

Medieval Britain and Ireland in 1983

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The format remains that of the previous year; all sites whether pre- or post-Conquest have been arranged in a single topographical sequence. Each site has a number by which it is cited in the indexes which precede the summaries; separate indexes are given for pre-Conquest and post-Conquest material. 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 some reports forwarded by the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England, the following publications were consulted: The Scottish Group C.B.A., *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 1983*, *Excavations in Essex 1983*, *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*, 19, C.B.A. Group 9, *West Midlands Archaeology*, 26 and Universities of Newcastle upon Tyne and Durham, *Archaeological Reports for 1983*.

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CHANNEL ISLANDS

1. JERSEY, ST BRELADE'S, FISHERMEN'S CHAPEL. Complete internal excavation of the chapel was undertaken by W.J. Rodwell for Parochial Church Council. Most of the internal stratification was known to have been removed during underpinning operations in 1927 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 164); an unrecorded 'excavation' of c. 1906 was found to have taken place in the centre of the chapel. Despite these disturbances, small pinnacles of stratified deposits up to 1.2 m deep still survived, enabling the basic chronology of the building to be recovered. The chapel was erected as a single-celled structure, complete with stone-vaulted roof, probably in the late 12th century. An internal pilaster arch divides nave from sanctuary. Although the chapel is a parallelogram in plan, it sits upon a contemporary broad foundation of rectangular plan. This cuts through c. 0.25 m of floor levels associated with earlier, but undated structures.

Traces of a destroyed stone cist grave were found in the centre of the chapel, but otherwise internal burial did not begin until the 15th century. The chapel probably became a mortuary and chantry chapel for a local family; the Norman windows and doorway were opened out slightly, and the mural paintings were partially renewed at the E. end, complete with series of kneeling figures which probably represent the family concerned (identity uncertain). After the Reformation the chapel fell into disrepair, and in the 18th century a bell was cast in a pit at the E. end. In the Napoleonic War it was used as an armoury, and thereafter became a carpenter's workshop.

ENGLAND

2. SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE MEDIEVAL VILLAGE RESEARCH GROUP IN 1983. The available time of Mrs M. E. Ewins was largely spent dealing with enquiries relating to the membership of the Group and general administrative details. In her work on the Group's files and records, she was greatly assisted by Kim Partington and Mrs Lynn Shadford, two graduates from Department of Geography, Cambridge University, who spent six weeks carrying out a variety of clerical and cataloguing tasks. These included the extraction of data

from the Annual Reports, the compilation and updating of bibliographies on British and foreign publications, and the carding of information on DMVs described in the RCHM volumes for Cambridge, Dorset and Northamptonshire. The slide collection of DMVs and shrunken villages has been catalogued. The grant derived from the NMR during 1983 and previous years made it possible for this work to take place.

194 oblique photographs of 128 suggested DMVs were purchased from the Cambridge University Collection, and examined by M. W. Beresford and J. G. Hurst. Of the proposed villages, 11 were accepted as deserted villages, 67 as shrunken villages, and the remaining 50 were placed in other categories of site.

At the Group's invitation, a working party was convened by Peter Wade-Martins to draw up a long-term policy for the preservation of DMV sites. A draft memorandum was prepared and circulated, with a view to submitting it to the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England by April 1984.

AVON

BRISTOL. Excavations and investigations by City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery.

3. At *Brislington, St Anne's Board Mills site* (ST 6209 7280) a watching brief was carried out by J. Bryant on the site of the medieval pilgrimage chapel of St Anne, Brislington, during the removal of a modern factory building. The only discovery was one small portion of wall.

4. At *17-19 Christmas Street* (ST 5866 7319) three 17th- to 19th-century houses were recorded by J. Bryant. Each building also incorporates part of the 12th-century and later St Bartholomew's Hospital. The newel post of a medieval spiral stair was discovered during building works at *No. 18*.

5. At *Dundas Wharf* (ST 5899 7272) work continued under the direction of G. L. Good (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1982), 164) (Pl. xviii, A). It was shown that there was a gradual reclamation of land as individual tenement owners extended their properties by building massive walls out into the R. Avon, and dumping rubbish behind them to make up the ground level. This occurred mainly during the 14th and 15th centuries, and by the 16th century the waterfront was close to its present position. In addition, it was possible to excavate one tenement almost to the street frontage, through a succession of floor levels from the 13th century onwards. The findings of a series of large ovens complemented the documentary evidence to suggest the presence of a bakery there from the 14th to 16th century. Evidence of timber structures pre-dating the laying out of the tenements was also uncovered.

6. At *Old Park Hill* (ST 5845 7330) recording of the manor house, St Michaels, was carried out by J. Bryant during restoration of the fire-damaged property. Remains of an earlier structure of probably medieval date was recorded incorporated in the fabric of the 17th-century building.

7. At *95-97 Redcliff Street* (Canynges' House) (ST 5906 7256) excavation and survey by R. H. Jones with the aid of an M.S.C. scheme began as part of a comprehensive study of the development of the waterfront in the suburbs of Redcliffe. The house was occupied by the Canynges family, prominent merchants in the 14th and 15th centuries. Much of the house was demolished in 1937, but an arcade of two large arches is still standing to a height of 4 m. It formed the N. wall of the hall of the house. Removal of 19th-century plaster within one of the arches revealed a *piscina* of 15th-century date. The tenement was over 60 m in length. At the W. end lay Canynges's tower, built in the 15th century by William Canynges the younger and facing on to the R. Avon. The N. wall of Canynges's tower is still standing (W. A. Pantin, 'Medieval English Town-House Plans', *Medieval Archaeol.*, vi-vii (1962-63), 232).

Behind the hall lay the parlour. A pavement of 15th-century tiles, now in the British Museum, was removed from here in 1913: excavation revealed its mortar base. Dating evidence suggests that it was laid in the 16th century. Traces of an earlier tile floor were found, over a preserved medieval barrel-vaulted cellar. An entrance with chamfered door jambs, probably 18th-century, was found on the W. side of the cellar. To the W. of the cellar and parlour lay a courtyard. Beyond it was a range of rooms of 15th- and 16th-century date, in one of which was a large oven, probably used for baking.

8. At *St Augustine the Less Church* (ST 5849 7272) E. J. Boore for Bristol City Council began excavations. The internal burials were cleared prior to demolition in 1962. The external churchyard was destroyed in 1971.

Phase 1, late 13th to early 14th century: the church was founded by the Abbot of St Augustine's Abbey (now the Cathedral) in c. 1240 and was situated c. 70 m to the E. of the Abbey. Robber trenches of a rectangular ? chancel c. 8.5 × 5.4 m were found in association with a floor containing glazed decorated tiles and tile impressions. A coffin of oolitic limestone containing disturbed human remains was found at the E. end of the chancel below a 17th-century brick-lined vault.

Phase 2, late 15th century: the church was largely rebuilt (according to William Worcestre) in c. 1480. The main wall foundations revealed a rectangular plan c. 21.5 × 16 m including N. and S. aisles. The nave measured 19 × 4.5 m. The aisles were defined by arcades containing five bays, the columns set on piers c. 1.4 m sq. At the W. end a tower 5.5 m sq. with NW. and SW. diagonal buttresses was built. An octagonal stair turret was built into the NE. corner. Floors of mortar and crushed oolite overlay post-holes possibly associated with the tower construction.

The incomplete main porch, c. 4 × 4 m, was situated on the N. side. A smaller doorway was built into the S. wall with a rood stair towards the E. end of the S. aisle. The rectangular chancel was enlarged to 10 × 7 m and a vestry constructed on the S.

Phase 3, 18th to 19th century: further extensions were added to the aisles and chancel. Most of the earlier internal floor levels were destroyed by brick-lined graves, burial vaults and the Victorian heating system. A large quantity of internal and external architectural remains of oolitic limestone, mainly of the 15th century, have been found as well as many glazed, decorated floor tiles dating from the 13th to 15th centuries. Excavation continues.

9. At *St Nicholas Church* (ST 5893 7293) investigations by J. Bryant and D. P. Dawson were carried out during the first phase of work to stabilise one end of the Lower Church or Crowde, which involved the driving of a horizontal investigative shaft beyond the W. wall; two post-medieval burial vaults were discovered in addition to a number of single burials, some of which included traces of wooden coffins. A portion of the early medieval town wall was uncovered on the line of the main arcade and traces of later flights of stairs which originally connected the lower and upper portions of the church. A matrix of a late 15th-/ 16th-century brass was discovered on the S. wall during stripping of 19th-century plaster.

10. At *Temple Way* (ST 5957 7257) J. Bryant excavated one round tower and a 70 m length of the Portwall. The Portwall, part of the later defensive works around Bristol, was probably under construction by c. 1230. Parts were standing until the 18th or early 19th century. It was possible to investigate the relationship between the wall and its accompanying ditch and to show that the tower preceded the building of the wall proper. The wall began to subside into the ditch probably not long after reconstruction and certainly prior to redevelopment in the 18th century.

11. CLEEVE (ST 451 650). Pottery sherds of medieval date were found in 1981, and a training excavation was carried out in 1982 to investigate the site (which appears to be an assart into King's Wood) by City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery under the direction of M. W. Ponsford (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 165). In 1983 an extension was opened up to follow up what had appeared in 1982 to be the wall of a building. The first area opened

(AVON)

contained small quarries to extract the local carboniferous limestone and an infilled swallet or large natural hole. The quarries produced medieval finds including an iron wedge and a pruning hook. Adjacent to the swallet, a rough dry wall met another at right angles and defined an area of shallow trenches evidently intended to increase the depth of soil and opportunities for cultivation. The second wall cut the ends of those trenches and itself marked a terrace which it was revetting. Against both the walls and over the lower terrace there was an abundance of finds, particularly 12th- to 13th-century pottery, suggesting that midden deposits were accumulated for later spreading over the cultivated area.

BEDFORDSHIRE

12. LEIGHTON BUZZARD, GROVE PRIORY (SP 923 226). Further work on the alien priory of the Order of Fontevrault and royal manor site was directed by E. Baker for Bedfordshire County Council and D.o.E. with a workforce funded largely by M.S.C. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 166). A new area was opened up S. of the principal buildings, beyond the roadway running E.-W. and the boundary bank further E. The building complex is more extensive than previously envisaged, with the road dividing two areas of medieval buildings and not forming the limit to the main structures. Two substantial buildings and fragmentary remains of others have so far been uncovered, but the total area of buildings has yet to be ascertained.

One well-preserved post-pad building with stone footings showed modifications, and the features within it appear as a sequence of hearths and ovens. This suggests a reinterpretation of the building to the NW. of the royal suite which may have been principally a bakehouse, the recently excavated structure being a free-standing kitchen range serving the S. part of the site. The second may have been stabling, and was reduced to half its original size by the 15th century when most of the structures appear to have been levelled and incorporated into an open court or farmyard. At this time, the stone-lined well and well-house were dismantled and the well itself backfilled. Residual finds of Saxon pottery may indicate underlying activity.

BERKSHIRE

13. READING ABBEY (SU 719 734). Excavations were directed by P. J. Fasham and J. W. Hawkes for Trust for Wessex Archaeology and Berkshire Archaeological Trust, funded largely by MEPC plc., D.o.E., Berkshire County Council, Reading Borough Council, Legal and General Insurance Company and Nabisco Brands Ltd, in areas N. and S. of the 1981 waterfront excavation (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 173). What was thought in 1981 to be the confluence of the R. Kennet with the abbey mill stream, the Holy Brook, proved to be that of the Kennet and a second channel, probably a storm water overflow from the mill. Trench A at the S. covered an area of about 500 sq.m and Trench B to the N. about 100 sq.m.

Period 1: pre-monastic watercourses and deposits indicate a broad swathe in which various channels flowed with considerable lateral movement. Iron Age pottery of the 3rd century B.C. was discovered.

Period 2: the river margins were consolidated in the early 12th century by a dump of clay up to 1.5 m thick and covering an estimated minimum area of 40 × 16 m which, in effect, formed a causeway along the swampy edge of the river. To the S. a series of wattles formed a revetment. In the N. of the site a hard of large flint nodules and other stones was constructed to slope out of the water. This hard has been traced for 27 m in total. The Holy Brook — the abbey mill tail race — ran across the N. side of the hard. The overflow channel from the mill flowed into the Kennet just S. (upstream) of the junction of the hard and the clay bank.

Period 3: later in the 12th century the front of the clay bank was strengthened by post and plank structures. Birch stakes were inserted into the hard, presumably to act as channel and beaching markers. There were various further attempts to stabilize the clay bank.

Period 4: in the early 14th century the whole waterfront area was subject to a major redesign. An arrangement of closely-set posts consolidated the S. of the area and a substantial

building at least 10×7 m was constructed on the clay bank. The S. end of the building, with foundations measuring up to 1.2 m wide, was in the end of the primary clay bank. In Trench B at the N. the outflow of the mill tail race and the confluence of the Kennet moved S. A complex structure of posts marked this new arrangement.

Period 5: the new structure in Trench B was modified. A wharf extending for 25 m was constructed in front of the consolidation timbers at the S. The land S. of the wharf and clay bank had been gradually reclaimed and there were industrial activities including the use of lime barrels. This reclamation may also have included a small island in the Kennet channel.

Period 6: the structures in Periods 4 and 5 appear to have lasted until the Dissolution in 1539, although there were minor modifications relating to the confluence of the mill overflow channel and including the construction of a battered flint wall found in the 1981 excavation. During the 16th century the whole of the area fell into decay and silting over the wharf structure is evident.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

14. BRILL, TEMPLE STREET (SP 655 141). Rescue excavation of a late 15th-century ceramic production centre was directed by P. A. Yeoman for Buckinghamshire County Museum and D.o.E.

All that remained of kiln 1 were two opposed stoke-pits and a funnel-shaped, brick-built flue, presumably part of an updraught pedestal clamp. Associated with this were a group of deep pits, which served as storage or else as sand quarries, and a long trench to the W. which may have been a pottery-drying feature. The trench was sealed by the fragmentary remains of two fired clay bases, 5×2 m, which may have been clamps for manufacturing the bricks required to build kiln 2. This consisted of a rectangular firing chamber, 4.5×3 m, which had been built on top of kiln 1 to utilize the earlier flue as a wicket (loading entrance) affording access to the back of the chamber. This wicket was blocked during firing. The lower, surviving part of the kiln consisted of three brick walls of an irregular bond; the E. wall, which probably contained three arched flues, had been destroyed by later activity.

The earliest floor consisted of three sections of laid bricks divided by two recesses, which contained the very fragmentary remains of brick piers or spinal walls which may have supported the raised floor formed by groups of triple arches. There was some evidence for a complete rebuilding and raising of the floor. A group of post-holes at the E. end may represent an adjacent workshop or store.

The design of the structure is clearly that of a roof-tile kiln, which, very unusually, was subsequently used to fire pottery. In fact, there was approximately three times the quantity of pottery wasters to tile wasters; most of the latter were crested ridge tiles. Large numbers of sagger sherds were found, and these had been used to fire small jugs and Cistercian-type cups. The other predominant forms were large jars, pancheons, jugs and bung-hole pitchers.

15. MISSENDEN ABBEY (SP 897 010). Sample rescue excavations by P. A. Yeoman for Buckinghamshire County Museum were undertaken in four areas in the N. of the grounds of the Adult Education College.

Area I proved to be within the body of the nave of the abbey church. Two or possibly three phases of main structural work were found, the earliest dating from the mid 12th century, within a few decades of the Abbey's foundation in 1133. The nave appears to have been 18 m in length, and it is possible that the chancel was added as a secondary phase. Seven successive floor surfaces and make-up layers were examined, and remains of the original decorated tile pavements found, although none of these were *in situ*. Five graves had been cut through the floor surfaces, ranging in date from the late 12th to the 14th century. One of these contained a stone coffin. Other finds relating to the fabric and the building and to the personal belongings of the monks included lead glazing strips and painted glass, painted stone and wall plaster, finely carved stone blocks, roof tiles, various bronze objects and two silver pennies.

(BUCKINGHAMSHIRE)

Area II contained the remains of monastic agricultural buildings, including a late medieval timber barn, 6 m wide by 18 m E-W. This had been cut through an extensive area of earlier flint cobbling. To the E. of the barn was found a sequence of chalk and flint wall foundations for a late medieval stone building which was replaced by another probably dating from the 17th century. The former of these may have been the abbey guest range or servants' quarters.

Area III produced evidence of a large building, sited to the N. of the church. The complete dimensions are unknown, and this may have been the infirmary or abbot's lodgings, or else a mason's workshop.

Area IV examined part of the E. end of the pond, proving that it was originally larger and may have been an original medieval fish-pond.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

A. Taylor for Cambridgeshire County Council reports the following unassociated finds:

16. BASSINGBOURN. A group of five 'sceattas'.

17. BOTTISHAM. Three silver coins of Cnut.

18. MILTON. A 9th-century gilded silver pin.

19. STONEA GRANGE (TL 449 937). T. Potter and R. Jackson for British Museum undertook a fourth season of excavation on this multi-period site (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 170). A further 3,000 sq.m were cleared and for the Saxon period a third building was added to the two previously excavated. It was a post-hole structure whose plan is not entirely clear, built on the gravelled surface of the Roman E.-W. road. Additional post-holes from the easterly Saxon house were found, showing it to measure 13 × 4.5 m, while to the W. the location of the NW. corner of the palisade indicates a rectangular enclosure c. 20 × 20 m (Fig. 1). Both plain and stamped pottery was found, almost exclusively at the N. end of the site but also in the upper organic deposit of the Roman canal terminal.

CHESHIRE

20. TATTON (SJ 756 813). N. J. Higham, University of Manchester Department of Extra-Mural Studies, has directed a short season of excavations each year since 1978 on this DMV site around Tatton Old Hall. In 1978 and 1979, work was confined to the Old Hall and the area immediately adjacent to it. The timber-framed nature of the early hall was established, and it was clear that the structure had been foreshortened, probably in the early 18th century. A minor, probably contemporary structure was located outside, which was thought to be the kitchen and which was occupied broadly in the late 15th to early 16th centuries. The earliest occupation of the Hall was in the latter part of the 15th century, and no evidence for earlier structures was found on the site. In order to investigate earlier occupation of the settlement, work began on the village area in 1980, and has continued up to 1983. A range of occupation material has provided evidence for at least six episodes of human activity of which the earliest is mesolithic.

There was occupation in the late prehistoric/Roman period, within parameters provided by radiocarbon dates between 390 ± 120 b.c. and (subject to recalibration) a.d. 240 ± 100. Associated with this period are rectangular timber-framed buildings, formerly provisionally identified as of Anglo-Saxon type (*Popular Archaeol.*, (September 1981), 36-39).

The site was re-occupied in the Anglo-Norman period or marginally after. The earliest pottery was a fragment of 'Chester ware' (c. 950-1000) and other fragments may be 12th-century, although the bulk of the dating evidence for this episode is 13th- and 14th-century. A pattern of ditched boundaries was laid out, distinguishing a group of rectilinear enclosures, of

STONEA GRANGE 1980-83

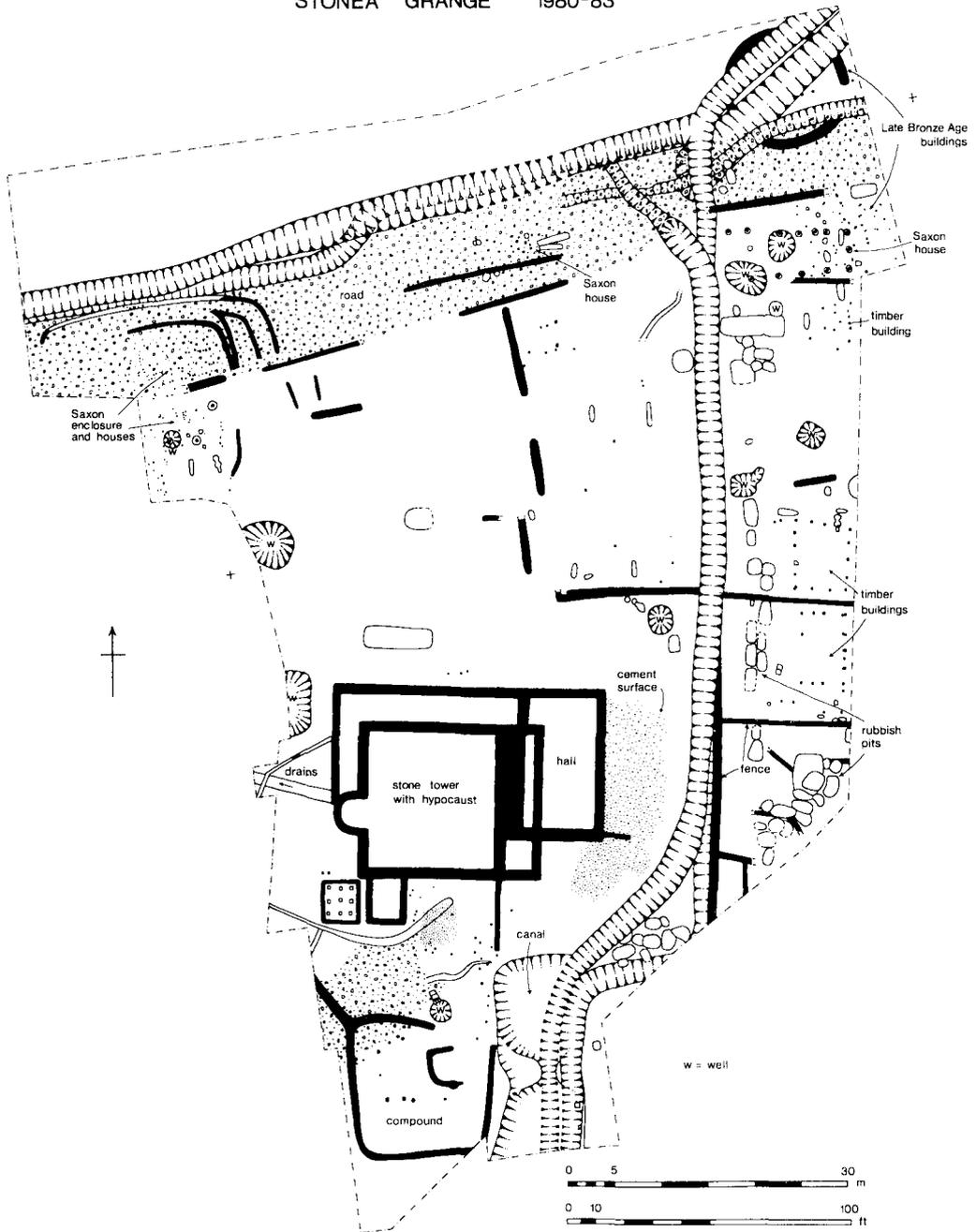


FIG. 1
 STONEA GRANGE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE
 Site plan for 1980-83. Saxon houses overlie the Roman gravel road at the N. of the site

(CHESHIRE)

which one was a messuage with structures and frontage on to a sunken lane. The new alignments took no account of the buildings and fences of the previous episode, suggesting that any associated property rights had decayed.

The farmyard was 35–40 m in length, but the length of road frontage is still unknown. Remains of four structures or parts of structures were uncovered. The most substantial was a 4.5 m sq., timber-framed building with four posts down two opposing sides (W. and E.) and a single, central post-hole at each end. The building may have been substantially rebuilt, judging by the number of post-holes in this area. A second structure was apparently aligned on the SE. corner of the first, but was rather flimsier. Four near-parallel lines of small post-holes may represent pens for livestock, forming an enclosed space *c.* 10 × 5.5 m in three small enclosures. On the road frontage, a building platform was defined by shallow trenches, and a high proportion of pottery and all the (few) food bones came from this area, suggesting that this supported the residential structure. No post-holes were found, and the form of structure is obscure.

Pottery from the site ceases *c.* 1400, when the messuage was apparently abandoned as a farm, but the ditch lines were retained and formed the basis of property boundaries which survived into the 18th century — after which the site was emparked. The construction of the Old Hall implies a shift in emphasis away from the village street, and henceforth the demesne farm exercised considerable influence on the area, with the construction of a clay-floored building on what had been successively an area of late prehistoric/Romano-British occupation, and a medieval close. Settlement drift appears to have been a common characteristic of the site under the pressures of successive population increases and decreases (*Cheshire Archaeol. Bull.*, 6 (1978/9); 7 (1980/1); 8 (1982/3)).

CLEVELAND

21. CLAXTON (NZ 476 276). Cleveland County Archaeology Section carried out a trial excavation on an eroded earthwork enclosure which proved to be a moated site with a substantial waterlogged ditch. The foundation trenches for timber buildings were found on the moat platform and the ditch contains preserved artefact and environmental evidence. Further work is anticipated.

HARTLEPOOL. Excavations for Cleveland County Archaeology Section were directed by R. Daniels.

22. At the *Franciscan Friary* (NZ 529 338) (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.* xxvii (1983), 170) continuing work revealed a substantial portion of the W. end of the church and part of the related cemetery to the N. The church was built in two phases, the first being 35.5 m long and 7 m wide. This was soon enlarged by 17.5 m to the W. and a N. Aisle 7 m wide added. A screen was constructed over the original W. wall. Remains of a plain tiled floor and numerous burials were uncovered. This building is thought to date from the mid 13th century; there is a reference of 1243 to a robber claiming sanctuary in the church of the Friars at Hartlepool.

23. Two excavations on the line of the *town wall* (NZ 526 343) located the line of the wall protecting the medieval port on the landward side. In addition to the wall, a substantial fronting bank and ditch was located, of which there was no previous record. It is thought that these were constructed as an integral part of the defences in the first half of the 14th century.

24. YARM (NZ 4191 1266). Excavation by S. Sherlock for Cleveland County Council on a site adjoining the *High Street* revealed a sequence of occupation commencing in the 13th century. The earliest phase comprised a series of pits containing copper-alloy pins, crucibles and slag. The incidence of burnt spreads to the N. and W. suggested bronze-manufacturing in the vicinity, which contained a further four phases of occupation and development. There was some evidence for later occupation.

CUMBRIA

25. CARTMEL PRIORY (SD 380 788). Excavation of a pipe trench across the S. end of a field to the N. of the priory church revealed part of the cemetery associated with the Augustinian priory; recording was initially undertaken by T. Clare of Cumbria County Council, and completed by P. R. Wilson for D.o.E. Central Excavation Unit. Eight graves were observed crossing the trench; all were aligned in the normal Christian manner. A single robbing trench was recorded at the W. extremity of the pipe trench. This feature may have been associated with the cloister built on the N. side of the nave in the 13th or 14th century to replace the original cloister which had occupied the usual position to the S. of the church.

DEVON

26. BUCKFAST ABBEY (SX 741 634). S. W. Brown continued excavation for Dartmoor National Park Authority, Buckfast Abbey and D.o.E. in the outer court of the Cistercian abbey (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 173). Standing remains from the 14th-century guesthouse were recorded and shown by excavation to overlie traces of two earlier buildings, interpreted as the first guesthall and a detached service block. These stood adjacent to the early medieval precinct wall and appear to belong to a general rebuilding of the abbey which took place in the 12th century (Fig. 2). This part of the precinct wall was taken down in the early 13th century when the monastic enclosure was enlarged on its W. side. In the late medieval period the guesthouse facilities were extended with the addition of an E. wing, probably a lodgings block.

27. EXETER, EXETER CATHEDRAL (SX 912 926). Further recording of the fabric was carried out by J. P. Allan, S. R. Blaylock and B. Jupp for the Dean and Chapter of Exeter Cathedral and Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 177). Examination of the masonry of the *great E. window* of the presbytery showed it to be of two phases. All the mullions and jambs, in Salcombe stone, have been retained from the window constructed *c.* 1300; the tracery, in Beer stone, represents a reconstruction of 1390–92. It is apparent that the window of *c.* 1300 was a large one of nine lights, not, as has hitherto been believed, of six.

Whilst scaffolding was erected in the choir an examination of the early 14th-century *bishop's throne* was made in conjunction with M. Glascoe and M. Swanton of the University of Exeter. It is apparent that the throne is not in its original intended form: the central tower and surmounting spire are secondary features, although probably of early 14th-century date.

On the *S. tower* an extensive programme of stonework replacement is in progress on the N. and W. faces of the belfry level. Elevation drawings, photographs and casts of the 12th-century fabric are being made in advance of masonry replacement.

The section of the *W. front* to the N. of the N. aisle buttress was recorded during conservation. It now appears that the 'C' register represents a heightening of the first image screen, probably in *c.* 1450–80. All except one of the canopies of the C register were subsequently replaced. None of the demi-figures of the parapet in this sector appears to be medieval. Registers A–C retain extensive evidence of medieval paint: polychrome painting over a red ground is overlain by a secondary layer of powdery red paint. The latter was applied after a period of weathering of the C register and is believed to be either of very late medieval or of early post-medieval date.

28. —, KING WILLIAM STREET (SX 9243 9310) (Fig. 3). Trenches excavated by J. P. Allan and C. G. Henderson, for Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit, located a medieval aqueduct about 30 m NW. of St Sidwell's Church a little below the 45 m contour on the SE. side of the Longbrook valley. A trench 3.3 m deep is thought to have contained a lead pipe (subsequently robbed) bedded on a layer of clay. This pipeline probably represents the earliest of the successive aqueducts which belonged to the Dean and Chapter and was in

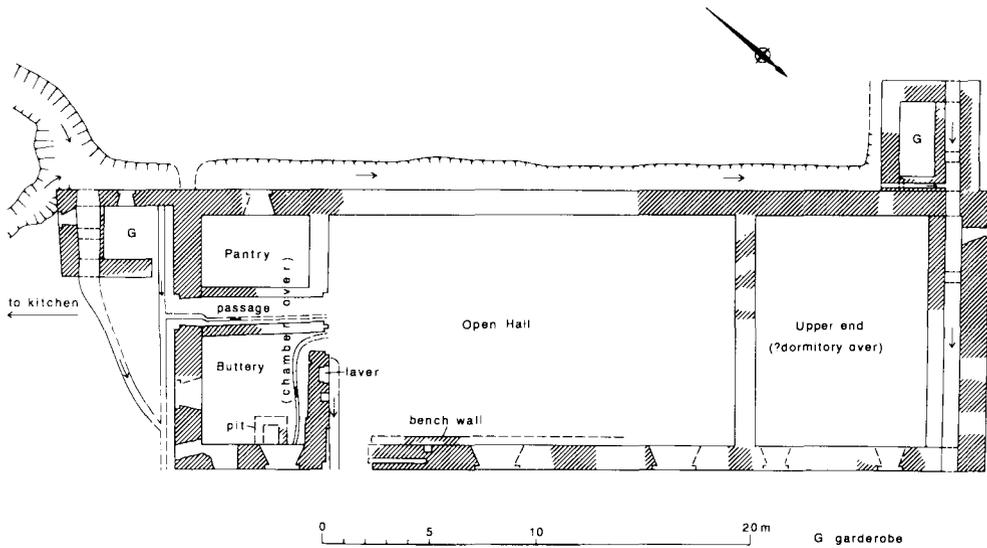
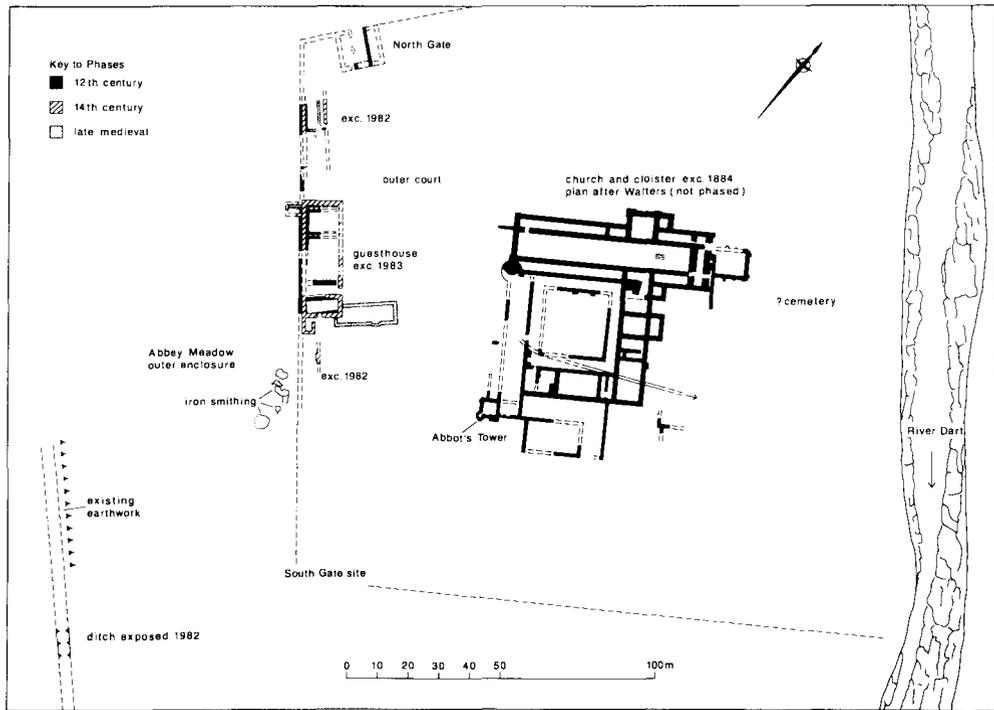


FIG. 2
BUCKFAST ABBEY, DEVON
Above, general plan of standing and excavated remains. Below, 14th-century guesthouse, ground floor

EXETER : CATHEDRAL AND TOWN MEDIEVAL AQUEDUCTS

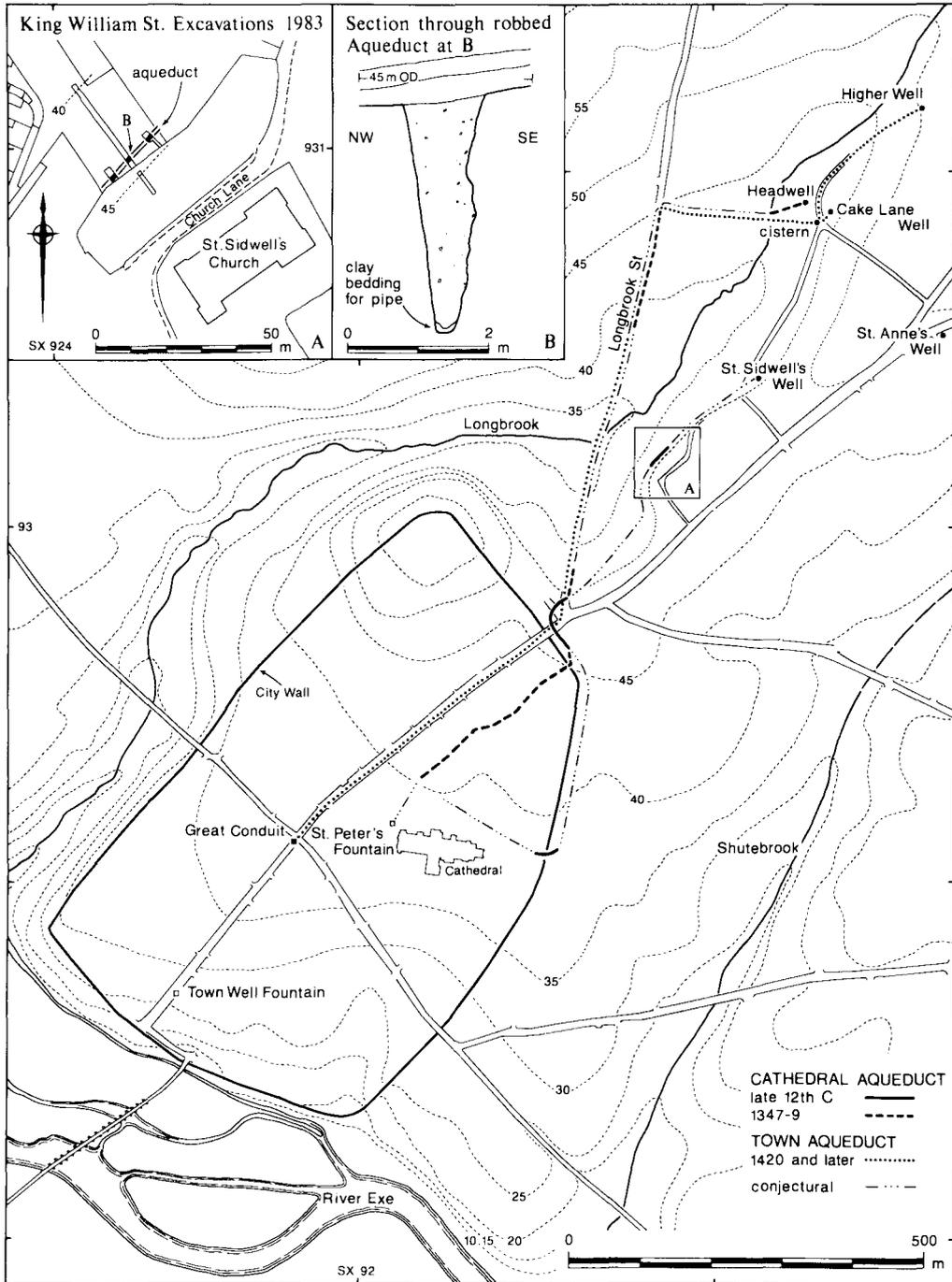


FIG. 3
EXETER, DEVON
Medieval aqueducts

(DEVON)

existence by 1226, although it is likely to have been built in the later 12th century. The water was brought to a well-house in the Close and there divided equally between the Cathedral, the town and St Nicholas's Priory. The stages in the development of Exeter's main medieval aqueducts are shown in Fig. 3 which is based on archaeological survey and excavation carried out over the past 50 years, 18th- and 19th-century surveyors' plans and documentary evidence. The length of pipeline excavated in 1983 was probably decommissioned and robbed in 1347-49 when the Cathedral Fabric Rolls record the expenditure of over £50 on the construction of a new aqueduct tapping a spring known as The Headwell. This took a longer line which involved two crossings of the Longbrook stream but made greater use of roads than its predecessor. The pipe was now carried in a stone-lined passageway through which all parts of the pipeline could be reached for repairs and maintenance. A full report on the excavation and an account of Exeter's medieval aqueducts will appear in *Proc. Devon Archaeol. Soc.*, 42 (1984).

29. ———, PAUL STREET (SZ 9188 9282). Small-scale excavations were carried out in 1982-83 by C. G. Henderson, S. Blaylock and J. Pamment for Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit and D.O.E. on a 0.5 acre redevelopment site between Paul Street and the city wall (which bounds the NW. side of the site). The foundations of a Roman tower in the rampart behind the city wall were probably robbed out in the 11th century. A layer of dark (?cultivation) soil 0.1-0.2 m thick, overlying late Roman deposits and lapping against the rear of the rampart, contained Saxo-Norman pottery including a glazed rim of Bedford Garage ware. Sealing this soil over much of the site was a layer of clean, apparently deep-dug clay up to 0.4 m thick containing rock fragments characteristic of the subsoil in the vicinity of Rougemont Castle. The outer ditch of the castle, started in 1068, lies about 50 m to the NE. of the site, and it is therefore possible that this deposit represents material dug out from the ditch and spread over neighbouring tenements. The house sites on the *Paul Street* frontage have been lost to road widening, but the rear parts of several late medieval buildings were located. The earliest pits and occupation levels date from the 12th century, which may suggest that Paul Street was a post-Conquest addition to the street system. The rear boundaries preserved the line of the SE. side of a lane or track which followed the inside of the city wall on top of the rampart. This appears to have gone out of use by the early 16th century and pit-digging of that date had obliterated all trace of any metalling. This lane is likely to represent an early, presumably late Saxon, element in the street system, and documentary evidence suggests that it formerly extended around the whole circuit of the walls. A portion of the lane which had recently been enclosed by the Greyfriars was described in evidence to a royal inquisition of 1290 as formerly being used by the citizens for gathering in time of war to show their arms and provide for the defence of the city. 15th-century sources refer to the importance of another stretch of the lane in providing access to the walls for repairs. Excavation will continue in 1984.

30. ———, ST NICHOLAS'S PRIORY (SX 9175 9247). An area *c.* 10 × 15 m at the W. end of the church of this Benedictine house, founded in the reign of William I, was excavated by J. P. Allan and P. O'Hara for Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit. At least four structural phases were identified at the NW. corner of the W. front, including the massive foundations of a tower erected in the early 14th century. Work will continue in 1984.

DURHAM

31. DURHAM, BEAUREPAIRE (NZ 245 436). Excavations of the Prior's manor house were continued by Archaeological Unit for North-East England, funded by University of Durham and City of Durham District Council (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 175). The central wing and part of the E. wing, contemporary with the mid 13th-century S. wing excavated in 1982, were investigated. A wall forming a passageway along the outside of the W. wall of the

E. wing was added in the late 13th century, together with a W. extension of the S. wing. Remodelling took place in the early 14th century, a staircase being inserted in the earlier passageway, and a new E.-W. passage being added on the N. of the S. wing. (Universities of Durham and Newcastle, *Archaeol. Reps. for 1983* (Durham, 1984), 81-84).

32. —, MILBURNGATE (NZ 2718 4264). P. Clack for Archaeological Unit for North-East England and D.o.E. excavated on the sites of two tenements. One produced several phases of organic deposits of c. 13th- to 14th-century date. On the other similar deposits of the 12th century represented a W. extension of the plot frontage within a stable N. boundary fence. Ephemeral 12th-/13th-century structures were represented by stake-holes. In c. 1250-1325 a building was erected, with two E.-W. stone walls with an area of paving between overlying two stone drains. This structure was modified, and finally collapsed or was demolished in the 15th century.

Trial trenches at *Claypath* (NZ 274 425) revealed well-stratified deposits from 11th/12th to 17th century (Universities of Durham and Newcastle, *Archaeol. Reps. for 1983* (Durham, 1984), 73-79).

33. LUTTERINGTON HALL (NZ 188 244). Archaeological Unit for North-East England, funded by Contractors Facilities Ltd, Durham County Council and Teesdale District Council excavated in advance of open-cast mining on an area of crop-marks and earthworks apparently relating to the DMV of Lutterington. Results were inconclusive. (Universities of Durham and Newcastle, *Archaeol. Reps. for 1983* (Durham, 1984), 69-72).

ESSEX

34. CHELMSFORD, CHELMSFORD CATHEDRAL (TL 7080 0695). D. A. Priddy for Essex County Council carried out excavations to a limited depth prior to the laying of a new floor. These revealed fragmentary foundations of the pre-15th-century church. This demonstrated that the earlier church was not substantially smaller than its successors. It shared the same alignment and consisted of an aisled nave, chancel, N. and S. chapels and a W. tower. Few finds were recovered, and no architecturally diagnostic stonework found. Finds, property of Essex County Council, to go to Chelmsford and Essex Museum. Final report in *Essex Archaeol. Hist.*

35. RAYLEIGH, BELLINGHAM LANE (TQ 8064 9082). B. H. Milton for Essex County Council recorded the edge of a ditch c. 8 m wide running NE.-SW. and peg-tile fragments were noted in the fill. Further excavation is planned and it is postulated that the ditch forms part of the defences for the outer bailey of the castle.

36. SAFFRON WALDEN, AUDLEY END HOUSE (TL 524 382). Trial excavations by P. J. Drury, Chelmsford Archaeological Trust for D.o.E., were undertaken to test the extent of archaeological survival and the position of 19th-century service trenches on the site of the demolished E. range of the inner court of the Jacobean house corresponding to the E. claustral range of Walden Abbey. Observation of stone repairs to the W. front of the house showed that much of the surviving clunch facing was original; and that most of it was redressed material from Walden Abbey, with medieval mouldings surviving on the inner faces.

37. SOUTHEND-ON-SEA, SOUTHCHURCH HALL (TQ 894 855). Excavations by J. R. Jackson and Southend Historical Society for Southend Museum continued (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 175-76; please note corrected grid reference). The area E. of the transverse timbers of the two bridges was excavated to a depth of approximately 3 m below the present moat water level in order to trace a large timber strut on which the lower sole plate partially rested. This strut was found to be the E. shore of the sole plate of a third bridge to which (unlike the upper two sole plates) longitudinal plates were morticed and tenoned. The

(ESSEX)

timbers have been recorded and there are plans to take samples for dendrochronology. A driven pile was also exposed under the E. end of the middle sole plate. Within this area, on a level between the middle and lower sole plates, three separate boat strakes were found, and sent to the National Maritime Museum for examination.

The ragstone walls of the two garbages and adjoining retaining wall have been rebuilt by the local authority, enabling the continued landscaping of the S. moat bank. The W. return of the ashlar stone N. buttress has been excavated to expose the sloping line of the ashlar — giving the original bank line.

38. SPRINGFIELD LYONS (TD 736 082). J. D. Hedges and D. E. Buckley for Essex County Council, assisted by D.o.E. and British Museum, completed excavation of the Bronze Age enclosure and located further early Saxon burials, giving a total of 90 certain inhumations and 18 cremations (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 176). No further Saxon structures have been identified. Final report in *East Anglian Archaeology*, finds to Essex County Council.

39. THURROCK, ORSETT COCK (TQ 655 813). B. H. Milton for Essex County Council excavated a multi-period site after topsoil stripping in advance of work on the A13. Three small Saxon sunken-floored buildings were discovered as well as a number of medieval and post-medieval field ditches. Finds to go to Thurrock Museum.

40. TOLLESHUNT D'ARCY, HILL FARM (TL 9225 1160). P. Adkins for Essex County Council examined selected features over a large area prior to mineral extraction. They ranged from prehistoric to a possible Saxon sunken-featured building cut into the top fills of two wells probably of Roman date. Finds are with the excavator.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

41. DEERHURST, ST MARY'S CHURCH (SO 871 300). During repairs to the roof of the tower, access scaffolding was erected on the W. face. This enabled observation by M. J. Hare of the upper part of this face of the tower, previously inaccessible. Time did not permit stone-by-stone recording, but an outline elevation was completed, and the original pattern of putlog holes was also recorded. In addition a full drawn and photographic record was made of the sculpture round the high level Anglo-Saxon W. doorway. The results of the exercise have been made available to the Deerhurst Research Project.

Inside the tower revised arrangements for access to the roof have involved the construction of a platform from which the re-used sculptured slab, first observed in 1972 (*C.B.A. Res. Rep.*, 15 (1976), 29–30) can now be studied with ease.

GLOUCESTER. Observations by A. P. Garrod, Gloucester City Museums and Art Gallery Excavations Unit.

42. At SO 836 198, a suspected medieval field track alongside ploughsoil containing 12th-century pottery was recorded underlying a modern driveway, aligned with a cottage recorded as *Pedmarsh Cottage* in 1883 (O.S. map). 13th-century records of an area E. of Kingsholm Manor record it as *Pedmarsh*

43. Records made during piling operations and in the pile-cap trenches of infill development at *Lower Quay Street* and *Lower Westgate Street* (SO 8278 1880) revealed that the Roman harbour was largely filled by the medieval period. Posts and stakes machined out along the Westgate Street frontage are presumed to represent 10th/11th-century occupation of the silted-up ground. 12th-century floors associated with metal-working were overlain by medieval and post-medieval masonry buildings which extended into the site from beneath the modern line of Westgate Street.

44. —, ST OSWALD'S PRIORY (SO 830 190). A fifth and final season of excavation was carried out by C. Heighway for Gloucester Museum and Western Archaeological Trust. Funds were provided by local archaeological societies, local industries, Society of Antiquaries, British Academy, William Cadbury Trust, Pilgrim Trust, Ernest Cook Trust and Francis Coales Charitable Foundation. Interim reports for past seasons' work have already appeared in *Antiq. J.*, 58 (1978), 103-32 and 60 (1980), 207-26. The 1983 season has added three phases to the late Saxon development of the Minster built c. 890 by Aethelflaed of Mercia. The complete plans of the late 9th- and 10th-century church can now be reconstructed (Fig. 4). Soon after the church was built, a crypt c. 9 m sq., with a chapel above, was

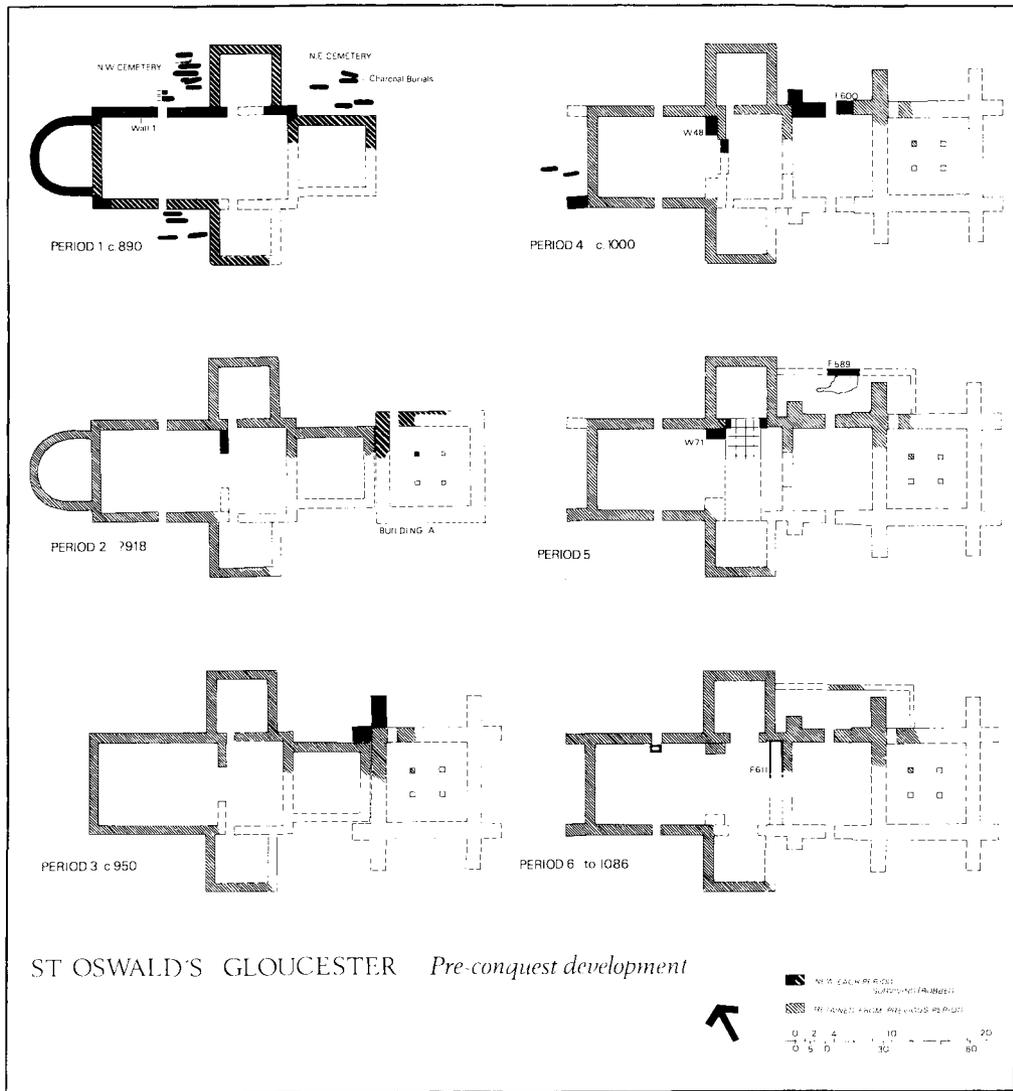


FIG. 4
 ST OSWALD'S PRIORY, GLOUCESTER, GLOUCESTERSHIRE
 Pre-Conquest building phases

(GLOUCESTERSHIRE)

added at the E. end. This crypt was then buttressed. In *Period 4*, the chancel was widened. Subsequently there were substantial modifications (*Period 5*) which resulted in the widening both of the crossing arch and of the entrances to the *porticus*. A platform of stone blocks occupied the nave crossing. There may have been a timber annexe on the N. to provide a covered access to the crypt.

Periods 4 and 5 produced further examples of sculpture; a plain grave-cover and a grave-cover fragment decorated with foliate ornament (the fourth of this type now known). The garden wall produced a door jamb or engaged column also decorated with foliate ornament. The post-Conquest development plan has not greatly changed, except that *Periods 4-9* have become *Periods 7-12*.

Publication of the earliest phases is forthcoming in the festschrift for Dr Harold Taylor (*C.B.A. Res. Rep.*). A summary account is forthcoming in *Trans. Bristol Glos. Archaeol. Soc.* Final report in preparation.

HAMPSHIRE

45. ABBOTS WORTHY (SU 5044 3266). P. J. Fasham of Trust for Wessex Archaeology and R. Whinney, Winchester District Archaeologist, excavated for D.o.E. a 5th-/6th-century Saxon occupation site discovered during construction of the M3 motorway in the valley of the R. Itchen. The site is 400 m S. of the contemporary cemetery excavated by S. C. Hawkes in 1960. Five sunken-floored huts and twelve pits were the principal features. One hut measuring 2.5 × 2.8 m and 0.95 m deep was surrounded by a series of post-holes at ground level forming a possible bow-sided structure. The largest hut measured 3.6 × 2.6 m. The pits appeared to have specific functions, for they could be classified into oval pits associated with shallow circular ones; rectangular, vertical-sided ones; and a group of three very large circular pits with maximum dimensions of 2.7 m diameter and 1.5 m depth. Superficially there appears to be a significant difference in rubbish disposal between the pits and the huts. Most of the pits produced only animal bone, whereas the huts contained animal bone, reasonable quantities of pottery and small finds. A U-profiled ditch may be prehistoric. The site was destroyed.

46. FRITHAM (SU 243 136): STONEY CROSS (SU 255 118). Excavation of two sections across a linear feature previously identified as a Roman road (Margary route 424) was directed by D. Johnston, University of Southampton Department of Adult Education. The section at Stoney Cross showed a cambered gravel band over a thick layer of black soil, perhaps stacked turves: originally 6-7 m wide, it was eroded by a hollow way on the W. There were no side ditches. The section at Fritham was similar. A Roman date is unlikely, and it is suggested it is part of a medieval route, continued as a hollow way recorded NW. of Fritham, from Landhurst to Salisbury, or perhaps Clarendon.

47. ITCHEN WOOD (SU 5235 3583-SU 5250 3626). During the M3 watching brief by Trust for Wessex Archaeology and Winchester District Archaeologist for D.o.E., a complex series of earthworks covering an area of about 0.5 ha was surveyed and sectioned by machine. They included two simple hollow ways, and a more complex one, with a bank on the S., which proved on excavation to be a double-ditched hollow way. Also present was a substantial bank and ditch, possibly a coppice boundary. There was a slight ditch which enclosed a sub-circular area, the function and date of which were uncertain. At the N. end of the complex was a series of four lynchets, part of which may have been incorporated into an unfinished enclosure. To the SE. of this complex a series of slight features appeared to be of recent origin.

48. OTTERBOURNE, OLD CHURCH (SU 466 227). D. A. Hinton with University of Southampton Department of Archaeology and a grant from Hampshire County Council continued excavation of the medieval church (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 177). A porch was found to have been added to the S. wall of the nave.

49. POPHAM (SU 5554 4392). Controlled watching brief of previously surveyed earthworks forming the W. fringes of the shrunken medieval village of Popham formed part of the M3 watching brief by Trust for Wessex Archaeology and Winchester District Archaeologist for D.o.E. Indications of post-built structures were recovered, together with the flint footings of three other buildings. These latter survived only as a single course. Preliminary consideration of the pottery suggests a 14th-century date for most of these structures.

50. TITCHFIELD, ST PETER'S CHURCH (SU 541 058). Further study of the fabric was carried out by M. J. Hare with D. A. Hinton and students from Southampton University (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 179). The suggestion that the 13th-century chancel arch is an insertion in an earlier wall was tested by the removal of a small area of plaster on the E. face. The arch was shown to be inserted into an earlier wall of coursed limestone rubble, identical in character to the Anglo-Saxon fabric at the W. end. The scar of the S. wall of an earlier and narrower chancel was traced and it was evident that this wall had been fully in bond with the chancel arch wall. The scar indicated that the wall was at least 6.75 m in height, and the earliest chancel must have been approximately 4.4 m in internal width. The chancel arch wall and the scar of the early S. chancel wall are both 0.7 m thick, identical to the thickness of the early fabric at the W. end. Further investigation of this wall is planned for 1984.

In addition the church was planned at a scale of 1:50 under the direction of R. M. Bryant. Several interesting discrepancies became evident. It has long been known that the 13th-century chancel is skewed slightly to the S. of the axis of the nave, but accurate planning revealed that the chancel is itself skewed further S. approximately halfway along its length. This may be a pointer to the length of the earlier chancel.

51. WINCHESTER, ST MARY'S ABBEY (SY 4843 2930). A third and final season of excavation on the abbey church was undertaken by G. Scobie for Winchester Archaeology Office (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 185; xxvii (1983), 179); work concentrated on the pre-Norman stratigraphy.

Post-Roman flood deposits 0.3 m in depth were identified across the site. Above was an extensive layer of black soil 0.5 m in depth, containing charcoal and slag, representing industrial refuse probably from iron-smithing. Radiocarbon dating places this activity to c. A.D. 800.

Slight remains of a masonry structure were found cutting the industrial deposits. It appeared to have an E.-W. alignment and was no wider than 9.4 m. Indications of N./S. opposing apses of 6.8 m internal diameter were observed. The foundations were 0.8 m in width, consisting of flint rubble, greenstone, and re-used Roman tile fragments bonded with clayey chalk. These remains are interpreted as part of the W. end of the church associated with the foundation of the Nunnaminster in 893 × 908, perhaps by King Alfred's wife Ealhswith. Associated with this building was a post-hole central to the S. apse which may have represented the site of a cross or monument. Subsequently a rectangular masonry tomb 2.8 × 1.5 m was inserted in this position. Its foundation consisted of puddled chalk and flints.

The walls of this church were almost completely robbed and a more substantial rectangular structure 8 m wide internally was erected on the same alignment. Three sides of this structure were located: the N. and S. wall foundations were approximately 1.7 m thick and the W. wall was 2.6 m thick. Extending S. from the SW. corner of the main structure was a foundation of varying width, which may represent a cloister wall. All foundations consisted of mortared flints overlain by rammed chalk and flints. Sealing the foundations of the main structure was a level spread of Roman tiles and tile impressions set in a puddled chalk matrix which may have formed a base for the ashlar masonry. Although none of the building superstructure survived *in situ*, ashlar fragments associated with its demolition suggest that it was faced with shelly limestone. It is likely that this rebuilding of the church dates from the period when Bishop Aethelwold reformed the Winchester minsters c. 964. Extending W. from the SW. corner of the church was a later wall of different construction, suggesting further structures here.

(HAMPSHIRE)

In the SW. corner of the church was the foundation of a rectangular tomb structure 2.6 m across and at least 1.5 m in length, consisting of unmortared burnt flint. A N.-S. wall 0.9 m thick immediately to the W. may represent part of a surround to this tomb.

To the N. of the church four infant burials were excavated, and to the W. an adolescent burial was found. All contained a large amount of wood ash. A disturbed adult burial was also excavated to the W. The church fabric was subsequently robbed and the much larger Norman abbey was constructed, probably in the late 11th century. No burials were associated with the early phase of the abbey but several later medieval graves were excavated both inside and outside the church, bringing the total number of post-Conquest graves examined to 41.

HEREFORD AND WORCESTER

52. ATCH LENCH (SP 0334 5083). B. Watson reports that a survey of *Manor Farm Cottages* after their destruction by fire in 1983 revealed that the building had originally been a four-bay medieval hall, supported by five pairs of symmetrical cruck blades. The hall is thought to have been erected before 1450.

53. DROITWICH, VINES PARK (SO 900 635). J. Price, Droitwich Archaeological Officer, commenced a major excavation on a site identified by J. Crickmore from documentary evidence and also in earlier trial excavations as that of the 'Upwich Pit' and possibly that of the 'Great Brine Pit' referred to in a late 7th-century charter. Excavation continues and has so far yielded evidence for the post-medieval salt industry (*W. Midlands Archaeol.*, 26 (1982), 89-92).

HEREFORD (SO 512 400). Hereford Archaeology Committee reports the following work.

54. *Blackfriars Preaching Cross*. This unique English example of a preaching cross was surveyed in detail before restoration.

55. At *Commercial Street*, funded by the developer Norwich Union Group, a 10th- to 20th-century sequence was recorded at Trinity Almshouses site. It included a 16th-century industrial site for the manufacture of cauldrons.

56. At *St Guthlac's Monastery* the post-1138 site in *Commercial Road* was examined when the E. limit of the burial ground was established, and the N. limit by watching brief at *Stonebow Road*.

57. In *West Street* traces of the Saxon city ditch were recognized during watching briefs.

58. REDDITCH, BORDESLEY ABBEY (SP 045 699). Excavations continued under the overall direction of P. Rahtz, financed by Universities of Reading, York and Rochester (New York), Redditch Borough Council and Redditch Development Corporation (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 180). An M.S.C.-funded scheme for the investigation and display of St Stephen's Chapel was begun in October.

S. Hirst and S. Wright directed excavations on the church site, continuing work on the W. part of the choir, retrochoir, E. end of the nave and S. aisle. The latest, late 15th- to early 16th-century floor level was removed. In the retrochoir three graves were cut through the make-up, which was removed everywhere to expose the earlier dirt floor and rough stone walls, comprising the pulpitum at the W. end of the choir, the SW. choir stall and a further N.-S. wall. To the W. further footings delimited two chapels with stone altar bases. Closer study was made of the fabric of the choir, retrochoir and S. aisle. Finds included fragments of tracery from the cloister of c. 1400.

Work on the industrial site was directed by G. Astill and concentrated on the leat and wheel pit of the watermill. The leat was 3.6 m wide at its widest, with clay banks revetted with horizontal timbers; one of the two sluices was excavated. E. of the leat two large parallel

timbers seem to have been part of the frame supporting the water wheel, which must have been at least 25 m in diameter. To the E. was a timber-lined tail race. A timber building stood S. of the wheel pit, matching that to the N. excavated in 1981–82; both went out of use in c. 1350. Since the latest areas of hardstanding round the N. building overlay the backfilling of the tail race, the water wheel must have gone out of use earlier.

A transect of the Arrow valley was continued by J. Bateman and M. Holmes, cutting the S. bank of the triangular mill pond. A building slot was overlain by a ridge of red clay which after 1200 was enlarged and revetted with cobbles and tiles to form the bank of the pond. A ditch passing through the bank was probably an overflow controlled by a sluice.

59. WORCESTER (SO 8495 546). K. White, Hereford and Worcester Archaeology Department, undertook a small excavation in the garden of the former bishop's palace, *Deansway*, funded through an undertaking to excavate the holes required for a proposed drainage system. Features of indeterminate date were revealed (pits, a ditch and a post-hole) which had been sealed by the dumping of soil to create garden terraces.

HERTFORDSHIRE

60. ELSTREE, 13 HIGH STREET (TQ 1715 9540). Excavations were carried out by B. F. Rawlins for Watford and SW. Herts. Archaeological Society prior to building work on the site of part of a timber-framed house of c. 1500, the S. portion of which survives. Below the flint footings of the early building was the working area of a 13th-century iron-smelting site, represented by a spread of burning and charcoal extending off site to the E. Finds included pottery, ironstone and slag.

HUMBERSIDE

61. BARTON-UPON-HUMBER, ST PETER'S CHURCH (TA 035 219). The sixth season of excavation and structural survey of this redundant church was undertaken by W. J. Rodwell for D.o.E. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 185). External excavation took place N. of the tower and W. baptistery, and to the N. and E. of the medieval chancel. A further selection of the middle Saxon enclosure ditch around the manor house was examined (*ibid.* xxvi (1982), 186), and it was shown that the first cemetery was established outside that enclosure (i.e. to the W.) in or by the 9th century. In the late 10th century, when the first known church on the site was erected, a new boundary ditch to the cemetery was dug further E., the silted-up earlier enclosure ditch having been used to contain burials. In the 12th century, the eastward extension of the church caused the boundary between it and the manor house to be pushed further E. again. A short-lived earthwork defence around the manorial complex was discovered, which included a ditch estimated as c. 5 m deep and c. 12 m wide; it could not be fully sectioned in the area available. This newly discovered defensive circuit may be equated with the enigmatic Barton castle, although its traditional site is adjacent to the market place. In the 13th century the manorial ditch was replaced by a timber palisade, and the extension of the chancel yet again brought the church hard up against the W. side of this structure. The boundary in turn was moved further E. to its present position, where a medieval stone wall had been superseded by a later brick wall. In the 15th century the E. wall of the chancel subsided into the backfilled Norman ditch below and had to be partially rebuilt, and in the 19th century the NE. vestry did likewise.

Excavation of the cemetery yielded a further eleven preserved Anglo-Saxon timber coffins. These and previously discovered coffins are all of oak with one exception: a child's coffin in pine is the most perfectly preserved of all and is potentially a Scandinavian import. Some eighteen late Saxon coffins (without preserved timbers) had been filled at the time of burial with riverine mud, completely enveloping the corpse; this is seen as temporary protection against the spread of contagious disease. Five other examples were found on the S. side of the church in 1981. Several further examples were recorded of coffins constructed with iron clenches and roves, none unfortunately with preserved timber.

(HUMBERSIDE)

62. HUMBERSTON ABBEY (TA 311 052). C. Mayfield has re-examined a late medieval group of Humber and Taynton/Bolingbroke ware from the reredorter drain. Two urinals were included in the group and three jugs seem to have been re-used for the same purpose. The group is probably immediately pre-Dissolution (*Lincolnshire Hist. Archaeol.*, 19 (1984)).

KENT

CANTERBURY. Investigations by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust.

63. At 5 *Church Lane* (TR 151 582), just inside the city wall, excavation by P. Blockley revealed traces of late 14th- to early 15th-century timber structures, one containing several ovens and burnt floors, suggesting an industrial use.

64. At *St Augustine's Abbey* (TR 154 579) P. Bennett and J. Rady directed salvage work to record the foundations of a building, possibly part of the cellarer's range (built c. 1300) flanking the S. side of the outer court of the abbey, exposed during building work in the grounds of Christchurch College. The chalk foundations of the main N. and S. walls were uncovered, indicating an external width of 9.15 m. A pair of cross walls may represent a through-passage or gateway. A thickening of the N. wall to the E. and an internal pier base may indicate a staircase. A timber building lay to the N. A large drain, possibly running from the abbey kitchen and reredorter through the outer court, was exposed during machine clearance. Early medieval features included open drains from the earlier medieval kitchen and pits containing carbon, burnt clay and iron-working waste. In the SE. of the site, and sealed by the stone building, was a bronze-casting pit containing fragments of casting waste and decorated mould fragments.

65. Excavation by J. Rady at *St John's Lane* (TR 147 575) was funded by the developer, Springimage. Most features revealed were of Roman date, but a series of five 11th- or 12th-century pits were ranged along the S. side of a late Roman foundation, suggesting that the wall may have still been standing at this date or may have influenced a medieval boundary. Also excavated was a late 14th- to 15th-century stone-lined cess-tank.

66. At 20 *St Radigund's Street* (TR 150 582) excavation by S. Pratt to expose the remains of the city wall were funded by Canterbury City Council. Capping the remains of the Roman wall core and set back c. 0.4 m from the projected line of the Roman wall face was a section of the medieval wall of the 1380s–1390s, with chalk-block core and face of knapped flints. The edge of the medieval ditch was located c. 2.25 m in front, cut to a maximum depth of 1.8 m below the projected level of the medieval ground surface. The lowest ditch fills, perhaps laid down in waterlogged conditions, yielded late 14th- to 15th-century pottery. The ditch had silted up by the late 16th/ early 17th century.

67. A detailed survey of the medieval buildings in the *Cathedral precincts*, commissioned by the Dean and Chapter, is nearing completion. This survey has revealed a large number of medieval roofs, including a secret notched-lap jointed roof, perhaps early 13th-century, over the archdeacon's house, and a king-strut and scissor-braced roof of c. 1275 over the Table Hall. The survey is to be published in *The Archaeology of Canterbury*, III and IV (forthcoming).

68. A number of buildings in and around Canterbury were recorded, chiefly for Canterbury City Council, Conservation Section. These included the *Blackfriars' Refectory*, extensively restored in 1983. The mid 13th-century roof, with double collars and soulaces, and at the S. end surviving crown-posts on original tic-beams was recorded. 18 *St Dunstan's Street*, badly damaged in a fire, included about half a medieval timber-framed building behind a Victorian façade, with two rooms on the ground floor and a jettied solar above with a crown-post roof.

The Bull, 40–44 *Burgate Street* and 1–3 *Butchery Lane* includes a small section of cellars of a stone house of the 12th century, and was rebuilt in its present form as a large double-jettied structure round a courtyard in the mid 14th century.

‘Interim report on work in 1983 by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust’, *Archaeol. Cantiana*, xcix (1983).

69. —, FORDWICH. Canterbury Archaeological Trust has surveyed the traces of three deer parks E. of Canterbury: Old Park (c. TR 17 59), formerly the King’s Park or New Park of 1538; a park belonging to St Augustine’s Abbey, which probably ceased to exist as a park in 1538 (c. TR 17 58) and Trenley Park (c. TR 19 60), referred to in a charter of Odo of Bayeux in 1071–82 (*Archaeol. Cantiana*, xcix (1983)).

70. HARTLEY, CHAPEL WOOD (TW 6016 6638). Fawkham and Ash Archaeological Group continued excavation of a complex of structures in the central area of the 13th-century manorial settlement of Scotgrove at Chapel Wood, now in Hartley, but anciently in the manor and parish of Ash. The settlement lies within an embanked and ditched enclosure of some 11 acres which has been covered by woodland since at least the early 18th century; it is generally very shallowly covered though some deeper sealed deposits occur in the excavated area. Structures are mainly represented by unbonded flint coursing laid on natural clay-with-flint; three structures were of mortared flint construction and in these, greensand was used for quoining and for doorway and other facings. Some roofing was of clay tiles, mainly pegged but a few having one nib and one peg hole. Pottery finds to date have been very sparse but forms appear to be comparable with the 13th- and 14th-century wares from Eynesford Castle. A small quantity of painted window-glass and a single coin have been found. The excavated structures include two houses, possibly of different dates, separated by a rectangular area bounded on its other sides by a flint bank and by ancillary buildings.

Excavation has been continuing on a small scale since 1972 in advance of a relief road across the site to service an expanding housing area nearby. A certain amount of documentary evidence is available for the site and may assist in interpretation and dating.

71. IFFIN WOOD (TR 136 540). This earthwork site, probably the remains of the medieval manor of Iffin, was investigated by Canterbury Archaeological Trust. A double-ditched enclosure to the S. may represent the site of the principal manor house, with a large stockyard to the N. P. Bennett carried out a trial excavation of a mound within a smaller enclosure adjoining that with the double ditch on the W., revealing that it was formed by the debris from a rectangular flint building, 14.4 m E.–W. and 7.35 m N.–S. This is probably a building that was described as standing as a ruin in 1800, and may be the chapel of St Leonard that is mentioned in a document of 1185 (*Archaeol. Cantiana*, xciv (1983)).

72. SANDWICH, CASTLE FIELD (TR 335 580). P. Bennett and P. Blockley of Canterbury Archaeological Trust carried out trial excavations funded by the landowner, C. F. Burch, on the site of the medieval Sandwich Castle. A massive ditch was located, c. 14.25 m wide and 4.5 m deep. A second ditch, 35.5 m to the N., represented the N. side of the enclosure. The spoil had probably been thrown up inside this area to form a substantial mound, and sealed topsoil containing 12th-century pottery. The lowest fill of the S. ditch, which was perhaps water-filled, contained some 13th-century pottery. There was no trace of stone or timber structures, though documentary evidence suggests the presence of substantial buildings. It is suggested that the castle was levelled by Henry VIII at the time of the building of the new Sandown Castle in the 1540s. (‘Interim report on work in 1983 by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust’, *Archaeol. Cantiana*, xcix (1983)).

73. TYLER HILL (TR 14 61). Since 1979 W. McLachlan has been carrying out fieldwork in the area of this major centre of pottery and tile production. A recent discovery of kiln debris and pottery near *Brittancourt Farm* (TR 143 618) contains forms which can be dated by the

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evidence of excavation in Canterbury to the 1150s/1160s, the first clear evidence for production in this area before the 13th century (*Archaeol. Cantiana*, xcix (1983)).

LANCASHIRE

74. BARROWFORD, PARK HILL (SD 862 398). An excavation by D. J. A. Taylor and members of Pendle Heritage Centre Archaeological Group was carried out in the walled garden of the former manor house. Traces of a late 15th- to early 16th-century building, c. 9 × 8 m, were seen projecting from the S. wall of the existing building, together with an internal cross wall. A fine section of cobbled floor was present within the building and a section of the walling to the SE. corner had been robbed out. Pottery found in largely disturbed contexts included Humberware and North York glazed ware types, and possible phase 2 Scarborough ware.

Beneath the building were seen traces of a former stone drain and boundary wall. It is thought that these relate to the boundary wall and timber post-hole building found within the house beneath the entrance hall, excavated in 1982.

LINCOLNSHIRE

75. LINCOLN, MONKS ABBEY (SK 989 713). D. Stocker for Lincoln Archaeological Trust carried out trial excavations to the S. of the standing walls. Much of the area had been disturbed by onetime foundations, but medieval walls were found (*Lincolnshire Hist. Archaeol.*, 19 (1984)).

76. STOW, ST MARY'S CHURCH (SK 8819 8200). Excavation by N. Field for North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit uncovered the foundations of a pre-Conquest *porticus* on the N. side of the nave (*Lincolnshire Hist. Archaeol.*, 19 (1984)).

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(*Note.* In the London Boroughs outside the City of London archaeological work by Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology, Passmore Edwards Museum and Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit was funded from April 1983 by a grant from Greater London Council; this grant is not acknowledged separately in the individual entries below.)

77. BARKING, BARKING ABBEY (TW 438 840). Trial trenching by M. Stone for Passmore Edwards Museum in the area between the main abbey buildings and Barking Creek revealed an area of marshland with two streambeds infilled in the 17th or 18th century and a clay bank defining the limit of usable land in the Roman/medieval periods.

78. BEXLEY, EAST WICKHAM VICARAGE (TW 468 769). Trial excavations by Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit around and beyond the vicarage located traces of the medieval manor house of East Wickham, demolished in the 17th or 18th century.

79. BROMLEY, ST MARY CRAY, KENT ROAD (TW 470 674). Excavations by Orpington and District Archaeological Society uncovered a U-shaped Roman ditch cut by a Saxon grubenhaus, 3 × 3 m, with two post-holes, one of them double.

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

80. At *Billingsgate Market Lorry Park, Lower Thames Street* (TQ 3300 8065), following the major excavation on the NW. part of the site (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 191–92) G. Egan carried out a watching brief, funded by the Museum of London Trust Fund, during contractors' work on the rest of the site. Due to delay in reaching agreement with the

developers for access observations of the first stages of removal of the remaining waterfront deposits could only be made from public walkways overlooking the site.

Several wooden structures running E.-W. and N.-S. were seen to the S. of the previous excavation. These were presumably a series of riverside revetments similar to those recorded in 1982, representing the later part of the sequence of reclamation. One N.-S. length, presumed to be late 13th to early 14th century, was constructed of timbers substantially larger than those recorded in wharf structures of this date elsewhere in London. A stretch of stonework interpreted as a late medieval riverside wall was seen at the extreme S. end of the site.

With the help of members of the Society of Thames Mudlarks and Antiquarians, assemblages of finds, apparently chronologically consistent, were recovered from spoil removed from the site by the contractors.

81. At 18 *Birchin Lane* (TQ 3288 8104) during a watching brief funded by Spreyhawk and Scottish Equitable L. Miller recorded a number of Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pits.

82. 3-5 *Bishopsgate* (TW 3303 8117). Excavations were conducted by G. Milne, C. Milne and N. Bateman in six basement rooms of the standing building, funded by London and Edinburgh Securities. Grey silts were cut by intrusive late Saxon features including a hearth, a cellared building (from which came three 11th- or 12th-century iron knives) and a backfilled well into which a sequence of eleven superimposed brick-earth surfaces of a surface-laid building had slumped. Crucible fragments were associated with these floors. Provisional analysis suggests that the site was certainly occupied by the early 11th century, although the surface-laid building may not pre-date the Norman Conquest.

83. At 76-85 *Bishopsgate* (TQ 3320 8187) H. White directed an excavation on a 300 sq.m site, funded by Pontsarn Investments Ltd. Within the area of a late Roman building and respecting its alignment a small rectangular sunken-featured structure was recorded, probably contemporary with the final total demolition of the by then derelict Roman building. Dark earth overlying these structures produced only late Roman pottery and coins.

All subsequent periods in this area were represented by intense medieval pit-digging and consequently few indications of surfaces or structures survived. Fragments of crucible, an early medieval hearth and quantities of demolished kiln material in medieval pits could suggest industrial activity in the vicinity. Several medieval cess-pits were recorded.

During the excavation, the refurbishing of the N. wall of St Ethelburga's church, on the S. side of the site, afforded the opportunity of limited recording work. A 4 m stretch of the N. wall, revealed by removal of Victorian rendering, was recorded. A number of re-used moulded stones incorporated in the 15th-century rebuild of the wall were noted. During underpinning of the party wall immediately N. of the church a gravecut containing a skeleton was discovered, showing the N. extent of the graveyard at the E. end of the church.

84. R. Bluer conducted a watching brief at 22-26 *Blackfriars Lane* (TQ 3175 8105) funded by St Anselm Developments and the Worshipful Company of Apothecaries.

A steep cut in the W. part of the site was probably the W. edge of an early medieval phase of the city ditch, which is known from documentary sources to have been abandoned and filled in in the late 13th century to accommodate the building of Blackfriars. The backfill took the form of sandy gravels, which appeared as a deep horizon over the whole site, sealing natural gravels. Within the tipping sequence was a layer of black organic silt which was probably domestic rubbish.

Cutting into these gravels were several substantial ragstone walls and masonry features. A reconstructed ground-plan of the friary (*Archaeologia*, LXIII (1912), 57-84) provided provisional identification of these features, despite the truncation of all occupational levels or floors. A 19 m length of the S. wall and a portion of the W. wall of the conventual church were recorded, as well as four ragstone foundation piers for the arcading of the S. side.

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At right angles to (and butted on to) the S. wall was the E. wall of the guest-house, which also served as the outer wall of the western cloister range. No burials were recorded, in contrast to those observed in trial holes previously.

85. At 26–36 *Cloth Fair* and 62–67 *Long Lane* (TQ 3193 8173), within the area of the precinct of St Bartholomew's priory, D. Bentley carried out a watching brief funded by Harbour Group Developments Ltd. A ditch system perhaps of the Roman period was overlain by a large number of E.–W. aligned adult male burials of medieval date, confirming inference from documentary and archaeological sources that this was part of the site of the monastic cemetery. From the 14th century a succession of extensive but well-maintained gravelled yard surfaces covered the site, sealing the burials. A group of fifteen very worn Penn floor tiles, dating to 1330–1400, were incorporated in the early part of the yard sequence. The surfaces correspond with the suggested site of the medieval Bartholomew Fair. The first structural evidence observed was a row of houses built in the late 16th century.

86. At 15–16 *Cullum Street* and 154–56 *Fenchurch Street* (TQ 3313 8097) C. Fenn, M. Reid and T. Williams, during a watching brief funded by Equitable Life Assurance Society, recorded a number of medieval foundations conforming to existing property boundaries. Several wells were also recorded.

87. At 14 *Garlick Hill (Sugar Loaf Court)* (TQ 3235 8087) M. Baker continued excavations with the aid of a grant from the Hudson's Bay Company (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 193).

The Sugar Loaf Court trench produced evidence of Saxon/early medieval pits and an oven-like structure with a small group of pottery provisionally dated 850–1000. A chalk foundation with associated occupation surfaces followed; the pottery from this phase dated to the 12th century. This building went out of use in the late medieval period and was followed by a phase of pitting in the late 14th or 15th century. To the S. of Sugar Loaf Court medieval surfaces were truncated by Victorian cellaring.

88. At 79 *Gracechurch Street* (TQ 3302 8103) A. Upson directed excavations by arrangement with Land Securities Management Ltd in the area of the first Roman forum. Two Saxon pits and an early medieval chalk foundation for a building at right angles to Gracechurch Street were recorded.

89. At 25/26 *Lime Street* (TQ 3308 8096) T. Williams directed an excavation and watching brief funded by Hunting Gate Developments Ltd and the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers. The stone cellar of a Roman building on the site was apparently re-used during the 11th to 12th centuries, and was probably extended to the W. in timber, the latter being replaced by masonry in the 14th or 15th century. It continued in use, with modifications, until the Great Fire of 1666. Various late Saxon and medieval pits were recorded in the E. of the site.

90. At 7 *Philpot Lane* (TQ 3304 8088) R. Lea investigated the basement, the vaulted roof and three walls of which two are medieval, probably 15th-century. The original medieval floor was found to have been removed by the insertion of a later brick floor at a lower level, together with a brick-lined cess-pit.

91. At 9–10 *Philpot Lane* (TQ 3303 8085) a watching brief by S. Riviere and A. Westman was funded by Wates Developments Ltd. Intensive medieval pitting was followed by or was partly contemporary with cellaring. The cellars were constructed mainly N. of an implied property boundary which bisected the site. They showed considerable continuity with post-medieval and post-Great Fire cellars and with a standing post-Great Fire building to the immediate NW. in Brabant Court.

92. At 7-9 *Pilgrim Street* and 12/13 *Ludgate Broadway* (TQ 3177 8113) P. Rowsome directed a small excavation to provide evidence of the City's defensive ditch S. of Ludgate and the effect, if any, of the establishment of Blackfriars. Six periods of activity were recorded overlying natural deposits of sand and gravel to a height of 10 m O.D. Natural was cut by a sequence of ditches, the earliest being badly truncated but surviving in the E. to a depth of 3.6 m. This, perhaps the late Roman defensive ditch, was cut by a wide, deep and steep-sided medieval ditch cut to 5 m O.D. and over 14 m wide. Both major ditches ran N.-S. The medieval ditch appeared to have been neglected from the mid 13th century and after initial silting was partially backfilled by large gravelly dumps, yielding a small quantity of 12th-/13th-century pottery, along with a collection of iron and copper objects, a small number of hone stones, some bead-making waste, an iron arrowhead and a bone comb.

There followed a horizon of Roman mortar and building debris, probably a by-product of the documented dismantling of the nearby city wall c. 1278 to make way for the Blackfriars. Further dumps completed the backfilling of the medieval ditch by the late 13th century, a date corresponding to the establishment of the Blackfriars precinct across the area.

The medieval ditch backfill was overlain by a shallow E.-W. and N.-S. running ditch, which may have served as an inside perimeter or 'marking-out' ditch for either the Blackfriars precinct or specifically their cemetery. A single burial recorded nearby c. 1900 may have been part of that cemetery.

93. At *St Bride's House, 10-12 Salisbury Square* and 1-4 *Dorset Buildings* (TQ 3155 8109) a watching brief by M. Nally, funded by Legal and General Insurance Ltd, revealed clay and gravel sloping S. from St Bride's church. Brick and masonry foundations were observed along the S. edge of the site, and brick and ragstone cellar walls were recorded. Some foundations may relate to the 16th-century Bridewell Palace, to the SE.; the rest to the medieval inn of the Bishop of Salisbury.

94. At 18-20 *St Swithin's Lane* (TQ 3270 8094) M. Nally directed excavations funded by Haslemere Estates Ltd. In *No. 20* a standing medieval vaulted structure parallel to the street was recorded, while medieval walls in *No. 18* were found on the same alignment. These walls were also observed continuing through *No. 19*, and presumably represent a single structure at least 21 m long. The construction trench of the W. wall was dated 1150-1200. A robbed medieval wall, on the same alignment, was recorded 7 m to the E.

95. At 8 *Telegraph Street* (TQ 3271 8136) an excavation funded by Phoenix Assurance was directed by P. Chitwood to examine the development of this part of the Walbrook valley. Raising of the ground level in the Roman period and two phases of Roman buildings were followed by a further series of dumped deposits. An 11th- to 12th-century timber building, possibly wattle-walled, was erected, with several phases of gravel and clay occupation layers. Evidence was found of a later structure in approximately the same position, with several associated hearths.

96. HARROW, ELSTREE HILL SOUTH (TQ 1765 9515). Investigations by G. Salvesson, Stanmore and Harrow Historical Society, during redevelopment revealed remains of a hearth with associated early 13th-century pottery.

HILLINGDON, UXBRIDGE. Excavations by Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology with West London Archaeological Field Group.

97. At 15-17 *High Street* (TQ 056 841) following the recording, prior to demolition, of a mid 16th-century timber-framed building, excavations by J. Mills and J. Cotton uncovered a series of clay floors suggesting continuous occupation from the medieval period.

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98. At 2-3 *Windsor Street* (TQ 055 841) excavation by J. Mills showed that following prehistoric occupation the site lay open until brought into cultivation in the early medieval period. Shortly after *c.* 1200 a series of timber-floored buildings were constructed fronting the medieval market square, associated with rubbish pits, stake-holes and a pitched tile hearth.

99. KINGSTON UPON THAMES, HAMPTON WICK, OLD BRIDGE STREET (TQ 176 694). The footings of the medieval and post-medieval bridge between Kingston and Hampton Wick were recorded by J. S. McCracken, Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology, and S. Nelson, Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society, in contractors' trenches. The two side walls of flint and Reigate stone were located, the end of the bridge being further S. than expected. (For excavations at the Kingston end, cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 195-96).

100. —, HIGH STREET (TQ 177 691). Trial excavation by S. Nelson for Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society in advance of redevelopment revealed a 2 m sequence of river deposits dating in general to the 15th and 16th centuries. There was no clear bank line and no indication of a stream found in 1979 on the opposite side of the road.

101. LAMBETH, TOOTING, ST MARY'S CONVENT (TQ 2993 7167). During investigation by R. Densem for Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology, funded by London Borough of Lambeth, a stone-lined cellar, thought to be of late medieval or Tudor date was recorded in several contractors' trenches, and a limited excavation was carried out. The cellar was rectangular and measured 5.5 × 5.3 m internally. Its glazed tile floor had been almost entirely robbed. No evidence for the ground floor elements of the building survived, nor were any ground surfaces visible owing to modern disturbance.

102. MERTON, MERTON PRIORY (TQ 265 699). J. S. McCracken directed excavations for Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology and D.o.E. at the Augustinian priory. The area investigated lay to the SE. of the chapter house, excavated 1976-78 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxii (1978), 159, 161; xxiii (1979), 252) on the presumed site of the infirmary. A passageway defined by one flint wall and a parallel robber trench linked the chapter house with a 'hall' running N.-S. adjacent and to the E. of the passage. The 'hall' as excavated was 1.4 m E.-W. by 7.2 m N.-S. but the exact length was not determined as it continued both N. and S. of the excavation beyond the limit. Low partition walls subdivided the 'hall' into three small rooms each floored with roof tile, the majority of which had survived *in situ*. To the E. opening from the 'hall' was a large room which extended at least 1.3 m E.-W. and 7.2 m N.-S., but obviously much larger as floor levels continued beyond the sections. The latest floor level consisted of a very few late 15th-century floor tiles below which at least three mortar/plaster floors were found. One such plaster floor sealed a pitched tiled hearth dated by remanent magnetism by D.o.E. Ancient Monuments Laboratory to the mid 13th century. The excavations have so far indicated the presence of a substantial building to the SE. of the chapter house. More extensive excavations will be required, however, to determine the function of this structure.

103. NEWHAM, STRATFORD LANGTHORNE ABBEY (TQ 391 836). Excavation by P. M. Wilkinson for Passmore Edwards Museum revealed part of the chancel and N. transept of the abbey church (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxi (1977), 227). The robbed-out wall lines of the NE. portion of the chancel and N. transept, previously unknown, were recorded. Although the walls had been almost totally robbed out, it seems that floor surfaces, some tiled, may be intact in the unexcavated area. Adjacent to the church, in the cemetery, was a lime kiln. A large collection of building materials was recovered, including carved and painted stone and floor tiles, some of which were early mosaic style examples. Some 150 skeletons, mostly uncoffined, were

recovered from the cemetery. Finds to Passmore Edwards Museum, and final report to be a Museum monograph.

104. RICHMOND, KEW, OLD DEER PARK (TQ 171 757). Geophysical survey (resistivity and magnetometer) was carried out by J. S. McCracken, Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology, and A. David, D.o.E. Ancient Monuments Laboratory, within the bounds of the King's Royal Observatory on the presumed site of the Sheen Charterhouse, founded 1414. Buried features were indicated, possibly associated with the cloister cells.

105. SOUTHWARK, FENNINGS WHARF (TQ 3283 8038). R. Densem and J. Dillon, Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology, excavated part of a contractor's trial trench, dug before the demolition of the Fennings Wharf warehouse. Part of a stone structure (Fig. 5, C) was recorded. It consisted of a chalk rubble raft 1 at *c.* +1.75 m O.D., which supported the ragstone foundations 2, 3 and 4. A NE.-SW. ragstone wall survived to *c.* +3.85 m O.D., but, as it formed the NW. edge of the trench, it could not be seen in plan. It is thought that the foundation 4 may have supported a NW.-SE. wall which formed a corner with the NE.-SW. wall to the N. of the trench. To the S., sand and gravel, chalk rubble and earth had been dumped within the structure. The structure is thought to be part of one of the piers of the medieval London Bridge, built by Peter de Colechurch in 1176-1209. If so, then the recorded masonry would be the inside of the N. corner of such a pier. The piers, widened in the 18th century, are shown on Rennie's plan of *c.* 1830. The stonework found in 1983 is further S. than the southernmost pier shown on his plan (Fig. 5, A). More of the construction should be recorded in the archaeological work to be carried out in 1984, following demolition

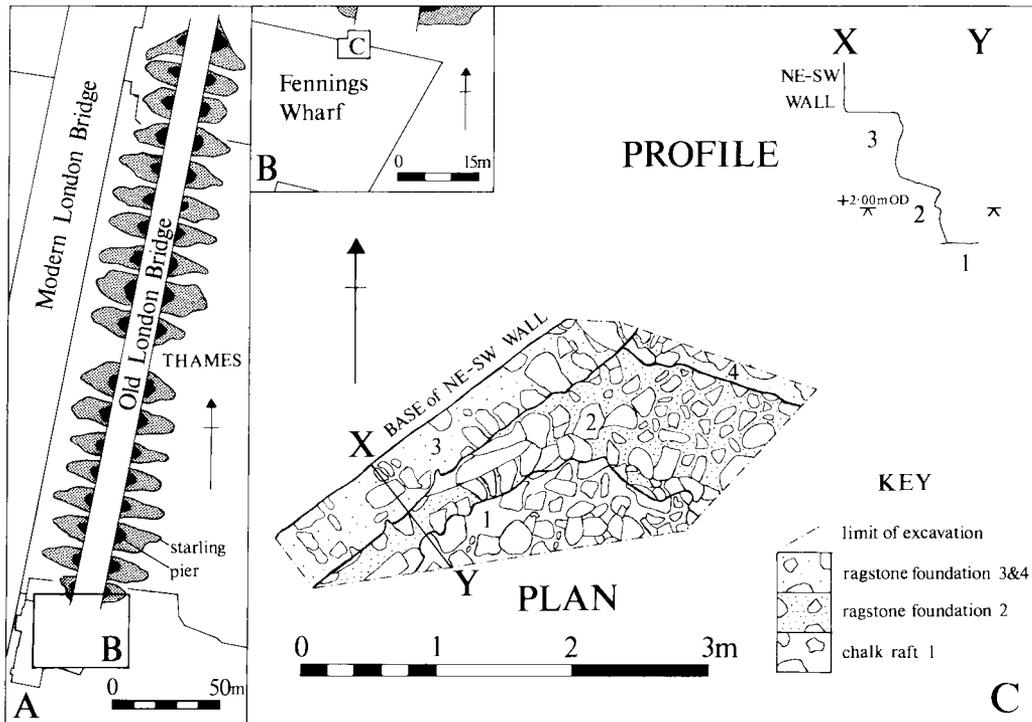


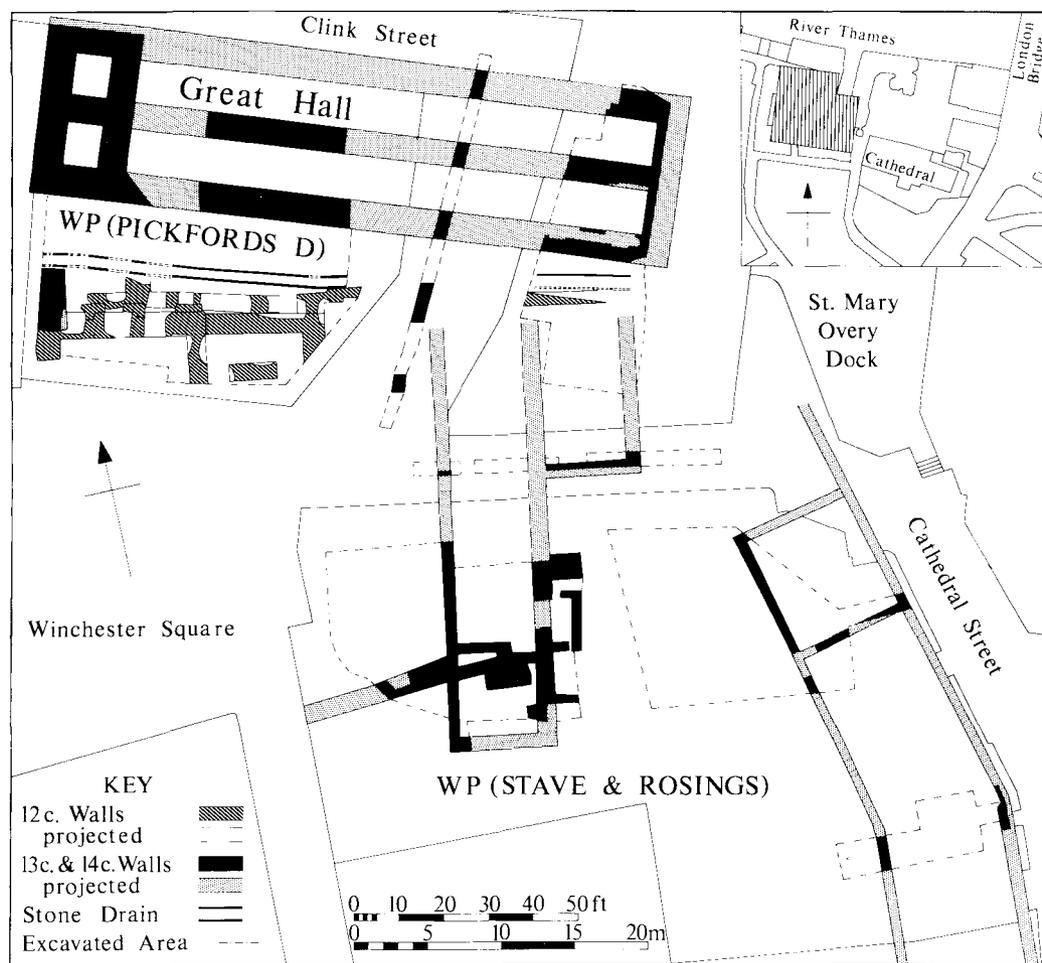
FIG. 5
 FENNINGS WHARF, SOUTHWARK, LONDON
 Part of pier of medieval London Bridge (C), in relation to plan of bridge by John Rennie, *c.* 1830 (A)

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of Fennings Wharf, when it should be possible to determine whether it is in fact one of the piers of Peter de Colechurch's bridge.

106. —, WINCHESTER PALACE (TQ 326 804). Excavations at two sites within the area of the medieval palace of the Bishop of Winchester were directed by D. Seeley and B. Yule for Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology, funded by D.o.E. and Eagle Star Properties Ltd (Fig. 6).

On the N. site (Pickford's Warehouse) a fragmentary E.-W. foundation of ragstone on timber was dated by dendrochronology to A.D. 1095-1125. This was cut by a chalk foundation also roughly aligned E.-W. and extending beyond the limits of the excavation. The chalk foundation is considered, because of its location and construction, to be of mid 12th-century date, and possibly part of the palace built by Bishop Henry de Blois, recorded in a



WINCHESTER PALACE 1983

FIG. 6
WINCHESTER PALACE, SOUTHWARK, LONDON
General plan of excavated medieval features, 1983-84

document of 1145–49. Stone foundations of the 13th-century great hall lying to the E. of the standing W. wall were exposed. The contemporaneous ground surfaces were removed during construction of the 19th-century warehouse. Also running E.–W. across the centre of the site was a large 13th-century stone drain, built with large internally-faced slabs of Purbeck limestone. Excavations in early 1984 E. of this site confirmed the location of the E. end of the great hall.

On the site to the SE. (Stave and Rosing) evidence of late Saxon/early medieval occupation was limited because of later truncation, but several 10th-/11th-century pits were excavated. The Winchester Palace remains at the W. end of the site comprise three principal phases of chalk and ragstone wall foundations defining the SE. corner of the 13th-/14th-century courtyard ranges fronting on to the great hall. The third building phase involved modification of the S. end of the E. range to insert a trapezoidal-shaped garderobe pit built of ashlar chalk and ragstone blocks. The pit had primary fills dating to the late 14th century and appears to have continued in use into the 17th century. The E. wall of the modern warehouse follows the line of deep, rammed chalk foundations — the E. boundary wall of Winchester Palace. A building range along the inside of this wall probably dates from the 13th century. Between this building and the courtyard range was an open garden.

107. TOWER HAMLETS, 9 ST CLARE STREET (TQ 3372 8106). Excavations were carried out by R. Ellis for Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology on the site of the chapel of the medieval convent of St Clare. Post-medieval burials had caused extensive disturbance to the medieval deposits, and only a single substantial chalk wall aligned NW.–SE. had survived on the S. side of the site.

108. —, TOWER OF LONDON (TQ 336 805). Modernization of apartments within the Devereux Tower enabled G. Parnell for D.o.E. to examine this massive Henry III angle tower. In its original form the structure comprised two floors. Two 13th-century embrasures in the upper chamber were recorded together with the remains of a passage providing access on to the S. curtain. A spiral staircase was evidently added to the latter to provide additional access on to the roof.

NORFOLK

109. CARLETON RODE, 'HARGATE' (TM 123 915). Field-walking by P. G. Day over two seasons has revealed traces of a pagan Saxon domestic site in the same general area as a small Romano-British settlement. Evidence at present consists of four copper-alloy objects from the plough comprising the top knob and plate from a cruciform brooch of Åberg Group 1 and a disc ornamented with impressed dots and pierced for suspension (identified by S. M. Youngs, British Museum), as well as the zoomorphic foot of an Åberg Group 2 cruciform brooch and the bow and plain oblong head-plate of a small-long brooch (identified by B. Green, Norwich Castle Museum).

110. GUESTWICK, ST PETER'S CHURCH (TG 0611 2704). Norfolk Archaeological Unit reports that the plan of the apsidal chancel contemporary with the standing 11th-century axial tower, which lies on the N. side of the present church, was revealed by excavation in advance of drainage works. The 0.5 m thick chancel walls were internally rendered with whitewashed or painted mortar, and were robbed to foundation level only in part of the apse. A floor level consisted of the upper surface of a truncated buried soil containing no evidence of Saxo-Norman activity. The floor was cut by the N. wall of a medieval vestry or N. chapel, and by a solitary burial. The chancel was 3.5 m long and 3.5 m wide internally. The chancel arch was 2.3 m wide and 3.5 m high with a step of 0.3 m down to the chancel floor.

Limited work to the W. of the tower located parts of the N. and W. walls of the nave as well as a contemporary mortar floor. The nave was 8.75 m long × 4.95 m wide internally, with walls 0.75 m thick above internal and external plinths. The W. face of the nave arch was

(NORFOLK)

decorated with triple half-round mouldings recessed into the face of the wall and running up to impost level. Later refacing had obscured these above ground level.

Detailed examination of the W. face of the chancel arch showed that the strip-work outlining the arch consisted not of three half-round mouldings as previously recorded, but of two half-round mouldings flanking a strip of triangular section.

111. MIDDLE HARLING (TL 979 851). Excavations by Norfolk Archaeological Unit for British Museum were carried out in an arable field over c. 1200 sq.m within the deserted village of *Middle Harling* and centred on the site of a dispersed hoard of pennies of the mid 8th-century East Anglian king, Beonna, found in 1980/81. No coins were found *in situ*, but the initial discovery and the excavation brought the total of Beonnas to 50 with seven sceattas which may have formed part of the hoard.

Few features were of middle Saxon date, and field-walking has shown that the middle Saxon nucleus lies to the S. of the excavation beyond the site of the parish church. Late Saxon occupation was fairly intense. Two buildings, one measuring 11 × 5 m, and of post-in-slot construction, and the other measuring 11 × 5.5 m with walls represented by individual post-holes, were of 10th-century date. A complex of ditches and at least one timber building dated to the 11th and 12th centuries, and occupation within the area of excavation ceased in the early 13th century.

A small area of the graveyard of St Andrew's church fell within the area examined. Most burials were medieval, but one, accompanied by a bronze buckle, hone stone, iron knives and an iron strike-a-light, was late Saxon.

Metal-detecting produced many finds of middle Saxon to medieval date, the majority of which were found in the topsoil. Outstanding examples include a silver seal matrix enclosing an antique intaglio and belonging to the early 13th-century lord of the manor, part of a ?pendant cross with 9th-century interlace decoration and a plaque decorated in Ringerike style.

Middle Saxon pottery was all Ipswich-type ware apart from two sherds of Tating ware. Saxo-Norman pottery consisted of Thetford-type, St Neot's and early medieval wares, while Headingham ware was the only glazed pottery in use in the late 12th/early 13th centuries.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

112. RAUNDS (SP 998 733). Limited work by Northampton Archaeology Unit continued adjacent to the site of the previous major excavation (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 107-22) in advance of development work. A small number of Saxon and medieval features peripheral to those already recorded were revealed.

NORTHUMBERLAND

113. CASTLE NICK (NY 761 677). Further excavation by J. G. Crow for National Trust and D.o.E. of the shieling at *Mons Fabricius* (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 198-200) showed that the original building (A) measured internally 8.4 m (E. to W.) by 2.44 m and had a curved E. end. A later E. wall reduced the internal length by 1.42 m. A stone annexe was built on the W. end. The interior floor was flagged in its latest phases, but much of this had been robbed. Two levels of hearths were found and they gave palaeomagnetic dates of A.D. 1500 ± 15 for the lower, and A.D. 1525 ± 25 for the upper hearth. This agrees with the small quantity of late 15th- and early 16th-century pottery from the site. The E. end of another building (B) was located to the E. of building A. It also abutted the collapsed tumble of Hadrian's Wall. The early E. wall of Building A overlay a carefully laid flagged floor but no other structural features were found. This earlier phase of occupation may be associated with 14th- and 15th-century pottery found below A and B. Shieling A will be consolidated and displayed.

OXFORDSHIRE

114. BANBURY, EAST-WEST LINK ROAD (SP 455 418-SP 467 417). T. Allen for Oxford Archaeological Unit and D.o.E. investigated the line of the new road where it crosses the slight elevation on which sits Grimsbury House. The surrounding fields all show signs of ridge-and-furrow, but the area in which the trenches were dug was in the landscaped garden of the house. A N.-S. ditch was found in the central trench, and a small area was opened up to investigate this. Both prehistoric and medieval ditches were found.

When the roadway was stripped salvage recording was carried out. Further prehistoric ditches were found, together with a number of medieval ditches, apparently enclosure and field boundaries. The area of occupation both in the prehistoric and medieval periods seems to have been limited on the E. to the top of the elevation, as no features were seen towards the E. end of the road cut. Features continued both N. and S. beyond the limits of the site.

The medieval pottery was predominantly of 12th-century date, though late 12th/early 13th-century features were also common, and there were some 14th- and 15th-century sherds from Pottersbury and elsewhere. A very small assemblage from the ditches beneath the ridge-and-furrow W. of the Grimsbury Green road included St Neots ware and a few late Saxon fabrics, suggesting that this may have been part of the late Saxon settlement at *Grimberie* mentioned in Domesday. The settlement presumably shifted E. during the earlier medieval period, and probably moved again during the 13th century away from the area examined, possibly to the area of Manor Farm some 200 m SE.

115. CHALGROVE, MANOR FARM (SU 6306 9703). A watching brief was carried out by P. Page for Oxford Archaeological Unit at this late 15th-century manor house. The hall had been opened up by the removal of a Victorian corridor and the remains of the original screen between the hall and the screens passage had been revealed beneath late plaster.

With the removal of the timber floor in the hall it was hoped that some remains of the original central hearth might have been discovered. Unfortunately in order to lay the timber floor up to 25 cm of the underlying stratigraphy had been removed. The stratigraphy had remained intact within the confines of the corridor in the hall, and a trench here revealed a sequence similar to that which was found in the buttery to the N. It provided further evidence for a late 15th-century date for the construction of the house. Within the debris in the hall one piece of decorated floor tile has been found, which could be of comparable date with the initial construction, but certainly not earlier.

Several trenches for drains were dug in the grounds, but no evidence of medieval occupation was revealed.

116. GREAT CHESTERTON, MANOR HOUSE (SP 563 214). Excavation and study of standing buildings were carried out by J. Blair, R. Ainslie and H. Woods for Mr and Mrs N. Lyster-Binns. The pottery was examined by M. Mellor of Oxford Archaeological Unit.

Mid Saxon: in the small area excavated the earliest feature was a ditch. This produced c. 30 plain body-sherds in a number of fabric types, probably dating from the 6th to 8th centuries; c. 100 similar sherds were residual in later features. This is a useful addition to the very small number of Saxon sites known in NE. Oxfordshire. Given its location (on Akeman Street 1 km NW. of Alchester) and its name (from *ceaster tūn*), Chesterton may have been a centre of some importance.

Early to mid 12th century: a few St Neot's-type sherds were the only evidence for occupation between the 8th and 12th centuries. During c. 1120-50 the site saw considerable activity. This probably reflects Great Chesterton's status as the *caput* of a small barony whose lord, Robert fitz Amaury, appears in the 1130 Pipe Roll. The vaulted basement of a massive chamber-block remains (Fig. 7). It is aligned N.-S. with an entrance in the W. side and two windows in the S. end. Along its W. side are remains of a two-storey annexe, which may be 12th or 13th century but cannot be more firmly dated. Further W., excavation revealed a building with thin stone walls and a mortar floor; the pottery, supported by an archaeomagnetic date, suggests that this was built in c. 1140 and demolished not long afterwards. An

(OXFORDSHIRE)

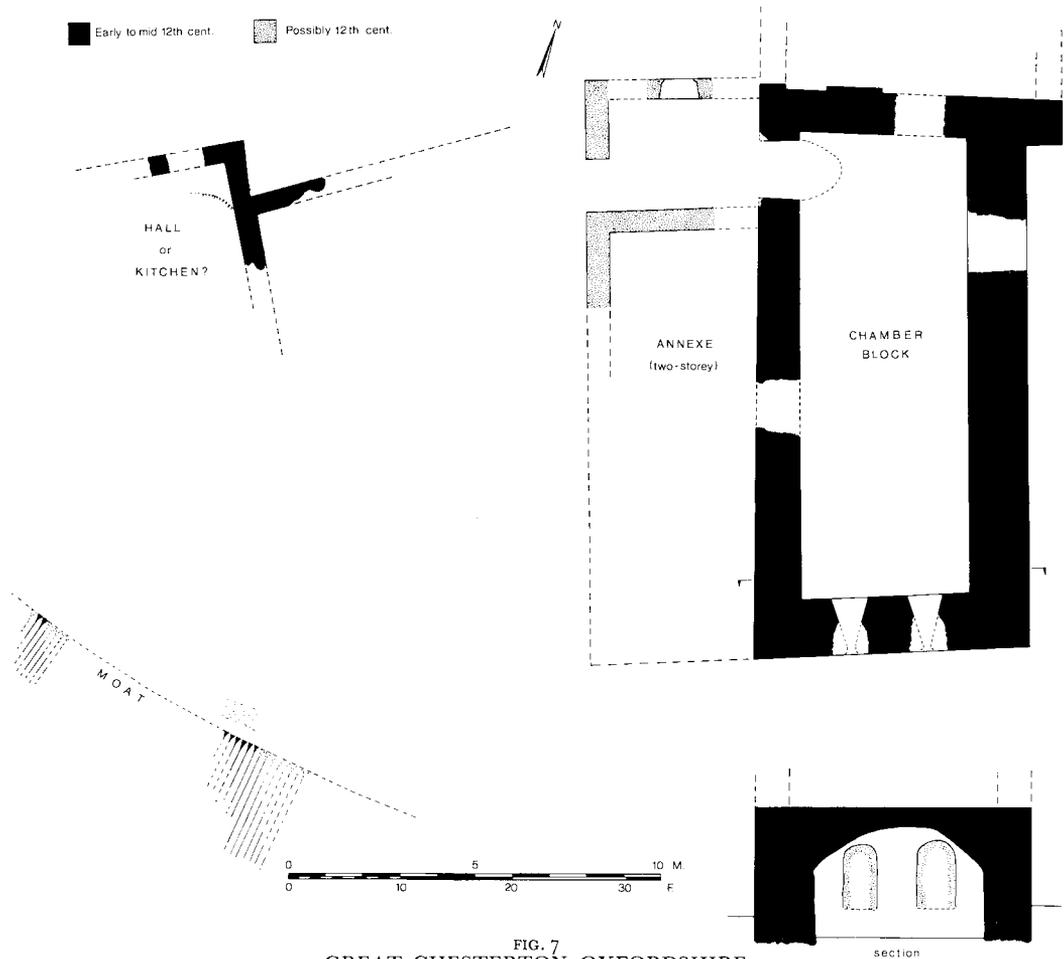


FIG. 7
GREAT CHESTERTON, OXFORDSHIRE
12th-century manor house

encircling moat, of which only a small section was traced, existed by *c.* 1200 and may be earlier. It is possible that the complex represents a fortified manor house of the Anarchy period.

Later medieval: the moat was filled and levelled in the mid 13th century, and a W.–E. range of buildings constructed over it to the SW. of the chamber-block. Another range, of ? medieval date, lay immediately N. of the demolished 12th-century building. Thus in the later Middle Ages the chamber-block and its annexe may have formed the E. side of an enclosed courtyard which also had ranges to N. and S.

117. HENLEY, OLD RECTORY (SU 763 827). B. Durham directed excavations for Oxford Archaeological Unit and Henley Archaeological and Historical Group in the grounds of the 18th-century rectory in Hart Street, on the site of the old rectory (demolished by 1830) and a tithe barn. In the area of the barn only a spread of stone metalling was traced. Stone and flint walls and an outside cess-pit represented the old rectory site, with part of a medieval building

of two phases extending W. away from the river. This W. building had a strong foundation of flint and clunch which was subsequently realigned. The 5 m S. frontage of this building makes it rather smaller than the 15th-century Old Rectory at Winford, Somerset, which was the smallest such building identified by Pantin. It might in fact be the gable end of a house aligned N.-S., or it may have been the stone-founded portion of a larger timber dwelling. To the E. was a large shallow depression which drained through a ditch towards the river, and it was over this area that the house was to extend, probably in the later medieval period.

Excavations on the Hart Street frontage produced only a roadside ditch and a pit containing 14th- to 15th-century pottery, amber beads and a gold brooch.

OXFORD. Investigations by Oxford Archaeological Unit.

118. At *Blackfriars* (SP 512 058) G. Lambrick continued work for D.o.E. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 201-02) and further observations were made during the contractors' excavations. A complex mass of masonry attached to the N. aisle had been intended to shore up the building which from this and previous observations was clearly suffering severe subsidence round the W. end and N. side of the nave. As in the preceding trial excavation, no sign of a 'N. nave' (or transept) was seen. Other walls of the nave, S. aisle and cloister were recorded. No more detail of the path across the cloister garth or its entrance to the cloister walk was seen but a possible buttress just E. of this was noted.

119. At 52 *Cornmarket Street* (SP 513 663) during remodelling of the former Woolworth's store, B. Durham for D.o.E. investigated the site originally excavated by Jope, Pantin *et al.* when the Clarendon Hotel was demolished (*Oxoniensia*, xxiii (1958), 1-120). A new trench was cut through the 12th-century vault previously surveyed in 1955, and a good section was recorded showing its relationship to the surrounding layers. There were some major differences from the previous observations. There was no sign of any stonework of the smaller early vault found by Jope, but the construction trench suggested that the wall was built in two phases, the earlier perhaps before 1100, with the existing vault added in the 12th or 13th century. In the intervening period the ground level outside had risen 1.6 m with layer upon layer of floors of the adjoining building. This is perhaps therefore an example of the type of half-sunken vault which in time becomes a fully-sunken cellar with the rise in ground level, but here the speed of accumulation was dramatic. If it reflects the general situation in Cornmarket Street, it means that two-thirds of the build-up happened in the 12th and 13th centuries, with levels rising only 0.65 m since then. The situation was exemplified in Jope's fig. 23, which showed gravel metalling of a 'forecourt' abutting medieval laminated floors. The second new trench this year showed what must have been the rear continuation of these floors, but, as Jope experienced, it proved impossible to recover any pottery with which to establish a chronology.

120. At *Oseney Abbey* (SP 504 058) the 1982 excavation (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 202) was followed by salvage recording by B. Durham of two building contracts. The NE. end of a crescent of flats came close to the waterfront exposed last year, and showed stone footings more massive than any previously seen. Their alignment suggests a building 15 m long extending back 13 m from the declining 13th-century river channel. As this channel became blocked the building was presumably dismantled so that its footings survived the Dissolution stone robbing.

The second area of observation was further upstream on the same declining riverfront. There were large foundations here also, in this case aligned on the cloister and therefore oblique to the channel. A small area of tile pavement included several alphabet tiles which had not been used to create words, but simply laid in their unbroken quadrants. The pottery confirms the 13th-century infilling at the edge of the channel, but the levels further out were still being topped-up after the mid 13th century. By this time a small drain had been cut through the infill, perhaps a water supply for buildings isolated by the blocking.

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The limited fieldwork and J. Sharpe's post-excavation work have shown that the S. side of the abbey had shrunk by the Reformation. There seems every reason to connect this with a W. expansion which resulted in the blocking of an original river channel and the establishment of a new waterfront on the modern mill stream.

121. WATCHFIELD (SU 2490 9075). R. A. Chambers and C. Scull for Oxford Archaeological Unit report the discovery of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery amongst other sites discovered during work on the Shrivenham bypass. Four skeletons were exposed by mechanical excavation and the heavy machinery had damaged the skeletal material subsequently excavated, although metal objects survived remarkably intact. The area at risk was excavated in difficult conditions in six days. A total of 27 inhumations of 5th- to 6th-century date, aligned W.-E. and N.-S., was excavated. Unstratified finds indicate that this was not the original total of graves in the area and a considerable number of graves was destroyed before the nature of the site was recognized.

The earliest burial excavated may date from the first half of the 5th century A.D., but most are of the later 5th or 6th century. These include the grave of a woman buried with a pair of gilt-bronze saucer brooches, and iron cloak-pin, a pair of bronze tweezers and a string of amber beads, and that of a warrior buried with his sword, spear, shield, knife and a bronze cauldron which may have been made in the Rhineland. Another male burial contained an iron knife and iron shield-boss, an elaborate bronze belt buckle and fittings, and a balance inside the remains of a leather and bronze case which also contained weights and Roman coins.

Other finds include a wooden bucket with bronze and iron bindings and an iron handle, and a second bronze cauldron. The quality and quantity of the grave goods appear to indicate that this was the burying ground of a wealthy and important community. As it is not known what proportion of the original cemetery is represented by the excavated burials, this places severe constraints upon the interpretation of the site.

SHROPSHIRE

122. LITTLE DAWLEY (SJ 683 059). D. A. Higgins, Institute of Industrial Archaeology, Ironbridge Gorge Museum, undertook detailed recording and excavation of the timber-framed building at 15 and 15A *Holly Road* following a successful application to demolish in 1982. Excavation to the rear of the building has produced a variety of features. Prior to 17th-century activity it is suggested that the area was ploughed, but below this were medieval features. A building has tentatively been identified with floor levels and areas of burning, which may date to c. 1150-1300. Two other features associated with medieval pottery have provided bloomery waste — one of these being a pit with burning in the bottom. This is the earliest evidence for metal-working in the area. Excavation is continuing and will extend to cover the area occupied by the building, which it is now hoped to move to Blists Hill Museum, Telford.

123. LUDLOW (SO 511 752). A. Rice of Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit reports that the site of the 14th-century Carmelite friary in *Corve Street* has recently been threatened by development proposals. Most of the site is under St Leonard's church and churchyard but a sizeable area is available for excavation. Two trial trenches were cut. One, (A), was to test for survival of tenements along *Corve Street* frontage, which was the main through route of the Norman planned town, and the other, (B), was sited as close to the centre of the friary site as the threatened area would allow. Trench B revealed a length and corner of a stone wall, robbed but with substantial foundations remaining and associated medieval pottery. Trench A also contained a stone structure at the same level, a semi-circular feature thought to be the apsidal end of a building belonging to the friary complex. Both trenches clearly showed the destruction level of these buildings. From the results of this evaluation, a large-scale excavation will take place in 1984, funded by public subscription.

124. WENLOCK PRIORY (SJ 625 001). Excavation and recording of the fabric was undertaken by H. M. Woods for D.O.E. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 202-03), in advance of consolidation. Three areas were investigated: the entrance to the barrel-vaulted undercroft in the N. transept; the NW. interior corner of the Lady Chapel; and the two bays of the S. aisle wall exterior, E. of the sacristy. In the undercroft area it was found that the flight of steps which afforded the primary access to it had been superseded by a diagonal vice integral with an E.-W. footing; these had been superimposed directly upon the original steps. In the Lady Chapel interior it was found that the primary E. end of the presbytery, which was 3.3 m wide, had been robbed. The cutting was excavated only to a depth of 1.6 m, but the excavated layers consisted entirely of demolition material, suggesting that the Lady Chapel superstructure may have been supported on a sub-vault; the ground falls away sharply to the east at this point, which would explain the necessity for such an arrangement. Excavation of the cutting outside the S. aisle showed that the aisle wall was supported on a battered plinth two courses deep, and that there were two buttresses on the exterior face. Lying on the Dissolution ground surface were a large number of fragments of the fabric of the church, including several column drums, pieces of windowsill and red-painted window-glass. At the E. end of the cutting was a doorway into the presbytery, and E. of this doorway it was found that the S. aisle wall had been re-skinned. This re-skinning continued the length of the final two bays of the presbytery and may perhaps have been contemporary with the repairs carried out in the choir in the time of Prior Richard (1486-1521), which are recorded in a manuscript in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge (MS 433 ff. 65v-67).

STAFFORDSHIRE

125. ECCLESHALL, EVESWELL MANOR (SJ 8293 2901). Excavation for Stoke-on-Trent City Museum and Art Gallery on this moated site in advance of building development have been completed. It has been shown that the moat was inserted into an already occupied area of the planned borough. The platform was repeatedly built up and there were several phases of building and abandonment. The well-stratified pottery sequence probably extends from c. 1200-1400. There is abundant documentary evidence for the site from 1225 to 1692. Report to be published in *Staffordshire Archaeol. Studies*, 1984.

STAFFORD TOWN (SJ 921 233). C. B. K. Cane, J. Cane and M. O. H. Carver of Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit concluded excavations of the late Saxon settlement and later medieval town.

126. At *St Mary's Grove* intact 10th-century strata survived mainly in the N. half of the site where a series of five low-temperature, probably bread, ovens had been constructed around a pebbled yard. A well had been dug and lined with rammed timbers. Other evidence of domestic occupation, such as rubbish pits, was absent and evidence for buildings was limited to one possible post-hole structure to the W. of the ovens. The very small amount of residual Stafford ware in disturbed areas of the site suggests that later disturbance had not destroyed more concentrated late Saxon evidence and accords with a military occupation.

In the 12th century there was large-scale sand quarrying, presumably for the construction of the new church. This was followed by the buildings of a stone-founded house on the *Albion Place* frontage, with an elaborate stone-built corridor and a clay and sandstone oven built further to the N. A timber building in the extreme N. of the site may be a barn and other timber structures graves. A large deposit of charred grain and chaff had been dumped in the almost backfilled quarry. Ovens and barn were probably out of use by the 14th or 15th centuries.

127. At *Tipping Street* two phases of late Saxon occupation were tentatively identified. The first was an as yet ill-defined occupation represented by post-hole structures and shallow scoops. Stafford ware was in use. The suggested second phase was dominated by the

(STAFFORDSHIRE)

production of Stafford ware. Two kilns were excavated, both robbed but fairly complete. Large quantities of wasters had been dumped in a pit to the N. of the larger kiln (probably products of these kilns) and also into the kilns when derelict. Several new forms were recovered. The larger kiln was of clay and sandstone with probably two firing chambers separated by a longitudinal support for the upper chamber. A series of wells was dug probably to provide water for pottery making. Both kilns were sampled for archaeomagnetic dating and wood from the wells for dendrochronological dating.

The end of the pottery industry was marked by large-scale dumping of rubbish and use of the area for cultivation. By the 12th to 13th centuries, timber houses had been built on the *Tipping* and *Eastgate Street* frontages. Their rear walls were represented by post-holes against the S. and E. sections. The area behind Tipping Street was used for pit-digging and perhaps for small-scale iron-working, represented by a small forge-like feature of burnt clay with a preliminary archaeomagnetic date of c. A.D. 1170. In addition, a group of ironwork including two axes, shears and scissors was recovered from a nearby pit together with an almost complete bone comb. Three wells had also been dug and some of the area consolidated with pebble surfaces. Overall, the picture is becoming familiar in Stafford: timber houses with pit-digging to the rear and some evidence for small-scale industry but with no definite evidence for formalized property boundaries. For a fuller report and discussion, see C.B.A. Group 9, *West Midlands Archaeol.*, 26, 49–65.

SUFFOLK

128. BARHAM (TM 137 511). K. R. Wade for Suffolk County Council and British Museum excavated nine areas (6 × 6 m) across this Romano-British and early/middle Anglo-Saxon site. The majority of features were Romano-British, but post-holes associated with hand-made pottery suggest an early Anglo-Saxon structure in one area.

129. BRANDON, STAUNCH MEADOW (TL 77 86). R. D. Carr for Suffolk County Council and D.o.E. continued work on the middle Saxon settlement with c. 1200 sq.m being excavated over the year (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 207–08). The ground plans of a further four buildings have been uncovered and a second area of burials partially excavated.

The buildings are noticeably different from those previously found; although their structural types are familiar (plank in post-hole and plank in trench) they are all well below the previously encountered size, their average size being 4.5 × 9 m. Two of the buildings also have double walls on one long side, producing in effect a corridor c. 1 m wide along one side of the building.

The occupation level which overlies the site was excavated in a more systematic manner than before. The first results of this are a very striking distribution of finds (notably pottery and bone) which suggests the use of above-ground rubbish dumps in backyard areas. There is also evidence that floor areas of both flint and clay are present within the buildings.

A second area of burials has been uncovered with about fifteen burials. This cemetery, like that found in 1982, extends into unexcavated areas. The burials, which are all confined, are of both sexes and mixed ages.

Trial excavation along the northern or riverside margins of the sand island, and into the adjacent peat has located an area of large wooden piles, with brushwood and sand levels around them.

BUNGAY

130. At *Annis Hill* (TM 3485 8900) trial trenching by K. R. Wade for Suffolk County Council, just to the SE. of *Joyce Road* where early Anglo-Saxon graves were found in 1951, failed to produce evidence of features of any date.

131. At *Quaves Lane* (TM 3362 8955) a trial trench by K. R. Wade for Suffolk County Council N. of the lane revealed the suspected town ditch, 18 m wide and 4 m deep, backfilled in the late 13th or 14th century.

132. BUTLEY, BURROW HILL (TM 390 485). V. Fenwick and Butley Hill Excavation Group continued excavation of a middle Saxon settlement on this hilltop site (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 204). Pits and a major boundary ditch produced small finds including Ipswich-type pottery in local clays and food debris, all dated to the 8th and 9th centuries. A kiln located in 1982 was dated archaeomagnetically to c. A.D. 830. Work will continue on the site.

IPSWICH

133. At *Purdis Farm* (TM 201 424) K. R. Wade for Suffolk County Council and J. Sainsbury undertook trial trenching of Warren Heath around the recorded findspot of Ipswich ware sherds (1965) prior to development. This failed to produce any features other than Second World War trenches.

134. At *St Helen's Street* (TM 1680 4458) K. R. Wade for Suffolk County Council excavated an area of 100 sq.m on the fringe of the Anglo-Saxon pottery industry. Intensive medieval occupation had removed most of the middle and late Saxon deposits. A small fragment of kiln wall remained *in situ*.

135. At *School Street* (TM 1665 4435) K. R. Wade for Suffolk County Council, Ipswich Borough Council and D.O.E. undertook excavation on the N. half of the Blackfriars monastery and underlying Anglo-Saxon deposits. The Friary church, sacristy and refectory were examined. An area spanning the town defences has revealed the first town bank and ditch, probably of Danish construction (pre-917). Beneath the first bank lay an undisturbed 9th-century metalled street with two phases of buildings either side of it. Excavation continues.

136. SUTTON HOO (TM 288 487). M. O. H. Carver for Sutton Hoo Research Committee supported by B.B.C., British Museum, National Maritime Museum, Society of Antiquaries of London, Suffolk County Council and University of Birmingham undertook a programme of site surveys to define the prehistoric settlements and Anglo-Saxon cemetery, to be followed by excavation in subsequent seasons.

SURREY

137. BLETCHINGLY, LITTLE PICKLE (TQ 3347 5213). R. Poulton for Surrey County Council Planning Department Conservation and Archaeology Section sectioned a small rectangular earthwork. Finds suggested a 15th-century date. No structures were located on the inside but quantities of roof tiles were found while a stone wall of pre-16th-century date was uncovered to the S.

138. REIGATE, 16 BELL STREET (TQ 255 505). Excavation directed by D. Williams for Holmesdale Archaeological Group continued work begun in 1974-76 (*Surrey Archaeol. Colls.*, 74 (1983), 47-89). A further 5 m of a domestic building fronting Bell Street was uncovered and its medieval origin, suggested by the previous work, was proved. Demolition in the 16th century was confirmed by a penny of Henry VIII in the upper of three floor layers. Another stone medieval hearth and a possible partition wall were found. Beneath the house was a spread of grey sandy loam containing a coin, an Angouleme denier, probably of the late 12th century. At the base of the loam was a spread of large pottery sherds similar to the group from Pit 1 found in 1974. A date of c. 1200 was suggested for that pottery, supported by the coin find.

(SURREY)

139. STANWELL, PARK ROAD (TQ 052 745). M. O'Connell for Surrey County Council Planning Department, Conservation and Archaeology Section, and M.S.C. began large-scale excavations on a gravel extraction site. Side ditches of a medieval droveway and Saxon linear features were examined.

SUSSEX, EAST

140. HAMSEY (TQ 414 122). Investigations by M. J. Allen and Lewes Archaeological Group on and around this supposed DMV site, dominated by St Peter's Old Church, have revealed a distinct lack of evidence for substantial medieval settlement. The place-name, documentary evidence and finds of Saxo-Norman pottery suggest late Saxon activity. 13th- to 14th-century pottery has been found in the fields surrounding the church but no surviving features relating to a settlement have been identified. The de Sais, who owned the manor from 1189 to 1399, greatly extended the Norman church, while a contract of 1320 exists for the building of a now-vanished stone hall on the site. It is suggested that, apart from the manor, the population of the area was widely dispersed throughout the parish.

141. WINCHELSEA (TQ 90 17). Further survey by the Sussex Archaeological Field Unit was directed by Peter E. Leach for D.o.E. The work embraced a detailed topographical survey of all open areas within the original area of the town with especial reference to the defensive features, and detailed survey of all medieval structures surviving above ground, including the town gates, the Court Hall, and the remains of Greyfriars, Blackfriars, and St Johns. Copies of the survey drawings will be deposited with the East Sussex Sites and Monuments Record, N.M.R., and D.o.E.

SUSSEX, WEST

142. COMPTON APPELDOWN (SU 79 13). A. Down for Chichester Excavations Committee directed further excavations on the site of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery first trial-trenched in 1982 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 204). All of the work was carried out in the most northerly field (Area 2), with the intention of linking up the two trial excavations and to extend N. down the hill. All turf and topsoil was removed by hand and up to 10% of the topsoil was sieved. As a result, a significant number of destroyed cremations could be identified from the concentrations of pottery, calcined bone and artefacts. Burials were sparse at the N. and S. limits of the excavation and it now seems likely that the most thickly populated part of the cemetery in Area 2 runs in a band round the hill about half-way up.

Including the burials from Area 1, which may well be a separate and later cemetery, a total of 60 inhumations and cremations has been found over the two seasons and it is estimated that another 30 cremations can be inferred from scattered grave goods and pottery in the topsoil. A small ploughed-down barrow surrounded by a ring-ditch and with three un-urned cremations was found, cut through by later inhumations (Fig. 8), all within a fenced area which turned eastwards. Part of a second fenced enclosure was found further N., and the ditch which was found in 1982 was traced uphill to a point where it turned W. The post-holes of two small structures which have been tentatively designated 'mortuary houses' were found and parallels for this type of structure are being sought.

Up to 0.3 m of topsoil has been lost from the upper slopes of the hill and most of the cremations have either been destroyed or severely damaged by ploughing, mostly since the 1930s. Future work will be directed towards establishing the E. and W. limits of the cemetery in Area 2 and in locating the settlements in the vicinity.

M. G. Welch has supplied the following summary of work on the grave goods. Grave 48 contained a copper-alloy penannular brooch associated with a knife. A handful of glass and amber beads were found in Graves 38 and 55, the latter being associated with an iron buckle and a knife, while a melted glass bead was found with the cremation of Grave 53. One of the

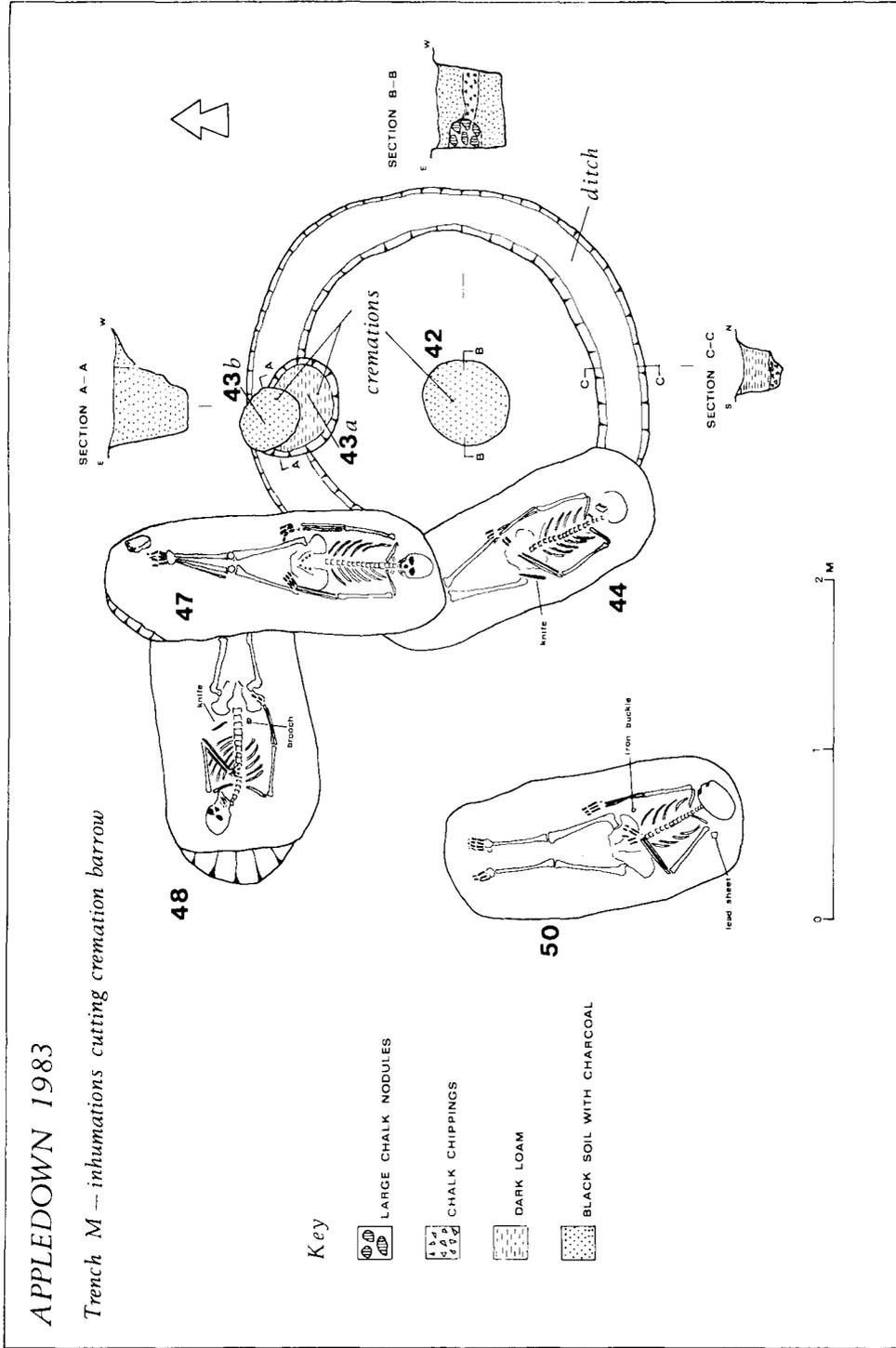


FIG. 8
COMPTON APPLEDOWN, WEST SUSSEX
Anglo-Saxon cemetery. Barrow and ring-ditch with associated burials

(SUSSEX, WEST)

two copper-alloy rings in Grave 51 was a spiral finger ring. There were two spearheads, one in Grave 31 being associated with an iron buckle and knife, the other in Grave 54 with a knife. Grave 50 contained only an iron buckle, Grave 46 an iron buckle and knife and Graves 33, 44A and 44 just a knife. Copper-alloy mounts of uncertain function were found in Graves 47 and 25, the latter also containing remains of an unidentified wooden object(s). Only one of the cremation pots was ornamented, a circular cross design decorating the urn of Grave 34. Small finds recovered from the topsoil included a small garnet set in a copper-alloy stud and a shield-on-tongue mount which formerly contained a gemstone.

TYNE AND WEAR

143. NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, BLACKFRIARS (NZ 244 642). B. Harbottle and R. Fraser continued the excavation of the Dominican Friary for City of Newcastle, exposing the E. half of the nave and the W. end of the quire of the church. The nave measured 17.7 m wide externally (its full length is as yet unknown) and had N. and S. aisles as original features. The N. nave wall had external buttresses, while the S. wall included four arched grave recesses as part of an early alteration in design. Both the pier arcades were constructed on individual pier bases, the E. pair being engaged to cross-walls which closed the E. ends of the aisles. A screen, 7.6 m long and 3 m wide, with a central passage 1.5 m wide, stood between the E. ends of the pier arcades. On the floor, small areas of tiling and large spreads of mortar bedding reflected a very undulating and patchwork arrangement, caused by extensive and relatively orderly burying in the nave over a long period.

A doorway in the NE. corner of the cloister gave on to a lobby and the night stairs, but not on to the typical walking space. There was no evidence for an opposing doorway in the N. wall of the nave, and the heavy stone cross-wall foundations, aligned N.—S., which one would have expected to support a central tower above such a walking space were conspicuously absent. Given the screen remains at the E. end of the nave, suggesting a wooden superstructure laid on a slight stone sill wall, the absence of similar remains at the W. end of the quire would seem to infer that the former comprised the only division between nave and quire here.

WARWICKSHIRE

ALCESTER (SP091 575). S. Cracknell for Warwickshire County Museum supported by an M.S.C. community programme conducted a campaign of excavation in and around the Roman town.

144. At *Tibbet's Close* a sunken medieval malting kiln was found, dug into the top of the Roman layers.

145. At *Grafton House, School Road* where the owner had excavated a large quantity of medieval pottery wasters and fire bars, an area of 12 sq.m was investigated to try to locate the kiln. The medieval deposits consisted of a series of earth dumps used to make up the level of the otherwise marshy ground. More wasters were recovered and all indications were that the kiln itself lay further to the SW. The kiln was probably associated with the nearby Alcester Abbey.

146. BIDFORD-ON-AVON (SP099 519). T. Yarnell for Warwickshire County Museum undertook salvage recording of Anglo-Saxon burials and a Romano-British cremation on the Bidford Co-op site previously investigated in 1978–79 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxiv (1980), 233). A further ten inhumations were discovered during construction work. Four of these were accompanied by grave goods: burial 3 by a simple disc brooch with ring and dot decoration; burial 4 by two small-long brooches, decorative pin and belt fittings; burial 5 by a simple disc brooch; burial 6 by two spearheads, a knife and belt fittings. Finds were not recorded with the other six. Three of the burials were found within the area of the 1922–23 excavations, the remainder within an area extending 15 m S. of this work.

147. HUNNINGHAM (SP 371 680). F. Radcliffe and Trinity School Archaeologists with Leamington Archaeology Group, continued investigations at the medieval moated site and adjacent earthworks. Two buildings were defined on the moated platform, both probably timber-framed and tile-roofed. They appear to have been carefully dismantled, leaving only subtle traces in the sandstone debris. These buildings were perhaps agricultural in purpose. Pottery from the platform and ditch section suggest a 13th-century date for the use of the moated site.

148. WARWICK, BRIDGE END (SP 286 646). S. Cracknell of Warwickshire County Museum made trial excavations at *Park House* to reveal over 1.5m of stratified deposits going back to the 13th century or earlier at the site of the medieval bridge across the R. Avon. Until the 18th century, the bridge lay in the shadow of Warwick Castle, under Caesar's Tower. When a new bridge was built up-river and large areas of the surrounding countryside emparked, the medieval bridge was neglected and soon collapsed. The grounds of Park House, now being redeveloped, run down to the old bridge and encompass the medieval frontage on the street leading to the river. Excavation on the frontage has so far encountered the stone footings of three buildings, with intact floor deposits and hearths, and an external courtyard. It appears that each successive house was built on top of the ground floor remains of the previous ones with relatively little disturbance of earlier deposits, thus raising the level of the floors higher above the river.

149. WASPERTON (SP 261 581). G. Crawford for Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit and Warwickshire County Museum undertook further excavation on a crop-mark complex threatened by gravel extraction (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 206). On this multi-period site the excavation of the early medieval cemetery overlying an earlier Romano-British settlement is now virtually complete. So far 200 inhumations and 21 cremations have been excavated. Of the former, 82 have diagnostically Saxon artefacts, brooches, spears, pots, etc., of which 41 indicated female and 33 male burials with eight of unknown sex. Seventeen inhumations showed Romano-British characteristics as suggested by metalwork or burial rite. 101 inhumations were either unfurnished or contained non-diagnostic artefacts. However, preliminary analysis indicates that most of the 'British' graves were aligned N.-S. with a few E.-W., while most 'Saxons' were buried S.-N. or W.-E. On this basis there were 47 Romano-British, 124 Saxon and 20 unattributable burials. Twenty of the cremations were Saxon, and one appears to be Romano-British.

The greatest density of graves was in the NW. quadrant of the site. It contained a high proportion of Romano-British graves, in contrast to the area excavated in 1982, when they were concentrated to the S. of the cemetery. There was also a number of coffin burials of Saxon type, the coffins being constructed without nails, and in some cases the planks had been buttressed with large stones as if the 'coffin' had been a loose arrangement of planks. Rudimentary rows occur throughout the cemetery. However, large areas were devoid of graves whilst others were very crowded. As yet no coeval settlement has been found. Excavation is expected to continue (see *West Midlands Archaeol.*, 26 (1983), 15-27).

WEST MIDLANDS

150. COVENTRY (SP 335 790). Medieval and later buildings were excavated at *Derby Lane* by J. G. Perry of Coventry City Museum. The amount of modern destruction was very extensive, leaving only isolated features of the medieval and post-medieval period. Several medieval sandstone walls, rubbish and latrine pits were found, but no structures have yet been identified. The same is true for the post-medieval period but the situation improves in the 18th century. From a preliminary examination of the pottery, there seems to have been no occupation of the site until after c. 1250.

(WEST MIDLANDS)

151. WEDNESBURY, OAKESWELL HALL (SO 990 950). Excavations were directed by M. A. Hodder of Sandwell Valley Archaeological Project for Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council and West Midlands County Council, financed by M.S.C. Occupation of the site began in the 14th or 15th century. A rectangular house area was identified. It was defined by timber wall lines and had an external pebble yard, into which medieval pottery had been trampled (interim report in *West Midlands Archaeol.*, 26 (1983).

152. BROMWICH, SANDWELL PRIORY (SP 024 913). Excavations continued directed by M. A. Hodder of Sandwell Valley Archaeological Project for Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council, financed by M.S.C. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 206–07). Substantial remains of the church area, to the S. of the cloister, were found below post-medieval levelling dumps. The E. range of the cloister is also under excavation. Further excavation areas continue the evaluation of the site. It is hoped to confirm the predicted site of the W. cloister range and the cemetery (interim report in *West Midlands Archaeol.*, 26 (1983), 113–17).

WILTSHIRE

153. BRADFORD-ON-AVON, BARTON FARM (ST 823 605). Excavation was undertaken by J. Haslam to confirm the existence of a large medieval barn adjacent to the tithe barn, whose presence was suggested by several standing walls (one incorporating a pair of sawn-off crucks) built of good quality squared rubble blocks, forming part of later farm buildings. This formed the W. side of a complete medieval farmyard complex which included the tithe barn, granary barn, Barton Farm itself (with attached chapel), another barn of probably similar date to the E., and the bridge over the Avon (Fig. 9). The excavation located foundations of the W. barn which demonstrated its original dimensions to have been 40 × 8.5 m, with two porches of similar layout to those of the tithe barn. It probably functioned as a byre. An early 14th-century date for its construction was suggested by pottery, glazed ceramic ridge tiles and stone roof slates lying on an associated yard surface, and by structural analogies with the other barns. The importance of this barn lies in the fact that it comprised (and still in part comprises) the fourth side of a large grange farm built by Shaftesbury Abbey as a planned complex, which was arguably newly laid out at this time. The area of the yard and barns is to be scheduled by the D.o.E.

154. FOXLEY, COWAGE FARM (ST 907 861). J. Hinchliffe for D.o.E. Central Excavation Unit undertook limited excavations on a group of timber buildings revealed by aerial photography (*Antiq. J.*, LXI (1981), 316–21). The purpose of the work was to establish the nature, state of preservation and date of the structures. The excavations revealed the rock-cut foundation trenches of a number of substantial pre-Conquest timber buildings, including a hall with annexe whose total length was 31 m with an original width of 10 m, later reduced. An outlying structure situated within a ditched enclosure and with an apse on its E. end was also examined; this feature may be a church. Floors and occupation horizons did not survive in the areas examined, but sherds of grass-tempered pottery were recovered from some of the foundation trenches. Radiocarbon dates are awaited.

Following this work, the site has been recommended for scheduling by the Ancient Monuments Board.

155. LITTLECOTE PARK (SU 301 705). Excavations of a Romano-British villa have been undertaken since 1978 by B. Phillips for Littlecote Roman Research Trust. Earthworks recorded extending for c. 450 m and overlying part of the villa site were found to be evidence of a DMV. Apart from a well, river embanking and scant remains of a stone building, initial

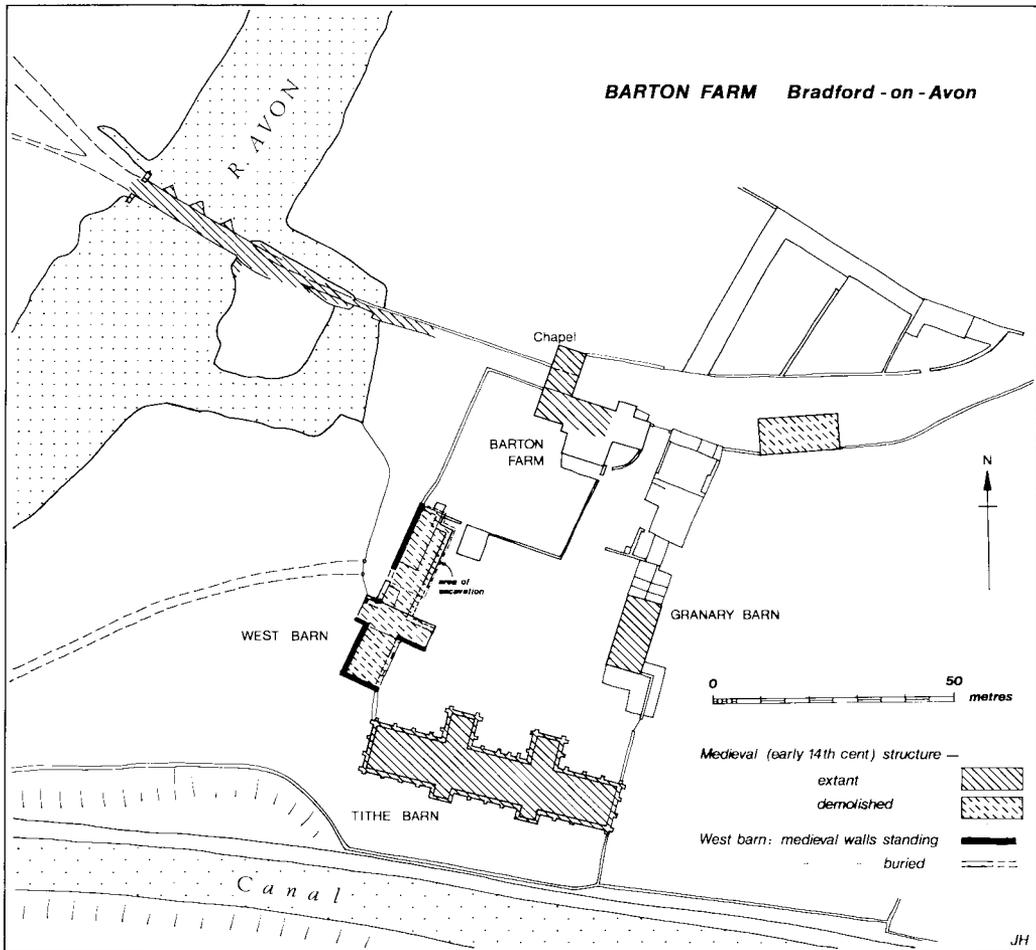


FIG. 9
 BARTON FARM, BRADFORD-ON-AVON, WILTSHIRE
 General plan, showing medieval buildings, based on 1:500 Ordnance Survey map, 1875

excavation produced little structural remains of the medieval period although numerous sherds were recovered of 10th- to 14th-century date.

In 1983 adjacent to a metalled trackway two long-houses and a cot were revealed (Fig. 10). The E. building, the best preserved, had flint block walls, a sump in the byre, a cobbled cross corridor, a hearth and a wall dividing the living area from the chamber. Two hearths were found within the central, flint-walled cot, which appears to be a later insertion between the long-houses. Within the living area of the second long-house were two hearths and an oven base and the byre had a compacted chalk floor. Its largely robbed-out flint walling had inset into it large stone pads which had supported timber uprights. A smithing hearth and large quantities of smelting and smithing slag were found behind this house in a land division defined as low banks extending to the river c. 100 m to the N. Finds from the site include a penny of John, arrowheads, keys, horsehoes, iron and bronze belt and harness fittings and whetstones.

(WILTSHIRE)

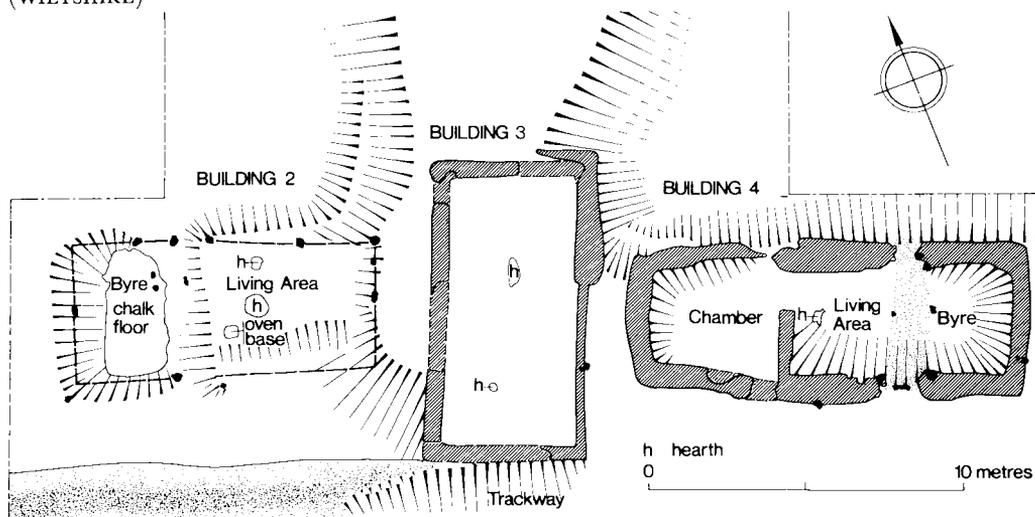


FIG. 10
LITTLECOTE PARK, WILTSHIRE
Medieval long-houses and cot

YORKSHIRE, NORTH

156. CATTERICK, PALLET HILL (SE 240 981). Construction of a footpath by N. Yorkshire County Council Highways Department involved the cutting back of the S. edge of the motte by c. 1 m. This work served to produce a section 33 m long and up to 1 m deep. Examination of this section by P. R. Wilson clearly showed that the lowest part of the S. slope of the mound had been disturbed in the post-medieval period.

WHARRAM PERCY. The thirty-fourth 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.*, xxvii (1983), 207–09). The organization was by M. W. Beresford. Further evidence has emerged about both the pre-medieval settlement pattern and the layout of the medieval village.

157. On *North Manor, Site 60* (SE 858 645) the fourth season of excavation was directed for York University by P. A. Rahtz. The entrance of the major late Iron Age farmstead, abutted by multi-phase ?defensive ditches, was investigated. It seems increasingly likely that this complex was sited to take advantage of the anomalous conditions occasioned by a geological fault. Important for Wharram is the isolation of major sealed groups of pre-Roman pottery, which should in turn help isolate Roman and Anglo-Saxon forms and fabrics. A second sunken feature building (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 208) was found cut into the Roman hollow way, emphasizing sharp discontinuity in the road/boundary sequence.

158. In *Toft 10, Site 76* (SE 858 643), immediately S. of *Site 59*, P. A. Stamper and R. A. Croft excavated a substantial chalk-built, open-fronted building. This apparently formed part of a range of buildings at the rear of a yard, dividing it from a garden or paddock behind. Constructed of large, irregular chalk blocks bonded with clay and surviving up to five courses high, the building was 4.4 m wide internally and originally at least 9 m long, later being shortened to 6 m. In this later phase it had a two-bay entrance. It is unlikely to date from before the mid 13th century, suggesting that it was constructed after the manor house 30 m to the NE. was abandoned. Its high constructional quality — unprecedented for a minor

building at Wharram — does though beg the question of whether a manorial farm continued to occupy the site after the resident seigneurial presence had ended.

159. In *8 Croft West, Site 70* (SE 856 642) P. Herbert extended the previous excavation, completing work on this site. The evidence of the excavation, combined with that of a magnetometer survey, suggests that here may have been a fortified farm, apparently in use in both the late Roman and early to mid Saxon period. Part of the plan of an apparently Saxon building of sill beam construction and with an internal hearth constructed of a large broken red sandstone mill or quern-stone was recovered.

160. Sites either side of the modern cottages on the terrace, *Low House Courtyard, Site 51*, and *Low House Farm, Site 73* (SE 858 642-3), supervised by S. Wrathmell and J. Wood, both revealed evidence of medieval occupation, and possibly structures. Work in 1984 should amplify these results.

161. *Graveyard Boundary South-East, Site 71* (SE 858 641). A second and final season was supervised by M. W. Atkin. The earliest levels may represent a second, northerly, late Saxon/early medieval pond, comparable with that excavated on the immediately adjoining *Dam (Site 30)*. Both ponds were allowed to silt up in the late 12th century, marking the end of milling in the immediate area. During the 13th century this northerly pond was progressively backfilled, part of this activity being associated with the construction of a fishpond dam to the S. The boundary of what was probably glebe land to the N. was extended across the infilled pond. In the late 13th/14th century a further 1.8 m of make-up was dumped from the churchyard terrace thereby extending it on to the area of *Site 71*. Amongst the make-up were large quantities of both carbonized grain and domestic refuse. These levels in turn were sealed by further rubble layers, including sandstone flakes, presumed to be from a mason's yard. The absence of burials in this area, at least in the post-medieval period part of the graveyard, and the presence of fresh, high quality domestic refuse, has led to the suggestion that this is the site of 'the former vicarage house' of 1323, abandoned when the advowson, and the mill pool, were transferred to Haltemprice Priory in 1321-22. An extensive sampling programme was carried out by the Ancient Monuments Laboratory; the exceptional level of survival of environmental evidence has confirmed *Sites 30* and *71* as key sites within the Wolds.

162. Work also continued on the post-medieval vicarage on *Glebe North, Site 54*, on the structural survey of farm buildings in the parish, on the geomorphology of the area, and on environmental management. A further peasant house in Area 6 was laid out for display. Finds to Hull Museum.

163. YORK, BELLE VUE HOUSE, HESLINGTON ROAD (SE 614 509). Excavation by York Archaeological Trust, supervised by C. M. Briden, revealed 38 inhumations laid out approximately E.-W. in one of a series of backfilled terraces in the S. side of a morainic ridge near *Lamel Hill*, where similar inhumations were excavated in 1847-48 by John Thurnam. A small angle-backed knife and iron fittings similar to those found by Thurnam suggested an Anglian date for the cemetery, which included burials that had evidently been beheaded.

164. —, 3 HESSAY PLACE, ACOMB (SE 563 512). A late 9th-century iron sword pommel with Trewhiddle style silver mounts with traces of niello inlay was found in redeposited topsoil in a suburban garden (Pl. xviii, B). A brief site investigation by R. A. Hall for York Archaeological Trust revealed no further evidence.

165. —, 38 ALDWARK (SE 607 520) and 25 ST SAVIOURGATE (SE 607 519). Two excavations under C. M. Briden for York Archaeological Trust sought to trace a putative Anglo-Scandinavian earthenwork, perhaps an early city defence, seen nearby in previous excavations.

(YORKSHIRE, NORTH)

At 38 *Aldwark* a 3.2 m layer of dark soil may represent the feature. Nothing similar was found at 25 *St Saviourgate* but the limited cutting may have been sited in advance of the feature.

166. —, ROUGIER STREET/TANNER ROW (SE 599 518). A large late Roman *colonia* building proved, in excavations by N. Pearson for York Archaeological Trust, to have been robbed in the 10th century. Several pins and other small finds indicated contemporary occupation nearby. Occupation resumed in the 12th century. A sequence of pits, clay deposits, thin laminated ashy layers (probably floors) and limestone concentrations, suggested intensive 12th- to 15th-century occupation.

167. —, CITY MILLS, SKELDERGATE (SE 603 513). Excavations (C. M. Briden for York Archaeological Trust) to investigate the Ouse waterfront were suspended at 11th-century levels. At this period the river bed contained deep silt layers containing upright wicker structures, perhaps breakwaters. Above these, flimsy wicker and post waterfront constructions separated river from an area of timber buildings on the bank. Subsequently the river front advanced into the river providing space for 13th- and 14th-century buildings. A strip of the Skeldergate streetfront was excavated to 15th-century levels, revealing a series of properties with brick or stone walls, hearths and fittings. At the *Old Warehouse* site nearby the substantial stone 14th-century (perhaps 1305) river wall was found, with a watergate, up to which led steps and an angled passage. When the present river wall was built yet further into the river, a further passage was constructed in advance of the watergate. The arrangement went progressively out of use in post-medieval times.

168. —, behind 26 LENDAL (SE 601 519). During conversion of 18th-century vaults into a public house, M. Stockwell for York Archaeological Trust recorded a substantial late medieval limestone wall, an oriented inhumation burial and architectural fragments, all assumed to relate to the Augustinian friary.

169. —, CLIFFORD STREET (SE 604 516). A single oriented inhumation may be part of the cemetery of the Franciscan friary (observation by York Archaeological Trust).

170. —, ALL SAINTS, PAVEMENT (SE 604 517). Parts of the long demolished E. end of the church found during sewer laying and parts of the cemetery were noted, in observations for York Archaeological Trust, to the liturgical W. of the present cemetery limits.

171. —, MARYGATE (SE 599 523). Tower C of St Mary's Abbey wall was completely dismantled and rebuilt on new foundations because it was unsafe. Architectural fragments, including a waterleaf capital of c. 1170–80 were recovered from the wall core (York Archaeological Trust).

172. —, CASTLE MILLS BRIDGE (SE 607 514). The timber edge to the approach to the medieval Castle Mills Bridge was noted in building works (York Archaeological Trust).

173. —, 32 MONKGATE (SE 607 523). This suburban area was already occupied by the 12th century. A sequence of 12th- to 13th-century pits, excavated by A. S. Clarke for York Archaeological Trust, included a barrel-lined well.

174. —, JEWBURY (SE 608 522). 496 inhumation burials, perhaps 60% of a well-maintained and orderly cemetery dating from between the 12th and 14th century, were excavated by N. Pearson for York Archaeological Trust. The burials, mostly confined, were almost all laid out N.–S., though one was E.–W. The limits of the cemetery were marked by a narrow

ditch on one side, where there was a concentration of juvenile burials, and the limits were evidently reached on three sides. The cemetery is interpreted as the well-documented Jewish burial ground. An anthropological study was partly completed before reburial of the remains on site.

YORKSHIRE, WEST

175. LEEDS, GARFORTH (SE 409 235). E. Pirie reports that in March an early 7th-century gold *tremissis* from an anonymous Frisian mint, c. A.D. 625, was found in garden soil (Pl. xviii, c). It is now in the collections of Leeds City Museum.

ISLE OF MAN

178. ANDREAS, BALLAVARRY (SC 405 983). As a result of a find of iron slag, charcoal and micaceous sherds, a rescue excavation was conducted by L. S. Garrad of Manx Museum (Fig. 11). An area some 8–9 m diameter was found to be delimited by a perimeter drainage ditch. Within this, abundant finds of charcoal, some 80 kg of iron slag, vitrified clay from furnaces, etc., indicated that iron (possibly hard pan and erratic) had been smelted on the site. Two oval basins were interpreted as the last-used furnace sites, while an area marked by a spread of charcoal but much disturbed by rabbit burrowing and recent human activity was, on the analogy of the English bloomery sites, that of the forge. Sherds from one or two lead-glazed, Manx micaceous vessels suggested a late 13th- to 14th-century date. A paucity of post-holes/pits, although these were readily detected and well-preserved by the compacted sand of the subsoil, led the excavator to suggest that the works area had been sheltered by an open-sided structure and wattle screens. Although this particular site was not apparent on air photographs, its perimeter ring-ditch suggests a further reason for caution in interpreting circular crop-marks in the Isle of Man. Finds are in the Manx Museum and further scientific work will be done on the slag.

Similar traces of reddened soil, iron slag and charcoal (but not pottery), also preserved in the Manx Museum, have been found at *Ballathona* (NX 395 015), *Cronk Keeill Traie* (SC 427 965) and *Regaby Beg* (SC 427 975).

179. GERMAN, GREEBA (SC 299 814). Because it was feared that the site of a keeill was being damaged by ploughing, a trial excavation by L. S. Garrad of Manx Museum was made across the mound evident in the field where a plaited gold ring (declared Treasure Trove on 1 February 1984 and now in the Manx Museum) was found in 1982. A single Manx medieval micaceous sherd, of probable 13th/14th-century date, was found, apparently associated with a scatter of stones which had perhaps been paving, but there was no other trace of the keeill or any other structure.

180. L. S. Garrad reports that micaceous pottery, thought to have been made in the Isle of Man, was also found during the year at *Ballavarkish*, Bride (NX 460 008), *Rhendoo*, Jurby (SC 392 992) and *Strandhall*, Rushen (SC 241 690), further indication of its wide distribution.

NORTHERN IRELAND

CO. ARMAGH

181. LEGARHILL (H862 452). Trial trenching on the hill-top site of a church marked as ruined on a picture-map of c. 1600 was conducted by C. J. Lynn for D.o.E. (N.I.) in advance of development. The excavation suggested that a rectangular structure had stood on the deeply disturbed site but no trace of its fabric survived. No associated features or medieval finds were noted.

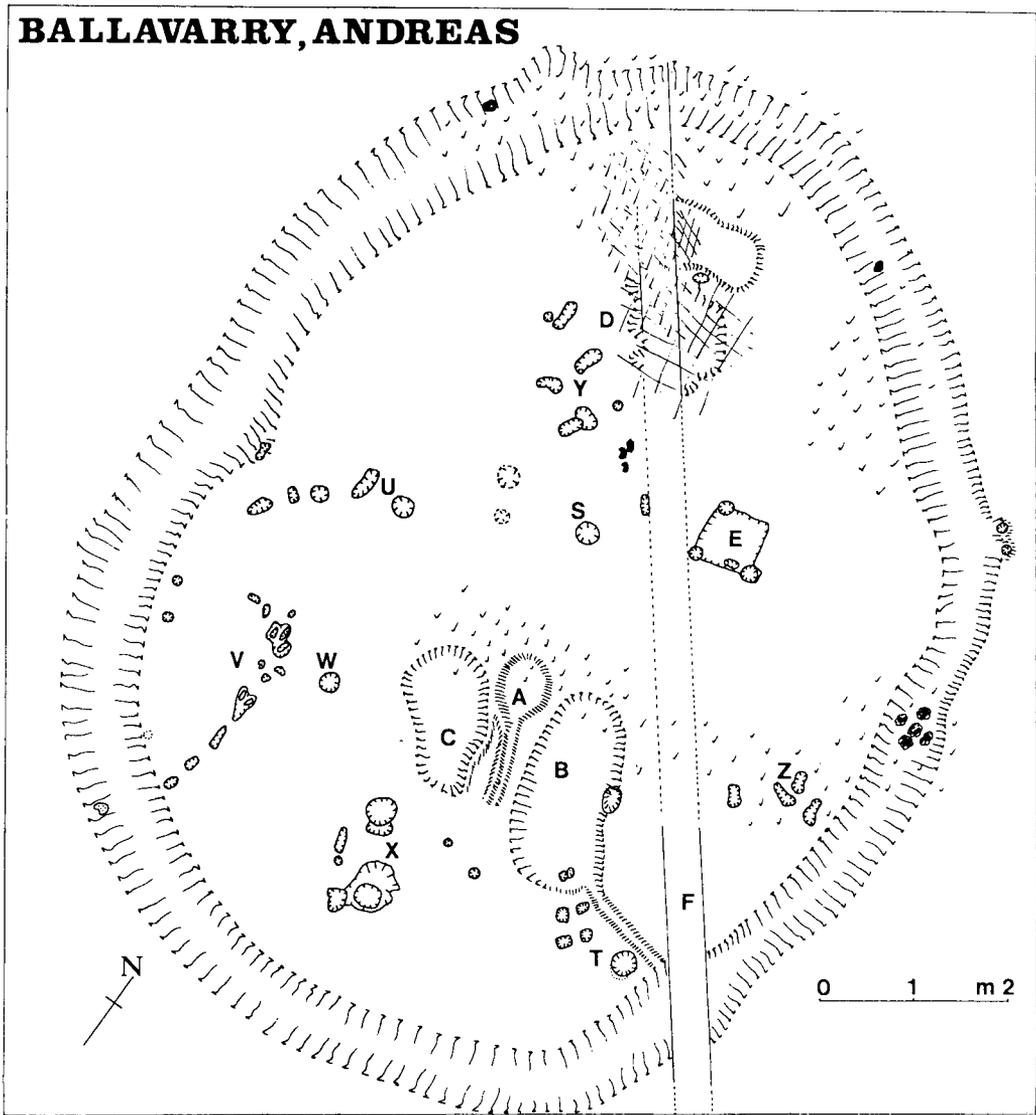


FIG. 11

BALLAVARRY, ANDREAS, ISLE OF MAN

Iron-smelting site. Key: A, B, last used furnace sites; C, older furnace site; D, possible forge site (much disturbed by rabbits); E, ?working area; F, modern disturbance; T (above), possible bellows supports; X, Y and Z, other, probably older, bellows sites; U, ?wattle screen wall; V, ?fuel store; S, T, U, W, main posts of open-sided shelter. Shading = main charcoal spreads

CO. DOWN

182. **MAGHERA CHURCH** (J 372 341). A small excavation in advance of a graveyard extension was conducted by C. J. Lynn for D.o.E.(N.I.) in an ecclesiastical enclosure which survived only in an arc on the SW. side as a hedge-bank of boulders. Some pits containing souterrain ware were scattered in the S. of the area against the inside of the enclosure bank. Several faint shallow linear gullies ran SW.-NE. across the site and may have resulted from medieval activity. The most important feature was a ditch, filled in the Early Christian period, which ran in an arc approximately concentric with the surviving enclosure. The outer edge of the ditch lay *c.* 5 m inside the line of the visible enclosure. No sign of an associated bank was detected.

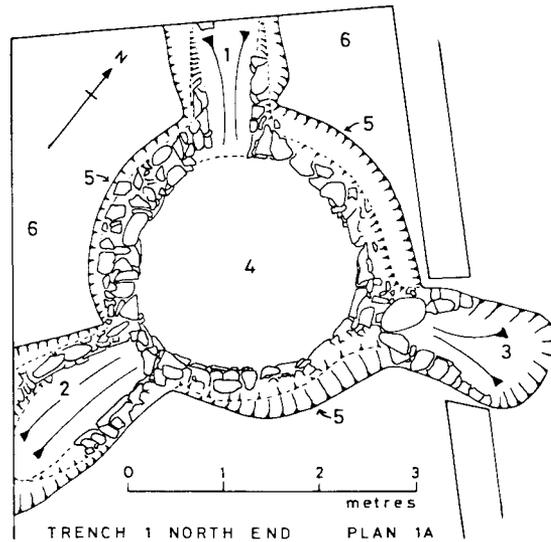


FIG. 12
TULLYLISH, CO. DOWN
Corn-drying kiln

183. **TULLYLISH** (J 084 484). Excavations were carried out by R. J. Ivens for D.o.E.(N.I.) on the site of the Early Christian and medieval monastic enclosure in advance of building development. Two successive boundary ditches were revealed, together with the remnants of the rampart associated with the later, outer ditch. Both ditches were flat-bottomed and steep sided: the outer was 4.6 m wide and the inner 5 m wide. The drop from internal surface to ditch bottom was 4 m and 5 m respectively. Only a small amount of the interior was available for excavation and was largely occupied by a series of shallow graves (very little bone survived). In the medieval period the excavated part of the site was re-used for agricultural and industrial purposes, and considerable evidence of metal-working was recovered. A large, triple-flued, circular corn-drying kiln was also excavated (Fig. 12). From the lower fill of the outer ditch came clear evidence for the manufacture of lignite bracelets, while the upper levels contained a sequence of coin-associated, later medieval local coarse pottery.

CO. FERMANAGH

184. **COOLCRAN** (H 365 501). Rescue excavations were conducted by B. B. Williams for D.o.E.(N.I.) on a rath threatened with destruction in a farm improvement scheme. Excavation showed that the appearance of the site had been substantially altered by landscaping in the 19th century, and subsequently much of the interior had been damaged by spade ridges.

(CO. FERMANAGH)

However, evidence was recovered of simple bowl furnaces accompanied by large quantities of iron slag. An earth-cut souterrain was found leading from the rath ditch along a passage to two chambers. These chambers were lined with oak posts which originally supported a roof of oak planks. Dendrochronological examination showed that the chambers were contemporary and dated to A.D. 822 ± 9.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

CO. CORK

185. BOHERASH, GLANWORTH (22R 757 041). Excavation by C. Manning of Office of Public Works continued in the W. half of the castle and in the area of the keep. Nothing was found to date the keep closely but part of a large mortar bank, contemporary with it, was found outside the N. wall. Two post-holes in this bank may have held supports for stairs to the first-floor doorway above.

A considerable amount of rubble was removed in excavating the other internal structure which was originally a rectangular gatehouse situated near the centre of the original W. curtain wall. The gate passage, which contained a simple double-swing gate secured by a wooden draw bar, was flanked by compartments at each side. On the N. side the ground floor was divided into two cellars individually vaulted and entered through trap-doors from above. A *sheela-na-gig* (exhibitionist female stone carving) was found buried in one of these cellars in a layer that produced mainly 17th-century finds.

Subsequent to the building of the gatehouse the gateway was blocked and the building was extended to the N. Later still, probably in the late 15th century, this building was largely refaced and converted into a large tower-house now almost totally collapsed apart from the five-storey garderobe turret which was added at this stage. At the same time a new curtain wall was built on this side further to the W. The later gateway was in the N. wall where the remains of jambs and spud-stones for a double-swing gate were uncovered.

186. CAHIRVAGLIAIR, CAPPEEN (24W 313 605). C. Manning of Office of Public Works directed a limited excavation of the collapsed entrance of this ring-fort (National Monument No. 233) in advance of reconstruction work (Fig. 13). While the main bank of the ring-fort is of earth with traces of stone facing, the entrance was built entirely of stone. The entrance passage was found to be 7.7 m long by almost 2 m wide with walls constructed of roughly coursed large stones with punch dressed faces. No mortar was used in the walls but the style of masonry, with some large stones set on edge, is similar to that found in early churches. Part of the S. wall survived in good condition to its full height of 2.1 m above the plinth but most of the N. wall had fallen due to bad foundations. Two of an estimated eight original lintels were still in position while the four others which survived were displaced. Apart from a large sill stone at the front of the entrance the remainder of the passage was not formally paved or cobbled. The walls were straight without any recesses or chambers and appear to have always had an inward inclination. Post-holes were found against the walls at each side 1 m from the front. The front lintel, which had been displaced, had small rectangular notches cut into it which would have corresponded with the post-holes below.

187. CORK CITY, ST PETER'S MARKET (22W 671 715). Prior to the redevelopment of a site within the boundary of the medieval City of Cork, excavations were carried out at St Peter's Market, Cornmarket by Department of Archaeology, University College, Cork, aided by a grant from the Irish National Manpower Agency and under the direction of M. F. Hurley.

Two cuttings, one 9 × 6 m and the other 9 × 4 m were excavated. The upper levels consisted of the lower courses of brick-built houses containing ovens, tiled floors and drains. Finds from these dated to the 18th century. The medieval occupation comprised an alleyway

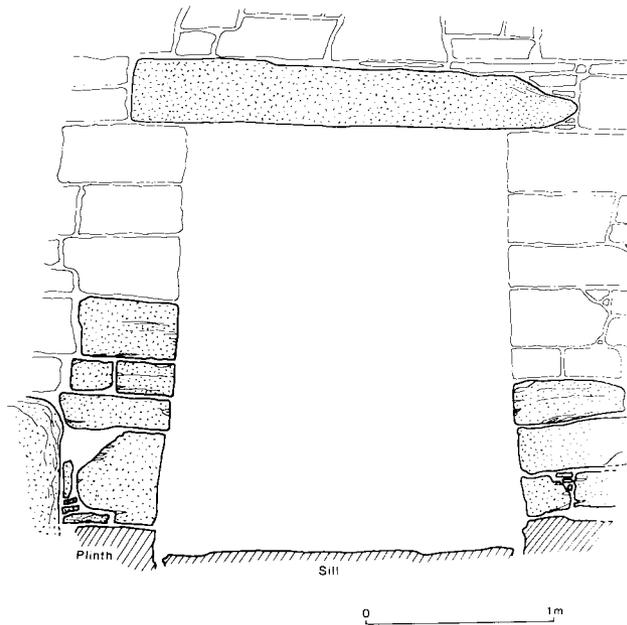


FIG. 13
CAHIRVAGLIAIR, CO. CORK
Reconstruction of entrance of ring-fort, existing stonework and surviving lintel shown stippled

and an adjacent house site. Beneath this, the foundations of two large stone walls were interpreted as a square turret standing inside the city walls.

The finds included a small number of 16th-century pottery sherds — a Saintonge chafing dish and Spanish amphora. A large range of late 13th- and 14th-century pottery was located, including Saintonge green glazed and polychrome wares, as well as a number of W.English wares. Some shoe fragments and ship timbers were also found.

188. LISLEAGH I (22R 786 065). Excavation continues, under M. Monk of Department of Archaeology, University College, Cork, on the interior of the ring-fort (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 217). Work this season concentrated on unravelling complex and shallow stratigraphy to obtain a structural sequence. At least one round house, over the inner ditch, had been rebuilt several times. Two new radiocarbon dates also lengthen the sequence of occupation on the site — dates now range from the early 7th century to the late 9th/early 10th century, while both earlier and later structures, so far undated, also exist. Excavation of a dump of iron slag is now complete, having produced several fine tuyère fragments, but the location of the smelting area has yet to be identified. Work has begun on a paved and partially revetted entrance corridor. Also under investigation are artificial stone platforms inside and to either side of the entrance.

CO. DUBLIN

189. BALLYMAN (16O 238 186). Excavations directed by E. O'Brien, Rathmichael Historical Society, near the Early Christian/medieval church site of *Glen Muneri* (Ballyman) have revealed an area of agricultural and industrial activity which had been sealed by a layer of peat, subsequently covered by hill-slip. Beneath the peat, a layer of rough cobbling, 15 × 10 m (0.3 m deep) was exposed. Evidence of industrial activity recovered throughout

(CO. DUBLIN)

this layer consisted of slag/furnace bottoms, burnt clay lining, charcoal and burnt stone, together with items of flint, mainly strike-a-lights and debris, but also occasional scrapers, blades and points. Inserted into the lower levels of the 'cobbled' layer was a stone-lined/stone-capped box drain which apparently acted as a culvert for a spring located uphill from the site. Dateable finds from the layer included one sherd of 11th-/12th-century Normandy ware with rouletting, sherds of 13th-century Leinster ware, and also a bronze lobeheaded stick pin of 11th-/13th-century type, indicating that the rough cobbling was laid down probably over a period of time from c. 11th to 13th century. Finds from the surface beneath the cobbled layer include a terminal of a bronze zoomorphic penannular brooch, with millefiori setting, dateable to the 6th or 7th century A.D., the ring portion of a similar brooch, and a sherd of decorated clay casting mould of the Early Christian period. Discarded animal bones have been recovered at all levels throughout and beneath the cobbled layer.

A raised pathway of redeposited boulder clay delimits the W. edge of the cobbled area. To the W. of and partially beneath this pathway a pit for a grain-drying kiln was discovered. This kiln had been dug into undisturbed boulder clay. Samples of charcoal and carbonized grain were recovered, and preliminary investigation of the grain by M. Monk of University College, Cork indicates the presence of six-row hulled barley, wheat and oats of indeterminate species. The charcoal has been identified as hazel. The absence of any traces of identifiable structures at the site indicates that activity took place in the open or, at most, beneath flimsy shelters. Further excavation and a radiocarbon date from charcoal samples will help clarify the site's chronology.

COUNTY LOUTH

190. DROGHEDA, JAMES STREET and SOUTH QUAY (13O 095 750). Excavations continued on the site of the *Hospital of St James* directed by K. Campbell for Corporation of Drogheda. The foundation of the hospital, which is poorly documented before the 17th century, is now dated on the archaeological evidence to the early 13th century. Deposits up to 4 m deep gave a good stratigraphical sequence over five centuries, although dating evidence is not good for some of the intermediate phases.

On nearby *South Quay* limited excavations revealed 0.8 m of 13th- and 14th-century deposits, consisting of thin occupation layers separated by layers of yellow clay. Structures uncovered were two large hearths, a corn-drying kiln, light wall footings and stone drains. Medieval pottery imports were from Saintonge, Rouen, Paffrath, Bristol, Chester and Gloucester.

191. DUNDALK, MARKET SQUARE (9J 047 073). Trial trenches were excavated by machine on the Market Square for the Urban District Council under the supervision of K. Campbell. The Market Square lies in the 'Upper Quarter' of Dundalk, outside the walled medieval area but possibly developed since the late 14th century. No structures came to light, other than the foundations of the 18th-century Market House. A broad shallow ditch crossing the site and filled with late 16th-century material may have had a defensive function. Two potsherds of 14th-/15th-century date came from a trench on the street front.

CO. MEATH

192. MOYNAGH LOUGH, BRITTAS (13N 818 860). J. Bradley reports that excavations continued on this crannóg site (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 219). Further work within the round house revealed a large number of small internal post-holes between the hearths and the wall. In places the post-holes formed two concentric arcs contiguous to the hearths, but elsewhere they were grouped in small D-shaped patterns. Their function is unclear but some may denote internal partitions while others may represent the supports for benches or

bedding areas. On the E. side two large circular post-holes have come to light and these appear to have formed part of the entrance.

To the W. of the house, and stratigraphically earlier, was an intensive area of metal-working consisting of an ash and charcoal spread and two areas of burnt earth, perhaps furnaces. Associated with these was a layer of black charcoal-flecked peat from which 34 crucible sherds, one motif piece, four amber chips and over 460 clay mould fragments were recovered. The moulds show a variety of impressions and among them are two for penannular brooches, nineteen for mounts or decorated objects, and 53 plain impressions, some perhaps of ingots. (See interim report in *Riocht na Midhe*, 7.3 (1984)).

CO. OFFALY

193. BLOOMHILL (15N 070 337). T. Breen for Office of Public Works and Irish Peat Development Authority (*Bord na Móna*), excavated a roadway of stone and timber. The road runs for c. 1 km across a bog, joining two areas of good land. Two cuttings were made, one at either end. The principal road surface is a well-constructed roadway paved with sandstone flags. Above this, separated from it by a layer of peat 100 mm thick, is a crudely laid trackway of timbers with an average diameter of 115 mm laid at 0.1–0.3 m intervals. This is not present along the entire extent of the stone road. A number of horseshoes of 13th-century date were found between the timber trackway and the stone surface. A small trial trench revealed an earlier trackway of light branches, c. 200 mm below the flagstones. No foundation material was found beneath the stones, which lay directly on the peat.

CO. SLIGO

194. DRUMCLIFFE (7G 681 420). J. Enright excavated c. 300 sq.m during the third season on this Early Christian site (the previous seasons being 1980 and 1982), c. 100 sq.m of which had been disturbed by the developer. A monastery had been founded on the site by Columcille (c. A.D. 574) on land granted by King *Ard Ainmire* of *Cinél Conaill*. The last known coarb's death is recorded in 1503 by the *Annals of the Four Masters*.

Slight traces of an oval earthen enclosure indicate that there were probably three series of banks and ditches which may have included part of the river on the NW. side of the site. A mill race and 'site of college' are marked on the O.S. first edition six-inch map. This season's excavation revealed an occupation layer containing organic and domestic debris composed of shell and charcoal spreads, hearths, dumped ash, and scattered vitreous waste above a complex array of storage pits; a kiln, a bowl furnace, water diversion channels, and occasional small pits/post-holes.

Preservation of organic material was good — and recovery of seeds from soil samples is expected. Large quantities of animal bone and antler were recovered, including cattle, sheep, pig, horse, some fowl and fish bones. Shellfish includes oyster, cockle, mussel, limpet and periwinkle. Finds include bronze pins, a buckle, a boss, flat and wire scrap, clippings and mending strips, and slag; iron knives, small tools, nails and slag; and one fragment of decorated gold leaf. Bone and antler artefacts included a decorated trial piece, single and double sided combs, pegs, harp pegs, a handle, a perforated disc, a fragment of a threaded object, and waste material with evidence of both saw and chisel marks. Worked chert and waste fragments, hones, a ball and sharpener for bronze pins were also found, as was coarse handmade pottery, and wheel-turned medieval and post-medieval pottery. Later material included clay pipes and glass fragments.

Manufacture of bronze and iron is evidenced on site by vitreous waste, and bone-working is indicated by waste and unfinished pieces. Further seasons of excavation are envisaged.

CO. WATERFORD

195. WATERFORD CITY, LADY LANE (23S 607 118). Excavations on this urban site were directed by M. Moore of Office of Public Works over a period of seven months. The earliest

(CO. WATERFORD)

features were a number of post-holes which predated a defensive ditch. Imported pottery from SW. Britain and N. France, dating to the 12th century, was recovered from the ditch as were the remains of a small wooden hut. No bank was found in association with the ditch but a sterile layer of yellow clay, about 1 m thick over the ditch fill, was interpreted as the bank redeposited to seal the ditch. A layer of gravel covered the entire site at this stage and the city wall was built on what was the outer edge of the ditch. Deposits above the sealing of the ditch were full of Ham Green and glazed French wares and it is felt that the wall may have been built c. 1200. In the 13th century the wall was breached and a gatehouse with drum towers erected to defend this entrance. A roadway with a sunken drain led up to the gatehouse. A stone walled dwelling was erected during the 13th century but had fallen into disuse by the end of the century and was not replaced.

In the 14th century a number of pits were dug, one of which damaged the roadway. The roadway was repaired and remained open down to the 16th century. In the 17th century the area was a garden, and the city walls remained intact until the early 18th century when a large building, incorporating the remains of the gatehouse was erected on the site.

CO. WESTMEATH

196. DYSART, CRO-INIS, LOUGH ENNELL (12N 379 456). A preliminary survey was carried out by R. Farrell and V. Buckley of the offshore and underwater aspects of this island site, with a view to possible further investigation or excavation. The details of the survey will be made available in *Int. J. Nautical Archaeol.* but the summary of the work reported there shows not a simple double line of posts in the S. and E. of the island, as reported in 1955, but a large number of oak and other woods, of various diameters, some apparently marking off a perimeter 5–9 m beyond the present shoreline to the N. and E. Other timbers are in a large cluster within the perimeter, indicating support for a platform, quay, or other feature enclosed within the original palisade. It should be evident that more time spent in investigating the underwater areas of the site will yield a better understanding of the size and status of the structures erected there, most probably in the 9th century.

197. NEWTOWNLOW (15N 379 369). Excavations were directed here in 1982 and 1983 under the direction of C. Bourke, M. Clinton and S. Geraghty on the site of a partially destroyed crannóg. The crannóg was shown to consist of a cairn of small stones 35–30 m in diameter, retained or reinforced on at least part of its circumference by a palisade of heavy planks. A possible house structure was identified towards the centre of the site. Finds included bronze stick pins, bone spindle-whorls and comb fragments, and a portion of a quern. In common with the majority of pre-excavation finds from the site, which have been acquired by the National Museum of Ireland, these objects can be dated provisionally to the period A.D. 900–1100. From the open peat surrounding the crannóg quantities of animal bones were recovered.

CO. WEXFORD

198. TINTERN ABBEY (23S 795 110). A second, and final, season of excavations was carried out by A. Lynch of Office of Public Works, in advance of conservation works (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 221). Work was concentrated in the chancel, the cloister, the S. transept chapels and in an area SE. of the cloister.

Excavation of the chancel revealed a similar story to that of the nave — no medieval features had survived. A further 45 16th-century burials were excavated, bringing the total for the church as a whole to 93. Foundations of early 17th-century dividing walls and a stone-built drain of the same date were revealed. These belonged to the post-Dissolution occupation of the church by the Colclough family. Excavation of the S. transept chapels was continued. The massive foundation walls of a rectangular structure, with an internal subdivision (internal dimensions 9 × 2.5 m) were exposed underlying the chapel walls. There

were no finds associated with this structure, but stratigraphically it may be placed in the early 13th century. A possible interpretation could be that these are the foundations of an earlier S. transept chapel complex.

Limited excavation was carried out in the cloister area where, in 1982, a resistivity survey had indicated the presence of a wall. The foundations of the E. cloister arcade wall were traced for several metres and associated pottery may be dated to the 13th century.

Excavation of the monastic drain, SE. of the cloister, was also continued. This drain, fed by natural springs, was apparently constructed in the mid to late 13th century and continued in use until the late 14th century, at which stage it was backfilled with rubble. The drain sediment produced a wide range of finds including unusual lead tokens (?), large quantities of pottery (mostly local cooking ware), roofing slates, glazed ridge tiles, pieces of worked wood and waterlogged seeds.

SCOTLAND

BORDERS

199. JEDBURGH ABBEY (NT 651 205). In advance of a major season of excavations in 1984 J. Lewis for S.D.D. opened several trial trenches in the S. of the claustral area to determine the archaeological potential of the site. A 19th-century mill lade may have damaged medieval structures beyond the S. range, one of these being the monastic great drain, although it is thought that part of the reredorter was located at the S. end of the E. range. The retaining wall for a tarmac road had been built on earlier masonry, believed to be the S. wall of the Abbot's Hall.

200. JEDBURGH FRIARY (NT 650 207). As part of the Border Burghs Archaeology Project (Project Manager P. Dixon) sponsored by Border Architects Group and M.S.C., excavations have revealed foundations of the 15th-century friary of the reformed Franciscan order, the Friars Observant. A cloister with cloister walk and adjoining buildings, including a probable church, have been revealed. Work is to continue in 1984.

201. WEST KELSO. Research by Border Burghs Archaeology Project for Border Architects Group and M.S.C. to determine the site and layout of the medieval burgh of West Kelso has demonstrated that the settlement was probably located c. 400 m W. of the traditional site of the market cross. Excavations at NI 7220 3438 showed no evidence for occupation prior to a late 18th-century market garden, but an exposed section at NT 719 343 has produced structural remains and medieval pottery, and further work will concentrate in this area.

DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY

202. ANNAN, BRYDEKIRK CHAPEL (NY 185 711). Excavation by C. Crowe revealed the foundations of a small, single-cell chapel with an ovoid vallum of rubble. There are traces of another ruined building beneath the present structure. Pottery and metalwork date from 12th to 16th century.

203. SORBIE (NX 450 469). E. Talbot directed excavations on this square motte to determine the nature and length of occupation. Artefacts recovered ranged in date from 12th to 16th century. The base of a bridge was recorded in the ditch bottom.

204. ST CONNELL'S CHAPEL (NX 754 950). T. Affleck excavated a possible early ecclesiastical site situated at 290 m on a natural platform on the N. hillside of the *Kirkconnel Valley*, bounded on the W. by a stream gully and on the other sides by a curved bank, now only evident on the S. and N. sides. The outline of a rectangular building, orientated E.-W. is evident within the enclosure.

(DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY)

Trenches through the N. and S. banks have shown substantial stone walling with vertical inner and possible battered outer faces. Rig-and-furrow ploughing outside the enclosure has been shown to respect the N. bank. Excavation exposed some 2 m of the W. end of the building. The walls, 0.85 m thick, are of drystone facing and rubble core. A possible doorway exists near the W. end of the N. wall. Internal dimensions would appear to be c. 7 × 5 m. Three post-holes were found in the internal earth floor. Finds include a few nails, some glass slag and a stone with U- and V-section grooving and pocking.

FIFE

205. ST ANDREWS, MARKET STREET (NO 511 167). Limited excavation and a watching brief were carried out by J. Wordsworth for Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust and S.D.D. during redevelopment. Finds included sherds of developed Stamford ware. A series of substantial pits and gullies cut into the natural subsoil contained possibly 13th-century pottery. These were sealed by 0.5–0.75 m of garden soil, in turn sealed by the remains of 16th- and 17th-century stone cottages.

GRAMPIAN

206. DUNNICAER (NO 882 846). J. Inglis reports that the class I Pictish symbol stone known as Stonehaven 4 is now in Aberdeen University Museum (ABDUA 17862).

207. WANTONWELLS, DEAD MAN'S HOLE (NJ 614 274). J. Inglis reports the discovery of a class I Pictish symbol stone of coarse red granite, found at a depth of 30 cm while ploughing. Now in Aberdeen University Museum (ABDUA 15594).

HIGHLAND

208. FORT WILLIAM, INVERLOCHY CASTLE (NN 121 755). Excavations were directed by J. Lewis for S.D.D. About 1 m of rubble, derived from the collapse of walls and upper floors, was removed from within the basement of the NE. tower. The sandstone threshold showed little sign of wear, access to the tower's apartments probably having been at first-floor level. This level coincided with that of a doorway (later blocked) in the N. curtain wall. Square sockets along the E. curtain suggested a range of timber buildings, but no evidence of such a range was found in a 5 × 4 m trench adjacent to the NE. tower. However, alterations imposed by later occupants may have caused all traces of these buildings to be lost. An 18th-century occupier — the Invergarry Ironworks Company — was probably responsible for the well-laid cobbled floor surface partially excavated outside the N. curtain wall. The NE. tower was built against disturbed material which included bones, believed to be human, suggesting that the site was habited before the castle was built.

209. FRESWICK LINKS (ND 277 673). O. and M. Kirby report that numerous sherds of grass-tempered pottery, several sherds of medieval ware, a bone comb fragment and a small piece of clipped bronze were collected from the eroding face of the midden (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 223).

210. LOCH MUDLE (NM 549 661). J. Kirby reports that a number of grass-marked sherds from a single possibly Dark Age pot were recovered from ground ploughed for afforestation.

LOTHIAN

211. EDINBURGH, TRON KIRK (NT 259 736). Further excavation within this 17th-century church (cf. *Post-Medieval Archaeol.*, 9 (1975), 137–63) was directed by N. Holmes for City of Edinburgh District Council. Beneath the cobbled floor of a courtyard in the NE. of the site

were two rows of stake-holes and two pits, one of which contained late 14th- to early 15th-century pottery.

ORKNEY

212. SKARA BRAE (HY 231 187). P. Ashmore for S.D.D. reports that a rune stone was found in 1982 by J. Drever of Ancient Monuments Division work squad. It had been used face down as a paving slab for nineteen years. It is thought likely that it weathered out of the site in 1963, rather than being brought to it. It bears three twig runes reading IBA if cryptic, or IUA, and three poorly formed *futhork* of which the first and last read R. The stone has been taken into safe-keeping pending disposal to a permanent home. (See this volume, 'Notes and News', above.)

213. WESTRAY, TUQUOY (HY 454 431). Excavation by D. Owen for S.D.D. continued (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 224). Further investigation of the massive drystone wall with plastering revealed in 1982 showed it to be the end wall, plastered internally, of a long rectangular hall-like structure at least 6.65 × 3.75 m internally. The interior had been paved at least three times with large, well cut flagstones. The hearth or benches were located. Fragments of steatite bowls, metal and bone objects were recovered. The building was subdivided on at least three occasions with internal stone walls. It constitutes the earliest building phase in the excavated area, but incorporates re-used stones, including a subtriangular slab with a runic inscription on one edge. A second building of similar construction but slightly later in date was built up against the S. side of the first. Much of it has been lost through erosion. One of its walls seems to have been rebuilt at a later date. The remaining area within this building was rich in internal features and archaeological deposits. Other building phases were also identified, suggesting continued occupation and rebuilding over a considerable period. These structures were overlain by midden deposits up to 0.5 m thick, of medieval date and probably derived from a medieval settlement adjacent to the trial trench; pottery in these deposits included imported as well as local wares. (Universities of Durham and Newcastle, *Archaeol. Repts. for 1983* (Durham, 1984), 49–54).

SHETLAND

214. UNST, CLIBBERSWICK, CROSS GEOS (HP 652 122). S. Butler directed rescue excavations on the site of a Norse steatite quarry and an Iron Age midden, funded by Shetland Islands Council, Science and Engineering Research Council, British Petroleum and University of Liverpool. In North Cross Geo a variable thickness of stratified quarry waste, over 3 m in places, was found overlying freshly preserved worked bedrock. Traces of a building associated with the final stages of vessel manufacture were found on the cliff-top.

215. WALLS AND SANDNESS, PAPA STOUR (HU 176 605). B. Crawford reports that three radiocarbon dates are now available from the earlier levels of the *Norse House* site which was excavated in its central area down to natural sand in 1982. The earliest, GU 1604, from wood charcoal in a hearth, is 1245 ± 65 bp. The other two, from wood charcoal and heather charcoal, are 910 ± 65 bp and 930 ± 65 bp respectively (GU 1603, GU 1604; all uncalibrated). These two, suggesting an early 11th-century date, fit well with other datable evidence from the site. The main feature of the season's excavation was a large square fire pit (0.6 m sq. and 0.4 m deep) with a paved base. It was probably part of a larger hearth structure which, unfortunately, extended right underneath the wall of the 'Görl' (19th-century croft house building).

STRATHCLYDE

216. CARLUKE, HALLBAR TOWER (NS 839 471). Work by Lanark and District Archaeological Society continued (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 224). A stone-lined channel was

(STRATHCLYDE)

located running from the base of the latrine chute. Excavation of a new area of the enclosure wall revealed it to be well-preserved, *c.* 1.5 m thick, with squared facing stones. A post-hole may relate to a staircase giving access to a wall walk.

217. COVINGTON TOWER (NS 974 398). Excavation by T. Ward for Lanark and District Archaeological Society continued (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 224–25). A small room in the topmost level of the NE. corner of the tower was cleared, revealing an aumbry. A pit at the wardrobe chute outlet contained late medieval pottery.

218. IONA (NM 287 245). A. Haggarty for S.D.D. reports a watching brief and limited excavation while a hole to house the underground plantroom for a new heating system was machine dug to the E. of the abbey. Layers and features, including a stone-lined drain, were noted and sampled. Finds of pottery, iron and animal bone were made.

219. KILWINNING ABBEY (NS 303 433). Limited excavation was carried out by G. Ewart for S.D.D. within the slype and in the area of the E. processional doorway and E. cloister, to establish original occupation surfaces in advance of restoration.

220. LANARK, CASTLEGATE (NS 880 435). Medieval pits were found during work by Lanark Archaeological Society. The largest contained 14th-century pottery; finds from another included a cut halfpenny of *c.* 1170.

221. NEILSTON, GLANDERSTON WOODS (NS 499 563). T. Welsh reports that the remains of a 17th-century castle incorporate a substantial foundation, probably the late 15th-century tower; a plinth 5 m wide extending N. and S. of the tower may also be part of the earlier castle.

TAYSIDE

222. ARBROATH, HILL PLACE (NO 643 410). Excavation by J. Cannell and D. Pollock for Tayside and Fife Archaeological Committee recovered a quantity of medieval pottery in water-laid silts associated with fish or mill ponds.

223. CHAPELTON (NO 625 477). Excavations by D. Pollock for Tayside and Fife Archaeological Committee revealed a large medieval ditched enclosure and a group of kilns, possibly for drying grain. Three of the kilns had bowls exceeding 2 m diameter, and at least two of these were in use simultaneously. The latest kiln included re-used dressed stone. The boundary ditch had an external bank and contained domestic debris.

224. INVERKEILOR, DORBIE KNOWE (NO 691 490). Excavation for Tayside and Fife Archaeological Committee uncovered early ploughed surfaces sealed by sand. The upper surface, ploughed with a mould-board plough, sealed another on a different alignment which truncated post-holes and a ditch and contained pottery, probably early medieval.

225. MONTROSE, 32 CASTLE STREET (NO 712 576). Excavations for Angus District Museums during redevelopment revealed two superimposed floor levels with hearths at the front of the site, containing 13th-century pottery. A series of pits occupied the centre of the site, the rest being covered with midden deposits of the 13th to 15th centuries.

The midden deposits were also traced 20 m to the W. during a watching brief at 23 *Bridge Street* (NO 712 576), while further medieval finds were made at *Baltic Street* (NO 716 577).

226. PERTH, MEAL VENNEL (NO 116 236). Excavations by L. Blanchard and L. Ross for Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust and S.D.D. at the Central District School revealed

13th- to 17th-century deposits, including a sequence of medieval furnaces, timber and stone buildings and a recut N.-S. ditch.

A trial excavation at *80 South Street* (NO 117 234) recovered stratified deposits and medieval pottery.

227. RED CASTLE (NO 687 511). Investigations were directed by A. Gibson and D. Pollock for Tayside and Fife Archaeological Committee and M.S.C. Contour, auger and resistivity surveys of the Knoll around the castle indicated two ditches, one running straight to cut the knoll in two, the other running concentric to and just outside the 13th-century wall, with a narrow causeway. A section across the linear ditch revealed a medieval (12th- to 13th-century) ditch with a dump rampart cutting and sealing ploughsoil which truncated scoops and post-holes related to Dark Age-early medieval occupation.

WALES

CLWYD

228. RHUDDLAN (SJ 025 779). A road-widening scheme immediately E. of Rhuddlan Castle prompted a small salvage excavation by J. Manley (Clwyd County Council) and staff of Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust. Revealed in section was the upper half of a large ditch running E. away from the castle. Although the section clearly did not cross the ditch orthogonally, an estimate of its true proportions would indicate a width of some 16 m and a depth of 4 m (the ditch bottom was located by augering carried out by M. B. Rees-Jones). This ditch seems too far N. to be confused with the N. defences of the Anglo-Saxon *Cledemutha*, and is better interpreted as the S. defences of Edward I's borough.

DYFED

229. DRYSLWYN CASTLE (SN 554 203). Excavations by P. U. Webster and C. Caple for Welsh Office, Ancient Monuments Branch again concentrated on the Inner Ward and the township (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 223-24).

The Inner Ward: rubble in the Round Tower was cleared, revealing the surviving wall face. A probable doorway was located in the SW., perhaps leading to a stairway in the thickness of the wall, and a passageway in the NE. leading through the wall downwards, probably to a lower courtyard. There was destruction debris and evidence of burning.

A complex development sequence S. of the tower included part of what was probably an earlier external wall preceding the present curtain wall. The large rectangular 'hall' on the W. of the ward consists of two ranges, the S. apparently originally an external courtyard, later incorporated in the building. The SW. corner of the curtain showed two phases of building in this area. Excavation of the cellar in the N. range of the hall and between it and the Round Tower continued.

The Township: in the area investigated the following sequence can be suggested.

(a) The construction of the original town wall; a rock-cut pit may represent part of a quarry.

(b) A timber building with clay floors alongside the wall, later burnt down.

(c) The reinforcement of the wall, perhaps to provide a wall walk.

(d) A new house on drystone dwarf walls built against the town wall, again burnt down.

Meagre dating evidence suggests this whole sequence lies within the 13th to 15th centuries.

POWYS

230. DOLFORWYN CASTLE (SO 152 951). There was a third season of excavation for Welsh Office (Ancient Monuments Branch) under the direction of L. Butler (Leeds University) and C. J. Arnold (University College of Wales, Aberystwyth) (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 228-29) (Fig. 14).

(POWYS)

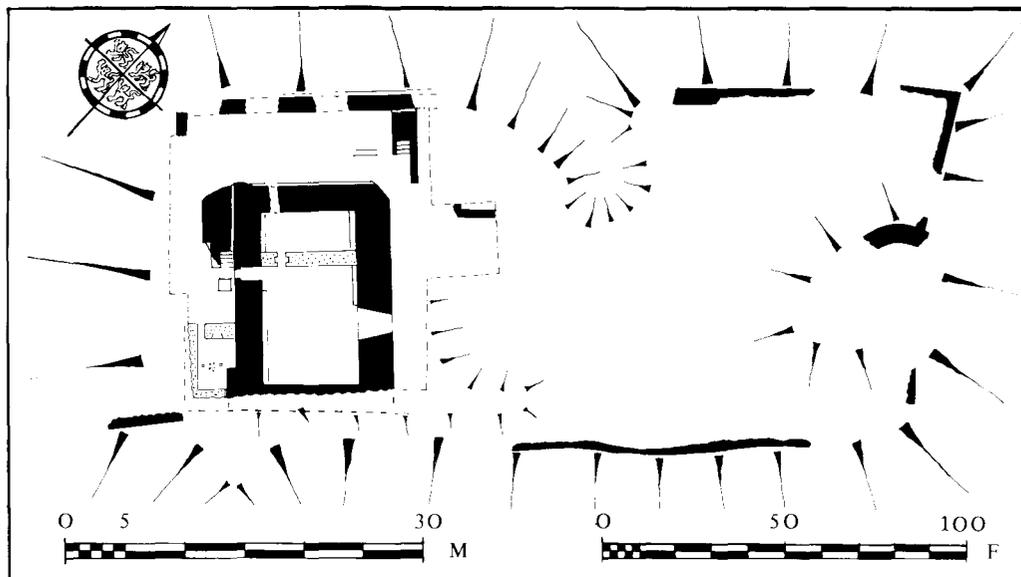


FIG. 14
DOLFORWYN CASTLE, POWYS
General plan

The excavation continued to concentrate on the SW. end of the site, particularly within the 'square tower' and an associated ante-chamber to the S. The 'square tower' (so-called in a Survey of 1321-22) measured internally 14.5×7.5 m and was principally of one build with a deeply-splayed window on its NE. wall and a narrow doorway on the SW. wall. The walls were placed directly on to the bed rock on the SW. and NE. sides, but there was stone packing material at the SE. and the same technique was used further S. under the curtain wall. A bench ran alongside the SW. and NE. walls for part of their length and there was evidence of two vertical post slots, one beside the SW. bench, the other against the NW. cross wall. Above the bed rock was a hard sandy surface with two patches of a mortared surface; upon this lay an intermittent clay spread with patches of five rubble and burnt areas. Subsequent to the building of the internal cross wall, enclosing the NW. third of the tower, there occurred the deposition of a charcoal layer over a metre wide, close to that division wall. Over all the interior of the tower was a thick layer of rubble densest in the centre of the room and containing some corbels and chamfered details in red sandstone.

Against the S. angle of the square tower was an ante-chamber (internal measurements 3.3×4.3 m) with a doorway in the NW. wall and a high-level window. Part of the ante-chamber used the curtain wall of similar stone and mortar to that used in the square tower. It contained a massive central post-pit and two minor post sockets in the centre of the room. Work to the NW. of the area between the square tower and the curtain wall and work on the courtyard to the NW. of the square tower is concentrated on reaching the main medieval occupation layer. Further work will be needed to explore this area.

Artefacts were few but did occur in stratified layers. There were fragments of jugs and chafing dishes of 13th-/14th-century date found on floors and in collapsed masonry. Two dice were found in the 'ante-chamber'. A dagger blade with an inlay of copper alloy, a pewter or latten hat badge (Gothic letter B), twisted lead window comes and one fragment of decorated window glass occurred NW. of the ante-chamber. Evidence of diet was provided by animal and fish bones, oyster and mussel shells.

231. HEN DOMEN (SO 214980). Excavations continued at the motte and bailey castle directed by P. A. Barker and R. A. Higham (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxv (1981), 204). In the *bailey interior*, building LIII, measuring some 5 × 6 m, was further defined by irregular lines of small post-holes to N. and S. The structural evidence for the E. and W. walls was less complete, the post-holes extending only half the length of the building. An internal partition, excavated in 1982, may represent one side of a cross passage beyond which the building was of a different construction. Three clay-filled pits inside the E. wall were excavated which had no obvious function but may have been abortive post-pits for the E. wall of the later building (XLVIII) on the same site. Building LIII had a possible entrance on its W. side, which was situated immediately by the posts of the suggested granary (XXXVIII) excavated in previous years. There is no doubt that the ?granary was standing when LIII was in use, and it now seems likely that the twelve posts of the ?granary carried a structure sufficiently high off the ground to allow access beneath it. Building LIII occupied a clay platform which conformed roughly, but not exactly, to the plan of the building. The platform had been built for an earlier structure (LIV). Little survived of this except a pebble surface, areas of burning and charcoal; and a light timber revetment (of which fragments of carbonized wood remain *in situ*) to the platform was dictated by the sharp downward slope of the site at this point and at the N. end of the platform.

Two post-pits to the N. wall of the granary proved to be shallower than those excavated in previous years. Since they were downslope from the latter it would appear that the builders of the ?granary deliberately sought to make the ground-fast bases of the structure as level as possible.

Two sections were cut across the *inner bailey ditch*, one at the E. extremity of the waterlogged area which was partially examined in 1982, a cutting which provided a further profile of the defences as well as a further sample of waterlogged finds; the second immediately outside the bulb of the rampart overlooking the bailey entrance. This cutting was intended to establish whether the existing causeway is of medieval or modern origin. It consists of silt washed through the bailey entrance, perhaps sculpted by a farmer to provide easier access. The latest surface within the underlying ditch was revealed, and one timber slot excavated at the foot of the rampart slope. This slot contained many iron nails, suggesting the re-use of a timber which already contained them. This ditch was crossed by a timber bridge, as was the motte ditch.

The early levels of the bailey contained few artefacts. There was very little pottery, a few iron constructional and horseshoe nails, and some animal bones. A small iron knife came from the building platform of LIII, and an arrowhead from the burial soil revealed behind the rampart. The waterlogged deposits in the bailey ditch also produced few finds; these included a wooden shovel blade in fine condition, part of a pegged plank and part of a wooden bearing with wooden roller. A wooden tub recovered from the wet ditch in 1982 is now undergoing dendrochronological dating at Sheffield University. Two preserved post bases from the ?granary have been subject to radiocarbon assay at Birmingham University giving dates of a.d. 1054 ± 70 and 971 ± 70.

The stratigraphy of the site strongly suggests that the ?granary was a primary building of the castle. The new evidence from the radiocarbon dates suggests either that the building is a pre-Conquest survival, which seems extremely unlikely, or that the dates are from re-used timbers. Preserved timber of Bridge 't' from the motte ditch also appears to have been re-used.

The first volume of the final publication is *Hen Domen, Montgomery*, Vol. 1 by P. A. Barker and R. A. Higham (Royal Archaeol. Inst., 1982).