

Medieval Britain and Ireland in 1994

By BEVERLEY S. NENK,
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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 1995 by the end of May 1996 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

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Post-Conquest sites

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SPECIALIST GROUP REPORTS

CASTLE STUDIES GROUP

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

The eighth annual conference and A.G.M. were held at Ford Castle, Northumberland in April 1994. Lectures were given on the landscapes, castles, tower houses and bastles of Northumbria. Excursions and site visits over four days covered over a dozen sites, where on-site talks were also given.

Details of members' activities and of recent publications on castle studies will be found in *Newsletter* No. 8 (1994-95), Autumn 1994.

C.B.A. URBAN RESEARCH COMMITTEE

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

In November 1994, the Committee met in Belfast, the guest of the Northern Ireland Environment Service. In a country where nucleated settlement was the exception until the Plantation of Ulster, the archaeology evinced parallels with that of small towns in England, often with an early Christian phase to make for additional interest.

The archaeology of small towns has been the subject of some discussion, sharply contrasting experiences suggesting on the one hand that they are an unproductive and unprofitable field of study, and on the other that they repay investigation, although persistence and a long-term approach may be necessary. The Committee has also been concerned with the effects of deep piling on the preservation of urban deposits. A start has been made on researching this problem in York where a project has been set up to monitor the effects of piling on a new development site. The Committee has continued to follow English Heritage's Urban Archaeological Assessments which are making good progress. It has however been questioned whether their scope is too exclusively linked to the planning system, and whether they provide adequately for other objectives such as research, education and amenity.

The Committee met for the last time in April 1995. It is a casualty of the C.B.A.'s reorganization of its committees, and its functions are to be subsumed into the work of a new Research Committee. Whilst accepting the need for change, the Committee was concerned that there is no other body nationally which represents urban archaeology. It is envisaged that the working party programme will continue: one is currently preparing a report on towns in the period 100 B.C.—A.D. 200.

MEDIEVAL POTTERY RESEARCH GROUP

Hon. Secretary: Duncan H. Brown, c/o Dept. Medieval and Later Antiquities, British Museum, London WC1B 3DG.

The A.G.M. was held in Nottingham in May and coincided with a one-day conference on pottery kilns. The A.G.M. saw the retirement of the Secretary, Sarah Jennings, the Editors, Lyn Blackmore and Mark Redknap, and the Meetings Secretary, Varian Denham. The Group is indebted to all of them for their hard work and commitment.

The new Council has addressed a number of issues, including a Classification of Medieval Pottery Forms, to be published as an Occasional Paper, and a document outlining minimum standards for the recording and publication of medieval pottery. Working parties were set up to produce each document. Other matters for Council include training and the compilation of a handbook of scientific resources, both of which are also being considered by an English Heritage Implementation Committee. These initiatives have resulted from the Survey of Medieval Ceramic Studies in England, which was published by English Heritage at the end of the year. *Medieval Ceramic Studies in England*, by Maureen Mellor, is available from English Heritage. All M.P.R.G. members received a copy soon after publication.

A number of regional group meetings have been held throughout the country. The regional groups will hopefully also be hosting training days in the forthcoming months.

Medieval Ceramics 17 was published in May. This volume presented papers given at the conference held in Southampton in 1992 and included articles from Italy, Spain, France, Belgium and Holland. The remaining papers from that conference are to be published in the following volume.

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CHANNEL ISLANDS

JERSEY

1. ST LAWRENCE, HAMPTONNE (UTMG/30 630 529). Since 1989 a programme of excavation and architectural investigation has been in progress under the direction of W. J. Rodwell, for the Société Jersiaise, on the medieval and later farm complex which is being restored to form the Jersey Rural Life Museum. A group of 15th-century and later domestic and agricultural buildings, set around two courtyards, has been systematically and comprehensively investigated. This is the first time that archaeological techniques have been seriously applied to a Jersey farm; restoration and presentation are being guided by the findings. The earliest mention of the site is in 1445, when a licence was granted to build a square dovecote. The core of the principal house has been shown to date from the 15th century, and was refronted in the 16th century. The dovecote, although extant, was rebuilt in 1674.

ENGLAND

AVON

2. BATH, YORK STREET (ST 751 647). Excavations were carried out by P. Davenport and M. Beaton for Bath Archaeological Trust, during repairs to the vaults beneath York Street, 30 m S. of Bath Abbey. They revealed a substantial W.-E. wall. 1.8 m wide, cutting through the E. wall of the Roman Baths complex. The foundations, set in a vertically sided trench, were 1.8 m wide and consisted of horizontal layers of large rubble, overlain by a pad of pinkish-grey mortar, on which more rubble including one very large reused Roman block was laid, forming part of the wall itself or the remnants of the upper part of the foundations. The N. edge of the trench was sealed by a layer through which a charcoal burial had been cut. Radiocarbon dates obtained from three charcoal burials found during excavations in 1993, 35 m to the NE., indicated a 9th- to 10th-century date.

Further excavations in cellars beneath York Street demonstrated that the wall continued at least 20 m eastwards. The foundation trench widened to 2.6 m, and although largely robbed contained another block of reused Roman monumental stone. The N. side of the wall was respected by a pair of 12th- to 13th-century cist burials, and the foundations were only robbed out after the Reformation. The wall was probably late Saxon in origin, and may represent the S. precinct wall of the Saxon abbey. There is a strong possibility that the line of the wall survived throughout the medieval period, forming the S. side of the S. cloister walk of the cathedral priory.

3. BATHAMPTON, MILL LANE (ST 776 666). Excavations by Bath Archaeological Trust, directed by R. Bell and M. Lewcun and funded by Amey Construction and the Highways Agency, were carried out on the line of the Batheaston Bypass. The site was located 100 m NW. of Bathampton parish church and was separated from it by the main London-Bristol railway line. A series of enclosures were revealed, with middle Iron Age origins and with evidence of activity throughout the Roman period and beyond. The latest recuts of the enclosure ditches may have been dug in the early

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Saxon period, since a variety of contemporary artefacts were found, including a knife, a pin-beater for weaving and a small spoon with ring and dot motif decoration dating to the second half of the 6th century. A 6th-century spearhead was recovered from the upper fill of one of a pair of ditches flanking a possible droveway, 40 m NW. of the main enclosure. A *sceat* of Metcalf's Danish series X, dated c. 710–30, was found in isolation 200 m to the SW.

Immediately to the N. of the railway, 200 m W. of Mill Lane, two ditches, both 1 m wide and 0.6 m deep, contained 10th- to 11th-century pottery kiln waste. A nearby pit produced an almost complete late 12th-century Ham Green pitcher and sherds of other similarly dated wares. On the opposite side of the railway line, 40 m to the S., the excavation of a pipe trench by Wessex Water revealed the well-laid cobbled floor of a timber-framed structure, 2.8 m wide and at least 3 m in length, surrounded by a cobbled yard surface and associated with 12th- to 13th-century pottery. A group of late medieval and early post-medieval material was recovered on the line of the former track, the predecessor of Mill Lane, leading N. to Bathampton Manor and the mill.

BRISTOL

QUAY POINT, TEMPLE MEADS (ST 595 725).

4. At *The Portwall*, three evaluation trenches were excavated on the line of the mid 13th-century city wall and its associated bastions by R. Jackson of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services.

A trench to the S. of *Temple Back* (ST 596 726) located a 7 m length of the 13th-century Portwall at depths varying between 10.10 m O.D. and 7.70 m O.D., depending on the degree of post-medieval cellaring. The wall was 4 m wide at this point, much wider than had been recorded elsewhere, and may indicate that this part of the wall was close to a bastion or external tower. The possibility of a bastion just to the N. of the evaluation trench was also suggested by the presence of an internal structure within the thickness of the wall and a fragment of medieval wall standing proud of the outside face of the Portwall. A narrow passage-way, at an angle through the Portwall and approached by spiral stone steps, may have been a sallyport constructed in the mid 17th century, before or during the Civil War.

A trench S. of the junction of *Pipe Lane and Rose Street* (ST 595 725) revealed the front of a semicircular bastion on the Portwall at a depth of 7.54 m O.D. The bastion survives to a height of at least 0.9 m. It is now known that the Portwall runs below Pipe Lane at this point and therefore a further trench S. of Pipe Lane and close to its junction with *Temple Way* (ST 594 724) failed to locate the wall.

5. At *Tower Harratz* (ST 596 268), two evaluation trenches were excavated to locate the circular 13th-century defensive tower on the E. end of the Portwall overlooking the R. Avon. An area excavation was then carried out to uncover the tower and associated structures.

Tower Harratz was found to be 13 m in diameter. It was constructed of stone with a circular clay core and six clay 'spines' radiating from the core. Presumably due to its construction on unstable marshy ground adjoining the river, there is evidence that the tower was repaired and a buttress built against its W. face some time before the early 14th century. The Portwall joins the tower and is well preserved. What is presumed to be a later continuation of the Portwall between the tower and the river bank was constructed in the medieval period. This had a narrow passage-way through it with a stone threshold. A cobbled surface apparently contemporary with this threshold adjoined the tower to the NE. and is dated to the mid/late 16th century. A

cobbled stone slipway of similar date was uncovered between the tower and the river bank. Two walls, one of which crossed the centre of the tower approximately on the line of the Portwall, appear to have been part of a Civil War gun battery shown on a late 18th-century plan.

6. At *Courage's Brewery, Bath Street* (ST 591 729), an archaeological evaluation was carried out at Courage's Brewery by R. Jackson of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. Four trenches were excavated within the brewery complex. Two trenches in the Bottling Store located a late 18th to early 19th-century stone building, two other phases of 18th-century buildings, the arched roof of the 17th-century Law Ditch culvert and a 14th-century stone building with a flagstone floor.

Medieval occupation was found beneath the basement floor of the Keg Store at a depth of 6.15 m O.D. The structures uncovered there are part of a medieval quay wall built on wooden piles, with a flight of stone steps along its E. side. These steps went to a depth of at least 5.41 m O.D. After the steps had gone out of use, alluvial silts and deposits of dumped material appear to have built up rapidly some time during the 14th century. These waterlogged alluvial deposits contained much organic and environmental material in a good state of preservation.

7. At *Welshback* (ST 589 728), evaluation by A. Barber for Cotswold Archaeological Trust and Imperial Investments, adjacent to the former site of Spicers Hall, found further traces of the peat deposit, overlying river silts, first located by an excavation on the Baldwin Street frontage in 1958. The deposit dates to the period before the mid 13th century and reflects the dumping of waste onto marshland adjacent to the Frome. Analysis of the river deposit showed it to be rich in vertebrate, insect, plant and other biological remains. Overlying the marsh deposits sections of walling and drainage/sewer systems, dating from the 13th century, survived.

8. ROCKINGHAM FARM (ST 527 809). A desk-based assessment, field evaluation and watching-brief were directed by M. Lawler for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd on behalf of Grimley JR Eve, for Western Properties Ltd and A.M.E.C. Developments Ltd, on a site in the Avon Levels in advance of the Severn Gate industrial development. The site lies on the W. bank of the Salt Rhine, a watercourse that empties into the Severn estuary 1 km to the NW., and was pastoral farmland. It contains four sites. Rockingham Farm (ASMR 9233), a late post-medieval farmstead was recorded before demolition. A moated site E. of Rockingham Farm (ASMR 5215) was represented by an enclosure containing two platforms, with an E. annexe suggested by aerial photographic evidence. Excavations concentrated on the N. platform, where a long structural sequence was recorded. Medieval occupation of the N. platform was indicated by 13th- to 15th-century pottery, underlying a series of post-medieval yard surfaces. Cold Harbour cropmarks (ASMR 5216, 5217), representing the location of two further moated sites 0.3 km to the E. of Rockingham Farm, were surveyed, and although trial excavation was inconclusive, these are interpreted as further late medieval farmstead sites.

The investigation of this group of sites provides some valuable pointers to the changing settlement pattern of the Avon Levels. In particular, the widespread evidence of ridge-and-furrow on the Levels can be seen to be misleading, in that by the 13th-14th century common agriculture was being superseded by independent farmsteads like those on the Salt Rhine. The 'moats' in this (very wet) context are probably intended primarily for drainage rather than defence or status. It would seem that the post-medieval period saw a reduction in the number of farmsteads, eventually resulting in the farming of all the land from Rockingham Farm.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

9. AYLESBURY, BEDGROVE, JANSEL SQUARE (SP 843 126). An evaluation by means of trial trenching was undertaken by R. Roseff for Buckinghamshire County Council in advance of development of a small parcel of land. The site lay adjacent to the site of excavations undertaken in 1965–66 which revealed evidence (including two houses and a barn) for the medieval hamlet of Bedgrove, mentioned in Domesday. The evidence recovered from the most recent work consisted of four more ditches (presumably boundary and/or drainage features) associated with the medieval settlement, as well as two small ditches which were apparently of Romano-British date. In addition a small amount of Saxon pottery was found, indicating a pre-conquest origin for the Bedgrove settlement.

10. WALTON (SP 82 13). Two excavations were undertaken at the multi-period site of Walton by D. Bonner on behalf of Buckinghamshire County Museum: at Walton Road Stores on the site of the former Teachers' Centre (work undertaken for Bucks CC), and at Walton Lodge Lane (work undertaken for the William Hardings Charity). Earlier work has produced evidence for activity from the Bronze Age to the medieval period, and a similar range of activity was noted during the most recent work.

Saxon activity was restricted to the Walton Road Stores site. Here six sunken-featured buildings were investigated, along with two rectangular post-built 'halls'. One of the sunken-floored buildings was of unusually small size (only 2 m long); another had evidently been destroyed in a fire and contained evidence of burnt timbers, although it was difficult to adduce the nature of the superstructure from this. Amongst the finds associated with the sunken-featured buildings were loomweights, bone comb fragments and gaming counters. There was little evidence, other than a couple of unstratified Series N *sceattas*, for activity during the mid Saxon period. Further evidence was recovered for late Saxon property boundary ditches: these shared the alignment of a series of early Romano-British field ditches, and it is suspected that Walton Road may have acted as a template which influenced the layout of some of the major elements of the settlement's topography from the Romano-British period to the present.

There were few medieval finds or features from Walton Road Stores, as most activity of this date is likely to have been concentrated along the Walton Road frontage, away from the excavated areas. On Walton Lodge Lane, however, there were four large pit clusters and a few post-holes.

11. HIGH WYCOMBE, EASTON STREET, RAILWAY PLACE (SU 871 928). An evaluation was undertaken under the direction of P. Carstairs of Buckinghamshire County Museum for Wycombe District Council, on a site immediately adjacent to the medieval hospital of St John. No traces of the hospital structure or any associated burials were found and the only medieval features were two pits and a ditch (presumably a property boundary) at a right angle to Easton Street.

12. SHENLEY BROOK END (SP 835 358). An evaluation was undertaken by D. Enright of Buckinghamshire County Museum for Westbury Homes, in advance of housing development. The area in question is situated SE. of a medieval moated site, whilst the semi-dispersed deserted medieval settlement of Westbury is a short distance to the W. In addition to extensive evidence for Romano-British activity, one part of the area evaluated produced post-holes and other features, probably of late Saxon date.

13. THORNTON, ST MICHAEL'S (SP 752 362). During restoration work at the redundant church of St Michael, the floorboards in the N. aisle were lifted to reveal a medieval stone effigy, virtually intact. On the basis of Browne Willis's description of the church

(c. 1755), this is likely to be the effigy of either Elias de Tingwick, rector from 1315-47, or his successor John de Chastillon, rector 1347-77. Other fragments of decorated masonry were also found beneath the floorboards, and the floor joists themselves were observed in some instances to have been made from reused moulded timbers, perhaps salvaged from an earlier roof. It is likely that the effigy was placed beneath the floor when the chancel was demolished in the late 18th century. Work was carried out by Buckinghamshire County Museum.

14. WESTON UNDERWOOD Sewerage Scheme (SP 86 50). D. Enright and A. Hunn of Buckinghamshire County Museum undertook monitoring of a sewage scheme around the E. edge of the village, for Anglian Water. Recording along the trenches and easements produced evidence of a palimpsest of features, mainly ranging in date from the Romano-British to medieval periods.

Saxon settlement evidence lacked a specific focal point, but sufficient pottery was recorded along the sewer easements to show the presence of some form of occupation during both the early and late Saxon periods. There were also traces of what appeared to be a post-built rectilinear structure, similar to the typical Saxon 'hall' plan, but no useful dating evidence was recovered from the features in question. Overall the evidence seems to imply continuity of settlement rather than a hiatus; rarely has such continuity been firmly demonstrated in Buckinghamshire, except at Walton.

Evidence for medieval activity was widespread. Recovery of late Saxon material from an area between the church and the moated site which lies E. of the village (thought to have been the messuage of the Pevers family) may hint at a church/manor complex forming the focus of the settlement prior to the Norman conquest. Traces of possible building platforms, immediately adjacent to the side of the village, point to some degree of settlement shift or small-scale shrinkage before the village reached its present morphology during or before the 17th century.

CHESHIRE. Work by Chester City Council Archaeological Service

CHESTER

15. At 12 *Eastgate Street* (SJ 405 662), refurbishment of a shop in a Row building allowed the re-examination of the remains of a medieval vaulted and aisled undercroft. The demolition of the vault was recorded in 1861. The present work revealed that the masonry wall on the W. side of the undercroft survived together with one shaved-off springer and the scar of the adjoining vaulting bays. In the present arrangement these architectural details have been displayed behind a glass panel.

The masonry was recorded for Chester City Council by C. Quinn and S. W. Ward.

16. At *St John the Baptist Church* (SJ 409 661), a survey of the ruined choir and eastern chapels of this architecturally important church revealed a complex structural history. Originally founded in the 7th century, the basic structure of the present building is of the late 11th century, when it served for a short period as a cathedral. The chapels were built in the 14th and 15th centuries. The eastern end was partly demolished after 1581, when the parishioners bought the church and shortened it. The chapels were converted into lodgings, perhaps for the curates. Subsequently, the ruins were laid out as part of the park. The sandstone of which they are built has suffered considerably from erosion in recent years.

The detailed survey of the masonry has been undertaken as part of a project to conserve and display the monument. It provides an accurate record of its present condition and is also being used to elucidate its structural history. In conjunction with

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this survey, the Chester Archaeological Society is carrying out a recording survey of the surviving gravestones and the large number of loose architectural fragments.

The survey was funded by Chester City Council, the European Regional Development Fund, English Heritage and Cheshire County Council. It was carried out for Chester City Council by S. W. Ward and C. Quinn.

17. At *86 Watergate Street* (SJ 402 662), human remains discovered during building work in the infilled cellar of a former rear extension to the 18th-century building were probably derived from the cemetery of the medieval White Friary which lay in this area. They had presumably been disturbed and reburied during earlier building work. The bones were examined for Chester City Council by L. Harrison.

18. At *Weaver Street* (SJ 409 661), a watching brief and rapid excavation of a small area on the W. side of the street was carried out following grading in preparation for a new office block. Above the footings of a Roman rampart building just within the SW. corner of the fortress lay a gravel road surface and possible beam-slot, thought to date from the late Saxon period. Medieval occupation was represented by a build-up of soil with a small but interesting group of pottery. The project was funded by F. T. Patten Properties Ltd and carried out for Chester City Council by J. P. Easton.

19. MICKLE TRAFFORD, ST PLEGMUND'S WELL (SJ 455 701). A survey of a small masonry-lined well showed that, contrary to expectations, the masonry dated from before the middle of the 19th century. Although its exact date could not be established, it is late medieval or early post-medieval in character. The well was first recorded in 1302 as *Saint Pleymonds Well*, associating it with the Mercian Plegmund, Archbishop of Canterbury 890–923.

Documentary and place-name evidence strongly suggest that the association is historical and that Plegmund lived as a hermit on the nearby island at Plemstall some time before the 880s. The site of *St Peter's Church* (SJ 457 701) may have been the location of the hermitage.

The work was carried out by K. J. Matthews for Chester City Council, supported by Cheshire County Council.

20. UPTON BY CHESTER, COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL (SJ 421 691). Evaluation of one of six enclosures identified since the 1980s on Upton Heath was designed to reveal evidence for the form and date of the monuments. The southern ditch of the enclosure was located by geophysical survey and trial excavation. However, no dating material was recovered. Although the enclosures have previously been published as possible practice camps associated with the Roman fortress at Chester, the evaluation cast doubt on that interpretation. It is possible that the enclosures originated in the medieval period for stock management on Upton Heath, acting as corrals for grazing animals; their large number could reflect the known tenurial complexity at Upton during the Middle Ages. The work was carried out by M. Emery for Chester City Council and funded by Cheshire County Council.

21. WERVIN, CHAPEL HOUSE FARM (SJ 419 719). The ruins of a 13th-century chapel of ease were surveyed in order to assess the condition of the monument. It was found that although some demolition had taken place in the late 17th century, much damage had occurred since the 1950s, despite the chapel's status as a Listed Building (Grade II) and a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Resistivity survey located the foundations of the S. and W. walls of the chapel as well as areas of fallen masonry and a possible cemetery area.

The chapel stands on an artificial mound which has been damaged by 18th-century quarrying to the W. and the formation of a hollow way to the N. On the S. side resistivity survey suggested the presence of a ditch running the length of the mound. The possibility that it is a neolithic earthen long barrow cannot be discounted. The survey was carried out by K. J. Matthews and C. Quinn for Chester City Council with the support of Cheshire County Council.

CORNWALL

22. ST BREWARD, THE HOLY WELL AT CHAPEL (SX 091 769). A. Preston-Jones, C. Buck and P. Rose of Cornwall Archaeological Unit (Cornwall County Council) carried out recording work funded by English Heritage, prior to works by North Cornwall District Council's Heritage Coast and Countryside Service. Work included rebuilding and consolidation of the structure and re-aligning of the water pipe which ran through it. The survey revealed the culverts conducting water into and out of the well building and their association with the nearby adit of a mine, said to have been responsible for draining the well's water supply in the 19th century (M. and L. Quiller Couch *Ancient and Holy Wells of Cornwall* (1894)). Excavation behind the back wall showed the culvert here to be of 19th-century date. Elevation drawings showed no evidence for medieval work but instead a 17th-century building, rebuilt in the 19th century. The work is fully described in C.A.U.'s 1995 report, *The Holy Well at Chapel, St Beward*.

23. EAST WIVELSHIRE HUNDRED. Field staff from Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall County Council (N. Thomas and C. Buck), undertook a Rapid Identification Survey (R.I.S.) in part of the Hundred of East Wivelshire. The study area comprised parishes on the W. side of part of the R. Tamar; from Lezant in the N. to Botus Fleming in the S. It was funded by R.C.H.M.E..

This survey followed the same approach and methods as another R.I.S. carried out in Stratton Hundred in 1993 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 38 (1994), 200-01), and again the methodology was found to be successful. A search of desk-based sources was carried out followed by a systematic exploration of the landscape. The fieldwork involved examination of sites highlighted in the desk-based work, and also provided opportunity to search for unrecorded sites.

A priority in the survey was investigation of settlements. Places with medieval documentation were visited; 81 sites bore evidence of being shrunken or shifted hamlets, as indicated by earthworks and sites of abandoned buildings. Four deserted hamlets were discovered. Some examples were impressive, particularly the building platforms and earthworks (which may contain evidence for a moat) at Tinnel in Landulph parish (SX 422 638), first recorded 1018. The abandoned settlement of Slipperhill in Stoke Climsland (SX 367 769), first recorded 1748, with building platforms still visible, may have been associated with mining. A deserted un-named settlement near North Wayton in Landulph (SX 413 633) also has building platforms and a hollow way; this site is not recorded on the earliest detailed maps of the area and therefore appears to have been abandoned before the 18th century. Halton in St Dominick parish (SX 410 655) was first recorded in the Domesday Survey in 1086. In the fields N. of the settlement (historically the seat of the Rous family) there are earthworks of plots, buildings and a possible lane.

The results of the survey were somewhat surprising, given that settlements in this part of the Tamar Valley underwent considerable expansion in the 19th century due to the number of mines and other industrial complexes that were in operation. Calstock parish in particular is well known for its industrial villages. It was noted, however, that the evidence for settlement shrinkage tended to be located away from the major industrial areas.

(CORNWALL)

Aside from the settlements, other features of medieval origin were recorded, including deer parks at Kerribullock in Stoke Climsland parish (centred SX 375 730), and West Newton Ferrers in St Mellion parish (centred SX 340 660); a mill at Radland in St Dominick parish with an associated shrunken settlement (SX 399 684), and Ruse's Mill in Lezant, abandoned but still containing all its machinery (SX 306 786). Some earthworks require further investigation for their character to be understood, including a possible *lann* (early Christian enclosure) at Landulph churchtown (SX 432 615).

24. HIGHER COLDVREATH FARM (SW 938 581). Trial trenching was carried out by A. Jones for the Cornwall Archaeological Unit (Cornwall County Council) in advance of dumping by English China Clays International. Eleven trenches were excavated by machine, through hedge boundaries and anomalies at the medieval settlement of Higher Coldvreath. Most of the trenches were focused upon field boundaries and upon low earthen banks which survived under the rough pasture, in order to determine whether later land use had fossilised the earlier medieval boundaries. It soon became clear that all the boundaries were of probable medieval origin and perpetuated the layout of an enclosed strip-field system. Additionally the trenching revealed a hollow way 4 m wide and nearly 2 m deep which ran NE. to SW. from the farm settlement into the valley below. The trenches also uncovered features S. of the present-day farmhouse, which may have been associated with the medieval settlement. These features included three post-holes and a curvilinear ditch 1.64 m wide and 0.6 m in depth.

25. MELEDOR FARM (SW 929 545). Trenching and a watching brief were carried out by A. Jones for the Cornwall Archaeological Unit (Cornwall County Council), in advance of dumping by English China Clays International. Four machine-cut trenches were excavated through hedge boundaries around a field at the medieval settlement at Meledor, in order to determine their character, origins and development. Three of the four boundaries, to the N., E. and W., appeared to overlay earlier banks of medieval origin. The S. boundary however seemed to be later in date and was probably associated with the mid 16th-century reorganisation of the farm.

26. RESTORMEL CASTLE (SX 104 613). A geophysical survey was arranged by Cornwall Archaeological Unit (Cornwall County Council) and carried out by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford for English Heritage in the spring of 1994. A resistivity and a magnetometry survey were undertaken, both inside and outside the bailey. The main purpose of this work was to determine whether traces of structures lie beneath the surface of the bailey. Several buildings in this area of the castle are referred to in medieval and later documentation; there are also platforms surviving in the bailey which appear to be the sites of structures. The survey was also intended to try and understand the character of the defences. It was to some degree hampered by geological interference and by distortions caused by tree growth.

In the bailey there is much evidence of rubble spreads (which roughly correspond with earthwork platforms) but no clear traces of walls. This could mean either that the walls survive only at depth and are obscured by rubble, have been robbed out, or were built of timber and/or cob and have consequently left little trace. The survey identifies possible internal divisions within the bailey, though the pattern is unclear. A linear anomaly running the length of the bailey and heading into the keep probably represented the line of a lead conduit, recorded in medieval documentation. The anomaly showed a branch leading downhill out of the bailey, possibly an overflow arrangement.

Outside the bailey, no clear evidence was found for a bailey ditch; it is possible there was no ditch, and that the castle's boundary may have comprised a bank and palisade. Part of a ditched enclosure, with an elaborate entrance and containing a smaller enclosure, has been identified on the relatively steep hillslope downhill of the bailey and keep; this could be part of an earlier, presumably prehistoric enclosure (Report in D. Shiel, *Restormel Castle*, Geophysical Surveys of Bradford, 1994).

27. TINTAGEL CASTLE (SX 051 890). In advance of work to consolidate the exposed and eroding cliff face of the Inner Ward, a section drawing was made for English Heritage by J. Grove of the Cornwall Archaeological Unit (Cornwall County Council) in association with Rope Access Technology. The recording confirmed previous interpretation by Charles Thomas ('The 1988 C.A.U. Excavations at Tintagel Island: Discoveries and their Implications', *Cornish Studies* 16 (1988), Tintagel Papers pp. 49-60), that the construction of features of the 13th-century castle, the Great Hall and curtain wall, had involved drastically building up the ground over a site of post-Roman occupation. Three sherds of Bi amphorae were recovered. (Unpublished C.A.U. report 'Tintagel Castle: Archaeological Recording of the Great Hall cliff section, May 1994').

28. TREHARROCK, NEAR ST ENDELLION (SX 016 790). A watching brief by C. Johns for Cornwall Archaeological Unit (Cornwall County Council), during the laying of a water main between St Endellion and Delabole by South West Water, revealed fourteen E.-W. orientated, slate-lined long-cist graves. Thirteen were the graves of infants, but 70 m E. of this main group was a single adult burial. The graves had been severely damaged by plough action and did not contain any skeletal material or finds. The site is alongside a ridgeway and parish boundary, c. 1.9 km E. of the parish church.

A single slate-lined long-cist grave and a post-hole were revealed E. of St Endellion, where seventeen slate-lined graves had been uncovered during the laying of a water main in 1977 (P. Trudgian, 1987. 'Excavation of a burial ground at St. Endellion, Cornwall', *Cornish Archaeol.* 26, 145-52).

CUMBRIA

29. LANERCOST PRIORY (NY 557 637). English Heritage North Region carried out stone-by-stone recording of the external face of the S. transept in advance of remedial works. The recording was an enhancement of the photogrammetric base survey including architectural, archaeological and structural detail. Identification of stone type, weathering and possible reuse of Roman material from Hadrian's Wall was also noted.

A recording brief was undertaken on the N. side of the priory between the sanctuary and the N. transept to establish the depth of archaeological deposits prior to the lowering of the ground surface to alleviate damp problems in the priory walls. Deposits relating to post-Dissolution demolition were recorded in both trenches. This included fragments of painted window glass, strips of lead window cames and iron nails. The stone foundations of the priory were located 0.75-0.82 m beneath the present ground level. A number of masons' marks were recorded on the lower courses of the Lady Chapel and N. transept walls.

The pottery included fragments of partially reduced grey ware of 13th/14th-century date, and late 15th/16th-century reduced grey ware.

30. ROSE CASTLE, DALSTON (NY 371 463). An excavation by P. Strong and I. Caruana, on behalf of the Bishop of Carlisle, examined the internal junction of the demolished N. and E. ranges. Both ranges were thoroughly demolished, and apart from hearth deposits in the room below the Great Dining Room few internal features survived. Historical evidence suggests demolition took place in 1648 and the early 1660s.

(CUMBRIA)

Coins of Elizabeth I and Charles I, and Nuremburg jettons of Hans Krauwinkel, tend to confirm this. One of the excavated walls ran under the Strickland Tower, which is perhaps of 14th-century date, suggesting that at least some of the structures date from the 13th century or earlier.

DERBYSHIRE. Work by the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit

31. BOLSOVER (SK 467 477). A Survey of Bolsover Castle was supervised by M. Brann on behalf of English Heritage Historic Properties. Occupying a spur, and on the site of a 12th-century royal castle, this imposing 17th-century mansion was built largely by Sir Charles Cavendish and his son William to the designs of architects Robert, John and Huntingdon Smithson.

Some information on the appearance of the earlier castle on the site was gleaned from the survey. A few 12th-century Romanesque and 13th-century Gothic architectural fragments, presumably from the medieval castle at Bolsover, were identified in the 17th-century fabric.

DEVON

32. DARTINGTON HALL (SX 798 628). During continuing training excavations (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 38 (1994), 202), by C. K. Currie of C.K.C. Archaeology/Gardens Archaeology Project, part of the plan of a stone structure known as the 'tower' was revealed on the main lawn. This appears to have been a late medieval or early post-medieval building that was demolished in the later 19th or early 20th century, some time after the destruction of other buildings of the S. courtyard. It would appear to have had a basement or cellar beneath it, only part of which was excavated. Part of a stone staircase, leading into a room thought to be below the original ground level, was excavated.

A substantial stone wall was discovered at the E. end of the present Bowling Green, but it was not possible to date it beyond the fact that it seemed to cut across earlier medieval horizons. This wall may have enclosed a small late medieval garden area between it and the S. courtyard before the former's demolition, probably in the 18th century or later.

EXETER. Excavation and survey by Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit.

33. At *Bowhill, Dunsford Road* (SX 907 916), monitoring of trenches for services, limited excavation and fabric recording were continued by M. E. P. Hall, S. R. Blaylock and others for English Heritage (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 38 (1994), 202). Post-medieval activity had removed primary deposits (of c. 1500) in most places, although several trenches in the central courtyard of the house permitted re-examination of late medieval surfaces and drains, first seen in excavations in 1977-78. Fabric recording included the compilation of a new W. elevation of the building (to which access was gained on the removal of modern additions), and the W. wall of the vanished W. range (now acting as a boundary wall), on the removal of modern lean-to structures; this contains evidence for the NW. corner of the building and supports the existence of a N. range. This observation, combined with the recording of evidence for a gallery on the extant part of the W. and the S. ranges, enables a reconstruction of the first-floor circulation in the building. A gallery around two sides of the courtyard gave access to the first floors of the N. and W. ranges, and bypassed the open, southernmost, bays of the W. range (the kitchen) to give access to the first floor of the S. range through a surviving door. The gallery was reached by a stair from the high end of the hall, as well as

having (?) independent external access. Stairs were also probably provided in the vanished block that abutted the SE. corner of the building.

34. At *Bradninch Place* (SX 919 929), further observations of the outer defences of Exeter Castle were made by M. E. P. Hall during construction of parking spaces for the R. A. M. Museum, funded by Exeter City Council. The outer edge of the ditch was located near this position in 1986 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 31 (1987) 120–21). In a series of small trenches, explored by excavation and probing, the NE. (inner) slope of the ditch was located and a series of rampart layers examined. The rampart was composed of clean, deep-dug natural material derived from the ditch; sections showed that it had been built up by tipping inwards from the SW. The rampart was at least 14.5 m wide and 0.9 m high; it had been heavily truncated by the construction of the houses of Bradninch Place in 1617, and further disrupted in the early 20th century. No datable material was recovered. The ditch is estimated to have been *c.* 20 m wide and *c.* 8 m deep.

35. At *The Close* excavation of manhole pits for sewer refurbishment works, by J. B. Bedford and M. E. P. Hall for South West Water Ltd, exposed medieval deposits at a number of locations on the line of the medieval lane bounding the NE. side of the Cathedral Green. Outside 2 *The Close* (SX 921 926) a post-Roman dark soil layer was cut by a single E.–W. inhumation burial which is likely to predate the laying out of St Martin's Lane/*The Close* in the late Saxon period. At the head of an alley between 9 and 10 *The Close* (SX 922 926) street metalling and a stone drainage culvert running beneath the lane probably date from the 15th or 16th century. Next to 13 *The Close* (SX 922 925) a ditch bounding the NE. side of a metallated street was infilled in the 12th century. A clay floor of *c.* 1200 which encroached over the ditch and onto the street was sealed in turn by street metalling associated with the construction of the stone culvert seen further to the NW.

36. CITY WALL Further work of survey and interpretation on the city wall at *Northernhay Gardens* (SX 920 929 to 921 930) by S. R. Blaylock, R. W. Parker and A. J. Matthews, funded by English Heritage, has shown an interesting sequence of construction on the NW. side of the castle. A stretch of wall 85 m long was recorded, spanning the position of Athelstan's Tower at the W. corner of the inner ward (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 37 (1993), 252–53). Extensive Roman masonry, standing to a uniform height of *c.* 5 m above the plinth level, was repaired and had a crenellated parapet added to the top of the wall in the pre-castle, and thus pre-conquest period. This work is characterised by a masonry style of poorly jointed large, square blocks of white Triassic sandstone in a coarse lime mortar. Later activities, associated with the construction of the castle in the late 11th and early 12th centuries, have ensured the survival of the late Saxon parapet over much of the length inspected; it was protected by additions to the wall within the area of the inner bailey of the castle and removed from reach on the inside by the massive ditch to the SW. Earthwork defences of the castle, probably the first elements in the circuit to have been constructed after 1068 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 35 (1991), 141), overtop the parapet and suggest that the heightening of the city wall on the NE. and NW. sides of the inner ward must have begun at the same time. An earth bank, or glacis, was piled against the outside of the wall, covering much of the Roman fabric and some of the late Saxon parapet. The Norman work has a very different style of small rubble masonry in local volcanic stone and used a distinctive brown and sandy mortar. It is not certain if there was an articulation of the W. corner in this earliest phase of the castle, in the position of the later (?12th-century) Athelstan's Tower. The late 11th-century masonry is cut by the construction of the tower, which was entered from the top of the bank within the inner ward. (S. R. Blaylock

(DEVON)

and R. W. Parker, *Exeter City Defences: Fabric Recording of the City Wall in Northernhay Gardens, adjacent to Athelstan's Tower, 1993-94* (E.M.A.F.U.).

37. At *High Street* (SX 920 927), a watching brief by J. B. Bedford and J. P. Salvatore, on gas main renewal works, revealed a thick layer of gravel make-up with street surfaces above it, overlying post-Roman dark soil layers a little to the NE. of the Roman street bounding the NE. side of the forum. This deposit may represent the primary make-up for a wide market street laid out in the late Saxon period.

38. At *Lower Rackclose Lane* (SX 917 923), a length of 21 m of the City Wall was recorded by R. W. Parker and A. J. Matthews for Exeter City Council, prior to repairs. The bulk of this section (15 m) is built of neat squared blocks of volcanic trap, with a chamfered plinth, in a distinctive blend of colours and textures of stone that is typical of late medieval work identified, for instance, in a length of wall at Cricklepit Street recorded in 1985 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 32 (1988), 239), and now thought to date to the first decade of the 15th century. The build began and ended with integral buttresses (now removed); the remaining 6 m was of post-medieval date.

39. At *Mint Lane* (SX 918 925), an evaluation trench excavated by M. E. P. Hall and A. J. Sage revealed elements of St Nicholas' Priory church on a site lying immediately to the SE. of the area excavated in 1983-84. The SW. corner of the 14th-century W. end of the church and the robbed W. wall of a previously unknown S. aisle were recorded.

DORSET

40. SYMONDSBURY, VEARSE FARM (SY 455 924). An assessment of the archaeological potential of c. 52.6 ha (130 acres) of farmland was carried out by C. K. Currie of C.K.C. Archaeology in advance of proposals by Broadlands Leisure Ltd to build a golf course. During the medieval period, the farm appears to have been part of an assarted settlement area on the SE. edge of the large and prosperous parish of Symondsburry. Two long-lived local families of moderate note, the Veres and the Bettiscombes, successively held the estate between them for over 600 years from at least the 13th century. The present landscape originated as a series of small fields that were gradually amalgamated into the present larger fields. Nearly all the old field boundaries survive as earthworks within the predominantly pastoral land usage because of the substantial size of the original hedgebanks. The farmhouse itself would appear to be on the former site of a more extensive building, with a large surrounding area of gardens, orchards and outbuildings. Documentary and cartographic evidence suggests that a stone-built medieval building may have once stood on the site.

41. WAREHAM, HOWARD'S LANE (SY 924 875). Archaeological remains of the Saxon and medieval periods have been recorded within the town of Wareham, and sherds of pottery dating from the 13th century have been found previously at the corner of Moreton's Lane and Carrion Lane. The project was commissioned by Twynham Housing Association Ltd and carried out by Wessex Archaeology. Following the results of an evaluation in May 1994, which established that buried archaeological remains of medieval date were present on the Howard's Lane frontage, an excavation was undertaken during September 1994. The site covered an area of 0.17 ha and comprised the eastern half of land fronting Carrion Lane to the N., Moreton's Lane to the E., Howard's Lane to the S., and Bonnett's Lane to the S. The excavation

revealed a coherent group of undisturbed features of late 12th to 14th-century date. The identification of post-built structures and rubbish pits provides useful and important information on the nature and extent of the domestic occupation of medieval Wareham at a time when the town was considered to have been of some importance.

The charred plant remains from the excavations are of particular interest in view of the limited evidence for plant remains from medieval domestic contexts in Wareham. Comparison with remains from other features may enable the identification of activities within the site not represented by deposits in the pits.

The excavation also provides important negative evidence for the development of the pre-medieval settlement. A church and associated settlement probably existed at Wareham from the 7th century, before it became a Saxon burh and, subsequently, a town of sufficient importance to have two moneyers in the 10th century and three churches by 1086. Of particular interest is the observation that the medieval features appear to extend under, and to pre-date Howard's Lane. This provides some archaeological evidence for the date and development of part of Wareham's street plan, which, aside from the main streets, probably grew piecemeal.

42. WINTERBOURNE STICKLAND, QUARLESTON FARM (ST 835 039). Two evaluation trenches were excavated by machine on the site of proposed buildings. The project was commissioned by Dixon Scaffolding Company Ltd and carried out by Wessex Archaeology. Evidence of later prehistoric activity (comprising cremated human bone in a small pit) and of the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods was found. The archaeological features include ditches, walls, wall trenches, and small pits or post-holes. Finds include 44 sherds of medieval pottery (probably 11th- to 12th-century), building material (medieval to modern), and animal bone.

DURHAM

43. DURHAM, ST MARY MAGDALENE'S CHAPEL (NZ 283 429). A detailed architectural survey was undertaken by O. Jessop of Durham University. Plans and elevations are being drawn of this simple rectangular building, which has two large buttresses supporting its western corners. A crude gable-end cross, currently located in the Dean and Chapter Library, Durham Cathedral, is probably linked with this structure. Built of squared sandstone blocks in 1449-51, it replaced an earlier chapel and formed part of the medieval hospital of St Mary Magdalene. It was disused by the 17th century (*V.C.H. Durham*, Vol. 3, 53). In the 19th century the graveyard was converted into an allotment, and a limited resistivity survey (0.06 ha) was carried out over part of this area. Initial results have proved negative in identifying remains of any associated hospital complex; there appears to have been extensive modern disturbance.

44. EGGLESTONE ABBEY (NZ 420 132). Standing building recording in advance of works was conducted by K. Wilson of English Heritage. Surviving detail was added to the base photogrammetric survey of the monks' dormitory range.

ESSEX

45. AVELEY, A13 WENNINGTON-MARDYKE ROAD IMPROVEMENT SCHEME (TQ 546 811-TQ 574 801). The proposed route of the A13 road improvement scheme is a 24 km stretch, c. 100 m wide, which loops to the S. of Aveley, and crosses Thames gravel terraces. The road corridor is situated on a gentle S-facing slope overlooking the Mar Dyke. A large part of the route has been quarried; only 6.5 ha was under arable cultivation and hence available for fieldwalking. This was carried out during January and May 1992, whilst a geophysical survey of the remainder of the route was undertaken in October 1994.

Evaluation by M. Germany and S. Foreman for Essex County Council Field Archaeology Group of a site SW. of Ship Lane at the same location as finds retrieved during the fieldwalking during November and December 1994 revealed the remains of a settlement occupied from the late Iron Age through to the Roman period and possibly into the early Saxon period. Activity on the site continued into the medieval period although it is unlikely that there was a settlement on the site at this time.

Features located included a series of substantial boundary ditches enclosing an area with structural features such as post-holes, pits and gullies. The features and finds are suggestive of a small-scale rural settlement with its most intensive period of occupation during the late Iron Age/early Roman period.

46. BARLING, BARLING MARSH (TQ 935 903 and TQ 939 903). An archaeological watching brief by A. Wade, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Group, along the construction route of a quarry haul road between Great Wakering and Barling Magna revealed many features, including elements of a probable medieval strip-field system at both ends of the route. Early Saxon pottery was associated with a ditch at the extreme N. end of the route.

47. CHIPPING ONGAR, LIBRARY SITE, PLEASANCE CAR PARK (TL 552 031). A 'T'-shaped trial trench by R. Clarke, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Group, located nineteen archaeological features which represent activity from the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods. Fourteen of the features were post-holes, the remainder included a small ditch or beam-slot and several features of uncertain function.

This evaluation produced evidence which suggests that the production of shell-tempered ware continued in this area into the 13th century. Previously it has been thought that the date range for this type of pottery was limited to the 11th and 12th centuries. The animal bone assemblage was small, although cattle and pig were identified.

48. ———, FORMER SCHOOL SITE, BRANSONS LANE (TL 551 030). A total of six trial trenches were excavated by R. Clarke, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Group, all of which were found to contain early medieval to post-medieval occupation. Two of these trenches were placed across the projected line of the medieval town ditch (to the E. of Crispey Brook). The town ditch was located and planned, but not excavated. The other four trenches were located within the town enclosure to investigate the medieval settlement. Of these, the two trenches placed around the demolished school building and closer to the High Street produced structural features dated to the early medieval period. These consisted of post-holes and a possible beam-slot. The two trenches located nearer to the town's defensive ditch contained pits, probably for rubbish disposal, and ditches which may have been used for drainage and property demarcation.

Some residual Roman pottery was also found in some contexts, suggesting that there may have been some earlier, Roman, activity in the nearby area.

The pottery from this site has provided new information about trade patterns in the region. Of particular interest is the occurrence of early London-type ware. This previously had only two find-spots in Essex: Harlow and North Weald. It is possible that London-type ware was transported via the Roding valley which formed a major N.-S. routeway to London. Both this evaluation, and the evaluation on the Pleasance car park, Chipping Ongar, provided evidence that the production of shell-tempered ware continued into the 13th century in this area.

The animal bone assemblage was small but informative. Species identified were cattle, sheep/goat, pig, dog, hare and deer (probably Roe). Some of the bone fragments showed signs of butchery marks.

49. CRESSING, CRESSING TEMPLE (TL 799 187). Two new fieldwork projects by T. Robey, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Group, have commenced at Cressing Temple (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 37 (1993), 257–58). The first was an evaluation of the relatively modern barn adjacent to the public car park, a crudely cobbled structure of several styles and periods christened 'the D.I.Y. Shed'. Initial indications are that, contrary to expectations, the footprint of the present building dates to at least the 18th century, although little now remains of the original structure. Further work may be necessary when plans for the Visitor Centre are finalized.

The first Cressing Temple Field School and Training Excavations were held during the summer. This educational project was based around the excavation of a medieval building, discovered in 1978, and the adjacent remains of the Tudor manor house. The latter structure, demolished early in the 18th century, was considered 'lost' until 1993, when a resistivity survey confirmed a growing suspicion of its whereabouts.

The excavations revealed the full dimensions of the medieval house, as well as part of a large brick-built cellar adjoining the S. side of the earlier building. The brickwork of the cellar suggests that it is broadly contemporary with another, next to the remains of the Templar Chapel, and also with the Walled Garden. Clearly, the Tudor mansion was constructed by linking the existing medieval buildings together to form a greatly enlarged living complex which would better reflect the status of the new secular owners of the manor.

In 1995 the trenches are to be reopened and enlarged to allow full excavation of the cellar, and the examination of a number of medieval pits nearby. This will form the core of the archaeological training provided by Essex County Council staff at the Field School.

50. HATFIELD PEVEREL, SMALLLANDS FARM (TL 821 108). Four linear trenches were excavated by K. Reidy, for Essex County Council Field Archaeology Group, across the line of a linear crop-mark, one of which also crossed the line of a circular feature to the S. Only two trenches contained features. The trench crossing the circular crop-mark did not produce any evidence of a feature that could have produced the crop-mark, although three shallow gullies were located. Two gullies, five shallow pits and a possible unurned cremation were also found. Four of these features contained prehistoric pottery although the sherds were too small and abraded to give a precise date. One of the pits was cut into the ditch and contained the remains of a large globular jar, probably of A.D. 6th-century date.

51. HEYBRIDGE, ELMS FARM (TL 847 082). Excavation by M. Atkinson for Essex County Council Field Archaeology Group investigated an area of c. 13 ha S. of the Stage I area excavated in the previous year. Excavation focused upon the core of the undefended Roman small town and revealed a far more complex sequence of late Iron Age, Roman and early Saxon remains than was anticipated. A small number of early Saxon features have been identified, including three sunken-floored buildings and a well.

52. ———, LANGFORD ROAD (TL 584 208). Excavation by B. Langton and N. Holbrook, for Cotswold Archaeological Trust and Bovis Homes, located a small number of pits and the uppermost filling of a Roman well containing late 5th to mid 6th-century Saxon pottery.

(ESSEX)

53. NORTH BENFLEET AND RAWRETH, A130 BY-PASS, STAGE II (TQ 774 943–TQ 768 898). The total land-take of the proposed route is 58 ha. To date fieldwalking has been undertaken on 25% of the route and geophysical survey on a further 15 ha of the route. Additional geophysical survey was carried out on six possible sites identified by the fieldwalking survey. The evaluation work by K. Reidy, for Essex County Council Field Archaeology Group, is not yet complete.

The first phase of fieldwalking identified three probable sites, including a Saxon site at *North Benfleet* (TQ 774 904). A further phase of fieldwalking in January 1994 identified four probable sites including one Saxon site at *Rawreth* (TQ 773 928) and two medieval sites at *Rawreth* TQ 774 926 and TQ 773 930.

Trenching of the find-spots of Saxon pottery (TQ 774 904 and TQ 773 928) did not locate any buried archaeological remains. Trenching at one of the possible medieval sites (TQ 773 930) revealed part of a medieval field system and features consistent with those that might be found on the edge of a small settlement.

54. WALTHAM HOLY CROSS, ABBEY GARDENS HOUSE (TL 381 007). In 1993 a staggered trench was dug by P. J. Huggins for Waltham Abbey Historical Society, E.–W. across the garden as part of the field evaluation for a new Parish Centre. The width of the cellarer's range of the Augustian abbey of c. 1200 was established at 8.84 m internally. Cellar floors were between 0.74 and 0.91 m below that in the cloister walk and church. Evidence of one springer indicates the presence of a line of central pillars to the stone-vaulted cellar. To the S. of the *cellarium*, a cross wall defines a parlour where the cloister and the outside world met in conversation; herein was the base probably for a spiral staircase. A post-medieval feature was a brick- and stone-lined sump filled with moulded abbey stone; it is interpreted as a soaking pit to help remove mortar before the stone was burnt in a nearby lime kiln.

A significant find, well out of context, was an Anglo-Saxon fastener of Salin style II of the 7th century. It is argued that this piece, with a central fish and the eagle of St. John, may be as early as the bishopric of Mellitus, 604–616, and may indicate the presence of the first timber church by that time.

55. ———, VICARAGE GARDEN (TL 381 007). In 1992 as part of the field evaluation for a new Parish Centre, trenches were dug by P. J. Huggins for Waltham Abbey Historical Society, northwards from the N. wall of the church at the second bay from the E. A deep recut ditch with grass-tempered pottery, and a bank to the N, was probably a stormwater ditch of the 7th or 8th century. There was a single burial presumably of mid Saxon date. Foundations and ashlar courses of a long narrow building along the N. side of the church were found. This is interpreted as the mason's lodge for the re-fronting of the church c. 1290.

Further from the church, an area was found where the ancient ground level, the turf, the loam below, and some of the natural sandy clay under, had been removed. This is just to the S. of the building interpreted as a late Viking turf-walled hall (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 20 (1976), 75–133); the materials found in this excavation to be missing are the very ones reckoned to have been used in the construction of the walls of the hall.

Findings included a gilded medieval ciborium lid, discarded by c. 1210, two medieval book clasps, pre-Conquest pottery and sherds of London ware, Rouen-style, of c. 1210.

———, In 1994, (at TL 381 006). a small excavation, to investigate ground subsidence, was undertaken by P. J. Huggins, for Waltham Abbey Historical Society, 7 m N. of the W. end of the church. The ground level had been built up over the centuries by 1.3 m, originally by the deposition of flood loams. Two Saxon child

burials had been inserted into the Romano-British ground level. A deep stormwater ditch was excavated when the first timber church was in use and had finally silted up by c. 1100. Rubble masonry foundations were seen from a stone building which had been recorded in 1859. This probably measured c. 15.5 m × 9.8 m and lay along the N. side of the present church (this is Church 4 of c. 1090–1150). It had a direct entrance through the N. door into the church. A date in the first two decades of the 14th century is suggested. The building appears to be the 'Deanes House', mentioned in 1572 as being in the cemetery. Before 1540 the duties of parish priest were carried out by one of the Augustinian canons who was called the Dean of Waltham. The house probably survived until the early 17th century when the present Vicarage was built nearby.

56. SAFFRON WALDEN, LAND ADJACENT TO 11 PARK LANE (TL 534 383). The medieval town defensive ditch known historically as the *Magnum Fossatum* was located by A. Garwood, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Group, within and towards the western side of the development area. No other features were located within the line of the town defences other than post-medieval post-holes. These probably relate to the existing outbuildings situated along the eastern and southern boundaries of the site. A post-medieval and modern landfill deposit, infilling a large hollow, was also present. No other remains were encountered.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

57. BISLEY, DANEWAY HOUSE (SO 941 036). A detailed survey of the manor house was carried out by W. J. Rodwell on behalf of the owners, in conjunction of a major restoration scheme. The earliest documented reference to the building is 1340, when a private chapel was licensed. The medieval hall survives, and has a clasped-purlin roof of three bays which has been dated by dendrochronology to 1315 by Nottingham University. An upper floor and chimney stack were inserted c. 1500. The attached tower of five storeys, often said to be 16th century, has now been dated to 1674 by dendrochronology.

58. CHURCHDOWN, ST BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH (SO 882 191). Consolidation of the foundations of the church prompted excavation of drainage trenches within the churchyard by S. Cook of Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service. These revealed inhumations and traces of medieval structures. Boreholes inserted to test the ground around the church had suggested that it may have been constructed on a large man-made mound; some evidence to confirm this interpretation was gained during excavation.

59. COWLEY, STOCKWELL FARM (SO 940 144). Evaluation within the bounds of the shrunken settlement by A. Manning, for Cotswold Archaeological Trust and Mrs Besterman, revealed a stone wall and pitched limestone surface associated with 13th- to 14th-century pottery. The structure had been damaged by later quarrying and ploughing.

60. GLOUCESTER, INNER RELIEF ROAD (SO 834 189). An archaeological field evaluation was carried out by J. Vallender of Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service, on part of the route of a proposed road between Hare Lane and Worcester Street. The site included the remnants of Tanners Hall, the interior of which had previously been excavated (*Trans. Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeol. Soc.* 101 (1983), 83–109). In the post-Roman period the area seems to have been cultivated land until

(GLOUCESTERSHIRE)

the 13th century although pits and ditches of 11th and 12th-century date were excavated. Several tanning pits, dating from the 13th century onwards, were excavated in the northern part of the site. The medieval and post-medieval hollow way and lane leading to Tanners Hall from Hare Lane was excavated and the post-medieval structures built up alongside it were found to be well preserved.

61. ———, PROPOSED MAGISTRATES' COURT, LADYBELLEGATE ST/BARBICAN ROAD (SO 829 180). An evaluation by C. Parry and S. Reilly of Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service revealed the presence of a *c.* 5 m-deep feature interpreted as the northern ditch of the Norman motte and bailey castle. Above the ditch lay *c.* 3 m–4 m of late medieval/modern deposits, apparently dumped as make-up material.

62. MINCHINHAMPTON, OLD LODGE INN (SO 855 009). A watching brief was carried out by S. Reilly of Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service, during the excavation of 240 m of trench for a mains water pipeline. The trench transected three earthworks: two pillow mounds and a linear bank, possibly of medieval date and previously recorded within a National Trust archaeological survey of the Minchinhampton Commons (Russet, 1991, G.C.C. unpublished report). The earthworks were clearly visible on the ground and were recorded in section during the excavation. Excavation through the pillow mound (S.M.R. Glos. 11431) revealed four large limestone blocks which had formed part of the internal structure. No clear dating evidence was recovered.

63. NEWENT, OLD COURT (SO 722 259). An evaluation was undertaken, by J. Mumford and J. Hoyle of Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service, on the postulated site of a Benedictine priory founded before 1086 and last recorded in the early 15th century. Two trenches measuring 2 m × 2 m were excavated by hand. One contained an undated footing for a large stone wall. Some of the stones were worked and had been clearly reused from an earlier building.

64. ST BRIAVELS CASTLE (SO 558 045). Observation of the excavation of a trench for an electricity service cable, across the backfilled moat of the castle, was undertaken by D. Goult of Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service, as a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent. The backfill appeared to be post-medieval in date, although many large sandstone blocks possibly represented debris from the castle. The outer edge of the moat was observed in the trench sections.

At SO 558 046, a small excavation was undertaken within the gatehouse by C. Bateman for Cotswold Archaeological Trust and the Youth Hostel Association. Wall footings resting upon foundation plinths are likely to represent the missing south-eastern quarter of the late 13th-century gatehouse. The plinths were founded upon a rough sandstone consolidation.

65. TETBURY, THE GREEN (ST 890 935). A watching brief by N. Turner for Cotswold Archaeological Trust recorded 20 inhumation burials during groundworks at this site which lies on the northern edge of St Mary's churchyard. All the burials were orientated E.–W. and a sherd of 10th- to 12th-century pottery was associated with one of them. Cut through the burials was a drystone-lined underground chamber which contained 13th- to 14th-century pottery in its fill. It is likely to have functioned as a water cistern.

66. WINCHCOMBE, BACK LANE (SP 024 284). An archaeological field evaluation was carried out by S. Reilly of Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service within

the monastic precinct of the demolished abbey, but to the N. of an earlier road, *Petticruesslane*, which was closed by the abbot in 1289. The archaeological deposits exposed during the fieldwork were interpreted as the backfills of fishponds dating to the later monastic period. The site was located on the postulated alignment of a Saxon bank which may have acted as a boundary to the early phase of the abbey. A clay deposit observed on this alignment could possibly be interpreted as the remains of this feature.

GREATER LONDON

Sites are listed under the names of London Boroughs.

CITY OF LONDON. Work by Museum of London Archaeology Service, unless otherwise stated.

67. At 228–30 *Bishopsgate Institute, Bishopsgate* (TQ 333 817), an evaluation by J. Ayre for The Bishopsgate Foundation revealed a dump of brick-earth containing residual Roman, 12th- and 13th-century pottery: this may have been associated with the construction of St Mary Spital (founded in 1197), or other medieval development along Bishopsgate.

68. At *Sir John Cass Primary School, Dukes Place* (TQ 335 811), a watching brief was carried out by T. Brigham for the Department of Building and Services of the Corporation of London. The earliest recorded deposit was similar to dark earth; it contained brick earth lenses which may be related to the construction of the 12th-century Holy Trinity Priory. Above lay make-up which was probably deposited during the medieval period, when the area was the prior's garden, and added to during the post-medieval period. Human bones found within these deposits may have derived from a cemetery associated with the priory.

69. At *Guildhall Yard, Guildhall Art Gallery* (TQ 325 813), excavations continued (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 37 (1994), 213), supervised by N. Bateman, I. Blair and G. Porter for the Corporation of London. The excavation of late Saxon buildings underneath Guildhall Yard was concluded. This demonstrated that the area over the former arena of the amphitheatre lay abandoned as a boggy hollow for many centuries. In the early 11th century a series of timber and wattle buildings, with various yards, alleyways and outhouses, was constructed. These were swept away in the early 12th century for the construction of Guildhall and Guildhall Yard. In one corner of the excavated area there was a churchyard with 50 or more burials, which must have been associated with the earliest version of St Lawrence Jewry.

Along the S. side of the site, under Guildhall Buildings, excavations uncovered significant remains of Blackwell Hall, first built in *c.* 1275 and, from 1395, the main cloth market in London for several hundred years. It was extensively rebuilt and enlarged in 1588, and again in 1672, though much of the original structure may have survived at its final demolition in 1820. Substantial foundations of the early building have been revealed, as well as later modifications and many phases of internal floor surfaces and architectural details, such as stone vaults with painted plaster and finely dressed greensand stone buttresses.

In the NW. corner of the site more medieval masonry was recorded in a series of test-pits underneath Guildhall Porch. The massive foundations of the Guildhall and its porch, built in the early 15th century by the mason Croxtone, were set over equally large foundations of an earlier structure, probably an earlier version of the Guildhall. These in turn were built against and over the remains of a large masonry building,

of possible 12th-century date, which may be part of the first Guildhall, documented in 1127. This represents the earliest evidence for the emergence of the area as the administrative centre of the medieval city.

At Guildhall (TQ 325 814), A. Reynolds and G. Milne directed a team from the Institute of Archaeology, University College London. They conducted a stone-by-stone survey of the external E.-facing wall of the East Crypt of Guildhall, built in the early 15th century. Part of an earlier building was identified, as was the level of the medieval yard surfaces.

The project was a collaborative venture between the Museum of London Archaeology Service and the London Archaeological Research Facility, which is supported by Whitehall Court Holdings and the City of London Archaeological Trust.

70. At 39, 40-46 *King William Street, Regis House, 18-20 Fish Street Hill* (TQ 328 807), an evaluation by T. Brigham and B. Watson for Land Securities Properties Ltd revealed Saxo-Norman pits and a late medieval well.

71. At 5 *Laurence Pountney Hill, Suffolk House, 154-56 Upper Thames Street* (TQ 327 807), an evaluation by T. Brigham and B. Watson for Argent Real Estate (Knightsbridge) Ltd revealed substantial remains of medieval walls associated with the Manor of the Rose (Sir John de Bounteous House) on the Suffolk Lane frontage, together with the more fragile remains of three early medieval sunken-floored buildings.

72. At *Monument Street, junction with Lower Thames Street (automated public convenience)* (TQ 330 807), a watching brief by W. McCann for the City Engineer, Corporation of London revealed a medieval barrel-lined well, later replaced with a much larger one in stone, either in late medieval or early post-medieval times.

73. At 111-15 *Old Broad Street* (TQ 330 813), an evaluation by A. Thomas for Lloyds Commercial Properties Ltd revealed the remains of chalk foundations which possibly formed the corner of the N. wall of the choir and E. wall of the little chapter house of the mid 13th-century Augustinian friary known as Austin Friars.

74. At 1 *Poultry* (TQ 325 811), an assessment and evaluation were carried out by P. Rowsome and C. Thomas, and excavations by M. Burch, J. Hill, D. Lees, A. Miles and P. Rowsome were begun for Altstadtbau on behalf of Advanta plc and City Acre Ltd. The site is situated on the W. side of the middle Walbrook valley near the Roman and medieval Walbrook crossings. Four evaluation shafts encountered a complex depositional and structural sequence of Roman to medieval date. In the NW. shaft intersecting medieval pits were situated behind properties fronting Poultry. In the NE. shaft, wood-lined late Saxon and medieval pits, external dumps containing metal-working slag and a large chalk-lined pit were found. In the S. shaft Roman timber buildings were sealed by dark earth; chalk foundations and cellars were associated with medieval properties along the N. side of Bucklersbury, including that of the Merchants of Lucca. The E. shaft lay directly above the main channel of the Walbrook stream but the medieval sequence was truncated by double basemending.

Service diversion shafts located in existing streets around the site perimeter revealed medieval and earlier deposits. Excavation of a shaft at the junction of Cheap-side and Bucklersbury located the Great Conduit, a 13th-century conduit house associated with the first organised supply of fresh water to the medieval City, by lead pipe from the Tyburn c. 3 km away to the W. The Great Conduit was a vaulted cistern measuring c. 7 m E.-W. × 2 m N.-S. internally. A carved greensand doorway in the

E. may have led to a stairway from the street. The Great Conduit, which originally had a castellated superstructure, fell out of use in the 17th century. It has been preserved beneath the modern road.

Excavation of the former burial ground of the parish church of St Benet Sherehog recorded a medieval sequence. The primary phase of the church of St Benet, also known as St Syth, was of 11th-century date and a simple unitary construction with a square E. end. N. and S. doorways gave direct lateral access to the nave, the S. door aligned with Sise Lane. The church measured 9 m × 4.5 m internally and overlaid the major WNW.–ESE. Roman street which bridged the Walbrook, whose alignment it shared. The fabric of the church was mainly reused Roman ragstone and tile, except for limestone quoins in Saxon-style long-and-short work. The church contained a primary mortar floor, with a simple altar at the E. end.

A contemporary, external gravel surface lay to the S. and E. of the early church; it was overlain by a sequence of 11th/12th-century timber buildings with mortar floors and hearths, situated directly to the S. of the church but E. of its S. doorway. The church was successively refloored with mortar, and evidence was found of altar rebuilds and a possible timber screen or railing which delineated a small chancel. No burials were found in association with the primary phase of the church, the cemetery perhaps being situated to the W. Ragstone foundations and chalk footings to the S. and E. of the original church were associated with its enlargement. Glazed and decorated late 15th-century tiles were recovered from a floor. A small number of burials survived beneath the later floors and foundations. St Benet's was destroyed in the Great Fire and not rebuilt.

Excavation of Pancras Lane between Sise Lane and Bucklersbury also recovered evidence of a medieval sequence. External deposition, possibly dark earth, was overlain by three phases of early medieval earth-fast timber or stave buildings. A 20 m length of a W.–E. aligned building frontage was divided by beam-slots at 4 m intervals to form internal partitions, and was bounded on the N. by metalled surfaces associated with an early roadway or a more extensive open space. Later phases of building, which also contained internal partitions and brick-earth floors, maintained the frontage but extended further W. towards Sise Lane. The buildings were sealed by medieval road metallings and cobbled surfaces associated with Pancras Lane. Part of a stone building frontage was recorded along the S. side of the street. The road sequence was sealed by Great Fire debris.

75. At *St Bartholomew-the-Great Church, West Smithfield* (TQ 319 817), G. Milne and A. Reynolds directed a team from the Institute of Archaeology, University College London. The much restored E. cloister walk was recorded, the wall of an earlier (i.e. pre-claustral) building was examined, and part of a reused inscribed Purbeck Marble grave slab identified.

The project was promoted by the London Archaeological Research Facility, which is supported by Whitehall Court Holdings and the City of London Archaeological Trust.

76. At *St Ethelburga-the-Virgin, Bishopsgate* (TQ 331 813), clearance of the site, following extensive damage to the church by a terrorist bomb, was monitored and the debris sorted and salvaged by D. Goodburn, D. Lakin and A. Skelton for St Helen's Bishopsgate P.C.C. A wide range of material has been identified and retained, including stonework — apparently earlier than the supposed date of the church — and late medieval structural carpentry timbers which are very rare in London.

77. At *St Helen's Church, Bishopsgate* (TQ 332 813), observation and recording was carried out by D. Fellows and K. Henry for the Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust during major refurbishment and repairs, resulting from the I.R.A. bomb of May 1993.

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At least three phases of building activity pre-dating 1700 were identified, and a fragment from a column within the 13th-century fabric could imply the presence of an earlier structure on the site.

78. At *St James' Church, Clerkenwell* (TQ 316 826), N. Cohen directed a team from the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, conducting a stone-by-stone survey of part of the cloister of St Mary's Nunnery, founded in 1136.

The project was a collaborative venture between the Museum of London Archaeology Service and the London Archaeological Research Facility, which is supported by Whitehall Court Holdings and the City of London Archaeological Trust.

79. At *St Paul's Cathedral, West Crypt* (TQ 320 811), a watching brief by A. Thomas for the Dean and Chapter of St Paul's Cathedral was carried out during refurbishment works in the N. and S. aisles, the refurbishment works in the S. aisle being more limited than those in the N. In the N. aisle the remains of two large foundations that may have formed part of the medieval cathedral were revealed. One was circular and, lying beneath one of Wren's internal piers, may itself have formed part of a pier construction; the other was the remains of a corner wall, reused by Wren as part of his foundation, though on a slightly different alignment. In the S. aisle, recorded within the floor, were 22 ledger stones, at least one of which sealed an underground brick vault with lead coffins.

80. At *20-21 Wormwood Street, 105-107 Bishopsgate* (TQ 331 814), an evaluation by D. Sankey for Haselmer Estates uncovered a medieval quarry pit.

CROYDON. Work by Museum of London Archaeology Service

81. At *3-11 High Street* (TQ 323 655) an evaluation and excavation by G. Potter for Yate's Wine Lodges Ltd revealed a shallow soil horizon containing medieval pottery. Residual 12th- to 15th-century locally manufactured pottery was also recovered.

82. At *Old Palace Road* (TQ 319 653), a watching brief by G. Potter for The Whitgift Foundation was undertaken within the probable late medieval S. range of the archbishop's palace, below the Long Gallery. A silt deposit containing one sherd of possible 13th-century pottery was the earliest layer exposed; this was cut by the construction of a flint and chalk wall foundation which may have formed part of the original Long Gallery.

83. At *2-12 Whitgift Street* (TQ 322 652), an evaluation by S. Tucker for D. Moore uncovered a soil deposit containing 13th/14th-century pottery which was truncated by a gravel quarry, backfilled with material of the 13th to 17th centuries.

HILLINGDON. Work by Museum of London Archaeology Service

HAREFIELD

84. At *Manor Court, Church Hill* (TQ 051 901), a watching brief by A. Steele for Ruddy Construction Ltd revealed a chalk-lined well, possibly medieval in date, at the N. end of the site.

HEATHROW

85. At *Staff West car park 3, 4, 7 Northwood Road, Northern Perimeter Road* (TQ 057 767), an evaluation by S. Hoad for B.A.A. plc and Heathrow Airport Ltd revealed several boundary or drainage ditches which extended into the adjacent (multi-storey car park) site. They may indicate a field system which was only datable to between the Iron Age and the 16th century.

At *Staff West multi-storey car park 2, land to N. of Northolt Road, Longford* (TQ 058 769), an evaluation by N. Elsdon for Heathrow Airport Ltd revealed three ditches which probably represent parts of field systems of prehistoric, medieval and another, unknown, date.

86. At *Hounslow Police Station, Montague Road, Hounslow* (TQ 137 757), an evaluation by R. Cowie for the Metropolitan Police Service found residual medieval pottery, dating to the period when the site was occupied by a Trinitarian priory (founded in 1211).

ISLINGTON. Work by Museum of London Archaeology Service

87. At *1-7 Albion Place* (TQ 317 819), excavations by I. Grainger for C.P.W.B. Ltd took place within the outer precinct of the medieval Priory of St John of Jerusalem. The excavation followed earlier investigations on the site (*Medieval Archaeology* 34 (1990), 182). Following Roman quarrying, quarry pits continued to be dug during the medieval period, as well as rubbish pits. One particularly large quarry had been backfilled with waterlogged material, probably in the 15th and 16th centuries.

88. At *54 Clerkenwell Close* (TQ 315 821), a watching brief by B. Sloane for Mr P. Marshall was undertaken in the former precinct of St Mary Clerkenwell, an Augustinian nunnery founded in 1144. Refurbishment of the basement walls had revealed a number of chalk, ragstone and greensand features: these were photographed (by English Heritage) and recorded before being re-covered. One wall is thought to belong to the former gatehouse of the nunnery; others are considered to be 15th century or later, on account of the presence of Flemish-type floor tiles within their builds.

LAMBETH. Work by Museum of London Archaeology Service

89. At *Tulse Hill School, Upper Tulse Hill* (TQ 310 735), an evaluation by P. Bruce for South London Family Housing Association revealed two Saxon sunken-featured buildings, and possibly two others; they are provisionally dated to 450-600.

NEWHAM

90. UPMINSTER, HUNTS HILL FARM, AVELEY ROAD (TQ 566 831). A further phase of excavation and evaluation by P. A. Greenwood and S. C. Waltho for Newham Museum Service, funded by English Heritage, Redland Aggregates, and Essex County Council, was carried out in 1994. Excavation in advance of gravel extraction on this multi-period crop-mark site, in the fourth phase of the quarrying, revealed an early Saxon well with 6th- to 7th-century grass-tempered pottery and traces of a rectangular post-built structure which probably dates to the same period. Similar pottery was found redeposited in a number of later features, mainly field ditches. Further evidence of Saxo-Norman/early medieval activity was traced on the eastern edge of the site. Intermittent traces of N.-S. furrows from ridge-and-furrow were identified in this fourth phase.

Evaluation of the fifth part of the site, to be quarried in 1995, included a limited survey of the still-visible earthworks of E.-W. ridge-and-furrow. There was some sectioning and recording of this as a result of the field evaluation trenches. No dating

(GREATER LONDON)

NEWHAM

evidence for the ridge-and-furrow, which appears to have had more than one phase, was found.

RICHMOND. Work by Museum of London Archaeology Service

91. At *Parkshot House, 10-12 Parkshot, 5-21 Kew Road* (TQ 180 752), a watching brief by G. Potter for D. Y. Davies Associates uncovered a large 12th-century pit and associated gully, sealed by reworked material dating to the 12th-14th centuries. To the N. the natural ground surface dropped away and was overlain by possible water-laid deposits of 12th/13th-century date.

SOUTHWARK

92. At *96-120 Massinger Street, Old Kent Road* (TQ 331 787), an evaluation by K. Heard for Lanham Developments Ltd uncovered a medieval rubbish pit containing pottery dated to 1300-1500.

93. At *Tower Bridge Road, Long Walk* (TQ 333 793), a watching brief was carried out by P. Askew for Countryside Properties plc. The site is part of Bermondsey Abbey, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (*Medieval Archaeology* 37 (1993), 262). Natural gravels in the SW. area were cut by two undated pits or ditches, overlain by a spread of burnt daub and dumped deposits. A NW.-SE. medieval wall was constructed above, associated with a series of dumps and capped with a chalk floor surface. Further dumped deposits were probably levelling after the demise of the building. In the S. area, an E.-W. chalk wall is interpreted as part of the S. side of the abbey's Great Drain which was found in 1986 on the S. side of the dorter, leading into the rere-dorter (*Medieval Archaeology* 33 (1989), 186).

TOWER HAMLETS. Work by Museum of London Archaeology Service

94. At *Lamb Street, Spitalfields Market* (TQ 335 819), an evaluation was supervised by C. Thomas for St George's plc. On the W. side of the site, within the area of the precinct of the Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital, a possible pond of medieval date was revealed. Other medieval features included pits, ditches and stake-holes. The NE. corner of a timber building of late medieval or early post-medieval date was also recorded.

WESTMINSTER. Work by Museum of London Archaeology Service

95. At *10-14 Bedford Street, Lading House* (TQ 302 807), a watching brief by R. Nielsen for Trafalgar House Developments located four or five pits dated to the mid Saxon period and which contained pottery, animal bone, burnt clay loomweights and daub, and Roman tile fragments.

96. At *8-18 Charing Cross Road* (TQ 298 807), an evaluation by K. Wooldridge for Peabody Trust found two pits of possible Saxon date.

97. At *Elverton Street* (TQ 297 789), an evaluation and excavation by P. Miller for Network Housing Association revealed twelve burial pits in which approximately 23 individual horses and two dogs had been buried; they are dated to the 14th-15th centuries. Two horseshoes were also recovered.

98. At 1 *Kemble Street, Bruce House* (TQ 306 811), an evaluation (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 37 (1993), 263) was followed by excavations supervised by R. Cowie for the Peabody Trust. Further mid Saxon (c. 650–850) occupation levels were recorded, including dump layers and eroded surfaces or paths. In other areas of the site mid Saxon features mainly comprised isolated truncated rubbish and cess-pits and wells. Artefacts recovered included fragments of pottery, loom-weights, burnt daub and quernstone, copper alloy objects and a sceat. Bone and antler offcuts were fairly common which suggests that bone-working was carried out on or near the site. Charred plant remains have been identified as mainly cereal grains, dominated by bread wheat and six-row hulled barley. Among waterlogged or mineralised plant remains were the seeds of apple/pear, fig, elder and blackberry/raspberry/strawberry. Animal bone collected was dominated by domesticated species. The Saxon deposits were sealed by dark earth which accumulated between the abandonment of *Lundenwic* in the 9th century and the urban development of the area in the late 16th or early 17th centuries. The dark earth was cut by a ditch and its recut, apparently of medieval date; three isolated, truncated pits were probably also medieval in date.

99. At *New Palace Yard (NW. corner), Palace of Westminster* (TQ 301 796), excavations by R. Cowie for London Underground Ltd recorded alluvial deposits which were cut by a medieval channel or ditch. More deposition of alluvium occurred before and after dumping took place, the latter dated by pottery to the second half of the 11th century. Above lay a sequence of medieval deposits, including the possible remnants of a metalled surface, presumably representing the Yard which was first enclosed in 1287; it was also at a similar level to a series of 14th-century surfaces found during excavations to the E. in 1972–74. A number of medieval post-holes or small pits was also found: these probably represent temporary timber structures such as the halls that were erected in the Yard for Edward II's coronation in 1307.

100. At 6–7 *Old Palace Yard* (TQ 301 794), a watching brief by C. Thomas for the Parliamentary Works Directorate included the examination of a test-pit to the S. of the Jewel Tower, against the precinct wall of Westminster Abbey. Medieval garden soil from the Jewel Tower garden was noted at the base of the sequence, sealed by levelling dumps on the E. side of the site. At the N. end of the site a W. and N. medieval ragstone wall possibly formed the SE. corner of a building.

101. At *Palace of Westminster, St Stephen's Chapel, St Margaret Street* (TQ 302 795), a watching brief during ongoing works by C. Thomas for the Parliamentary Works Directorate (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 38 (1994), 216) revealed further evidence of the construction of the chapel. Marsh layers and a channel cutting through the natural sand were also recorded; along the edge of the channel was a series of decayed timber stakes which formed a revetment. The marsh layers were cut by some heavily disturbed human burials.

102. At *Parliament Square (W. side), Canning Green* (TQ 300 796), excavations by C. Thomas for London Underground Ltd (Jubilee Line Extension) revealed a natural channel in the alluvial sands and clays sealed by a layer of greensand chippings. This was cut by a ditch, a pit and a post-hole before a gravel surface was laid and a possible structure — represented by five post-holes — erected in the 12th or 13th century. A drainage or boundary ditch of 13th-century date was subsequently dug, possibly dividing properties fronting onto King Street. Dumping levelled-up the ground and a new ditch was dug, on either side of which were numerous rubbish pits. Further dumping took place prior to the digging of more rubbish pits and two new ditches in the 16th century.

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103. At *Parliament Square, Churchill grout shaft* (TQ 301 796), excavations by C. Thomas for London Underground Ltd (Jubilee Line Extension) uncovered a series of alluvial sands and clays cut by a number of features — including a gully, and two post-holes — and sealed by water-laid silts containing early medieval pottery. Cutting the silts were ditches and a wide E.-W. wall which survived to more than 1 m above construction level: this was probably the N. boundary wall to New Palace Yard. To its S. was added a buttress and a number of predominantly gravel surfaces were laid over the silts; to its N. was a wood-lined cess-pit which contained leather shoes and the bases of barrels and wooden vessels. Internal surfaces and a cobbled stone hearth surrounded by bricks sealed the cess-pit.

104. At *St James's Palace, State Apartments, Pall Mall* (TQ 293 800), a watching brief by W. McCann for Buckingham Palace revealed an external surface above levelling, both dated to the late 11th/early 12th centuries. This was succeeded by sill-beam supports for the NE. corner of a building with brick-earth floors and an external surface of crushed Reigate stone, identified as part of the leper hospital of St James the Less. Levelling deposits above the demolished building contained 13th-century pottery, which accords with the documentary evidence for the destruction and rebuilding of the hospital. This site was not rebuilt for there then occurred a succession of surfaces, the first of which is likely to have been an open area within the hospital enclosure. The second surface, composed of crushed red brick, was probably the original surface of Colour Court, part of the Tudor Palace of St James.

105. At *St Stephen's House, Westminster Underground Station, Bridge Street* (TQ 302 797), an evaluation and excavation by R. Cowie for London Underground Ltd (Jubilee Line Extension) revealed a sequence of alluvium and cut features, dated to the 13th/14th century, with further alluvial clays and sands above. One of these produced a substantial portion of a 15th-century cooking pot.

106. At *Westminster Abbey* (TQ 301 795), A. Reynolds supervised a pilot recording project in the roof of Henry VII's Chapel, built in the early 16th century. Work concentrated on the roof trusses in the lower roof over the N. aisle and on a stone-by-stone survey of the upper surface of the webbing for the pendant fan vault, in the area adjacent to the Great Arch. These records will be tied into the photogrammetric survey currently being undertaken of the fan vault itself.

The project is part of a collaborative venture promoted by T. Tatton-Brown and G. Milne (London Archaeological Research Facility), A. Reynolds (Archaeological Resources) and Dr A. Alan (Dept. of Photogrammetry, University College London).

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107. ABBOTTS ANN (SU 332 435). A watching brief was carried out by R. Davis for Hampshire Archaeology Ltd on a new sewerage main being installed in the village of Abbots Ann situated *c.* 2 km SW. of Andover. A large amount of medieval pottery, along with some Saxon and Roman sherds, was recovered. The quantity and quality of the medieval pottery suggests that there is a settlement in the area; however, little evidence of deeper features was found in the machine-cut trench.

The presence of substantial earthworks in the SW. corner of the meadow could be significant but high vegetation made interpretation difficult. The earthworks do not occur on O.S. maps of the area, but information supplied by landowners suggested that they had existed for some considerable time.

108. ELING, ST MARY'S CHURCH (SU 367 125). Archaeological work in advance of the liturgical reordering of Eling church was undertaken by F. Green of Test Valley Archaeological Trust, assisted by staff of Southern Archaeological Services. The work was funded by Eling P.C.C. The work involved an extended watching brief and the excavation of archaeological features and deposits that had to be removed to accommodate new structural elements or as a requirement of the structural engineers. The objective was to minimise such intervention and to leave wherever possible vaults and their contents intact. The work involved recording the removal of the pew and choir-stall platforms which had been constructed in 1863 at the direction of the architect's (Benjamin Ferrey) from timbers salvaged variously from the 18th- and 19th-century galleries and the medieval roof of the original S. aisle, which was rebuilt in a larger form at that time. Various recognisable roof components were recorded.

Evidence for the height of the church floor at various periods was noted, and the damage caused by the creation in 1863 of two subterranean boiler houses for a gravity-fed central heating system were clearly observed. Single brick-lined graves or vaults were recorded throughout the central nave aisle and in other parts of the building; these had almost destroyed all the earlier archaeological and stratigraphic relationships. One very large vault on the N. side of the nave in front of the chancel arch was recorded photographically, and a similar vault was recorded to the E. of the chancel arch on the N. side of the chancel. Nowhere was it possible to assign names to families or individuals buried in these vaults. With few exceptions the contents of the vaults were badly preserved and in most cases, where cloth and wood and even botanical materials had survived, bones had simply turned to an ashy granular material. The archaeological work revealed the base of the responds to the chancel arch and the arch between the N. nave aisle and the N. choir aisle, obscured by the 1863 reordering. At the W. end of the S. aisle the foundations of the original S. aisle were located within the confines of the present building. Significantly, prior to the construction of the present S. aisle arcade, a sequence of slab-lined burials, probably constructed on the ground surface, had taken place. These burials had been cut by the 19th-century foundations of the W. wall of the S. aisle and disturbed at that time. Whilst working on the site it became obvious that the voids within the slab-lined graves regularly filled with water when it rained, and structural problems, not least damp, needed to be resolved. The dismantling of these tombs revealed that they had been constructed from reused monolithic blocks of quarry limestone, and that two of these blocks had remains of simple Greek-style crosses in relief on their surfaces. The blocks clearly had come from earlier grave markers, possibly of 10th or early 11th-century date, and other architectural fragments may have originated from door jambs, windows or even in one case possibly a stone chancel screen.

The archaeological evidence suggests that the church may have been a minster church, and is certainly of Saxon origin. The present nave walls probably represent at least the second masonry structure on this site; it certainly had a N. and probably also a S. transept. Quantities of Roman pottery were found beneath the nave floor, associated with a burnt soil containing animal bone and other organic refuse which seems to have been used to raise the floor level when the present nave was constructed. A wide range of other information was revealed including ledger slabs of 17th to 19th-century date concealed during the 1863 restoration.

109. ITCHEN ABBAS, LAND OFF SCHOOL LANE (SU 536 330). A watching brief carried out by P. McCulloch of Winchester Museums Service in October during the final stages of housing development by Berkeley Homes Ltd, in an area of the site close to an Anglo-Saxon cemetery defined by evaluation work, revealed a single grave. The grave contained the skeleton of an infant of six to eight years, accompanied by a bossed globular vessel. The vessel fabric and decoration closely resemble a vessel from Grave 3 at the Alton Anglo-Saxon cemetery dated to the period A.D. 425-75.

The cemetery, following limited excavation in 1986 and evaluation work in 1991, is now better understood than when first discovered in 1984 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, 29 (1985), 180–81). In the modern landscape it is divided between the playing field of Itchen Abbas Primary School and land to the E. dedicated as an open space within the recent housing development. The evaluation in 1991 defined around 100 funerary features, including graves of mixed alignment, and cremations. Further evaluation in the school playing-field should confirm that the cemetery survives virtually intact. The cemetery is likely to be scheduled.

Only five graves have been fully excavated. Attributes typical of late Roman burial have been recorded, alongside graves that appear to be typically mid 5th-century.

110. MIDGHAM FARM, NEAR FORDINGBRIDGE (SU 133 126) A desk assessment was undertaken for A.R.C. (South Western), by C. K. Currie of C.K.C. Archaeology, of an area proposed for sand and gravel extraction at Midgham Farm, Fordingbridge, Hampshire. Although the research indicated that the area around Midgham formed part of an area of dispersed settlement in the medieval period, there was previous evidence suggesting that an abandoned medieval settlement existed in the SW. of the development area, possibly a hamlet or substantial farm to judge by the ceramic debris present on the site.

A test-pit survey was undertaken within areas where the archaeological potential was uncertain. Medieval presence, with one exception, was very low, suggesting either minimal activity or pastoral land uses in this period. The exception was a possible medieval settlement area in the SW. of the study area near the parish boundary between Fordingbridge and Harbridge (Area AV2).

111. MOTTISFONT ABBEY (SU 326 269). F. Green and E. Wilson, for Test Valley Archaeological Trust, undertook various watching briefs, excavation and building recording work during renovations for the National Trust, funded by the National Trust and Test Valley Archaeological Trust as part of the planning requirements for the current conversion of the property for increased public access and use. The present building incorporates remains of the early 13th-century priory and phases of its conversion to a mansion in the 16th century by Lord Sandys (more famous for his work at The Vyne) and its subsequent radical alteration in the early 18th century. Excavations inside the building have uncovered *in situ* an area of inlaid decorated medieval floor tiles from the floor of the S. transept which are to be left in place. Several E.-W. burials have also been excavated in the nave of the priory church, two of which contained copper-alloy belt buckles. Outside the building, several foundations of previously unknown medieval and post-medieval structures have been located. Large quantities of monastic and later architectural masonry have been recovered and will be subject to detailed study.

The renovation has exposed sections of 13th-century arcading and painted line work on the N. side of the nave. Sections of Tudor brickwork, and also timber partitioning including two moulded wooden door frames, have also been exposed, and a small area of Tudor wall painting has been recorded on an upper floor wall. Of considerable interest is the recognition of a principal chamber, on the first floor of the building, which originally had a four-centred arched plaster ceiling. This room would have been entered from the NW. corner of the former cloister by a stair vice (now converted in part to a cupboard) in the centre of its S. wall. The room would also have been approached from a further stair on the N. wall of the building, also central to that wall, which probably gave direct communication to the service rooms

beneath. These Tudor features seem to have been removed in the early 18th century. The N. wall of the monastic church will be subject to further study since it is now clear that at least one of the buttresses may be of 18th-century date, and all but one of the remainder probably of Tudor date. The evidence is particularly interesting in suggesting that the conversion by Lord Sandys, or his son and grandson, did not involve a great hall and that the rest of the nave of the priory church was divided into apartments. Other evidence suggests that what has previously been interpreted as the original nave roof of the monastic church may well be part of the 16th-century work. For instance, to construct the great chamber ceiling would have required at least partial dismantling of the earlier roof. Also, the wooden internal frames that form the 16th-century partitions are integrally linked to the roof, which is of one plan, as indicated by the carpenters' marks. It is hoped that dendrochronological dating may resolve some of these issues.

Work is still in progress and recent discoveries include a possibly medieval monastic well in the nave, and the remains of the beginnings of the cloister roof in the SE. corner of the building.

112. OVERTON CHURCH (SU 515 500). An archaeological evaluation was carried out in the churchyard immediately N. of Overton church for the P.C.C. by C. K. Currie of C.K.C. Archaeology. The work was commissioned as part of the conditions attached to a planning consent for new church rooms.

There appeared to be little burial activity in the area of the evaluation before the 18th century. The nature of the soil close to the church suggests that there has been a certain amount of cutting into the hillside to build and extend the church during the medieval period, thereby possibly removing the earlier medieval archaeology in the southern part of the evaluation area.

113. ROMSEY, ABBEY MEAD, ABBEY MEAD HOUSE (SU 350 213). A watching brief was undertaken by T. Havard for Test Valley Archaeological Trust, on the land to the rear of Abbey Mead House during the digging of foundation trenches for two houses and garages. The work was funded by Dr P. G. Gale of Abbey Mead House. The site was adjacent to the Vicarage where Test Valley Archaeological Trust had previously excavated old watercourses which were probably associated with the abbey fish ponds. The footing trenches were dug by J.C.B. to a width of 0.6 m, and to varying depths depending on the complex underlying geology. A number of features were observed which were almost certainly old man-made watercourses. A considerable amount of medieval and post-medieval pottery was found, almost entirely from the silt of these former water channels.

114. ———, CUPERNHAM LANE "CRUCK COTTAGE" (SU 362 220). Both watching brief and building recording work has been carried out by C. Matthews for Test Valley Archaeological Trust, at this late 14th-century cruck-framed building, in advance of and during renovation by Romsey Buildings Preservation Trust. The work was funded in part by Test Valley Archaeological Trust, Test Valley Borough Council and the Romsey Buildings Preservation Trust. The building sequence has been established and is providing important information on the principles of the stratigraphic recording of buildings. This specific work has been undertaken by M. Jones of the Department of Archaeology, University of York. Several large stones recovered during the watching brief on trenches dug to underpin the building may formerly have been pad-stones. A nearly complete ceramic medieval cresset lamp was recovered when the floor was lowered in the S. bay.

115. ———, MIDDLEBRIDGE STREET, KENT'S ALMSHOUSES (SU 350 207). A watching brief financed by Westmarch Developments Ltd was carried out, by C. Matthews for

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Hampshire Archaeology Ltd, prior to the building of new houses on this site. Alms-houses had occupied the Middlebridge Street frontage until they were demolished in c. 1965. J.C.B. stripping of the topsoil from the area up to a depth of c. 0.2 m, and excavation of footing trenches, revealed evidence both for the original 1699 almshouses and the later 1881 replacements. Archaeological features pre-dating the 1699 almshouses were recorded. Finds consisted largely of post-medieval domestic waste, although some medieval pottery was found. Conditions on site were at times unfavourable for watching brief observations.

116. ———, 29–31 LATIMER STREET (SU 354 213). An archaeological evaluation funded by Worktown plc, by means of test pits, was undertaken by R. Davis for Hampshire Archaeology Ltd prior to development on the E. side of Latimer Street. Medieval and Saxon features had previously been found in the immediate area. Seven trenches were dug, all of varying size. Several linear features and pits were found, ranging from late Saxon to post-medieval in date according to their associated ceramic contents. These features, together with a lack of stratigraphic build-up, but a deep garden soil, on the site, would suggest that the Saxon and medieval occupation was not urban in nature. It was noted that No. 30 is a timber-framed building of 17th-century date and that the bulk of the street frontage has in the past been excavated to create cellars.

117. ———, LA SAGESSE CONVENT (SU 351 210). A watching brief was undertaken by C. Matthews for Test Valley Archaeological Trust at the Convent, funded by the Daughters of Wisdom in order to observe the digging of foundation trenches for an extension. These trenches were 80 cm wide and up to 1.2 m deep. The trenches cut into a former watercourse, probably connected to Abbey Water. Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery was found, the earlier material coming from basal stream silts, possibly having been washed into position from elsewhere.

SOUTHAMPTON Work by Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit.

118. At *Old S.E.B. Depot, Back of the Walls* (SU 422 114), an evaluation excavation (SOU 627) was carried out on behalf of Lyon Pilcher. The site straddles the eastern defences of the medieval town. These defences comprised the town wall with the parallel town ditch to the E. A redoubt or bastion, presumably for artillery, is marked on a plan of Southampton (Mazell 1771) in the area of the site. The Southampton to Salisbury Canal was dug between Back of the Walls and Lower Canal Walk between 1794 and 1798.

The medieval town wall and earlier deposits survived in parts of the site. The line of the wall was found at the N. end of the site. It was virtually continuous, where tested, for almost 20 m. No evidence of any towers was found. If towers had once existed along this stretch of the town wall then their remains have been destroyed. The ditches were not exposed. In Trench 1 the excavation was not deep enough and in Trench 3 modern foundations proved impossible to penetrate.

119. At *P & R Produce, Back of the Walls* (SU 421 112), a watching brief (SOU 604) was carried out by M. Smith on the erection of a canopy on behalf of P & R Produce Ltd.

An E.-W. stone-lined drain was found at a depth of 2.6 m below the modern ground surface. No dating evidence was recovered from it, but it was of a type that has been dated to the medieval period on other sites in Southampton. Published

examples include a 13th-century drain from Cuckoo Lane, and a 14th-century example from Winkle Street (Platt and Coleman-Smith, 1975: *Excavations in Medieval Southampton, 1953-1969*).

120. At *Deanery School, Marsh Lane*. (SU 426 115), an evaluation excavation (SOU 665) was carried out by the Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council, under the direction of H. Kavanagh, in advance of development proposals on behalf of Hampshire County Council.

The site lies near the southern end of the mid Saxon settlement of Hamwic. The evaluation trenches were divided into two areas, one group in the W. of the development area, and the other in the E. Mid Saxon occupation deposits consisting of pits and post-holes were found in the western area. Salt-marsh deposits were found in the eastern area of the site.

121. At *French Street, and between Portland Terrace and Castle Way* (SU 419 111 to SU 419 118), a watching brief (SOU 591) was carried out by M. Smith on the installation of cable television facilities on behalf of Videotron Ltd.

The limestone footings of the northern town wall were found in the service road to the S. of Bargate Street. Their tops were 0.42 m below the modern road surface.

The footings of a limestone wall were found 5.5 m to the S. of the town wall. Two more limestone wall footings were found on the N. side of Bargate Street, about 15 m to the N. of the town wall. These were probably remains of medieval buildings. The walls in Bargate Street were associated with stratified soil deposits which have been dated to the late medieval or post-medieval periods. Undated stratified deposits were also found in French Street.

122. At *High Street and Castle Way areas* (SU 411 15), a watching brief (SOU 577) was carried out on the installation of cable television facilities on behalf of Videotron Ltd.

Two lengths of limestone walls were found near the S. end of Castle Way, and another to the E. of 15 St Michael's Square. These were probably the remains of medieval limestone-built buildings which fronted onto the line of the medieval French Street. This street was re-aligned after World War Two and its northern end renamed Castle Way.

A fragment of moulded Caen limestone was found adjacent to Holyrood Church. It probably was originally part of the Church, but became detached as a result of World War Two bomb damage.

123. At *16-18 Hill Lane* (SU 412 125), a watching brief (SOU 664) was carried out by H. Kavanagh on engineering test-pits on behalf of the Heritage Management Unit of Southampton City Council.

Three pits and an E.-W. ditch were found. They were overlain by an undated layer of dark greyish-brown sandy clay loam. The deposits may have been associated with the medieval village of Hill.

124. At *362A Portswood Road* (SU 433 147), a watching brief (SOU 667) was carried out by M. Smith on the groundworks for a rear extension on behalf of Mr Crickmore. A linear feature and a post-hole were found. Four sherds of abraded medieval pottery were recovered from the fill of the linear feature. A small fragment of abraded brick, of uncertain date, was found in the fill of the post-hole. These features probably represent activity in the backyard of a village tenement of the village of Portswood. Both features were overlain by a layer of very dark greyish-brown sandy silt loam. It produced finds datable to the high medieval and post-medieval periods. This was probably an agricultural soil, and so seems to suggest that the tenement was abandoned and the site returned to the village fields in the post-medieval period.

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125. At 6-14 *St Mary Street and land South of Cook Street* (SU 424 115), two small trenches (SOU 567) were excavated by M. Garner of the Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council in January and February in advance of the redevelopment of the site for student accommodation and car parking, and a watching brief, carried out on the groundworks, finished in September. This work was done on behalf of Berkeley Homes (Hampshire) Ltd. It was located near the SW. edge of the mid Saxon town of Hamwic and immediately to the SW. of the Cook Street (SOU 254) site (M. Garner 1989 *Archaeology in Hampshire: Annual Report for 1988*; 'Middle Saxon evidence at Cook Street, Southampton', *Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society*, 49). The investigations revealed prehistoric, mid Saxon, and medieval layers and features.

The mid Saxon features included a ditch, three graves, and possibly two pits. The ditch was on the same alignment as a ditch at SOU 254, which was interpreted as marking the western boundary of Hamwic. Most of the SOU 567 site lay to the W. of the ditch and there was one possible mid Saxon feature outside the ditch. The graves contained incomplete badly decomposed skeletons, lying W.-E. The orientation and absence of grave-goods suggest Christian burials. They were probably part of the adjacent cemetery, dated to the early 8th century, at SOU 254. The two pits contained no definitely mid Saxon material.

The medieval features included two ditches and a number of pits. A large linear feature was a continuation of a feature, interpreted as a hollow way, at SOU 254. Its lower fills contained early medieval pottery and were cut by a N.-S. ditch. This ditch was intersected by a W.-E. ditch. They may have been field or property boundary ditches.

126. At *Shakespeare Avenue* (SU 427 138), a watching brief (SOU 576) on the laying of a new water main was carried out by M. Smith on behalf of Southern Water Services Ltd. A limestone wall and the possible robbed-out remains of a second wall were found to the S. of Shakespeare Avenue. They were probably parts of buildings or boundary walls associated with the medieval village of Portswood.

127. At *Sun Public House, Town Quay* (SU 420 109). Photographs were taken prior to demolition and a drawn survey was undertaken of the walls in the cellar. An evaluation excavation (SOU 607) comprised four trenches. This work was done by M. Garner on behalf of Innpreneur Estates Ltd. It was necessitated by a proposed office development. The site is located by the S. wall of the medieval town, just to the SE. of the Watergate.

Remains of the town wall and a tower were found. They had been built against a stone building, probably a house. Most of this building had been destroyed by later disturbance. The tower was probably a half-round tower and was Notebeme's (Watchbell) Tower. It was built at the same time as the town wall, in the 14th century. The line of the town wall at this point has now been clarified and it can be seen that all previous maps have placed the wall in the wrong location. The town wall above ground level was removed in about 1805, after the Pier and Harbour Commissioners purchased a number of properties in the area. They redeveloped the land, including the construction of the Sun Inn.

128. At *Tower House/Solent House* (SU 421 109), a stone-built culvert connected to a stone-vaulted tunnel beneath Winkle Street was found below Tower House/Solent House during observations by M. Smith (SOU 570). They were probably part of a medieval drainage system. It is not known when or by whom they were built. An entrance into the culvert from Solent House was inserted or rebuilt during the post-medieval period. This was again altered at a later date.

129. At *Town Depot, Endle Street* (SU 430 115), an evaluation excavation (SOU 652) was carried out by the Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council, under the direction of H. Kavanagh, in advance of development proposals on behalf of Southampton City Council.

It was expected that deposits associated with the south-eastern edge of the mid Saxon settlement of Hamwic would be found. It was likely that the western shore of the R. Itchen might also be present. Remains of the medieval Chapel Church were also expected. The post-medieval Chapel Mill was also known to have stood on the site. Details of the natural salt marsh were also to be investigated.

Intensive mid Saxon occupation deposits were found in the NW. of the site, but no stratified deposits of this date were found elsewhere. The original river shore was not found.

130. At *various locations in Southampton* (SU 421-411), a watching brief (SOU 630) was carried out by M. Smith on the installation of parking ticket machines at various locations in Southampton on behalf of Engineering Design Services of Southampton City Council. An emergency excavation was organised when articulated human remains were found at one location.

Two heavily disturbed human inhumations were excavated in Chapel Road. They were laid on their backs, one on top of the other, and were orientated E.-W. with their heads to the W. The earlier individual was a female, *c.* 30 years of age. The later individual was a male, *c.* 25-30 years of age. They were not buried with grave goods. No secure dating evidence was recovered during the excavation, though samples have been sent to the Oxford University Research Laboratory for Archaeology for radiocarbon dating. The site is adjacent to the St Mary's Churchyard which dates to at least the early medieval period, and possibly to the mid Saxon period. A mid Saxon cemetery has been excavated *c.* 200 m to the SW. at Cook Street (SOU 254). Two stake-holes were found below the earlier burial. It is not known if they were associated with the burials, or were perhaps part of an earlier phase of occupation. Such occupation would probably be associated with the mid Saxon settlement of Hamwic.

131. UPPER CLATFORD, ALL SAINTS' CHURCH (SU 357 435). A watching brief was carried out by P. McCulloch, Archaeology Section, Winchester Museums Service in the churchyard during cable-laying W. and S. of the church. Gravel-rich cemetery soils were recorded containing disarticulated and articulated human skeletal remains. The external footing of the W. wall of the church tower was revealed in the trench and consisted of undressed irregular flint nodules bonded by brown sandy mortar.

132. SHERBORNE ST. JOHN, THE VYNE (SU 636 568). C. K. Currie, and landscape architect Sybil Wade, for C.K.C. Archaeology/Gardens Archaeology Project, looked at the various options proposed for a new car park for the Vyne for the National Trust. Clearance of undergrowth in the shrubbery to the E. of the present car park exposed sherds of medieval coarse pottery, suggesting this area may have once been covered by the vanished medieval settlement of Sherborne Coudray.

A full survey of the historic landscape of the Vyne estate was undertaken. This landscape, set largely on claylands in the southern underbelly of the former royal forest of Pamber, has a long and complex history. By the late Saxon period it emerges as a possible area of cattle pasture. Settlement seems to be well developed by the time of Domesday, when the estate is part of the powerful de Port family's holdings in Hampshire.

The settlement form is recognised as an 'interrupted row', typical of woodland parishes in the S. of England. However, as part of the southern part of the parish

overlies the division between chalk downland and the N. Hampshire claylands, there is some evidence, in the form of extensive open fields, for a strong central authority. The importance of the parish locally is indicated by the establishment of four medieval deer parks within its bounds by the later 14th century.

The present estate is centred on the medieval sub-manor of Sherborne Coudray. This began to emerge as a separate unit from the 12th century, when a manorial chapel was founded. The development of the manor was traced. By the 16th century this sub-manor came to local prominence under the Sandys family, who purchased the manor of Sherborne St John, and made the old manor of Sherborne Coudray, now called the Vyne, the principal seat of the parish.

The present Vyne mansion was started *c.* 1500 on or near an earlier medieval moated site. A number of traditions about the estate's early history were clarified. It was argued in the 18th century that the Tudor house never had a park, but this is untrue. The original parkland seems to have been converted to farmland, possibly as a result of the Sandys family moving their principal seat to Mottisfont after 1540.

WINCHESTER

133. At 25 *Canon Street* (SU 479 291), a watching brief was carried out (by P. McCulloch, Archaeology Section; Winchester Museums Service) during the construction of an extension to the rear of 25 Canon Street. The site lies over the line of the city ditch. Footings 1 m deep revealed 0.75 m of grey chalky loam beneath the topsoil. It seems likely that this deposit represents an upper fill of the city ditch.

134. At *Cathedral Crypt* (SU 482 292), the Dean and Chapter of Winchester cathedral have proposed laying a new floor over the partially extant Norman floor of the crypt. The crypt is subject to flooding and this had led to the build up of sediment over the floor. In order to clarify the extent of the Norman floor, and investigate intrusions in it, cleaning, limited excavation and recording was carried out. Work included the removal of some rubble from the northern area of the crypt, the removal of sediments over the Norman floor in the NE. crypt and central crypt areas, and excavation of a shallow 20th-century pit in the NE. corner of the crypt. The work was carried out with the assistance of members of the Winchester Archaeological Rescue Group, directed by P. McCulloch, Archaeology Section, Winchester Museums Service.

135. At *Dean Garnier's Garden, Cathedral Close* (SU 482 292), a watching brief was carried out on behalf of the Dean and Chapter during re-landscaping of Dean Garnier's garden, which overlies the site of the medieval monastic dormer range S. of the Cathedral. The S. wall of the dormer range was revealed and recorded. Other elements of the dormer range had been revealed in previous evaluation work which also threw light on the development of the site in the post-medieval period. A number of fragments of a highly decorative monument in Purbeck marble were recovered from a buried post-medieval wall on the site. This work was carried out by P. McCulloch, Archaeology Section, Winchester Museums Service.

136. At 129 *High Street* (SU 482 294), a watching brief was carried out at 129 High Street during renovation works which included the excavation, to a depth of 1 m, of four pits for concrete pads and underpinning trenches. These revealed, beneath the un-basemented building, medieval floor deposits and structures overlying earlier pits. The observation confirmed the depth and quality of archaeological deposits in this area of the City. This work was carried out by P. McCulloch, Archaeology Section, Winchester Museums Service.

137. At *Hyde Abbey Gate* (SU 481 301), an evaluation, involving the excavation of two trenches within the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Hyde Abbey Gate (Hants. Monument 75), was carried out by P. McCulloch, Archaeology Section, Winchester Museums Service. The evaluation was prompted by the wishes of Winchester City Council to improve paving within the monument and was intended to define the depth and nature of archaeological deposits in selected positions. The site of Hyde Abbey, founded in 1110, lay to the N. of the walled area of Winchester, E. of modern Hyde Street.

Hyde Abbey Gate is mainly of late 14th to early 15th-century date. It is thought to have been divided into three parts at ground floor level: the gateway itself, a small gatekeeper's room to the E., with an adjacent circular stair to the first floor, and, beyond, a larger eastern chamber.

Trench 1, 1.5 m square, was positioned within the gateway, against its N. wall, and revealed archaeological deposits at a depth of only 40 mm below the current gateway floor. These comprised a wall, with facing blocks of Greensand, running N.-S., bonded to the N. wall of the gateway, and deposits either side of the wall, interpreted as demolition deposits. Trench 2 was excavated in the NW. corner of the eastern chamber of the monument and measured 1.5 m square. This trench revealed a sequence of demolition deposits below the existing stone sets of the relatively recent stabling accommodation laid in the chamber. The original floor of the chamber was not found.

The evaluation established the height of surviving archaeological deposits within Hyde Abbey Gate and has provided information on which it may be possible to base proposals to improve the monument. Further excavation in and around the monument is to be undertaken as part of a Community Archaeology Project.

138. At *King Alfred Terrace* (SU 482 300), an evaluation of the Southern Electric site on King Alfred Terrace/Gordon Road, Winchester, was carried out by P. McCulloch, Archaeology Section, Winchester Museums Service, in response to development proposals. The site lies N. of the City centre in the area of Hyde Abbey, founded in 1110, close to the suspected sites of the Abbey mill and cloisters. Previous discoveries in the area of the site include structural remains of medieval date.

Five trenches were excavated and revealed stratigraphy of mostly post-medieval date. However, in the northern part of the site medieval structural remains and demolition deposits were recorded in two trenches. As a result, development of the site is likely to be preceded by controlled area excavation where archaeological remains are to be affected.

139. At *St. Cross* (SU 476 277), dry weather conditions allowed C. K. Currie of C.K.C. Archaeology/Gardens Archaeology Project to record foundations revealed by parch-marks to the S. of the present hospital buildings where possible medieval earthworks were recorded in 1992 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, 37 (1993) 265). A substantial buttressed stone wall surrounds an area of sunken earthworks N. of a conjectured moated area. The wall may be a garden wall recorded in late 14th-century accounts. Cardinal Beaufort's mid 15th-century western range may have superseded this structure, although it is possible it could have continued in use after this date.

Another parch-mark seems to record part of a cloister-like enclosure E. of the present sacristy. It is thought that this area was cleared in the later 14th century.

140. At *St George's Lodge, Mews Lane* (SU 474 294), an evaluation was carried out, by P. McCulloch, Archaeology Section, Winchester Museums Service, in response to proposals to develop the site. The site is close to previous discoveries of medieval date. Four trenches S. and W. of St George's Lodge were excavated and revealed little

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archaeological activity. Two shallow linear features were recorded S. of St George's Lodge. One contained pottery of 11th to 12th-century date and the other pottery of 16th-century date.

141. At 1-3a *Staple Gardens* (SU 479 295), a final area of this site was investigated in May 1994. The area examined was a 1 m wide trench excavated from the kerb in front of the property, 5.5 m into the site. Its purpose was to test the relationship between street metalling associated with the earliest phases of Staple Gardens (thought to be a late Saxon street) and cemetery deposits found on the property in 1989. The relationship was not revealed directly owing to poor ground conditions and the restricted nature of the excavation. However, street metalling forming earlier, and perhaps the original, surface of Staple Gardens was recorded overlying 'dark earth' deposits. In comparing the height of this metalling with the cemetery deposits previously recorded, it seems likely that the cemetery respected the street. This observation at least suggests that the cemetery post-dates the establishment of Staple Gardens. Work on the site was generously supported by Bendall Developments Ltd of Winchester, and carried out by P. McCulloch, Archaeology Section, Winchester Museums Service.

142. At 31 *Staple Gardens* (SU 479 296), an evaluation of this site was commissioned by Winchester District Housing Association and carried out by P. McCulloch, Archaeology Section, Winchester Museums Service, in May 1994 in response to development proposals. The site lies within the walled area of the City, 75 m N. of High Street, and is a narrow property running back 35 m E. from its frontage. Recent excavations in Staple Gardens suggest that deeply stratified archaeological deposits survive in this area of the town.

Two test-pits were excavated within the standing building. Test-pit 1 was excavated 3 m inside the frontage and revealed archaeological deposits at a depth of 400 mm, 1.95 m below modern pavement level. The deepest deposits recorded, 3.45 m below pavement level, consisted of laminated silts that appeared scorched and which are interpreted as floors. Late Saxon pottery and crucible fragments were recovered from these deposits. The floors were sealed by grey silts and an episode of metalling which was cut into by a chalk block foundation running parallel with Staple Gardens. The foundation is likely to represent a building of medieval date. Test-pit 2 was excavated 23.5 m back from the frontage and revealed 1.8 m of made ground, deposits of chalk and brick rubble presumably laid as a raft for the standing building, a carriage manufactory in the late 19th century. No earlier deposits were recorded in Test-pit 2.

The evaluation has confirmed that deeply stratified and important archaeological deposits survive beneath the site. The natural slope in the area, from W. to E., probably accounts for the depth of make-up recorded in Test-pit 2; archaeological deposits are likely to survive at the rear of the property, but at a greater depth than was achieved.

HEREFORD AND WORCESTER

143. REDDITCH, BORDESLEY ABBEY (SP 045 699). The 25th season of excavations (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 37, (1993), 267) 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 resumed in the church on the N. side of the western choir, retrochoir and eastern nave (the second, third and fourth bays of the arcade), together with the

N. aisle (the first, second, third and fourth bays), in order to excavate graves identified in earlier seasons and the 12th-century construction levels, so as to leave the area in a suitable condition for future consolidation and display.

Eight graves were excavated in the N. aisle, and two in the nave, of the 14th and 15th centuries; several individuals were evidently buried in nailed wooden coffins and a few burials also included artefacts.

Of particular interest in the N. aisle was a possible metalworking area, apparently in use during period 1. This comprised a rectangular area of burnt material *c.* 2.20 × 1.70 m, which included iron-smithing slag, and possible evidence of copper-alloy working as well. The sequence of construction was clearly demonstrated by the phases of scaffolding holes and builders' debris, as for example where scaffolding for the arcade was followed by that required to construct the nave/choir roof. Other builders' features included several phases of a substantial W.-E. drainage gully along the N. edge of the eastern (lower) part of the N. aisle.

The project on the identification and survey of the Bordesley granges continued. Surveys of earthwork sites were undertaken in 1994 at Campden House, Gloucestershire, and Kington grange, Warwickshire.

TEWKESBURY ABBEY (SO 891 324). Work reported last year was conducted by Richard K. Morris, Department of History of Art, University of Warwick, not R. K. Morriss, as stated.

HERTFORDSHIRE

144. ALDBURY, CHURCH OF ST JOHN (SP 963 124). An evaluation was carried out by J. Murray for Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust to the N. of the church, prior to the construction of a new parish room. No structural remains were found, but seventeen burials were excavated, and will be re-buried away from the area of development.

145. ANSTEY, CHURCH OF ST GEORGE (TL 405 329). Between December 1993 and May 1994, observation and recording of exposed sections of medieval church fabric was undertaken by J. Murray for Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust, during extensive renovation and construction work. A general photographic survey and elevation drawings were completed during the construction of a new S. transept roof and renovation work on the ringing chamber. Three phases of medieval construction were identified during the works.

146. ASPENDEN, CHURCH OF ST MARY (TL 353 284). Observation and recording in the bell tower of the church during repair works was undertaken by D. Fellows for Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust. A bricked-up niche in the S. wall was drawn before the bricks were removed. However, after a later arch was discovered butting into the wall, work was stopped for safety reasons.

147. WARE, WARE PRIORY (TL 355 143). Observation and recording was undertaken during renovation work by T. McDonald for the Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust. Parts of the cloister range and walk, dating to the 14th century, were revealed. On the first floor, medieval tie beams and a stud wall partition are among the numerous features were recorded. The second floor attic rooms were shown to be a later addition, and the roof would have been open from the first floor in the medieval period.

ISLE OF WIGHT

148. QUARR ABBEY (SZ 566 929). Coastal erosion in the vicinity of Quarr Abbey in the winter of 1992-93 revealed quantities of tile and vitrified material in a low cliff

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face. Excavation work by the Isle of Wight Archaeological Unit, assisted by N. Riall and funded by English Heritage, revealed a double, parallel-flued updraught tile kiln lying within the remains of a ditched enclosure (Fig. 1). Approximately 100 sq. m of this enclosure remained at the time of the excavation. The majority of the kiln structure was intact up to the approximate level of the oven floor. The kiln had originally been constructed from voussoirs with chamfered internal faces, similar to those found in the Clarendon and Chertsey tile kilns, with a firebox constructed from great bricks. In later-phase rebuilds, roof tile was used for repairs to both the firebox and the arches supporting the oven. A thermo-remnant magnetic date is awaited from the Ancient Monuments Laboratory; pottery from the excavation suggests a date of *c.* 1300. No tiliary buildings or associated features were located within the ditched enclosure. Large quantities of heavily vitrified sections of oven arch were recovered from the enclosure ditch. The main product of the kiln appears to be roof tile and the kiln was presumably built to serve the needs of Quarr Abbey which stands *c.* 200 m to the S. Associated with the tiliary, but perhaps pre-dating it, was a layer of roofing slate 0.1–0.4 cm thick which could be traced for over 60 m in the cliff face. The slate was presumably the original roofing material used at Quarr Abbey before the introduction of ceramic rooftile.

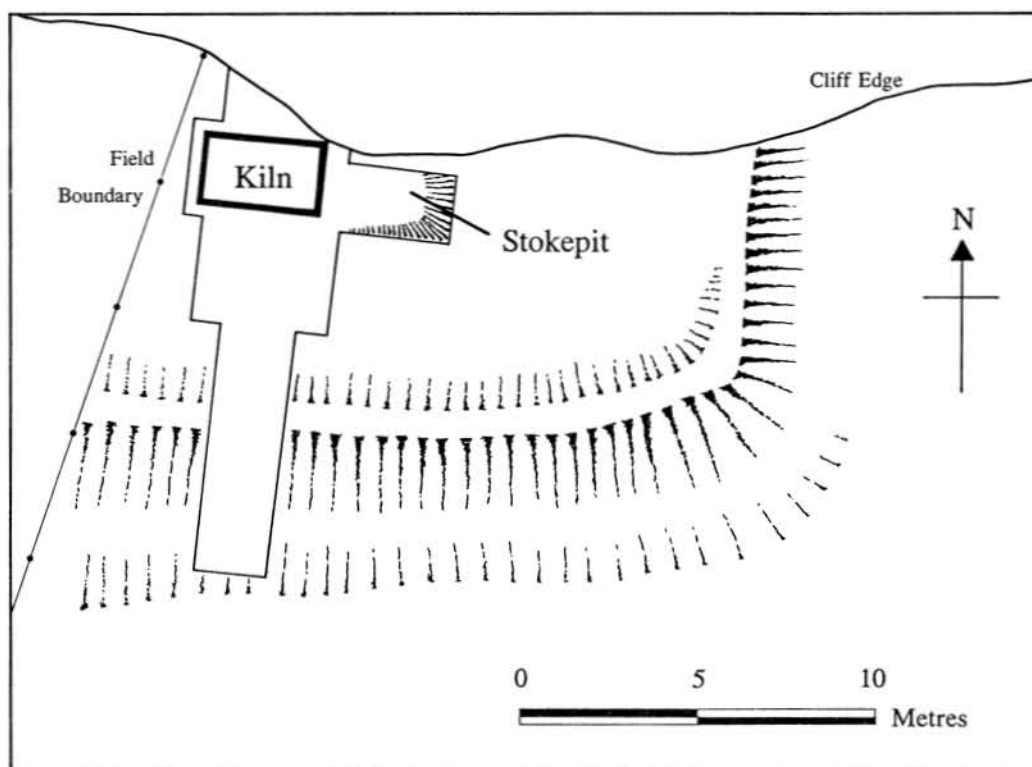


FIG. 1

Quarr Abbey, Isle of Wight. Plan of tile kiln

KENT

149. AYLESFORD, AYLESFORD FRIARY (TQ 725 588). G. Priestley-Bell of the Field Archaeology Unit (Institute of Archaeology, London) undertook a watching brief and dug test-pits for the National Rivers Authority during a feasibility study for the tidal flood defences improvement scheme. Aylesford Friary was founded as a Carmelite house in 1241-42. Evidence for the moat surrounding the first friary buildings was recovered from boreholes. A single sealed context of probable medieval date was discovered during the work.

150. DOVER, CASTLE VIEW (TR 308 429). C. G. Place of the Field Archaeology Unit (Institute of Archaeology, London) was commissioned by Dennes to undertake an archaeological assessment at Castle View, Dover in advance of development. The development was situated to the S. and SW. of the Buckland Anglo-Saxon cemetery. Eleven trenches were excavated, four of which contained archaeological deposits. Several of the features investigated appeared to have suffered modern disturbance. Following the excavation of three features which were interpreted as Anglo-Saxon graves containing human remains, pottery and ironwork, the remaining features of similar size, shape and orientation were also assumed to be Anglo-Saxon graves but left unexcavated.

151. LYDD, DENGEL WEST GRAVEL PIT (TR 061 205). A watching brief during topsoil stripping, by G. Priestley-Bell of the Field Archaeology Unit (Institute of Archaeology, London) for A.R.C. Southern Ltd, recovered medieval and later pottery from a number of features. A wooden structure, possibly a fish-weir or the base of an embankment, was recorded in section and its extent was traced by auguring. It ran across an area of finer-grain sediments between two shingle ridges. A medieval date is suggested by the stratigraphy. A whale skull with toolmarks was also recorded. Investigation of this site will continue during 1995.

152. ROMNEY AND WALLAND MARSHES. G. Jones of the Field Archaeology Unit (Institute of Archaeology, London) undertook a survey of the survival of medieval and later embankments on Romney and Walland Marshes with funds provided by the Romney Marsh Research Trust.

153. WEST WOOD (TR 14 43). D. Higgins, Department of Archaeology, University of Liverpool, carried out a below-ground assessment of a block of Forestry Commission woodland in advance of a proposed holiday village development. The assessment involved the excavation of a total of 1.9 km of 1.5 m wide machine trench over an area 300 m by 300 m. A total of 176 sherds of medieval pottery was recovered from a discrete area in one of the trenches at TR 140 428. The scatter occurred over c. 50 m and probably represents an occupation site dating from c. 1150-1350. A number of undated earthworks, principally boundary banks and hollow ways, were also noted within the wood. The most significant of these consist of a rectilinear enclosure and a substantial earthwork boundary. The enclosure occupies c. 5 acres and is defined by an external ditch and internal bank at TR 145 538. The bank and ditch together are c. 10 m across and the average height of the surviving bank is 1.25 m to 1.5 m above the present ditch base. The earthwork boundary consists of a bank and ditch running from TR 144 433 to TR 136 440. The total width of the bank and ditch is c. 7-8 m and the ditch was originally at least 1 m deep. The bank and ditch may have originally formed the southern limit of a Lyminge deer park. The rectilinear enclosure lies within the possible park boundary and may have been associated with it.

LEICESTERSHIRE

154. COLEORTON, BEAUMONT FARM (SK 403 173). Prior to housing development a targeted contour survey was undertaken in fields behind the farm by M. Beamish for the Leicestershire Archaeological Unit. The survey was funded by David Granger Architectural Design. Features identified included gullies, mounds, possible terraces, and evidence of pitting, presumably surviving past mining. These were of medieval and post-medieval date.

155. LEICESTER, BRAUNSTONE, ST PETER'S CHURCH (SK 555 029). An archaeological evaluation and limited excavation was carried out under the direction of J. M. Wells for the Leicestershire Archaeological Unit, in advance of proposed floor replacement and drainage works. The work was funded by the parish. In the E. end of the nave a sequence of mortar floors, of possible 13th to 16th-century date, was uncovered; each floor consisted of a layer of beaten earth covered with a skim of mortar. Fragments of a probable 18th-century floor composed of unglazed clay tiles was also found, and a similar floor was found in the chancel together with a recumbent 13th-century tombstone which was carved in relief. Externally the unbonded granite and sandstone rubble foundations of the nave and chancel, presumably of the 12th-13th century, were located. Buttresses had been added to this wall at a later date and provided with foundations of a similar nature. Rubble deposits suggested a major phase of demolition and/or construction work at the church *c.* 1450-1550.

156. ———, CASTLE YARD (SK 582 041). The repaving of Castle Yard within the bailey of Leicester Castle was monitored and archaeological levels recorded by the Leicestershire Archaeological Unit under the direction of D. Mackie and P. Atkins. The work was funded by Leicestershire County Council, Department of Planning and Transportation. The archaeological deposits were mostly exposed in plan only and not excavated, so any conclusions must be regarded as tentative. In an area immediately W. of the church of St Mary de Castro, four burials and disturbed human bone were found, which suggest that the church graveyard originally extended further to the W. The roadway that now seals these may have existed since the construction of the Turret Gateway in the early 15th century. A mortared granite wall and construction spreads probably relate to the construction of the many medieval masonry buildings in Castle Yard.

Immediately E. of the Castle Hall a substantial mortar and stone foundation was identified, which is almost certainly that of the original E. wall of the Great Hall, built *c.* 1150. The remnants of mortar floor and an insubstantial footing revealed adjacent to the southern part of the E. wall probably relate to a wooden porch construction mentioned in documentary references as having been erected in 1377-78. This confirms that the entrance to the Hall was in the southernmost bay of its eastern wall. This original Norman E. wall was demolished to ground level and reused as a footing for the construction of the present brick facade in *c.* 1695.

In an area to the NE. of the Great Hall a granite wall footing of probable medieval date, and a crushed sandstone spread, both probably relate to the living apartments and offices, to the N. but at a right angle to the Hall. To the SE. of the Great Hall features, including two granite walls and a stone-lined drain, probably relate to the remains of other medieval service buildings within the courtyard. A pitched granite yard surface was also located in this area. Beneath the roadway between the church and Castle House a compact cobbled surface, which may represent medieval road metalling, was located.

157. ———, CHARLES STREET, HAYMARKET BUS STATION (SK 589 048). A watching brief was carried out by M. Shore and P. Atkins for the Leicestershire Archaeological

Unit in the area of the eastern medieval suburb of Leicester. The work was funded by Arlington Retail Development Ltd. A fragment of a medieval rubbish pit was identified.

158. ———, EAST BOND STREET, THE GREAT MEETING SCHOOL ROOMS (SK 586 048). This development was monitored by the Leicestershire Archaeological Unit under the direction of T. Higgins. The work was funded by the Trustees of the Great Meeting Church. A truncated medieval pit of a probable late 12th or early 13th-century date was located, together with a major deposit of medieval and post-medieval garden soil, which was up to 2.12 m thick. This massive soil build-up is found throughout the NE. quarter of the historic core of the town.

159. ———, NEW BOND STREET, EXTENSION TO THE SHIRES SHOPPING CENTRE (SK 587 046). A watching brief and limited excavation was carried out by the Leicestershire Archaeological Unit under the direction of T. Higgins. The work was funded by the Shires (Leicester) Ltd. The area investigated lay close to the town's medieval East Gate. Beneath the modern street a cobbled surface representing the original medieval street was identified. In the medieval period this street was called Parchment Lane. Traces of some medieval rubbish pits were found to the rear of properties fronting New Bond Street.

160. LOCKINGTON-HEMINGTON, HEMINGTON FIELDS (SK 462 307). A watching brief was maintained throughout the year by M. Beamish for the Leicestershire Archaeological Unit and funded by Ennemix Construction Materials Ltd. The watching brief, which covered a new area of quarrying *c.* 600 m to the NW. from the site of the medieval bridges found in 1993 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 38 (1994), 231), was carried out in conjunction with C. R. Salisbury. Work undertaken included a boundary survey, a contour survey of field surfaces and of underlying gravel surfaces, and the surveying and environmental sampling of palaeochannels prior to gravel extraction. During quarrying, work focused on the recovery, recording and dendrochronological sampling of wood recovered from palaeochannels and river gravels.

161. REDMILE, ST PETER'S CHURCH (SK 797 355). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by the Leicestershire Archaeological Unit, under the direction of J. Meek, in advance of the proposed installation of a toilet and drains. The work was funded by the Restoration Committee of St Peter's Church. The recording of the unblocking of a doorway in the base of the tower indicated that it was an original medieval feature. A trench on the northern side of the church indicated that the vestry was a Victorian addition to the church with no earlier structure evident. It sealed a large number of burials together with a pit filled with disarticulated human bones, presumably from burials disturbed during its construction.

LINCOLNSHIRE

162. BICKER, RED LION STREET (TF 225 374). C. Moulis of Archaeological Project Services carried out a watching brief close to the Red Lion Inn, built in 1665, and near to previous finds of Saxon and medieval pottery. Rubbish pits and ditches containing pottery dating from the 13th century onwards were revealed. Building material and possible saltern slag was also recovered.

163. BOSTON, GENERAL HOSPITAL (TF 329 434). Staff of Archaeological Project Services carried out an evaluation at the General Hospital site, on the E. bank of the Witham at Boston. Map and documentary evidence revealed that docks of 16th-century and later date were located on the river frontage close to the investigation site.

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Above silt layers, deposited in the 14th century, were medieval walls, ditches, pits and mortar and gravel surfaces which probably served as external yards or pathways. Imported pottery, a piece of amber, glazed floor and roof tile, and fragments of exotic stone (apparently used for building purposes) suggested that the occupation represented by these structural remains was of high status and probably domestic in character. A collection of overfired and accidentally glazed bricks found in the northeastern part of the site indicated that some form of high-temperature industrial activity had been located in that area.

During the medieval period the site comprised two land blocks, apparently separated by ditches and walls. One parcel respected the river frontage while the other stretched back from St John's Road to the E. of the development area. Though the walls were removed, this pattern of landholding persisted into the 16th-18th centuries, at which time the western property unit was abandoned and reverted to fields, though occupation continued on the eastern section. Serious flooding in the post-medieval period perhaps caused the site to be temporarily vacated. Subsequently, in the 19th century, the area was reoccupied and construction of the hospital commenced in 1874. However, no evidence for the documented docks was recovered by the evaluation.

164. ———, 3 NEW STREET (TF 328 443). A desk assessment was produced by Archaeological Project Services to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development at 3 New Street, Boston. The assessment established that the NE. perimeter of the site perpetuates the line of the Barditch, the boundary of the medieval town. Documentary evidence also indicated that The Falcon, a large inn recorded as early as 1611, was located in the immediate proximity and may have crossed the site. Map analysis revealed that New Street was created between 1741 and 1803.

165. ———, 35 PADDOCK GROVE (TF 326 438). R. Mouraille of Archaeological Project Services monitored development. A Carmelite friary, built in 1307, was situated in this area, though the location is not accurately known. A deposit of ecclesiastical dressed masonry, almost certainly derived from the Carmelite friary, was recorded beneath recent buildings.

166. ———, SPAIN LANE (TF 329 445). C. Moulis of Archaeological Project Services carried out a watching brief in the medieval core of the town and on the site of the Dominican friary founded in 1238. Mortar surfaces and two possible pits of medieval date were observed. Pottery and tile datable to the 14th century was recovered.

167. ———, 11 WIDE BARGATE (TF 329 443). An archaeological evaluation was supervised by R. Trimble of City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit on behalf of LincsLab. Two 5 m × 2 m trenches were excavated by hand. The northernmost of the two trenches, 25 m to the S. of the Wide Bargate street frontage, produced evidence primarily of late 16th or early 17th-century activity. Trench 2, which was situated further to the rear of the property, produced evidence of a roughly constructed wall (thought to be of a similar date to the features encountered in Trench 1), incorporating reused 15th-century bricks and occasionally limestone blocks. The wall appeared to be associated with an earthen floor.

Apparently waterlaid sediments were recorded in geotechnical test-pits below the cellared area immediately fronting on to Wide Bargate. Similar deposits extending into the lower levels of Trench 1 produced a small number of late 13th or early 14th-century pottery sherds. The results of the evaluation indicated the presence of archaeological deposits over most of the site, with potential for excellent organic preservation due to waterlogging at surprisingly shallow depth.

168. EDLINGTON, NEAR HORNCastle (TF 235 715). An intermittent watching brief was maintained by R. Trimble for Adrian Dodgson, Chartered Architect, on behalf of Mr and Mrs M. J. Cornish. The development consisted of a residence and associated structures constructed within the walls of a garden which had originally been attached to a manor house or hall. The manor house had been demolished during the 19th century.

Several inhumations had been discovered in the copse immediately to the E. of the walled garden during rudimentary excavations in 1927, and single burials had been found in 1900 and 1920. The dating of these burials is uncertain but documentary sources indicate that the manor of Edlington was given to Bardney Abbey during the early 12th century. It is thought that a chapel may have been built on a site close to the walled garden at this time and that the burials, which had all been placed on a typically Christian E.-W. orientation, may have been contained within the associated cemetery.

During monitoring of the groundworks, at least one burial and several probable grave cuts were found at the SE. corner of the site, in close proximity to the positions of the previously discovered burials. A shallow N.-S. ditch to the W. of the burials appears to demarcate the western boundary of the cemetery. There was no evidence of medieval remains beyond this point and the remaining area of the walled garden had been subject to intensive quarrying activity, probably during the 19th or 20th century.

Construction work at Edlington is still in progress and further work, to install drains and soakaways in the area of the burials, may reveal new evidence.

169. GOBERTON, RIGBOLT HOUSE (TF 195 282). A watching brief was undertaken by R. Mouraille of Archaeological Project Services at Rigbolt House, the site of a moated monastic cell and grange that was probably established in the late 12th century. A large ditch, probably part of the medieval moat system, was revealed. The ditch, which was aligned E.-W., was backfilled in the post-medieval period. Additionally a pit, probably also post-medieval in date and used for the burial of dead farm animals, was recorded.

170. HECKINGTON, ST ANDREW'S STREET (TF 144 440). During an archaeological watching brief near to previous discoveries of Saxon and medieval remains, staff of Archaeological Project Services recorded a ditch containing Anglo-Saxon pottery.

171. HORNCastle, HIGH STREET (TF 260 696). Development was monitored by C. Moulis of Archaeological Project Services. Previous discoveries from the site and immediate proximity include an Anglo-Saxon inhumation and occupation remains of late Saxon to post-medieval date. A ditch, tentatively dated to the late Saxon period, was observed crossing the area.

172. KIRTON, 16-18 STATION ROAD (TF 307 385). Evaluation in the centre of the important medieval town, was supervised by F. Walker of Archaeological Project Services. Medieval activity, in the form of drainage ditches of 13th/14th-century date, was only identified on the Station Road frontage. Flooding in the medieval period caused temporarily abandonment of the site. At a much later date (?19th century) the area was cleared and built up with soil. Modern disturbance was extensive.

LINCOLN. Work by City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit.

173. During 1993-94 M. Brann completed the survey archive of the *Bishop's Palace* (SK 978 717) and preparation of a publication on the site began. Some additional

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fieldwork and the monitoring of the continuing English Heritage conservation works programme was also carried out. This, together with research on architectural fragments found in the course of past excavations and reappraisal of the findings of excavations carried out in the 1960s, has enabled the dating and phasing of the earliest surviving elements of the site to be finalised. The dating of the earliest surviving structural remains, those of Roman and 12th-century date, are briefly discussed here (a revision of that published in *Lincoln Archaeol. No. 5*, 1992-93).

The foundation of the Bishop's Palace in Lincoln on the present site, immediately S. of the cathedral, may have been as early as the reign of Henry I, although the commencement of building here is more firmly dated to the episcopate of Robert de Chesney (1148-67), by both documentary sources and excavation and survey. The only survival of Chesney's residence is the main S. retaining wall which formed the S. and sole surviving wall of an E.-W. range. The lower garderobes at the E. end of this range also survived to serve the East Hall built by Bishop St Hugh (1186-1200), the E. and W. walls of which clearly butt against the S. wall, indicating a later build. As well as the residential East Hall elevated above an undercroft, St Hugh began to build the complementary West Hall for ceremonial functions, which documentary and architectural evidence indicate was completed by Bishop Hugh of Wells (1209-35). The two halls were separated by a narrow courtyard. Such a courtyard layout was an orthodox arrangement for 12th-century episcopal palaces, and several also have 'double halls' as at Lincoln. It has, however, recently been argued by J. Blair that the smaller, raised halls such as the West Hall Wolvesey (a palace of the bishops of Winchester) and the East Hall at Lincoln are better interpreted as the main chamber blocks and not halls as such (J. Blair, 'Hall and Chamber. English Domestic Planning 1000-1250', in *Manorial Domestic Buildings in England and Northern France* in G. Merion-Jones and M. Jones (eds), Soc. Antiq. London Occ. Papers, 15, 1993). The limited survival of the East Hall at the Lincoln palace will allow this debate to continue long after the project publication is completed this year.

174. At *Cathedral, West Front Frieze* (SK 977 718), as part of the current conservation work at the W. front of Lincoln Cathedral, four panels of the Romanesque frieze have been removed. Commissioned by the Dean and Chapter, M. Brann undertook related fabric recording as a supplement to an examination and report on these panels by L. Butler, the Lincoln Cathedral Consultant Archaeologist.

The four frieze panels removed to date are Avarice (panel 3), an 18th or 19th-century replacement panel depicting two humans and one devil (panel 4a; between panels 3 and 4); the Feast of Dives (panel 7), and The Death of Lazarus; Dives in Hell (panel 8).

Detailed recording of the wall core exposed where the frieze panels had been removed was carried out in November 1993. Observations made during the course of this work concurred with L. Butler's conclusion that, discounting two of the panels (3 and 4a) which had previously been removed in the 18th or 19th centuries, examination of the mortar bonding the frieze panels, the adjacent masonry and corework indicate a single building campaign. This structural evidence suggests that, if the currently accepted dating of the frieze on stylistic grounds is not to be challenged and the lower central part of the W. Front is still attributed to Remigius, then Bishop Alexander's embellishment of the W. Front involved more work than has previously been supposed.

175. At *Central Library* (SK 976 713), M. Jarvis undertook the excavation of the site of the new Lincoln Central Library. The excavations were funded by Lincolnshire

County Council. The evaluation, whilst limited, indicated that the site contained important remains from the Roman, late Saxon, medieval and later periods.

All excavations were undertaken whilst development work was in progress, and required close co-operation with the main site contractor, Lindum Construction Co.

The first investigation trenches were located in cellars against the eastern Broadgate frontage of the site. The primary objective of these trenches was to locate the line of the lower Roman city wall (the site lay within the SE. corner of the lower Roman city, with Broadgate following the line of the city ditch). Excavation revealed that stone robbing in the 18th century had removed much of the wall in the area of the site. Sufficient survived to allow its exact alignment to be plotted. Evidence for occupation in the 10th-11th centuries also came to light. Thin lenses of burnt material, possibly representing floor layers, were observed within loamy deposits containing Anglo-Scandinavian pottery.

Medieval occupation of the area was principally associated with the Franciscan friary which occupied the site from about 1230 until its dissolution in 1539 (see *Lincoln Archaeol.* 6, 38-40). The friary precinct extended across the whole area (bounded by Broadgate, Free School Lane, Silver Street and Saltergate) in the SE. part of the lower walled city. The site lay in the southern part of this area. The Greyfriars, a Scheduled Ancient Monument, is believed to be the most complete example of a first generation Franciscan building in the country.

The state of preservation of the remains encountered during the excavations far exceeded the expectations suggested by the evaluation of the site in 1991. A large area of the friary's southern range was recovered. In some areas friary walls were encountered immediately below the present ground surface. A large portion of the refectory was uncovered in the NW. corner of the site. The remains of a 15th-century floor of glazed Flemish tiles lay within the refectory. It is unclear whether this floor is associated with late friary or post-friary occupation; the former seems more likely. Other features associated with the refectory included a large, external chimney hearth. To the SW. of the refectory lay the friary kitchens. Several phases of tile hearth were recorded, the largest individual hearth measuring 2 m by 4 m. When fully uncovered the hearths extended over an area in excess of 24 sq. m. An area of garden soil lay to the E. of the kitchen and S. of the refectory. Its position in relation to the kitchen and refectory suggests a second, 'little' cloister or a kitchen garden. A pentice/alley lay to the S. and E. of the refectory and to the E. of the garden/cloister area. The pentice extended across the site, its W. wall probably abutting the SE. corner of the refectory. To the S., the pentice wall turned W. *c.* 2 m from the N. wall of the Greyfriars building. Its alignment W., beyond the W. end of Greyfriars, is unclear. A long, narrow, building, at least 36 m long by 7 m wide, formed the eastern wall of the pentice/alley. Internal walls and associated floors were present, but no function was evident. This large building extended N. and S., beyond the confines of the site.

Excavation within a cellar in the SE. corner of the site revealed a structure thought to be a medieval gateway. This gateway was constructed on top of, or breaching, the Roman city wall. Dating material recovered from the gateway and metal surfaces associated with it indicate that it was in use at some date between the early 12th and mid 13th centuries. Documentary evidence survives for the blocking of a gateway and lane by the Franciscan friars in 1258.

Immediately to the W. of the gateway lay a structure which comprised of two parallel N.-S. aligned walls *c.* 15 m long and 1.8 m apart. A 2 m wide, *c.* 15 m long sloping limestone surface/ramp abutted the E. side of the structure. The structure and ramp are thought likely to represent the friary reredorter/drain. The two parallel walls associated with the ramp are set far enough apart to allow access to a narrow N.-S. aligned structure. No floor surfaces were encountered within the building and suggest that the structure had a raised (vaulted) floor. This raised floor would serve as a crude gravity-fed method of discharging waste from the reredorter building. Waste

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would discharge onto the ramp, through the postern gate, directly into the Roman defensive ditch.

The remains of a crude wall were recorded directly in front of the gateway which may have effectively blocked the gateway to foot traffic, indicating a change in use. Other structures found on the site are thought to represent friary and earlier occupation and included a Romanesque building of probable Norman date with a plastered and white-washed internal wall face. The remains of a buttressed structure, recorded S. of the reredorter, may represent the original Guildhall building donated to the friars by the city in 1237. This was demolished soon after and the present Greyfriars building constructed.

176. At 46–47 *Steep Hill (Norman House)* (SK 976 717). L. Donel undertook a watching brief during internal conservation works. The work was funded by Lincoln County Council. A photographic archive of the operations was made. The vault was recorded both from above and below.

The basement forms an elongated trapezoid roofed by a barrel vault. A chamfered string-course at the springing level of the vault was originally a continuous feature of both the E. and W. walls. The only point of access in the original plan was a doorway at the W. end of the S. wall. Although originally the basement had belonged to both properties, it had been subdivided into three areas. Below No. 46 was a small section divided from the rest of the vault by a relatively modern brick wall. The rest of the vault lay below No. 47. This section had also been subdivided by a modern brick wall.

The original building probably dates from the late 12th century. Incorrectly ascribed to Aaron the Jew, a famous Jewish financier of the 12th century, the building probably was built and owned by Joceus of York, another Jewish businessman mentioned in the Hundred Rolls who probably died in the massacre at York in 1190. Prior to 1217, the building also appears to have been associated with William of Tillbrook, who gave the property to his wife but then had to surrender it to the king in 1217. The property then appears to have been held by Peter of Legbourne who leased out parts in 1250. By 1281 it was held by William of Rowston. After his death in 1300 ownership is not clear.

Although conservation work was undertaken in the 19th century, there does not appear to be any record of any archaeological work having been carried out prior to the 1990s. A full measured survey was made and ground plans at present floor and string course level were drawn of the basement vault, by P. Marshall in 1991. Cross-sections of the vault at five points, as well as profiles of the string course and corbels were drawn and a report on the building, by S. Jones, accompanied the published survey. A photographic record was also made. The outside of the building was photogrammetrically surveyed by Ploughman Craven Associates Ltd.

Following the removal on the ground floor, in the front room, of the floorboards and the accumulated soil and debris between them and above the vault, a series of slots running along the bottom of the E. wall were revealed. There did not appear to be any reason for these slots on the W. side of the wall as the vault did not permit any easy access to them. It is possible that they represented the back of a feature which lay on the E. side of the wall. Another possibility is that somehow they were part of either a ventilation or heating system for the building.

There were three areas of work in cellar below No. 46: the vault, the floor, and the N. wall. The north-eastern corner below No. 46 was repinned where it had been cut away, probably at the insertion of steps from the shop above to the cellar and the rebuilding of part of the stairway.

Brick and soil flooring was removed from the cellar below No. 47, revealing a large stone, lying E.-W. from the window. It is possible that the stone either pre-dates the building or that it was brought in as replacement for the stairs which appear to have undergone some work in the 19th century. Sealing the stone and acting as bedding for the brick floor was a dark brown sandy soil which was dated to the 19th century. Interestingly, there was a large amount of mortar in this deposit which appeared to have been derived from the western wall and apparently had been incorporated into the infill below the brick wall. The mortar resembled material sampled prior to the conservation work which conformed to medieval mortar.

At the SW. end of the cellar there was evidence of some change and repair to the corner of the vault which was mirrored on the ground floor by a change in the pitch of the stone. It is possible that a feature such as a stairway was removed and a patch in the vault constructed. Because of the need to repair this corner a voussoir in the cellar was removed. It was later replaced in the general area but not *in situ* as it affected the floor levels and the rebuilding of the arch at the S. end.

It was decided that the wooden beams in the lintel of the cellar window would be assessed and replaced as necessary. Six beams were removed and retained for dating dendrochronological analysis, but proved inadequate for the process.

The vault was subsequently repointed and limewashed and the floors, which had been covered by brick, concrete, wooden planks and fragments of old door, were levelled and a new Yorkstone floor was laid.

The majority of the building appears to have been subjected to conservation works in the 19th century. There was no evidence in the deposits investigated of any earlier dating. Whether the property was physically divided at cellar level in the medieval period could not be decided on the archaeological evidence available, as there was no evidence for any earlier division; the brick walls appeared to be relatively modern and there was no indication of any early partitions either in stone, brick or wood. The ground floor, in contrast, had been divided much earlier in the building's history. The fact that early material was found to be lying below the lower step of the stairway to No. 47 and the brick walling along its side, may mean that either the stairway as known today was repaired in the 19th century or possibly was built then as well.

There is the possibility that a second cellar may exist to the E. of the existing cellar. At present this is based on a 'hollow noise' emitted from the brick walling of the stairs and the possible filled-in area in a closet directly below the stairs that lead from the ground floor to the first floor. This fact, coupled with a problem of subsidence in the back hallway and room of the building have led to the suggestion that there may have been a second cellar.

177. QUARRINGTON, TOWN ROAD (TF 059445). Chartdale Homes commissioned Archaeological Project Services to carry out excavations at Town Road, Quarrington, near Sleaford. Commenced in late 1993, the investigations, by F. Coupland and G. Taylor, in advance of development, are due to terminate in summer 1995. Earlier examination of the development area, previously a greenfield site on the eastern side of the shrunken village of Quarrington, had revealed evidence of metal casting technology associated with remains of early to mid Saxon occupation.

Ditches and gullies, identified through geophysical survey and excavation, appeared to define rectilinear enclosures. Within these enclosures, post-hole clusters were recognized, though the structures they represented are, as yet, of indeterminate function. Pits, both isolated and in groups, also occurred in the enclosures. In addition to general occupation debris, metalworking residues were recovered from the pits. In terms of spatial distribution, these materials had no clear association to the metal casting waste previously retrieved. Moreover, no hearths or furnaces necessary for this technological activity have been revealed in any of the areas thus far examined, though this may, in part, be due to the level of truncation caused by later agriculture.

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The increase in the number and density of archaeological features towards the northwestern part of the site suggests that the focus of Saxon settlement lay in this vicinity. A substantial and well-preserved assemblage of 6th to 8th-century ceramics has been recovered, though the lack of clear structural remains may, perhaps, indicate that the investigation site is peripheral to the main habitation area. In addition to the Saxon remains, foundations of a substantial stone building, possibly a post-medieval icehouse, have also been revealed.

178. STAMFORD, STATION YARD (TF 029 067). M. Dymond of Archaeological Project Services supervised an evaluation at the Station Yard, Stamford, the site of a Benedictine nunnery, built in 1155 and dissolved in 1536. Remains of the nunnery, including several graves, were revealed when the railway and station yard was built in 1846–48. Undated ditches and pits were recorded during the evaluation, though construction of the railway and associated facilities had effectively removed any recognizable traces of the nunnery.

179. SUTTERTON, POST OFFICE LANE AND RAINWALL'S LANE (TF 281 365). Archaeological investigations, in advance of development of land alongside Post Office Lane and Rainwall's Lane, Sutterton, were supervised by F. Coupland of Archaeological Project Services. Sutterton House, built in 1609, was located adjacent to the development area and medieval pottery has previously been recovered from the immediate vicinity.

Fieldwalking identified several concentrations of artefacts N. of Post Office Lane. To the W. was a dense cluster of medieval material, while a large, confined group of post-medieval and later objects occurred to the E. Both of these artefact concentrations corresponded with major magnetic anomalies recorded by geophysical survey. Subsequent excavation revealed that these, and the artefact clusters, were caused by large medieval pits and post-medieval middens and bonfires. Excavation also identified probable timber structures, drainage gullies and a large field boundary ditch probably dating from the 14th century but backfilled in the post-medieval period. In contrast, with the exception of a thin scatter of medieval and later material recovered during fieldwalking, there was no evidence of prior occupation of the Rainwall's Lane site.

NORFOLK

181. ECCLES-NEXT-THE-SEA (TG 414 288). Work surveying the remains of the medieval village lost to coastal erosion at the start of the 17th century has continued, undertaken by T. Pestell (Centre of East Anglian Studies, U.E.A., Norwich). Scouring of sand from the beach foreshore has revealed further archaeological deposits in the underlying clay. Elements of the village topography can now be established including the structural phasing of the destroyed church of St Mary (see *Medieval Settlement Research Group Newsletter* 1993). Another well was excavated yielding shoe leather and 14th/15th-century pottery, including some whole vessels. This brings the total number of wells identified to ten. Metal detection continues to yield items of medieval date, including two lead ampullae. Over 1,000 sherds have now been recovered from the site. 2.5 km to the SE. at TG 432 273, scouring on the foreshore of Sea Palling beach has uncovered a submerged land surface. This has produced stratified Neolithic pottery and a scatter of medieval pottery dating from the 13th to 16th centuries. Post-excavation work is now beginning on both sites, with financial assistance from the Robert Kiln Trust.

NORFOLK. Work by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

180. BURGH CASTLE, CHURCH LOKE (TG 477 049). The area of a proposed churchyard extension was excavated for the Parish Council and English Heritage by H. Wallis. Many linear features, of both Romano-British and later Saxon date, were excavated.

182. GREAT YARMOUTH—CAISTER-ON-SEA (TG 524 068—TG 519 112). A watching brief on a pipeline for Anglian Water Services undertaken by H. Wallis revealed two timber quayside structures. One of these, at Bryant's Quay, Gt. Yarmouth, had been constructed of reused boat timbers which were shown by dendrochronology to post-date 1270. The other appeared to have utilised timbers prepared for boat construction but never actually used for this purpose. A collapsed section of the Great Yarmouth town wall was also observed, in Lancaster Street, along with part of an external ditch.

183. METTON-ROUGHTON (TG 201 375). A watching brief was kept by T. Ashwin on works by Anglian Water Services at Hall Farm, Metton, where pipe-laying passed close to a moated site and an undated crop-mark enclosure. Several pits produced Saxo-Norman and medieval pottery, while a series of N.-S. ditches was also seen.

184. NORWICH, CASTLE BRIDGE (TG 232 084). A watching brief on three excavations at the upper end of the bridge was carried out by A. Shelley, for Norwich City Council Estates Department, exposing the upper surfaces of the vaults of the 13th-century gatehouse.

185. ———, THE DEANERY, NORWICH CATHEDRAL (TG 235 089) N. Moss conducted an archaeological survey of the W. face of the Deanery Garden wall, which had probably once formed part of the fabric of the medieval cathedral priory. The work was done on behalf of the Dean and Chapter. Elements of earlier and later medieval masonry were found, as well as evidence of post-Dissolution reconstruction and adaptation.

186. ———, GREYFRIARS (TG 234 086) Excavations within the site of the Franciscan friary to the S. of Prince of Wales Road by J. Brown and P. Emery resumed in early 1994 for N.F.U. Mutual and Avon Group. Work focused on the King Street frontage, where a considerable depth of stratified deposits dating to between the 11th and 17th centuries survived. The discovery of medieval pits and cellared buildings demonstrated the development of this section of the street frontage prior to its acquisition by the friary (c. 1400). A substantial flint wall, which delineated the western limit of the extended precinct of the Greyfriars, was traced for 18.5 m along the frontage of King Street. This was abutted to the E. by a friary building in which a doorway, floors and traces of a lead water-pipe were extant. The E. wall of the building, which had been constructed over a large infilled pit, had suffered dramatic subsidence. Massive buttresses and evidence of scaffolding or temporary props represented the major structural repairs that followed. A well-preserved bell-casting pit, dating to between 1400 and the friary's dissolution in 1538, was located to the N. of this building. The understanding of the ground plan of the friary complex was supplemented by additional minor excavations and watching briefs elsewhere within that part of the site bounded to the W. by King Street and to the N. by Prince of Wales Road.

187. ———, 27 HEIGHAM STREET (TG 224 092) Evaluation work in advance of proposed redevelopment was undertaken for the landowner, Mr D. Grady, by S. Bates.

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Deposits of later medieval and post-medieval date were exposed, some of them probably fluvial. Large numbers of detached cattle horn-cores were found, suggesting large-scale working of horn in the area.

188. SCOLE, THELVETON (TM 164 810) Site evaluation was carried out for Henry Boot Southern Ltd by S. Bates in advance of works connected with the construction of the A140 Scole-Dickleburgh Improvement. Field survey and trenching of a known medieval moated site recovered worked and burnt flint, medieval and later pottery and copper alloy objects of medieval/post-medieval date. Medieval sherds were most numerous in the western part of the evaluation area, close to the moat itself. Post-medieval building material concentrated in the area of the moat implied levelling. The moat itself was trenched and augered; no S. arm of the moat ditch was seen.

189. THETFORD, SAXON PLACE (TL 866 826) Evaluation of the area of a proposed housing redevelopment was carried out for the Peddar's Way Housing Association by S. Bates. All four trenches encountered deposits of Saxo-Norman date, features identified including walls, post-holes, large pits and a ditch terminus. Abundant pottery and animal bone were retrieved.

NORTHUMBERLAND

190. BEADNELL, BEADNELL POINT (NU 240 287). An excavation by A. and E. Williams for Northumberland County Council (N.C.C.), of a circular structure exposed by coastal erosion, revealed a well-constructed stone-lined lime kiln. The structure had been identified at risk from coastal erosion in the N.C.C. Coastal Strategy (1994) and recommended for excavation. The kiln measured 1.5 m internally and had two flues: the N. one was a substantial arched flue which had collapsed inwards, and the E. one was blocked with two upright slabs. Evidence for an earlier flue was found on the W. side which had been blocked by the later stone lining of the kiln. Behind this flue were indications of a possible working pit. The kiln was built on bedrock which was discoloured by heat from the kiln. Archaeomagnetic analysis was carried out by GeoQuest Associates and funded by English Heritage, and produced a date of 1480–1510 for the last firing.

191. BEADNELL, ST EBBA'S CHAPEL (NU 239 287). Clearance of sand from the interior of the 12th/13th-century chapel by A. Williams and G. Goodrick for Northumberland County Council (N.C.C.) revealed the cross wall between the nave and chancel which had been previously recorded in 1854. However, no evidence for the central doorway recorded at that time was seen in 1994, suggesting further robbing of the structure. It seems likely, from local knowledge, that the sand deposit in the chapel was associated with its use as a machine-gun post in the Second World War rather than an accumulation of windblown sand and that between 1854 and the Second World War the chapel remained relatively clear. The site was identified in the N.C.C. Coastal Strategy (1994) as being in need of conservation works, and clearance was undertaken to enable a better understanding of the remains as they stand today, and as part of a wider interpretation scheme at the site.

192. BYWELL, ST PETER'S CHURCH (NZ 049 614). A watching brief by P. Ryder for the P.C.C. revealed probable evidence for the NE. corner of the original Saxon chancel during structural repair works. Inside the church, plaster was stripped from a section of the N. wall of the chancel. This exposed the regularly coursed sandstone blocks

of the N. wall of the Saxon chancel which ended in a vertical joint thought to indicate the NE. corner of the Saxon chancel. Using this joint would give a Saxon chancel measuring 4.8 m long by 4.2 m wide.

193. CORBRIDGE, MARKET PLACE, METHODIST CHAPEL (NY 988 644). A watching brief by P. Ryder during works at the SW. end of the chapel revealed an area of burning c. 0.3 m below present ground level. Thirty sherds of pottery were recovered, probably 14th/15th-century. The chapel is thought to lie on the site of a medieval tolbooth which had been destroyed by 1480.

194. ELSDON, MOTE HILLS (NY 937 935). A detailed large-scale analytical survey of the motte and bailey castle was undertaken by Heritage Site and Landscape Surveys for Northumberland National Park.

195. ETAL CASTLE (NT 925 393). A watching brief was undertaken by English Heritage North Region while work was carried out at the E. end of the Gatehouse entrance to insert two stone blocks into the junction of the N. and S. jambs and the threshold. These were positioned so as to allow the new portcullis to be lowered to the ground to restrict access at this point. Beneath the topsoil cover the original threshold blocks were still *in situ* across the width of the gate. The threshold and the side walls of the passage were not bonded. The side passage walls of the Gatehouse extend for at least one more course below the present ground level. At the S. side of the entrance the threshold block extended 60 mm forward of the portcullis slot, while on the N. side the threshold and slot are virtually parallel.

196. WEST WOODBURN, LOW CLEUGHS BURN (NY 874 869). A survey, plotted at 1:200 and 1:1000, by Archaeological Services (University of Durham) for Northumberland National Park revealed that the surviving remains of the settlement comprise a group of buildings and enclosures, including the remains of a bastle and two longhouses. Considered in isolation it is suggested they might represent a medieval and post-medieval farmstead with paddocks, garden and arable fields. However, its location between two D.M.V.s and the proximity of possible Romano-British enclosures makes it unsafe to infer that all structures and enclosures surveyed are solely medieval and later. A large enclosure attached to the settlement, measuring 290 m by 180 m, contains broad ridge-and-furrow; there is also a wide distribution of unenclosed broad ridge-and-furrow elsewhere along the valley. It seems likely that the large enclosure belongs to an earlier set of land divisions and may be prehistoric in origin.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

197. NOTTINGHAM, LENTON ROAD, NOTTINGHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL DEVELOPMENT (SK 568 397). An evaluation was carried out prior to office development in the outer bailey area of Nottingham Castle by the Leicestershire Archaeological Unit under the direction of A. Connor. It was funded by the Nottingham Health Authority. The probable outer bailey ditch was located in a trench 40 m N. of Lenton Road. Beyond this ditch, 80 m to the N., an area excavated to the E. of Broxstowe House contained a scattering of medieval features, mainly small pits and post-holes and an 18th-century terrace boundary wall. The possible top of the town ditch was also located and its fill contained post-medieval pottery. To the S. of this a small ditch, aligned NNW.-SSE., had a fill containing medieval pottery. Further E. towards St James' Terrace a ditch, aligned E.-W., was possibly associated with Civil War activity in this area. Further S. towards the outer bailey ditch a large ditch was identified. It was aligned E.-W. and its fill contained 12th to 13th-century pottery. S. of this was a

smaller ditch, orientated N.-S., which was possibly of 13th-century date. A cave with a brick-built entrance was located 25 m N. of the outer bailey ditch.

198. ———, SHIRE HALL (SK 576 396). A watching brief and excavations were carried out by A. G. Kinsley of Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust, funded by the Lace Market Heritage Trust, in advance of and during construction works. The buildings are currently being renovated and modified by the Lace Market Heritage Trust prior to reopening as the National Centre for Law through the Ages. Details were revealed of the 1770 Shire Hall and a brick-built mansion which preceded it, together with an intermittently preserved sequence of medieval stone-walled buildings and rock-cut pits. A preliminary assessment of the pottery suggests that the material all post-dates the Conquest; despite the site's location within the area of the Anglo-Saxon burh, no Anglo-Saxon features were discovered.

OXFORDSHIRE

199. ABINGDON, 83-88 OCK STREET (SU 492 970). Evaluation by R. King for Cotswold Archaeological Trust and Messrs Ede revealed the remains of a 13th/14th-century building on the medieval street frontage, along with a number of associated occupation features including several pits, a hearth, and a boundary wall. Subsequent excavation of the site was conducted by the Oxford Archaeological Unit.

200. OXFORD, ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM FORECOURT (SP 511 065). Prior to the construction of new visitor facilities in the forecourt of the Ashmolean Museum, a programme of archaeological work was conducted by Wessex Archaeology and commissioned by Bovis Construction Ltd. This comprised an initial watching brief during the removal of superficial layers, an excavation, and finally a second watching brief. In total, an area of *c.* 600 sq. m was investigated and recorded.

The site lies just to the N. of Oxford's medieval defences and was set back a short distance from St Giles', which formed part of the major N.-S. route, established in the Saxon period, across the town and river. Nothing of Saxon date was found but by the end of the 12th century the site was covered by yards, perhaps farmyards, behind buildings fronting St Giles'. The excavation revealed that during the 13th century some development took place within the long, narrow backyards. In the southernmost of the two properties identified, part of an unusual medieval sunken-floored timber building was exposed. This was subsequently rebuilt in stone in the 14th century, probably forming part of a range of buildings extending back from the St Giles' frontage. These buildings, or their replacements, continued in use until the 19th century. In the northern property, two substantial ovens, one replacing the other, backed onto the stone buildings to the south. The flues and chambers of these ovens were heavily burnt but their purpose is not yet known; they may have been bread ovens.

Approximately 70 rubbish pits, cess-pits, and two wells, dating from the 12th century and later, were recorded and investigated. Two pits were stone lined and several were 2 m or more in depth; various alignments marked the division between the two properties. Finds include considerable quantities of medieval and later pottery, and one pit contained a small assemblage of human bone which, surprisingly, had been worked. The buildings on the site were subsequently demolished when the University acquired the properties in or before 1839 for the construction of the Taylorian Institution and University Galleries.

The site has provided a comparatively rare opportunity to investigate Oxford's medieval and later suburban development and it is the first time that a substantial area of this northern suburb has become available for archaeological investigation.

201. ———, OXFORD, 113–119 HIGH STREET (SP 062 515). Excavation by R. King and G. Walker for Cotswold Archaeological Trust and Lincoln College comprised the examination of four non-contiguous trenches. Medieval pitting was endemic throughout the area and had removed over 90% of the original ground surface. A number of late Saxon occupation features were identified, including at least three (and possibly four) cellar pits. Two (or three) cellar pits were located in the backland: one of them was *c.* 9 m N.–S. × 7 m E.–W. and at least 2 m deep. It is the largest yet known from Oxford. It showed evidence for major rebuilding with the original posts being replaced with a timber sleeper beam. The other cellars would appear to have been of more conventional size, although clear edges were identifiable for only one of them (*c.* 3 m N.–S. × 2 m E.–W.; augering suggested a depth of *c.* 2 m). Traces of the decayed double-plank lining remained visible within the cellar. This cellar yielded the only evidence for an associated above-ground structure, in the form of a beam-trench and three post-holes. A broadly contemporary building nearer to the street frontage is suggested by beam-trenches which divided compacted clay and gravel floor surfaces from dirty gravel and loam 'yard' surfaces. A series of compacted gravel surfaces observed within a service trench in the pavement outside Nos 117/118 would seem to represent the earliest street surfaces, and indicate that the original line of the High Street migrated northwards during the medieval period.

The cellars were infilled during the 11th–12th century and the backland was turned over to pit digging. The distribution of these pits suggests that the backland remained open and undivided during this time, with pits straddling the later medieval boundaries between Nos 115/116 and 116/117. Two wells were constructed during the period, one in the backland, although the other cut through the line of the sleeper beam in Trench D, suggesting that the building on the frontage had been demolished by this time.

During the 13th–14th century the backland was at least partly divided, with a stone property boundary between Nos 116 and 117. A stone-lined cess-pit was constructed against this boundary at the rear of the property block behind No 116. A section of very substantial walling between Nos 115 and 116 probably represented the rear of a large but short-lived non-domestic building, but may also partly have fulfilled the role of a boundary. In the 14th–15th century the cellars to Nos 116 and 118 were built, with an arched access from 118 into the uncellared area of 117, probably via steps. Archaeological evidence for a later medieval building on the site of No 117 appeared shortly thereafter, complementing documentary evidence indicating that the plot was in use by 1328.

202. WITNEY, 75 HIGH STREET (SP 356 100). Evaluation trenching by A. Barber for Cotswold Archaeological Trust and Western Counties Construction within the rear part of plots fronting onto High Street revealed a medieval stone-filled pit containing 13th/14th-century pottery. The paucity of domestic occupation suggests that the site lay outside the urban core of medieval Witney.

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203. BUILDWAS ABBEY (SO 643 044). Two areas of tile pavement were recorded by P. Moore and N. Palmer of Warwickshire Museum on behalf of English Heritage, Historic Properties (Midlands). Pavement 15, to the E. of the sacristy, had a mixture of plain and slip-decorated tiles, including 15 designs all previously known from Buildwas, haphazardly arranged. The tiles were set diagonally to the room and there was a panel by the chimney where the tiles were outlined with tiles on end. The pavement was probably post-medieval (or late medieval), reusing tiles from around the abbey. Pavement 16 was a small area in the E. doorway to the crypt below the N. transept

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including plain and slip-decorated tiles, the latter too worn to identify. This was probably also a post-medieval reflooring.

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204. BUTLEIGH, 'PERRIAMS' (ST 523 336). An archaeological evaluation, by C. and N. Hollinrake for Somerset County Council, within an empty plot fronting onto Butleigh High Street, revealed evidence for medieval and post-medieval activity. Medieval features included two possible beam-slots for a small structure and a boundary or drainage ditch dating to the 12th century. No evidence for pre-12th century occupation of this part of the village was found.

205. CHEWTON MENDIP (ST 552 612). Fieldwork and documentary research, by P. Stokes for Somerset County Council, revealed the presence of a medieval deer park in the area surrounding Chewton Wood. Earthworks and a number of low banks, some surmounted by stone walls, may represent surviving fragments of the park pale and inner compartments.

206. CHILTON CANTELLO (ST 567 223). Several fields containing ridge-and-furrow strips were surveyed as part of a Countryside Stewardship Scheme application by C. and N. Hollinrake for Somerset County Council. Documentary research suggests that parts of the present village had encroached upon the medieval open fields. Suggestions for the preservation and enhancement of the surviving ridge-and-furrow were put forward.

207. DITCHEAT, KILKENNY LANE (ST 601 345). A large concentration of medieval and post-medieval pottery and some stone was noted in ploughsoil by P. Stokes for Somerset County Council. A building is marked here on early maps, and a settlement site seems highly probable.

208. DURLEIGH, WEST BOWER MANOR (ST 266 364). A detailed survey of the surviving 14th/15th-century gatehouse was undertaken by O. Jessop of Durham University and funded by the Rosemary Cramp Fund. The internal arrangement of the building has been greatly altered; however renovation has revealed a series of blocked medieval windows and decorative stonework. This is concentrated in two polygonal turrets which have been added to either side of the blocked gateway. One was probably intended as an oratory, and is lit by five windows containing lavishly painted stained glass.

In 1938 Durleigh reservoir was built, submerging the southern part of the site. However, recent aerial photographs have allowed the identification of a large fishpond, a trackway and part of the millrace (all under water). The mill was demolished in the early 1970s.

A resistivity survey was conducted over the remaining part of the site, now a garden. Although the ground has been affected by modern disturbance, preliminary results show a series of rectilinear anomalies which may represent part of the medieval manorial complex. Also, the site of the *c.* 16th-century dovecote (*Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, 62, 101-03), which was destroyed in 1967, has been located. Documentary sources relating to the manor have also been examined.

209. EAST STOKE, ST MARY'S CHURCH (ST 484 174). An archaeological watching brief was carried out by C. and N. Hollinrake for Somerset County Council, when a new

septic tank and associated drains and soakaways were installed E. of the church. Documentary research revealed that up to the late 18th century there had been a spring and pond E. of the church which was backfilled by a dump of Ham Hill quarry waste in the early 19th century; this area had then been taken into the churchyard. Below the Ham Stone dump and other medieval and post-medieval deposits was a ditch which mirrored the 18th-century boundary line. Pottery within the ditch suggested that it was in use in the 11th or 12th century. Some sherds were very local as Ham Stone grits were incorporated into the fabric.

210. GLASTONBURY, GEORGE STREET (ST 498 391). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken, by C. and N. Hollinrake for Somerset County Council, in advance of a housing development on a small piece of waste ground. Features found included medieval boundary ditches and small post-holes and pits. Pottery within the fills of the medieval features, which were all aligned with the burgrave plots running off Northload Street, suggested that this part of Glastonbury was first settled in the 12th century. No earlier material was recovered. Various features of post-medieval date were also recorded.

211. HARDINGTON MANDEVILLE, PLOT ORCHARD (ST 511 117). An archaeological evaluation within Plot Orchard was undertaken, by C. and N. Hollinrake for Somerset County Council, in advance of a planning application to infill the site with housing. The evaluation established that the eastern half of the paddock had once been a boggy area containing ponds and fed by streams. The western half of the paddock contained evidence for occupation and structures of the 11th–14th centuries. More work is expected to take place in 1995.

212. ILCHESTER, NORTHOVER CHURCH (ST 524 232). Repairs and drainage work at Northover Church, Ilchester, undertaken by the Redundant Churches Fund (now The Churches Conservation Trust) was accompanied by archaeological monitoring. No *in situ* burials were disturbed but large quantities of loose bones were noted. A scatter of Romano-British, and some medieval, pottery fragments was noted throughout the churchyard. The work was carried out by R. Broomhead and R. A. Croft for the R.C.F.

213. KINGWESTON, MAGOTTY PAGOTTY (ST 510 310). A survey of a deserted hamlet at Magotty Pagotty, on the eastern edge of Copley Wood, was undertaken by the Exeter Office of the R.C.H.M.E. during the winter of 1993–94. The sites of four buildings were identified to the N. of the head-waters of the Chabrick Mill stream. Exposures of coursed walling were visible at all of these sites; three had adjoining plots or yards. The possible sites of four further buildings were also identified. Medieval pottery was found at the site in 1952. Chalkham Wood, immediately to the N. and W. of Magotty Pagotty, may preserve the name of this deserted settlement.

214. LUCCOMBE, LEY HILL (SS 892 450). A small settlement of medieval type was discovered during survey work, undertaken by R. McDonnell for Exmoor National Park, in Horner Wood. It consists of six house platforms, a hollow way and boundary banks and may be the settlement of Lower Wells, as it lies below the known site of Higher Wells.

215. PRIDDY, CHARTERHOUSE (ST 506 559). Excavation, by students from Exeter University led by M. Todd, of a small earthwork enclosure revealed that it dated to the medieval period and was not, therefore, prehistoric as had been thought. Two phases were identified, the earlier dating to post *c.* 1300 and associated with metalworking,

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mostly lead. The second phase is undated but may be medieval or a modern military feature.

216. TAUNTON, 5/6 EAST STREET (ST 228 245). Proposals to demolish 5/6 East Street and replace it with a modern building resulted in a watching brief during construction work, preceded by the recording of the property's cellars before they were backfilled with concrete. The cellars proved to have been constructed in the 17th century, with additions and modifications until the 19th century; no evidence for medieval cellars was found. When construction commenced, evidence of occupation from the 11th/12th century onwards was recorded. Several medieval pits were noted and small quantities of iron slag suggested small-scale smithing took place in the 12th/13th century. Only a small area was disturbed by the new foundations. The work was undertaken by C. and N. Hollinrake for Somerset County Council and the developers, Larraby Land Ltd.

217. ———, JELLALABAD BARRACKS (ST 229 242). Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a proposed development area. Four machine trenches were excavated, revealing at least two large E.-W. sections of a linear ditch or ditches. The earliest ditch section was noted in Trench 4 and is interpreted as the remains of the original medieval defences for Taunton, which were backfilled in the 17th or 18th century. Finds recovered include large quantities of brick and tile, pottery, clay pipe, and animal bone. Diagnostic finds were predominantly 17th-century or later in date, although a single sherd of 12th to 14th-century pottery was recovered in association with later material from the ditch identified in Trench 4.

218. ———, PRIORY BARN (ST 229 249). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken, by C. and N. Hollinrake for Somerset County Council, prior to the demolition of existing buildings and the construction of a new indoor cricket school within the grounds of Somerset Cricket Club. The site is adjacent to Priory Barn, a listed building which now serves as the cricket club museum. Earlier excavations in 1977-78 by the Western Archaeological Trust found evidence for waterlogged features connected with the 12th-century medieval priory.

The 1994 trenches found more evidence for waterlogged ditches of that date, together with some structural remains of the medieval period. Guidelines to enable the builders to avoid disturbing the medieval layers and features were devised and when construction took place these guidelines were seen to be successful. A watching brief will continue into 1995 and a full report will be prepared when construction is completed.

219. WELLS, WELLS CATHEDRAL (ST 552 459). A complete archaeological survey of the historic floors of the cathedral was undertaken by W. J. Rodwell for the Dean and Chapter. While most of the extant paving and memorial slabs date from the 17th to 19th centuries, a small area of intact tile paving of *c.* 1320 remains in the NE. transept (Corpus Christi Chapel), along with a group of relaid medieval tiles of mixed types. Medieval inscribed and incised slabs, and indents for brasses, are few and now extremely worn. The indents are all in Purbeck marble and date from the 14th and 15th centuries, as do the top slabs of at least two chest-tombs that have been dismantled and used as paving material. The inventory of surviving monuments has been correlated with the list and plan prepared by John Carter in the 1790s; considerable losses have occurred since that time.

220. WEST BRADLEY (ST 561 369). A large concentration of medieval and post-medieval pottery, and some stone, was noted in ploughsoil by P. Stokes for Somerset County Council. A settlement site is likely.

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221. HARLASTON, MANOR FARM (SK 214 110). A watching brief, followed by excavation of areas within the NW. and SE. quadrants of the moated platform, was undertaken by A. Barber and J. Salvatore for Cotswold Archaeological Trust and Lovell Homes Ltd. Investigation of the western moat arm revealed a flat-bottomed ditch at least 7 m in width; the earliest surviving silts dated to the 19th century. The internal bank was composed entirely of clay upcast. The watching brief recorded two parallel sections of sandstone walling linked by a cross-wall to form a structure with at least two rooms, whilst an adjacent wall on a slightly different alignment may belong to a separate constructional phase. Further sections of walling were exposed during the cutting of the site access road. A medieval date for all these remains seems probable, based on a shared alignment with the moat and with medieval walling noted from the previous evaluation. A potsherd recovered from a pitched limestone surface abutting the walling correlates with the 13th/14th-century pottery found within rubbish pits on the eastern edge of the platform. Where the access road crossed the anticipated position of a southern arm to the moat natural clay was encountered, implying either the existence of a causeway or that the moat was only three-sided.

222. LICHFIELD, LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL (SK 117 097). Excavations were carried out by W. J. Rodwell for the Dean and Chapter in the S. choir aisle in 1992 and in the N. choir aisle in 1994, in conjunction with a major reflooring programme. Anglo-Saxon structural remains were examined for the first time at Lichfield, and it now seems clear that both the pre-Norman and Norman cathedrals lay axially beneath the present Gothic building. The earliest walls, of mortared masonry only 0.6 m thick, are tentatively identified as belonging to northern and southern *porticus*. Inside the S. *porticus* lay a stratified series of burials, three of which were in charcoal. One female skeleton had two glass beads in the left hand. Radiocarbon determinations suggest dates between the 8th and 10th centuries for the interments.

The plan of the eastern arm of the Anglo-Norman cathedral, enigmatically first glimpsed in 1860 (*Archaeol. J.* 18, 1-24) has been substantially resolved. The presbytery of four bays terminated in a single, large apse, and there were small apses projecting from the transepts. A date in the 1190s is now proposed for this structure, rather than the 1240s as hitherto supposed. In the mid-12th century the building was embellished with the addition of three apsidioles to the presbytery. Rebuilding and extension of the choir began c. 1190; this increased the eastern arm to six bays in length, which included a square-ended ambulatory and range of four chapels beyond (as at Glasgow).

Few medieval graves were encountered and it is clear that burial within the eastern arm of the cathedral was never dense. Three stone cists and several earth-cut graves were examined immediately outside the Norman presbytery apse. One of the cists was plaster lined and contained the 11th or 12th-century burial of a priest. The cover stones were mortared in place, leaving a small hole directly above the mouth; a vertical tube, now missing, had evidently been attached over the hole, making this the only recorded example of a British post-Roman 'pipe burial'. The purpose of the pipe was to facilitate ritual communication between the living and the dead, potentially in the form of libation pouring.

A series of high-status burials and elaborate tombs, principally of bishops, formerly lay between the piers of the choir arcades, but these had all been looted during the Civil War or disturbed by Victorian heating systems. However, in the debris of

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two of the looted tombs medieval episcopal finger rings were found. One ring has a hexagonal gold bezel mounted with an uncut sapphire (13th-century), and the other bears a cameo of chalcedony encircled by 21 small garnets (probably 14th-century).

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223. BAWDSEY (TM 34 39). An evaluation was carried out by S. Boulter for Suffolk County Council and Abbots Architectural Services, in connection with a planning application for a property near the church where some earthworks had previously been identified. This indicated that the earthworks were post-medieval in date and could be associated with a cottage that was shown on the 1843 title map. However some features on the site, including pits, ditches and an oven, produced pottery of the 12th–14th centuries. Other finds included lava quern fragments and animal bones.

224. BRADFIELD ST CLARE, Water Pipeline (TL 90 57). Monitoring by D. Gill for Suffolk County Council and Anglian Water, of water mains replacement alongside the church revealed a thin medieval occupation spread and a small patch of burnt clay. These may indicate the presence of dwellings around the church in the medieval period.

225. BRECKLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY. A two-year project, by K. Sussams for Suffolk County Council, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology and English Heritage, to assess the archaeological resource of the Breckland Environmentally Sensitive Area (E.S.A.) in Suffolk and Norfolk, commenced in April 1994. The aims of this English Heritage-funded project are to supply the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Defence, the Forestry Commission and English Nature with information regarding the nature and extent of the archaeological resource of the E.S.A., together with management recommendations. The survey has been split into three main phases — documentary research, field survey and the compilation of a report.

Existing data from the county Sites and Monuments Records has been transferred to a gazetteer and will form the basis of practical information for the above bodies. Tithe maps for all the Breckland parishes have been studied to extract information concerning land use and to identify new archaeological sites and historic landscape features. The 1946 R.A.F. aerial photographs have also been studied for the same purpose. This data will enable land use changes over the last 150 years to be mapped.

Fieldwork commenced in December 1994. A number of documented rabbit warren banks have also been surveyed, including those surrounding Downham High Lodge Warren in Brandon, which comprise *c.* 8 km of quadruple banks. Field survey will continue into the middle of 1995.

226. BRUISYARD, BRUISYARD HALL (TM 33 66). Mechanical de-silting of the moat was monitored, by J. Newman for Suffolk County Council, for archaeological features and finds. While the finds noted in the silt were all of 18th to 20th-century date, indicating that the moat had been de-silted in the last 200–300 years, a timber structure was recorded at the northern end of the western arm of the moat. This structure consisted of a large squared timber placed across the base of the moat, with two slightly smaller timbers at right-angles, running up to the two ends of the larger timber. There was some evidence that these timbers represent the base of a more extensive structure that could have operated as a sluice when the moat was part of a controlled water-flow system, possibly associated with fish farming. Alternatively, the structure could have formed the base for a bridge over the moat. While there is no direct dating evidence

for the timber structure, it is likely to be medieval in date. All of the structural timbers were left *in situ* as the water in the newly desilted moat will preserve them for future investigation.

227. BURY ST EDMUNDS, BABWELL FRIARY (TL 85 66). Continuous monitoring, by J. Caruth for Suffolk County Council and Culford Construction Ltd, accompanied the construction of a bungalow on land within the SE. corner of the friary precinct, but there was little evidence of significant activity in this area in the medieval period. A sub-rectangular earthwork was identified in the NW. corner of the plot, beyond the construction area, which stood *c.* 1 m higher than the surrounding ground level over an area of 13 m × 16 m, but the N. and W. edges extended beyond the site. A lower raised area projected beyond the east end of the earthwork for a further 7 m. It is likely that this is a building platform, similar to other platforms identified in the adjoining field to the N.

228. ———, THE CATHEDRAL (TL 85 64). Recording work was undertaken by J. Caruth for Suffolk County Council and English Heritage, during the restoration of the exterior face of the S. aisle. This comprised a photographic record of the stonework and annotated drawings to identify the different stone types and suggested phases of construction and repair. Analysis so far has revealed that the western bay was entirely reconstructed in the 19th century.

229. ———, EAST CLOSE (TL 86 64). East Close lies on the south side of Eastgate Street, one of the principal routes into the medieval town. Standing buildings on the street frontage indicate that suburban expansion along Eastgate Street had taken place by the late medieval period. Excavations, by T. Loader for Suffolk County Council and Hanover Housing Association, in advance of housing development gave an opportunity to more fully investigate the settlement history of this area.

Evidence for prehistoric activity was found in the form of abundant struck flints, but unfortunately only from residual contexts. However two post-holes at the S. end of the site did contain Iron Age flint-tempered pottery. Occupation of the area recommenced in the 13th/14th century, as is shown by a number of pits containing pottery of that date. At the far eastern end of the site a large contemporary feature, surrounded by a flint-and-chalk retaining wall, appears to have been a well. Auguring to a depth of 10 m failed to locate the bottom. Rubbish pits indicate continuous occupation of the site up to the 17th century, although there is little structural evidence for any buildings. The existence of a number of post-hole alignments behind the Eastgate Street frontage, however, still need to be properly analysed to see if they represent evidence for timber buildings. The clay floor of one building of post-medieval date was located, which was still in existence when the flint-and-mortar boundary wall along Eastgate Street was constructed in the 18th century, as is clear from constructional details of the wall.

Further excavations on this site were undertaken, by J. Caruth for Suffolk County Council, Suffolk Housing Society and St. Edmundsbury Borough Council, to the E. of the access road on the Eastgate Street frontage and on the Shakers Lane frontage at the eastern edge of the site. These excavations revealed more evidence of the medieval and post-medieval occupation of this area.

The Eastgate Street excavation revealed the remainder of a medieval house first identified in 1991, and the relatively good standard of preservation allowed some investigation of structural details. Mortar foundations for the S. wall and two partitions were identified, and differing floor surfaces indicated the position of a second partition and the E. wall. The N. wall (on the road frontage) and the W. wall were beyond the edges of the excavation, but it was possible to establish dimensions of

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> 13 m × > 4.5 m for the house, with at least four rooms, of which three had E.-W. dimensions of 3.55 m, 2.65 m and 4.65 m. Only *c.* 1 m of the western room survived.

230. ———, ST MARY'S SQUARE (TL 85 63). An archaeological evaluation, by D. Gill for Suffolk County Council and Greene King plc, on land between St Mary's Square and Southgate Street revealed a medieval occupation layer, pits containing 13th-century pottery and a group of random post-holes. One pit containing mid Saxon Ipswich ware was also found.

231. ———, ST SAVIOUR'S HOSPITAL (TL 85 65). A further 250 sq. m of the site of the medieval hospital were excavated, by J. Caruth for Suffolk County Council and Tesco Plc, prior to development. The area excavated lay immediately to the N. of the chapel, *c.* 27 m from the Fornham Road frontage. A single probable structure was identified in the NE. corner of the site, consisting of an E.-W. wall line, a dense chalk spread and several flint surfaces. The limits of the structure were not defined, but it measured at least 8 m × 3 m. The pottery recovered from above and within the surfaces was mostly of 13th to 15th-century date; the surfaces also overlay the edge of the fishpond. Along the W. edge of the site there was a dense spread of large flints, with a straight edge on the E. side, but continuing beyond the edge of the excavation on the W. Several layers of constructional/demolition material were uncovered adjacent to the N. wall of the chapel. After the removal of the archaeological layers a few post-holes and pits were excavated, but these did not appear to form any structural patterns. There were also a few large pits filled with brown loam, sand and gravel, but no artefacts to suggest a function. Similar pits encountered in the 1990 excavation were interpreted as being the result of mineral extraction and it is likely that the 1994 ones had a similar use.

At the end of the excavation a section was machined through the edge of the fishpond to demonstrate that the timber revetments found in the earlier excavation continued N. beyond the line of the chapel.

232. ———, UNITED REFORMED CHURCH, WHITING STREET (TL 85 63). A small excavation was undertaken, by J. Caruth for Suffolk County Council and the United Reformed Church, within the medieval core of the town, in advance of building work. The excavation was restricted to the footing trenches and revealed a large post-medieval disturbance at the W. end (which was probably responsible for the subsidence problem at that end of the building) and a small flint and mortar wall in the central partition footing. The wall appeared to be associated with a pit containing brown loam and building debris and was probably late medieval. No medieval ground layers or pits were identified, but evidence of limited medieval occupation was uncovered in the form of pottery of 12th to 18th-century date. Documentary research showed that a small square flint and mortar structure, which was found under the NW. corner of the standing building, was the remains of a privy attached to one of the properties demolished when the church hall extension was built in 1887.

233. CAMPSEA ASH, CAMPSEA ASH PRIORY (TM 31 54). Preliminary site clearance for the footings of a new boiler house, outside the scheduled area of the priory, revealed the base of a substantial medieval coralline-crag wall below the present garden wall. The wall, which is located between the SE. corner of the priory cloister and the NE. corner of Ashe Abbey House, survives as a linear earthwork visible along the E. side of the present wall. The E. side of the wall was excavated in the area of the new boiler

house, and the threshold of a door through the wall was located directly to the S. of the new building.

An evaluation within the scheduled area was carried out, by S. Boulter and T. Loader for Suffolk County Council and Boundless A-G, along the route proposed for an associated heating pipe trench, to assess the nature and quality of the surviving archaeology along the southern edge of the cloister. This involved the excavation of a series of test-holes within the cloister yard, which revealed that the existing E.-W. wall connecting the barn with the boiler-house was built on the footings of the S. cloister wall. The base of the E. cloister yard wall also survives beneath the present lawn, along with the metallised flint-and-mortar cloister yard surface.

234. CLARE, CLARE CAMP (TL 76 45). A geophysical survey was carried out to supplement the earthwork survey carried out in 1993. A substantial part of the site was covered by a magnetometer survey and a smaller area was also covered by a resistivity survey, undertaken by A. Payne, Archaeometry Branch, Ancient Monuments Laboratory, English Heritage.

The magnetometer survey revealed negligible evidence for occupation features over much of the interior. The lack of response even over the earthworks inside the Camp suggests that conditions may not be ideal for magnetic detection. However promising results were obtained in the SW. sector, in the area of the presumed medieval manor. The outlines of two rectangular buildings, with their long axes at right angles to one another, have been clearly detected as strongly positive anomalies. Building 1 (34 m × 14 m) on a NW.-SE. axis, possibly has two opposed entrances in the middle of the long sides; it also has a northerly extension at its NW. corner and a possible partition at the SE. end. The walls of Building 2 (approximately 40 m × 13 m) show signs of being less continuous in construction and again there is evidence for a partition, near the NE. end of the building. A formless spread of magnetic disturbance N. of Building 1, which coincides with a slight mound, may represent the site of a further building. The buildings are evident as earthworks, but would normally be expected to produce a negative anomaly, unless the construction material was magnetically enhanced by burning or heating (fired clay, destruction by fire or naturally magnetic rock). Such thermally magnetised material may well be the explanation for the unusual response to the buildings at Clare.

The resistivity survey also detected anomalous activity in the area of the presumed buildings and the results suggest substantial structures with stone or brick foundations/floors — compatible with the interpretation of the magnetometer survey. The walls of Building 2 produced high resistance linear anomalies — again intermittent — and the partition at the N. end appears to have been confirmed. By comparison, Building 1 is not at all well defined but is located within an area of intensely high resistance, which extends to the N. of Building 1 and may indicate a courtyard. The presence of a walled courtyard, bounded on two sides by Buildings 1 and 2, is also suggested by further high resistance anomalies to the N. which may represent remains of a possible N. wall to the complex and a walled entrance corridor. It is possible that there is a further gate or gap in the compound wall near the NE. corner of Building 2 to give access to a trackway noted in the earthwork survey. The third possible building identified in the magnetometer survey is adjacent to this N. wall. On the E. side of the 'entrance corridor' are the probable remains of a small square building (c. 5 m × 5 m) — perhaps the remains of a dovecote documented as belonging to the manor.

The resistivity survey was extended to cover the large gap in the defensive circuit at the SW. corner of the Camp in order to locate the continuation of the enclosure ditches, but the low resistance anomalies only really conform to the depressions in the topography mapped by the R.C.H.M.E. and are therefore not much more informative.

A possible ditch (low resistance anomaly) has been detected in turning around the northern abutment of the well-preserved piece of rampart on the E. side of the Camp, so the gap on that side may be an original entrance, though the low resistance feature may be a later continuation of the linear hollows (watercourses or trackways) in the interior of the Camp. Evidence for the entrance towards the middle of the S. side is less clear, but a high resistance feature does appear to extend across the defences from the western of the two gaps and may be an original causeway. This result could also be due to slumping of rampart material across the ditches and therefore along with the earthwork evidence cannot be taken to be conclusive.

235. DEBENHAM (TM 17 62, 17 63, 17 64, 18 63, 19 62). Field walking by E. Savery has revealed a great deal of new evidence about the settlement history of this part of the upper Deben valley. A few sherds of possible early Saxon handmade pottery were found in two locations, one just to the S. of the town and one just to the N. Two sherds of mid Saxon Ipswich ware were found on a site off Great Back Lane in the town and are an important indicator of the foundation date of the existing settlement. Single sherds of Ipswich ware have also been found on two sites just outside the S. and N. limits of the town, one of which also produced a sherd of late Saxon Thetford-type ware. Twelve scatters of medieval pottery were identified, most of these were adjacent to existing roads and must indicate lost house sites. All the sites have a majority of unglazed wares of the 13th–14th centuries, with lesser amounts of part-glazed wares of later medieval date. One site to the N. of the town also produced a small amount of possible 12th-century pottery with sparse shell tempering. This site lay within a field called *The Clamp* in 1837, a name which could suggest the former presence of a primitive pottery kiln, and the finds do include two probable kiln bars with semi-vitrified surfaces. Fieldwalking is continuing.

236. DUNWICH, GREY FRIARS (TM 47 70). The precinct of the Franciscan friary was surveyed by staff from the R.C.H.M.E. Cambridge Field Office at a scale of 1:1000, at the request of Suffolk County Council in response to the ongoing threat posed by coastal erosion.

The friary is known to have been established by an existing Franciscan community in 1290 and dissolved c. 1538. After the Dissolution the site was quickly converted to secular uses; most of the conventual buildings were demolished and the remainder incorporated into a new house for the lay owners. This house was modernised by the addition of a Georgian facade in the early 18th century, but nevertheless abandoned within a century. The new owners, the Barnes family, demolished all except the medieval core, the ruins of which are still standing.

Most of the earthworks recorded by the R.C.H.M.E. survey are very slight, no more than 0.3 m high, and date from the post-medieval or modern periods. The principal exception is a broad bank which extends for c. 100 m NW. to SE. from the W. wall of the precinct. The bank, 25.0 m wide and up to 0.5 m high, becomes lower and more ill-defined towards the E., eventually disappearing altogether, but the surviving remnant is suggestive of a substantial work.

The bank may be the southern boundary of an original, smaller, precinct. In 1290 Edward I confirmed the grant to the Franciscans of 4.5 acres 16 perches (1.86 ha) of land, a figure which contrasts markedly with the 7.16 acres (2.9 ha) enclosed by the present precinct wall. However, if the line of the bank is continued eastwards to the E. wall of the precinct, an area of approximately 1.9 ha is enclosed N. of this line, an area which includes both the surviving gateways and the medieval ruins. Furthermore, the E. wall of the precinct changes alignment immediately to the S. of the bank,

strengthening arguments that the enclosed area was extended at a later date. This must have taken place either during the life of the friary or immediately after the Dissolution, since the Agas map of 1589 shows the precinct in its present form.

A geophysical survey of the precinct of the Franciscan friary was carried out by Paul Linford, Archaeometry Branch, Ancient Monuments Laboratory, English Heritage, in tandem with the R.C.H.M.E. earthwork survey mentioned above. Most of the area was covered by a resistivity survey, with a smaller area also being covered by a trial conductivity survey. The resistivity survey suggests that there was a large church in the northern part of the precinct, with two cloisters to the S. of it. The upstanding remains appear to form the southern end of the southern cloister.

237. FELIXSTOWE, BRACKENBURY BATTERY (TM 31 35). Archaeological trial-trenching was carried out, by S. Boulter for Suffolk County Council and Suffolk Coastal District Council, within a strip of land including the site of the demolished First World War gun emplacement known as Brackenburg Battery, in connection with a proposal for coastal protection works along a stretch of unstable cliff in Old Felixstowe. The trenches revealed archaeological deposits dating to the early Bronze Age, Roman and early Saxon periods. The majority of the features identified were ditches.

238. ———, MAYBUSH LANE (TM 31 35). Trial trenching across the site, by S. Boulter and T. Loader for Suffolk County Council and Mr. G. Eyton-Jones, fronting the W. side of Maybush Lane, revealed a single ditch running NW.-SE. This contained sherds of unabraded medieval pottery and metal-working slag, sealed below a brick-earth type layer containing further sherds of medieval pottery. The finds all appear to date from the 12th-13th centuries.

239. FRAMLINGHAM, IPSWICH CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY SUPERSTORE (TM 28 63). Following a preliminary evaluation of the site in 1993, an area of *c.* 120 sq. m was excavated by S. Boulter and T. Loader for Suffolk County Council and the Ipswich Co-operative Society, immediately behind the existing buildings that front onto Market Hill. This revealed evidence for intensive occupation from at least the 13th century. A series of pits were sampled, along with two slots and an associated post-hole which constituted the remnants of a late medieval timber-framed building. Quarry pits of late 15th or 16th-century date covered much of the southern half of the excavated area and had removed almost all of the evidence for earlier occupation.

240. GREAT BRICETT, A.A.C. WATTISHAM (TM 03 51). Monitoring of groundworks in connection with a housing development was carried out, by S. Boulter for Suffolk County Council and the Ministry of Defence, as the final phase of a programme of archaeological works. This revealed a spread of medieval pottery concentrated in the SW. corner of the area and a scatter of burnt flint associated with both Roman and medieval pottery on the western edge of the same field.

241. HITCHAM, WATER PIPELINE, WATTISHAM ROAD (TM 00 53). Monitoring, by D. Gill and E. Martin for Suffolk County Council and Anglian Water, of a water mains replacement works revealed the sites of two medieval houses beside the road. In the better preserved of the two, the lines of two parallel long walls were evident, the rear one consisting of large unmortared flints, while that closest to the road frontage was represented by a broken linear spread of clean yellow chalky clay. A few flints arranged in a linear pattern on the northern edge could be the remains of a side wall. The difference in the materials may conceivably mean that the less substantial footing represented an internal partition rather than an external wall, but this would imply an unusual plan form for the building. The walls delimit a room measuring

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c. 11 m × 4 m, with a central hearth indicated by a dense spread of fired clay. Less survives of the second house, but what remains suggests a similar structure to the first. Among the unmortared flints making up the rear wall was a large fragment of a limestone mortar. The houses were separated by two narrow parallel ditches, 14 m apart, running at right angles to the road. The pottery found in association with the houses suggests occupation from the 12th to the 15th centuries. The surviving manorial documentation (mainly post-1600) for this area does not suggest any lost tenements that would fit with these houses, so they may have been roadside cottages with minimal land.

242. IXWORTH (TL 92 71, 92 72, 95 70). Fieldwalking by E. Savery revealed four scatters of medieval pottery along the SW. and S. edges of the former Easter Green, close to the parish boundary with Ixworth Thorpe. All had unglazed pottery of 13th to 14th-century date, with smaller amounts of part-glazed pottery of Grimston type, of 14th to 15th-century date.

243. MILDENHALL, MILDENHALL RELIEF ROAD AT HOLYWELL ROW (TL 71 76). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by J. Caruth for Suffolk County Council, at the point where the proposed road touches the Anglo-Saxon cemetery, partially excavated by T. Lethbridge in the 1920s. The evaluation established the limits of the cemetery and quantified the amount of disturbance that had been caused by extensive looting by treasure-hunters since *c.* 1980, by legitimate archaeological excavations, by tree planting and by a large chalk extraction pit. Excavation in the depot W. of the cemetery and under the proposed roundabout uncovered medieval features and finds.

244. STUSTON, LAND W. OF WILLOW FARM (TM 13 78). An evaluation was carried out, by S. Boulter for Suffolk County Council and Harvey and Leech Ltd, on a plot of land on the southern edge of the medieval green at Stuston, in advance of a housing development. This revealed a number of ditches which probably represented the boundaries and drainage ditches of fields directly S. of the green. Two main ditch alignments were recognized, although the sparse ceramic evidence recovered indicated that they were all part of the same medieval phase of activity on the site. A pocket of soil, which produced finds of medieval date, was also found to survive in a natural hollow in the proximity of a pond which had been backfilled in living memory. The follow-up watching brief on the building works identified a large E.-W. ditch on the edge of the green, but no evidence for occupation.

245. WALPOLE, SEWERAGE SCHEME (TM 36 74). Trench excavation for pipe-laying to the W. of Walpole Bridge, in the floodplain of the River Blyth, revealed six large timber piles and a few cross pieces, which appear to have been part of a causeway structure. Investigations were carried out by J. Newman for Suffolk County Council and Anglian Water Services Ltd. This structure is under the present road and the section disturbed by the trench spans a pocket of deep peat, giving the road a firm foundation. Three timber samples, all of oak, were submitted for dendrochronological dating at the University of Sheffield, but although one pile had 148 rings, it proved impossible to match the sequence with any reference chronologies. A duplicate sample was therefore submitted for radiocarbon dating and the results indicate that the causeway structure is of mid to late Saxon date (cal. A.D. 770-990 (at 2 sigma), GU-4023).

246. WANTISDEN, CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST (TM 36 53). A photographic and drawn record was made, by S. Boulter for Suffolk County Council, Wantisden P.C.C.

and English Heritage of the N. and S. walls of the nave and chancel, prior to repointing. The earliest part of the standing church, dating to the 11th or early 12th century, included the wall fabric of the nave and the W. end of the chancel, with an original, though patched, Norman round-headed doorway on the S. side of the nave and a round-headed single-light window on the N. side of the chancel. Two other round-headed, but blocked, features were also noted on the N. side of the nave. The lift lines relating to the original construction of the flint rubble walls could clearly be seen, together with their relationship to the contemporary and later architectural features. The later alterations and insertions included a number of features, which from their stylistic differences and stratigraphic relationships, would seem to represent a series of alterations in the Decorated style, spanning the latter years of the 13th century and the beginning of the 14th century. The alterations of this period include the extension or rebuilding of the E. end of the chancel, the insertion or replacement of a priest's doorway on the S. side of the chancel and of a doorway on the N. side of the nave, now blocked. Three of the existing windows also date from this period, including the S. nave window and the two S. chancel windows. The window built of red brick and tile, on the N. side of the nave, was attributed to the 16th or 17th century. Other patching of similar date, using the same materials, included the mullion of the S. nave window and the top of the nave wall adjoining the tower. A number of more recent small-scale repairs were also recorded, though the exact dating of these was not possible.

247. WINSTON (TM 17 62, 18 61, 18 62). Fieldwalking by E. Savery revealed small amounts of handmade early Saxon pottery and mid Saxon Ipswich ware on two sites on the southern outskirts of Debenham. Four medieval sites were identified, all with mainly 13th/14th-century unglazed pottery and smaller amounts of later part-glazed pottery.

248. WORTHAM (TM 09 77). Further work was carried out, by M. Sommers for Suffolk and Norfolk County Councils, to examine an area of early Saxon activity suggested by evaluation work in connection with the Scole-Stuston Bypass in 1993, particularly the finding of a 6th-century small-long brooch. Three separate areas totalling about 570 sq. m were mechanically stripped and then manually cleaned. In the largest of the three areas, two pits and a small ditch were recorded. The ditch ran N.-S. and contained a small amount of Roman pottery. No features were found in the other two areas, although a 6th-century cruciform brooch was found with a metal detector.

In an adjacent field a 90 m × 1.5 m trench was mechanically excavated and then hand-cleaned, but only modern features were found. Further metal-detector finds from the vicinity of the excavations include a Roman brooch and fragments of two other brooches, one Roman and one Anglo-Saxon.

Although no graves were found, the two brooches and a fragment of a third are strong indicators that there may have been a cemetery here, but that it had possibly been destroyed by soil erosion and modern farming methods.

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249. FARNHAM, FARNHAM PARK (SU 845 481). Excavation of a double, parallel-flued updraught kiln in the 1980s was completed by N. Riall in the winter of 1994-95. The site had been seriously damaged following erosion by a stream prior to excavation and the kiln itself had been substantially robbed of reusable materials before abandonment in the medieval period. A large part of the oven support arches had survived, though not to the level of the oven floor; these were built using large voussoirs similar in size to great bricks together with standard-sized (310 mm × 150 mm × 50 mm thick)

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great bricks. Of special note were the oven floor tiles; these were rectangular (355 mm × 180 mm × 50 mm thick) with a central projecting nib and pierced by two centrally placed, conical-shaped, holes. Seven complete examples and a further 27 substantial fragments of these tiles were recovered from the site. The kiln appears to have produced flat roof tile and, possibly, crested ridge tile. Samples were taken for dating by both T.L. and T.R.M. but neither method yielded an acceptable date. Documentary references in the *Pipe Rolls of the Bishops of Winchester* suggest tile production had ceased on the bishops' demesne and park lands by the mid to late 14th century (J.N. Hare, 'The Growth of the Roof-tile Industry in Late Medieval Wessex', *Medieval Archaeol* 35 (1991)); the kiln in Farnham Park probably dates to c. 1350 or earlier.

GUILDFORD

250. At 72-74 *High Street* (SU 996 494), a watching brief, by R. Poulton of the Surrey County Archaeological Unit for the Project Design Partnership, on ground disturbance within the medieval undercroft indicated that the rear wall of the undercroft was built directly against natural chalk. Chalk block foundations relating to both the undercroft and later features were noted.

251. At *Angel Hotel, High Street* (SU 996 494), evaluation was undertaken, by R. Poulton of the Surrey County Archaeological Unit for S. K. Kuntze and Associates, of an area to the rear of the hotel proposed for development. The evaluation revealed two large pits cut into natural sand, apparently cess-pits infilled with rubbish in the mid 13th century, making them roughly contemporaneous with the undercroft at the front of the hotel.

252. At *Guildford Castle* (SU 997 492), the fifth season of excavation was undertaken by R. Poulton for Surrey County Council, Surrey Archaeological Society and others. A section was dug across the early bailey ditch and although few finds were recovered, it seems certain the ditch was infilled in the late 12th century; 13th-century walls were found built over the northern edge of the ditch. The building known as Lord Edward's Chamber (built in 1246) was examined and the finely moulded jambs of a doorway uncovered. This building was found to be earlier than its neighbour, suggesting that building's interpretation as the Almonry is not correct. The undercroft discovered during the 1993 excavations was investigated further, but more archaeological work needs to be done.

253. HORLEY, FORMER COURT LODGE SCHOOL (TQ 273 432). A watching brief by S. Dyer of the Surrey County Archaeological Unit for Admiral Homes Ltd on ground-works associated with development recorded a number of narrow ditches, probably indicating field boundaries. No dating evidence was recovered from the ditches themselves, but some medieval pottery was recovered from the spoil. The ditches may relate to the moated homestead site 100 m to the S.

254. HURST PARK, EAST MOLESEY (TQ 145 688). Excavation was undertaken by P. Andrews of Wessex Archaeology for Wates Built Homes Ltd in advance of development, following evaluation earlier in the year. The features excavated included six sunken-featured buildings, four of two-post construction, one of four-post and one with irregularly placed post-holes. Several shallow ditches (undated) may represent associated plot or field boundaries. Other features included three pits and one possible drier.

Charred plant remains from one of the S.F.B.s included large quantities of grain and weed seeds.

255. REIGATE, REIGATE CASTLE (TQ 253 503). D. Williams, for Surrey County Archaeological Unit and Reigate and Banstead Borough Council, carried out a watching brief during the construction of a drive to the 17th-century Castle Cottage on the edge of the bailey overlooking the town. Topsoil removed contained nothing earlier than the 17th century, and the base of this deposit, and of the excavation, coincided with the surface of a spread of stone fragments probably of late medieval date. At the *Castle Keep* (TQ 252 504), evaluation by G. Beresford was undertaken, for Broadway Malyan, of an area within the bailey of Reigate Castle, in advance of redevelopment of a substantial 19th-century house. A wide spread of layers and features was recorded, relating to paths and yards associated with out-buildings and subsidiary dwellings of 13th-century date.

256. ———, 15–17 WEST STREET (TQ 249 503). Evaluation by S. Dyer of the Surrey County Archaeological Unit, for Owens Galliver Architects, in advance of redevelopment, recorded a ditch at right angles to the street frontage. The pottery recovered indicates a 15th-century date and it seems likely the ditch represents the division between two formally laid out burgage plots. The land does not actually appear to have been built on until much later.

257. STAINES, MATTHEW ARNOLD SCHOOL (TQ 052 706). Excavation by G. Hayman of the Surrey County Archaeological Unit for Surrey County Council's Property Services Department, in advance of development, followed evaluation earlier in the year. The principal feature was a ditch or gully forming a roughly D-shaped enclosure with an opening facing towards the SW. Within the enclosure a number of post-holes and stake-holes were discovered along with a hearth. Most of the features produced late 12th or early 13th-century pottery and were clearly more or less contemporary, and indicate a small building, possibly associated with the nearby earthwork known as Caesar's Camp, interpreted as a stock enclosure, although no link between the two sites has been shown.

258. ICKLESHAM, WINCHELSEA, BACKFIELDS END (TQ 902 172). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by L. Kirk of the Field Archaeology Unit (Institute of Archaeology, London) for Mr MacKensie-Smith as a condition of planning permission. The land was formerly part of St Giles' Churchyard, dating to the 14th and 15th centuries. A single test-pit excavated to a depth of 1.1 m was found to contain five stratigraphic deposits, two of which comprised building rubble of an indeterminable date. Human skeletal material was uncovered at a depth of 1.1 m below the surface.

259. LEWES, ST ANNE'S ROAD, WESTERN ROAD (TQ 406 101). An archaeological excavation was undertaken by N. Holder, L. Barber and T. Machling of the Field Archaeology Unit (Institute of Archaeology, London) for East Sussex County Council in advance of development. The area of development was thought to lie on the site of St Nicholas' Hospital. The excavation was concentrated in two areas, both of which contained archaeological remains. In the first area a deep quarry pit was sectioned. Substantial deposits of late 12th or early 13th-century pottery was recorded. A wall from a building with a possible cellar was also recorded. The cellar appears to have been infilled during the 16th century. In the second of the two areas examined, two further quarry pits were recorded. One contained pottery of late 11th or early 12th-century date and may have been mined during the early construction of the hospital buildings. Cut into the fill of the quarries were numerous inhumations. A smaller number of burials were found cut into the solid chalk. A total of 103 inhumations was

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recorded. The likely site of the hospital infirmary chapel is suggested by an area of undisturbed chalk surrounded by the burials.

260. PEVENSEY CASTLE (TQ 645 047). Excavations by M. Fulford and S. Rippon for English Heritage continued (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 38 (1994), 257). During this period the deep, upper Trench 2 was completed, a small investigation was made to examine the relationship between the fabric of the W. wall of the keep and the surviving internal stratigraphy (Trench 1), and considerable progress was made with the excavation of the area below (lower Trenches 3–5). The 1993 trench was extended to the S. in order to explore the relationship between the foundations of the tower discovered in 1993 and the curtain wall of the keep. A new trench (4) was opened to the N. to investigate the evidence for a possible second tower, and a small excavation (Trench 5) was commenced at the entrance to the World War Two pillbox to explore the relationship of the tower foundations with the fallen curtain wall.

Identification was made of an apparently uninterrupted sequence of occupation from the construction of the fortress in the late 3rd century to the building of the Norman keep. In addition to hand excavation which has produced a large sample of material and faunal remains, a systematic sampling programme to characterise the soil profile and the finer biological and material residues will be of great value in understanding a site where documentary evidence and the results of earlier excavations point to a continuous sequence of occupation from the late 3rd to the 12th century.

Although there is no direct stratigraphic relationship between the upper and lower trenches, it is now possible to present a unified interpretation and suggest the following development:

- a) The dark earth continued to develop within the Roman fortress in the context of continuing occupation until the early/mid 12th century.
- b) The initial construction of the keep, which may be associated with the repair and refacing of the inside face of the Roman wall. With its three surviving bastions which project into the inner bailey, the keep as it survives is essentially of one build. Whether a tower existed to protect the NE. corner is unknown, but seems highly likely, although no evidence has yet emerged for it. However such a tower must itself have fallen, or have been removed prior to the accelerated demolition of the Roman/medieval curtain wall.
- c) The excavation of a deep trench behind the Roman wall. The backfilling succeeded the collapse of the Roman wall, which had formed the E. wall of the keep. This has broken into two substantial sections. It is assumed that the purpose of the trench was to gain access to the rear and base of an already leaning wall in order to effect its complete collapse. It is not certain how far N. the cut extends. Its position may have been determined by the break in the N. wall of the keep and the need also to reach to the base of the latter.
- d) The two lengths of collapsed wall were reduced to the equivalent of c. 5 m of their original height before the foundations were dug for two new towers to the E. That to the S. was well advanced before the Roman bastion which formed the SE. corner of the keep, and the curtain wall immediately to its S., were protected by battering around the base. This was extended northwards to abut the new tower, and a garderobe chamber with vaulted drain was constructed in the gap between the Roman curtain and the new, battered wall of the keep.
- e) Robbing of the northern tower foundations is indicated from the 17th/18th century onwards and almost nothing survives of the medieval fabric except in the vicinity of the Roman bastion. The differential robbing and consequent greater survival of the Roman fabric is probably to be explained by the relative hardness of the latter.

The material from the fill of the trench behind the E. wall of the keep, and that from contexts which pre-date the construction of the two towers, point to a period around the late 13th to early/mid 14th century for the major refurbishment of the keep, when the documentary evidence reveals substantial expenditure on repair of the castle. In 1308, for example, a sum of £1,000 was required for a variety of repairs. Although we do not know whether this sum was actually spent, its magnitude gives us some glimpse of the scale of requirements. In the light of the 1993-94 seasons on the E. wall of the keep, it is possible to gain a better understanding of the scale of the damage to the keep and what was required to effect repairs. The loss of the E. wall would have necessitated an almost complete rebuild of the superstructure of the keep. How long the keep remained in tolerable condition thereafter is not clear, but the castle withstood a further siege in 1399. The decision to fill the interior of the keep with clay, a residue of which appears to have been found in Trench 1 (perhaps to provide support for the Armada cannon) may have provided the context for the final demise of the E. side of the keep.

261. PEVENSEY, HIGH STREET, THE OLD FARMHOUSE (TQ 646 049). L. Barber of the Field Archaeology Unit (Institute of Archaeology) was commissioned, by W.S. Chartered Architects with funds from English Heritage, to carry out an archaeological excavation in the area adjacent to the Old Farmhouse, High Street following an evaluation. The site consisted of the street frontage area, disturbed by later Victorian activity, and the area to the rear, comprising mostly rubbish pits. Although there is limited evidence for Romano-British activity in the site, the main occupation seems to have started during the 11th-12th centuries and continued to the 17th century.

262. RINGMER, NORLINGTON LANE (TQ 447 132). D. Gregory, for the Lewes Archaeological Group, undertook an excavation of mid 13th to early 14th-century pottery kilns. Following last year's excavation of a waster heap, a magnetometer survey was undertaken over the area to locate kilns and to establish the threat to these by continued ploughing. A possible site was established and an excavation was commenced during July. Two periods of kiln construction were discovered, period 2 built on the internal walls of period 1, both with similar characteristics to a kiln found at Orchard Street, Chichester (A. Down and M. Rule, *Chichester Excavations* 1, 153-164). Both kilns had the same configuration, aligned approximately E.-W. and, using Musty's definition, a possible sub-type 2a, (J. Musty, 'Medieval Pottery Kilns' in *Medieval Pottery from Excavations*, ed. V. Evison et al (1974), with an internal structure of three walls. This was surrounded by an external wall consisting of burnt clay, supported by a layer of unburnt clay and a layer of the local Lower Greensand. At each end of the opposing flues were the remains of two stoke-holes dug into reworked deposits of the Lower Greensand. Dr A. Clark took samples for archaeomagnetic dating from both kilns (dates not yet available).

Thanks are due to the I.B.M. Award, British Archaeological Awards, for a computer, on which a database will be set up to analyse the pottery assemblage recovered and undertake further work on the Ringmer pottery industry.

263. RYE, MARKET ROAD (TQ 921 204). C. Greatorex of the Field Archaeology Unit (Institute of Archaeology, London) carried out an evaluation for the owner, Mr M. Webb, of land to the rear of Market Road. The site was overlain by a considerable depth of garden or orchard soil containing medieval and post-medieval pottery. Various pits and post-holes were found cut into the underlying clay containing medieval pottery. A section of masonry of uncertain date was found constructed directly upon the possible medieval town wall foundations. World War Two activity had disturbed part of the site.

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264. SALEHURST, ROBERTSBRIDGE ABBEY (TQ 754 238). D. and B. Martin of the Field Archaeology Unit (Institute of Archaeology) carried out an archaeological survey of the claustral remains of Robertsbridge Abbey for Robertsbridge and District Archaeological Society. The survey was undertaken during a programme of consolidation and brought to light several important archaeological features. These included the discovery of two phases of a medieval window sill and a canopied fireplace within the calefactory. This survey resulted in the first adequate and accurate archaeological record of the ruins.

WEST SUSSEX

265. ARUNDEL, A27 ARUNDEL BYPASS (SU 990 074 to TQ 028 060). P. J. Davey and J. J. Woodcock of Liverpool University Field Archaeology Unit, on behalf of the Department of Transport, carried out an above-ground assessment of the preferred route of a bypass S. of Arundel. A number of boundaries, routeways and ditches of possible medieval date, including a raised causeway coinciding with the line of the S. wall of Tortington Priory, were identified and were cumulatively thought to be of considerable local interest. Field walking produced a number of medieval finds, including pottery and floor tiles, in an area SW. of Tortington Priory.

266. STEYNING, STEYNING LIBRARY, CHURCH STREET (TQ 178 113). An assessment by C. Greatorex and M. F. Gardiner of the Field Archaeology Unit (Institute of Archaeology, London) for West Sussex County Council examined the site of the library extension. Part of the area had been excavated in 1962 by K. J. Barton and backfilled features were recorded. Some 13th and 14th-century rubbish pits were recorded. Moulded stone from the church, which lies close to the site, was recorded in post-medieval contexts.

267. ———, TANYARD LANE (TQ 175 114). The Field Archaeology Unit (Institute of Archaeology, London) was commissioned by Tanyard Properties Ltd to undertake an archaeological assessment. Of the five trenches excavated only two produced any archaeological remains. A series of intersecting pits was investigated and found to contain pottery dating to the 12th and 13th centuries. The relative percentage of wasters recovered would suggest that the pottery and ridge tiles were being manufactured nearby in the 13th century, although no structural evidence of a kiln was located.

TYNE AND WEAR

268. GATESHEAD (NZ 254 636). J. Nolan of Newcastle City Archaeology Unit excavated nine evaluation trenches on derelict land, belonging to P. Whelan Ltd, W. of Bottle Bank, Gateshead. The work was funded by Gateshead M.B.C. Documentary sources showed that this area had been part of the core of the medieval town.

Trenches across several extant burgage plots revealed well-preserved stratified backland deposits over 1.5 m deep, and ranging from the 13/14th century to the mid 17th century.

Several large pits cutting the clay subsoil and compactly infilled with *c.* 14th-century material were discovered, but could not be properly examined within the confines of the evaluation. It is possible that these were medieval clay pits or coal workings.

The evaluation demonstrated the need for further, open-area, excavation prior to any redevelopment taking place.

269. NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, HAYMARKET (NZ 248 648). J. Nolan of Newcastle City Archaeology Unit excavated a trial trench in advance of redevelopment on the E. side of Haymarket, Newcastle upon Tyne. The excavation was funded by the developer, Marks and Spencer Plc.

Historical sources for the development site, which lay outside the medieval walled town, produced tenuous evidence (Speed's map, 1611) for suburban development on this side of Haymarket. Post-Civil War plans of the town show no significant structures on the site until the mid-late 19th century, suggesting the possibility that a medieval suburb had been destroyed at the time of the Civil War siege of Newcastle (1644) and did not recover. The excavation was designed to test this theory.

The excavation showed that below a deposit of black 'garden' soil 35 cm–45 cm thick were fragmentary structural remains, areas of metalling and a substantial stone-lined drain all associated with 13th/14th-century pottery.

This is evidence for occupation on the site, though because of the small area available for examination it is still not possible to say with certainty if this was part of a continuous suburb suggested by Speed. There was no archaeologically identifiable evidence for the destruction of the structures in the 1640s.

270. STOCKBRIDGE (NZ 254 641). Subsequent to a short period of trial works, Newcastle City Archaeology Unit is currently undertaking a full-scale excavation in advance of the construction of a new Magistrates Court. The excavation is funded by the developer, the Lord Chancellor's Office, through the Newcastle City Architect.

The site is bounded by Cowgate, Stockbridge and Pandon St. and bisected by the Pandon Burn (now running in a 19th-century culvert) which empties into the Tyne to the S. It was part of the manor of Pandon which was not incorporated into the town of Newcastle until 1299. The area under excavation lies to the E. of the burn.

The excavation has uncovered a group of 13th-century burgage plots, fronting onto Pandon St., with a back lane called Blyth Nook. Within the plots several buildings and two stone ovens have so far been excavated, along with a number of hearths and substantial quantities of metalworking waste in the form of ash and slag. As work proceeds we expect to see the early development of these plots as the land around the Pandon Burn was reclaimed, a process which was generally underway along the Tyne waterfront by the 13th century.

271. WARDLEY (NZ 308 618). J. Nolan and A. Teasdale of Newcastle City Archaeology Unit undertook a watching brief during the excavation of foundations for a new building on part of the medieval moated enclosure around Wardley Manor. The work was funded by the developer, J. W. Coats and Sons.

Several walls were noted crossing the foundation trenches. Some of these were identifiable as belonging to the post-medieval Manor Farm, but others appeared to be earlier. Patches of metalling and a shallow trench produced fragments of 14th-century pottery and clay roof tile. Two deep, silted features were noted, apparently of medieval date.

The watching brief proved that there were medieval features surviving within the moated enclosure, and that excavation would be required in advance of any future development on the site.

WARWICKSHIRE

272. ATHERSTONE, LONG STREET/STATION STREET (SP 303 979). An evaluation at the W. end of the medieval town covering a number of medieval properties was carried out by G. Eyre-Morgan of Warwickshire Museum on behalf of Vero and Everitt Ltd. In the 19th century the properties had been developed as 'yards' with workers' cottages behind the frontage, and a hat factory was built to the S. Two trial trenches

were dug, one on the frontage, the other in the centre of the properties in an area open in the 19th century. The frontage trench produced some 13th to 15th-century pottery but the surviving building remains were of the 18th and 19th centuries. The second trench contained some surviving medieval stratigraphy, a 14th/15th-century layer cut by two post-holes, under a layer of 19th-century make-up.

273. ———, MARKET PLACE (SP 308 979). Excavations were undertaken in the Market Square by G. Eyre-Morgan of Warwickshire Museum, on behalf of North Warwickshire Borough Council, in advance of environmental improvements. The work revealed a series of rough cobble and rubble surfaces belonging to the medieval market place, surviving under later make-up. The surfaces, the earliest of which dated to the 14th/15th century, were cut by post settings for a medieval timber structure and by medieval and later pits.

A large quantity of column fragments were found reused as rubble. These will have derived from a later 16th/17th-century market building that is shown on the E. side of the market place on 18th-century maps. This building was single-storied and open-sided with its roof supported on columns. It was demolished in the early 19th century when a new Market Hall and Assembly Room was built. The foundations of this later building were also uncovered, along with features relating to its use and subsequent demolition in 1963.

274. BADDESLEY CLINTON (SP 199 715). A watching brief and other fieldwork was carried out for the National Trust (Severn Region) during the digging of new service trenches and the dredging of the moat. This revealed what may have been substantial stone-built structures beyond the present forecourt. These may be the buildings shown on an estate map of 1699. The use of stone suggests that they were not peasant properties, but well-built structures of late medieval or early post-medieval date associated with the manor. The well-made cobbled surface suggests an adjoining yard, possibly a stable yard or demesne farm. They seem to have been replaced by the present outbuildings after 1700.

There appears to be evidence for substantial landscaping around the house in the late post-medieval period. A medieval mill appears to have disappeared between 1668 and 1699, its former pond being reused within these landscaping schemes.

A brick buttress located on the N. side of the courtyard does not appear to be associated with the present stone wall, suggesting that it may have been an earlier feature.

275. BAGINTON CASTLE (SP 341 748). A survey of the standing masonry of Baginton Castle was carried out by P. Moore and N. Palmer of Warwickshire Museum on behalf of the City of Coventry Scouts. The remains, excavated in the 1930-40s, consist of the formerly vaulted undercroft of a rectangular later 14th-century tower house, with one large E.-W. chamber to the N., three N.-S. chambers to the S., a semicircular spiral stair turret in the centre of the W. wall and two garderobe shafts in the S. After demolition a pigsty was constructed in the ruins.

276. FENNY COMPTON, MANOR COTTAGES, NORTHEND ROAD (SP 416 525). An evaluation of building plots on the N. side of Northend Road was carried out by G. Eyre-Morgan of Warwickshire Museum, on behalf of Christ Church College, Oxford. Immediately to the N. of the site there is an area of shrunken village earthworks. A single trial-trench was dug on each plot. That on the W. plot located a wall (0.8 m wide) of a building fronting the road. This was presumably a house and was associated with

12th/15th-century pottery. The trench on the E. plot found a small quantity of probable building rubble but had been largely disturbed by modern gardening activity.

277. KENILWORTH ABBEY (SP 289 723). The excavation of two test-pits, by G. C. Jones of Warwickshire Museum, immediately adjacent to the Abbey Barn revealed chamfered offsets on the wall below the present ground surface. The Barn, located in the outer court of the abbey, was probably part of the Guest House or Abbot's Lodging. Against the S. side of the building the apparent remains of an unmortared stone flagged surface, recorded at approximately the same level as the chamfered offsets, may represent the remains of a corridor of medieval date associated with the Barn.

The observation of the tracing of a broken electricity cable to the S. of the barn recorded no further archaeological remains, and another observation near the tennis courts to the W., made during repairs to a burst water pipe, recorded abbey demolition rubble.

NUNEATON PRIORY. Work by Warwickshire Museum.

278. At *The Old Vicarage, Manor Court Road* (SP 356 921), observation of a gas-pipe trench by D. Hicks revealed monastic demolition layers along with two possible robber trenches of walls of the W. range. Finds included a few fragments of floor tile and 14th/15th-century pottery, and larger quantities of roof tiles and slate.

279. At *Manor Hospital* (SP 355 922), further evaluation by G. C. Jones revealed evidence of the monastic outer court in the form of a cobbled stone surface and quantities of demolition rubble, including medieval roof tile fragments, suggesting the presence of medieval buildings in the vicinity. Subsequent observation during the cutting of foundation trenches revealed no further evidence of activity other than a patch of sandstone demolition rubble which was not necessarily of medieval date.

280. NUNEATON, NUNEATON R.F.C., LIBERTY WAY (SP 377 917). Four contractor's test-pits were observed by B. Gethin of Warwickshire Museum in September 1994, on the site of a proposed rugby pitch which will cover part of the site of Horeston Grange, a medieval manorial complex consisting of three moated enclosures which are still partly visible as earthworks. Part of the site had been used to dump ash from steam engines on the nearby railway, and the trenches were intended to establish the extent of this dumping. Trenches 1 and 2 were dug across the moat ditch of the S. enclosure; this ditch proved to be 2 m wide \times 0.3 m deep, and sealed by 0.3–0.5 m of topsoil. Trenches 3 and 4, which lay within the enclosure, contained layers of ash and slag. The trenches produced no medieval finds and no features were located within the moat.

281. SPERNALL, SPERNALL BRIDGE (SP 086 622). An evaluation of land required for a new bridge on the edge of the medieval village was carried out by J. Thomas of Warwickshire Museum. The project involved resistivity survey and three trial-trenches. To the E. of the bridge the resistivity results suggested that an oval earthwork house plot might contain two buildings. Trenching of one revealed timber settings, and a second trench showed the ground made up by dumping layers of rubbish. The plot was occupied in the 13th/early 14th centuries and then abandoned, although the one to the N. was occupied until the late 18th/early 19th century. A second earthwork platform to the E. had been disturbed by 18th century ditches and a World War Two Home Guard gun emplacement.

(WARWICKSHIRE)

282. WARWICK CASTLE (SP 284 647). A series of trenches for floodlighting, computer cabling and replacement water-mains were observed by N. Palmer of Warwickshire Museum on behalf of Warwick Castle Ltd.

Within the courtyard none of the trenches, which were 0.6 m or 1.1 m deep, reached the natural subsoil, being cut largely into post-medieval make-up, most of which is attributable to Capability Brown's landscaping of the 1750s. Behind the Bear and Clarence Towers one trench cut across the rear part of the late 15th-century artillery fort shown on the Smythson plan of c.1600. To the NE. its foundations were fairly well preserved; to the S. they appeared to be more extensively robbed. Through the 18th-century gate N. of the mound the medieval curtain wall, 3 m wide, was located 2 m W. of the existing wall.

Along the outer edge of the castle ditch, around the N. corner, a stone revetment, presumably the countermure built in 1421, was located in three places. W. of the mound a trench across the garden revealed the outer edge of the ditch, and beyond it a number of 12th/13th-century pits and evidence of landscaping and retaining walls, presumably for the early 17th-century formal garden that preceded the current Capability Brown landscape. A trench around the S. side of the mound revealed further evidence of landscaping.

WEST MIDLANDS

283. DUDLEY CASTLE (SO 947 907). An excavation and a consecutive watching brief was conducted by C. Mould of Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit in 1993. Excavation confirmed the location of the uppermost surviving 12th to 16th-century archaeological deposits. These deposits were fully recorded in advance of the deposition of an inert protective layer, prior to the casting of concrete floor slabs for a new interpretation centre.

WILTSHIRE

284. CRICKLADE, PRIOR PARK SCHOOL (SU 101 935). Evaluation by R. Morton, for Cotswold Archaeological Trust and the School, found two 12th/13th-century refuse pits.

285. COMPTON BASSETT, THE MANOR FARM (SU 034 731). Earthworks to the S. of the Manor Farm were surveyed by P. N. Charlton and A. J. Deacon, on behalf of the Compton Bassett Area Research Project, as part of the study of the development of the road network of the locality. The survey revealed further evidence for the course of the former route parallel and to the W. of the present village street (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 38 (1994), 263).

286. SALISBURY, IVY STREET/BROWN STREET (SU 146 298). Wessex Archaeology conducted the excavation of 320 sq. m. These excavations were commissioned by Salisbury District Council and formed the major part of a programme of archaeological work undertaken in advance of proposed residential development. Ivy Street and Brown Street form the SE. corner of Antelope Chequer, one of the blocks of land (or 'chequers') which resulted from the laying out of the new city of Salisbury on a regular grid pattern in or around 1219. Although no previous archaeological fieldwork has been carried out within Antelope Chequer, the site is adjacent to the continuation of New Street (now known in this area as Ivy Street) which was probably one of the earliest streets to be laid out during the establishment of the new city. The excavation

mainly distinguished archaeological deposits of the medieval period, specifically those of the 13th and 14th centuries. Buildings of this period were identified along the Brown Street frontage with a burgage wall running from the frontage into the backlands. Rubbish pits and cess-pits of this period were also found within the backlands, one of the latter being contained within an outhouse at the rear of the buildings.

Very few artefacts of the later medieval period were recovered and activity at this time appears to have been very limited.

287. ———, OLD GEORGE MALL AREA I EXCAVATION (SU 144 298). Three stages of archaeological work were carried out by Wessex Archaeology prior to redevelopment of the southern half of the Old George Mall shopping centre within the city of Salisbury; these included a desk assessment, site evaluation, and area excavation between Nos. 60 and 76 New Street. The project was commissioned by The Salisbury Partnership. The excavation, within a 17 m × 13 m perimeter, revealed good sequences of stratified deposits, including substantial 13th-century buildings set broadside on to the street frontage, with associated floors and hearths. There is evidence to suggest that the buildings were, in part at least, commercial rather than simply domestic, and were accompanied by external features and structures of an industrial nature. Large quantities of stratified artefacts and ecofacts have been recovered, including organic-tempered Saxon pottery, and an extensive programme of bulk soil-sampling has been conducted on *in situ* primary deposits rich in palaeo-environmental materials. The bulk of the structural and depositional evidence survived at the front of the site where nearly 400 separate contexts were identified within an area less than 10 sq. m and 0.40 m deep. Medieval deposits and structures survived almost completely undisturbed immediately below the modern ground level at the front of the site, but had been almost completely truncated at the rear.

288. YATESBURY, ALL SAINTS CHURCH (SU 063 715). Excavations directed by C. A. B. Harward, on behalf of the Compton Bassett Area Research Project, were undertaken to the S. of the church with the aim of investigating the boundaries and interior of the sub-rectangular enclosure whose NW. quarter is occupied by the church and churchyard (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 37, (1993), 288).

At its western end, the interior of the enclosure is up to 1.5 m above the ground level outside. A cutting through the western boundary revealed a series of steps marking subsequent recutting of a hollow way. The latest hollow-way of the observed sequence was surfaced with tightly packed pebbles placed directly on top of the chalk bedrock. Two horseshoes of 14th-century date were found lying on this surface. At the eastern end of the cutting approximately one quarter of a substantial sub-rectangular pit, containing domestic rubbish, was excavated and is provisionally dated between the 10th and 12th centuries.

A second cutting, immediately to the S. of the present southern boundary of the churchyard, revealed a shallow gully running parallel to the existing boundary, and further S. a sarsen stone, set into a circular pit, which is interpreted as a post-pad. Both features were sealed by a layer of chalk rubble which contained medieval pottery with a 12th/14th-century date range. A fragment of glazed floor-tile dated to the first quarter of the 14th century was recovered from the topsoil, and it is suggested that this, and another plain glazed fragment from the hollow way sequence, represent debris related to alterations to the adjacent church.

289. ———, MANOR (SU 062 715). Excavations were directed by P. N. Charlton, on behalf of the Compton Bassett Area Research Project. Two trenches were cut across the bank and ditch enclosure parallel and to the W. of that which contains the churchyard (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 38 (1994), 265). The composition of the bank and the

(WILTSHIRE)

filling of the ditch indicated one major phase of construction. Deposits within the enclosure comprised apparently water-laid silts and the enclosure is interpreted as a pond of medieval date, based on sherds recovered from the ditch.

290. ———, MANOR FARM (SU 065 716). Excavations directed by A. J. Reynolds, A. J. Deacon and P. N. Charlton on behalf of the Compton Bassett Area Research Project, were continued within and around the earthwork enclosure and other associated earthworks first identified in 1992 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 37 (1993), 287–88; *Medieval Archaeol.*, 38 (1994), 265). A series of trial trenches were cut with the aim of elucidating the nature of activity within the enclosure.

Evidence for the northern limit of the enclosure was found in the form of substantial intersecting ditches similar, but fewer in number, to those recognized in previous cuttings to the S. and W. The ditches appear to belong to the later part of the sequence, c.1750 and earlier. Further trenches revealed dense post-medieval occupation debris, including two enigmatic rectangular chalk rafts, measuring 1 m × 2 m, set side by side. A cutting was made through the western tail of the E.-W. mound, the eastern part of which has been shown to be an early Bronze Age round barrow. This revealed a sequence of burnt deposits, containing medieval and ?late Anglo-Saxon pottery, within a ditch or pit. This feature was sealed by ploughsoil in the form of a headland which has given the mound its elongated appearance.

A cutting was made in the S. entrance of the enclosure as indicated by surviving earthworks. The primary objective of locating ditch terminals, thus proving the presence of an entrance, was achieved. The enclosure has been related to the early road system of the region and research has indicated that the Anglo-Saxon *herepath* ('army way') which runs into Avebury from Marlborough continued to Yatesbury and beyond following the line of the lower chalk shelf. The evidence is discussed in greater detail elsewhere (*Papers from the Institute of Archaeology* 6 (1995)).

A cutting through ridge-and-furrow to the SW. of the enclosure was intended to provide a broad date-range for cultivation based on material deposited by manuring from domestic middens. Very little medieval pottery was found, although a ditch of late Roman date, running E.-W., was sectioned.

To the SW. of the enclosure, between the church and the ridge-and-furrow, trial excavations were undertaken to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site. Substantial archaeological remains were encountered including groups of intersecting pits, part of a masonry structure apparently constructed upon a chalk raft, and concentrations of post-holes. One 2 m × 1 m test trench revealed eight post-holes, three of which were set along the bottom of a narrow trench. Excavations in 1995 are to be concentrated on this latter area.

NORTH YORKSHIRE

291. FOUNTAINS ABBEY, RIPON (SE 274 684). The programme of 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.*, 38 (1994), 265). Projects completed during this year are: S. and N. aisle walls of the presbytery and N. transept chapels.

292. JERVAULX ABBEY, EAST WITTON (SE 172 857). Continuation of standing building recording was undertaken by K. Wilson for the Conservation Division of English Heritage. Surviving detail was added to the base photogrammetric survey of the lay

brothers' reredorter. Consolidation work demanded the excavation of silts in the reredorter drain, which produced a medieval coin, pottery, lead comes, window glass and animal bone.

293. WHITBY ABBEY HEADLAND (NZ 903 112). In 1991 environmental factors and erosion on the car park to the NE. of Whitby Abbey led to a joint initiative between English Heritage and Scarborough Borough Council to move the car park, provide additional visitor facilities, and extend the area currently open to the public. The objectives of the archaeological side of the project were established during 1992 and are (1) to assess the impact of the proposed development and advise on its feasibility; (2) re-assess past archaeological work on the site and provide an interpretation of the history of the headland for display to the public; (3) create a computerized archive for future site management and analysis; (4) arrange for storage and safe-keeping of finds; (5) publish the results according to their merits.

Topographical and geophysical surveys, using magnetic and resistivity techniques, followed by excavation of 3.5% of the area of the proposed car park site, were carried out in 1993. Ridge-and-furrow and old field boundaries showed up clearly over the whole area in the geophysical surveys and were confirmed by excavation. Few other features or finds of archaeological significance were found. The trench nearest the present abbey building (C1) contained a large post-hole (maximum 0.5 m in diameter) and a ditch with two ring-shaped loom weights, droplets of lead and some light, ashy slag. These finds pre-dated the ridge-and-furrow. The ridge-and-furrow was post-dated by a reservoir of early modern date.

In 1994 the route of a proposed pedestrian link between the new car park site and the town, to the SW. of the present abbey church, was similarly surveyed and evaluated. This area includes a visible bank running E.-W. down the field towards the town. Excavation suggested that the bank with a wall on top had been in use by the later 13th century, and was the precinct boundary of the 13th-century abbey. S. of this boundary was ridge-and-furrow with very few finds. To the N. the number of finds, in a garden soil, were considerably greater. English Heritage and Scarborough Borough Council agreed that any pedestrian route would have to run up the field on the S. side of the bank.

All previously established local survey grids have been related to the O.S. National Grid through the use of G.P.S. (Global Positioning System) survey equipment, which was provided by courtesy of Leica U.K., Milton Keynes, Bucks. New permanent survey markers have been installed across the headland. Existing and future survey work of all types can, therefore, be related to O.S. digital data which is being used to provide a survey base of the whole area. Stereoscopic aerial photography of Whitby headland and coastline was carried out by Hunting Aerofilms, Borehamwood, Herts. From this a sample of digital orthophotographs (photographic images that have been corrected for scale error caused by ground relief using digital photogrammetric workstations) have been generated and will be further tested as a survey tool, against traditional topographic survey data, during 1995.

Photogrammetric survey followed by an architectural and structural assessment of the abbey church was completed in the N. transept and continues in the presbytery.

The conversion of past and present records relating to Whitby headland to digital format for incorporation in a spatially inter-related database has begun. A suitable methodology for scanning detailed architectural fragment drawings has been established in conjunction with P. T. Barclay and Partners, Coulsdon, Surrey.

294. WOMERSLEY, WOOD HALL (SE 536 206). The Wood Hall Moated Manor Project, directed by V. Metcalf, continues (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 37 (1993), 289). The project is sponsored by National Power Plc and managed by North Yorkshire County Council (Fig. 2).

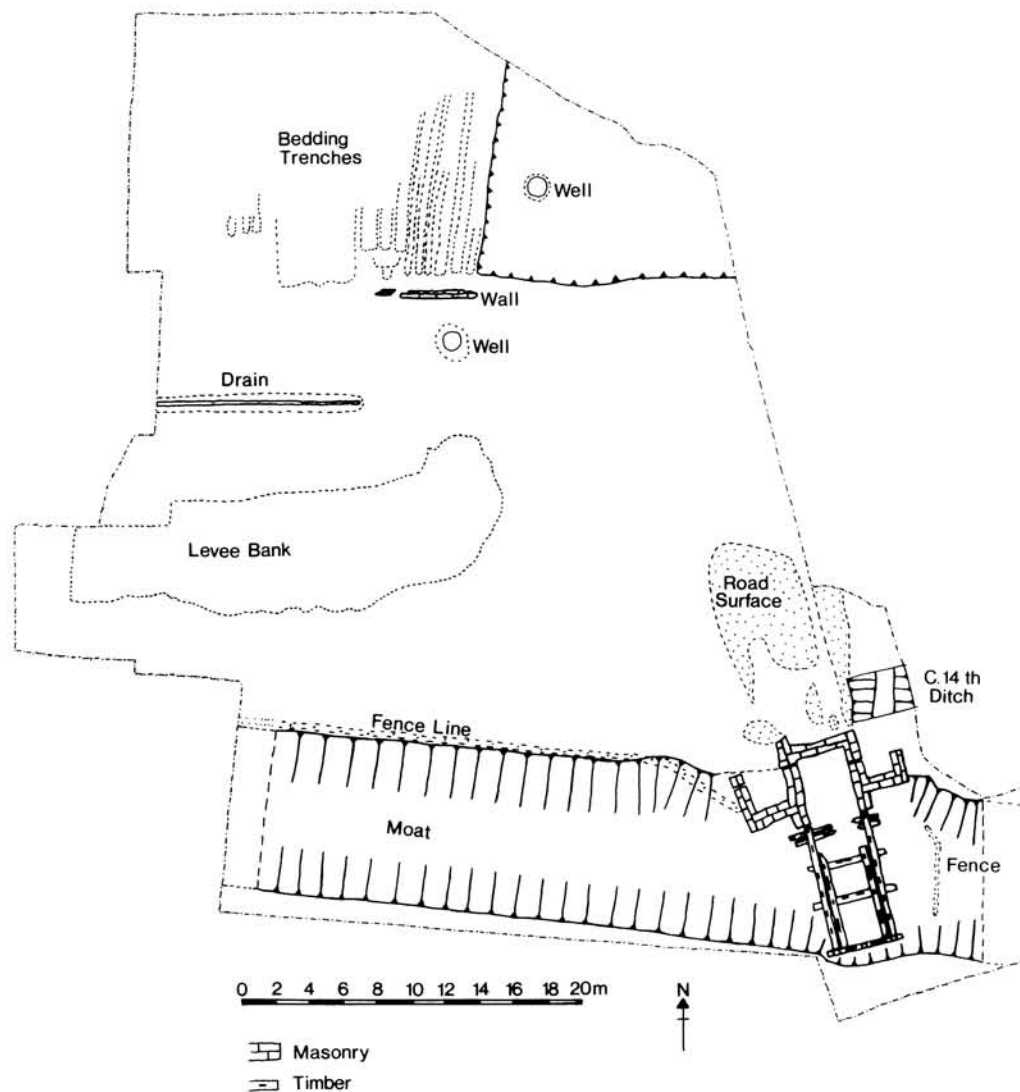


FIG. 2
Wood Hall, North Yorkshire. Plan of Area 20

Excavations in 1994 have concentrated, in Area 20, on the continued investigation of the entrance to the moated site, and on the excavation of late medieval/early post-medieval features including an area used as gardens. Area 26 was extended by mechanical excavator to cover an area of c.2500 sq. m along the N. of the moated platform.

During the 1993 season evidence for a sequence of timber bridges was discovered, initially thought to cross the moat on two alignments. There is now evidence for only

one crossing alignment, so far known to have four phases of timber bridge. The identification letters now run from the earliest — Z, A, B, C, — the latest.

Samples from the last two phases, C and B, were sent for dating to the Dendrochronological Laboratory at the University of Sheffield, by courtesy of a British Academy Award. The samples from the first of these two drawbridges, Phase B, produced a felling date of 1493. This gives a date for the construction of the bridge *and* the stone gatehouse of *c.* 1493/94. The alterations to the structure of the drawbridge which resulted in Phase C were undertaken using timbers from trees felled in 1560/61.

In July 1994 the seven timbers of the Phases B and C bridges were lifted from the moat, revealing the timbers of bridges A and Z. Bridge A was originally a single span crossing the full width of the moat, based on two 10 m long oak beams (longitudinal sole plates or L.S.P.s) which were shortened by *c.* 2.5 m in 1493/94 to accommodate the towers of the stone gatehouse. The bridge superstructure was supported by at least eight trestles jointed into the L.S.P.s by mortise and tenon joints. The L.S.P.s themselves were supported on the outside ends of the transverse sole plates (T.S.P.s) of the earlier Z bridge. After shortening in *c.* 1493/4 to make way for the gatehouse towers, the A-phase L.S.P.s were wedged using reused roof timbers, some of which showed signs of Death Watch Beetle attack.

Bridge Z, the earliest so far discovered, appears to have been a drawbridge. Only the southern part of the structure has been identified to date, stretching from the S. bank to the centre of the moat. It consists of two L.S.P.s connected to two T.S.P.s by housing joints. These four timbers supported two vertical trestles, forming a strong box-frame. No evidence for the northern part of the bridge has been found.

Samples from bridges A and Z were again sent for tree-ring dating to Sheffield University, by courtesy of a second grant from the British Academy. Only one date, 1458, was obtained for bridge A, from an original structural timber. A date for bridge Z is still awaited.

Interesting finds have again been recovered from the waterlogged levels of the moat. Items of leather and wood include shoes, a belt, wooden bowls, a cheese press and a whipping top. Metal items include pewter spoons, a silvered copper harness bell, and window lead with the diamond-shaped glass 'quarries' still in place. One of the most unusual finds was the remains of a door, probably of 15th-century date. It was constructed of two cleft oak boards, each *c.* 50 cm wide, nailed to a batten frame. The keyhole and part of the lockplate have been found, but not the key.

At the north-eastern corner of Area 20, excavation has been concentrated on part of a 16th/17th-century rectangular garden bed. All the soil from this area has been sieved and large quantities of finds recovered. Further to the W., thirteen linear planting trenches, bounded to the S. by a wall base, represent the remains of an earlier, more formal garden which is presently under investigation. Analysis of the pollen and seeds remaining in the soil should identify some of the plants which were grown in the gardens.

At the beginning of the excavation season an area of *c.* 2500 sq. m on the N. side of the moated platform was stripped of topsoil and accumulated rubble, and a geophysical survey undertaken. It had been thought that this area was a likely site for the manor house, but the survey showed that this was not the case. Excavation revealed clear evidence for medieval ploughing; it now appears that after the moat was dug, this area of the site was given over to agricultural use, and continued so until modern times. The manorial complex still awaits discovery.

NORTHERN IRELAND

CO. ANTRIM

295. ANTRIM, MARKET SQUARE (J 147 866). Trial excavations were carried out by N. Crothers in advance of building development on a derelict site. The work

(CO. ANTRIM)

uncovered the remains of a succession of buildings from the 14th century to the present day. Iron objects, fragments of roof tiles and 13th/14th-century pottery, mostly of local manufacture, were found.

296. BALLYWEE (J 219 899). A second season of work by N. Crothers was undertaken to clear, consolidate and conserve a large souterrain at the E. end of the site, requiring some further excavation. Recent infill was removed from two chambers and three creeps. Reconstruction and re-lintelling of parts of the souterrain were undertaken. The remains of a succession of associated structures were discovered, as well as a new entrance to the souterrain and a possible drying kiln.

297. TEMPLECORRAN, FORTHILL, BALLYCARRY (J 449 937). An investigative excavation was carried out by N. Crothers in advance of housing development on an enclosure, identified from aerial photographs, around the site of a medieval church. A bank of prehistoric date had been reduced in the medieval period and several features, probably associated with the early church, were found cut into its surface; a medieval enclosing wall was also located.

CO. ARMAGH

298. KENNEDIES (H 783 436). A watching brief by D. P. Hurl, H.M. and B. D.o.E. (N.I.), on the expansion of a quarry into an area containing a rath complex, led to the discovery of a linear feature. It was traced for 120 m, and a narrow section was taken out where it was found to be an irregular square-cut gully, 0.80–1.50 m wide × 0.70 m deep. The lower fill was peaty clay and the upper was a mixture of soft loamy clay and large stones. No datable evidence was recovered.

CO. DOWN

299. DOWNPATRICK, CATHEDRAL HILL (J 482 445). An investigation was carried out by R. Ó Baoill on the proposed site of a heritage centre on the E. slope of Cathedral Hill, where an earlier excavation had uncovered a substantial ditch, backfilled in the mid 13th century. Several medieval features were found in the surface of the subsoil including small pits or post-holes, a slight gully and possibly a truncated ditch, containing coarse and glazed pottery of 13th/14th-century date.

300. NEWTOWNARDS, CASTLE GARDENS (J 492 739). Excavation by D. P. Hurl, H.M. and B. D.o.E. (N.I.), was undertaken in advance of building development in the grounds of a 13th-century Dominican priory on the N. shore of Strangford Lough. A medieval stone-lined ditch extending E.-W., and a connecting gully, were uncovered. These contained sherds of glazed and coarse medieval pottery and some leather and wooden objects. A series of stepped pits, appearing in the S. section, were dug from the surface. A child's grave had been dug into the upper fill of the gully.

CO. LONDONDERRY

301. COLERAINE, ST PATRICK'S CHURCH (C 849 324). Renovation work inside the medieval church facilitated archaeological investigation by A. Gahan, H.M. and B. D.o.E. (N.I.). A trench was excavated across the nave, uncovering the wall footings of the medieval church. In an area excavated to subsoil, several linear features and finds of souterrain ware suggested early Christian activity on the site.

302. PORTSTEWART, GLEBE (C 823 365). A field S. of Agherton Old Church was stripped of topsoil in advance of housing development. A watching brief by D. P. Hurl, H.M. and B. D.o.E. (N.I.), identified several potentially interesting features, and a small-scale investigation was instigated.

Adjacent to the old churchyard were the edges of a layer of burning at least 10 m wide \times 0.10 m thick; unfortunately the layer had been removed during development. An irregular pit containing domestic and imported medieval pottery and the edge of a midden were also found. Around 100 m to the S. were stone settings, orientated NW.-SE. and running up to 16 m. The stones measured up to 0.65 m in length. Further work is planned.

303. MAGHERA, ST LURACH'S CHURCH (C 855 003). An electrical substation was to be erected outside the walls of St Lurach's Church, and prior to this the area was investigated by D. P. Hurl, H.M. and B. D.o.E. (N.I.). The church was founded in the 6th century. Modern service trenches, and a possible base for a gate-pillar, had caused considerable disturbance. The remains of a ditch, *c.* 4 m wide \times 0.90 m deep, extended N.-S. Similarly a later feature with a stone-packed upper fill, was possibly a metalled path. Several post-holes were also excavated. There were no significant finds.

CO. TYRONE

304. DONAGHMORE (H 767 654). An archaeological investigation was undertaken by E. Halpin in advance of the construction of a car park, adjacent to a graveyard, the reputed site of the 12th-century ecclesiastical community of Donaghmore. A 70 m long trench, extending NE.-SW. was machine excavated. The only feature of note was a low bank which appeared directly beneath the W. wall of the graveyard.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

CO. CORK

305. CORK, 19-20 COVE STREET (W 670 717). The site was excavated by R. M. Cleary in advance of development, and financed by the developer, P. Crossan, Kinsale.

The area is on the S. bank of the S. channel of the R. Lee, within the possible Viking settlement of Cork. The excavation uncovered part of a 13th-century graveyard. The upper levels and most of the southern side of the graveyard were removed by 19th-century developments. All that remained of the original graveyard was a small pocket of undisturbed stratigraphy. Twenty-nine burials were excavated, all aligned E.-W., presumably orientated onto the nearby church of St Nicholas. Ear-muff or pillow stones were recorded in seven of the burials. Evidence was also uncovered to suggest that the area N. of the present line of Cove St. was reclaimed in the 17th/18th century period. This infill consisted of a 2 m thick layer of shell midden dumps which lay directly over estuarine mud. The midden was divided from the graveyard area by a wall which may have functioned as a quay wall. The area between Cove St. and the river channel could not have been a suitable settlement site and was essentially tidal mud flats in the pre-17th/18th century period. The location for Viking settlement in Cork must be revised slightly and, if Viking settlement was on the S. bank of the S. river channel, its location must be more upslope and to the S. of the present Cove St.

306. ———, NORTH GATE (W 721 670). Excavation by M. F. Hurley was jointly funded by Cork Corporation and the E.U. Urban Pilot Project Scheme. The main feature uncovered was a 33 m length of city wall. On the E. side of N. Main St.,

two substantial stone walls were revealed. The inner wall had a vertical well-built face and was 1.04 m wide. This wall may have been the earliest city wall in the area and may also have provided a quay. At a maximum distance of *c.* 5.30 m to the N. a second wall *c.* 1.90 m wide stood to a height of 2.46 m. It was clearly of defensive character and was similar to the city wall excavated elsewhere in Cork. The area between the walls was filled with highly organic urban refuse. To the W. of N. Main St. the rectangular bastion of the gate tower was exposed but the greater part of the structure lay beneath the street.

On either side of the street, six property divisions ran at right angles to the street and parallel to the city wall, four to the W. and two to the E. Detailed evidence for houses was not present though there were several levels of clay floors, but the greater part of these lay beneath the street. The modern N. Main St. occupies the same line as its medieval predecessor but has been widened considerably. The earliest houses appear to have had stone walls or certainly stone foundations. The property units varied between 6 m–8 m in width and the burgage plots probably stretched from the street to the E. and W. city walls. The street occupied the crest of the island and the ground sloped away to either side. Stone-lined drains led from the backs of the houses, usually in the centres of plots but sometimes beneath the laneways that lay between the plots. The paved surfaces of three laneways were excavated but the location varied from one level to the next. Other features include a keyhole-shaped corn-drying kiln, with a circular bowl and long flue, as well as two open-air bake ovens. A complex of wooden beams and a stone structure has been tentatively identified as a water-powered forge. The basal frame of a possible wheel race was recorded and a wooden anvil was set on a stone paving 1.50 m to the S. An undershot wheel may have powered the hammer. A stone-lined pit/possible furnace was located immediately N. of the wheel race.

Only the lowest levels contained well-preserved organic material. The earliest pottery was of mid 13th-century date while late 13th/mid 14th-century wares predominated. Of the *c.* 7,500 medieval sherds, the majority (73%) were from the Saintonge and the highly decorated forms were a significant presence. The assemblage corroborates evidence from the 1992 excavations at Kyril's Quay/N. Main St. (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 37 (1993), 291–92) where the bulk of the material also post-dated the mid 13th century. It is apparent that a developed settlement on the North Island (N. Main St. area) was significantly later than the South Island where occupation dates from the later 12th century or earlier. The E.U. funding was used for promotion and publicity, including guided tours, and for a feasibility study on enhancing future redevelopment of the site by the incorporation of medieval structures as an integral part of the new buildings and roadway.

307. GLANMIRE, CRUSHYRREE (W 727 802). Excavation by E. Cotter of a horizontal-wheeled watermill was funded by the Office of Public Works. The site is located on sloping ground at 129 m above sea-level. Its existence was revealed by water erosion at the base of a watercourse which had originally been dug some 30 years ago, destroying much of the site.

The surviving elements include the base of the wheel house, 1.90 m × 2 m, with a floor of oak planks *c.* 0.30 m wide × 0.025 m thick. The S. side was formed by a substantial oak beam in which mortices had been cut to hold uprights, and the N. side by a stone wall, now collapsed. On the W. side was a frontal support beam on which the flume rested. The flume itself measured 1 m long, but was originally longer, its higher end having been broken off. It consisted of a single oak tree trunk in which a rectangular channel had been cut. The channel measured on average 0.22 m wide × 0.30 m deep, narrowing towards the lower end to act as a water jet. The base

of the flume had been notched to allow it to fit onto the support beam. Dendrochronological dates obtained at Queen's University, Belfast centred on A.D. 800.

308. *YOUGHAL, CHAPEL LANE* (X 104 782). The site was excavated by R. M. Cleary in advance by development by Youghal U.D.C. and was financed by the developer. The site lies within the medieval walled town, on a laneway S. of the main street. The site had been extensively tested, both archaeologically and for engineering purposes, prior to this excavation and a considerable amount of damage had been done to the archaeological horizons. The remains of a 13th/14th-century house were uncovered. Associated features included two levels of clay flooring, a paved hearth, a partially paved floor and three pits.

309. ———, *118–120 NORTH MAIN STREET* (X 780 103). An excavation was carried out by C. Power to the W. of the site of the E. section of the medieval town wall. Dressed stone, now in a modern garden, probably came from the Benedictine priory, which was situated across the street. Testing revealed medieval clay floors 0.35–0.50 m below the present ground surface. These consisted of several alternate layers of red clay (0.04–0.07 m thick) and layers of black/grey silt (0.02–0.06 m thick). The layers contained medieval pottery, Saintonge green-glazed and polychrome, and local glazed ware dating to the late 13th/early 14th century. The excavated archaeological deposits varied between 0.30–0.60 m in thickness. Testing ceased at a depth of 1.06 m as deeper and more complex archaeological deposits became apparent.

CO. DUBLIN

DUBLIN

310. At *34–36 Francis St* (O 510 336), an excavation by D. Murtagh, funded by the developer Heatherdale Contractors Ltd, was conducted in advance of construction within the site of the medieval Franciscan friary, founded in the second quarter of the 13th century. The excavation uncovered part of the medieval graveyard. Eighty-four inhumations were excavated within a 0.60 m depth of soil concentrated in the NE. corner of the site. Four of the burials occurred in stone-lined graves and the bases of two wooden coffins survived, one of which was made from a single oak plank. Pottery evidence provides a secure late 13th-century date for the burials. A large number of French two-colour floor tiles were also recovered from the same context. After the disestablishment of the friary in 1540 the graveyard remained undisturbed until the late 17th century.

311. At *27–30 Parliament St* (O 146 344), test-trenching, funded by the developer, was undertaken by G. Scally in the basements of four buildings, to locate the surface of any archaeological deposits, within a maximum depth of 1 m of the floor levels. Located on the W. side of Parliament St., the buildings overlie the suggested line of the c. 1100 town wall. Ten trenches were excavated, two of which uncovered medieval material. Part of the city wall was uncovered in *No. 28* where it had been used as a foundation for the W. wall of the building, while in *No. 30*, a small section of the 11th-century Hiberno-Norse bank was uncovered.

312. At *Winetavern St/Wood Quay* (O 152 341), a short excavation was carried out by A. Halpin on the Wood Quay site to record and remove a timber structure exposed by building contractors on the Civic Offices project. The area, reclaimed from the R. Liffey in the 13th century, was largely excavated by P. F. Wallace for the National Museum of Ireland in the 1970s, and the timber structure occurred in Wallace's Cutting E, where the excavation was never completed.

(CO. DUBLIN)

An area 4.50 m E.-W. \times 2 m N.-S. was excavated, revealing a revetment-type structure extending E.-W. with a series of reclamation deposits to the N. The fragmentary structure consisted of a baseplate 2.57 m long with two uprights *c.* 0.70 m high, supporting a double layer of horizontal planking. The structure is best interpreted as part of an unbraced revetment, essentially similar to other revetments found on the Wood Quay site in the 1970s, and in 1993 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 38 (1994), 275). Its precise function, however, is unclear, especially since it appears to have been designed to retain material on its N. side, rather than on the S. side as was the case with the revetments at Wood Quay. All timbers were apparently reused, ruling out the possibility of dating the revetment by dendrochronology but the ceramic assemblage from the associated reclamation deposits appears to be of early 13th-century date.

CO. KERRY

313. ILLAUNLOUGHAN (V 362 273). The third eight-week season of excavation was undertaken by C. Walsh and J. White Marshall with funding as in previous seasons (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 38 (1994), 275-76). Excavation work was concentrated in five areas. The shrine mound was completely excavated and partially reinstated, with the recovery of three rock-cut graves which pre-date the gable shrine. These suggest the possibility of an earlier, central sacred focus in the area.

The midden trench was extended and completed. Over 100 burials, of 18th/19th-century date, had resulted in considerable disturbance of the underlying deposits. Further metalworking debris, including a carved bone motif piece, was recovered from the lowest level of this trench. A succession of pathways and roughly paved surfaces occurred outside the doorway of the drystone hut and the W. extent of the medieval graveyard was also uncovered in the same trench. It is intended to link the midden and oratory trenches in the 1995 excavation. A trench through the low enclosing bank to the W. of the island revealed the presence of a substantial stone wall, faced on both sides.

Excavation of the oratory trench was completed. It was discovered that the *leacht* on the N. side of the oratory, while it cut through two earlier interments, did not itself serve as a special grave. In the area immediately to the E. of the drystone oratory, two superimposed structures on the same alignment as the later oratory were excavated. Both structures extended beneath the E. wall of the drystone oratory, which appears to overlie the W. walls of the underlying structures. The earliest structure is of probable sod wall construction, with stone kerbs, and an internal area of 2 m N.-S. \times possibly 3 m E.-W. A second smaller sod structure only 1.20 m N.-S. \times *c.* 0.80 m E.-W. may not have been an oratory, but may better be explained as the remains of a *leacht*.

CO. LAOIS

314. COOLBANAGHER, EMO (N 251 203). Archaeological excavation by D. Delaney continued in advance of the F.A.S.-sponsored conservation project of a church and graveyard. Evidence for at least four phases of construction was uncovered.

Phase 1: early Christian. The original stone church was a simple rectangular structure with a trabeated W. door and a round-headed E. window. The characteristic cyclopean masonry is well preserved in the W. gable and the lower N. wall. An early Christian cross-slab had been reused as a plinth stone in the N. wall chancel (Phase 3).

Phase 2: Romanesque. A chancel was added to the Phase 1 church and the W. door was altered to accommodate a round-headed arch. The insertion of a chancel arch also necessitated the removal and external alteration of the E. window, which was probably transferred to the E. end of the chancel. The plinth of the Phase 1 church was reused as a step from nave to chancel.

The Romanesque doorway is composed of coarse red sandstone blocks which bear the characteristic incised-line decoration. Two architectural fragments from the E. window were reused as packing over the door, indicating that the removal of the E. window was contemporary with the insertion of the Romanesque door head. The N. and S. windows of the nave may also have been inserted at this time but their original form is unknown. The present ones are, for the most part, modern. Phase 3: late medieval. The chancel was extended and the E. window moved again. Collapsed architectural fragments from the window were found at the base of the extended E. gable wall. A second window was inserted at the SW. end of the chancel. A late medieval chamfered limestone sill, found in the graveyard, was probably taken from this window for reuse as a gravemarker. A Gothic arch of rough stonework, of which only the springers of the S. side survive, was also inserted in place of the original Romanesque chancel arch. There is evidence of late medieval stonework throughout the fabric of the church building. The fourth phase is of post-medieval date.

CO. LONGFORD

315. AGHADEGANAN (N 213 275). Excavations of a ringfort, by J. Carroll, continued (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 36 (1992), 286–88). The ringfort had been partly levelled in the 19th century and the interior had been almost completely destroyed by cultivation, while in most areas the ditch had been incorporated into field drains. A great deal of information, however, came from the preserved area of the site, particularly under the bank and from the ditch beside the entrance.

A pre-fort palisade trench was found under the bank along with evidence for iron-working. The palisade trench cut through circular huts indicating occupation pre-dating the palisade enclosure. A wooden structure for a revetment was found along each side of the ditch by the entranceway while at the entrance causeway to the ringfort, the pre-fort palisade trench had been reused as part of a multiple gateway system. Circular houses were found in the interior of the ringfort. There were very few finds: a bronze stick pin of uncertain date; part of a possible iron ringhead pin; a quern fragment and a loom weight. Radiocarbon determinations place the dating of the huts in the 5th/6th century, the palisade trench before the early-mid 7th century; the ringfort was built shortly after.

CO. LOUTH

316. CARLINGFORD, THOLSEL ST (J 187 115). The site of a proposed residential development was tested by D. Murphy and subsequently excavated. The site adjoins the Tholsel, one of the town's medieval gateways. The part of the site next to Tholsel St. appears to be the only area where any significant medieval development took place. The excavation confirms the 15th-century date already proposed for the Tholsel as its foundations can be clearly seen resting on an organic layer containing 14th/15th-century pottery. A wall was uncovered adjoining the Tholsel on the S. side, the foundations of which rested on the foundations of the Tholsel.

317. DROGHEDA, FAIR ST (O 088 753). Testing by D. Murphy of a proposed housing development at the rear of the Old Orphanage between Fair St. and the Green Lanes, was carried out on behalf of the developer, Cusack Homes. The site lies within the

(CO. LOUTH)

walled medieval town which constitutes an area of archaeological potential. Three trenches, excavated to subsoil, were opened in the NE. corner of the site and one in the SW. Although the site was extensively disturbed, archaeological deposits still survive. These consist of a single medieval layer of garden soil which was visible in three trenches. It varied in depth from 2 m near the N. end of the site to 0.10 m at the S. end where presumably the residences along Fair St. resulted in its disappearance. The garden soil is similar to deposits found in other parts of the town but is unusually deep here. It contained a small quantity of bone and shell fragments. The only datable material from this layer was a single sherd of 13th/14th-century unglazed local ware.

318. ———, MAGDALENE TOWER (O 089 755). Prior to landscaping around the base of Magdalene Tower, excavation was carried out by D. Murphy for Drogheda Corporation. The tower is the only fragment of the Dominican priory surviving above ground. A cutting 10 × 2 m was opened directly in front of the tower on the W. side while further W., a trench c. 5 m × 2.50 m was opened intermittently.

Substantial evidence was recovered for the priory church and its development. Based on the excavations, and an analysis of the documentary evidence, a 14th-century date is suggested for the central tower. The area excavated to the W. revealed traces of the nave wall on both the N. and S. sides. This wall is considered to be 13th-century in date. Remains of a 13th-century N. aisle and a late 14th-century S. chapel were also uncovered. The 13th-century S. nave wall had blind arcading and a 14th/15th-century doorway was inserted into the earlier N. nave wall. The N. aisle either collapsed or was demolished before the 15th century.

Ten articulated human skeletons were excavated along with vast quantities of disarticulated bone. The burials were all extended inhumations with an E.-W. orientation. The most common grave type was an unlined pit with some graves having evidence for the use of a coffin. Three burials were in elaborate graves, one was stone lined and two were in the same mortar-lined grave. Two of the burials belonged to the priory cemetery which is known to have come up to the outside walls of the church and these are considered to be 13th/14th-century in date. Two other burials from inside the church also date to this period. The stone-lined grave contained a copper-alloy buckle and strap tag belonging to a Breke belt, thus placing the burial in the 14th century. Other burials post-date the construction of the tower and probably belong to the 15th century. The date of the mortar-lined double grave is confirmed by the presence of a sherd of Merida-type pottery of 15th/16th-century date.

319. HARRISTOWN, ARDEE (N 995 905). During the excavation of house foundation trenches, several burials in stone-lined graves were uncovered, and were examined by F. Moore of the Office of Public Works. As a result of the discovery, a rescue excavation was carried out in 1994 by D. Murphy on behalf of the O.P.W. prior to further construction. The excavation was confined to the area due to be disturbed by the proposed dwelling and associated works. Following a preliminary geophysical survey, four trenches were opened in areas shown to be the most archaeologically significant.

A ditch, 2.50 m wide at the top and at most 1.50 m deep, was excavated in three of the trenches. The fill of the ditch contained animal bone, some small iron fragments and a rim sherd of Normandy Gritty ware. Between trenches 1 and 4 there was an apparent break in the ditch and immediately to the E. the ditch was stone lined.

On present evidence it would appear that the ditch formed part of a larger enclosure, possibly a ringfort that extends northwards. The break in the ditch may indicate the location of the original entrance (i.e. SW. side of the enclosure). Geophysical

investigations of the field across the road, N. of the present site, indicated a ditch-like feature extending E.-W. This may represent the northern extent of the enclosure at the crest of the hill, giving an enclosed area *c.* 50 m in diameter.

CO. SLIGO

320. COLLONEY (G 680 270). A pre-development archaeological assessment was undertaken by L. Simpson. Located on a bend in the Ballysadare river, a mill had been constructed on the site of Abbey House. A small church and graveyard, recorded as built by the O'Haras and in use in the late 15th century, survives on the site. The graveyard, 23 m E.-W. \times 12 m N.-S., was enclosed by a high wall. The ground level within the graveyard was 2.30 m higher than the surrounding area. Located within the graveyard, the church measured 16 m E.-W. \times 6 m N.-S. and originally had a double ogee-headed window. It is now in a ruinous state. Twenty trial trenches were cut, radiating from the church. The trenches revealed that the ground level of the entire site outside the graveyard, which had originally sloped sharply S.-N., had been levelled out during the construction of the mill. On the E. side of the church, outside the graveyard, the fragmentary remains of at least three inhumations were uncovered. They were orientated E.-W. and were cut into the boulder clay. Their occurrence outside the graveyard suggests that the burial ground may originally have been larger. A possible ditch, (approx. 5 m E.-W. \times 2 m deep) was uncovered 21 m from the graveyard wall on the E. side of the church. The ditch may have enclosed an earlier church and graveyard.

CO. WATERFORD

321. WATERFORD, JOHN STREET/WATERSIDE (S 119 607). Prior to redevelopment, a test investigation was carried out by S. McCutcheon, funded by the developer. The purpose was to establish the line of the city wall within the site, in the S. suburb of the city, possibly enclosed in stone by the 15th century. A portion of the W. boundary wall of the site is likely to be the extant E. face of St John's Gate, one of the principal routes into the medieval city.

A substantial wall, interpreted as the city wall, was uncovered in two trenches dug at right angles to the proposed line of the wall. The wall averaged 1.03 m wide and survived to a maximum height of 2.06 m (below ground). The foundation was a single course of undressed stone, and the unbattered wall, generally well faced on both sides, was constructed of roughly coursed to uncoursed shale and slate with some conglomerate. The wall was bonded with a sandy mortar, with a rubble mortared core. To the S. of the wall, below *c.* 1 m of overburden, was a layer of silt over 1 m deep, containing 17th-century material, overlying a gritty sterile clay. No significant finds were recovered from the corresponding layers to the N. of the wall.

ISLE OF MAN

322. RUSHEN ABBEY (SC 278 702). P. Davey of the Centre for Manx Studies, Douglas, Isle of Man, carried out a desk assessment of this medieval monastery in advance of a proposed housing development.

323. MEAYLL PENINSULAR (SC 19 67). P. Davey of the Centre for Manx Studies, Douglas, Isle of Man, directed a second season of surveying work in the S. of the Island in a continuing programme of historic landscape interpretation. Field walking on plots close to the village of Cregneash recovered some fragments of medieval pottery.

SCOTLAND

BORDERS

324. ST HELEN'S (NT 536 347 to NT 562 346). A series of features beside the R. Tweed may be the result of Cistercian hydraulic engineering by the monks of Melrose Abbey. These consist of:

1. Boulders set in and around a box framework of horizontal timbers adjacent to Melrose Cauld, and apparently the remains of an early version of this cauld, which fed the mill and drains of Melrose Abbey. The remains, which lie 1.2 m below the present surface, were exposed by water action in the winter of 1990, reported to the Regional Archaeologist by G. N. MacLaine and recorded by R.C.A.H.M.S.
2. Ashlar blocks, up to three courses high, retaining the S. bank of the river at Eddy Pool, Newstead (NT 562 346) and known as 'The Battery'; the remains were reported by W. Lonie.
3. A revetment of ashlar blocks, supported by a combination of horizontal and vertical timbers, retaining the S. bank of the river at St Helen's, Melrose (NT 536 347).
4. A surface of well-laid cobbles, worn smooth on the top, on the S. bank of the river and apparently coincident with a gap in the retaining wall (3). This surface, which is sealed by a substantial deposit of river silt, apparently laid down before the 18th/19th-century landscaping of the surrounding land, was reported by Mr G. J. Bunyan.
5. An artificial channel of well-laid masonry through which flows the Huntly Burn immediately above its confluence with the R. Tweed (NT 536 347).

Traces of stone revetment are also visible at intervals along the river between St Helen's and Eddy Pool.

The build up of silt over the cobbled surface reinforces the interpretation of these works as medieval and are in line with known Cistercian activity elsewhere.

The work was sponsored by Borders Regional Council.

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

325. BUITTLE (BOTEL) CASTLE BAILEY (NX 819 626). This site is situated in the valley of the R. Urr in the grounds of Buittle Tower, a fortified L-shaped tower of the late 16th century. The castle here was the court of two Scottish Kings — John Baliol (1292–96) and his son Edward Baliol (1332–56).

Excavation, carried out by A. Penman and a team of volunteers continued on this motte and bailey site for a second season (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 38 (1994), 279). Two of the three existing trenches were extended and a further two trenches were opened. Three more iron arrowheads, presumably associated with the siege of the castle in 1308–13, were recovered from a roadway opposite the castle gate, and two double post-holes were excavated on the perimeter of the defences, the present hypothesis being that these were either supports for a two-storey timber guard-tower or the eastern end of a palisade sweeping round the rim of the bailey in front of the castle gates.

Evidence of metalworking in the form of smithing is evident in one trench, where the floor of a building destroyed by fire may be discerned, and a system of soakaways beneath a mud-packed floor are in the process of being excavated in another trench. Post-hole evidence is prolific and points to both medieval and pre-medieval occupation of the site.

326. DUNDRENNAN ABBEY (NX 749 475). The final phase of excavation directed by G. Ewart and sponsored by Historic Scotland on the structures defining the SE. corner of the claustral ranges, saw the undercroft of the reredorter fully revealed (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 37 (1993), 299). The excavation confirmed that the reredorter had been

reduced from its original 12th-century length, probably during the 13th century, possibly due to subsidence (a recurring problem in this part of the site). The full extent of the Period 1 reredorter, with its great drain, was c. 18.5 m but was reduced to c. 14 m. Towards the end of monastic occupation of the site the open sections of drain where it approached and left the reredorter block were crudely capped, and secondary garderobe inlets introduced. These probably replaced the original larger chutes which appear to have been partially blocked in order to stabilise further the S. wall of the complex. A series of crude structures were then built against the S. and E. walls of the range, exploiting available space to the S. of the abbey, and which in turn may well be reflected by the layout of the largely 19th-century Manse stable yard. Large numbers of moulded stones were retrieved in the rubble infill of the undercroft, some of which had been recycled in the construction of the later, cruder, monastic buildings while smashed grave covers were used to cap the great drain.

327. GATEHOUSE OF FLEET. Fieldwork as part of the environmental statement along the line of a proposed gas pipeline resulted in the identification, by C. K. Currie of C.K.C. Archaeology, of previously unrecorded earthworks associated with scheduled medieval sites at *Enrick* (NX 614 543) and *Boreland of Anwoth* (NX 585 551), near Gatehouse of Fleet.

At *Enrick*, earthworks S. of the conjectured moated site were identified. An enclosure here was thought to be part of gardens or orchards associated with the moated enclosure.

At *Boreland of Anwoth*, a linear bank was recognised as a former dam to a large ponded area W. of the supposed motte. This was thought to be a possible fishpond site. Other linear earthworks to the SW. were thought to be associated with post-medieval landscaping of nearby Ardwall House.

FIFE

328. ISLE OF MAY ENVIRONMENTAL INTERPRETATION PROJECT At *St Adrian's Priory* (NT 6585 9901), excavations directed by H. James and P. Yeoman continued for a third season (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 38 (1994), 281–282). Attention was focused on the chapter house and the cemetery. The chapter house was a rectangular structure with walls c. 1.10 m wide, measuring 14.80 m long and 5.20 m wide internally. Two drum-shaped column bases of probable late 12th-century date were still *in situ* in the centre of the building. These were surrounded by demolition debris which contained whole roof tiles, window glass, lead cames and other architectural fragments. The floor level of the chapter house was not reached.

The chapter house, like the church, had been remodelled probably in the 16th century when the W. range was converted into a secular residence. A range of out-houses/workshops were built partly reusing the monastic walls. A small bowl furnace also dates from this period.

The cemetery N. of the church was examined. The top 1 m of soil was removed by machine. Twenty-four extended inhumations were investigated, some disarticulated. Several pockets of disarticulated bones and individually buried skulls were also found.

There were two groups of burials. Those in the S, nearest the church, were aligned between 70°–90° from magnetic N, on much the same alignment as the 12th-century church. These had probably been buried within wooden coffins. These graves were cut into, and some were also covered over by, large beach cobbles and angular stones forming a cairn, in places over 1 m in depth. At the W. edge, the burial cairn appeared to be sealed by late medieval paving, which incorporated the upper half of a rotary quern.

The second group of burials were found in long cists, associated with white quartz pebbles. The graves were cut into the raised beach deposit and lined with orthostats.

(FIFE)

There were three lines of burials suggesting that the cemetery was originally well laid out. The alignment of these burials were between 60°–70° from the magnetic N. The burials were covered with a layer of shell sand and periwinkles. Only three burials had cover slabs surviving. The best-preserved long cist contained at least four successive burials. The pockets of disarticulated bones were possibly caused by the re-use of cists but may also have been burials of defleshed bones, perhaps of people who had died elsewhere, and were brought to the island for burial.

At *Kettle Hill* (NT 658 991), a trench was opened overlooking the harbour where there was a low oval-shaped mound. The spoil from numerous rabbit burrows had produced midden debris and medieval pottery. Bedrock was found at a depth of 0.30 m. More medieval pottery, mortar and midden was found within the loose topsoil, but no structures or features were seen. This suggests that any structure which once stood here had been completely destroyed.

Palaeoenvironmental sampling by R. Tipping of a peat deposit has produced a radiocarbon date of the 11th/12th century (GU 3886 930 ± 50bp, cal AD 1024–1166), probably identifying changes in vegetation and land-use associated with the incoming Benedictine monks.

The project is jointly led by Fife Regional Council and Scottish Natural Heritage. The archaeological team and post-excavation facilities are provided by Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division. The project is sponsored by Fife Regional Council, Scottish Natural Heritage, North East Fife District Council, Historic Scotland, The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, The Russell Trust, The Hunter Archaeological Trust and Briggs Marine Contractors Ltd.

329. KINGHORN, THE PROMENADE (NT 270 868). A second phase of investigation sponsored by Historic Scotland and carried out by J. R. Mackenzie (S.U.A.T.), following the discovery of exposed human bone fragments by a local resident (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 38 (1994) 282).

Investigation revealed that subsequent contractors' groundworks had resulted in the complete disturbance of the remainder of the inhumation left *in situ* in 1993. Additional human bone fragments were recovered indicating the possibility of more than one burial in the area. Several sherds of pottery, all pre-16th-century fabrics, were also recovered. The evidence of a possible pre-16th-century burial ground supports the supposed nearby location of the 15th-century hospital.

Monitoring of additional contractors' groundworks revealed no further archaeological remains.

In the 14th–15th centuries a cobbled stepped lane was constructed, associated with two clay-bonded walls, all running N.-S. down the hillside. In an area between these walls a large quantity of burned daub was recovered, and also burned wood and twigs associated with a large shallow rectangular depression, perhaps being the remains of a building which had burned down. The lowermost part of the hillside along Virginia St. was known to have been completely excavated for warehouse developments in the 19th century and current developments have shown that no medieval deposits remain.

GRAMPIAN

ABERDEEN

330. At *Castle Street* (NJ 945 062) The development of the S. side of Castle Street/Castle Terrace has enabled an assessment to be carried out by A. Cameron and D. Harding of the City of Aberdeen Archaeological Unit on the steep slopes extending southwards down to Virginia Street.

Excavation in the E. part of the site below Castle Terrace revealed evidence of considerable 18th to 19th-century terracing and build-up of garden soil layers, but no medieval structures or medieval deposits *in situ*.

Excavation in the W. part of the site behind Castle Street revealed virtually complete destruction of medieval levels on the frontage, where the natural subsoil was at present ground level, suggesting that the area had been scarped prior to the buildings being constructed. Lower down the slope, however, medieval levels did survive below recent buildings. Extensive excavation into the natural sands has taken place, associated with the building of a substantial clay-bonded retaining wall. This was followed in the 13th–14th centuries by backfilling, mainly with sands and gravels but also with some rubbish, including two broken but virtually complete decorated vessels. One of these vessels, now completely restored, is known as the 'Bear' pot as it has applied motifs tentatively identified as bears. The pot possibly originates from S. Scotland and as yet has no parallels.

331. ———, THE GREEN (NJ 941 060). Further excavation, by A. Cameron and D. Harding of the City of Aberdeen Archaeological Unit, of the Carmelite friary, founded *c.* 1273, took place (J. Stones, *Three Scottish Carmelite friaries: Excavations at Aberdeen, Linlithgow and Perth 1980–86*. (Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot. Monogr. Ser., 6; Edinburgh, 1989)). The NW. corner of the church was excavated, including two chamfered sandstone buttress bases and a doorway in the N. wall with some surviving mouldings. The church may date to the 14th century. Inside the church nearly 60 skeletons, mainly in grave cuts, were cut through various floor levels. Outside the church to the N., cobbled surfaces were cut through by several burials and by a lead pipe which ran through the church walls and along the length of the domestic building. Pre-friary plough-marks in this area were the first identified on an urban site in Aberdeen. A line of large post-holes running parallel to the N. wall of the church belong to an earlier wooden building, possibly an earlier church.

S. of the church, a long stone building, 24 m by 7 m, may have been the remains of the W. range of the cloister. It was divided into four rooms, one of which was probably a kitchen with a fireplace and drain. The building was dated to the 15th century by a coin found in a wall foundation. Two slightly later coins were found in the demolition rubble, which contained hundreds of painted and stained window glass fragments and lead window comes, as well as a tap or spigot and fragments of two others. Adjacent to and earlier than this building were three burials and an oven or kiln.

Work at the E. end of the church is continuing as sewer pipe trenches are excavated by the developers. More burials and small sections of wall as yet uninterpreted.

332. SPYNE PALACE (NJ 228 658). A small (4 m × 3 m) trench was excavated, by D. Reed of Scotia Archaeology Ltd, in the NW. corner of the palace enclosure adjacent to the NW. (doocot) tower. The area was partially investigated in 1990; the imminent construction of a new spiral stair to allow access to the tower required the complete excavation of one of the kilns that had been identified in that year. The kiln bowl measured 1.80 m in diameter within clay-bonded, rubble walls, 0.60 m wide; the flue extended eastwards beyond the trench edge. To the NE. of the kiln, and pre-dating it, was a large pit, partially infilled with large boulders and humic material containing very few artefacts or bones.

What appeared to be a pit was partially revealed just outside the W. curtain wall during the excavation of an electricity supply trench linking the SW. and NW. towers. The machine-excavation of the foundations of a new sales point, located 18 m SW. of the palace, revealed nothing of archaeological interest. The work was sponsored by Historic Scotland.

HIGHLANDS

333. INVERLOCHY CASTLE (NN 120 754). Exploratory excavations were carried out at several locations outwith the curtain walls of the castle, by H. Smith of Scotia Archaeology Ltd for Historic Scotland. An earthen terrace, revetted by a rubble wall, was shown to be later than the adjacent putative barbican whose ruins stand against the main (S.) entrance to the castle. Investigation of an outer enclosure wall demonstrated that it was of relatively recent construction, probably dating from late 19th-century 'improvements' to the castle.

334. STROME CASTLE (NG 862 354). Excavations were carried out by S. Driscoll, R. Will and I. Cullen (GUARD Project 184) and funded by The National Trust and Highland Regional Council.

In order to examine the archaeological potential of Strome Castle, Loch Carron, destroyed in a siege in *c.* 1602, a short programme of trial excavations was carried out. Considerable evidence of several distinct phases of construction was observed in the hall elements. Structural remains of a tower, buried beneath the rubble at the castle's E. end were uncovered. A collapsed sandstone arch from around a blocked doorway was present in the tower's W. wall. In addition a rock-cut well was located to the W. of the tower mound and partially excavated. A trench located inside the main hall uncovered rubble representing levelling material laid down after construction of the S. wall. A flint flake and fragments of vitrified rock were recovered from this trench although no further evidence was found of a prehistoric structure.

A detailed plane table survey at a scale of 1:100 was carried out of the castle ruins, the rubble mound containing the tower, the rocky outcrop they sit upon and the substantial lumps of masonry and general collapse in the surrounding area.

SHETLANDS

335. GUNGSTIE, NOSS (HU 530 409). V. Turner excavated a small trench, 10 m long and up to 2 m wide, up on the top of eroding cliffs on the E. side of the Gungstie peninsula. The area comprised part of the scheduled chapel and graveyard site. The intention was to remove the human remains which were beginning to erode into the sea, prior to carrying out coastal protection work below the scheduled area. The protection works were carried out in conjunction with Scottish Natural Heritage and the Scottish Conservation Volunteers.

A possible corner post from an early Christian shrine was thought to be lying in this area: excavation verified this, and sets the date of the site back to the 8th century. The corner post was not in its original setting and no further pieces of the shrine were found within the small area opened. A broken rune-stone suggests continued use of the site during the Viking period. The area had been intensively used and reused for burial: some of the burials had been in coffins, others definitely had not been. One skeleton was found lying across what appears to be part of the foundation and facing stones of a possible round tower of a 12th-century chapel, similar in size to the one which still stands on Egilsay, Orkney. Three such towers are known in Shetland from documentary evidence. If the chapel shared the same orientation as that in Egilsay, the rest of it will have already fallen into the sea.

The work was sponsored by Historic Scotland (coastal protection sponsored by Shetland Amenity Trust, Scottish Natural Heritage, Scottish Conservation Volunteers).

STRATHCLYDE

336. FINLAGGAN, ISLE OF ISLAY (NR 388 681). D.H. Caldwell directed a fifth season of excavation on this island in Loch Finlaggan, the home of the MacDonalld Lords of the Isles (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 38 (1994), 284-85).

At *Eilean Mor* (NR 388 681), Trench 18, 4 m by 8 m, at the apex of the island, was to examine the relationship of a causeway from the loch shore to the medieval timberwork defence around the island. The stones stopped short of the timberwork but two alignments of boulders may have supported a wooden continuation in the post-medieval period. The low mound exterior to the timberwork defence was expected to reveal remains of a medieval tower or entrance gate. There were tenuous traces of a medieval turf bank over a ploughed surface. The core of the mound consisted of redeposited sand containing numerous flint flakes and small pieces of bone. Beyond the mound a stone-lined tank, c. 0.5 m by 1.5 m, was found slotted into a ditch. It possibly served as a fish-holding tank.

Trench 19, with an area of 116 sq. m, was laid out on the slope to the N. of the chapel and building T. Post-medieval lazy-beds had largely destroyed the remains of at least one medieval building, represented by a scatter of stones, sherds of pot and nails, and truncated post-holes. Other pits, some associated with crude hand-made potsherds, may be a palimpsest of pre-medieval structures.

At *Eilean na Comhairle* (The Council Island) (NR 387 680), one of the main aims of continued excavation was to define further the massive lime-mortared walls found last year, supposed to be the remains of a medieval castle. This may have been a hall-house, on the basis of the pottery, built in the 13th century. Building (a), planned by the R.C.A.H.M.S., and overlying it, may have been the meeting place for the Council of the Isles. An archaeomagnetic determination from its hearth, provided by GeoQuest Associates, suggests that it was occupied in the 15th century and not the 16th as previously supposed.

The walls of the castle were founded on rubble with numerous voids, retained around at least the S. and W. sides of the island by a thick drystone wall, evidently the remains of a dun or broch which forms the main mass of the island. Part of a cist or stone-lined box with deposits of cramp was viewed but not excavated. A polished stone axe was recovered nearby.

Limited work in June by The Scottish Trust for Underwater Archaeology demonstrated the presence of extensive midden deposits containing animal bone and medieval pottery on the side of the island adjacent to *Eilean Mor*. From the shore of the island at this point was recovered a 14th-century Roman pilgrim's badge.

At *Cnoc Seannda* (NR 391 684), just behind the Finlaggan Visitor Centre there is a prominent, rounded mound, formed of limestone. Geophysical surveys undertaken in June by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford suggested an artificial feature cut in the centre of its summit. Excavation revealed the outline of a stone-lined trench, 1.6 m by 4.8 m, probably with lintel stones collapsing into it. Several flint cores and flakes were recovered from the surrounding surface. It is planned to examine this more closely in 1995.

At *Rudh'a'Chrocain* (NR 386 680), the remains of two turf-walled houses stand on a low terrace between the old road up the W. side of Loch Finlaggan and the loch itself. Just below them are the tenuous remains of a small stone jetty which may have been the main means of access to *Eilean Mor* and *Eilean na Comhairle* in the medieval period. Limited excavation of the smaller of the two houses failed to reveal any significant structural details or dating evidence.

337. GLASGOW, GOVAN OLD PARISH CHURCH (NS 553 659). Trial excavations were carried out by S.T. Driscoll and I.S. Cullen, for City of Glasgow District Council (Guard project 175). Govan Old Parish Church contains a large, well-known collection of 10th to 12th-century carved stones, including a sarcophagus, three hogback stones and two cross shafts. The remainder of the stones are carved grave-markers. Such an extensive

(STRATHCLYDE)

collection of carved stones of eclectic influences suggests a religious foundation of some importance was already in existence in Govan by the early 10th century. However no historical mention of the presence of a church exists prior to the 12th century. It was hoped that the trial excavations would reveal evidence about the 10th century and later Christian establishment with a view towards future, larger-scale work.

A geophysical survey was carried out prior to the excavation to identify the location of the earlier churches. However the results proved inconclusive due to the large number of monuments present in the churchyard and 18th and 19th-century burial activity. They were not used as an aid in positioning of the trial trenches.

Seven trial trenches were opened, spaced around the churchyard and immediately outside the churchyard wall. The primary aim of the trenches on the boundary was to recover evidence of the *vallum*, in the form of a bank and ditch. Secondly it was hoped that occupational activity areas would fall inside the boundary. The third aim was to locate an earlier church.

Trenches A and B were situated offset on either side of the southern boundary of the churchyard, E. of the gate from Govan Road. A ditch was excavated which reached a depth of 1.6 m below the level of the natural sands and clays and which had two recuts. Slight evidence of an internal bank was found on both sides of the present boundary wall and fence. Very few artefacts were recovered from the ditch: medieval pottery was present in the upper fills of the final recut. A few roughly worked shale fragments were recovered from the primary fill. Trench B, inside the churchyard, produced evidence of successive periods of burning and a stone hearth. Fragments of worked shale, including a roughout for a finger ring, large chunks of charcoal, fragments of burnt bone, cinder and small amounts of iron slag, were recovered from the burnt layers. Although no definite structural evidence was forthcoming in the small area excavated, it seems likely that some sort of workshop existed in the area. Four graves had been cut into these layers. Only one was definitely post-medieval and the three other, highly decayed skeletons are probably medieval. Overall it appeared that disturbance from burials became more severe about 3.5 m from the fence. Considerable evidence of a succession of fences and walls in the immediate area of the present wall and over the original bank was recovered. These hindered interpretation.

Trench C was located close to the SE. corner of the church and beneath the line of a path which has existed since at least the 18th century. Evidence for two stone structures, built one over the other, was recovered. The later wall was insubstantial and little more than a drystone dyke. The earlier feature was much better built. Small boulders had been packed in a trench of indeterminate width. The top of the boulders had been tightly packed with small stones to create a firm, even surface. No mortar was used. It was oriented on the same line as the existing S. wall of the church. The absence of mortar and the estimate that the ground surface at the time of construction was c. 1 m below the present ground level suggests an early date, perhaps in the 10th or 11th century. The deposits were slightly disturbed by three modern burials, one of which was of an infant. No artefacts were recovered to give a more certain date. A later robbed out construction trench may relate to the medieval church demolished in 1762.

Trenches D, E and F were situated along the northern boundary of the churchyard. Trench D was located adjacent to the N. wall inside the churchyard and within a Victorian burial lair. The Victorian burials had effectively destroyed any archaeology and only a small fragment of old ground surface remained undisturbed. Very good evidence for mid 19th-century burial furnishings were discovered. Trenches E and F were located N. of the wall between the churchyard and the R. Clyde, on the site of the demolished Harland and Wolff shipyard. They were machine dug, because of

modern tipping and demolition debris. No evidence of a ditch, or any medieval activity in this area, was evident.

Trench G was located in the SE. corner of the churchyard at the suspected location of an earlier gate, but deep deposits of 19th-century rubbish were encountered which prevented this trench from being excavated to earlier levels.

338. KILWINNING ABBEYGATE (NS 302 432) The proposed development of a gap site at the junction of Abbeygate and High St. was preceded by exploratory trenching by R. Murdoch of Scotia Archaeology Ltd for Irvine Development Corporation. At a depth of 0.65 m below modern ground level was a substantial, organically rich deposit including lenses comprising almost entirely wood fragments, some of them worked. These materials are thought to date from the medieval occupation of the burgh.

TAYSIDE

339. MELGUND CASTLE (NO 545 564). Excavation by J. Lewis for Martyn Gregory was concentrated in four areas: the cellars below the hall in the S. range; the chamber to the E. of the hall; the first floor of the tower; and the terrace to the rear of the castle.

Removal of large quantities of collapsed masonry from within the basement revealed a fireplace, 3.7 m wide and recessed some 1.8 m into the W. wall of the westernmost (kitchen) cellar. To its left, 0.6 m above floor level, was a circular oven, its flue connecting with the main chimney. There was a salt box in the N. wall of the fireplace. The floor of the kitchen and of the two other cellars was undisturbed boulder clay.

The chamber adjacent to the first floor hall was accessed from a spiral stair at the E. end of the castle as well as from the hall. Remnants of its flagged floor survived over a spread of stone chips and gravel. There was a large, but plain fireplace in the W. wall to the left of which was a small log store. Two vertical slots cut into the S. wall near its W. end may have been for bench seating.

Large quantities of rubble were removed from the first floor of the tower, probably the private hall of the castle owner, revealing the remnants of a well-made, flagged floor. At the S. end of the W. wall was a large fireplace which was mostly intact except for its hearth which had been damaged by extensive use.

About 7 m beyond the S. wall of the tower, on a terrace bordering a small burn, were the remains of a roughly circular structure, 3.6 m in diameter, within walls of clay-bonded rubble, 1.0 m thick. There was no trace of a floor or of occupation debris. Neither its function, date of construction nor relationship with the castle could be determined from the surviving evidence.

WESTERN ISLES

340. LEWIS, CNIP (KNEEP) (NB 099 364). The Centre for Field Archaeology, University of Edinburgh excavated two further Viking Age graves beside the three adult burials recorded in 1992 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 37 (1993), 306). Further erosion within a deflation hollow on the SE. slopes of Cnip headland had revealed human bones in an eroding sand face less than 1 m W. of the 1992 excavations. A bone pin, two amber beads and a small quantity of human bone were recovered by a representative of Historic Scotland during an initial site inspection.

Subsequent excavation revealed a substantially eroded grave, comprising a rounded scoop filled by light brown sand, and containing an infant orientated NW.-SE. Only the skull and upper left torso of the skeleton were preserved *in situ*. A single amber bead was recovered from beneath the jaw, suggesting that it had formed part of a necklace.

(WESTERN ISLES)

During cleaning of areas of exposed ground surface contemporary with the Viking Age cemetery a second grave was located adjacent to that detailed above. Upon excavation, it contained an undisturbed flexed neonate inhumation orientated approximately E.-W. A small lump of iron, as yet unidentified, was located beneath the rear of the skull. The burial lay within a rounded scoop measuring 0.66 m E.-W. by 0.48 m by up to 0.20 m deep and containing a light brown sand fill. As with the other burial, no surface marking of the grave was evident.

Cleaning of exposed areas of ground surface on a terrace up to 3.8 m wide revealed no evidence for further graves within *c.* 9 m SW. and *c.* 6 m NE. of the excavated grave group. The burials excavated in 1992 and 1994 therefore appear to have formed a discrete cluster, possibly reflecting familial or kinship relationships. The grave group lay on a level patch of ground, and it is likely that the graves were deliberately sited on a terrace on the hillside. No evidence for any formal boundary to the cluster of graves was identified.

Other eroding features were examined during fieldwork.

A disturbed cobble hearth was identified *c.* 15 m NE. of the cairn. An irregular patch of dark grey sand lay adjacent to the hearth. Two iron objects, possibly tacks or rivets, a lump of iron slag, and several lumps of charcoal were recovered from this deposit.

Approximately 40 m SW. of the Viking Age grave group an alignment of four stones orientated N.-S. exposed within an erosion face over 1 m high, was investigated. The stones lay within a layer of pale yellow sand immediately beneath the present turf horizon; the stones overlay a sequence of sand deposits. The date and function of the feature is unclear. A fifth stone, possibly part of a slumped upper course, partly overlay one of the stones, but no deposits abutted the stone alignment.

Work was sponsored by Historic Scotland.

WALES

ANGLESEY

341. GLYN, LLANBEDRGOCH (SH 515 813). Between 1991 and 1993, a number of artefacts of early medieval date were brought to the National Museum of Wales for identification. All were discovered by metal detector users in fields around the late medieval farm known as Glyn, near Llanbedrgoch, Anglesey. These finds include a penny of Cynethryth (A.D. 787-92); a penny of Wulfred (*c.* A.D. 810); Carolingian deniers of Louis the Pious (A.D. 822-40) and Charles the Bald (A.D. 848-77); three lead weights of Viking type (one capped with a fine decorative copper alloy mount with L-fret recessed panels for enamel); a 10th-century Viking Age copper alloy ringed pin, similar to one found in the 1940s at Llanfair P.G.; a serpentine bead; and a bronze pyramidal bell of 9th/10th-century type.

This collection represents one of the most significant groups of Viking Age material from North Wales. In September 1994 the investigation of the site began under the direction of M. Redknap of the Department of Archaeology and Numismatics in order to establish a context for the artefacts. Geophysical surveying in four fields by M. Hamilton and S. Mills of the Dept. of Archaeology, University of Wales College of Cardiff, using Geoscan R.M.4 and D.L.10 resistivity equipment and Fluxgate Gradiometer, completed 83 (20 m × 20 m) grids by magnetometer, and 20 (20 m × 20 m) grids by resistivity. In parallel with this, field walking and surveying was followed by small-scale evaluation of survey anomalies. Geophysical surveying and limited excavation of a symmetrical mound (measuring approximately 20 m in diameter, and 3 m in height) located several linear ditches to its S. and a simple stone revetment around

at least part of the mound base. A detailed contour survey of the mound was completed.

The magnetometer survey indicated the presence in another field of a D-shaped enclosure, with high spots of activity within the boundary ditch. Excavation established that this ditch was *c.* 2 m wide, and 1 m deep. Its fill contained charcoal and the knob from a crucible of early medieval type, indicative of past metalworking activity in the area. Calibrated radiocarbon dates from ditch fills are (Beta-77210) 1430 ± 80 BP, cal A.D. 450 to 770 (95% probability) and (Beta-77212) 1120 ± 80 BP, cal A.D. 720 to 735 and cal A.D. 760 to 1035 (95% probability). Trench 'E' inside the enclosure established the existence of post-holes of different sizes cut into bedrock within an area of general levelling, possibly forming a house platform. These features were covered with black earth which contained abundant charcoal and animal bone. The calibrated radiocarbon date for charcoal sieved from this black earth context is (Beta-77211) 1240 ± 100 BP, cal A.D. 635 to 1005 (95% probability).

Finds from the excavations have been donated to the National Museum of Wales. They include a blue glass bead; an iron buckle plate and knife blade of late 9th/early 10th-century type. Surface finds include a perforated knob from a copper-alloy oval brooch of 10th-century type, and a 3rd-century barbarous radiate.

These preliminary results are significant in identifying what may prove to be the first firm evidence for settlement on Anglesey with signs of Viking Age activity. The coin range (late 8th to late 9th-century), the radiocarbon dates (one early: 5th to 8th-century; two later: 8th to early 11th-century), and the artefacts all indicate activity in the 9th and 10th centuries, if not earlier.

CLWYD

342. HOLT, GREEN STREET (SJ 410 543). D. Thomas carried out an evaluation for the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust on the former site of Whitegates Farm, Holt, in advance of a residential development by Clutton Brothers of Holt, who also funded the project. Desk assessment indicated that the site lay on a medieval street frontage, and might therefore produce evidence of the medieval development of Holt. Little evidence was found for medieval occupation of the site, however, except for a possible boundary ditch which may have originated in the medieval period. The lack of medieval activity could have been a result of 18th to 19th-century topsoil removal. A short length of wall and one side of an entrance were found of a demolished building first depicted an early estate map of 1790 but not demolished until quite recently. No dating evidence was recovered to establish the date of its construction.

343. LLANGOLLEN, VALLE CRUCIS ABBEY (SJ 205 442). A watching brief was conducted, by D. Thomas for the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust, at Valle Crucis during the construction of a new visitors centre. The project has already been the subject of an evaluation brief and an excavation in 1993 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 38 (1994), 289) when the presence of four graves was recognised, one of which was fully excavated. The watching brief uncovered a further three burials close to those recognised in the evaluation. Investigation of the metal objects recovered from the evaluation and excavation phases of the project showed one object to be a medieval lock, and another a possible key.

DYFED

344. DRYSLWYN CASTLE (SN 554 203). The fourteenth and fifteenth seasons of excavation by C. Caple of Durham University for Cadw completed the excavation work on this castle prior to the public display of this monument in 1996. All the archaeological

(DYFED)

deposits within the inner ward of the castle have been excavated, as well as limited areas in the castle's middle and outer wards and the associated walled town (Fig. 3).

Dryslwyn was a castle built by the Welsh lords of the Towy Valley, Rhys Gryg and Maredydd ap Rhys, in the period 1220–40. The last Welsh lord, Rhys ap Maredydd, lost the castle following a revolt and siege, to the English, in 1287. The castle was destroyed in the early 15th century following its use as an English garrison castle throughout the 14th century. The previous seasons of excavation have established that the surviving masonry castle and archaeological deposits relate principally to the Welsh period.

Below the mid 13th-century complex of halls (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 36 (1992), 300) in the SE. corner of the inner ward, the full extent of the early 13th-century occupation deposit, which covers the natural clay and bedrock, was established. Cut into the south eastern slope of the inner ward was an ephemeral series of steps which led down to a postern gate. The masonry traces beyond the postern suggest that there was originally an exterior walled platform which protected this entrance. It is the reuse of this walled platform, as a base for a later construction, which has given this castle the distinctive feature of a chapel which projects out from the inner ward, overlooking the river. This rare form of projecting chapel is paralleled at the castle of Kidwelly less than 20 miles away and at the pre-Edwardian castle of Kildrummy in Scotland.

The courtyard which occupied the northern third of the inner ward was the principal access route to the complex of halls in the southern half of the inner ward throughout the history of the castle. The earliest form of the courtyard was as worn path cut into the bedrock of the hill running from the inner ward gate around the flared based round tower to the Great Hall. A building constructed in the western corner of the courtyard in the early phases of occupation of the castle is interpreted as a prison. Within the courtyard against the northern wall a latrine pit had been cut into the loose stone foundations of the inner ward wall. Within this pit a copper alloy macehead was recovered together with pottery and a coin which indicated an early to mid 13th-century date for this feature. The later remodelling of the courtyard resulted in the construction of a fine series of steps leading down to the cellar level of the Great Hall from a sequence of mortared courtyard surfaces. At a later date a ground floor entrance was driven into the basement of the flared based round tower from the courtyard level. This action is paralleled at several other W. Welsh castles which had English garrisons throughout the 14th century, e.g. Dinefwr and Cilgerran.

Excavation of the inner ward gatehouse revealed a complex sequence of surfaces and entrances. An initial entrance over bedrock which had worn smooth, was developed by the addition of three steps. This rare stepped entrance may be paralleled at Castell-y-Bere, and possibly Dolwyddelan, and may have been a characteristic of early Welsh castles. This may suggest that there was only limited use of wheeled vehicles in W. Wales at this period, or that it was a deliberate defensive measure.

Limited excavation within the middle and outer wards has confirmed the ribbon-like development of the castle and its ward structure (see Fig 3). The internal buildings were invariably three-sided, built up against the ward walls. In one or two places considerable deposits of render and whitewash have been recovered indicating the predominantly white-walled 'concrete carbuncle' appearance of the castle in at least the later stages of its occupation.

On the western side of the outer ward an external bastion tower was found with a wall revetting the bank on which the main outer ward wall stood. This structure relates to an altered form of defense at this point, pertaining either to the associated defense of the town, or a weakness revealed during the capture of the castle by siege in 1287.

**DRYSLWYN
CASTLE**

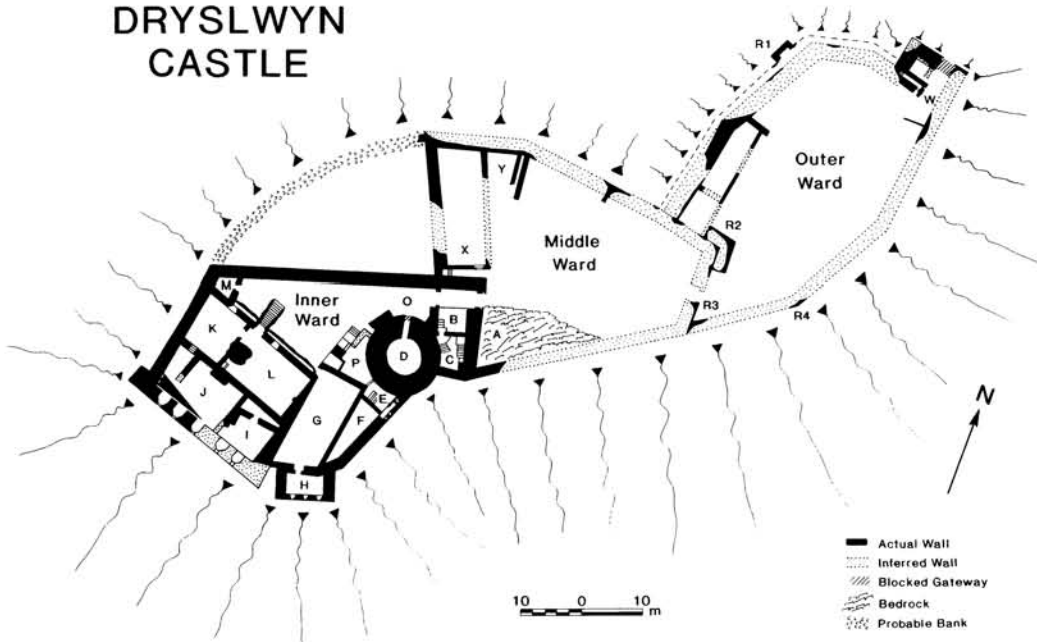


FIG. 3
Dryslwyn Castle, Dyfed

In the north-eastern corner of the outer ward part of a large gatehouse was uncovered. The gatehouse had a raised entrance level indicating access over a bridge above the level of the road entry into the town. There were portcullis slots at either end of the gatehouse entrance passage. Evidence of a guard chamber and an internal stair were also recovered.

Finally excavation along the line of the proposed visitor footpath has uncovered a gateway through the western wall of the town. This was extensively damaged, although remains of one of the portcullis slots has survived. Excavation confirmed the line of the massive town ditch and a potential access route up to the western town gate.

345. LLAWHADEN, LLAWHADEN MEDIEVAL HOSPITAL (SN 067 173). At the western end of the present village of Llawhaden is a small standing medieval building long considered to be the chapel of Llawhaden hospital. Recent limited excavation has shown that the upstanding remains represent the latest surviving elements of a more complex structure (Fig. 4). As a result considerable doubt is cast on the interpretation of the upstanding building as a chapel.

In the late 13th century Bishop Bek of St David's enlarged Llawhaden castle into a fortified mansion and at the same time he created the adjacent borough and hospital. By 1326 174½ burgage plots were in existence, and Llawhaden had become the most important of the bishopric's boroughs, outstripping St David's itself. By the later Middle Ages, however, Llawhaden had shrunk to little more than a village.

The hospital was founded in 1287, although there appears to have been an oratory on the site before this. The hospital was dedicated to St Mary the Virgin, St

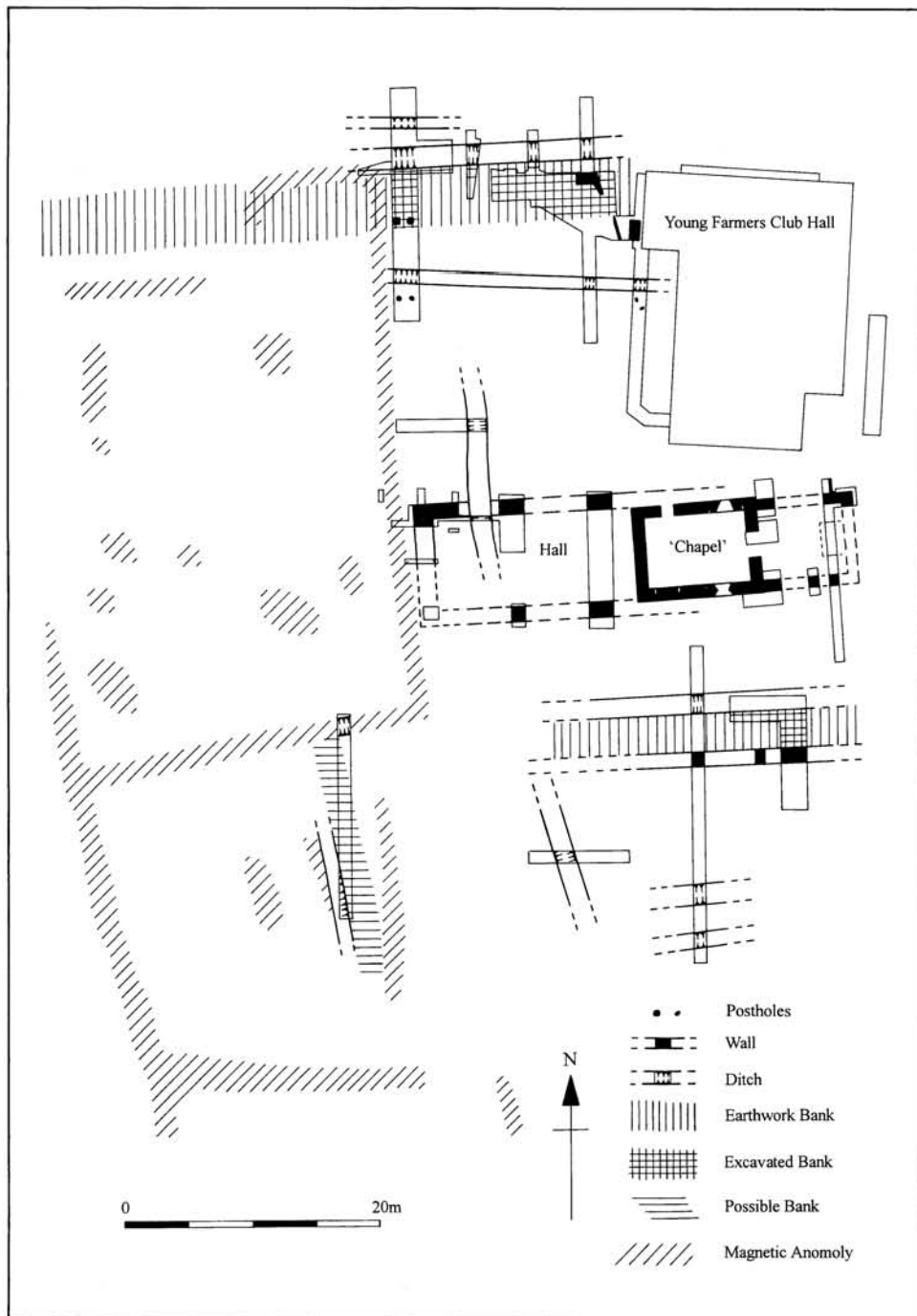


FIG. 4
Plan of hospital and adjacent features

(DYFED)

Thomas the Martyr and King Edward, and the foundation was for pilgrims, poor orphans, the aged infirm, the sick and other feeble people.

The hospital seems to have been still functioning in 1447. It appears subsequently to have declined, as in 1501 it was transferred to the chancellery of St David's and at this point probably ceased to function as a hospital. The chapel, however, may have continued, as at the Dissolution in 1535 it is recorded as the free Chapel of the Blessed Mary, with no reference to the hospital.

Three excavations were undertaken in 1992 and 1993 by K. Murphy, R. Ramsey and P. Crane in response to planning applications for extensions to the Young Farmers Club Hall and landscaping for an adjacent amenity area. Surface and geophysical surveys were made, followed by trial trenches. Costs for the excavations and reports were shared between Cadw, South Pembrokeshire District Council and South Pembrokeshire Action for Rural Communities. An archive excavation report by P. Crane and finds report by D. Brennan of Dyfed Archaeological Trust were commissioned by Cadw.

To the W. of the Y.F.C. Hall minor remains of walls could be part of a gatehouse; although these are not necessarily all contemporary, they are probably in the appropriate location. There is also a change in some of the ditches to the N. and W. of these walls which may support the suggestion of an entrance in this area at some period. Later, the remains of these walls were buried below a bank and a metalled trackway was laid over part of the filled ditch to the N. Two large post-holes were found on the southern edge of this bank, which could be for bank revetments or part of a building; 4 m to the S. there is a gully with small post-holes on the southern side, possibly for a fence. Prominent earth banks are situated in the field to the S. and W. of this site (see Pl. IX, B) which may be the boundaries of the hospital precinct. A scatter of building debris found on either side of the club hall may indicate a building somewhere beneath it.

To the W. of the upstanding medieval building, the foundations of an earlier building were identified. This building, probably the infirmary hall, was *c.* 28 m × 9.5 m. There did not appear to be any external buttressing, nor evidence of any collapsed roof vault; therefore the roof was probably of timber. No internal features were found but little of the interior was excavated.

The standing medieval building at the rear of the Club Hall is a single structure and almost intact. It measures 10 m × 7.5 m and has an equilateral-shaped arched vault. There is a small single doorway in the N. side, one small splayed window in both the S. and N. walls towards the eastern end, a piscina in the SE. corner, and at the E. end a large archway; all of these openings appear to be original. Within the 'chapel' there are a number of apparently original putlog holes, possibly for vault construction or to support a loft. The position of just two windows in the eastern part of the 'chapel' may suggest that this part of the building had a different function. Indications are that this 'chapel' replaced the earlier hall and it is possible that the W. end of the new building continued as reduced residential accommodation. At the beginning of this century the building was being used as a stable. The recording of this building, other than minor excavation within, was not part of the brief.

Outside the E. end of the standing 'chapel', and again, earlier than the latter, further foundations were recorded, representing a building likely to be contemporary, or near-contemporary, in construction with the hall. This building was 7.2 m wide and extended 7.5 m from the E. end of the standing 'chapel' (Fig. 4). The footings for this building appear to continue below the 'chapel' on the N. side, so it may have been longer, but how far they extend and where they meet the earlier hall is unknown. On the southern side the evidence was inconclusive due to a blocked doorway. A raised platform against the eastern wall, together with painted window glass, painted

(DYFED)

wall plaster and the layout of the internal features, all point to this being the actual chapel; it would be difficult to interpret the platform as anything other than an altar dais. There appear to be other internal features just to the E. of the standing 'chapel', which may be the remains of small N.-S. sleeper timbers, possibly for a screen and/or choir stalls. On the N. side of the building there was a revetment wall and a ditch, the lower fill of which (unexcavated) seemed to have good environmental preservation. The demolition of the building appears to have been systematic, with no signs of it being left open after the removal of the flooring. Evidence from the demolition layers indicated that the roof was most probably of timber and slate construction. A coin found in probable demolition rubble indicated that the date of destruction of this building must be after 1344-51, although it could be much later. The robbing of the wall below ground level is likely to be later than the late 17th-18th century.

As the arch at the E. end of the standing building appears to be original, it would be difficult to interpret that building as a chapel without the structure at the E. end. It may also have been considered desirable to retain the altar site in any rebuilding, but there is no proof of this. If the standing building and the earlier eastern end were operating together, then they would at least have been butt-jointed on the inside, and probably on the outside, although most of the outer corner stones of the standing building are missing. There is also no evidence of any roof line in the E. end wall of the standing building, although the roofs may have been at the same height or the roof line has disappeared over the course of time.

Notable finds include a quantity of painted wall plaster, probably internal, from the eastern building, dating to the 13th-14th century; window glass fragments, 55 of which were painted, probably 14th-century; a silver coin ('florin') of Edward III, dated 1344-51; and an incomplete silver finger ring with chisel-engraved zig-zag lines, probably 13th to 15th-century.

346. PEMBROKE, SOUTH QUAY (SM 984 016). A field evaluation was directed by M. Lawler for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust on behalf of South Pembrokeshire District Council in advance of proposed redevelopment. The work consisted of three hand-dug trenches, an augur survey, and monitoring of engineers' boreholes. The results of this work have shown that the present wall at South Quay is not part of the medieval town defences (cf. *Archaeol Cambrensis*, cxxx1, 77-84), which survives as a buried foundation 1.3 m to the S. A rock-cut ditch found c. 7 m to the S., and extending beyond both sides of one of the evaluation trenches, may be contemporary but this is not proven. The evaluation did, however, produce the first substantial assemblage of medieval pottery from Pembroke, even though much was residual.

GLAMORGAN, MID

347. CEFN HIRGOED (ST 918 832). During a watching brief, directed by M. Lawler for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust for Dwr Cymru as part of attendant works on the construction of a new trunk water-main, a deep pocket of peat was noted, and two vertical monoliths, representing the full depth of the peat profile, were taken. The samples have been subject to a programme of pollen analysis undertaken by M. Walker (S.D.U.C. Lampeter), with sub-samples from the monoliths sent to Beta Analytic Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory. This study has shown that the peats on Cefn Hirgoed began to develop at a very late stage, in the 12th or 13th centuries (in many parts of the Welsh Uplands blanket peat is assumed, in some instances attested, to have formed in the prehistoric period). Moreover, the main episode of rapid peat development on Cefn Hirgoed appears to have lasted less than 200 or 300 years, after which the moorland may have reached its present condition.

The pollen evidence shows that Cefn Hirgoed had been at least partly covered by mixed woodland, of birch, hazel and alder, before the onset of peat development, although the woodland cover was substantially reduced by the time the first peats appeared. The name Cefn Hirgoed (ie. 'ridge of the long wood') is inexplicable in the present treeless landscape. The evidence for the removal of this woodland by the 14th century serves no more than to confirm (as is often the case elsewhere with Welsh placenames of major topographic features) that these become established at an early stage. The woodland theoretically lay within the Welshry (Coety Wallia) of the Turbeville Lordship of Coety, whose demesne centre lay within 1.5 km of the ridge, and may account for deforestation in preference for pastoral farming.

GLAMORGAN, SOUTH

348. LLANDOUGH, GREAT HOUSE FARM (ST 168 733). Excavation by A. Thomas and N. Holbrook for Cotswold Archaeological Trust and Ideal Homes immediately N. of the churchyard of St Dochdwy uncovered a large post-Roman cemetery which is probably to be associated with the historically recorded monastery. A total of 858 inhumations were recorded, of which 434 were in a good state of preservation; the remainder varied greatly in the degree of survival. Owing to truncation of the ground surface spatial analysis of the burials has proved important in an attempt to understand the development of the cemetery. Accordingly the burials have been provisionally classified into four spatial groupings. Area I comprises a possible curvilinear cemetery, bounded to the north-west by a line of burials on a SW.-NE. alignment, changing to the E. to more of an E.-W. alignment. Apart from the orientation of these burials no physical barrier such as a fence, wall or ditch was detected. However, to the N. and W. of this alignment a gap of *c.* 1 m, occasionally cut by later burials, was apparent. It may be that this gap represents the former existence of a physical barrier, subsequently removed by ground truncation.

Area II lies in the western part of the site and consists of deliberately placed rows of inhumations, occasionally intersecting, on a SW.-NE. alignment. The full western extent of these burials was not established and ground levelling to the N. has probably removed much of its northern extent. To the N. and W. of Area I and on the same general alignment lay further burials (Area III). These include several graves forming a distinct SW.-NE. line for *c.* 12 m lying directly N. of, and apparently respecting, the postulated northern boundary of the Area I cemetery. This line included an interspaced, near-N.-S. burial. These burials also appeared to continue to the W. to cut the original burials in Area II. It is possible that the burials in Area III formed an extension to the burials in Area I. The full northern extent of this expanded cemetery is unclear as again no feature such as a boundary ditch or wall was detected. However, further to the N. this extension was continued to the northern edge of the site, close to a steep escarpment and was the area most intensively used for burial (Area IV). Here, the burials were generally on an E.-W. alignment and included a distinct row of E.-W. aligned graves. Many infant burials were also found in Areas III and IV, probably representing the final use of at least this part of the cemetery, as they cut and overlie earlier adult interments.

In the NE. corner of the excavation the remains of a timber building were recovered. The full ground plan did not survive due to later levelling but the remaining post-holes suggest a rectangular structure. The building post-dates the use of the cemetery as some of the post-holes cut through earlier graves. The filling of the post-holes yielded pottery of 12th- to 14th-century date.

Some of the burials nearest to the church appear to be late Roman, although the dating of the main period of burial is dependent upon the results of radiocarbon dating and the recognition of five sherds of imported Bii amphora from a number of grave fills. Four radiocarbon dates have been obtained from analysis of the collagen

(GLAMORGAN, SOUTH)

within selected burials (Table 1). Burial 2 is one of a group of stone-lined graves within Area I. The radiocarbon date from this burial and the imported amphora suggest that the curvilinear cemetery (Area I) was in use at some time, or throughout, the 5th-6th centuries. Burial 65 also occurs within Area I and suggests that this cemetery was still in use between the late 8th and mid-10th centuries. The date from Burial 380, a coffin burial within Area II, suggests that this part of the cemetery was in use during the period of the late 8th-late 9th centuries, and was therefore at least partly contemporary with Area I. Both cemeteries appear to have been replaced by the expanded, possibly curvilinear cemetery of Area III. The radiocarbon date from this area (Burial 228; part of a clear alignment of graves just to the N. of the postulated Area I boundary) suggests that it was in use in the latter part of the 10th or early 11th century. Further to the N. the expansion appears to have continued, possibly until the demise of the monastery, with distinct E.-W. aligned graves (Area IV). The marked absence of sherds of medieval pottery from the graves, in contrast to those associated with the timber building, strongly suggest that regular burial in graves had ceased by the 12th-14th centuries. The latest burial activity on the site is possibly the cluster of infant burials in Areas III and IV. No direct dating was recovered, although the concentration of infants suggests a special cause or event, possibly a plague.

TABLE I

Lab. Ref.	Burial No.	C14 (B.P.)	1 sigma calibrated
Beta-76463	2	1570 ± 70	cal AD 420-590
Beta-76464	65	1170 ± 60	cal AD 790-970
Beta-76465	228	1070 ± 50	cal AD 960-1015
Beta-76466	380	1210 ± 60	cal AD 770-890

GLAMORGAN, WEST

349. NEATH CASTLE (SS 754 978). A field evaluation and watching-brief were directed by N. Page for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust on behalf of Neath Town Council as a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent in respect of landscaping works to improve the presentation of the interior of the castle. The work revealed that the post-abandonment use of the castle interior in the 18th and 19th centuries had preserved the lines of earlier medieval walls. Amongst the buildings identified were a kitchen close to the SE. tower; part of a service room built against the S. section of the curtain wall; a room of uncertain purpose built against the N. curtain wall; and the base of a staircase leading into the S. gatehouse tower.

350. OYSTERMOUTH CASTLE (SS 613 884). Excavation was directed by E. M. Evans for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust on behalf of Swansea City Council as a condition of the granting of Scheduled Monument Consent, in advance of the installation of floodlighting. The most significant result was the discovery of a possible foundation to the E. gate tower.

351. SWANSEA, WORCESTER PLACE (SS 658 932). A programme of clearance, survey, remote sensing survey and field evaluation works was directed by E. Evans for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust on behalf of Swansea City Council as a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent, in respect of landscaping works both to improve the presentation of the walls on the line of the medieval defences and to test the depth

of deposits at the N. end of the castle complex. The field evaluation works comprised the cutting of a single trench (2 m × 14 m) through the surface of the car park off Worcester Place. This revealed a number of features relating to the stone castle, including two walls and a floor, which were identified but not excavated. The evaluation work was supplemented by a ground-based radar probing survey undertaken by P. Barker (Stratascan), which confirmed the continuation of the northern wall and floor, as well as indicating the presence of features associated with the earthwork castle, which were not reached in the evaluation trench. To the E. of this site the town walls were cleared of vegetation and recorded by means of measured photography. Health and safety considerations have for the time being prevented close recording of the walls, but monitoring of engineers' test works in advance of a stabilisation programme has continued. Visual survey of the wall has indicated that stretches of the Castle Wall are well preserved, although in places masked by later and less stable post-medieval walling.

GWENT

352. CHEPSTOW CASTLE (ST 533 941). A watching brief was directed by D. M. Williams for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust on behalf of S.W.A.L.E.C. as a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent in respect of the laying of a new high-voltage supply cable. The work enabled the recording of collapsed masonry from the damaged lower bailey wall, and the identification of a structure of uncertain function below the central tower of the middle bailey. A layer of crushed mortar was to the S. of the Great Tower. Unmortared stone in a bank W. of the SW. tower of the barbican was assumed to represent part of the missing portion of the town wall.

353. MONMOUTH, 110-120 MONNOW STREET (SO 506 126). An excavation was directed by D. Maynard and D. Williams for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust on behalf of Newland Developments for the John Lewis Partnership. The development site crossed four burgages, but the street frontages, apart from 112-114 *Monnow St.*, were unaffected. In 112-114 *Monnow St.*, the deposits were excavated, through later post-medieval remains, to a depth of 0.9 m. Deposits of 14th-century and later date were removed and shown to form part of a house, which had undergone a series of minor internal modifications. Earlier deposits are to be sealed through 'preservation engineering' by means of a suspended slab resting on four capped piles, which have been augured rather than driven, thereby preventing distortion of the underlying deposits. To the rear of the properties on the street frontage, only pits filled with rubbish were encountered.

POWYS

354. ABEREDW CASTLE (SO 077 474). The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (C.P.A.T.) was invited by Cadw to undertake a detailed measured survey of Aberedw Castle, including a photographic survey of the standing elevations. The work was funded jointly by Cadw and Welsh Water, who own the western section of the site, and was undertaken by N. Jones and P. Frost of the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust.

Aberedw Castle consists of a small rectangular masonry structure (c. 41 m × 39 m) with towers at each corner. The site is generally in a poor state of preservation, with both earthworks and standing elevations actively eroding (Fig. 5).

The castle is surrounded on three sides by a substantial moat, which at its greatest extent is c. 16.5 m wide and up to c. 3 m deep. As with the general condition of the site, the moat survives best to the E. of the modern boundary, having been largely infilled to the W. A substantial counterscarp bank survives along the northern side,

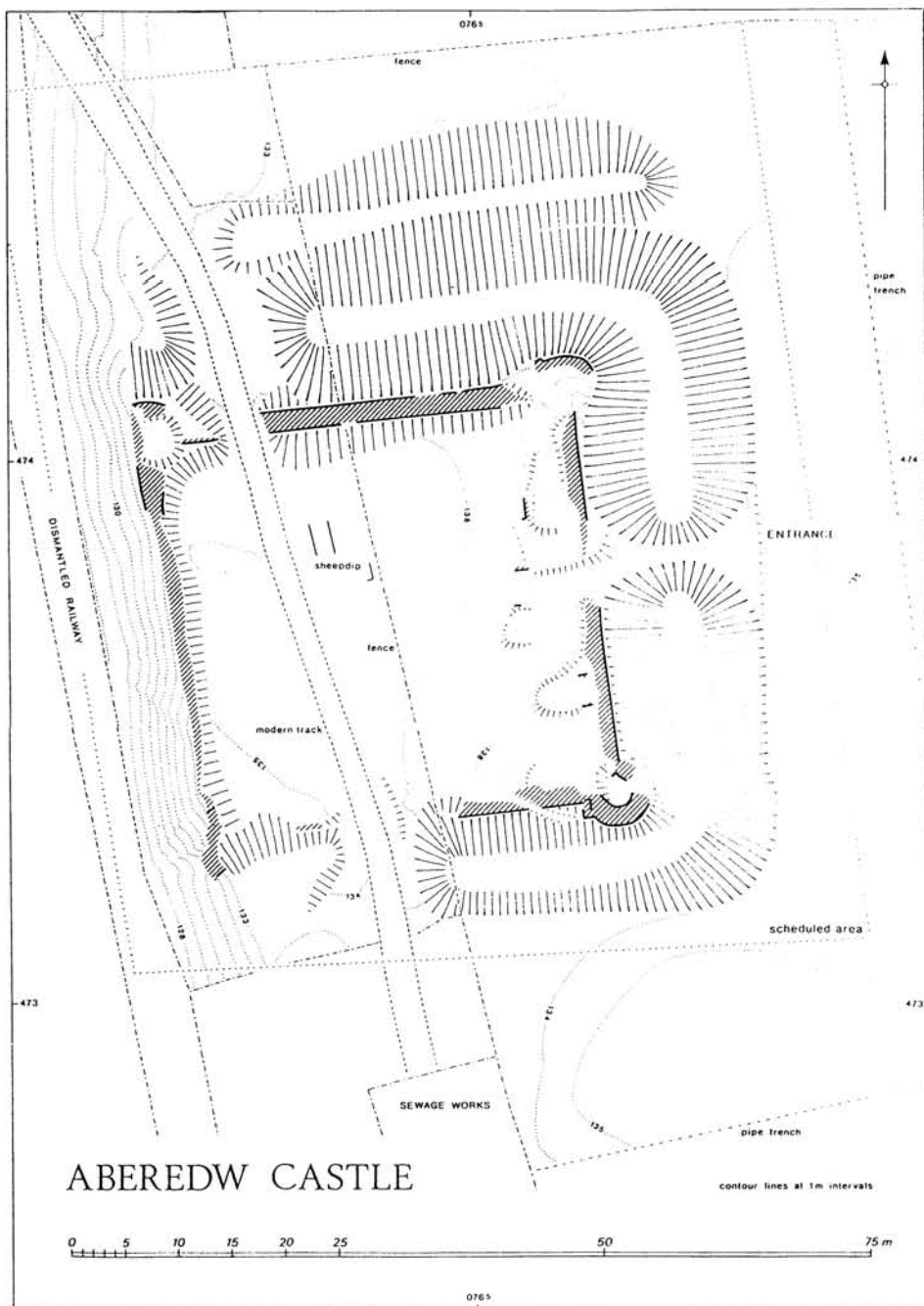


FIG. 5
Aberedw Castle, Powys

(POWYS)

measuring *c.* 11 m wide and up to 2.1 m high. The original entrance to the castle existed centrally along the eastern side, and is now visible as a bank spanning the moat.

Although the main entrance is located in the E. side, there is no surviving external structural evidence in the E. curtain wall which may be associated with it, save for the aforementioned bank across the moat and a corresponding gap in the curtain wall. Internally, the remains of the gate towers survive as low mounds either side of the entrance, with very limited exposed masonry. The wall itself survives to only *c.* 1.3 m N. of the entrance, with little visible surviving facing. The southern section is slightly better preserved, surviving to *c.* 2.1 m. Little facing stone survives and the corework is exposed along most of its length. At the southern end a short stub-wall belonging to the SE. tower remains *in situ* with facing still preserved. There is no visible sign of the wall's interior face, although a bank of grassy rubble lies along the length of the wall. Little now remains of the NE. tower, which has largely collapsed into the moat. The surviving masonry consists of a short section attached to the end of the northern curtain wall, which stands to a height of *c.* 1.0 m, and consists almost entirely of exposed corework.

The masonry remains of the N. curtain wall are now poorly preserved, consisting of a length of wall atop the inner edge of the moat. Both faces of the wall are visible for most of the surviving lengths, indicating a thickness of *c.* 1.8 m. Adjacent to the NW. tower, the wall is breached by a modern track, with a further breach associated with the boundary fence. Externally, visible sections of the wall survive to a maximum height of *c.* 1.6 m, with much of the facing stone now missing. Such facing as still survives is in a fairly poor state, and the majority of the elevation consists of exposed corework. Internally, the wall is only visible to a maximum height of *c.* 0.6 m, with little facing surviving above ground. The lower courses of both sides are obscured by fallen rubble, behind which it is likely that the facing still survives.

Visibly, the NW. tower appears to be in an extremely poor state with a large part of the tower having been truncated by the railway cutting. The interior of the tower is filled with rubble, which also masks much of the surviving exterior, including the stub end of the N. curtain wall.

The exterior face of the W. curtain wall is almost entirely absent, due largely to undercutting and erosion related to the railway cutting. Several large trees are growing on and in the remaining masonry adding to the general deterioration. The only surviving facing exists on a relatively short section of wall adjacent to the NW. tower. At this point the wall is largely covered with ivy making a detailed examination of the fabric impossible. Very little survives of the SW. tower, which has been largely destroyed by the construction of the railway and subsequent erosion. The remains of two wall stubs are still visible where the tower adjoined the S. and W. curtain walls.

The standing remains of the S. curtain wall are considerably less well preserved than those of the N. and E. curtain walls. Exposed masonry is only evident between the SE. tower and the modern boundary, and there is little facing stone surviving. The lower part of the wall is concealed behind collapsed rubble, while the upper portion consists largely of exposed corework. Mid-way along the section, a modern path cuts through the wall from W. to E., possibly of animal origin. The interior of the wall is not visible at any point. The SE. tower is currently the best preserved, with substantial sections of masonry still standing. However, its condition is such that it is unlikely to survive to any significant extent for more than a few more years. From the surviving remains it is possible to reconstruct the ground plan of the tower, showing that it was originally D-shaped with walls *c.* 1.8 m thick. This was presumably true for the other towers also. At present, the walls stand to a maximum height of *c.* 3.7 m where the tower protrudes into the moat. A substantial section of wall is now missing

(POWYS)

along the eastern side, presumably collapsed in antiquity, and the interior is largely filled with rubble. The southern section of the tower is in a fairly precarious state, due largely to the loss of the facing stones at the base having led to serious erosion and undercutting of the wall. The masonry above is actively eroding, with one section showing signs of recent collapse.

To the W. of the modern boundary, little detail of the castle interior survives. The modern track and associated levelling has largely destroyed or obscured any trace of structures or other internal arrangements. A presumed sheep-dip, consisting of two parallel walls of reused stone and part of a concrete building foundation, exist adjacent to the boundary towards the northern end. Traces of two internal buildings exist along the eastern side of the castle. To the N. of the entrance, a short length (c. 2 m) of faced masonry survives to a height of c. 0.5 m. At the southern end a slight stub extends c. 0.45 m to the W. Between the SE. tower and the entrance two short parallel lengths of facing stone survive atop a low mound with a large tree growing between them.

355. DOLFORWYN CASTLE (SO 152 950). The fourteenth season of excavations was conducted for Cadw and directed by L. Butler (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 38 (1994), 292–93). The masonry conservation has made excellent progress on the round tower, the S. range and the N. curtain wall. The southern range and its adjacent courtyard were examined, together with the S. entrance, ditch and bridge. This bridge in drystone corbelled masonry was intact for all its western side and for most of its eastern side though the southern wall-face had partly collapsed. The rock-cut ditch was cleared of its primary silts, its secondary red clay and its gradual infill where the clay-bonded revetting walls had collapsed. The S. entrance stood 4 m high above the rock-cut floor of the passage way. The arch jambs had been robbed except for one sandstone block, but the drawbar slot (2.20 m long) enabled the door arrangements to be reconstructed. The entrance had been blocked early in its life by a broad wall which reproduced the external batter of the adjacent curtain wall plinth. Internally a deflector wall directed rainwater through a large drain-hole in this blocking wall. The entrance had also been blocked later in the medieval occupation by a poorly built wall with a small drain centrally placed at its base. The space between these two walls contained a gradual accumulation of rubbish, including pottery, bone, window glass and vessel glass.

The second area where work was concentrated was the external stairs of the Round Tower: here the construction of the stairs and the infill below the mortared treads was fully explored, as was the relationship of the two minor walls of the round tower — the straight wall 337 and the semicircular chemise wall 336. One unexpected feature of the external staircase was a blocked opening in the NE. angle of the stair. Another unusual feature was the external junction between the NE. quadrant of the Round Tower, the staircase and the (secondary) overlapping E. curtain wall. The curtain had a vertical face on the E. but a pronounced batter on the N. where its plinth was examined at the NE. angle.

The clearance of topsoil and heavy rubble from the NW. room revealed an aisled hall and part of the N. tower. Although exploration of this area will be the major task in the 1995 season, enough has been seen to indicate plastered walls, a paved floor, a raised dais at the W. and a fireplace on the N. wall. The relationship of hall to tower is directly comparable to the arrangement at Dinas Bran. More work needs to be done on the ditch at its northern end where it adjoins the tower, but the revetting wall 424 on the N. side of the courtyard and the inner wall 505 of the NE. range both hint at a good level of survival in the remaining unexplored areas.

There was an interesting range of medieval pottery, mainly jugs with green glazes on red or white fabrics, a variety of shell, animal and fish bones, a few items of copper

alloy, including two thimbles and a pin, two early 14th-century jettons, fragments of silver binding strip, a lead plumb-bob and pieces of roof sheets or flashings, iron door-bolt and hinge pins, a catapult ball, a number of shale beads and one amber bead. The most interesting discovery was a rubbish deposit containing white wall plaster with red designs within a black outline. This is likely to be wall decoration from the hall or chapel. Another unexpected find was half of an inlaid floor tile with a floral design of West Midland type.

A contour survey of the E. outer ditch and the banked enclosure beyond it was almost completed. The purpose of the enclosure is unknown.