

# Medieval Britain in 1978

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

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

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

## I. PRE-CONQUEST

### ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE: BEDFORD. See p. 264.

———: ODELL (SP 956568). Continued excavation by B. Dix for Bedfordshire County Council and D.o.E. at a Romano-British farm (cf. *Britannia*, VIII (1977), 400) revealed more evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity on the site, with wells and water-holes being the commonest surviving features (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, XXI (1977), 204). Access to one of them, which was lined with vertical timbers, was by a roughly made ladder leaning against the side. In another, a similar lining had been renewed, after partial collapse, by a specially woven oval frame, 82 by 70 cm diam. and 15 to 18 cm deep. Hand-made pottery from these features resembles that from other Saxon wells on the site. More radiocarbon measurements include a date of a.d. 710  $\pm$  80 for the wattle lining of one of these wells (HAR-1427), which is consistent with the previous measurement (HAR-1038). The two earlier dates were obtained for materials reused in the well constructions (HAR-1428, HAR-1838). Surface scatters of early medieval pottery and fragmentary structural evidence combine to indicate that any associated settlement has been largely ploughed away.

BERKSHIRE: ALDERMASTON, GRIM'S BANK (SU 61436928). G. Astill for Berkshire Archaeological Unit and D.o.E. cut a section through the bank in advance of pipe-laying. The bank, which consisted of gravel dug from the accompanying ditch (now occupied by a stream), showed no sign of refurbishment. The conventional date for these earthworks is late or sub-Roman; the present investigations have not yet clarified the date, although pollen samples from the buried surface below the bank may indicate a later prehistoric or early Roman date.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: BOW BRICKHILL, CALDECOTTE (SP 98073545). M. R. Petchey for Milton Keynes Development Corporation and D.o.E. found hand-made Anglo-Saxon pottery of 5th to 8th-century date in the upper fillings of Roman ditches and as residual material in medieval features. See also p. 270.

———: BUCKINGHAM. See p. 264.

CUMBRIA (Cumberland): CARLISLE (NY 400558). M. R. McCarthy excavating in *Blackfriars Street* (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxii (1978), 143) for Carlisle Archaeological Unit, Carlisle City Council and D.o.E. revealed a sequence of post-built structures and a metalled road surface exactly aligned with the underlying late Roman buildings and road. Later, a post-built structure, c. 12 by 6 m, was erected on a different orientation. Recognizable post-Roman finds were sparse, but include one sherd of Ipswich-type ware, a silver pin of 7th-century Anglo-Saxon affinity, and three stycas, previously thought to have been sceattas.

DEVON: BANTHAM (SX 663437). R. J. Silvester excavating for Devon Committee for Rescue Archaeology and D.o.E. on a post-Roman midden on the sand-dune promontory of Bantham Ham found two distinct features, c. 3.5 m apart. The E. one was a dump of bones and shells covering c. 10 sq. m, and lay over a hearth associated with three slate slabs, a small gully on the SW. side, and stake-holes. A sub-circular hollow of uncertain function, 2 m diam., lay 0.5 m SW. of the hearth. The earliest layer of the W. feature covered the bottom of an irregular hollow with slate slabs lining its W. edge. The whole was located within a much larger depression, c. 20 sq. m. Three pits, one of which had held a large post, were early in the sequence; a second phase was represented by two successive hearths with associated thick black soil covering much of the hollow. A gully, cut on the edge of the depression and containing large stones, may have held a wind-break. Later, blown sand filled the hollow and rubbish was dumped on top. Many shells and bones of domestic animals were recovered. Artifacts include a dozen amphorae sherds, some pierced to make loom or net-weights, bone comb fragments, two or three knives and other iron objects, whetstones and fragments of two bronze brooches. No permanent structures were noted, although it is possible that huts may lie elsewhere on the Ham.

DORSET (Hampshire): CHRISTCHURCH (SZ 15759305). K. Jarvis of Poole Museums Service Archaeological Unit excavated for Christchurch Borough Council and D.o.E. outside the late Saxon *burh* defences in the medieval suburb of Bargates. In addition to two bronze age ring ditches, late neolithic and early iron age occupation, much of a late 6th to 7th-century Anglo-Saxon cemetery was found. Thirty graves and four cremations in urns, including one decorated, were found. Twenty-two of the graves contained metalwork. One grave, with spearhead and knife, was surrounded by a penannular ditch, 4 m diam. The limits of the cemetery were only partly recovered; the S. limit was established and the cemetery thinned out on the W. However, the density of graves near ring ditch 2 indicates that the cemetery extends in this direction into gardens. The cemetery's layout was not formal; various alignments occurred, with NW. and SW. preferred. Several groups of graves can be recognized including a line of six on the NW. side of ring ditch 1, small groups inside ring ditch 1, and on the SE., and some related to ring ditch 2. The date and duration of the cemetery depend on the grave-goods and the urns. Both suggest a date in the late 6th and 7th centuries. Metalwork includes six sugar-loaf shield-bosses and nine spearheads. The richest grave contained two spearheads, a shield-boss and other smaller fittings. The nature of the cemetery is difficult to establish since bones survived only occasionally as stains. None of the thirty excavated graves produced distinctive evidence of female burial and only ten contained military equipment indicative of male burial. The remaining twenty include

seven with knives, five with other small iron objects and eight without finds. The available evidence is consistent with a small settlement. After the cemetery went out of use a medieval field system developed. Its ditches were modified repeatedly, gradually destroying the ring ditches, and the tenement strips were extended. Most of the ditches contained late medieval pottery. Stray finds near Christchurch indicate a significant cluster of five Saxon sites around the harbour.

DURHAM: BINCHESTER (NZ 210313). Excavation by D. Coggins for Bowes Museum on the *praetorium* of the Roman fort revealed an Anglo-Saxon burial. The skeleton lay W. of the main hypocaust block in a shallow scoop, its position respecting a scatter of Roman building rubble, presumably debris from the collapsed hypocaust. There was no evidence of a grave or coffin. The skeleton, that of a woman aged between 20 and 30, was aligned roughly N. to S., and lay on its back in a crouched position with left arm across chest. The skull was partly destroyed and the right arm disturbed in modern times. Grave-goods (Fig. 1) include a bronze s-brooch with birds' head terminals and punched decoration (the most northerly example of this continental German inspired type); twenty-six glass and amber beads; a domed antler disc (above the pelvis); an antler ring (by the left femur); and various fragments of bronze, rolled lead sheet and iron. A 6th-century date is likely.

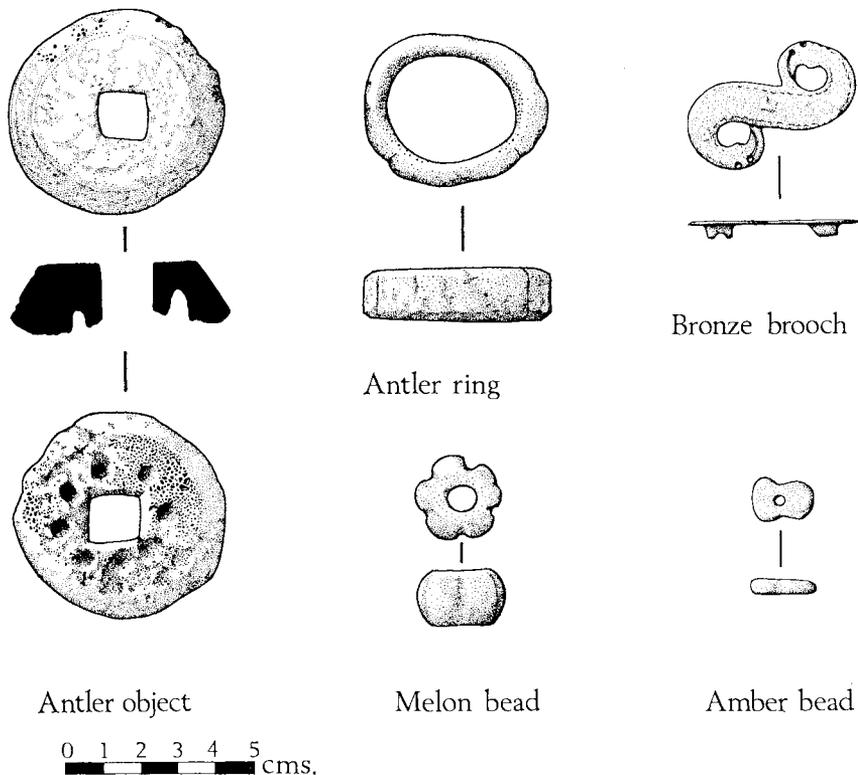


FIG. 1  
BINCHESTER, CO. DURHAM  
Anglo-Saxon grave-goods. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$

ESSEX: MALDON (TL 85180700). M. R. Eddy excavated at *no. 68 High Street* for Essex County Council, Lloyds Bank, Maldon District Council and D.o.E. after the surviving part of a late 15th or early 16th-century timber-framed building had been recorded before demolition. A late Saxon domestic building, 5 by 7 m, at right angles to the street, and with a complicated series of drainage ditches in its back yard linked to a well or sump, was of two phases. A ditch of variable profile, 3 m S. of the present High Street kerb, may be a Saxon road-side drain. Pits sealed by the domestic structure were cut into natural soil on the W. side of the site, and may represent industrial activity outside the walls of the *burh* before Maldon expanded downhill to the Hythe. Finds, other than oyster shells, were sparse, although sherds of Stamford, St Neots and local wares were recovered. Pig and sheep or goat bones predominated, although cattle and horse were also present. Bird and fish bones were frequent. See also p. 265.

————: WALTHAM ABBEY. See p. 250.

————: WEST BERGHOLT. See p. 257.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: GLOUCESTER, ST OSWALD'S PRIORY (SO 830190). C. Heighway excavated for Gloucester City Excavation Unit with labour provided by the Manpower Services Commission and a grant from the William Cadbury Trust. The Saxon and later church development (cf. *Antiq. Jnl.*, LVIII (1978), 103–32) as established in 1977 is further amplified (Fig. 2). Periods distinguished in 1977 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxii (1978), 143, 145, fig. 1) are given below.

*Period 1* (1977, Period 1). A charcoal burial indicates the termination of the N. wall of the nave. The E. end position can thus be estimated. Building A, apparently separate from the church, may be earlier than the church.

*Period 2* (1977, Period 2). A crossing-wall (Walls 48, 49), which contained architectural sculpture, was inserted. The N. *porticus* entrance was widened from doorway to archway. A complex of buttresses, dissimilar in construction and possibly in date, protrudes N. from the chancel. They may have supported an added tower.

*Period 3* (11th century). A beam slot, F589, defined a mortar floor, indicating a timber building added N. of the chancel.

*Period 4* (1977, Period 3: c. 1086). The N. *porticus* was demolished and its arch blocked. A massive N. transept, with a foundation on the NW. for a staircase tower and with an E. apse, was added. A label-stop in the shape of a beast's head and smaller pieces of sculpture and mouldings had been built into later walls or floors and apparently belong to this period.

*Period 5* (1977, Period 4: 1100–1150).

*Period 6* (1977, Period 5: c. 1150).

*Period 7* (1977, Period 6: early 13th century). A NE. chapel, replacing the Norman apse of the transept, seems to have been sited 0.8 m below the transept floor and to have been approached by steps. An altar or reliquary base was set against the E. wall of the chapel, opposite the entrance. The chapel was subsequently refloored six or seven times but the 'altar' was always retained, being raised when necessary. An arch in 'transitional' style was added in the W. wall of the N. transept.

*Period 8* (1977, Period 7: c. 1230). Claustal buildings for the Augustinian priory were built, and the N. aisle was rebuilt.

*Period 9* (1977, Period 8: 16th to 17th century). The N. transept had been used as the chancel of the parish church, which had been converted out of the old church in the mid 16th century. The chancel step, with a line of burials just W. of it, was found. Although documentary evidence states that the church was demolished in 1655, the demolition material belongs to the 18th century.

*Period 10*. A Victorian brick church, built on the site in 1868, was demolished in 1915.

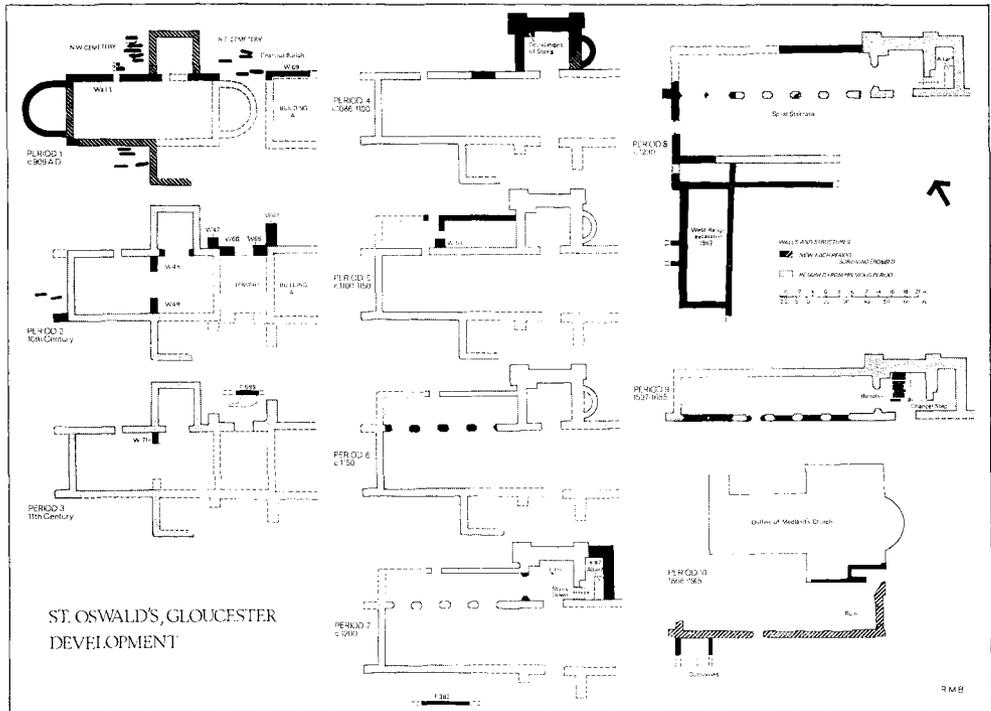


FIG. 2  
ST OSWALD'S, GLOUCESTER  
Saxon and medieval church development

HAMPSHIRE: FACCOMBE, NETHERTON (SU 374575). Excavation of the manorial complex by J. R. Fairbrother for City of London Archaeological Society continued (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxii (1978), 145, fig. 2). More of the 12th-century enclosure bank and ditch, a yard and an area outside and S. of the enclosure were investigated. Beneath the bank some slight timber structures were covered by more evidence of 10th-century metal-working, which extended outside the later enclosure, over an area of 120 sq. m. It consisted of small pits, 60 cm diam. and 30 cm deep, filled with charcoal and raw clay slabs. Crucibles, mould fragments and metal waste were found in and out of the pits. The workshop used gold, silver and bronze. Although it is almost certain that this area was occupied during the late Roman period, no early or middle Saxon pottery has been recognized to suggest continuous occupation into the medieval period.

—: SOUTHAMPTON. Two sites excavated for Southampton Archaeological Research Committee and D.o.E. revealed Saxon occupation.

1. At *Six Dials* (SU 425123) in the N. part of the Anglo-Saxon town and port of *Hamwih* (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxii (1978), 147) P. E. Holdsworth and A. D. Morton excavated three gravel roads and associated features. Two of the roads were parallel and the third was at right angles. An unmetalled path and cobbling are similarly aligned. The roads, which show at least three phases of metalling, are the earliest features on the site, and suggest that this part of the town was deliberately planned and maintained. All other features follow the road alignments, which are the same as those

suggested by previous excavations. The main structural evidence consists of a line of post-holes with an associated trough, probably caused by eaves drippings, and on another part of the site, a linear feature filled with daub. Further excavation may elucidate other structures. Fences appear to delimit the roads. Many pits were for industrial purposes or used as individual rubbish tips. There is evidence of tanning and metal-working, the latter indicated by a roasting hearth and a bowl furnace. Pits serving as ovens and kilns have also been found. Much bone and pottery, many fragments of glass, and more than 1,600 iron objects and fragments have been found. Amongst the ironwork are a few tools, including a plank-splitting axe, which together with clenched nails, split rivet-heads and washers, may reflect ship-repairing.

It appears that the site lies within an industrial quarter, which was located in the N. part of the town, where such activities perhaps caused least offence and fire risk. The planning of the area complements and accords with the apparent planning of the whole of *Hamwih*; coin evidence suggests that this took place in the first quarter of the 8th century. This confirms the view that *Hamwih* may have been the first post-Roman planned town.

2. At *Upper Bugle Street* (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxii (1978), 174) P. E. Holdsworth and J. T. Pinfold located a N. part of the 10th-century town ditch. Tenth-century post-pits and post-holes indicate occupation within the defence; their absence from the strip immediately S. of the ditch suggests the previous existence of a bank. Occupation, represented by pits and incomplete structures, continued in the 11th and 12th centuries. By the late 12th century the area had been divided into two properties, on the N. and S. Until the mid 13th century the tenement buildings were post-built; rubbish and cess-pits were found in their back yards. A well on the property line may have been shared by the two occupiers. By the late 13th century the S. tenement certainly, and probably the N. one, had been rebuilt on stone foundations. A kitchen was built on to the rear wall of the S. tenement, and a stone bakehouse or brewhouse stood separately in its back yard. The kitchen and bakehouse were destroyed by an intense fire, possibly evidence of the damage caused by the French raid on Southampton in 1338. The main building may have survived, for, according to documentary sources, a substantial stone tenement stood here in 1382.

HUMBERSIDE (Lincolnshire): BARTON UPON HUMBER (TA 035219). Excavation of the interior of the Anglo-Saxon W. parts of St Peter's Church was begun by W. J. and K. A. Rodwell for D.o.E. A complex series of earth and mortar floors was revealed in the W. annex, tower-nave and original chancel of the first stone church; these floors belong to the Anglo-Saxon and early medieval periods, later levels having been removed in 1913. Owing to little disturbance the positions of furnishings and wear-patterns on the floors could be recorded. Four successive font positions were determined, and a foundation just E. of the original chancel arch may indicate the position of the Anglo-Saxon altar. Two bell-casting pits were excavated, one early medieval, the other 16th-century. Numerous lead-smelting hearths and other residues indicate that the W. annex was used as a plumber's workshop over a long period. Excavation also began at the W. end of the medieval nave, where floor levels covering all periods from Norman to modern survive in patches. A full measured survey of the whole church is being undertaken: preliminary investigation of the tower structure suggests that some of the surviving timberwork is Anglo-Saxon or Norman. The base-frame, hitherto unnoticed, of a 13th-century spire is incorporated in the post-medieval roof of the tower.

— (Yorkshire, E. Riding): SANCTON 1 (SE 903403). N. Reynolds for Humberside Joint Archaeological Committee, American Centre for Field Research and D.o.E. extended excavation into the field NE. of the main area adjoining the 1954-58 excavations, where work also continued (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxii (1978), 147). There is so far no indication of a limit to the cemetery, and a greater depth of topsoil in the NE. field

means that fewer urns were directly disturbed by the plough. A further thirty-three intact or nearly complete urns were found. Among the grave-goods were more sets of miniature tweezers and shears in bronze and iron, glass beads, a bone counter and five bone combs, a miniature whetstone, and a fragment of lead with a textile impression. From the hedge bank, immediately above two early urns, a fragment of bronze, damaged during cremation and decorated with a very elaborately carved face, was probably part of a sleeve clasp.

KENT: CANTERBURY (TR 1558). Excavations directed by T. Tatton-Brown for Canterbury Archaeological Trust and D.o.E. on four sites revealed evidence of Anglo-Saxon occupation.

1. At *no. 16 Watling Street* K. Blockley and M. Day excavated seven sunken-floored huts which cut through a layer of black loam, 0.2 m thick, over destruction levels of Roman buildings. The huts were sometimes enclosed by walls of extant ruined Roman buildings. Huts 1 to 6 are probably of 6th to 7th-century date, while hut 7, a developed type with six posts, is probably slightly later. Hut 6 lay within the remains of a Roman building with tufa quoins, and cut through 0.4 m of a collapsed wall to reuse a tessellated floor. It had a porch-like entrance on the N. A small late Saxon timber building with a clay floor and stakes lay over hut 1. This was superseded by a larger timber building of the 11th or 12th century. A property boundary and pits containing smithing waste were associated with a later phase of this building.

2. At *nos. 78-79 Castle Street* P. Bennett excavated middle Saxon levels over a 0.15 m deposit of black loam, which may, as at the Watling Street site, represent a period of abandonment between the latest Roman and earliest Saxon activity in the city. Quantities of iron slag, features of the 8th and 9th centuries including the remains of a flimsy timber building, three possible drainage ditches, some small rubbish-pits and a large pit, from which clay may have been extracted, were found. One rubbish-pit contained six bun-shaped loom-weights. The upper filling of the large pit contained some fragmentary bone weaving combs, and a bronze pendant with an 8th-century zoomorphic design. Two 8th-century sceattas were also found. The levels over those of Saxon date were very disturbed and may have accumulated during agricultural work. Many 12th to 14th-century rubbish-pits cut through Saxon and Roman levels.

3. At *St Margaret's Street, Marlowe Car Park*, K. Blockley and M. Day excavated Saxon timber buildings of four phases and probably of 7th to 8th-century date, which lay over a late Roman 5th-century timber-framed structure with a plank floor, a narrow corridor and internal partitions, perhaps for shops or stalls. One of the Saxon buildings also lay over a foundation deposit of an ox-skull buried with its bridle fittings. The buildings rested on wall-plates set in shallow trenches. A sunken-floored hut was also found.

4. At *Linacre Garden, King's School*, J. Driver excavated a late Saxon street of flint cobbles, which ran SE. to NW., roughly parallel with the city wall. A building partly of timber and a well-constructed stone furnace were associated.

———: DOVER (TR 318413). In advance of redevelopment Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit excavated in *Queen Street* (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxii (1978), 147) S. and W. of the nave of St Martin le Grand built as a collegiate church c.1080-1100. Small rectangular wooden structures of late Saxon date, cut by hundreds of post-medieval graves, stood around wide areas of metalling. They had been destroyed by fire, perhaps in the 10th century. Immediately S. of the Norman church a two-cell wooden building had been laid out on an E. to W. axis, perhaps in the 7th century. It had subsequently been extended at least three times to a minimum size of 20 by 9 m. The outer walls were built with vertical 'studs' set in deep trenches and refinements included a small porch and a stone floor. It was entirely rebuilt on a smaller scale, again with wall studs, and later destroyed by fire. It probably represents part of the early Saxon monastery of St Martin,

traditionally founded in the 'castle' in the 7th century and removed to the 'town' some decades later. Location within ruins of a late Roman Saxon-shore fort is typical of early monastic coastal sites. The tradition more probably reflects the construction of the minster church (10th century) within the later castle after a fire in the town, and subsequent return to the site in the town *c.* 1080. The minster church remained part of the castle layout, which was started at the conquest. See also pp. 252, 259.

LINCOLNSHIRE: HORNCastle (TF 259695). N. Field excavating for N. Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit and D.o.E. within the Roman walls revealed that no medieval structures survived because of late medieval clearance. Unstratified Saxo-Norman pottery and a 6th-century small-long brooch were found.

———: LINCOLN (SK 976719). B. J. J. Gilmour for Lincoln Archaeological Trust and D.o.E. continued excavation on the church of St Paul in the Bail (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxii (1978), 165) and uncovered a sequence of church buildings and associated graveyards ranging from the 7th to the 14th century (Pl. xii, A). The earliest church was an apsidal-ended building, 9 by at least 21 m, which lay within the courtyard of what is thought to have been the Roman *forum*. The dimensions and plan of this church are very similar to 7th-century Kentish examples. Enough evidence survived within the robbed foundation trenches to suggest that this had been a well-built, predominantly stone building, with a quadruple 'arched' nave/chancel screen supported by large wooden posts (see p. 215). No burials were associated with this church, except for a large cist just inside the E. end of the nave and beneath the possible position of an altar. No skeletal remains survived, but inside the lining of the cist a nearly complete bronze hanging-bowl, identified provisionally as being of early 7th-century type (see pp. 216–17), was found. It is likely that this was the church said to have been built by St Paulinus in 628–29, which for many centuries had been linked by tradition with this site.

This apsidal building may have been later replaced by a small timber church. The robbed remains of the former became covered by burials of what appears to have been the first cemetery on the site. The graves were in turn covered by the cemetery that followed the building of the next stone church, 9 by 6 m, which was probably standing by the late 10th century. It appears to have been single-celled until a chancel was added in the later 11th century. S. of the nave and chancel, additions perhaps consisting of two or three side chapels, which afterwards became an aisle, may have been added a little later.

See also pp. 259, 267.

LONDON: CITY, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET. See p. 267.

———: ———, THAMES STREET. See p. 268.

———: WESTMINSTER (TQ 302795). P. Miles for Inner London Archaeological Unit and D.o.E. excavated possible Anglo-Saxon water-courses on *Cromwell Green*.

NORFOLK: NORTH ELMHAM, SPONG HILL (TF 981195). The seventh season of excavation (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxii (1978), 148) on the Anglo-Saxon cemetery by C. Hills for Norfolk Archaeological Unit and D.o.E. produced two inhumations only, demonstrating that the E. limit of the cemetery has been well-defined. Pits and ditches containing some Saxon domestic pottery, loom-weights and animal bones suggest that the fringe of a settlement has been reached, but no definite structures were discovered.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: BRIXWORTH (SP 748712). D. Parsons for Brixworth Archaeological Research Committee continued examination of All Saints' Church (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxii (1978), 148–49). Because of the poor definition of photogrammetric data

a third season of drawing was undertaken. Half of the N. elevation of the nave and choir was drawn, and the ambulatory and clerestory above the Verdun chapel were completed. Mortar samples taken from the ambulatory include one from the primary use of a brick reused in the string course. The plan of graves in the old churchyard was completed. The piece of oak scaffolding recovered in 1977 from a put-log hole in the S. clerestory (*ibid.*, 149) has been dated a.d. 910  $\pm$  40 by radiocarbon measurement carried out by the British Museum Research Laboratory (BM-1056).

———: NORTHAMPTON (SP 47492605). Further work by J. Williams and M. Shaw for Northampton Development Corporation and D.o.E. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1975), 168) on the *Chalk Lane* site in the castle has clarified the nature of the late Saxon settlement and produced evidence for the early to middle Saxon and prehistoric periods. At least two phases of late Saxon occupation can be identified. The later is represented by a post-hole building, excavated in 1976, on the E. side of the site, while parts of the site on the N. and W. were used for the disposal of rubbish and as a yard. The SW. part appears to have been cultivated. In the earlier phase there was a substantial post-pit building with a cellar on the E. side of the site, and more post-hole and sunken featured buildings on the W. and N. Metal-working (bronze?) either on or near the site is suggested by many crucible fragments from one pit, and furnace lining and slag from others. Intensive early to middle Saxon occupation is suggested by much pottery, although the only feature which can definitely be assigned to it is a small sunken building.

———: RAUNDS (SP 998733). Further excavation (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxii (1978), 149) by Northamptonshire Archaeological Unit and D.o.E. revealed two phases of an Anglo-Saxon church as well as the medieval manor. There is also clear evidence of earlier periods not yet excavated. The first phase of the church comprised a nave and chancel with a total length of 8 m and walls, 0.45 m wide, of rough-hewn oolite fragments cemented with a gingery mortar. A stone course at the E. end of the chancel may represent an altar base. This was replaced by a larger church, 18 m long. The internal dimensions of the nave were 7.5 by 4.5 m and those of the chancel 4.6 by 3.4 m. The foundations consisted of up to four courses of pitched stone, while the standing walls were of rough-hewn limestone laid in flat courses. This phase may be post-conquest. The cemetery lies S. and E. of the church and up to eighty-two burials have so far been excavated. Of these, thirty-two had crude pillow-stones beneath the skull, and several had stones beneath the feet. Eight burials had stones across the body, which had apparently been so placed deliberately. Others were buried in stone cists or with decorated stone covers of the Saxon period.

NORTHUMBERLAND: HEXHAM ABBEY (NY 935640). R. N. Bailey for University of Durham, Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle and D.o.E. excavated the E. part of the 7th-century crypt-system in advance of repairs to the nave floor. Part of the medieval paving surrounding the 13th-century screen platform was formed by the lowest course of a wall running E. and W. and 0.9 m wide. This wall bridged the southerly leg of the S. passage and was contemporary with it; it probably represents the wall associated with foundation 'j' of earlier reports (cf. *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 5 ser., iv (1976), 49). The E. wall of the main crypt chamber was massively buttressed by mortared rubble. It is likely that the crypt was originally constructed in a large hole, whose E. limits lie beyond the present crossing-step.

SALOP (Shropshire): SHREWSBURY (SJ 493128). Excavation by N. J. Baker for Salop County Council and Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit revealed late Saxon features, including a lined cess-pit containing Stafford-type ware. They were

sealed by a rampart containing more of the same ware and one 11th-century sherd. This rampart may be part of an early phase of the outer bailey of the castle, *c.* 150 m on the E. See also p. 268.

SOMERSET: GLASTONBURY (ST 501389). P. Ellis and R. H. Leech for Committee for Rescue Archaeology in Avon, Gloucestershire and Somerset and D.o.E. examined an area, 50 by 3 m, along the S. side of the precinct wall of the Benedictine abbey in *Silver Street*. Two large ditches formed the NE. part of the *vallum monasterii* of the Saxon or earlier monastic settlement, and were continued eastwards by the bank and ditch excavated by C. A. R. Radford in 1956–57 at the crossing of the abbey church built after 1184. A little Romano-British pottery was found, but a closer *terminus post quem* for the silting of the ditch will depend on radiocarbon analysis of worked timbers and other wood samples from the ditch fillings. Both ditches were levelled by the 15th century. Two stone buildings, one possibly a postern gatehouse, abutted the precinct wall and lay over the ditch fillings. There was evidence of industrial activity and tile making. The buildings were extensively robbed after the dissolution, the space subsequently being used for a garden.

———: TAUNTON. See pp. 262, 268–69.

———: WELLS. See pp. 255, 257.

STAFFORDSHIRE: BARTON-UNDER-NEEDWOOD (SK 197163). Excavation was resumed by S. Losco-Bradley for Trent Valley Archaeological Research Committee and D.o.E. on the Anglo-Saxon settlement at *Catholme*, where nearly 8 acres of the site have now been totally excavated (*cf. Medieval Archaeol.*, XXI (1977), 212–13, fig. 72). A series of seventeen radiocarbon dates (Harwell) suggest occupation throughout most of the Saxon period, possibly from the 6th to the 10th century. The ground plans of eighty rectangular timber structures show a great variety of size and construction. The buildings mainly occur within nine areas (1–8 and 12), partly defined by shallow ditches (Fig. 3), and ostensibly forming units which could represent between five and nine farmsteads. Areas 9 and 10, with no buildings, formed partly defined compounds within the settlement. Two trackways at right angles to each other ran between seven areas with buildings; a third may lead from the E. part of the settlement to the river. Area 11 probably linked areas 1 and 9, and was later covered by E. extensions to area 1. Although in some of the areas buildings were replaced more often than in others, and boundaries were not all redefined the same number of times, the apparent interrelated alignments of the boundary ditches suggest that some parts of the defined areas are contemporary.

The settlement lay on the N. end of a small gravel terrace, overlooking on the E. a braided channel of the R. Trent. Excavation has shown that, on the NW., settlement did not extend beyond the terrace, but, on the NE., it may have continued along the river. The SE. limit was partly defined by a reused prehistoric ditch, in which entrance gaps gave access to the lower land of the flood-plain, and, on the S., settlement extended at least up to *Catholme Lane*, a parish boundary. Here the settlement pattern differed from elsewhere; the buildings in area 8 formed a linear arrangement, and ten out of a total of seventeen buildings with sunken floors lay within areas 8 and 12. These differences may have been chronological and/or functional.

Buildings recorded in 1978 were comparable with those found previously. Apart from those with sunken floors internal measurements varied between 8.75 and 124 sq. m, and proportions between 1.35:1 and 5:1. Wall posts were set in post-holes, and in structure 53 a continuous trench was used for the long walls. Elsewhere the continuous trench has been recorded in area 1 only, where in structure 2 it was used to replace a post-hole building. The sunken-floor buildings all had one central post in the short end;

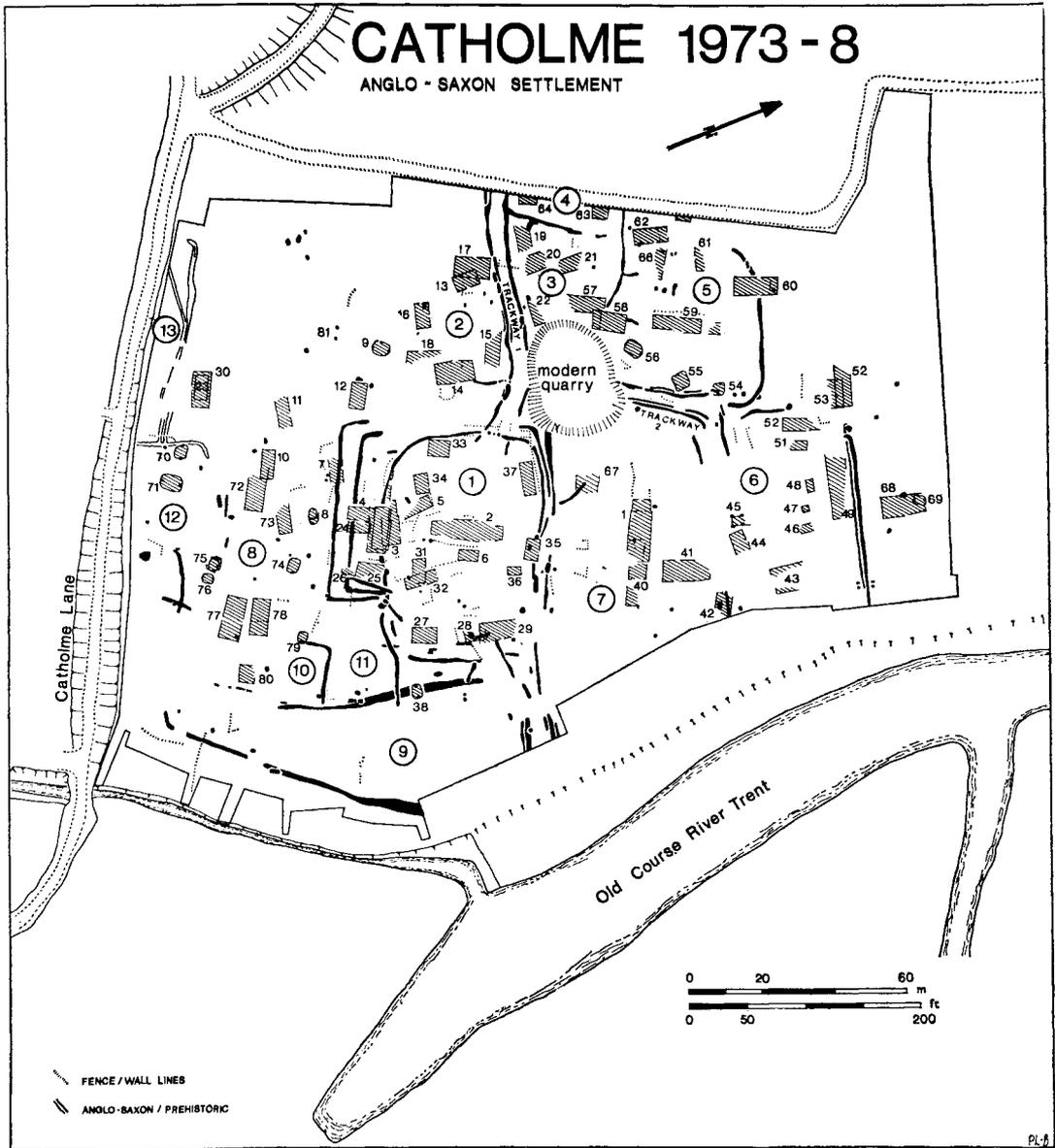


FIG. 13  
CATHOLME, BARTON-UNDER-NEEDWOOD, STAFFORDSHIRE  
Plan of Anglo-Saxon settlement

internal measurements ranged from 7.5 to 20 sq. m, except in structure 71, which measured 25.10 sq. m. Of particular importance was another six-post structure, similar in plan to structure 39 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 169). That building, by analogy with continental Germanic buildings, was interpreted as an Anglo-Saxon granary; both these buildings are now clearly post-medieval: two radiocarbon dates have been obtained from rotted wood within a post-hole of structure 39, and post-medieval pottery has been found in the post-holes of the other.

————: TAMWORTH (SK 211039). R. A. Meeson excavated two sites in advance of road construction in *Bolebridge Street* for Tamworth Excavation Committee, Staffordshire County Council and D.o.E.

1. No. 71, the site adjacent to that of the 8th-century water mill (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xvi (1972), 161), yielded evidence of industrial, defensive and domestic structures ranging in date from the 8th to the 19th century. Not all the mill-pool could be excavated as it lies partly under the modern street. The original bed of the pool had been raised with a heavy puddled clay deposit to create a wide, flat-bottomed pool associated with the second phase of the 8th-century mill. There was evidence of a timber revetment to contain water laterally. Heavy pointed timbers, pile-driven into the clay bed of the pool, some at an angle of 45°, may have been footings of a timber bridge. This would have carried a road across the pool from the end of a causeway into the settlement on a spur above the mill. The timbers in the bed of the pool were sealed by an earth rampart which was associated with two post-conquest ditches. See also p. 269.

2. On the opposite (N.) side of the street the E. defences of the Saxon *burh* were re-examined below the garden of the *Working Men's Club* (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xiii (1969), 239). A small ditch had been largely silted before the top was deliberately filled. Immediately outside the line of this ditch was a flat-bottomed ditch, 5 m wide and 1.3 m deep. Driftwood twigs for radiocarbon dating were found in black peaty silts near the bottom of the ditch, and a black vesicular sherd came from the top of the silts below a 13th-century sealing layer. Two small post-holes and a narrow slot, c.6.8 m inside the inner lip of the ditch, may together represent the front of a rampart.

————: ——— (SK 207041). R. A. Meeson excavated for Tamworth Excavation Committee in St Editha's Church before structural alterations. Below the S. aisle two Saxon inhumations had been truncated by a stone wall footing, running N. and S. and c.1.7 m wide and c.1.9 m high. In the crypt late Norman work covers the end of the earlier masonry. In the chancel the S. wall is of at least two phases; an early wall of alternate wide and narrow roughly-coursed rubble was faced on the S. and built over with Norman work. A 1-ft interval contour survey and detailed fieldwork has identified an elevated rectangular enclosure at the centre of the Saxon *burh*. It may be the site of the Saxon palace.

SUFFOLK: BUTLEY (TM 390485). V. Fenwick excavating in advance of gravel extraction found a cemetery and traces of iron-working of 8th to 9th-century date on the crown of *Burrow Hill*. Radiocarbon dating (HAR-2897) for an early phase of the cemetery is 1170 ± 80 years BP (i.e. a.d. 700-860).

————: IKEN (TM 412567). S. E. West discovered a large fragment of a mid Saxon cross-shaft built into the tower of St Botolph's Church in 1977. The stone is the lower portion of a limestone shaft, 167 cm long and 51 cm across at its widest point. All four sides are carved in shallow relief: 1, a cross at the bottom, with two panels of interlace decoration above; 2, badly damaged at the lower end, a well-designed 'dog' with a protruding tongue curled round itself, and below, the remains of another panel of interlace and possibly part of another animal; 3, a scroll with tendrils; 4, an angular interlace pattern which develops into a rounded form at the top. The stone has been

placed in the tower of the church. Its discovery has possible implications for the question of the site of St Botolph's Monastery, founded at Iken in 654. Report in preparation.

Removal of the stone and excavation of the N. side of the nave of the church and of a small part of the churchyard outside the N. wall was made possible by a generous donation from Major Dumas of Iken Hall. The foundation trench of the Norman nave cut a number of earlier graves which were bounded by the remains of a clay-filled foundation trench, partly under the nave wall but at an angle to it and much damaged by later burials in the churchyard. Four sherds of Ipswich ware were found in disturbed soil outside the nave.

———: IPSWICH (TM 16384432). K. Wade for Suffolk Archaeological Unit and D.o.E. excavated a complex of features, mainly rubbish-pits, at *Turret Lane School*. A well was the only feature probably of middle Saxon date. Most were Saxo-Norman with a few medieval and post-medieval pits. The earliest late Saxon activity included a pottery kiln producing Thetford-type ware, of which most of the stoke-pit, the flue arch and the bottom of the oven walls survived. None of the pits produced evidence of any activity other than domestic occupation; nearly all were sampled for environmental evidence.

SUSSEX, EAST: SELMESTON (TQ 512069). P. L. Drewett excavating for Sussex Archaeological Field Unit and D.o.E. found three ditches, post-holes and a dog burial, associated with middle Saxon pottery.

TYNE AND WEAR (Northumberland): NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (NZ 250639). B. Harbottle and M. Ellison excavating for City of Newcastle on the site of the medieval castle (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxii (1978), 169) completed work under the first two arches of the railway viaduct. Small rough walls, part of a foundation of massive stone blocks of irregular size, a drain and a stone-lined tank were later than the end of the Roman military occupation. The site was subsequently occupied by a Christian cemetery, from which 150 skeletons had been uncovered by the end of the season. This was sealed in 1080 when the ground level was raised by *c.* 1 m of clay to create a platform for the castle. See also p. 269.

WILTSHIRE: ALTON BARNES (SU 107620). C. J. Gingell for Devizes Museum and D.o.E. excavated outside the W. end of the church in advance of drainage installations. After work on the N. wall (cf. *Wiltshire Archaeol. Magazine*, lxxviii (1973), 71–78) the Saxon foundations and lower part of the wall were exposed, revealing the same basic structures: stone-filled foundation trench, chamfered plinth dressed *in situ*, carrying rough-coursed rubble wall, originally rendered, with central pilaster and quoins. Much 11th or 12th-century pottery at about the level of the early medieval land-surface suggests domestic or market usage of the later churchyard.

## SCOTLAND

ORKNEY: BIRSAY. Fieldwork and excavation by C. D. Morris and others for Durham University Excavations Committee and Scottish Development Department revealed many archaeological features at points round the Bay of Birsay (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxii (1978), 151–52). Many are as yet undated; those which are clearly of early medieval date follow:

1. (HY 243283). Buildings similar to boat-houses on the side of the Bay.
2. (HY 244281). Wall lines previously recorded were part of a complete figure-of-eight building. Part of a gaming board found inside is similar to those from Buckquoy, some 90 m W. A sealing clay layer over the building produced a glass bead, probably Viking. Internal features included a hearth and an oven. Hollows below the hearth produced many carbonized seeds. An entrance on the S. was paved and the two

rooms were slightly sunken in relation to the surrounding ground surface. A possible drain and a curving wall parallel to the E. wall of the building were also excavated.

3. (HY 247280). Superimposed midden dumps and flagged areas were excavated along the edge of the badly-eroded cliffs. Remains of a grave with an iron knife were also salvaged. This is clearly the edge of an extensive occupation site; finds suggest a Viking date for at least part of it.

4. (HY 247280). A site next to 3 was totally excavated. Further midden deposits, including a burial with metal objects and a comb of Viking date in a cist, overlay earlier deposits, which were associated with a circular stone structure. This last lay over a mound of sand above a cist without grave-goods. A second cist and structure were excavated.

5. (HY 247275). Remains of a wall of several phases and two structures were revealed. No clear dating material was recovered, but the nature of the structures and the associated midden suggest a medieval date. This is reinforced by their relationship with features discovered N. of the excavated sites. These are clearly earlier, extensive, and of many phases.

———: ORPHIR (HY 335045). C. D. Morris and C. Batey for Durham University Excavations Committee investigated a hole in a field NE. of the Earl's Bu', demonstrating that a well-built passage constructed of slabs extended underground towards the Bu' for at least 9 m.

———: SKALL, SANDWICK (HY 22232). C. D. Morris for Durham University Excavations Committee and Scottish Development Department surveyed a large area S. of Skara Brae, which is being severely eroded by storms near a Viking grave discovered in 1887-88. Important building remains were revealed and a resistivity survey was carried out over 850 sq. m. Preliminary analysis of the results suggests that there are large structures behind the crest of the mound as well as those exposed in the cliff-face.

STRATHCLYDE (Argyll): COLONSAY (NR 358933). During field survey for the fifth volume of the Inventory of the Ancient Monuments of Argyll (Islay, Jura, Colonsay and Oronsay) by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland a small settlement in the sand dunes W. of *Machrins Farm* on the W. coast of Colonsay was identified. The settlement was being destroyed by erosion, and small-scale excavation was undertaken by J. N. Graham Ritchie to determine its date. The best preserved house, c. 4 m wide, was constructed of upright slabs set in a hollow in the sand. Where the uprights had been removed, supporting stones remained in position to indicate the line of the wall. There was no sign of post-holes or of other methods of roof-support. Houses 1, 2 and 4 had central hearths showing several periods of use. Occupation levels within the houses were marked by darker sand containing shells and bones. Finds include tanged iron knives, several other iron implements, and bone and stone objects. E. of the settlement an oval slab-lined grave contained remains of a flexed inhumation, with a dog lying across the knee. It was accompanied by a bronze pin with a loose ring-head and a fragmentary bossed plaque of bronze with incised decoration (Pl. XII, B). Animal bones from the settlement and long bones from the burial have been submitted for radiocarbon analysis. Finds presented to National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

——— (———): KILMORE AND KILBRIDE, DUNOLLIE CASTLE (NM 852314). L. Alcock for Department of Archaeology, Glasgow University, excavated earthworks N. and E. of the masonry castle as part of a programme of research on early historical fortifications. Four main periods were recognized: A, on the N., an undefended occupation with moulds, crucibles and a hearth; B, on the N. and E., a dry-stone rampart revetted with massive slabs; C, after a lengthy abandonment, a dry-stone revetted bank with rubble core and rear turf stack, an external ditch on the N. and natural slopes on the

E. (This is the earthwork visible N. of the masonry castle.); D, landscape gardening on the E.

Stratification of key finds has been disturbed by tree-roots, but a chronology may be suggested: A, dated 7th century by Dunadd-type moulds and by historical references in 685, 698 and 701; B, fortification built by Selbach in 714 (Class E Buiston beaker, crucibles and composite combs may belong to phases A or B); C, 13th-century on the basis of a short-cross silver penny of King John of England, minted 1205 to c.1218 (?), and possibly pottery; built by Duncan, son of Dugald of Lorn; D, later than the mid 17th-century on coin evidence, and most probably 19th-century.

## II. POST-CONQUEST

### A. MONASTIC SITES

#### ENGLAND

AVON (Somerset): BRISTOL (ST 58667319). R. H. Price excavating for Bristol District Council and D.o.E. at St Bartholomew's Hospital (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxii (1978), 171-72, fig. 10) revealed much of the original layout of the hospital which was founded in the mid 13th century. On the S. was the chapel, an aisled building, c. 17 m sq., of which two bays of the S. arcade using freestone from a Norman building survived almost intact above ground level. On the N. the main domestic range, stone-built and measuring 21 by 7 m, was divided down the middle to provide a kitchen on the W. and probably the main hall on the E. Between the chapel and this range was a paved courtyard, from which an oak jetty led to the R. Frome on the E.

In the 14th century the chapel floor level was raised by some 3 m. Forty human burials were recovered from this 3 m deposit. The chapel itself was rebuilt and extended on the E. The domestic range was demolished and rebuilt on similar lines. A well-preserved hearth indicated that the W. half continued to be used as a kitchen with a hall on the E. A cloister-walk was built between the front of the range and the courtyard. The courtyard was built over with a series of small short-lived timber buildings on shallow foundations.

BEDFORDSHIRE: LEIGHTON BUZZARD, GROVE PRIORY (SP 923226). E. Baker continued excavation on this alien priory of the abbey of Fontevrault for Bedfordshire County Council and D.o.E. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxii (1978), 155-56). The NW. limits of a medieval barn, partly excavated in 1973, showed signs of modification and repair. Examination of the main buildings is in progress; there seems to have been no standard conventual plan. This summary takes into account all previous work from 1973. Periods and dating are provisional.

*Period 1.* Residual Saxon pottery indicates the possibility of earlier occupation.

*Period 2* (late 12th century). A masonry chapel was separated from a timber hall by a passage room. A boundary ditch on the N. ran E. and W.

*Period 3* (late 12th century). The timber hall was rebuilt in stone, and the ecclesiastic and secular functions apparently divided by a vestibule and porch replacing the passage. An oratory was added N. of the chapel, and a cemetery on the S.

*Period 4* (late 12th to 13th century). The hall was widened on the N. A substantial stone footing abutted this latest wall, and was built into the filled ditch. Another N. range of buildings adjoined the hall farther W., and the hall was also extended westwards.

*Period 5* (13th to 14th century). A reredorter(?) at the W. end contained a drain which was probably stone-lined. It collected water from smaller tile or masonry drains of several periods and emptied itself by a carstone sluice towards nearby fishponds. Immediately S. a masonry building contained ovens. A doorway in the S. wall of the hall led to an open space bounded by the graveyard wall on the E. and a roadway on the S. Timber structures here were replaced by several resurfacings of cobbling, and the

courtyard was subdivided by walls. Hearths were inserted into the vestibule, hall, and the structure straddling the ditch.

*Period 6* (14th to 15th century). A timber structure on carstone dwarf walls was inserted into the remains of the hall. A timber floor and a new hearth were laid down. A service wing with stone-lined garderobe was added on the W. A flimsy timber range, again on stone footings, was built partly against the E. wall of the chapel.

Excavation and documentary evidence from English and French sources combine to support the theory that a conventual house never became properly established. From a chapel combined with living quarters, the site rapidly became a chapel with resident chaplains in a manorial complex rented to tenants. In the 13th and 14th centuries Grove was used as an occasional royal residence, and the Crown seems to have kept an interest until at least 1480. It is not clear when the priory completely lost its religious function and degenerated into a farmhouse.

CHESHIRE: CHESTER, GREYFRIARS COURT (SJ 402661). Excavation by T. J. Strickland for Chester City Council and D.o.E. continued on the site of the Dominican friary founded in the 13th century (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxii (1978), 156). A length of fine sandstone drain from the friary living quarters ran down to the NW., towards the R. Dee via the Watergate. This drain may have been the outfall for the water conduit built by the friars in 1276. Large parts of the nave and N. aisle of the church, together with part of the crossing and its associated walking place giving direct access through the church to the cloister, have now been examined. Evidence of two phases of flooring constructed of glazed and decorated tiles was found. Many burials, especially in the N. aisle, were excavated. There were indications that a major rebuilding programme was in progress when the friary was dissolved in 1536. Finds deposited with Grosvenor Museum (excavations section); final report as one of a series of monographs published by Grosvenor Museum.

———: RUNCORN, NORTON (SJ 548831). J. P. Greene and C. B. Sale excavated for Runcorn Development Corporation N. of the church of the Augustinian priory (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxii (1978), 156). Chapels N. of the presbytery of the church were partly excavated in 1972 (cf. *ibid.*, xvii (1973), 153–54), but in 1978 were found to be larger than previously thought. The original chapel was small (floor area 9 sq. m) and projected from the E. side of the N. transept. It was lengthened in the late 12th century increasing the floor area to 19 sq. m. It was completely demolished in the 13th century, and a new chapel was constructed between the N. transept and the presbytery (floor area 98 sq. m). This was enlarged in the 13th century with a substantial extension on the E., and the final floor area totalled 182 sq. m. A mosaic tile floor was laid in the early 14th century. Although no tiles remained *in situ*, enough were recovered to show that there was a figurative panel within the floor (as at Prior Crauden's Chapel, Ely). Many tiles found in graves indicate a later tile floor. Fourteen burials were excavated. The E. wall of the chapel incorporated several grave slabs and grave markers in its foundations.

Excavations near the site of the tile kiln found in 1972 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 153–54, fig. 56, pl. xxviii, a) revealed evidence of three industrial activities: 1, large pits up to 1.6 m deep, dug into natural clay, provided material for the tile makers. Wasters were found in the lowest silt; 2, various features produced 584 kg of slag from 14th-century iron smelting. Two large post-pits of a timber building may have been associated with iron working; 3, a bell pit, 4.6 m long, 1.8 m wide and 0.6 m deep, had a channel cut in the base with heat-reddened sides. Part of a core of a mould indicated a bell almost 1 m diam. Fragments of cope were also found. This is the second bell pit at Norton; in 1976 an early 13th-century bell pit used to cast a similar bell was excavated (*ibid.*, xxi (1977), 223).

DEVON: POLSLOE PRIORY (SX 94159383). J. P. Allan for Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit excavated at St Katherine's Priory (a Benedictine nunnery) founded shortly before 1160. Trenching by A. W. Everett in the 1930s revealed the disposition of the main ranges. He also found some buildings lying outside the present excavation; these are shown on Fig. 4, A, together with all excavated medieval features and the standing W. range. Fig. 4, plans 1-11, shows the sequence of buildings; 1, robbed wall trenches of an orientated building, perhaps a temporary chapel, precede the construction of the nave. Fragments of a building earlier than the E. range, and early buildings in the cloister and kitchen areas, are also believed to precede the main ranges; 2, the church was massively constructed with foundations up to 3 m wide. It was long and narrow (c. 39 by 9 m), without aisle or transept on the S. side, and this plan apparently remained unchanged throughout the life of the priory. The foundations of the W. range, with buttresses projecting into the cloister, bonded with the church. The first refectory and E. range were built on a modest scale, and the first chapter house probably did not project beyond the E. range; 3, a detached kitchen, aligned NW. and SE., and a small room containing a well were built S. of the W. range; 4, further rooms, linked by a corridor to the refectory, were added next to the kitchen. A deposit of brown loam, possibly garden soil, accumulated in the enclosed area between the projecting dorter range and the kitchen range; small timber buildings later occupied part of this 'garden'; 5, the kitchen and corridor were demolished and the adjacent rooms altered internally. A large rectangular building (c. 11 by 18 m) with narrow stone footings was constructed in the 'garden'; 6, the first W. range was replaced by the standing building, containing architectural details of c. 1300. A new refectory, kitchen and cloister also appear to be contemporary, but the E. range was reconstructed after the refectory. Plan 6 on Fig. 4 also shows features of uncertain date in the church; 7, a room was added to the new kitchen range, and another farther E.; 8, these two rooms and the projecting dorter range were demolished. A sunken rectangular 'cistern' with ashlar floor and walls was constructed. Stairs led down on its E. side, and water was fed to it in earthenware pipes. Raeren and Beauvais stoneware, S. Netherlands maiolica and Spanish tin-glazed sherds were found in its filling; 9, S. of the refectory a large deposit of animal bones was apparently butchery waste. A T-shaped deposit of rubble was laid over the filled 'cistern'. Plan 9 also shows all the medieval burials, many in the church in stone-lined graves, most in the cemetery outside the E. end in wooden coffins; 10, the W. range was retained after the dissolution; all other buildings were thoroughly robbed.

ESSEX: WALTHAM ABBEY (TL 380007). Excavations in Abbey Mead by P. M. Wilkinson for Passmore Edwards Museum N. of the conventual buildings of the Benedictine abbey (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxii (1978), 173) revealed the corners of two buildings probably of the 13th and late 15th centuries and associated with pebbled courtyards. A series of chalk and mortar floors may be associated with brewing, which is represented by two rectangular pits, one some 1.5 m deep. These floors were cut by a lead pipe similar to those previously identified as part of the abbey water supply. A Saxo-Norman metal-working deposit, consisting of an extensive charcoal spread containing iron slag, lies over rubble footings of a building, some 15 m long. The building, partly destroyed by later features, is apsidal with an eaves-drip gully of slightly later date. A second more substantial wall, running E. and W. parallel with this building and similarly sealed beneath the Saxo-Norman metal-working, may represent a boundary wall or the footings of a large building lying outside the excavation.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: GLOUCESTER (SO 829184). C. J. Guy excavated for D.o.E. in the church of the Blackfriars (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxii (1978), 157). The W. wall of the S. transept was located. Four graves include a possible charcoal burial. A grave recess in the S. wall contained the disturbed remains of three individuals and a cloth-covered

INTERIM PLAN

POLSLOE PRIORY, EXETER 1976-78

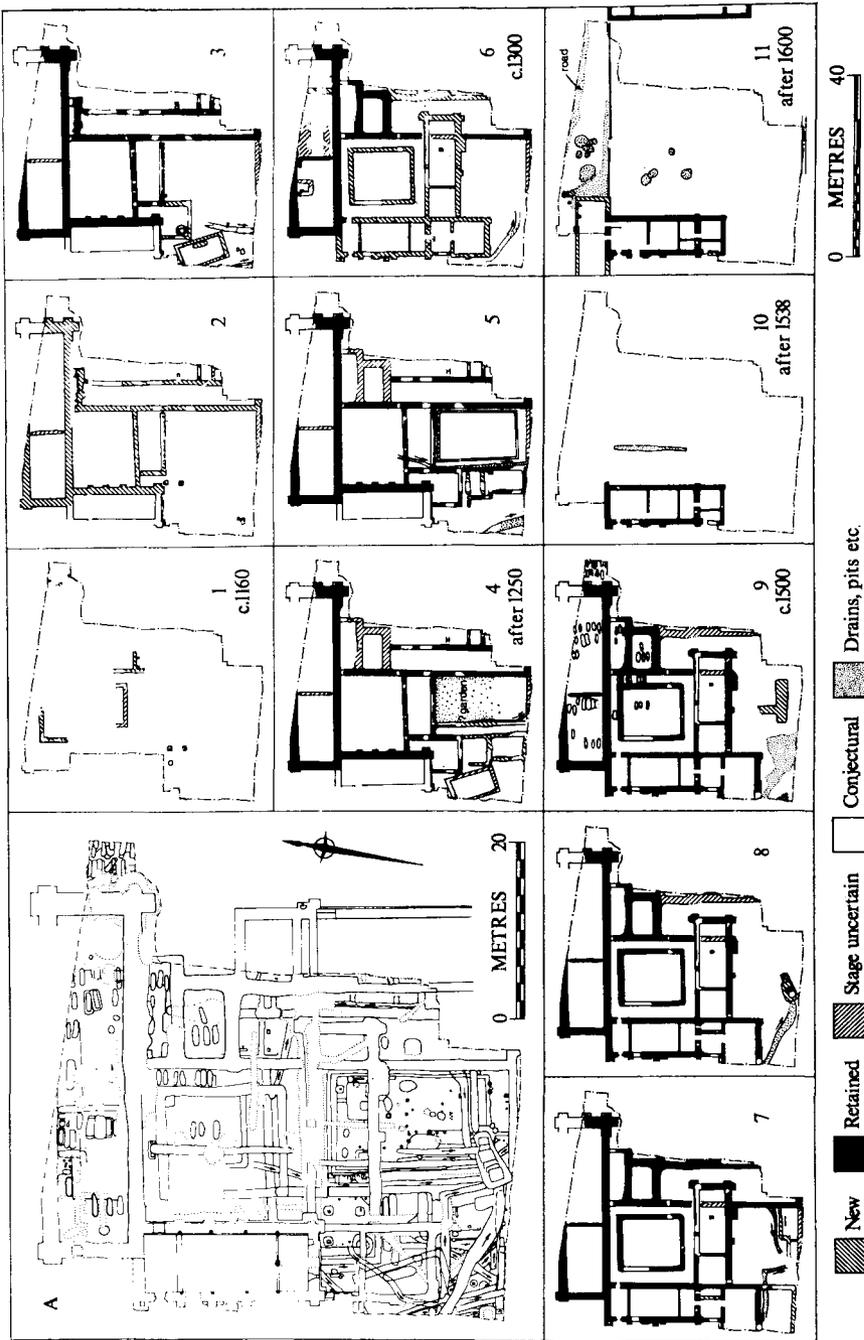


FIG. 4  
 POLSLOE PRIORY, DEVON  
 Interim plan and phases of development

coffin set in mortar. A trench running N. and S. across the nave may have been dug during rebuilding after the dissolution. The highest of three floor levels earlier than the dissolution still had tiles *in situ*. Two graves cut through the lower floors sealed one burial.

—————: —————, ST OSWALD'S PRIORY. See p. 237.

GREATER LONDON (Surrey): MERTON (TQ 265696). J. S. McCracken of SW. London Archaeological Unit completed excavation of the 12th-century chapter house of the Augustinian priory of St Mary for Borough of Merton and D.o.E. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxii (1978), 159, 161). A total of thirty-one graves was found within the building. In a small part of the canons' cemetery immediately E. of the chapter house ten graves and a pit containing a mass reburial contained no grave-goods. Two flint and chalk walls, 15 m E. of the chapter house, may be part of the infirmary, the passage way of which was revealed in 1977. A small passage, 14 by 2.8 m, between the N. wall of the chapter house and the S. transept contained several floor levels. Later three buttresses were inserted into it against the N. wall of the chapter house.

HEREFORD AND WORCESTER (Herefordshire): HEREFORD (SO 516403). R. Shoemsmith excavating for City of Hereford Archaeological Unit on the site of St Guthlac's Priory (Benedictine) revealed a cemetery and found two distinct levels of burials, some in stone coffins. Twenty-five male skeletons provided statistical details of age, size and anatomical and pathological abnormalities. The E. limit of the burial ground was established.

————— (Worcestershire): REDDITCH, BORDESLEY ABBEY (SP 045688). Excavation by S. Hirst and P. A. Rahtz on the Cistercian abbey (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxi (1977), 225) exposed the Norman floor levels throughout the quire and presbytery; there is a stone step up from the dirt floor (probably originally a mortar surface strewn with rushes) of the former to the lias floor of the latter. The builders' plaster working surface and scaffolding holes were also defined in the presbytery. Several sections of the NW. crossing pier of c. 1300 had crashed from a great height and embedded themselves 1.5 m into the floor providing evidence of a major collapse in c. 1340. More work was done on the highest levels of the E. and N. cloister-walks and S. aisle and two massive semi-circular responds of the nave were located.

KENT: DOVER (TR 318413). Excavation by B. J. Philp on the site of the Benedictine priory of St Martin, founded c. 1130 and lying NW. of the town, revealed a masonry structure. This had been added to the N. side of the original frater, perhaps in the 14th century, and had clay floors at least 15 by 7 m. See also pp. 240-41, 259.

SOMERSET: GLASTONBURY. See p. 243.

SUFFOLK: MENDHAM (TM 261818). During a period of very dry weather the low-lying site of St Mary's Priory in the Waveney valley was photographed by E. A. Horne, revealing some remarkable crop-marks. The priory was totally robbed at the beginning of the 19th century. The foundation trenches, because of their lack of stone, showed up as well-defined positive crop-marks and enabled much of the plan to be plotted (Fig. 5). This Cluniac priory was founded in 1140 by William de Huntingfield as a dependant house of Castle Acre. In 1537 the house, its revenues and some possessions were given to the Benedictine abbey of Bisham. Although Mendham priory is smaller than

those at Castle Acre and Thetford (a sister-house), it appears from the crop-mark evidence to follow a regular Cluniac plan, even though the plan is not complete. The features most readily discernible are the nave, N. transept, towers, frater, warming house, cellar, well, and the N. and S. chapels. The square end to the nave and chapels, unlike Castle Acre, follows the pattern of the early 13th-century lady chapel at Thetford and may indicate a similar phase of rebuilding.

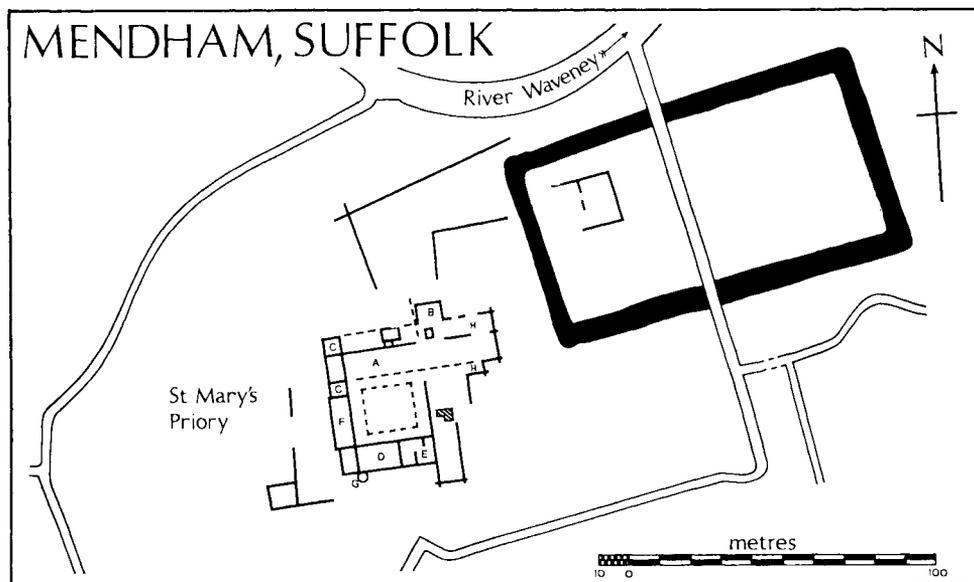


FIG. 5  
MENDHAM PRIORY, SUFFOLK  
Plan drawn from air-photographs

SURREY: GUILDFORD (SU 995496). H. M. Woods and R. J. Poulton completed excavation of the Dominican friary for Guildford Museum, Surrey Archaeological Society and D.o.E. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 192; *ibid.*, xix (1975), 236). The walking place of the church, and the nave as far W. as Onslow Street were stripped, together with the S. walk of the cloister and the junction of the W. cloister range with the church. The choir was eccentric to the nave. In the cemetery S. of the church thirty-seven graves were excavated; there were twenty-eight in the nave.

SUSSEX, EAST: BATTLE (TQ 747155). Excavation by J. N. Hare for D.o.E. on the monastic buildings N. and E. of the surviving dormitory range revealed most of the chapter house of the Benedictine abbey. This was an apsidal building, strengthened externally with buttresses, measuring internally 8.8 by 18 m. The lower parts of the walls survived, except at the W. end. This early building had been extensively modified with the addition of an internal offset and a low stone bench. Little survived of the footings for the floor, but several grave-pits had been cut into the layer beneath. At some time a building had been added on the NE. The chapter house seems to have remained in use until the dissolution and had not been replaced, as had been thought. It was then destroyed and part of it, together with the adjoining church, was levelled to its foundations. E. of the dormitory range a building ran E. from the 'parlour', and the plan of the reredorter and the substantial nature of its remains were revealed.

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_: BRIGHTON (TQ 311040). Excavation by D. J. Freke for Sussex Archaeological Field Unit in the centre of the town showed that levelling had removed the uppermost archaeological levels, including a well-documented chapel and cemetery.

### ISLE OF MAN

BALLA SALLA, RUSHEN ABBEY (SC 277703). L. A. S. Butler for Rushen Abbey Gardens Ltd, Manx Museum and National Trust excavated the N. transept and E. arm and S. transept of the Cistercian abbey (Fig. 6). There had been only one important period of building on the site, that of the church founded in 1134. Its nave and chancel were of similar width (6.45 m) with walls 1.2 m wide at foundation level and 0.9 m wide above. The transepts were of matching plan (total internal width 7.4 m) with two chapels on the E.; the arches on the N. in part remain. The character of the foundations and the difference between its walls and those of the E. arm suggest that the nave was rebuilt; this rebuilding may have occasioned the consecration of 1257. The tower was a late insertion into the N. transept, probably in the 15th century. There was clear evidence of flooring: slate paving on a yellow clay base in the main body of the transepts; thick

### RUSHEN ABBEY 1978

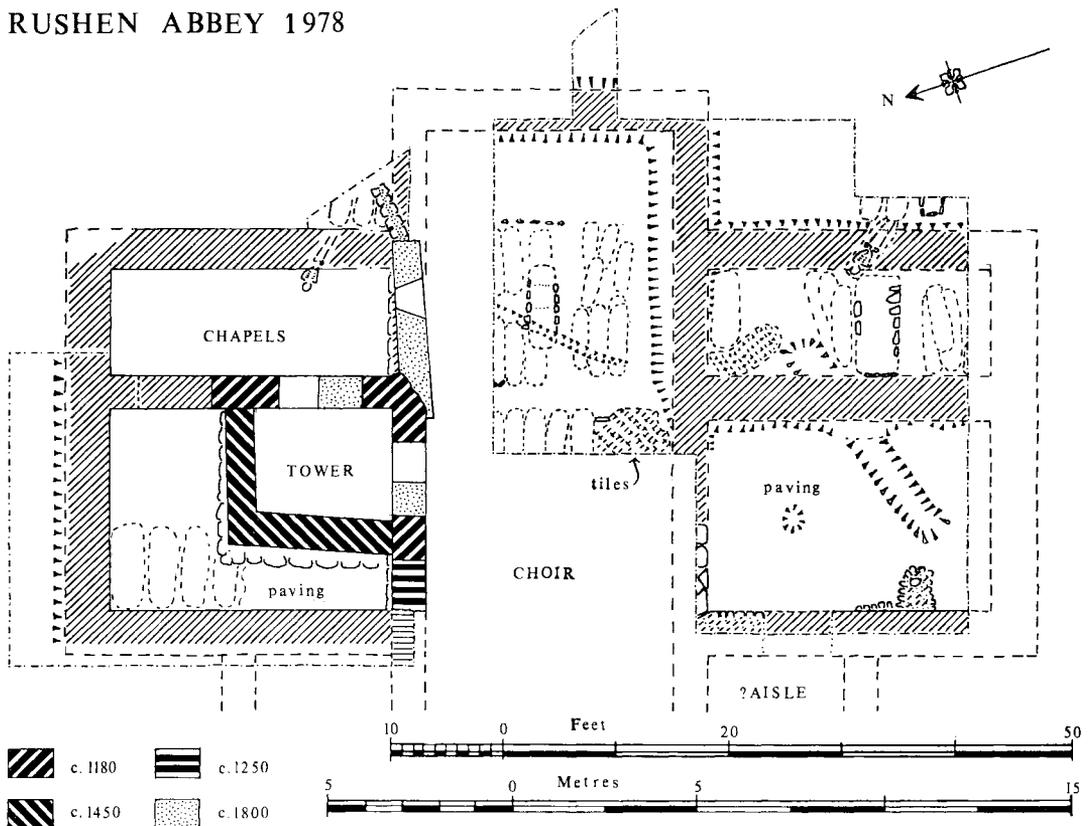


FIG. 6  
RUSHEN ABBEY, BALLA SALLA, ISLE OF MAN  
Plan of E. end of abbey church

plain tiles in the sanctuary and in the alley of the choir; in the remainder of the choir and in the transept chapels a variety of stamped tiles, some early 14th century, and a renewal of broken pavements in the early 15th century.

The many burials within the choir and throughout the transept were placed with their heads to the W.; adults and children were found. Only two burials were distinguished by having stone surrounds, but a few had a pillow-like grouping of stones at the head or a setting of vertical slates to protect the skull. Grave-goods were rare. One burial in the choir had a fragment of pottery (W. French mottled green glaze of *c.* 1300) under the skull. Two bronze mounts (perhaps from books) and a token (probably French or Burgundian *c.* 1400-50) came from the robber trench of the S. wall of the choir. The church may have been built over an earlier burial ground because one burial on a more southerly alignment lay under the E. wall of the S. transept.

Four periods of destruction were identified: 1, removal of the church E. wall, the S. transept E. wall and the N. transept W. wall between 1550 and 1650; 2, robbing of the tiles from the main floors certainly by 1750; 3, robbing of the church S. wall and the S. transept arcade wall in the third quarter of the 18th century; 4, building of three garden walls diagonally across the church in the 19th century.

As a result of the present excavation it is possible to identify the 'Sacristy' as the slype and to see traces of the chapter house vault upon its S. wall.

## WALES

GWENT (Monmouthshire): LLANTHONY PRIORY (SO 289279). Excavation by D. H. Evans for Department of Archaeology, University College, Cardiff, and D.o.E. (Welsh Office) concentrated on the chapels of the N. transept of the church of the Augustinian priory and revealed four structural phases, the earliest of which belongs to the foundation of *c.* 1175. The debris of the fourth phase contained floor-tiles of 1456 (Fig. 7).

In phase I there were two chapels of unequal size, arranged in a stepped formation, the larger, *c.* 10 by 4.5 m, with an altar at the E. end and a small plinth in the SW. corner, the other, *c.* 4.5 m sq., with an aumbrey in the N. wall. In phase II the floor level was raised with midden material, and the chapels replaced with one large chapel, *c.* 13 by 9 m. In phase III this was replaced by two smaller rooms, the larger a chapel, *c.* 5 by 9 m, with a stepped E. end, the other opening off the first, *c.* 8.5 by 4 m, with an internal partition. One of two entrances from the transept and possibly the entrance from the choir were blocked. This phase ended in a fire. In phase IV a single chapel, *c.* 5 by 5.5 m, was entered only from the transept. It was abandoned in the late 15th or early 16th century, and the entrance blocked.

Clearance of collapsed masonry in the transept revealed a newel stair in the NW. corner, with a child burial at its base. Report in *Monmouthshire Antiquary*, forthcoming.

## B. CATHEDRALS AND ECCLESIASTICAL PALACES

### ENGLAND

SOMERSET: WELLS (ST 551459). W. J. Rodwell for Committee for Rescue Archaeology in Avon, Gloucestershire and Somerset and D.o.E. examined an area in the SE. part of the cathedral close against the E. cloister range where the foundations of two chapels had been recorded in the 19th century. The earliest features were two graves and parts of two masonry buildings, probably domestic, of mid or late Saxon date. N. of the buildings the S. wall of another building ran obliquely under the cloister and is provisionally interpreted as part of the E. arm of the Anglo-Saxon cathedral.

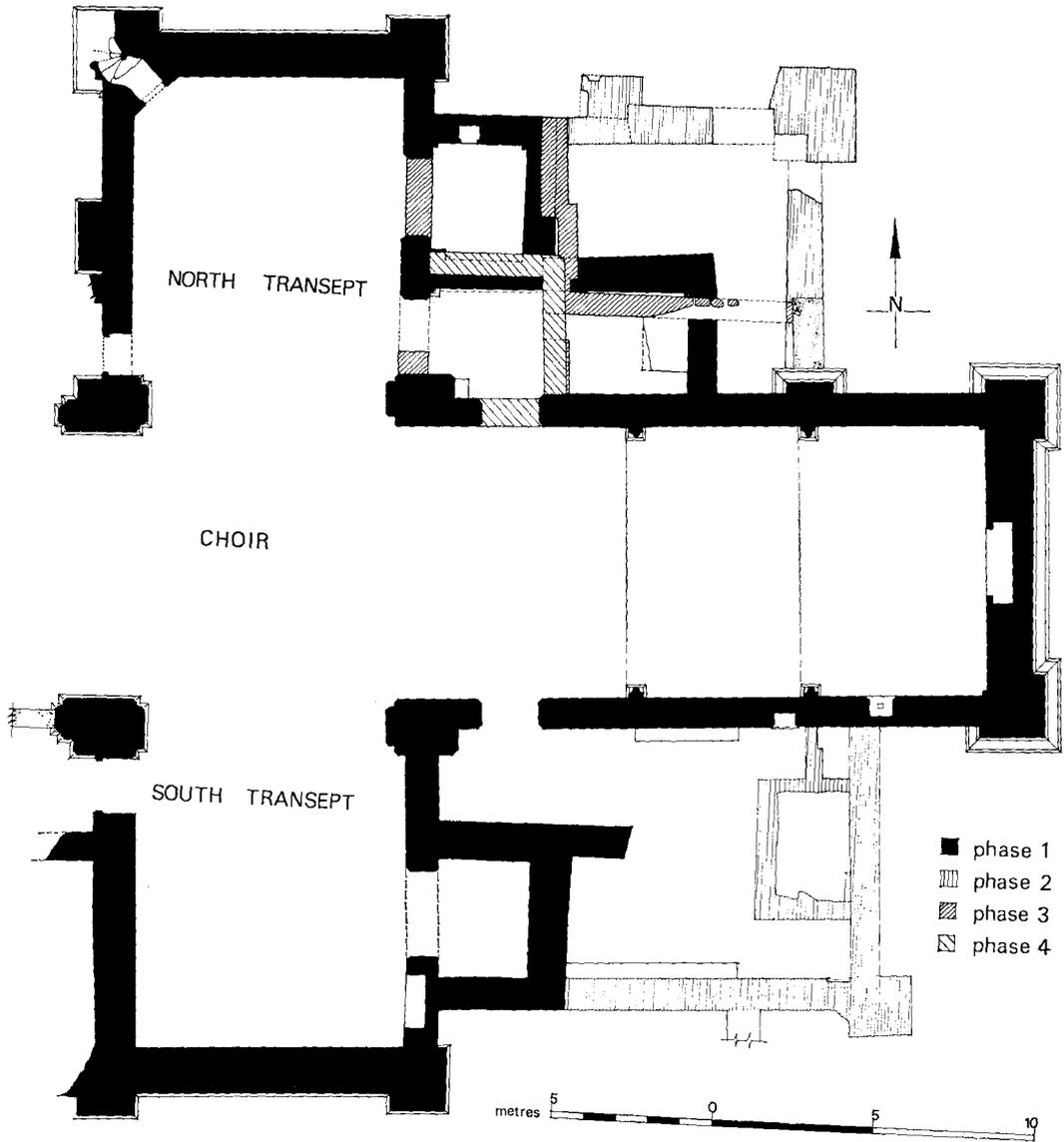


FIG. 7  
 LLANTHONY PRIORY, GWENT  
 Plan (by C. Ravenhill) of E. end of church showing structural phases

The site was later occupied by the S. aisle of the medieval 'Lady Chapel by the Cloister' (demolished 1477) and then by the S. transept of Bishop Stillington's chantry chapel (demolished 1552) (Fig. 8). Knowledge of these structures gained from the 1894 excavations was greatly amplified. Associated with the later chapel were two masons' workshops, each *c.* 12 by 3 m; one had been converted into stables in the mid 16th century, the other being demolished. Other features investigated included part of the 14th-century cemetery of Vicars Choral, the 13th and 15th-century conduits which carried spring water from St Andrew's Well through the cathedral close, and a lead water-pipe laid in 1453 to supply Bishop Beckington's *nova opera* in the market place.

Excavation in the gardens of nos. 4, 5 and 14 Vicar's Close established that the early 14th-century houses were erected not as one unit, but singly. Each house had separately laid foundations from its neighbours, and all the projecting front chimney stacks were shown to be integral parts of the houses; they are not 15th-century additions, as previously believed, and it appears that Beckington only added the ornamental upper parts.

The seven tombs inside the cathedral which house the remains of Anglo-Saxon bishops have been re-examined. Five of the retrospective effigies which cover the tombs are now seen as having once been standing figures, possibly from a reredos of *c.* 1200. Examination of the contents of the tombs has shown that the remains of at least nine individuals are represented; some of the bones are clearly relics which have become mixed with the bishops' skeletons. The only associated objects are an Anglo-Saxon lead pectoral cross in Giso's tomb, and six medieval cast-lead name-plates.

### C. CHURCHES AND CHAPELS

#### ENGLAND

ESSEX: WEST BERGHOLT (TL 953280). After the stripping of rendering at St Mary's Church an 11th-century Saxo-Norman door arch, turned in Roman tiles, was discovered in what had been thought to be a 14th-century building. This important feature of the church and, in particular detail, the complex fabric of the N. wall of the nave were recorded. Excavation by R. Turner for Essex County Council and D.o.E. revealed a complicated sequence of building periods. A continuous nave and apsidal chancel are not yet closely dated but are almost certainly Saxon. Into this original wall was set the 11th-century arched doorway, *c.* 2.55 m by *c.* 0.8 m. This was partly blocked and most of the jamb-tiles removed to make way for a Norman doorway of plain stone jambs. This doorway was itself blocked before the 14th century. Also before the 14th century a W. bell-cage, which would have been clad in wood, may have been added. In the early 14th century a S. aisle and, later in the same century, a rectangular chancel were built. In the 15th century the bell-cage was probably completely reconstructed into a tower with rubble walls.

GREATER LONDON: RICHMOND, BARNES (TQ 220765). J. S. McCracken of SW. London Archaeological Unit recorded the structure of the parish church of St Mary, gutted by fire in June 1978, for Borough of Richmond and D.o.E. Fragments of wall-paintings on the S. and E. walls (the original nave of the 13th-century church) were revealed. The paintings are in five layers: the most recent in Gothic black letter script on white plaster; below this were three layers of double red lines on white paper, the lines designed to create the impression of dressed stone blocks, and the two upper layers having a small six-petal flower in the centre of each block. The earliest layer consisted of a single red line on white plaster also designed to look like dressed stonework. A Norman arch was revealed in the S. wall, and the roof of the original nave can now be dated *c.* 1500.

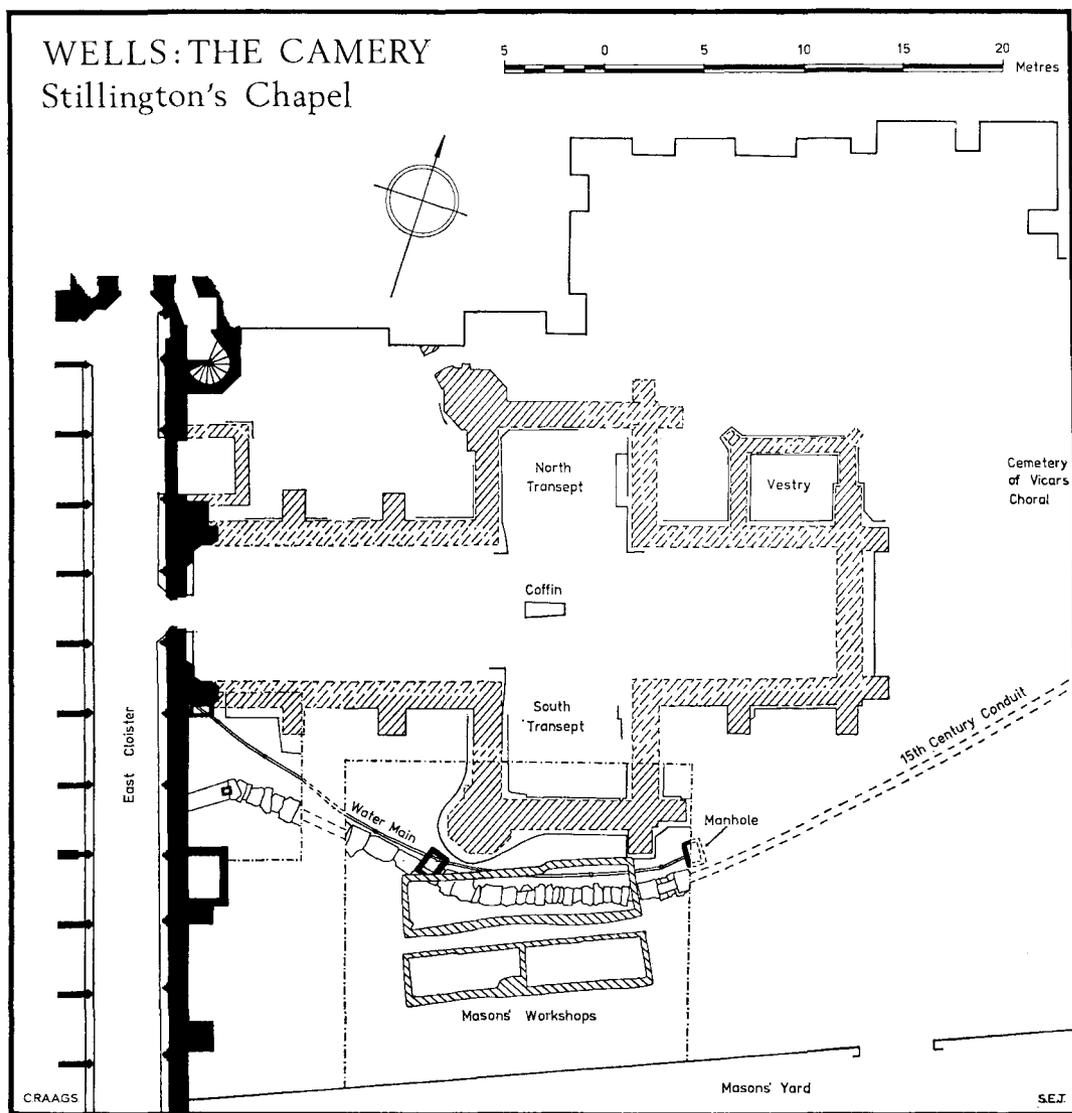


FIG. 8

## WELLS CATHEDRAL, SOMERSET

Plan of 15th-century chapel, masons' workshops, and water-courses E. of cloisters

HUMBERSIDE: BARTON UPON HUMBER. See p. 239.

KENT: DOVER (TR 318413). B. J. Philp excavated the S. side of St Edmund's Chapel, consecrated in 1253, revealing twelve burials and the missing S. wall of a 12th-century structure located under the chapel in 1967 (cf. *Kent Archaeol. Review*, xxi (1970), 3). See also pp. 240-41, 252.

LINCOLNSHIRE: LINCOLN (SK 976719). Excavation of the ecclesiastical levels at the church of St Paul in the Bail by B. J. J. Gilmour for Lincoln Archaeological Trust and D.o.E. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxii (1978), 165) continued and a sequence of church buildings and associated graveyards, ranging in date from the 7th to the 14th century, was uncovered (see also p. 214). During the 12th and 13th centuries the church was enlarged by a number of alterations. In the 12th century the nave was extended W. by about 5.5 m, and about 1200 the S. wall of this extension was breached to insert an arcade associated with an aisle that spanned the length of the nave. At about the same time two roughly square masonry bases were added to the W. face of the nave. These may have served as the bases for buttresses added to prop up the W. wall. The chancel was enlarged twice during the later 13th century. First it was widened and later extended E. doubling its length. The E. wall of this extended chancel was oddly aligned since it was built directly on top of a Roman wall. The church was rebuilt after a collapse in 1301. The tower was added in the late 14th century, not earlier as had been thought. See also pp. 241, 267.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: RAUNDS. See p. 242.

STAFFORDSHIRE: LIGHFIELD (SK 124095). Excavation by P. R. Wilson for Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit and D.o.E. on a proposed extension to the S.E. corner of St Michael's Church revealed a burial sequence, probably of seven phases. One of the burials was crouched; the other forty-eight were extended inhumations, one of which, lying E. and W., was probably of a priest. The burials sealed an undated post-hole. Much medieval tile and other building materials were also found.

WILTSHIRE: ALTON BARNES. See p. 246.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH (Yorkshire, E. Riding): WHARRAM PERCY (SE 858642)

*Site 26, Glebe S.* The seventh and final season was directed by C. Harding for the Medieval Village Research Group and D.o.E. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxii (1978), 167). The limits of the early graveyard are still to be defined. Excavation of the burials discovered so far was completed. Many of the graves were cut deep into the natural soil and reused several times. Twelfth to late 13th-century pottery from some of them is consistent with the later date of the graveyard wall on the S. (located in previous seasons), and the earlier building beneath the graveyard. The burials lifted this year numbered forty-eight, thirty-two adults, ten children and six babies, making a total over the whole area of 130. At least two phases of earlier occupation were evident beneath the graves, although much disturbed by them. A line of six large post-holes, c. 2.1 m apart with an overall span of c. 11.1 m, and with a return post-hole on the N. at the E. end of the line, suggests a possible early medieval vicarage or more probably a barn. The associated pottery was 12th-century and earlier. No interior surfaces were recovered but a pit within the confines of the structure produced much animal bone.

*Site 52, Graveyard boundary SW.* Limited excavation to relate the SW. corner of the graveyard to the terraced road coming down from the W. plateau to the dam was directed by D. Andrews for the Medieval Village Research Group and D.o.E. Below the topsoil a layer of undifferentiated hill-wash, up to 0.6 m thick, lay over the natural chalk and was cut into by three graves. They lay E. and W. with their heads at the W.

and, where ascertainable, their hands folded on their pelvises. A narrow ridge of chalk separated the two southernmost graves, but it was impossible to establish which was the earlier. Most of the pottery consists of Staxton and York wares, indicating a remarkable lack of disturbance or activity since the end of the middle ages. The presence of the graves confirms, as was previously thought, that the site lay within the boundary of the churchyard. The lack of any trace of the terraced way is puzzling, but it is possible that it passed farther W. up the hill.

See also pp. 272, 276, 278.

## D. CASTLES

### ENGLAND

CHESHIRE: BEESTON CASTLE (SJ 537593). P. R. Hough for D.o.E. made a contour survey and excavated the approaches to the outer gateway, and within and E. and W. of the remaining S. gate-tower. The survey helped to identify an earlier NE. line of approach to the outer gateway. In front of the gatehouse a substantial deposit of rubble contained 17th and early 18th-century clay pipes, and probably represents its final phase of destruction. Beneath the rubble a steep path led to the remains of a flight of stone steps. Removal of destruction levels in the S. tower revealed a small post-medieval hearth adjacent to its N. wall. Finds and records to be stored at Beeston Castle Museum; publication probably in *Jnl Chester Archaeol. Soc.*

DORSET: SHERBORNE (SY 648167). G. Hey excavated at the Old Castle for D.o.E. The post-medieval causeway in the SW. gateway was removed, revealing the medieval bridge and moat. The uppermost tile floor and hearth in the great hall were exposed. A ditch earlier than the castle was aligned along the S. wall and more evidence of a pre-Norman graveyard was found.

DURHAM: DURHAM (NZ 274423). Excavation by P. A. G. Clack for University of Durham at *Queens Court, no. 2 North Bailey*, revealed the footings of the castle wall running across the rear of the site. Although 13th-century deposits were recovered, no structures were found.

NORTHUMBERLAND: EDLINGHAM CASTLE (NU 116092). Before excavation the castle consisted of a walled enclosure with the remains of a gatehouse tower on the N., a small residential tower on the S., and some indication of buildings N. of this tower. Excavation by G. J. Fairclough for D.o.E. revealed that the tower is a solar block added to an existing hall house, as at Stokesay Castle or Longthorpe Hall. The hall house is a well-preserved substantial structure, originally of probably two floors, with three-storied octagonal turrets (Fig. 9). It consisted of a great hall at first-floor level, raised on an unvaulted lower hall, with chambers on two floors on the E. The service block, at present unlocated, may have occupied the lower hall, or lay N. of the building. The date of the hall house is probably later 13th-century. The builder was probably Walter de Edlingham, from whose family the manor passed c. 1296. The solar tower, consisting of a rib-vaulted great chamber with small chamber above and barrel-vaulted semibasement below, was added to the hall during the 14th century, probably by William de Felton III and on present evidence c. 1360-80. It is unclear whether the chambers at the E. end of the hall house retained their function. Subsequent modification included the construction of a small vaulted chamber between the hall house and the tower, in which a newel stair was inserted, perhaps in the 16th century, and the sub-division of the lower hall. Fragments of an early 17th-century decorated plaster ceiling, probably from the great chamber in the tower, were found in the rubble filling of this newel.

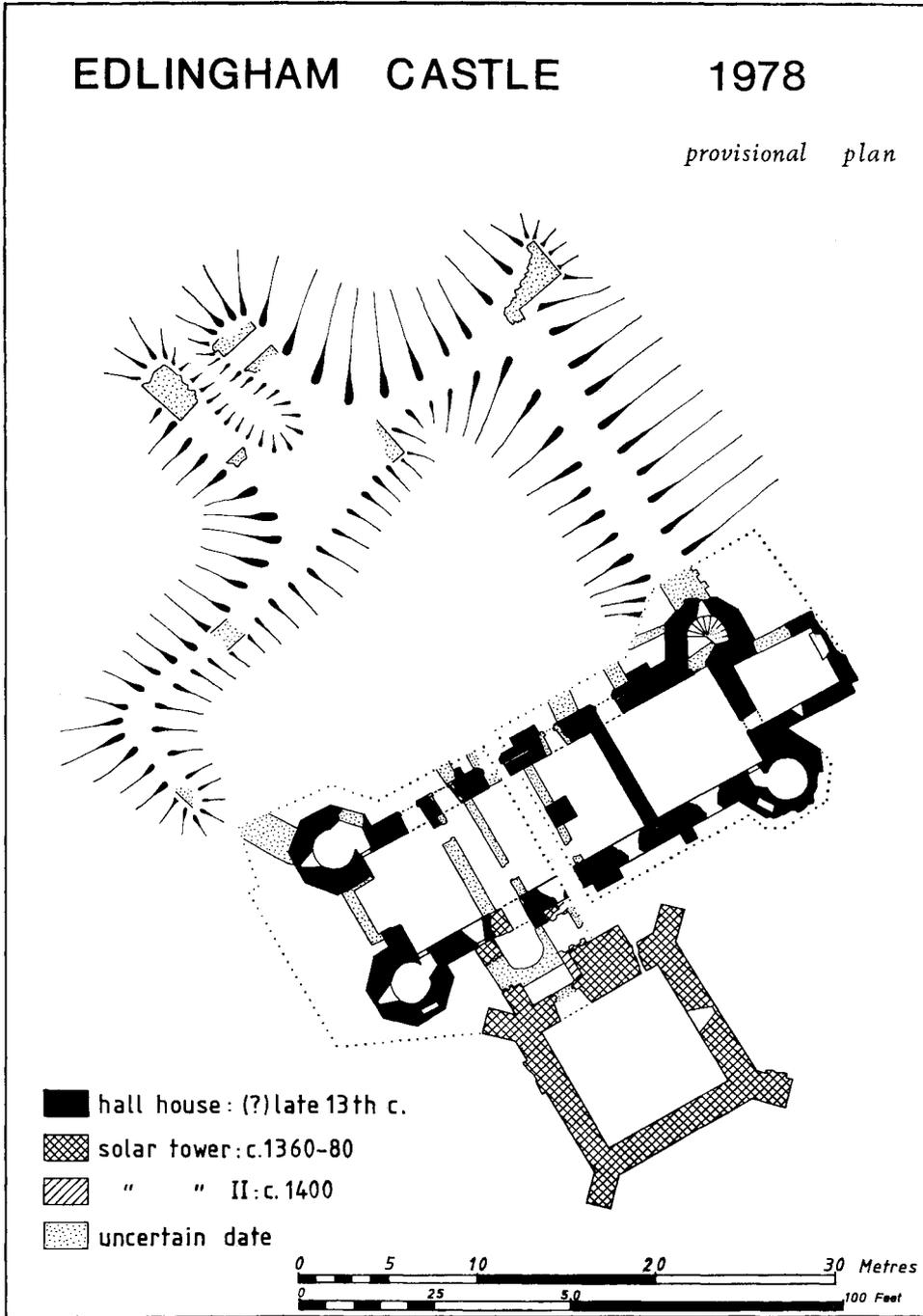


FIG. 9  
EDLINGHAM CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND  
Plan of hall house with solar tower

———: ETAL (NT 925393). B. Harbottle for D.o.E. attempted to locate the NE. corner of the bailey. A wall, probably the E. curtain wall of the 14th century or earlier, met another wall, probably the N. curtain wall of the 16th century, in a gaping butt joint. A building, with its own E. wall but apparently set against the N. curtain wall, lay close to the corner of the bailey. Its flagged floor was covered with ash, and in it there was a large trough carved out of a block of pink sandstone. Its function is not yet certain, but it was perhaps a smithy.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: NOTTINGHAM CASTLE (SK 568395). Excavation by C. J. Drage for Trent Valley Archaeological Research Committee continued on the N. defences of the middle bailey, exposing a further 30 m of curtain wall and the 15th-century NW. corner known as 'Richard's Tower' (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxii (1978), 169). The rampart immediately N. of the 12th-century curtain wall (not 13th-century as *ibid.*, xxi (1977), 235, 238) was constructed of sand and small amounts of sandstone rubble over a clean sandstone bedrock. The front layers of the rampart rested upon a small hump of bedrock, 1 m wide. Immediately N. the bedrock sloped, forming the lip of a ditch. The rampart, which is earlier than the curtain wall, formed the bailey defences of the castle built in 1068, but the only finds were four pieces of early iron age pottery. The stretch of curtain wall, most recently exposed up to its junction with Richard's Tower, had been robbed extensively in the 17th century and survived only as footings for the present boundary wall. Two spiral staircases cut through the wall, giving access to the basement of the tower. The structure of the sexangular tower, excavated in 1908, was recorded. A well, cut through bedrock in the S. corner of the tower, was excavated to a depth of 24 m. Finds from the 17th-century rubble filling include carved stone window-heads. Extensive modern deposits were removed from above the square N. projection of the tower, previously thought destroyed. Interim report in *Trans. Thoroton Soc.*, lxxxii (1978), forthcoming.

SOMERSET: TAUNTON. Excavation by P. J. Leach for Committee for Rescue Archaeology in Avon, Gloucestershire and Somerset, and Taunton Deane Research and Excavation Committee examined early medieval structures and a deep accumulation of waterlogged deposits outside the Westgate at the castle (ST 225245). Removal of extensive 14th-century flood clay levels below post-medieval remains revealed part of a broad shallow valley containing thick deposits of waterlogged clays and organic debris. Within this a broad cobbled road was revetted with timber stakes and led westwards from the castle. Finds of 13th-century pottery and metalwork suggest its early abandonment and obliteration by debris incorporating much animal bone and organic refuse, probably from the castle. Saxo-Norman pottery and a 10th-century tinned brooch were recovered from deposits beneath the road surface.

A detailed survey of the ruins of the keep and part of the inner ward (ST 226246) was undertaken by W. J. Rodwell for Committee for Rescue Archaeology in Avon, Gloucestershire and Somerset, and Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society. It now seems likely that the keep had four clasping corner towers, with that on the SE. developed into a forebuilding. The bailey wall S. of the keep is of two major phases, probably of the 12th and 13th centuries. Projecting towers and a gateway of the earlier phase were removed in the second period, when the entrance to the bailey was sited farther W.

See also pp. 268–69.

STAFFORDSHIRE: STAFFORD CASTLE (SJ 902222). P. A. Barker reports that Stafford Borough Council has drawn up a long-term plan of consolidation and excavation of this very large motte with two (perhaps three) baileys. The motte is crowned with a stone building, constructed c. 1800 on foundations of c. 1348. Exploratory excavation within two of the towers showed that far more medieval masonry survived than was supposed.

TYNE AND WEAR (Northumberland): NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE. See p. 246.

### SCOTLAND

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY (Wigtownshire): CRUGGLETON (NX 484428). C. Millar for Scottish Development Department (Ancient Monuments) excavated at this motte-and-bailey. The ground plan of the later stone-built tower-house on the motte summit was further elucidated, although the lack of datable artifacts makes its date of construction uncertain. Work in the courtyard on the motte top revealed a flimsily-constructed barmkin wall over earlier stone structures. A similar lack of artifacts failed to clarify the chronology of this site.

———— (———): STRANRAER (NX 061608). J. H. Lewis excavated within two cellars in advance of restoration of the castle. The filling was modern but it lay over two finely-cobbled floor surfaces. The W. cellar had not contained a kitchen fireplace, and an open drain in the cellar suggests that it was used for livestock.

———— (Stewartry of Kirkcudbright): THREAVE CASTLE (NX 739622). Excavation by G. L. Good and C. J. Tabraham for Scottish Development Department (Ancient Monuments) was completed (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxii (1978), 171). The outer enclosure bank E. of the tower-house was probably constructed before the 1640 siege. Beneath, a lead-smelting area was in use no earlier than the 16th century.

LOTHIAN (East Lothian): TANTALLON CASTLE (NT 595850). J. H. Lewis for Scottish Development Department (Ancient Monuments) examined the nature of the seaward defences before a safety fence was erected. The low bank along the E. side of the courtyard proved to be largely modern, perhaps built soon after the monument came into State care in 1924. Within the courtyard traces of 15th-century courtyard buildings were located.

STRATHCLYDE (Argyle): KILMORE AND KILBRIDE, DUNOLLIE CASTLE. See pp. 247-48.

### WALES

GLAMORGAN, SOUTH: RUMNEY (ST 21027894). Excavation by P. Stanley for Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust on the S. third of the mound and ditch of the castle, mentioned in documents between 1184 and 1448, revealed a filled ringwork. Occupation debris (lacking pottery) was associated with an area in the SE. corner of the ringwork. A substantial stone gate-tower with a road surface facing the SE. corner was paired with a rectangular platform at the SW. corner, probably for a timber building. Some evidence for a bridge came from the ditch. The gate-tower was remodelled, probably becoming a simpler entrance, and the platform was revetted in stone. Finally the entrance was closed by demolition of the gateway, a spread of rubble, and more filling of the central hollow.

GWENT (Monmouthshire): PENHOW (ST 423908). S. Wrathmell for Department of Archaeology, University College, Cardiff, excavated a ditch, which had divided the inner court from the outer bailey and probably originated as the major element of 12th-century ringwork defences which enclosed the surviving stone keep. In the 13th century its bank was replaced by a curtain wall, and a first-floor hall was constructed against this. The undercroft of a second 13th-century building was uncovered near the service end of the hall. In the late 15th century the castle was rendered indefensible. Part of the curtain wall was demolished, and the hall was substantially rebuilt on a larger scale. The ditch ceased to be maintained, and was filled with successive dumps of refuse and earth (probably from adjacent parts of the bailey) from the 15th to the 19th century. The initial deposits produced important groups of fine wares and associated

coarse wares. The earthworks of the bailey, which lay S. of the inner court, were planned. Its perimeter bank seems formerly to have enclosed the parish church. On its S. side the remains of a deserted peasant settlement were also surveyed.

## E. TOWNS

### ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE: BEDFORD (TL 048498). J. Hassall for N. Bedfordshire Borough Council, Bedfordshire County Council and D.o.E. excavated on the corner of *Midland Road* and *Allhallows* to examine the extent of Saxo-Norman/early medieval settlement and to see if any evidence survived of a town boundary or defence (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxii (1978), 172). A ditch forming a property boundary, several 11th to 12th-century wells and dense slag patches, indicating a contemporary iron-working site, were found. Traces of timber joists and beam slots showed that a Saxo-Norman timber building stood near the Allhallows frontage. A large ditch earlier than the 14th century may represent a town boundary, and appears to have been dug on the Allhallows alignment. Saxo-Norman and medieval pottery was recovered. Finds and records in Bedford Museum; final report in *Beds. Archaeol. Jnl*, forthcoming.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: BUCKINGHAM (SP 69583391). Excavation by M. E. Farley for Buckinghamshire County Museum and D.o.E. in an area thought to have lain at the E. end of the *burh* revealed 13th and 14th-century pits and a late medieval stone-lined pit. No deposits of *burh* date were present.

CLEVELAND (Durham): HARTLEPOOL (NZ 52483411). Excavation by N. Pearson for Cleveland County Archaeology Section in *Graham Street* revealed a substantial medieval ditch, 5.7 m wide and of uncertain depth, which had been filled with clean sand in post-medieval times. The town wall was not located; the ditch may represent an additional, and perhaps earlier, defence immediately W. or outside the wall itself.

ESSEX: CHELMSFORD (TL 709064). R. Turner for Essex County Council and D.o.E. excavated at nos. 16-18 *Baddow Road* to assess the archaeological potential of the flood-plain of the R. Chelmer within the town. Medieval levels occurred immediately above upper Roman road surfaces and consisted initially of a deliberately laid loamy soil, c. 50 cm thick, to protect against flood, and taken from an area of considerable Roman activity. A mid 14th-century structure built on this loam consisted of two opposing earth-fast timber walls and a trodden earth floor with extensive brick-earth repairs. Immediately N. of, and abutting, this building were three surfaces of a cobbled road-side gutter. After the 14th century further deliberate deposits were made and round about 1550 intensive and continuous occupation began over the whole site. The locality clearly has significance for the development and layout of medieval Chelmsford, particularly in the continuity of use of the present road-line.

—: COLCHESTER. H. Brooks and P. Crummy excavating in *Middleborough* (TL 99342555) for Colchester Archaeological Trust found seven to nine pottery kilns (p. 276), four scattered inhumations and two adjacent medieval houses. The extended inhumations, aligned E. and W., without coffins or grave-goods, are earlier than the 13th century. The surviving timber frame of the New Market Tavern, the northernmost of two houses, was surveyed. The earliest part consisted of the N. wing of a 15th-century house, the open hall of which had been rebuilt as a two-storied block and extended W. in the 17th century, probably in three phases. Excavation of associated floor levels revealed a S. wing and a sequence of stone sills, central and wall hearths and ovens, which can be related to the structural sequence and plan implicit in the frame. The earliest

phases are of the 13th or 14th century and had no stone sills. The archaeological remains of the other house were not as well conserved as the New Market Tavern and there were no complementary structures above ground, but a similar structural sequence and plan were revealed.

———: ———. Excavation by N. A. Smith on the *Co-op Site, Long Wyre Street* (TL 99802813), for Colchester Archaeological Trust revealed a post-and-stake structure of the 14th century. This was succeeded by two periods of tile or rubble footings for timber-framed buildings with clay floors.

———: MALDON (TL 85180700). M. R. Eddy for Essex County Council, Lloyds Bank and Maldon District Council recorded at *no. 68 High Street* the surviving portion of a late 15th or early 16th-century timber-framed building. This, apart from an L-shaped brick foundation on wooden piles and two rubbish-pits, was all that survived of post-Norman date. See also p. 237.

———: ROCHFORD (TQ 875905). M. R. Eddy for Essex County Council and D.o.E. excavating at *nos. 24-26 Market Square* discovered that the square was not that referred to in the market charter of 1257, as the earliest building on the site — a post-built structure with limestone stylobates — belonged to the mid 14th century. The main phase, with brick foundations, occurred in the late 15th or early 16th century and remained little changed until the 19th century. The principal wall-lines of no. 26 were recovered, as well as remains of two ovens, the later with two main phases.

HAMPSHIRE: SOUTHAMPTON, UPPER BUGLE STREET. See p. 239.

———: WINCHESTER (SU 483296). Excavation by K. Qualmann on the central car park revealed along the W. side a succession of street surfaces ranging in date from the 12th to the 16th century. They were up to 4.5 m wider than modern Upper Brook Street. Below, an 11th-century timber revetment, possibly one side of a water channel and presumably contemporary with a street surface farther W., ran NE. and SW. On the E. frontage of the site 13th-century deposits lay over the latest floors of a Roman masonry building, the lack of intervening finds being probably due to soil clearance *c.* 1200.

HUMBERSIDE (Yorkshire, E. Riding): BROUGH ON HUMBER (SE 937268). P. Armstrong for Humberside Joint Archaeological Committee and D.o.E. excavated in *Station Road* between the W. defences of the Roman town and Brough Haven. Two phases of a limestone consolidated foreshore of the later medieval period were revealed together with a stone boundary wall, which separated these hard from other structural stone elements fronting High Street, now Station Road. Medieval silting along a shore-line severely eroded in the later Roman period appears to have precipitated this process of reclamation. Finds in Hull Museums; report in *East Riding Archaeologist*, forthcoming.

——— (———): KINGSTON UPON HULL (TA 102288). Excavation by J. B. Whitwell and B. S. Ayers for Humberside Joint Archaeological Committee and D.o.E. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxii (1978), 158, 174, fig. 11) N. of *Chapel Lane Staith* and E. of *High Street* attempted to establish the original W. bank of the R. Hull and any quayside facilities. The bank was located some 8 m E. of High Street, whereas the present river frontage is some 80 m E. Associated with it were the remains of a late 13th-century timber revetment, most of which had been removed with the construction of a building, probably a warehouse, above massive limestone and chalk footings. This building was contemporary with a second revetment (Fig. 10), which extended the frontage on the E. and survived to its full height of 3.47 m. Built of oak it consisted of four vertical posts set into sill-plates, braced to the rear, surmounted by a cross-plate and shuttered on the

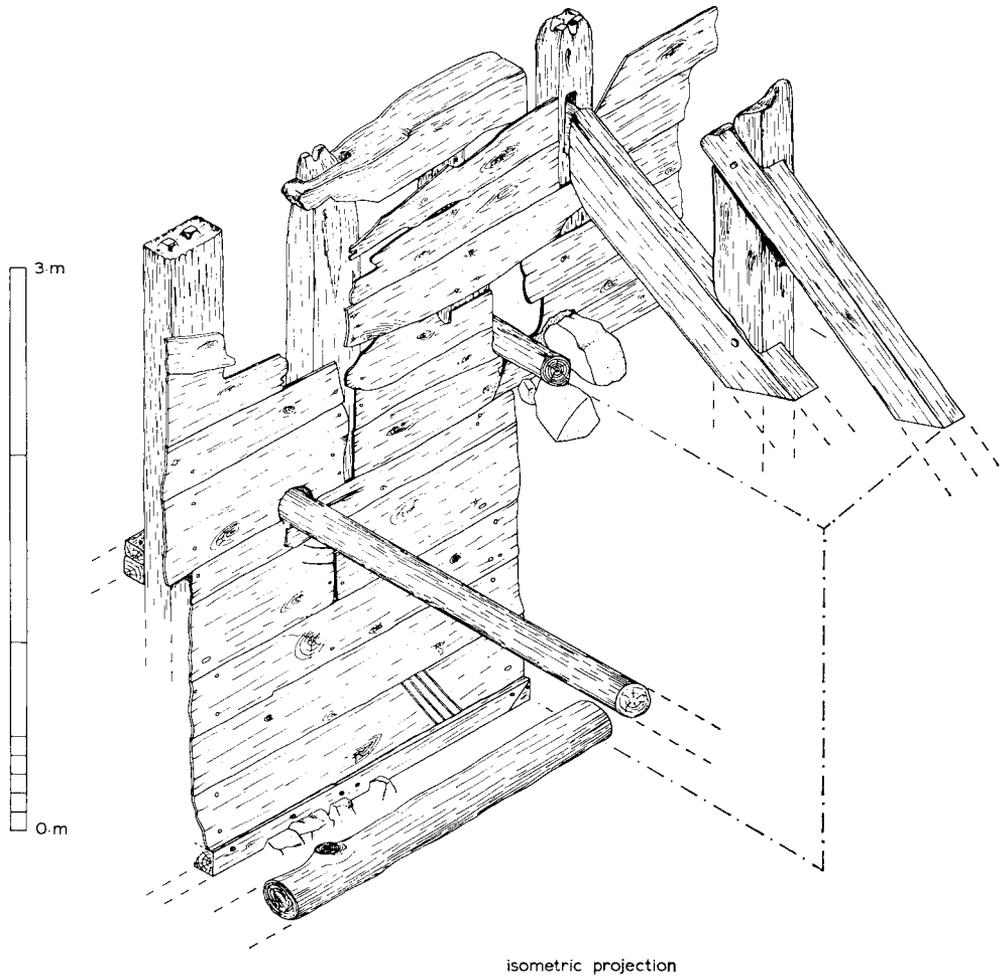


FIG. 10  
 CHAPEL LANE STAITH, KINGSTON UPON HULL, HUMBERSIDE  
 Isometric projection (by C. Brown) of landward face of early 14th-century  
 timber revetment, looking SE.

landward side. Joists for a planked decking also survived. The timbers were held by mortise and tenon and varieties of half-joints and secured by dowels while the shuttering was nailed. Saw, chisel and adze or axe marks were visible. Behind, the revetment was filled with rubbish above laminated silt deposits; from the rubbish quantities of leather including shoes, sheaths and a decorated panel were recovered. The revetment can be ascribed to the end of the first quarter of the 14th century, and probably fell into disuse some 50 years later. It was replaced by a third revetment, probably of similar dimensions but largely unexcavated. Other quayside buildings, generally with brick footings, were built above. Final report probably as volume of *East Riding Archaeologist* in 1979.

KENT: CANTERBURY, CASTLE STREET. See p. 240.

—————: —————, WATLING STREET. See p. 240.

LINCOLNSHIRE: LINCOLN (SK 976715). A small excavation by R. H. Jones for Lincoln Archaeological Trust and D.o.E. in *Danes Terrace* revealed part of a late 12th-century building over 13 m long, the S. half of which had been excavated in 1974 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, XIX (1975), 245). The fact that it faced the main thoroughfare of the city had ensured its survival with several modifications until 19th-century redevelopment. Its N. and S. walls had been founded on Roman walls and were oblique to the medieval alignment. It probably housed two properties, separated by an entrance passage approximately halfway along its length and flanked by stone walls. The N. half housed a small undercroft or cellar, either wholly or partly below the contemporary street level. On the E., a late 12th-century stone building lay parallel to the street frontage. It was demolished in the early 16th century. Traces of another building were observed during subsequent construction work, lying E. of the excavated site. This also lay parallel to Danes Terrace and was probably medieval. All excavations by Lincoln Archaeological Trust to be published in volumes of *The Archaeology of Lincoln*. See also pp. 241, 259.

LONDON: CITY. All excavations were undertaken by the Department of Urban Archaeology (Chief Urban Archaeologist, Brian Hobley; Field Officer, John Schofield) for Museum of London and D.o.E.

At nos. 2-22 *Duke's Place, Aldgate* (TQ 33518121) excavation on the line of the city wall produced evidence of a medieval ditch, considerably wider than a Roman predecessor which it cut, and containing pottery of the late 15th and 16th centuries. In the wall itself a blocked doorway with moulded greensand jambs probably became redundant not later than 1477. It probably represents a postern constructed by the priory of Holy Trinity which lay within the wall at this point; there was some evidence on the internal face of the wall of the abutments of a building. S. of this doorway the position of a single jamb of a second doorway coincided with the entrance into the vaults of the dorter range, recorded on a plan of 1592. In the medieval period the city wall had apparently been reinforced by an arcaded brick wall built against its internal face. (Supervisor: J. Maloney)

At nos. 48-53 *Houndsditch* (TQ 33388137) a section through the medieval ditches exhibited a broad, shallow wet ditch with a filling of black and grey silty clay, c. 1 m deep and at least 12 m wide, its midpoint c. 19 m from the external face of the city wall. Documentary evidence and the few finds recovered suggest that this ditch was cut early in the 13th century. The upper fillings had been consolidated and levelled with a series of bands of clean gravels and sands, c. 0.6 m deep; perhaps these surfaces represent the tenter grounds known to have existed here from at least the 16th century. A later ditch, c. 1.5 m deep and at least 9 m wide, was dug closer to the wall; this appears to have been dry and was gradually filled with domestic refuse. It was probably cut as part of the renovation of the defences in 1477-78. (Supervisor: C. Harding)

At *Watling Court, Queen Victoria Street* (TQ 32478103) excavation disclosed no sign of re-occupation after Roman times until the late Saxon period, when three cellars were constructed. None of them survived to the level of the contemporary ground surface, but they would have been c. 2 m deep. They were lined with planks held in place by timber uprights and on the floor probably supported by joists. The one cellar which lay completely within the excavated site measured 13 by 5.5 m; iron waste was found within it. These structures appear to respect the line of an E.-W. alley known to have existed by the 14th century, and to have coincided with a Roman property boundary. The cellars were all filled by the late 11th century, when chalk-founded walls were constructed. The regular distribution of cess-pits indicates the alignment and disposition of individual properties; they lay, near the alley, S. of properties facing on to Watling Street on the N.

and Basing Street on the S. A finely constructed 14th-century chalk-lined well was associated with the chalk-founded structures. (Supervisor: D. Perring)

At *New Fresh Wharf, Thames Street* (TQ 32958067) observation of construction works on a site of controlled excavations in 1974-75 resulted in the recording of a ragstone wall supported on a chalk raft above timber piles, a construction which closely compares with the 4th-century riverside wall already located at Baynard's Castle and at the Tower of London. This appears to have stood intact until the late Saxon period, when a clay embankment was built against its S. (river) face, based upon a raft of timbers, c.20 m long, which extended beyond the bank towards the river, possibly for landing boats. The medieval development of the waterfront consisted of a sequence of land reclamation beginning in the 11th century and extending S. of the Saxon bank. The earliest timber revetments, behind which soil, gravel and rubbish were deposited, may belong to the late 11th or early 12th century. The N. walls of the earliest buildings with chalk foundations, like the street beyond, seem to have respected the line of the riverside wall, which was probably demolished in the 13th century. Medieval Thames Street was found c.2.5 m N. of the present S. edge of the street. A N.-S. alley, 2.5 m wide and made up of layers of mortar and gravel based on oyster shells for drainage, can be identified as Rothersgate, first recorded in the early 12th century, although the excavated alley was no earlier than the late 13th century. (Supervisor: L. Miller)

At *Tudor Street* (TQ 31528095) the remains of at least sixty timber piles are provisionally dated 14th century, and are probably to be associated with a waterfront revetment. They align roughly with the course of the R. Fleet, and seem to represent a period when there had been very little reclamation W. of the Fleet. On the S. a chalk and ragstone foundation, aligned N. and S. and provisionally dated late 15th century, was found over a length of 4 m, and shared a common corner with another foundation, c.3 m long aligned E. and W. This may be connected with a similar wall recorded under Blackfriars House in 1973, and probably represents a more substantial waterfront. If so, this was in turn superseded in the early 16th century by additional reclamation for the building of Bridewell Palace. (Supervisor: A. Thompson)

———: SOUTHWARK (TQ 320805). M. Hammerson for Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Excavation Committee excavated N. of *Bankside Power Station* and uncovered a succession of river shore-line deposits of c. 14th to 16th-century date beneath later dumped levels. Late 15th or early 16th-century wooden structures possibly represent boat-building or docking facilities. They were associated with quantities of waste leather probably from the nearby leather market.

SALOP (Shropshire): SHREWSBURY (SJ 493128). Structural investigation of *Rigg's Hall* by D. Knight and D. Tanner for Salop County Council Architects' Department has shown that the core of the building is a 16th-century timber-framed wing attached to the solar block of a partly surviving building of c. 1400. Excavation within these structures by N. J. Baker for Salop County Council and Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit revealed features and floors associated with the c. 1400 building over a clay bank at the back of the 13th-century town hall. See also p. 243.

SOMERSET: TAUNTON (ST 230246). Excavation by P. J. Leach for Committee for Rescue Archaeology in Avon, Gloucestershire and Somerset, and Taunton Deane Research and Excavation Committee confirmed the suspected line of the town defences in *Hawke's Yard*, N. of East Street (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxii (1978), 177). A degraded earth and clay rampart of two phases sealed a buried soil which incorporated Romano-British material and pottery of the 11th and early 12th centuries. The corresponding ditch could only be partly emptied of its later and post-medieval fillings. This is equated with the 'Hurle Ditch' of 1158, the earliest identification of the town defences in this part of the town. The second phase of the rampart may correspond with a documented

reconstruction of the defensive perimeter of the town in 1215. Publication of a collected volume on previous excavations in Taunton in preparation. See also p. 262.

STAFFORDSHIRE: TAMWORTH (SK 211039). R. A. Meeson excavating for Tamworth Excavation Committee, Staffordshire County Council and D.o.E. at no. 71 *Bolebridge Street* located an earth bank sealing the Saxon mill-pool. The bank was associated with two post-conquest ditches, both of which were heavily silted by the 13th century. Tip-lines containing many medieval sherds sealed the ditches. Over these were a number of metal-working hearths, above which was a clay and sandstone sill for a timber-framed building. This had been succeeded by a post-medieval timber-framed building. See also p. 245.

SUFFOLK: IPSWICH. See p. 246.

SUSSEX, WEST: CHICHESTER (SZ 8605). A. Down excavated on two sites. At *County Hall* for Chichester Excavations Committee two phases of timber buildings, possibly barns, were defined. They may be associated with the 'Common Barns', which are known to have been hereabouts from the 13th century until destroyed by fire in 1654.

In excavation for Chichester Excavations Committee and D.o.E. on the N. side of *Grave Street* the post-holes of a large building roughly aligned with the street, which itself is late Saxon or early medieval, were found. The buildings may have formed part of the holding of John de Sancta Cruce in the 13th century.

TYNE AND WEAR (Northumberland): NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (NZ 253642). E. J. J. Tullett excavating for City of Newcastle at the *Corner Tower* on the town wall revealed an internal buttress relating to the tower, c. 10 m long, and a short stretch (2 m) of the lane inside the wall. A ditch-like feature ran parallel to and underneath the town wall, and was filled with sand, perhaps an earlier defensive measure. A little 14th and 15th-century pottery was found. See also p. 246.

## SCOTLAND

GRAMPIAN (Aberdeenshire): ABERDEEN (NJ 941065). C. Murray for Scottish Development Department (Ancient Monuments) excavated four 13th and 14th-century properties at right angles to the present line of *Upper Kirkgate* (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxii (1978), 178). The boundaries were first marked by ditches and later by fences. Six post-and-wattle buildings were excavated. All were rectangular, c. 7 by 4 m, with wattle used as a screen wall, and posts or planks alongside the wall as the main roof-supports. Finds include a wooden weaving sword, a paddle, bowls, cloth and leather. Much imported pottery from France, the Low Countries and Yorkshire was found.

## WALES

GLAMORGAN, SOUTH: CARDIFF (ST 184764). Excavation by J. and P. V. Webster for Department of Extra Mural Studies, University College, Cardiff, and Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust at nos. 19-20 *Working Street* revealed 12th to 14th-century pits dug through garden humus, a 12th-century well, and stone foundations over the pits, probably with timber superstructures.

———, WEST: SWANSEA (SS 65529295). Excavation for Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust at *Whitewalls* revealed the medieval town defences. Between eight and twelve courses of the wall survive; it was 1.09 m wide and built of roughly dressed local stone. The ditch in front of the wall was c. 10 m wide.

## F. ROYAL PALACES

No work reported

## G. MOATS AND MANORS

## ENGLAND

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: BOW BRICKHILL, CALDECOTTE (SP 89073545). Excavation by M. R. Petchey for Milton Keynes Development Corporation and D.o.E. examined the interior of the moated site, and sectioned the moat in two places. Occupation extended from the 13th to the 16th century, but there were few traces of structures. See also p. 235.

CUMBRIA (Cumberland): DRUMBURGH (NY 266597). Examination by P. Dixon and P. Borne of *Drumburgh Castle* has shown that the ground floor of Thomas Lord Dacre's early 16th-century stone house incorporates the ruins of a stone hall with blocked windows and an elaborate blocked door of early 13th-century character, presumed to be the remains of the manor house which Richard le Brun fortified after 1307.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: BROCKWORTH. See p. 274.

———: QUEDGELEY. See p. 274.

HAMPSHIRE: FACCOMBE, NETHERTON. See p. 238.

LONDON: HACKNEY (TQ 351841). Excavation by I. Schwab for Inner London Archaeological Unit at *Shore Road* revealed part of a late medieval manor house known as Shoreditch Place. During its initial phase (14th to 15th-century) a revetted stream ran through the building. This was later blocked and floors of packed gravel and chalk were laid over its bed.

OXFORDSHIRE: CHALGROVE (SU 635968). P. S. Page for Oxfordshire Archaeological Unit began excavation of the whole of the larger of the two moated islands (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, XXI (1977), 252–53). Removal of late 15th-century demolition debris revealed domestic and farm buildings, which from structural evidence and stratigraphical relationship have been assigned to the phases shown on Fig. 11.

*Phase 1* (not illustrated). At least one cob-walled building and another with stone footings may be earlier than the moats but not earlier than the late 12th century.

*Phase 2*. A rectangular stone hall with a separate kitchen at its SE. end was built on upcast from the moat. Of the other structures buildings D and E may be earlier but they are later than phase 1. Access to the site was by a bridge NE. of the hall.

*Phase 3*. Considerable alterations were made. A cross-wing was inserted at the SE. end of the hall, thus reducing its size. To compensate for this loss the hall was extended on the NW. The kitchen was attached to the hall by a corridor. Farm buildings enclosing a courtyard were erected and abutted building C. There was a shift of emphasis to the SW. side of the hall and an addition of a porch on that side.

*Phase 4*. The hall was extended farther NW.; the chamber on the SE. corner of the hall was replaced by a more substantial structure, and a long, narrow building with decorated floor tiles was added NE. of the hall. In the farmyard another barn (K) was inserted parallel with the SW. arm of the moat.

SURREY: WOKING, SUTTON PARK (TQ 00455380). D. G. Bird for Surrey Archaeological Society excavated a manorial site near St Edward's Church. A preliminary analysis of the finds indicates nothing earlier than the 12th century. There was also some indication of one or more timber buildings, not clearly associated, however, with

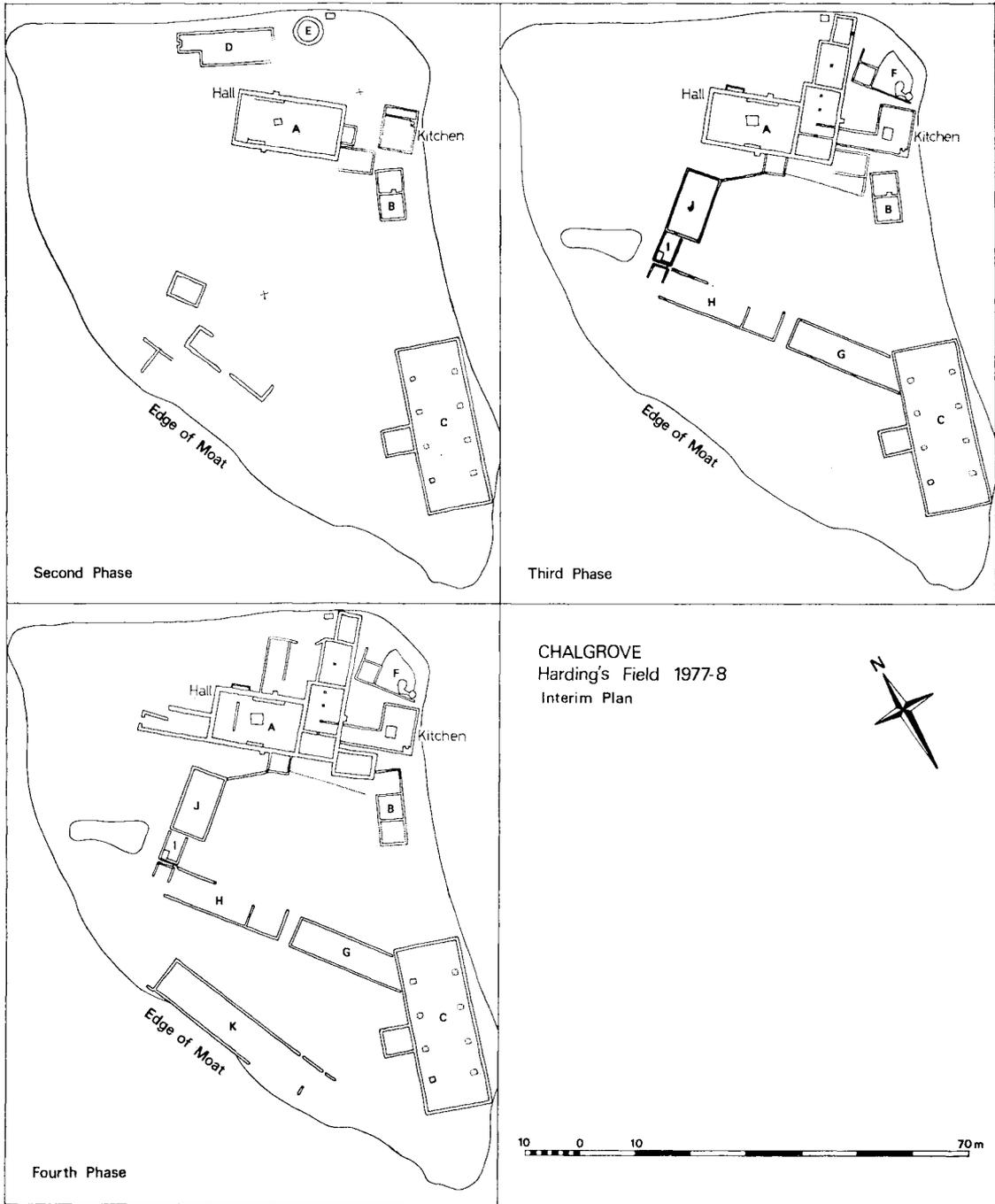


FIG. 11  
CHALGROVE, OXFORDSHIRE  
Plan of buildings showing structural phases

the ditch. Later occupation was attested by pottery of all periods up to the present day, although no documentary evidence is known to indicate occupation after the 13th century.

WARWICKSHIRE: HUNNINGHAM (SP 371680). F. Radcliffe and Trinity School Archaeologists excavated this moated site, which lies about 170 m SW. of the church. Half of the moat has been filled in recent times; the rest is considerably silted. The enclosed platform, 25 m sq., has a level surface with no signs of buildings, and stands 1.5 to 2.5 m above the surrounding field, which slopes gently down to the river. There are indications of an original bank round the outside of the moat, inlet and outlet channels and other earthworks, all of which are being surveyed. In the present excavation no buildings have yet been discovered, but some building tile and occupation material has been found: building stone (red sandstone), nails, clay tile, and medieval pottery.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH (Yorkshire E. Riding): WHARRAM PERCY

*Site 44, Area 10 W.* (SE 858643). Excavation by D. Andrews failed to produce any evidence for a hall associated with the 12th-century stone-built camera block (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxii (1978), 185) found in the 1950s. The very few finds of pottery of that period, such as Pimply Ware, suggest there was no contemporary occupation hereabouts. However, the apparent absence of a hall both on this site and in the original excavations on Area 10 may be explained by later disturbance, in particular by quarrying (see p. 276). A report on a large sample of charred grain kept from a dump found in one of the quarries has been prepared by M. Monk for the Ancient Monuments Laboratory. Over 70% of it consisted of bread wheat which had been threshed and cleaned. The dump clearly represented the contents of a grain-drying oven which had accidentally caught alight.

*Site 45, N. manorial enclosure* (SE 858645). G. Milne excavating for the Medieval Village Research Group and D.o.E. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxii (1978), 186) concentrated on the recording of a medieval low-temperature grain or seed-drying kiln (Fig. 12), set some 1.2 m below its contemporary ground surface in a sub-rectangular pit, 4.2 by 2.1 m. Four to five courses of a penannular chalk rubble wall, 1.8 m diam., survived, built against the face of the N. half of the pit. Unlike the S. half of the pit, this showed little evidence of weathering, suggesting that the wall had originally been carried up to ground level. A flue, 0.52 m wide, ran N. and S. from the S. side of the chamber, and chalk was blackened by fire just N. of their junction. A few carbonized seeds were recovered from the loam used to bond the rubble walls, as well as from deposits which directly sealed the structure. The kiln pit had been filled with brown loam, within which sherds of Scarborough-type ware were stratified, and subsequently sealed by a chalk rubble capping. Evidence of earlier activity within the manorial enclosure was provided by possible stone-packed post-holes and other features, as well as by much Romano-British pottery, much of which was unabraded.

See also pp. 259-60, 278.

———, WEST: BIRSTALL SMITHIES (SE 217272). J. A. Gilks directed a second season of excavation at *Oakwell Hall* for Kirklees Libraries and Museums Service. S. and E. of the present hall, erected in 1583, is a broad, shallow, dry moat; two thirds of its length had been re-excavated to natural soil in the 19th century. There was an inner perimeter wall of coursed sandstone blocks, 1 m thick, on the E., and an inner and outer wall on the S. Six buildings, three of which were superimposed, have been partly excavated within the moated enclosure on the E., and one on the W. Five buildings lay parallel or at right angles to the moat and all had walls of coursed sandstone rubble and floors of rammed yellow clay. Two remaining buildings, one of which lay on the W., had walls of vertical timbers set in post-pits and clay floors. Pottery from the five buildings

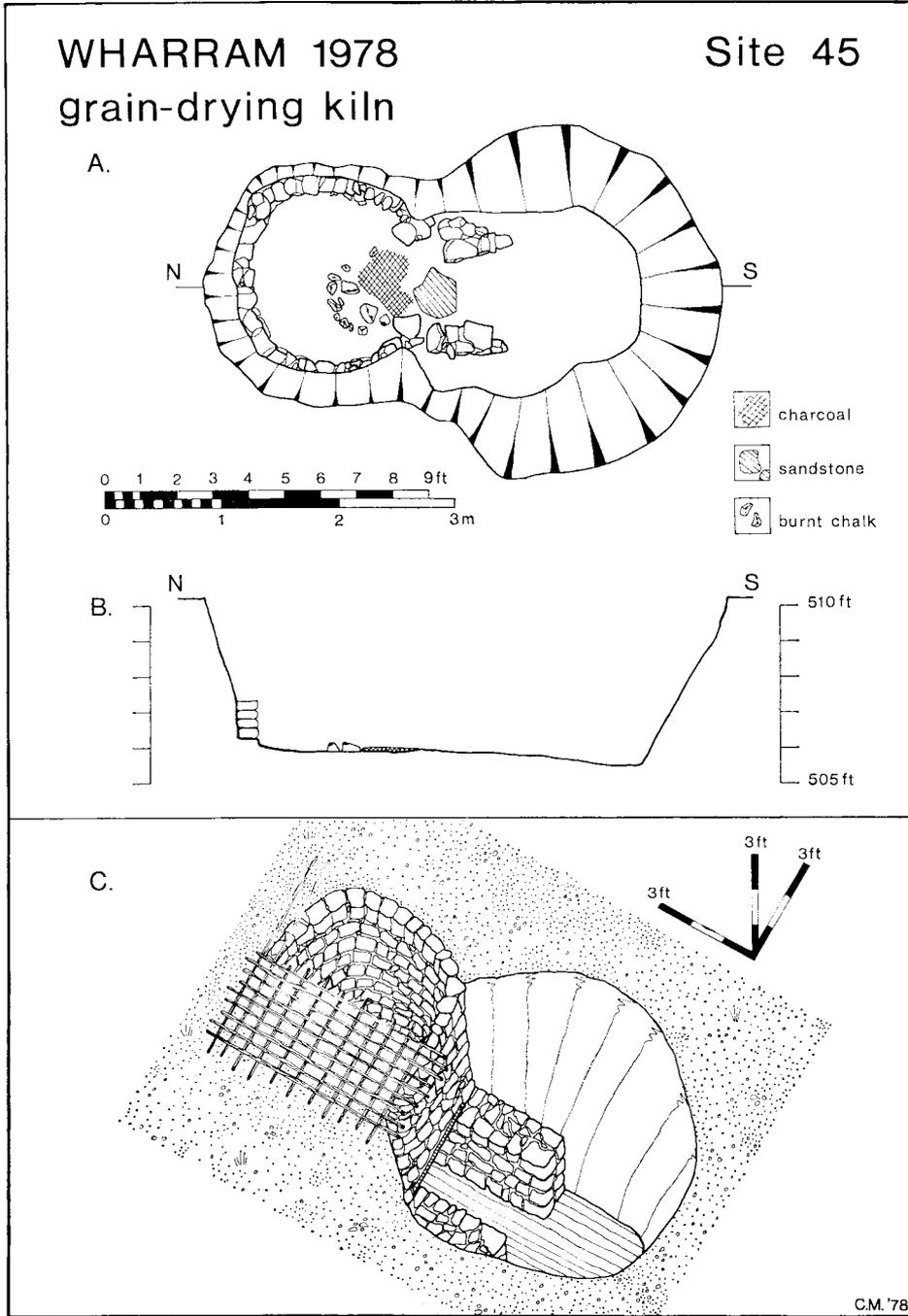


FIG. 12

WHARRAM PERCY, NORTH YORKSHIRE

Plan, section, and isometric reconstruction of grain-drying kiln in N. manorial enclosure

was predominantly 13th to 14th-century East Pennine Gritty Ware, whilst that from the two others was 15th-century Cistercian and 16th to 17th-century local coarse wares. Finds in Tolson Memorial Museum, Huddersfield.

### SCOTLAND

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY (Wigtownshire): RISPAIN CAMP (NX 429399). Excavation by G. Haggarty for Scottish Development Department (Ancient Monuments) concentrated on the E. side of the rectangular ditch. In addition the remaining three sides were examined and a little of the interior was partly uncovered. Apart from a few fragments of bone no other objects were found so that dating remains uncertain.

## H. FARMS AND SMALLER DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE

### ENGLAND

ESSEX: COLCHESTER. See pp. 264–65.

———: MALDON. See p. 265.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: BROCKWORTH (SO 891170). A survey by P. Borne of the manor house at *Brockworth Court* has shown that in the early 16th century a two-storied L-plan house was built against an earlier five-bay cruck-framed barn in such a way as partly to incorporate its S. bay, perhaps for service use. Any further service rooms were replaced in the 17th century. The L-plan addition, built perhaps by Richard Hart, last prior of Llanthony (Glos.), has a ground-floor hall with a three-bay solar above and chambers beyond. A narrow range containing entrance, stair and chambers above links the principal rooms to the service end. This and the hall-block gable form the main façade, with a stone ground-floor wall below close studding jettied out on a continuous cove. The roofs are complete: the open trusses of arch-braced collar type; and the purlins, single over the linking range and double over the principal block, all with curved wind-braces. A fragment of wall-painting, probably contemporary, survives in the solar.

Three barns, each of a different form of cruck construction, were examined: 1, the five-bay barn now attached to the house and converted to domestic use has full cruck trusses with knee-braced collars tenoned into saddled blades. Purlins in two tiers, the lower passed by a single tier of wind-braces, are either tenoned into or trenched over the blades, according to the latter's curve, both methods occurring in the same truss; 2, a large barn, now of eight bays, but of unknown original length, has been much, if not completely, rebuilt. It retains four base cruck trusses in reasonable repair; two others are mutilated. The original roof-plates, in one-bay lengths, and the upper purlins, in two-bay lengths, are trapped to their respective collars by short posts. The lower purlins are notched over the lower tier wind-braces; some tenon into the blades; others do not. The wall-plates are tenoned directly into the blades; 3, an upper cruck structure of slight scantling and later date, much added to, may originally have been a two-bay, open-sided cattle shed.

———: QUEDGELEY (SO 805137). A survey of the manor house at *Field Court* by P. Borne showed that an early 15th-century ground-floor hall with walls of coursed lias rubble and oolite dressings had been truncated near its upper end. Two intact original windows, with quatrefoil tracery, demonstrate the high social status of the building. Surviving principal rafters show that the roof had a massively arch-braced collar and substantial wind-braces. In the early 17th century the service end was replaced by a large three-story cross-wing with stone ground-floor walls and very close studding, with a middle rail, above.

SALOP (Shropshire): SHREWSBURY. See p. 268.

———— (————): TELFORD, MADELEY COURT (SJ 695051). R. A. Meeson for Telford Development Corporation excavated in the courtyard and recorded the standing structure. Substantial elements of a 13th-century hall and one nearly contemporary wing are still standing, much altered mainly in the 17th century. These survivals are probably part of the Madeley grange of Wenlock Priory. The footings of an additional large stone wing, possibly again 13th-century, with a lateral hearth, were found in the courtyard. This had been demolished and replaced by a larger stone range with richly moulded plaster ceilings in the 17th century. That range was demolished in the 18th century. The hall at the nucleus of the complex had first been lit by tall gable-end windows but these were blocked by an early change of plan when the wings were added. At least one wing was three floors high in the 13th century.

### WALES

GWYNEDD (Anglesey): LLANSADWRN, HAFOTY (SH 562782). Excavation and survey in advance of consolidation and repair of the medieval house (cf. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales, *Anglesey* (1960), 110) by P. Dixon and P. Borne for D.o.E. (Welsh Office) found that the earliest structure was a timber-framed open hall and two-storied cross-wing. In both hall and wing quarter-round mouldings decorate the posts and tie-beams of the open trusses. During the 15th century the clay walling was replaced by stone rubble in two stages, first the wing and then the hall, when the earlier partition was also rebuilt in stone with elegant triple doors and the ground floor of the wing was converted to service use. Subsequently, a cross-wing containing larger chambers was added at the other end of the building. In the early 16th century an elaborately carved lateral fireplace was inserted into the hall by the Bulkeley family of Beaumaris. The house, now in the hands of tenant farmers, remained in its medieval state until modernization in the 19th century, to which period all the archaeological levels above bedrock, inside and outside, belong.

## I. VILLAGES

### SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE MEDIEVAL VILLAGE RESEARCH GROUP IN 1978

E. E. Dodd continued transcribing the Lay Subsidy and Hearth Tax material (E179) in the Public Record Office for deserted settlements in Worcestershire. Air-photographs taken in 1976 by J. K. S. St Joseph have been examined and 245 prints ordered. Progress has been made in preparing a book on medieval settlement studies to be published by the National Monuments Record. This will bring up to date the 1968 survey in M. W. Beresford and J. G. Hurst (eds), *Deserted Medieval Villages*. A revised memorandum on academic research policy for medieval villages was presented to the Rescue Archaeology Committee of the Ancient Monuments Board. The group continued to advise the D.o.E. on excavation policies on threatened sites. Several long-term excavations are now completed; it is now very important that the results of these are published before further excavations are planned.

### ENGLAND

AVON (Somerset): LONG ASHTON (ST 548703). R. H. Leech for Committee for Rescue Archaeology in Avon, Gloucestershire and Somerset excavated a series of enclosures along the valley bottom beside Ashton Brook at *Lower Court Farm*. Of these, enclosure 7, with no identifiable structural remains, was of the 11th century. Enclosures 8 and 9 belong to the 12th and 13th centuries. Although only one possible building was noted, abundant evidence for occupation came from finds including over 15,000 sherds of

12th to 13th-century pottery. Enclosure 10, examined in less detail, produced evidence of occupation of similar and later date, perhaps extending to the 15th century. Beside the stream, a mound was formed by the collapsed cob walls of a building, presumably a mill, with a stone revetment on the stream side only. If all other buildings in the settlement were of cob, it would account for the slight evidence of structures.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH (Yorkshire, E. Riding): WHARRAM PERCY. The twenty-ninth season was under the general direction of J. G. Hurst for the Medieval Village Research Group and D.o.E. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxii (1978), 150, 167, 185–86, 187–88). Excavation took place N. and S. of the church (pp. 259–60), on Area 10 and the N. manorial site (p. 272), and round the pond (p. 278).

*Site 44, Area 10 W.* (SE 858643). The second season directed by D. Andrews (cf. *ibid.*, 185–86) reached natural chalk or clay over all the site, except in the quarries, only the upper fillings of which were removed. The following principal phases have been identified, of which the first two may have been associated with the 12th-century manor house (p. 272):

I. Features, for which there was no surviving associated stratigraphy, cut into natural soil, and a sunken area, apparently rectangular and presumably a working surface, were probably medieval. Three ditches running W. and E. downhill across the site may not be medieval.

II. A layer of garden soil.

III. Of three quarries in the S. and W. parts of the site, all partly outside the excavation, one cut through the rectangular working surface. The garden soil did not extend over them, and seems to be earlier. Their fillings contained Staxton and York wares, and belong to the end of the 13th or the early 14th century.

IV. A wall aligned E. and W. partly over a quarry filling was a continuation of a toft wall discovered during the 1950s on Area 10. A corner and the beginning of its return to the N. were found. Its alignment in this direction coincides roughly with the W. wall of the earlier Norman manor house, and also limits the extent of the garden soil. Staxton sherds and a sherd of York White Ware with rouletted decoration were associated with the construction of the wall.

V. On the S. this wall revetted the upper filling of one of the quarries. Further dumping buried the wall so that it fell into disuse, perhaps early in the 15th century. The site was then covered by a stony spread and may have been a yard. The main occupation seems to have been on the E., where remains of houses were found in the original excavation on Area 10. No trace of any structures was found, and finds of late medieval pottery were small in relation to those of Staxton and York wares.

## J. OTHER SITES

DORSET: CHRISTCHURCH. See p. 236.

## K. INDUSTRIAL SITES

### ENGLAND

#### *Ceramics*

CHESHIRE: RUNCORN, NORTON. See p. 249.

ESSEX: COLCHESTER (TL 99342555). At *Middleborough* seven to nine pottery kilns were found, of which three were sufficiently intact for a study of their plans. They ranged in length from 1.6 to 2.7 m; they were pear-shaped and each had a central tongue attached to the rear wall. They were of 11th to 12th-century date and produced a variety of coarse domestic wares. See also p. 264.

SOMERSET: GLASTONBURY. See p. 243.

SURREY: LIMPSFIELD CHART (TQ 424525). L. Ketteringham for Bourne Archaeological Society excavated a pottery kiln of the double-flued updraught type with an oval stone-lined oven, the overall dimensions being 5.5 m (Fig. 13). The fire-pits and oven were between 60 and 70 cm deep and a stone pedestal along the base of the oven divided it into two channels. Five large cooking-pots lay along one channel, neatly halved and with their bottoms knocked out; they formed a tunnel, through which the draught could pass and a base upon which to stand pots for firing. The kiln was used during the late 13th and possibly at the beginning of the 14th century. Limpsfield pottery was distributed widely in Surrey and Kent and was also marketed in London. The ware is a distinctive sandy mid grey and unglazed, consisting chiefly of kitchen crockery and pitchers. Most of the products from this kiln are plain but some are decorated with thumb stripping and combing. The handles are slashed and stabbed. Although most of the pots are mid grey, some vary from pale beige to dark red. Full report in *Surrey Archaeol. Collns*, forthcoming.

*Metals*

HUMBERSIDE: BARTON UPON HUMBER. See p. 239.

STAFFORDSHIRE: TAMWORTH. See p. 269.

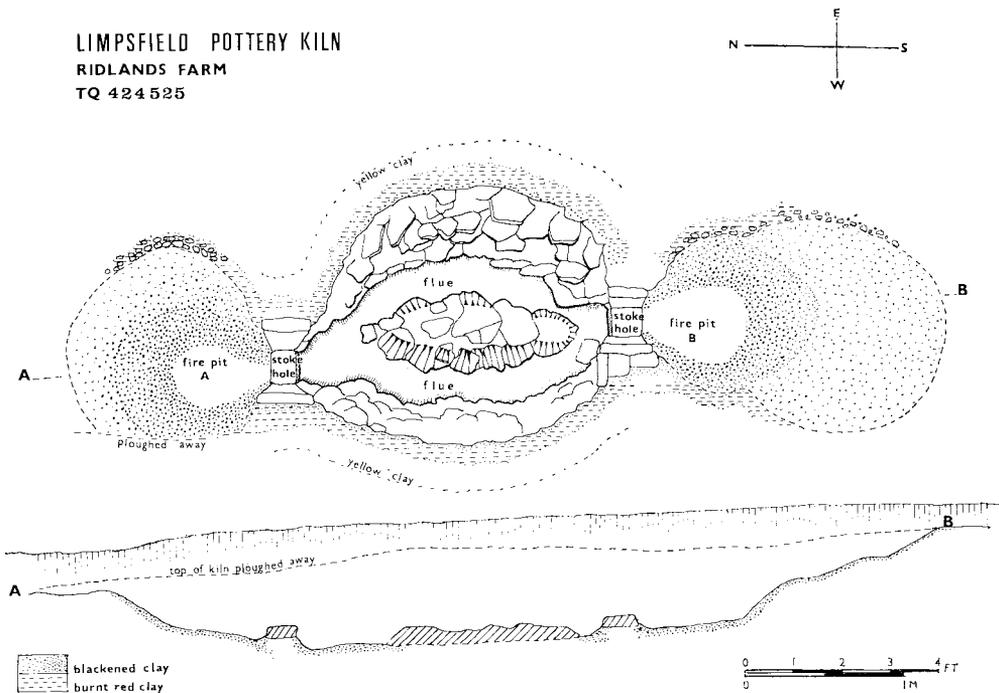


FIG. 13  
LIMPSFIELD CHART, SURREY  
Plan and section of pottery kiln

*Metals: Bronze*

CHESHIRE: RUNCORN, NORTON. See p. 249.

*Metals: Iron*

BEDFORDSHIRE: BEDFORD. See p. 264.

CHESHIRE: RUNCORN, NORTON. See p. 249.

ESSEX: WALTHAM ABBEY. See p. 250.

*Mills and Dams*

SUSSEX, EAST: WARBLETON/HERSTMONGEUX (TQ 631153). O. Bedwin for Sussex Archaeological Field Unit and D.o.E. excavated a 14th-century water mill. The timbers of the wheel-pit were uncovered, revealing half of the wooden water wheel *in situ*. Some 14th-century pottery was recovered. The mill was probably used for grinding corn.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH (Yorkshire, E. Riding): WHARRAM PERCY

*Site 30, The Dam* (SE 858641). In the seventh season directed by C. Treen for the Medieval Village Research Group and D.o.E. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxii (1978), 187–88) additional sites were opened SW. and NE. of previous excavations. On the SW., tumble of late 12th-century sandstone ashlar included a higher proportion of unworked and partly worked blocks than in 1977. Layers associated with the blocks were covered by a series of chalk pebble surfaces which deteriorated southwards and dipped eastwards. A cut revealed in section was the result of a landslip and was not connected with a leet-type feature.

On the NE., excavation to explain the relationship of layers containing carbonized grain with layers beneath the 13th-century chalk dam proved that the upper layer of grain had been redeposited; very small pieces of burnt daub were found within it. W. of the carbonized grain layers a series of ill-defined cuts and recuts had produced more disturbances of this part of the site. Small pieces of waterlogged wood and leather were found within the filling of the lowest cut. A clay deposit beneath the upper carbonized grain layer had also been cut and recut on a N. and S. alignment. No structures were found.

See also pp. 259–60, 272, 276.