

Medieval Britain in 1977

By LESLIE E. WEBSTER

and

JOHN CHERRY

Assistant Keepers, Department of Medieval and Later Antiquities, British Museum

The compilers of this summary wish to thank all those who have kindly helped them by giving information about excavations and small finds. They appeal to all who deal with excavations or antiquities of the period with which this journal is concerned to bring to their attention year by year any new finds in any part of the British Isles in order that the survey may be as complete as possible.

Part I has been compiled by Leslie E. Webster and Part II by John Cherry.

Entries are arranged according to the counties established under the local government reorganization of 1974. Where these differ from the previously existing counties the latter are included in brackets at each entry.

I. PRE-CONQUEST

ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE: BEDFORD. See p. 172.

———: LEIGHTON BUZZARD, GROVE PRIORY. See p. 155 f.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE (Northamptonshire): BARNACK (TF 079051). Stone-by-stone drawing by D. Parsons of the lower part of the W. elevation of the tower at St John the Baptist's Church was intended to demonstrate whether the 'short' stones of the pilaster strips are through-stones, and therefore appear on the interior elevation, which is unplastered (cf. H. M. Taylor, *N. Staffs. Jnl. Field Studies*, x (1970), 30-1). Superimposition of exterior and interior drawings shows that there is no correlation between the stones of the two wall faces.

——— (Huntingdonshire): ELTON MANOR (TL 08359385). Survey and planning of a platform earthwork found during the construction of a flood bank along the R. Nene was carried out by F. O'Neill for Nene Valley Research Committee and D.o.E. Eight limestone structures were revealed, but as sample excavation was impossible, their date and function are not clear. Finds indicate occupation from about the 2nd to the 18th century, and include 5th to 7th-century and late Anglo-Saxon pottery. See also p. 178.

CHESHIRE: CHESTER (SJ 404667). Excavation from 1975 to 1977 by T. J. Strickland for Grosvenor Museum on *Abbey Green* (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxi (1977), 205) indicates activity during the late Saxon period, ranging from quarrying and stone-robbing to the digging and use of pits, at least two of which had industrial uses. Finds in Grosvenor Museum (excavations section); publication of final report as monograph in series published by Grosvenor Museum; summaries and interim reports in C.B.A., *Calendar*; C.B.A. Group V, *Newsletter*; *Cheshire Archaeol. Bulletin*. See also p. 156.

CUMBRIA (Cumberland): CARLISLE (NY 400558). In *Blackfriars Street* M. R. McCarthy for Carlisle City Council and D.o.E. excavated in advance of redevelopment parts of buildings incorporating massive stonework and erected in the late 4th or early 5th century. Traces of timber structures associated with decorated glass cut through Roman levels. Two sceattas were found.

ESSEX: BARLING MAGNA (TL 037896). Limited excavation by D. G. Buckley for Essex County Council and D.o.E. before gravel working at *Baldwin Farm* revealed among linear features of uncertain date a *Grubenhaus*, 4 by 3 m. Its filling contained sherds of hand-made pot, some with *schlickung* decoration, and a possible Frankish wheel-thrown sherd. A 5th-century date is suggested (D. G. Buckley, 'The excavation of a Saxon "hut" and other features at Barling Magna', *Essex Archaeol. and Hist.*, forthcoming).

———: KELVEDON (TL 86451890). During excavation on the Roman settlement M. R. Eddy for Essex County Council and D.o.E. found Anglo-Saxon sherds, some of which were firmly associated with features.

———: ORSETT (TQ 65358135). Essex County Council Archaeological Section, excavating for D.o.E. within a late iron age and Romano-British enclosure, found three *Grubenhäuser* of gable-post type. Grass-tempered pottery, sherds of at least two 6th-century stamped vessels and a 4th-century bronze coin were recovered from their fillings. Stray Saxon finds in the top filling of earlier ditches may indicate that they were still topographical features in the Saxon period. There is, however, no direct evidence for a Saxon enclosure nor for continuity of occupation.

———: THURROCK, MUCKING (TQ 673803). Excavation by M. U. and W. J. Jones for D.o.E. was concluded (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxi (1977), 206–7), with Saxon sunken huts and ground-level buildings still being found. Lack of evidence for a boundary to the Saxon settlement seems consistent with its sporadic nature. Forty-two more huts bring the final total to 208. The number of ground-level buildings, however, remains uncertain, because of the frequent absence of dating evidence for post-holes even where they outline complete rectangles. A pointer to an Anglo-Saxon date for such structures is their alignment with the approximately E. to W. long axes of the sunken huts; another indication is a width of c. 6 m. This final area of excavation, additionally, lies outside the Romano-British settlement. There are thus perhaps thirty Anglo-Saxon post-hole buildings on the site. Finds include a bronze pin and annular brooch, iron knives and a buckle, glass beads and one of amethyst. Pottery includes fragments with upright perforated lugs, swallows' nest lugs and handles, rusticated and stamped sherds, more fragments of 'woolcomb warmers' and a Frankish rouletted grey-ware sherd. This last came from a large and deep sunken hut which had post-holes for gables, posts at each corner and midway in the long sides.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: GLOUCESTER, ST OSWALD'S PRIORY (SO 830190) (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxi (1977), 208). The Saxon and later church development as established in 1975–6 (*Antiq. Jnl.*, LVIII (1978), forthcoming; referred to below as Interim 4) is now amplified (FIG. 1).

Period 1 (c. 909; Interim 4, Periods 1 and 2). The church had a W. apse and a N. to S. *porticus*; the N. *porticus* was originally reached by a small door. Part of a 9th-century decorated cross shaft in one of the *porticus* walls indicates a pre-existing cemetery of some importance.

Period. 2. The small door to the N. *porticus* was replaced by a larger arch (Interim 4, Period 2), still visible in the ruin. A wall foundation E. of the N. *porticus* (Wall 47) may have been a buttress. A sand-filled feature at a slightly oblique angle to the church cannot yet be interpreted. A wall and arch (Walls 48, 49) dividing the chancel from the

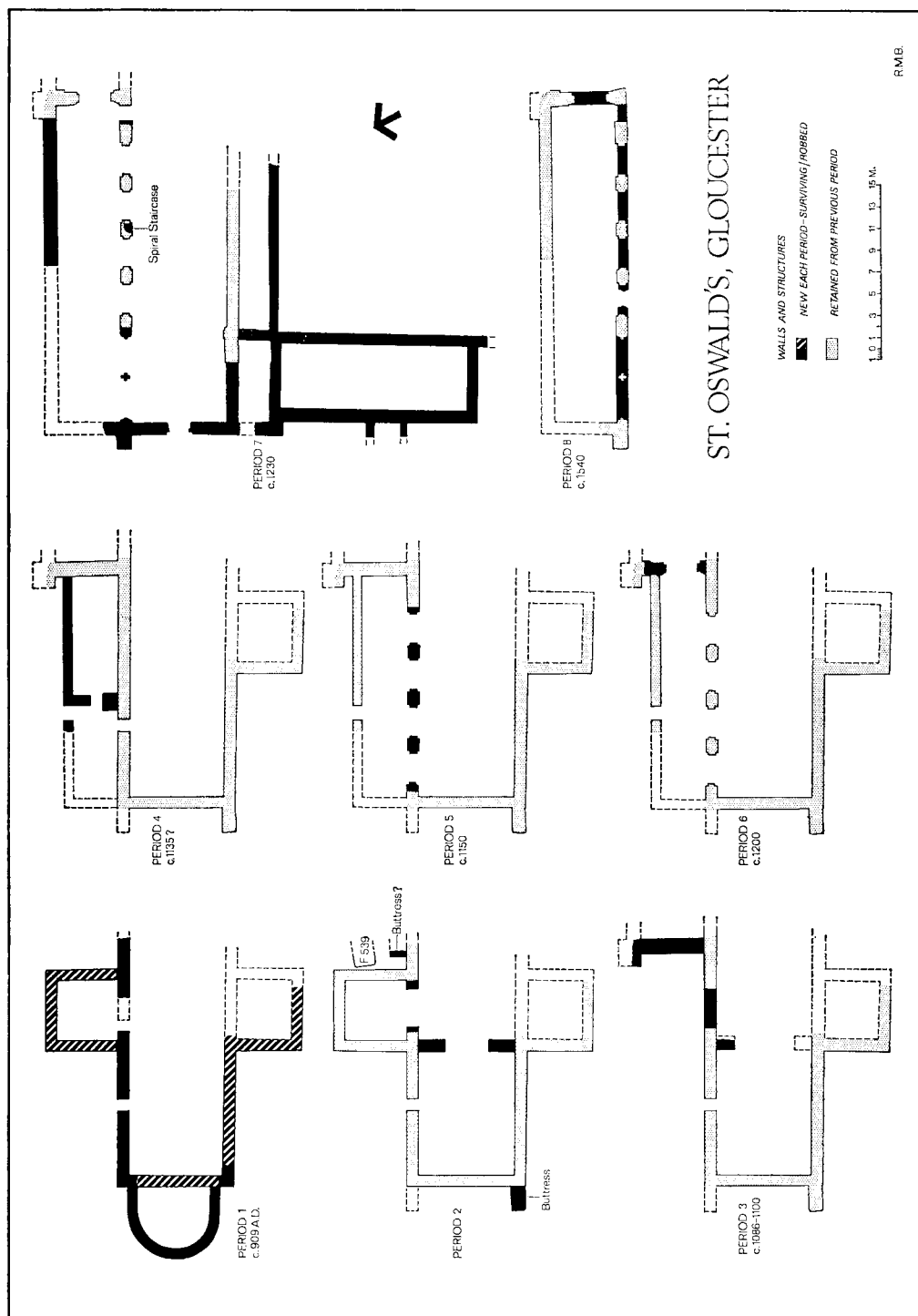


FIG. 1

ST. OSWALD'S, GLOUCESTER
Saxon and medieval church development

nave (as at Deerhurst) were added; their footings contained two carved stones: *a*, part of a plinth decorated with animal interlace in Winchester style, and *b*, a door-head with pelleted ornament and cable pattern, perhaps the reused original door to the N. *porticus*.

Period 3 (c. 1086–1100). The N. *porticus* was demolished: a coin of William I dates this 1086–7. After a period long enough for one burial a N. transept (Wall 46) was added. The nave crossing arch was rebuilt and widened, incorporating a richly carved reused grave slab similar in style to *a*, above.

Period 4 (c. 1135?). A new 'N. aisle' may be claustral buildings associated with the conversion of the minster to an Augustinian priory in c. 1135.

Period 5 (c. 1150; Interim 4, Period 3). The N. nave wall was pierced by an arcade retaining the Period 4 N. aisle wall, with demolition of its partition wall. The arcade construction is dated by the style of its Norman arches; the robbing of the partition wall contained early 12th-century pottery.

Period 6 (c. 1200). A Transitional-style arch was added to open up the N. aisle to the N. transept.

Period 7 (c. 1230; Interim 4, Period 5). A new N. aisle wall was added and the Period 4 N. aisle demolished.

Period 8 (c. 1540 onwards; Interim 4, Period 6). The nave was demolished at the Dissolution and the N. aisle converted to a parish church.

Periods 3, 4 and 5 seem compressed in the sequence; their dating depends on the William I coin, which may possibly be intrusive; if so, Periods 3 and 4 would be much earlier in the 11th century.

A total of 467 burials of Saxon to Victorian date was recovered; most can be assigned a date, because of their association with the different church periods. Charcoal burials were only occasional from 900–50; they increased in popularity thereafter, reaching a peak c. 1000–50 and ceased abruptly at the conquest.

Finds with Gloucester Museum Excavation Unit.

HAMPSHIRE: FACCOMBE, NETHERTON (SU 374575). Excavation of the manorial complex by J. R. Fairbrother for City of London Archaeological Society continued (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, XXI (1977), 251–2). The late Saxon buildings in the manor court S. of the 14th-century hall were excavated (FIG. 2). Part of a timber building, 4.88 by a minimum of 9 m., was rebuilt at least three times (Period 1). This lay partly beneath a flint foundation of a building, 6.7 by a minimum of 3 m. (Period 2). The walls, which had been plastered internally, remained two courses high in part. The building had been destroyed by fire in the mid 10th century (coinage evidence). The area had then been occupied by a smithy working in bronze and gold, using small and large hearths over 80 sq. m. (Period 3); these were replaced by a series of timber structures (Period 4) in the late 10th century, the main building being partly beneath the 14th-century hall. Part of the ditch enclosing the manor court ran alongside the recently disused graveyard of St Michael's Church. This ditch continued along all the N. side of the graveyard and, although filled by the 17th century, established the N. boundary, which has remained unaltered at least from the 12th century to the present day.

—: FAREHAM (SU 58200648). Excavation by M. Hughes for S. Hampshire Archaeological Rescue Group and D.o.E. in advance of proposed redevelopment in *High Street* (adjacent to the church of SS Peter and Paul) revealed features of the 8th to 11th century: a sub-rectangular rubbish-pit (2.4 m. long, 1.4 m. wide and 1.2 m. deep) containing mid Saxon pottery, a bronze tag, fragments of bun-shaped loom-weights and numerous animal bones (predominantly pig); small stake-holes of uncertain date; and two intersecting small ditches, c. 3.0 m. wide and 1.7 m. deep, which contained pottery of the 10th to the 11th century. One ditch ran N. and S. across the site, whilst the other was parallel to the present S. churchyard boundary.

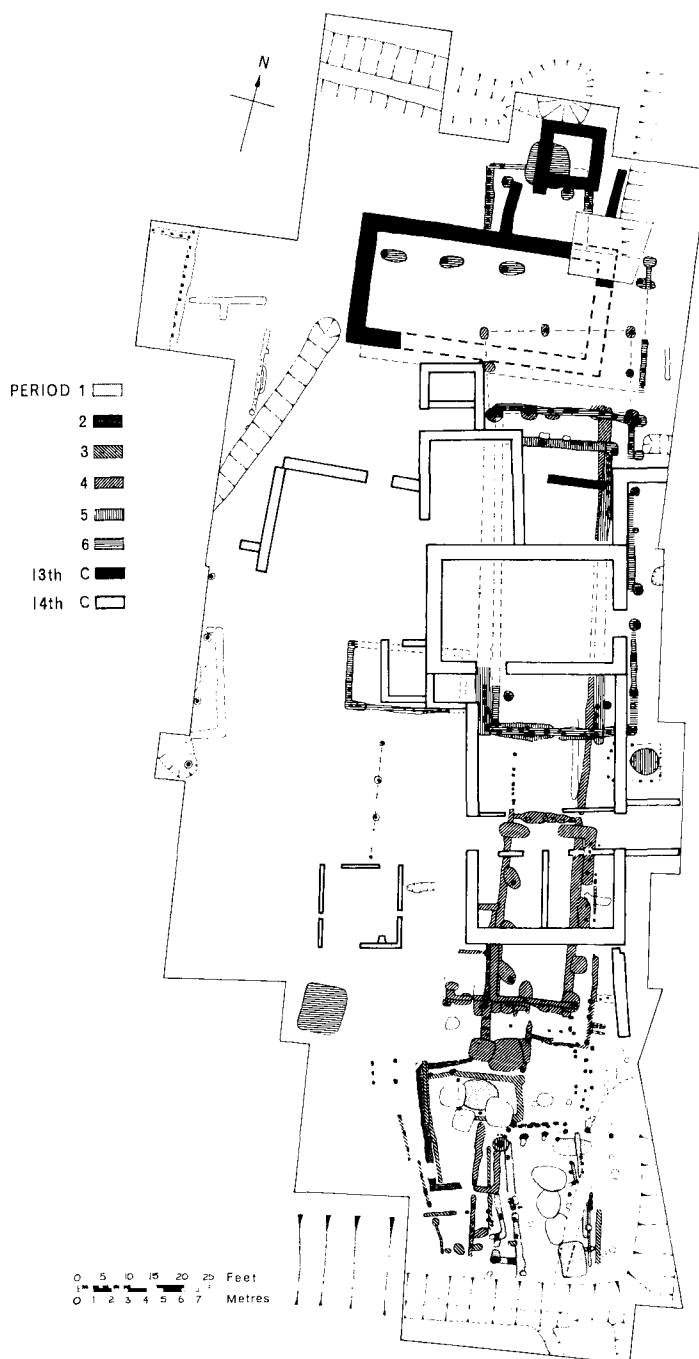


FIG. 2
FACCOMBE, NETHERPTON, HAMPSHIRE
Plan of manorial complex

———: SOUTHAMPTON, SIX DIALS (SU 428118). P. Holdsworth and D. Barrett for Southampton Archaeological Research Committee excavated pit and post-hole alignments giving evidence of bone and metal-working (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xix (1975), 222–3). Fragments of a seax and much 8th and 9th-century French pottery were found. See also p. 174.

HUMBERSIDE (Lincolnshire): BARROW (TA 07382178). Excavation by J. Boden for Humberside Joint Archaeological Committee revealed chalk and flint foundations of a church with an apsidal E. end, at a site on the E. side of the street known as St Chad, less than $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N. of the existing church. The building measures 19.5 by c. 8.5 m. Some eighty burials have been excavated, mainly crowded against the S. wall and the E. end, but some were cut by the foundations. No earlier church has yet been identified but some large post-holes with their accompanying pits are cut by the foundation trench for the apse. A ditch S. and E. of the church appears to define the burial ground; it was filled in the medieval period. No secure dating evidence has been obtained for the church and burials, and no associated buildings have been located. The area is linked by tradition and documentary evidence with the Saxon monastery of St Chad.

——— (Yorkshire, E. Riding): SANCTON 1 (SE 903403). N. Reynolds has carried out two seasons of excavation for D.o.E. to determine the extent of plough-damage in the area of the 1954–8 excavations of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery (cf. J. N. L. Myres and W. H. Southern, *The Anglo-Saxon Cremation Cemetery at Sancton, East Yorkshire*, Hull Museum Publns., no. 218, 1973) and of the surviving remains. Careful stripping and sieving of topsoil over 350 sq. m. have yielded the remains of some 400 to 500 pots, and in the underlying sand amidst a complex of apparent solution holes fifty-three cremations have so far been excavated. Nearly all had been severely disturbed by the plough, and the remains of some had been dragged a considerable distance downhill. At least two of the pots are products of the 'Sancton-Elkington potter' identified by Myres, while one complete pot fits into his 'Sancton-Baston' group, and, like Baston 42, has a cup-shaped lid. Fragments of bronze brooches, miniature tweezers, shears, and a scalpel are among the grave-goods. A single inhumation of a young male was accompanied by a spearhead, a small bronze belt-buckle and an iron knife.

KENT: DOVER. B. Phip for Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit and D.o.E. excavated in the town centre ahead of development. At the *Bacon Factory, Queen Street*, a section of a large wooden structure of Anglo-Saxon date was found. It was rectangular, on an E. to W. axis and of at least six periods, one incorporating a stone floor. Extensive metallated areas of medieval date were located on the W. Finds at present with Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit for study.

———: HERNE. B. Philip for Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit and D.o.E. excavated and recorded in the chapel at the E. end of the N. aisle of the church before building work necessitated by the collapsing floor. At 1.15 m. under the Victorian floor an apsidal chancel of rammed chalk and flint relating to an earlier church was located. The apse wall was 0.75 m. wide, and the cross-wall foundation was c. 1 m. wide. The enclosed chapel measured c. 4 by c. 3.50 m. and belongs to the Saxo-Norman period. (Cf. *Kent Archaeol. Review*, no. 44, 1977.)

LINCOLNSHIRE: RUSKINGTON (TF 07623141). Excavation on a small part of the known Saxon cemetery by R. H. Healey for S. Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit revealed remains of about nine individuals, including children. Finds include pottery, spears, knives, numerous beads, including some of coral, and a square-headed brooch.

LONDON: CITY (TQ 32818125). See p. 176.

———: WANDSWORTH (TQ 268768). Excavation by J. S. McCracken for SW. London Unit at *Althorpe Grove, Battersea*, revealed a number of timber slots of Saxon date cut into alluvium. Two parallel N. to S. slots, both 8.80 m. long, lay 2.5 m. apart, suggesting a structure similar to that on the G.P.O. site in the City (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 165, fig. 50). Pottery of 8th to 9th-century date was recovered from the slots, and sherds of decorated Ipswich-type ware were found in disturbed contexts. Occupation was confined to a narrow gravel and alluvium terrace along the S. bank of the R. Thames.

———, GREATER: GREENWICH, ELTHAM PALACE. See p. 164.

NORFOLK: NORTH ELMHAM, SPONG HILL (TF 981195). The sixth season of excavation at the Anglo-Saxon cemetery by C. Hills for D.o.E. confirmed that the eastern edge of the cremation area had been reached, but beyond this inhumations continued, including a second chamber grave (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxi (1977), 167 ff., 210). This contained a bronze-bound bucket and sword, and was surrounded by a ring ditch, on which three inhumations, including two crouched females, had been aligned. Two other inhumations were set within small ring ditches and the whole group appears to lie within a ditched enclosure. At present it seems that the earliest inhumations were buried here, away from the main cremation cemetery, although later burials of both types were mixed together.

A rectangular post-hole structure on the S. may be of Roman or Saxon date, while several pits NE. of the cemetery contained domestic Saxon material, and may represent the edge of a settlement.

A catalogue of the cremations from the 1972–5 seasons has now been published: C. Hills, *The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Spong Hill, North Elmham*, pt. 1 (*E. Anglian Archaeol.*, report no. 6, Norfolk Archaeological Unit, Gressenhall, 1977).

———: NORWICH. Excavation by M. W. Atkin for Norwich Survey and D.o.E. of nos. 70–80 *Oak Street* (TG 227092) produced a small amount of middle Saxon pottery in later contexts. The site is thought to lie just outside the line of defences of middle Saxon 'Coslany'. See also p. 176 f. Within the area of Coslany at no. 26 *Coslany Street* (TG 228089) a machine-dug trench revealed evidence of late Saxon iron-smelting. At nos. 3–5 *Lobster Lane* (TG 229086) part of a late Saxon pottery-kiln was excavated during building construction. The kiln sealed pits containing Thetford-type ware wasters from an earlier kiln.

———: THETFORD (TL 870822). Excavation by A. Rogerson for Norfolk Archaeological Unit revealed part of the SE. defences of the late Saxon town. Two parallel ditches ran E. and W. along the northern edge of the property formerly covered by St Barnabas Hospital. The southern ditch was 3.40 m. wide and 1.50 m. deep. The northern, 8 m. wide and 2.20 m. deep, was bounded on the N. by slight traces of a bank. Finds from both ditches include several sherds of Thetford ware and scattered human skeletal material. Saxo-Norman iron and bone-working took place after the ditches had filled with wind-blown sand and natural weathering, but was less intense at the southern end of the site. An 11th-century pit produced a worn mid 9th-century *styca*, and a cut penny of Æthelred II was found in an unstratified context.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: BRIXWORTH (SP 748712). D. Parsons for Brixworth Archaeological Research Committee continued examination of All Saints' Church (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxi (1977), 211). The exterior of the stair turret and of the W. wall of the tower was drawn stone by stone; each stone was coded for geological origin by Dr Diana Sutherland. Irregularities in the structure of the turret may indicate two building

phases, and several series of nearly square put-log holes from the original construction were filled with builder's waste. Over 1,000 mortar samples, taken at 2 m. intervals, were extracted for analysis.

During restoration of the S. wall of the nave a further fifty-three mortar samples were taken, including one still adhering to a brick in the arcade from a previous use. Four put-log holes were identified in the clerestory, one containing fungus-affected wood which may be suitable for a radiocarbon determination.

———: RAUNDS (SP 998733). A. Boddington for Northamptonshire County Council and D.o.E. excavated several inhumations near the E. end of the manor house (see p. 181). On the evidence of decorated stone covers over two of them, they have been tentatively ascribed to the late Saxon period and may be associated with a church.

NORTHUMBERLAND: MILFIELD SOUTH (NY 939335). Excavation by A. F. Harding for Department of Archaeology, Durham University, of part of the henge monument revealed an oval grave-pit containing bones of two skeletons; iron grave-goods include a ring and a knife and seem to be Anglo-Saxon (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 168).

STAFFORDSHIRE: LICHFIELD. See p. 177.

———: STAFFORD (SJ 92442315). A late Saxon kiln and its associated waster-pits were recorded by M. O. H. Carver at *Eastgate Street* (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 169). A large group of pottery with a wide variety of forms (cooking-pots, jars and bowls) was collected. This species of pottery, now designated 'Stafford ware', is being compared with other vessels of the same type from the midlands.

SURREY: KINGSTON UPON THAMES (TQ 178693). Part of the property plots of *nos. 29 and 31 Thames Street* were excavated by D. Hinton for Kingston upon Thames Museum and D.o.E. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxi (1977), 247). The property boundary between the two plots consisted in its earliest stage of a substantial ditch running E. and W. Pottery of the 9th and 10th centuries in the filling of the ditch suggests it was cut in pre-conquest times. Other property boundaries of similar antiquity could be of considerable significance for understanding the town's early layout. See also pp. 177, 186 f.

SUSSEX, WEST: CHICHESTER, CHAPEL STREET. Excavation concentrated on the area previously occupied by Bell House, nos. 4, 5, and 6, and the northern part of Central Girls School (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xix (1975), 228). There was intensive occupation in the Saxon period, especially from the 10th to the 12th century, although there is some pottery which may be earlier than the 10th century. Later disturbance made structures difficult to identify, but many late Saxon cess-pits and three wells (two timber-lined) testify to occupation over a long period. A notable discovery was that of six pottery clamps cut into the destruction levels of a late Roman house. Five of them were close together, one at least cutting through an earlier one. The scale of pottery production indicated by the number of clamps in such a small area suggests strongly that it was commercial. The wares were typical oxidized gritty fabrics, some with organic tempering as well; cooking-pots, spouted pitchers and spouted shallow bowls predominate. They belong to the early 11th century and were still being produced a century later. Production may perhaps have started with the increase in demand for domestic wares after the establishment of the Saxon *burh* at the end of the 9th century. Two pots with stamped rims and shoulders and one with applied finger-impressed strips are unusual. While single-spouted pitchers are common, triple-spouted vessels have been hitherto unknown in Chichester, and parallels are being sought elsewhere in England.

———, ———: STEYNING. See p. 177.

WILTSHIRE: TROWBRIDGE. See p. 169.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH (Yorkshire, N. Riding): SIMY FOLDS 2 (NY 888277). Excavation in 1976 by D. Coggins and K. Fairless on one of a group of rectilinear sites which occupy a limestone and shale bench on the S. side of the R. Tees revealed a large rectangular stone house with two smaller ones set at right angles to it. Between the large house and one of the smaller ones there was an enclosed cobbled yard. The large house consisted of a simple long narrow room with central paving and an entrance passage through the E. gable. The smaller house had two rooms, one of them well paved. There were two entrances, one leading into the cobbled yard and the other towards the second smaller (unexcavated) house. Finds include part of a wrought-iron ring and a red sandstone spindle-whorl which may indicate contacts with the Eden Valley. Charcoal from the floor of the small house gave a radiocarbon date of 1170 ± 70 b.p. (HAR 1898).

———, ——— (Yorkshire, E. Riding): WHARRAM PERCY. In the third season on the N. Anglo-Saxon settlement G. Milne for the Medieval Village Research Group and D.o.E. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxi (1977), 215), excavating within the central part of the N. manorial enclosure (SE 858645), produced evidence of activity in the Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods. Beneath topsoil there was a deposit of dark brown loam, in which few features or surfaces could be differentiated. Below this several features included two hearths, a compacted chalk floor, and a quarry or well-like feature, 2.7 m. wide and at least 1.2 m. deep, which had been capped with rubble in the medieval period. Many artifacts include a large assemblage of late Roman wares in an unabraded condition, suggesting that the enclosure was occupied in the Romano-British period and never ploughed thereafter, so that continuous occupation is possible. The Anglo-Saxon pottery, although all from disturbed contexts, supports this.

An extension to Area 10 (SE 858643) produced 104 Romano-British, forty-four Anglo-Saxon and twenty-nine Saxo-Norman sherds, demonstrating not only occupation near by but better evidence for continuity than on the northern manor site. This had not been suspected in the excavations in Area 10 between 1953 and 1960, when only a small scatter was found. It is suggested that the occupation is situated in the lee of the lynchet separating Area 10 toft from croft. The fact that this pottery was not scattered suggests that there was no ploughing here either since Roman times. There also seems to have been little dispersal of material in the Anglo-Saxon or medieval periods. This season's work has therefore thrown again into the melting pot theories about the settlement patterns hereabouts. The continued lack of Anglo-Saxon pottery from the glebe terrace (only four sherds) supports the view that the church stood alone on the terrace and that occupation was elsewhere, presumably in the NW. corner of Area 10. But if this was the manorial centre, where was/were the peasant settlement(s)?

See also pp. 167, 185 f., 187 f.

———, WEST (Yorkshire, W. Riding): COLLINGHAM, DALTON PARLOURS (SE 402445). Post-Roman occupation on the site of the known Roman villa has been revealed in excavation by W. Yorkshire Metropolitan County Council Archaeology Unit in advance of ploughing. After the villa was abandoned probably in the late 4th century, its boundary ditches, recut along silted iron age ditches, were levelled with destruction debris. Sealed in this were fragments of an Anglo-Saxon cremation urn with incised chevron decoration. Within the villa enclosure two uniform spreads of destruction rubble had no clear structural purpose, but one overlay the flexed inhumation of a young woman with a bronze annular brooch with iron pin, probably of 7th-century date. There was no evidence for reoccupation of the villa buildings. One building, as yet incompletely excavated, was founded on a roughly rectangular pit, some 7 by 4 by 0.3 m.

deep. Its filling included a mass of rubble concentrated round the sides, where sporadic post-holes occurred. Hand-made jar sherds of thin hard very gritty brown fabric, for which a middle Saxon origin has been suggested, were found; several pieces of the same ware came from topsoil. There was no evidence for later occupation. Three apparently similar buildings have also been identified.

SCOTLAND

GRAMPIAN (Kincardineshire): BALBRIDIE (NO 733959). I. Ralston and N. Reynolds excavated for D.O.E. the site of a large timber building, one of three such in E. Scotland revealed by aerial survey. A timber hall, 26 by 13 m. overall, was revealed, with double end-walls bowed outwards, and three internal divisions. The walls appear to have consisted of posts with linking timbers, set in a continuous foundation trench, and the evidence of post-holes suggests at least two periods of rebuilding.

Although differing in some constructional details, this hall is almost exactly the same size and shape as the first-period hall from Doon Hill, Dunbar (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, x (1966), 175-6), and on that analogy was at first ascribed to the early medieval period, perhaps the 6th century. Since then, however, radiocarbon testing of carbonized wood from several post-holes in the SW. corner of the building has produced dates falling between 3500 and 4000 B.C. At the same time sherds of neolithic 'Unstan' ware have been found in a post-hole. It is therefore very likely that the hall is a very early neolithic building. This raises interesting possibilities for future work on other comparable structures assigned to the 'Dark Age' (cf. *The Times*, 27 May 1978, and N. Reynolds, *Antiquity*, forthcoming).

——— (Banffshire): PORTKNOCKIE, RATHVEN, GREEN CASTLE (NJ 489688). I. Ralston excavating for D.O.E. on this coastal promontory fort revealed a dry-stone building with an internal hearth of late medieval date, and in the timber-laced defences one vertical member as well as horizontal and transverse ones. Both wall faces of the defences were difficult to identify, but it may tentatively be suggested that the outer one included vertical timbers. Provisional radiocarbon determinations indicate a date in the middle of the first millennium A.D. for this construction (cf. *Leopard*, University of Aberdeen, no. 28, April, 1977).

HIGHLAND (Sutherland): GOLSPIE (NC 847003). A slab, 1.20 by 1.05 m., with incised Pictish symbols, was ploughed up in *Dairy Park, Dunrobin Castle* (FIG. 3, PL. XXII, c). The symbols are a double crescent, a snake and z-rod, and a mirror and comb. Excavation by J. Close-Brooks for D.O.E. has uncovered a low rectangular cairn, 8 by 6.50 m., built of sand and beach pebbles with a pitched stone kerb; centrally beneath this a long cist, 2.20 m. long, contained an adult female inhumation. The symbol stone lay face downwards over one edge of the cairn, centrally to its long axis. Symbol stone in Dunrobin Castle Museum.

ORKNEY: BIRSAY (HY 247275). Clearance for foundations behind Beachview revealed large stones below a mound of sand. C. D. Morris for Department of Archaeology, Durham University, recorded a curving line of large stones (some on edge) over a length of c. 7 m. roughly on a SE. to NW. axis, and with no apparent terminations. The appearance is of the inner face of a wall, with rubble tumble alongside.

———: ——— (approx. HY 246281). After considerable erosion of the cliffs between Birsay village and the Brough several archaeological features and finds have been briefly recorded by Department of Archaeology, Durham University.

1. The surviving two-thirds of a cist grave contained a carefully constructed cist with large capping-stones, an incomplete skeleton, and some smooth round pebbles. The

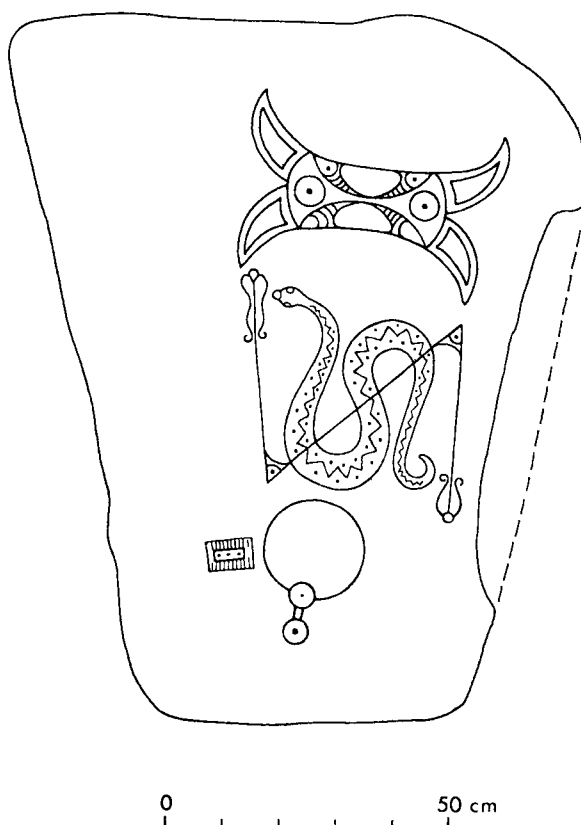


FIG. 3

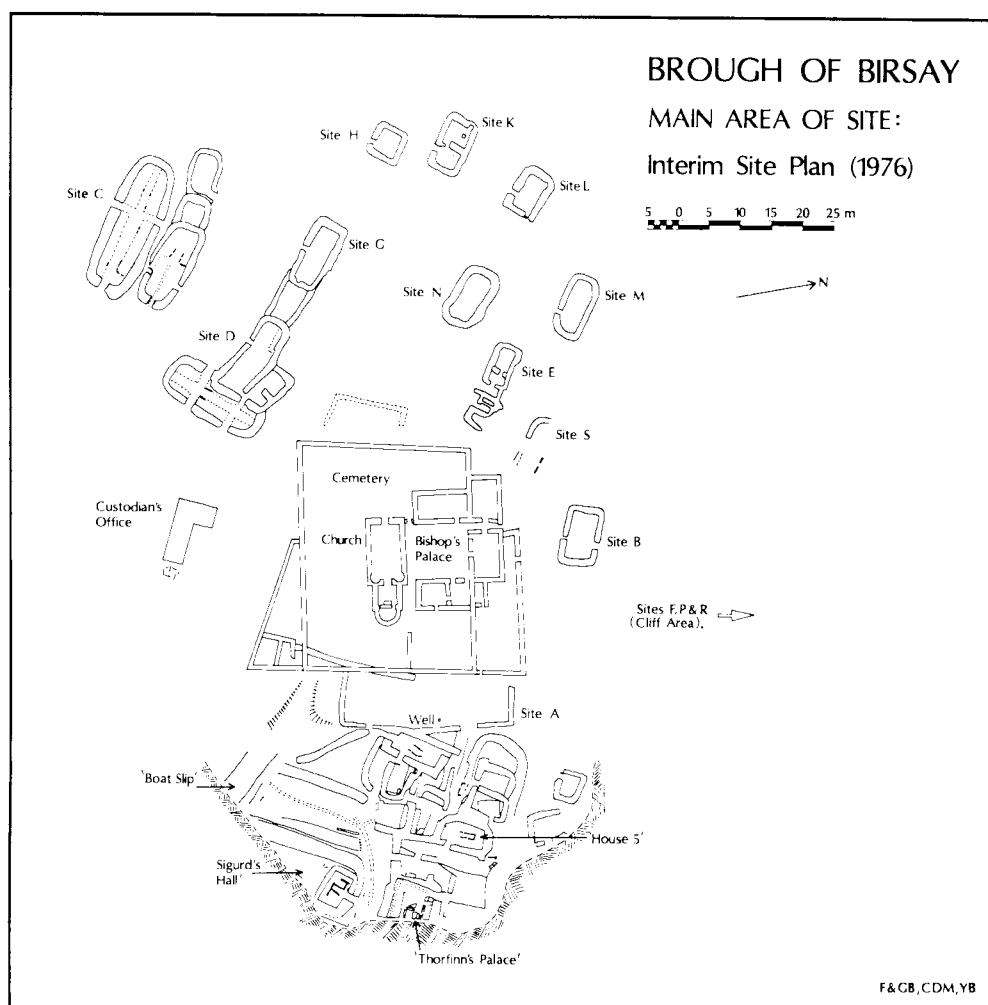
DAIRY PARK, DUNROBIN CASTLE, GOLSPIE, HIGHLAND

Pictish symbol stone

skeleton rested partly on a stone slab, and partly on the fragmentary remains of a second skeleton, also unfurnished.

2. Two other groups of upright stones were not cist graves, but possibly remains of drains.
3. A midden clearly showed in the cliff face.
4. A wall, composed of large, apparently carefully set stones, lay parallel to the road, with the end of a possible second wall next and at right angles(?) to it.

———: BIRSAY LINKS, SAVEROUGH (HY 24602700). J. Hedges for N. of Scotland Archaeological Services and D.o.E. made a limited investigation of this large and artificially shaped sand dune, which was dug in the 19th century by the antiquarian Farrer, who discovered a long cist cemetery and a 'broch' (cf. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments (Scotland), *Orkney and Shetland*, II (1946), no. 40). At least four phases of Viking occupation lay over Pictish levels. Many small finds and faunal remains were recovered.



Paving outside House N noted in 1974 (cf. *ibid.*, xix (1975), 232) did not extend much farther N. and had sunk over a roughly circular pit, c. 60 cm. diam., with a channel sloping into it. The layer sealing the pit contained four fragments of steatite, and two more were found in a layer above. The few other finds include lumps of iron and

slag or fuel ash. Another circular feature was encountered on the N. A burnt feature with slag under the N. wall of the building and partly excavated in 1975 (cf. *ibid.*, xx (1976), 175) cut into a shallow gully. This gully was presumably cleared for the construction of the N. wall.

Part of the S. wall of House E was based on an earlier wall, and excavation N. of it revealed much rubble apparently from the destruction of an earlier building. Paving first found in the 1930s and limited by upright slabs lay partly under the N. wall of House E and extended farther E. The small wall of upright slabs E. of House E appears to be later than the W. wall of the rooms farther E. Flagging lay outside these rooms. It is possible, as first noted in the 1930s, that they are sub-divisions of an earlier building. There had clearly been a considerable accumulation under them; a primary ditch-like feature was found E. of, and stratigraphically earlier than, the easternmost room.

Between House E and House S a wall on the NW. ran E. and W. On the E. several rubble layers with much animal bone in poor condition presumably formed a midden. There were no bone artifacts, but three sherds of glass, including a rim, a rectangular bronze plate with rivets and insular decoration, half a sandstone spindle-whorl, and a gaming piece(?) of sandstone were found.

Further work on House S revealed more rubble, with remains of three drains running in different directions. There may be remnants of two large buildings. On the E. a probable hearth contained a large rim of a steatite vessel decorated with incised parallel lines. Other finds include more steatite, whetstone fragments, a large fishing weight and a small conical lead weight.

2. A final season of excavation on the cliff N. of the main settlement by J. Hunter of University of Bradford for D.o.E. concentrated on the part where coastal erosion was depleting three visible Norse standing structures known as buildings P, R and F (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxi (1977), 217-18). The following summary is based on all three seasons' work, but must remain provisional pending specialist reports.

PERIOD 1. Two semicircular gullies face the hillside and were presumably for drainage. Apart from a pit and patches of burning there was little evidence of occupation within the limits defined by the gullies.

PERIOD 2. The gullies were filled with stones and clay. As there was little silting and no rubbish in the filling, there was probably a relatively short gap between the first two periods. Stone-faced walling with a rubble core was built along the line of the cliff. It was set on a bank of clay and small rubble to provide an even foundation. It may represent two buildings but is more probably a boundary wall. The cliff face lay too close to the wall on the E. to examine anything outside it, although post-holes on the same alignment may be associated.

PERIOD 3. The walling was either destroyed or had collapsed. Casual occupation was represented by small hearths, burning and food debris. Evidence for structures was restricted to several apparently unrelated post-holes. Two hand-made and badly fired pots from the hearths indicate a Norse date. Radiocarbon determinations place this period within the late 9th or early 10th century.

PERIOD 4. At least three buildings were constructed and several alterations, some substantial, were made to them. The most southerly building, F, lay E. and W. and directly across the period 2 wall, parts of which were used *in situ* in the doorway and entrance. The walls were stone-faced with turf cores; the building was ultimately extended to the W. with noticeably thinner walling. Little domestic debris, much iron slag and burnt clay and a small bowl hearth on the SW. suggest metal-working. The most northerly building, P, originally built on a N. and S. alignment and defined on the W. by a long curved drainage gully, was later resited through 90°. A new S. wall sealed below it hearths belonging to the first construction. The central building, R, had probably also been re-aligned. Only the S. wall of the original structure survived and was reused in the latest stage as the N. wall.

It seems that building F was the latest of the three buildings. By the time it was built, P and R had already been re-aligned for drainage purposes. The evidence suggests that all three were in use at the same time, were aligned E. and W. and were defined as a unit by a single drainage gully. The function of buildings P and R is difficult to establish because finds were few. The metal-working of F seems to belong to the latest phase and therefore may not necessarily be typical.

———: BROUGH OF DEERNESS (HY 596087). Survey and excavation for D.O.E. (Scotland) by C. D. Morris of Durham University completed the work of 1975 and 1976 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxi (1977), 218). Four small post-holes and other features in the natural clay outside the E. wall of the chapel were located, but no more graves. A small portion of the core of the S. wall of the chapel was examined during consolidation, but no further stones of the earlier S. wall were located. Some new structures, presumed rectangular buildings, and circular depressions were surveyed in addition to those noted by the Royal Commission investigators. (See *University of Durham, Archaeol. Reports*, 1 (1977), 26–8, available from Old Shire Hall, Durham, DH1 3HP.)

TAYSIDE (Perthshire): ST FILLANS, DUNDURN (NN 707233). L. Alcock for Department of Archaeology, Glasgow University, completed excavation on the hill-fort as part of a research programme on historically documented fortifications in Scotland. Two main periods of building were recognized. In period 1 the dun-like structure defended by a nailed timber-laced wall on the summit of the hill (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxi (1977), 218) has a probable radiocarbon date after A.D. 650; on a terrace below this were timber buildings. In period 2 after the dun had been destroyed by fire, the summit was refortified with a dry-stone rampart, while the natural terraces lower down the hill were also massively defended. Small finds were consistent with an aristocratic occupation in the Early Historic ('Pictish') period. Notable were well preserved timbers, wattling and other vegetable matter, apparently belonging to wooden buildings which may even be earlier than the period 1 dun. Finds from period 1 include a well preserved one-piece leather turn-shoe with overall stamped ornament, part of a mould for making an ornamental pin-head, bone pins and needles, a glass bead and a sherd of class E ware. Finds from higher levels may belong to period 2 or may be rubbish surviving from period 1. They include glass inlays for making jewellery and the rim of a glass beaker.

Both the artifacts recovered and the radiocarbon dates support the identification of the fort with that mentioned in the Iona annal for A.D. 683 as under siege. Although it lies nearly 25 km. W. of the most westerly Pictish symbol stone in the valley, it seems likely that it was at that time an outpost of Pictish power, serving to guard the main W. to E. route from Dunollie, Dunstaffnage and Dunadd in Dalriada to the Pictish centres of Scone and Perth.

II. POST-CONQUEST

A. MONASTIC SITES

ENGLAND

AVON: BRISTOL. See p. 171 f.

BEDFORDSHIRE: LEIGHTON BUZZARD, GROVE PRIORY (SP 923227). Mrs E. Baker continued excavation for Bedfordshire County Council and D.O.E. on this alien priory of Fontevrault (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxi (1977), 222). The dating and functions of closes in this well preserved earthwork site have been studied further. Sequences of ploughing from the mid Saxon period onwards have been demonstrated, and there is

evidence for cattle-penning and cobbled trackways. A two-post *Grubenhäus* with early middle Saxon pottery was excavated, confirming previous indications of Saxon occupation. In the main claustral area a complex of post-medieval ranges of buildings superimposed upon and, in places, reusing medieval footings and structures is emerging. These are associated with terraced cobbled yards that also incorporate levelled walls. However no conventional claustral plan could be discerned, and the position of the church is uncertain. A possible monastic graveyard has been located and there appear to be several periods of important stone buildings.

CHESHIRE: CHESTER (SJ 402661). T. J. Strickland for Grosvenor Museum excavated on the site of the Dominican friary in *Grey Friars Court*. The W. end of the church(?), part of a forecourt, and the boundary wall(?) have been examined. Construction of a tower at the W. end of the church in the early 16th century was never completed. The friary was dissolved in 1536 and final demolition took place in the early 17th century. Finds deposited with Grosvenor Museum (excavations section); final report as one of a series of monographs published by Grosvenor Museum. See also p. 142.

———: RUNCORN, NORTON (SJ 548831). J. P. Greene continued excavating on two areas of the Augustinian priory, SW. of the main monastic buildings, and alongside the E. and N. sides of the outer courtyard, for Runcorn Development Corporation and Cheshire County Council (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxi (1977), 223).

The area SW. of the main monastic buildings was occupied eventually by extended kitchens. In the 12th century timber buildings covered much of it. The earliest phase, which probably dates soon after the establishment of the priory in 1134, consisted of a square building with sides 9 m. long, and four posts on each side. This was replaced by a large aisled building, 14 by 9 m., with walls of wattle-and-daub. At the end of the 12th century masonry foundations were inserted under the aisle posts, and the building was extended southwards in timber with a projection with masonry footings on the W. It was destroyed by fire in the 13th century. A thick layer of charcoal and burnt daub covered the clay floor, on part of which were burnt boards and a wooden bowl. The kitchens were rebuilt on the same plan, but with masonry footings, and the footings of the aisled building were removed. In the 14th century a large masonry drain with a rounded base was constructed to serve the kitchens.

The outer courtyard was mostly levelled with sandstone rubble in the 12th century, before the reconstruction of the W. range in c. 1190–1200. After the W. range was completed, a new W. front was added to the church. A double buttress at the SW. corner was uncovered. In the 15th century a large building with massive foundations added to the W. range was probably a tower-house, built to provide accommodation for the abbot following Norton's elevation to abbey status in 1391. A large wall appears to have formed a boundary to the courtyard on its N. side. Five burials were found W. of the W. front of the church.

CUMBRIA (Cumberland): CARLISLE (NY 400558). Excavation by M. R. McCarthy for Carlisle City Council and D.o.E. revealed a rectangular stone building on the *Blackfriars Street* frontage. It was greatly disturbed when the cemetery of the Blackfriars was extended across the site between the mid 13th and mid 16th century. Over 100 skeletons and much medieval pottery from pits were found.

DEVON: AXMINSTER, NEWENHAM (SY 287974). Work on the site of the Cistercian abbey church by R. Silvester for Devon Committee for Rescue Archaeology revealed pits for the erection of barn stanchions, which contained glazed floor-tiles, architectural fragments and some Roman tiles; a small group of decorated tiles was found *in situ*. Scanty remains of the nave walls and robber trenches cut by the pits were recorded.

ESSEX: CHELMSFORD (TL 708065). The dorter undercroft (c. 14 by 7.5 m. internally), parts of the N. range, reredorter (cf. *Essex Archaeol. and Hist.*, vi (1974), 40–81), cloister walk (c. 2.6 m. wide internally), and the NE. corner of the chapter house of the Dominican priory were examined at nos. 51–7 *New London Road* by P. J. Drury for Essex County Council and D.o.E. The buildings were constructed on clay laid over marsh deposits resting on alluvial gravel, the foundation trenches being cut down to the latter and mostly filled with gravel. The clay deposit contained debris from a kiln producing nibbed roof-tiles. During the late 15th to early 16th century 6 m. of the floor at the N. end of the undercroft had been lowered by c. 0.5 m.; within this 6 m. a complicated sequence of floors, divided by partitions and retaining traces of fittings, was associated with much charcoal and ash. Elsewhere in the undercroft floor levels did not survive, but traces of four hearths were discernible.

A small part of the tiled floor of the chapter house, adjacent to the clay foundation for a bench, 0.25 m. wide, against the N. wall, survived. The floor had been largely destroyed by a post-Dissolution lime-kiln, the raw material for which seems to have been the clunch dressing of the priory.

The foundation plan established in the later 13th century seems to have remained unchanged during the life of the buildings, but floor-tiles in the destruction debris, particularly of the N. range, belong to the late 14th century, and there was ample evidence of a major reconstruction above foundation level, using much brick, probably in the late 15th century.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: GLOUCESTER, BLACKFRIARS (SO 830184). Excavation at the Dominican friary by P. J. Brown and G. M. Hey for D.o.E. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 177) revealed a tiled pavement in the NE. corner of the cloisters. It was largely intact, although badly worn, and contained heraldic tiles. The robber trench of the arcade wall was found. In the S. aisle the blocking of the S. arcade appears to be very late or immediately post-monastic. Evidence of an earlier screen was found. Some medieval tiles and an inscribed block, reused as a step, were found *in situ*. The W. end of the nave was shortened and a bay window inserted in the N. wall immediately after the Dissolution. Although most of the monastic floor levels have been removed, three stratified surfaces of mortar bedding were found, all with tile impressions. Several graves included one of an infant.

—————: —————, ST OSWALD'S PRIORY. See pp. 143 ff.

—————: HAILES ABBEY (SP 050300). P. J. Brown for D.o.E. continued excavation in the nave, choir and N. transept of the church of the Cistercian abbey (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxi (1977), 225). The latest monastic floor levels were uncovered; many tiles *in situ* included plain tiles N. of the pulpitum and tiles related to those from Chertsey in the choir and the N. transept. Stone footings of the choir stalls were found. Previous excavation by W. St Clair Baddeley had disturbed stratigraphic relationships, but the surviving evidence suggests subsequent widening of the stalls. Dust-like material which had fallen beneath the stalls produced many small finds. The base of the presbytery step was found and a small portion of the presbytery heraldic pavement was re-exposed.

HUMBERSIDE (Lincolnshire): APPLEBY, THORNHOLME PRIORY (SE 966126). G. Coppack continued to excavate in the outer court, the bakehouse, and S. of the kiln house and dove-cote (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxi (1977), 227). Part of the great gatehouse was also investigated and the priory church was examined for the Thornholme Priory Group.

The early 14th-century bakehouse revealed in 1976 was dismantled; it was a rebuilding of a similar 13th-century structure with a substantial floor of pitched limestone, beneath which were large drains. This building, dated c. 1180 by architectural detail, was domestic, with opposed doors in the N. and S. walls, and a substantial

hooded fireplace inserted in the E. wall. The W. wall was the 12th-century precinct wall, and part of the contemporary gatehouse lies immediately N. The building seems to have had an upper story, reached by a timber stair against the inner side of the N. wall. It may have been used either as the almonry or guest house. The gatehouse on the N. was of two phases, the earlier being of late 12th-century date and demolished late in the 13th century, when a new gatehouse was built farther W., its E. wall lying over the W. wall of its predecessor. This new gate was later altered to provide a room for the porter on its S. side. When the gate was moved W., a new precinct wall was built, providing a small yard W. of the bakehouse. A range of timber buildings outside the gate probably comprised the 14th-century almonry.

S. of the kiln house a complex series of structures was built into the SW. corner of the precinct. The latest phase was represented by a large aisled building, almost entirely of timber, with its N. wall abutting the S. gable of the kiln house. A hearth in the N. bay suggests living accommodation partitioned from a barn. At the S. end, running E. and W., was a range of workshops with stone sill-walls and substantial stone floors. An upper story was probably a granary. Although very few artifacts were associated with this phase, it probably belongs to the late 15th century, and replaced an earlier series of 15th-century buildings. Below the S. half of the barn and the workshop range a substantial and important aisled hall abutted the precinct wall at its W. end, and had a service room on the E. It had been rebuilt at least twice since its construction in the 13th century, when a chamber block was provided outside the precinct wall, and the stylobates for the aisle posts were altered. It succeeds the late 12th-century hall and chamber below the kiln house, and probably served as accommodation for the lay steward. The hall had ceased to be used for domestic purposes by 1325-50, when it was altered to a barn and workshop.

Work on the church revealed that both the unaisled N. side of the quire and the E. part of the N. transept were rebuilt in the late 13th century. The footings of the late 15th-century choir stalls were revealed, as was the base of the roof screen, built largely out of reused mouldings of its late 13th-century predecessor. The nave was unaisled, of late 12th-century date and contemporary with the W. wall of the N. transept.

—— (Yorkshire, East Riding): KINGSTON UPON HULL. Excavation by J. B. Whitwell, B. S. Ayers and J. R. Watkin for Humberside Archaeological Unit on *Blackfriargate* (TA 10042840) was completed (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxi (1977), 225). The principal features in the SE. part of the garden of the Augustinian friary consisted of trenches parallel with and at right angles to one another of at least two phases. They are provisionally interpreted as hedge-lines. A bank of redeposited clay was cut by a shallow feature, 22 m. long and 2 m. wide, the N. end of which had opposed projections of clay. Other trenches and pits were possibly flower-beds and tree settings. The S. boundary adjacent to Blackfriargate was marked by a deep ditch, terminated on the E. and continuing westwards, perhaps to meet a silted natural watercourse partly uncovered in a previous excavation (cf. *ibid.*, 246). See also p. 174.

KENT: CANTERBURY, ST AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY (TR 154579). Excavation by H. M. Woods continued W. of the area excavated in 1976 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxi (1977), 225-6, fig. 75). The principal structure investigated was the E. tower of two adjoining in the SW. corner of the abbey church, the W. structure having been excavated by A. Saunders between 1955 and 1957. The tower is shown as a ruin on the drawing by Daniel King (1655), and also appears on the plan by Thornton (c. 1797), where it is described as 'a large Mafs of leaning Ruin, supposed to have been part of a steeple'. *The Gentleman's Magazine* (July, 1793) gives a graphic account of the tower, in 'a very inclined position', being pulled down by 200 men. The excavation suggests that this was done from the S., on which side the face and a large part of the flint core had been

wrenched away from the surviving base and foundations. The E. wall of the tower survives to a height of 1.31 m. above the Norman ground level and is 3.65 m. wide. Both faces survive, the E. face being dressed with ragstone ashlar toothed into the core in characteristic Norman style. The flint core is bonded with an extremely hard cream-coloured mortar.

E. of the tower a substantial accumulation of soil above the Norman surface contained 18th-century pottery even in its lowest layers. Along the E. face of the E. wall of the tower two separate trenches had been dug, each containing two scaffold-bases. Although they were clearly of different dates, both cut the 18th-century accumulation. It seems probable that the scaffolding was erected to rob ashlar facing stones from the tower before it was pulled down. The trenches were filled; a third trench cut the filling of the second scaffolding trench. This was probably dug after the demolition of the tower to rob the facing stones below the 18th-century ground surface. Only the bottom course of facing stones remains.

From the seventh bay W. of the rood screen the S. wall of the S. aisle had been robbed, the core down to the foundation raft, which is 1.07 m. below floor level. The facing stones on the S. side survived. The robbing can be dated 18th century. As the junction between this stretch of the S. aisle wall, built by Abbot Wido in 1091, and the tower does not survive, their relationship cannot be determined. Nonetheless the full N. to S. length of the tower, 7.1 m., was exposed.

———: OSPRINGE (TR 60041609). Part of the site of the 13th-century hospital of the Blessed Mary of Ospringe was excavated by G. H. Smith for D.O.E. (FIG. 5). The N. end of the main hall and its reredorter were found. The hall was of flint, 13 m. wide., with a central arcade of octagonal stone pillars. A stone-lined culvert which served the reredorter ran under the floor of the hall. Other structures included a long building with two circular ovens in one room. Another more substantial building had a four-bayed undercroft which had not been internally connected to its first-floor hall. This hall may have been the *camera regis* known to have been part of the hospital. Other medieval remains included a small garden 'close', a large cobbled courtyard, a well, a dovecote and part of the cemetery. All the buildings had been demolished and their stones robbed by c. 1600.

LONDON: CITY, CHRISTCHURCH, GREYFRIARS (TQ 320813). A watching brief by P. Herbert and A. Boddington for Department of Urban Archaeology, Museum of London, on a ventilation shaft excavated by London Transport in 1976 produced evidence of numerous early medieval cess or rubbish-pits, immediately above early Roman occupation. The pits were sealed by two robber trenches and associated surfaces; it is not yet clear whether these were contemporary with the first, 13th-century, Greyfriars church, or with a preceding secular occupation. The foundations of the S. wall of the second Greyfriars church of 1307 were exposed on the S. face, and consisted of a series of ragstone arches. As was common, the Wren church wall was constructed upon the medieval foundations reusing much of the stone from the earlier church. See also pp. 165 f., 176.

———: MERTON (TQ 265696). Excavation by J. S. McCracken for SW. London Unit of the site of the chapter house of the Augustinian priory revealed a building of two phases. In the mid 12th century the building was rectangular, 17.5 by 9.5 m., with three external buttresses along the S. wall. The E. wall was demolished possibly in the 12th century and was replaced by an apsidal wall with five buttresses, which extended the building a farther 5 m. to the E. The mortared flint walls with a chalk rubble core are between 1.0 and 1.2 m. wide. Those of the first phase are built on a wide foundation of sand and gravel. All walls except that of the apse show signs of subsidence, and three buttresses were later inserted against the N. wall. Floor levels within the chapter house

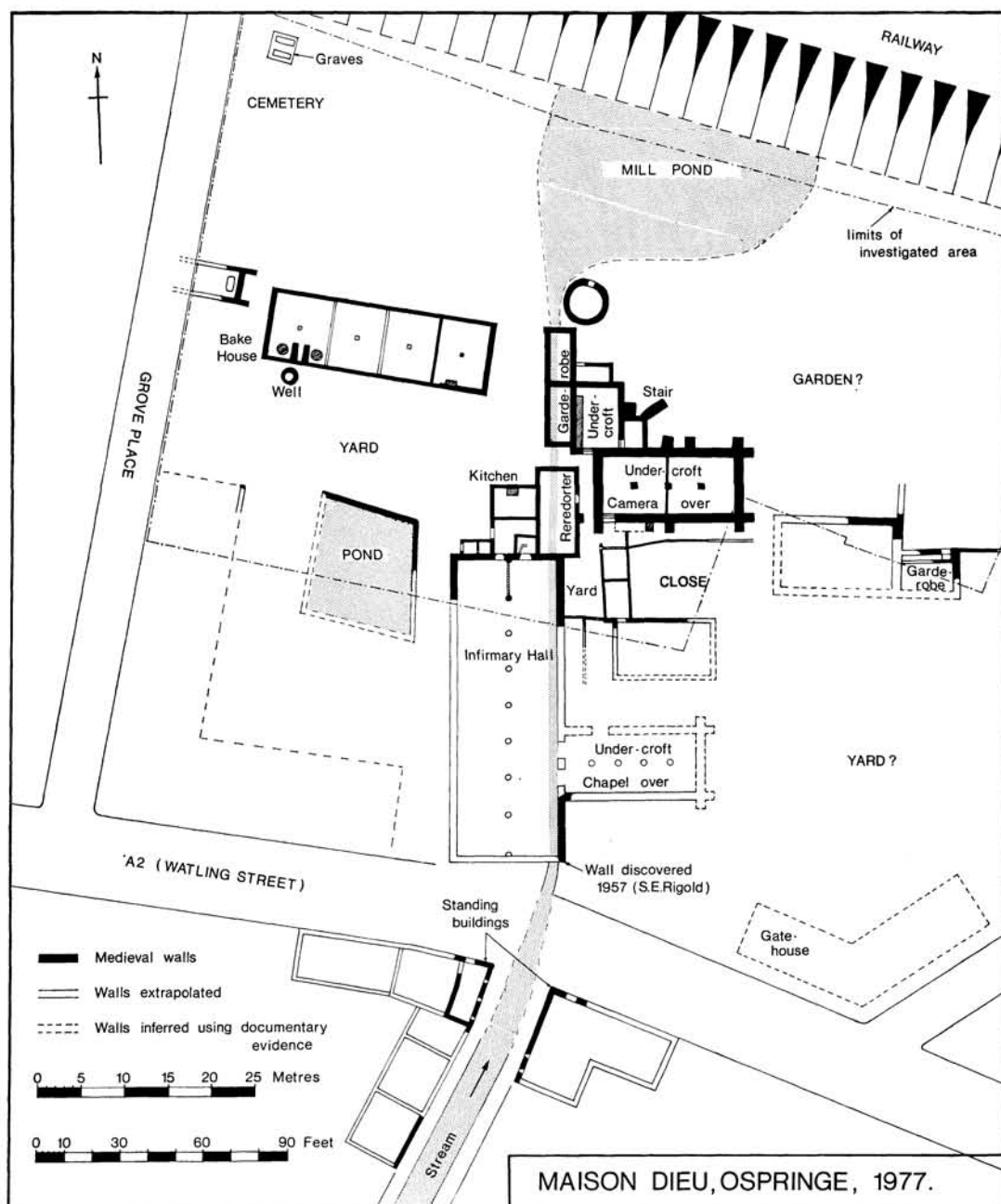


FIG. 5
MAISON DIEU HOSPITAL, OSPRINGE, KENT

had been badly disturbed by the demolition of the priory to obtain material for Nonsuch Palace and by the cutting of a calico-bleaching trench across the site in *c.* 1750. Nothing survived above wall footings, although traces of plaster floors with tile impressions were found. Twenty-nine graves, most of which had been robbed, were located below the floor. The canons' cemetery was found immediately E. of the chapter house. The infirmary passage ran along the S. wall of the chapter house. Its greenstone and chalk walls probably supported a wooden roof. Many floor-tiles include mosaic, Westminster, Chertsey, Penn and Flemish types.

SOMERSET: TAUNTON (ST 230249). P. J. Leach for Committee for Rescue Archaeology in Avon, Gloucestershire and Somerset, and Taunton Deane District Council excavated on a site in *Priory Street*, including the only standing structure surviving from the former priory of Augustinian canons. The 'priory barn' was built as part of a gatehouse range not earlier than the late 15th or early 16th century. Eastwards and partly beneath the gatehouse portions of a large clay-lined tank and associated water channels were interpreted as a small fishpond or fishing tank belonging to the first period of the priory, since extensive deposits of organic material in the 'tank' were associated with 13th-century and earlier pottery. Between this and the standing building earlier foundations probably belonged to a previous gatehouse later than the 13th century. Finds to be deposited in Somerset County Museum, Taunton; publication in a collected volume on previous excavations in the town. See also p. 177.

———: ——— (ST 23052477). Excavation by J. Hinchcliffe for D.o.E. revealed part of the lay cemetery of the same priory on *Canon Street*. 165 inhumations, aligned W. and E., lay over a circular, flat-bottomed pit, on the base of which was the impression of a bell-mould. The pit had not been fired but contained in its filling fragments of fired clay, bronze slag, and charcoal. The bell-casting process was probably associated with the erection of the priory church between 1277 and 1337. Pottery from the filling of the pit confirms this. See also p. 177.

STAFFORDSHIRE: CROXDEN ABBEY (SK 065397). P. W. Crane for D.o.E. excavated part of the W. alley of the infirmary cloister of the Cistercian abbey. Lower courses of the arcade wall and sandstone flags along the alley survived.

———: STOKE-ON-TRENT (SJ 905493). J. Greaves for City Museum continued excavating (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxi (1977), 227) in the chancel of *Hulton Abbey* (Cistercian) and revealed more burials within wooden coffins. A bulla of Pope Innocent VI (1352–62) was found within one grave, whilst in another the skeleton was covered with a thick layer of vegetable matter. Excavation of the S. transept revealed a burial W. of the night stairs.

TYNE AND WEAR (Northumberland): NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (NZ 244642). Study of the extant claustral ranges of the Dominican priory by B. Harbottle and M. Ellison for the City of Newcastle is nearly complete. The work has consisted of stripping of plaster from most of the internal walls, and excavation inside the buildings, and outside on the W. and SW. (FIG. 6). In the E. range the truncated chapter house occupies the central position with a single long room on the S. The function of this room is unknown: it was lit by two distinct series of lancets, one in the E. wall and the other in the S. and was entered both from the cloister walk and by a passage under the day stairs. In its E. wall a third door gave access presumably to the room or passage beneath the reredorter. At the E. end of the S. range are the day stairs and the entrance passage; at the head of the stairs a door led into what was probably the dormitory, on the upper floor of the E. range. While nothing can be said of the medieval function of the first floor of the S. range, the rest of the ground floor was occupied by the refectory only. Once lit by a

BLACK FRIARS Newcastle upon Tyne

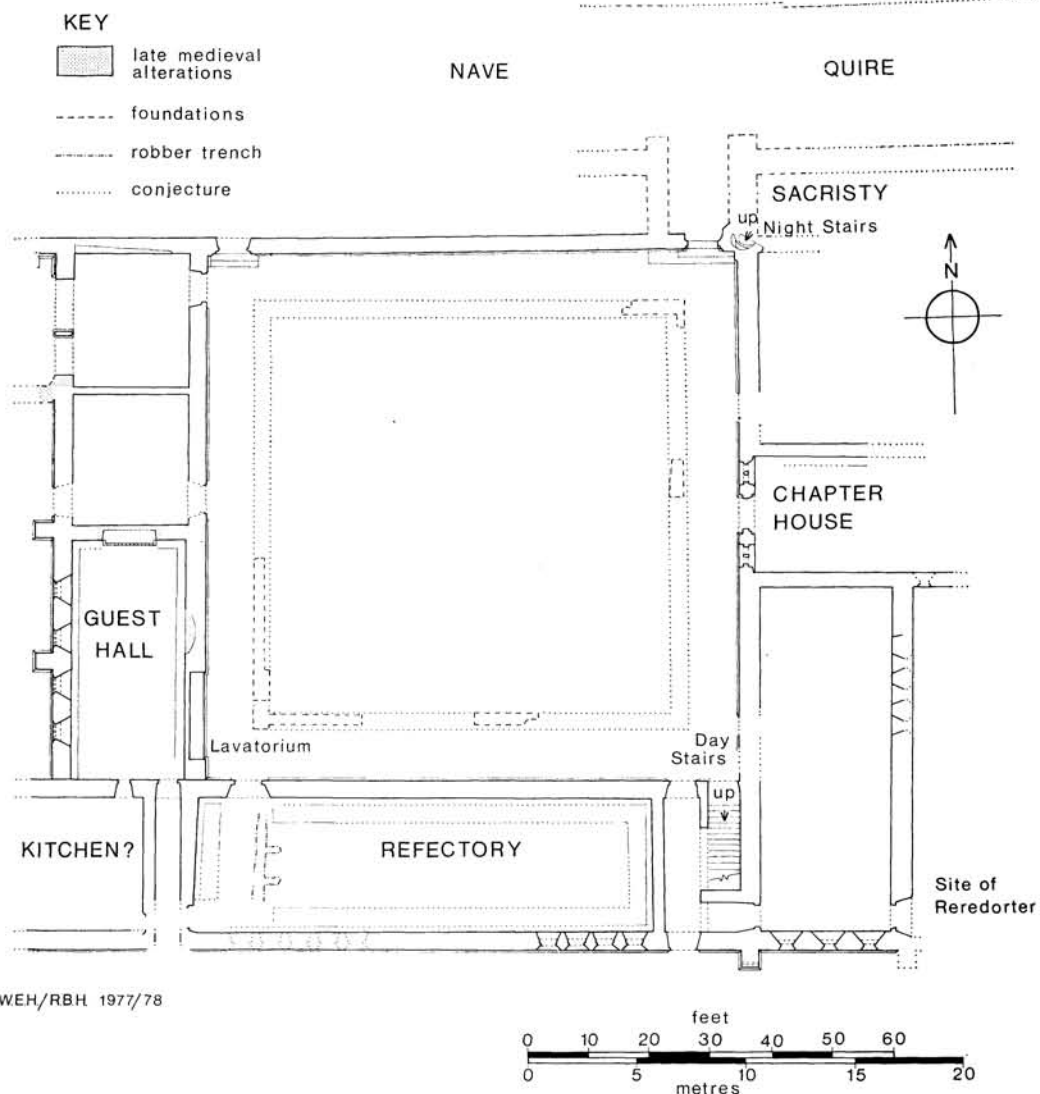


FIG. 6
DOMINICAN PRIORY, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

series of closely spaced lancets in its S. wall, it was entered from the SW. corner of the cloister. Around the walls on a low platform of clay, c. 1.2 m. wide, there had certainly been a stone bench and probably tables; the tiled floor down the centre of the room lay against the edge of this platform. From a form of screens passage across the W. end of the refectory there was access to the kitchen. While most of the W. range was described in *Medieval Archaeol.*, xix (1975), 236-7, further work has revealed that the angle between the W. and S. ranges was occupied by a passage and probably the kitchen which stretches westwards for an unknown distance. In the large cloister there are insubstantial remains of cloister walls on all four sides. The plan (FIG. 6) also shows earlier discoveries in the church, which had an aisled nave and an aisleless chancel but lacked any walls of a walking space. See also p. 169.

WEST MIDLANDS (Warwickshire): COVENTRY, WHITEFRIARS (SP 340787). J. Barnard and J. Bateman excavated for Coventry Museums at the E. end of the friary church, the sacristy, chapter house and domestic buildings (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xi (1967), 278-9). In the presbytery three stone-lined graves and three graves with coffins were found. The friars' cemetery may be indicated by skeletal remains beyond the E. wall of the church. The substantial foundations of the sacristy had square angle buttresses at the E. end. The rectangular chapter house measured 15 by 7.4 m. No flooring remained *in situ* and there were no graves in the E. part of the building to add to the eight found at the W. end in 1973. SE. of the cloister a rectangular building, 12 by 10 m., was divided into two unequal parts by a sandstone wall running N. and S. The E. room, which may have been used as a slaughterhouse or stables, had an elaborate floor drainage system composed of sandstone slabs. Finds in Herbert Art Gallery and Museum, Coventry.

YORKSHIRE, SOUTH (Yorkshire, W. Riding): DONCASTER (SE 578032). Excavation by P. C. Buckland for Doncaster Municipal Borough Council and D.o.E. on the site of the *Subscription Rooms*, SW. of the High Street, revealed the principal road into the Carmelite friary, founded in 1350. Adjoining structures, in part built out on to the road, appear to have continued in use after the Dissolution, when the gatehouse became a private house. Although the site lies on the town's main N. to S. road, within the defences, which were in existence by 1215, there was little trace of any occupation between the 3rd century A.D. and the construction of the friary access road. See also p. 177 f.

WALES

GWENT (Monmouthshire): TINTERN ABBEY (SO 532998). Excavation by P. Courtney for D.o.E. on the S. part of the guest house of the Cistercian monastery revealed a series of parallel boundary walls. The date range of the associated roads and boundary walls extends from the medieval to the Victorian period.

B. CATHEDRALS AND ECCLESIASTICAL PALACES

ENGLAND

LEICESTERSHIRE (Rutland): LYDDINGTON (SP 877971). Mrs C. Woodfield for D.o.E. excavated on the site of the palace of the bishops of Lincoln and revealed a 14th-century great hall, 14.6 m. wide, with an apparent bay spacing for the probable four and a half bays, which would give a postulated total length of 23.65 m. Beneath this lay its Norman predecessor, c. 10.65 m. wide, with no indication of length. Both halls lay at right angles to the standing structure. This was shown to continue 9 m. NE. and

13 m. SW., and other medieval buildings existed on the S. Most of a late 13th or early 14th-century jug from an unknown, but probably Northamptonshire, kiln, part of a Lyveden decorated jug, decorated ridge-tiles, a lead ventilator, a little painted window glass, and part of a Norman spring-course from the masonry of one of the earlier buildings were found.

LONDON, GREATER: GREENWICH, ELTHAM PALACE (TQ 424740). H. M. Woods for D.o.E. continued excavations (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxi (1977), 229; *Post-Medieval Archaeol.*, xii (1978), forthcoming). The undercroft of Bishop Bek's manor house (PL. xxiii, A) was emptied; the floor consisted of compacted layers of pebble. Late 15th and 16th-century sherds were recovered from the floor, and the undercroft was probably filled when Henry VIII demolished the medieval chapel over it and built a new and larger chapel in 1528. At the point where the undercroft disappears under the present drive, there is a change in the vault level; the barrel vault terminates and is replaced by a more depressed vault springing from the wall, 2 m. high. It appears that the number of stories changed at this point, either from three to two, or from two to one. Near the Henrician chaplain's building excavation of pre-Tudor deposits revealed a sequence of layers going back to the 10th century. The latest layer was a deposit of broken West Country blue roof-slates. This was cut by the construction trenches for Bek's buildings of 1290 and was probably associated with one of the structures erected by Gilbert de Clare or John de Vesci, who successfully held the manor of Eltham before Bek. Sealed beneath the slate layer were two distinct soil layers, of which the upper was plough-soil. Pottery in the upper layer ranged in date from 1230 to 1280. The lower layer contained 10th-century shell-tempered wares and was cut by a rubbish-pit which produced 12th-century sherds, together with pieces of a Purbeck stone mortar and Roman tiles.

C. CHURCHES AND CHAPELS

ENGLAND

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: GROVE (SP 921225). By arrangement with Buckinghamshire County Museum, R. White for Bedfordshire County Council observed service trenches in and around the redundant church at Grove, 100 m. from Grove Priory (p. 155 f.), over the county boundary. Two medieval burials were found in the church, one in a stone coffin.

ESSEX: HADSTOCK (TL 558447). The first sentence of the entry on the investigation by Mr and Mrs Rodwell published last year (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxi (1977), 230) should read: 'W. J. and K. A. Rodwell investigated for Essex County Council and Essex Archaeological Society the structure of the W. tower of St Botolph's Church during restoration.'

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: STOKE ORCHARD (SO 917282). Excavation by R. H. Leech for Committee for Rescue Archaeology in Avon, Gloucestershire and Somerset revealed three phases of the chancel of the church: 1, a late Norman chapel approximately square and larger than the present structure; 2, the present chancel, built between the 15th and 16th century, except for 3, the present E. end which was a 19th-century addition lengthening the chancel by c. 1 m. Excavation revealed that the Norman wall-paintings are unlikely to continue into the chancel, and that the cause of recent subsidence was that the wall of phase 3 was built partly over robbed foundation trenches of both phases 1 and 2.

KENT: SANDWICH, HAM (TR 326548). The two-cell church mainly of the 13th century has recently become redundant. Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit recorded the church and the memorials in the graveyard before its development for residential use.

LINCOLNSHIRE: LINCOLN (SK 976719). M. J. Jones and B. J. J. Gilmour for Lincoln Archaeological Trust resumed excavations at the church of St Paul in the Bail (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxi (1977), 232). The E. end of the late medieval church, rebuilt after its collapse in 1301, was exposed. The rebuilt S. aisle had been added to the existing, probably 13th-century, chancel. At the W. end of the church the nave was widened on the N. side as part of the early 14th-century building, and the W. tower was built or rebuilt in the 13th century. The early narrow S. aisle which collapsed in 1301 was a 12th-century addition to a pre-existing nave. A 14th-century burial contained part of a stone coffin. Several other moulded, dressed and inscribed stones were recovered from secondary contexts.

LONDON: CITY. Excavation by A. Thompson for Department of Urban Archaeology, Museum of London, on the G.P.O. site in *Newgate Street* (TQ 320813) has further clarified the structure and development of the church of St Nicholas Shambles, first recorded 1487 and demolished 1547–52 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 183). Four building phases (FIG. 7) have now been distinguished, of which the first and probably the earliest measured *c.* 13 m. E. to W. and 7 m. N. to S., and probably extended beyond the W. limit of the excavation to the present King Edward Street. An internal N. to S. partition divided the excavated plan. The foundation walls were constructed of rough ragstone courses, mixed with *opus signinum* and fragments of Roman *tegulae* and *imbrices*. Possibly in the 12th century a chancel, *c.* 6 m. long, with very deep chalk foundations, was added at the E. end. In the third phase, which is likely to be earlier than the mid 14th century, both the chancel and nave were extended N. to lines marked by ragstone and flint foundation piers. The previous N. wall was probably partly demolished in order to widen the nave, while still leaving space for a N. aisle. N. of, but separate from, the chancel were substantial chalk foundations of a chapel or a tower, whose relationship to the church is obscured by later foundations. In these first three phases the S. wall of the nave remained fixed, except possibly for the enlargement of the porch in the third phase. The fourth phase was represented by a series of massive ragstone foundation piers running E. and W. and N. and S., which in effect squared off the E. end of the church. Those on the E. measured *c.* 1.5 m. sq.; the four on the N. covered a distance of *c.* 8.5 m., and two of them sustained the chapel/tower, which now became an integral part of the N. chancel wall.

Preliminary work on the N. cemetery of the church suggests the existence of four main types of burial: 1, simple shallow graves; 2, simple graves with stones placed to support the head, and occasionally the feet; 3, simple graves with the bottom covered with a thin layer of chalk, brick and mortar; and 4, stone and mortar-lined cists. The 300 skeletons are now being examined and measured. Considerable osteo-arthritis, a sword wound, benign bone tumours and *cribra orbitalis*, indicating a diet deficient in iron, have already been noted. The dentition appears to show a wide range of attrition.

In the NE. corner of the church of *St Margaret Lothbury* (TQ 327812) the original N. and part of the E. walls of the 12th-century building have been revealed. Attached to the E. end of the N. wall is an extension, probably added in the 15th century, in the form of a large foundation arch which spans a culvert carrying a branch of the Walbrook. The wall was repaired in the 17th century, after the Great Fire, upon the former foundations.

See also pp. 159, 176.

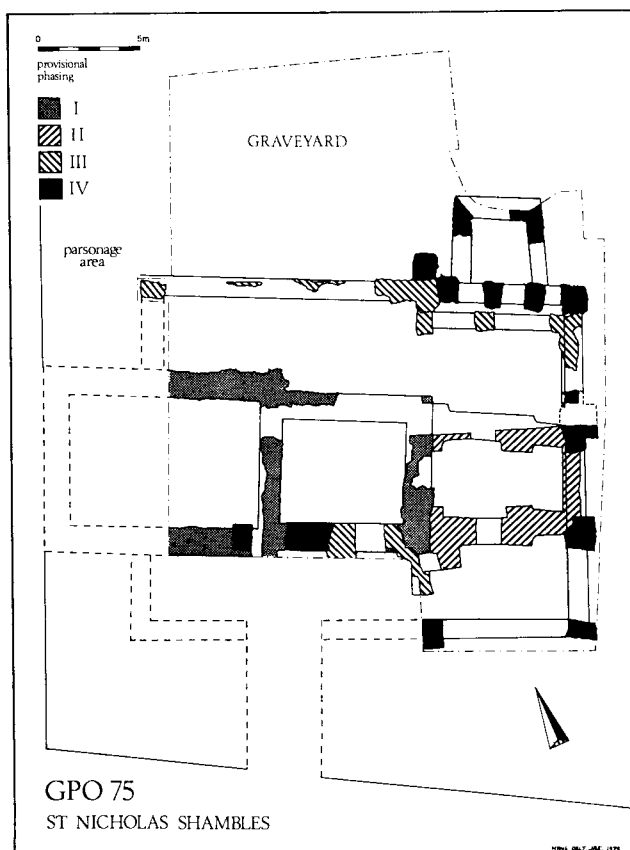


FIG. 7

ST NICHOLAS SHAMBLES CHURCH, CITY OF LONDON

Plan of four phases

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: FLAWFORD (SK 593332). H. M. James for Ruddington and District Local History Society began the excavation of a rectangular structure immediately W. of the church, which was revealed by an area of parched grass noticed in the drought of 1976. The plan shows three sides of a stone structure with massively thickened angles, roughly on the same alignment as the church. Any evidence of attachment to the church was destroyed by the foundation trenches of the pre-1280 W. tower and the undermining carried out in 1773 to destroy that tower. This new structure is classified as Phase V of the church structure (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxi (1977), 211-12). Shallow graves were dug through its demolition debris into the foundations which are 1.8 m. deep, suggesting a tall building, possibly a tower. These foundations consist partly of roughly-shaped limestone blocks and partly of local cobbles. It is suggested that the structure is of 12th to early 13th-century date, thus placing it between the late Saxon and the mid 13th-century W. towers. It may be possible to trace its plan beneath the later medieval tower and to establish its relationship with the late Saxon tower.

Some ten phases of the church structure have now been identified and work is continuing on the Romano-British building beneath the church. Finds in the Village Museum, The Hermitage, Ruddington.

WILTSHIRE: TROWBRIDGE. See p. 169.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH (Yorkshire, E. Riding): WHARRAM PERCY (SE 858642). C. Harding and M. E. Ewins excavating further for the Medieval Village Research Group and D.o.E. on the glebe terrace (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxi (1977), 232-3) found forty-eight graves mainly at the E. end of the site. These were not all arranged in rows; some were in groups and one was recut four or five times. There were a few head or foot-stones. Of forty-eight articulated skeletons twenty-six were adults, including a pregnant woman, and twenty-two were babies or infants. As in the W. part of the site the graves extended N. of the 14th-century churchyard wall (first located in 1972); one grave was found even farther N., although most have been S. of this and nearer the church. N. of the 14th-century wall an earlier wall ran parallel (E. and W.), c. 2.4 m. on the N. It was traced for 12 m., although disturbed at several points. It turned to the N., with a gap of about 1.2 m. for a gate, suggested by two post-holes on the W. Along this N. return the wall was 0.91 to 1.2 m. wide and predominantly of chalk rubble with some sandstone. Associated with it on the N. there seems to have been a yard attached to the vicarage, with much pottery, animal bone, several spindle-whorls and fragments of worked bone. Pottery and coins, including a jetton, indicate a late 13th to early 14th-century date for these levels. Four graves in the layer below the yard suggest an earlier churchyard boundary N. of the present excavation. It was not possible to determine whether there was also an entrance through the wall in line with the N. door of the church.

On the S. boundary of the churchyard (cf. *ibid.*, 233) G. Foard excavated the expected 1.2 to 1.5 m. of pre-medieval deposits; natural soil has still not been reached at a depth of 3 m. The thick layer of greyish soil at a depth of 1.2 m. again proved to be the lower limit of the medieval deposits. Beneath it a series of recut ditches, gullies, and several post-holes contained a little Romano-British pottery.

See also pp. 150, 185 f., 187 f.

———, SOUTH (Yorkshire, W. Riding): WARMSWORTH (SE 551012). Excavation by J. R. Magilton for Doncaster Municipal Borough Council and D.o.E. on the site of the 19th-century parish church revealed the footings of a two-cell church of 17th-century date with associated floors rebuilt on the foundation of a Norman(?) predecessor. A complete foliate cross grave-slab, and a fragment of a 12th-century tympanum or grave-slab were amongst the finds. A priest is mentioned in Warmsworth c. 1170 and the church was originally a chapel of Conisbrough.

SCOTLAND

HIGHLAND (Caithness): WATTEN (ND 233524). The final season of excavation (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxi (1977), 183-4) by E. Talbot involved a full investigation of the nave of Clow Chapel and showed that it was a secondary feature. The chancel is all that survives of a single chamber structure with proportions roughly 4:1, which suggests a later date than the early Christian attributes that have been made (cf. *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, c (1967-8), 126). No dating evidence was recovered. The near-by abandoned settlement was investigated because suggestions have been made (*loc. cit.*) about its possible monastic nature. Excavation revealed it to be 18th or 19th-century. Publication in *Northern Scotland*.

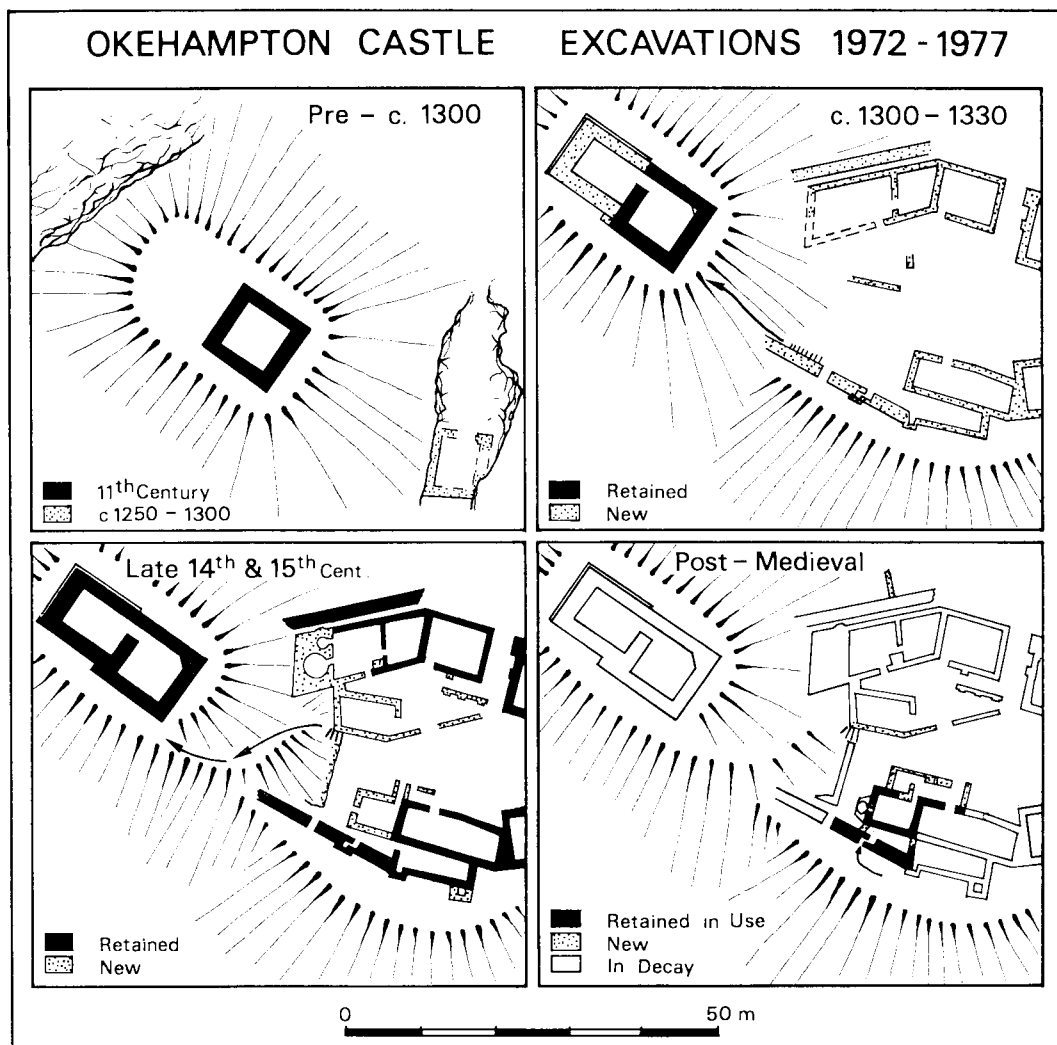


FIG. 8

OKEHAMPTON CASTLE, DEVON
Plan of motte and W. end of bailey

D. CASTLES

ENGLAND

DERBYSHIRE: BOLSOVER (SK 470707). G. O. Pratt and T. D. Akister revealed the medieval curtain wall of the castle, surviving to one course above foundation level, c. 5 m. wide, on a line slightly NW. of the present fountain garden wall; subsidence into a large feature, probably a wide ditch, c. 6.2 m. wide, on the SE. and parallel to the medieval curtain wall; remains of unfaced stonework on the NW. lip of the ditch; and fifteen partly disturbed burials of unknown date in the Great Court.

DEVON: OKEHAMPTON (SX 584943). Excavations by R. A. Higham for D.o.E. on the motte and W. end of the bailey are now complete. The development of these parts of the castle from the 11th to the 17th century is shown on the accompanying plan (FIG. 8). Details were given in *Medieval Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 161; xviii (1974), 195; xix (1975), 239; xx (1976), 184; xxi (1977), 234. Publication in *Proc. Devon Archaeol. Soc.*

ESSEX: PLESHEY (TL 666144). Excavation by S. R. Bassett at the castle (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxi (1977), 235) examined the motte ditch and its penultimate bridge (whose very substantial flint-rubble footings apparently supported a timber super-structure with a retractable section). Construction of the present brick bridge may have been slightly later than was previously suggested. The section of the bailey bank (FIG. 9) was completed; its earliest phase may mark the former outline of the so-called 'Town Enclosure', when the mid 12th-century bailey probably lay N. of the motte.

HAMPSHIRE: SOUTHAMPTON. See p. 174.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: NOTTINGHAM (SK 568395). C. J. Drage excavating in the castle for Trent Valley Archaeological Research Committee found that the earliest defence, an earthen rampart, was strengthened by the construction of the curtain wall at its rear, to which the round open-backed NE. corner tower was added. Mid 13th-century pottery was recovered from the construction trench of the tower. In the 15th to 16th century a small chamber was constructed immediately W. of the tower, projecting N. from the face of the curtain wall.

TYNE AND WEAR (Northumberland): NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (NZ 250639). B. Harbottle and M. Ellison continued excavating for the City of Newcastle (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xix (1975), 241). In the ditch outside the Black Gate the absence of 11th and 12th-century pottery in the shallow deposits at the bottom (beneath the footings of the mid 13th-century Black Gate) showed that the ditch had been cleaned out, probably during Henry II's reconstruction of the castle. Slow silting then ensued until in the early 15th century stone walls were built between gatehouse and drawbridge abutment so that the void between them, together with the counter-weight slots, could be filled and the drawbridge made unnecessary. Deliberate tipping into the ditch followed, and by 1460 there is documentary evidence that this was an official supervised rubbish dump for the town.

Immediately inside the Black Gate the City have replaced the modern road with a wooden footbridge, so re-exposing the ashlar-lined dry ditch, the second set of drawbridge counter-weight slots and the Heron Pit (a prison), revealed by W. H. Knowles in 1905. Excavation suggests that traces of a 12th-century gate and bridge may survive beneath the mid 13th-century alterations. Under three sides of the five arches of the railway viaduct there is a little evidence of Roman occupation, followed by use as a cemetery which is, in turn, succeeded by the clay platform of the Norman castle.

See also pp. 161 ff.

WILTSHIRE: TROWBRIDGE (ST 856579). Excavation for Wiltshire County Council on sites in *Court Street* recovered nothing of the castle, but late Saxon to 19th-century features were observed. Foundations of the nave and chancel of an early church with an accompanying graveyard originated in late Saxon times and were abandoned in the 13th century.

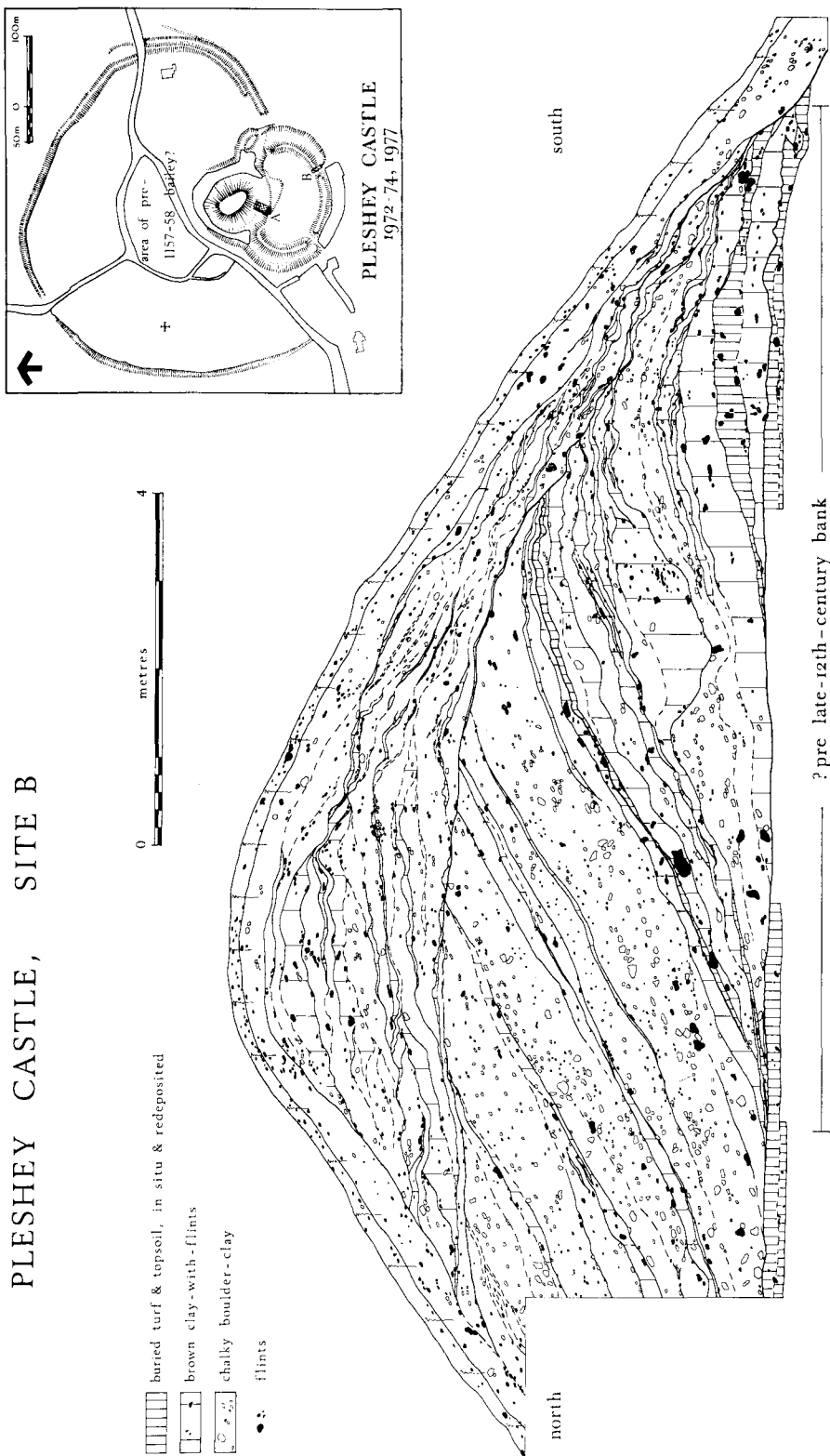


FIG. 9

PLESHEY CASTLE, ESSEX
Section of bank of bailey

SCOTLAND

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY (Stewartry of Kirkcudbrightshire): THREAVE CASTLE (NX 739622). G. L. Good and C. J. Tabraham (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, XXI (1977), 138-9, fig. 79) completely re-excavated for D.o.E. the area partly trenched in 1923. It was found to be extra accommodation for the castle, destroyed c. 1450. Further evidence of occupation before the arrival of the Douglas family was discovered.

GRAMPIAN (Aberdeenshire): PEEL OF LUMPHANAN (NJ 577037). Excavation at this motte castle by E. Talbot for D.o.E. examined the path leading from the causeway to the motte top (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, XXI (1977), 240). The path was revetted as it approached the summit. Beneath the 1782 circuit wall a slighter wall had been built at the level of the 15th-century manor house of Ha'ton Hall. Removal of a section of counterscarp at the outer end of the causeway showed it to be relatively modern and covering a gap through which the original approach to the causeway was effected.

———: PORTKNOCKIE, RATHVEN, GREEN CASTLE. See p. 151.

WALES

POWYS (Montgomeryshire): HEN DOMEN (SO 214981). P. A. Barker continued to excavate on the NE. sector of the bailey (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, XXI (1977), 241-2, fig. 80). The rectangular hall discovered in 1976 now appears to be smaller than was first thought, but to have had an annex or outbuilding at its N. end. The possible six-post granary now seems to be a twelve-post structure with very deep symmetrical post-holes. A second cistern(?) is appearing near the rampart in the NE. corner, while dissection of one of the buildings lying behind the rampart suggests that its walls were of clay or cob. Clay walls had been suspected in other buildings excavated in the 1960s; it is apparent that a great variety of building techniques was used in the construction of the castle, often simultaneously.

E. TOWNS

AVON (Gloucestershire): BRISTOL (ST 58667320). Excavation at *St Bartholomew's Hospital, Narrow Lewin's Mead*, by R. Price for Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery, Bristol City Council and D.o.E. provided the following evidence:

1. A building earlier than the hospital, c. 17 m. sq., of which substantial remains survive both above and below ground, was built alongside the R. Frome. The building (FIG. 10) had two aisles, each defined by an arcade of four bays. The visible architecture of round columns and square capitals with trumpet mouldings implies a late Norman date and, if domestic, the building is the only example of the style extant in Bristol. However Ham Green glazed jugs in the foundation trench of the N. wall suggest construction in the first half of the 13th century.
2. The 'Norman' building was partly converted into the chapel of the hospital and a standing 13th-century gateway represents the S. porch. Owing to settlement in the soft clay the structure was partly rebuilt several times during the 13th century and finally in the 14th century the floor level was raised by over 2 m. The massive square freestone bases of the aisle arcades were completely buried in the process. Some thirty-five human burials were recovered from the chapel filling. Part of the N. aisle was used for domestic purposes and contained hearths and other structures.
3. On the N. a silted feature was directly related to the R. Frome. Over this in the 13th century an oak jetty had been laid; this led from a riverside pavement towards the Frome.

LESLIE E. WEBSTER AND JOHN CHERRY
BRISTOL: ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

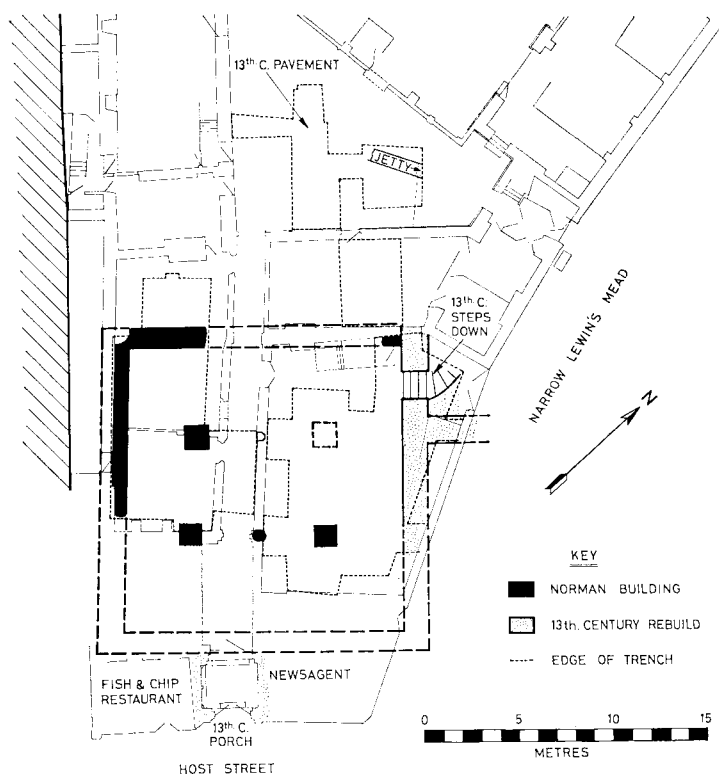


FIG. 10
ST BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, BRISTOL, AVON
Plan of Norman building

4. A series of timber buildings on stone foundations and a well-constructed stone path represent parts of the 13th and 14th-century domestic buildings of the hospital.

Finds and site records to be deposited in Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery; final report to appear in monograph series published by City Museum.

BEDFORDSHIRE: BEDFORD (TL 04804965). J. Hassall and P. J. Woodward excavated on the W. edge of the historic core of the town. There was no indication of middle Saxon occupation despite a little pottery near the site. Evidence for the late Saxon and medieval town was prolific, but scarcer at the W. end of the site. A small boundary ditch earlier than the 12th century was not certainly identified as a Saxon town boundary. The Saffron Ditch, recorded on Speed's map of 1610, was found, 10 m. wide and filled with water still flowing S. to the river. Finds of 17th-century date were recovered from its silt filling. Finds and excavation records deposited in Bedford Museum; publication in *Beds. Archaeol. Jnl.*, XIII (1978).

CAMBRIDGESHIRE (Northamptonshire): PETERBOROUGH (TL 19129873). A. M. Pryor for Nene Valley Research Committee and D.o.E. excavated in the centre of the city in advance of development. The known layout of the medieval town indicated that it was only the E. part of the development area which had been intensively occupied during the middle ages. The results obtained confirmed this, as the area S. and W. of the Royal Hotel was largely sterile. Nothing was found to change the view that the present town plan was 12th-century and no useful medieval pottery deposits to amplify those from *Bridge Street* (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxi (1977), 243) were uncovered. The investigation also confirmed earlier observations that very little of medieval or post-medieval structural remains would have been uncovered in a properly conducted formal excavation.

CLEVELAND (Yorkshire), N. Riding: YARM (NZ 450076). Excavation in *West Street* by D. H. Evans for Cleveland County Council and D.o.E. revealed a substantial medieval timber building facing the street. Six large post-pits of a probable eight-post aisled building were found. Above this building and separated from it by layers of silt and clay dump were vestiges of a second timber building also facing the street. Associated with this were cess-pits and a well in the yard behind.

CUMBRIA (Cumberland): CARLISLE (NY 399560). Excavation by D. Neal for D.o.E. in *Fisher Street* and *Castle Street* revealed medieval levels and evidence of a fire, possibly in 1391, immediately beneath modern tarmac. This suggests the site was partly cleared in the 19th century. Narrow buildings, c. 3 by 8 m., aligned N. and S. were found. Their wall sills were constructed on clay with a facing of sandstone blocks and river pebbles. One such building had a cobbled yard on its W. side, which was built over in the middle of the 14th century; a narrow eaves-drip trench was left between the properties. Throughout their history the buildings appear to have had a partition dividing them into at least two rooms, the S. one with a central hearth. Numerous alterations to the buildings, mainly the replacement of sill beams and the raising of floor levels, included the insertion of a barrel-lined well. S. of the buildings numerous off-cuts of leather hides and horn-cores were found. So much waste material S. of the site suggests that the buildings faced N. and therefore did not front on *Castle Street*. They may have faced a lane, running E. and W. between *Castle Street* and *Fisher Street*. No occupation earlier than the 11th or 12th century has been noted.

DEVON: EXMOUTH (SY 002809). Excavation by P. J. Weddell for Devon Committee for Rescue Archaeology at *Lower Fore Street* revealed occupation from the 13th century to the present day. Part of the plan of one medieval building associated with a very substantial hearthstone was recovered. Three medieval coins and much imported pottery were found.

ESSEX: WALTHAM ABBEY (TL 382006). Excavation by P. J. Huggins for Waltham Abbey Historical Society (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxi (1977), 243) in *Sun Street* within the monastic precinct revealed glazed floor-tile fragments, apparently waste from floor laying. Triangles of Waltham types 10 to 13 of Group 3 were associated with plain black and yellow squares, rectangles and triangles, together with yellow lozenges (cf. *Trans. Essex Archaeol. Soc.*, II (1970), 44-5). A dump of lime with 15th-century pottery behind a brick structure probably indicates a lime kiln. Further sections of chalk foundations of the S. precinct walls were seen. Finds in collection of Society; publication in *Essex Archaeol. and Hist.*

—: WALTHAM HOLY CROSS (TL 384006). K. N. Bascombe for Waltham Abbey Historical Society carried out trial excavations to investigate postulated early (12th-century?) property boundaries. No evidence of boundary ditches was obtained, but occupation back to the 13th century was recorded.

HAMPSHIRE: ALTON. M. Millett excavated four sites for Alton Archaeological Committee and D.O.E. 1. Nos. 50-2 *High Street* (SU 71753930) had been terraced in the 14th to 15th century; their subsequent structural history was revealed. Pits produced valuable 13th to 17th-century pottery groups. 2. Nos. 6-8 *Market Street* (SU 71703930) had also been terraced at the same time and had since been used as yards and latrines. Pottery groups from the cess-pits are 15th to 16th-century. 3. No. 14 *Market Street* (SU 71653930) had been levelled in the 16th century. An earlier post-hole produced a single sherd which is apparently late Saxon. 4. No. 85 *High Street* (SU 71583908). Trial trenches produced pottery which probably belongs to the 12th century.

—: SOUTHAMPTON. J. S. F. Walker for Southampton Archaeological Research Committee excavated six tenements at Quilters Vault (Canute's Palace) at the junction of *High Street* and *Porter's Lane* (SU 410110). Five periods were distinguished. A further stretch of a U-shaped 10th or 11th-century defensive ditch (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xvi (1972), 155, 188) was located. Between c. 1050 and 1160 a small timber building existed. From 1160 to c. 1270 stone buildings lay side on to the streets (e.g. Canute's Palace upper hall-house of 1160). From c. 1270 to 1420 stone buildings were built gable-end on to the streets, and three 20 m. long vaults were erected. Between 1420 and 1519-20 a Customs house, 55 by 5 m., was constructed. At the junction of *Simmel Street* and *Upper Bugle Street* (SU 418114) T. M. Shaw excavated two tenements of three medieval periods, and another stretch of the U-shaped defensive ditch belonged to the period between the 10th and 13th century. The few finds in the primary silting of the motte ditch of the castle suggest that it had been regularly cleaned in its early phase and was recut in the 13th century. Stone buildings constructed between 1250 and 1350 were altered between 1350 and 1500 and the motte ditch filled in. See also p. 147.

HUMBERSIDE (Yorkshire, East Riding): KINGSTON UPON HULL. Excavation by J. D. Whitwell, B. S. Ayres and J. R. Watkin for Humberside Archaeological Unit on *Blackfriargate* (TA 10042842) uncovered a sequence of medieval properties near the E. boundary of the Augustinian friary (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxi (1977), 244, fig. 81). Evidence for the earliest structure consisted of limestone stylobates defining a three-bayed house with remains of stake filling between the stones; its long axis was parallel to the street. The central bay contained a tile hearth above a clay floor, whilst the E. bay had a mortar floor. This building was replaced by a similar slightly larger structure, which in turn was covered by a large building of different plan above chalk-rubble footings. This structure contained a hall with a hearth of tiles on edge and at least three other ground-floor rooms, one with a baking-oven. The property is almost certainly that of Robert de Swanland, who is named as tenant hereabouts in the 1347 Rental. Between 1347 and 1352 the building was divided (FIG. 11), the two halves being extended and restructured. Brick sills were inserted above the chalk footings and limestone pillars supported timber verticals at the corners and in the centres of the walls. Square central brick hearths were located on both sides of the brick dividing wall on the street frontage. The W. building contained a rectangular extension running N. and S., within which seven successive phases of brick ovens were uncovered. See also p. 158.

HEREFORD AND WORCESTER (Herefordshire): HEREFORD. Excavation (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxi (1977), 244) in the N. part of the walled town by J. Sawle for Hereford and Worcester County Museum in 1976 revealed at no. 271 *Bewell Street* (SO 50734006) a complex stratigraphy including gullies and post-holes. As the earliest pottery is 11th-century, the associated layers may represent the Domesday extra-mural settlement. A metallised surface sealed all the 12th-century features and was itself sealed by 14th-century material. Between nos. 27 and 28 *Commercial Street* (SO 51214015) two parallel gullies, one possibly a palisade trench, contained 11th and early 12th-century pottery.

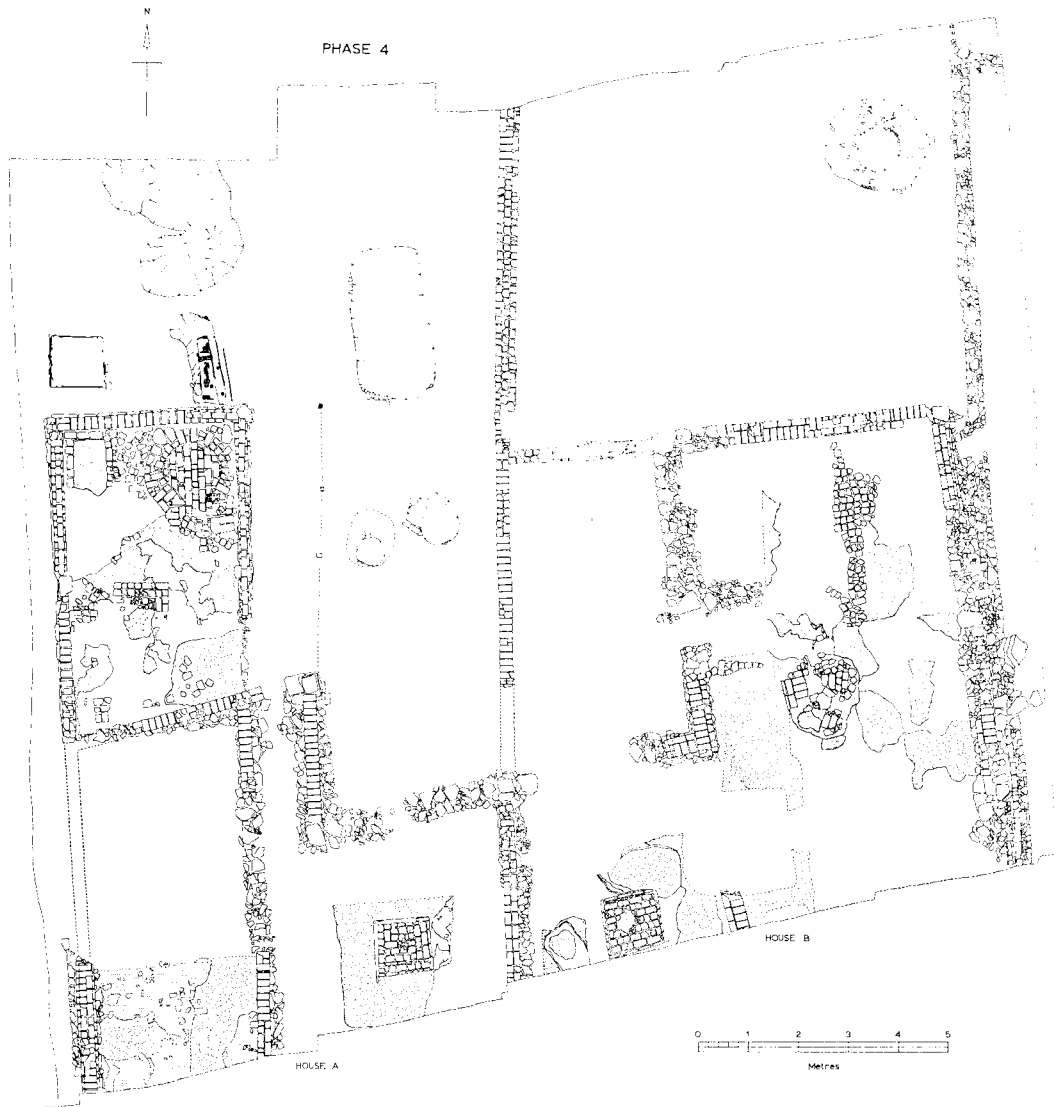


FIG. 11

BLACKFRIARGATE, KINGSTON UPON HULL, HUMBERSIDE

Plan of phase 4 showing division in 1347-52 of early 14th-century property

Later occupation was represented by 13th and 14th-century pits and a stone house, the clay floor of which sealed 14th-century pottery. At no. 384 *St Martin's Street* (*Drybridge House*) (SO 50823937) lower levels of a ditch produced leather objects and wood. The early pottery was late 13th-century.

KENT: DOVER. See p. 147.

LONDON: CITY (TQ 33518121). J. Maloney for Department of Urban Archaeology, Museum of London, excavated the filling of a ditch, at least 6.5 m. wide. Its S. edge is approximately 7.5 m. N. of the city wall and it contained medieval pottery. Under the present street frontage on the N. side of *Dukes Place* a wall foundation of chalk, ragstone and Roman tile had incorporated in its fabric a glazed medieval floor-tile.

———: ——— (TQ 32818125). S. Roskams and J. Schofield for Department of Urban Archaeology, Museum of London, excavated on the corner of *Milk Street and Russia Row*. In the Saxon period or earlier much black soil, possibly used for cultivation, was brought on to the sites of Roman buildings. A 9th-century hut on the W. edge of the Roman street was well-preserved, with contemporary cess and rubbish-pits on the N. Also in the N. of the site wattle-lined pits with cross-members (PL. XXIII, B) were 12th century. In the SW. corner a stone house was provisionally ascribed to the 11th century, the first secular stone building of this date to be excavated in the City. The walls included some reused Roman masonry and were founded on piles.

———: ——— (TQ 328807). At *Seal House, Upper Thames Street*, excavation by J. Schofield for Department of Urban Archaeology, Museum of London, in 1976 showed that during the 12th and early 13th centuries three substantial waterfronts of oak were built (dated by dendrochronology c. 1125, 1160 \pm 5, and 1220 \pm 5); they extended the shore-line with a filling of organic debris which was well-preserved in anaerobic conditions. Associated with the latest of these three waterfronts (wrongly attributed to Trig Lane in *Medieval Archaeol.*, xix (1975), pl. xviii, a), each of which was of a different design, a series of quayside buildings could be discerned: a house of two large rooms with dirt floors, probably of timber on wide stone foundations, led to a large shed, possibly later divided by clay walls, from which a timber drain ran over a quayside to empty off the waterfront. Rough hearths and occasional patches of stone flags were excavated inside these buildings, which lay over the first two waterfronts some 2 m. below. In the early 14th century the waterfront was again extended as far as the first of a series of structures S. of the main 1974 trench and only briefly recorded (Waterfronts IV–VIII). More residential buildings of two main periods made an appearance at the head of the tenement after Waterfront III was in turn covered. In both, the buildings appear to have lain athwart the whole tenement, being entered from Black Raven Alley, immediately on the W. From the early 14th century the waterfront was extended six times in timber; it culminated in a stone wall similar to that excavated at Trig Lane and Baynard's Castle.

———: ——— (TQ 326808). Excavation in 1976 at *Trig Lane, Upper Thames Street*, by G. Milne for Department of Urban Archaeology, Museum of London, revealed substantial evidence of occupation in the medieval and post-medieval periods, over a series of timber and stone revetments. The final year was devoted to elucidating a complex pattern of reclamation from the R. Thames, and the subsequent repairs to the frontage itself. Eleven principal revetments were recorded, ranging from the 13th to the 16th century; seven survived to a height of 2 m. or more, and all exhibited different structural characteristics. Firm dates for most of the developments on the three distinct property plots should result from dendrochronological analysis of over fifty timber samples.

See also pp. 159, 165 f.

NORFOLK: NORWICH (TG 22700920). M. W. Atkin excavating for Norwich Survey and D.O.E. on nos. 70–80 *Oak Street* found a series of late 11th or 12th-century pits. The earliest building was a 13th-century post-built structure along the street frontage. The main domestic occupation began in the 14th century with the construction of two clay-walled buildings. There was considerable expansion in the density of settlement from

the 15th century, and the street frontage was completely built up. One of three houses incorporated a small smithy, probably manufacturing knife-blades. A small cottage was built behind one of the back yards and another house fronted on St Martin's Lane. Flint-rubble walling was increasingly used from the 15th century; by the mid 16th century clay walling had been completely replaced. The houses were of mixed status; their occupants seem to have ranged from owner-occupiers to small tenants. Interim report in *Norfolk Archaeol.* See also p. 148.

SOMERSET: TAUNTON (ST 230246). Excavation by P. J. Leach for Committee for Rescue Archaeology in Avon, Gloucestershire and Somerset in Hawke's Yard, *East Street*, provided an adequate and comprehensible cutting through the medieval earthwork defences of the town. Two phases of a clay and gravel rampart sealed a buried soil incorporating material earlier than the 12th century. Documentary sources indicate that the town defences existed here by the mid 12th century. No earlier town boundary could be traced, and a late 11th-century date is suggested for the rampart. Although total excavation of a section of the outer ditch was not possible, a good sequence of later medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered from its successive fillings. Finds in Somerset County Museum; publication in monograph. See also p. 161.

STAFFORDSHIRE: LICHFIELD (SK 11600972). M. O. H. Carver excavating S. of the *Theological College* for Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit and D.o.E. found late Saxon graves, dated by Stafford ware and wheel-made limestone-tempered pottery. Extensive earth moving in the 12th century included digging the earlier Minster Pool, whose earliest deposit (before the 15th century) preserved leather shoes and sheaths and wooden bowl fragments. A square stone and timber building with internal red-plastered walls was erected at the pool's edge in the 13th century, and demolished in the 15th century. Excavation by M. R. Hummler at nos. 18-20 *Wade Street* (SK 118094) for West Midlands Archaeological Unit and D.o.E. suggests that there was no occupation earlier than the 12th century. 13th and 14th-century pits were found.

SURREY: KINGSTON UPON THAMES (TQ 178693). D. A. Hinton for Kingston on Thames Museum and D.o.E. excavated the site of 'Bishops Hall' as recorded on O.S. maps and part of nos. 29-31 *Thames Street*. On the Bishops Hall site no features or artifacts earlier than the 15th century were found, suggesting that the medieval hall lay farther E. On the other site a brick boundary wall was preceded by an earlier, probably medieval, wall with masonry and tile foundations. A post-medieval cess-pit lay over and partly reused a deep square pit of chalk blocks. Its filling included animal bones, many fish bones and late 14th and early 15th-century pottery. See also pp. 149, 186 f.

SUSSEX, EAST: SEAFORD (TV 479980). D. J. Freke for Sussex Archaeological Field Unit and D.o.E. excavated in *Steyne Road* (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxi (1977), 247) a medieval gravel floor, a beam slot, and a chalk and flint-lined well. 13th or 14th-century pottery was built into the top of the steining.

———, WEST: STEYNING (TQ 178114). D. J. Freke for Sussex Archaeological Field Unit and D.o.E. excavated W. of the parish church in *Tanyard Lane*. The slopes S. and W. of the church may be the site of the 11th-century town. Features included late Saxon to 14th-century pits and post-holes, one group of which contained late Saxon bloomery slag. 12th-century(?) cobbling produced a pair of shears, whetstone and quernstone fragments and a bun-shaped loom-weight.

YORKSHIRE, SOUTH (Yorkshire, W. Riding): DONCASTER (SE 574034). Excavation by J. R. Magilton in 1976 for S. Yorkshire County Council, Doncaster Municipal Borough Council and D.o.E. on a site S. of *St Sepulchregate* and N. of the Carmelite friary

revealed four malting ovens, three key-hole shaped and one square with sloping stone-lined sides and a flagged base which had been reused as a cess-pit. The larger of two other cess-pits, cut 2 m. into natural sand, contained an almost complete polychrome jug and a small bronze bell. The smaller pit, fed by a stone-lined drain, was cut by a stone-lined pit containing an almost complete three-handled pitcher with a bung-hole. An unlined well containing much non-local medieval pottery was emptied. See also p. 163.

SCOTLAND

GRAMPIAN (Aberdeenshire): ABERDEEN (NJ 941065). Excavation by C. Murray and J. Stones at nos. 40-2 *St Paul Street/Drums Lane* revealed parts of three 13th-century post and wattle buildings. A later stone building, 12 by 7 m., cut through one of the post and wattle buildings. Timber and wattle-lined pits have also been excavated. 13th and 14th-century French, Flemish and English pottery as well as local pottery has been found.

——— (Morayshire): ELGIN (NJ 213628). W. J. Lindsay excavating a waterlogged site N. of *High Street* revealed four 13th to 15th-century property boundary fences and thirty pits of similar date (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, XXI (1977), 249-50). A 14th-century oak barrel well was intact.

TAYSIDE (Perthshire): PERTH (NO 118236). N. Q. Bogdan for Perth and Kinross District Council and D.o.E. finished excavation on *High Street*. The layers belonged mainly to the late 13th and early 14th centuries. An early 14th-century stone building and the 40 m. long ground-plate of a planked house were found. The area excavated was immediately W. of areas B and C (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, XXI (1977), 250-1). Finds to be deposited in Perth Museum and Art Gallery; interim report available from Perth Museum.

F. ROYAL PALACES

No work reported.

G. MOATS AND MANORS

ENGLAND

CAMBRIDGESHIRE (Huntingdonshire): ELTON MANOR (TL 08359385). F. O'Neill for Nene Valley Research Committee and D.o.E. planned buildings revealed during stripping of a platform earthwork lying in Berrystead Field. There is a possible moat around its W. edge. Eight buildings were uncovered, all rectangular with traces of substantial limestone footings. Buildings 2 and 3 had solidly constructed walls and buttresses; their design is unlikely before the 13th century. Building 4 was built on to building 3 and provided evidence for buttresses and an interior bench at the S. end around a large rectangular limestone hearth. Building 7 consisted of a possible single room with a fireplace, with a large gateway on the S. Building 8 was probably a late 17th-century farmhouse. See also p. 142.

——— (———): TORPEL MANOR (TF 11150543). A. Challands for Nene Valley Research Committee and D.o.E. identified a series of earthworks as the site of this manor (*Durobrivae*, IV (1976), 29). The earth-covered remains of a long stone building lay on a platform. Pottery indicates that occupation was established by the 12th century and did not continue after the 14th century.

ESSEX: SOUTHEND-ON-SEA (TQ 894855). J. R. Jackson and L. Helliwell continued excavation at *Southchurch Hall* (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxi (1977), 251). One of the timber posts found in the silt of the moat was mortised into a sole-plate running N. and S. and built into and under the stonework. A series of seven posts, 90 cm. apart, was also found. The two end ones had grooves on the inside of both edges and all are mortise-tenoned and dowel-pinned into a sole-plate. The sole-plate suggests that the posts both form a revetment and support a building. Leather, stone and wooden objects were found.

HAMPSHIRE: WICKHAM GLEBE (SU 576114). Excavation by K. E. Qualmann and R. J. B. Whinney on the moated site of the manor house was completed. The earliest phases consisted of 11th-century boundary ditches and smaller gullies. The earliest excavated building was an early 12th-century aisled hall, 15.5 by 12 m., of flint and mortar and apparently with limestone quoins and door and window surrounds. At about the same time or shortly after the hall was built, less substantial ranges of smaller rooms were erected on the N. and E. of the N. end of the hall. The N. range was 11 m. long, the E. range at least 20 m. long. Both were 6 m. wide and had timber-framed superstructures on flint footings. There were only minor alterations until the 16th century when the hall was apparently rebuilt with its E. wall 2.5 m. inside its original line. At the same time the main room of the E. range was provided with a substantial fireplace and wooden floor, and the moat was recut and revetted with oak timbers and planks. The buildings remained in use until the mid 17th century when they were completely demolished for the construction of the brick complex investigated in 1976. Finds in Winchester City Museum; plan published in Moated Site Research Group, *Annual Report*, no. 5 (1978); full publication in monograph.

HERTFORDSHIRE: CALDECOTE (TL 237385). G. Beresford for the Medieval Village Research Group and D.o.E. excavated within the manorial enclosure and revealed a sequence of occupation from the late 11th century (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxi (1977), 256-7). A series of houses ranging in date from the late 11th century to c. 1350 was found (Houses 1-6, FIG. 12). The earliest part of the present manor house, of the late 15th century, probably lies over the remains of the manor built after the demolition of House 5. Archaeological and documentary evidence indicates that there was not a capital messuage until the 13th century, and that Houses 1-3 probably represent remains of houses of stewards of absent lords who held part of the manor in demesne. They lay within a large enclosure surrounded by a bank and a ditch, c. 1.8 m. wide and 1.06 m. deep. The positions of the earliest two houses were defined by lines of post-holes; House 1 measured 6 by 4.5 m., House 2, 7.1 by 5.1 m. House 3 was built over the remains of House 2 without stone or earth-fast foundations, but its approximate position was defined by cobbled thresholds and by a spread of occupational material along its SW. side.

At the beginning of the 13th century, the time of the sub-enseffment of Caldecote, a substantial manor house (House 4, FIG. 12) was built NE. of the earlier occupation. The homestead was surrounded by a moat, but, as much of its NE. side lies under the present farmyard, it was not possible to determine the exact size of the enclosure; it was probably slightly more than 3 acres in area and perhaps included the church. The site was divided into two by a deep trench, later replaced by a timber palisade, to provide space on the NE. for the house and outbuildings and on the SW. for a garden and paddock. The position of the house and that of the kitchen lying close to its SW. end were clearly marked by lines of substantial post-holes. Two wells, numerous daub-pits, a garderobe, baking ovens and malting kilns were associated with the house. No remains of farm buildings belonging to this period survived, but their approximate positions were defined by many clay-pits in the NE. corner.

House 5 was built some 24 m. NW. of House 4 in the late 13th or very early 14th century and was the most important house at Caldecote up to this time. An impressive

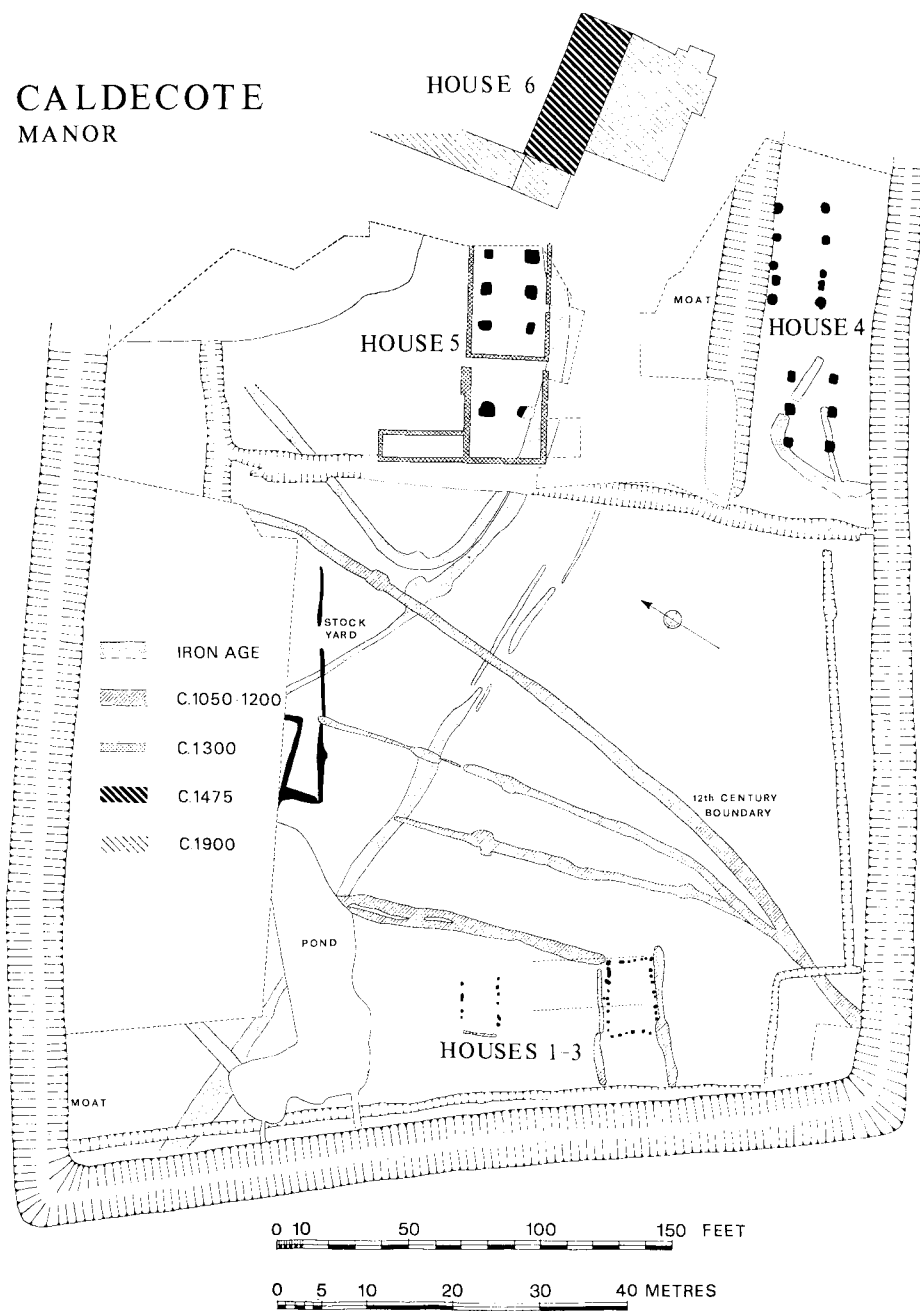


FIG. 12

CALDECOTE, HERTFORDSHIRE

Plans of houses dating from late 11th century to 1350

approach to the entrance was provided by a short moat running between the palisade trench and the NE. boundary of the enclosure. The house was built in two phases. An aisled hall, 9 by 7.1 m., is all that remains of the original building. The arcade posts had shallow footings and the walls seem simply to have rested on the ground surface. In the second phase two adjacent cross-wings, a wardrobe and a garderobe were added to the SW. end. The wall facing the moat was built of stone; the rest were of timber on stone foundations. The footings of a chimney in the NW. wall mark the position of the fireplace of the first-floor chamber. The service rooms, if any, lie beneath the path leading to the present manor house and could not be excavated. The N. part of the present manor house, originally 15 by 6 m., was probably built in the late 15th century. Although it has been extensively altered and repaired, enough remains of the original building for it to be identified as a house of 'Wealden' type.

KENT: ISLE OF SHEPPEY, QUEENBOROUGH (TQ 914721). B. Philp for Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit excavated part of this moated site, adjacent to the 14th-century castle. An enclosed platform, covering about $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, contained a substantial masonry building. Publication in *Kent Archaeol. Review*.

LINCOLNSHIRE: EPWORTH, VINEGARTH (SE 784040). R. A. H. Williams for D.O.E. excavated the site of the Mowbray's manor house. Only the S. wall of the hall remained. This was flanked by a rectangular stone base to an exterior staircase(?), which perhaps explains the absence of a floor. A kitchen was attached to the SW. corner of the hall; the centre of its floor was of glazed tiles laid diagonally. Tiles bearing the Mowbray shield were grouped in sets of nine with one row of plain tiles dividing each set. A reconstruction of the floor may be displayed in Doncaster Museum. The rest of the floor was of half-baked bricks. S. of the hall and kitchen lay a cloistral walk, 18 m. sq. Deep foundations on the W. and other structures farther W. against the S. side of the church would have been service buildings. Documentary evidence suggests that a manor house stood at Epworth in 1266; the part described here probably fell into disuse in the 16th century.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: RAUNDS (SP 998733). A. Boddington excavating for Northamptonshire County Council and D.O.E. a group of earthworks on the edge of the village found limestone walls and foundations of a manor house and outbuildings. The manor house, 27 by 10 m., was demolished in the late 13th or 14th century. It consisted of two large rooms at the W. end and adjoins a large circular dovecote, 9 m. diam. See also p. 149.

OXFORDSHIRE: CHALGROVE (SU 63509682). R. A. Chambers excavating Harding's Field moated site for Oxfordshire Archaeological Unit revealed an elaborate stone house probably representing one of the three medieval manors of Chalgrove (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxi (1977), 252-3). An aisled barn and other outbuildings were recorded. More detailed summary and plan in C.B.A., Group 9, *Newsletter*, no. 7 (1978); Moated Site Research Group, *Annual Report*, no. 4 (1977).

SUSSEX, WEST: STRETHAM (TQ 201137). A. Barr-Hamilton excavated the timber (c. 1300), which had supported the inner moat bank at the centre of its S. arm, on each side of the S. projection into the moat of the main stone building (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 197).

In the N. half of the S. arm of the moat two series of E. to W. revetments, which had partly collapsed, abutted the stonework at E. and W. They comprised squared base-plates, into which vertical posts with bare-faced tenons had been positioned at intervals. Horizontal planking set edge-to-edge against the N. faces of the vertical members was held in position by pressure only. The revetments were supported by regularly-placed

shores which braced the base-plates themselves, their heads being tenoned into the S. edge of the principal base-plate and the shores running diagonally S. to a subsidiary base-plate at a lower level, which was aligned at right angles to the revetments. Assembly marks, from which the total lengths of the series could be calculated, were noted; the character of the carpentry indicates that many of the timbers had been reused. The revetments are of oak, survived to a height of 1 m. and had possibly stood originally to 1.75 m. Immediately on their S. and not quite parallel lay a massive squared base-plate, 8.5 m. long and containing fifteen mortises. The associated features of the revetment and its position suggest that a landing-stage for use by river craft existed at this point. Finds temporarily in Henfield village museum; timbers in Weald and Downland Open Air Museum, Singleton; final report to be published in *Sussex Archaeol. Coll.*

H. FARMS AND SMALLER DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE

ENGLAND

DEVON: Fieldwork by N. W. Alcock in the extreme N. of the county in Bratton Fleming parish has revealed few early houses. Some houses of three-room and passage plan have the third room in agricultural use, while two certain long-houses were found. At Higher Kipscombe (SS 673397) the byre is still in use (partly reconstructed); a two-centred stone porch arch indicates a medieval date. At Havestock, Higher Slade, Ilfracombe (SS 507462), three slip vents of the byre remain.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH: SIMY FOLDS 2. See p. 150.

———, WEST (Yorkshire, W. Riding): CALVERLEY HALL (SE 207368). J. Sugden and D. J. H. Michelmores recording for W. Yorkshire County Archaeological Unit report that the site was probably the seat of the Scot family from the early 12th century, but the earliest standing structure is a four-bay timber-framed solar wing of the 15th century. This is of two stories, with cambered tie-beams having carved knee-braces to the wall-posts. It was originally heated by an external stone stack on its W. side topped by an octagonal stone chimney. The roof has been rebuilt reusing medieval rafters. The two W. bays of the six-bay stone hall were probably rebuilt in the post-medieval period, masking its original relationship with the solar. Its roof, spanning c. 8.5 m., is of arched-braced construction supported on hammer-beams. Two of its original two-light windows survive; it was heated by a massive external stack on its N. side. On the opposite, W., side of the solar is a four-bay stone chapel or lesser hall. The roof is constructed in the same way as that of the hall, but has a span of only c. 4.5 m. Two original two-light windows and a piscina survive. This wing is at present divided centrally at first-floor level by an openwork screen, which is probably connected with its use as a chapel in the post-medieval period. The design of the roofs of the hall and chapel indicates that they are contemporary and of the mid 15th century. In the angle between the N. end of the chapel and the solar is a single-bay two-story chamber block of timber-framed construction in the Pennine tradition.

———, ——— (———, ———): ELLAND HALL (SE 106214). The timber frame of the building was dismantled and recorded by R. Harris and D. J. H. Michelmores and the site excavated by P. Mayes, all for W. Yorkshire County Archaeological Unit. The earliest structure on the site was a large aisled hall, 12 by c. 14.5 m.; the outer walls were earth-fast, but the internal aisle posts appear to have stood on stylobates, a mixed form of construction not hitherto recorded. This structure was probably associated with a kitchen on the E. The earliest part of the standing structure is a three-bay solar wing, its S. gable overlooking and dominating Elland Bridge. Its roof was rebuilt in

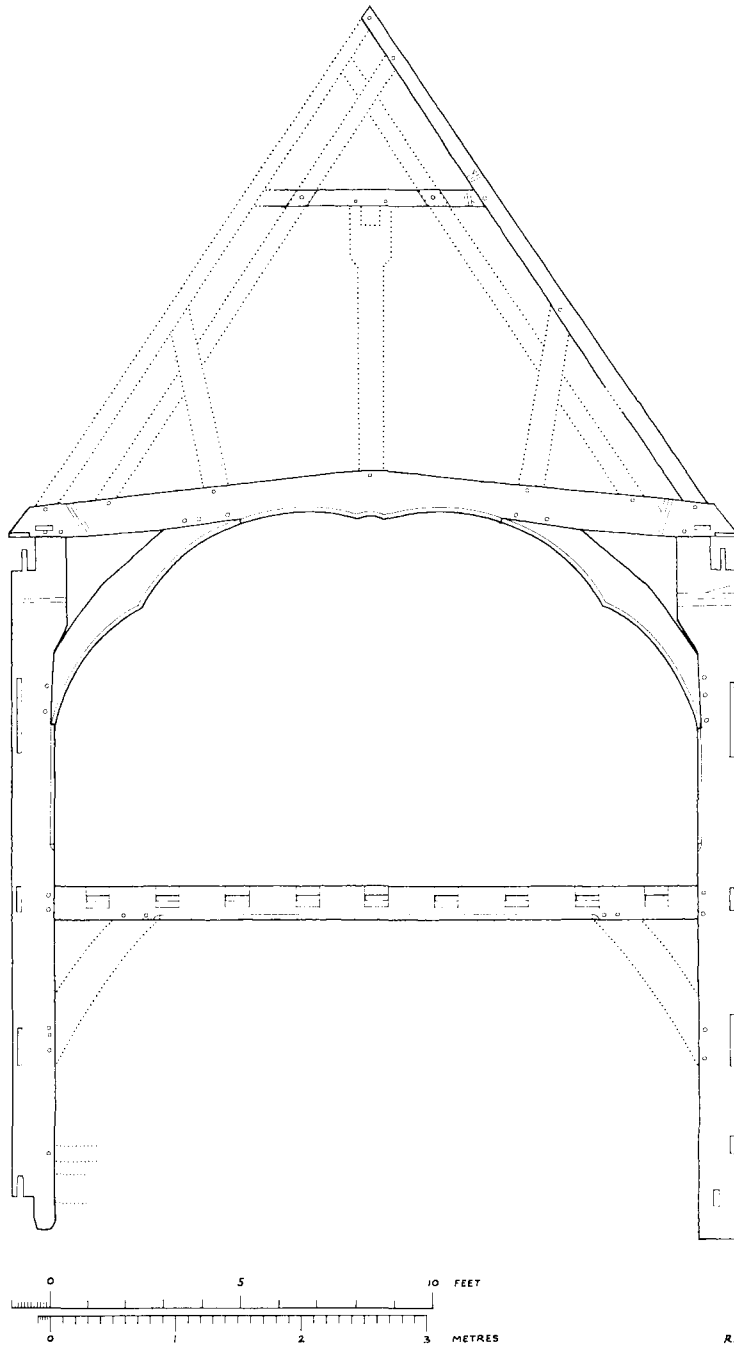


FIG. 13
ELLAND HALL, W. YORKSHIRE
Late 13th-century roof

the 18th and 19th centuries, reusing enough medieval roof timbers to permit a complete reconstruction (FIG. 13). The closest parallels to this roof, in which secondary rafters were associated with a crown-post construction, are of the late 13th century, but cusping of internal trusses on the first floor suggests an early 14th-century date. It is certainly the earliest surviving secular structure in the county. The solar wing lay over the E. bay of the early aisled hall and may be contemporary with a second aisled hall, for which there was no archaeological evidence, but its timbers were reused in the post-medieval hall. This aisled hall had a common-rafter roof and passing braces. The site declined in importance after the murder of John de Eland in 1351, and in the 16th century the second aisled hall was demolished and replaced by a two-bay timber-framed hall range with a large chamber on both ground and first floors, both of which were subsequently heated by a large inserted stone stack. Its roof had common rafters and single side-purlins supported on raked queen-struts. In the 17th century a stone wing was built against the E. side of the solar, destroying the latter's stair turret. This wing lay over a complex of ovens. The timber-framed wings of the hall were cased in stone in the early 19th century, a tenter frame being reused as floor joists. Excavation revealed a corn-drying kiln W. of the site, which was associated with the footings of a three-bay barn with central threshing floor; both belong to the late 15th century.

———, ——— (———, ———): ROTHWELL MANOR (SE 324283). The central timber-framed bay of this building was dismantled by D. J. H. Michelmores for W. Yorkshire County Archaeological Unit. This was the W. end of a house built as one of the conditions of a lease of 1487. The accommodation consisted of a ground-floor chamber with a door in its S. front, originally with a timber canopy over. A stair against the W. gable originally gave access to the upper chamber, which was lit by an oriel window in its S. front, which also had decorative diagonal studding, and a flat window on the N. The plan is unusual and suggests a separate lodging, but interpretation must await detailed examination of the dismantled timbers. A two-bay cross-wing had been built against the W. gable of the 1487 building; this was of stone except where it adjoined the earlier timber-framed bay and apart from its timber-framed gables. The rest of the 1487 house was probably destroyed by a brick cross-wing built in the late 18th century. This incorporated a rafter from a scissor-braced roof which may have been part of an earlier stone manor house probably demolished in 1487.

I. VILLAGES

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE MEDIEVAL VILLAGE RESEARCH GROUP IN 1977

E. E. Dodd completed examination of the lay subsidy returns and hearth tax material (E179) for Hampshire and Norfolk; he has now begun work on Somerset and Staffordshire.

Air-photographs taken in 1974 and part of 1975 by J. K. S. St Joseph have been examined by M. E. Ewins and J. G. Hurst. In general the weather in 1976-7 did not favour aerial reconnaissance during winter and early spring, when conditions of oblique sunlight prevailed. However, one sortie over the Yorkshire Wolds in very oblique light gave excellent results at twelve deserted village sites. In the Vale of Glamorgan some three or four groups of earthworks of deserted village type were photographed. During the summer a few settlements on the coast of Caithness, either partly or totally deserted, were recorded. These probably relate to the Highland Clearances.

Acceptance of a large number of new sites in the county lists has enabled a new distribution map of deserted medieval villages to be produced (by A. Nash and R. E. Glasscock). The Group continued to advise D.O.E. on priorities on threatened sites and recommended excavations on Anglo-Saxon settlement sites and deserted medieval villages.

ENGLAND

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: EWEN (SU 005976). Excavation by R. Reece exposed two more 11th-century quarries and showed that the 'cottage' of c. 1200 was part of an L-shaped complex of farm buildings (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 179). Finds to be deposited in Corinium Museum, Cirencester.

SURREY: ADDINGTON (TQ 373624). R. W. Savage for Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society continued excavating a medieval well at *Featherbed Lane* to a depth of 24.9 m. The shaft measured 0.91 m. diam. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxi (1977), 257), of flint for the top 3 m. and then dug in the solid chalk. Foot-holes were cut in the chalk; the shaft appeared to have been filled during the 13th or 14th century. Finds in collections of the Society; publication in *Proc. Croydon Nat. Hist. and Scientific Soc.*

SUSSEX, EAST: BULLOCK DOWN (TV 573964). P. L. Drewett for Sussex Archaeological Field Unit and D.o.E. completed excavation of the building terrace on the medieval site at Kiln Combe. A rectangular flint-footed building contained an oven and a hearth and was associated with four outbuildings. All belong to the 15th century, although occupation goes back to the 13th century.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH (Yorkshire, E. Riding): WHARRAM PERCY. The twenty-eighth season was under the general direction of J. G. Hurst for the Medieval Village Research Group and D.o.E. Excavation took place on the Anglo-Saxon settlement sites on the N. and on Area 10 (p. 150), N. and S. of the church (p. 167), and round the pond (p. 187 f.).

1. Further field-walking and work on the parish survey were directed by C. Hayfield. The work was greatly assisted by air-photographs taken by A. Pacitto during the exceptional crop-mark conditions of the previous summer. They amplified and expanded knowledge of both the Romano-British settlements and the prehistoric estate boundaries in the N. part of the parish. Preliminary findings made in 1976 and medieval manuring in the further extremities of Wharram Percy township were studied in more detail. D. Hall analysing the township's furlong boundaries produced a ridge-and-furrow map, which suggests that almost the entire Wold area of the township was cultivated at some time during the medieval period.

2. On Area 10 (SE 858643), the first toft site that was fully excavated, the cellar of a stone manor house of the late 12th century was identified. Originally regarded as a first-floor hall, it has recently been re-interpreted as the remains of a camera block, which would have been attached to a hall and surrounded by other manorial buildings. E. of the cellar a group of post-holes might mark the position of ancillary buildings, but no clear evidence was found of a hall. In the hope of finding its position, a site SW. of the cellar was excavated by D. Andrews. It seems unlikely that in the late medieval period there were any buildings on the site. Human occupation near by was indicated by many food bones and late medieval pottery. The site was probably used as a yard, contemporary with two 15th-century houses near which it lay.

Beneath the late medieval layers a quarry (or, perhaps, two) occupied the greater part of the S. side of the site. Another lay NE. of it; it is probable that much of the S. and E. parts of the site was occupied by a series of quarries dug into each other. A sample of carbonized grain taken for analysis may indicate the remains of some sort of oven.

A wall running E. and W., revealed in the original excavations on Area 10 and interpreted as a toft boundary contemporary with early 14th-century peasant houses, lay just S. of the burnt layer. Only the bottom courses, of tightly compacted medium-sized chalk lumps, survived. The ground level S. of the toft seems to have been slightly higher than that inside.

The S. part of the site was traversed by three almost parallel ditches, running E. and W. and up to 0.91 m. wide and 0.45 m. deep. They extended beyond the limits of the

site, and had become filled gradually. In the N. part of the site thirteen post-holes were found, most of them rather less than 0.30 m. diam. and depth. As the site was limited and they doubtless represent more than one phase of occupation, the post-holes did not make any obvious sense. A shallow N. to S. slot, c. 0.60 m. wide, was cut into the chalk.

Presumably the post-holes represent the earliest use of the site at the only time when there were any buildings. The most southerly of the three ditches had clearly been severed by the larger quarry, and the oven-like feature lay over the filling of the second quarry. The large quantity of 13th-century pottery shows that there was intensive activity and occupation near by. Much of it, including that from the fillings of the quarries, presumably belongs to the period of the use of the manor house.

3. The 1976 survey of the N. manorial earthworks (SE 858645) was checked; additional features, especially the low scarps discernible on oblique air-photographs, were added. An interpretation plan of the earthworks was prepared. The N. manor was shown by pottery to have been at its most flourishing in the 12th and 13th centuries with little extension into the 14th century, a much earlier finishing date than had previously been supposed.

J. OTHER SITES

ENGLAND

CAMBRIDGESHIRE: DRY DRAYTON (TL 395630). The glass beaker described by D. B. Harden (p. 6) was discovered during improvements to the A604. A. Taylor for Cambridgeshire Archaeological Committee excavated twelve skeletons without grave-goods. The nature and siting of the burials at a cross-roads and parish boundary suggest that they were more likely to belong to a medieval gallows than to an early Saxon cemetery. An 1808 map refers to a neighbouring field as 'Galley Fido'. Publication in *Proc. Cambridge Antiq. Soc.*

DERBYSHIRE: HATHERSAGE, CAMP GREEN (SK 235818). Excavation by R. A. Hodges for Department of Prehistory and Archaeology, University of Sheffield, revealed that a 19th-century barn had removed all medieval features in the centre of the ring-work. A section through the rampart and down to the ditch found remains of a dump rampart with vestiges of a dry-stone wall on top, revetted by another dry-stone wall at its rear. The first ditch was probably quite shallow and flat-bottomed; this was recut, probably to a v-shape. In the latest silting of the secondary ditch was a 13th-century sherd.

DEVON: DUNKESWELL (ST 141077). Excavation of an oval enclosure by R. Silvester for Devon Committee for Rescue Archaeology revealed a ditch, 2 m. deep, an eroded bank which sealed a level containing medieval pottery, and wall foundations in the interior. Finds consist entirely of pottery, mainly 13th-century coarse wares with a few sherds of local glazed ware and a N. French jug. The function of the enclosure is at present uncertain.

K. INDUSTRIAL SITES

Ceramics

ENGLAND

SURREY: KINGSTON UPON THAMES (TQ 181692). D. A. Hinton excavating for Kingston on Thames Museum and D.O.E. on *Eden Walk* (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxi (1977), 247) recovered much pottery of Surrey white-ware type similar to that from the

kiln excavated in 1968 in Eden Street. Several pits contained waster sherds, and part of a probable kiln lay only partly within the area of modern development, so that the rest of it may be intact. See also pp. 149, 177.

YORKSHIRE, WEST (Yorkshire, W. Riding): SHADWELL (SE 343396). A late medieval pottery-kiln was excavated by J. le Patourel for Extra-Mural Department, University of Leeds. The three-flued circular kiln measured 2 m. diam. with stone walls surviving up to 1.2 m. It had been sunk into the ground with the base of kiln and flues cut into bedrock. Clay for the dome had been liberally mixed with straw, and it was wood-fired. Heavily gritted jugs and bowls, usually partly glazed in dark brown and green, and cooking-pots were produced, together with a few lobed cups in finer clay. Finds to be deposited in Leeds City Museum.

Leather

ENGLAND

CUMBRIA: CARLISLE. See p. 173.

Metals: Iron

ENGLAND

NORFOLK: NORWICH. See p. 177.

SUSSEX, EAST: MAYNARDS GATE, JARVIS BROOK (TQ 538297). Members of the Wealden Iron Research Group excavated three bloomery furnaces associated with early medieval pottery. Preliminary report in *Wealden Iron* (Bulletin of W.I.R.G.), no. 12 (1977).

———, ———: ROTHERFIELD, PIPING WOOD (TQ 509278). Members of the Wealden Iron Research Group sectioned a bloomery slag heap containing late medieval pottery. In adjacent fields are house platforms and a scatter of early medieval sherds.

———, WEST: STEYNING. See p. 177.

Mills and Dams

ENGLAND

YORKSHIRE, NORTH (Yorkshire, E. Riding): WHARRAM PERCY (SE 858641). The sixth season on the pond close site was directed by C. Treen (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxi (1977), 262). The W. part of the site was excavated down to natural chalk. A landslip had forced the chalk valley-side eastwards towards the clay valley bottom, producing significant changes in the stratigraphy of the natural chalk. The resulting protrusion of chalk had been used as the W. end of the dam; a late Saxon type of loom-weight was found in the dam layers abutting it. The layers at this point had built up on a level chalk pebble terrace, approximately 3 m. wide E. to W. Pieces of wood (stakes?), 0.15 m. diam., were found in a waterlogged layer immediately above the terrace. Soil samples containing carbonized grain were dated middle Saxon by radiocarbon analysis.

At the SW. end of the site a considerable tumble of late 12th-century sandstone ashlar with diagonal tooling was revealed; it is identical with ashlar from the camera on Area 10 (p. 150) and the S. aisle and apse of the church. A piece of one of the sandstone blocks, 20 by 20 by 19 cm., was incised with a Nine Men's Morris grid. There were also roughly squared chalk blocks, together with sherds of very high quality late

12th and early 13th-century types. A large fragment of a millstone is provisionally identified as a portion of a bottom stone, *c.* 1 m. diam., with a mortise hole in the lower surface; the material appears to be a coarse sandstone. As yet no structures have been found.

The possibility of a leet leading to a mill site on the W. end of the dam in the upper pond area was investigated.

See also pp. 150, 167, 185 f.

NOTE

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