Annaid, Garbh Eilean, Shiants, Lochs.

NG 4306 9860. Teampall Mhuire, Eilean Mhuire, Shiants, Lochs.
 HW 8091 3235. Rona — St Ronan's Church and settlement, Ness.
 HW 621 305. Sula Sgeir — Sgeir an Teamphill/Tigh Beannaichte, Ness.
 NA 7262 4684. Teampall Beannachadh, Flannan Isles, Uig.

Additional possible sites:

NB 5425 5149. Dun Othail, Tolstadh.
 NB 50781 66013. Luchraban, Rubha Gob.
 NB 5123 6564. Cunndal, Eoropie.
 NB 1397 4191. Eilean Fir Chrothair, Uig, near Bernera.
 NB 09793 38873. Pabay Beag, Pabay Mor, Uig.

327. SOUTH UIST, ARDVICHAR (NF 7391 4564). The lower limbs of a human skeleton were exposed in a vertical sand face that defines the coastline of South Uist at Ardvichar. As these remains had no chance of surviving the forthcoming winter, it was decided to remove them. They are from an individual not much more than 18½ years of age. The sex is indeterminate. The body lay below a soil horizon which thickened over the body, but there was no visible evidence for a grave cut. A radiocarbon date (SUERC-9159 1415 ± 35) was obtained from the tibia, suggesting the body was buried between A.D. 605–55. The work was carried out by N. Sharples, A. Carter and K. Stenoft, sponsored by Historic Scotland and the University of Cardiff.

WALES

MONMOUTHSHIRE. Work by Monmouth Archaeology unless stated otherwise.

328. ABERGAVENNY, BREWERY COURT (SO 30044 14250). An archaeological evaluation was carried out for Holm Oak Developments. Five trenches were excavated across the site but the only feature of medieval date was a hollow, which produced pottery of 13th-/14th-century date. Overall, medieval pottery was sparse for the outskirts of a medieval town and suggests that this was an open (cultivated?) area or part of the Priory land.

329. LLANDOGO, LAND ADJACENT TO MILL COTTAGE (SO 5267 0412). An archaeological evaluation was carried out close to St Odoceus's Church with three 10-m trenches. Small assemblages of locally made cooking pottery of 12th- to 14th-century date and of jugs of 13th-/14th-century date were recovered during the excavations. These sherds were isolated just above the natural horizon but must relate to the documented medieval settlement of Llandogo. A fragment of an encaustic floor tile of the Wessex School was found and, although worn and chipped, the decoration is clear as is the circular recess on the underside which is a feature of the school. The decoration is related to tiles in Tintern Abbey and is notably similar to one bearing the crest of Richard of Cornwall (1209–1272) or his son Edmund (d. 1300). John Lewis in the National Museum of Wales's *Welsh Medieval Paving Tiles* (1976) says that both were patrons of the Cistercian Abbey of Hailes, Gloucestershire, from which tiles of this design are also known. The fabric of the Llandogo tile is the same as the Wessex ones from Tintern Abbey, which is quite different to those of the same school in Monmouth Priory. This suggests that either Monmouth or Tintern (or both) had its own Wessex tile kiln.

330. LLANFIHANGEL CRUCORNAU, TWR MIHANGEL (SO 3262 2064). An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land adjacent to Twr Mihangel when six trenches were excavated across the proposed housing development site. Medieval pottery from a variety of sources was recovered, including a rim sherd of a cooking pot believed to have been made in the Forest of Dean. This ware is quartz sand-tempered but with a high percentage of distinctive nodular iron ore; the only other recorded examples of this fabric are single sherds from The Tanhouse, Newland; Cadora Wood in the Wye Valley between Redbrook and St Briavels; and from an early 13th-century iron forge at

Overmonnow, Monmouth. Sherds of Monnow Valley Ware jugs of 13th- or early 14th-century date were also recovered.

MONMOUTH

331. At *Agincourt House, Agincourt Square* (SO 507 127) Monmouth Archaeological Society were invited to carry out a research excavation prior to the surfacing of the garden of Agincourt House for a car park. The site is situated on the line of the medieval defences discovered during an evaluation at the adjoining Beaufort Court in 2002. The evaluation had revealed a rampart running along the raised ground of the Beaufort Court (overlooking the lower level of the Glendower Street Car Park) and the research excavation now revealed a corresponding defensive ditch. At the time, the rampart was assumed to curve along the edge of Agincourt Street via the King's Head Hotel (now Weatherspoons) to the top of Monnow Street, at the site of St Stephen's Gate. However, the excavation showed that the ditch continues the alignment from the Beaufort Court down the slope towards the junction of St John's Street and Glendower Street, where preserved wood and other organic remains have been recorded from the backfill of a service trench. It now seems that this ditch must pass along St John Street to cross Monnow Street on its way towards the castle near a point where another large ditch approaches from the south-east. This latter ditch passes under Lloyds Bank on route from the River Wye and the edge of Chippenham Mead. The Agincourt House ditch produced preserved leather shoes, wood, rushes and other organic remains at 3 m below ground level, together with pottery which demonstrated that it was still open in the late Middle Ages. 15th-century pottery was found at a depth of 1.9 m.

332. At *Great Manson Farm* (SO 4986 1555). An archaeological watching brief was carried out for Tower House Properties (Bath) Ltd., during the conversion of barns to dwellings. The watching brief and mitigation excavations revealed that there were significant archaeological remains associated with some of the standing buildings and that there was also evidence of structures pre-dating them. A stone base (mostly of stone roof tiles) for a timber sleeper beam was cut by the foundation for the construction of Barn 1 (the medieval 'Hall House') and therefore predates it. Other features inside this building, especially a hollow into natural and some postholes, are also likely to be earlier than the standing structures. The earliest material recovered is probably from the 13th century, with a larger group of pottery and ridge tile (both local and Malvernian) of the 14th century.

333. At *100 Monnow Street* (SO 50900 12871) trial excavations showed that there was a series of tilled deposits extending back to the 13th century. An archaeological evaluation recovered a small assemblage of medieval pottery, where a rim sherd of a Late-medieval jug is thought likely to be a kiln waster.

334. At *Nailer's Lane* (SO 506 128) Monmouth Archaeological Society recovered an assemblage of 13th-/14th-century ceramics during the construction of an extension to the rear of Priory Cottage.

335. At *19 St Mary's Street* (SO 50900 12871) an archaeological watching brief was carried out during the groundworks for an extension and refurbishment. The main medieval feature was a trench, with an assemblage of pottery dated to the 13th or 14th centuries. A trench-like feature running in line with the street may be a beam slot; this contained two sherds of medieval pottery, one being of Ham Green Ware which could be of 12th-/early 13th-century date. There was also a posthole containing a single sherd of medieval cooking pottery. A destruction layer of brown loam and broken stone contained another pottery and ridge tile assemblage which was dated by Monmouth (A5b) jugs; these have been proved to be the earliest locally produced glazed ware

dating from the later 12th or early 13th centuries. A light brown loam overlying the natural contained further medieval pottery.

336. At 28 *St Mary's Street* (SO 50951 12865) an archaeological watching brief was conducted during the groundworks for an extension. A small assemblage of medieval pottery, including a late 11th-/early 12th-century sherd of Cotswold Ware and a sherd of complex rouletted Monnow Valley Ware dated to the mid-13th century.

337. RAGLAN, TROSTREY HOUSE (SO 41146 07668). An archaeological watching brief was carried out during the groundworks for an extension. The watching brief recovered what is probably the first medieval pottery from Raglan village. Monnow Valley Ware jug and cooking pot sherds were found, most likely of a 13th-century date.

338. TRELECH, COURT FARM (NGR SO 4997 0529). An archaeological evaluation was carried out in connection with a planning application to construct six detached houses. The majority of the 140 m of trial trenches showed that the natural boulder clay in and over the sandstone bedrock lay just below the ground surface. The only medieval finds were a fragment of 13th-/14th-century ridge tile and a 14th-century jug sherd with applied decoration. This empty site covers some 4,000 sq m inside the supposed planned grid of the 13th-century industrial town of Trelech. These trial excavations bring the area covered by professional and independent archaeological evaluations, excavations, watching briefs and mitigation excavations inside Trelech Village to around 20,000 sq m. Most of this area is devoid of any significant archaeological resource and this is seen as conclusive evidence that the industrial settlement was sited outside the original core of the town.

339. TRELECH, THE LION PUBLIC HOUSE (SO 502 063). A second season in a field east of the Lion Public House under the direction of R. Howell, University of Wales Newport, targeted features revealed during excavations conducted in the previous year (*Medieval Archaeol.*, XLIX (2005) 470–472) (Fig. 16). Test pitting had revealed linear stone features with associated medieval ceramics and iron slag; these provided the focus for work in 2005 when a 12 × 6 m area was excavated (Fig. 17). Compacted linear stone and cut features ran N.–S.; the uppermost of these was a disturbed stone wall with five courses present in places. A Late-medieval/Early-modern jug was crushed under the wall associated with a roughly cobbled area to the south and an area of compacted iron slag. There were concentrations of decayed mortar in this horizon. Earlier stone features were thin, generally a single layer of flat sandstones, but were coherent and clearly defined (Fig. 18). A posthole near one of these was associated with a small area of apparent flooring, better constructed than the overlying cobbled surface. This may be interpreted as a sequence of timber frame buildings with at least one slot placed on a stone base near a roadside ditch discussed more fully below.

Underlying these horizons was a cut slot which represents the earliest activity on the site. Both the slot and the stone features were parallel to the road which dictated the orientation of all phases. Near the road, and running parallel to it, was a ditch (Fig. 19). The top of this flat-bottomed feature was approximately 0.5 m below current ground level. The ditch ran across the excavation with a step down at the S. end of the excavation, feeding into an apparent widened sump reaching a depth of 1.05 m below present ground level. Large unabraded 13th-century pot sherds were recovered from the ditch fill, all from north of the step.

The W. end of the excavation, the area farthest from the road, revealed evidence of industrial activity. A slag horizon, made up of smelting slags, appears to have been a dump; this spread partially overlay a shallow V-shaped linear feature which may represent a drip gully. A possible post setting was found in line to the east. Particularly important was a bright red/orange burnt layer with two large flat stones and an

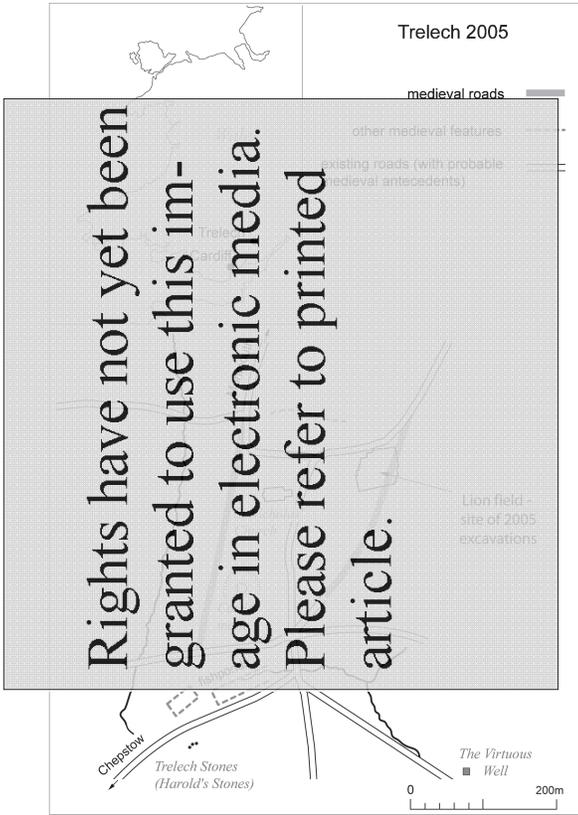


FIG. 16 The Lion Public House, Trelech, Wales. Location map. © Anne Leaver.

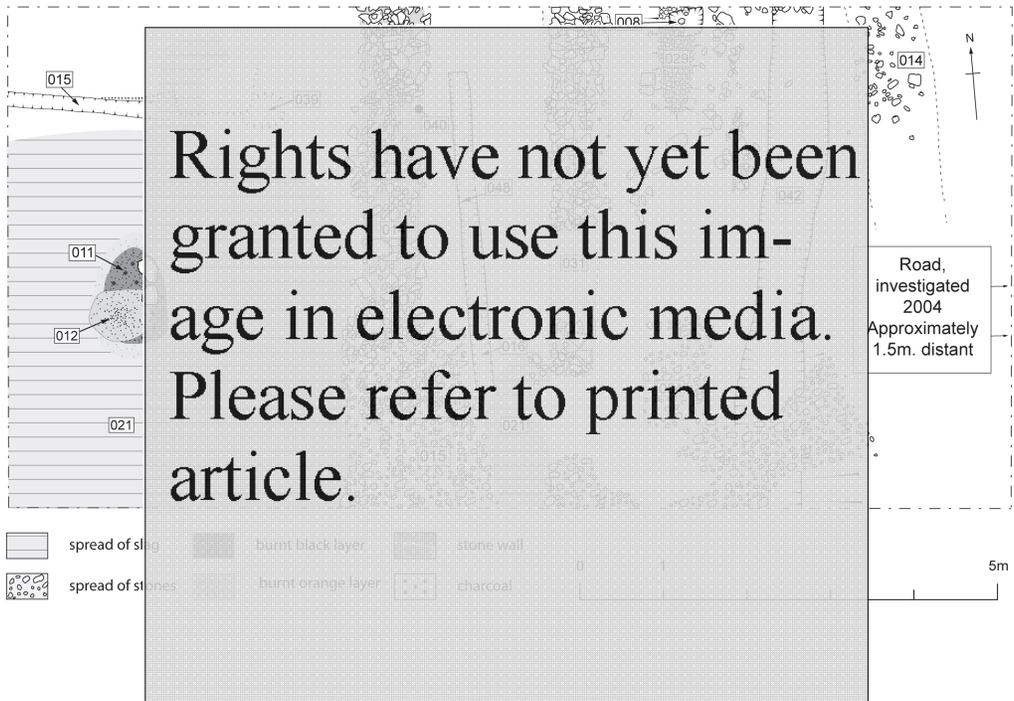


FIG. 17 The Lion Public House, Trelech, Wales. Plan of the 2004 site. © Anne Leaver.

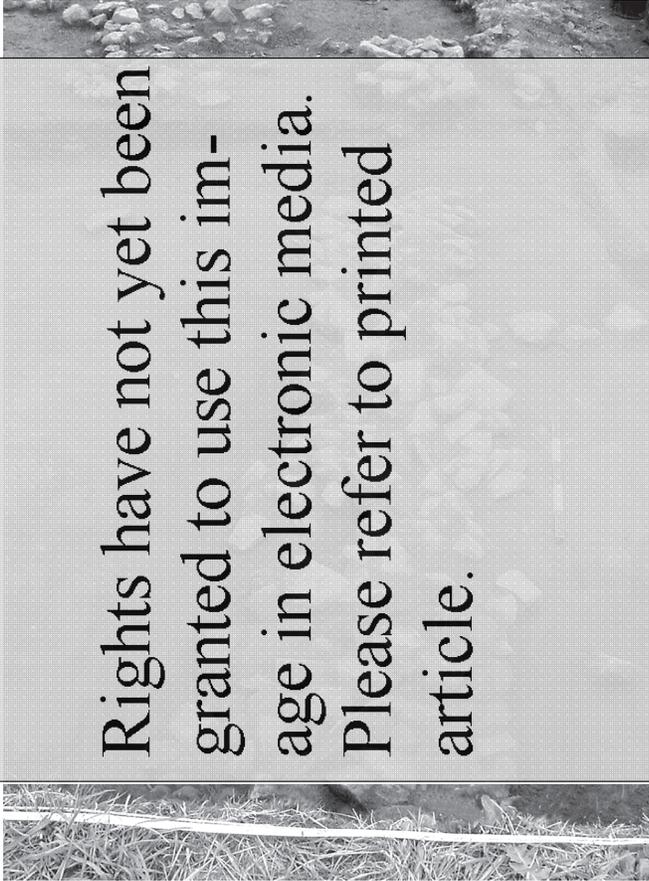


FIG. 18

The Lion Public House, Trelech, Wales. A linear stone feature (031), one of several roughly parallel stone and cut features found at right angles to the road surface. © *Ray Howell*.

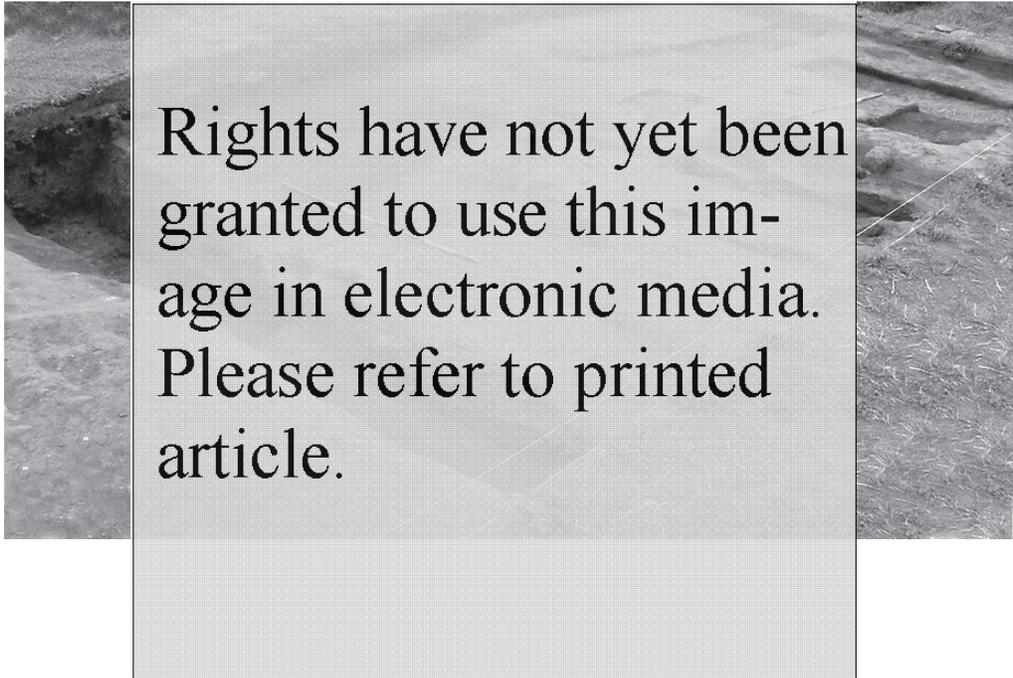


FIG. 19

The Lion Public House, Trelech, Wales. Ditch near to the road; this contained a number of large and unabraded 13th-century pot sherds. © *Ray Howell*.

Rights have not yet been
granted to use this im-
age in electronic media.
Please refer to printed
article.

Rights have not yet been
granted to use this im-
age in electronic media.
Please refer to printed
article.

associated offset burnt black layer. This part of the site represents a good example of iron roasting which helps to complete the picture of ironworking in Trelech, where both smelting and smithing on a large scale have been demonstrated in numerous excavations. Near to this industrial activity, a copper-alloy coin weight for a gold half royal of Edward IV was recovered. The site adds to our understanding of the decayed urban site of Trelech and, in particular, given the iron-roasting activity demonstrated, to the economic activity which underpinned it.

NEWPORT. Work carried out by Monmouth Archaeology.

340. CAERLEON, I TAN HOUSE DRIVE (ST 34295 90616). An archaeological watching brief during the groundworks for an extension recovered early 13th-century Isca Grange Ware together with Roman pottery over the surface of the presumed Roman road.

341. LANGSTONE, LANGSTONE COURT (SO 3709 8955). An archaeological evaluation, in connection with a planning application to build an extension to the Court, uncovered pottery of 12th- to 13th-century date. This was dominated by locally-made cooking pottery which was scattered over the natural horizon, but there were no features of the period.

342. MARSHFIELD, COURT FARM (SO 50900 12871). An archaeological watching brief was conducted during the groundworks for an extension. The medieval horizon — fawn to grey clay with orange sandy patches, stones, charcoal and drossy slag — produced pottery ranging in date from the 13th to the 17th centuries.

343. UNDY, THE COTTAGE, CHURCH ROAD (ST 44014 87009). An archaeological watching brief and small mitigation excavation work during groundworks uncovered a scatter of medieval and later pottery over the whole site. The only early feature was a shallow ditch or reën running diagonally across the site. The ditch was sectioned and produced a pottery assemblage dating the back-fill to the later 12th or early 13th centuries, with clay and soil which had been manured with household waste.

SWANSEA. Work carried out by the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust.

344. MERTHYR TYDFIL, FFOS-Y-FRAN (SO 0885 0608). During the excavation of ponds for ecological purposes by RPS plc, as part of the Ffos-y-fran Reclamation, a new settlement site was identified at Nant Gyrawd by R. Roberts. This is most likely an upland dwelling or *hafod*, a seasonally occupied agricultural settlement of medieval/early post-medieval date. It comprised a rectangular stone-built structure located on a gentle south-facing slope, just west of the W. tributary stream of Nant Gyrawd, with a commanding outlook to the south and the valley of Cwm Golau. The structure, 8 × 8.05 m, is dry-stone constructed of random sub-rectangular boulders and survives to three courses at c. 1.5 m in height. An entrance was possibly located along the S. side, while a N.–S. aligned internal division was visible, creating two compartments, the larger with a stone lined feature, possibly a hearth, at its NE. angle.

SWANSEA

345. On the former *Cardiff Arms* site (SS 6572 9337), at the junction of King's Lane and the Strand, an archaeological field evaluation by S. H. Sell established that the line of Swansea's medieval defences, previously thought to run in an easterly direction along King's Lane before turning to the south, probably lay further to the west.

346. At *Salubrious Place* (SS 6580 9290) area excavations were undertaken by S. H. Sell and A. Sherman, for Opco, in advance of construction. The first phase of excavations, in the E. half of the site, located a number of pits and a substantial ditch, following the line of the former Little Wind Street before turning north towards Rutland Street. This

is likely to have been the boundary of a SE. suburb of the medieval town, but there was no certain evidence for structures dating from the medieval period. More pits, including at least one cesspit and an unlined well, were found in the W. half of the site. One of the pits contained a large quantity of fired clay, indicating the proximity of a timber building of likely medieval date. There were also deposits of consolidation material, which may have been in response to the presence of a relict channel crossing the site in a south-westerly direction, and the likely drainage problems associated with it. On the lower part of the site, a medieval cultivation layer underlay the post-medieval deposits across the entire E. half of the site, but there were few discreet cut features. The underlying deposits indicate an area heavily made up during the medieval period, with redeposited material and upcast. Among the finds were the earliest medieval coin yet found in Swansea, a penny of Henry I of the Pembroke mint, and substantial quantities from unglazed wares in the Bristol Ham Green tradition. This included a waster, which points to a local origin, and which may be the first evidence for medieval pottery production in Swansea.

VALE OF GLAMORGAN

347. COGAN, OLD COGAN HALL FARM, SITE NI (ST 172 705). An archaeological watching brief was carried out by S. H. Sell of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust on excavations for a housing development, just to the north-east of the deserted village of Cogan and its associated field system. No trace of any features associated with the village or field system was noted during the watching brief, but a number of sherds of pottery of medieval date were recovered.

348. COWBRIDGE, CASTLE COTTAGE, LLANBLETHIAN (SS 989 741). An archaeological watching brief by Monmouth Archaeology, carried out during the groundworks for a conservatory and garage, recovered a single 13th- or 14th-century jug sherd in Vale of Glamorgan fabric.