



CASTLE STUDIES GROUP

Newsletter Number 6
1992-1993

Dear Member

The activities of the Group continue as before, though you will see from the minutes of the 1992 AGM that some expansion of the character and number of meetings is under consideration.

The Newsletter contains the usual features, as well as a brief notice of the joint meeting organized by Oxford University's Department for Continuing Education which occurred just before this issue was printed.

Although it was minuted formally at the 1992 AGM, a very big 'thank you' should be offered here to the organizers of the Kilkenny conference, which was exceptionally interesting and enjoyable.

At the time of writing, we are all still reeling from the announcement of a possible 'disposal' of archaeological sites by English Heritage, sites which include a number of medieval castles. This is not the place for a full discussion of the issue, but suffice it to say that the idea has been roundly condemned in many quarters! When the situation, which at the time of writing shows signs of revision, is clarified, the Secretary will write to the Secretary of State and the Chairman of English Heritage.

Please note that, in order to avoid confusion with the last newsletter (which was incorrectly labelled 1992 - and no-one noticed!) this issue (and subsequent ones) will have a "two-year" label. This also reflects the contents, since, as well as describing the events of the past year each issue also advertises the main conference and other events for the following year.

STEERING COMMITTEE

1. Secretary: Dr. R.A.Higham, Department of History & Archaeology, University of Exeter, Exeter EX4 4QH.
2. Treasurer: Mr. A.Burt, [REDACTED]
3. England: Mr. A.Saunders, [REDACTED]
4. Wales: Mr. J.Kenyon, National Museum of Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NP
5. Scotland: Dr. D.Pringle, [REDACTED]
6. Northern Ireland: Dr. T.McNeill, The Queen's University of Belfast, School of Geography, Department of Archaeology, Belfast BT7 1NN.
7. Republic of Ireland: Mr. D.Johnson, [REDACTED]

CONFERENCES

SIXTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE, 1992 THE CASTLES OF SOUTH-EAST IRELAND

The Castle Studies Group met for the first time in the Republic of Ireland, at Kilkenny City, from April 30th to May 4th. Since most of the members had to travel across the Irish Sea it was decided to extend the duration of the conference to five days to make the journey more attractive and this was successful in that around 50 enthusiasts plus lecturers, castle owners, etc. attended the conference in whole or in part, including members from the continent of Europe, namely Luxembourg and Sweden; a welcome trend which it is hoped will continue and indeed prosper. The conference programme was organised by David Johnson, Con Manning and David Sweetman, and David Johnson and Con Manning acted as co-leaders throughout the conference. The artwork and administrative burden were handled by David Johnson with the backing of Heritage International Ireland.

Since it was realised that the Kilkenny region would be unknown territory to the majority of the participants, visiting castles in the field was given priority after a short series of introductory and specialist lectures.

The conference opened on the Thursday night with a welcoming reception by the Office of Public Works in the main gallery of Kilkenny Castle. This was followed by a lecture from John Bradley on the history and development of the City of Kilkenny in the medieval period, where the town walls came under special consideration. This was followed by an overview of the castles of the region by David Johnson, which illustrated and described some of the major castles which were not included on the field trips. The next day the lecture programme continued in the morning and on to the early afternoon, commencing with a communication on the development of the major castle of Kilkenny by Paddy Friel (the manager, to whom we are also grateful for assistance in the smooth running of the functions within the castle) and an account of the most recent excavations under the north-west wing of the castle by Ben Murtagh, who has exposed an early bank under the present existing outer wall. The morning continued with Con Manning's description of his recent excavations at Dublin Castle, where a very extensive ditch and the foundations of a large circular corner tower were revealed. After this Ken Wiggins discussed the excavations at Limerick Castle, which were carried out under a tight time schedule for the 1991 commemoration of the siege. A new glass and chrome erection inside the castle covering the excavation clashes badly with the venerable walls. Tom McNeill then gave an account of his researches at Dunamase where the problems of the barbican gatehouse and its design proved interesting, while David Sweetman's discourse on his excavation at Ferns Castle revealed the moat complex round the earliest towered donjon in Ireland. After lunch Terry Barry awoke interest in his lecture on moated sites by stating that he was not sure why he was here, as these were not actually castles at all, but the following discourse seemed to fit these sites into the general ambience of the conference. The final lecture was given by David Johnson who gave an account of the principal towerhouses of the region, with an emphasis on the architectural development and especially the internal planning of these externally simple but internally complex castle towers. After all this, surfeited with knowledge, the hardy participants viewed Kilkenny Castle itself, where the excavations shown by Ben Murtagh proved of interest, as did the newly revealed thirteenth century floor beams radiating above the basement of the donjon tower. Venturing outside into the lowering skies, the conference members

had a rather damp tour of the town walls led by Ben Murtagh. Dodging showers, the conference gained the sanctuary of St. Canices Cathedral, where after appreciating its architectural splendours a lady attempted, with little success, to charge a hefty, and not advertised, admission fee as we were leaving. Somewhat depressed by this and the weather, participants gained the further sanctuary of Smithwicks Brewery, where through the generosity of the Brewery a free bar lifted the conference's spirits for an hour or two until the AGM - not in the brewery alas but in the residential headquarters of the conference, the Metropole Hotel. This brought soberer thoughts and afterwards some members brought in surplus books for sale or exchange and a social evening followed.

The next day the C.S.G.'s incredible luck with the weather (see previous conference reports) saw the participants heading off on the coach in bright sunshine to Ballybur Castle, where David Johnson and the owner, Frank Gray, discussed the architecture of the tower and the problems of its restoration, which it is hoped will commence shortly. Some of the original wall beams, joists, floor boards and even window shutters remain at Ballybur, a very rare survival in the Irish Republic. Our next stop was at Callan Motte, where Keiran O'Connor drew our attention to its squarish plan and discussed further parallels and history. Caher was the next venue and David Johnson conducted us through the castle where among other items plugged cannon, or to be more precise, culverin balls and the installation of a working porticullis aroused interest. Paul Kerrigan also commented on the development of the complex plan. Caher is a large castle with three courtyards and many towers and as this was also our lunch halt members had plenty of time to browse in the fortress. From Caher we visited Knockgraffon Motte, an extremely tall, steep, circular mound and those of the party that managed to struggle to the top heard Con Manning discourse on its history. A rather enigmatic stone tower at the foot of the motte led us on to a later tower-house some half a mile away where the lack of a main interior vault was one of the unusual features commented on by David Johnson. Our next destination was arguably the most important monument in the Irish Republic, the Rock of Cashel, which has a massive castle tower erected at the western end of the cathedral. It also has a residential medieval hall which the Office of Public Works has roofed, restored and furnished under David Johnson's supervision, and we heard from him details of the work involved which included the installation of a small museum in the undercroft where St. Patrick's original cross has been re-erected safe from the weather, a replica being on view outside. Louis Feeley, Senior Clerk of Works, answered questions about the workmanship involved. Participants then looked at King Cormac's romanesque chapel consecrated in 1134 where Con Manning explained about the reclamation of the murals from under coats of whitewash, and we then were able to wander round the monuments and examine the cathedral, castle, round tower, high cross etc. before moving on to Fethard. The extensive walls of this town are at present being repaired by David Johnson who gave us an outline of the project and drew members' attention to the towers, gates, and urban towerhouses within the walls. Mention was also made of an old unaltered Victorian tavern whose interior proved irresistible to the majority of members until we travelled on to our final halt for the day, Knockkelly Castle. This is a massive and tall towerhouse surrounded by a strongly fortified and extensive bawn and David Johnson gave us some details of its history and architecture before the more intrepid of us (the castle is not state maintained) climbed the broken stairs to the top of the 90 foot high tower where extensive views were available over the crumbling battlements. After dinner the conference was invited to Rothe House (1594) a large merchants house in Kilkenny City where the President and members of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society (it is the Society's house) showed us round. This was followed by a lecture on the Earthwork Castles of Leinster by Kieran O'Connor who discussed the morphology

of the various types and their probable evolution. Afterwards an internal inspection of some Victorian bars of intrinsic merit was carried out by some of our more energetic members (most of us!).

The next day, Sunday, also amazingly dawned bright and clear and the conference encoached to Clara Castle, a well preserved towerhouse with a tiny bawn where Con Manning explained the various aspects which made the castle distinctive including the original floor beams. Our next port of call was Castlewarren Moat, a rectangular moated site with a partial double wet moat and internal remains of two stone structures which is extremely overgrown and was described by Con Manning from the coach. Pressing on the conference arrived at Ballymoon Castle, dating to circa 1310, a remarkable, indeed unique, square with an innerward and no cornertowers, once moated, with "Caernarvon" arches. David Johnson described the architectural features and a heated discussion immediately followed as to its origins and purpose until the members, still arguing, boarded the coach for Ballyloughan, another 13th century castle, also moated, with an early gatehouse and square rectangular towers the largest of which David Johnson had thought in his lecture could be a proto-towerhouse. Con Manning, who led us around, gave us an account of the history and excavations. After lunch at a hotel at Ballon, where arguments about Ballymoon still raged, our coach sped on over the Blackstairs Mountains to Ferns Castle, the earliest and one of the finest of the Irish towered-donjons of the 13th century. Here David Sweetman gave us an account of his extensive excavations at this site where the contents and possible extent of the moat proved of interest as did the fine chapel (one of the best in the Irish Republic) in one of the donjon corner towers. The return trip back over the Blackstairs Mountains took the delegates to the last site of the day, the extensive ruins of the Priory and Town Walls of Kells, which though little known form one of the most striking conglomerations of medieval buildings in the Irish Republic. The walls, fortified with towerhouses, each belonging to different merchants, were explained to members by Ben Murtagh, who also recalled the recent excavations. After returning to Kilkenny the Conference, after freshening up, repaired to the Shee Alms House (1562) which after restoration by David Johnson is now used as the local Tourist Office. Here a reception and speech of welcome was laid on by Pat Nolan of the Tourist Board and a most interesting model of Kilkenny City was used, with attendant *Son et Lumière*, to illustrate the history and development of the City through the ages. After pulling ourselves away from this spectacle members went round the corner to the 14th century Witch Kytlers Inn, where in the groin vaulted stone cellars the Conference Dinner was held in candlelight. In the resulting social, Ian Fisher was heard valiantly playing the Northumbrian pipes and after leaving (we were not thrown out because of the noise!) the social continued as usual in our private bar in the Metropole Hotel until the final witching hour was eventually reached.

The last day of the Conference dawned yet again bright and clear and we all sped off again in our coach to Aghaboe Motte, a square earth-work, whose particulars were explained to us by Kieran O'Connor. Members then visited a recently renovated towerhouse castle at Ballaghmore, where after an introduction by David Johnson we were led on a tour of inspection by the owner, the geneologist Charles Mosley, who together with Grace Pym has assembled a varied collection of vernacular furnishings which brought the castle to life. Our next visit was to the large 13th century castle of Roscrea where Con Manning and Aighleann O Shaughnessy explained to the delegates the extensive restoration works in progress at the gate house. The drawbridge pit has been excavated and a drawbridge and portcullis are at present being installed. Lunch was available here allowing plenty of time to view the castle before travelling on to the Castle of Dunamase, crowning a massive rock and commanding a gap in the surrounding hills. Here Tom McNeill led us around

explaining the architectural details of the barbican, inner gatehouse and 13th century donjon.

After leaving some members at the quaint railway station at Athy to catch connections home an amazing event occurred - it actually started to rain as we arrived at our next castle, Ballyragget. A massive towerhouse surrounded by an extremely extensive and strong bawn (sides about 100 yards long) was shown to members by David Johnson before reaching the final castle of our conference, the tall and strong towerhouse of Foulksrath, again explained by David Johnson. The tower is located on a high moated mound with its irregular bawn (also moated) being situated to one side, reminiscent of motte and bailey layouts. Now in use as a Youth Hostel, some members managed to gain entry to the tower before we all assembled at the gate to find that the coach was missing. Huddled together in a downpour, we hoped that it had not abandoned us, but it had merely been turning far up in the narrow lane and the relieved members arrived back to finish the day and the conference safely in Kilkenny City.

SEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE - CHESTER, 30TH APRIL - 1ST MAY 1993

Anthony Burt's offer to organize a meeting in Chester was gratefully accepted at the 1992 A.G.M. The provisional programme is given below. Please apply in good time. The pattern adopted has been that of self-accommodation, as at most earlier CSG conferences. The conference venue is the St. Mary Centre, Chester. One of the nine parish churches within the City, St. Mary-on-the-Hill was made redundant in 1972, and taken over by the County Council as an educational resource centre.

FRIDAY APRIL 30

- 6-7 pm Registration: St. Mary Centre, Chester.
- 7 pm Opening Reception.
- 7.30 pm Introductory lecture on the archaeology of Cheshire by Rhys Williams, former County Archaeologist.

SATURDAY MAY 1

- 9 am Depart for tour of BEESTON CASTLE; PECKFORTON CASTLE
- 1-2 pm Light lunch at PECKFORTON CASTLE - *refreshments provided.*
- 2 pm Resume field trip: HOLT CASTLE and ALDFORD CASTLE.
- 5 pm Return Chester.
- 7.30 pm Lecture on castles of North Wales, by Dr. Richard Avent of CADW, followed by Castle Studies Group A.G.M. Venue: St. Mary Centre, Chester.

SUNDAY MAY 2

- 9.30am Depart for tour of EWLOE CASTLE - RHUDDLAN CASTLE
- 1-2pm Arrive CONWY. *Own arrangements for lunch.*
- 2pm. Tour of CONWY CASTLE and TOWN DEFENCES.
- 5pm. Return to Chester. Formal conference disbands.

MONDAY MAY 3

Members may wish to include a self-guided tour of Chester. An itinerary will be recommended.

JOINT MEETING AT OXFORD

Castles and their Landscapes

The joint meeting of CSG and the Society for Landscape Studies advertised in the last Newsletter took place on 14th November 1992 at the Department of Continuing Education, Oxford University. The day was hosted by Trevor Rowley, the morning and afternoon sessions chaired by Mike Hughes and Bob Higham respectively. The lecture hall was virtually full and the day considered, by all who attended, a great success. In the morning, Bob Higham spoke on south west England and Paul Stamper on Caus and its hinterland. In the afternoon Mike Hughes spoke on Hampshire, Charles Hill on Stafford and David Austin on Barnard Castle. Trevor Rowley concluded by retracing the early itinerary of William the Conqueror in England and examining his first castles in their landscapes. He then looked at some Shropshire castles and their relationship with rural settlement plans.

During the day, the speakers consistently drew attention to the ways in which castles had relationships with a wide variety of other landscape elements - urban and rural settlements, churches, parks, roads and much more. While acknowledging the importance which military matters might have in the first choice of castle site, it was generally social and economic emphases which emerged most strongly. The lectures were heavily inter-disciplinary, with the contributions of fieldwork, excavation, documentary evidence, map evidence and aerial photographs all making their mark. The various shades of meaning of such phrases as "landscape studies", "landscape history" and "landscape archaeology" were also explored, implicitly or explicitly, by the speakers: the analysis of the twentieth-century landscape in historical terms, the re-assembling of the medieval landscape through twentieth-century eyes, the re-assembling of the medieval landscape through medieval eyes, and the management of our historic landscape in the face of contemporary developments for which we are responsible.

CRUSADER CASTLES

With this issue you will find separate details of another conference organized by Oxford University's Department of Continuing Education. CSG Committee member, Dr. Denys Pringle appears twice in the programme (castles and settlement, east-west influences on castle building), Dr. Malcolm Barber will discuss the crusader states, Dr. Jeremy Johns will discuss frontier castles in Trans-Jordan, and Dr. Hugh Kennedy will talk on the famous sites of Margat and Crac des Chevaliers. It promises to be an excellent day. Do attend if you possibly can.

RUSSIAN EXCURSIONS

Andrew Saunders writes:

An invitation to join a month-long tour of Russian and Ukrainian castles, forts, battlefields and military museums during July was too good to be missed. The trip was organised by Colonel John Sloan, a retired professor of military history at West Point Military Academy, USA. The chronological sweep was as wide as the tour was geographically spread (Karelia to the Crimea), covering the remains of medieval earth and timber defences of kremlins, stone castles, fortified

monasteries, the bastioned fortresses of Peter the Great and his successors, the nineteenth century defences of Kronstadt, Kiev and Sevastopol. Clearly, this is a good time to see more of the former Soviet Union than just the standard tours of Moscow and St. Petersburg and it is now possible for specialist groups to determine their own programmes. I am currently discussing arrangements for a proposed tour of medieval castles and seventeenth and eighteenth century fortifications in north-west Russia and the Baltic republics to take place over the course of a fortnight in July/August 1993.

The suggested programme might include: SS. Peter and Paul Fortress and the Artillery/Engineers/Communications Museum (St. Petersburg); the fort of Oreshek; Viborg Castle; Kronstadt; Korporye Castle, Ivangorod and Narva (Estonia); Pskov, Izborsk and Pechora monastery; Vilnius, Medininkai fortress (Lithuania); Kaunas, Trakai fortress, Raudons (Lithuania); Smolensk; Novgorod; Pereslavl-Zalesskii, Zagorsk; Suzdal; Moscow Kremlin, Novodevichii monastery etc.

The cost will be around \$80 a day (including internal travel but not the flight to Russia and back). It is possible to get flights to Moscow at about half the standard fare. If there are members of CSG interested in joining such an excursion would they please get in touch with me directly - Andrew Saunders, [REDACTED] - as soon as possible so that we can see if a such a programme is viable.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 1992:

Metropole Hotel, Kilkenny. 1st May 1992

The meeting was attended by approximately 50 members and non-members. The Secretary described, for the benefit of non-members, the history and organization of CSG. An agenda had been circulated with the conference materials. Ms C. O'Rahilly volunteered as minute-taker, but the following minutes also include one or two non-controversial details suggested to the Secretary during the later days of the conference:

1. *Apologies* were received from John Kenyon, Anthony Burt, Helen Ford, Gilbert Dowdall-Brown.
2. The *minutes* of the 1992 AGM (Exeter) were accepted, with an amendment to minute 3(f), which should read 'David Johnson circulated a design which was accepted'.
3. *Matters arising:*
The one-day conference organized by the Dorset Archaeological Society had been attended by an audience of approximately 120, including CSG members. Support to similar events elsewhere would be provided as requested.
4. *Future meetings:*
 - a) the Oxford meeting would go ahead as advertised in the last Newsletter.
 - b) a lengthy discussion on the strategy of future meetings took place. As a general principle it was accepted that CSG should always provide an annual event at modest cost but that over the next two or three years more expensive events further from home should be explored.

Support was expressed for developing a programme of meetings over several years rather than working from year to year. The details of this discussion can be summarized as follows:

- i) 1992: Anthony Burt's offer to organize a Chester event was accepted.
- ii) 1994 onwards: British meetings to be considered in the Isle of Man, East Anglia, Pembrokeshire, Aberdeenshire, Northumberland.
- iii) pending the identification of an organizer (M. Hughes ?), a meeting in Normandy might replace a British meeting from 1994 onwards, but only if the costings could be kept low enough. Otherwise, this trip, whenever it may take place, should be regarded as an additional option.
- iv) Denys Pringle had obtained an estimate of £1400 for a two-week Israel/Jordan trip with a tour operator; for one week the cost would be about £800. Considerable interest was expressed in this, though clearly it could not be offered as the sole event in any year. Organization in conjunction with the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem would be advantageous. DP would continue to explore details with a view to 1994 or 1995.
- v) an earlier decision not to publish the conferences in full was confirmed, though in future the lecturers and site guides would be offered space in the Newsletter for a brief summary of their contribution
- vi) it was suggested that in future a space might be reserved at the end of the conference programme for a general discussion of points which had emerged.

5. *Finance.* In the absence of the treasurer, the Secretary presented the accounts, which were accepted by the meeting.

- a) There was a balance of £1138.57p. The apparent excess of expenditure over income in the last year arose from the fact that the Exeter conference income preceded the 1991 accounts whereas the Exeter expenses were included in the 1992 accounts.
- b) there were about 215 members, though 35 were in arrears with subscriptions.
- c) to encourage recruitment, a specimen 1992 Newsletter would be sent to institutions where CSG has no members.
- d) 82 members had failed to cancel standing orders to the Exeter account. A reminder would be put in the 1992 Newsletter, but, where double payment had occurred, money would not be refunded unless specifically requested.
- e) the treasurer requested appointment of an internal auditor. Gordon Fordyce offered his services, which were gratefully accepted.
- f) after some discussion, it was decided that subscriptions should not be raised as long as conferences, newsletters et cetera are organised at their present levels. If, however, the programme expanded - for example in overseas conferences, biannual Newsletters or whatever, then a raise (perhaps to £5) would be in order. The matter would be kept under review.
- g) it would be helpful to members if a separate conference account were presented in cases where CSG had handled all the finance. Since the spring accounts presented at the AGM would always bisect the conference transactions, a complete conference account could only be presented in the Newsletter.
- h) the meeting expressed its thanks to Anthony Burt for his first year's work as treasurer.

6. *Any other Business*

- a) The Secretary had received a request from the organisers of the 1992 York conference for a display about CSG activities. It was felt that the charges made by the conference for this facility were excessive. Instead, it was suggested that the Secretary obtain a quote for a high-

quality leaflet, incorporating a subscription form, which could be used for all CSG publicity, including perhaps circulation at the York conference. A cheaper 'flyer' might also be considered for circulation via journals.

b) Neil Guy offered to put together a trial year's collection of 'news' for the Newsletter, in the light of which further discussion would take place about this aspect of the Newsletter's function, as well as the possibility of biannual issues. The offer was gratefully received, though it was emphasised that CSG should not replicate the annual notes on excavations et cetera already published in the journals. Of more relevance to many CSG members would be topical issues, such as building developments, new research projects, interviews, relevant meetings of local societies, et cetera.

c) Tor Morrisse (Sweden) reported on a recent conference on castles in the Baltic regions and on the foundation of a castle studies group in Sweden. The subject was receiving more attention than ever before in northern Scandinavia.

d) John de Meulemeester (Grand Duchy of Luxembourg) reported on the continuing programme of Château Gaillard Conferences. He felt that the expanding numbers of countries wishing to participate, and the correspondingly small numbers of delegates from each, meant that the role of national or regional bodies such as CSG would grow in importance.

e) Denys Pringle proposed a vote of thanks to the Kilkenny conference organisers which was warmly supported by the meeting.

FINANCE

Below are first, the annual account presented at the AGM on 1st May 1992, and second, an interim Statement up to 30th September 1992 with a Statement of accounts at the end of that period. Next year there will also be a separate conference account.

A number of members did not cancel their mandate to the National Westminster Bank in Exeter when authorizing a new one for Chester. Would you please check to see that you are not paying two annual subscriptions? The Committee is very grateful to the treasurer, Anthony Burt, for all his work on behalf of the Group.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1992

<i>Expenditure</i>		<i>Income</i>	
Exeter conference	£893.12	Subscriptions (Adjusted for refunds)	£334.00
Newsletter production costs	£114.70	Conference fees	£83.00
		Sale of publications	£97.65
Postage & Stationery <i>incl. newsletter distribution</i>	£132.81	Donations	£6.20
		Bank interest Nat. West Bank to 29.7.92	£22.60
		Royal Bank of Scotland to 31.3.92	<u>£29.75</u> £52.35
		<i>Excess of expenditure over income</i>	<i>£567.43</i>
	£1140.63		£1140.63

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT @ 31 MARCH 1992

Balance B/Forward 1 April 1991	£1706.00	Made up of:	
less excess of expenditure over income	£567.43	Bank. Deposit a/c	£1118.75
		Current a/c	£19.82
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Balance c/forward 31 March 1992	£1138.57		£1138.57
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A.B. 4th April 1992			

INTERIM ACCOUNTS 1ST APRIL - 30TH SEPTEMBER 1992

<i>Expenditure</i>		<i>Income</i>	
Production of newsletter	£102.75	Subscriptions ¹	£314.00
Postage and photocopying	£91.03	Donations	£1.00
Excess of income over expenditure	£137.40	Bank interest ²	£16.18
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	£331.18		£331.18
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STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT @ 30TH SEPTEMBER 1992

Balance B/forward 1 April 1992	£1138.57	Made up of:	
		Bank deposit a/c	£1261.93
Plus excess of income over expenditure	£137.40	Bank current a/c	£9.04
		Cash in Hand	£5.00
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	£1275.97		£1275.97
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¹ Includes subscriptions in advance: 1993/4, & adjusted for refunds.

² Interest to 30th September 1992 omitted (£17.05) - as credited to our a/c on 1st October 1992.

Prepared: A.Burt. *Treasurer* 26th October 1992.

CASTLE STUDIES: RECENT PUBLICATIONS

by John R. Kenyon

As usual, a large number of publications have appeared since the publication of the last *Newsletter* and once again I have simply selected the key items. However, as the shorter length of this survey implies, this last year has not seen a wealth of substantial material.

Pride of place must go to Bob Higham and Phil Barker's *Timber Castles* which has recently been published by Batsford. It is a very handsome publication, and one of the most important additions to castle literature in recent years. Its price (£47.50) may deter some castle students, but all would be advised to acquire a copy. Chapters cover the origins of timber castles in Britain and Europe, documentary and pictorial evidence, and the excavated evidence. One long chapter. 'The earthworks of timber castles', consists largely of aerial views of castles in Wales and the Marches, the majority published for the first time.

Castles are the subject of another Batsford book. Written by Tom McNeill, it forms part of the series *English Heritage Book of*, and is particularly useful regarding the social and domestic aspects of castle building. DeVries's *Medieval Military Technology* is a Canadian publication which covers in four parts arms and armour, artillery, fortifications and warships, and adds little to what members will already know about castles. Bradbury's *The Medieval Siege* examines fortress warfare in Europe and the Near East from 450 to 1565, and includes a chapter on siege weapons. Replicas of four siege weapons have been made for Cadw for display and occasional firing at Caerphilly Castle in Glamorgan, and Humphries has produced a pamphlet guide to the display. Another welcome publication is Harrington's booklet in the Shire Archaeology series which covers castles and other fortifications during the English Civil War.

As far as education and schools are concerned, various publishers have jumped on the National Curriculum bandwagon and launched a whole series for teachers, including booklets by Fraser, Linsell and Robottom, all akin to the proverbial curate's egg. The one castle title in English Heritage's excellent series for teachers is Planel's *Okehampton*.

County surveys include Cope on Cumbria, and Salter's two booklets, one on Glamorgan and Gwent, the other on mid Wales. I should also mention here more general titles which include castles as part of their coverage. The first series is produced by HMSO for English Heritage under the title *Exploring England's Heritage*, three of the titles, by Robertson, Saunders and Weaver, having a section on fortifications. The Cadw equivalent, also published by HMSO, has two titles to date, Rees on Dyfed and Whittle on Glamorgan and Gwent. The Welsh volumes are particularly useful for the general traveller. The Royal Archaeological Institute produces a booklet each year, being the proceedings of the summer meeting and a supplement to its *Archaeological Journal*, and in the last year the Exeter and St. Andrews proceedings have appeared. Edited by Cooper and Pounds respectively, both cover a number of castles.

New guidebooks were a bit thin on the ground. Cadw has produced a new edition of Chepstow (Knight) and one on Llawhaden (Turner), as well as Knight's *The Three Castles* (Grosmont, Skenfrith and White). Renn has written a guide to Kenilworth for English Heritage, and there have been illustrated souvenir booklets on Corfe (Thackray) and Bunratty (Healy). Although not a guidebook, a thorough survey of Newport in west Wales by the RCAHM has been written up by Browne and Percival; the castle is privately owned.

General articles include Thompson on four Norman structures which some might call keeps, other strong halls or houses. Harfield has produced a handlist of those castles mentioned in the Domesday Book, and Counihan has continued her study of pioneers of castle studies, examining the period 1880 to 1911.

Regarding other sites in the UK, there have been a number of papers on castles in England. Administrative buildings and prisons, such as those at Launceston and Lydford, have been explored by Saunders. M.C. Higham has examined the distribution of mottes in an area of north-west England, providing small plans of ten sites. The survey of "The Rings", Loddiswell, visited by the CSG in 1991, has been published (Wilson-North & Dunn); whether the earthwork is a motte or ringwork has still to be resolved! The report of the small excavation at Bampton in 1969 has appeared (Higham & Hamlin), and includes a review of the historical evidence, including the siege of 1136. Walker has written a general account of the castles of Gloucestershire, and Dodd and Moss have written on Brimpsfield in that county. Evidence for Montfichet's Tower, a castle built against the western defences of the city of London, has been located (Watson). Parnell has written a general article on the Tower of London, whilst Tatton-Brown reports on the survey of the medieval building stone used at the Tower. In Norfolk Brownsword and Homer have examined a medieval flagon found at Norwich Castle, and Davies et al, in their examination of hillforts, include results relating to Thetford. Articles on various castles in Northumberland include Hislop on Warkworth's keep, arguing for a date in the 1390s, a more traditional view than Milner's suggestion of c. 1500 (see article cited in our Newsletter No.4, page 17). Fairclough has taken Edlingham, excavated by him from 1978 to 1982, to illustrate his paper on spatial analysis of medieval buildings.

Clun in Shropshire and castle-guard is the subject of a paper by Suppe, and Tolley has produced an account of the repairs undertaken by English Heritage at Stokesay. Concern over the lack of attention paid by architectural historians of the medieval period to secular architecture was one reason behind Heslop's analysis of the planning and domestic arrangements of Orford keep. The aim was to encourage the integration of the study of castles with the study of medieval architecture as a whole. In Yorkshire Bolton Castle has featured in *Country Life* (Binney), and there is now a report on the small-scale excavation of the ringwork at Castleton (Sherlock).

In Wales, general articles by Avent and Butler examine the Edwardian and native Welsh castles respectively. Gray has examined castles and patronage in Tudor Wales, and Arnold Taylor has produced a summary of the 1282 account relating to Hope or Caergwre Castle. A promontory fort in Gwynedd, which might be Norman or Welsh (the latter seems to be more likely) has been published by Longley, and Knight has written a detailed analysis of the pottery from his excavations at Montgomery. An account of a motte near Rhaeadr (Rayader) by Silvester appears in *Medieval Archaeology*.

The final Argyll volume in the survey by the RCAHM includes a number of castles. Samson has examined post-Reformation tower-houses, and Zeune has published the second part of his study on the same subject. Ruckley has looked at 'geological factors which influenced the development of Edinburgh Castle, and short papers have been produced on excavations at Auchindoun (Wordsworth) and Lochwood (Maxwell-Irving). The textiles from the excavations undertaken at Fast Castle have been published (Ryder & Gabra-Sanders).

In Ireland a number of castles are included in the archaeological survey of County Louth (Buckley and Sweetman), and the hitherto unpublished drawings of Irish antiquities by Grose in the late 18th century have appeared in a book edited by Stalley. As in Scotland, tower-houses also feature in a number of publications, including those by Cairns and McNeill. O'Connor has published two papers on earthwork castles, including one on the evidence of the later medieval use of mottes in Leinster. The account of the Renaissance defences surrounding the castle of Dunboy has just appeared (Klingelhöfer), and a detailed analysis of the first phases of Trim Castle is given in another paper by McNeill.

Finally, I must mention a publication which appeared in 1984, of which few will be aware; it only came to my attention this year. An American publication, edited by Reyerson and Powe, it is titled *The Medieval Castle: Romance and Reality*, and contains eleven articles, some general ('Malory's castles in text and illustration'), and others more specific ('The cost of castle building: the case of the tower at Langeais'). I will not list them all, but another that is worth citing is Suppe's paper on the garrisoning of Oswestry Castle.

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NEWS ITEMS

In recent issues, news of work in Edinburgh, Windsor and Herefordshire was reported. This year's main feature comes from northern England, and is supplied by Jason Wood of Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, Storey Institute, Meeting House Lane, Lancaster LA1 1TH.

SIX NORTHERN CASTLES - A REVIEW OF RECENT WORK UNDERTAKEN BY THE LANCASTER UNIVERSITY ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

The Lancaster University Archaeological Unit undertakes a variety of work throughout NW England and elsewhere. A particular specialism of the Unit is the survey, recording, analysis, and interpretation of the historic fabric of standing buildings and monuments. Such work is often required in advance of, and during, works of repair and conservation. To satisfy the need for integrated project design, and the successful management of the various projects, the Unit's staff work closely with all other professional groups involved in the conservation process (particularly the architects, engineers, and building contractors) to ensure that the necessary archaeological considerations are fully integrated into the appropriate specifications and schedules of works.

In recent years, the Unit has been involved in conservation projects on six ruined masonry castles in three northern counties. At two of these sites, Piel Castle and Brougham Castle (Cumbria), archaeological work was commissioned directly by English Heritage, as both properties are in State guardianship.

The remaining four sites are in private care, namely Bolton Castle (North Yorkshire), Pendragon Castle (Cumbria), and Clitheroe Castle and Lancaster Castle (Lancashire). Here, archaeological work has been undertaken as a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent and English Heritage's Section 24 grant-aid approval.

Piel Castle

Piel Castle lies at the southern end of Piel Island, between Walney Island and the Cumbrian mainland, and guards the main approaches into the deep-water harbour outside Barrow-in-Furness.

The castle was built in c.1327 by the monks of Furness Abbey, and later repaired and strengthened in the early 15th century. The archaeological recording project, directed by Rachel Newman in 1984, required a rapid fabric survey utilising rectified photography with instrument-based control. A series of working plans and elevation drawings depicting the main structural features were prepared at 1:50 scale, the areas of instability and decay being highlighted (Newman 1987).

During the conservation work which followed, the Unit performed an archaeological Clerk-of-Works role, offering advice on a regular basis. Work concentrated on the Keep and Inner Bailey, with some emergency repairs being effected on the outer North-East Tower. The final phase of conservation work was completed in 1991. The results of additional archaeological recording

undertaken during the Clerk-of-Works operation are now being assessed in order to produce a supplementary analytical report. It is also anticipated that a survey of the fallen masonry, belonging principally to the Keep, will be commissioned shortly.

Brougham Castle

Brougham Castle occupies a picturesque river-side location in the Eden valley, a few miles east of Penrith. It was built in the 13th and 14th centuries and refurbished by the Clifford family during the 17th century. The archaeological recording project, originally set up by John Williams in 1985, is now under the direction of Michael Trueman. To date, a total of 100 major elevations have been recorded, stone-by-stone, at a scale of 1:50. The drawings are based partly on photogrammetric data and rectified photography supplied by English Heritage's Technical Services Group, supplemented by the Unit's own rectified photography. Detailed analytical work to identify different building periods and previous repairworks has already provided sufficient new information for a revised interpretation of the Keep and Gatehouse structures to be postulated. Essential corroborative information is also being provided about the castle as a result of the new historical research being undertaken by Henry Summerson, and a recently completed geological report by Brian Young of the British Geological Survey. In addition, limited excavations were carried out in 1987 (Williams 1992).

Work on the main survey project is temporarily suspended pending approval of funding from English Heritage. However, during 1992, a separately commissioned project was undertaken (in conjunction with Stuart Harrison) to record selected in situ mouldings and other architectural detail. The aims of this work were to provide dating evidence for the castle's building periods, and, in view of the level of fabric erosion which is occurring at the site, a reliable record of certain features to serve as the basis for future repair specifications. It is hoped that English Heritage will be able to secure the necessary resources to see the properly integrated results of the field recording and historical research through to the publication they rightly deserve.

Bolton Castle

Bolton Castle, which dominates the tiny village of Castle Bolton in Wensleydale, is accepted as the finest surviving example of a northern, quadrangular, keepless castle or maison forte of the late 14th century. The castle was built by master mason John Lewyn for Sir Richard Scrope, and is now in the ownership of the Orde-Powlett family. In 1990, the Unit was appointed as full-time consultants to a major repair programme, the archaeological work being initially under the direction of Michael Trueman and later Nigel Neil. Phase I of the repair project, which ended in May 1991, was restricted to the North and East Ranges of the castle, together with the external faces of the North-East Tower. The North Range contains the Great Hall and service rooms, together with a residential suite in the North Turret. In the East Range were residential rooms, the Gatehouse, and a room for the portcullis mechanism. Phase II works to the South Range, including the Chapel and Auditor's Chamber, began in October 1991, and archaeological recording has recently recommenced in advance of Phase III works to the South-East Tower.

The project brief, prepared by English Heritage, required the Unit to make plan and stone-by-stone elevation records at 1:50 scale, and to give professional advice (on a weekly basis) to the architect on the interpretation of historic fabric. The worked-up drawings, based substantially on photogrammetric data and rectified photography supplied by Atkins AMC, are being used for

analysing and reporting on the structural history of the building, areas of repairwork and fabric interventions, and building materials. Detailed drawings, at 1:20 and larger scales, are also being produced, where required, as the basis for repair approval and for recording certain details (e.g. moulding profiles and masons' marks). An archive report on the archaeological work undertaken during Phase I of the project has been completed, and the Phase II report (largely written by Peter Redmayne and Jonathan Smith) is due for completion in the near future. Specialist reports on the building stone and architectural features have also been compiled by Brian Young and Stuart Harrison respectively.

The project at Bolton Castle takes appropriate account of archaeological considerations but is not driven by them. Work is restricted to those areas which fall within the repair programme, and archaeological recording runs in tandem not so much with analysis and interpretation as with the undertaking of a host of additional work integral with the conservation process and creation of the 'as-built' survey (Wood 1992). Academically, the work is providing the opportunity to methodically gather accurate data on the castle fabric, and it is already apparent that this information is clarifying and extending our understanding of the construction and evolution of the building, as well as of the changing functions of its rooms and other constituent parts. However, a truly comprehensive study must await further recording, combined with extensive documentary research.

Pendragon Castle

A ruinous, late Norman square tower is all that visibly survives of Pendragon Castle, which occupies a strategic position in the Mallerstang valley, a few miles south of Kirkby Stephen. Like Brougham, the castle was repaired and restored by Anne Clifford, Countess of Pembroke, in c.1661, it being finally abandoned following her death in 1680. Since 1963, the site has been in the ownership of Mr Raven Frankland, and in recent years English Heritage have been assisting the owner to devise repair proposals in conjunction with the architects William Binney Associates.

In 1991, the Unit undertook the first stage of a survey and recording project directed by Jamie Quartermaine. Enhanced stone-by-stone elevation drawings were generated at 1:20 scale from photogrammetric data supplied by Photarc Surveys Ltd, and accurate plans of the ground and upper floors were produced using the Unit's total station survey equipment. An assessment of the historic importance of the various parts of the fabric was also required in order to broadly distinguish the work of Lady Anne from that of the medieval period, as well as to identify the location and extent of recent repairwork. All the survey drawings were digitally stored in the Unit's in-house advanced CAD system (Microstation) to facilitate their later use within the conservation works process. Profiles of in situ mouldings, together with a catalogue of the visible fallen worked fragments (compiled by Stuart Harrison), were also produced. It is currently envisaged that the works will commence in 1993, and involve further archaeological recording following the removal of collapsed masonry and rubble from the exterior faces of the castle.

Clitheroe Castle

The castle, situated at the southern end of the town of Clitheroe, is not reliably attested before 1186-87. There are various references to repairs in the 14th and 15th centuries but by the 17th century it was at least partly ruinous. The Keep was extensively repaired in 1849-50, and the site is now under the ownership of Ribble Valley Borough Council. In 1992, the Unit undertook

a short recording brief, directed by Nigel Neil, in advance of, and during, repairs to the upper parts of the Keep and a nearby retaining wall. The archaeological work involved the production of plan and elevation drawings at 1:20 scale of the Keep Turret, pre-repair and 'as-built' record photographs, and a brief report. Study of documentary sources, combined with further fabric survey, will hopefully allow a much clearer picture of the development of the building, which is crucial to the castle's future conservation and management.

Lancaster Castle

The latest castle project with which the Unit has become involved is that based on Lancaster Castle itself. Detailed archaeological work has been requested by Lancashire County Council in anticipation of the de-commissioning of the castle's prison when the present lease to the Home Office expires in 1996.

Work will initially concentrate on the 13th century Witches or Well Tower. The tower is the only remaining medieval construction still standing of the original perimeter wall of the castle. From the late 18th century, the castle was substantially modified for use as a court and prison, during which time the medieval curtain was largely demolished. The tower consists of a vaulted basement and vaulted ground floor. The original timber supports for the floor which divided the two upper stories survive, as do various elements of the roof. The medieval stone and timber fabric is relatively well preserved though several alterations were made in the course of the 18th and 19th centuries, particularly to the upper storey. There has been no significant modern refurbishment of tower, and repairs and conservation to the historic fabric are now required.

The Unit will act as the lead contractor on the site, and it is proposed that the results of the archaeological work be used directly by Lancashire County Council's architects, engineers and quantity surveyors in the development of their structural assessments before implementation of the repair and conservation works. Photogrammetric survey of the tower's external elevations has recently been completed at 1:20 scale by Atkins AMC, and the Unit expects to commence archaeological recording and analysis work shortly.

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A PLEA FOR INFORMATION - David Skuse

David Skuse () is compiling a list of locations used by directors of historical films, especially those where castles figure. If anyone knows which castle was used in *The Vikings* (Kirk Douglas and Tony Curtis, 1958) would they please get in touch? The film's location was supposed to be in Northumbria, but David believes it was actually made somewhere in Wales.

HEN DOMEN - NOT QUITE THE END

Even very long-term research projects come to an end eventually. The marathon venture at Wharram Percy was wound down in 1990 after 40 years of excavation, survey and documentary research. 1992 saw the final excavation season at Hen Domen, Montgomery, Powys, where work has been carried out every year since 1960. In that long period many areas of this timber castle site have been explored: half the bailey and its rampart, the top and two sides of the motte, parts of the outer rampart and parts of the ditches around both the motte and the bailey. Fieldwork has been carried out in the castle's immediate vicinity and a thorough study made of the documented history of the castle, its estates and its owners.

But finishing excavation is not the end of the story, as every excavator knows. A second volume of the main report is planned, to follow that published in 1982, as well as a second summary report in due course (meanwhile a supplementary page for the 1988 report is available). A summary is also to be found in R.A.Higham & P.A.Barker, *Timber Castles* (Batsford 1992). In 1993, an information panel will be erected on site, with financial support from CADW, and a new exhibition will be opened in The Bell, the headquarters and museum of Montgomery Civic Society, Arthur Street, Montgomery. The 1982 report is no longer available. The 1988 report and supplement are available, £4.00 inc. p + p, from P.A.Barker, (cheques payable to Hen Domen Project).

IFA BUILDINGS SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP

The following press release was issued in February 1992 and may be of interest to many members of CSG:-

The Institute of Field Archaeologist (IFA) is concerned with field archaeology in its widest sense, and the promotion of the highest professional standards in dealing with all aspects of the archaeological resource.

Buildings are a major resource of archaeological and historical information. Involvement in the recording and analysis of various types of buildings has always formed a significant part of the archaeologists' activities. Today, archaeologists are also playing an increasing role in the conservation and management of buildings.

Specialist members of the IFA currently working in the field of buildings archaeology have recently

formed a Buildings Special Interest Group within the IFA. The area of interest of the Group is the use of archaeological techniques for the recording, study, presentation and curatorial management of all built structures, irrespective of their date, function, material or state of preservation.

In short, the purpose of the Group is to further awareness of the methods and practice of archaeological work on buildings, and to raise awareness of the value and importance of recording and analysis of buildings in advance of development, particularly within the construction industry and local government.

The Group's stated aims in full are:

- to foster within the profession an appreciation of the significance and potential of the archaeological study of buildings.
- to identify and promote the highest standards of archaeological work on buildings.
- to promote an understanding of the archaeological importance and sensitivity of buildings among other professions responsible for their care.

During 1992, it is intended that the Group will initiate the production of a series of technical papers setting out guidelines and advising on specialist methods; hold a symposium on recording standards; organise a number of seminars and special events; form a liaison with other bodies and institutions of allied disciplines; lobby for the setting of standards for training purposes, and publish a twice-yearly newsletter.

If you do not belong to the IFA you can still participate in, and receive information about, the Group's activities by payment of a £5.00 annual subscription. To have your name added to the Group's mailing list please advise the membership secretary, Dr. Jennifer Lewis, University of Liverpool, Department of Archaeology, 12 Abercromby Square, Liverpool L69 3BX.«PG»

NEW INFORMATION ON MEMBERS' ACTIVITIES

For addresses of those named below, see previous issues of the Newsletter. Please note, however, that listing below does not guarantee willingness of those named to enter into correspondence.

Members wishing to submit items for the next Newsletter should return the enclosed form to the Secretary of CSG, University of Exeter, Department of History & Archaeology, Exeter EX4 4QH not later than **October 1st, 1993**.

For recent publications, see generally the list elsewhere in this Newsletter.

Richard Avent continues post-excavation work on Laugharne Castle, Dyfed and research on the castles of the Welsh princes, and will shortly publish 'The Medieval Development of Laugharne Castle, Dyfed, Wales' in *Château Gaillard* XV 1992.

Dinah Browne is working on the Belfast nature Conservation Strategy, providing an ecological assessment of 'green space' sites including archaeological/historical sites. She has an unpublished thesis on a comparative study of conservation in N. Ireland/Republic of Ireland (1990). (MA in Irish Studies (Queens University, Belfast).

Terry Barry researches on the archaeology of Norman Europe, and castles and moated sites in Ireland

Peter Barker's company (Stratascan: geophysical and specialist survey services) has carried out survey work at a variety of sites including Stafford and Hen Domen castles. Stratascan's registered office is at 14 St. Andrew's Street, Droitwich WR9 8DY.

David Browne continues to write up the excavations of Aberystwyth castle. His recently published *Newport Castle* (see list of recent publications) is available from Cambrian Printers, 18-22 Queen St., Aberystwyth. (£3.00 incl. p+p).

Dieter Barz continues excavations at "Schlössel" and building recording at Warthenberg Castle, Alsace.

Elizabeth Cruwys is compiling a list of castles in eastern Europe.

J. Darlington is carrying out post-excavation work on Stafford Castle excavations, and research into Chartley Castle and Eccleshall Castle. Stafford Castle Excavations 1978-1982 will be published in 1995 by Stafford Borough Council.

Michael C.Davis is carrying out research on the castles and mansions of Lanarkshire

Ann Hamlin reports that in September 1992 Phase 2 of a presentation project at Carrickfergus Castle, Co.Antrim was launched. This has involved extensive work in the keep - new floors and ceilings, new heating system, a new stair - as well as new facilities and displays. The provision of services led to archaeological excavation of the service trenches from keep to gatehouse. A new guide-card to the castle was published.

Richard Hulme is carrying out research into early castle and siege warfare (from c. 1066 to c.1220) and its impact on castle design.

Malcolm J.B.Hislop has recently published a study of Warkworth and is about to publish "The Castle of Ralph, Fourth Baron Neville at Raby", *Archaeologia Aeliana* 5th ser., Vol. XX (1992).

John Hunt has researched the castle-manor borderline and recently published "An Early manorial enclosure at Curdworth, Warwickshire and its affinities". John Hunt and Michael Hodder. Warwickshire History Vol. VIII No.5 Summer 1992.

M.H.Johnson carries out research on Carew Castle and its landscape (Pembrokeshire) (with D.Austin)

William Klemperer and Michael Stokes are working on *Donjons and Dragons*, an exhibition of Castles of the Welsh Marches (with West Midlands Area Museum Services and Shrewsbury Museum)

Christopher Alinga-Kelly is research assistant on the excavation of Dairsie Castle, Fife, a 16-17th century Z-plan castle, grange and sometimes residence of the bishops and archbishops of St. Andrews. A report on Niddry Castle Excavation 1986-1990 has recently been completed.

John Kenyon has started working on the late David Cathcart King's contribution to the medieval volume of the Pembrokeshire County History. Written some years ago, with some updates by David, recent work on some of the masonry castles will no doubt lead to changes in his text, and John Kenyon hopes to visit all the earthwork castles, as some of these were last visited by DJCK in the 1950s! Cadw files on all the monuments will also help considerably in updating the entries.

Tor Morisse continues excavation at Klackeborg and has recently published several articles on Scandinavian castles. Anyone interested in joining the newly established Castle Study Group in Sweden should contact him (Smith Cottage, Haersnaes, 59591 Mjölby, Sweden). There will be a conference in 1993 at Nyköping.

Margaret Pinsent has written a review of Marguerita Z. Herman, *Ramparts: fortification from the Renaissance to West Point*. 1992 (Friends of West Point Library) to appear in *Assembly* (Alumni magazine of U.S. Military Academy at West Point) November 1992.

Nigel Ruckley continues his compilation of data on the water supply, building stones and geological parameters of medieval castles.

Grant G. Simpson carries out further study of castle gatekeepers and would welcome contact with members who may have references to these. He is about to publish "Claves Castle: the role of the gatekeeper in Scottish medieval castles". *Château Gaillard* XV (1992)

Simon Stevens is continuing research into the smaller mottes of Sussex, and has completed a BA (Hons) dissertation "Was there a Norman Castle at Shoreham-by-Sea, West Sussex?" (Deposited in University of York Archaeology Dept. Library).

Richard Smith has compiled a gazetteer of "Early Scottish Castles of Enclosure". There are over 100 entries (only masonry structures) along with a brief introduction and a number of reproduced plans. Contact Manse of Mochrum, Port William, Newton Stewart, Wigtownshire. DG8 9QP

Mark Whittow has completed the first season of the Oxford University/ British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara Survey of Medieval Castles of Anatolia, working for five weeks on the Byzantine castle of Mastaura near Nazilli in western Turkey. The site consists of an upper castle and a lower walled city both on a steep-sided sandstone outcrop over 200m above the adjacent valley. All the surviving structures belong to a single period beginning no earlier than the late eleventh century and ending shortly after 1300 with the final Turkish conquest. A full report will appear in *Anatolian Studies*. In the 1993 season the possibly late seventh-century castle at Yilanli will be surveyed.

Jason Wood has been directing work on castles on behalf of Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (see major item elsewhere in this Newsletter), and his work on the fortifications of Amman Citadel, Jordan is to be published in a forthcoming monograph.

NEW MEMBERS 1992

Dr. Terry Barry, Dept. of Medieval History, Trinity College, Dublin 2, Ireland.

Dinah Browne, [REDACTED]

Michael Carew, [REDACTED]

Michael C. Davis, [REDACTED]

Mr. I.R. Carlisle, [REDACTED]

Mr. Patrick and Mrs. Elspeth Carruthers, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Nigel Draper, [REDACTED]

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Mrs. A. Van Hasselt, [REDACTED]

Braham Jacobs, [REDACTED]

Mr. Kaname Maekawa, Dept. of Archaeology, Faculty of Humanities, Toyama University, 3190
Gofuku, Toyama, Japan.

Celie O'Rahilly, c/o Planning Dept. Limerick Corporation, City Hall, Limerick, Ireland.

John Roche, [REDACTED]

Simon Stevens, [REDACTED]

Liz Shepherd, Norfolk Archaeological Unit, 17 St. George's Street, Norwich NR3 1AB.

Jonathan Smith, [REDACTED]

Kenneth Wiggins, [REDACTED]

MEMBERS' CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Don Church, [REDACTED]

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Miss Angela Davis, [REDACTED]

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Kornelis Holstein, [REDACTED]

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Ian Roberts, [REDACTED]

Andrew Saunders, [REDACTED]

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