

Medieval Britain and Ireland in 1992

By BEVERLEY S. NENK, SUE MARGESON
and MAURICE HURLEY

The compilers are grateful to those secretaries of specialist groups and contributors who provided reports on excavations and survey work. For Scotland the C.B.A. Scotland publication, *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, was also consulted.

With the increasing quantity of reports submitted, it is essential that summaries are provided in correct house style. Style sheets are distributed to field units and other bodies every year, and are available direct from the compilers. In view of the time involved in abstracting from longer reports, it is unacceptable to submit annual unit interims. This annual national survey has a strict publication deadline and contributors are reminded to submit their entries on excavation, survey and antiquities for 1993 by the end of May 1994 at the latest.

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

Pre-Conquest sites

Dr S. M. Margeson, Archaeology Department, Castle Museum, Norwich, Norfolk NR1 3JU

Post-Conquest sites

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SPECIALIST GROUP REPORTS

CASTLE STUDIES GROUP

Hon. Secretary: Dr Robert A. Higham, Department of History and Archaeology, Queen's Building, Queen's Drive, The University, Exeter EX4 4QH.

The sixth annual conference and A.G.M. were held in Kilkenny City in May 1992. The meeting lasted five days, during which a dozen lectures on recent and current research on castles in Ireland were given. Excursions, extending over three days, covered more than twenty sites, mainly castles but also including town walls and other buildings.

A joint meeting with the Society for Landscape Studies took place at the Department of Continuing Education, Oxford University, in November 1992. Six lectures examined research in which castle research and wider issues of landscape history merged.

Details of members' activities and of recent publications in the field of castle studies will be found in Newsletter No. 6 (1992-93), Autumn 1992.

C.B.A. URBAN RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Hon. Secretary: David Andrews, Archaeology Section, Planning Department, Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford CM1 1LF.

The papers on Innovation, Victualling, Residuality, and the period A.D. 1000–1600 given at the Durham Colloquium organized by the Committee were published at the beginning of the year, being distributed to a targeted audience of field units, SMRs, university departments and individuals. They are intended to bridge the gap between those working in the field and those doing research, and should prove valuable for the preparation of research designs for urban projects. A working party on the post-medieval period under the chairmanship of Geoff Egan has prepared a consultation paper to be discussed at Leicester in July. New working parties on the Roman period and on buildings have been set up, and the Committee is collaborating with Professor David Palliser, editor of the Cambridge Urban History, in holding a colloquium at York.

Casework has continued to be limited, with the exception of London. There continue to be uncertainties over the future of the capital's archaeology service, raising fundamental questions about the organization of archaeology at a national level. Recurrent preoccupations have included the effects of PPG16 in the urban context, something which is being examined by a sub-committee; the English Heritage programme of archaeological assessments, which has been commented upon in detail; and buildings and archaeology, and the provision for building recording. The May meeting was held in Hereford, affording the opportunity to visit the excavations near the cathedral on the site of the display centre for the Mappa Mundi.

MEDIEVAL POTTERY RESEARCH GROUP

Hon. Secretary: Sarah Jennings CAS, Fort Cumberland, Eastney, Portsmouth PO4 9LD.

The A.G.M. and one-day conference on tin-glazed earthenwares was held at the Victoria Rooms in Bristol in May. The conference was very successful and covered a number of topics in this large and complex subject. At the A.G.M. final changes were made to our constitution so an application to become a Registered Charity could be submitted. Regional group meetings throughout the country were held during the year. Membership of Regional Groups is open to all and not restricted to members of the M.P.R.G.: anyone interested in knowing about the Regional Group covering their area should contact Beverley Nenk, Department of Medieval and Later Antiquities, British Museum, London WC1B 3DG.

At the end of the year work on the Survey of Medieval Ceramic Studies in England, commissioned by English Heritage, was completed. The Survey was based at University College London under the supervision of Clive Orton and was compiled by Maureen Mellor. It has produced a wealth of information which we hope can be built on in the future.

The fifteenth volume of the Journal, *Medieval Ceramics*, was published in May. The scope of the Journal continues to increase and the new section 'Compendiario', first introduced in Volume 14, is proving to be very successful.

MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT RESEARCH GROUP (MSRG)

Hon. Secretary: R. A. Croft, c/o Environment Department, County Hall, Taunton TA1 4DY.

The group is concerned with the protection, study and understanding of medieval rural settlement between c. 450 and c. 1550. Interest in the work of the group continued to grow as development pressure increases on medieval sites around the country. In the last three or four years the recession has meant that large-scale rural development for housing schemes on 'green field' sites has not generally affected deserted or shrunken medieval settlements. In marked contrast, however, there has been and continues to be a real threat to the centres of the historic cores of rural settlements with the infilling of gardens and sub-division of plots for housing. Many of these developments have revealed information about the growth and

origins of existing settlements and some of this work is reported in the M.S.R.G. *Annual Report*. Greater effort is needed in the future if we are to understand the development of villages, hamlets and farms. This can only be achieved through improved planning policies and archaeological assessment of the historic cores of our rural settlements.

The group has been involved with two important projects studying the origins and development of medieval settlement sites. Firstly the Leverhulme Project looking at the development of the midland village (under the direction of Professor Christopher Dyer at Birmingham University) (noted in the 1991 report) is now well under way and is expected to be completed in 1994/95. Secondly, further work advising English Heritage on its Monument Protection Programme and the scheduling criteria for protecting medieval rural settlement sites was completed by Dr S. Wrathmell in association with members of the group. Information from this report is available in the *Annual Report*.

An annual conference was held with Leeds University at Middlesbrough on the subject of 'Villages and Rural Settlement in North-East England'. The A.G.M. was held in London followed by a seminar on Medieval Rural Settlement in France presented by Dr Grenville Astill. Members of the Group were actively involved with the Rural Settlement section of the Medieval Europe conference held at York University in 1992.

The Group continues to act as a specialist commentator on certain planning issues and submitted written comments to two public inquiries in 1992.

The management, preservation and interpretation of rural settlement sites such as Wharram Percy, currently in the guardianship of English Heritage, continues to cause concern to the Group.

Individuals or institutions who are involved with any fieldwork or excavations on medieval sites are invited to send their reports to the editor, Dr N. Higham, History Department, Manchester University, Manchester M13 9PL, who will consider them for inclusion in the *Annual Report*. Contributions should be sent by the end of April each year.

INDEX FOR MEDIEVAL BRITAIN, 1992

I. PRE-CONQUEST

- agriculture: 112, 142, 145, 146
- amber artefacts: 14
- area survey: 244
- boat burial: 235
- bone/antler artefacts: 74, 165, 215, 235, 241, 252
- boundaries, ditches, enclosures: 11, 24, 97, 131, 141, 142, 144, 146, 164, 189, 212
- buildings: 17, 69, 164, 196, 198, 203, 215, 224
- burials, cemeteries: 8, 14, 25, 27, 41, 74, 165, 181, 188, 195, 212, 223, 241
- ceramics: 1, 11, 14, 24, 25, 60, 65, 112, 118, 119, 127, 137, 143, 144, 146, 147, 151, 165, 178-80, 185, 189, 195, 196, 198, 224
- chapel, shrine, oratory: 213
- churches: 10, 27, 140
- coffins: 165, 181
- coins (Viking): 194, 196
- crannogs: 219, 252
- ecclesiastical enclosure: 196
- farmstead: 1

- fortified enclosure: 198
- glass artefacts: 14, 74, 196, 215, 224, 252
- gold artefact: 169
- hearth: 17
- horse-burial: 11
- horse-equipment: 165
- industrial sites:
 - antler-working: 73
 - ceramic: 213
 - metal-working: 125, 198, 203, 215, 216, 224, 252
 - salt: 178
 - textile implements: 215, 223, 235
- Ipswich ware: 142, 145, 146
- jet artefacts: 215
- land reclamation: 52
- lignite artefacts: 195, 198
- linear earthworks: 13, 242
- metal artefacts: 14, 141, 165, 175, 196, 215, 223, 235, 241, 252
- monastic sites: 212, 213, 216, 246
- pits/refuse: 25, 49, 55, 69-71, 73, 80, 88, 141, 142, 145, 164, 179, 196, 212, 213, 252
- purses: 74, 165
- quiver (arrows): 235
- roads/streets/trackways: 77
- Romano-British coins/artefacts in Saxon cemetery: 74
- sea-defences: 127, 146
- settlements: 11, 24, 131, 141, 142
- shield/bosses: 74, 165, 188
- shale artefact: 252
- silver artefacts: 14, 74, 215
- slipway: 215
- southern: 203
- spears: 74, 165, 188
- stone artefacts: 198
- stone monuments (inc. cross-slabs, grave-markers, grave covers, head supports): 181, 212, 213, 223, 246
- sunken-featured buildings: 125, 131, 134, 185
- sword-guard: 243
- swords: 74, 165, 235
- town defences: 16, 159
- towns: 80
- weights: 235
- wells: 69, 213

whalebone artefacts: 235
 wooden artefacts: 16, 235
 yards: 18

II. POST-CONQUEST

agriculture: 18, 19, 62, 76, 112, 114, 183, 248, 254
 antler artefacts: 217
 architectural fragments: 35, 55, 133, 134, 153, 225, 226, 238
 area survey: 85, 102, 168, 177, 244
 barns: 16, 37, 160
 bone artefacts: 201, 205, 229
 boundaries and enclosures: 6–8, 12, 19, 20, 40–42, 58, 63, 96, 97, 106, 108, 109, 114, 116, 119, 125, 157, 161, 162, 164, 168, 173, 182, 187, 189, 201, 204–06, 232, 240
 bridges: 12, 107, 132, 193, 253
 buildings, domestic: 2, 5, 12, 15, 17, 33, 41, 43, 47, 48, 52, 55, 81, 84, 103, 104, 108, 112, 117, 119, 121, 137, 139, 150, 158, 161, 179, 189, 193, 201, 205, 217, 224, 230, 233, 240, 254
 burials: 37, 47, 51, 95, 124, 126, 147, 180, 181, 197, 206, 212–14, 226, 228, 238
 castles: 3, 21, 23, 26, 30, 35, 113, 120, 153, 163, 167, 170, 172, 181, 186, 225, 228, 236, 237, 249, 253
 cathedrals: 4, 32, 99, 122, 124, 214, 238
 ceramics (pottery, tiles): 1, 4, 6, 41, 44, 53, 65, 67, 69, 76, 78, 87, 89, 100, 103–06, 108, 109, 112, 114, 115, 118, 119, 137, 139, 140, 151, 157, 161, 163, 171, 172, 174, 177, 180, 184, 187, 189, 193, 195, 196, 200–02, 204, 206, 208, 209, 211, 214, 218, 220, 224–27, 229, 232–34, 239, 240, 247–51, 253, 254
 churches/chapels: 22, 34, 38, 47, 54, 56, 82, 86, 95, 96, 101, 105, 126, 129, 130, 138, 140, 149, 159, 190, 192, 204, 208, 223
 coins, jettons: 171, 196, 224, 226
 environmental evidence: 76, 87, 96, 97, 208, 213, 222, 233
 farmsteads: 1
 field systems: 105, 116, 117, 168
 fishponds: 36, 105, 155
 funerary (gravestones, graveslabs): 75, 212
 gardens: 4, 12, 57, 67, 83, 162, 225
 glass (vessel, window): 100, 105, 167, 190, 225, 226
 halls: 100, 111, 113, 128, 153, 191, 237
 hearths, fireplaces: 29, 41, 176, 193, 217, 230, 234, 254
 industrial sites:
 bell-making: 4
 bone/antler: 40, 231
 ceramic: 49, 90, 174
 fish-processing: 233
 leather: 231, 240

- metal: 95, 234, 239, 240, 248, 254
 unspecified: 68, 196, 224
- kitchens: 33, 236
- land reclamation: 52
- leather: 139, 201, 204, 231
- manors/moated sites: 8, 9, 36, 66, 83, 87, 89, 91, 92, 95, 105, 154, 170, 193, 199
- metal artefacts: 75, 124, 193, 196, 200, 201, 205, 214, 222, 225, 229, 234, 238
- mills (water): 207
- monastic sites: 6, 26, 28, 29, 34, 47, 57, 64, 66, 67, 93-95, 105, 134-36, 139, 147, 152, 155-57, 160, 191, 192, 197, 202, 218, 221, 224, 226
- ovens, kilns: 68, 225, 230, 236, 248, 254
- palaces, ecclesiastical: 58, 59, 123, 232
- park (including deer park): 77
- quarrying: 41, 62, 64, 167, 224, 227
- refuse, domestic (pits, middens, etc.): 40, 41, 44, 46, 49, 55, 58, 62, 65, 88, 112, 114, 118, 119, 137, 139, 150, 161, 164, 173, 179, 201, 204, 208, 209, 222, 225, 227, 229, 233, 234, 240, 254
- roads/streets: 12, 79, 117, 135, 139, 162, 173, 204, 220, 226, 240, 245, 254
- seals/seal matrices: 148
- stone artefacts, statuary: 4, 225, 250
- terracing: 166
- textiles: 201
- town defences: 16, 31, 39, 45, 50, 98, 150, 176, 200, 201, 209-11, 248, 254
- undercroft: 113
- urban tenements: 42
- villages: 8, 11, 97
- waterfronts: 66, 201, 207, 227, 247
- waterworks (conduits, dams, drains, ponds, tanks): 4, 12, 36, 41, 61, 63, 66, 72, 105, 161, 187, 204, 207, 209, 221, 224, 225, 253
- wells: 3, 8, 69, 201, 222
- wooden objects: 107, 201, 205, 217, 222, 231
- yards, metallised surfaces: 43, 109, 110, 156, 204, 218, 220, 226

ENGLAND

AVON

1. BATH, LAMBRIDGE (ST 766 666). An evaluation excavation 25 × 5 m along part of one side and the SW. corner of a probably rectangular enclosure was carried out by Bath Archaeological Trust as part of a planning application under PPG16 guidelines. A previous geophysical survey had located and identified the probable enclosure. The enclosure was 25 by at least 40 m, but its eastern end was not traced. It occupied the end of a small but pronounced spur overlooking the River Avon c. 200 m away.

The excavation revealed a ditch, 1 m deep and 2 m across, which formed the W. side and SW. corner of the enclosure, cut into the natural clay. Several gullies and post-holes were discovered on the same alignment as the ditch. Some of these were contemporary with, and

(AVON)

some cut by the filled ditch. All superficial deposits had been churned over by historic ploughing. The site is now under rough pasture.

A sherd of late Roman pottery was found immediately below the ploughsoil, but the rest of the pottery was of early medieval type, probably 10th to 12th century. This was found predominantly in the limited excavations into the enclosure ditch itself. The site is provisionally interpreted as a 10th- to 12th-century farmstead. Further excavation will take place if development goes ahead.

BRISTOL. Excavations and evaluations by City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery, Department of Field Archaeology.

2. At 43 *Broad Street* (ST 588 731), the ground-floor and basement of this 14th-century and later house were recorded by J. Bryant during conversion work from cafe to offices. Two medieval doorways and a window were recorded in the stone rear wall at the ground-floor. The remaining storeys had been recorded by Messrs. Bryant and Leech in 1979.

3. At *Castle Park* (ST 592 732), excavations and monitoring by B. Williams during re-landscaping works (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 34 (1990), 168) revealed a 40 m length of the S. curtain wall (12th/13th century) surviving to a height of 3 m. Rebuilt possibly in the 1240s or 1250s, the wall contained three arrow-loops or ventilators, and a garderobe chute. Extending in a northerly direction beneath this wall was another, at least 5 m long, dating from the period of the motte and bailey. Constructed in Brandon Hill Grit, this wall may have been part of a pair which flanked the motte in the 11th century. Built against the inside of the curtain wall was a range of substantial stone buildings, one with fine ashlar quoins. Also 10 m of the W. curtain wall, and the N. wall of the barbican, probably part of Henry III's build, were revealed.

Outside the area of the castle and NW. of St Peter's church the remains of St Edith's Well were discovered. Dating from the early 14th century, the well served the local community and went out of use in the 19th century. The above discoveries will be on public display from May 1993.

4. At the *Cathedral, Minster House* (ST 583 727), excavation by E. J. Boore followed an assessment trench (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 36 (1992), 191-92) on the site of the proposed new Visitor Centre (Pls. IV, c; VI, B). The work was carried out on behalf of the Dean and Chapter with financial support of Gateway Foodmarkets Ltd. through the Bristol Cathedral Trust.

A wall and robber trench in the NE. corner of the site represented the S. side of a building c. 18 × 6 m. It was contemporary with the abbey gateway W. and the Chapter House E. of the cloister, dated c. 1165. The building may have served as the abbot's house and guest-house for St Augustine's abbey. This substantial wall was still standing, in part, in the 19th century (E. W. Godwin, *Archaeol. J.*, 20 (1863), 61, Pl. 1).

In the 13th century a workshop was built on to the S. side of the guest-house. It measured 7.5 × 6.4 m and contained a floor level of crushed oolite. A contemporary feature of clay and stone associated with drains extended E. towards the cloister. The base of the drains were constructed with wasted, ceramic roof-tiles. Both features are probably associated with a fountain or conduit head which is described in the cloister in the early 17th century. A bell-casting pit W. of the workshop measured 6.6 × 2.2 × 1.16 m. It contained a circular stone base 1.3 m in diameter, subdivided into quadrants at its W. end. Many fragments of bell-mould were recovered.

In the 14th century the workshop was replaced by the abbey *cellarium*, which occupied the entire W. side of the cloister, c. 30 × 11 m. Only the N. area was exposed which measured 11.4 × 11.0 m. The remains of an external stairway were found at the N. end of the W. wall; three external buttresses with contemporary drains were also recorded. A flagstone floor was

subdivided with timber partition slots. Two rectangular plinths supported columns which carried the upper floor. The N. half was later subdivided with an E.-W. wall.

The *cellarium* and the W. end of the Norman guest-house were succeeded by a range of buildings known as the Minster House constructed by Abbot John Newland or Nailheart (1481-1515) and Abbot Robert Elyot (1515-1526). The N. range was a two-storey stone building, 12 × 8 m with later extensions to the E. The S. range measured 10.2 × 11.0 m and incorporated some *cellarium* walls. Both ranges were served by stone drains and shared an external garderobe. There were gardens to the W. and S. which contained floral or herbal borders defined by stone slabs set in the garden soil.

After the Dissolution, in 1542, the abbey church became the Cathedral for the new diocese of Bristol. The Minster House buildings continued in use, undergoing modifications and additions, until their demolition in 1884.

There were several inscribed tally-slates associated with the *cellarium* (Pl. VII, B). One was divided into multiples of eight, perhaps indicating gallons and bushels or stones and hundredweights. They may represent records of goods arriving or leaving the abbey. A possible drawing of a ship on a tally-slate perhaps records the vessel which brought goods up the river Avon to the abbey. Another fragment depicts a figure on one side with part of an alphabet and the word 'Bristol' on the other.

All site records and finds are placed in the care of Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery, accession number BRSMG 17/1992.

5. At *Church Lanes, St Michael's* (ST 585 732), a site evaluation by J. Bryant revealed walls of probable 15th-century date incorporated into a later house, demolished in the 1960s.

6. At *1 St George's Road* (ST 583 729), trial trenching by B. Williams for Pentagon Design and Construction established that the site had been terraced into the hillside behind in the 18th century. An E.-W. ditch, 1.2 m across, may represent the N. boundary of the lands of St Augustine's Abbey. Numerous sherds of 14th-century pottery probably arrived on the site in hillwash from Brandon Hill on the N.

7. At *Southwell Street* (ST 584 736), excavation by J. Bryant revealed the ditch mentioned in the 1373 charter that defined the boundaries of the then-new county of Bristol.

BEDFORDSHIRE. Work by Bedfordshire County Council Planning Department's Archaeology Service.

8. **STRATTON, BIGGLESWADE** (TL 205 438). September 1992 saw the completion of the fieldwork phase of an investigation of the deserted medieval settlement of Stratton, directed by D. Shotliff. The background to this large-scale rescue excavation and the initial results were described in *Medieval Archaeol.*, 36 (1992), 193-94. The work is being jointly funded by English Heritage and Bedfordshire County Council.

Recent work has been concentrated W. of the spinal street. A further 1.6 ha. of the site have been examined in detail, bringing the total excavated area to c. 6 ha. A watching brief was also maintained during topsoil stripping of a further 2.2 ha. Subsequent phases of the development are expected to release a further 5 ha. of the medieval settlement for excavation.

The most recent excavation work has tended to confirm the 10th- to 14th-century date range. However, the mid Saxon component of the settlement has been highlighted by the discovery of a small but complete 'final phase' cemetery. Eleven inhumations were recovered. This represents the second cemetery found within the area of settlement.

The W. side of the settlement, where boundaries were fenced, can now be contrasted to the E. side, where ditched enclosures were more common. This presumably reflects some functional or temporal variation between the different parts of the settlement. The less substantial nature of recently excavated post-built structures and the absence of extensive

(BEDFORDSHIRE)

groups of pits may be an indication of non-domestic activity. The W. limit of the settlement also appears to be defined by a series of regularly spaced wells.

Approximately half of the more northerly, ploughed out moated site was examined. No structural remains survived on the platform. The moat itself had been redug several times but finds from the primary fill of the original cut suggested it was cut during the 14th century.

Further work within the immediate locality is also underway. The Society of Antiquaries has provided funding for a geophysical and fieldwalking survey along the E. edge of the excavated area, where the limit of the settlement is not yet clearly defined. R.C.H.M. (E.) has also offered to carry out a survey of the scheduled moated site and related earthworks, which survive to the S. of the excavated area.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE. Work by Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Section.

9. BASSINGBOURN MOAT (TL 330 441). A watching brief, recorded by S. Bray, on behalf of R. Warboys Esq., on foundation trenches that were being excavated within a moat which encloses the church and graveyard of Bassingbourn, showed that the profile of the present moat was not original but had been recut *c.* 5 m NE. of the medieval ditch. A 0.2 m thick palaeosol was all that survived beneath 0.5 m of modern make-up. No dating evidence was retrieved.

10. GREAT PAXTON, ANGLO-SAXON MINSTER (TL 210 642). Bob Hatton and Richard Heawood, on behalf of English Heritage, undertook photogrammetric recording of the exterior of the N. clerestory wall of Holy Trinity church, Great Paxton before renovation work involving repointing and limited rebuilding. As a result, the possible roof line of the Saxon N. transept, several rebuildings, and extra windows were identified. A foundation wall had been identified by D. Cozens during earlier excavations.

11. LINTON, LITTLE LINTON FARM (TL 553 476). Saxon and medieval features were excavated by S. Bray, on behalf of S. Taylor, Esq. Two substantial opposed-ditch terminals on the site of the deserted village of Little Linton were provisionally dated to the early Anglo-Saxon period by the large sherds of pottery that they contained. These sherds have however also been identified as Iron Age, and TL dating will be undertaken to resolve the issue. There were also two shallow early medieval gullies, six post-holes and a horse burial of unknown date. Added to evidence derived from examination of a pipe trench excavated here in 1990, we can now see settlement on this site in Iron Age, Roman, Saxon times and the Middle Ages, before it became a deserted village.

12. ORWELL, CHAPEL ORCHARD (TL 362 504). Earthworks recently identified in the historic core of the village of Orwell, excavated by P. Spoerry, on behalf of South Cambridgeshire District Council, were thought to be either a medieval moated site, or a medieval street frontage platform in front of ditches or ponds. Two major phases of use were identified on the street frontage. Compacted chalk marl foundations for one or more buildings and some associated features are believed to be of medieval date, whilst a later chalk rubble wall that possibly represents a boundary feature rather than a structure, dates to sometime between 1350 and 1680. At the N. end of the site, trenching revealed *c.* 1.5 m of make-up adjacent to the 'Lordship' ditch. This make-up may derive from spoil deposited after successive ditch clearances. The central area of the site contains areas separated by ditches. Trenching revealed that chalk rubble walls, similar to the later wall found on the frontage platform, delimit at least some of the scarp edges of the earthworks. These walls do not appear to have been very substantial, and could not have performed any major retaining function on their platform edge locations. They are interpreted as part of a formalized orchard/garden arrangement, dating to sometime between the late medieval period and the late 17th century.

The ditch on the S. edge of the frontage area produced evidence for a timber bridge and/or revetment of uncertain date. The earthworks at this site have, therefore, been explained as a street frontage platform with medieval occupation, behind which attempts have been made between the late 14th and the 17th centuries to drain the land and construct dry platforms for use as an orchard (or similar).

13. PAMPISFORD, BRENT DITCH (TL 515 475). Two sections at Brent Ditch were excavated by B. Robinson, on behalf of English Heritage, in advance of the destruction of a segment due to road-widening activities. At this point the monument, presumed to be Anglo-Saxon, survives as a shallow linear depression running across cultivated land. Excavation revealed that the monument was much more substantial than previously thought, with a ditch nearly 2.4 m deep and 7 m wide at the top. No bank has survived in this area though the ditch is well-preserved. Its original profile was similar to those of Devil's Dyke and Fleam Dyke: exceptionally steep-sided and flat-bottomed. It had silted naturally with no signs of recutting and had consequently lost its sharp defensive profile quite soon after construction. Post-medieval cultivation has accounted for further accumulation of silts and its present shallow profile. Five Roman coins recovered from the basal fills indicate a post 2nd-century date of construction. A fragment of human pelvis from the same fills was carbon dated to the late Iron Age, Cal BC 190–40 (OXA-4065. 2105 ± 55 BP).

14. SWAFFHAM PRIOR, GOODWIN FARM. Excavation by S. Bray, on behalf of English Heritage, over a cropmark site revealed a small masonry building interpreted as a Roman mausoleum, and eight burials, at least three of which were Anglo-Saxon in date. The cropmarks are similar in plan to other known Roman temples, and the position of this site on a commanding hill overlooking the fen edge, and connected to Reach villa by a trackway, would confirm the interpretation of it as a temple. The occurrence of Anglo-Saxon burials is especially interesting in the context of the Roman-Saxon transition and the proximity of Devil's Dyke 300 m away. One Anglo-Saxon burial was accompanied by 114 amber and three silver-in-glass beads, a small-long brooch and iron knife, and another by a complete pot.

15. SWAVESEY, RYDERS FARM (TL 364 384). Excavation by S. Bray, on behalf of J. Dyer Esq. within a farmhouse in Swavesey, which dates to the mid 13th century, was completed in advance of major restoration. A series of alterations and features was found which greatly increased size and comfort of the house, attributed to the mid 17th to early 18th century. A thick, compact layer of deliberately deposited clay was found extending beneath the whole of the house. It has been interpreted as a house platform laid during the initial phase of construction during the mid 13th century.

CESHIRE

CHESTER

16. At *Chester Royal Infirmary* (SJ 402 665), an extensive evaluation was carried out in the NW. quarter of the walled area. Historical evidence suggests that this area was little used during the medieval period. This is supported by the fact that over much of the site, where deposits survived, there was only a build up of soil. Near the N. edge of the site the tail of a soil bank lying against the internal face of the city wall was located. The dating evidence for it was sparse: it was probably in existence during the Middle Ages, but may have originated as part of the Saxon burghal defences. Traces of timber structures and surfaces lay along the E. periphery of the site. The barn of the Abbey of St Werburgh in Chester is known to have lain in this area, so these structural remains may be associated with it. The evaluation was funded by Mersey Regional Health Authority and directed by S. W. Ward for Chester City Council.

(CHESTER)

17. At 32–36 *Foregate Street* (SJ 408 664), two trenches were excavated in advance of redevelopment. Close to the street frontage the three former properties were distinguished by separate archaeological sequences. In 32 *Foregate Street* floor surfaces dating from the 10th to 18th centuries were found. These were not associated with structural remains, and it must be assumed that the properties shared similar dimensions from the 10th century onwards, suggesting that the burgage plots in this area were in existence by that time. The 10th-century floor also contained a hearth, positioned centrally within the burgage plot. Beneath this was a deposit of 'dark earth' 0.75 m thick.

Early deposits in 34 *Foregate Street* had been destroyed by a stone-lined cellar between the street frontage and the rear wall of the property. This was filled in during the construction of a 19th-century building on the site. The masonry of the cellar suggests a late medieval date for its construction.

At 36 *Foregate Street* there was another cellar; however, this lay considerably S. of the street frontage and Saxon deposits survived to its N. At least two Saxon surfaces were identified. Later deposits had been severely truncated by 17th-century pits.

The second trench, further S., revealed traces of a number of structures with brick or sandstone foundations. These were presumably outbuildings at the rear of 34 and 36 *Foregate Street*.

The excavation was funded by Cavendish Woodhouse plc and directed for Chester City Council by K. J. Matthews.

18. In the *Grosvenor Park* (SJ 412 664), two trial trenches were dug before planning permission was granted for an electricity sub-station. Only the northernmost trench was productive. It showed that before the creation of the Park in 1867 the area had been a field, and cultivation deposits extended back into the medieval period, if not earlier. A cobbled surface dated from either the late Roman or the Saxon periods. The work was funded by Manweb plc and directed by K. J. Matthews for Chester City Council.

19. WAVERTON. At *Brookdale Farm, Guy Lane* (SJ 465 640), a desk based-assessment of former farmland found that exceptionally rich evidence for the medieval landscape had survived well into the 20th century. It consisted of ancient field boundaries, the earthworks of ridge-and-furrow cultivation, former marl pits and old lanes. Much of this evidence was destroyed between 1947 and 1992. The work was funded by the Chris Cowen Partnership and carried out by K. J. Matthews for Chester City Council.

CORNWALL

20. BODMIN, BURGAGE PLOTS (SX 070 668). An assessment for North Cornwall District Council was carried out by C. Johns of Cornwall Archaeological Unit in response to a proposal to construct a car-park S. of Fore Street. The narrow plots, used as gardens until the 1950s, were surveyed, boundaries sectioned, and small trenches cut within the plots. The present form of the boundaries, earth banks topped with hedges, probably reflects their medieval character, though some show signs of having been heightened, probably in the post-medieval period. (Archive report at CAU, Old County Hall, Truro.)

21. BOSSINEY CASTLE (SX 064 886). Earthwork traces of a bailey adjoining the ringwork at Bossiney were recently discovered and surveyed in 1991 by P. Rose and A. Preston-Jones of the Cornwall Archaeological Unit. (Survey and report in *Cornish Archaeology* 31, 1992.)

22. LANLIVERY CHURCH (SX 079 590). During repair work a watching brief for English Heritage by S. Hartgroves and N. Thomas of the Cornwall Archaeological Unit located an

early tower N. of the N. transept. Similar extant towers are known at Bodmin, Blisland and St Enoder.

23. LAUNCESTON CASTLE (SX 331 846). Recording work for English Heritage (Properties in Care) by N. Thomas and E. Berry of the Cornwall Archaeological Unit, in advance of consolidation work, included completion of the interior elevation of the shell keep, the exterior elevation of the high tower, and a profile across the motte.

24. PORTHCOLLUM, ST EARTH (SW 558 336). Geophysical survey was undertaken by N. Linford and M. Coles of English Heritage Ancient Monuments Laboratory, at the request of the Cornwall Archaeological Unit, to provide a context for continuing excavations by J. Navin of Exeter University. Ditched enclosures, identified by the survey, are probably part of a settlement adjoining the existing farm, and have produced bar lug pottery of presumed 9th- to 11th-century date (Interim note by J. Navin in *Cornish Archaeology* 31, 1992).

25. ST MARTIN'S, ISLES OF SCILLY (SV 916 162). A watching brief during trenching works was undertaken for British Telecom by J. Ratcliffe, C. Johns and P. Herring, of the Cornwall Archaeological Unit. A pit recorded at Lowertown contained bar lug pottery, presumably of the 9th- to 11th-centuries, and midden material which has been processed by water separation. The assemblage reflects the exploitation of an island environment, with a predominance of fish, seabirds, shellfish and seal. Nearby a single undated extended human inhumation was discovered. Radiocarbon determinations are being sought from both midden and burial. A full report will be available early in 1994 from C.A.U., Old County Hall, Truro.

26. ST MICHAEL'S MOUNT (SW 514 298). An archaeological management survey of the property was undertaken for the National Trust and Lord St Levan by P. Herring of the Cornwall Archaeological Unit. Features of many periods have been identified including works associated with the medieval castle and priory. Report available from C.A.U., Old County Hall, Truro ('St Michael's Mount, An Archaeological Assessment', £8 post free).

27. TINTAGEL CHURCHYARD (SX 050 884). Excavations in 1991 by J. Nowakowski of the Cornwall Archaeological Unit, sponsored by Mobil Oil, were noted in *Medieval Archaeology* for 1991. A succession of burials from the 5th or 6th century to the 16th century, and a small stone building, probably a pre-Conquest church, are described in a detailed interim report by J. Nowakowski and C. Thomas ('Grave News from Tintagel') available from the C.A.U., Old County Hall, Truro (£5 post free).

CUMBRIA

28. FURNESS ABBEY, BARROW-IN-FURNESS (SD 218 718). Trial excavation conducted in advance of remedial work to fabric of the E. end revealed survival of archaeological deposits 0.4 m below ground surface. Work was undertaken by English Heritage staff from Fountains and Carlisle.

DEVON

29. BURLESCOMBE, CANONSLEIGH ABBEY GATEHOUSE (ST 067 174). Salvage recording of the mid 15th-century gatehouse of this house of Augustinian Canonesses was carried out by Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit for English Heritage, prior to the conversion of the building for domestic purposes. A photogrammetric survey was corrected in the field and additional drawings made of areas inaccessible to photography. The gatehouse was a two-storey building 12.5 × 6 m, containing two parallel entrance passages of similar width

(DEVON)

(4.4 m, S.; 3.9 m, N.) on the ground floor, with a newel stair in the NW. corner leading to a first-floor room, furnished with fireplace, garderobe and three two-light windows.

The two entrance passages were roofed with segmental barrel vaults of the same height but were treated differently on the exterior (W.) elevation: the main (S.) passage opened to the full height of the vault (5.2 m) and was embellished with a moulded arch of Beer stone, bearing carved fleurons and face masks, set 2.1 m within the passage. Large iron pintles from the doors survived on the S. side of the arch. The N. passage was closed with a low and narrow arch 2.25 m wide and *c.* 3 m high. No dressed masonry or ironwork survived to indicate the nature of this opening. The W. elevation was ornamented with an image niche between the two first-floor windows, and a crenellated parapet with a moulded string-course and coping. Single-storied buildings lay to N. and S. of the gatehouse; these are long since replaced by farm buildings but a late 18th-century watercolour sketch records the form of the S. building.

Female head-dresses on two of the carved heads of the S. entrance passage are of the horned or mitre shape that suggest a date of *c.* 1430–60 for the building.

EXETER. Excavation and standing building recording by Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit.

30. At *Athelstan's Tower* (SX 922 930), the rectangular bastion which reinforces the junction of the curtain wall of the inner ward of Exeter Castle with the city wall, scaffolding was erected for the removal of vegetation by Exeter City Council. The opportunity to gain access to the tower was used by S. R. Blaylock and A. J. Matthews to make stone-by-stone elevation drawings. The main body of the tower is a solid square structure 4.5 × 4.5 m, with shallow pilaster buttresses on its NW. and SW. faces, standing 5.7 m high to the maximum height of medieval fabric. Below is a battered plinth, *c.* 2.6 m deep on a rectangular base 7.1 × 4 m and up to 4.2 m high. The quoins and facework of the buttresses are all of neatly-cut ashlar work; the intervening facework is of coursed rubble (Fig. 1).

Several separate builds were seen in the tower, but their interpretation is still uncertain (due to the non-intrusive nature of the maintenance work, probing of mortars was not possible). A provisional interpretation suggests that the rectangular base stage of the structure might represent an early phase, of the late 11th or early 12th century, and the main body of the tower with its battered base is a second phase, perhaps added later in the 12th century. Stone and mortar types are consistent with such dating elsewhere in the castle and city walls. Later repairs to the battered base were made in red breccia stone, in the late medieval or early post-medieval period. The parapets and the stair turret on the inside of the tower (abutting the *outside* of the castle curtain wall) are 19th-century additions.

31. At *Lower Coombe Street/Quay Lane* (SX 920 921–2), a stretch of *c.* 100 m of the city wall between Western Way to the NE. and an area which collapsed in 1927 to the SW. was recorded in advance of consolidation of the masonry by S. R. Blaylock and M. E. P. Hall, funded by Exeter City Council. At the upper (NE.) end, after a stretch of 17.5 m retaining Roman facework to its full height, is a build of *c.* 17.5 m of medieval facework on Roman core. The masonry is in a distinctive mixture of volcanic trap blocks, chert rubble and white Triassic sandstone blocks, the two first types being derived from collapsed Roman face and corework; the third type is an introduction from the time of the rebuilding. Other occurrences of this sandstone suggest that a date in the 12th or 13th century would be the most likely.

Further down the Quay Lane are two more sections of later medieval refacing on Roman core, both of 9.5 m. Here the building stone is mainly volcanic trap with less sandstone and chert. These builds might be 14th-century in date. Both have or had a projecting chamfered plinth near ground level. Filling the gaps between these builds is a variety of post-medieval and modern repairs.

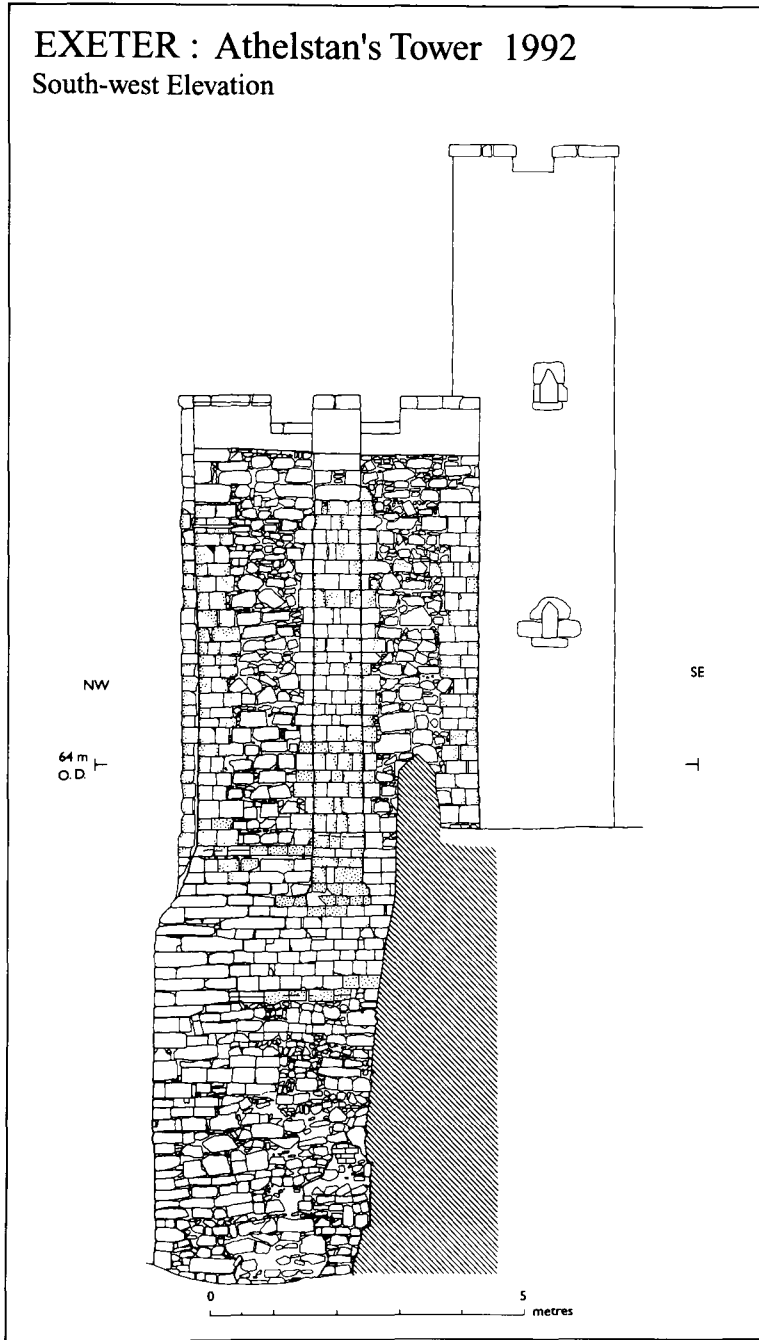


FIG. 1
ATHELSTAN'S TOWER, EXETER, DEVON
SW. elevation, the shaded section represents the City Wall (in section)

(DEVON)

At the bottom of the length of wall is *c.* 19.5 m of wall much of which is a late medieval or post-medieval rebuild of the full thickness of the wall, although Roman core and rear face reappears towards the SW. end. This section contains some red breccia, a type of stone not used in the wall before the 15th or 16th centuries.

32. At the *Cathedral* (SX 921 925), removal of the floor of the ringing chamber in the *North Tower* during fireproofing work enabled recording of the early 14th-century floor frame, from which the timber vault of the N. transept is hung, and enabled further observations of the fabric of the Norman tower to be made by S. R. Blaylock and J. P. Allan.

The floor of the ringing chamber is of a similar design to that in the S. transept recorded previously (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 26 (1982), 177–79) except that its central void, for the raising and lowering of bells, was considerably larger. A drawing was made of the frame and a sequence of assembly marks was observed.

Two Norman windows in the S. elevation of the tower, immediately beneath the ringing chamber, were observed for the first time and recorded in an elevation drawing. The windows were blocked and their sills cut away on the construction of the transept arch. This area is not normally accessible within the tower and is obscured by the vault of the transept to the S.

On the W., E. and N. sides of the tower the walls of this level were seen to have been thickened on the construction of the transept vault. The thickening represents the raising of an offset in the inner facework of the tower, formerly at about the level of the present gallery, the purpose of which was to support the new timberwork and to give a perpendicular face of ashlar within the new transept. (Unlike that of the S. tower the internal facework of the N. tower was of rendered rubble.) The inner labels of Norman windows in these faces could be seen above and behind this later masonry.

The differences in the internal treatment of the Norman towers and of the windows in the S. face of the N. tower throw new light on the nature of the Norman crossing and on the process of conversion of the towers into transepts. More work is needed before these observations are fully understood but at present it seems likely that the process of conversion can be assigned to a single phase of work in the early 14th century, with some alterations to the S. tower/transept in 1286/7 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 36 (1992), 209–10) unparalleled in the N. tower.

33. At *Bowhill, Dunsford Road* (SX 907 916), excavation by P. M. Stead for English Heritage of *c.* 150 sq m to the E. and SE. of the standing building showed no structural remains of the vanished medieval SE. building (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 36 (1992), 211–12) but revealed a post-medieval ditch which may have been dug up to it (the building was removed in the 18th century), thus giving some idea of its extent.

Fabric recording by S. R. Blaylock has concentrated on the W. (kitchen) range as the roof was dismantled for repair. Unlike those of the S. range which were cut into the cob walls after their erection, the roof trusses of the W. range were raised prior to the construction of the cob walls (the normal sequence). The kitchen, occupying the two S. bays of the range, was open to the roof. A gallery was needed to bypass this in the circulation at first-floor level from S. range to the N. part of the W. range. Some evidence for the roof of a gallery survived on the E. side of the range but is insufficient for a clear reconstruction. Late medieval beams in an inserted floor in the kitchen may have come from the vanished N. bays of the W. range which were removed in the late 18th century.

In the S. range recording work is complete but further analytical drawings of the roof have been prepared by P. J. F. Bishop (Fig. 2).

34. At *St Nicholas's Priory* (SX 917 925). M. E. P. Hall carried out a watching brief in Mint Lane during the excavation of a drain along the E. wall of the W. range by Exeter City

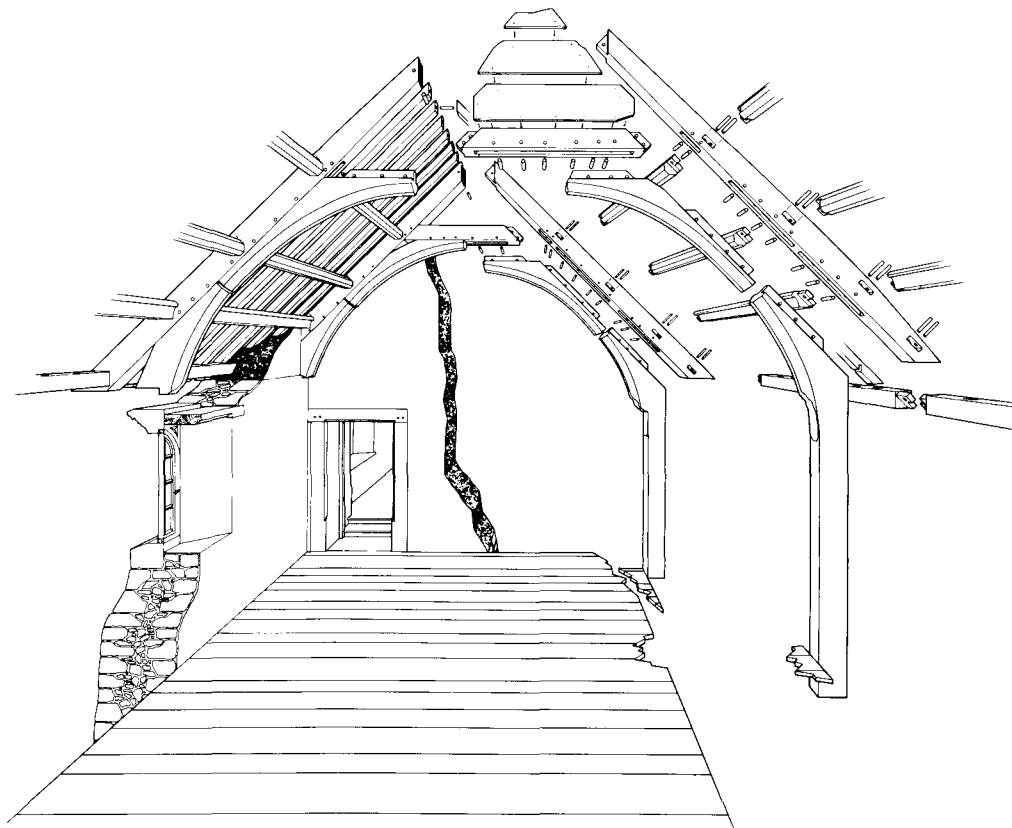


FIG. 2
 BOWHILL, EXETER, DEVON
 Exploded analytical drawing of the S. range roof; bay 7 (looking W.)

Council. The footings of the late 11th-/12th-century W. range were observed and recorded in elevation over the full length of the building; those of the contemporary N. range were recorded in section where they were cut by the drain trench.

At the S. end a broad wall footing, 1.75 m wide, immediately S. of the E. door of the outer parlour, proved to be the footings of the N. wall of the priory church. A further wall 1 m to the S. was the eastward continuation of the massive footings of a 14th-century W. tower, seen in excavations to the W. in 1983 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 28 (1984), 216). All previous plans of the priory have taken the S. limit of the standing W. range as the line of the N. wall of the church; the new observation changes the reconstructed plan of the cloister, by moving the wall of the church 2.4 m to the N., and demonstrates that some fabric of the W. end of the church survives in the W. range as it was remodelled as a dwelling in the 16th century.

35. GIDLEIGH CASTLE (SX 670 884). A survey of the standing remains was made by S. R. Blaylock and A. J. Matthews of Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit for the owners, Mr and Mrs M. Hardy, Dartmoor National Park and English Heritage. Although the site has been called a castle since the 17th century the standing remains alone hardly justify such a description. Survey and limited below-ground observations have yet to demonstrate the presence of any further medieval structures. The 'castle' is, thus, a sort of tower house with

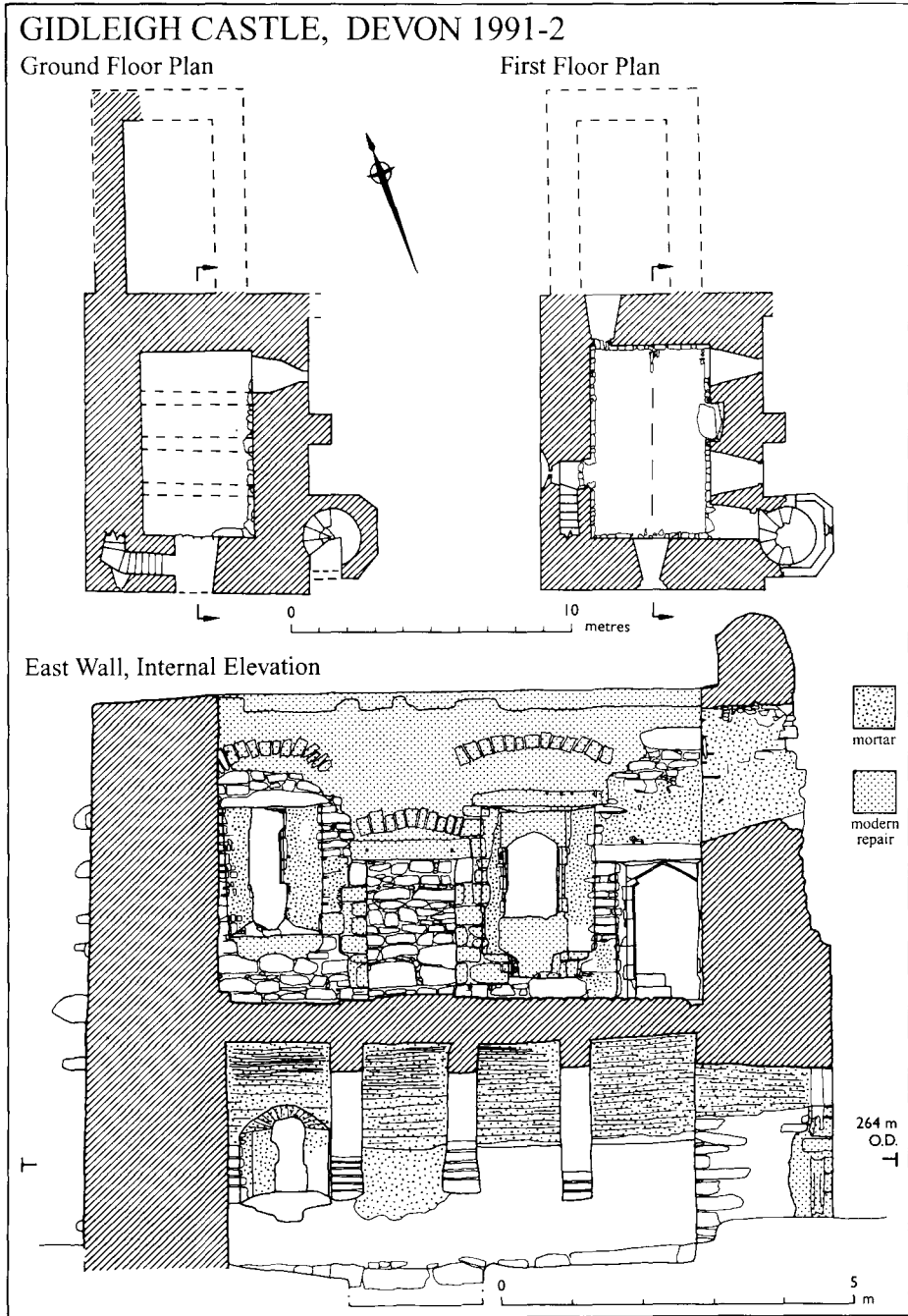


FIG. 3
GIDLEIGH CASTLE, DEVON
Plans and long section

very thick walls but no other obvious defensible characteristics. The small scale of the accommodation is striking. Close similarities between architectural details here and at nearby Okehampton Castle suggest that Gidleigh was constructed *c.* 1300, probably by Sir William Prouz.

The standing portion of the castle comprises a rectangular building of two storeys 10.6 × 7.8 m (Fig. 3) containing a vaulted undercroft on the ground floor and a dwelling room on the first. A turret stair attached to the SW. corner (which also rose to the roof) provided the principal entry; a dog-leg stair within the walls of the SW. corner gave access to the undercroft from the first-floor room. The first-floor room was well appointed with a fireplace and several windows.

A second structure, also of two storeys, formerly adjoined this block to the N. The course of the W. wall was traced and the presence of the NW. corner was established. The extent of this structure can now be shown to have been 7.15 m N.–S. × 5.35 m E.–W. Did this block represent a 'solar' to the 'hall' in the surviving structure?

Plans and outline elevations were drawn of all surviving walls, interior and exterior, and details of key architectural details and mouldings. Architectural fragments from the site were collected and catalogued; these include the blocks of a cruciform window, formerly in the stair turret.

DURHAM

36. BRADLEY HALL, WOLSINGHAM (NZ 108 362). Detailed survey of the earthworks and of the S. range of buildings at this moated site were carried out for the owner, Mr J. Stephenson, in advance of consolidation work by English Heritage. Survey work was directed by R. Annis of Cleveland County Archaeology Section. P. Ryder compiled a history of the house and surveyed the substantial underground drains. The medieval remains consist of the vaulted S. range of a winged or quadrangular house standing at the SE. corner of a trapezoidal moat. Sizeable earthworks still remain to the W. and N., with traces of structures inside. Outside the moat to the S. are three depressions (overlain by ridge and furrow) interpreted as fishponds. Though licence to crenellate was granted in 1431, the structural evidence suggests that building could have begun in the late 14th century. The house was much altered in the late 16th century when the Bowes family converted it into a mansion house, infilling the E. and S. arms of the moat. Archive drawings at Cleveland County Archaeology Section; report to be offered to *Durham Archaeological Journal*.

ESSEX

37. CRESSING, CRESSING TEMPLE (TL 799 187). Five new trenches were excavated in the walled garden by T. Robey for Essex County Council. CT13 was dug into a large medieval feature, a pit 4.2 m across and 1.7 m(?) deep, and backfilled with clay and silt from a pond or moat-scouring. Further excavation in CT1 revealed a 16th- or 17th-century brick drain, the NE. corner of the chapel foundations and part of a medieval inhumation to the N. of the chapel. Another, decapitated burial was found in CT8, with the head placed between the feet. This inhumation was cut by a 15th-century feature and may be either medieval or Romano-British.

An excavation at the NW. corner of the Barley Barn was aimed at recovering evidence of the original 13th-century outer wall of the building before its reduction in size. Two large post-holes were located, aligned with the main cross-frames, with traces of a beam slot between the two. No trace of the N. end of the barn was found. These results tend to confirm that the original structure was larger when first built, but suggest an unusually complex method of construction. The detailed interpretation is being examined by members of the Essex County Council Historic Buildings and Conservation Section.

Earlier in the year, limited excavation in the Wheat Barn found that modern levelling had obliterated all recognizable traces of early floors. The bases of three shallow post-holes

(ESSEX)

beneath the present sill beams have been interpreted as the result of repair work, perhaps carried out when the present studs and brick nogging were inserted. Finds: Essex County Council; final report: *Essex Archaeology and History*.

38. MALDON, ST MARY'S CHURCH (TL 807 068). A watching brief was maintained by O. Bedwin for Essex County Council on the building of an octagonal extension to St Mary's church. This revealed the footings of the N. and S. walls, and a N. buttress of a former chancel. These footings consisted of flint-rubble, c. 0.6 m thick, in a lime mortar. They imply that the church was at one time at least 4 m longer to the E. No evidence was forthcoming as to the date of these footings.

39. SAFFRON WALDEN, SWAN MEADOW (TL 534 384). A watching brief was maintained by N. Lavender, for Essex County Council, during groundworks for a new car-park and access road. During very limited ground disturbance the surface of a ditch, c. 8 m broad, was found running N.-S. in the E. part of the site. The surface yielded only recent and modern finds. Because of its location and alignment this is almost certainly the mid 13th-century town defences, the 'Battle Ditches' or *Magnum Fossatum*, now identified at various points around the town. The ditch was not excavated since it would not be disturbed by the development.

40. THAXTED, 23 TOWN STREET (TL 612 308). Excavation, by M. Medlycott for Essex County Council, ahead of construction work in the garden to the rear of 23 Town Street, revealed a number of archaeological features. The site was divided into two areas (A and B): Area A was underneath the out-buildings of the old Maltings which bordered the property; Area B was within the garden itself.

A ditch in Area B was a 15th-century property boundary, running parallel to the modern property boundary. At right-angles to this, at the W. end of Area B, were five parallel linear features, probably horticultural in origin. Those that contained dating evidence were attributed to the 15th or 16th centuries; the others are probably of a similar date. The E. half of Area B consisted of shallow layers containing domestic and industrial debris, again dating to the 15th and 16th centuries. A cess-pit in Area A was also dated to this period.

The excavated area must be located either within the gardens of the Manor House or in the backyard of one of the commercial properties on the street. The presence of bone-working waste, admittedly not in any great quantity, suggests that the site was part of the backyard or garden of a cutlery workshop. The cess-pit in Area A probably belonged to the adjoining property, but its presence strengthens the interpretation of the site as the backyard or backyards to properties with a street-frontage. Finds: Saffron Walden Museum; final report: *Essex Archaeology and History*.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

41. KEMBLE, WEST LANE (ST 988 972). Field evaluation and excavation was undertaken at West Lane on the outskirts of the village by R. King for Cotswold Archaeological Trust, Colburn Developments, and Mapson Homes. Initial evaluation trenching revealed an Anglo-Saxon burial, two parallel drystone boundary walls 43 m apart and two medieval limestone quarry pits. Subsequent open-area excavation over part of the development site revealed a second Anglo-Saxon inhumation (late Roman burials were found nearby in 1990) and a further four quarry pits aligned parallel with West Lane (and therefore indicating its medieval origin). Pottery suggests a mid to late 13th-century date for the infilling of the quarries.

Overlying the quarries were the drystone foundations (0.7–0.9 m wide) of a medieval building fronting onto West Lane and contained within the boundary walls. Excavation uncovered a rectangular 'rear' room, 13.5 m long by 5 m wide, to what is clearly a more

extensive structure which extends a further 8 m S. towards West Lane. The rear room was divided by an internal cross wall and contained a hearth, stone-lined drain, and a slab-lined cess pit c. 1 m across from which several late 13th- or 14th-century Minety ware vessels were recovered. A 'D'-shaped enclosure covering an area of c. 64 sq. m abutted the building. Pottery suggests that the building was constructed in the mid to late 13th century and abandoned in the early to mid 14th century.

Further work during 1993 should recover a complete plan of the building.

42. TETBURY, COTSWOLD HOUSE (ST 894 932). Field evaluation was conducted by R. King for Cotswold Archaeological Trust and South-West Gloucestershire Health Authority. Four trenches were excavated which revealed medieval features commensurate with the rear of a tenement block facing onto Gumstool Hill. These consisted of a section of well-faced drystone boundary wall, an area of stone surfacing, and a substantial pit all dating to the mid to late 13th century. No traces of medieval buildings were encountered.

GREATER LONDON

Sites are listed under the names of London Boroughs.

BARNET. Work by the Museum of London Archaeology Service.

43. At *St Mary's School, Victoria Avenue, Barnet* (TQ 251 906), B. Barber and G. Malcolm supervised an excavation for Spen Hill Properties. Cut into or overlying the natural clay were slots, ditches, post-holes and gravel surfaces apparently dating to 900–1300. These are interpreted as several buildings and yards, probably a farm or residences in Finchley village.

CITY. Work by the Museum of London Archaeology Service.

44. At *Baltic Exchange, 14–28 St Mary Axe, EC3* (TQ 333 813), J. Drummond-Murray supervised a watching brief for the Baltic Exchange. Fragmentary evidence of pit fills containing medieval pottery was recovered.

45. At *Barber Surgeon's Gardens, Monkwell Square, EC2* (TQ 323 816). S. Gibson carried out an evaluation and a watching brief for Citigen Combined Heat & Power Project. Part of the backfill of the City ditch was found.

46. At *75–82 Farringdon Street, EC4* (TQ 316 813), A. Miles supervised an excavation for National Provident Institution. Riverlain clay above natural river gravels was cut by a single 13th-/ 14th-century pit.

47. At *34–35 Great St Helen's, EC3* (TQ 332 813), D. Lakin supervised an excavation for Cadbury Schweppes Ltd. A cemetery of the adjacent parish church of St Helen's had entirely reworked the 'dark earth' horizon. The cemetery and the robbed remains of the pile-founded building were then superseded by a series of probably short-lived buildings with open areas. Hereafter, the establishment on the site of the outer courtyard of the adjacent nunnery founded in 1212 largely dictated the alignment of subsequent buildings to the nunnery church to the E. Brick additions to some of the nunnery buildings suggests that in the post-Dissolution period the buildings of the outer court remained in use for a considerable time, with only minor modifications; only later, in the post-medieval period, were the remaining medieval elements swept away and a different pattern imposed on the site.

48. At *Guildhall Art Gallery, Portland House, Guildhall Yard and 72–73 Basinghall Street, EC2* (TQ 325 814), N. Bateman supervised an excavation for the Corporation of London. Preparatory excavations around the perimeter of Portland House and the old Art Gallery and a watching

(GREATER LONDON)

brief underneath Guildhall Yard revealed a deep sequence representing the history of Guildhall Yard from the 12th to the 18th centuries, as well as evidence for medieval buildings on the W. side of the Yard. At the N. end of the Art Gallery site a sequence of medieval buildings and layers was recorded.

49. At *4 Kings Bench Walk, Niblett Hall, EC4* (TQ 313 811), P. Askew supervised an excavation for the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple. Possible Saxon pits were succeeded by the construction of a tile kiln, its latest use dated between 1210 and 1280. Three phases of pits followed.

50. At *King Edward Buildings West yard, Newgate Street, EC1* (TQ 319 814), B. Watson carried out an evaluation for Royal Mail Properties. Dark earth and the late medieval City ditch were recorded.

51. At *54 Lombard Street, George Yard, EC3* (TQ 329 810), T. Thomas supervised a watching brief for Fleetway House Construction Management Ltd. Human bones recorded were probably part of a medieval and post-medieval cemetery associated with the medieval St Edmund church to the W. of the site.

52. At *10-11 Ludgate Circus, EC4* (TQ 316 812), N. Elsdon supervised an excavation for Rosehaugh Stanhope Developments plc. Possible land reclamation in the mid 11th century was recorded. It was followed in the late 13th or early 14th century by major land raising and reclamation. Two buildings were then constructed during the period of Templar occupation, from 1159 until the early 14th century. Infilling of the channel took place as part of major reclamation during the occupation of the E. parts of the Fleet Valley by the Knights Templar. One of the buildings was demolished in the 14th/15th century; the other underwent several stages of rebuilding and expansion before it was demolished in the mid 17th century.

53. At *Mansion House, EC4* (TQ 326 811), G. Brown supervised an excavation for the Corporation of London. Roman stratigraphy was cut by a very large ragstone wall foundation with associated medieval pottery.

54. At *St Bride's church, Fleet Street* (TQ 316 811), G. Milne and A. Reynolds, Institute of Archaeology, University College London, supervised the recording of medieval walls beneath the late 17th-century church on behalf of the London Archaeological Research Facility, with the kind permission of Canon Oates. This project complements the records made by Professor Grimes and the Roman and Medieval London Excavation Council during the 1952 excavations within the ruins of the bomb-damaged church, for although medieval features were planned 40 years ago, no detailed wall elevations were drawn. Work concentrated on a 16 m length of the external face of walls which survive in a vault below the E. end of the church. The 12th-century square-ended chancel with buttresses on both corners was recorded; a S. aisle or chapel was added to the chancel, after which the late 13th- to early 14th-century chapel of St Mary was added to the N. side. Internal elevations of the crypt below the chapel were drawn, together with the remains of the window which once lit the vault. The relationship of the chapel to the N. aisle was established. The next phase of recording will concentrate on the remains of the medieval towers. The project is promoted by the London Archaeological Research Facility, and this phase of the work was supported by the City of London Archaeological Trust. Work Continues.

55. At *St Mary le Bow Churchyard, Cheapside, EC4* (TQ 324 811), T. Mackinder supervised an excavation for National Mutual Group. Dark earth was overlain by a layer of cess, dated to

850–1350, followed by the foundations of a below-ground structure of a substantial medieval stone building which probably fronted onto Bow Lane. Its rebuild after the Great Fire incorporated moulded stones derived from window tracery and possible columns of the 14th century.

56. At *St Vedast church, Foster Lane* (TQ 322 813), G. Milne and A. Reynolds directed a team from the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, on behalf of the London Archaeological Research Facility. They recorded features revealed after stone cleaning and repointing on the S. wall of the church, which had been rebuilt after the Great Fire of 1666, and again after bomb damage in 1941. In spite of these major reconstructions, a substantial fragment of the pre-Great Fire church survived, incorporated within the fabric of the later rebuilding. The most prominent feature was the western half of a Tudor doorway which had been blocked before the building was gutted in 1666. The 17th-century walls contained much reused stone from the earlier building. The project is promoted by the London Archaeological Research Facility, supported by the City of London Archaeological Trust and the Worshipful Company of Saddlers.

57. At *Colchester House, Savage Gardens, Pepys Street; Woodruffe House, Coopers Row, EC3* (TQ 335 808), D. Sankey supervised an excavation for Trinity House. It recorded dark earth which may have formed the gardens of the Crutched Friars.

CROYDON. Work by the Museum of London Archaeology Service.

58. At *The Gun Public House, Old Palace Road, Church Road, Croydon* (TQ 320 655), P. Miller carried out an evaluation for Etonbrook Properties Ltd. The major feature located was a channel, probably the N. tributary of the R. Wandle leading into Laud's Pond, which revises the suggested position of this channel from the S. to the N. of Church Road. From at least the 14th century it seems to have been used for dumping rubbish. It may also have formed the N. boundary of the Archbishop of Canterbury's palace.

59. At *Old Palace School for Girls, Old Palace Road, Croydon* (TQ 320 654), S. Tucker supervised a watching brief for Old Palace School Ltd within the area of the Great Courtyard of the 14th-century Archbishop of Canterbury's palace. This provided further evidence that the courtyard had remained an open space for over 400 years.

60. At *Purley Sixth Form College site, Stoneyfield Road, Coulsdon* (TQ 308 585), B. Watson carried out an evaluation for Bryant Homes. One sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered.

ENFIELD. Work by the Museum of London Archaeology Service.

61. At *4-16 Balham Road, N9* (TQ 344 938), C. Thomas carried out an evaluation for Furlong Brothers Construction Ltd. Natural gravel was cut by large circular features, partially filled with waterlogged and/or waterlain material, which are interpreted as ponds or drainage features, or both. Another feature may have been a drainage ditch. A late medieval date is suggested for their construction.

HACKNEY. Work by the Museum of London Archaeology Service.

62. At *64-76 Wilton Way, E8* (TQ 348 848), K. Pitt carried out an evaluation for the London Borough of Hackney. Three quarry pits and two pits of unknown date were found, one of which was cut by a late 12th-/early 13th-century rubbish pit. These were sealed by medieval or post-medieval ploughsoil.

(GREATER LONDON)

HARROW. Work by the Museum of London Archaeology Service.

63. At *Chestnut Cottage, Church Lane, Pinner* (TQ 124 896), I. Grainger carried out an evaluation for Pinner Parish Development Council. A possible early medieval boundary ditch to the churchyard was found. Waterlain deposits suggest that the area may have been a marsh or pond from medieval to early modern times.

ISLINGTON. Work by the Museum of London Archaeology Service.

64. At *Preacher's Court, Charterhouse, EC1* (TQ 319 820), D. Bowsher carried out an evaluation for the Governors of Sutton Hospital. The earliest recorded deposits were possible quarry pit fills dating to the mid 12th/mid 14th century. Built into these were two medieval walls aligned parallel to the nearby precinct wall of Charterhouse, the Carthusian monastery founded in 1371; these walls presumably belong to previously unknown monastic buildings located against the precinct wall.

MERTON. Work by the Museum of London Archaeology Service.

65. At *Claremont House, 44 High Street, Wimbledon, SW19* (TQ 238 710), G. Potter carried out an evaluation for L. Dighton Esq. Soil horizons above natural gravels contained pottery of 10th-/15th-century date. They were cut by a late 15th-century pit or linear feature which may have been contemporary with the first phase of the present Claremont House, a listed 17th-century property. The infilled cut feature was then sealed by 17th-/19th-century garden soil.

SOUTHWARK. Work by the Museum of London Archaeology Service.

66. At *Abbot's Lane, Tooley Street, SE1* (TQ 333 802), R. Bluer supervised an excavation and watching brief for St Martin's Property Investments Ltd. On the W. side of the site were revealed the heavily truncated walls which formed three sides of the precinct wall of The Rosary, a house built by Edward II in 1325. The walls gave directly, without an intervening berm, onto a moat, within which were the remains of a timber structure provisionally interpreted as a storage tank, possibly for fish-farming. The moat was backfilled in the mid 16th century. To its E. was the S. end of a river inlet created by timber revetments. The NW. corner of a second moat also lay within the site; it was probably that of a house built in the 1440s by Sir John Fastolf.

67. At *Long Walk, Tower Bridge Road, Grange Walk, Bermondsey, SE19* (TQ 334 798), H. Jones carried out an evaluation for the Wandle Housing Association Ltd. Remains of the S. domestic range, the cloister walk and the cloister of Bermondsey Abbey, a Cluniac monastery founded in 1089, were revealed at foundation level. Of the domestic quarters, the N. and two phases of the S. refectory or frater walls were located, together with several structural remains within the frater building. To the N. the cloister walk and garden was exposed and fragments of medieval floor tiles recovered. A circular or slightly oval structure to the N. of the cloister walk is identified as a lavatorium or wash-room. Other remains of smaller buildings, possibly outhouses, were also found.

WANDSWORTH. Work by the Museum of London Archaeology Service.

68. At *St Ann's Hill Kiln, St Ann's Hill/East Hill, SW18* (TQ 259 746), R. Nielson carried out an evaluation for British Gas plc. A late medieval or early post-medieval tile-built kiln was recorded and sampled. The kiln consisted, in its final phase, of several E.-W. bays or combustion chambers, separated by dividing walls from which closely spaced arches were sprung to support the superstructure, now demolished. The bays were floored by a single

layer of tiles laid flat on a course of tiles on edge. Reused elements of an earlier, presumably similar, structure were observed in its construction, notably its E. end wall. Fragmentary remains of an even earlier phase were also observed, suggesting prolonged industrial usage.

WESTMINSTER. Work by the Museum of London Archaeology Service.

69. At *Bruce House, 1 Kemble Street, wc2* (TQ 306 811), B. Barber carried out an evaluation for Peabody Trust. Natural brickearth was cut by pits and post and stake holes, provisionally dated to the mid Saxon period. Also of this date, in the unbasemented part of the site, was evidence of a clay and timber structure with possible internal features, substantial occupation deposits and external gravel surfaces. This was overlain by a deposit of dark earth in which mid Saxon artefacts with late medieval/post-medieval pottery at the top of the deposit were recovered. A timber-lined well containing late Saxon/early medieval pottery was also located.

70. At *5-8 Langley Street, Mercers Block D, wc2* (TQ 302 801), G. Malcolm supervised a watching brief for Chapman Taylor Partners. Possible Saxon pit fills were recovered from a bore hole in the basement.

71. At *7-8 New Row, wc2* (TQ 301 878), G. Malcolm supervised a watching brief for Kennedy Woodward. Possible mid Saxon deposits, including a rubbish pit, were found.

72. At *Soho Square/Charing Cross Road/St Anselm's Place/Hanover Square, w1*, G. Malcolm carried out an evaluation for Crossrail. Test pits excavated between Soho Square and Charing Cross Road revealed various features sealed by post-medieval material, including a possible medieval ditch or watercourse.

73. At *28-29 Southampton Street, 42 Maiden Lane, wc2* (TQ 304 808), G. Malcolm supervised an excavation for National Provident Institution. Two Saxon rubbish pits, one containing a number of antler offcuts, were recorded.

HAMPSHIRE

74. ALTON, MOUNT PLEASANT (SU 718 388). N. Riall undertook a watching brief in advance of redevelopment for Hampshire County Council adjacent to, and in the same garden area as, the excavations directed by V. I. Evison in 1960-61 (Evison, 1988 *An Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Alton, Hampshire*. Hampshire Field Club Mon. 4). Five further inhumation burials and one cremation were fully excavated, four more inhumation burials were recorded but not excavated.

Grave 100: adult male, c. 35-50 (?), accompanied by sword (iron, pile welded with probable horn around tang) in scabbard of leather, wood (willow or poplar) and fleece; spear with ferrule (wooden shaft of ash); ? shield; buckle with long plate of iron faced with bone (cf Evison 1988, fig. 6); knife.

Grave 101: (?) male, c. 15-18, knife.

Grave 102: Female, c. 18-25, accompanied by copper alloy saucer brooch and silver quoit brooch on either shoulder with composite iron and copper alloy pendant between; also, (?) purse represented by two perforated bone discs and a clear glass bead; knife.

Grave 103: Child of c. four years. Knife.

Grave 104: Very elderly female, of c. 60-80 years, accompanied by necklace of eleven Romano-British glass beads, two perforated Romano-British coins and Romano-British copper alloy fibula brooch; iron D-shaped, buckle-like brooches on either shoulder; knife.

The cremation had been disturbed and redeposited in Grave 102. Graves 106-109 produced no grave goods and insufficient skeletal material for ageing or sexing.

The finds and archive report will be deposited with Hampshire Museum Service, Chilcomb, Winchester, Hampshire.

(HAMPSHIRE)

75. HAMBLE — ST ANDREWS CHURCH (SU 482 067). An archaeological evaluation was carried out at this church on behalf of the Parish Council Commissioners. Three trenches against the outer faces of the N. and S. wall were excavated in order to determine the impact on archaeological deposits of a proposed new drainage scheme.

On the N. side of the church archaeological deposits were encountered 200 mm below the present ground surface; a gilt bronze medieval horse fitting was recovered. On the S. side of the church archaeological deposits were encountered at 370 mm below the present ground surface, slightly above three large stone-slab coffin covers.

76. HAVANT, LEIGH PARK (SU 721 087). Excavation in advance of restoration of the post-medieval landscape was undertaken by C. K. Currie for the Sir George Staunton Country Park management team in conjunction with Hampshire County Council.

Work in the former Regency farmhouse garden suggested that the area had been assarted from woodland in the medieval period. Large quantities of medieval pottery in the vicinity suggested that the farmhouse may have had a predecessor. Environmental sampling recovered seed revealing that arable husbandry took place in the medieval period.

77. NORTH STONEHAM (SU 438 173). Survey and fieldwork on a medieval deer park was carried out by C. K. and T. C. Currie for Hampshire County Council as part of appraisal of the Eastleigh/Southampton strategic gap.

Earlier work by landscape consultants identified later post-medieval park boundaries with the medieval deer park, but this was found to be incorrect. New research and fieldwork revealed that the medieval park had been much smaller (80 acres in the mid 16th century) than previously suspected. A 220 m length of the early pale, with internal ditch, was discovered following clearance during renovation of post-medieval ponds by Eastleigh Angling Club. This bank was up to 2.6 m high and 20 m broad. At its E. end a further 150 m of the ditch had been incorporated into a later ha-ha and the bank levelled.

Once this portion had been identified, it was possible to determine the circuit of the bank. This had been incorporated into later features in places. Further stretches survived overgrown in woodland to the W. of the early 19th-century mansion. Where the boundary crossed the golf course, it appears to have been levelled. The S. and E. boundary coincided with the line of old trackways, thought to be of at least Saxon date. Publication: *Hampshire Field Club and Archaeol. Soc. Newsletter* new series 9 (1989) 9–12 and 15 (1991) 11–12.

78. SELBORNE, THE WAKES (SU 741 337). Excavation as part of a restoration programme of the garden of the eminent naturalist Gilbert White (1720–93) was undertaken by C. K. Currie for Kim Wilkie, the Trustees of the Wakes Museum and the Hampshire Gardens Trust.

Large quantities of sand-tempered medieval coarsewares were found residually all over the site, although no definite medieval features were found. Lack of flint-tempered wares suggested the economy of medieval Selborne looked E. to Greensand regions of NE. Hampshire, rather than to the chalklands to the W.

79. SOUTHAMPTON, HILL LANE (SU 411 128). Redevelopment of the former Unigate Dairy depot was expected to damage remains of Hill Farm and possibly also remains of the late medieval village of Hill. Excavation, carried out on behalf of Dean and Dyball Ltd by the Archaeology Operations Unit of Southampton City Council, revealed a cobbled surface, and a gravel surface that probably represents the earlier W. edge of Hill Lane. The site code is SOU 490.

80. ———, ROWLANDS CAR-PARK (SU 423 123). The proposed erection of a mosque threatened to destroy evidence relating to the mid Saxon settlement of Hamwic. An

evaluation excavation was carried out on behalf of the Southampton Mosque Trust by the Archaeology Operations Unit of Southampton City Council. The site code is SOU 525. Only the E. trench, which lay nearest to St Mary's Road, exposed archaeological features. These were two pits probably datable to the mid Saxon period and a stratigraphically earlier linear feature. It is suggested that the edge of Hamwic at this point lies 40–50 m from St Mary Street.

81. ———, VYSE LANE (SU 419 111). An evaluation excavation was undertaken on behalf of Southampton City Council by its Archaeology Operations Unit. The site number is SOU 508. The remains of four properties (52, 54, and 56 French Street, and 1 Vyse Lane) were identified. Most of the earlier stratified deposits had been removed within 52 and 54 French Street by the construction of a 2 m deep cellar in the post-medieval period. At least 1.35 m of occupation deposits survived within the 56 French Street property, the earliest of which was medieval. It appears that 1 Vyse Lane had been created from the backyards of the French Street properties. Despite its redevelopment in the 19th century, when two shallow brick cellars were built, the remnants of probably medieval features survived, cut into the natural gravel below the cellar floor.

82. WINCHESTER, CATHEDRAL CLOSE (SU 480 292 — 481 292). Archaeological evaluation of the Cathedral visitor centre site was continued in 1992 on behalf of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester Cathedral (see *Archaeology in Hampshire* 1990, 65). A final trial trench was excavated to the rear of No. 11 The Close in order to establish the depth of archaeological deposits which include part of the extensive Cathedral cemetery.

A watching brief monitored and recorded archaeological deposits effected by the construction of the visitor centre. Elements of the church of St Mary in the Cemetery were recorded in the course of groundworks and a better understanding of the layout and construction of this church has been achieved.

83. ———, ST CROSS (SU 476 277). Identification of the earthworks of a possible medieval moated garden was made by C. K. Currie during private research.

Earthworks were observed in a field to the S. of the medieval hospital of St Cross, near Winchester. These comprised a square shaped hollow, c. 30 m wide, adjacent to the W. range of the hospital where a stream emerges from under the range to enter a later culvert. To the S. a ditch-like feature, up to 6 m across, separated from the square hollow by what appears to be a later causeway. The ditch extends for about 100 m to the S. boundary of the field where there is a sharp scarp at right angles to the ditch, perhaps a continuation of the ditch. The scarp continues for c. 130 m until it meets a canalized stream which forms the E. and part of the N. side of the earthworks.

In the SE. portion of the enclosed area are further low earthworks. They do not appear to be associated with any standing structures presently surviving. They may have been associated with an earlier hospital, which was remodelled in the 15th century, but more likely they can be identified with gardens recorded in an early 15th-century survey which suggests that a ditch surrounded an area of gardens and orchards roughly equivalent to the area identified above. The ditches may represent the remains of a former moat. Moated gardens and orchards are frequently recorded in medieval documents, but this is the first possible example recorded in Hampshire.

A note on the site was published in the *Hampshire Gardens Trust Journal* 11 (1992), 19–22.

84. ———, 58 UPPER BROOK STREET (SU 482 296). An archaeological evaluation was carried out on behalf of Winchester Properties Ltd. One trench excavated against the frontage of the site revealed a sequence including evidence of two phases of medieval building activity. Two trenches towards the rear of the site revealed deep, water-lain deposits of medieval or later date.

HEREFORD AND WORCESTER

85. CROFT, ESTATE (HWCM various). A detailed study funded by Hereford and Worcester County Council and the owners, the National Trust, was undertaken by the County Archaeological Service on the estate as preparation for a management plan. This involved fieldwork to assess recorded sites and to identify new ones. Areas of complete medieval landscape were identified as surviving within the later estate boundaries. A draft report has been prepared identifying all sites, together with management recommendations.

86. DOWNTON, OLD CHURCH (HWCM 1644), (SO 428 734). Building recording of this scheduled ruined church has taken place by Hereford and Worcester County Archaeological Service, on behalf of the Downton Estate, as part of consent procedures to ascertain the potential for renovation of the surviving structure. The building is substantially 12th-century in date. It was replaced by another parish church in 1862 and its condition has subsequently deteriorated. The programme of archaeological works includes computer aided recording of the surviving structure from rectified photography, graveyard survey, trial excavation and documentary research.

87. DROITWICH, KIDDERMINSTER ROAD (SO 887 637). An evaluation was undertaken on behalf of the owners William Davis Ltd by Hereford and Worcester County Archaeological Service. The fragmentary remains of a post-hole structure, which had existed long enough to require replacement of at least one of its main structural elements, was associated with a ditch 6 m wide and 1.5 m deep. The ditch was dated to the 13th–14th centuries and environmental evidence suggests that intensive processing of agricultural products was being undertaken nearby. Taken together with the domestic nature and quantity of the pottery it is suggested that this could represent a moated site.

88. ———, PRIORY HOUSE (HWCM 609), (SO 897 635). Salvage recording was carried out to the W. of Priory House by Hereford and Worcester County Archaeological Service during a levelling operation for a car park. Priory House dates in part to the later 16th century, but lies at the W. end of Friar Street, an important medieval street of the town. In a thin strip down the E. side of the site, no more than 1 m wide, deposits of a complex nature were identified. A series of pits, smaller cut features and layers were encountered. Four probably related to Priory House and were of 15th-/16th-century date, the others were of Saxo-Norman date (10–11th century) and the 12th–13th century. It is suggested that the naturally rising slope to the S. of Friar Street had been terraced into by the 10th–11th century to create level building ground.

89. GUARLFORD, COURT (HWCM 5761), (SO 814 454). A site visit to this house during alterations, once the primary grange of Great Malvern priory, by Hereford and Worcester County Archaeological Service, followed the report of discovery of a series of medieval tiles. They are of the 'Malvernian' school and represent both floor and wall tiles similar to those published from the priory itself. The remains of a previously unreported substantial waterfilled moat lie around the house.

90. HANLEY CASTLE, MEDIEVAL POTTERIES SURVEY (HWCM various). This survey, which has been ongoing since 1987 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 36 (1992), 236–37), continued in 1992 with funding from Hereford and Worcester County Council and the Leverhulme Research Trust. Fieldwork identified several medieval sites on the E. side of Hanley Swan. One of these, at Fortey Green, was directly associated with ceramic production. The base of the kiln was located during geophysical survey and confirmed by trial trenching. The structure was associated with saggars used for the firing of glazed wares and associated pottery was of

16th-century date. Other features such as claypits, which may be linked with the pottery industry, were also recorded.

91. HINDLIP, POLICE MUSEUM (HWCM 15599), (SO 880 586). Rapid recording was undertaken of this 15th-century timber framed manor house by Hereford and Worcester County Archaeological Service on behalf of West Mercia Police and Hereford and Worcester County Council during the early stages of a restoration programme. Work included identification of a previously unrecognized garderobe tower.

92. KIDDERMINSTER FOREIGN, LIGHTMARSH FARM (HWCM 12015), (SO 788 766). Following reports of earthworks, possibly the remains of a settlement, a field visit was undertaken by Hereford and Worcester County Archaeological Service. A large mound was identified to the SW. of the farm; this is not a natural feature and likely therefore to be a motte. Possible traces of a bailey bank have also been identified.

93. MALVERN, GREAT MALVERN PRIORY (HWCM 491), (SO 776 409). A watching brief was undertaken during the digging of foundations for a new custos house by Hereford and Worcester County Archaeology Service. Archaeological features and deposits were identified to a depth of 2.5 m. A faced sandstone wall was observed and has been interpreted as part of the S. priory precinct wall.

94. PERSHORE, ABBEY (HWCM 5407), (SO 948 458). A watching brief was maintained by Hereford and Worcester County Archaeological Service as repairs were undertaken to heating ducts under the floor of the abbey church. This revealed part of an earlier structure underlying the current N. door. Across much of the affected area the deposits were largely rubble used to build up the floor prior to the 19th-century renovations and reflooring.

95. REDDITCH, BORDESLEY ABBEY (SP 045 699). The 24th season of excavations (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, 36 (1992), 239) was funded by the Borough of Redditch, with support from the University of Reading. S. Hirst and S. Wright directed excavation on the church, D. Walsh was responsible for architectural analysis and I. McCaig for masonry recording and surveying. G. Astill directed work on the granges.

Excavation continued in the church of the N. side of the W. choir, retrochoir and E. nave (the second, third and fourth bays of the arcade), together with the N. aisle (the first, second, third and fourth bays). The stone footings of the 14th-century choir stalls and elaborate pulpitum screen were dismantled, revealing several phases. The foundations of the 13th- and 12th-century timber-based stalls were very well preserved here on the N. side of the choir. In the N. aisle in the 13th century there was a chapel towards the E. end of the aisle (occupying the second bay of the nave arcade), giving at least three phases of chapels in this area between the 13th and the 15th centuries. Eight graves have now been identified in the N. aisle. The 12th-century floor level was reached.

The identification and survey of the *Bordesley granges* continued. The earthwork site of Holway grange, Hanbury, Worcestershire, identified and surveyed by C. Dyer in 1983 and subsequently deep-ploughed, was intensively fieldwalked in December 1991. Extensive evidence for iron smithing, associated with the only stone building, was recovered. Further granges have been identified as (previously unrecorded) moated sites in Worcestershire and were surveyed in 1992. Fieldwalking over other grange sites will take place in 1993.

96. ———, IPSLEY CHURCH (HWCM 49), (SP 065 665). An evaluation was undertaken on behalf of St Peter's Parochial Church Council by Hereford and Worcester County Archaeological Service in advance of the building of a new vestry. A well preserved boundary ditch was revealed running parallel with, but c. 2 m S. of the N. boundary of the churchyard. Roman pottery from this suggested a 2nd–4th-century date, but environmental evidence in the form of charred wheat seeds suggested that a medieval date was more likely.

(HEREFORD AND WORCESTER)

97. STRENSHAM, DESERTED VILLAGE (HWCM 7708), (SO 910 406). Rescue excavation by Hereford and Worcester County Archaeological Service was commissioned by Severn Trent Water plc, in a small area of the deserted medieval village around the church to be unavoidably disturbed during the building of a major new water main. A large proportion of the deposits represented ditches and gullies on broadly N.-S. and E.-W. alignments. Slight differences suggest three phases of occupation. The earliest two are Roman, but the third appears to be late Saxon to medieval (i.e. 11th-14th centuries). No significant structures were identified, though artefacts indicate that settlement was immediately adjacent to the area disturbed. The maintenance of similar alignments throughout suggests that there may be a high degree of continuity represented by boundary features. Preliminary observations suggest the results of environmental sampling will be good.

98. WORCESTER, THE BUTTS (HWCM 11233), (SO 847 551). An evaluation was undertaken on behalf of Carmichael and Sons by Hereford and Worcester County Archaeological Service to investigate the survival of the defences on the N. side of Worcester City. Two parts of the town wall are already scheduled. The survey revealed the absence of a plinth and a blocked shallow arch, possibly a culvert in the wall. A new section of wall was revealed behind the rendering on the rear wall of Bath Cottage. An interval tower was known to exist between Rack Alley and Foregate St. Variations in the line of the wall and the elevated position of North Walls House suggest that the tower was in its immediate vicinity if not directly beneath it. The evaluation suggested that the wall was founded directly onto natural sands and gravels. No foundation trench survived on the N. side of the wall, probably due to refurbishment in the Civil War. This was also the first observation of the ditch on the N. side of the city. Contrary to evidence elsewhere here there was a berm over 5.5 m wide separating the ditch from the wall. The ditch profile was broad with sloping sides and a concave base. This was probably not original, having been affected by repeated cleaning and refurbishment.

99. ———, CATHEDRAL (SO 850 545). The following works were carried out for the Dean and Chapter of Worcester by the Cathedral Archaeologists (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 36 (1992) 240-1).

Removal of render from the external W. elevation of the SW. transept has enabled four main phases of building work to be discerned: Norman, 15th century, ?18th century and Victorian. The Norman work comprises a buttress between the N. and S. bays of the transept and a narrow band between the window in the S. bay and the SW. turret. Numerous horizontal mortar breaks, at c. 0.3 m intervals, have been observed in the latter: they probably mark day-breaks in the construction of the building. The windows are of 15th-century date, while the face and parapet above the windows, together with the render, are probably of 18th-century date. The SW. turret was refaced in the Victorian restoration. Sets of put-log holes relating to the post-Norman alterations were identified.

A small excavation was carried out during the replacement of the steps on the S. side of College Hall. This uncovered a blocked Norman window, a cobble surface and evidence suggesting a flight of steps to a doorway pre-dating the present entrance.

100. ———, DEANSWAY SITE 7 (HWCM 3899), (SO 849 549). A watching brief was undertaken on behalf of the Crown Estate by Hereford and Worcester County Archaeological Service in the small area between the Countess of Huntingdon Hall and the previously excavated area to the S. This revealed a large, high-status medieval sandstone building, interpreted as a first floor hall of probable 12th-century date. Part of the W. and S. walls of the building were observed along with extensive deposits of sandstone rubble relating to the demolition and robbing of the building in the later 16th century. At the SE. corner of the building, three sides of a garderobe tower survived, as well as deposits relating to its last use

in the 16th century. The building was *c.* 11.5 m long and had the garderobe tower to its rear. The hall may have been of stone like its basement, but could equally have been timber framed. Evidence from the demolition debris suggests that the windows were glazed and the roof was tiled, probably by the later half of the 15th century. Floors butting the W. wall suggest that a timber frame building was built up against it and fronted onto the street.

101. YATTON, CHAPEL (HWCM 924), (SO 627 304). A watching brief was undertaken by Hereford and Worcester County Archaeological Service to record exposed sections, before the rebuilding of the churchyard boundary wall of this scheduled site. Four layers of deposits were identified, two of which probably represented rubble from building phases of the medieval chapel. Absence of finds made close dating impossible.

102. CENTRAL MARCHES HISTORIC TOWNS SURVEY. Work has started on this project by Hereford and Worcester County Archaeological Service, commissioned by English Heritage, to carry out an extensive survey of the historic towns in the counties of Hereford and Worcester and Shropshire. This is intended as a model for extensive surveys of historic towns. The towns to be surveyed are all those that reached urban status between A.D. 50 and 1750. The survey is absorbing data already held in the county S.M.R.s, undertaking detailed searches of published and unpublished sources, interviewing fieldworkers, assessing documentary, environmental and finds evidence, considering the potential of standing buildings and their associated deposits and undertaking topographical and cartographic studies. The information will be held on computer using software that combines textual database and digitized mapping. It will present its results in a report which will cover each town, summarizing its history and development and interpreting the available archaeological data. For each town there will be an assessment of its archaeological potential and suggestions for future work.

KENT

103. BOXLEY, GRANGE FARM (TQ 785 601). An assessment by M. F. Gardiner, Field Archaeology Unit, Institute of Archaeology, University College London, on behalf of the Ministry of Defence, examined the probable site of a grange of Boxley Abbey. Evidence of a possible structure was found in one trench and a scatter of nibbed tile was discovered more generally in the field to the W. of the present farm buildings.

104. LYDD, DERING FARM (TQ 033 210). Assessment work was undertaken by M. F. Gardiner, University College London, for Brett Gravel Ltd to determine whether archaeological remains were present in an area to be removed by gravel extraction. Seven parallel trenches lying 50 m apart were cut. An 'island' of shingle to the NE. of the site and an area of shingle at the edge of the main shingle ridge upon which Dering Farm lies were found. Both had been calcined by burning. No briquetage was found and the date of this activity is uncertain. Pottery of late 13th- and early 14th-century date was found in one buried ditch and other ditches, possibly of the same period, were recorded. A shingle-filled feature tentatively interpreted as the base for a building was also identified.

105. MOATENDEN PRIORY, HEADCORN (TQ 818 464). A programme of fieldwork is being directed by N. R. Aldridge. The first comprehensive archaeological survey of this Trinitarian priory has now been completed. Work was aided by a grant from the Fletcher Fund.

Almost three-quarters of the monastic precinct boundary currently survives intact. Within the SE. quadrant are traces of a ditched field system of probable medieval date. The claustral complex has been identified in the centre of the large moated enclosure. In the SW. corner is an earlier moat, probably the manor of the de Rokesley family who founded the priory *c.* 1224.

(KENT)

At least two fishponds exist on the W. side of the larger moat; both appear to have been linked to a small watercourse, as the northernmost pond has inlet and outlet leats.

Part of the house may survive from the priory; one surviving crown-post in the roof space is thought unlikely to post-date 1500. On the ground floor is a stone door or serving hatch incorporated into later brickwork, perhaps part of the 'western-range' surviving within the largely mid 16th-century building. The priory was dissolved in 1538.

Geophysical survey indicated the probable position of the priory church, and other buried structures. Limited trial trenches in the area of the orchard, E. of the present house, confirmed the site of the priory church. It also showed that the building was aligned with the moat rather than to true E., suggesting that they are contemporary. Only the S. wall of the aisleless rectangular church is unrobbed, the N. and E. walls surviving as robber trenches. At the E. end the church was 7.3 m wide, extending for at least 17.7 m to the W. The S. wall was of greensand ashlar with local paludina limestone. Several sections of worked stone blocks were recovered from the moat, all of oolithic limestone. The church had a timber roof with clay peg tiles, some early examples of which were identified. The internal walls were plastered, with a clay floor at 0.87 m depth, and an altar base slightly raised. No *in situ* flooring was found, but late 13th-century glazed floor tiles were found in destruction levels, some paralleled from Boxley Abbey. A fragment of elaborate inlaid tile, of late 13th-century date, from the nave area, matched a complete example from Battle Abbey (J. N. Hare, *Battle Abbey: the Eastern Range and the Excavations of 1978-80* (1985), fig. 19, no. 2). A single piece of triangular plain mosaic tile from the chancel area, is similar to examples from Rochester Cathedral and Boxley Abbey, also late 13th-century in date. Large quantities of early thin bricks from destruction levels indicated usage as later flooring material. Decorated window glass, mostly in poor condition, and lead window comes, principally from the primary fill of a stone lined culvert, were found. This culvert seemed to have carried water from the SE. corner of the church to the E. arm of the moat. The probable N. alley of the cloister, 3.6 m wide, was located to the S. of the church. It had tiled roof, and the garth produced late 13th-early 14th-century coarse domestic pottery.

More structures are indicated to the S. and W. of the church under the present garden.

A full report will be published in *Archaeologia Cantiana*.

LEICESTERSHIRE. Work by Leicestershire Archaeological Unit.

106. ANSTEY, GYNSILL LANE (SK 551 074). An evaluative excavation by J. Meek, across the line of the medieval earthwork known as Park Pale, N. of Gynsill Lane, revealed two linear ditches aligned with the earthwork, containing 13th-century pottery. A watching brief to the SW. confirmed the continuation of the northernmost ditch in this area. Funded by the Department of Transport. Note in *Trans. Leics. Archaeol. Hist. Soc.* Finds and records with Leicestershire Museums.

107. CASTLE DONINGTON, HEMINGTON FIELDS (SK 459 302). Surveillance of this gravel extraction site by C. R. Salisbury continues (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 35 (1991), 173) with the co-operation of H. Gasson of Ennemix. Four massive posts found in 1991 were aligned to, and almost identical with, those identified as the rotted-off piers of a bridge in 1990. These timbers have recently been dated by R. Howard of the Nottingham Tree Ring Dating Laboratory to between 1066 and 1219. The bridge, as excavated, is 70 m long and 6 m wide. A vertical water wheel paddle float has also been found, and is unusual in that it comes from a wheel with an estimated width of 0.9 m with only one rim. Dendrochronology suggests a date of c. 1100. Interim in *Trans. Leics. Archaeol. Hist. Soc.* Finds and records with Leicestershire Museums.

108. COLEORTON (SK 382 172). A micro-contour survey and excavation of earthworks by M. Beamish revealed occupation levels, provisionally dated by the pottery to between the 12th and 18th centuries. The first phase, with domestic pottery, timber buildings and associated earthworks, was presumably associated with the medieval settlement of Coleorton. This was apparently followed by a period of relative inactivity, and then by a levelling of the site, represented by make up deposits, during the early post-medieval period. Funded by Leicestershire County Council. Note in *Trans. Leics. Archaeol. Hist. Soc.* Finds and records with Leicestershire Museums.

109. LEICESTER, BATH LANE (SK 581 044). Following an evaluation by L. Cooper, a small-scale excavation was undertaken by N. Finn. The pottery evidence suggests that several Roman walls in the area were robbed during the 12th and 13th centuries. Timber structures, thought to represent activity in the back yards of medieval buildings fronting on to Talbot Street to the E., were also found. The absence of contemporary domestic activity W. of a surviving Roman wall suggests that it acted as a boundary at this time, but had apparently ceased to serve this function in the later medieval period. Funding by City Styles Ltd. Note in *Trans. Leics. Archaeol. Hist. Soc.* Finds and records with Leicestershire Museums.

110. ———, CRAVEN STREET (SK 582 050). A watching brief by J. Lucas at the junction of Craven Street and Berkeley Street revealed only traces of a medieval cobbled surface sealing a medieval ditch, suggesting that this area lies beyond the medieval suburb N. of the town. Funded by Orion Sportswear. Note in *Trans. Leics. Archaeol. Hist. Soc.* Finds and records with Leicestershire Museums.

111. ———, THE GUILDHALL (SK 585 044). A small-scale evaluation, by J. Hagar, of the great hall showed that the crucks and plinth wall had been extensively rebuilt, probably during restoration works in 1926. A possible stone floor level — c. 0.45 m below the modern floor — may relate to an earlier building on the same site. Funding by Leicester City Council. Note in *Trans. Leics. Archaeol. Hist. Soc.* Finds and records with Leicestershire Museums.

112. ———, 40–50 HIGH STREET (SK 585 045). An initial evaluation followed by limited excavation, by D. Mackie and L. Cooper respectively, revealed pits and a cultivation horizon, possibly representing medieval ridge and furrow, dated by 11th-century pottery. Pits and structural evidence of stone founded buildings, dated from the 13th to the 16th centuries, were found on this site of the medieval Swinesmarket, the major E.–W. thoroughfare of the medieval town. Modern disturbance apparently destroyed later deposits, save for one structure where there is evidence of continuity of use at least into the 18th century. Note and publication (forthcoming) in *Trans. Leics. Archaeol. Hist. Soc.* Finds and records with Leicestershire Museums.

113. ———, JOHN OF GAUNT'S CELLAR (SK 582 041). Work was undertaken by R. Buckley and D. Mackie on the cellar S. of the great hall of Leicester Castle, in advance of repairs. A detailed survey of the interior and exterior elevations confirmed that the walls and vault of the undercroft are of two phases. The earlier building may have been the undercroft to a chamber block, communicating with the S. end of the great hall. The building, possibly dating to the 12th century, lay at an angle to the great hall, respecting the line of the bailey ditch, and was thought to have gone out of use by the early 13th century (*Trans. Leics. Archaeol. Hist. Soc.* 36 (1992), 179–180). Later, probably in the early 15th century, the original building was extended to the N., and covered with a four-centred vault. Nineteen mason's marks were found randomly distributed over the stone of the vault. The N. door and staircase, and two windows also date to this phase. Removal of topsoil outside indicated that the S. facade was refaced at the same time, and two polygonal towers were added, one of which contained a newel staircase. Funding was by Leicestershire County Council. Note in *Trans. Leics. Archaeol. Hist. Soc.* Finds and records with Leicestershire Museums.

(LEICESTERSHIRE)

114. ———, 71 TO 95 SANVEY GATE (SK 582 050). Limited excavation by N. Finn revealed field ditches, soils and pits dated by pottery from the 12th to late 15th or early 16th century. Further limited excavation, close to the modern street frontage, uncovered archaeological levels dating from the 12th century, including a robber trench relating to an earlier, probably Roman, building. The results of the work confirm documentary evidence for an early medieval suburb, the site lying 50 m from the N. limit of the medieval town. Funded by Travis Perkins (Properties) Ltd. Note in *Trans. Leics. Archaeol. Hist. Soc.* Finds and records with Leicestershire Museums.

115. ———, WELLES STREET (SK 581 045). Excavation of a small trench by L. Cooper revealed evidence of occupation, dated by the pottery, from the 12th or early 13th century to the 16th century, on the site which lies within the historic core of the town. Funding by the Guru Nanak Gurdwara Temple. Note in *Trans. Leics. Archaeol. Hist. Soc.* Finds and records with Leicestershire Museums.

116. LUTTERWORTH, ST JOHN'S HOSPITAL (SP 546 839). Two areas of earthworks, adjacent to the site of the medieval hospital, were examined by L. Cooper using a detailed micro-contour survey followed by limited excavation. Medieval enclosure ditches and field systems were found to the W., whilst the earthworks to the S. were probably later drainage features. Funding by Gazeley Properties. Note in *Trans. Leics. Archaeol. Hist. Soc.* Finds and records with Leicestershire Museums.

117. MARKET HARBOROUGH, THE CATTLE MARKET (SP 734 871) and ST MARY'S ROAD (SP 737 869). An evaluation by L. Cooper identified two medieval ditches, perhaps part of the field system, and a cobbled surface which could be the medieval predecessor of Springfield Street. A further watching brief located the stone foundation of a medieval or early post medieval wall to the rear of the Peacock Hotel, possibly part of a building identified during the earlier excavation (*Trans. Leics. Archaeol. Hist. Soc.* 66 (1992), 180). Funded by Slateplace Ltd and Harborough District Council. Note and publication (forthcoming) in *Trans. Leics. Archaeol. Hist. Soc.* Finds and records with Leicestershire Museums.

118. OAKHAM, 22 HIGH STREET (SK 087 861). A watching brief by E. Jones of the Rutland Field Research Group recorded a pit containing 33 sherds of Stamford ware pottery, provisionally dated to the second half of the 11th century. The pottery is evidence of Saxo-Norman activity within what may be the core of the historic town. Note in *Trans. Leics. Archaeol. Hist. Soc.* Finds and records with Leicestershire Museums.

119. ———, 13 TO 15 MILL STREET (SK 862 085). An evaluation by T. Catchpole revealed a medieval pit and ditch, residual Saxo-Norman pottery, and part of an unmortared stone structure, possibly of early post-medieval date. The dearth of archaeological features overall suggests that this site, as anticipated, was probably peripheral to Saxon and medieval Oakham. Funded by Rendell Ltd. Note in *Trans. Leics. Archaeol. Hist. Soc.* Finds and records with Leicestershire Museums.

LINCOLNSHIRE

LINCOLN. Work by the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit.

120. Outside the West Gate of *Lincoln Castle* (SK 974 719), clearance work for the installation of a new bridge exposed the battered lower foundations of the stone tower N. of the outer barbican. These foundations abutted against an E.-W. wall, only faced on its N. side, which carried on across the ditch. This wall, probably 12th-century in date, is provisionally interpreted as the N. revetment wall for a causeway, although no traces of its S.

equivalent survive. Work carried out on behalf of Lincolnshire County Council and Lincoln City Council, and supervised by L. Donel. To be published in a monograph.

121. Survey was carried out of the basement of the *Norman House*, 46–7 Steep Hill (SK 976 717), in advance of repair work by Lincoln City Council. Interpretation of the remains of the house was also possible (see S. R. Jones in *Lincoln Archaeology 1991–2*, 21–5; and R. Harris, *ibid.* 1992–3).

122. With financial support from the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln Cathedral and English Heritage, part of the medieval Cathedral *Close Wall* was surveyed in advance of repair between Eastgate and Winnowsty Lane (SK 980 718) by J. L. Hall. This section included two surviving towers. Further interpretation will be possible when the rest of this section has been surveyed in 1993.

123. Recording continued at the *Bishops' Old Palace* (SK 978 717) on behalf of English Heritage, which is commencing a major programme of repairs and presentation. Further information about the architectural sequence was obtained during the survey, and three small excavations were also carried out to check specific points for the purpose of interpretation or presentation. Work directed by M. Brann. Report (monograph) is now in preparation.

124. In advance of and during the installation of a new electricity supply system for *Lincoln Cathedral* (SK 978 718), the Unit excavated, or observed the digging of, new trenches to the N. of the Cathedral and across its main transept. The major discovery was a series of stone coffins, some still containing their original corpses, in the area of the crossing and immediately to its N. Some had apparently been opened and damaged during the relaying of the floor in the 18th century. Two chalices and two patens were recovered, and samples of textiles and other materials were removed for analysis. These burials dated predominantly from the 14th century, but may have been relocated. They sealed an earlier anthropoid lead coffin, whose date remains problematical, but which seems to have occupied a central place in the Romanesque church destroyed by fire in 1141. Some traces of that conflagration were visible. Work directed by L. Donel.

NORFOLK

125. BILLINGFORD (TG 007 203 centred). A six-month excavation by H. Wallis for Norfolk Archaeological Unit over a 10-acre site was completed in March 1991. This work was funded by Atlas Aggregates Ltd. Post-excavation work is in progress.

The large area excavation was on the edge of the known Romano-British settlement at Billingford. It revealed a multi-period site with the majority of features dating to the Romano-British period.

Three buildings of post construction were excavated, although there is some doubt as to whether these are Romano-British or Saxon in date. The only feature firmly dating to the early Saxon period was a sunken featured building. The mid Saxon period was represented by an area of metal working debris indicating that iron smelting was being undertaken on the site.

A few medieval and post-medieval ditches were also excavated, probably representing field boundaries.

126. CHEDGRAVE, ALL SAINTS' CHURCH (TM 363 993). This 12th-century church was transeptual: the crossing tower has gone, as have the chancel and S. transept, traces of which have been recorded by small-scale excavation. The N. transept is surmounted by a 16th-century tower. Observation by A. Rogerson for Norfolk Landscape Archaeology of groundworks for an extension NW. of the nave revealed the foundation trench of a round W.

(NORFOLK)

tower with an external diameter of *c.* 4 m. This trench, which cut through at least two burials, was 1 m deep and was filled with vaguely-coursed flint nodules in a soil matrix. It was capped by a continuous 0.15–0.2 m thick slab of yellow mortar with sparse flints, above which sporadically survived a few flints in mortar, the lowest course of the wall proper. The foundation trench was continuous with the standing W. wall of the nave. The church has thus had three towers, but the correct sequence of that over the transept and that at the W. end has yet to be established.

127. CLENCHWARTON, BANKLANDS (TF 586 221). A section was cut across the seabank, presumed to be late Saxon in date, by M. Leah and A. Crowson of Norfolk Archaeological Unit as part of the English Heritage Fenland Management Project. No trace of a buried soil was found beneath the seabank and it appears that the feature was constructed directly on the mudflats, possibly on the border between the flats and landward saltmarsh. Finds from the bank construction were sparse but included several sherds of early medieval ware. It appears, therefore, that this section of the seabank cannot have been constructed prior to the 11th century.

128. DENTON, LODGE FARM (TM 289 886). A watching brief and excavation was undertaken by H. Wallis of Norfolk Archaeological Unit at Lodge Farm, Denton, funded by English Heritage. The existing building, which is undergoing large scale alterations, was identified as a raised aisled hall dating to the 14th century. The purpose of the archaeological work was to try and identify any features which might relate to the original structure but no such features were discovered.

129. DUNTON, SHEREFORD, ST NICHOLAS'S CHURCH (TF 887 296). St Nicholas' is a Saxon church with a round tower, heightened and altered in the 12th-century and altered again *c.* 1300 when a N. aisle was added. This was demolished in the 18th century, the doorway and windows being reset in the nave wall. In 1991, monitoring by E. Rose of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology of excavations for drains revealed the foundations of the aisle, including two N. buttresses and diagonal buttresses at the angles. The N. buttresses appear to have been transferred to the nave wall opposite their original positions.

130. EATON, ST ANDREW'S CHURCH (TG 203 060). St Andrew's church is 13th century, incorporating reused Norman fragments, and the tower is 15th century. Observation by D. Gurney of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology of groundworks for an extension S. of the tower revealed a solid masonry foundation of flints in mortar at least 1 m deep and running parallel to, partly under, and just S. of the S. wall of the tower. This foundation was traced between the two angle buttresses for the S. wall, which partly sits upon it. This does not appear to be related to the 15th-century tower, and at one point a change in level of the masonry and an angled vertical face suggests that the earlier tower could have been octagonal.

131. MUNDHAM, MUNDHAM ROAD (TM 340 970). Field survey and limited evaluation excavation was conducted by J. Bown and M. Flitcroft of Norfolk Archaeological Unit on the site of proposed mineral extraction funded by Frettenham Lime Company Ltd. Finds covering the periods between the Bronze Age and post-medieval centuries were recovered but few concentrations were identified. The trial trenches located a small number of prehistoric and Saxon features, including a diffuse early Saxon settlement. Two sunken-featured buildings were recorded, one apparently within a small enclosure.

132. NORWICH, CASTLE BRIDGE (TG 232 085). Several trenches were excavated by A. Shelley of Norfolk Archaeological Unit on the top of the bridge during 1992 on behalf of Norwich City

Council. These indicated that the bridge is of early medieval date, with much of its original fabric surviving beneath a veneer of 19th-century work. Extant medieval features include both the stone bridge abutments, the external central arches, dressed Caen stone facings, medieval road surfaces and a drawbridge or counterweight pit. The void between the arches would originally have been spanned by timbers.

133. ———, NORWICH CATHEDRAL (TG 234 088). The unblocking of a cupboard in the S. wall of the S. cloister walk revealed that its W. side wall was composed of a round arch that had been blocked with mortared rubble. A drawn and photographic record of this side wall was carried out by P. Emery of Norfolk Archaeological Unit on behalf of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich Cathedral. The Romanesque style of the arch suggests that the niche was constructed around the turn of the 12th century during the first building phase for the cloister. The N. jamb and at least one voussoir of the arch were robbed out after the blocking. The reason for this demolition appears to have been to facilitate the construction of a two-centred door arch for the niche, opening on to the cloister walk. This work is likely to have formed part of the large-scale rebuilding of the cloister which followed destruction in the riot of 1272.

134. ———, PRINCE OF WALES ROAD/KING STREET/ROSE LANE (TG 235 086 centred). Large scale excavation was started by J. Bown of Norfolk Archaeological Unit on behalf of the NFU Mutual and Avon Insurance Group.

An area of 1.7 acres of the precinct of the medieval Franciscan friary is to be subject to redevelopment. The site slopes downhill from W. to E. towards the River Wensum. Deposits vary between being truncated and with relatively slight survival to deep stratification.

Excavation in 1992 revealed domestic activity and occupation of late Saxon and early medieval date in the NW. part of the site including a sunken-featured building. Medieval masonry associated with friary buildings has also been located along with mortar and flint rubble and blocks of architectural limestone. Over 6 m of deposits have accumulated above the SE. part of the site. Work continues.

135. ———, ST ANDREW'S HALL (TG 231 088). A watching brief was undertaken by H. Wallis of Norfolk Archaeological Unit on behalf of Norwich City Council while a sewer pipe was under repair. This recorded part of a buttress associated with the S. cloister garth, and a cobbled surface exterior to this, which possibly formed part of a medieval street, the line of which was diverted from here in 1345.

136. ———, ST ANDREW'S HALL COMPLEX, WEST GARTH (TG 231 088). A small-scale evaluation, supervised by P. Emery of Norfolk Archaeological Unit and funded by Norfolk County Council, was carried out on the west side of the cloister garth of the Dominican friary, in advance of remedial work to the foundations of a 19th-century staircase turret. Post-medieval material was encountered within the evaluation trench and the depths of friary deposits were recorded by hand augering.

137. ———, 11 SURREY STREET (TG 230 081). Evaluation excavation was undertaken by S. Bates of Norfolk Archaeological Unit on behalf of General Accident. Work uncovered ditches and pits of 12th-century and later date as well as some structural evidence in the form of post-holes. Residual sherds of Saxo-Norman Thetford-type ware were recovered but it seems likely that the earliest occupation dates to the 12th century. Post-medieval deposits did not survive due to probable 20th-century truncation.

138. ———, FISHERGATE, CHURCH OF ST EDMUND (TG 233 092). A watching brief on conversion works at the church of St Edmund, Fishergate was undertaken by B. Ayers of Norfolk Archaeological Unit. Excavation within the tower revealed the unplastered lower faces of the rubble walls but no evidence of features within the structure itself. Monitoring of

(NORFOLK)

chase cutting in the interior S. aisle wall noted the rubble core of the wall; no evidence for wall paintings or inscriptions was seen on the plaster.

A blocked doorway was recorded on the exterior face of the W. end of the S. aisle and excavation here revealed the base jamb of limestone surviving either side of the doorway. The doorway had been blocked with knapped flint and an offset limestone plinth course extended across this blocking. A rubble footing for the W. wall of a destroyed porch was recorded. W. of the aisle a drainage trench cut a further rubble footing which had formed the churchyard wall next to Water (now Hansard) Lane.

139. ———, WHITEFRIARS (TG 234 093). A watching brief and excavation were carried out by P. Emery of Norfolk Archaeological Unit in advance of construction work in the Goods Inward Yard of Jarrolds Printing Works on behalf of Allott and Lomax. A section of knapped flint wall, c. 2 m long and aligned E. to W., was recorded during the watching brief. This probably formed part of the Carmelite friary which lay on the E. side of Cowgate. The excavation revealed an extensive c. 14th-century dump of dark grey silt containing large quantities of pottery, leather, animal bone and other waste. This deposit was overlain by a succession of surfaces representing the alignment of the later medieval and post-medieval Cowgate. A series of post-holes, floors and hearths were recorded W. of the road. These features represented buildings constructed on the W. frontage of Cowgate after the road was initially laid out. The timber built structures were superseded by a substantial flint-walled building which continued in use into the post-medieval period.

140. SOUTH CREAKE, WATERDEN, ALL SAINTS' CHURCH (TF 886 358). This unusual church is of Saxon origin with later medieval alterations, the windows being replaced by brick mullions c. 1600. An account of the building has been published by G. Fenner (*East Anglian Archaeol.* 14 (1982), 68–73). Restoration work in 1992 enabled an examination by E. Rose of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology of the set of rectangular clerestory windows which have variously been dated as Saxon and 'post-Reformation imitation domestic'. One window was found to be cut by the arch of a 15th-century nave window and must therefore predate it; that in the W. wall was found to be composed of reused stone fragments and medieval tiles and, as it cuts the tower arch, it must be a later imitation. A mark above the N. door, suggested by Fenner as a blocked Saxon window, was shown to have no structural significance. Laid along the wallplate of the N. nave wall were 25 brick sections of ovolo-moulded mullions, identical to those inserted in the E. chancel window and presumably left over from the works of c. 1600. The nave roof, which supposedly dates from after gale damage in 1895, was found to be of early 17th-century date, reassembled in 1900.

141. STOKE FERRY/WELLINGTON PLANTATION (TL 775 925 to TL 771 912). An archaeological survey, watching brief and occasional excavation was undertaken along the route of a pipeline trench by K. Penn of Norfolk Archaeological Unit on behalf of Anglian Water. A number of sites from the prehistoric to medieval periods was identified. Most importantly, a mid Saxon settlement site was located at Methwold and partially excavated. Ditches and pits were uncovered and the probable extent of the site defined. Material recovered included a strap-end with zoomorphic decoration. Within Wellington Plantation, a section was recorded across the Fossditch, a major early Saxon earthwork.

142. TERRINGTON ST CLEMENT, HAY GREEN (TF 537 182 and TF 541 176). Excavations were undertaken on this, the largest known mid Saxon site in Marshland, by M. Leah and A. Crowson of Norfolk Archaeological Unit as part of the English Heritage Fenland Management Project. Previous fieldwork demonstrated that the site extends for c. 1.5 km along a roddon and has produced over 1,000 sherds of Ipswich Ware from field survey alone.

Two trenches, *c.* 600 m apart, were excavated across the roddon, measuring 4 by 100 m. A number of substantial ditches, similar to those seen at West Walton and Walpole St Andrew (see reports below), were recognized and seen to run along the roddon. As on the other mid Saxon sites foraminifera analysis demonstrated that the features were filled with silt, deposited under active marine conditions. A number of pits, containing charcoal rich deposits, were also sectioned and analysis of the fills suggests the production of salt tolerant crops.

Late Saxon features were also excavated and, as at West Walton (below), seen to lack marine silt fills. This appears to be the result of more stable environmental conditions, following construction of the seabank.

143. TILNEY ST LAWRENCE, HIRDLING FIELD (TF 565 136). The only known early Saxon site in Marshland lies on the roddon of a silted-up Roman canal and is represented by a small scatter of handmade pottery. Excavations were conducted by M. Leah and A. Crowson of Norfolk Archaeological Unit as part of the English Heritage Fenland Management Project. The work failed to find any evidence of surviving features and the site appears to have been ploughed out.

144. TIVETSHALL ST MARY, PATTEN LANE (TM 170 852 — TM 168 836). A watching brief was carried out during the construction of a sewerage pipeline by a team led by P. Emery of Norfolk Archaeological Unit on behalf of Anglian Water. Pottery from the Iron Age, Roman and early Saxon periods and three Roman coins were recovered by fieldwalking and metal-detecting on the site of a Roman villa indicated by previous finds. A concentration of cut features, of Roman and early Saxon date, was also recorded in this section of the pipeline. These features included a ditch, infilled during the early Saxon period, whose alignment was at considerable variance with that of Patten Lane (N. to S.).

145. WALPOLE ST ANDREW, ROSE HALL FARM (TF 487 160). Excavations were undertaken by M. Leah and A. Crowson of Norfolk Archaeological Unit on a mid Saxon site as part of the English Heritage Fenland Management Project. The site, in common with others of this date in Marshland, consists of a scatter of Ipswich Ware strung out along a roddon, in this case for a distance of *c.* 800 m. A trench 10 by 100 m long was cut across the site and revealed a number of large ditches, running along the roddon. These were largely silt filled and foraminifera analysis demonstrated that the silt had been deposited under active marine conditions. Also excavated were a number of substantial pits, containing charcoal rich deposits and animal bone; preliminary results suggest, as at West Walton (see 146 below), the presence of salt tolerant crops.

146. WEST WALTON, INGLEBOROUGH FARM (TF 473 148). Survey work and excavations were undertaken by M. Leah and A. Crowson of Norfolk Archaeological Unit on a mid Saxon site, as part of the English Heritage Fenland Management Project. Fieldwalking revealed a scatter of Ipswich Ware and local handmade pottery, centred on a low rise, *c.* 100 m in diameter. Excavation demonstrated that the mound was the highest element of a roddon which has been largely buried by post-Roman silt. Cut into the roddon were substantial silt-filled ditches, some probably mid Saxon. Samples taken from the ditches revealed the presence of salt-tolerant crops such as barley, suggesting arable activity on the site.

A number of late Saxon features were also encountered and, in contrast to the mid Saxon ditches, these were not silt-filled, probably indicating more stable conditions following the construction of the seabank, immediately to the N. of the site.

147. WYMONDHAM, ABBEY MEADOW/BECKETSWELL ROAD (TG 106 015). Evaluation excavation was undertaken immediately to the S. and W. of Wymondham by H. Wallis of Norfolk Archaeological Unit, prior to a drainage scheme by Anglian Water. Excavations to the W. revealed Thetford-type ware pottery and a flint and mortar construction wall probably

(NORFOLK)

contemporary with the abbey. To the S. of the abbey church itself some skeletal remains were uncovered. A large mass of compacted flints was also revealed, possibly related to part of the monastic buildings. Further excavation in this area will be undertaken in 1993.

148. YELVERTON TO EAST CARLETON (TG 291 037 – TG 222 030). A watching brief was carried out by P. Emery of Norfolk Archaeological Unit on behalf of British Gas during construction of a gas pipeline.

Medieval finds from the fieldwalking and metal-detecting surveys included a 14th-century bronze seal matrix inscribed with a cockerel and a whimsical legend CROV ME DAT.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

149. EARLS BARTON, ALL SAINTS CHURCH (SP 852 638). The removal of large parts of the render of the church tower during renovation work offered a rare opportunity to examine and record large areas of the original fabric, much of which proved to survive intact. The work was carried out by Northamptonshire County Council Archaeology Unit (Contracts Section) under the direction of M. Audouy and was financed by English Heritage. Barnack-type limestone had been used for the architectural features, while the remainder of the fabric had been infilled with limestone rubble similar to the local Upper Estuarine Limestone.

150. NORTHAMPTON, DERNGATE, NORTHAMPTON HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS (SP 758 603). An evaluation was carried out at the site by Northamptonshire County Council Archaeology Unit (Contracts Section) under the direction of M. Shaw on behalf of the school in order to assess the survival of archaeological deposits. The site lies in the SE. corner of the medieval walled town between the medieval street of Derngate (formerly Swinewell Street) to the N. and Victoria Promenade, which runs on the line of the former town defences to the S. and E.

Trenches on the Derngate frontage confirmed the presence of medieval occupation. More surprisingly, as no medieval streets are known in its area, a trench at the S. end of the site also located traces of medieval occupation, comprising a probable post-hole building and rubbish pits. Deposits which may relate to the tail end of a bank of the town defences were found at both the S. and E. ends of the site but the bulk of the town defences would appear to lie outside the area under the present Victoria Promenade.

It was anticipated that evidence for a large medieval urban property known as The Grange, which included a building called 'The Towre', shown on Speed's Map of Northampton of 1610, might be uncovered in the central area. In the event only sparse evidence of medieval occupation was located and none of it could be definitely related to The Grange.

151. WARMINGTON, WARMINGTON BYPASS (centred on TL 074 915). Archaeological evaluation continued on the line of the Warmington Bypass (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 36 (1992), 256–7). The work was carried out by Northamptonshire County Council Archaeology Unit (Contracts Section) under the direction of M. Shaw on behalf of the County Planning and Transportation Department.

Fieldwalking revealed concentrations of early/mid Saxon pottery at TL 072 909 and TL 074 913. Four concentrations, each sufficient to suggest a site, have now been discovered within an area of 40 ha. This stands in contrast to the dearth of late Saxon material uncovered. A single concentration of medieval pottery was located at TL 0747 9132. It lies immediately W. of the present village of Warmington along the Oundle Road and may suggest former settlement.

Further trial trenching has confirmed the existence of Saxon and medieval settlement remains at Eaglethorpe (TL 074 915). The present Eaglethorpe lies immediately NW. of

Warmington village. It was formerly called Mill End, medieval Eaglethorpe being located elsewhere in the parish.

SHROPSHIRE

152. BROMFIELD PRIORY GATEHOUSE (SO 481 768). A brief analysis during restoration of this former priory gatehouse near Ludlow was undertaken by R. K. Morriss of the Hereford Archaeology Unit for the Landmark Trust. The gatehouse consists of a rubble-stone ground floor topped by a timber-framed superstructure. The medieval gateway arch and passage is probably of early to mid 14th-century date and two ogee-headed loops looked into the gate passage, one on either side. These indicate the existence of original ground floor chambers flanking the gate passage, but the ground floor section S. of the gate only dates to the mid 19th century when the gatehouse was renovated and extended to become the village school. The timber-framing, tentatively dated to the late 16th century, appears to have been added after the S. part of the medieval gatehouse had been demolished. The gatehouse then contained one large chamber on the first floor, above the gate passage and the N. ground floor, and was possibly used by the manorial court. The somewhat unorthodox timber-framing was radically repaired in the mid 19th century and copied in the S. extension of that period to create a symmetrical composition. It has since been repaired on at least two occasions in the 20th century.

153. CLUN CASTLE (SO 299 809). Clun Castle is owned by the Duke of Norfolk but was recently taken into Guardianship by English Heritage which has now renovated the upstanding masonry portions. Prior to that work, the Hereford Archaeology Unit was commissioned to undertake a full stone-by-stone survey and structural, historical and architectural analysis. The work was directed by R. K. Morriss, with the survey supervised by R. Williams.

The largest surviving portion is the keep, built into the N. slope of the motte and generally considered to be of Norman origin. Its odd position on the slope and other factors have led to doubts being raised about its dating but, until it was fully scaffolded as part of the renovation work, access to critical areas has been difficult. The survey work demonstrated that the structure was basically of a single phase — and amongst the debris in window openings on the upper floors were fragments of cusped tracery that clearly indicated a build date of the mid 13th century or, more probably, later. Other structural features included quadripartite vaulting in small mural chambers; additional decorative two-centred rear-arches below the structural rear-arches (*cf.* Acton Burnell castle of *c.* 1284); the use of shouldered lintels (or 'Caernarfon' arches); and blind loops at ground floor level to match the real loops in the N. angles on the floors above. The roof line was also discovered under rubble and indicated a very shallow pitched roof, presumably once hidden behind an embattled parapet. The flat pilaster buttresses clasping the taller N. corners were topped by watch-towers, the floors of which survived. These could only have been reached from the leads and access to the roof and between ground, first and second floors seems to have been by way of a long-demolished stair tower at the SW. corner.

The accommodation within the keep, perhaps better termed the Great Tower, was on four floors. The basement was divided into a reasonably high status but unheated room and a dark and ill-lit store-room. A passage through the wall led to a postern in the W. wall and to a mural stair up to a recessed lobby on the ground floor within the masonry. This provided access to the base of the stair tower and to the large heated chamber occupying most, if not all, of the ground floor. At first and second floor levels there were higher status rooms of similar size, the best being at the top. These two rooms were also served by a pair of small mural chambers within the 'towers' created by the clasping pilaster buttresses on the northern corners of the building.

Given the lack of understanding about most of the motte and the baileys, identifying the function of the Great Tower is difficult. It is tentatively suggested that it is a lodging tower,

(SHROPSHIRE)

possibly of separate lodgings on first and second floor levels consisting of a living room (in the literal sense) and served by sleeping chambers. The ground floor may have been communal, and the basement could have belonged to the steward. None of the rooms seems to be good enough for a great hall, and there is no sign of a chapel.

The other significant fragment surveyed consisted of a section of perimeter wall around the top of the motte attached to two half-round towers. The towers were actually bastions and, like the Great Tower, built more for show than for defence. A fireplace and window embrasure in the wall between indicated the presence of a high-status room built against it.

The surviving masonry at Clun Castle seems to have been built at a time when there was what could be termed a baronial revival in architecture, certainly in the Welsh Marches. The design of the Great Tower, in particular, was intended to impress; it echoed the power of the Normans and revived, or implied, baronial lineage and power. Other examples of this deliberately anachronistic style in late 13th- and early 14th-century Shropshire include Acton Burnell, Wattlesborough, and Hopton Castle.

154. LANGLEY GATEHOUSE (SO 539 002). A full analytical survey was undertaken by the Hereford Archaeology Unit of Langley Gatehouse, directed by R. K. Morriss. The derelict building was renovated by the Landmark Trust, with English Heritage grant aid. Whilst the Hereford Unit concentrated on the building, the Shropshire County Council Archaeological Section, directed by H. Hannaford, investigated the underground archaeology.

The gatehouse is a multi-period building with a complex structural history. It was the entrance to Langley Hall, of medieval and post-medieval build just to the E., pulled down in the 1870s. The site of the hall was identified by the Shropshire team, and some of the outer earthworks associated with the site are fairly well preserved. In the 1960s, the last significant stretch of the embattled manorial wall, running N. from the gatehouse, was demolished.

The gatehouse consisted of a medieval rubble-stone front wall at ground floor level with additional ground floor masonry walls flanking a gatepassage reached through a moulded two-centred arch. The double-gabled upper portion of the facade is of post-medieval ashlar contemporary with the timber-framing of the rest of the structure. Elements in the design of the post-medieval rebuilding, and a remarkably comprehensive set of carpenters' marks (virtually every floor joist being numbered), demonstrated that there had been an alteration in the plan during construction. The net result was relatively high status accommodation of two floors and an attic, possibly used for the estate steward or for guests. The gatehouse appears to have become used for agricultural purposes by the 18th century.

SOMERSET

155. CHARLTON MUSGROVE, STAVORDALE PRIORY (ST 736 320). Evaluation by machine-dug trenches was undertaken, by J. Hawkes for AC Archaeology, in two areas of proposed development within the precincts of the former Augustinian priory in 1992.

The visible remains are largely of 15th- to 16-century date, and comprise the church (nave and choir), the reredorter, and N. end of the dorter range. A survey of the topography and building fabric coupled with limited excavation was undertaken by I. Burrow and D. Walsh in 1981 and 1982, and these investigations have allowed a tentative reconstruction of the arrangements of some of the claustral buildings and fishpond complex to the NW.

A single trench 12 × 1.5 m was dug to investigate an area proposed for new staff quarters adjacent to an existing garage NW. of the surviving priory buildings. No pre-modern features or residual finds of earlier date were present.

Five 1.5 m-wide trenches totalling c. 44 m in length were excavated within an area of a proposed swimming pool c. 30 m S. of main priory buildings. Four trenches were entirely sterile, the fifth contained only modern features. Again no finds of pre-modern date were

found. The sample size of *c.* 10 per cent of the swimming pool area allows the negative results to be accepted with a good degree of confidence, although the possibility that the priory cross was originally located on that site (supported by some ambiguous photographic, cartographic and narrative accounts) cannot entirely be excluded. Further evaluation is planned for 1993.

156. GLASTONBURY, GLASTONBURY ABBEY (ST 499 388). The fifth and sixth seasons of excavation were directed by H. M. Woods for the Oxford Archaeological Unit and the Glastonbury Abbey Trustees in advance of the building of phase two of the new visitor complex (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 34 (1990), 209).

A range of buildings was encountered on a N.–S. axis between the Lady Chapel (12th century) and the Almshouse Chapel (*c.* 1512). The W. and N. walls were within the area of excavation. The range was flanked on the W. by an alleyway, with surviving mortar floor bedding.

To the S. of the Almshouse Chapel a deeply robbed wall footing survived, and this footing and the alley defined two sides of an area of cobbled yard.

The building range is interpreted as the living accommodation of the eight chaplains of Our Lady whose work is described in detail in a charter of Abbot Adam of Sodbury dated 22 February 1333, preserved in the Great Cartulary of Glastonbury Abbey at Longleat House (Longleat MS 39). They were secular priests, not monks, and their function was to serve the cult of Our Lady in her chapel. A full report on the excavations from 1987 to 1993 is in preparation.

157. ———, 44 HIGH STREET (ST 501 389). A watching brief was undertaken by C. and N. Hollinrake during the construction of a new warehouse at the rear of this property. The foundation trenches revealed almost the full width of the enclosure ditch of Glastonbury abbey. The ditch was not completely excavated but pottery from the top indicated that it had filled by the 13th century. A fragment of wall may indicate a later boundary.

158. ———, THE TRIBUNAL (ST 499 390). Small excavations by C. and N. Hollinrake during refurbishment works at this site revealed evidence for timber buildings under the present foundations. Finds from these and other features suggested a 12th-century date for the start of occupation.

date for the start of occupation.

159. LANGPORT, HANGING CHAPEL (ST 424 267). A proposal to route a footpath around the N. side of the Hanging Chapel at Langport necessitated an archaeological evaluation, by C. J. Webster for Somerset County Council, of the bank upon which it stands. The bank was found to be composed of layers of clean clay with no artefactual evidence. The lack of finds, and the position of the bank, below the 14th-century (or earlier) chapel, supports the suggestion that the bank is associated with the burh listed in the early 10th century.

160. MUCHELNEY, ABBEY BARN (ST 428 248). A detailed measured survey of the large stone barn S. of the reredorter at Muchelney Abbey was undertaken by C. J. Bond funded by English Heritage. The barn contains evidence of medieval date confirming that it was once part of the abbey estate; the barn is currently undergoing repair. A full report is available for this barn and for the Almonry Barn.

161. SOMERTON, ST CLEARS FARM (ST 478 282). An archaeological evaluation was carried out over a wide area in advance of development for housing by C. and N. Hollinrake. Cropmarks had been noted on aerial photographs, and trial trenching located an area of medieval occupation NW. of the farm in a field known as 'Wall Close'. Ditches, pits and drains were recorded as well as probable building sites. Pottery suggested occupation from the 11th to 13th centuries.

(SOMERSET)

162. STOKE-SUB-HAMDON, NORTH STREET (ST 473 177). An evaluation and subsequent excavation of a site to the N. of the North Street Workshops in Stoke-sub-Hamdon was commissioned by the Duchy of Cornwall and the South Western Co-operative Housing Society Ltd, and carried out by C. M. Hearne for Wessex Archaeology in July 1992. The main period of archaeological activity dated from the 12th to 15th centuries and two major elements were identified. A ditch immediately to the W. of the current street and aligned roughly parallel to it appears to represent a former boundary ditch associated with North Street and/or a specific land plot. Further away from the street a series of linear features was observed. The exact function of these features is unclear but they may originate from horticulture associated with nearby occupation.

163. TAUNTON, TAUNTON CASTLE (ST 226 247). Several small excavations have taken place in the castle this year as a result of small-scale developments.

Proposals for the construction of an external lift shaft against the S. face of the Wyndham Gallery of Taunton Museum would have involved disturbance in an area identified as the NW. corner of the Norman keep. A minimally intrusive evaluation excavation was undertaken in advance of the scheme being adopted. This was carried out by J. Hawkes for AC Archaeology. A total area of 5×1.5 m was excavated by hand removing only topsoil, the backfill of a previous excavation, and the fill of a pit of probable 18th-century date. No pre-modern levels were disturbed.

Two walls set almost at right angles to each other were recorded, each *c.* 1 m wide and composed mainly of limestone rubble with some greensand, red sandstone and slate inclusions. An adjacent modern disturbance is likely to have been one of H. St George Gray's trenches excavated in the late 1920s, and from the side of that trench (which had undermined one of the walls) a single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered.

The scale of the present exercise makes it impossible to establish the relationship of these walls to known features of the 12th-century castle with any great certainty although none were of a scale to have supported a keep.

The foundation trenches of a new toilet block for the County Museum were also monitored by C. and N. Hollinrake. Below modern disturbance lay a brick-built drain of 19th-century date which had cut through 12th-/13th-century deposits. Most of these lay below foundation level and were not disturbed but two walls were located.

164. WEDMORE, THE CLOSE (ST 431 475). Archaeological evaluation within an old orchard adjoining the Close revealed numerous ditches, pits, post-holes and other features of 10th- to 13th-century date. Evaluation work continues.

SUFFOLK

165. SUTTON HOO (TM 288 478). The current Research Programme (1983-1992) was completed in Spring 1992 (with the excavation of a prehistoric Beaker complex) and the site was reinstated to its 1983 appearance, except for Mound 2, reconstructed to its original (7th century A.D.) height, and all graves were marked in the 1 ha. excavated cruciform transect. A management plan for the curation and presentation of this world-famous Anglo-Saxon burial ground has been agreed with English Heritage.

In October 1991, an intact wealthy burial of a young male buried in an oak coffin was recovered under Mound 17. Adjacent to it lay the articulated burial of a horse. The artefacts from Mound 17, which include a sword, shield, spears, strike-a-light and purse, buckles, strap-ends, bone comb, bucket, cauldron, tub, bowl, pottery vessel and bridle have been dissected and conserved in the British Museum Conservation Laboratory. These artefacts, along with those recovered by the Sutton Hoo Research Trust, are — or shall be — deposited at the British Museum (Department of Medieval and Later Antiquities).

The research programme has now entered its analytical phase at the University of York and at the British Museum. A full set of interim reports has been published as the *Bulletins of the Sutton Hoo Research Committee* (No.1, 1983 – nos. 8/9, in press). The archive, after publication of the full report (by the Society of Antiquaries of London) will be deposited at the Society of Antiquaries with copies at the British Museum, Suffolk County Council, and the University of York.

SURREY

166. FARNHAM, WILMER HOUSE MUSEUM (SU 836 466). Extensive building works at the museum included a soakaway pit dug in the garden. This revealed a well-built chalk block wall, which on investigation was found to be a retaining wall — part of large-scale terracing of the site. The excavation was carried out by members of the Farnham and District Museum Society. Later features dug into the area suggested the terracing was of late medieval date. The existing museum building dates to 1718. A second soakaway pit was dug, so the chalk wall could remain undisturbed. This information was reported in the Surrey Archaeological Society's *Bulletin* No. 266, June 1992.

167. GUILDFORD, GUILDFORD CASTLE (SU 997 442). A research/training excavation was directed by R. Poulton, for the Surrey County Archaeological Unit; funding was provided by Surrey County Council, the Surrey Archaeological Society and the Society of Antiquaries, among others. Investigation of the area outside the early bailey ditch, into which the palace expanded after *c.* 1200, showed that it had previously been used for quite extensive chalk quarrying. Three periods of building at the palace can now be defined and the sequence matched to documentary evidence, helping to determine the plan of the 13th-century royal palace.

Findings included fragments of fine medieval glass urinals. Although well known from documentary sources, they have only rarely been discovered archaeologically.

168. HINDHEAD COMMONS (SU 890 369 — centred). A survey of the historic landscape of the National Trust's estate at Hindhead began in May 1992. The survey was required to help improve the property's management plan and establish what landscape features were threatened by the proposed widening of the A3. Work was carried out by volunteers, led by S. Dyer of the Surrey County Archaeological Unit and the Surrey Archaeological Society; funding for the work was provided by Surrey County Council, the Surrey Archaeological Society and the National Trust. Work started in the Smallbrook Valley, where a medieval field system, discernible as small field boundary banks, was surveyed. This system was superseded by a Tudor field system, with much larger earthworks. Evidence of settlement associated with these field systems has been located in the form of a number of building platforms. A small bank running alongside the stream below the fields has been interpreted as the boundary marker between the hundreds of Farnham and Godalming. Documentary work on the Winchester pipe rolls is beginning to shed light on a large number of the surveyed earthworks.

169. LIMPSFIELD AREA (*c.* TQ 400 530). A gold and niello circular mount of 9th-century date found by metal detector. Only 9.5 mm dia., the mount bears an eagle with a gospel, symbolizing the Evangelist John and the initials A and q. Information from D. Williams.

170. REIGATE, CASTLE GROUNDS (TQ 252 504). Evaluation trenching and subsequent site watching of an area of the moat embankment at Reigate Castle, where a new pathway was to be put in at a lower level than the existing one, was carried out by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit, directed by G. N. Hayman; funding was provided by Reigate and Banstead Borough Council. The largest layer exposed appears to be redeposited material from the cutting of the present moat, which may be relatively recent — associated with

(SURREY)

landscaping for the house just to the S. Below this the remains of a buried bank of 13th-century date, lying over a buried soil, were found.

171. ———, COLLEY HILL (TQ 251 512). Contrary to note 284 in *Medieval Archaeol.*, 35 (1991), 192, it is now clear that the two jugs were the sole containers of the hoard of coins. This is now known to total 6,703 coins. The deposition date has been revised to 1454 or shortly after. Publication of the jugs in: *Surrey Archaeol. Coll.*

172. ———, LONDON ROAD (TQ 251 504). An excavation by D. Williams, prior to redevelopment, for Reigate and Banstead Archaeological Coordination Committee, of a 17th-century building terraced into the outer bank of Reigate Castle, found no evidence for occupation on this frontage before the early 17th century. Little survived here of the rampart deposits but a line of charcoal sealing a few tile fragments was traced below a dump of sand for c. 3 m to the foot of the slope. These layers may represent clearance and construction of the rampart in the 13th century or later. Publication in *Surrey Archaeol. Coll.*

173. RUNFOLD, GRANGE ROAD (SU 872 481–881 485). Evaluation and subsequent excavation was undertaken on part of the proposed Blackwater Valley route. Three sites were excavated, two near West Farm and another 700 m to the NE., opposite Springfield Cottages. Work was carried out by Surrey County Archaeological Unit, directed by G. Hayman with funding by the Highways and Transport Department of Surrey County Council. The medieval features excavated were mainly pits and ditches, but an area of densely packed flints was also discovered adjacent to Grange Road, in the West Farm area. It is suggested that this may represent a track into a field from a more major 'road', suggesting that Grange Road follows an ancient line of communication.

174. TITSEY, CLACKET LANE (TQ 422 546). The earlier evaluation (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 36 (1992), 268) was followed up by more detailed excavation of two areas to be disturbed by the construction of a service station, one to the N. of the M25, one to the S. Work was carried out by Surrey County Archaeological Unit; funding was provided by English Heritage. In the N. area, the area of burnt soil was removed, along with large quantities of medieval pottery (provisionally 13th-century), to reveal a small patch of intense burning — all that was left of a kiln. It is suggested that the original kiln structure was established above ground, rather than dug into the natural as with other Limpsfield kilns, because this area was low lying and therefore subject to flooding. Other features excavated appear to be related to the work at the kiln.

Two areas of dark soil were excavated in the S. area, both containing frequent sherds of medieval pottery. One area revealed a small kiln — unlined, with a flue at each end, the other area may have been used as a waster dump. A number of post-holes suggest there was at least one small structure here.

175. WARLINGHAM, BOTLEY HILL AREA (c. TQ 392 554). Metal detector finds recorded from this area of the North Downs include two saucer brooches and a small long brooch of 5th-/6th-century date, suggestive of settlement. Information from D. Williams.

EAST SUSSEX. Work by the Field Archaeology Unit, Institute of Archaeology, University College London.

176. HASTINGS, 57 HIGH STREET (TQ 825 095). An evaluation by L. Barber of land at the rear of 57 High Street for Stevens Partnership located the foundations of the medieval town wall. A brick hearth had been set into the wall. A substantial sandstone-lined cellar of unknown date was also found.

177. IDEN AND PLAYDEN (TQ 92). A survey of earthworks and field walking by W. K. Wood and T. Machling for the Sussex Archaeological Society in parts of the two parishes located a scatter of medieval pottery and some adjacent earthworks at TQ 931 240.

WEST SUSSEX. Excavations by the Field Archaeology Unit, Institute of Archaeology, University College London.

178. COOMBES, CHURCH FARM (TQ 193 084). An evaluation was undertaken for Mr T. Passmore by M. F. Gardiner in advance of the construction of a canal for fishing. Two trenches were excavated across areas identified as possible salt-making mounds. The first trench revealed the base of a mound which had largely been removed by ploughing. The mound was bounded on one side by a palaeochannel, open at the time of salt-making. A possible trough or depression for concentrating brine in advance of evaporation was observed on the other side. A single, small sherd of Saxo-Norman pottery was recovered. The second trench recovered very slight evidence of salt-making in the form of fragmentary burnt clay. A second palaeochannel was located.

179. STEYNING, COOMBE COURT (TQ 178 112). Excavations by M. F. Gardiner in advance of the construction of a new parish hall were funded by West Sussex County Council and the Sussex Archaeological Society. The site lies 150 m S. of the church and in an area which earlier work had shown to have late Saxon and medieval remains. The initial area stripped contained three pits and one ditch. The largest pit contained Saxo-Norman pottery and probably dates to the 10th century. To the E. in the second area examined, was a building platform cut into the hill slope. Traces of as many as four successive buildings of interrupted beam-slot type were recorded. The beam slots had one vertical edge on the internal side and the opposite face was less regular. These buildings are provisionally dated to the 12th century. After the buildings fell out of use a series of rubbish pits was cut. These pits dated to the 12th and 13th centuries. Finds to Steyning Museum, intended publication in *Sussex Archaeological Collections*.

180. WALBERTON, ST MARY'S CHURCH (SU 972 058). An excavation by C. Place in the graveyard of St Mary's church, Walberton, in advance of the insertion of a septic tank, located fifteen grave cuts and burials. Some graves were datable to the 18th and 19th centuries. Although the majority of the pottery was in residual contexts, it was mainly Saxo-Norman. Four sherds of later medieval Binsted ware and one possible sherd of early Anglo-Saxon date were also found. Finds to Littlehampton Museum, intended publication in *Sussex Archaeological Collections*.

TYNE AND WEAR

181. NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (NZ 250 639). J. Nolan of the City of Newcastle Archaeology Unit excavated under an arch of the railway viaduct which crosses the N. part of the site of the medieval castle. This was the last area available for excavation, concluding the City Council's long-running programme of excavation followed by landscaping on this important site. Despite considerable post-medieval disturbance, an area c. 6.5 × 8.5 m of stratified medieval, Saxon and Roman deposits survived in the N. half of the archway.

The remains of the underlying Roman fort had been severely damaged by densely packed burials forming part of the Saxon cemetery first identified in 1977. In this final season 110 articulated burials were recorded (bringing the total number of excavated burials to 660) with a marked increase in density and grave-digging disturbance at the S. end of the site. At least three burials showed traces of wooden coffins. Others had stone supports for, or covers over, the head. One skeleton was in a stone-lined grave. Several possible grave markers were noted, all unmarked sandstone blocks presumably salvaged from the underlying Roman fort. Two burials were also found during limited excavation in advance of landscaping in the NE.

(TYNE AND WEAR)

corner of the castle, in an area previously thought to lie outside the boundary of the cemetery (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, 33 (1988), 281).

In the NW. corner of the site part of the tail of the Norman castle rampart of 1080 was found, with evidence for considerable slippage on the inner face. The original rampart slope and the surviving ground within the bailey seemed to have been cut by some late burials, supporting the evidence of previous excavations for continued use of the cemetery until the late 12th century (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, 24 (1981), 211).

The site archive and finds will be stored at the City of Newcastle Archaeological Centre while work on writing up the excavations proceeds. Ultimately they will be deposited with the Museum of Antiquities at Newcastle University.

WILTSHIRE

COMPTON BASSETT. Work by the Compton Bassett Area Research Project.

182. At *Roach Wood* (SU 041 782), excavations on a flight of six scarp-face strip-lynchets were directed by A. Reynolds following the initial assessment in 1991 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 36 (1992), 271). Four phases of activity were identified. The earliest feature appears to be the uppermost lynchet which is much denuded and lacks the sharp profile of the lynchets below; it is possibly prehistoric. The second phase is represented by the more substantial lynchets further downslope which probably date to the later medieval period. The proportions and area of the lynchets raise questions about their workability by plough teams. The available turning area at either end of any of the lynchets is not great and the way in which they drop sharply at their northern termini, to meet with the unmodified ground surface, suggests that access would have been difficult. A horticultural function is therefore proposed. A *terminus post quem* for the cultivation of the lynchets was provided by finds of Roman pottery in the lower levels of the positive accumulation. Sections suggested deliberate construction, as opposed to formation over a long period. A terminal date for cultivation was provided by a token of late 16th-century date, stratified in material which formed the bank of an enclosure (phase three), whose ditch cut through the cultivation soil of the lynchets at their E. limit. This feature suggests a change in land use probably to a pastoral function. The latest phase is represented by a shallow ditch which runs above, and parallel to, the uppermost lynchet. Interim publication in the *Bulletin of the Institute of Archaeology*.

183. At *Compton Hill* (SU 046 717), field survey directed by A. Reynolds revealed ridge and furrow preserved within the width of green tracks. Documentary research by C. K. Currie has indicated that the open field system at Compton Bassett was enclosed by 1655 when much of the landscape was reorganized. The traces recognized constitute a rare survival of ridge and furrow in the immediate area.

184. At *Freeth Farm* (SU 023 726), the first phase of a programme of fieldwalking designed to cover all ploughed land within the CBARP study area was directed by M. Reynolds. Three fields were investigated and evidence of activity ranging from the mesolithic to the present was recovered. A few sherds of medieval pottery were recovered.

185. COOMBE DOWN (SU 192 521). The earthworks represent various episodes of settlement and cultivation on Coombe Down. They occupy a SE. facing Chalk spur at a height of 145–135 m OD, overlooking a broad coombe that forms part of the N. drainage of the Nine Mile River, itself a tributary of the River Avon. Investigation by R.C.H.M.E. (as part of a major project to record and analyse the archaeological landscape of the Salisbury Plain Training Area), comprised three complementary survey techniques: (i) detailed earthwork survey producing a hachured plan; (ii) a geophysical survey of selected areas within the

earthwork complex; (iii) an air photographic transcription of the site and its environs. Surveys (i) and (iii) were undertaken by R.C.H.M.E. staff and (ii) by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford, jointly funded by R.C.H.M.E. and the University of Reading.

The detailed earthwork survey covered an area of 11.8 ha and recorded four major phases of activity: (a) elements of a regular field system of late prehistoric/Roman date; partly overlain by (b), a Romano-British settlement of approximately 3.5 ha; (c) a series of downland tracks and holloways; and (d) post-Roman cultivation represented by ridge and furrow. At least one episode of modern ploughing is known, which has resulted in a general 'rounding-off' of the earthworks, but has not obliterated certain key relationships.

The field system continued in use until at least A.D. 350, and probably beyond this date. However, it had fallen into disuse by the later 5th or 6th century when a *grubenhaus* was built in the hollow formed by the negative lynchet and trackways. The occupation debris around the *grubenhaus* included disarticulated ox skulls and a complete late Roman bronze bowl. It is possible that the bowl, which was associated with a coin of Gratian, was deposited during the construction of the *grubenhaus*, but it is more likely that it was still in use up to the 6th century. Sherds of grass-tempered and early Saxon stamped pottery indicate that the *grubenhaus* continued to be occupied until about this time, after which the area appears to have been abandoned.

186. DOWNTON, TANNERY HOUSE (SU 181 213). It was reported in *Medieval Archaeol.*, 36 (1992), 271–72 that 'no sign of the outer bailey ditch' of the bishop of Winchester's castle was located in an evaluation. This may not be the case: one test-pit (no. 7) produced a 'large linear feature . . . which dipped . . . from a moderately straight edge . . . The eastern edge (of the test pit) was excavated to a depth of 1.20 m at which point there was no sign of the base'. The line of this feature seems to be consistent with an interpretation of it as the outer ditch, and it seems quite deep enough for that role.

187. STRATTON ST MARGARET, LAND OFF CHURCH STREET (SU 178 871). Field evaluation was conducted by A. J. Barber for Cotswold Archaeological Trust and Cowley Bros. (Wroughton) Ltd on land adjacent to St Margaret's church. This showed that visible earthworks were attributable to variations in the underlying geology and to recent landscaping. Archaeological remains comprised one possible enclosure ditch, three smaller boundary or drainage ditches and a low clay bank containing 12th- to 15th-century pottery. The site therefore appears to lie on the periphery of the medieval settlement which lay more to the S.

188. TIDWORTH LYNCHETS (SU 24 48). These exceptionally large earthworks form part of an extensive field system, most of which is obscured by woodland. Sherds of prehistoric and Roman pottery are present in the soil eroding from the cuttings.

Preliminary work on one of the lynchets involved the re-opening of an infantry trench cut into a prominent field corner. The backfilled trench was surrounded by fragments of human bone which were scattered on the ground surface. Excavation demonstrated that the trench had been cut into a grave containing four extended skeletons accompanied by iron shield bosses and spear heads. On typological grounds these date the burial to the late 6th or early 7th century A.D. Since the grave was cut from just below the modern topsoil, it provides a useful *terminus ante quem* for the abandonment of the adjacent field.

Three skeletons were recorded and removed during the initial excavation. Further work on the site was undertaken in order to establish the full extent of the grave and recover the remaining body with its associated metalwork. The excavation was completed with the aid of a grant from Hampshire County Council. The results of this work will be reported separately by H. Härke who directed the second stage of excavation.

189. YATESBURY. Work by the Compton Bassett Area Research Project. At *Manor Farm* (SU 065 716), excavations were directed by A. Reynolds and A. Deacon. Survey work identified upstanding settlement earthworks bounded by a semi-circular bank and ditch, and

(WILTSHIRE)

excavation was carried out to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site. Two areas were examined. A trench was located across a shallow rectangular terrace and revealed evidence of a building, although only through three-dimensional plotting of artefacts. Provisional analysis of the pottery indicates a 12th- to 14th-century date range. A further cutting was made through the bank and ditch enclosure and a sequence of eight ditch cuts, dating to between the 4th and 17th centuries, was found. Immediately above, and cutting, the 4th-century feature was a ditch which contained three sherds of probable early to mid Anglo-Saxon pottery. The present plan of the village appears to be largely post-medieval. A more dispersed plan is suggested during the medieval period with the church and settlement as distinct elements situated *c.* 250 m apart, each within earthwork enclosures. Excavation and survey is to be continued in 1993. Interim publication in the *Bulletin of the Institute of Archaeology*.

190. At *All Saints Church* (SU 063 715), detailed survey work was directed by A. Reynolds and P. Charlton. Seven major phases of structural activity were recognized dating to between the 12th and 19th centuries. Stone by stone elevations of the N. aisle were recorded which revealed a complex sequence of alterations. Moulding profiles of capitals and bases were taken as part of an ongoing regional survey and *ex situ* fragments of medieval painted glass were recorded. A variety of building stone types was observed including Oolitic Limestone, Lower Chalk, Flint and Sarsen Stone.

The first phase appears to have consisted of a nave and chancel. In the late 12th or early 13th century a S. aisle was added and a N. aisle followed, probably in the mid 13th century. In the later 14th or 15th century the S. aisle either collapsed or was demolished leaving two piers visible inside the nave. Further alterations and additions were carried out in rapid but distinct succession throughout the 15th century. A tower was added at the W. end followed by a clerestory. Subsequent to the refenestration of the S. wall of the nave a stair turret, serving a rood loft, was butted against the S. wall and both aisles were embattled. The chancel was replaced in the 19th century. Interim publication in the *Bulletin of the Institute of Archaeology*.

NORTH YORKSHIRE

191. FOUNTAINS ABBEY, RIPON (SE 274 684). Standing building recording in advance of works has continued for a further year conducted by K. Emerick, K. Wilson and S. Mayes of English Heritage (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 36 (1992), 272–73). Projects on the W. guest house, lay brothers' infirmary, nave, and SW. corner of the cloister are now completed. Works continuing through 1992–93 include the cellarium, N. transept chapels, lay brothers' reredorter and presbytery.

Geophysical work undertaken by University of York Electronics Department revealed evidence of a substantial aisled building on the abbey green (Pl. VII, A). This building measures approximately 20 × 40 m and has been identified as the guest hall (Emerick, K. and Wilson, K.; Dittmer, J. *et al.* forthcoming in *Antiquity*).

192. THRINTOFT, NORTHALLERTON (SE 319 930). Trial excavations and architectural survey were carried out on the monastic grange chapel of St Mary Magdalene at Thrintoft, a possession of Jervaulx Abbey. Work was directed by R. Annis of Cleveland County Archaeology Section for the owner, Mr R. Phillips, in advance of conversion work. Four phases of construction and alteration were identified. Much of the original cobble structure of the late 12th or early 13th century survives, with the remains of two opposed doors and tiers of large putlog holes. Excavation showed that the building had a beaten earth floor; there was no sign of internal fittings or burials. Alteration in the mid 14th century is demonstrated by added diagonal buttresses and inserted windows; two mullioned windows were inserted in the

earlier 16th century. A detached heraldic stone from the chapel, built into a modern milking parlour, was identified as bearing the arms of the Constable family of Holderness: Robert Constable married a descendant of a founder of a chantry at the chapel in the late 13th century. The archive has been deposited at the Archaeology Section, North Yorkshire County Council. An account of this work will be submitted to the *Yorkshire Archaeol. J.*

193. WOMERSLEY, NORTH YORKSHIRE (SE 536 206). The Wood Hall Moated Manor Project, now in its sixth year, intends to undertake the total excavation of the moated site at Wood Hall, together with a landscape study of Womersley, in order to place the site in its regional context. The site will be destroyed in the next century by the extension of National Power's Gale Common Ash Disposal Facility. The project is run by North Yorkshire County Council and funded by National Power, the landowners and developers.

Excavations have so far concentrated on two main areas of the moated platform: the NW. corner (21) and the central S. area, moat and gateway (20).

The earliest occupation of the site is in Area 21, where nineteen substantial post-holes represent at least one timber building, dismantled prior to the construction of the moat in the early 13th century. The timber building/s and associated ground surface were sealed by the moat upcast, which was itself interleaved with thin occupation horizons, including hearths, perhaps representing the use of temporary shelters during the moat construction. Quantities of pottery, mainly Doncaster Hallgate and Yorkshire Gritty Ware, were associated with this phase.

Work on Area 20 has concentrated on the excavation of the late post-medieval farm complex: a 30 m length of moat, and the entrance to the site. The remains of a timber bridge and the stone foundations of an associated gatehouse, probably dating to the mid 15th century, are currently under investigation. The construction of the gatehouse actually within the moat impeded the flow of water, causing the accumulation of peats which preserved quantities of finds, including a wooden fishing platform and a 2 m long eel-fork. The gatehouse footings eventually became unstable, and the building was demolished, the rubble being pushed forward to form a solid causeway which preserved the earlier timber bridge framework *in situ*. Associated finds, including Humber and Cistercian wares, suggest a date in the early 17th century for the demolition.

NORTHERN IRELAND

CO. ARMAGH

194. ARMAGH CITY, ENGLISH STREET/ABBEY STREET (H 875 453). The site, a walled and terraced garden behind the former Meeting House of Abbey Street on Armagh's historic Cathedral hill, was excavated by D. P. Hurl, for H.M.B. D.O.E. (N.I.). It was to be redeveloped early in 1992 as part of Armagh District Council's tourism, arts and heritage project. Trial excavations had been carried out on the site in 1976 under the supervision of Mr N. F. Brannon. His discovery of Early Christian period and medieval finds in derived contexts underlined the potential interest of the site. The results of the 1992 excavation did not live up to expectations. Several ditches and hollows, however, were probably of medieval date and a number of Early Christian period and medieval finds, including a Viking coin, came from the topsoil layers, perhaps derived from upslope.

195. BALLYREA (H 845 447). A small-scale rescue excavation was carried out by N. Crothers (on behalf of Navan at Armagh) in advance of construction of a car-park for the Navan Visitors' Centre. The existence of archaeological features was revealed in the course of pre-arranged monitoring of the topsoil-stripped surface.

The main feature exposed was ditch, up to 3 m wide and 1 m deep. Souterrain ware in its upper fill suggests that it may have been an Early Christian period boundary. Cut partly into subsoil and partly into upper ditch fill was an inhumation grave for a child of *c.* 10 years.

(CO. ARMAGH)

A number of gullies of various dimensions and profiles and of indeterminate age was uncovered. Some may have been for drainage, others perhaps result from tillage. Sherds of medieval everted-rim ware, Early Christian souterrain ware, some flint flakes and a fragment of a lignite bracelet were recovered.

CO. DOWN

196. DOWNPATRICK, CATHEDRAL HILL (J 483 445). Excavations by R. O'Boyle, for H.M.B. D.O.E. (N.I.), took place in advance of a replacement verger's dwelling. The site lay on the summit of the hill, within the large Early Christian period ecclesiastical enclosure and 65 m W. of the 13th-century cathedral.

The earliest features comprised irregular rows of post-/stake-holes, several small pits and gullies, associated with Early Christian period 'souterrain ware' potsherds. These features were sealed by a metallised surface of redeposited subsoil gravel, cut by a drainage gully. Latest deposits included a thick deposit of oxidized clay, possibly debris from medieval industrial activity.

Local medieval pottery, including wares similar to those from the early 13th-century kiln nearby, and 'everted rim' coarseware, were recovered, also a single sherd of Ham Green B ware. Other finds included an Early Christian period glass bead, an Hiberno-Norse coin of c. 1000 A.D., several decorated bronze stick pins of 11th-/12-century date, and a 14th-century French token. The finds were fully compatible with the assemblage from the 1980s excavations on the SW. slope of the Cathedral Hill.

197. NEWTOWNARDS, CASTLE GARDENS AND DOMINICAN PRIORY (J 495 739). Trial excavations by D. P. Hurl, H.M.B. D.O.E. (N.I.), took place on two sites within an extensive area of archaeological interest. The removal of recent lean-to buildings from the inner face of an estate wall in advance of redevelopment revealed a pair of large carved stone gate piers of later 17th-century date. A small trench was excavated between the piers to determine a context for the gate. This revealed underlying medieval deposits, cut by a 17th-century drain and sealed by a succession of metallised paths through the gateway.

100 m N. a trial excavation was carried out immediately S. of the Priory Church on the line of the N. cloister walk to seek evidence to determine a request for planning permission. The excavation uncovered a medieval cemetery, which in part probably pre-dates construction of the cloister.

198. RINGMACKILROY, NEAR WARRENPOINT (J 150 192). A small-scale salvage excavation by N. Crothers for H.M.B. D.O.E. (N.I.), was carried out on a ploughed-down rath in advance of its complete removal in the course of a housing development. Topsoil was stripped mechanically under supervision. Deep ploughing had destroyed all traces of activity on the N. side of the rath, but on the S. evidence for four phases of activity survived in an extensive shelf.

A pre-rath horizon of probably prehistoric date contained subsoil-cut post-holes and irregular gullies producing a small polished stone axe and some worked flint. Phase 2 was contemporary with the construction of the (primary) rath and consisted of truncated pits and stake-holes not forming coherent patterns. In phase 3 the ditch was deliberately filled and the site levelled. Phase 4 was represented by a further series of post- and stake-holes. The visible (ploughed-out) bank belonged with this phase and it represents a reconstruction and rearrangement of the rath. Finds were mainly of souterrain ware, with several fragments of lignite, slag and two whetstones.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

CO. CORK

199. BRIDGETOWN ABBEY (R 690 009). Excavations carried out by T. O'Keeffe for Cork County Council in advance of conservation work focused on part of the interior and exterior of a two-storeyed building (c. 15×7.5 m internally) adjacent to the SE. corner of the cloister of this 13th- to 15th-century Augustinian priory, apparently containing the Prior's private accommodation. The building is largely of 13th-century date but has late medieval structural alterations, the exact nature and extent of which were clear from the excavated evidence. Limited excavation inside the building revealed that the medieval floors were destroyed.

200. CORK, 81-83 GRAND PARADE (W 673 718). Excavation was undertaken along the line of the medieval city wall by J. Wren. The work was necessary due to the proposed redevelopment of the site by Confirmarex Ltd who funded the excavation.

A trench 16.9 m N.-S. \times 5.54 m E.-W. was opened. At the W. limit of the excavation the medieval city wall, 13 m long \times 1.35 m high, was exposed. This was overlain by a later (post-medieval) rebuilding of the wall. As the majority of the material excavated consisted of estuarine deposits, the finds were very limited. A sherd of Saintonge sgraffito ware (1280-1320) was recovered from silt against the medieval wall and an iron harp-tuning peg was found amongst unstratified material.

201. ———, KYRL'S QUAY/NORTH MAIN STREET (W 671 721). Excavations were undertaken by M. F. Hurley for Cork Corporation on behalf of O'Callaghan (Properties) Ltd who financed the project. The redevelopment site extends from Kyle Street to Kyrl's Quay and includes 15-17 N. Main Street and covers 6 per cent of the area of the medieval walled city. As the development was designed to stand on extensive piled foundations it was deemed reasonable to excavate about one-third (580 sq m) of the area. In addition a further 600 sq m at either side of a 60 m length of city wall was excavated.

The earliest occupation levels were of mid 13th-century date. There were no remains of medieval houses in the central part of the site, but the post and wattle property boundaries of the burgess plots as well as cess-pits and wells were present. The continuity of the property boundaries is an interesting feature, for the lines remain virtually unchanged until modern times. Each successive rebuilding respected the division of the backyards into linear plots extending from N. Main Street towards the city wall. An alleyway leading at right angles to N. Main Street was laid out in the 13th or early 14th century. This was resurfaced several times until it fell into disuse in the 17th century. Close to N. Main Street the fragmentary foundations of 13th- and 14th-century timber framed houses were uncovered. Subsequently, these houses were rebuilt in stone. Part of the foundations of a substantial stone building stood on the side of the street. The structure appears to be of 14th- or 15th-century date and may be part of an urban tower house of a type similar to the nearby Skiddy's Castle.

The city wall was predominantly of late 13th-century date but contained some sections which were rebuilt at later times. The lower courses of the outer face were battered; above this the wall rose vertically. The inner face was vertical and a number of discontinuities in the masonry show that the wall was built in individual lengths. The main features of the wall were two gateways (posterns), one with a paved slipway through which small boats could have been drawn up. The boltholes and iron hinge-pivots for a pair of wooden doors survived. At the extreme NW. end of the excavation the foundations of a tower or mural turret were uncovered (Pl. vi, c). This was a D-shaped projection from the city wall with a solid base faced with dressed limestone blocks on the battered foundation.

The city wall, which may have served as a quay as well as a defensive wall, may originally have stood to a height of 6 m or more. During its period of use more than 3 m of silt and occupation debris accumulated on either side of the wall; consequently, when it was demolished to ground level in the 18th century c. 3.2 m of wall stood beneath the ground. The

(CO. CORK)

most numerous artefact group was pottery — 6,564 medieval sherds, mostly imported from the Saintonge and from Bristol. There are 72 wooden artefacts, 27 bone/antler, large amounts of leather and some textiles.

202. ———, RED ABBEY YARDS (W 675 714). Excavation by C. Sheehan of an area subject to redevelopment, which lay adjacent to the 13th-/14th-century Augustinian friary (Red Abbey), was funded by a private developer. The Red Abbey tower, the only standing structure of the complex, is the oldest standing building in Cork city and is a National Monument in the care of Cork Corporation. Four trenches were opened in an area to the N. of the tower. Two medieval walls were recorded. One extended N.–S. for the full extent of the trench. It was composed of roughly dressed, randomly coursed limestone blocks. Associated features consisted of a mortar spread, denoting the construction level for the wall and two floor surfaces, with an intermediate level of sandy sterile silt. Traces of render were evident on the E. (interior) face of the wall, contemporary with the laying of the primary floor surface. The second wall extended E.–W. for 3.2 m. Only the foundation levels, consisting of roughly faced limestones, were present. 13th-century pottery was associated with both walls.

203. ———, LISLEAGH II (R 178 106). Excavations by M. Monk at Lisleagh ringfort continued in 1992 with investigations of features from the previous seasons (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 35 (1991), 201–2). The removal of the fill of the souterrain identified in 1991 included quantities of heat shattered stones and iron slag. Also present was a primary charred deposit. Excavation on the suspected entrance on the W. side of the site revealed both ends of a dump construction bank with a possible internal revetment, insubstantial metalling in the entrance corridor and a large pivot stone.

Further structural evidence was found: part of the circumference of a well-preserved stake and wattle house and partial arcs of stake lines of less well-preserved structures. In 1991 a section of relatively shallow V-shaped ditch, recut, was excavated; it succeeded the earliest of activity but preceded most of the building evidence and the souterrain phase. The 1992 season revealed that this ditch curves around inside the main bank, but also that concentric and external to the bank is a palisade trench containing traces of large continuous posts, replaced later by a stake line. This feature has so far defied explanation. The excavation is set to conclude in 1993.

CO. DUBLIN

DUBLIN CITY

204. At *St Audoen's Church* (O 314 234), excavations were carried out by M. McMahon on behalf of the Office of Public Works as part of their programme of conservation of the site. The area excavated was confined to c. 14 × 10 m S. of the church and 9.5 m × 6 m within the S. aisle, known as St Anne's Chapel.

The earliest evidence related to the construction of a substantial stone wall (c. 1 m wide) extending N.–S. for at least 10 m and possibly 16 m. Associated with this wall, on the E. side, was an extensive area of cobbling which covered all of the area excavated S. of the church. A more concentrated and deeper deposit of metalling ran alongside the wall and represented the line of a lane or road. A concentration of stone chippings over the cobbles, opposite a possible opening in the wall, suggests an E.–W. path via a gate. Subsequent occupation levels which extended over the cobbling give a *terminus post quem* for the wall and associated features of c. 1100.

Following an attempt at levelling the steep S.–N. slope by laying down layers of gravel, brushwood, organic waste and strands of wattle, a number of post and wattle structures were constructed. Although greatly disturbed by pits, associated features included cess pits,

property boundaries and pathways of gravel, wattle screens and timber planks. Associated pottery finds included local and imported wares. Dendrochronological analysis indicates that this phase dates to the earlier 12th century.

Sections of the E. and S. walls of a stone structure were exposed. The walls were *c.* 1 m wide. From their position within the church, they most likely form the chancel end of an earlier church. The area available for excavation surrounding this structure was limited and no associated stratified layers were excavated. When the structure was demolished, a double-aisled church was constructed. This straddled the earlier E. gable, which was reused to support the plinth for a 13th-century sandstone cluster column. A section of the W. and S. wall of another stone structure lying E. of the church was excavated. A cobbled laneway ran N.–S. between the two. The present nave of St Audoen's church crosses the lane but, if projected to the N., the lane aligns with St Audoen's Arch in the city wall. The heavily mortared rubble core of a later E.–W. wall represents all that remains of a further enlargement of the church across the cobbled lane. The lane was probably redirected at that stage around the W. end of the church.

The remains of a possible domestic range to the S. of the church were also partially excavated. There was a 1 m wide passageway between this building and the church, but a room abutted the church at first floor level where three squint windows provided a view of the altar. A date of *c.* 1300 has been obtained from a timber drain associated with this structure.

205. At *Back Lane* (O 151 339), excavation was undertaken by C. Walsh in advance of redevelopment. The work was funded by the developer, Euro Lodge Ltd. The site lies adjacent to Tailor's Hall, where Back Lane forms the junction with High Street. The latter has been widened considerably since medieval times, while Back Lane, a narrow thoroughfare, maintains its 18th-century (and earlier) dimensions. The area chosen for excavation within the development site is to be the basement of the proposed building. An area 12 m N.–S. × 8.50 m E.–W. was initially opened by machine. Stepping in the sides of the excavation trench reduced it to 9.5 m N.–S. × 7 m E.–W. and subsequently to 6.5 m N.–S. × 5 m E.–W.

Excavations by the National Museum in the 1960s and early 1970s a little over 60 m to the NE. revealed a series of dwellings dating from the early 11th to possibly the late 12th century. The present excavation, encompassing one medieval property division, uncovered habitation deposits of the later 12th/late 13th century. The earliest datable activity in this area occurred in the late 11th/early 12th century. Twelve levels of medieval occupation were excavated. At times the property lay derelict, but the substantial remains of three structures of differing types were exposed. Artefacts recovered include a range of decorated leather, wooden, bone and bronze objects.

206. At *Chapelizod* (O 101 345), trial trenching was undertaken by H. A. King on a site proposed for redevelopment at the NE. end of Chapelizod village. The site is enclosed on the NE. by the Phoenix Park wall, on the SE. by the graveyard wall of the Church of St Laurence, and on the S. and W. by the properties which front onto Martin's Row.

Three cuttings were opened by machine. Cutting one was located on raised ground adjacent to the Park wall. Cuttings two and three on the N. side of the graveyard wall were dug to a depth of *c.* 2.25 m. The upper 1.05 m was of dark brown organic soil in which a variety of modern debris and some medieval pottery was uncovered. Below this and above a yellow sandy clay there was 0.50 m of grey-brown soil in which medieval and post medieval pottery and some human bone was found. Cut into the yellow clay in both cuttings was a 13th-/14th-century ditch *c.* 3 m wide and *c.* 1 m deep. It ran NE.–SW. and may have been associated with the medieval graveyard of St Laurence as it appears to describe an arc around the church. Removal of *c.* 0.8 m of the yellow clay at the E. end of Cutting two revealed two adult burials, one of which had been decapitated by the cutting of the ditch.

207. At 1–2 and 6–7 *Little Ship Street* (O 147 337), test trenching in advance of a possible acquisition of the site for development was carried out by G. Scally. Between 2.2–4.3 m of

(DUBLIN CITY)

archaeological stratigraphy was identified beneath 3–4 m of red brick rubble. The deposits uncovered were predominantly river related and are most likely to be the remains of the River Poddle which was channelled into the town ditch in this area where it encircled Dublin Castle. A number of worked timbers were also recovered, possibly related to one of the two Pole Mills which were known to be located in this area; alternatively they may be timbers from revetments which extended along the banks of the River Poddle.

208. At 23–27 *Lower Stephen Street* (O 158 336), excavated by R. Meenan, the site lies within the enclosure of the early medieval St Peter's Church; the medieval hospital of St Stephen lies c. 50 m to the S.

Five pits had been cut into the boulder clay. The largest measured 4.7 m E.–W. × 2.96 m N.–S. × 1.9 m deep. At the bottom it narrowed considerably and another pit was cut down a further 1.1 m deep with a 0.7 m diameter at the base. The other pits were considerably smaller. Four produced local and imported 13th-/14th-century pottery. Environmental analysis suggested that household waste was thrown in but that they had not been used as cess pits.

209. At *Patrick Street/Nicholas Street* (O 153 342), prior to development, an excavation was directed by F. M. Hurley on an extramural site which included a cutting through the full width of the town fosse. The fosse (ditch) was 17.8 m wide × 5 m deep, the bottom being c. 8 m below present ground level. Both sides of the cut sloped steeply to a flat base cut into the underlying limestone bedrock. On the lip of the fosse a substantial stone wall was exposed extending E.–W. It was 1.5 m wide and stood to a height of c. 1 m. The wall may represent either a stone facing to the upper part of the fosse or, more likely, a previously unrecorded wall. The style of masonry used was consistent with a 13th-/14th-century date. Many of the upper fills of the fosse had been removed by later cellars. The ditch fills consisted of various silt and organic deposits with one substantial deposit occupying the southern half, which may represent deliberate backfilling in the 15th or 16th century.

To the S. of the fosse, two medieval stone drains were uncovered. The first, extending from SW.–NE. was 11.60 m long × 0.40 m wide. This was joined on the E. side by a shorter length of drain (3.10 m) of similar dimensions. Several large refuse pits were uncovered, the largest being almost 3 m wide × 2 m deep. One pit contained dumps of mortar, shattered slate and several decorated floor tile fragments.

CO. GALWAY

GALWAY CITY

210. At *Merchant's Road/Abbeygate St. Lower* (M 299 248), the excavation was directed by D. Delaney in advance of redevelopment. Preliminary testing of the site (15 × 19 m) had uncovered the remains of part of the medieval town wall and the foundations of a projecting wall tower.

Two phases of construction were apparent in the town wall, an outer limestone skin (width 1.15 m) having been built against the outer rhyolite face of the original wall. Deposits post-dating the construction of the outer skin were of post-medieval date. The tower named on 17th-century maps as the 'New Tower' is rectangular in plan, 6 m N.–S. × 4 m E.–W. The excavated remains of the base comprises the E. wall and broken sections of the S. and W. walls. The walls are 1.3 m thick and have a solid rubble and mortar core. Externally they are faced with coursed limestone masonry, unworked except at the SE. angle. Internally, the tower was filled with stone and redeposited soil and the walls are roughly faced with randomly packed masonry. The S. and W. walls were in a very ruinous condition, mainly due to disturbance caused by later wall foundations. The E. wall, however, preserves much of its

original fabric. This wall has a substantial external plinth (width 0.3 m) composed of boulders and smaller packing stones. The plinth is set in redeposited soil which overlay the natural boulder clay. It was built against the outer face of the original town wall. This suggests that the tower is later than the town wall but pre-dates the construction of the outer limestone skin. The surviving literary and documentary sources indicate that the original town wall was built in the late 13th or 14th century. The 'New Tower' is clearly a later addition to the town's defences but the date of its construction remains uncertain. The earliest cartographic depiction of the tower is the Barnaby Gooche map of 1583.

211. At *Spanish Parade, Spanish Arch* (M 297 247), pre-development archaeological assessment of the Spanish Parade site (24 × 23.5 m) was undertaken by D. Delaney. Three trial trenches (15 × 1.5 m) were mechanically excavated.

The inner face of the medieval town wall extended NE.–SW. along the S. boundary. The wall face was composed of limestone, rhyolite and sandstone masonry with some very large boulders and numerous small packing stones. The wall survives to an average height of 2.15 m and it rests on compacted sand and gravel. Archaeological deposits survived between 0.5 m and 2.5 m below the modern ground level. Compacted organic clay deposits were located at a depth of *c.* 1 m. These may represent the primary land fills deposited here some time after the construction of the wall. Unstratified finds from trench one include two sherds of late medieval Saintonge pottery.

212. OMEY ISLAND (L 570 560). Excavations by T. O'Keeffe for the Office of Public Works of a multi-period site exposed by sea erosion on a 5 m high sand cliff, revealed a rich and well-stratified sequence ranging in date from at least the Early Christian period to the 19th century. Work continues in 1993.

The earliest level was a thin midden, evidently prehistoric, exposed beneath the cliff at beach level. Above the midden and separated from it by about 1 m of blown sand, were E.–W. pit burials, six of which have so far been identified. There is no definite evidence of an associated enclosure. These burials in turn are stratified 0.5 m below a stone-walled enclosure of rectangular plan, internally 13.5 × *c.* 7.5 m. Comparative evidence suggests a monastic or eremetical context and a 7th-century date for this enclosure. Within the enclosure are lintelled and pit graves; one grave was marked with a dry-stone *leacht* or altar.

Erection of this *leacht*, possibly in the 9th or 10th century, marks the end of the rectangular enclosure as a place of burial. In subsequent centuries the interior of the enclosure was filled with a deposit (1.5 m thick in places) of blown sand and domestic refuse, and many of the wall stones were robbed. The site was re-edified round the turn of the millennium; a new wall enclosing an area of trapezoidal plan was erected directly above the original enclosure. Later still — possibly in the 12th or 13th century — a new, mortared *leacht* was built directly on top of the original *leacht*, and later this became the focus of a cemetery containing more than 50 inhumations. There were evidently no surface traces of this cemetery by 1800 when at least three houses were built on the site.

CO. KERRY

213. ILLAUNLOUGHAN, PORTMAGEE (V 362 733). Excavation was undertaken by C. Walsh in conjunction with the U.C.L.A. overseas research project led by R. Berger and J. White Marshall. Sponsorship for the excavation was raised by Dr White Marshall and C. Cotter who initiated the project, and it was staffed by volunteers from the U.S.A.

The site is a small island, measuring less than 0.1 ha. in area. It contains the well-preserved remains of a gable shrine, a well, a small dry-stone oratory and a dry-stone hut with associated midden. Excavation concentrated on the latter two structures. The foundation of a small hermitage may date to the 7th century. The oratory was completely excavated internally; the walls stand to a height in excess of 1 m. It has a stone sill at the doorway and a step down into the interior. Clay floors relating to its primary use survived.

(CO. KERRY)

Several intriguing features sealed beneath the floors suggest the probability of pre-stone oratory use of the site, possibly for a wooden building. Outside, to the N. of the oratory a *leacht* (a dry-stone and slab-built structure, possibly a founder's grave, or a shrine) was revealed. A series of medieval burials, oriented E.-W. occurred in the immediate vicinity of the oratory. Human bone was relatively well preserved. The skeletons were not excavated. Half of the dry-stone hut was excavated. It had a floor below contemporary ground level. The associated midden was sieved in entirety, resulting in the retrieval of a large sample of faunal remains. A small range of artefacts was recovered from the midden.

An earlier, circular, timber built structure occurred outside the dry-stone hut. This had suffered considerable damage from coastal erosion. Several ceramic mould fragments, including a decorated fragment and a ceramic die for impressing fine detail, were recovered from the debris overlying the timber structure. Samples for radiocarbon dating were taken from all significant levels. These will be processed at U.C.L.A. All other post-excavation work will be carried out in Ireland.

CO. LIMERICK

214. ST MARY'S CATHEDRAL, LIMERICK (R 577 576). In advance of Phase 2 of the restoration, excavations were conducted by B. Hodgkinson at seven points in and around the cathedral. Work was funded by the Restoration Project Committee and by F.A.S. which provided the workforce as part of a training scheme.

Trench 1: NW. corner of the N. transept. A burial vault, of either late medieval or early modern date, cut into the subsoil, had removed almost all earlier deposits. Evidence in the vault suggests that the wall of the transept was not the original N. wall of the building, an observation confirmed in Trench 7.

Trench 2: outside the S. transept. The main feature was a N.-S. foundation which continued the line of the E. wall of the transept. It appears that the transept was remodelled and shortened and a late medieval date is suggested for this.

Trench 3: internal at NW. side of the crossing. The pier consists of two phases, an earlier square pillar against which the later transept arch was built. A large stone foundation projected S. from the earlier phase of the pier, but its function is unclear. A series of deposits abutted the foundation and the lower layers ran under the foundations of the later phase. No features or artefacts were found in these deposits.

Trench 4: centre of the chancel. A large stone-filled pit was cut into the subsoil, but its purpose was obscured by later burial.

Trench 5: immediately to the SW. of Trench 4 at the SE. corner of the crossing. Here the massive stepped foundations were revealed in a wide foundation trench.

Trench 6: at W. door. At the bottom of the trench was a series of pre-church layers. Above this were the remains of fifteen burials which had been cut by the foundation trench for the W. front. In amongst the burials were sherds of Rouen ware suggesting a late 13th-century date for the W. front which is traditionally regarded as the earliest part of the building.

Trench 7: outside the N. transept. A pre-church retaining wall running N.-S. across the trench is tentatively interpreted as one side of an entranceway to a sunken featured structure similar to those found at King John's Castle (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 35 (1991), 211-12). Further to the W. lay a large stone foundation which continued the line of the W. wall of the transept across the trench. It appears that the N. transept, like the S. one, was remodelled and shortened. There was little or no dating evidence from the trench.

The largest group of finds, after iron nails, is a fine collection of fragments of medieval floor tile; none were found *in situ*. There is a small but stratigraphically significant amount of medieval pottery.

CO. OFFALY

215. CLONMACNOISE (N 011 308). Excavations directed by H. King continued in the new graveyard a Clonmacnoise funded by the Office of Public Works and with the permission of Offaly County Council (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 36 (1992), 289). The excavation revealed that large post pits, together with a number of shallow pits containing peaty charcoal and burnt limestones, were the earliest features on the site. Above these a cobbled surface, flanking a depression or gully of wet sand, may represent a slip where small boats could be tied up. Flooding of this area by the Shannon caused the surface to be raised on a number of occasions and a boundary wall of wood and stones was constructed behind which a rectangular sunken feature may also have been connected with the Shannon.

The N. side of the round house (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 35 (1991), 212–13) was excavated together with an occupation area and large slab-lined hearth to the N. of the house. Many pits, post-holes, drains, trenches, deposits of ash, daub and charcoal testify to extensive occupation between the 7th and 12th centuries. Approximately 700 objects were recovered. The most noteworthy material, recovered from sieving disturbed levels, included a blue glass bracelet fragment with white interlaced inlay, E-ware, a silver ingot, jet bracelets, bronze stick pins, a needle-case, a needle and a strap-tag. Other iron, bone and antler objects were also found. Stratified material included a tinned bronze mount with incised spiral design of c. 700, E-ware, green porphyry, moulds, motif pieces, an iron escutcheon and three pieces of very fine thin plaster (possibly fresco).

216. ———, ST KIERAN'S SCHOOL (N 008 305). Archaeological investigation directed by H. A. King and funded by the Department of Education, took place in advance of rebuilding at St Kieran's National School. The schoolhouse (built in 1948) is situated in the SW. corner of the monastic enclosure. A hoard of Hiberno-Norse coins was found by school children in the field adjoining the school in 1979. Subsequent excavation of the area indicated evidence for occupation in the early medieval period (*J. Irish Archaeol.*, 4 (1987–88) 65–79).

Seven cuttings aligned on the outer foundation trenches of the proposed new building were excavated. The occurrence of a quantity of animal bone and slag in almost every cutting suggests that this site lay within an area of activity associated with the monastery and possibly a nearby Anglo-Norman castle as well. A cut antler tine and a bronze scrap were also found.

CO. WATERFORD

217. WATERFORD, 6 PETER STREET (S 608 123). An area adjacent to the site of large-scale excavations at Arundel Square (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 35 (1991), 214) was excavated by O. M. B. Scully in advance of the construction of a multi-storey car-park and shopping centre. The project was funded by Sisk Properties Ltd. The area excavated was a plot fronting onto Peter Street, a street shown by previous excavation to have been in existence before the 12th century. The plot is at the end of a series of fourteen properties fronting the street, the earliest of which contained houses dating to the early to mid 12th century. The excavation revealed a sequence of clay-floored wattle-walled houses with central (sometimes stone-lined) hearths, dating from the 11th and 12th centuries. Those houses were superseded by a sill-beamed structure (c. mid 12th century) with large wooden posts, linked by planking on the perimeter. This house had two phases of occupation. The quality of preservation was very good and the range of artefacts, particularly those in wood and antler, further enlarge the range of domestic items recovered from Late Viking Age/medieval Waterford.

CO. WESTMEATH

218. FORE ABBEY (N 513 702). Excavation by G. Scally in advance of conservation work took place at the gatehouse of the 12th-century Benedictine abbey. The excavation was funded by the Office of Public Works.

(CO. WESTMEATH)

Cutting 1 was located to the front of the gatehouse. It revealed a rough gravel pathway, enclosed between two fences of post and wattle type construction, built directly on a c. 0.30 m depth of naturally accumulated peat. These features predated the construction of the gatehouse and were of late 12th- or early 13th-century date. A primary surface related to the gatehouse entranceway was exposed. It was composed of well laid stones set into a compact deposit of yellow clay. This was capable of sustaining considerable weight. Pottery of 13th- or early 14th-century date was retrieved from associated deposits and reflects the date of the gatehouse construction. The entire gatehouse was built on gravel and stone foundations laid directly on natural peat.

Substantial changes to the gatehouse took place in the 15th century. These took the form of fortifications whereby the original entranceway was blocked up and relocated to the SW. gable wall. A substantial two-storey double chute garderobe tower was added to the SE. corner of the gatehouse. It was constructed on a network of timber piles driven into stony/clay foundations which were placed directly on the peat. The outflow channel from the garderobe tower had been cleaned out in the 18th or 19th century.

Cutting 2 was located at the SW. gable wall of the gatehouse. It revealed the foundations of a substantial wall contemporary with the original building. This was probably a precinct wall which was rendered defunct by the 15th-century relocation of the entranceway. The foundations of this entrance, together with a metallated surface, were revealed.

Cutting 3 was located to the rear of the gatehouse. It exposed one metallated surface related to the original occupation of the gatehouse.

Two small internal cuttings were opened. Natural peat was exposed in both, overlying foundations which were post-medieval in date.

219. ROBINSTOWN (N 402 453). In a third season of excavation by N. Brady, two further cuttings were opened, completing excavation of c. 70 per cent of Platform 1 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 36 (1992), 290). A narrow trench was also extended into a second platform that abuts the site on its northern, lakeward side (Platform 2). The aim of this season's work was to investigate the indications of internal divisions in Platform 1, and to ascertain its relationship with Platform 2. The presence of two small circular stone structures on Platform 1 was confirmed but their remains were too denuded to realize their function. The metallating observed in the NE. quadrant in previous seasons was identified in the NW. where it merged imperceptibly into the less ordered, more casual surface that made up the working surface elsewhere on the platform. A portion of the enclosing perimeter revetment was identified along the northern side. The cutting extended into Platform 2 to the N. indicates that both platforms were constructed at the same time. This portion of Platform 2 did not reveal any structural features other than a lightly made perimeter of stones loosely clustered together. No further excavation is planned.

SCOTLAND

BORDERS

220. MELROSE, PRIORWOOD GARDENS (NT 549 340). Exploratory trenching by J. Lewis for the National Trust for Scotland was carried out to assess the archaeological record in the SE. corner of the flower garden. A metallated road, aligned N.-S. and possibly associated with the nearby Cistercian abbey of Melrose, was exposed 1.1 m below the present ground surface at the extreme S. end of the site. Numerous fragments of medieval ceramic roof tiles, but no other building debris, overlay the road surface.

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

221. DUNDRENNAN ABBEY (NX 749 475). The recent programme of fieldwork directed by G. Ewart and sponsored by Historic Scotland, was intended to extend the area already revealed in 1991, by removing approximately half of the remaining mound which covered elements of the SE. corner of the claustral range. The results of the excavation ultimately appeared to reflect five periods of activity:

Period 1. The earliest features reflected site preparation and parts of the 12th-century layout — essentially wall footings and drainage features.

Period 2. This represents the bulk of 'monastic' activity within the SE. corner of the claustral ranges — the warming room, the novices' day room and the reredorter, all, for the present, seen as part of the 14th-century rebuilding programme characterized particularly by the chapter house. As built during Period 2, all three rooms were interconnected, but with only the warming room directly accessible from the cloister. All the main walls betrayed similar crude masonry banded with very sandy mortar. The inside faces of the walls were heavily plastered, which in turn was probably painted. Externally, the walls featured a moulded scarcement but was relatively undistinguished in comparison with the high-quality moulding noted on interior stonework of vaulting and door jambs. This in turn may reflect separate quarry sources — fine grained softer stone, alongside coarser types. However preliminary survey work suggests that both stone types were available locally as coastal outcrops.

The recent excavation was concentrated almost entirely on Chamber 4 (the novices' day room), revealing it to be 11 m by 7.6 m internally with an upper floor supported on three bays of stone vaulting, with two finely carved pillars. Access was initially via a door from the W. via the warming room and there was a window centrally placed in the S. wall. There was access to the reredorter through a well-formed archway 3.10 m wide and 1.4 m high possibly with steps down, exploiting a drop in level between building terraces.

Period 3. This period is characterized by the general raising of levels inside and outside Chamber 4, apparently in order to bring the Period 2 floor level up to that of the cloister and chapter house, and to extend and convert the open drain to a covered channel receiving outflow from two new garderobes. This process, coupled with the subdivision within the warming room and the partial blocking of the archway in the reredorter, suggests more individual, cell-like occupation at ground level, with guest or possibly abbatial accommodation above.

Period 4. This saw the final occupation of the site towards the end of the 16th century and is reflected by the final raising of the floor within Chamber 4; the final blocking of the archway into the reredorter; and alteration to the S. window. By this time, access between Chamber 4 and Chambers 1 and 2 was no longer direct but via the passage (Chamber 3) which may imply further separation of usage, perhaps storage as opposed to residential use during the 16th century.

Period 5. The site was ultimately comprehensively robbed of building stone — probably in a steady sequence from W. to E. culminating in the construction of the first manse *c.* 1743.

222. KIRKTON (NX 973 815). A bronze cauldron containing a bronze skillet, a turned lidded wooden vessel filled with an organic material (possibly butter) and two packets of organic material (possibly butter or cheese) were found by a metal detectorist on the terrace to the W. of Kirkmahoe parish church and the site of St Quintin's chapel. The cauldron and skillet may be dated to the later 14th century.

The find spot of the hoard was excavated by R. Spearman, sponsored by National Museums of Scotland, and the feature into which they had been tipped was sectioned to a depth of 0.8 m. The hoard had been pushed into a soft organic deposit which was the uppermost fill of a narrow (0.45 m diameter) wood and wattle lined pit. The other fills of this pit, which were a mixture of organic material and the natural boulder clay, gave every indication that the feature was substantially deeper than the portion excavated.

(DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY)

The pit had clearly not been dug for the burial of the hoard, and the specialized construction of the pit (or well?) suggests that the boulder clay terrace from which it was dug is likely to contain other archaeological features. The surrounding area has now been surveyed by metal detectorists and the resulting minor finds plotted and removed.

The hoard has been declared Treasure Trove and will be published in full in due course.

223. MOCHRUM, BARHOBBLE (NX 310 494). About 90 graves have now been investigated by W. F. Cormack (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 36 (1992), 292–3) under or outside the S. side of this 12th-century church — in all cases the skeletal remains have dissolved away. The great majority are simple earth dug, but several have stone ‘head boxes’ and others are wholly or partly stone lined. A NW.–SE. oriented grave was covered with stone slabs arranged tentwise, i.e. with a ridge parallel to the body, and yielded a C14 date GU 3176 1000 bp ± 50. Among interesting grave goods was a portion of iron heckle in a child’s grave. Final report under preparation

224. WHITHORN PRIORY (NX 444 402). In 1992 excavation directed by D. Pollock moved to the N. side of the hill (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 36 (1992), 293–94). The downhill half of the trench was dominated by deep greywacke quarries of c. 1400 into which a major priory drain had been built and over which a secular priory building (storehouse/byre/stable) had been built.

A narrow col between two ridges of bedrock escaped quarrying and produced a distinctive hollow and metal surface associated with imported 6th-century pottery and glass.

Uphill of the quarries excavation is not yet complete. The priory building of the 15th century overlay an undated structure which overlay mud floors dated to c. 1100 from an introduced coin and pottery. The mud floors are part of wattle-built structures associated with upstanding fragments of much earlier timber buildings. The early timber buildings are probably Northumbrian (8th-century), and appear to overlie an earlier generation of large structures.

An almost total lack of midden from the building sequence suggests continuous occupation from the 6th century to the 12th, involving only two or three generations of buildings. *In situ* smithy waste has been recovered from one Northumbrian building; an associated furnace will be examined in 1993.

No building has produced a domestic hearth and all buildings from the 8th century to the 12th are currently considered industrial and storage premises.

The excavations are sponsored by Whithorn Board of Management, Dumfries and Galloway Regional Council, Wigtown District Council, Friends of Whithorn Trust, The Mouswald Trust, The Jennie S. Gordon Memorial Foundation, The Russell Trust, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Dumfries and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society.

FIFE

225. DAIRSIE CASTLE (NO 416 161). Extensive excavation preceded redevelopment of the property. The work was funded by the developer, by Fife Regional Council and by F.A.I. A small team of professional archaeologists from St Andrews Heritage Services, aided by a number of volunteers, was directed by E. Proudfoot.

Details of the castle structure and fittings were recovered, including quantities of window glass and lead, glazed floor tiles, a piece of Carera marble tile, pottery and fine glass. Among previously unknown architectural details were two external water inlet troughs, an internal slop basin and an oven in a blocked fireplace. No trace of a well or water supply was found. The castle had originally been harled and substantial amounts of harling were found

in situ. A denticulated chimney coping stone, water spout and numerous architectural stones were found. These will provide detail for the reconstruction.

Several traces of walling were found N. of the castle, perhaps relating to courtyard buildings. The most important discoveries were two elaborate garderobe sumps, an oval paved area and miniature rig and furrow beds. The paved area probably surrounded a statue, with steps or benches around it. The rig and furrow beds ran N.–S. on the S. side of the castle, but E.–W. on the E. These appear to be garden features, either herb or flower beds, not unexpected since the castle was known to have had a garden. Only a small part of the garden was uncovered and much more could be found if opportunity permitted. The date range for all finds is 15th to 17th century. Work still in progress. The records are held at F.A.I.

226. DUNFERMLINE, ABBOT'S HOUSE (NT 090 873). The Abbot House is situated at the N. perimeter of the abbey precinct, S. of the junction where Abbot Street meets Maygate; the site lies at the foot of a steep slope from the High Street to the N. An excavation was carried out by R. J. Coleman for Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust in advance of a restoration scheme undertaken by the Dunfermline Heritage Trust, sponsored by Historic Scotland, Fife Regional Council, Dunfermline District Council, and the Carnegie Trust.

It has been suggested that the present building incorporated the ruins of an earlier building, in particular an E.–W. wall containing a distinctive window, perhaps part of a 1460s building programme. This wall now forms the N. side of rooms three and four and the S. side of rooms seven, eight and nine. Current restoration work inside the house also suggests that the nucleus is a small Z-plan tower house built up against the earlier façade, and then extended E. and W. along Maygate.

Excavations in rooms seven, eight and nine uncovered a series of metallated road surfaces. The earliest is dated to the mid 15th century by the pottery assemblage and therefore contemporary with the E.–W. façade wall. This shows that not only did the building front onto the Maygate but that the alignment of the Maygate has changed considerably over the centuries.

An excavation on the frontage, in a gap sited to the W. of the house, revealed a similar but more complete sequence of metallated surfaces, sealed beneath two post-medieval buildings. Earlier in this sequence the precinct wall of the abbey was found, partially robbed out but continuing unbroken across the gap site on the same alignment as the façade wall. Therefore it seems that the façade wall was built directly on top of the earlier precinct wall.

Excavations in rooms one, two, three and four do not archaeologically support the existence of a Z-plan tower house. However the N.–S. internal wall between rooms two and three is 0.1 m thicker than the other visible internal walls and could therefore represent the W. external wall of the Z-plan tower house. This would comprise of rooms three and four with two towers at the NW. and SE. respectively. Preliminary phasing suggests that rooms one, two, three and four are probably contemporary. Whether the façade wall is also contemporary is not clear and it may in fact relate to an earlier building demolished prior to the construction of rooms one, two, three and four.

Possibly pre-Abbot House activity is represented by a low wall found in room four with two large reused window fragments incorporated into it. This suggests a gateway or entrance to or from an associated cobbled surface area to the E. and bounded by a series of kerbstones.

In the garden, a series of cultivation slots truncated alternating layers of rubble and garden soil with few visible features. These layers sealed a single phase of ten burials. Two coins were found in the garden soil and dated provisionally to the mid 15th century; they may link the end of the cemetery with the first major building phase of the Abbot House. The burials were left *in situ* and one area of the cemetery, absent of any graves, was excavated further. A complex sequence of surfaces and structures was revealed sealed by a thick layer of demolition rubble, containing worked stone and fragments of stained glass. This could relate to the sacking of palatial buildings in the abbey precinct by Edward I in 1303.

(FIFE)

227. KIRKCALDY, EAST WEMYSS (NT 346 972). In October 1990 G.U.A.R.D. (then A.P.G.) undertook the excavation of archaeological deposits which were eroding onto the beach from a section running along the foot of red sandstone cliffs. The two areas excavated were located c. 100 m to the NW. of Jonathan's Cave and lay in front of the face of a former quarry.

The excavated areas revealed drystone masonry structures with associated midden and dump deposits. The cut of a sealed pit was also revealed in section.

The structural elements, of which several phases were identified, appeared to relate to a consolidation of the foreshore area at the quarry entrance and as well as providing access to the quarry they may have served as a quay related to the transport of stone.

The only small finds were three sherds of 14th-/15th-century East Coast Scottish white gritty ware. Though it was not possible to date the structures more accurately this type of pottery can be seen as broadly contemporary with the various phases of construction at MacDuff's castle, between the 14th and 17th centuries. It is highly likely that the quarry was the main source of building material used in the construction of the castle which lies c. 400 m SW. of the quarry.

The excavations were directed by A. Pollard and sponsored by Historic Scotland and Fife Regional Council.

ST ANDREWS

228. At *St Andrews War Memorial, North Street* (NO 513 167), a watching brief by E. Proudfoot on behalf of the NE. Fife District Council in advance of repairs revealed that the Cathedral graveyard extends as far as the memorial and probably below it. Records with F.A.I.

229. At *12 North Street* (NO 512 167), a preliminary excavation by E. Proudfoot, C. Kelly and J. Robertson was undertaken on behalf of St Andrews Preservation Trust with funding from Historic Scotland, Fife Regional Council, NE. Fife District Council and a private benefactor. The site is to be developed by the Preservation Trust which requires an extension to its small museum.

Only an area 5 × 4 m was opened. The main features included traces of floors of early date and a double pit, the base of which was more than 2 m below the surface.

Finds were numerous, with well-preserved bone and pottery predominating. A small bronze bowl, a bone peg for a stringed musical instrument and several almost complete jugs were of particular significance. This domestic debris, presumably from the houses clearly shown on the John Geddy map of c. 1550, dates mainly to the 15th to 16th centuries, since which time the site has been open ground. Report available from F.A.I. at cost.

230. At *Reg Burns Shop, 67 South Street* (NO 510 166), an excavation was carried out by E. Proudfoot and C. Kelly. This shop forms part of what is now St John's house but was not conserved when the rest of the building became University property in the early 1970s. In 1990 the shop also became University property, to be redeveloped as an office. Funds were raised within the University, from Historic Scotland and the Region and District.

When the modern lath and plaster was removed from the walls it was found that the house once stood c. 4 m back from the present frontage, since harled walls were found. In one wall, harled over, was a blocked door, 2 m wide by 2 m high, suitable to take a horse and cart into the vaulted cellars behind. Corbels survived above this door, indicating it had been an exterior wall, corbelled to take a projecting first floor.

At an early date a spiral staircase had been built in the thickness of the wall and traces of this survived in the plaster. In 1991, when remedial structural repairs were carried out, a watching brief was undertaken on the first floor frontage and when the ceiling and other timbers were removed from the ground floor. These timbers were of a variety of woods including oak; all had been reused from a gabled roof. Dendrochronological study has begun

on some of the timber. An archive report has been prepared; a fuller report is in preparation by F.A.I.

GRAMPIAN

231. ABERDEEN, GALLOWGATE MIDDLE SCHOOL (NJ 941 065). Demolition of the Gallowgate Middle School in advance of development permitted excavation of a potential medieval frontage site. 19th-century tenements and a school swimming pool on the frontage had destroyed potential deposits, although some productive areas were left undisturbed. A large late 12th-/early 13th-century pit was excavated which contained over 50 boots and shoes, belt fragments and leather trimmings from shoemaking suggesting waste from a cobbling area. A large amount of bone, offcuts of antler and a wooden boat paddle were also excavated from the pit. This may confirm that this area of Aberdeen was an industrial zone in the medieval period, as excavations at 53–59 Gallowgate (*cf. DES* 1986, pp. 12–13) on the opposite side of the road revealed similar evidence of industrial activity. Excavation was sponsored by Historic Scotland.

232. SPYNE PALACE (NJ 230 658). During the fifth major season of excavation by J. Lewis for Historic Scotland (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 35 (1991), 223), a shallow ditch 7 m wide and aligned E.–W. was revealed outside the S. range and extending below the SE. corner tower. Sherds of 12th-century pottery were recovered from the fills, suggesting that the ditch had been infilled before any of the extant buildings of the palace were under construction.

The demolition of a drystone rubble wall, built in 1820 and extending E.–W. along the S. side of the palace, revealed an underlying clay-bonded, mortar-pointed, 54 m-long rubble wall. That is thought to have formed the boundary between the palace and its gardens and orchards. Trenching on the N. side of the courtyard, in an area partially excavated in 1987, exposed the steep, natural slope against which the S. wall of the N. range had been built.

HIGHLAND

233. ROBERT'S HAVEN (ND 389 736—390 735). In June of 1992 an archaeological sampling project directed by J. H. Barrett began at Robert's Haven. The site was surveyed and three sample columns were excavated for detailed palaeoeconomic and environmental study. Augering was conducted along two transects to assess survival of archaeological deposits between the wave cut bank and a ruined structure. This intervening space, now gently sloping pasture, was extensively quarried for sand during the 1940s and 1950s.

Work at the wave cut bank focused on the SW. midden, a 25 m long, *c.* 1 m thick, deposit composed of thin lenses of fish bone and shell. The midden was sampled and is tentatively dated to the 13th or 14th century.

The SW. midden deposits showed signs of rapid accumulation and little post-depositional disturbance. Entire fish fins and even patches of articulated scales remained intact. Articulated fish bones, particularly clusters of anterior vertebrae (those close to the head), were present in fifteen of 32 excavated contexts.

Fish bone dominates the excavated bone assemblage (98 per cent). Preliminary examination suggests that cod (*Gadus morhua*), ling (*Molva molva*) and saithe (*Pollachius virens*) are the most common species. Shell was also very plentiful. Mammal and bird bone are minor components of the deposit. The mammal bone consists of small fragments, many of which were burnt.

It is possible that the SW. midden represents waste from a semi-specialized fish-processing station. However, a thorough consideration of site formation processes is necessary before confirming this hypothesis. Domestic rubbish, including pottery and carbonized cereal grain, is also ubiquitous in the midden.

A column was excavated adjacent to the ruined structure (ND 390 735), where past references and current augering suggest archaeological strata should survive. Intact midden

(HIGHLAND)

layers were excavated to a depth of *c.* 0.5 m, at which point they overlaid stone rubble or paving. These deposits are not yet securely dated.

The auger transects failed to reveal cultural material between the 'islands' of surviving archaeology at the shore and surrounding the ruined structure. Past sand quarrying has probably removed any deposits which might once have existed.

Post-excavation analyses will continue into 1993.

LOTHIAN

234. LEITH, RONALDSON'S WHARF/SANDPORT PLACE (NT 269 765 (centre)). Trial excavation in advance of development was carried out. The site lies at the heart of the known medieval settlement of North Leith, immediately adjacent to the Water of Leith. Five trenches were excavated to sample all areas of the site which measures *c.* 5,000 m square in area.

The existence of medieval settlement was confirmed in all the trenches, and all contained well-stratified deposits.

ORKNEY

235. SCAR, SANDAY (HY 6779 4585). A Viking boat burial eroding out of a N.-facing beach section 1 km NE. of Scar, was discovered in 1991. The boat was excavated in November and December the same year by a team from Historic Scotland-Kinnaird Park, directed by M. Dalland, and sponsored by Historic Scotland and Orkney Islands Council.

The boat was aligned E.-W. along the shore line. About half the boat had been washed away by the sea, but the S. half survived behind the beach section. The shape of the boat was visible by the pattern of rivets in the sand showing the positions of the individual planks in the boat. The boat was *c.* 6.5 m long, 1.6 m wide and 0.55 to 0.60 m deep.

A flagstone was set vertically across the boat, dividing it into two compartments. The E. compartment, about one-third of the total length, was filled with stones. The W. compartment formed the burial chamber.

The chamber contained skeletal remains of a man, a woman and a child. The man, in the W. end of the boat, lay on his back with his legs flexed and arms folded over his lap. On his right side was a sword (Petersen type H) set in a wooden scabbard, and a quiver of arrows. Between his hands was a composite comb made from bone and antler. Below his legs were 22 bone or antler gaming pieces.

The female and child were lying in a supine position next to each other, to the E. of the male skeleton. Most of the bones from these two bodies had either been washed away by the sea, or been badly disturbed by animal (otter) disturbance. Between the female skeleton and the S. side of the boat were two spindle whorls, a pair of shears, and several, as yet unidentified, iron objects. Some of these might be fittings for a wooden box which could have contained the shears and one of the spindle whorls. On the right-hand side of her feet, close to the E. end of the chamber, was a decorated whalebone plaque.

In the anticipated chest region of the female body was an iron sickle with remains of a wooden handle. This handle partly overlay an equal-armed brooch, lying upside down. The brooch was made from gilded bronze, with the needle and possible remains of textiles preserved in the corrosion products. The brooch was decorated with Borre Style gripping beasts.

In the sand in front of the section two Viking lead bullion weights were found, indicating that the grave had contained a set of scales.

A geophysical survey of the land area along the shore was undertaken, W. of the boat-burial, and revealed several anomalies of potential archaeological interest.

STRATHCLYDE

236. CRAIGNETHAN CASTLE (NS 815 463). The remains of a clay-bonded, rubble-built kiln, uncovered within the basement of the NE. tower in 1984, was fully excavated by J. Lewis for Historic Scotland. The kiln overlay a cobbled floor that was contemporary with the basement's primary function as a kitchen. There was no evidence of metal-working or any other industrial activity near to the kiln at this level, suggesting that this chamber had continued to function as a kitchen until the abandonment of the building.

237. DUNSTAFFNAGE CASTLE (NM 882 344). Excavation by J. Lewis for Historic Scotland continued at the S. end of the E. range (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 36 (1992), 297), revealing the foundations of a stone stair and the remnants of an associated parapet wall. Evidently, the stairs led to the first-floor hall of the 13th-century range and to the entrance to the adjacent 16th-century gatehouse tower. At the base of the 1.70 m-wide stair was a single sandstone tread and evidence of other treads surviving as impressions within the mortared foundations.

238. GLASGOW CATHEDRAL (NS 603 656). During 1992–93 extensive archaeological excavations sponsored by Historic Scotland were conducted in advance of the installation of a new heating and electrical system for the cathedral. Trenches were located where new ducts were to be installed below the floor in the nave, the choir, the crypt and the session room. These trenches produced evidence for the construction of both the 12th-century cathedrals which preceded the present building. The early cathedrals were represented by *in situ* masonry and decorated fragments of masonry which had been reused in the 13th-century works. Traces of activity pre-dating the 13th century were discovered in the W. end of the Nave and important evidence was also recovered for the internal divisions of the post-Reformation use of the nave.

Burials and stray human bones were found in the trenches dug in lower church and the nave. In total 77 burials were excavated, most of which can be reasonably well dated. In the lower church no features relating to the site of St Mungo's tomb were found and most of the burials date to the early 19th century. In the nave, burials were found which pre-date the 12th-century structures and continued at irregular intervals to the 19th century.

Apart from the architectural fragments and coffin fittings, finds were scarce. The most significant artefactual discovery consisted of two massive medieval bronze mortars and an iron pestle which had been deposited in a pit in the lower church.

239. SCABGILL (NS 946 498). Excavations were carried out following the identification of a spread of burnt material and displaced stones during construction of the North West Ethylene Pipeline. A relatively small and discrete area was excavated, c. 6 × 2 m. No signs of *in situ* structures were recorded and there was no indication of the original form of any structure or structures represented. The principal archaeological deposits were sealed by pottery of late medieval date which may be associated with the use of the site.

The spread of burnt material comprised heat-altered pieces of manganese and iron ore in irregular mixture. The concentrations and treated nature of this material suggest that the site was used to smelt a low-grade iron ore, possibly bog ore.

It appears likely that a stone structure of some form occupied the site during or prior to the late medieval period. This structure was probably used in the process of smelting of a low-grade iron ore. As such, the site is a rare instance of preserved rural, medieval industrial activity. The pipeline affected only a very small area of the site, which is probably much more extensive.

An archive report of fieldwork results has been deposited with the NMRS. Sponsor: Shell Chemicals UK.

TAYSIDE

PERTH

240. At 80–86 High Street (NO 119 236), excavations sponsored by United Biscuits Pension Fund, Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust, Perth and Kinross Common Good Fund, and Historic Scotland revealed:

Phase 1: The earliest activity on the site consisted of a large V-shaped wattle lined ditch which ran across the site from E. to W. and terminated at the E. edge of excavation.

Phase 2: Initial pottery research indicates that the ditch was backfilled and the High Street surface, which extended 2 m into the site, was constructed sometime in the 12th century. The wattle boundaries for three burgage plots were identified. These contained insubstantial timber structures which fronted onto the High Street.

Phase 3: Subsequently the site became vacant and large rubbish pits were dug at the frontage, possibly the result of economic decline.

Phase 4: After a period of dumping on the site, timber structures were again constructed on the various properties. A gravel vennel ran S. from the High Street between the E. and central properties. Substantial pits were cut inside the structures, possibly storage pits. At the rear of these buildings massive rubbish pits filled with industrial refuse were excavated. Leather and metal working played a prominent part in the economy of the site at this time.

WESTERN ISLES

241. LEWIS, CNIP (KNEEP) (NB 099 363). Excavations sponsored by Historic Scotland were carried out in a blow-out in the *machair* dunes on Cnip Headland, following the discovery by a local resident of articulated bones eroding from a sand section. A length of 6 m was investigated along a 2 m wide 'terrace' from the face of which the bones were eroding, revealing three well-preserved inhumations.

The graves were only slightly larger than the bodies placed in them. A small mound appears to have been created above each grave on backfilling, around which stones were placed. Two of the inhumations lay side by side, orientated E.–W., with the skulls to the E. One was an extended supine adult burial with no associated grave goods, the other a somewhat crouched adult, with a bone pin and iron object at the right shoulder. The third burial, an extended supine adult inhumation with no associated grave goods, lay perpendicular at the foot of these, with the skull to the N. Each of the skeletons was enveloped in a distinct brown stained sand, which may have derived from the decay of soft body parts of clothes surrounding the corpse.

The similarity of characteristics and ordered spatial layout suggests that the graves are broadly contemporary. A Norse date for the burials is presumed due to the excavation of a rich female Norse grave in the immediate vicinity of the site in 1979 (*P.S.A.S.* 117 (1987), 149–74). Stonework encountered at the edges of the excavated area indicates the presence of further burials. The three burials on Cnip Headland are therefore likely to form part of a significantly more extensive burial ground.

Archive and publication reports are currently in preparation.

WALES

CLWYD

242. MARCHWIEL, ERDDIG PARK (SJ 325 478). An evaluation on the line of Wat's Dyke was conducted by G. Owen for Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust in 1992, in advance of pipeline works. The dyke is interrupted by a pronounced gully which was to be utilized by the

pipeline and the excavation was designed to clarify whether the ditch associated with the earthwork, clearly visible immediately to the N., could be detected in the gully. Unfortunately, subsequent erosion had removed any traces of the ditch that might once have existed.

DYFED

243. **SMALLS REEF (SM 466 088).** In 1992 the National Museum of Wales conducted a preliminary survey of the reported findspot of a Viking sword guard of *c.* 1100, found on the Smalls Reef, *c.* 13 miles due W. of Skomer island, Dyfed. The sword guard is cast in brass, each side being finely decorated with a pair of Urnes-style animals in profile, interwoven with thin, snake-like beasts (Fig. 4). On the top face of the guard, two animals with open jaws bite the position of the grip, which no longer survives. The main fields of ornament are inlaid with silver wire, and the background was originally filled with niello to form a striking polychrome design of gold, black and silver appearance. A full report is in preparation.

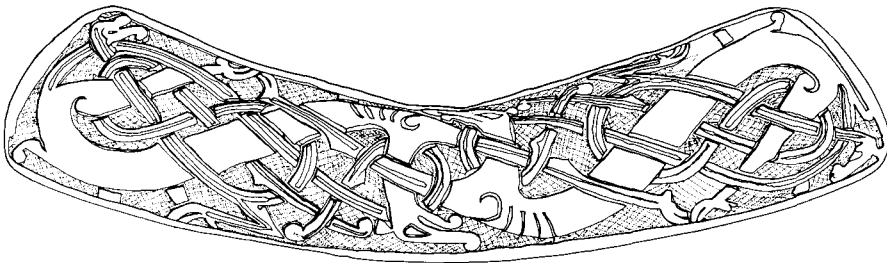


FIG. 4
SMALLS REEF, DYFED
Side view of Viking sword guard. Scale 1:1
(drawn by T. Daly, National Museum of Wales)

Following identification of the find in 1991, its findspot was designated by the Secretary of State for Wales under the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973. Licence to survey the site was granted to Dr M. Redknap of the National Museum of Wales for 1992, and a team of divers was assembled which included the original finder and members of her diving club (the Milton Keynes Sub Aqua Club).

The objectives of this short inspection were to relocate the findspot, plot its relationship to natural features, and establish the likely extent of any archaeological remains. Sportsdiver K. Anyon reported discovering the sword guard trapped beneath an iron plate, at the end of one of the gullies which lie S. of the present lighthouse, in *c.* 10 m of water. The survey established that many of the gullies are strewn with material from post-medieval wrecks. The precise findspot of the guard could not be identified, but it was possible to identify the gully and general area involved. The hull of a late 19th-/early 20th-century steam ship which has now formed an artificial reef may be the source of the iron plate which overlay the sword guard, and this hull may lie over further early remains.

It is probable that the sword guard was derived from a wreck which had been broken and scattered in the vicinity of the Smalls.

Further survey work will be undertaken by the Milton Keynes Sub Aqua Club in 1993.

244. **SOUTH PEMBROKESHIRE AND DINEFWR.** Since the summer of 1992 J. Kissock, of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust, has been undertaking a broad-based analysis of the historic settlements of this part of SW. Wales. This programme is financed by Cadw and is intended to run for three years.

(DYFED)

Two contrasting areas have been selected for examination: the districts of South Pembrokeshire and Dinefwr.

The project will add to the Trust's Sites and Monuments Record further information on medieval village sites, identify those areas and types of sites within the historic landscape which are most at risk and suggest possible excavation programmes, fieldwork strategies and conservation priorities.

Research has, in part, focused on 79 villages. This selection was widened by the incorporation of a further 32 settlements. None can be considered as a nucleation today; nevertheless there is evidence to suggest that a substantial proportion of them were centres of importance in the medieval period. A rapid survey of 111 sites included field visits to establish the extent of surviving features (house platforms, hollow ways, boundary features etc.) which can later be examined in greater detail, perhaps by geophysical methods or trial excavation. Research has revealed three probable deserted medieval villages, with evidence for substantial shrinkage at other sites.

The project has also aimed to identify all relevant documentation.

Summary maps have formed the basis for a series of analytical studies of various categories of evidence. The range of material they cover is diverse; for example it includes village morphology, tenorial patterns in the Middle Ages and the nature of place-names. Maps made to date have indicated that it is possible to differentiate between primary and secondary settlement and to identify 'pockets' of Celtic survival within the Anglo-Norman landscape.

GLAMORGAN, WEST

245. THE GNOLL, NEATH (SS 765 973). An assessment of the remaining structure of a formal cascade, with its associated earthworks, was made by C. K. Currie, following their excavation by employees of Neath Borough Council. Construction of this cascade, in the 1730s, caused the diversion of a roadway of at least medieval date, traces of which survive as a sunken holloway descending the hillside.

GWENT

246. CAERWENT, ST STEPHEN AND ST TATHAN'S CHURCH (ST 469 905). In 1992 P. Blaydon discovered a fragment of cross-slab in the graveyard of the church of St Stephen and St Tathan at Caerwent, and brought the find to the attention of R. Brewer of the National Museum of Wales. It was recovered from a newly dug grave SE. of the present church, near to the E. perimeter of the modern burial ground.

The disc-headed slab is of local Sudbrook stone, and fractured on all sides except for the end of one cross-arm, the surviving edge of which is dressed smooth (original width c. 0.65 m; now 0.63 m wide × 0.11 m thick). One face only is decorated. A disc-head is filled with an equal-armed ring-cross with slightly splayed arms carved in relief, outlined by plain edge-moulding. The sunken inter-arm spaces are roughly tooled to a depth of 30 mm, and there is no evidence for interlace, knotwork or similar decoration within the edge-moulding. The fractures would suggest that the cross may originally have possessed a wide slab shaft. This form of ring-cross is characteristic of the 10th to 11th century.

A monastery is documented in the town by the mid 10th century. The findspot lies within the postulated E. perimeter of the intramural cemetery, which is believed to have included one burial with a C14 date of cal A.D. 540–770, and possibly a Viking grave group. If the findspot is not the result of relocation within grave fills, the cross-slab provides new evidence for the location of the pre-Norman monastic foundation at Caerwent.

247. CHEPSTOW, 21 BRIDGE STREET (ST 535 942). The Monmouth Archaeological Society recorded the destruction of deep medieval deposits during building work on this site which is on low-lying land *c.* 75 m from the S. bank of the River Wye. The river is tidal at this point and the bank was apparently used as a quay in the medieval period. Unfortunately, by the time members of the Society became aware of the building work most of the foundation trenches for the new building fronting Bridge Street had been filled with concrete. However, the excavation of trenches to the rear of the property were monitored and medieval deposits were noted to a depth of 2 m. Some of the medieval levels were separated by bands of sticky yellowish clay which may represent periods of flooding. Pottery from stratified contexts confirmed that the levels were of 12th-century date. A virtually complete 12th-century pitcher was recovered from a depth of nearly 3 m below modern ground level. The lower levels on the site were waterlogged and preserved wood was noted including a square post. Beneath the medieval occupation, and separated from it by a thick brown clay layer, was Roman occupation (*Rescue News*, 56 (1992), 4–5).

248. ———, GOLDWIRE LANE, OVERMONNOW (SO 503 123). An archaeological assessment was carried out by the Monmouth Archaeological Society for the developers, Bailey Homes plc, prior to the construction of sheltered housing by the Monmouth and Llandaff Housing Association.

A watching brief was also undertaken on behalf of Cadw during work on a medieval ditch, the Clawdd Du, a Scheduled Ancient Monument. This ditch, which protected the suburb of Overmonnow, had an earth rampart, now much reduced in height, but which may still be traced in places. An application by Bailey Homes under Section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 for scheduled monument consent for the construction of a gabion type headwall and laying storm water pipes into the Clawdd Du was refused by the Secretary of State for Wales after a Public Inquiry (*Journal of Planning and Environment Law* (August 1992), 769–72; *Rescue News*, 55 (1992), 4).

Five trial trenches were excavated across the site.

The two trenches which were cut approximately at right-angles to the Clawdd Du located the rampart which was constructed of compacted stones, pebbles and orange silt. The back edge of the rampart material was *c.* 20 m from the lip of the ditch and the rampart sealed a layer of agricultural soil containing 12th-century pottery.

Evidence was found of a medieval timber structure fronting Goldwire Lane. This had a floor made up of iron-working dross and slag associated with a fired clay furnace, an area of charcoal and a surface of compacted stones. An area of hammer-scale may indicate the position of an anvil close to the furnace. The depth of medieval deposits is shallow, no more than 0.10 m, apart from two pits filled with iron-working dross which had been cut by the construction of the furnace. This timber structure has been dated to the first half of the 14th century.

It seems that most of the site, although lying within the defences of the medieval suburb, was unoccupied during the medieval period.

The laying of storm water pipes during development showed that the true edge of the medieval ditch, the Clawdd Du, is *c.* 1 m behind the present ditch edge due to gradual encroachment into the ditch in the post-medieval period.

249. ———, 22–24 MONNOW STREET (SO 507 127). Excavations by the Monmouth Archaeological Society continued on this site with the kind permission of the property owners, Glamorgan Investments Limited, and their architects, Richard J. Liddell and Associates (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 35 (1991), 233 and 36 (1992), 303–04).

The N. edge of the medieval ditch, now believed to be the bailey ditch of the Norman castle, was located. It had been hoped that the associated rampart would be found within the area of the excavation but instead there was evidence for a berm at least 7 m wide on the inner edge of the ditch. On the berm the earlier Roman levels are covered by a layer of boulder clay and pebbles which seems to have been deposited at the time the ditch was dug. No medieval

(GWENT)

pottery was recovered below the pebble and clay layer but immediately above it late 11th-/early 12th-century pottery was common. This is followed by pottery of later phases through to the late 13th century, which is consistent with an open area between a rampart and ditch with slow humus accumulation. The ditch was backfilled in the late 13th century.

250. ———, ST JAMES' GARAGE, WHITECROSS STREET (SO 510 129). A archaeological assessment was undertaken by the Monmouth Archaeological Society for the site owners, Mr and Mrs E. Manns, and their architects, Richard J. Liddell and Associates, prior to the submission of a planning application for a new housing development. Six trial excavations were carried out on the development site and on adjoining properties with the kind permission of Mr and Mrs H. Perks and the trustees and minister of the Methodist Chapel.

In the trial trench in the small garden immediately behind St James' Garage a medieval feature was found at a depth of 0.9 m and could not be bottomed at a depth of 1.7 m. This was filled with charcoal and mainly burnt and shattered sandstone roof tiles. This feature was sealed by a layer containing 13th-/14th-century pottery. Four of the other trial excavations produced 13th-/14th-century pottery although this was not associated with any identifiable archaeological features.

POWYS

251. HAY-ON-WYE, BELMONT ROAD (SO 223 842). N. Jones for the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust conducted an evaluation of a proposed development plot on Belmont Road, one of the main streets of the 13th-century town.

Part of the street frontage had been terraced in recent times, removing any evidence for medieval occupation. However, a stone building in the SW. corner consisted of a substantial foundation trench and cobbled area to the rear. The alignment of the building was slightly different to the present street. Subsequent excavation by the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust showed the building to be of post-medieval date, but with evidence of medieval occupation surviving within the area investigated. Three trenches further back from the road revealed a build-up of probable cultivation silts containing 13th- or 14th-century pottery, and several small pits. No evidence was found for the course of the town wall at the rear of the plot.

252. LLANGORSE CRANNOG (SO 129 269). A fourth season of excavation and survey was undertaken on Llangorse crannog in August, under the direction of M. Redknap, on behalf of the National Museum of Wales. This continued the underwater surveying of the W. and SW. of the island started in 1991. A total of 22 metre-wide corridors perpendicular to the shoreline were searched (numbered 25-46) and disturbed bottom deposits of silt and stone were sieved. Further vertically-set piles and stakes were uncovered S. of the S. plank palisade, suggesting that the band of piles discovered in shallow water c. 4 m S. of the outer plank palisade in 1989 may represent revetting for an artificial, reclaimed stretch of shore or strand.

Finds were recovered from the search area, generally from between stones which form a submerged rubble spread derived from the mound, and created through erosion. These include two copper-alloy mounts, one copper-alloy disc-head pin, numerous fragments of decorated bone comb, fragments of shale and glass rings, roughly worked bone, furnace lining, slag and one crucible fragment. Many of the finds may originate from former middens on the crannog which have subsequently been washed into the lake. They are rare evidence for the everyday material culture of late 9th- to early 10th-century Wales. For more detailed interim reports see *Archaeology in Wales*, Vols. 29-32 for years 1989-1992.

253. MONTGOMERY, HEN DOMEN (SO 214 981). Excavation of the lower levels in the bailey and of the upper levels of the motte to 1990 was reported in *Medieval Archaeol.*, 35 (1991),

236–38. Further work by Exeter University Department of History and Archaeology and West Mercian Archaeological Consultants continued in 1991 and 1992. The following is a summary of results from the motte excavations.

In 1987 a contour survey of the motte revealed a mound with irregularities, the cumulative product of original construction, erection and demolition of structures and erosion. Excavation began in 1988 and ended in 1992. The top of the motte was fully exposed and the excavation extended eastward to join the area examined in the 1960s, where evidence for a succession of motte bridges was found.

When features at the E. end of this area had been examined, the motte was cut back in vertical section. This showed (Fig. 5a) that the motte had been constructed by tipping inwards from a ring-bank built with material dug from the surrounding ditches. The resulting hollow had been filled with hard boulder clay in which no tip-lines were apparent: this material had been spread and consolidated. Although it is not impossible that an earlier motte lies deeply buried, the clean nature of the material examined suggests it is primary. Neither the excavation of the N. chord of the motte, nor the excavation of the bridges on the E., both carried out in 1960s, revealed evidence of an underlying motte or ringwork.

The perimeter of the motte was cut by a series of trenches or gullies, varying in depth and profile (Fig. 5b, in which all these features, regardless of possible date, are shown together). Those on the E. lay away from the buildings described below and may be the upper supports for some of the motte bridges. Others terminated very close to the buildings. It is not certain that these were all contemporary even though they were identified at the same level: erosion may have removed stratigraphy. Various interpretations are possible: the newly built motte and its first structure may have needed massive supports to prevent subsidence; the finished motte may have needed extensive drains to minimize erosion; the shoulders of the motte may have been encased in timber to provide a fighting platform; or the sides of the motte may have carried a succession of ascending timber palisades.

The structural evidence excavated is shown in simplified form. Correlation with the evidence in the bailey, with the probable exception of the first period, is not easy. The main phases were as follows:

I. The corner posts, and perhaps the intermediate ones, of a structure *c.* 20 ft (6.09 m) square were positioned in the boulder clay filling of the centre of the motte as this filling was laid (Fig. 5c). This and subsequent buildings are presumed to have been of two storeys. Its corner timbers (and possibly the original intermediate ones) were 12 ins (0.3 m) square, and were in pairs on the side facing the bailey, perhaps to provide extra support for a bridge entering direct at first-floor level. The walls rested on sill beams of similar dimensions set in trenches except on the W. and N., where the motte sloped sharply. These timbers were comparable in size to those used in the earliest phase of the bailey buildings and defences and in the earliest motte bridge. This building, presumably the work of Roger de Montgomery, had a dividing wall, on one side of which a deep, flat-bottomed pit was dug in the basement, perhaps for a water cistern or other storage purpose.

II. The first structure underwent a long period of repair and rebuilding: some original posts were replaced, and the foundation trench recut and used for settings of smaller posts (Fig. 5d, walls shown in outline only). New bridges were built from the bailey, approaching the summit at other angles and landing on the motte itself. The building presumably continued to have first-floor entry, though where is not known. Pottery from the foundations shows this phase (or rather collection of phases) extended into the 13th century. The evolving structure was presumably the work of the de Boulers, lords of Montgomery in the 12th century, though it clearly outlived them.

III. This structure was reduced, its dividing wall becoming the N. wall (Fig. 5e). There may also have been a narrow extension S. (a projecting first-floor?). The (?) cistern was filled in. This building occupied a smaller and flatter area on the summit of the motte than had its predecessors and was destroyed by a major fire.

IV. The final building identified was an almost square structure of presumably framed construction (Fig. 5f). Its plan was revealed by eroded mounds of clean clay and

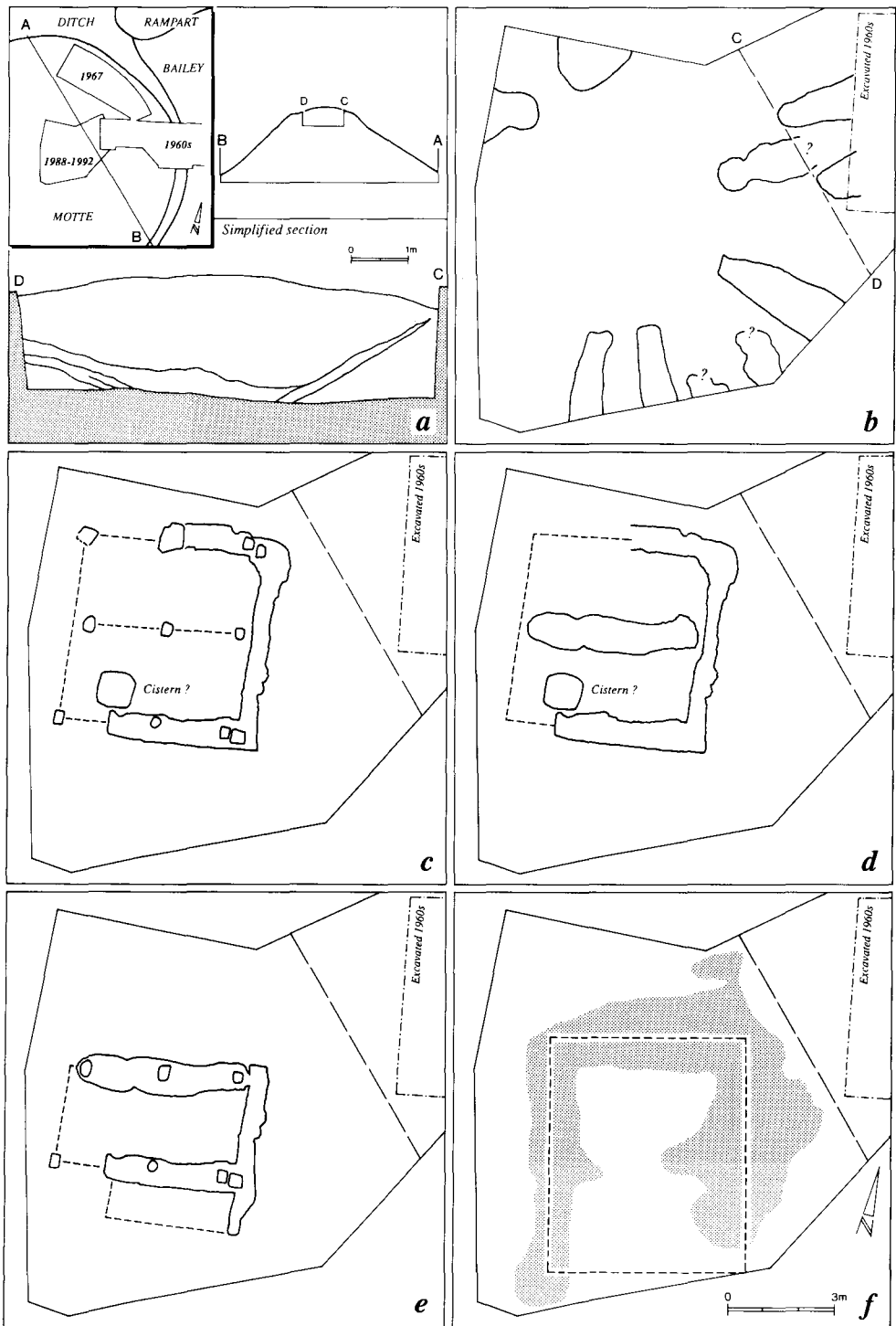


FIG. 5
HEN DOMEN, POWYS
Structures on the motte top

daub which derived from its wall-cladding. This building must have been in use to the very late 13th century, possibly later.

V. (?). It is possible that evidence for a final phase of construction has completely disappeared from the summit of the motte, owing to the erosion which must have taken place before the growth of a turf line.

Preparation of a second volume of the report (the first was published in 1982 by the Royal Archaeological Institute) is in progress. An exhibition on the work at Hen Domen, 1960–92, is being prepared for the exhibition centre ('The Bell') of the Montgomery Civic Society. A detailed reconstruction model of the excavated parts of the site has been made for this exhibition by Peter Scholefield.

254. NEW RADNOR, THE PORTH, CHURCH STREET (SO 211 608). Excavations directed by N. Jones for the Clwyd–Powys Archaeological Trust were undertaken on a vacant plot adjacent to the W. gate of the medieval town, in advance of development. The plot fronted onto Church Street to the N., with the town defences forming the W. boundary and a side street on the E. The excavations focused on an area of *c.* 23 × 21 m of assumed medieval street frontage. The area appears to have remained mostly unoccupied from at least 1610, when John Speed's map depicts it as open space, until the present day.

The excavations revealed a series of medieval and later buildings fronted onto Church Street. Although only incomplete plans were recovered, it is possible that some of the buildings were at least partly agricultural rather than domestic. The only clear evidence for a domestic building consisted of a substantial hearth constructed of edges-set stones, but unfortunately with no surviving remains of the building to which it belonged.

The occupation was concentrated in two distinct areas, presumably forming separate burgage plots, though with no indication of a boundary between them. The E. plot contained only one recognizable building, although the presence of three large rubbish pits beneath it suggests the existence of an earlier structure. The W. plot revealed at least five building phases. The earliest structure was founded on earth-fast posts, while the later buildings were constructed at least partly in stone. The main evidence for agricultural/industrial activities consisted of:

- (i) a well-preserved corn-drying kiln of solidly built dry stone walls within one building. The plan was that of a roughly square drying chamber, presumably with a suspended drying floor, and an arched flue containing the fire pit, with a stokehole beyond;
- (ii) an area containing a large quantity of ferrous slags, to the W. of the building containing the corn-drier, and possibly contemporary with it. Provisionally, the metallurgical evidence suggests that iron smelting was being carried out within a building lying partly outside the excavated area;
- (iii) the remains of three small circular ovens, one built up against the stone end wall of a building;
- (iv) several large pits, one stone-lined, to the S. of the buildings. These appear to have been cess pits rather than rubbish pits, and analysis of their contents is awaited.

A significant amount of pottery was recovered from the excavations, from which it is possible to suggest a late 13th- and 14th-century date for the main occupation. Much of the pottery is probably of fairly local manufacture, with some probably from Herefordshire.