

Medieval Britain and Ireland in 1982

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As our title indicates, excavation reports from Ireland are included among this year's entries. In the past, although occasional reports on Irish discoveries have appeared, there has been no consistency or regularity in their inclusion. The annual *Excavations Bulletin* published by the Association of Young Irish Archaeologists ceased to appear after the untimely death of its editor, Tom Delancy, in 1979; even though that, or a similar survey, may be revived, the continuing absence of regular reports on work on medieval Ireland in our own annual survey has been noticeable. The current compilers (J. C. and S. M. Y.) and the Editors were therefore very pleased to receive Terry Barry's offer to gather reports from Ireland for inclusion, and are glad to welcome Dr Barry to the team. It is intended that this will be a regular feature.

Apart from the inclusion of Ireland (which will be found in our alphabetical sequence between England and Scotland) the format remains the same as that introduced last year. All sites, whether pre- or post-Conquest, have been arranged in a single topographical sequence, each with an index number by which it is cited in the indexes which precede the summaries. Separate indexes are printed of pre-Conquest and post-Conquest finds. In the case of Ireland, as with Scotland and other areas not directly affected by the conquest of 1066, an equivalent division in the late 11th century has been made for purposes of comparison.

As usual, thanks are due to all those who provided reports on recent work. In addition to individual contributions and reports forwarded by the D.o.E. in England, the following publications were consulted: the Scottish Group C.B.A., *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 1982*, *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology* and Universities of Durham and Newcastle upon Tyne, *Archaeological Reports for 1982*.

Summaries of work during 1983, for inclusion in the next volume, should be submitted by the end of March 1984, and should be addressed as follows:

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CHANNEL ISLANDS

1. JERSEY: ST BRELADE'S CHURCH AND FISHERMEN'S CHAPEL. A detailed archaeological survey of the parish church and Fishermen's Chapel (which shares the same churchyard) was undertaken by W. J. Rodwell for the Parochial Church Council. It has been shown that the nave, axial tower and rectangular chancel are of a single 11th-century build, but that the transepts are secondary Norman additions (cf. *Bull. Société Jersiaise*, 22 (1978), 163–76). Investigations of the chapel, in conjunction with a major restoration programme, suggest that the building is entirely of Norman construction, and no part of the extant structure is likely to date from the 6th century, as popularly believed. The rubble stone vault may be an original feature, and many details relating to its method of construction have been revealed. Trial excavations into the floor of the chapel confirmed that the massive underpinning operation of the 1920s had removed all archaeological deposits to a depth of c. 1.5 m.

ENGLAND

2. SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE MEDIEVAL VILLAGE RESEARCH GROUP IN 1982. The available time of Mrs M. E. Ewins was largely spent dealing with enquiries relating to the membership of the Group and the collection of material for the Annual Report. Over fifty enquiries arose from the reference made to the Group in Richard Muir's book, *The Lost Villages of Britain*. Considerable progress has been made in bringing together the site record cards of accepted DMVs with the oblique air photographs for those sites. In doing so, a number of discrepancies has been highlighted — thereby underlining the value of the exercise.

J. Hurst and J. Sheail identified further DMVs and shrunken villages, using air photographs purchased from the Cambridge University Collection. With Professor M. Beresford, they devoted most attention to sites in the East Riding of Yorkshire. The Group continued to advise the D.o.E. on priorities for excavation of threatened Anglo-Saxon settlement sites and DMV projects. The Group's Research Project at Wharram, North Yorkshire, was continued for a 33rd season (see below, nos. 138–42).

AVON

3. BRISTOL, DUNDAS WHARF (ST 590 727). Excavation by G. L. Good for City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery, supported by an M.S.C. scheme, was begun in April 1982 to continue until September 1983 as part of a project to study the development of the Bristol suburb of Redcliffe. The site is located between *Redcliff Street* and the *Floating Harbour* (formerly the R. Avon) and covers three tenements (*Nos. 127–29*) in Redcliff Street, although only one of these (No. 128) can be excavated to the street frontage. So far, it has been shown that the R. Avon was considerably wider in the medieval period than it is at present. Encroachment has been gradual since the 14th century, with owners individually extending their properties outwards into the river. Although most of these extensions were stone-built, some timber structures have been exposed. A narrow cobbled lane leading to the riverside, referred to in documents as the 'Common Slype', separated Nos. 128 and 129. This was arched over and buildings extended above it in the 16th century. Sampling of the rich environmental deposits is an integral part of the excavation.

4. —, REDCLIFF STREET (ST 5911 7245). Excavation by R. H. Jones for City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery revealed a sequence of buildings dating from the early 13th century. For the most part, the earliest buildings were stone-founded, and faced on to Redcliff Street. Part of one building was found facing on to Portwall Lane to the S. of the site. This lane would have served as an intra-mural lane, and the southernmost properties excavated would have been immediately inside the Portwall itself. No trace was found of Redcliff Gate, nor of the Portwall, part of which had been found in 1980 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxv (1981), 205).

There was abundant evidence of iron-working, most of which was concentrated in a succession of timber-built workshops in the centre of the site. Large quantities of iron slag and iron ore were found, in association with small bowl-shaped features and a large rectangular feature, possibly a forge. In the neighbouring property, there was also evidence for bronze-working, and several fragments of fired clay, possibly kiln superstructure, were found. A small bowl-shaped feature, lined with lead strips and plaster, is of uncertain function but was found in the area of bronze-working.

Large quantities of pottery were recovered from the site and attest to the wealth of the area in the medieval period: they include several Saintonge polychrome jugs, Spanish and Italian wares, as well as local Ham Green and Redcliffe wares, including a highly decorated Redcliffe-ware jug of late 14th-century date.

5. At Nos. 74-78 Redcliff Street (ST 5911 7242) a section across the backfilled ditch outside the line of the Portwall was excavated by J. Bryant for City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery supported by an M.S.C. scheme. The inner edge of the ditch was located but the outer edge had been destroyed by a 19th-century cellar. Excavation to a depth of 4.4 m O.D. failed to locate the ditch bottom, which lay yet deeper. Several medieval recuts were in evidence, as was a major Civil War recut. Late in the 17th century the ditch was filled and the area built upon in the following century. In general, the results were similar to those obtained by Hebditch some 80 m further E. in 1965 (*Trans. Bristol Gloucestershire Archaeol. Soc.*, 87 (1968), 131-43).

6. At Nos. 131-37 Redcliff Street (ST 590 728) a watching brief was conducted by B. Williams for City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery. A well constructed medieval arched 'slipway' and part of the quay wall were recorded. Publication to be in Bristol Museum Monograph series.

7. —, TEMPLE MEADS GOODS DEPOT (ST 5960 7260). J. Bryant for City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery, supported by an M.S.C. scheme, observed the excavation of engineers' trial holes on the line of the Portwall defences. The 19th-century wall was revealed in four places, well preserved and close to the present surface.

8. CLEEVE, BICKLEY (ST 451 650). Excavations by B.A.A.R.G. under the direction of M. Ponsford were carried out. In a trapezoid cutting, a large feature dominated, but proved to be probably a natural swallet which had become filled with soil and rubbish. Three or so small stone quarries were identified, as well as the W. wall of a building, probably of cob, with a clay floor, dated to the 12th to 13th century.

In a section through the bank separating the nearby wood from the little assart which the other structures were in, a shallow ditch and bank, the latter topped with a few stones, were found. Publication to be in Bristol Museum Monograph series.

9. EASTON-IN-GORDANO, PILL (ST 527 754). A number of sherds of pottery of 'Ham Green' type were found on the W. bank of the stream which eventually becomes the harbour. The material is largely of 'A' jugs and is the first find of waster pottery at Pill, known in the medieval period as Crockerne (Potters) Pill. Publication to be in Bristol Museum Monograph series.

10. WICKWAR, BAGSTONE COURT FARM (ST 690 869). In Mrs L. Hall's account of this building (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 170-71) the following parts of the description vital to its understanding were unfortunately omitted: 'the hall truss incorporates one pair of tenoned purlins, and curved windbraces tenoned into their undersides. There is no ridge. The timbers are smoke-blackened. The truss between hall and solar has short principal rafters tenoned into a collar supporting a pair of upper crucks. The purlins rest on the collar behind the feet of the crucks and are joined to the hall purlins by splayed and tabled scarf-joints'. Then should follow the sentence at the foot of p. 170, 'The inserted attic floor . . . '.

BEDFORDSHIRE

11. CLAPHAM, CHURCH OF ST THOMAS A BECKET (TL 035 525). M. Hare and A. Simco recorded the tower of Clapham church during extensive restoration work. Elevations of all four external walls of the tower were produced and as restoration proceeded it was possible to plot almost entirely the original system of putlog holes. 134 putlog holes were recorded arranged in sixteen lifts. A number of the holes retained the original putlogs in varying degrees of preservation. Internally a number of the putlog holes have been left open so that the arrangement can still be inspected. The holes for the joists of three former floor levels were also opened out.

In the upper tier of double-splayed windows, the openings to E. and W. were found to retain traces of the original mid-wall timbers. The timbering was particularly well preserved on the E. side where the head and two side-pieces survived intact. A photographic record was made of the capitals and bases of the belfry windows. A feature of interest observed for the first time was a series of thin upright stones between the two tiers of double splayed windows. Most of these were of local stone and were severely weathered, but one of Barnack stone in the W. face of the tower survived in good condition and appeared to have been carved to give a rough impression of a beast's head.

It was established that the tower was of a single build, to be dated to the late 11th century. The traditional view that the lower part of the tower is Anglo-Saxon and that the belfry is Norman must be discarded.

12. LEIGHTON BUZZARD, GROVE PRIORY (SP 923 226). Excavation by E. Baker on the site of this alien priory of the order of Fontevrault for Bedfordshire County Council and D.o.E. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982) 171) has revealed further principal buildings. They lay to the N. and W. of the important masonry structure excavated by H. Woods (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 177). Recent excavation has now allowed its tentative identification as one of the buildings ordered in 1155 for the refurbishment of the royal manor of Leighton; in extended form it may have been used as royal quarters in the late 13th and 14th centuries. Work on the documentation of the site by S. Coleman has shown that the first priors took this name after the grant of the manor to Fontevrault in 1164, and that before 1305 it was again in the hands of the Crown, effectively losing its monastic status and reverting to being simply the administrative centre of a large estate used from time to time by the king.

An extension to the stone-lined garderobe drain was seen to the W. of this probable royal chamber block, together with a cobbled roadway partly sealing the badly robbed remnants of another stone building (5 × 10 m) with partition wall and hearth. It incorporated fragments of reused Norman stonework, and sealed a timber building constructed hard against the fishpond. Further N. in the angle between two ponds were more structures. A general farm workshop, made of stone, (10 × 13 m), possibly of 13th-century date, was built into the edge of the W. fish pond, the upthrow of which was utilized to level up the inside of the building. It had a possible timber out-shot to the N., and contained a clunch tank or possible corn-drying kiln; there was evidence of lead melting and small scale iron smithing.

This structure was replaced by a timber kitchen set on dwarf stone walls (9 × 11 m). It had an extension to the S. containing an oven, and a large rectangular chimney alcove which may have been for spit roasting to the E. Within the room was a series of large clunch ovens, partially reusing the earlier 'tank' as an ash pit and later sealing it. To the N. was added a possible scullery, with steps leading down to the W. fish pond. The chimney alcove was walled up and replaced by a semi-circular structure with dumped clay and cobbled floor. Probably contemporary with it and to the N. was a well-preserved carstone kiln which may prove to be for malting. No pottery dating to later than the 14th century has been recognized except in a 15th-century sand quarry cutting through the E. end of the kiln flue and robbing the garderobe drain which probably flowed into the N. fish pond.

Work on the outlying parts of the site has revealed a cobbled roadway running along the SE. side of the field system, being separated from the cultivated areas by a possible boundary hedge ditch and a drainage ditch.

BERKSHIRE

13. RISELEY, RISELEY FARM (SU 734 638). S. Lobb of Wessex Archaeological Committee excavated three multi-period sites on land threatened by gravel extraction and where aerial photography had shown archaeological features. On Site B, Saxon features overlay Iron Age and earlier remains. These features included a T-shaped hearth of unknown function — possibly a pot-drying oven — a shallow ditch and possible beam slot.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

14. DENHAM (TQ 0180 8606 and TQ 0219 8544). Two areas of medieval pottery production were identified during construction of the M40/M25 interchange. The N. site was discovered in a stream-bed diversion, by P. Jones; the S. site, lying on the floor of the Alderbourne valley, was located following discovery of sherds by Mrs H. Bridbury and by Buckinghamshire County Museum staff. A trial trench located two kilns here (both Musty type 2c) and a third of the same type was found following a magnetometer survey by the D.o.E. Other kilns are present. Excavations by M. E. Farley for the County Museum and D.o.E. were to continue in 1983, when the N. site would also be investigated. At the S. site, reduced wares in sandy fabrics predominate, with cooking pots, unglazed jugs and bowls constituting the bulk of the production. Curfews were also made. Both sites are provisionally dated to the later 13th century. Samples have been taken for archaeomagnetic dating.

15. MILTON KEYNES, BRADWELL ABBEY (SP 826 396). The second season of excavation and consolidation of the remains of Bradwell Priory was directed by D. C. Mynard and R. A. Croft for Milton Keynes Development Corporation (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 174). Work continued on the excavation of the N. and S. walls of the priory church confirming their alignments. A yard surface on the N. side of the church was sealed by an extensive layer of limestone and tile rubble. Two fragmentary limestone sill walls were discovered forming a lean-to like structure against the N. wall of the church, in the angle of the N. aisle and assumed transept. Occupation material within the 'building' suggested a late 15th- or 16th-century date for its abandonment.

A substantial amount of a 13th-century grisaille glass window set within lead comes some 1×0.75 m was discovered. It is likely from an iron glazing bar attached to the window that it had been reused. It was found in a destruction layer above the 'temporary' building mentioned above.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CASTOR The Nene Valley Research Committee carried out two sets of excavations to the N. of the parish church, directed by C. J. S. Rollo, using members of a C.E.P. scheme.

16. *Elmlea* (TL 1246 9858). Work in the W. corner of the garden was carried out to clarify part of the plan of the very large Roman building within which the present church sits. Another cess-pit of probably middle Saxon date was located. The evidence for date comes from the material accumulated in the developed sag over the main fill of the pit which contained Ipswich ware, Maxey Group III pots and other pottery of the same horizon, as well as two pieces of what appears to be early Stamford ware, which suggests that the pit had passed out of use in middle Saxon times and the developing sag had been filled, perhaps in the 9th/early 10th century largely with materials surviving from earlier times. Approximately one quarter of the pit was present; it had been dug down through the natural and lined with a stiff clay. At one end, braced against the lining, was a post and this is taken to have been on the centre line and to have been part of the seating arrangements. The pit would have been approximately 2.8×1.6 m.

A gold and silver pin was recovered from 19th-century backfill and its form suggests a middle Saxon date: the overall length of the object was 5.2 cm, the head was made of gold in the form of a cube and on each of the five exposed faces was gold granulation arranged in a

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pyramid with three at the base and one on top. The shank was silver and displayed a slight hipped profile and had lost its point.

17. *Old Rectory* (TL 1253 9856). A service trench was dug through part of the scheduled monument and this revealed the continuation of a ditch of probable middle Saxon date which had been located further NW. under the N. corner of the recently remodelled house *Elmlea*. The ditch would be straight and parallel with the N. range on the top terrace of the very large Roman structure known in the area.

A. Taylor for the Cambridgeshire Archaeological Committee reports the following finds, to be published in *Proc. Cambridge Antiq. Soc. or Medieval Archaeol.* N. Grid references withheld.

18. BOTTISHAM. Three contemporary coins of Cnut were found close together, apparently part of a hoard; two were minted in London, one in Stamford.

19. KINGS RIPTON. Mole-drains hit a shaft of Barnack stone carved on four sides, probably a 10th-century cross shaft. The wall of a nearby stone building was struck at the same time at 1 m depth.

20. SOHAM/BOTTISHAM/LODE AREA. Two more 9th-century strap-ends have been found, giving a total of four in three years.

21. PETERBOROUGH, CATHEDRAL. In the *Cathedral Cloisters* (TL 194 986) the Nene Valley Research Committee, with the kind permission of the Dean and Chapter, reopened the excavations made in 1894 in the NE. corner. The work was directed by C. J. S. Rollo using members of a C.E.P. scheme. The walls recorded by J. T. Irvine were uncovered and, because of their alignment with the walls of the monastic church burnt in 1116 and found when the central tower of the present cathedral was rebuilt, were clearly part of the central elements of the same church. The main elements uncovered consisted of well-mortared and apparently coursed rag masonry; and an E. wall approximately 0.9 m wide with foundations 1.9 m wide, if the offset to the E. is the same as that to the W. There was no quoin at the SE. corner, but an expansion of the masonry inbuilt with the previous two walls, giving an offset to the S. of c. 0.5 m. This part of the plan runs on under the present sacristy W. wall and nothing more is known of it.

Inside the building was a topsoil disturbed by only one feature with no traces of any flooring above. Outside the building, a mixed cemetery had developed and was of more than one generation before a N.-S. foundation trench was cut into it for a wall running S. from the primary building. The bottom level of the foundation trench rises toward the S. and the trench had died away before any definite termination had been reached. The only other possible structural feature was that cut into the topsoil inside what must be regarded as being the primary building on the site; this consisted of a foundation 2.3 × 0.7 m running from the SE. internal quoin along the E. wall, and terminating in a W. projection approximately 0.7 m in diameter.

The present sacristy wall is built over the W. wall of Irvine's S. 'transeptal' element and the N. end of his building was found c. 4.1 m from the external S. face of the primary building. The later work had been robbed out beyond this point in the 1140s. No direct link between the walls inside the cloister and Irvine's building has been found, and recent examination of the walls exposed under the cathedral has shown that the generally accepted transeptal plan for this building cannot be upheld. The relationship between the two parts is highly complex and this is illustrated by the detail that the known floor level of the building found by Irvine is not less than 0.25 m lower than the lowest possible floor inside the building found in the cloisters.

The sequence of 12th-century work on the site has been deduced and it is clear that the fire of 1116 may have seriously damaged the monastic church, but that only the E. end was pulled down in preparation for the present building. The body of the church lying within the cloisters was used until 1140, when the monks were conducted into their new presbytery. The whole of the present church is on an artificial platform. The first 12th-century work found within the present excavation was a revetment wall for this platform, which almost certainly ran up to the S. wall of a *porticus* attached to the temporarily patched church, itself only demolished after 1140 when work continued on the crossing area of the new church and on the closing wall of the cloister on the N. It was not until the last two decades of the 12th century that the present sacristy was built with chamfered plinth at the 12th-century cloister floor level. The cloisters were completely remodelled in the 15th century and the floor was lowered by approximately 10 cm.

22. —, CITY ROAD (TL 1939 9877). The Nene Valley Research Committee carried out excavations behind *Peterscourt* against the only exposed section of the W. half of the monastic precincts boundary, directed by C. J. S. Rollo using members of a C.E.P. scheme. The aim of the excavation was to establish, if possible, the initial date of the boundary which was thought to have been laid out in conjunction with the new town planned in the middle of the 12th century.

Most of the volume of the excavation was taken up by a pond which appeared to have been in existence from at least the 12th century to perhaps the end of the 18th century. No evidence was found for a ditch associated with the present wall but, under the edge of the pond and lying to the N. of the current boundary wall, the robbed-out remains of a thick stone and mortar wall were found. The wall had been at least 2.35 m in width and seems to have been set into the front of a pre-existing bank. Its demolition is at present assessed as no later than 1200 but its construction date is more problematical. Using the limited historical information available for Peterborough, only three periods suggest themselves as being appropriate for the building of what was clearly a major defensive wall.

The first is during the abbacy of Kenulf (992–1005/6), the second is during the troubles at the beginning of the reign of the first Norman abbot, Thorold (1069–98) and the third is during the 12th-century Anarchy when Martin de Bec was abbot (1133–55). The siting of the earth-and-timber castle in Peterborough, the upstanding remains of which now lie at the end of the Dean's garden, may well condition the choice of the probable period. Geophysical survey traverses of the Dean's garden produced fairly good evidence for the line of the bank and wall, and this shows that the castle lay outside and to the N. of the walled enclosure. The castle is traditionally that put up by Thorold and serviced by some of the 60 knights that William required him to *enfeof*. The seeming incompatibility of an earthen castle with a masonry wall suggests that Thorold would be discounted as the builder. Similarly, if the wall belonged to de Bec, it would be a little incongruous for it to have been demolished so soon, or for the earthen castle of an earlier time to have been allowed to remain outside. If the castle belongs to de Bec, the use of stone for the wall and earth for the castle, a smaller work, seems also incongruous.

The best candidate for having built the wall is therefore Abbot Kenulf, who is actually credited with having been the first to have put a wall round the monastery, which wall was instrumental, according to the sources, in changing the name of the monastery from *Medeshamstede* to *Burh* (Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. E, *sub anno* 963).

23. —, FEVER HOSPITAL SITE (TL 2002 9844). Excavations were carried out by the Nene Valley Research Committee in advance of roadworks at the site of a monastic grange. The work was directed by P. E. O'Neill using members of a C.E.P. scheme. The site had been badly mauled in the 19th century and the intention was to recover organic samples from the moats and dating evidence for the construction of the site, in order to improve the knowledge of the ecology of the Fen edge in the Middle Ages. Of the W. ditches, the outer one was dry and the earliest dating evidence was 16th century, while for the inner ditch the backfill was

(CAMBRIDGESHIRE)

largely 19th century, and the organic deposits beneath contained no satisfactory dating evidence. The N. ditch had a more complex history but owing to vandalism and water problems could not be completely excavated. The moat interior was shown to have been extensively remodelled in the late 19th century covering over a pond, also of the 19th century, which had cut into the moat proper, and from which a range of organic samples were taken but for which there was virtually no dating evidence. What there was suggested that the latest date for the deposits was 13th century.

24. STONEA GRANGE (TL 449 937). T. Potter and R. Jackson for the British Museum undertook a third season of excavation on this multi-period site (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982) 174). In five weeks, c. 3,000 sq.m were cleared. Work concentrated on defining the Hadrianic complex centred on a massive stone tower previously excavated, but the later Roman and Saxon periods were again represented on the site. Saxon pottery was discovered together with the remains of a rectangular timber building c. 10 × 4 m. It is somewhat larger than, but on a similar alignment to that discovered lying on the N. of the site in 1981. It shows the Saxon settlement to have been of some size. The site is rich in organic remains.

CHESHIRE

25. CHESTER, PRINCESS STREET (SJ 403 664). Excavation by T. J. Strickland for Grosvenor Museum in the area to the N. of Princess Street and behind the Town Hall produced some information of significance concerning the appearance of this part of Chester in the late Saxon period. It is now possible to demonstrate that, although there had been some robbing of masonry in the vicinity, a major Roman building remained standing and substantially intact (albeit in a ruinous condition and largely roofless) until at least the 10th century and very probably until the later 11th century when its walls were systematically robbed for re-use elsewhere. From beneath a patch of rubble derived from the ruination of the Roman building came, *inter alia*, a fine example of a copper-alloy open-work brooch, complete with backplate (but with its pin missing), in the Jellinge style, of c. 10th-century date (Pl. xiv, A). Final reports will be published in monographs by the Grosvenor Museum and in certain cases in the *J. Chester Archaeol. Soc.* and *Cheshire Archaeol. Bull.* Finds are deposited in the Grosvenor Museum.

CLEVELAND

HARTLEPOOL. Excavations were undertaken on behalf of Cleveland County Council, supported in the case of the Friary and Southgate by M.S.C. and D.o.E.

26. At the *Franciscan Friary* (NZ 529 338) R. Daniels recovered the full length of the church (56.40 m). The whole of the nave and N. aisle were excavated, and the church was found to be 52 m long and 15 m wide, divided by four bays of arcading on octagonal columns.

Part of a tiled floor survived, sealing numerous graves; overlying this floor surface was a substantial quantity of stained glass and leading from the windows of the W. end. Two lead-working hearths were discovered at the W. end of the building. A substantial amount of moulded stonework has been recovered and provisional examination suggests a mid 13th-century date for the building.

27. At *Northgate/Union Street* (NZ 527 338) G. A. B. Young excavated near the main medieval street of Northgate and revealed a sequence of occupation dating from the 13th century. The earliest structure was of timber construction with a roughly-laid crushed stone floor. This was demolished sometime during the 13th century.

Apart from the construction of a stone-lined drain leading to a cess-pit the area remained open until the 14th century, when a stone building was erected which appears to

have fronted onto Northgate. After the levelling of the building the area again became waste until major redevelopment in the 19th century.

28. At *Southgate* (NZ 525 337) G. A. B. Young directed excavations between August 1981 and June 1982 in order to investigate the development of occupation around the medieval harbour.

Adjacent to the principal street of the planned medieval town, on the sandspit flank of the natural inner bay, the excavation of two areas revealed 12th-century dock walls complete with waterlogged timbers, which included reused ships' timbers. The walls formed the SE. corner and W. limit of major harbour installations. During the 13th century silting necessitated the construction of a new wharf further into the harbour, so the docks were filled with refuse and reclaimed, providing a platform above sea-level on which buildings fronting onto Southgate were continually erected.

The earliest building, of timber construction, was associated with bronze-working as part of an industrial area adjacent to the new quayside. This was replaced by a stone building at a time when the industrial nature of the site changed. Successive stone-built ovens outside the buildings were probably used for malting.

A second stone building dated to the 14th century; built slightly to the W. of the first, it possessed two rooms divided by a stone partition. The building was subsequently enlarged. The use of the ovens continued but, by the 15th century, the industrial buildings had been replaced by a large private house built on a clay platform.

CUMBRIA

29. CARLISLE, THE LANES (NY 401 560). M. R. McCarthy reports excavation undertaken by Carlisle Archaeological Unit for D.o.E. and Carlisle City Council. A fragment of clay strap-end mould was recovered from a pit at *Crown and Anchor Lane* (CAL A60). The mould is decorated in Trewhiddle style and assigned to the 9th century. To be published by J. Taylor and L. Webster in *Medieval Archaeol.*, 28 (1983).

30. DACRE, ST ANDREW'S CHURCH (NY 4600 2665). Excavations and survey work by Cumbria and Lancashire Archaeological Unit supported by D.o.E. were started as part of a project to investigate the existence and extent of an early Saxon monastic site.

To the W. of the church, excavation provided evidence for a series of boundary features, possibly of the earlier churchyard or of a monastic precinct. Earliest was a boundary ditch, which in alignment was a continuation of the curvilinear boundary of the S. side of the churchyard until the mid 19th century. The fill of the ditch, which was cut 0.4–0.6 m into the natural subsoil, was sampled and it is hoped that charcoal from the fills will provide a radiocarbon date for its silting.

Sealing the ditch was a well-constructed yellow sandstone wall surviving to five courses in height, 1 m wide, which extended to the SE. on an alignment similar to that of the earlier ditch. To the N. was possibly an entrance into the churchyard or monastic enclosure. Abutting this wall was a drystone wall 1.2 m wide, blocking the possible earlier entrance. To the E. and contemporary with this was a further wall, the foundation of a structure aligned upon the earlier yellow sandstone enclosure wall. Soil layers sealing this structure contained pottery of the 13th to 14th centuries. Later still in date was a narrower wall, 0.5 m wide, which abutted the blocking wall (above) and was probably associated with a late medieval structure built against the inside of the churchyard or enclosure wall.

To the N. of the church, in an area designated for the extension of the churchyard, excavation was confined to two N.–S. trenches. Both provided evidence for structures of early medieval date. Stone rubble layers partially sealing these layers were not removed. Both trenches provided evidence for a mortared wall, sealed by a stone revetted bank which had been the N. boundary of the churchyard until c. 1950. The earlier mortared wall contained reused masonry and was exactly parallel to the N. wall of the church and was constructed in a

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terrace which extended a further 8 m to the N. and which was cut at least 1.8 m into the subsoil. In the westernmost trench, hillwash layers filling the terrace reached 1.5 m in depth, sealing a well defined stone rubble layer which was not removed. Pottery indicates that the hillwash deposits date from the 13th to 14th centuries onwards. At the N. end of the easternmost trench were rubble layers and a wall at present undated, but associated with a structure of uncertain extent immediately to the S. of the ditch recorded as an earthwork to the E. of the present churchyard.

Geophysical survey was undertaken within and beyond the churchyard. In the area between the two trenches in the churchyard, resistivity survey indicated a structure aligned on the church and on the N. side of the present churchyard extension. Magnetometer and resistivity survey was also undertaken to the N. and W. of the churchyard where anomalies again probably derived from collapsed structures which were partly within house platforms surviving as earthworks.

Survey of earthworks to the N. of the church was completed. At least seven platforms are possibly the sites of buildings; two of the platforms are clearly for rectangular structures on an approximately N.-S. alignment.

Survey to the S. of the church was concentrated upon two areas, immediately S. of the present churchyard to the N., the beck, and to the S. of the beck in the area around Dacre Castle. Immediately S. of the churchyard are a ditch and bank, possibly associated with an early medieval drain discovered in 1930, while slightly to the W. is a large rectangular platform possibly for a building *c.* 20 m in length and aligned NW.-SE. S. of the beck a complete survey was made of the earthworks and moat around Dacre Castle. Drystone walled structures recorded in the 19th century to the W. of Dacre Castle were found to be still extant and were also mapped. Survey of St Andrew's church was begun.

At present, insufficient excavation has been undertaken to establish with certainty the existence of the monastery referred to by Bede as being constructed in the 770s. However, on the terrace cut into the hillside to the N. of the church was constructed a building(s) at least 16 m in length, exactly parallel to the church and abandoned by the 14th century at the latest. Excavations continue.

DERBYSHIRE

31. KNIVETON, WIGBERLOW (SK 205 513). Rescue excavations by J. R. Collis for D.o.E. in 1975-76 revealed three single and two double inhumation burials of 6th-/7th-century date, cut into a Bronze Age cairn. Grave goods included knives, spears, a sword, buckles, a strike-a-light and box fittings. Finds from 19th-century excavations are in the British Museum. A monograph is in press. Finds are deposited in Sheffield City Museum.

32. REPTON, SCHOOL (SK 303 272). The third season of excavations by M. Biddle, B. Kjølbbye-Biddle and H. M. Taylor, supported by British Academy, Society of Antiquaries and Earthwatch (Boston, Mass.) of one of a group of six mounds has revealed a mass burial containing the disarticulated bones of more than 50 bodies. The mound lies to the W. of the church, and the excavations are part of a major research project which has been at work on the church and neighbouring sites in Repton since 1974. The mound was thrown up over the remains of a massively constructed masonry building. This contained two chambers and was sunk about 0.6 m into the ground. It was partly decorated with stucco mouldings. The building is thought to be a royal mausoleum of one or more of the kings of Mercia, two of whom are known to have been buried at Repton. Squatters later occupied this building, leaving a litter of animal bones, iron objects and querns (some from the Eifel district of Germany) covering the floor. These squatters may have been members of the Danish Viking army who wintered at Repton in 874-75.

The eastern chamber of the building was then filled with a mass of disarticulated human bones, representing at least 50 and possibly as many as 75 individuals. Analysis is in a

preliminary stage but it is already clear that the bones were not articulated, the majority were male, the ages ranging mainly between teens and 40s, and there was evidence of both healed and unhealed wounds caused by sharp instruments. The bone deposit also contained iron knives, an iron axe, a few pieces of broken jewellery and coins of Alfred (871–99) and Aethelred I (866–71). It is suggested that the bones are remains collected from a battlefield after lying exposed long enough for the bodies to decay and the bones to become disjoined, but not long enough for all clothes and leather gear to have rotted.

After burial of the bones, a rectangular pebble mound was thrown up over the ruined building. The four corners were marked by stone-packed pits cut into the mound. Later, the approximate outline of the building was marked by a stone kerb laid on top of the mound. At a still later date, a number of burials were cut into the top and sides of the mound.

The coins suggest that the mass burial is to be associated with the events of 874–75 when the Viking army penetrated deep into Mercia, wintered at Repton, deposed the Mercian king Burgred and placed their puppet Ceolnoth on the Mercian throne. The Vikings would probably have buried or cremated their own dead immediately after any conflict. The fact that the bones were clearly not buried at once suggests that they are the remains of a defeated Mercian army. Their burial may have been undertaken by the Mercians themselves in 875 after the departure of the Danish army. If so, the choice of an emotionally significant site such as a royal mausoleum seems understandable, and the mound and its markers would record the site of the burials. On the other hand, it is possible that the burial may have been undertaken by the Vikings themselves before the army left Repton in the spring of 875.

DEVON

33. BUCKFAST (SX 741 634). Excavations for Devon County Council, Dartmoor National Park and D.o.E. on the site of the Cistercian (previously Savignac, 1136–48) abbey established the W. limit of the medieval outer court and uncovered parts of two masonry buildings, one to the NW. and the other to the SE. of the standing remains thought to belong to the 'Guest Hall'. That to the NW. was 7.5 m wide by at least 9.5 m long and was provided with underfloor drains; it was entered from a cobbled courtyard and showed three structural phases dating respectively from the 13th, 14th and 15th or early 16th centuries. That to the SE. remains largely unexcavated and has not been securely dated. Finds include evidence for 13th- and 14th-century iron-working found in an adjoining meadow, and fragments from impressed medieval floor tiles of a type unique to Buckfast. Nothing definite was found to indicate the site of the pre-Conquest foundation (A.D. 1018) which may lie further E., closer to the R. Dart.

34. EXMOOR. The Western Archaeological Trust's Exmoor Survey, supported by D.o.E., has in 1981/82 involved plotting of archaeological and landscape features from existing aerial photographs and field assessment of the results. New sites located include deserted farm sites, ranging from Saxon to post-medieval period, areas of ridge-ploughing and abandoned medieval fields.

35. THURLESTONE, BANTHAM HAM (SX 663 436). F. Griffith for Devon County Planning Dept. reports that salvage observations were undertaken on the reconstruction of a stream culvert through the sand dunes. The area lies S. of the known Dark Age site at Bantham (A. Fox, *Antiq. J.*, 35 (1955), 55–67, R. J. Silvester, *Proc. Devon Archaeol. Soc.*, 39 (1981), 89–119), part of which is scheduled as an Ancient Monument (County No. 8). Observations in deep unstable trenches through the dunes showed discrete occupation surfaces separated by sand layers. Large quantities of bone and shell survived, and several sherds of Bii amphorae were recovered. One feature was recorded, a hearth. Charcoal and bone from the site have been submitted to A.E.R.E. Harwell for radiocarbon dating.

It is likely that the extent of the Dark Age site is greater than previously believed: a recommendation that the scheduled area be reconsidered has been sent to the Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments. A note will be published in *Proc. Devon Archaeol. Soc.*, 41 (1983).

DORSET

36. SWANAGE, ULWELL (SZ 0226 8092). P. Bellamy, I. Brooks, P. Cox and P. J. Woodward of Wessex Archaeological Committee excavated an extensive cemetery discovered at *Shepherds Farm*. Three cist burials had previously been recorded at the site in 1949 when the present farm building was constructed. These were extended burials in limestone cists. One of the limestone slabs used in the cist construction had a pierced hole which was suggestive of a Roman roofing tile.

Extensive machine topsoil stripping over approximately 250 sq. m uncovered a further 55 inhumations cut into a complex greensand and drift-chalk geology. These graves were organized in a series of six rows running N.-S., with individual graves orientated E.-W. The cemetery portion excavated was lozenge-shaped; the rows were 'stepped' so that the axis of the cemetery ran SW. to NE. The number of graves in each row varied from two to eight, sometimes with pronounced gaps, but with the burials normally spaced from 0.8 to 1 m apart. However, reuse of previous grave positions frequently occurred. In these cases, the earlier burial was moved across to allow the insertion of the later burial into the second grave cut. In all cases the orientation of the second burial cut was consistently slightly S. or W., in marked contrast to the E.-W. regularity of the primary grave alignments. This may indicate that this area of the cemetery was used on two distinct and separate occasions. The inhumations were supine and fully extended, with heads to the W. Burials of both sexes were present with an age range of perhaps less than one year to mature adults.

The burials were unaccompanied by any grave goods, apart from one instance of an iron knife laid with its point to the foot of the grave and placed centrally above the pelvis (grave 90). A single late Roman (3rd-/4th-century A.D.) coin occurred in the very top fill of grave 9.

Some burials were contained in cists constructed of limestone slabs, as were the burials located in 1949. These earlier discoveries would have been in the SE. area of the cemetery. Some of the burials only had a slab laid flat across the top of the grave.

Toward the S. of the excavated portion, several graves were observed to be cut into pre-existing lynchets. These fields and the inserted cemetery had subsequently been ploughed into larger arable units. The present field boundary 10 m to the W. of the cemetery area excavated probably belongs to this later arable field arrangement and may lie over a remaining portion of the cemetery. It is probable that some of the stone covers to the graves were disturbed during this arable episode or during more recent land use. Some broken slabs were recorded in the modern ploughsoil. Similarly, some slabs were removed during machine stripping, particularly where lynchet soils were substantially removed by this method. However it was clear that all graves had been cut into the drift geology. It is however possible that smaller child burials could have been missed during the machining of the lynchet soils if they had not been cut to this level.

The character of this cemetery, its stratigraphic insertion into earlier arable fields (Iron Age/Roman?), the late Roman coin in one grave fill, the possible Roman roof-tile, and the inclusion of an iron knife in one grave are indicative of a late/post-Roman or possible Saxon cemetery. The range of age and sex within the cemetery also points to continuous use of the cemetery by family groups over several generations. The location of any associated settlement is not known. The organization of the cemetery and the cist burial type have a close parallel at Cannington, Somerset. There is no comparable cemetery in Purbeck, although isolated cist burials are known locally, of late Iron Age and Roman periods where dating is possible. This cemetery would also bear some comparisons with other Dorset cemeteries, notably the late Roman cemetery at Poundbury and the Saxon cemetery at Bradford Peverell.

DURHAM

37. CHESTER-LE-STREET (NZ 274 510). Excavation on the site of *Mains House, Front Street* was carried out by the Archaeological Unit for North East England in conjunction with Park

View Comprehensive School. The aim was to establish the presence of the medieval settlement at what was considered to be the S. limit of the settlement at West Lane.

Above Roman remains were fragmentary remains of what may once have been slight timber buildings. The layer of material contained a large number of twigs and a number of possible upright timbers set in a layer of clay and organic material. There was a patch of cobbling to one side (W.) of the 'house' area. The pottery from this and the clay and stone-filled pit has been assigned to the 15th and 16th centuries. The final layer of structures to be defined contained the badly disturbed remains of the footings of a building and a large cobbled area which was probably a yard. This is dated by the pottery to the 18th century. All of these buildings were cut through when Mains House was built in the early 19th century.

38. DURHAM, BEAUREPAIRE (NZ 245 436). Excavations of the Prior's manor house (not previously reported here) were continued by the Archaeological Unit for North East England, funded by University of Durham, City of Durham District Council and Durham County Council. The manor house complex is composed of at least three courtyards linked by one or more ranges of buildings, the northernmost being enclosed by a stone wall that still survives in part and forming the principal residence. 1982 saw the completion of the South Wing excavation, revealing five phases of development between the mid 13th and the 17th century. (Universities of Durham and Newcastle, *Archaeol. Reps. for 1982* (1983), 71-74).

ESSEX

39. CHELMSFORD, GRAYS BREWERY SITE (TL 7100 0665). D. A. Priddy for Essex County Council undertook smallscale excavations at the junction of High Street and Springfield Road. Medieval occupation of the site began in the 13th century with the levelling and making-up of the site. A ditch at right angles to the street probably defines one side of a plot within which a timber-framed building was constructed. Only its W. wall was revealed; the E. extent of the plot was not traced. All the medieval contexts produced 13th-/14th-century pottery, with the exception of a timber-lined drain containing 15th-/16th-century material. The latter may relate to the inn shown on Walker's 1591 map.

40. CHIPPING ONGAR, CASTLE STREET ALLOTMENTS (TL 5535 0270). M. R. Eddy for Essex County Council reports that excavation and an earthworks survey were carried out by field course students from Leicester University, funded by Essex County Council, Denis Buxton Trust and Ongar Parish Council as part of a research and conservation project on post-Roman earthwork defences. A bank, surviving to a height of 1.5 m with a shallow ditch some 5 m wide, was relocated S. of *Castle Street*. Cartographic and field evidence show that it formed part of an enclosure overlain by the motte and bailey castle. The bank and ditch ran S. to the edge of the river flood plain and turned W. along Bushey Lea to meet the Crispey Brook.

Two small trenches were excavated by hand on vacant areas within the allotments and the earthworks shown to be artificial. The ditch contained little silt and the rare finds comprise a single late Iron Age sherd and worn Roman tile. The size, form and setting of the enclosure argues against a Roman origin, and a late Saxon date is tentatively proposed.

41. HARWICH, 14 ST AUSTIN'S LANE (TM 260 328). The early 15th-century timber frame of this building was recorded and very limited excavation undertaken by Chelmsford Archaeological Trust during reconstruction. The structure was two-storeyed with a single chamber on the first floor and two chambers below; the street front had been jettied. It was built over a formerly cobbled area as an extension of a (long-demolished) property to the W. Later in the 16th century it was divided from that property and itself extended E. and extensively reconstructed.

42. SOUTHEND-ON-SEA, SOUTHCHURCH HALL (TW 894 855). Excavations by J. R. Jackson and Southend Historical Society for Southend Museum continued (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxii

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(1978), 179). The original moat bottom has now been traced from the small garderobe arch to the centre of the moat and is 2.2 m below the present water level. Timber boat strakes found beneath the N. sole-plate of the medieval bridge have been taken by the National Maritime Museum for identification and conservation.

The services to the Hall were re-routed when new toilets were built allowing a series of trial trenches E. of the Hall; a substantial stone foundation wall was found running E.-W. which may have some connection with the possible chapel. The re-routing also allowed the large garderobe to be fully excavated and the outlet to be found. This structure was built in small yellow bricks combined with ragstone and rests on timber piles, as do the main gatehouse foundations.

The excavation of the 17th-century causeway, filling the moat between these foundations, has been completed, allowing the E. end of two of the transverse sole-plates of the medieval bridge trestles to be cleared. The W. end was cleared in 1978 and the massive inner sole-plate appears to be similar to Rigold's type 2 structural model. The morticed and tenoned shores and uprights remain up to 15 cm above the plate. This inner sole-plate is laid directly on another sole-plate, presumably of an earlier bridge. The lower sole-plate is longer and slightly narrower and where it projects beyond the upper plate, shows a well cut shore mortise with a trace of an auger bore at the bottom. The excavations are at present concentrating on these timbers.

Large quantities of pottery, leather and iron objects, etc., have been found. The main stone retaining wall connecting the two garderobes has been dismantled and the stones numbered prior to re-building.

43. SPRINGFIELD, WHITE HART LANE (TL 7278 0942). B. A. Milton for Essex County Council undertook rescue excavations in proximity to recorded crop-marks in advance of road construction. These revealed a number of prehistoric features and two parallel medieval boundary ditches which contained 11th- and 12th-century pottery.

44. SPRINGFIELD LYONS (TD 736 082). J. D. Hedges and D. G. Buckley for Essex County Council and Springfield-Chelmer Valley project continued excavations of the Saxon cemetery and associated structures overlying the site of the late Bronze Age enclosure (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 183). Difficult subsoil conditions have complicated the location of graves, but to date fourteen cremations and some 50 inhumations have been excavated. The cremations were shallowly buried, the majority having been damaged by ploughing, and it is likely that others have been completely destroyed. Owing to the acidity of the soil none of the bones from the inhumations survives, apart from teeth in a number of graves; but about a third contained grave goods. These include amber and glass necklaces, brooches, belt fittings, knives, spearheads, a shield boss and a brass-bound bucket.

A number of Saxon structures in a range of building traditions were excavated including earth-fast post, post-in-trench and ground-beam buildings, but as yet there have been no sunken-floored structures. The full extent of the Saxon occupation has yet to be determined, but burials, structures and artefactual evidence recovered to date indicate a focus of settlement for much of the Saxon period.

45. THEYDON MOUNT, HILL HALL (TW 488 995). P. J. Dury, for Chelmsford Archaeological Trust and D.o.E., continued structural analysis, excavation and documentary research begun in 1981. Residual pottery shows that the site was occupied by the 13th century. A substantial house was centred on the NW. corner of the present courtyard, with a complex structural history, when Sir Thomas Smith acquired the estate in 1556 and began the major reconstruction which forms the basis of the extant fabric.

HAMPSHIRE

46. BREAMORE, ST MARY'S CHURCH (SU 153 189). W. J. Rodwell undertook a detailed study of the Anglo-Saxon Rood and associated structures around the S. doorway of the church, as part of a programme of wall-painting conservation in the S. porch. It has been conclusively established that the Rood was moved to its present location in the 15th century, probably from the W. end of the church. The mid 12th-century S. doorway occupies the site of an Anglo-Saxon opening, and parts of the original impostes (with surviving paint) were found embedded in Norman patching. A low porch, with steeply pointed roof, was erected also in the 12th century. This was repaired and given a low-pitched lead-covered roof in the 15th century, as part of a general refurbishment of the church, a project which resulted in the demolition of redundant Anglo-Saxon structures, including the N. *porticus* and W. chamber. It was probably from the latter structure that the nearly life-sized stone Rood with flanking figures was obtained; this was then affixed to the S. wall of the nave, immediately over the new low roof to the porch. Some parts of the sculpture were lost at the time of removal, and others damaged. In the early 16th century the roof of the porch was removed and an upper storey added to create a first-floor chapel. The Rood thereby became an indoor sculpture (as it probably had been in the Anglo-Saxon period), occupying the whole of the N. wall of the chapel: this, like the other three walls, was decorated with mural paintings. Finally, mutilation of the Rood took place in the mid or late 16th century.

47. OTTERBOURNE CHURCH (SU 466 227). D. A. Hinton with University of Southampton Department of Archaeology and a grant from Hampshire County Council excavated on the site of the medieval church, demolished partly in the 1830s and partly in 1971. Most of the footings of the chancel, measuring 7 × 4 m internally, and the E. end of the nave were revealed. Parts of the tiled and flagged floors survive.

48. SOUTHAMPTON, ST MARY STREET (SU 424 122). S. M. Davies and J. W. Hawkes for Wessex Archaeological Committee and D.O.E. on Stoner Motors Site stripped a total of c. 750 sq. m. Excavation had to be restricted to two trenches running W. from the *St Mary Street* frontage and the layout of the site suggests an interpretation based on zones of activity running W. from the street frontage.

Zone 1, St Mary Street: the only surviving structural evidence was a single post-hole containing a sherd of 10th-/11th-century pottery, and a wall line of post-holes, some datable by pottery to the middle Saxon period with at least two being cut by the latest of three middle Saxon pits. No sign of a road was found within the trench and the inferred continuation of pits and post-holes underneath the pavement suggests that the original course of the road lies directly beneath or to the E. of the modern street.

All discrete pits in the frontage area were half-sectioned and proved to be middle Saxon (8th–9th centuries) but otherwise not closely datable except for one feature interpreted as a well in use until the 11th or 12th century. Two further pits were of 14th-century date and provide the first stratified evidence of medieval occupation in the area. A stone-lined well was cut through a Saxon pit and included reused masonry fragments; it was apparently early post-medieval.

Zone 2, central area: excavation concentrated on discrete pits or pit groups of only two or three features. Extensive clearing of the N. trench revealed post- and stake-holes, although the high density of Saxon pits and modern disturbances meant that no reconstructable structures were apparent.

In the S. trench the density of large Saxon and later features again suggests that complete structures would not have been recovered. Some 20 cess- and rubbish-pits were half-sectioned and extensively sampled for fine sieving following the advice of the Faunal Remains Project. Fragments of Beauvais pottery in the upper fills of some pits imply some 10th-century or later activity, although the bulk of the pottery is of 8th-/9th-century date, including some types hitherto unknown from 'Hamwih'.

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Zone 3, back road and industrial areas: the W. of the site revealed unexpected survival of complex vertical stratigraphy. The road parallel to *St Mary Street* may have been a primary feature of the town; none of the underlying post-holes, stake-holes or gullies were datable. A series of gravel and brickearth layers formed a road *c.* 3.5 m wide. This was associated with a substantial building fronting onto its E. side, probably gable-end onto the road, and apparently constructed by inserting planks vertically into specially dug discontinuous holes, *c.* 75 × 50 cm, three planks per hole. Another building was also gable-end on to the road, trench-built with at least one internal division. After these buildings went out of use the road was resurfaced, with a hard-packed layer of cobbles, which contained a large assemblage of animal bones comprising an unusually high proportion of large mammals. Buildings associated with this phase were less substantial, either post-built or employing a combination of post and post-in-trench techniques.

Thereafter the areas changed from domestic to primarily industrial usage. The previous buildings were overlain by ash, soot and burnt waste which was also incorporated into the top fills of adjacent cess-pits. A substantial quantity of slag was incorporated into the road (*c.* 16 kg) and elsewhere across the site. Preliminary inspection suggests it is largely iron tap slag, occasionally with furnace material still adhering, although some smithing waste is present. The latest phase of activity was the dumping of soil and ash over the presumably now disused road which is overlain by a layer of bone and shell refuse containing a purely 8th-/9th-century ceramic assemblage. It therefore seems likely that the road went out of use during the lifetime of the settlement and that the events represented in the stratigraphy examined cover a comparatively short period of time.

48A. —, SIX DIALS (SU 424 122). During the final season of excavations at Six Dials by P. Andrews and M. A. Brisbane for Southampton City Museums, D.o.E. and Hampshire County Council prior to road construction (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982) 184–85), a further three areas totalling 1017 m² were stripped, bringing the total excavated at Six Dials to over 4500 m². The site lay to the W. of St Mary Road and the earlier excavations. All pre-19th century features were middle Saxon with the exception of two late Iron Age features, one Romano-British ditch, a 13th-/14th-century field boundary and a post-medieval drain.

A N.–S. U-shaped ditch approximately 3 m wide and 1.5 m deep was excavated. No causeways were found nor any evidence for a bank. It is suggested that this was a boundary ditch rather than for defence. It dates from early in the 'Hamwih' occupation sequence, but seems only to have been open for a short time before being backfilled. However, the boundary was subsequently re-established at least once as a fence wire. The ditch delineated the spread of buildings to the W. though a pit alignment cut through it. Building site observations and a geophysical survey have confirmed that this ditch extends along the W. side of 'Hamwih'.

The ends of two E.–W. roads found during earlier excavations at Six Dials were located. Both extended to the W. of the N.–S. road which lies below present day St Mary Road, but they stopped short of the ditch. Both had three metallings.

The whole or part plan of a further eighteen buildings including two 'sheds' were recovered, bringing the total at Six Dials to 57. One structure may have used stone post pads in its construction. Two sequences of three or four buildings with associated doors, hearths, yards and pits aligned on to the N.–S. road. It is thought that the N.–S. road lies immediately to the E. of the current excavations and further work is planned to confirm this.

A further 90 pits and three wells have been excavated. Most of the pits appear to have been dug for cess or rubbish disposal, though several were storage pits within buildings. One contained layers of chalk and has been interpreted as a retting pit.

The finds suggest textile and leather working on site. Some bone and possibly also lead, bronze, pottery and glass were worked. Some smithing slag has been found, but no associated iron-working features.

To date a further sixteen sceattas and two pennies have been recovered. These suggest that the initial occupation of Six Dials dates to around 700 and that the site was abandoned by late 9th century.

49. TITCHFIELD, ST PETER'S CHURCH (SU 541 058). M. Hare, with D. A. Hinton and students from Southampton University, unblocked the early window in the W. gable of the nave, first recorded in 1976 (*Proc. Hants. Fld. Club Archaeol. Soc.*, 32 (1976), 22–28). The window, which has a shallow internal splay, is built entirely of through-stones. The N. and S. jambs each consist of one massive upright stone surmounted by a shorter stone, while the head is formed of seven carefully shaped voussoirs. There does not appear to have been a dressed stone sill, simply a series of rough steps of undressed stone. The blocking, which consisted of flints set in soft yellow mortar, sealed traces of a sill formed of brown plaster, the same plaster remaining over large areas of the jambs. This brown plaster was no longer stable and was removed; it was not possible to determine whether it belonged to the original building or whether it was a subsequent modification.

50. WINCHESTER, CATHEDRAL CLOSE (SU 4821 2922). Smallscale investigation of the surviving W. wall of the Chapter House was undertaken by K. E. Qualmann of the City Archaeology Office in co-operation with the Dean and Chapter, prior to repair of the loosened wall top. In the limited area available, two main points were established: 1, though underpinned with modern concrete, the monolithic pillars forming the W. façade rest on the earlier of two phases of masonry identified; 2, the later phase included thickening of the W. wall and probable heightening of the floor, and is of fairly late medieval date.

51.—, ST JOHN'S STREET (SU 487 293). Building survey, observation and smallscale excavation were carried out by K. E. Qualmann for the City Archaeology Office in advance of redevelopment along both sides of St John's Street — part of the main street of the city's medieval E. suburb. The work was aided by a grant from Hampshire County Council.

At *No. 40*, a complete, barrel-vaulted cellar measuring 2 × 4.9 m internally and 1.9 m high, was recorded. Built of squared chalk blocks, the cellar was entered externally from the rear. The 19th-century cottage above included one timber-framed wall of possible 16th-century date which appeared to post-date the cellar.

Part of a second cellar, 2.7 m wide and c. 2.6 m in height, was found to have been truncated during construction of *No. 10* in 1830. Built of small, irregular chalk lumps, this cellar must have been set back from the street frontage, more than 10 m to the E.

No. 1 also included a largely chalk-built cellar set back c. 6 m from the street to the E. Originally 4.9 × 10 m and 3.1 m high, the cellar was subsequently narrowed in width and its floor raised. It can only be roughly dated as late medieval. Excavation between the cellar and the street frontage showed this area had been an open yard throughout the Middle Ages.

52. —, ST MARY'S ABBEY, (SU 4843 2930). M. Barter for the City Archaeology Office and A. Robinson for King Alfred's College carried out a second season of excavation on the site of the abbey church, funded by the City of Winchester.

The 1981 site (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 185) was extended to the N. to provide a total area of c. 200 sq. m for excavation. The nave of the Norman and medieval church was found to measure 10.1 m in width, the bays 5.6 m. Though the N. aisle has not been completely sectioned, the overall width of the church is likely to be 23.4 m (internally). A total of 20 graves of 13th-century and later date has so far been excavated, including five in fine limestone coffins. Though burial was concentrated in the nave, one stone-coffined grave was buried in a blocked-off bay of the S. aisle and included a decorated, ivory-headed staff of office. During the 14th century the church apparently suffered two flooding episodes, resulting in the deposition of thick laminated silt layers. Work will continue in 1983 with the aim of completing excavation of medieval deposits, and sampling of pre-Norman stratigraphy.

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53. KILPECK CASTLE (SO 4445 3051). Excavations were carried out by J. Sawle for Hereford and Worcester County Council and D.o.E. Since 1912 about 800 sq. m of the inner bailey of Kilpeck Castle have been destroyed by grave digging without any archaeological record. A further 550 sq. m are now under threat from a new extension to the graveyard and excavation was carried out to evaluate the quality of the archaeological deposits within this new area. A 5 m wide area was stripped along its W. boundary until the first major archaeological layers were encountered. A 1 m wide trench was then excavated along the W. edge of this strip in order to assess the depth and quality of the underlying stratification.

Within the small area examined, at least seven periods of occupation were isolated. Beneath the rampart the pre-castle ground surface was encountered. The rampart had survived to a height of c. 2 m, and consisted of a series of tipped layers derived from the upcast of the moat. A yard or trackway c. 15 m wide, composed of small, irregular-shaped sandstone fragments overlay the tail of the rampart. Eight pits and four post-holes cut this surface, and were in turn cut by another three circular post-holes which were all on the same alignment, of similar dimensions and equidistant. They each contained packing stones, and although only observed in the 1 m wide trench, they may have formed part of a timber structure. Within the 5 m wide strip two stone walls and two stone surfaces were recorded, running parallel to the rampart. One stone surface consisted almost entirely of stone roofing tiles. The interpretations and relationships of these features to each other await further investigation. They were sealed by a thick layer of material derived from the weathering of, and the downwash from, the rampart.

The date of the deposits described above remains unclear because of the very limited extent of the work. However, the pottery associated with the earliest periods of the site consisted of medieval cooking pot and glazed jug fragments, giving a date range from the 12th to the 14th or 15th centuries. This limited trial work indicated that the archaeology of this area of the inner bailey of the castle was well-preserved, and it is to be hoped that either its destruction can be averted, or that greater resources can be obtained to enable a full record to be made in advance of that destruction.

54. REDDITCH, BORDLESLEY ABBEY (SP 045 699). Excavations continued (under the general aegis of P. Rahtz) supported by the Universities of Reading, York and Rochester, New York, Redditch Borough Council, Redditch Development Corporation and the Society of Antiquaries of London (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 185–86).

G. Astill directed work on the industrial site at the E. end of the valley, on and around the watermill site. A layer of grey silt, perhaps the pre-monastic land surface, was sealed by c. 1.5 m of red clay, sometime after c. 1200. This was cut by a ditch, originally controlled by a sluice gate, but later used for dumping rubbish. This rubbish layer contained large quantities of wood-worked timber, offcuts, gear pegs (from an earlier mill?) — together with leather and other organic material; pottery indicates a date in the later 13th century.

The padstones of the mill were laid directly on the red clay layer. Occupation and destruction layers produced an early 14th-century penny. The mill building had several phases. The part of the building facing the wheel pit was divided into a series of rooms, each with a tile hearth, perhaps devoted to different aspects of metal-working. Stumps of large baulks of timber in the banks of the leat and wheel pit probably represent the wheel frame. Two phases of destruction were identified on the W. side of the mill; the site seems to have functioned only for a maximum of 80 years.

S. Hirst and S. Wright directed excavations on the church site, the area of the E. part of the S. aisle, the S. nave arcade and the SW. part of the choir. The late 15th-century/1538 level was defined below destruction levels, including a collapsed but articulated section of nave pier. Finds include tiles, window-glass and painted masonry fragments; the area is of considerable architectural interest. The bases of the nave piers uncovered are of different plans. Fallen masonry indicates rebuilding involving the arcade piers and the superstructure.

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ST ALBANS. Excavations by Verulamium Museum Field Section were directed (except at Orchard House) by A. B. Havercroft and funded (except where otherwise indicated) by St Albans District Council.

55. At *Belmont Hill* (TL 1461 0676) work financed jointly by the District Council and Hertfordshire County Council completed the excavation of two pits originally located in 1980. Both pits had irregular plans and profiles due largely to the relatively soft nature of the natural subsoil into which they had been cut to a depth of more than 3 m. Quantities of animal bones were recovered from each pit including a total of over 40 sections of articulated horse skeleton. Blade marks on two complete horse skulls indicate skinning prior to deposition. Numerous sherds of pottery provisionally date the groups to the 14th century. One pit also produced carbonized grains of wheat and barley. Extensions to the E. and S. of the 1980 excavation failed to find any firm evidence of contemporary structures and established that no other 'bone pits' existed in the vicinity.

The opportunity was also taken to section the upper profile of a slope on the S. edge of the site to determine whether or not this could have formed part of a medieval (or earlier) boundary. The results indicate that it was the product of 17th- and 18th-century landscaping associated with Holywell House which was demolished c. 1835.

56. At *Chequer Street* (TL 1477 0716) excavations were funded entirely by the development company Bredero. Area excavation concentrated on a strip some 30 m wide (E.-W.) immediately to the rear of *Nos. 14-26*. Several of the buildings which have timber frames were recorded during the course of the excavation. In all seven major areas were examined including the only available section of frontage (*Nos. 24 and 26*), which was unfortunately cellared. The excavation has shown that this site was formally laid out towards the close of the 12th century when shallow ditches 0.75 m in width and extending back c. 28 m from the street, demarcated regular plots 6-7 m in width. These run approximately at right angles to the modern street and although indications suggest that they were filled no later than the mid 14th century all subsequent structures respect their lines until the (?) 19th century. Numerous rubbish pits, wells and cess-pits for the most part also respect these boundaries, and indeed their pattern is still visible in existing properties. Timber structures evidenced by numerous post-holes, slots and post-trenches are associated with these plots through the medieval and early post-medieval periods. Of particular interest are two buildings with flint footings. The first, of probable late 14th-century origins, extends some 29 m from the frontage and displays at least four major internal divisions. At least part of this building was out of use by the 16th century when pits and ovens were cut through its foundations. It seems most likely that this structure may represent commercial premises. A second building, detached from the frontage by some 28 m, has footings c. 1 m in width. Initially of simple rectangular plan (5 × 10 m) this was subsequently altered when the footing was reused and a central wall was inserted to divide the building. There seems every likelihood that this structure represents a two-storey masonry building. At the rear of *No. 32*, some 25 m from the frontage, a substantial flint-lined cellar was sectioned and found to have been cut away by a massive flint and mortar wellhead — the only one of its type known from the town. Both features appear to be of medieval origin. Evidence on the site as a whole of pre-/late 12th-century occupation is restricted to a single ditch c. 1.5 m wide which runs parallel to modern Chequer Street. Traces of timber structures including a substantial post-trench have been noted on a slightly different alignment between this ditch and the street. The site also produced numerous hearths and ovens including several with contemporary round and rectangular chambers.

Trenches on the *Victoria Street* frontage indicated a small amount of medieval occupation. However, in general features here were post-medieval in date. Trenches to the E. of the main site linked with trial trenches of 1980, but failed to locate the town defence known as the

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'Monk Ditch'; this must now be presumed to be part of the same feature known from documentary sources as the 'Tonman Ditch'.

Finds include a small but important early group of unused building materials all apparently in the same fabric and of exceptionally high quality. Recovered from several different features these consist of a rectangular 'compass and stamped' decorated floor tile; a virtually complete water pipe and other decorated roof and floor tile fragments. In addition a fine bone chessman (knight) of 11th- to 13th-century date, a stone cresset lamp with carved corner mask of (?) 11th-century date and a grotesque face carved on a stone door capital of probable 12th-century date were found. Organic finds include textiles, leather and a half barrel, all late 15th to early 16th century. Several fine bone groups were also recovered.

57. In the final area of the Chequer Street redevelopment to be examined, the *Lloyds Bank* site (TL 1478 0723), excavation was funded by Lloyds Bank PLC. An area *c.* 10 × 20 m directly behind the retained façade was investigated. The area in general had been badly disturbed by 19th- to 20th-century foundations of which some, in association with the 18th-century cellars, had completely removed the archaeology of the frontage. To the E. of these cellars and on the S. edge of the excavation the fragmentary remains of an early gully indicated the continuation of the 'formal' plot layout now known to have covered much of the E. side of Chequer Street in the later 12th century. No N. boundary to this plot appears to have existed. However the distribution of medieval features suggests a plot width of *c.* 6 m — a measurement entirely consistent with plot widths elsewhere on site. These features, consisting of timber slots, flint sills, post-holes, hearths and pits indicate several phases of occupation during the 12th–15th centuries.

58. At *Gentle's Yard* (TL 1465 0722) excavations funded jointly by the District Council and D.o.E. took place S. of Upper Dagnall Street and W. of French Row. The first area revealed medieval occupation in the form of two cellars, and two property boundaries on and at right angles to the existing street, together with associated pits. Little evidence was found of the timber-framed structures which must have covered these features. The first cellar, which had lost its N. half, was *c.* 2 m wide (E.–W.) and survived to 2.5 m (N.–S.). This had apparently been filled in the late 13th century and the irregularity of its plan suggested a rear entry. The second cellar was considerably larger and its weathered upper edges indicated that it had been open for some time. Traces of its original timber lining survived and these defined an area of some 4 m square. The clay floor of the cellar lay some 1.75 m below the level of natural subsoil. Its fill produced an important group of late 15th-century material including three bone tuning pegs and quantities of animal and fish bones, together with a useful selection of local pottery associated with such imports as Spanish maiolica and Langerwehe stoneware. Environmental material was also recovered from wet sieving. The area immediately adjacent to the rear of the cellar was virtually clear of features, indicating an open zone beyond which lay a scatter of medieval pits. This second cellar had cut into a pit which produced two sherds of Bronze Age pottery and had itself been cut by a pit shortly after infilling. To the E. of these features and lying closer to the Market Place were several phases of post-medieval buildings with associated cobbled surfaces. These sealed waterlogged features which produced leather and textile together with other environmental material.

In the area W. of French Row a complicated sequence of medieval and post-medieval features including timber slots, flint footings, wells, ovens/hearthths and pits clearly indicated intense occupation spreading back for a distance of more than 30 m from the frontage. The earliest phase here appears to be a group of pits of late 12th- to early 14th-century date which presumably served a building on the French Row frontage. Trenches cut across the middle of the site indicated a scatter of medieval and post-medieval features sealed beneath a uniform layer of soil. This confirms the early cartographic evidence which shows the area to have been gardens or small fields in the 16th to 18th centuries.

59. At 20-28 *Lower Dagnall Street* (TL 1448 0732) during the course of redevelopment on the corner of College Street a watching brief recorded a number of features. These consisted of four pits, a flint-lined cess-pit and a well. One pit *c.* 5.25 m in depth produced the remains of at least 20 vessels including both baluster and squat jugs together with cooking pots of local 'greyware'. This fine group included a pellet jug of probable Kingston ware, indicating a late 13th-/early 14th-century date for the assemblage. The cess-pit, although undated, is of a type known to be of late medieval date from elsewhere in the town and its structure and location *c.* 5 m N. of Lower Dagnall Street strongly suggests that a (?) timber building once occupied the frontage at this point.

60. At *Orchard House* (TL 1457 0688) C. Saunders directed excavation prior to the building of a new house in an area within the precincts of the medieval abbey. The site had been occupied by a building of post-hole construction surrounded by fencing of two phases indicated by a pattern of stake-holes. This appears to have been of the period when St Neots ware was in use, in the 10th to 11th centuries. After this building was disused the site remained empty of buildings but appears to have been subsequently covered by ridge-and-furrow, presumably within the monastic period.

61. At *St Stephen's Churchyard* (TL 1414 0608) three trenches varying in width between 3.5 and 6 m were excavated along the external face of the N. nave and chancel walls prior to the construction of a vestry. The church was reputedly founded *c.* A.D. 948. The N. elevation contains an important sequence of architectural styles including an (?) original window cut by a blocked 12th-century nave arcade arch. Previous excavation in 1963 recorded a vestry of *c.* 1500 placed against the median section of the chancel wall.

The shallow nature of the site in conjunction with numbers of post-medieval graves and more recent disturbances had resulted in only fragmentary survival of the early stratigraphy. Dating evidence was sparse but in general the archaeological record complimented the architectural evidence. Important additional details were the occurrence of pre-masonry church features of presumed 10th-century date in the form of timber slots, post-holes and pits. The foundations of part of the nave and the W. half of the chancel were examined and appeared to be of very similar character. Mortar samples were taken in an endeavour to confirm this visual analysis. Directly beneath the (?) original window this foundation was shown to have been cut into by the base of the 12th-century arcade arch. Associated with this event was a series of timber slots which suggests that the arcade consisted of at least three and perhaps as many as six arches. Although the continuity of this foundation remains to be demonstrated it certainly predates the 12th century and there is every likelihood that it forms part of the 10th-century church. If this is so then the original structure is substantially larger than previously thought and together with its chancel it would be very similar indeed to the 'sister' church of St Michael founded at the same time.

Numerous burials of all periods were located and sampled including a small group of early character. The footings of a porch of probable 15th- to 16th-century date were also recorded. Future work will require the examination of the foundations of the W. and E. façades together with partial surveys of the W. and N. elevations.

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62. *BARROW-UPON-HUMBER, THE CASTLES* (TA 066 225). The castle earthworks were surveyed by the Humberside Archaeological Unit supported by M.S.C. They appear to be the result of at least three, probably four phases of construction. The earliest seems to be a simple ringwork, partially rebuilt to form the first bailey, its S. part being cut away during the construction of the motte and its ditch, which forms the second phase. A second bailey was later added SE. of the motte. Probably extremely marshy, it seems to have gone out of use quickly, being replaced by a third bailey to the N. A system of enclosure ditches surrounding the motte and the baileys was probably full of water each high tide. Field walking produced

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11th- to early 12th-century pottery from the area of the latest bailey; absence of later medieval pottery suggests that the earthworks (the third bailey at least) went out of use in the latter part of the 12th century, being under grass for the rest of the medieval period (*Lincolnshire Hist. Archaeol.*, 18 (1983)).

63. BARTON-UPON-HUMBER, CASTLEDYKE SOUTH (TA 032 217). Some 40 inhumation burials have been excavated by J. W. Whitwell of Humberside Archaeological Unit to the W. and E. of the road. Most of the burials are accompanied by types of grave goods normal in an Anglian cemetery such as iron knives, spears, annular brooches and beads. One, however, had a Frankish buckle; and another, of which only the lower half survived, was accompanied at the pelvis by a Frankish pot (Fig. 1). Another had a triangular garnet, the setting for which was missing, unless a small piece of beaded gold wire in the same grave originally formed a part of it. Grave 29 contained the only skeleton accompanied by a cruciform brooch. Previous finds, including the scales, press-mould and weights of a metal worker's burial and the drop-handle of a Frankish bowl, found in World War II, are in Hull Museum (T. Sheppard, *Hull Museum Publication*, 208 (1940); J. R. Watkin, *Lincolnshire Hist. Archaeol.*, 15 (1980), 88–89, fig. 11).

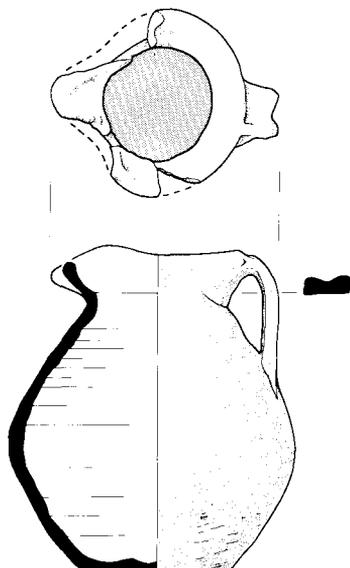


FIG. 1

CASTLEDYKE SOUTH, BARTON-UPON-HUMBER, HUMBERSIDE

Frankish pot accompanying Anglo-Saxon burial. Fabric: coarse sandy orange/brown; the lower half is knife trimmed. Scale 1:4

The burials, as a whole, are a small sample only of an area extending some 60–70 m on either side of Castledyke on the side of a shallow valley, one of many coming down from the Wolds towards the Humber. The cemetery clearly extends both to N. and S. of the area sampled. The grave goods generally suggest the 6th and 7th centuries as the main period of use for the cemetery, with the later burials laid out in the more regular order of a row-cemetery as seen in the row containing graves 8, 9, 11 and 15. Excavation continues; note in *Lincolnshire Hist. Archaeol.*, 18 (1983).

64. —, ST PETER'S CHURCH (TA 035219). The fifth season of excavation and structural survey on this redundant church was undertaken by W. J. Rodwell for D.o.E. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 186). Excavation of the interior of the church has been completed, excepting the medieval chancel which is currently inaccessible. In 1982 excavation took place in the churchyard immediately to the N. of the church, against the Saxon western baptistery and 14th-century N. aisle. Very little Saxon ground surface survived later burial disturbance, but extensive constructional deposits of the 14th century were found alongside the aisle, sealing the earlier cemetery. A further 600 graves were excavated, bringing the total to 1,920. While most of the medieval and later interments were straightforward and call for no special comment at this stage, the Saxon cemetery yielded results of exceptional importance, owing to water-logging. The absolute chronology of the cemetery must await radiocarbon determinations, but it is clear that burial was begun by the 9th century, at the latest; several generations of burial and family groupings are apparent from the stratigraphy.

The earliest burials are uncoffined and contain no grave furniture. One grave was remarkable in that it contained the skeletons of two adult males, with three children carefully placed on top of them, some of their limbs being interlocked (Pl. xiv, B). In the next phase wooden coffins were introduced, and are of two types: those constructed with wooden pegs and dowels, and those formed with iron clenches and roves. A further four examples of the latter type brings the total displaying this uncommon form of construction to ten. All are very poorly preserved, and it seems that they were essentially of barkwood construction. The fully carpentered coffins, jointed with skewed pegs and long tying-dowels, survived in varying states of preservation, the best complete with all tool marks and setting-out lines. Construction was not standardized, and some remarkable curiosities were noted: one coffin had planked sides and lid, while the base was of interwoven withies; another had a loose plank for a base, supported on a series of transverse dowels; and in another instance the coffin was not jointed at all, but the planks were merely placed around the corpse. In ten instances long slender sticks ('hazel wands') were found inside the coffins. In two cases a long stick lay centrally on top of the body, extending for virtually its full length; but more commonly one, two or three shorter sticks were placed beside the legs of the corpse. In Scandinavia the ritual inclusion of 'wands' in graves was commonplace, but very few examples have been reported in England, and none seems previously to have been excavated under modern conditions. Several further examples of stone 'ear-muffs' (skull supports) have been found inside coffins, and in four instances fired-clay loom-weights of pyramidal form were also used for this purpose. One exceptionally well preserved grave yielded the remains of a grass-filled pillow under the skull.

Beneath the cemetery lay the remains of early and middle Saxon domestic occupation, including the substantial enclosure ditch which surrounds the manor complex, previously reported. Two sunken and metalled trackways of 5th- or 6th-century date were also encountered.

Architectural study of the Anglo-Saxon portions of the church is now complete; the positions of joists which originally supported upper floors in the tower and baptistery have all been located, together with those which carried a massive roof structure on the 10th-century tower, probably a low spire. Evidence for an original timber gallery, 6.4 m above the floor, has been found around the four sides of the turriform nave; this gallery gave access to the upper chambers above the chancel (now destroyed) and the W. baptistery. Structural study on the medieval church was concentrated on the 14th-century N. aisle and porch, and the 15th-century nave clerestorey. It has been established that bricks were being used sporadically in the structure by the mid 14th century, the earliest so far recorded in Barton. (Interim report 1978-81 in *Antiq. J.*, 62 (1982), 283-315)

65. BEVERLEY, DYER LANE/WALKERGATE (TA 0332 3973). A 24-week excavation funded by M.S.C. was directed by P. Armstrong (Humberside Archaeological Unit) for Humberside County Council. Parts of three tenements were examined fronting Walkergate, a street first recorded in 1327, following the course of the Walker Beck, so named from its association with

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the walkers (fullers) of the town. Evidence of two adjacent buildings of earth-fast post construction erected in the 12th century was found, with structural improvements involving post-pads in the 13th century.

Characteristics common to both buildings were bowl hearths or furnaces fashioned of clay, or clay and roof tile on edge, infilling pear-shaped hollows, together with rectangular pits containing well-preserved organic material, including the moss *neckera crispa*. In one property the hearths were continuously rebuilt and the sequence extended into the 14th century. During this time the building was divided into separate working areas. From the 12th century the site had been served by wattle-lined drains discharging (presumably) into the Walker Beck, and a plank-lined drain was incorporated into the house plan. A pilot soil sample of the drain fill, examined by A. Hall of the Environmental Archaeology Unit, University of York, contained a high proportion of seeds of *reseda luteola*, dyers' rocket. *Dipsacus* cf. *fullonum*, fullers' teasel was also recovered. Late 14th- and 15th-century rebuilding work included the absorption of one property by its neighbour and involved substantial chalk foundations and chalk paving. The subdivision of the third property into small workshops also took place at this time and these too were raised on chalk footings, their frontages to Bowbridge Lane, first recorded in 1329 and renamed in the 18th century as Dyer Lane.

66. WEST HALTON (SE 905 209). J. Grenville and M. Parker Pearson conducted a trial excavation N. of St Etheldreda's church and alongside an area where bulldozing and field-walking had yielded Iron Age, early and middle Saxon and medieval pottery, as well as a Saxon bone comb fragment. A four-week season on a 10 m square was funded by RPC Ltd of Scunthorpe.

The main chronological phases were recognized. The latest consisted of a late medieval stone building and its destruction levels. The building (House A) consisted of the E. wall of a house with associated stone staircase. While the date of this building is uncertain, it is definitely later than the 14th century.

Below this was a compacted layer of mortar, roof tiles and building debris which had apparently been dumped deliberately to level the area. Material from this layer included a large quantity of very fine green-glazed ridge tiles and a considerable amount of 13th- and 14th-century pottery along with some residual Saxon sherds. This debris had come from a major medieval building in the NE. corner of the trench. The massive walls of this structure (House B) were just under 1 m thick and stood in places to ten courses. Unfortunately much of this building had been bulldozed during the levelling of the football pitch but nevertheless enough remains to postulate that this is part of a manor house or very substantial farmhouse of the 14th century. Another building (House C) appeared to be contemporary with House B. The remains of a fourth and earlier house were found underneath Houses B and C but this was not excavated due to lack of time. Before the construction of this house the area had been levelled with a dump of topsoil containing medieval and Saxon pottery. A preliminary survey of the pottery by G. Coppack and C. Hayfield suggests that there is an absence of occupation in the 11th and 12th centuries, and excavation provided evidence in the later period (post 14th century) for the movement of the village to its present site away from the church.

The dump layer had levelled the top of an early-mid Saxon bank (c. 600-800) which had been thrown up on the S. side of a ditch to form an earthwork large enough to suggest a defensive function. This feature was not entirely excavated but enough was recovered to date it securely and to permit its reconstruction. An earlier phase of this early-mid Saxon earthwork was located but not excavated.

KENT

67. CANTERBURY, ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE (TR 152 582). J. Rady for Canterbury Archaeological Trust undertook the first stage of excavations in advance of the laying of new sewers along the whole length of the S. wall of the 13th-century Great Hall of the Archbishop's Palace.

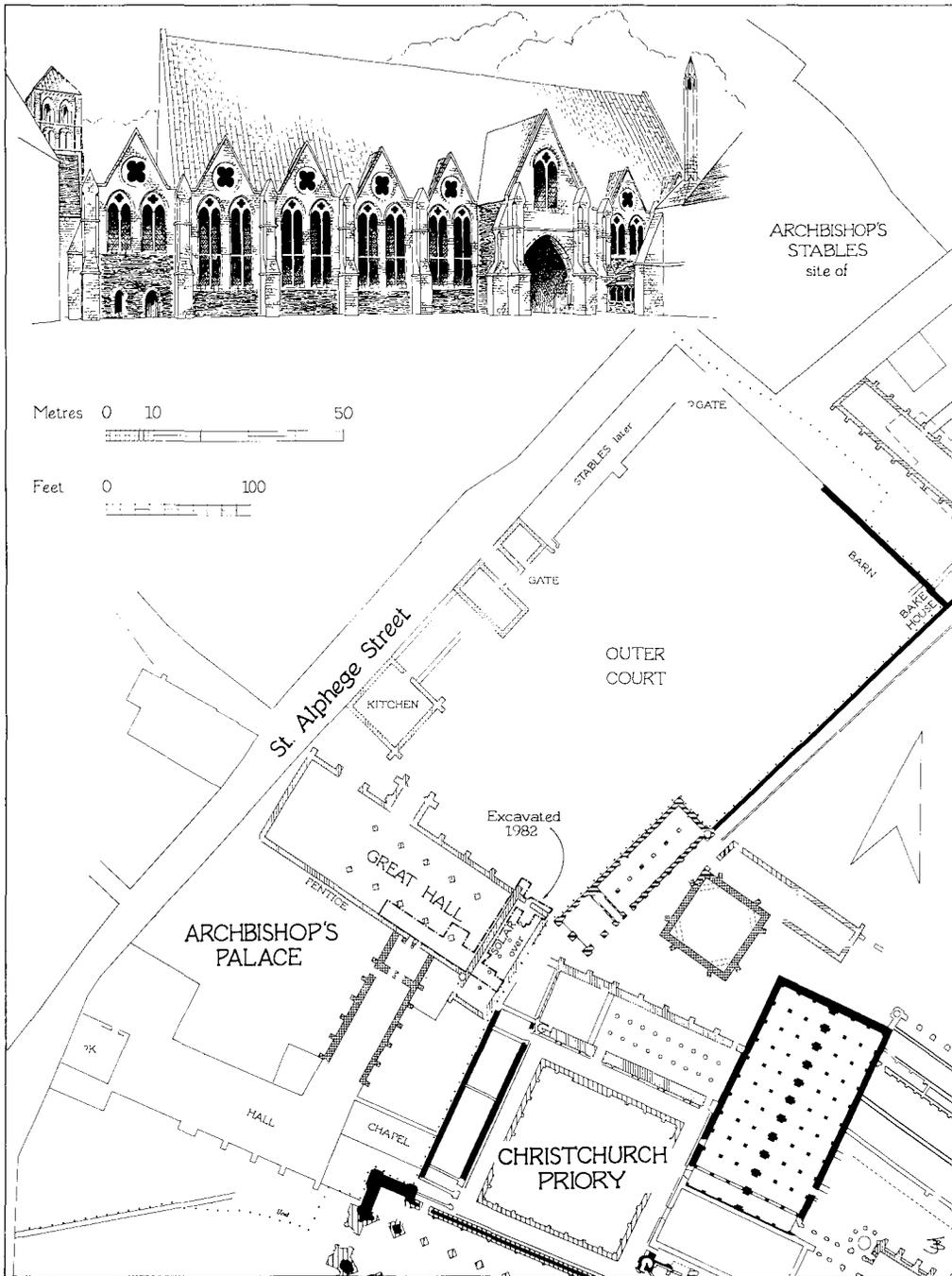


FIG. 2
ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE, CANTERBURY, KENT
Reconstructed plan and reconstructed view of the Great Hall from the outer court

(KENT)

Excavation confirmed the width of the Hall and the position of its E. wall, facts hitherto only suspected from documentary sources and the architectural evidence of walls surviving above ground level. The position of one of the columns of the S. arcade of the Hall and the existence of a raised dais at the E. end were also determined. The presence of a hitherto unsuspected, contemporary undercroft adjacent to the E. end of the Hall was also discovered, and a fine collection of graffiti revealed on one of its walls.

These results, together with evidence from architectural fragments recovered, enable a fairly accurate reconstruction of the Great Hall to be made (Fig. 2).

68. —, STOUR STREET, (TR 147 577). P. Bennett for Canterbury Archaeological Trust completed excavations in the chapel and a service room (W. of the chapel) of the *Poor Priests' Hospital* (Fig. 3) (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 187). The Hospital, a fine late 14th-century building, has a well-documented history dating back to the mid 12th century.

The remains of an early 13th-century chapel, including a S. door, the scars of a tiled floor and an altar base were recovered under the floors of the 14th-century chapel. The service room contained the remains of a 13th-century kitchen with tile hearths, which sealed the floors of a room at the N. end of a 12th-century building built by Lambin Fresco (a moneyer) in 1175. The remains of a fireplace flanked by engaged columns (of which only the bases survived) were incorporated in the 12th-century N. wall (Fig. 3).

A principal door set in a (vaulted?) projecting porch was located under the W. end of the 13th-century chapel. Engaged column bases were also located in the NW. and NE. corners of the 12th-century room, and in the SE. corner of the porch.

LINCOLNSHIRE

69. FILLINGHAM (SK 945 858). North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit investigated a chance discovery of human bones, c. 250 m W. of the present church, discovering a charnel pit of unknown date and a double grave lined with limestone. The two burials lay with their heads to the W. A further eight graves have since been located. Other burials have previously been found in this area, at the W. end of the present village, and may represent the site of an earlier church (*Lincolnshire Hist. Archaeol.*, 18 (1983)).

70. GAINSBOROUGH, OLD HALL (SK 813 900). North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit surveyed the W. wing for Lincolnshire Museums and D.o.E. in advance of repairs, and carried out selective excavation. A four-bayed, three-storeyed structure at one time containing twelve individual chambers, each with a brick fireplace and garderobe, it was shown to have a complex history, originally with suites of rooms. Some at least of the garderobes are later additions. Excavation revealed a brick-lined drain and limestone foundations of an earlier building (*Lincolnshire Hist. Archaeol.*, 18 (1983)).

LINCOLN. Work for Lincoln Archaeological Trust, funded in the case of Grantham Street by D.o.E.

71. At *Brayford Wharf East* (SK 973 710) excavations were directed by G. Gilmour in an area close to the present river bank. A series of Roman waterfronts was located. In the late Roman to Saxon period the site seems to have been unoccupied, and a layer of peat accumulated. Sometime in the 10th century the river seems to have been cleared and again flowed freely. A sequence of four wattle-hurdle structures were put up in the shallows, parallel to each other and 5 to 13 m from the bank. These were probably fish traps or weirs. The landward area was raised by dumping. In the 12th century the foreshore was filled in to form a new bank c. 12 m W. of the earlier one. Two further hurdle structures were found to the W. Further dumping took place, and probably by the later 14th century the waterfront had moved W. beyond the excavation area. (*Archaeology in Lincoln 1981-82* (Lincoln Archaeological Trust, 1982)).

(LINCOLNSHIRE)

72. At the *Castle* (SK 974 719) preliminary work was undertaken on a survey of the Norman West Gate; a more extensive programme was planned for 1983.

73. At *Grantham Street* (SK 976 714) J. R. Magilton directed excavations. The area lies to the S. of Grantham Street at its E. end at the junction with Flaxengate. Three medieval stone houses of late 13th- to 14th-century date were discovered. All lay with their gable ends to Grantham Street. Clay floors of two buildings survived, and all contained tiled hearths. Archaeological levels at the street frontage had been destroyed by Victorian cellars.

In the NW. corner of the excavations, where a trial trench was dug to locate the top of Roman levels and assess the depth of stratification, floors of Anglo-Scandinavian wooden buildings were recorded in section, but time did not allow the excavation of timber structures beneath the later medieval stone houses. At the E. end of the site, no floors were visible but rubbish pits of the 10th to 12th centuries were found, some of them cut into Roman deposits. The NW. trench, which should have located the S. wall of the late Roman building found at Flaxengate from 1972–76 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 190–91) demonstrated that here, as at Grantham Place to the N., extensive stone-robbing had occurred, probably in the 10th century.

74. At *St Mary's Guildhall* (SK 974 705) architectural survey and excavation were carried out in connection with proposals for the restoration of the building by the Lincoln Civic Trust. Architectural details revealed in the cleaning of the walls confirmed the date of c. 1160–90. A recess in the NE. corner of the W. range proved to be the well of a stone spiral staircase giving access to the first floor chamber, a large hall originally 19 × 5 m. The S. third had been entirely rebuilt. The W. wall contained the remains of four large two-light windows with window seats. Between the first and second windows from the N. were the remains of a fireplace, originally with a hood supported on two detached shafts. At the N. end of the range another chamber was revealed below the hall, with a blocked doorway onto the street and a fireplace. At the S. end of the range excavation showed that the rebuilt walls reused much of the Norman foundations. The 19th-century S. range was found to contain fragments of Norman detailing, presumably from the Guildhall; excavation revealed no medieval structures in this area.

Investigation of the N. range showed that its W. section was post-medieval (possibly late 17th- or early 18th- century), reusing Norman architectural fragments. The so-called 'Norman House' at the E. end of the range was also found to be post-medieval, though part of the N. wall stood on medieval foundations. However excavations revealed the foundations of an original N. range, a building 15.5 × 6 m divided into two chambers, perhaps slightly later than the W. range, though part of the original design.

Pre-Norman rubbish pits were located beneath the N. range. A pit outside the SE. corner of the 'Norman House' produced a number of 15th-century jugs. (*Archaeology in Lincoln 1981–82* (Lincoln Archaeological Trust, 1982)).

75. —, BISHOP'S PALACE (SK 977 718). Excavation at the E. end of Bishop Alnwick's 15th-century chapel above the ground-floor oratory, by G. M. Hey for D.o.E., begun in 1981 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 190) was continued, revealing the stone base of the altar and mortar bedding for a stone flagged floor. Much painted window-glass was found on the mortar surface and has been conserved by the D.o.E. laboratory.

76. RAND, ST OSWALD'S CHURCH (TF 107 791). Excavations by F. N. Field for Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit and D.o.E. in advance of reflooring in the nave revealed earlier phases of the church, which at present consists of a medieval tower (possibly 15th century) and a nave and chancel rebuilt in the late 18th and 19th centuries. Pillar bases of the arcade of the N. aisle (demolished in 1783) were found under the present N. nave wall. A 12th-century

pillar capital found in the churchyard may originally have come from this arcade. No evidence was found for a S. aisle.

The limestone footings of an earlier nave wall were traced under the pillar bases and along the W. end of the present chancel and S. aisle wall. This earlier nave was shorter than the present one, with at its W. end the massive sandstone and limestone rubble foundations of a tower E. of the existing one. A further set of foundations, of sandstone, was found lying within the limestone footings. Later burials had destroyed much of this earlier structure.

Two burials were found which pre-dated the sandstone foundations and hint at the possibility of an even earlier church of which no trace was found. A large domestic oven at the E. end of the nave was evidence of pre-church activity. Samples for radiocarbon and magnetic dating were taken; in the debris were fragments of a limestone vessel, similar to certain Saxon lamps.

Full excavation of the nave area was not possible; 44 graves were discovered, 22 being fully excavated.

77. WRANGLE TOFT (TF 45 50). R. T. Bannister and members of the Boston group of Nottingham University extra-mural class in archaeology carried out exploratory excavations on what appeared to be a medieval saltern site, discovered by Lincolnshire County Council when a new drainage channel partly exposed a number of puddled clay-lined pits and puddled clay platforms approximately 61 cm below the present land surface.

Excavations were carried out on two of the clay-lined pits, which were found to be of similar construction: both were approximately 1 m in diameter around the top and lined out with clay to a depth of about 85 cm; the floor of both pits was also lined with clay. Adjacent to and level with the top of one of the pits was discovered part of a rectangular puddled clay platform, measuring approximately 2.1 × 1.5 m. The platform was connected to the pit by means of a small shallow, clay-lined channel measuring approximately 45 cm long by 50 cm wide by about 10 cm deep, with a N.-S. orientation. The overall thickness of the clay of which the features were made varied between 1.5 and 3.5 cm, a majority of which was blue in colour.

During the excavation random patches and isolated pieces of slag-like material were encountered at levels contemporary with that of the features. This seems undoubtedly the result of fire and may be a testimony to the presence of salt-boiling on the site. There was no substantial evidence found which would provide a date for the site but historical records relating to this area give detailed accounts of the salter's trade being practised along this stretch of the coastline during the 12th and 13th centuries.

LONDON

CITY. Excavations by the Museum of London Department of Urban Archaeology.

78. At *Lower Thames Street, Billingsgate Market Lorry Park* (TQ 3300 8068) S. Roskams directed excavations funded by D.o.E., Corporation of the City of London, M.S.C. and City of London Archaeological Trust, revealing waterfront developments of the Roman period and later.

Following the robbing and demise of the early 3rd-century quay which crossed this site from E. to W. there was a gap in occupation of the area until the 9th or 10th century; the areas behind and in front of the Roman waterfront silted up. The first signs of new constructional activity above this required the removal of elements of the quay in the E. to give an inlet to the N. formed by two very substantial stave-built revetments at least 2 m high, and running off the site to the E., behind which was packed clay with timber lacing. The revetment was strengthened by large tie-back braces in the body of the clay.

This arrangement was retained throughout the 10th and 11th centuries, although partial collapses, and perhaps rising river levels, required various additions to the front of the revetment. Eventually the inlet was filled in, but its position was preserved by a conspicuous property boundary which ultimately divided the areas of St Botolph Wharf and Billingsgate.

(LONDON)

From the 12th century, the waterfront made successive advances to the S. with a series of front-braced revetments. These showed extensive signs of pre-fabrication in the form of carpenters' marks and the reuse of timber from both contemporary buildings and boats. In the early 12th century, their configuration included a tongue of land projecting into the river, its position reflecting the now-filled inlet. The metallings of this projection constituted the earliest form of St Botolph's Wharf.

From the 13th century, the waterfronts lay off the site to the S., but the sequence of contemporary buildings behind them was examined; the buildings lay on either side of the lane of St Botolph's Wharf, now evident. On the W. side, it flanked the 12th-century masonry E. end of the church of St Botolph, to the S. of which probable warehouses developed. In the early 15th century the latter included a well-preserved undercroft, and in the mid 15th century the church expanded S. to incorporate this previously domestic structure, perhaps as a vestry (as suggested by documentary evidence), and the open area between it and the early church was made into a private chapel. This plan continued through until the 16th century when the chapel was converted into the main S. aisle of the church.

To the E. of the lane, by contrast, commercial buildings continued in use from the 13th century to the post-medieval period. The earliest of these were timber-framed, with clay-infilled walls and containing hearths and in one case an associated timber drain. These buildings may have been structurally integrated with the waterfront revetments which bounded them in the S.; this is significant for the study of the character of structural development in the medieval waterfront area, and fits with the way in which different forms of revetment construction match changes in property boundaries behind them.

79. At 28–32 *Bishopsgate* (TQ 3310 8124) excavations by C. J. Evans in a 280 sq. m L-shaped area were funded by the Standard Charter Bank. One late Saxon pit and a number of 12th- to 14th-century cess-pits were excavated. Two standing late medieval vaults, which had been part of the Crosby Place buildings (built c. 1466) were examined and four main construction phases were recognized, dating from the 14th to 17th centuries. A large brick-vaulted cess-pit was found within one of the vaults, contemporary with their later commercial use.

80. At 119–21 *Cannon Street*, 1–3 *Abchurch Yard* and 14 *Sherborne Lane* (TQ 3272 8091) a grant towards the work was made by Haslemere Estates Ltd. P. Rowsome observed five medieval wells, three with chalk linings. A sequence of late medieval and 16th-century pits in the E. of the site produced fine collections of pottery and glass.

81. At 29–32 *Clements Lane* (TQ 3286 8094) C. J. Evans, on a watching brief funded by Guinness Peat Properties, recorded a late Saxon/early medieval rammed chalk and gravel foundation which respected Clements Lane. This was cut by medieval pits which riddled the central area of the site, where a chalk-lined well was seen. Later medieval chalk and brick foundations, including an arched foundation, were recorded on the corner of Lombard Court. This building had been burnt in the fire of 1666 and subsequently rebuilt.

82. At 68 *Cornhill* (TQ 3298 8113) P. A. James, funded by Airways Pension Fund Trustees Ltd, excavated an area of 6 × 7 m and monitored four contractors' trenches. An area adjacent to the N. side of the Roman basilica was investigated, but no evidence of the post-Roman robbing of the basilica or of a date for the formation of Cornhill through its site was recovered. The medieval period was represented only by a large refuse pit and part of a stone- and brick-built cellar.

83. At 61–65 *Crutched Friars* and 1–12 *Rangoon Street* (TQ 3352 8102) Commercial Union Properties funded an excavation directed by D. Bowler on a site just within the walls of the Roman city. In the N. of the site Roman pits and gullies were sealed by about 0.3 m of dark

earth deposited at the end of the Roman period or later. It contained two human skeletons, buried together in the same grave, their heads to the N., the head of the upper (female) in the lap of the lower (male?). The unusual arrangements suggest some pagan burial practice. Cut into the dark earth was a large medieval chalk-lined cess-pit, containing fragments of painted window-glass, decorated with an heraldic lion and foliage patterns; and a pattern of small rectangular pits, filled with rammed chalk and gravel, perhaps post-pads of a timber-framed structure. S. of Rangoon Street the lower part of a timber-lined well survived, cut into the gravels and containing large amounts of 14th- or 15th-century pottery, including a watering-pot.

84. At 180-83 *Fleet Street* and 140-48 *Fetter Lane* (TQ 3127 8118) excavation by C. Guy funded by Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance Ltd revealed the bottom of a large 14th-century chalk-lined feature and an 18th-century brick-lined pit.

85. At 7-10 *Foster Lane* (TQ 3220 8132) a two-month excavation followed by a one-month watching brief by I. Blair was funded by Wates Developments Ltd. On the N. of the site a wall of rammed chalk aligned with other Roman structures was not robbed until the early 11th century. Dark earth overlay 3rd-century surfaces. Stake-holes and external surfaces of ?10th-century date may relate to the establishment of Foster Lane.

Two medieval cess-pits were recorded. One, dated by a very large group of pottery to the first half of the 14th century, contained crucible fragments, two with traces of silver, and about 50 fragments of enamelled glass beakers of 'Syro-Frankish' type — see interim report in this volume (pp. 152-56).

86. At 14 *Garlick Hill (Sugar Loaf Court)* (TQ 3235 8087) excavations by M. Baker were funded by the Hudson's Bay Company. The major part of the site was occupied by a large undercroft, the walls of which stood in places to a height of approximately 2 m; some of the springers for the vaulting were still *in situ*. During the 17th century a surface of London clay was laid across the floor area of the undercroft to a depth of approximately 0.25 m to form an impermeable barrier to water seeping up from the underlying spring line (evidence of a spring having been found in early Roman horizons). To the W. of the undercroft a late Saxon/early medieval alternating chalk and gravel foundation running E.-W. was seen in longitudinal section.

87. At 9-9½ and 22-25 *Lovat Lane* (TQ 3305 8074) D. Gadd carried out work on two sites over the winter of 1981-82, funded by Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance Ltd. A small excavation at Nos. 22-25 revealed only the truncated bottoms of half a dozen pits cut into the natural gravel. The pits dated from the 11th to the 18th centuries. Examination of the standing walls around the site demonstrated that the chalk, rag and brick walls thought to be those of the late 12th-century inn of the Abbot of Waltham were in fact later, almost certainly post-Fire rebuilds.

Standing masonry was photogrammetrically recorded at No. 9, where the stripping of the rendering and tiling from the basement walls of No. 9½ showed that it concealed a well-preserved chalk undercroft lining measuring 10 × 4.5 m. The squared chalk blocks (averaging 30 × 20 cm) were accurately laid with very narrow mortar gaps. The lining survived to street level at the E. end front onto Lovat Lane, and was pierced by two blocked openings, interpreted as a central entrance and a window. The rear, W. end, wall survived even higher with the remains of a spiral staircase in the NW. corner squared-off by later modifications. It was built using a combination of materials; chalk for the spiralling barrel vault and containing wall, the latter with a brick facing. The door jamb of the entrance into the staircase was in greensand and the treads of the surviving steps in hard Kentish rag. Alongside the entrance a recess had been cut into the W. wall of the undercroft to house the door flush when it was swung right back.

(LONDON)

The vault was replaced with a joist floor and the floor raised (by almost 1 m) in 1620, and the basement was finally tiled over and used as a tank for live eels when the premises above were converted for the production of jellied eels. No dating evidence was recovered in association with the undercroft, and the only indications of its date of construction are stylistic. The door recess is a feature known from other buildings of the 13th century while the brickwork of the staircase was of an early type, possibly 14th century or earlier.

88. At 21–29 *Mansell Street* (TQ 3381 8119) A. Upson carried out excavations funded by A. Peachey and Co. Ltd. Evidence for Roman burials, anticipated from the position of the site outside Roman Aldgate, had been removed by large gravel pits. These had apparently been backfilled over long periods of time between c. 1300 and c. 1700.

89. At 1–6 *Old Bailey/42–45 Ludgate Hill* (TW 3177 8119) excavation and observation by P. Rowsome, funded by Norwich Union Insurance Group, produced evidence of the city wall and ditch sequence. Of the 51.5 m stretch of the Roman city wall shown by trial holes to flank the E. boundary of the site, a 17 m section has been revealed. This section was incorporated into the W. wall of St Martin Ludgate in Wren's post-Fire rebuilding, and possibly into the pre-Fire church also. Outside, Roman, Saxon and medieval ditches survived in truncated form. Furthest to the W. a late Roman flat-bottomed and wide ditch was recut slightly to the E. in the late Saxon period and in turn cut by a succession of three early medieval defensive ditches, each recut slightly E. of its predecessor, the last being flat-bottomed, the first two roughly V-shaped. The later, flat-bottomed, medieval ditch seemed well maintained and regularly cleaned; it retained a V-shape in the area N. of Ludgate, thereby leaving a 6 m wide margin outside the city wall, possibly the site of an early medieval bastion. A wealth of finds dating to c. 1300–25 was preserved in the backfilling of the last ditch, including a large pottery group, horse skeletons and industrial waste suggestive of Fleet Valley industries, and a well-preserved wattle fence, perhaps representative of early suburban encroachment, crossing and blocking the ditch cut. The very early backfilling of the ditch N. of Ludgate is supported by documentary evidence of encroachment.

90. At *Swan Lane/Upper Thames Street* (TQ 3273 8070) (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 193) G. Egan directed a watching brief on the 4000 sq. m site, on which there was a limited excavation in the previous year. Work was funded by City of London Archaeological Trust and Museum of London Trust, and took place with the co-operation of the contractors, Sir Robert McAlpine & Sons Ltd. The assistance of members of the Society of Thames Mudlarks and Antiquarians resulted in the recovery of the most extensive and varied collection of stratified metalwork from any London excavation. Coin dating appears to give a more detailed framework for part of the medieval pottery sequence than has hitherto been provided by dendrochronology. Dates given below are provisional.

A sequence was recorded of some 30 wooden revetments marking successive phases in the reclamation of over 80 m of land from the Thames. At the N. end a Roman quay (?2nd century) of large beams had been partially dismantled. It was succeeded by two post-and-plank revetments, and at least two others making secondary use of very large beams, but with less sophisticated jointing. Their alignments apparently changed near the middle of the site, where a N.–S. drain was found. Deposits associated with these structures produced late Roman pottery.

The subsequent late Saxon bank recorded in 1981 was itself succeeded by a series of late 12th- to mid 14th-century post-and-plank revetments, braced on both landward and river sides. Several N.–S. revetments presumably marked property boundaries. Over 30 m was reclaimed during this period. No adequate recording was possible in the area where later 14th-century reclamation might be expected; S. of this, 15th-century revetments were

apparently constructed of thick vertical timbers braced on the landward side. The latest waterfront structure recorded was a later 15th-century stone wall aligned N.—S.

Several 12th- to 13th-century industrial hearths associated with fullers' earth were summarily recorded E. of those excavated in the previous year. Other deposits in later medieval pits and in a 15th-century foreshore also apparently contained fullers' earth, perhaps related to textile finishing trades in the area.

Finds recovered included notable series of lead tokens, pilgrim and retainers' badges, dress accessories, horse furniture, domestic fittings and shoes. Significant individual finds included a 7th- to 9th-century 'caterpillar' brooch and late medieval buttons and cloth-seals.

91. HILLINGDON, HARMONDSWORTH (TQ 067 780). J. Cotton and J. Mills for Museum of London, supported by G.L.C. and D.o.E. excavated an area in excess of 2,000 sq. m to the S. and W. of previous work on this projected 60 acre gravel extraction. This revealed a sequence of features ranging in date from the late Neolithic to middle Saxon periods. No evidence of late Roman occupation was recovered but the site was reoccupied in the middle Saxon period when a small two-post sunken-floored hut was constructed in a small enclosure on the edge of the Roman field system. Notable finds included an iron girdle-hanger or key and a bronze *sestertius* of Marcus Aurelius from the hut, together with a polished bone 'thread-picker' from an apparently contemporary gravel quarry close by.

92. KINGSTON UPON THAMES, HORSEFAIR/OLD BRIDGE STREET (TQ 178 694). Excavations for South West London Archaeological Unit, Kingston Museum and D.o.E.

At Horsefair and on the frontage of Old Bridge Street, J. S. McCracken directed trial excavations to determine the extent of surviving medieval properties on the approach to Kingston Old Bridge. The E. portion of the site had been greatly disturbed, and only one possible medieval feature, a chalk-lined well, was found. Excavation some 30 m E. of the Old Bridge approach revealed a 17th-century brick house and two pits filled with mid 13th-century pottery. The angle of the bridge approach and the alignment of the 17th-century structure suggests that the road originally ran further S.

S. Nelson directed further excavation on the bridge approach. Masonry remains partly examined in 1972 proved to be more complex than had been thought. There are at least three main phases of work with later minor patching and refurbishing.

Phase I, the earliest, appears to be represented by the lower parts of a boat-shaped pier base with V-shaped cut-waters revetted with timber piles. This would presumably have supported a bridge superstructure over the river. It may be the first or second pier out from the contemporary bank. Although it is assumed that the bridge superstructure was always of timber there were indications that some stonework continued out at right angles from the SW. face of the pier base, just possibly support for a stone vaulted arch.

Phase II saw a N. wall of chalk and flint with a Reigate stone ashlar masonry outer facing built out from the earlier pier structure to form a solid wall at right angles to the river. A problem however is that no equivalent wall remained on the S. side and deposits banked against the inner face of this N. wall contained tip-lines sloping steeply away to the S. for some distance. A causeway revetted on both sides forming a dry approach to the springing of the river arches is what might be expected but, in this period, some other form of river front, such as a wharf, must have been present to the S. Further extension of the approach to the W. in the form of a free-standing pier base (exposed in 1972) and a masonry abutment pier (still to be seen in the modern river bank), both presumably supporting low arches, may have occurred at this time. This is however not certain as the alignments are askew and the stone used is different.

Phase III — substantial damage to the upper courses and W. end of the N. wall resulted in a rebuilding in faced flint rubble. This rebuilding of the N. wall was matched by an equivalent S. wall built afresh and the whole forming a solid causeway some 4 m wide. It is this phase, together with the W. pier base and abutment, that survived until demolition in 1829.

(LONDON)

Phase IV saw merely the blanking off of one of the arches in the late 17th or 18th century. Many post-medieval deposits were allowed to build up against the N. and S. walls.

Dating for the various phases is as yet uncertain. Phase III clearly predated a silt deposit dated by remanent magnetism to 1520 ± 20 years. Phase II building levels were sealed by pottery of 13th-century date. Phase I, the timber-revetted pier, is more uncertain; a layer containing a 14th-century silver penny had formed over it and silts around it contained 12th-/13th-century pottery. Dendrochronological dating of the early timber piles may resolve this. Thus the bridge at Kingston appears to have been on the same line from at least the 13th century, and possibly from the date of the first documentary reference, 1193, when Richard I ordered repairs.

93. —, 22–34 UNION STREET (TQ 180 692). Trial excavations by J. S. McCracken for South West London Archaeological Unit, Kingston Museum and G.L.C. on a large site just E. of Kingston Market Place revealed only one major medieval feature: a partially destroyed Surrey white ware kiln. Only the W. stoke hole, flue arch and segments of N. and S. kiln walls survived. Samples were taken from the walls by the Ancient Monuments Laboratory for archaeomagnetic dating (results awaited). Considerable quantities of wasters were recovered, along with fragments of the dome. The site appears to have been poorly drained in the medieval period with the kiln situated on marginal land away from occupation. Finds are at present with Kingston Museum.

94. RICHMOND, BARNES, ST MARY'S CHURCH (TQ 220 765). Continued investigation of the fire-damaged medieval church by J. S. McCracken for South West London Archaeological Unit and D.o.E. has revealed further wall painting on the underside of a blocked Norman door arch in the S. wall (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 194). The motif consists of large masonry blocks outlined in red ochre on the original white plaster separated by a black line from a border of blocks in imitation Purbeck marbling. The latter blocks are alternately in yellow ochre with red markings and white with amber markings. The marble blocks would have continued around into the interior face of the S. wall.

95. SOUTHWARK, 4–26 ST THOMAS STREET (TQ 3273 8014). Excavation on an area of about 280 sq.m by P. Hinton and D. Seeley for Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Excavation Committee exposed pits of 13th-century date and later, one with a hoard of forged coins of Henry III. Remains of a medieval or early post-medieval building were recorded during contractors' work, a chalk, flint and greenstone structure. Shown in the graveyard of St Thomas's Hospital on a map of 1746 and in 19th-century watercolours, it may have been a cellar or undercroft of the hospital.

96. TOWER HAMLETS, SPITAL SQUARE (TQ 334 819). From November 1982 to March 1983 the Inner London (North) Archaeological Unit, funded by D.o.E., carried out an excavation at the former Central Foundation School for Girls. The site (total area 1700 sq. m) was known to lie within the precinct of St Mary's Hospital, founded in 1197, (although the precise layout of the buildings is unknown) and in the vicinity of a major Roman cemetery. A small excavation (67 sq. m) was intended as a sample of the deposits likely to be encountered during redevelopment. It was rapidly established that the area chosen for excavation lay within the confines of the Hospital burying-ground. Some 111 individuals were identified at depths ranging from 11.4 m O.D. to 10.7 m O.D. (the ground surface is 14 m O.D.). The burials were seen to continue in every direction though the greatest concentration of graves lay in the SE. of the excavation. Beneath the inhumations a number of quarry pits cut into the natural brickearth. These contained evidence of Roman cremations and it is anticipated that any undisturbed brickearth on the site will contain further Roman burials. Only a sample of

the quarrying was examined, and it is clear that a substantial portion of the area intended for redevelopment will lie over the graveyard and hospital buildings.

NORFOLK

97. BUNWELL, MEARS FARM (TM 1297 933). Field-walking by P.G. Day has revealed extensive traces of late Saxon/early medieval occupation overlying a Romano-British site. Pottery includes Thetford- and St Neots-type wares, and Thetford-type wasters hint at the presence of as yet undiscovered kilns. A few notable late Saxon metalwork items have been recovered including a bronze disc brooch of distinctive East Anglian type, with a design of a backward-looking animal, dating from the 9th or 10th century; a tongue-shaped decorated bronze strap-end fragment, probably 10th-century and found in close proximity to the brooch; an animal-headed foot from a Cu alloy vessel with hollow interior, partly filled with lead; and a fragment of a hollow cast decorated bronze sword pommel. Finds in possession of Mr Day, but details lodged with Norwich Castle Museum, to whom thanks are given for identifications. See also *Medieval Archaeol.*, ix (1965), 172 and xii (1968), 158 (wrongly under Huntingdonshire).

98. FENLAND SURVEY. Preliminary work by R. Silvester for Norfolk Archaeological Unit and D.o.E. has concentrated in two areas of silt fen in W. Norfolk. S. of *Wiggenhall St Mary Magdalen* (area of TF 50 NE) a series of occupation sites has been located on the slopes of a large roddon (silted-up watercourse) between the village and Crabbs Abbey; all are provisionally dated to the 13th and 14th centuries. In *West Walton* and *Walsoken* parishes (TF 40 NE, TF 41 NE) about 25 occupation sites were revealed by concentrations of pottery and bone; many on roddons around West Walton village demonstrate the gradual expansion of the settlement from mid Saxon times onwards.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

99. BRACKLEY, CASTLE LAND (formerly CASTLE CLOSE) (SP 583 364). Excavation by R. Barcham for Northamptonshire County Council Archaeology Unit, funded by D.o.E. and M.S.C., begun in 1981, continued (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 198). The primary aim was to locate and examine medieval tenements described in 13th-century documentary sources for the hospital of St John.

A row of seven tenements of uniform width (8.3 m) was defined to the S. of Castle Lane, a medieval thoroughfare. Two tenements (Nos. 5 and 6) each incorporated a stone building, measuring 8.25 × 5 m, with a frontage on to Castle Lane and foundation walls intact on three sides, as well as pits and a garden area to the rear. These buildings, which are dated to the late 12th/13th century, were preceded by a phase of construction in timber, to which a firm date has not yet been assigned. Tenements 3 and 4 each contained a free-standing stone cellar, perhaps for the storage of wool. The larger of these measured 6.2 × 3.9 × 1.1 m. Little else survived in the way of major structural evidence, but clear boundary alignments were noted between the tenements. There seems to be no evidence of settlement after the 13th century.

On the W. of the site, the moat and one of the fishponds of the adjacent castle, of which little is known, were located. Both were out of use by the time of the major phase of settlement along Castle Lane. It is hoped to publish a full report in *Northamptonshire Archaeol.*, 19 (1984).

100. BRIKWORTH, ALL SAINTS' CHURCH (SP 748 712). Brixworth Archaeological Research Committee, supported by British Academy and Society of Antiquaries, continued both standing structure survey and excavation (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 198–99). D. Parsons recorded selected areas of the nave and Verdun Chapel interiors and completed the survey of the W. tower.

M. Audouy of Northamptonshire Archaeological Unit excavated the two easternmost *porticus* of the N. range, whose foundations proved to be of the same form and consistency as the foundations of the nave, comprising roughly coursed ironstone rubble set in soft lime mortar. Thin horizontal layers of silt in this rubble fabric indicated construction stages.

(NORTHAMPTONSHIRE)

Where wall courses survived, despite disturbance by graves and earlier excavations, they consisted of a rubble core with internal and external faces of horizontal courses of rough-hewn stone. Remains of a mortar layer were thought to be part of a floor make-up. Within the chambers were at least ten burials, oriented E.-W.; several appeared to have cut the mortar level associated with the flooring.

At the W. end of the church a further trench was opened to confirm the relationship between the narthex and the *porticus* chambers and to establish whether any structures extended W. of the narthex (a possible W. extension had been observed on the S. side in the 1981 drainage trench). Substantial fragments of Roman masonry, including part of an inscribed stone, were found in the construction of the chambers. The foundations, again a mortar matrix with ironstone rubble, widened and deepened to the W. as a result of construction in the fill of a large pre-existing ditch.

It appears that the nave, choir, *porticus* and narthex were conceived as a single building project. Confirmation will depend upon analysis of the mortars which were recovered in considerable quantity from various parts of the excavation and standing structure.

Interim report anticipated in *J. Brit. Archaeol. Assoc.*

101. CANONS ASHBY, THE WOODYARD (SP 578 505). Excavations were directed by M. Audouy for Northamptonshire County Council Archaeology Unit and D.o.E. in advance of trenching S. of the priory church, within the medieval monastic precinct. Trenches located walls and paving related to the monastic or post-Dissolution occupation of the site, including remains of the cloister/refectory.

NORTHUMBERLAND

102. ALNAMSHELES (NT 965 154). P. J. Dixon directed a further season of excavations for University of Newcastle upon Tyne on the deserted hamlet (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 200-01). The house-site begun in 1979 was completed, and part of the neighbouring structure examined.

House-site I: The earliest stone house (late 14th- to 15th-century) consisted of three bays of 4 m, supported on cruck timbers. The living area focused on a hearth-slab at the head of the byre, not on the small retiring-room behind the partition. A timber-built house (late 13th- to early 14th century) preceded this, occupying the same site and axis, 13.5 m in length. Its gable-ends were supported by earth-fast posts and its wall rested in shallow foundation trenches 5 m apart. It was divided in half by a partition founded in a beam-slot. The living area with a clay hearth lay to the W.

House-site II: The living room of an adjacent stone house was uncovered whose characteristics were similar to the last period of House-site I, with a raised yellow clay floor and an apsidal end-wall. The room was 6.5 m long and up to 4 m wide and defined from the byre by a stone-based partition; a flat stone hearth was situated 2 m from the partition.

Work on the field-survey was continued and all but completed. Two sections were cut through a field-bank; it was constructed of earth and stone and revetted with large stones, probably on both sides. (Universities of Durham and Newcastle, *Archaeol. Reps. for 1982* (1983), 65-69.)

103. CASTLE NICK (NY 761 677). In the course of excavation directed by J. G. Crow for the National Trust and D.o.E. on Hadrian's Wall, seven small stone structures were noted on and around the base of the isolated hillock called *Mons Fabricus*. Three were noted on the summit of the hill abutting the line of the Wall, three around its base and the seventh was inside Milecastle 39, earlier interpreted as a late Roman building. One structure on the summit of the hill was excavated in 1982. It was a long-house measuring internally 7 × 2.4 m with a doorway in the S. side. The walls were drystone, built with a mixture of whin and

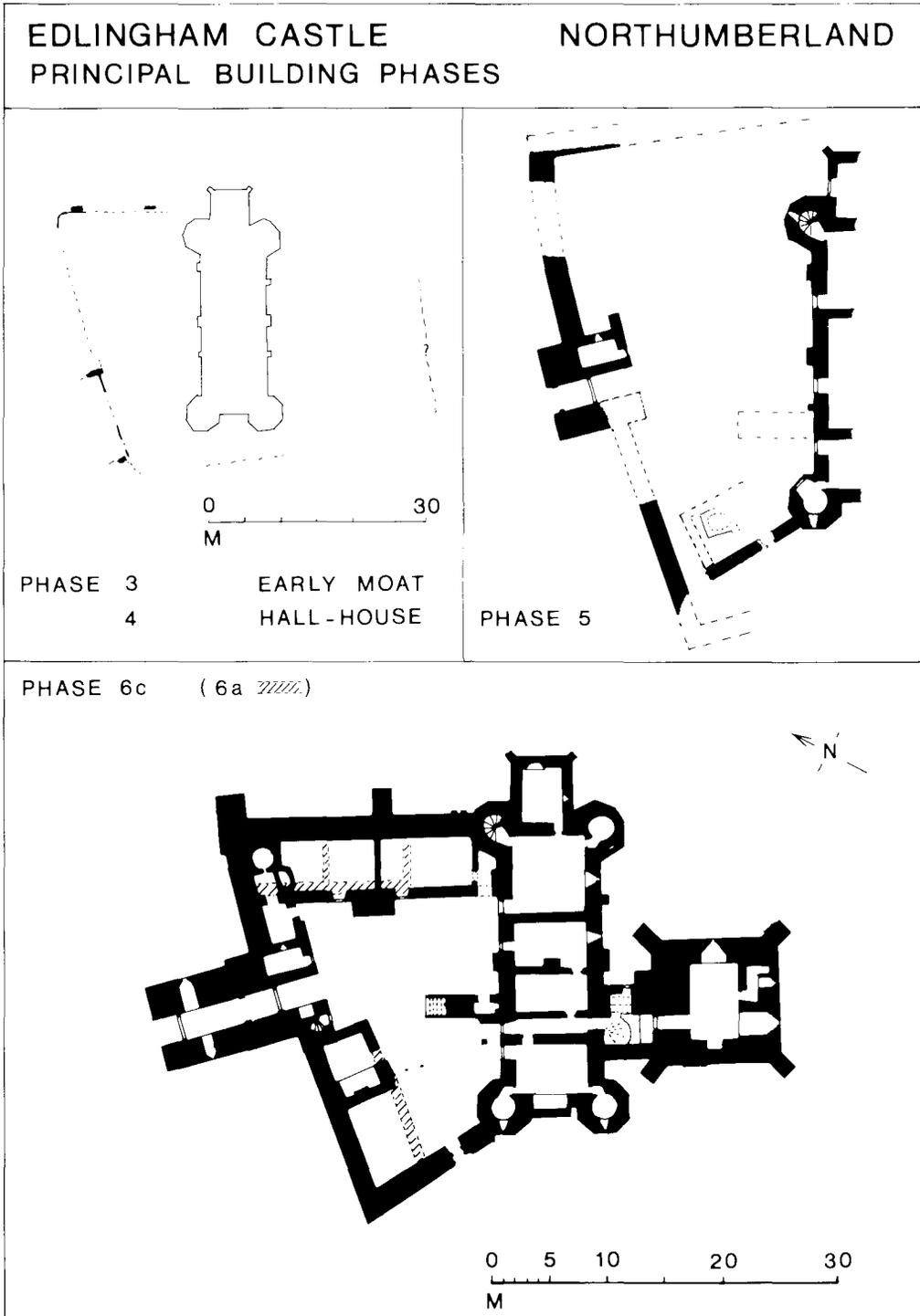


FIG. 4
EDLINGHAM CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND
Principal building phases

(NORTHUMBERLAND)

sandstone rubble from Hadrian's Wall. Although the building abutted the Wall, the N. wall was built into the collapsed rubble tumble rather than using the standing face as might be expected. Two hearths were found in the building. Finds included five sherds of medieval pottery of 14th to 16th-century date, and a Roman melon bead. The structures are probably shielings and may be identified with those of Bradely Hall attested in 1326.

104. EDLINGHAM CASTLE (NU 115 092). The fifth season of excavation by G. Fairclough for D.o.E. concentrated on the N. defences and gatehouse (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 201) (Fig. 4, Pl. xiv, C). The existing gatehouse is of two main periods. The first, of perhaps the mid to late 14th century, comprised a small rectangular tower of two or three floors, associated with the earliest curtain wall of the castle. This gate tower was built within an earlier moat, and upon the remains of an older gate or bridge structure. The entrance passage was protected by a counterweighted lifting bridge (of which the pivot-stones and pits survive), portcullis, and doors. In the second period, the tower was extended towards the N. with a height of at least two floors. The lengthened entrance passage was protected by doors and a new lifting bridge, and was lit by (perhaps secondary) windows with stone benches.

The N. defences of the castle were demonstrated to follow a similar sequence of development to those of the E. The early moat originally pre-dated the earliest known stone building of the castle, the hall-house of c. 1300; but it continued in existence as the N. limit of the platform raised up by the buildings of the hall-house. The earliest stone wall was built on a sloping base as revetment to this platform. It survives (as the N. wall of the later smaller enclosure) to the E. of the gate, but to the W. it was destroyed by extensive later reconstruction. The rebuilt W. curtain incorporated an existing kitchen block on the W. but on the N. it consists of a new wall built during a remodelling of the SW. corner of the gatehouse. This reconstruction is probably of the earlier 15th century, and was perhaps contemporary with the N. enlargement of the gate. A final smallscale rebuilding, and refurbishment of the moat by clay-lining, occurred during the 16th century.

The 1982 season was the last in this programme of excavation. All the domestic structures of the 14th- to 16th-century castle have been excavated, and the defensive sequence has been sampled in two areas. The castle now provides a type-site for the domestic, architectural, and military evolution of the many small fortified manors and castles of the late medieval N. of England. (Final interim report in *Trans. Ancient Monuments Soc.*; H.M.S.O. monograph.)

105. WOODHORN CHURCH NZ 301 889). Excavation inside the redundant church by R. Bailey, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, revealed foundations of a semi-circular apse on the line suggested by two dowisers. (Universities of Durham and Newcastle, *Archaeol. Reps. for 1982* (1983), 61-63.)

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

106. ANNESLEY, ALL SAINTS CHURCH (SK 503 523). C. J. Drage for Trent Valley Archaeological Research Committee and D.o.E. recorded building details and decoration during demolition of the upper parts of the structure; the church fabric had been recorded in 1978.

107. BINGHAM (SK 704 399). C. J. Drage, Trent Valley Archaeological Research Committee, reports the discovery during construction at the rear of *Nos. 2-6 Market Street* of a shallow grave aligned N.-S., containing an adult male skeleton with two bronze annular brooches of 13th- or 14th-century date, one at the hip, one at the shoulder.

108. BLYTH, PRIORY CHURCH OF ST MARY AND ST MARTIN (SK 624 873). C. J. Drage, Trent Valley Archaeological Research Committee, recorded the foundations of the E. end of the N.

aisle and the fabric of the present E. end, formerly the crossing, in advance of maintenance work. No building debris or floor levels were encountered, suggesting thorough robbing of the E. portions of the monastic church.

109. GAMSTON (SK 601 371). Survey of the deserted medieval village by C. J. Drage and M. Hills, Trent Valley Archaeological Research Committee, was commissioned by Nottinghamshire County Council. The earthworks of a moated site, house platforms, fishponds, field boundaries and ridge-and-furrow were recorded.

110. SKEGBY MANOR HOUSE (SK 496 608). Excavation was undertaken by C. J. Drage for Trent Valley Archaeological Research Committee and D.o.E., following the stone-by-stone survey reported previously (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 203). The manorial complex consisted of a 13th-century hall, building B, and a 14th-century solar, building A, beside a courtyard, bounded by a water course.

Excavation showed that the hall (now seen to be a ground floor hall) was constructed on a terraced slope, rising to the S. of the courtyard. The extent of the hall was established, but the medieval arrangements, with the exception of a garderobe at the SE. corner, had been removed when the building was converted to a malting, with floor, kiln and cisterns, in the post-medieval period.

The solar (building A) occupied the site of an earlier timber building, and had been converted into cottages in the post-medieval period. It was originally linked to the hall by a passage entering the S. gable end of the solar at first floor level. The courtyard was crossed by drainage channels which terminated to the N. of a possible timber-framed building, constructed against the N. front of the hall. This building post-dated an early medieval oven beside the N. wall but was removed prior to the construction of the malting.

Finds from the site included stone roofing slabs, from both buildings, Stamford-type ware, limestone-tempered ware, 13th-century green-glazed wares and fragments of painted window-glass from the garderobe. (To be published in *Trans. Thoroton Soc.*)

OXFORDSHIRE

111. CHALGROVE, MANOR FARM (SU 6306 9703). Two smallscale watching briefs were carried out by P. Page for Oxfordshire Archaeology Unit and D.o.E. Several trenches for drains were dug in the grounds of the late 13th-century moated manor house and were part of the restoration of both the house and gardens that is currently being carried out by the present owners. It was hoped that these trenches might have revealed some evidence of the medieval buildings which preceded the present structure and were mentioned in a survey of 1336. No evidence of medieval occupation was revealed, only post-medieval occupation debris was recovered and there was no evidence of the earlier buildings.

112. GREAT COXWELL, ST GILES' CHURCH (SU 2698 9344). R. A. Chambers for Oxfordshire Archaeological Unit and D.o.E. completed excavation begun in 1981, revealing Norman and medieval earth floors.

113. KIDLINGTON, MOAT COTTAGE (SP 488 137). R. A. Chambers for Oxfordshire Archaeological Unit and D.o.E. carried out a watching brief on sewer-pipe trenches dug across this moated site. The trenches skirted the area shown by excavation in 1967 to contain a medieval building complex, and little further evidence was revealed.

OXFORD. Investigations by Oxfordshire Archaeological Unit for D.o.E.

114. At *Blackfriars* (SP 512 058) G. Lambrick revealed part of the nave of the church and the N. walk of the cloister and the cloister garth. The position of the walls is as expected from previous excavations, but the new work has revealed details of construction, such as divisions between sections of footings which would have been necessary in overcoming problems of

(OXFORDSHIRE)

groundwater. Numerous burials have been found in the S. aisle, fewer in the body of the nave and the cloister walk. Those in the walk may have been friars. The cloister garth is free of burials. A step from the cloister walk gave access to a path obliquely crossing the cloister to the E. perhaps heading for the Chapter House in the E. range. In the area N. of the nave a further trench was excavated to investigate the possible existence of a 'N. nave' or large transept, suspected from observations of footings in 1870. The new excavation located a buttress to the N. aisle of the church but not footings for the N. nave, making the earlier suggestions most unlikely. The densely packed burials show that this area N. of the nave was one of the main cemeteries of the priory. Altogether almost 50 burials were excavated.

When the priory was built (1236–61) the ground level was raised, partly by dumping the clay dug out of the foundation trenches, but also by bringing in soil from the town, probably produced by the digging of rubbish and cess-pits, which frequently cut through earlier filled-in pits containing domestic rubbish. One layer of rubbish-rich soil at Blackfriars actually contains lumps of old topsoil from the higher part of the town which is quite distinct from the alluvium which the priory was built on. Only scanty remains of pre-priory activity, a horizon of rough stones embedded in the upper layers of alluvium, have been found.

There is little evidence of the later history of the priory other than the many burials: floor layers and the upper parts of walls were thoroughly destroyed and disturbed after the Dissolution. From the sequence of post-Dissolution deposits it is apparent that after initial gutting the buildings or at least the church was left as a standing ruin for some time while the land was turned over to gardens divided up by drainage gullies. The walls were not finally removed until after these gullies had become backfilled, but this may have been by the end of the 16th century, and gardening certainly continued in the 18th century until the area was developed for housing in the 1840s.

115. At *Oseney Abbey, Mill Street* (SP 504 058) B. G. Durham directed a rescue excavation to see whether any buildings of the abbey extended S. beyond the area protected by a modern cemetery, prior to the construction of a block of flats. The situation was immediately complicated by the discovery of a stone-fronted river-channel about 30 m E. of the mill stream. This was clearly a major feature of the medieval topography, and the abbey seems to have extended S. along the water-front. The buildings were constructed on a platform of dumped silt 0.3 to 0.6 m thick, the material apparently having been dug from an area to the rear. The quarried area was separated from the platform by a buttressed wall, perhaps the precinct wall, and preliminary pottery-dating suggests that this had all occurred by the mid 13th century. The quarry is adjacent to the same depressions which have been suggested as fish ponds, and it seems likely that it was used for this purpose in the early life of the abbey.

Three phases of building were discernible on the platform, beginning in the 13th century. The final phase seems to have been a structure at least 30 m long with a massive foundation 1.3 m wide, extending back from the river channel and possibly forming the S. limit of the abbey buildings. It seems to be too far from the church to be a conventual building, so it might be the 'great barn' (26.4 m long) or more likely the 'long stable' (no dimensions survive). On provisional dating it was built in the 14th or 15th centuries, and demolished and robbed in the 16th century.

SHROPSHIRE

116. WENLOCK PRIORY (SJ 625 001). Excavation was undertaken by H. M. Woods for D.o.E. in advance of consolidation. The southerly of the three chapels in the N. transept was excavated down to natural, and a sequence from the 16th century to the Roman period recorded. The most remarkable object recovered was a 16th-century ceramic mortuary chalice from the grave of a priest on the S. side of the chapel. In form it was moulded to look like a metal chalice; the lead glaze which covered the whole of the exterior, and the interior of the bowl, was dark brown. Footings of the Transitional, Norman and late Saxon periods were

encountered. Five Saxon burials were recovered, and the skeletons have been submitted to A.E.R.E. Harwell for radiocarbon dating. Sealed beneath the Saxon graveyard were layers of midden and cess containing Roman pottery, in association with a stretch of wall constructed of alternating courses of flat laid stones and small rubble, the whole being neatly mortared to give a fairly even vertical face. Sandwiched between two horizons of the midden immediately adjacent to the wall was a layer of whitewashed plaster rendering, face down, which had clearly fallen off this wall. The midden must therefore have been accumulating while the wall was standing.

The discovery of this Roman phase casts serious doubts on the interpretation of the footings excavated by D. H. S. Cranage in 1901 (cf. *Archaeologia*, LXXII (1922)) dated by Cranage to the 7th century. This dating was accepted by E. Dudley, C. Jackson and Sir Eric Fletcher who re-exposed some of the footings excavated by Cranage during their excavations in 1962–63 (*J. Brit. Archaeol. Ass.*, xxviii (1965)); but the excavations of 1982 showed no evidence of a 7th-century phase.

SOMERSET

117. STAVORDALE PRIORY (ST 732 320). A second short season was carried out by I. Burrow and D. Walsh for Somerset County Council and University of Rochester, U.S.A., on the site of the Augustinian Priory (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 206 — and note corrected grid reference). Further survey work on the precinct recorded a complex flight of fishponds with an overflow, the whole feeding a millpond. Excavations on the water system NE. of the conventual buildings revealed two phases of water channel construction, the later dated tentatively to 15th century and consisting of a stone-lined culvert with several roofing slabs still in position.

Work on the church building located the positions of the E. and W. walls of the E. range where they joined the church. Combined with a detailed study of the reredorter block, this has enabled the general layout of the claustral buildings to be recovered. Details of the roof, tower arch and mouldings were also recorded. (Report in preparation.)

118. WASHFORD, GLEEVE ABBEY (ST 046 407). Excavation of the monks' reredorter, supervised by C. J. Guy for D.o.E., was completed (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 206–07). The overall dimensions of the building are 19.75 × 7.8 m and it is aligned E.–W. at the SE. corner of the E. range. The S. part of the building was occupied by the main drain. To the W. of the reredorter the drain appears to run S. of the 13th-century frater but when the frater was re-aligned in the 15th century to form the first floor of the S. range a new branch was built so that the drain also served garderobes in the apartments below. The function of the N. ground-floor room below the reredorter is unknown. It was entered from the monks' common room, appeared in the early phases to be heated, and was subdivided by partitions which were repositioned several times. A narrow drain was inserted adjacent to the S. wall of the room in the 14th century and a partition was supported by posts erected to form a corridor to the N. of the W. half. There was also evidence of a building to the E. of the reredorter which was at least 3.9 m long. In the late 15th century the layout of the room was altered and in the last phases the narrow drain may have served as a latrine. At about the same time the building to the E. was widened by the construction of a new N. wall and a timber floor inserted in it. The reredorter and the adjacent building appear to have been demolished by 1550.

119. WELLS, THE CATHEDRAL (ST 551 459). An excavation was undertaken by W. J. Rodwell for the Dean and Chapter in the N. quire aisle in conjunction with structural alterations. This confirmed the existence of a massive stone raft foundation lying just beyond the E. aisle of the original presbytery of c. 1176. The raft is at least 5.5 m across in the E.–W. dimension; it seems too substantial merely to have carried the outer wall of the E. aisle and may be part of the support for an early Lady Chapel or retroquire, destroyed by the extension of the E. arm

(SOMERSET)

of the cathedral c.1325. (For the original discovery of the raft see *Archaeol. J.*, LXXXV (1928), 29).

STAFFORDSHIRE

120. LICHFIELD, THE CATHEDRAL (SK 115 097). W. J. Rodwell, on behalf of the Dean and Chapter, investigated a burial which was accidentally encountered in the S. wall of the undercroft to the St Chad's Head Chapel. The chapel was erected against the S. side of the quire in the early 13th century and provision was made, from the outset, for the incorporation of a massive sandstone coffin in the S. wall of the E. bay, c. 1.5 m above ground level. The internal hollowing of the coffin includes a trefoil-headed canopy at the W. end. The lid comprises a single slab, which originally supported the sill of a 13th-century window above, which in turn was replaced by a late Perpendicular opening. The burial inside was that of a cleric, as evidenced by the fragmentary remains of a pewter mortuary chalice beside the right forearm; traces of vestments and leather sanctuary slippers also survived.

The integration of the tomb with the construction of the chapel suggests this may be the founder's grave, probably an early 13th-century dean. Research continues. In the late 15th century the tomb was opened and some of the major bones removed, apparently for use as relics, of which the chapel housed many. However, the disturbed bones, with the exception of the skull, were returned to the tomb, tied up in a bundle with red silk and string. The return of the relics is likely to have taken place at the onset of the Reformation, and is paralleled by similar activity at Wells Cathedral.

SUFFOLK

121. BUNGAY (TM 33 89). K. R. Wade for Suffolk County Council excavated an area 96 sq. m prior to roadworks alongside this ?pre-castle street (BUN 016). A series of features — a bread oven, slot, pits and post-holes — dated from the mid 12th to mid 13th century. No evidence of occupation earlier than the construction date of the castle (1150) was found.

122. BUTLEY, BURROW HILL (TM 390 485). Further excavation by V. Fenwick and Butley Excavation Group has confirmed evidence for middle Saxon occupation of the summit of the hill from the early 8th and mid 9th centuries, with an apparent break during the period of Offan supremacy in East Anglia (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 208). A report on the 1978–81 excavations is in press in *Anglo-Saxon Studies Archaeol. Hist.*, 3.

IPSWICH (TM 44 16). K. R. Wade for Suffolk County Council and D.o.E. excavated two sites.

123. At *Fore Street* (IAS 5902) an area (140 sq. m.) fronting the street was excavated. Prehistoric finds were retrieved from later features and a buried soil horizon. Two small ditches, probably field boundaries, were early Anglo-Saxon and a similar ditch and pit were of middle Saxon date. The earliest occupation consisted of a late Saxon cellared building parallel to and 8 m back from the street, with associated pits. This was replaced in the 11th or early 12th century by a building represented by two foundation trenches parallel to and 3 m back from the street. During the 13th or 14th century, the site was used for the production of decorated, glazed pottery. One kiln, of twin-flue type, was excavated and traces of others were found running outside the W. limit of excavation.

124. At *Shire Hall Yard* (IAS 6904) an area 180 sq. m was excavated across the line of the levelled town defences. The earliest occupation consisted of a small Romano-British ditch, three middle Saxon pits and a series of post-holes, underlying the site of the town bank. The earliest town ditch, of late Saxon date, had been replaced by a larger ditch in ?1204.

125. RENDLESHAM (RLM 011). K. R. Wade for Suffolk County Council excavated 300 sq. m prior to redevelopment. Features included two middle Saxon ditches, a pit, and a pit and post-hole of medieval date.

SURREY

126. SUTTON PARK (TQ 0045 5380). The fifth season of excavation by D. G. Bird for Surrey County Council Planning Department and Surrey Archaeological Society (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 209) concentrated on an area (c. 70 sq. m) identified as of potential by detailed field-walking earlier in the year. It proved to be part of a medieval building with a large hearth of tiles set on edge. An earlier hearth was also noted, but work in this area will need to be completed (in 1983) before the results can be properly assessed. It seems however that the centre of the manorial complex has now been located. Finds at County Hall, Kingston: eventual publication to be in *Surrey Archaeol. Collect.*

SUSSEX, EAST

127. MAYFIELD, COMBE FARM (TQ 624 276). Excavations by systematic sampling on the site of a medieval farmstead were conducted by M. F. Gardiner of University College London. A series of aligned beam-slots, post-holes and lines of stake-holes was found running NE.-SW. across an area of 40 × 50 m. The site is almost certainly that recorded in documents of the mid to late 13th century and was called *Ivenden*. The provisional date range from pottery indicates occupation from the mid 12th to the early 14th centuries. Other finds included burnt daub and slag indicating limited iron-working. (Finds to be deposited in Lewes Museum. Proposed publication in *Sussex Archaeol. Collect.*)

128. SELMESTON (TW 512 069). Excavation by D. Rudling of the Sussex Archaeological Unit funded by East Sussex County Council and D.o.E. in an area which has yielded evidence of settlement from the Mesolithic to the present day revealed medieval field boundaries.

129. WINCHELSEA (TQ 902 172). Further fieldwork by the Sussex Archaeological Unit was directed by D. Rudling for East Sussex County Council and D.o.E. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 209-10). Excavations were undertaken on the site of *St Giles's Churchyard*, with particular emphasis being placed on its W. boundary, which is possibly the course of the second town wall planned in 1414. The footings of a fairly narrow wall (c. 0.6 m wide) were discovered. This wall is probably the churchyard wall; part of which may have been incorporated into the new system of town defences in the 15th century. Trial excavations to the E. of the boundary wall revealed a number of adult graves, including one in a stone tomb. Other fieldwork at Winchelsea involved the surveying of the remaining Town gates, and the start of a programme of detailed survey of the areas of the medieval town which lie beneath grass fields.

SUSSEX, WEST

130. COMPTON APPLIEDOWN (SU 79 13). Excavations were directed by A. Down for Chichester Excavation Unit. Following up the finds made in 1981 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 210), an Anglo-Saxon cemetery was found. A group of nine inhumations aligned E.-W. at the top of the hill was probably mid to late 7th century; two of the graves had knives, one of which was a 7th-century form (Böhner Type C). Further down the N. slope were two ring ditches which may have enclosed small barrows containing cremations, but earlier ploughing had destroyed these and scattered the grave goods. N. of the ring ditches, a further eleven inhumations, some aligned E.-W. and some N.-S., were found, together with three plough-damaged cremations. The grave goods with the inhumations indicate an earlier date for this part of the cemetery, probably early to mid 6th century, and include a brooch identified by M. G. Welch as being a silver-gilt square-headed brooch belonging to the second Jutlandic brooch group.

Work will continue in 1983 with the object of defining the cemetery limits, studying the relationships between the various types of burials and locating the settlement.

TYNE AND WEAR

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE. Excavations for City of Newcastle.

131. At *Black Friars* (NZ 244 642) B. Harbottle and R. Fraser continued the excavation of the Dominican friary (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 210–11), and completed the N. end of the E. range and the quire of the church.

The northernmost room of the E. range measured, internally, 9 m N.–S. by 6 m E.–W., and was vaulted from a single central column. It occupied the whole space between the chapter-house and the quire, was entered from the cloister and gave access not only to the church (by a spiral stair), but presumably also to a room built on to the E. In correction to the previous report this latter room was not an addition to the quire since it had its own N. wall, and it therefore seems likely that it had a non-liturgical function. It measured 3.65 m N.–S. by a minimum of 8 m E.–W., and was furnished with a wall-bench along its N. wall and a tiled floor.

The quire was a minimum of 17.6 m long (its full length cannot be recovered), and 10 m wide externally. Burials of lay people (one in a brick-lined grave), including children, were found beneath the tiled floor, now largely missing. The N. wall had been deliberately collapsed, by digging a trench along its S. face and dragging out the foundation course(s), before wholesale robbing.

The site was used as a rubbish dump from the Dissolution to the mid 19th century.

132. B. Harbottle and M. Ellison also continued work on the site of the *Castle* (NZ 250 639) (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 211). The cemetery, in its pre-Conquest phase, was found to extend N. of the railway viaduct, another 20 burials being uncovered to bring the total to 430. They were sealed by the clay bank of the Norman ringwork, which was later cut into for the insertion of Henry II's N. gate, fragments of which have been uncovered and conserved.

WARWICKSHIRE

133. WASPERTON (SP 261 581). G. Crawford for Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit and Warwickshire County Museum completed the second year's excavation on the crop-mark complex (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 211). The site has proved to be multi-period and indicates continuous settlement from the later prehistoric through to the pagan Saxon period. The earliest features are a prehistoric defensive enclosure and the main part of the crop-mark is Romano-British in date, probably representing a farming community towards the lower end of the economic order. At the eastern limit of the crop-mark a late Romano-British and pagan Saxon cemetery has been discovered. At present it comprises 76 inhumations and 10 cremations. The cemetery was enclosed by a boundary ditch. Romano-British graves are concentrated towards the S. of the enclosure with the Saxon burials concentrated in the middle and N. and spilling over the N. boundary. About half of the cemetery has been investigated so far, and it is hoped that it can be excavated in its entirety during 1983.

The excavation has now moved from the original Scheduled site to the field adjacent to the N. where gravel extraction has started.

WEST MIDLANDS

134. COVENTRY, DERBY LANE (SP 335 790). Following a watching brief by J. G. Perry during site clearance, an excavation was begun by M. Rylatt for Coventry Museums and D.o.E. on this site some 50 m S. of St Mary's Abbey. In spite of considerable modern disturbance, medieval features survived, including pits cut through a clay surface and a series of stone walls.

135. WEST BROMWICH, SANDWELL PRIORY (SP 024 913). An evaluation of the site was directed by M. A. Hodder for Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council, financed by M.S.C. The

evaluation included documentary research, surface survey and trial trenches to determine the location and survival of Priory remains.

The Priory was a Benedictine house, founded *c.* 1180 on the site of a hermitage. It was dissolved in 1524 and its site was then occupied by a dwelling house. Sandwell Hall was built on the site in 1705–11, and demolished in 1928. Some upstanding parts of the Priory walls were incorporated into the 18th-century Hall, and excavations showed that wall footings of the Priory survived below the surface. However, extensive levelling operations associated with the construction of the Hall had removed archaeological deposits around the walls. Further S., outside the area of the Hall buildings, walls of the priory including an apse, were found to be sealed under a post-medieval cobble surface. (Interim report in *West Midlands Archaeol.*, 25 (1982).)

WILTSHIRE

136. SWINDON, WESTERN DEVELOPMENT AREA. Work in the area affected by the development plan has been directed by R. Canham and J. Heath for Wiltshire County Council, Swindon Work Opportunity Programme and D.o.E. In the area S. of *Shaw* (SU 12 85) measured survey of earthwork features has been completed. This includes not only settlement earthworks but also former field boundaries, ridge-and-furrow and hollow ways. Excavation and the collection of datable finds from construction work may show that not all these features are medieval. The centre of the complex at Upper Shaw Farm is undergoing excavation. The earliest structure detected so far is part of a Romano-British building, the walls of which were robbed out in the 12th or 14th century. The earthworks overlying the building contain no sign of medieval occupation, which is so far limited to sherds in the robber trenches.

The parishes of *Lydiard Millicent* and *Lydiard Tregoze* are both affected by the development plan. Background studies (field names, ridge-and-furrow distribution, field shape, and hedgerow analysis) have been commenced to give direction to the field activities. Both parishes expanded W. during the middle ages into the territory of Braydon Forest. The layout of each parish is therefore 'stratified' to some degree, supplying an interesting framework for studying landscape changes.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH

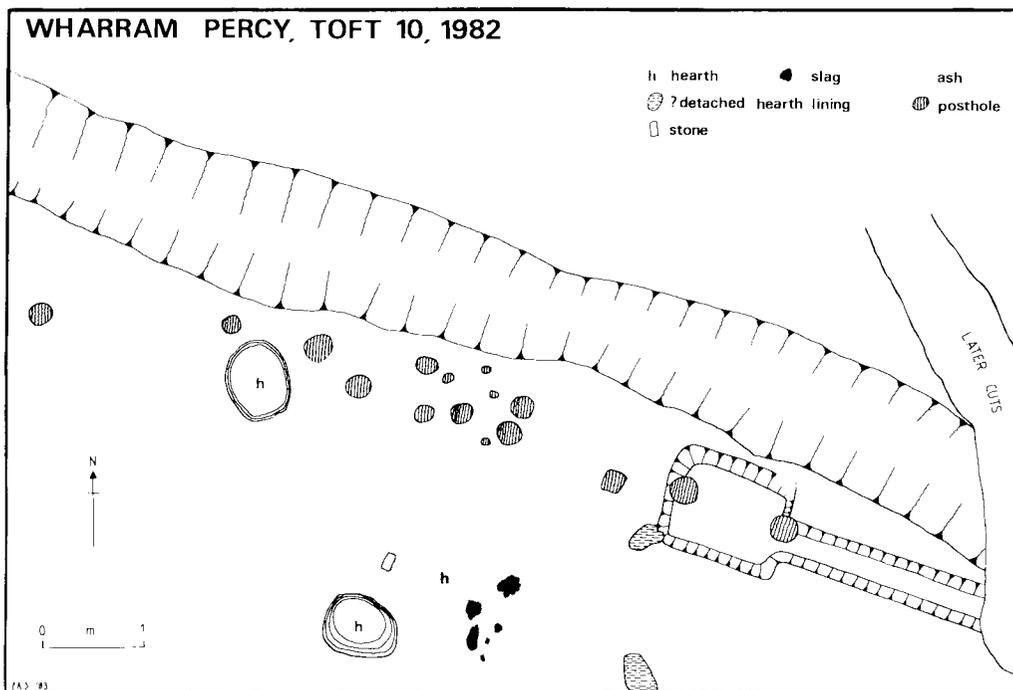
137. OLDSTEAD GRANGE (SE 532 793). Trial excavations directed by R. L. Kemp for University of York Archaeological Society uncovered the corner of a stone structure containing a hearth and drained by a soakaway. The building is located on a slight terrace at the edge of a (drained) fishpond, constructed to serve Byland Abbey (*Borthwick Papers*, 60 (1981), 24–37). Rubble from the structure was previously associated with medieval pottery and a series of lead net weights and the whole was thought to have been completely destroyed by subsoiling — apparently not yet the case. Dowsing of the adjacent terrace suggested the structure to be *c.* 9 × 3.5 m and this assertion may be confirmed by further excavation planned for September, 1983. The hypothesis that the site represents a small monastic fish-processing 'plant' may also be confirmed at the same time. Cistercian ware pottery suggests the structure was abandoned in the 16th century. Finds and site records are to be deposited in the Ryedale Museum of Rural Life, Hutton-le-Hole, York, and publication of results is envisaged in the *Yorkshire Archaeol. J.*

WHARRAM PERCY. The thirty-third season of the Wharram Research Project was under the general direction of J. G. Hurst and P. A. Rahtz for Medieval Village Research Group, D.o.E. and University of York (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.* xxvi (1982), 212–14). Organization was by M. W. Beresford. Fieldwork in Thixendale township by D. Hall, C. Hayfield and P. Martin was completed in spring 1982. Open field analysis of Wharram parish suggests the steep dale sides were used as rough pasture while the high plateaux were under arable cultivation in long strips. Comparative survey is extending outside the parish in conjunction with the documentary work of M. Harvey.

(YORKSHIRE, NORTH)

138. On *North Manor, Site 60* (SE 858 645) the third season of excavation was directed by P. A. Rahtz for York University (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 213). A major late Iron Age enclosure was found underlying the Roman settlement. Cut into a metallised Roman hollow way was a sunken feature building probably of the late 5th or 6th century; this lay only partially within the excavated area. It was cut *c.* 0.4 m into the road and had a gable-end post outside the sunken area. The evidence of the fills suggests that there had been a floor above a sub-floor space; finds in the primary fill included an iron strike-a-light, burnt daub and a dog coprolite, and in the upper fill Saxon pottery, a spindle whorl and a double-ended bone spatula. The excavation also recovered some late Saxon material, and investigation continued of the series of medieval hollow ways and boundary features bisecting the site. Excavation continues.

139. In *Toft 10, Site 59* (SE 858 643) P. A. Stamper and R. A. Croft completed the excavation of a 10 m square (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 213). One of the two medieval buildings reported last year was in fact the upper filling of a large instepped and lined 2.5 m deep pit; almost certainly this was a cool storage pit of *c.* 1200 belonging to the S. manor. Underlying the medieval buildings, and in part sealed by a layer of dumped top soil up to 0.35 m deep, apparently intensive mid Saxon occupation was found (Fig. 5). A boundary ditch, recut at least once, divided the site, and clearly separated activity areas. Sealing the earlier ditch and to the S. of the later one was a main flat hearth, with protracted use evidenced, and two smaller bowl-like hearths. Around these were scattered large amounts of smithy slag.



TOFT 10, WHARRAM PERCY, NORTH YORKSHIRE
The mid Saxon smithy. The northern part of the site is omitted

Between the hearths and the boundary ditch was a line of post-holes and slots, probably representing one wall of the smithy building. The complex closely resembled that found at Ramsbury (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxiv (1980), esp. 8–11). N. of the boundary ditch was a dense scatter of largely whole animal bones but little slag. Over 700 sherds of probably mid Saxon pottery were recovered from the site, and it is clear that for the first time a Saxon focus of some longevity has been located at Wharram. Excavation next year will extend over more of the smithy.

140. In *8 Croft West, Site 70* (SE 856 642) P. Herbert found a large unabraded Saxon sherd in association with worn Roman material, including Crambeck ware, in a U-shaped ditch located in 1981 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 213). Alignment of the road found in 1981 was confirmed by *Site 70*, 30 m to the E.

141. Sampling of the late Saxon woodwork located on *the Dam, Site 30* (SE 858 641) (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.* xxiv (1982), 213–14) and some excavation to clarify the earliest phases was undertaken by M. W. Atkin. The sequence of activity now appears to be as follows. The earliest two main phases of clay dam were built essentially to form the E. side of a long funnel against the natural clay bank on the west. Both dams contained evidence of internal timber revetting. Vestigial eroded remains survived of what may have been a mill, with two substantial stone post-pads and the void of a third enclosing a central eroded hollow. The remains of this phase were sealed when the dam was raised, a blocking wall being built between the rear post-pads of the (?) mill. The funnel of the dam was narrowed and extended S.; possibly fish baskets were moored against this, fragments of basketwork being recovered. After further modification the dam was derelict by the late 12th century, being re-established as a fishpond dam in the 13th century.

142. M. W. Atkin also excavated an immediately adjoining area (*Site 71*), in the SE. corner of the graveyard. Successive boundary lines of the 12th to 20th centuries were evidenced; these gradually enlarged the enclosed area. No burials were found, and the evidence suggests this was a little used part of the graveyard, used primarily as a rubbish dump. Excavation continues.

Excavation also continued of post-medieval levels on *Glebe North, Site 54* and *Low House Courtyard, Site 51*, and the *Cottage foundations, Site 51* were examined. Work on the local ecology and geomorphology continued. A series of stainless steel explanatory plaques were erected around Wharram Percy by the D.o.E. The *Church* report (*Medieval Archaeol. Monograph*) is in the press. Finds to Hull Museum.

143. YORK, 16–22 COPPERGATE (SE 604 516). A watching brief (N. Pearson for York Archaeological Trust) during construction of multiple stores and a shopping mall revealed a plank-lined pit containing an iron spear with field-maple shaft, a perforated oak disc, and a brass-bound iron helmet of later 8th-century manufacture. The helmet (Pls. xv–xvii) consisted of cap, hinged cheek-pieces and mail neck guard. The cap, of rivetted iron bands and triangular plates, had a brass edge binding. Hatched eyebrows terminated in animal heads shown in profile, fanged, with comma-shaped eyes and spiral ears. There was a similar animal, shown from above, with chevron-ornamented muzzle, above a brass nasal, itself ornamented with two symmetrical hatched ribbon animals emerging from interlace of Adcock's basic pattern A. A repoussé partly retrograde inscription, on a plate held in position by a hatched frame terminating at the rear in opposed profile animal heads, ran from nape to nasal. It read IN. NOMINE. DNI. NOSTRI. IHV. SCS. SPS. D. (?) ET. OMNIBVS. DECEMVS. AMEN. OSHERE. XPI. A similar inscription, in two parts, one damaged on discovery, and one set incorrectly upside down in its frame, ranges from ear to ear. One of the hinged brass-bound iron cheek pieces was detached and found inside the helmet, and the mail, almost detached, was found folded up inside. The mail was of alternate rows of butted and lapped and rivetted iron rings. The helmet had suffered considerable wear and some damage in antiquity.

(YORKSHIRE, NORTH)

Further Anglo-Scandinavian timber buildings, including the rest of some partly excavated in 1976–81 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxv (1981), 179), were uncovered near the Coppergate street front, and other Anglo-Scandinavian deposits and many finds were recorded during the course of development.

An early course of the R. Foss, well W. of the present river, was observed during construction of multiple stores and a multi-storey car park. Various timber structures, evidently medieval, were found in and at the edge of the former channel, including vertical and inclined posts, and an edge revetment including reused boat strakes. A deep cut at the S. end of the development site may represent the outer ditch of York Castle.

144. —, ST ANDREW GATE (SE 606 521). At the junction of the newly aligned Bedern with St Andrewgate, large elm posts, probably representing structures of Anglo-Scandinavian date, were noted during sewer construction.

145. —, MONK GATE (SE 607 523). Pits, wells, including a 13th-century barrel-lined well, and other features (excavation by A. Clarke for York Archaeological Trust) indicate occupation in the Monkgate suburb from the 12th century onwards.

146. —, CASTLE GATE/TOWER STREET (SE 604 515). Five oriented late medieval inhumation burials (P. J. Ottaway for York Archaeological Trust) found during development were evidently part of the cemetery of the Franciscan friary.

147. —, ALL SAINTS, PAVEMENT (SE 604 517). Excavations (N. Pearson for York Archaeological Trust) SW. of All Saints church, Pavement, on the site of the recently demolished Corn Market, revealed domestic structures and four late medieval inhumation burials, evidently part of a formerly more extensive burial ground for All Saints church.

148. —, JEW BURY (SE 608 521). Trial excavations (P. J. Ottaway for York Archaeological Trust) located the Jewish medieval cemetery. Some 22 burials, all extended inhumations, heads to the S., mostly in coffins, were found and the N. edge of the cemetery was located. Further excavation is planned.

149. —, COUNTY HOSPITAL (SE 608 522). Area excavations revealed part of a medieval cemetery, delimited in one direction by a narrow trench.

YORKSHIRE, SOUTH

150. BARNESLEY, MONK BRETTON PRIORY (SE 364 077). D. Andrews for D.o.E. Central Excavation Unit excavated an area 4 sq. m in the N. part of the W. range, prior to the laying of concrete foundations to underpin the abutment of a collapsed arch. Natural clay was encountered at a depth of c. 0.2 m below the present ground surface. It had presumably served as the bedding of the floors that must originally have existed in the W. range, though of these no trace was found. A ditch running approximately NW.–SE. along the W. edge of the excavation and under the priory wall partly explains why the wall had subsided at this point. The ditch was steep-sided and at least 0.9 m deep and 0.8 m wide, but it was impossible to determine the full shape of its profile. No dating evidence was recovered from it. Just inside the wall of the W. range, there is a small drain running parallel to it, which ran through the arch abutment. It is probable that it antedates the arch but continued in use after its construction. No dating evidence was found in association with either the arch or drain and indeed the quantity of medieval pottery recovered from the site was very small.

YORKSHIRE, WEST

151. ILKLEY, ALL SAINTS CHURCH (SE 113 481). Excavation took place within the tower in advance of the re-siting of the three Anglo-Saxon crosses, which had formally stood outside the church. The work was carried out by West Yorkshire Metropolitan County Council, in association with Bradford Metropolitan District Council, and had the full co-operation of the church authorities.

Following the removal of successive accumulations of rubble, burial activity was encountered dating from the late 18th and early 19th century. Casting of bells in the 17th century was indicated by a succession of two casting pits and a melting furnace. The graves, bell casting pits and the furnace all cut a hard mortar floor which was thought to be contemporary with the construction of the tower in the mid 15th century.

An examination of the area between the tower arch (communicating with the nave) revealed a substantial foundation, possibly for an early W. wall; the stonework of the tower arch suggested that it pierced an existing W. gable to the nave. Much of the stone used in the foundations was reused from the Roman period. Two pieces had deep slots or grooves cut into the exposed surfaces, a third was probably part of an inverted gutter block and a fourth had an inscription upon its exposed surface, and was evidently only part of a much larger inscribed stone. It is likely that this inscription originally formed part of the *principia* of the Roman fort, over which the church lies.

Below the tower foundations a depth of ploughsoil yielding a mixture of Roman finds would seem to indicate agricultural activity on the site between the close of the Roman occupation in the late 4th century, and the construction of the first church.

152. LEEDS, KIRKSTALL ABBEY (SE 260 361). Excavation of the abbey guest house (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 215–16) was continued by West Yorkshire Metropolitan County Council in association with Leeds City Council, M.S.C. and D.o.E. The principal range of buildings (Fig. 6), comprising solar block, hall, services and kitchen, together with the yard E. of the guest house drain, have been completely excavated and conserved. The area E. of the kitchen — containing a building traditionally called the ‘cellar’, probably a bakehouse — has also been fully investigated. Work continues on the roadway which marks the S. perimeter of the guest house precinct, and on buildings W. of the guest house drain.

There is now scattered evidence of activity in the excavated area prior to the construction of the early 13th-century guest house. The earliest finds comprise Mesolithic waste flakes. A 4th-century coin and abraded Romano-British potsherds from the pre-guest house soil horizon indicate that the area was under cultivation during the Roman period. A series of gullies, some containing fragments of burnt daub, should probably be assigned to the period between the foundation of the abbey (1152) and the construction of the extant guest house; so, too, should be the partly robbed-out water supply pipe which entered the site from the direction of the S. claustral buildings and exited near the NW. corner; the remains of a *spurgellum* or ‘suspirlail’ were found at a point where the pipe changed direction.

The erection of the guest house entailed a redirection of the water supply, as well as the construction of a new N.–S. drain which was added to the abbey’s primary drainage system. The hall and services were provided with at least two ancillary buildings: a separate timber? kitchen with single-course stone footings and stylobates, and a bakehouse (the primary ‘cellar’). To these was added a scullery with water trough, fed by a branch pipe from the water supply and emptied by a branch to the main drain. The scullery was modified in or after the 14th century; the ‘cellar’ was enlarged; a partition wall was erected between the domestic court and the main yard, and, later still, a new stone-walled square-plan kitchen was constructed.

The earliest structure on the W. side of the guest house drain was an aisled building, with principal upright timbers standing on stylobates, and with stone walls screening the six bays. An open hearth indicates domestic use: it may have been earlier than, but was probably contemporary with, the main hall of the guest house. The building evidently suffered dilapidation and a demotion in status during the later middle ages. The W. aisle was

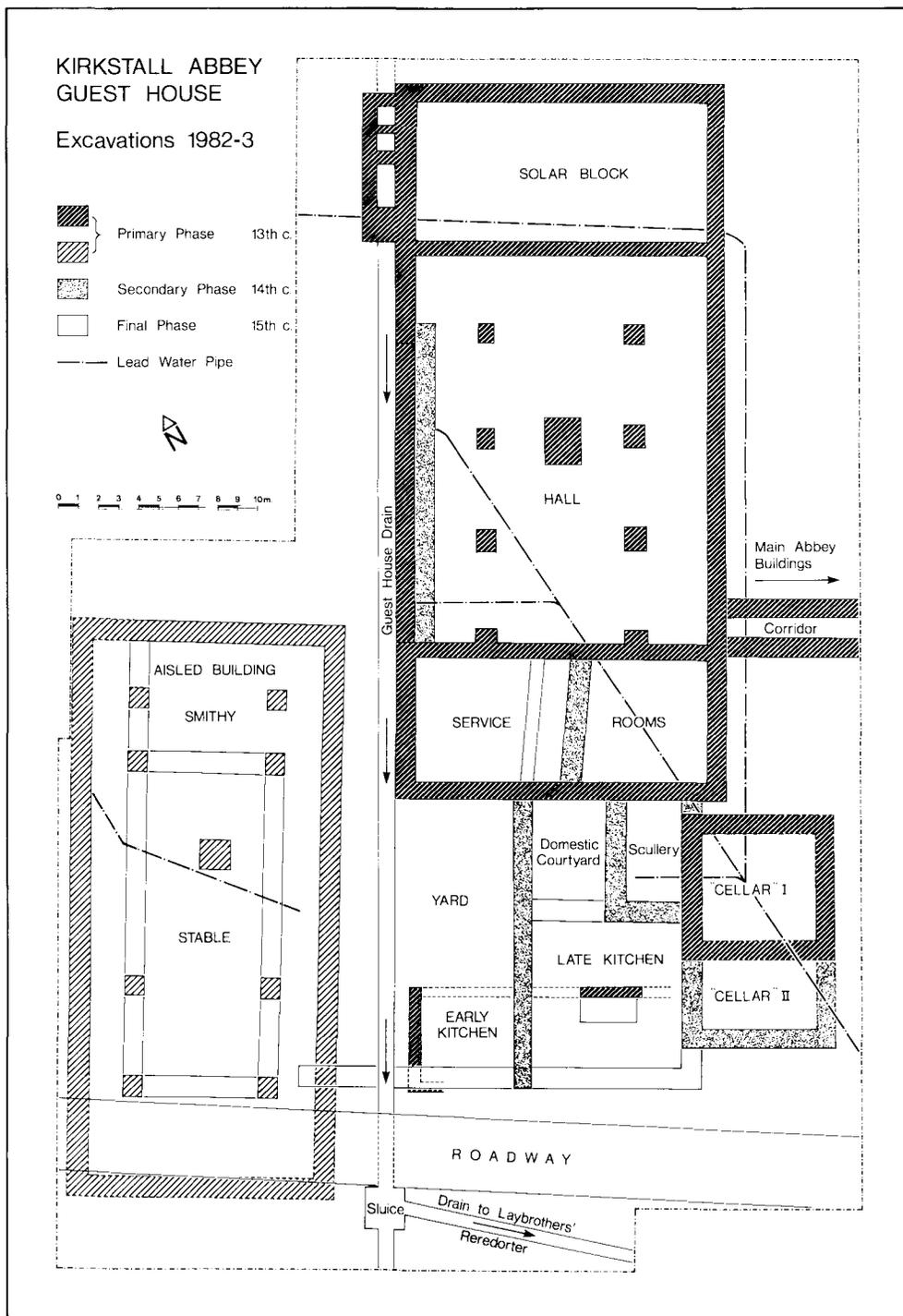


FIG. 6
KIRKSTALL ABBEY, LEEDS, WEST YORKSHIRE
Excavations in area of Guest House, 1982-83

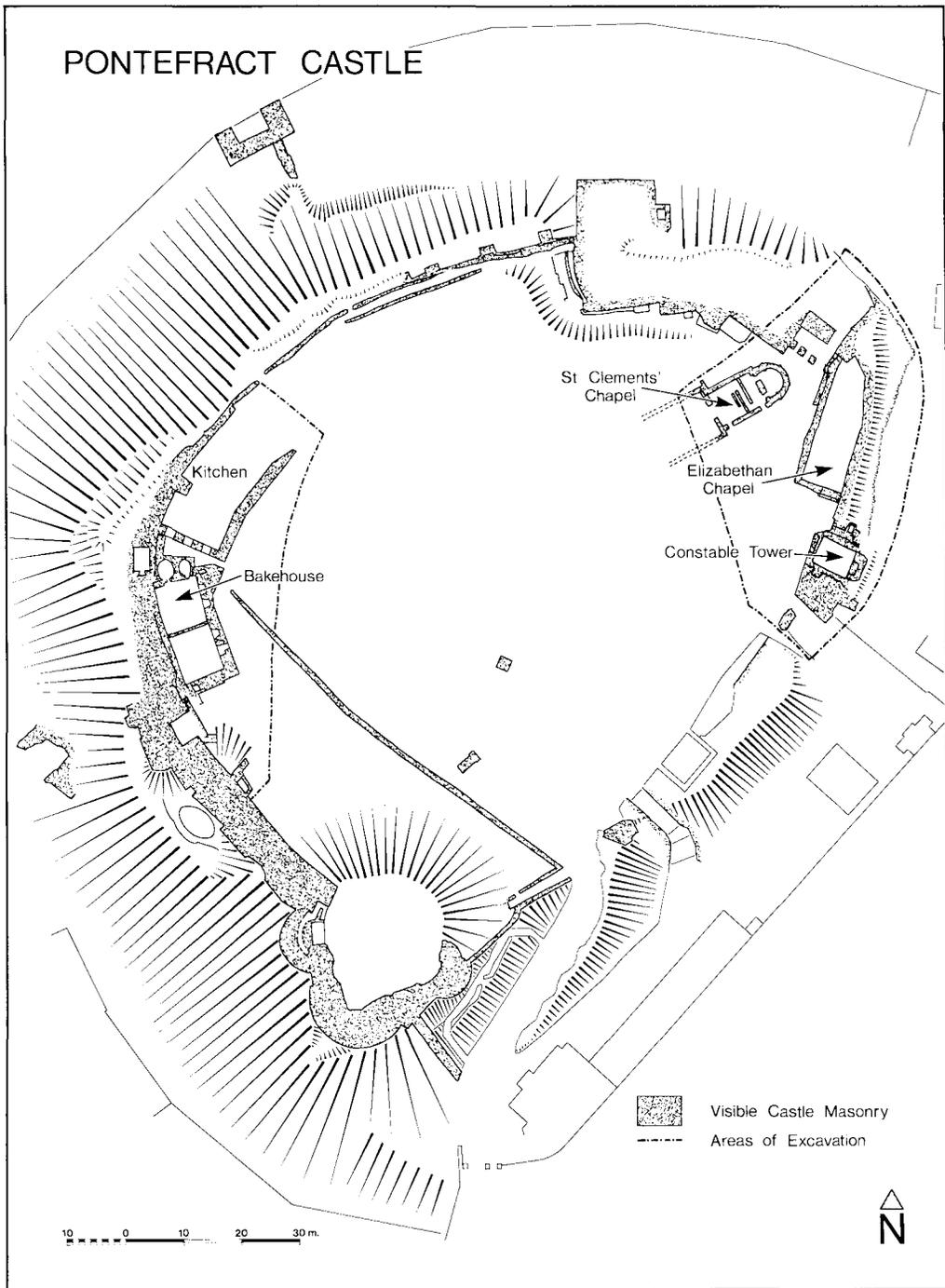


FIG. 7
PONTEFRACT CASTLE, WEST YORKSHIRE
General plan showing excavated areas

(YORKSHIRE, WEST)

abandoned and its walls were robbed to foundation level; the central three bays of the nave were walled up around the aisle posts, paved and turned into a stable block; the N. end of the building was converted to a smithy, and the E. aisle became a pentice giving access to the smithy from the S. The smithy produced a complete sequence of ash and slag deposits; the smith's hearth, a secondary hearth, successive positions of anvil bases and a water bosh were located. It was in use during the 15th and 16th centuries.

The pottery from the guest house reflects visitors to the abbey from as far afield as the Scottish border region and the SW. Midlands. Most of the non-local pottery comes from areas of the country where the abbey did not hold estates.

153. PONTEFRACT CASTLE (SE 460 223). Progress continued over the second year on a three year programme of archaeological excavation, stonework conservation and general improvements carried out by West Yorkshire Metropolitan County Council with Wakefield Metropolitan District Council, D.o.E., Duchy of Lancaster and M.S.C. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982) 216–17) (Fig. 7).

Excavations on the bakehouse were completed during the year. The cobbled floor referred to last year indicated that the S. half of the building was used as a stable dating to shortly after the Civil War. Construction of this floor had destroyed any occupation deposits down to the Norman(?) earthen bank deposits.

Across the bailey green in the NE. corner of the castle excavation of the Constable Tower has been completed. The basement of the tower, measuring 6.5 × 4.9 m internally, was emptied of about 4 m of demolition rubble. A passage way in the N. wall communicated with a garderobe shaft, which also served the upper floors. The shaft widened with depth terminating in a small rectangular chamber cut into the underlying sandstone. Only a single floor in the basement survived, of compacted sand. This was sealed by an accumulation of organic silts containing two groups of finds of around 1600 and around 1649/50. No evidence of the means of access to the basement was discovered. Beneath (?) burnt ground surfaces of the Norman earthen bailey bank, the remains of a timber building were revealed. No dating material was recovered but it overlay ploughsoil containing abraded late Roman pottery, thus indicating an early medieval date, the first evidence of such occupation of the site. The surviving interior of the tower is now largely conserved, together with the external face to the W. which is robbed of all facing stone.

The excavation of the interior of the late chapel, or Elizabethan chapel, has also been completed. Construction of the chapel building had disturbed the remains of a substantial earlier stone building, with a thick mortar floor and including a largely robbed garderobe in the S. corner. Slight evidence of an intermediate and of a yet earlier timber building were also recovered.

Excavations have also recently commenced on the earlier chapel, St Clements's chapel. The surviving remains were discovered, excavated and consolidated in the 1880s but the preliminary indications of the excavation are that significant deposits do survive. Work on the documentary sources continued, and all the visible stonework of the castle was surveyed at large scale during the year.

NORTHERN IRELAND

CO. ANTRIM

154. BALLYUTOAG (J2738 7954). B. B. Williams of Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch, D.o.E. (N.I.) carried out research excavations in conjunction with an archaeological survey of Co. Antrim on a recently discovered upland settlement site comprising a curvilinear field system and associated round house platforms. The excavation of one platform revealed four phases of round house construction together with finds of souterrain ware, and

a D-sectioned lignite bracelet, attributable to the Early Christian period. A trial trench across a second house platform discovered similar structures and finds. Radiocarbon dates are not yet available.

155. CARNAGHLISS (J2411 7717). B. B. Williams and M. J. Yates of Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch, D.o.E. (N.I.) carried out limited excavation of a rectangular enclosure. The site measures 24 × 17 m internally and is defined by a slight bank and substantial waterlogged ditch. It was hoped that excavation would provide information on the date and nature of the earthwork, particularly in view of the superficial similarity with the moated sites recognized elsewhere in Ireland. The results were not conclusive but no direct evidence of early medieval occupation was found. A section across the ditch and bank suggested at least two construction phases and pottery recovered from the interior and below the bank indicated use from the late 16th to early 18th centuries. A radiocarbon date from the base of the ditch may be helpful but this is not yet available.

156. GLENMAKEERAN (D 1654 3738). B. B. Williams of Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch, D.o.E. (N.I.) carried out a rescue excavation at one of a group of the remains of three houses. This revealed the base of a sod wall of a rectangular house with two opposing doorways and a central hearth at the lower end. An annex at the SE. gable was interpreted as a dairy products store attached to a booley house dated to the medieval period by the presence of everted rim ware.

157. TILDARG (J2396 9656). N. F. Brannon for Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch, D.o.E. (N.I.) conducted a small excavation at an 82 × 50 m rectangular enclosure at over 900 ft altitude. The site is referred to as an 'old fort' in a 1609 land grant and a late medieval date is suggested. Examination of an internal house platform located the remains of a small house with clay walls and a probable cruck-construction roof, probably an Irish 'cabbin' as illustrated in late medieval/early post-medieval pictorial maps of Ulster. The site was probably an upland seasonal cattle enclosure.

CO. DOWN

158. DOWNPATRICK (J485 446). N. F. Brannon for Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch, D.o.E. (N.I.) sampled a large urban area below the medieval cathedral. Useful stratigraphy was largely absent, although medieval pottery was frequently present in topsoil deposits. One section was cut through a 2.5 m wide ditch, dated from coins to the late 12th/early 13th century. The ditch may have defined the English Street ridge, the possible site of the unlocated medieval urban nucleus.

159. GRANSHA (J531 769). C. J. Lynn for Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch, D.o.E. (N.I.), carried out a small excavation on a flat-topped artificial mound, first examined in 1972 (cf. Association of Young Irish Archaeologists, *Excavations 1972*, 10–11). The mound was thought to be a motte, but excavation revealed three distinct phases of Early Christian period activity. The 1982 season was chiefly concerned with the recovery of environmental and radiocarbon samples from contexts first recognized in 1972. Quarrying of the mound has stopped by agreement with the owner, and the surviving two-thirds of the monument have been scheduled.

160. GREENCASTLE (J 247 118). C. J. Lynn, on behalf of Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch, D.o.E. (N.I.), excavated the site of the mid 13th-century SE. corner tower of the curtain wall of the castle in connection with presentation works. No trace of the structure survived above ground, but excavation revealed slight traces of the inner wall-face and the outer base batter. The plan of the tower can now be confidently reconstructed on paper as three-quarter round (or D-shaped) externally with polygonal plan internal walls. A few small

(CO. DOWN)

sherds of painted Saintonge pottery were found in a disturbed layer of occupation rubbish filling the ground floor of the tower. (cf. Waterman and Collins, *Ulster J. Archaeol.*, 15 (1952), fig. 1.)

161. INCH ABBEY (J 477 456). N. F. Brannon for Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch, D.o.E. (N.I.) sampled an area of the Cistercian enclosure in advance of graveyard extension. Seven poorly-preserved simple inhumations of probable Early Christian period date were cut by a length of medieval ditch, probably functioning as a boundary zone within the enclosure.

CO. LONDONDERRY

162. DUNGIVEN PRIORY AND MANOR HOUSE (C 692 083). N. F. Brannon for Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch, D.o.E. (N.I.) trenched around the E. gable of this early 17th-century manor house built on the site of an earlier Augustinian foundation. Medieval remains were scarce but a small ditch, possibly a perimeter boundary for the priory, was located.

CO. TYRONE

163. DERRYLORAN CHURCH (H 805 768). N. F. Brannon for Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch, D.o.E. (N.I.) trenched around the E. gable of this early 17th-century church. Masonry remains suggest that it was constructed upon the partly-raised foundations of an earlier, medieval church.

164. KILLYLISS (H 418 609). Excavations were conducted by R. J. Ivens for D.o.E. (N.I.) on a rath in the E. half of Killyliss Townland. Half of the waterlogged ditch was excavated, and this appeared to have been lined with wattle. The remains of a collapsed hurdle fence which had probably fallen from the top of the bank were found in the primary silt. Almost all of the interior was excavated. Major features recovered included a small hut circle, an embanked and originally timber-lined souterrain, a paved track leading from the entrance and causeway to the souterrain, a waterlogged, wattle-lined pit containing an iron, fullered sword and a pre-rath palisade trench. The waterlogged deposits were particularly rich in microfauna and flora. Provisionally the site's occupation may be placed in the late 6th and earlier 7th centuries.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

CO. CORK

165. CASTLECOOKE, CURBEIGH CASTLE (22R 872028). R. M. Cleary of Department of Archaeology, University College, Cork, on behalf of *Bord Gáis Éireann* excavated a site near to a tower house and church site. The nearby castle was a Condon castle and probably belongs to the 15th century. The excavation did not reveal any associated settlement site, but produced some evidence for field enclosure systems which date to between the 13th and 16th centuries. The strip field at Castlecooke was 15 m in width.

166. GLANWORTH (22R 757041). Excavation at the castle prior to conservation by C. Manning of the Office of Public Works was concentrated on collapsed portions of the N. and W. curtain walls and on the internal structures. The fill inside the small free-standing 13th-century rectangular keep was found to be modern. The other internal structure, which was largely in a collapsed state, was originally on the W. perimeter of the castle. In the 15th century this building was extended and refaced and a new curtain wall was built to the W. of it, with a round turret at the NW. corner and a square one at the SW. corner. Round turrets were added at the same time to the other two corners of the curtain wall. Most of the finds recovered date to the 17th century as do the remains of a bread oven which was uncovered abutting the W. curtain wall.

167. LISCAHANE (21W 283893). Excavation by B. O. Donnabháin of Department of Archaeology, University College, Cork began in April 1982 with the aim of removing an ogham stone which acted as a roofing slab of a souterrain. This souterrain is within a ploughed-out ring-fort. Much of this ring-fort had been destroyed by gravel quarrying and the souterrain was in danger of collapse.

An area adjacent to the quarry edge and over the souterrain was excavated. A series of E.-W. cultivation trenches, a hearth site and the trench dug to accommodate the souterrain were uncovered. The original entrance to the souterrain was also exposed and was found to contain another capstone with an ogham inscription.

A second cutting was opened to investigate the remains of the ring-fort bank and ditch. The lowest layers of an earthen bank were found. The ditch, previously visible only as a crop-mark, was found to have been 2 m wide and 1.7 m deep. It had been backfilled to half its depth at some stage during the occupation of the ring-fort and a stone-lined drain was built into this shallower ditch. A third cutting in the quarry uncovered a stone-lined culvert that drained the end chamber of the souterrain.

It is hoped to complete this excavation in the summer of 1983.

168. LISLEAGH I (22R 786065). M. Monk of Department of Archaeology, University College, Cork, reports on the excavation of a ring-fort c. 62 m in diameter. Slight traces of an earthen bank and ditch of smaller diameter than the outer main bank and ditch have been revealed. A 3 m cutting through the outer bank and ditch revealed a rock-cut ditch, 2 m in depth, and an unrevetted bank made with the ditch upcast rising here to a height of 1.75 m. It was crowned by a trench for a possible wattlework palisade and a compacted inner walkway. An open area excavation covering approximately one-eighth of the interior has revealed a dense complex of structural features, some extending over the earlier bank and ditch. Radiocarbon evidence indicates an early 7th-century date. Three round houses with hearths and a rectangular building have been interpreted so far. Finds are few, broadly speaking 'Early Christian' in type. Iron slag is widely scattered and a bowl furnace has been excavated with other probable industrial features. A test trench in the SW. ditch bottom revealed a dump of iron slag, c. 4 × 1.6 m. Preliminary removal of furnace bottoms etc. has shown that working was carried out *in situ*. The deposit is undated.

CO. DUBLIN

169. ARTAINE SOUTH (160 189382) M. McMahon of Dublin Archaeological Society undertook to supervise works at the church and graveyard site for Power Supermarkets Ltd prior to a landscaping development.

The site survey revealed ditches SE. and NW. of the church. These may be associated with the medieval manor of Artaine. The site of the castle is shown NW. of the church on the O.S. 6" map. Details of all visible memorials were recorded by Society members.

Prior to the development, the E. and W. gables only of the church were visible, showing window openings in both walls which had been blocked with modern concrete blockwork. There was evidence for the reconstruction of the gable, the upper portion being narrower than the lower. A large quantity of early 16th-century glazed floor tiles measuring 20 cm square, showing a soldier in armour in relief in the centre panel, were recovered from the disturbed graveyard soil in and around the church.

During the works, the N. and S. walls of the church were revealed. The plan is that of a single-cell structure measuring 11 × 5.36 m internally, with N. and S. doorways, typical of a small Irish medieval parish church. Excavation at the N. doorway revealed two carved sandstone doorjambs with stopchamfer resting directly on a paved threshold, with associated drain feature. The doorjambs indicate a 13th-/14th-century date for the foundation of the church.

170. BALLYMOUNT (160 0090304). Excavation by G. Stout exposed an impressive section of fosse and contiguous external bank, which formed the E. portion of an oval enclosure. The

(CO. DUBLIN)

occurrence of a 9th-century bronze stick pin in the upper silts of the fosse indicates a much earlier date for its construction. Medieval occupation on the site was represented by a sequence of overlapping pits and trenches which produced 13th-century handmade cooking ware in a very organic fill. This appears to be a cooking area in continuous use over a short time space in the 13th century. The excavation also exposed a section of medieval wall which was reused in the 17th century, probably as a bawn wall around the manor house at Ballymount Great.

171. BROWNSBARN (160 062285). M. Sleeman of Department of Archaeology, University College, Cork, on behalf of *Bord Gáis Éireann*, partly excavated and planned a possible occupation site of the Early Christian/Viking period. Finds included a lignite bracelet and a decorated bone comb.

CO. GALWAY

172. ABBEY KNOCKMOY (11M 408436). Excavation by P. D. Sweetman of the Office of Public Works on the cloister area of the Cistercian Abbey revealed the base of the 15th-century cloister and the S. transept. No medieval small finds were recovered and there were very few remains of cut stone from the cloister.

CO. KILDARE

173. CASTLEDERMOT, BLACKCASTLE (165 733851). M. Sleeman of Department of Archaeology, University College, Cork, on behalf of *Bord Gáis Éireann*, excavated an area of gravel flooring and a number of pits, in association with the sub-rectangular foundation of a house. The date of this settlement area was established by sherds of imported 13th-century pottery found in the occupation layers. Other finds include local cooking ware, iron slag, many animal bones and an iron key.

174. CUPIDSTOWN, THE PALE BOUNDARY (16N 991226). M. O'Donnell and M. Hurley of Department of Archaeology, University College, Cork, on behalf of *Bord Gáis Éireann* excavated two small areas in the vicinity of the Pale Boundary near Kiltel. The pipeline being excavated first ran through field-systems, with ridge-and-furrow cultivation of unknown date; it also cut through the boundary fence known as the Pale Boundary, the defensive double ditch delimiting the 'English' area around Dublin, running through Counties Dublin, Kildare, Meath and Louth in the 15th and 16th centuries. M. O'Donnell reports that later soil removal revealed further evidence for a palisade trench running along the tops of the Pale Boundary. This supported the evidence derived from the excavation.

CO. KILKENNY

175. KILFERAGH (19S 534520). M. Hurley of Department of Archaeology, University College, Cork, on behalf of *Bord Gáis Éireann*, excavated a site which consisted of a well-preserved, stone-built grain-drying kiln and an associated yard, house and bank and ditch enclosure. Such kilns are rarely found in Ireland and this is one of the few to have been excavated. A remarkable spectrum of evidence of daily life and agriculture practices of medieval times has been uncovered. The structures date to the 13th and early 14th centuries. Vast quantities of native and imported pottery have been found, as well as iron objects, animal bones and a large amount of carbonized seed and charcoal.

CO. LOUTH

176. DROGHEDA, JAMES'S STREET (130 095750). In advance of a major road development, excavations on the site of the Hospital of Saint James and adjacent areas were directed by K. Campbell for Corporation of Drogheda.

To the E. of the site a 12 m length of the town wall was revealed, and nearby a lime kiln associated with its construction. The lime kiln pit and the foundations of the wall were cut into 0.7 m of 13th-century deposits. Outside the wall is what appears to be the inner edge of a rock-cut ditch which contains waterlogged medieval deposits.

Below the cellar level of the recently demolished 19th-century buildings substantial remains of the medieval hospital were uncovered. Three parallel stone walls standing 2.60 m high and up to 1.20 m wide survived with several windows and an internal doorway. On top of the 15th- and 16th-century material which filled up the building was a circular stone structure, probably the windmill referred to in a lease of 1678. A barrel-vaulted undercroft, 17 × 6 m, which stood on the site until August 1982 has been tentatively assigned, on pottery evidence, a 13th- or 14th-century date.

Medieval finds included sandstone architectural fragments, pottery, roof slate, ceramic ridge tile and part of a louver, an iron rowel spur and a bronze lock.

CO. MAYO

177. MOYNE (11M 255500). Excavation by C. Manning of the Office of Public Works of the area of a proposed grave-yard extension within an early walled monastic enclosure revealed some pits and ditches of Early Christian date as well as one slab-lined grave. Earthworks which showed on the surface were of a later date.

CO. MEATH

178. MOYNAGH LOUTH, BRITTAS (13N 818860). J. Bradley reports that excavations on this crannog site continued (cf. *Riocht na Midhe*, 7.2 (1982)) uncovering hearths and activity areas in addition to the round house with the palisade. The house had an internal diameter of just over 10 m and was defined by a row of post-holes set into a specially prepared floor of compact gravelly earth. Centrally placed within the house were three hearths which appear to have been in contemporaneous use; one of these was defined by a neat rectangular setting of stones. Some post-holes in the central area may have held roof supports but have no regular patterns. Finds of special note included two baluster-headed spiral-ringed pins and an iron spearhead.

Outside the palisade excavation concentrated on the refuse layers from which about half a ton of animal bones was recovered. Organic material is well preserved in these layers and numbers of leather and wooden artefacts were present. These include knife-sheaths (one decorated with an incised step pattern), a leather sole, a separate-bladed shovel, wooden spoons, a bowl and a churn carved from the solid, and lathe waste. A small fragment of gold filigree with C-scrolls was also at this level. On the basis of parallels for the artefacts, a date of c. 800 A.D. can be suggested. Six sherds of 13th- to early 14th-century pottery were found in disturbed contexts. Sealed beneath the crannog are layers that appear to be of Early Bronze Age and Mesolithic date.

179. RANDALSTOWN (13N 839712). E. P. Kelly of National Museum of Ireland reports on the excavation of a large oval enclosure 90 m across. There is a chapel which may be 14th century in date within this, and a holy well which is located outside the enclosure SW. of the chapel. Both the church and the well are dedicated to St Anne. The enclosure may date to the 6th century and there is evidence of pre-Christian activity dating back to the 1st century A.D. There are also signs in the form of Bronze Age pottery and Mesolithic microliths of earlier prehistoric activity on the site.

In 1982, which was the fourth season of work on the site, excavations were concentrated in the area E. of the chapel. The enclosing ditch, of which no surface indications remain, was excavated and a gated entrance was investigated. The enclosing bank which was originally sited inside the ditch appears, in the vicinity of the entrance, to have had a revetment of timber planks. Within the enclosure a number of irregular ditches of unknown function were found. Storage and rubbish pits, kilns and some burials were also located. Finds associated with these features included sherds of E ware and B ware, metal objects including part of a

(CO. MEATH)

sword blade, worked bone and antler, and glass beads. A large quantity of animal bones was also discovered.

Evidence of pre-enclosure activity was found in the form of a linear ditch which was cut by the enclosure ditch. It contained a crouched inhumation burial which may be of Iron Age date. A small area contained evidence for a Mesolithic presence in the form of waste flint, microliths and small blades.

CO. TIPPERARY

180. BALLYVEELISH (18S 175268) M. G. Doody of Department of Archaeology, University College, Cork, on behalf of *Bord Gáis Éireann*, reports on the excavation of a rectangular moated site of 13th- to 14th-century date. It measures *c.* 40 × 25 m. The surrounding ditch was over 2 m deep in places and about 3 m wide. Inside the enclosure were the remains of two partially stone-built houses and two other wooden structures. Finds from this area are rather few. They include fragments of iron nails, several sherds of 13th-century cooking ware, two green-glazed sherds of 13th- to 14th-century date, several quern stones and a variety of animal bones.

181. CASHEL, ST PATRICK'S CROSS (18S 075409). Excavations were carried out by A. Lynch of the Office of Public Works at the base of the 12th-century High Cross located just S. of the cathedral on the Rock of Cashel, before the cross was moved indoors and a replica put in its place. The base of the cross was found to be sitting on a layer of mortar (15–20 cm thick) used to level the top of a natural outcrop of limestone. This outcrop was incorporated in a rectangular stone-built plinth which was stepped on its S. and downhill side. The foundations of a wall were revealed running out from the SW. corner of the plinth. Several burials were found in the topsoil which had been used to cover the plinth at some later stage. It may be concluded that the cross was moved from its primary location to its present position in late medieval times.

182. GARRYNTemple, GRANGE (22S 127223). M. Hurley of Department of Archaeology, University College, Cork on behalf of *Bord Gáis Éireann* reports on his excavation of a souterrain situated within a previously unrecognized destroyed ring-fort. The ring-fort had been levelled before 1830, as no trace of it appears on the earliest O.S. maps. The souterrain is a very fine three-chambered stone-built structure with a corbelled roof.

During the excavation, the original entrance area was uncovered. No finds were revealed when the interiors of the chamber were excavated. The area immediately above the chambers was also excavated and the roof was exposed. Finds included animal bones and antlers, a polished bone artefact, probably used as a needle, and a bronze pin. The souterrain has since been destroyed in the course of gas pipeline construction.

A geological survey team from NACAP (construction contractors) carried out a survey of the immediate area and recorded readings indicating the existence of two other underground chambers nearby. One of these was on the pipe spread and one in the adjacent field. Trenches were dug to determine the existence of these chambers but no trace of them could be found.

183. ROSCREA, ROSCREA CASTLE (18S 135890). G. Stour reports on excavations which were limited to the SW. tower and curtain wall of the 13th-century castle. The ground floor of the tower was excavated to undisturbed boulder clay *c.* 60 cm below present ground level. The remnants of a cobbled floor associated with 19th-century stoneware and beer bottles was the only feature exposed in its interior, which was apparently gutted in the 19th century when the castle served as a military barracks. A series of overlapping arches lying directly on undisturbed boulder clay were shown to act as relieving arches for the tower walls. A section of fosse was exposed against the exterior of the curtain wall at the junction of the west section

of wall and the SW. tower. This steeply sloped 'wedge' shaped fosse levelled to a flat bottom *c.* 2 m out from the base of the curtain wall. It was cut into boulder clay to a maximum depth of 3 m with a width of 10 m. Its basal silts produced a sherd of a 13th-century native green-glazed wine jug. The fosse/moat was kept open for *c.* 400 years, at which point the remaining fill was deposited. This later fill consisted of alternate layers of organic and sterile deposits producing a representative assemblage of 17th-century material.

CO. WESTMEATH

184. BALLAGHKEERAN LITTLE, ATHLONE (12N 073445). T. Fanning of Department of Archaeology, University College, Galway, excavated a number of trial trenches at a fortified promontory on Lough Ree in the R. Shannon. The possibility that the site was a Viking-type *longphort* was borne in mind due to the mid 9th- and early 10th-century references to a Viking fortification on the Lough.

Excavation of the earthen bank on the landward side of the promontory showed it to have been of a substantial nature composed of a fine sandy subsoil redeposited on the original ground surface. A charcoal stain close to the inner edge of this bank was sampled for a radiocarbon determination. The cuttings within the promontory exposed two shallow parallel trenches *c.* 10 m apart. These features, detected in a magnetometer survey by R. Duggart of Queen's University, Belfast, yielded a little charcoal but no finds or other evidence of occupation — the earth had been considerably disturbed by rabbit burrowings and ridge-and-furrow cultivation. Some iron slag and fragments of fired clay were found in a cutting made directly S. of the promontory in a large banked-up hollow beside the mouth of the Breensford River.

CO. WEXFORD

185. TINTERN ABBEY (23S 795110). Excavations carried out by A. Lynch of the Office of Public Works concentrated in the nave, N. transept, S. transept chapel and SE. of the cloister area, of this Cistercian Abbey (founded *c.* 1200). Nothing remained of the original monastic levels inside the nave — it had been cleared out after the Dissolution and used as a burial place by local peasantry until *c.* 1576 when Anthony Colclough was granted the abbey and its lands. 48 burials were excavated. The excavation indicated that a N. transept was never actually built. In the S. transept chapel, foundations of an earlier structure were sealed under the later floor levels — this is to be investigated further. Traces of early 13th-century structures including part of the original boundary (?) wall and a large drain were revealed to the SE. of the cloister area.

SCOTLAND

BORDERS

186. COLDSTREAM, THE HIRSEL (NT 830 406). R. J. Cramp directed a fourth season of excavations funded by University of Durham, Douglas and Angus Estates and S.D.D. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 217). The sequence of construction of the church was further clarified. The earliest stone phase so far defined seems to be a small rectangular chamber; later rebuildings included an apsidal E. end and a lengthened nave. The walls of the nave seem to have been strengthened, and it was then converted to domestic use; after a fire it stood for some time as a ruin before demolition in about the 16th century. Dating of the early phases is unclear. Pottery in the floor levels of a rebuilt apsidal church suggests a 10th- to 11th-century date for this phase, and the extended nave may be 12th-century. To the later period of domestic use belonged internal modifications involving wooden screens or other fittings and a hearth containing 14th-century pottery; the fire-destruction levels produced large quantities of carbonized grain.

Excavation of the cemetery to the S. and W. of the church was continued. A further 160 skeletons were excavated, and cemetery surfaces from about the 13th to 16th centuries were

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sampled, with their associated monuments. One burial contained a perforated scallop shell, and one skeleton, perhaps early medieval, was buried in a crouched position with its head to the E. Most adults were in simple dug graves, the earliest unmarked, the later with plain upright hand- and foot-stones or flat slabs. (Universities of Durham and Newcastle, *Archaeol. Reps. for 1982* (1983), 57–60).

187. EYEMOUTH (NT 945 642). Work by P. J. Dixon for Borders Regional Council was funded by M.S.C. A project was set up, taking advantage of the substantial amount of cleared land in the area behind the harbour to examine archaeologically the development of the port, which was documented back to c. 1200. The largest site of about 0.25 ha to the N. of *Chapel Street* was about to be built on; a watching brief produced nothing earlier than the 17th century. However, a site behind the street frontage on the S. side of Chapel Street known as the Kirk site, 18 × 7 m, was excavated and produced up to 1 m of archaeological deposits.

Phase I, dated by Kelso-type pottery to the later 12th century, consisted of various subsoil features including a straight-sided ditch and drain along the W. side of the trench and a single foundation trench. During the 13th and 14th centuries the site was used for dumping rubbish which reached 0.5 m in thickness and separated Phase I from Phase II. Phase II comprised a boundary bank and ditch on a N.–S. axis down the E. side of the trench. The bank subsequently slumped into the ditch and sealed a worn silver penny of Edward I–III (pre-1351 issue). The boundary dates to the late medieval period, but appears to have gone out of use in the post-medieval period. Phase III comprised the remains of foundations belonging to a tenement block built here in the late 19th century and demolished in the early 1970s.

Finds are deposited in Eyemouth Museum, and it is hoped to publish the results in *Proc. Berwickshire Natur. Club*.

188. FAST CASTLE (NT 861 710). Excavation by E. Robertson for Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society continued in the inner lower courtyard (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 218). Finds from a layer of ash and clay over the floor level included a 15th-century pipeclay figurine of the Madonna.

189. MANOR PARISH. Survey by I. M. Smith revealed undocumented sites. On the S. slope of *Glenraeth Hope* (NT 2175 3270) are the foundations of a rectilinear building 16 × c. 4 m; the longer walls are slightly bowed. The walls are up to 120 mm thick. There is evidence of a medial internal partition and a doorway. A possible Norse Viking origin is suggested. Nearby at the base of *Earn Cleugh* (NT 2180 3241) a substantial sub-rectangular structure of 6.2 × 4 m with walls 1 m thick was recorded. Foundations on the N. side may have carried steps to an entrance at first floor level. An ancillary building 3 × 2.5 m adjoins the W. wall. Documentary evidence suggests the site is Horse Hope Tower.

CENTRAL

190. STIRLING, BROAD STREET (NS 793 937). A watching brief by W. J. Lindsay for Scottish Urban Archaeology Trust and S.D.D. revealed cultivated soil with pottery from the late 13th to the 15th century. A timber structure and clay oven appeared to be of medieval date. Medieval finds included bronze objects, iron slag, glass, daub, roof tiles and pottery.

FIFE

191. DUNFERMLINE, HIGH STREET (NT 091 875). Excavation by D. Hall and N. A. McGavin for Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust and S.D.D. took place at the end of 1981 in advance of development of the City bakery site, revealing only slight traces of backland activity of medieval date.

192. ST ANDREWS, SOUTH STREET (NO 5045 1633). E. Proudfoot for Fife Archaeological Index reports the discovery of three burials during rebuilding of the Star Hotel. Workmen stated they had found others. These burials lay along the N. edge of Trinity Church burial ground, indicating that it once extended 2–2.5 m beyond the present boundary.

GRAMPIAN

193. ELGIN, HIGH STREET (NJ 214 627). Excavations were directed by D. Hall for Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust and S.D.D. Traces of backland activity included pits and a beam slot, with 14th-century pottery.

194. ———, TYOCK (NJ 226 627). I. Shepherd reports the discovery of part of a cemetery revealed in a gaspipe trench. At least sixteen extended burials lying E.–W. were recorded. The area was formerly called 'Spitalflats' and lay outside the burgh beside leper houses.

195. HUNTLY, GOLF COURSE (NJ 533 406). I. Shepherd reports that a solid oak wheel, between 500 and 540 mm in diameter and 80 mm thick at the rim, found at a depth of c. 1.5 m during drainage operations, has produced a radiocarbon date of 1070 ± 60 a.d. (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 1982* (1983), 12).

196. PORTKNOCKIE, GREEN CASTLE (NJ 488 687). I. Ralston for S.D.D. concluded excavation of the fort (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 219). Work was restricted to the examination of a series of features cut into the subsoil below vestigial cobbling at the W. extremity of the site. These consisted of a series of post-holes and detached sectors of trenches: one of the latter appears to have served as an ore-roasting pit. Whilst artefactual debris continued to be relatively plentiful initial inspection suggests that there is little typological variation which can be construed to have a chronological basis; it is possible that the entire defensive and early occupational evidence from the site may fall within the Dark Ages with a terminal date suggested by the radiocarbon assays for the elaborate timber-framed rampart. Elsewhere small trenches confirmed the presence of this rampart towards the apex of the promontory where it does not survive as a surface trace, and supported the view that occupation is unlikely to have taken place on the seaward sloping lower terrace at the NE. end of the site.

HIGHLAND

197. COASTAL SURVEY. C. Batey of the Department of Archaeology, University of Durham for S.D.D. in a third season of coastal survey covered 28 miles between Bruan and Ousdale, recording 105 sites (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 220). 73 sites were previously unrecorded representing a percentage increase of over 200%. A particularly rich area was recorded S. of Latheronwheel. All sites were photographed and surveyed with a plane-table where appropriate.

198. FRESWICK LINKS (ND 3765 6760). C. Batey and C. Morris continued excavation and survey work for S.D.D. and University of Durham, with assistance from the Community Services Agency, Caithness (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 219). Extensive midden deposits along the cliff edge were examined, containing structural traces within them and in some cases cultivation marks below them. The end of a possible byre was excavated in the central coastal zone. An eroding inland area was also examined, revealing traces of structures. (Universities of Durham and Newcastle, *Archaeol. Reps. for 1982* (1983), 57–60).

ORKNEY

199. BIRSAY, PARISH CHURCH (HY 247 277). J. Barber for S.D.D. Central Excavation Unit carried out excavation in advance of restoration, revealing the existence of a pre-reformation, probably 12th-century church. Architectural detail survived *in situ*, and carved stones among the debris show it was a building of some sophistication. An earlier burnt mound deposit was located beneath the NW. corner of the present church.

(ORKNEY)

200. SANDWICK PARISH, SKAILL (HY 230 187). C. Morris for Durham University Excavation Committee undertook smallscale survey to complete basic recording of this severely eroding site in the absence of excavation (cf. *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* 1979, 24). A contour survey was undertaken of the area of the mound and new photographs taken. In places the site had changed beyond recognition since 1978.

201. WESTRAY, TUQUOY (HY 454 431). O. Owen for S.D.D. directed excavation and survey of eroding cliff sections. The cliff section revealed a stretch of settlement remains at least 75 m long, comprising complex structures of differing phases, with associated contexts of flagged floor levels, slab-lined drains, and midden and other occupation debris, both inside and outside the buildings. During cleaning, finds of steatite bowl fragments, coarse pottery, an end fragment of bone comb, a chalk spindle-whorl and a possible ring-headed pin of bronze were made, indicating that most of the settlement derives from the Norse period. However, a silted-up passageway, with a flagged base bordered by single face walls on each side, may be the remains of an earlier structure, perhaps even a souterrain; and at the east end of the section, a deep pit filled with waterlogged, anaerobic material, exceptional in the northern isles, containing well-preserved wood and other environmental evidence, is overlain by a 1.2 m depth of layers of peat ash, packed with fire-shattered rubble, perhaps representing a burnt mound.

Excavation centred around four substantial walls of dressed masonry visible in the cliff section. One wall is 1.42 m thick, suggesting a defensive function, perhaps with another wall at a right angle to it being the remains of an original square tower. A second phase is represented by an extension to the S. plastered internally, for which a 12th-century date is suggested. A further complex sequence of walls was revealed, representing at least five phases of building of probable late Norse date. The site is probably associated with the 12th-century church of Cross Kirk, 70 m to the E., which was also surveyed as part of the project. (Universities of Durham and Newcastle, *Archaeol. Reps. for 1982* (1983), 45–50).

SHETLAND

202. GRUTNESS (HU 4028 0980). B. Smith and F. Moran for North of Scotland Archaeological Services and S.D.D. recorded a burial and part of a medieval croft and midden revealed in a sand-dune complex during sand extraction.

STRATHCLYDE

203. ARDNEIL BAY — SEAMILL. E. M. Patterson reports alignments of basalt boulders forming fish traps and, at NS 179 485, SE. of *Portercross Castle*, an excavated shallow pond in raised beach sands, perhaps for the temporary storage of fish for the castle. (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 1982* (1983), 27).

204. AYR, 102–106 HIGH STREET (NS 338 219). W. J. Lindsay for Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust and S.D.D. carried out a watching brief and excavation, recording a soil cultivated from the 13th to the 15th century, when the area was covered with wind-blown sand. Three graves of the second half of the 15th or the 16th century were almost certainly part of the cemetery of the Franciscan friary. Architectural fragments from the friary were recovered, and other medieval finds included iron slag and mid 13th-century window-glass.

205. MEARNS, BARRANCE (NS 560 558). T. C. Welsh reports a comma-shaped mound 50 m across and 2 m high, a possible motte.

206. COVINGTON TOWER (NS 975 399). Excavation of the internal ground floor area of this 15th-century tower was directed by T. Ward for Lanark and District Archaeological Society, prior to restoration work. A clay floor was revealed, covered with lime mortar, perhaps from

demolition. Post-holes and trenches in the floor were probably associated with the entresol floor and a partition. A cell within the thickness of the wall was cleared of debris, to reveal a garderobe.

207. CARLUKE, HALLBAR TOWER (NS 839 471). Work was begun by the Lanark and District Archaeological Society in conjunction with the Carluke Historical Society and R.C.A.H.M.S. A section across the enclosure wall revealed severe robbing. Excavation near the modern entrance uncovered chiefly traces of Victorian alterations.

208. LANARK, CASTLEGATE (NS 879 435). Study of the finds from this site, reported last year (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 222), revealed pottery wasters of the 14th century; a former local street name, 'Potter's Wynd', may be relevant.

TAYSIDE

209. ARBROATH. J. Kendrick reports that a survey of medieval Arbroath is being undertaken as part of the Lunan Valley Project sponsored by Tayside and Fife Archaeological Committee and M.S.C. At 183 *High Street* (NO 642 412), within the Abbey precinct, excavation revealed a disturbed burial, probably prehistoric, and a medieval bronze ewer.

210. GLENCARSE (NO 202 224). G. S. Maxwell for R.C.A.H.M.S. excavated a trial trench on a sandy plateau 1 km NNE. of Glencarse village, where exceptionally clear crop-mark indications of what appeared to be a souterrain were recorded from the air, roughly C-shaped in plan and measuring c. 22 m across the horns. The structure was first located by probing and then uncovered in a trial trench which confirmed that it was a souterrain, doubtless originally wooden-roofed. It measured 2.25 m in width internally and had been built in a trench c. 5.3 m wide excavated at least 2.1 m into the subsoil. The site is in an excellent state of preservation, possibly because of the generous depth of overlying modern topsoil.

211. LOCH LEVEN CASTLE (NO 137 018). Investigation by J. H. Lewis for S.D.D. of part of a small range of buildings outside the N. wall of the castle was prompted by the seemingly imminent collapse of some of the masonry. Limited excavation revealed a horseshoe-shaped structure, 2.5 × 1.4 m inside mortar-bonded walls, possibly an oven.

PERTH. Investigations were carried out by the Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust sponsored by S.D.D. and, in the case of Whitefriars Street, also M.S.C.

212. In *High Street/King Edward Street* (NO 118 236) L. M. Blanchard and L. Ross recovered the remains of timber buildings fronting on the street. A series of clay hearths associated with slag and porous ceramic dishes may indicate precious metal working. Provisional dating is 12th century.

213. At *Whitefriars Street* (NO 107 238) D. Hall directed excavations in advance of factory development, revealing foundations of the E. end of the Carmelite friary of Tullilum; part of the E. end of the chancel and of the E. range were excavated. 21 burials, eleven of them in the chancel, were recovered. Finds included the seal matrix of the friars, painted window-glass and 13th-century pottery.

214. A number of watching briefs were carried out by L. Ross and R. M. Spearman, including 271 *High Street* (NO 114 236), where medieval pottery was recovered, *Kirkgate* (NO 119 236), where timber buildings and street surfaces were recorded and *Stanners Island* (NO 122 237) where low tide and drought made possible the examination of white water running diagonally NE. across the Tay from the foot of the High Street; an area of roughly-dressed masonry was noted, together with several large timbers, three of them (0.2 × 0.3 m in

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section) angled down into the river bed. These may form part of the footings of a medieval bridge.

WALES

CLWYD

215. RHUDDLAN (SJ 031 776). J. Manley for Clwyd County Council undertook excavation of a central section of the E. defences of *Cledemutha* (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 223), a late Saxon fortified *burh* established by Edward the Elder in 921. The aim was to test for the possibility of an original gateway at this point on the defensive circuit. Excavation was funded by Clwyd County Council, British Academy and Cambrian Archaeological Association.

Unlike the S. defences, where later medieval levelling had left *c.* 0.3 m of inner defensive bank intact over a preserved old ground surface, levelling on the central section of the E. defences had succeeded in removing nearly all traces of the inner defensive bank. Given the circumstances, it was clear that only negative features, cut down beneath the Saxon ground surface, were likely to survive. A variety of features was uncovered, only one of which (a small industrial pit) could be dated from associated finds to the later 13th century. The principal features were: a small ditch running parallel with the presumed line of the rear of the defensive bank and then turning into the site and terminating; a small industrial feature comprising two clay-lined depressions in a large rectangular pit, sited in the interior; an inhumation, probably an outlier from the nearby Dominican Friary cemetery. The site produced the usual small quantity of prehistoric, Roman and later medieval artefacts. Comparison with results from the excavation of the S. defences would tentatively identify the small ditch as the marker ditch for the E. defences. The fact that the putative marker ditch turns into the site prompts the speculation that an original entrance may indeed have been somewhere in the vicinity. Definitive proof is, however, lacking.

GLAMORGAN, MID

216. SOUTH CORNELLY, ROCK COTTAGES (SS 8205 8043). Following the discovery of human remains during development, a salvage excavation by V. Metcalf Dickinson for Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd recovered parts of at least nine skeletons from six graves. During the excavation the ruins of a small apsidal building were identified; these walls, standing now only 1.2 m high, were the remains of a medieval chapel, supposedly dedicated to St Corneli, which was known to have existed in the area. The chapel was recorded in the 19th century as a cottage, but the site had since been lost. The graves, which were presumably associated with the religious use of the chapel, were cut through wind-blown sand which overlay the limestone bedrock. This fact, in the lack of more certain dating evidence, would suggest that they date to a period after the sand incursions which buried the town of Kenfig — that is, to the 14th century or later.

GLAMORGAN, SOUTH

217. COSMESTON (ST 177 689). A series of trial excavations carried out by S. H. Sell for Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd within Cosmeston Lakes Country Park revealed the well-preserved remains of at least two phases of buildings probably associated with the deserted medieval village of Cosmeston, which is thought to have been abandoned during the 14th century. The area of the supposed Castle site was also investigated; previous work (1968, 1977) in this part of the park had revealed deposits of destruction debris of medieval date, but no structural evidence. Part of a lias slab floor and a very substantial mortared wall were noted; these features may belong either to the castle itself or possibly to a later structure built on the same site. The wall, which may have been part of a tower, had

been largely robbed of its stone, and associated finds suggest that this may have taken place in the mid 17th century. Considerable quantities of pottery dating to the 13th/14th century were recovered from both excavations.

COWBRIDGE. Excavations were continued by J. Parkhouse for Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 224–25).

218. At the *Midland Bank, 63 High Street* (SS 9941 7475) excavations to the S. of the medieval abutment for a bridge over the town ditch (revealed in 1981) were undertaken, revealing two phases of medieval stone foundations for a building or buildings of uncertain extent. It was not clear whether this structure represented part of a gate-house associated with the N. gate of the town.

219. Trial excavation at *Taynton Cottage, 23 High Street* (SS 9955 7469) revealed the foundations of a further section of the N. town wall situated 5.2 m S. of North Road. It can now be asserted with confidence that the line of the N. medieval defences is perpetuated by the back walls of the series of 19th-century outbuildings along the S. edge of North Road.

Further details will be found in Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd *Annual Report 1981–82*.

220. LLANFRYNACH CHURCHYARD (SS 9802 7465). Excavations by J. Parkhouse for Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd prior to landscaping revealed part of a medieval building complex. Building 1 consisted of at least two rooms, but only a small part of it could be examined owing to the proximity of several graves; it would originally extend to within a few metres of the chancel. One room contained a small hearth of vertically-set sandstone slabs and a doorway leading to a cobbled alleyway. The doorway had first been narrowed by the addition of blocking material which included part of a cylindrical column from an earlier structure, and this new entrance was embellished with well-dressed lias limestone jambs. Later the doorway had been blocked completely. Both rooms had beaten clay floors, and traces of plaster still adhered to the walls.

On the opposite side of the alleyway was the doorway into Building 2. The walls of Building 2 differed from those of Building 1 in that they were clay-bonded rather than mortared, but the walls were of similar thickness and had been plastered. A narrower internal partition wall had apparently been partly dismantled towards the end of the period of the building's occupation in order to insert a corn-drying oven, and this also utilized reused carved masonry. To the N. of the buildings were further walls. Two slabs capped the sump of a large soakaway pit, into which a drain led from below the cobbles of the alleyway, having first passed below the curved wall at the end of the alleyway.

The dating evidence suggested that the excavated buildings date from approximately the same period as the existing church (*c.* 1300), although the reuse of building material may well indicate the possibility of an earlier church on the site. Three silver pennies of Henry VI from the horizon between the destruction rubble and the floor in Building 1 suggest that the building complex fell out of use during the mid 15th century. Building 1, with its hearth, was apparently residential, whilst the corn-dryer in Building 2 together with several fragments of a quernstone, denote an agricultural function, at any rate in the later phases. Examination of the lowest courses of the south wall of the churchyard shows that they were bonded with mortar identical to that used in Building 1, suggesting that the building complex extended this far. On the opposite side of the stream which flows past the churchyard at this point is a mass of tumbled masonry, much disturbed by a tree growing from it; it is possible that here is the remnant of a mill.

Documentary evidence points to a settlement at Llanfrynach during the medieval period, of which the excavated remains were presumably a part. The Llanfrynach structures are elaborate when compared with the priests' houses at St Barruc's chapel and Highlight, both near Barry. A letter written by Bishop John of Monmouth around the beginning of the

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14th century refers to the lack of a suitable building for the reception of visitors at the church at Kenfig, and such buildings may have been a feature at certain churches.

A more detailed interim report may be found in Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd *Annual Report 1981-82*.

GLAMORGAN, WEST

221. PENNARD (SS 545 885). S. H. Sell for Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd investigated evidence for the final phase of occupation of a small house site associated with the deserted medieval village of Pennard, exposed by erosion of the overlying sand cover. Excavation revealed a clay floor *c.* 5 × 3 m, heavily burnt in places, underlying deposits of charred material, probably representing a collapsed roof, and burnt daub, rendered and wattled. In one part of the building substantial parts of three vessels were noted, including a decorated jug in semi-anthropomorphic style. Evidence of earlier sand and occupation levels were also noted but were not examined.

GWENT

222. CHEPSTOW, CHURCH ROAD (ST 5355 9409). In response to a development project by Monmouth District Council, V. Metcalf Dickinson for Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd directed trial work on this site, which lies within the N., 'Lower' part of the walled town between the castle and Chepstow Priory.

A total of *c.* 230 sq. m was investigated. Very few archaeological features were discovered: these included a possible hearth, a gully, two post-holes and eight rubbish pits, all apparently of medieval date, and a stone spread which sealed a burnt layer of charcoal and clay, possibly the result of brushwood clearance. The stone spread and burnt layer contained only two pottery sherds, of Romano-British date.

No structural evidence for medieval occupation of the site was identified, other than the possible hearth and associated post-holes; nor were any linear features forming burgage boundaries located. This would suggest that the site lay open during the medieval period, possibly under agricultural use. Iron slag was also recovered, suggesting metalwork activity in the immediate area.

223. CAERLEON, PRIORY HOUSE (ST 3392 9055). A trial excavation was carried out by E. M. Evans for Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd in advance of building work in the garden.

Because of the presence of standing walls on all sides the excavation was limited to an area 2 m square. Medieval activity on the site was represented by a pit which exceeded 1.2 m in depth, though its full extent could not be determined. Preliminary study of the pottery from the pit suggests a preponderance of 14th-century material; in addition it contained a considerable quantity of animal bones, building stone, roofing slates, Roman tiles, and Roman pottery.

POWYS

224. DOLFORWYN CASTLE (SO 152 951). A second season of excavation was directed by L. Butler and C. J. Arnold for Welsh Office (Ancient Monuments Branch) (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 227). Work concentrated on the W. corner of the site; large quantities of rubble were cleared.

Work in the NW. chamber of the rectangular tower showed that over the bed-rock and a layer of clay had been laid a footing of small flat stones overlying large rubble alongside the NW. wall and integral with it. Above this footing the wall had been built with an offset 1.03 m high. The second stage had been the filling of the chamber to a rough floor level with clean shale rubble, stratigraphically contemporary with erection of the NE. cross-wall.

The partial collapse of the SW. and NW. walls had been repaired by rough blocking walls of larger stones set in clay and reinforced by red sandstone and green dolerite fragments. The doubled thickness of the clay-bound NE. wall was also subsequent to the filling of clean shale rubble. For all this a late medieval or even 18th-century date is likely, with subsequent use as (?) habitation.

Outside the NW. wall the retaining wall of the masonry steps was exposed with a variety of alignments and possibly a semi-octagonal termination at the N. The poor quality of the sandy mortar had failed to hold the rubble core and much of it had spilled and spread. There were similar problems with the N. and W. corners. That at the W. had irregular chamfered faces but the strong mortar of the outer face had pulled the faces outwards in collapse. The NW. wall exterior had stepped footings below a damaged chamfered course and a layer of clay seemed to indicate a medieval ground level. The floor surfaces between this tower and the curtain wall have yet to be uncovered, though a staircase with five surviving steps was revealed NW. of the rectangular tower.

The N. corner was cleared to its footings and was obviously secondary to the NE. and NW. walls, being built of larger blocks, the mortar containing more lime and the footings resting on close-packed small shale rubble in a deep rock-cut trench.