

# Medieval Britain and Ireland in 1984

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and TERRY BARRY

Thanks are as usual due to all who provided reports on recent work. In addition to individual contributions and the Annual Reports of a number of archaeological trusts the following publications were consulted: *C.B.A. Newsletter*; Scottish Group C.B.A., *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 1984*; *London Archaeologist*; Universities of Durham and Newcastle upon Tyne, *Archaeological Reports for 1984*. The change in the funding of rescue archaeology in England during 1984, under which the new Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England took over the responsibilities of the Department of the Environment in this field, is reflected in a number of the summaries; for grants before April acknowledgements are made to D.o.E., after April to H.B.M.C., and in the case of some continuing excavations to both. The later change in Wales, with the establishment of Cadw, is noted in the case of one Welsh site. The reliance of archaeology on M.S.C. funding is once again, as in recent years, very noticeable.

The usefulness of this annual survey is dependent upon its completeness; each year the compilers become aware of sites for which no report has been received, or one received too late. Chasing up missing entries is time-consuming and often unproductive, and it is very helpful to the compilers if summaries are submitted in time without further reminder. Reports on work during 1985, for inclusion in the next volume, should be submitted by the end of March 1986, and should be addressed as follows:

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As in previous years 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. There are separate indexes for pre-Conquest and post-Conquest material; in the case of Ireland, 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.

INDEX

*Numbers allocated to sites refer to this issue only*

I. PRE-CONQUEST

- area surveys: 217, 218
- boundaries and enclosures: 8, 19, 24, 28, 56, 106, 132, 148, 155, 166, 194, 210, 211
- buildings, domestic: 14, 20, 31, 36, 60, 88, 126, 127, 133, 143, 144, 162, 175, 211
  - other: 155, 221
- burials: 8, 18, 19, 23, 28, 36, 46, 79, 81, 99, 104, 105, 118, 143, 146, 155, 169, 171, 173, 178, 181, 202
- churches: 23, 31, 43, 64, 90, 104, 105, 122, 149, 171, 187, 195, 202, 221
- crannogs: 191, 200, 221
- fortifications: 23, 132, 143, 177, 182, 183, 186, 219
- industrial sites, amber-working: 178
  - cloth-working: 141, 142
  - glass-working: 80, 178
  - leather-working: 106
  - metal-working: 20, 43, 80, 81, 95, 127, 163, 174, 181, 187, 191, 194, 221
- kilns: 187, 221
- monastic sites: 19, 104, 181, 194, 210, 211, 221
- roads and streets: 95, 116, 131, 162
- sculpture: 23
- settlements and domestic occupation: 7, 8, 14, 20, 23, 24, 29, 36, 41, 43, 48, 58, 60, 63, 80, 81, 86, 87, 88, 95, 106, 114, 116, 126-28, 131, 133, 141-44, 147, 152, 162-64, 174, 177, 178, 180, 186, 191, 200, 219, 221
- slipway: 23
- wells: 87, 143
- unclassified: 82, 134

II. POST-CONQUEST

- bakehouses: 168, 169, 239
- barns: 42, 129, 159, 239
- boats and ships: 25, 35
- boundaries and enclosures: 15, 147, 161 (*see also* field-systems; urban tenements)
- bridges: 35, 50, 67, 151, 157
- buildings, domestic: 2-4, 12, 15, 17, 24, 27, 33, 40, 47, 51, 59, 61, 62, 71, 77, 95, 100, 106, 107, 109, 110, 116, 129, 131, 138, 140, 156, 157, 160, 173, 198, 214, 239, 241
  - public: 121
- burials: 5, 48, 55, 65, 73, 76, 78, 94, 101, 103, 105, 108, 122, 137, 159, 165, 172, 173, 196, 202, 204, 211, 214, 220, 232, 236, 240
- castles: 21, 41, 55, 93, 98, 99, 119, 140, 156, 158, 169, 173, 185, 201, 203, 216, 219, 222, 227, 235, 237, 238
- cathedrals: 111, 120, 139, 214

- churches and chapels: 5, 6, 11, 19, 31, 38, 44, 46, 52, 53, 55, 64, 65, 73, 78, 83, 90, 92, 94, 97, 103, 105, 120, 122, 125, 130, 136, 139, 149, 159, 169, 172, 187, 189, 195, 196, 202, 205, 214, 218, 220-22, 233, 240
- crosses: 105, 130, 189
- dovecotes: 24, 150, 163, 228
- farms: 7, 8, 129, 207, 239
- field-systems: 7, 37, 86, 129, 148, 159, 161, 194, 216
- hospitals: 115, 190
- industrial sites, cloth-working: 77, 85, 106  
     glass-working: 110  
     leather-working: 4, 100, 112, 213  
     malting: 17, 168  
     metal-working: 22, 103, 168, 170, 187, 202, 218, 237  
     salt-works: 123  
     unspecified: 110, 169 (*see also* kilns and ovens; mills)
- kilns and ovens: 4, 17, 85, 110, 129, 206, 213, 215, 239
- kitchens: 8, 16, 59, 140, 159, 169, 185, 204
- manors and moated sites: 26, 32, 35, 37, 57, 107, 129, 135, 147, 151
- mills, water: 103, 167, 205
- monastic sites: 8, 13, 16, 30, 38, 39, 42, 46, 48, 61, 66, 73, 84, 89, 94, 97, 101, 103, 104, 111, 114, 117, 133, 137, 145, 159, 168, 172, 176, 178, 192, 193, 196, 204, 205, 212, 220, 236
- palaces, ecclesiastical: 69  
     royal: 50, 55, 80, 173
- parks: 147
- roads and streets: 12, 15, 55, 95, 100, 116, 129, 134, 138, 140, 161, 168, 190
- town defences: 6, 39, 43, 50, 96, 102, 113, 120, 132, 153, 160, 197, 198, 238
- towns: 2-6, 10, 17, 24, 27, 30, 33, 34, 39-41, 43-55, 59, 62, 67, 71, 74-77, 88, 93, 95, 96, 99-102, 106, 109-17, 119-22, 124, 130-32, 134, 137, 138, 152-54, 156, 157, 160, 178-80, 184, 185, 190, 192, 197-99, 204-09, 213, 220, 223-26, 229, 230, 234-36, 238, 241
- urban tenements: 24, 27, 59, 74, 138, 185, 220, 224, 241
- villages: 1, 12, 15, 78, 140, 161-65, 239
- waterfronts: 4, 10, 35, 44, 55, 67, 69, 70, 234
- waterworks (conduits, dams, drains, ponds): 66, 68, 72, 84, 89, 103, 111, 114, 133, 135, 145, 147, 159, 167, 168, 193, 204, 205, 225
- wells: 75, 87, 139, 173, 208, 220
- unclassified: 9, 29, 82, 91, 128, 138, 211, 218, 231

## ENGLAND

1. SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE MEDIEVAL VILLAGE RESEARCH GROUP IN 1984. Interest in the Group continues to grow and membership now stands at over 500 members. Mrs M. E. Ewins has spent a large part of her one day each week on the Group's affairs in sending out county lists of deserted sites to general enquirers and answering questions on specific sites.

She was greatly assisted by Susanne Atkin, Francesca Croft and W. J. Everitt in cataloguing several years' accumulation of new sites. These included 45 deserted, 233 shrunken and 171 deleted sites which have been identified from aerial photographs and suggestions sent in by correspondents. 74 oblique air photographs taken between 1980 and 1982 have been purchased from the Cambridge air photograph collection after being looked out by Mrs M. E. Ewins and J. G. Hurst.

After a ten year gap M. W. Beresford and J. G. Hurst were able to resume their programme of visiting selected areas each year. In 1984, accompanied by S. Wrathmell, thirteen sites in Craven, Lancashire, were visited.

A working party was convened by D. Austin to draw up a long-term excavation policy for DMVs. A preliminary memorandum was submitted to H.B.M.C. This follows on from the preservation working party established in 1983 and it is hoped to convene in 1985 a working party on presentation under the chairmanship of M. Aston.

#### AVON

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

2. At 35 *Corn Street* (ST 5876 7298) a small 15th-century cellar below the front of the property was visited by J. Bryant and D. Dawson. Some investigation was carried out prior to the removal of inserted modern strong-room walls. The vault over the cellar is carried on ribs which are Y-shaped, the prong of the Y being in the Corn Street end of each rib. Full recording of the cellar is to take place during 1985.

3. At 90/91 *Redcliff Street* (ST 5905 7251) R. H. Jones uncovered an arcade of three arches, over 2 m high, within the boundary wall separating Nos. 90 and 91. This work has been carried out as part of a continuing survey and excavation programme within Nos. 89 to 97 Redcliff Street. Two of the arches spring from a freestone corbel moulded in the form of a head. Limited excavation is being carried out alongside the arcade; it appears to be medieval, probably of the 13th or 14th century.

4. At 95-97 *Redcliff Street* (ST 5906 7256) R. H. Jones continued excavations on the site presumed to be that of the house of the Canynges family in the 14th and 15th centuries (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 206-07). The 13th-century river wall has been discovered some 75 m E. of the modern line of the R. Avon. Contemporary with this wall was a slipway c. 2 m wide which ran inland for at least 6 m, but may well have continued for about a further 10 m. The slipway was rebuilt at least once, and may have replaced a wider inlet, perhaps a dock, which is currently under investigation. From the infill of the earlier (?) dock has been recovered a wooden block with two wooden pulley wheels. Contemporary with the slipway was an extremely substantial building. Deeper foundations in its N. wall suggest that there may have been a large entrance here, possibly leading out on to the slipway.

In the early 14th century the slipway was filled in. Included in the infill were enormous quantities of leather offcuts as well as leather shoes and some decorated leather dagger sheaths, much of which may have derived from a nearby leather workshop. At least 5 m of land was reclaimed when over a metre of clay and organic refuse was dumped over and beyond the earlier river wall. A range of buildings was constructed on this newly reclaimed land, presumably facing on to a reconstructed river frontage. To the E. of these buildings was a courtyard flanked on the N. side by a narrow, probably timber-fronted range. The substantial 13th-century building continued in use, but the entrance was blocked and a dividing wall was constructed within it. Towards the street frontage, five baking ovens have been excavated, which may be contemporary with this period of building activity. In the 13th century, various modifications to the existing structures took place, including the rebuilding of the range to the W. of the courtyard.

(AVON)

The excavation will be extended W. to examine the development of the waterfront in the 14th and 15th centuries, and in particular to uncover the rest of the 15th-century 'Canynge Tower', known to lie on the riverside of the W. end of the tenement.

5. At *St Augustine the Less Church* (ST 5849 7272) work was continued by E. J. Boore, with the aid of an M.S.C. Community Programme (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 207).

*Period 1*: in the SE. corner of the site six adult burials were found cut into the Triassic Red sandstone and clay natural. Two were contained in cist graves and another was body-shaped with a head and shoulders profile at its W. end. They were aligned NW.-SE. and are provisionally dated to the Saxo-Norman period.

*Period 2*: below the 16th-century chancel walls was preserved evidence of a rectangular structure with stone footings; at the NW. a stone-built corner associated with a robber trench extending E. 2.7 m; S., a doorway built of oolitic limestone blocks, and a parallel robber trench to that on N. which continued E. for 7.2 m from the doorway. The door jambs survived to a height of 0.6 m from the wall foundations. The latter were constructed with roughly-dressed facing blocks of Brandon Hill Grit with a rubble core interleaved with shallow spreads of red sand and clay. The foundations measured  $2 \times 1.1 \times 0.75$  m. The doorway with a rebate was  $0.96 \times 0.85$  m. The foundations of a N.-S. partition wall were found 0.82 m E. of the doorway. The E. end of this church was destroyed by the post-medieval chancel wall and 18th- and 19th-century brick-built burial vaults. The surviving internal dimensions of this stone-built church were  $9.2 \times 3.8$  m, the W. cell measuring  $2.9 \times 3.8$  m.

The remains of the lower halves of two coarse-ware jars were found 0.45 m and 1.3 m W. of the building in a contemporary context. The upper halves of the jars were truncated by later medieval floor make-up deposits. The jars were decorated with applied strips and associated rim sherds with wavy combing. A shallow beam-slot and two post-holes aligned W.-E. were contemporary. The pots were thought to be acoustic jars set in the floor below timber stalls and demonstrate a W. extension to the church. They are provisionally dated to the late 12th century.

This Norman church may be a temporary one built for the monks while St Augustine's Abbey was under construction further to the W. The chancel survived until it was enlarged in the early post-medieval period. The late 15th-century rood stair was found to be constructed on extensive foundations measuring  $2.8 \times 2.2$  m, and was offset 0.9 m to the W. This may suggest the presence of an earlier stair or small tower.

In total, 136 burials were recorded in addition to a vast amount of disarticulated human remains. A continuous sequence of burials from the churchyard was recorded below the 19th-century vestry built on to the SE. corner of the church. The area measured  $3.2 \times 4$  m. Many burials were recorded within the church including medieval cist graves through to post-medieval triple coffin burials in brick-built vaults and graves. All, excluding the *Period 1* burials, were aligned W.-E. on the axis of the church. The 14th-century stone coffin and two later post-medieval burials lay with their heads to the E.

6. At *St Nicholas Church* (ST 5893 7293), J. Bryant and D. Dawson continued observation of the engineering works to stabilize the W. end of the nave of the Lower Church or Crowde (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 207). Further post-medieval brick-lined graves were discovered in addition to a number of single burials interred in wooden coffins. The remainder of the flight of stairs blocked off in the rebuilding of the 1740s was recorded. This had cut the early medieval town wall which in its turn sat on traces of an earlier wall. Unfortunately the area to the N. of this wall had been extensively disturbed and the only find associated with the wall was a single sherd of Saxo-Norman ware. Further evidence for the existence of a fifth bay to the S. aisle was revealed. The town wall has been preserved and is accessible, but not to normal public view, behind the W. wall and the re-erected Whitson memorial.

7. CLEEVE (ST 451 650). Excavation by M. Ponsford for City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 207–08) continued with the extension S. of the 1983 trench to pursue the ‘cultivation trenches’. At the S. edge of this area traces of red clay floors and lines of shallow post-holes served to show that there might be buildings towards the wood with the cultivation extending underneath. Another segment of the swallet infill was also excavated. An extension S. from the terrace wall showed that further quarrying had taken place and that soil had accumulated between the quarries and the terrace wall.

Finds from below the terrace wall can be compared with Cheddar Palace-type wares (10th–11th century). Substantial further 13th-century finds were removed from the swallet infill. Further work is planned to investigate the potential buildings.

#### BEDFORDSHIRE

8. LEIGHTON BUZZARD, GROVE PRIORY (SP 923 226). Excavations on the alien priory of the Order of Fontevrault and royal manor site were continued by E. Baker for Bedfordshire County Council and H.B.M.C. with a workforce funded by an M.S.C. Community Programme project (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 208). Work continued on the area already opened up, and on further extensions to the excavation on the E. and W. sides. The free-standing kitchen range produced further hearths and ovens, including one which could only be reached by entering the fish-pond. There are indications of an earlier structure underlying it which had a similar function. The later building was overlain by a dwarf stone wall structure with internal divisions and heavy duty cobbling running along one side. Underneath was what was probably an identical structure with similar cobbling and a drain leading to a walled depression to the E. They are tentatively identified as stables. The walled depression may be a cattle wallow or drinking hole that had been shortened and partially backfilled to prevent it from overflowing onto the courtyard to the N.

Several cob buildings were seen in the cobbled and gravel-surfaced courtyard to the E. as rectangular voids of degraded clay. Further E., the newly opened area has revealed a further range of medieval buildings 65 m in length running N.–S. which were not predicted by remote sensing surveys. One structure was made of pitched carstone footings and provisionally identified as 12th-century, adapted into royal quarters. The new building was fragmentary, with a rough uneven floor and two aisle walls. The W. wall appeared to overlie a well-constructed stone drain built into a still visible ditch.

The remaining buildings making up the E. range are agricultural, and although fragmentary, are revealing details which should enable allocation of function. The northernmost appears to start as a single pitched carstone wall, possibly supporting a pair of lean-to structures. These were succeeded by a padstone and dwarf stone wall envelope. The building was extended S. It contained a grid pattern of brown loam which may represent store bin emplacements. On the same alignment further S. was a structure running along a raised spur of land situated between a quarry pit and ditch leading to the Cocklake stream. Made of dwarf carstone walls with tiled roof it contained the remains of internal structures. These included a rectangular worn area of clunch stone which may have been a threshing floor, and a carstone-lined feature containing several broken metal finds and burnt pottery. Burning had taken place in one corner, and the feature may have been a furnace.

The ditch, which contained the drain and went along the W. edge of the raised spur, appears to be part of the system of Saxon ditches excavated in previous years. With the Cocklake stream they formed a rectangular enclosure cutting off the sandy SW. corner of the site from the heavier boulder clays around it. Within the area is a concentration of middle Saxon pottery, a small proportion of which is decorated. Beads and a long-cross brooch dating to the early to mid 6th century are further indications of Saxon activity, perhaps including a cemetery site. Although the main buildings area so far excavated covers in excess of 7,000 sq. m there are indications that the limits have not been reached. Work is continuing.

## BERKSHIRE

9. WINDSOR, DEDWORTH (SU 940 765). In digging to make a pond in the garden of *17 Knights Close*, D. Garrett discovered part of a medieval tiled hearth 0.6 m below present garden level. A rescue excavation directed by L. Over for Maidenhead Archaeological and Historical Society and Windsor Local History Publications Group revealed in an area  $5 \times 2$  m a surviving hearth 4 m long by 1 m wide. At the E. end a semi-circular portion extended at right angles for about 1 m. All the tiles were laid on edge. Three pieces of red pottery from a jar and a shallow dish with broad rims and showing traces of a green glaze suggest a date of about 1350.

10. —, THAMES STREET (SU 9679 7220). J. Hawkes, for Trust for Wessex Archaeology, with staff of Berkshire County Council East Berkshire Survey Project, and a financial contribution from the developer, Arundell House Securities Ltd, carried out a salvage excavation on the site of the former ABC Cinema. The site was well situated to provide information on topographical questions posed by development elsewhere in the town. Trial borings in New Street had suggested the presence of former alignments of Thames river channels, perhaps flowing near the foot of the castle, well to the S. of the present course. The ABC site lay between the present and inferred former channel, and it was believed that evidence for the progressive movements of the river would be represented. Modern disturbance had severely depleted the stratigraphy, but the excavation conclusively demonstrated absence of any former river channels or reclamations on the site. This is of some consequence to the interpretation of the topography. Assuming the present evidence for an earlier (undated) channel to be correct, it may well be that the area of the early medieval suburb of *Underore* was, at some point in its post-glacial history, an island. It is hoped that archaeological excavation will be possible in advance of large-scale redevelopment of this area and that this will enable the confirmation and determination of the existence, alignment and date of any alternative channels as part of a wider examination of the waterfront area.

## BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

MILTON KEYNES. Investigations by Milton Keynes Archaeology Unit.

11. At *St Mary's Church, Bletchley* (SP 8631 3379) R. J. Williams carried out a watching brief during removal of the old floors. Medieval earth and mortar floors were encountered in the nave and chancel and a small pit containing lead waste was found in the S. aisle. A small area of medieval floor tile impressions was excavated in the S. side of the chancel. A number of floor tiles was found including Little Brickhill, Wessex-type stabbed series and inscribed fragments. The N. chapel and chancel had been disturbed by at least six 18th-century brick burial vaults.

12. At *Shenley Brook End* (SP 8297 3565) M. Petchey began excavation of the village earthworks of *Westbury*. The first area to be examined was one of a group of four rectangular tofts,  $35 \times 28$  m, on the S. side of the sunken track that is the focus of the settlement. Two timber buildings,  $10 \times 4$  m and  $8.4 \times 5.5$  m, lay parallel to the track. The rest of the toft was occupied by a cobbled track and yard. A preliminary date of 1275–1350 has been assigned to the occupation.

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE

13. HUNTINGDON, CROMWELL HOUSE (TL 236 721). D. Haigh, Department of Land and Buildings, Cambridgeshire County Council, investigated walls and floors of the Augustinian priory exposed during repairs to the present building. The earliest features were a wall of

plastered and dressed stone and a mortared floor (which probably would have had glazed tiles) of the 13th century. Later medieval walls included reused decoratively carved stones and there were new tiled floors still showing traces of dark green patchy glaze. Other walls and features were post-medieval.

14. STONEA GRANGE (TL 449 937). T. Potter and R. Jackson for British Museum undertook a fifth and final season of excavation of this multi-period site in the Fenlands (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 210 and fig. 1). Helped by a new aerial survey, pre-Roman features and the Roman settlement were investigated and further evidence found for a farming community surviving the end of the official buildings on the site. No new evidence was found for the 5th- to 7th-century Saxon settlement along or close to the main E.-W. road at the N. end of the main excavation but post-holes were noted in the machine trenches, dug in the road further to the E., which may belong to further Saxon buildings. Work is proceeding on the final report.

#### CHESHIRE

15. TATTON (SJ 756 813). Excavation on the scheduled DMV site (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 210-11) continued under the direction of N. J. Higham, University of Manchester Department of Extra-Mural Studies, aimed at investigating the residential structure of c. 1200-1350, the association between that structure and the sunken road, and at further exploring the N. end of the message.

The residential structure had been constructed on the apex of a slight E.-W. ridge, drained by natural lenses of sand and gravel in the clay. The development was in two phases. The earlier constituted earth-fast posts set in deep post-pits with five paired posts down each side and one centrally at either end (7.4 × 4.8 m). There was no hearth, and shallow trenches drained the building, implying use as a byre. A second unit was at right angles to the first (8.2 × 5.3 m), and was based on shallow (c. 0.22 m) post-pits which may have originally contained padstones, although none were found. This building was constructed using the W. gable of the first as a support but no internal access existed from one to the other. A substantial hearth of fire-hardened clay was identified, and this unit had probably had a residential function.

A small, additional unit was added during the lifetime of the first building, supported on two beams in slots 3.6 m long and 1.6 m apart. This apparently served as an outhouse (fuel store or fowl house?).

The structure lay close to the NW. corner of the message, adjacent to the ditches and to the entrance. The identification of this access route and the alignment of the ditches both support the assumption that the sunken road now visible was in use (but at a much higher level) when the site was occupied, and probably when it was laid out. The E. boundary of the message was also identified, and a series of ditches drained the central area, where prehistoric settlement and agricultural activity had seriously affected the natural drainage.

A further season of excavation in 1985 is expected to reveal evidence for the remainder of the 13th-century farmyard, and for the previous episodes of activity on the site.

16. VALE ROYAL ABBEY (SJ 639 699). R. McNeil, Archaeological Services, University of Liverpool, carried out an architectural survey on behalf of Cheshire County Council and D.O.E., prior to conversion and restoration of the abbey buildings. The church of St Mary's was demolished to its foundations at the Dissolution. The present survey indicated that some claustral buildings were left standing: these include the W. range, incorporating the lay brothers' accommodation and the W. cloister walk, and the S. range incorporating the kitchen and refectory.

The lay brothers' range is represented by the end gable of collar, tie beam and queen post type, belonging to a range extending N. for an unknown length. The W. cloister walk is an internal passage, over which the first floor projects. The four arches in the stonework may

(CHESHIRE)

have been rebuilt in the position of earlier monastic arches. A stone doorway leads from the W. cloister walk into the kitchen. The kitchen of two bays was built as an open hall from the ground floor to the roof. The central truss was built with decorative arch-bracing on false hammer beams. Only one end gable of the kitchen survives and is of collar and tie beam type. The other gable may be inferred to have been of a similar design from a print of 1775. The refectory of three bays was designed as a timber-framed first-floor hall on stone walls with a decorated ceiling, the timber framing in chevron style. The two central trusses were intended to carry arch-bracing from the collar to the tie beam, but this plan seems never to have been adopted. The ceiling was decorated by dividing it into panels formed from the moulded purlins and short verticals. The two end walls of the refectory were closed with collar and tie beam. At either end of the refectory were small closed rooms, one being the pantry and the other being the lavatorium. The width and position of some internal walls and passageways indicates structural walls probably belonging to the monastery.

The roof of the W. range was replaced by a new higher roof, originally of tie beam type. The earlier W. range was, with the exception of the one end gable, demolished and rebuilt from first-floor level. The new range was adapted at least three times, the first conversion making it into a hall or halls with a central screens passage, an arch braced roof and a lantern (?) over the dais. The refectory, at first-floor level, was converted into five and then four apartments, probably in the 16th century.

The main structural phases belong to the periods pre-1540, post-1540 and *c.* 1750. The earliest roof is the end gable of the W. range, followed by the kitchen, which was itself followed by the refectory. Typologically the end gable belongs to the 14th century and the kitchen and refectory roofs are typical of the 15th. The roof of the new W. range may be contemporary with the refectory roof. Two dendrochronological dates of 1450 for the refectory roof place it and by implication the kitchen and original W. range as being unequivocally monastic. The roof of the new W. range consists of large, crude and undecorated members and probably dates to the 16th century.

## CLEVELAND

17. HARTLEPOOL, CHURCH CLOSE (NZ 528 338). Excavation directed by R. Daniels on behalf of Cleveland County Archaeology Section uncovered the remains of four well-preserved medieval properties. These are gable-end on to the street frontage and three appear to belong to a planned 14th-century development. Numerous ovens are associated with this latter group, and they may represent malting kilns or ovens associated with supplying the English armies during the Scottish Wars.

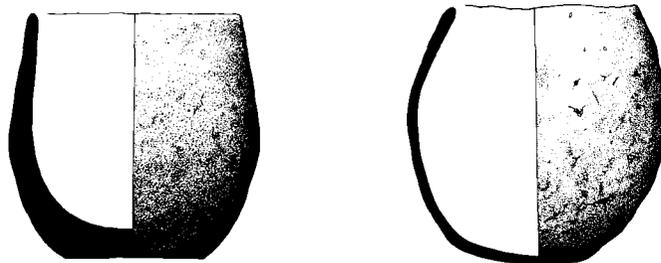


FIG. 1

MILL LANE, NORTON, CLEVELAND

Anglo-Saxon pots associated with inhumations. Scale 1:4

18. NORTON, MILL LANE (NZ 449 226). S. Sherlock, for Cleveland County Archaeology Section, excavated on the site of the discovery of a 6th-century pagan Saxon burial (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 173-75) and revealed a cemetery from which 118 burials have so far been recovered, including the damaged remains of two cremations. The majority of the burials contain some grave goods with several particularly rich graves (Fig. 1).

#### CUMBRIA

19. DACRE, ST ANDREW'S CHURCHYARD (NY 4600 2666). A third season of excavations directed by R. Newman for Cumbria and Lancashire Archaeological Unit, supported by H.B.M.C. and Lake District Special Planning Board, took place to the N. of the church in advance of grave-digging. Further medieval activity was found in the E. part of the site.

The medieval boundary wall immediately N. of the church was excavated and dated to the early 13th century by numismatic and ceramic evidence, and as such is broadly contemporary with the construction of the present chancel. Large quantities of worked red sandstone were found within its core which seem to have come from a massive stone building(s) nearby, possibly related to earlier religious activity. This wall had been built on a bank, formed by upcast from a ditch directly to the N. Both ditch and bank had had several periods of renewal, and both contained material from the 8th to 12th centuries. Early metalwork, found at the W. end of the excavated length, included one silver and two copper-alloy pins and a silver clasp. A rubble spread lay beneath this W. length of the bank, curtailed to the N. by the ditch, and below was a short stretch of faced stone wall running true N.-S. and cut by modern burials to the S. and by the ditch to the N. although it may have once turned E. Half a melon bead was found immediately to the E. At present none of these features is securely dated, but both the wall and ditch and bank are clearly from the pre-Conquest period.

To the N. of the ditch, a circular timber post-hole building was found sealed beneath an area of pre-Conquest activity surrounding a millstone reused as a hearth, excavated in 1983. No dating evidence was associated but 8th- to 10th-century material was found within the activity around the hearth. The terrace edge running across the site had been cut back to accommodate the building. A substantial pre-Conquest cemetery of at least 70 excavated graves was situated to the E., apparently totally separate from the medieval and modern cemetery to the S. Bone preservation was minimal, but enough survived in some graves to demonstrate that the bodies had been laid supine, on the same general orientation as the church, with no grave goods. Several graves were found beneath the bank and cut by the ditch, and others were sealed by 12th- to 14th-century activity. The grave fills were aceramic; the only find was a millefiori bead. The cemetery seems, at present, to have been unenclosed, but the S. and E. extents have not been discovered as yet. In the N., on the upper terrace, the graves seem to have been dug along earlier alignments of ridge-and-furrow. Slight traces of possibly prehistoric activity were found here.

The evidence suggests that Dacre was a substantial pre-Conquest religious site, although not categorically linked to the monastery referred to by Bede. Re-excavation in 1985 of the drain found in 1929 (*Trans. Cumberland Westmorland Antiq. Archaeol. Soc.*, new ser. 32 (1932), 75-77) may throw further light on activity S. of the church. (To be published in a monograph of the *Trans. Cumberland Westmorland Antiq. Archaeol. Soc.* series, finds deposited in The Tullie House Museum, Carlisle).

20. KENTMERE, BRYANT'S GILL. S. Dickinson completed the final phase of an excavation which lasted four seasons and covered an area of 500 sq. m. The main occupation period involved the construction of at least one hut 10 × 5 m, aligned NW.-SE., with a central strip of paving. The radiocarbon date from this structure (Harwell 5944, uncalibrated) is a.d. 700 ± 80; this evidence comes from a suspected occupation deposit. Finds include nine shale spindle-whorls, iron artefacts (including an auger, horseshoe fragments and hollow iron points), iron slag and carbonised seed. Some flint flakes and an arrowhead were also found. (To be published as a monograph.)

## (CUMBRIA)

21. PIEL CASTLE (SD 2330 6360). Limited excavations in 1983 were followed by a complete structural survey of the castle in 1984 by Cumbria and Lancashire Archaeological Unit, supported by H.B.M.C., in advance of a major restoration programme. The castle was built on an island at the mouth of Barrow harbour in the early 14th century by the monks of Furness Abbey, probably as a customs house, but also for protection. Documentary sources suggest that it quickly fell out of use and this is supported by the excavation which produced no occupational debris from the medieval period. Major renovation by the Duke of Buccleuch in the late 19th century presumably removed what evidence there was. The survey confirmed evidence recovered in 1983 that there were two distinct building phases within the castle. The keep, gatehouse and the inner NW. tower were additions to the original plan and many windows in the keep were blocked. Amendments were also made during the initial building process: buttresses were added to strengthen the keep and angle towers were constructed over the curtain walls.

22. WILLOWFORD BRIDGE, HADRIAN'S WALL (NY 623 665). Re-examination of this site began under the direction of P. T. Bidwell and N. Holbrook for H.B.M.C. The site was previously excavated in 1924 by R. C. Shaw, who recorded traces of medieval iron-working in the ruins of a Roman tower which originally guarded the E. end of the bridge. A low rubble wall was found built inside the tower and 'a drift had been sloped downwards in which lay about 2½ ft of soot containing lumps of iron scoriae'. The area in question was not re-excavated this season, although a certain amount of reinterpretation of Shaw's findings was possible. It seems probable that the site was a smithy rather than a bloomery, as no heavy iron slag was recorded and iron bearings are absent from the area; the tower may have been used for the melting down of iron cramps, robbed from the masonry of the Roman bridge. Analysis of the small amount of pottery associated with the site (a few further sherds of which were recovered this season) suggested a date in the late 13th- or, more likely, 14th- century for this operation.

## DERBYSHIRE

23. REPTON, ST WYSTAN'S CHURCH (SK 303 272). A further season of excavations was undertaken by M. Biddle, B. Kjøbye-Biddle and H. M. Taylor, supported by the British Academy, Society of Antiquaries and Earthwatch (Boston, Mass.) (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 179-80). Investigations of the Saxon cemetery N. of the crypt showed that pre-cemetery deposits directly related to the fabric still survive. Resistivity survey (A. Aspinall) in the War Memorial Cloister located the E. arm of the Viking defensive ditch as predicted. In the Headmaster's kitchen garden a large cut filled in c. 1200 after a long period of standing open may be a Viking slipway cut into the Trent cliff in the middle of the defended area. In the Vicar's garden the W. side of the churchyard was marked by a hollow way. E. of this lay a round-ended ridged grave-slab carved with two pairs of confronted animals and interlace (9th century). The mound surrounding the sunken two-celled building was removed: it had been scraped up from the surrounding area to cover the Viking mass-burial in the buildings and contained a rich collection of middle Saxon material: a 'sceatta', pins, vessel and window-glass, and pottery. (To be published in *Antiq. J.*)

## DORSET

24. DORCHESTER, GREYHOUND YARD (SY 693 906). Excavations by Trust for Wessex Archaeology, funded by H.B.M.C., M.S.C. Community Programme, the developers, Taylor Woodrow, Eldridge Pope plc, and West Dorset District Council Appeal Fund, were directed by P. J. Woodward, S. M. Davies and A. H. Graham. Roman buildings on the site were terraced into the slope, and in the post-Roman period a deep accumulation of black soils

infilled the terraces. Post-Roman fields were defined by two ditched boundaries. To the N. two Roman buildings continued in use, with new chalk floors, a new door and a series of stake-holes; firm dating evidence is lacking. In the later medieval period (11th–15th century) two N.–S. ditches defined the boundaries of properties laid off Durngate, with pits and timber post structures. A rectangular stone structure, with hearths and chimney at the E. end, developed across one of the boundaries; associated pottery is 12th to 13th century. This building was cut by the foundations of a large circular dovecote, constructed of Roman building materials. Two courses of nest boxes survived. There may have been a later change in use, since one course of nest boxes was blocked and the floor level raised. The dovecote may be that referred to in a document of 1405; it was demolished in the 16th century. (*Proc. Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc.*, 106 (1984) 99–106.)

25. **STUDLAND BAY.** An underwater obstruction investigated by Hamworthy Sub Aqua Club proved to be the wreck of a lightly-constructed vessel, perhaps a caravel or galley; timbers extended over at least 23 × 4 m. Associated pottery included Spanish tin-glazed wares and a Saintonge jug of c. 1500. The site has been designated by the Department of Trade as an historic wreck, and further investigation is planned. (See also 'Post-Medieval Britain in 1984', *Post-Medieval Archaeol.*, 19 (1985)).

#### DURHAM

26. **DURHAM, BEAUREPAIRE (NZ 242 439).** P. A. G. Clack continued excavations on the Prior's manor house for Archaeological Unit for North-East England, funded by University of Durham and Durham City Council (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 216–17). Work within the area of the original mid 13th-century structure included the investigation of a cess-pit backfilled in the 14th century. Within the great N.–S. hall four stone pads marked the positions of timbers supporting an upper floor. To the N. part of a contemporary free-standing building was located. This was rebuilt on a grander scale later in the 13th century, and again modified in the 14th, being linked to the main structure by a new N.–S. room. (Universities of Durham and Newcastle, *Archaeol. Repts. for 1984* (Durham, 1985), 69–72).

27. ———, **CLAYPATH (NZ 274 426).** Trial excavations were directed by P. A. G. Clack for Archaeological Unit for North-East England, funded by H.B.M.C. and Durham City Council, to establish the earliest date of settlement in lower Claypath, the road linking Durham City to Gilesgate since the early 12th century. Six structural phases were identified in deposits spanning the late 12th and 13th centuries. They reflected longitudinal division which in the latest phases was defined by a stone boundary wall. Certainly from the third, and possibly from the second phase, this division was apparent as a linear feature of disturbed material dividing different deposits on either side of it. In Phase 3 the N. edge of the linear feature had the remnants of timber sill-beams and at least two uprights on the N. side of which was planking. S. of the boundary was a clay surface. These were overlain by a featureless clay deposit. The fifth phase consisted of areas of burnt sand, disturbed, dumped sand, a burnt boundary on the S. side, occupation deposits and, at the W. end of the site, two rubbish pits. One of them was completely excavated and was seen to have been recut at least twice. In the sixth phase the top of the pit had been filled with rubble and sealed by a cobbled surface which appears to respect the line of a building robbed in the 16th century.

Apart from a small area of occupation deposits running into the 14th century at the head of the plot, no medieval occupation or structural deposits were recovered as an 18th-century basement and later floors had destroyed them. The stone property boundary, however, was of two phases. The first, which survived as slightly projecting footings for part of an early 19th-century cellar wall, was sealed by a narrow band of uncontaminated occupation debris of the 14th to 16th centuries.

## ESSEX

28. ALRESFORD, BROOMFIELD PLANTATION (TM 0690 2005). O. Bedwin for Essex County Council Planning Department Archaeology Section excavated three ring-ditches and other features in advance of gravel extraction. Each had a diameter of c. 8 m and contained a single shallow central grave. There were no grave goods and no bone survived, but the size of the ring-ditches is closely matched by dated Saxon burials.

29. ASHELDHAM CAMP (TL 9725 0125). O. Bedwin, Essex County Council, reports that a detailed contour survey of the camp and its immediate environs was made and sample excavation of both the perimeter of the camp and its interior begun. It has already been confirmed that the defences of the camp survive in a reasonably good state, with a well-defined bank sealing a buried soil, and that much of the camp's interior has been totally destroyed by pre-war gravel extraction. The archaeological sequence which has been identified from surviving features involves prehistoric (early Iron Age), Saxon and medieval occupation. Work continues to clarify and refine this sequence.

30. CHELMSFORD, NEW LONDON ROAD (TL 7077 0656). O. Bedwin, Essex County Council, directed trial excavations close to known foundations of the Dominican Priory. No archaeological features were found and there were no finds earlier than a few sherds of late 15th- to early 16th-century pottery. Water flooded the trench at c. 0.8 m below the surface, and it would appear that the area was not built on in the medieval period.

31. OLD HARLOW, HARLOWBURY CHAPEL (TL 477 121). The floor of the late 12th-century chapel associated with Abbott Sampson of Bury St Edmunds was investigated by R. W. Bartlett for Harlow Museum and Harlow Archaeology Group. Much of the stratigraphy had been disturbed by 19th-century restoration work, but a rectangular six-post-hole building was uncovered on the same alignment as the later building. A single sherd of pagan Saxon pottery was recovered. Charcoal from one of the post sockets was dated by A.E.R.E. Harwell to a.d. 730±90. Excavations will continue outside the N. wall of the Chapel.

32. ROCHFORD HALL (TQ 8705 9030). Five small trenches were dug by D. D. Andrews, Essex County Council Planning Department Archaeology Section, to sample the stratigraphy in the barns. Medieval pottery and medieval cut features leave no doubt that the Hall is on the site of the earlier manorial centre. Indeed, this seems, in its later phases at least, to have had a moated enclosure located just inside the line of the existing building, the foundations of which were found to be set into the fills of the earlier feature. The Hall itself was also moated, evidence for a moat having now been observed on all but its E. side. It has been demonstrated that at the junction of the W. and S. walls there was an octagonal angle tower. Quite extensive foundations associated with the Hall were found during the building work. Virtually no occupation deposits or surfaces of any period except the most recent were discovered. Ground level has been reduced across the entire site. There were few artefacts; the pottery seems to date from the late 13th to the early 15th centuries.

SAFFRON WALDEN. Excavations by D. D. Andrews for Essex County Council Planning Department Archaeology Section.

33. At *Market Row/Hill Street* (TL 538 384), S. of the medieval market place, a succession of possible stone surfaces associated with pottery of perhaps 12th-century date may relate to the market place, suggesting an earlier date for its layout than proposed before. The area was built on from the 14th century. It is possible to identify two building units, one of which stood on a platform terraced on the valley side and had an outbuilding about 1.8 m wide adjoining its S. side. These buildings were reconstructed fairly frequently and their wall alignments are marked by slots and two clay banks, both of which were presumably for sill beams. In the 15th or 16th century a framed and jettied house was constructed to the E. of the excavations, elements of this structure being found in the standing buildings.

34. On the *Pig Market* site (TL 539 384), a little to the N. of the Elm Grove site where previous excavation had revealed evidence for the laying-out of a medieval street-grid, two trenches yielded no traces of occupation of any period because of quarry-pits.

35. SOUTHEND-ON-SEA, SOUTHCHURCH HALL (TQ 894 855). Excavations by J. R. Jackson and Southend Historical Society for Southend Museum continued (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 217–18). The trench to the W. of the N. buttress was extended to recover the remainder of the boat strakes noted when the first were removed in 1978. These were also taken to Greenwich by the National Maritime Museum for identification and conservation. The timber posts first located in 1981 to the E. of the large garderobe were excavated to soleplate level and recorded. These posts, with their carpenters' numbering marks still visible, together with those already recorded on the W. side of the gatehouse, confirm a timber revetment some 15 m long which pre-dates the stonework gatehouse buttress and garderobe. Timber samples have been taken for dendrochronology. A further area of moat has been excavated just S. of the midway line between the inner and outer buttresses revealing a substantial post rising from the point where the transverse soleplate is notched over the longitudinal soleplate. Further soleplates appear to link this transverse plate to the earliest bridge timbers previously found to the N.

Among the continuing recovery of artefacts the most outstanding items from the levels of the earliest bridge timbers (other than the large amount of medieval shoe leather) include a complete iron hoe or draw tool, iron knives and a large section of a small jug which has retained some of its last contents. The contents are being analysed.

36. SPRINGFIELD LYONS (TL 736 082). D. G. Buckley for Essex County Council assisted by H.B.M.C. and British Museum continued excavation at the site of a late Bronze Age circular enclosure (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 218). A number of late Bronze Age features was found outside the area of the enclosure. Excavation concentrated on further investigation of the Saxon cemetery and later Saxon settlement. Further graves and cremations were located bringing the total of burials to c. 150. One of the inhumations was enclosed by a small ring-ditch. Four more Saxon buildings were identified, belonging to at least two phases, together with a number of pits and other features.

37. THEYDON MOUNT, HILL HALL (TQ 488 995). P. J. Drury and D. Gadd for Chelmsford Archaeological Trust and H.B.M.C. continued work on the site of Sir Thomas Smith's great 16th-century mansion (cf. *J. Brit. Archaeol. Assoc.*, 136 (1983), 98–123). The earliest use of the site was demonstrated by traces of narrow-rig ridge-and-furrow. Occupation (and thus probably subdivision of the manor of Theydon Mount) began c. 1200, three pits suggesting that the focus of occupation at that time lay under the NW. corner of the extant building. The pits were succeeded, in the excavated area, by timber-framed buildings, the excavated parts of which by c. 1500 were of half-H plan facing W. onto a gravel-metalled yard, with a pentice c. 2.5 m wide along its E. side. The E. block was raised on an undercroft of green ventnor stone, the excavation of which was completed. Further E. excavation in the present courtyard revealed, below successive 16th-century and later surfaces, more details of the early 16th-century forecourt and garden, including a gravel pathway in a hollow, along which the principal approach to the house seems to have lain.

The plan of the W. range of Sir Thomas Smith's first reconstruction of the medieval house was clarified. It is also now clear that the work included the construction or reconstruction of the E. part of the present NW. range on the alignment of the medieval house. The section concerned was again rebuilt c. 1768.

38. WALTHAM ABBEY, ABBEY CHURCH (TL 3816 0067). A small research excavation was directed by P. J. Huggins for Waltham Abbey Historical Society in the area of the chancel of the Collegiate church to assess the nature of the remaining foundations and to investigate the relationship between the Collegiate church and its extension by the Augustinians. All

(ESSEX)

foundations were much robbed, but those of the Collegiate N. wall were 1.8 m wide; the N. arcade was set on an irregular linear foundation up to 2.4 m wide. A single buttress suggested that the aisle was vaulted and the chancel of two bays. The Augustinian builders built a new N. wall close to the outside of the earlier wall but appear to have reused the arcade foundations, if not the piers as well. Part of the Augustinian N. aisle pavement of 14th-century tiles remained. The excavation raises the possibility that the Collegiate church was originally built with a three-apsed E. end, and altered, perhaps in the 1120s, to apse-and-ambulatory form.

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE

GLOUCESTER. Watching briefs maintained by A. P. Garrod and J. Smith, Gloucester City Museums and Art Gallery Excavations Unit.

39. At the *Clutch Clinic workshop, 6 Commercial Road* (SO 8298 1840) observations of a builders' trench to a depth of 1.7 m showed that this site within the precinct of Blackfriars was levelled by tipping loam and lias clay during the 13th century on the tail of the truncated Roman rampart. Remains of an undated medieval building with clay floor and robbed wall footings overlay this levelling for 6 m from the modern frontage. One valve of a white lias stone mould for casting small bells of thimble shape was found in the accumulated loam over the building. It bears a crudely incised male face with short beard of 16th- to 17th-century type.

40. At *St Nicholas House, 100 Westgate Street* (SO 8292 1876) observations were conducted on behalf of D.o.E. during builders' works to reduce the floor level by 30 cm. Roman horizons were sealed by darkish loam containing food bones but no pottery. It was cut by an undated pit and truncated by the undercroft levels of a building which was represented by successive clay floor levels with an internal stone sill/partition, bounded on the N. by a robber trench 0.65 m wide, with offset stone footings 1 m wide. These are interpreted as part of an undercroft/cellar area for a substantial building of the 14th to 15th centuries. This building was replaced by another but all contemporary floor levels were destroyed by the builders' excavations.

41. —, 28–32 COMMERCIAL ROAD (SO 828 184). Work on the site of the Norman castle, begun in 1983 by I. J. Stewart, was continued by T. C. Darvill. The site was part of an M.S.C. Community Programme scheme, sponsored by Western Archaeological Trust Ltd on behalf of Gloucester City Excavations Unit. A substantial Roman building was revealed, with a paved area between it and the city wall. The building went on in use after 375; midden deposits on the paved surface contained pottery suggesting that occupation in the area, and possibly the building, continued well into the 6th century. Relatively little activity is represented on the site until the mid 11th century, when the remaining portions of the earlier building and the rubble around it were levelled for the construction of the Norman motte-and-bailey castle. Portions of the bailey surface survived in some areas, and a number of features, including post-holes and a gully, could be associated with the use of the castle. The main castle ditch running SW. to NE. across the site was part-sectioned, but it could not be fully cleared because of its depth. Occupation of the castle was short-lived, and the area became open ground in the 12th century. The area was subsequently used as a garden/orchard.

42. —, LLANTHONY PRIORY (SO 823 180). Trial-trenching was carried out by R. M. J. Isserlin and V. Yuill for Western Archaeological Trust Ltd and M.S.C., on behalf of Gloucester City Excavations Unit, immediately to the W. of the standing remains of the tithe

barn, outside the area of the Scheduled Ancient Monument, in the hope of recovering evidence for priory outbuildings. Work was hampered by severe flooding and revealed extensive modern dumping to a depth of 2.3 m below the present ground level. No earlier features were discovered and, apart from one Roman and one medieval sherd, the finds were exclusively modern. Elevations of the S. boundary wall of the site and part of the W. wall of the tithe barn were drawn.

#### GREATER LONDON

Sites are listed under the names of London Boroughs. *Note:* the grant from Greater London Council for archaeological work by Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology, Passmore Edwards Museum and Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit in London Boroughs outside the City of London is not acknowledged separately below.

CITY OF LONDON. Investigations by Museum of London Department of Urban Archaeology.

43. At 7-12 *Aldersgate Street* (TQ 3216 8151) excavation by G. Egan was funded by Rush and Tompkins Developments plc. Dating is provisional, based on partial assessment of the finds. A series of mid 11th-century pits, with later medieval pits and foundations, presumably represent occupation on the site (three properties are attested from the 14th century by documentary evidence). One of the earliest pits produced a leaden disc ineptly multiple-struck with a die apparently for the obverse of pennies of Edward the Confessor, issued in 1052-53. The medieval (?13th-century) City ditch was located at the E. side of the site.

44. At *Billingsgate Lorry Park, Lower Thames Street* (TQ 3308 8065) work directed by G. Egan continued (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 226-27). Agreement was reached with the developers for access to the site for limited recording and observation, funded by D.o.E./H.B.M.C., Museum of London Trust Fund and Museum of London Medieval Department. Dating is provisional, based on limited examination of the finds.

Limited recording was carried out of five probably successive post and plank timber revetments aligned E.-W., located to the S. of those recorded in 1982 and presumably marking successive phases of land reclamation from the river. Most, if not all five, of these structures were braced on the riverward side; the latest three at least appear to have been of 14th-century date. At the SE. of the site, two opposed facing stone river walls aligned N.-S. probably represent a late medieval inlet some 6 m wide. There appears to have been no land reclamation in the area since the early 15th century.

The W. end of the 15th-century undercroft/vestry of St Botolph's church (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 191) was recorded on the W. boundary of the site. Survival here was to a higher level than at the E. side of the structure, with possible evidence for a window in an upper storey; a lower window proved to be the same as that observed externally from the W. on the adjacent New Fresh Wharf site in 1974 (at that time thought to have been of the 17th century).

With the help of members of Society of Thames Mudlarks and Antiquarians, Mepcees Ltd and staff of G.L.C. waste disposal services, apparently chronologically consistent assemblages of finds were recovered, both on and off the site. The 14th-century group has no parallel from London archaeological excavations. Medieval objects include series of pilgrims' and other badges, dress accessories, various tokens (one group has examples at different stages of manufacture, others have pornographic overtones), late 14th-century cloth seals, a wooden buckler, various knives and tools, miniature vessels and other toys, mirror cases, a large group of shoes and items of fishing equipment and weaponry. Of particular importance are a youth's sword of high quality with a decorated blade and all four sections of a straight trumpet, some 1.68 m long when assembled.

45. At 27-29 *Eastcheap* (TQ 3305 8084) excavation by S. Rivière took place in the basement of a standing building by arrangement with Land Securities Ltd. The site covered an

(GREATER LONDON)

L-shaped area roughly 8 × 8 m, to a depth of just under 2 m. Cutting into the Roman stratigraphy across the whole site was a sequence of medieval storage and rubbish pits, none earlier than the 12th century, and a large 4.5 × 2.4 m chalk-lined cess-pit, from which came a complete 15th-century Italian Archaic Majolica jug.

46. At *Leadenhall Street/32–40 Mitre Street* (TQ 3348 8113), S. Rivière directed an excavation funded by Speyhawk Land and Estates Ltd. Heavily truncating the Roman stratigraphy across the whole length of the site (c. 30 m) there had been deliberate preparation for a (?) late Saxon graveyard. No trace of an associated church was found. There were 42 articulated burials, of three basic types, buried within simple cuts, or within wooden coffins, or most commonly, within stone and mortar lined cists. To the W. the burials cut one into another causing a build-up of a sequence of at least ten burials in one area. By contrast, the burials to the E. were positioned carefully next to each other with very little disturbance. Unfortunately, the join between the areas was disturbed by later intrusions.

The site covered a portion of the S. side of the church of the Priory of Holy Trinity, Aldgate, founded in 1108. The 12th-century foundations for the S. wall of the church and the outline of almost the whole of the S. transept foundations were excavated, together with foundations, and c. 3.5 m of superstructure, of a chapel with an apsidal E. end, on the outside of the NE. corner of the transept. Part of the SW. corner of a second chapel (to the E. of the apsidal chapel), was recorded together with a later 14th- or 15th-century arch which formed the entrance from the church to the chapel. Only one small area of internal flooring survived, a series of mortar surfaces, possibly originally sealed by tiles; a small area of painted plaster inside the apsidal chapel remained on the wall. The apsidal chapel was squared externally and was founded on rough courses of chalk and mortar, with the superstructure of ragstone, flint, reused Roman tile, and more unusually, blocks of limestone, and possibly Caen stone. About 0.4 m above floor level was a course, inside and outside, of chamfered stones, the corners treated specially, with close-fitting ashlar blocks. Several architectural features both on the arch and the chapel have warranted the preservation of both within the new development.

An external area between the two chapels contained material contemporary with and later than the priory. During the life of the priory it appeared to have no special status but received mixed dumps and some pitting, and may possibly have been associated with medieval properties fronting on Leadenhall Street, perhaps as a backyard.

47. At *27–30 Lime Street* (TQ 3312 3347) a watching brief was undertaken by T. Williams during groundworks and excavations were carried out within the building while it was under construction. All work was funded by Trollope and Colls (City) Ltd. A fragment of chalk and ragstone foundation at the NE. corner of the site represented an early medieval undercroft aligned on Lime Street. On the evidence of this site, the establishment of post-Roman Lime Street cannot be dated earlier than the 12th–13th century.

48. At *12–14 Mitre Street* (TQ 3342 8119) a watching brief was carried out by B. Pye at a site within the precinct of Holy Trinity Priory. Only cut features remained as the basement had truncated natural brick-earth at 11.7 m O.D. In the E. half of the site Roman quarry pits had been truncated by a medieval graveyard, presumably belonging to Holy Trinity Priory. Two small chalk, rag and greensand block foundations cut into the graveyard horizons. In the W. half of the site the quarry pits were truncated by early medieval (1050–1150) rubbish pits.

49. At *6–7 New Bridge Street/21 Bridge Lane* (TQ 3161 8112) B. Pye conducted a watching brief funded by Taylor Woodrow Developments Ltd on this site on the W. side of the R. Fleet. At the E. end of the site were substantial chalk foundations with associated timber posts which overlay and were themselves overlain by dumped materials. Timber platform

structures on top of natural were overlain by dumped material dated 1100–50. The purpose of these structures is uncertain, but they could be terracing of the Fleet Valley, probably of medieval date.

50. At 35–38 *New Bridge Street* (TQ 3167 8103) a small excavation by P. Chitwood within machine-cleared construction trenches produced evidence of development of the E. bank of the Fleet.

Roman dumps were truncated by the steep N.–S. construction cut for the Blackfriars City wall extension of between 1283–1320 which survives still in places to a height of 3.95 m O.D. Generally 1.8 m wide, with a randomly coursed chalk core, a sudden step out on the E. face and a gradual increase in width towards the N. could suggest buttressing for the bridge to the 16th-century Bridewell Palace (known to lie under Apothecary Street, immediately N. of the site).

The W. face of the wall changes character frequently along its length, ranging from well-dressed monumental rectangular ashlar blocks to small irregular crudely-worked ragstones with flints. Dressed blocks of chalk form the vertical E. face, protected by constant backfilling during construction with steps-in corresponding very closely to changes in construction on the W. side.

In the S. the wall changes dramatically in both construction and alignment (NE.–SW.). There is no evidence for the continuation in a straight line of the N.–S. wall, so this portion, with its arched brick drain and the inclusion of brick in the core, probably represents a later rebuilding of the wall, possibly during the 17th-century construction of the Fleet canal. This later use of bricks is also apparent in repairs to the W. face of the N.–S. wall and in additions such as drains. The W. face of the wall was eventually sealed by the mixed rubble dumps used to fill in the Fleet ditch in the 18th century.

51. At 7–8 *Philpot Lane* (TQ 3304 8088) recording work by R. Lea during underpinning of the medieval undercroft was funded by the G.L.C. and Wates Development Ltd. The undercroft is tunnel-vaulted in brick, divided into four bays by three transverse plain chamfered greensand vault ribs forming low three-centred arches which die into the walls without capitals. The walls, of chalk, rag, flint and yellow lime mortar are rough-faced internally and set in construction cuts externally. Window embrasures in the two N. bays opened E. into Philpot Lane and in the second bay from the N., W. into Brabant Court. The window in the second bay from the N. had moulded unglazed jambs, socketed to receive iron bars, and a chamfered sill at the springing height of the vault. The jambs were simply moulded with a large ogee curve and chamfer. Groin vault cells in the main vault arched over the window embrasures, and a larger vault cell in the third bay from the N. on the E. side was probably the main entrance. In the W. wall of this bay is a large opening corresponding with a segmental brick relieving arch in the vault above. A curving wall face in the SE. corner may have been part of a spiral staircase. The character of the undercroft would suggest a construction date in the 15th or 16th century. There were no internal floors dating from this period but externally the rise in the level of Philpot Lane was shown by a sequence of modifications to the window in the W. wall of the undercroft in the form of brick and rendered light wells.

52. At *St Ethelburga, Bishopsgate* (TQ 3318 8136), parts of the external base of the E. wall and E. window of the medieval church were revealed during repair work to the roof of the vestry, and recorded by R. Lea. The face of the wall was of uncoursed rag and standstone. The sandstone S. jamb and sill of the E. window were only partially revealed. The hollow chamfer on the jamb suggested a similar type of moulding to one recorded in the N. wall in 1982. The window was blocked by post-Fire (probably 18th-century) brickwork. Quoinwork in the E. face of the wall of the SE. corner of the medieval church was also observed.

53. At *St Mary-at-Hill church* (TQ 3258 8076) R. Lea recorded part of the fabric of the medieval church during repairs to the roof timbers in the N. aisle at the W. end. The work

(GREATER LONDON)

was funded by the G.L.C. Parts of the medieval N. wall, faced in well-squared Kentish rag ashlar, and the heads of two pointed segmental-arched windows were exposed when render and plaster were stripped from the external and internal elevations. Wren's circular window above the N. door was centred in the W. of the two windows. The E. window was of the same type. The hood mouldings had been broken off but traces of the moulding and stops remained. The jamb and arch mouldings were only partially visible and had apparently been rendered prior to the insertion of the Wren brickwork. Internally the face of the wall was rough coursed rag and chalk. Above the W. window there were no traces of a wall rib or shoulder for the support of a vault, implying a timber roof in the N. aisle at least in this bay. The medieval work would appear to be 15th or 16th century.

54. At *19 St Swithin Lane* (TQ 3271 8094) excavations by K. Steadman, funded by Haslemere Estates, were conducted within the basement of a standing building. Several medieval pits were recorded.

55. At *Trig Lane/Queen Victoria Street* (City of London Boys' School) (TQ 3203 8082) B. Pye undertook a watching brief (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 192). On the W. a 2 m length of the S. wall of Baynard's Castle was exposed, built on ash piles. N. of the earlier Trig Lane excavation site (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xix (1975), 245-46; xx (1976), 190) a timber revetment of 13th century or earlier date was recorded, and to the W. a ragstone-faced river wall with a timber structure, possibly a stair, to the E. Near Queen Victoria Street the medieval S. and W. walls of St Peter Paul's Wharf church were recorded, and early graves cutting into a Roman chalk raft. S. of the church medieval Thames Street was seen as gravel surfaces topped with cobbles.

56. HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM, KING'S HEAD PUBLIC HOUSE, 4 FULHAM HIGH STREET (TQ 2431 7623). K. R. Whitehouse for D.o.E. reports that in the pub garden which lies inside the the Fulham Palace moated site, works following the demolition of a small block of Victorian flats revealed that they had subsided into an apparently unrecorded moat or ditch. This appears to run parallel with the moat infilled in 1921-24. The ditch contained over 2 m of silt deposits and clay, rich in organic remains that await analysis. Initial radiocarbon dating of plant remains preserved beneath a relining clay layer gave a date of a.d. 570±80. Beneath the relining are 0.6 m of silt deposits suggesting that the construction date of the ditch is earlier. The apparent Dark Age dating is the first evidence of occupation between the end of the Romano-British settlement and the acquisition by the Bishop of London c. A.D. 704 and suggests that there may have been an earthwork on the site before the 8th century.

HILLINGDON. Work by Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology.

57. At *Harefield, Pynchester Moat* (TQ 0722 8678) survey by C. M. Cotton with West London Archaeological Field Group revealed an unrecorded counterscarp bank on all four sides of this small square moated site.

58. At *Harlington, Sipson Lane* (TQ 078 784) J. Cotton and J. Mills with West London and Spelthorne Archaeological Field Groups directed sitewatching over an area of c. 15,000 sq. m and detailed examination of c. 5,000 sq. m to the N. and W. of previous work. This revealed a complex sequence of features raging in date from the later Neolithic to early/middle Saxon periods.

59. At *Uxbridge, 15-17 High Street* (TQ 056 841) excavations by J. Mills and J. Cotton with West London and Spelthorne Archaeological Field Groups continued (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 229). Initially the burgage plot was marked out by shallow gullies of probably 12th-century date. Traces of 13th-century post-built timber buildings and flint wall

foundations were recovered, later replaced by a rectangular 14th-century building of beam-slot construction, *c.* 8 × 5.2 m, divided into two bays. A cross-wing to this building, added *c.* 1400, may have been a kitchen annexe associated with pitched-tile hearths and a keyhole-shaped oven. Archaeomagnetic dates were obtained for hearths associated with both the beam-slot building and cross-wing giving a range of dates from the 14th to 16th centuries. The cross-wing had gone out of use by *c.* 1450, and the beam-slot building by *c.* 1550. The latter was replaced by a Tudor timber-framed building of three bays, recorded in 1983.

60. At *West Drayton, Holloway Close* (TQ 060 783) J. Cotton and J. Mills with West London Archaeological Field Group watched works associated with the widening of the M4 motorway and recovered evidence of features of prehistoric and Saxon date. These included a series of late Bronze Age scoops and a gully and a two-post sunken hut, the latter associated with a quantity of grass-tempered pottery of probably early to middle Saxon date. Another Saxon sunken hut was excavated in 1982 at Holloway Lane half a mile to the SE. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 195).

61. ISLINGTON, CLERKENWELL, ST MARY'S NUNNERY (TQ 3150 8215). Excavations were carried out for Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology in the SW. corner of the precinct of this house of Augustinian canonesses. The remains of three late medieval buildings, probably tenements built to raise extra revenue, were uncovered. These comprised two basements built of coursed chalk blocks, one with traces of a vault, and another of Kentish ragstone blocks with an associated stone-lined cess-pit. All three stood to a maximum height of 2.5 m.

62. KINGSTON UPON THAMES, MARKET PLACE (TQ 179 692). During conversion works S. Nelson recorded an earlier structure of chalk block wall foundations extending back from under the rear of the early 17th-century Old Crown public house. A narrow structure *c.* 4 m wide, it contained in one corner a 1.5 m square cess-pit *c.* 2 m deep; it was presumably a garderobe behind a medieval building fronting on to the Market Place.

63. LAMBETH, 64-68 RECTORY GROVE (TQ 2923 7581). R. Densem for Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology excavated a small site 50 m SW. of one where early Saxon pits were found in 1980-81 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 194-95). The excavated deposits lay on top of the Taplow Terrace and sloped down towards the R. Thames. The natural sand and gravel were overlain by grey sandy 'ploughsoil' which contained a few 10th- or 11th-century sherds at its base and 17th-century material at its top. It was cut and overlain by later post-medieval deposits.

NEWHAM. Excavations by M. Redknap for Passmore Edwards Museum.

64. At *All Saints church, West Ham* (TQ 3939 8386) the excavation of foundations for a new organ in the 16th-century N. Chapel enabled the recording of a trench 3 × 5 m on the N. side of the chancel. The 13th-century footings of the N. wall of the original choir and the E. wall of the N. transept lay on foundations of rammed gravel and contained Roman tile. In an area opposite the S. porch the late 12th- to early 13th-century S. wall of the nave was examined, of similar construction to the chancel wall.

65. At *St Mary the Virgin church, Little Ilford* (TQ 4290 8528) excavations within the nave and chancel in advance of floor replacement traced the development of the church to the late Saxon/Saxo-Norman period. Large post-holes cut into natural gravel represented a timber church, possibly apsidal. Two of the post-holes cut through an earlier grave; the post-hole fills were associated with 11th- to early 12th-century pottery. During the 12th century a stone nave was constructed on the site of the timber building. The walls of mixed stone lay on foundations of rammed gravel. The foundations of a small square or rectangular chancel had been prepared but the design was never completed. Worked sandstone included a fragment

(GREATER LONDON)

of clustered column with cable relief *c.* 1150. Medieval burials in the nave included one with a chalice. (*London Archaeol.*, 5.2 (1985), 31–37).

SOUTHWARK. Work by Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology; additional funding was received from the London Borough of Southwark.

66. At *Abbey Street/Long Walk, Bermondsey* (TQ 3340 7935) D. Beard began G.L.C.- and H.M.B.C.-funded excavations on an area of about 2300 sq. m to the S. of the site of the church of Bermondsey Abbey, a late 11th-century Cluniac foundation. A large building about 27 × 16 m was found. It had three small rooms to its E. and a fourth room at the NE. corner. The ground plan of this building is similar to the infirmary hall of the Cluniac Priory of St Pancras at Lewes, Sussex. It appears that there were at least two phases of construction of the infirmary hall, and two phases of sewers associated with it have been identified. The first went out of use in the late 12th century, and the second contained reused greensand mouldings in its walls. The demolition backfill of the later sewer contained an early 13th-century enamelled, gilded bronze figure of Christ, about 150 mm in length. A range of buildings extended to the W. of the hall and these may have been part of the infirmary complex. A parallel, but less substantial, wall ran along the N. side of the buildings which may have been a pentice linking the farmery with the main cloister. A hearth, about 1 × 1.5 m, built of tiles set on edge may belong to a later phase of the abbey. Remains of probable 16th-century date include part of a cellar and several rectangular quarry pits.

67. At *Fennings Wharf* (TQ 3282 8037) excavations during redevelopment, funded by H.B.M.C., John Laing Construction Ltd, St Martin's Property Corporation Ltd and London Docklands Development Corporation, were directed by M. G. Dennis. The site is on the S. bank of the Thames, against modern London Bridge on the downstream side. Most of the work was carried out on medieval London Bridge, built between 1176 and 1209. This had already been located some 20 m downstream of the modern bridge (*cf. Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 231) and was to be cut through by a new river wall. The massive landward abutment of the bridge, surviving largely intact up to the base of the arch vaulting, lay behind the existing river wall. It was partially excavated within the contractors' riverworks at depths of up to 8 m.

The original 12th-century abutment was three sided and built on the foreshore, against and into the bank. The core of ragstone and chalk rubble was contained within a good quality ashlar facing resting upon substantial oak sleepers. Two of the oak foundation sills have been given dendrochronological felling dates of 1185 and 1187. There were several later phases of repair, not yet dated, including a completely rebuilt N. face, which supported the arch vaulting. A 'starling' of elm piles was also added against the angled upstream face to protect it from river action (Pl. ix, A). Frequent repairs were probably necessitated by the dam-like effect of the medieval bridge. Its nineteen river piers severely constricted water flow and serious erosion of the bridge and bank was apparent. The ashlars of the angled downstream face had been washed away and not replaced, exposing the eroded bridge core. This probably occurred during the 13th century. Fennings Wharf and the adjacent Toppings Wharf excavation (1970–72) provided dramatic evidence of this event, with the bank downstream of the bridge entirely washed away from some 30 m inland.

Underneath the 12th-century abutment, on the previous foreshore, were the remains of a large timber box structure again built into the bank. On its upstream side an inlet and ramp gave access to the river. There were three successive phases of construction and it is hoped to date these by dendrochronology. The function of this structure is uncertain. An earlier bridge is one possibility.

68. At *28 Park Street* (TQ 3248 8031) excavations by R. Densem revealed several medieval clay-filled channels, the largest, running E.–W., with its S. bank revetted with at least 35 stakes; it cut a surface of chalk, tile and ragstone.

69. At *St Mary Overy Wharf* (TQ 3261 8037) excavations funded by H.B.M.C. were continued by B. Yule in the area of Winchester Palace (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 232–33). The features discovered probably belong to two main structural phases of the palace of the Bishops of Winchester. A heavily-robbed E.–W. stone wall and a parallel line of stake-holes probably date to the second half of the 12th century. Across the N. half of the area were the massive stone wall footings of the E. end of the Great Hall, constructed in the early 13th century. The internal dimensions of the hall were 40.8 m (E.–W.) by 8.7 m (N.–S.). S. of the hall was a large stone drain also found in the previous year. Observations during the widening of St Mary Overy Dock, immediately E. of the site, found no evidence of the early history of the dock. Two medieval timber riverfront revetments and a river wall, possibly of Tudor date, were recorded in section, and one part of the same features investigated more fully 40 m to the W. (*below*).

70. On the adjacent *Pickfords B Warehouse* site (TQ 3260 8041), in excavations also funded by H.B.M.C., D. Seeley recorded remains of two substantial medieval timber waterfronts and associated backfills. The earlier E.–W. aligned waterfront consisted of large, jointed, squared beech baseplates with only remnants of surviving superstructure. It was cut through by the backbraces of the later waterfront which was also aligned E.–W. but situated about 5 m further N. Dendrochronology dates for this oak-built waterfront indicate that the trees were felled in 1354.

The timber waterfronts were superseded by a stone riverside wall that directly overlay the front baseplate of the later timber waterfront and may be of 15th- or 16th-century date.

71. At *15–23 Southwark Street* (TQ 3252 8011) work funded by D.o.E./H.B.M.C. since 1980 has revealed considerable evidence of Roman occupation. Excavations in 1984 by D. Beard and M. G. Dennis in a small uncellared area in the SE. of the site behind buildings fronting onto Borough High Street revealed late medieval stone structures, apparently aligned on an adjacent alleyway.

72. At *Thrale Street/Redcross Way* (Courage's Brewery) (TQ 3242 8020) excavations directed by R. Densem, with additional G.L.C. funding, revealed Roman buildings and burials, overlain by 'dark earth'. Two medieval or later clay-filled channels crossed the N. part of the site.

73. TOWER HAMLETS, TOWER HILL, THE ROYAL MINT (TQ 3390 8070). Trial work at the former Royal Mint site by P. Mills, Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology, funded by Crown Estates Commissioners, uncovered a substantial portion of the Cistercian abbey of *St Mary Graces*, founded in 1350. Some 75 m of walls were revealed standing in parts to a height of 4 m. Frater, infirmary, S. chapel, Lady Chapel and probable chapter house, a building 10 × 22 m E. of the E. range, were identified, and other buildings located. In the N. the lay cemetery was located and some ten burials excavated; a single burial noted to the E. of the Lady Chapel probably indicates the site of the monks' cemetery. Time and funds are being sought for a full excavation prior to redevelopment (*London Archaeol.*, 5.3 (1985), 69–77).

GREATER MANCHESTER

74. STOCKPORT, 33 MARKET PLACE (SJ 897 906). Rescue excavation by A. S. Tindall (supervisor S. R. Bryant) for Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit revealed evidence of medieval settlement adjacent to the Market Place. Preliminary investigations have revealed post-holes, a gully and a metalled (?) road surface, possibly representing the boundary between adjoining burgage plots of the 13th-century borough. A small group of medieval

## (GREATER MANCHESTER)

pottery has so far been recovered, and a semi-waterlogged deposit may provide environmental data. The area under investigation is adjacent to that partially investigated by J. S. Dent in 1974 (*Trans. Lancashire Cheshire Antiq. Soc.*, 79 (1977), 1–13).

75. WIGAN, THE WIEND (SD 583 056). Rescue excavation by A. S. Tindall (supervisors P. H. Brayford, G. C. Jones) for Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit and H.B.M.C. revealed a plank-lined well — the first archaeological evidence of medieval Wigan. It comprised a c. 3 m deep circular scoop in the natural sand, enclosing a c. 1 m square shaft constructed of horizontal planks retained by earth-fast corner posts. The squared posts displayed adze-marks and fire-hardened points, and may provide a dendrochronological date. The shaft fill produced macroscopic plant remains and a fine group of (?)late 13th- to early 14th-century pottery.

## HAMPSHIRE

ANDOVER. Excavations for Test Valley Archaeological Committee.

76. At *101 High Street* (SU 365 456) excavations in advance of building work revealed a series of rubbish pits. The earliest, of 14th-century date, was originally dug as a well. The rubbish fill consisted of the bones of very young sheep and pigs and included the remains of a number of glass vessels. A stray find of part of a human skull probably relates to the graveyard of the parish church on the opposite side of the road and possibly points to it originally covering a wider area.

77. In *Winchester Street* (SU 365 452) excavations by D. Stagg prior to a new road scheme were financed by Hampshire County Council. A flint-walled cellar was found associated with a cess-pit which produced 13th-century finds including glass vessels. Other parts of the development produced rows of large post-holes of similar date, interpreted as the foundations for wool tentering frames. This area of the town appears to have been deserted from the later medieval period until the late 17th century.

78. FARLEIGH WALLOP, BRIGHTON HILL SOUTH (SU 606 489). Evaluation excavation of parts of four soil and crop-mark complexes by P. Fasham and S. Rendell of Trust for Wessex Archaeology, an M.S.C. Community Programme project funded also by H.B.M.C., Portsmouth Settled Estates, Hampshire County Council, and Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council, located a substantial building, aligned E.–W., probably a church 5 m wide with foundations of flint nodules laid in three rough courses in a 0.5 m deep foundation trench. One cross wall, possibly representing the E. end of the nave, was recorded.

Immediately adjacent to the N. wall is a cemetery. So far excavated have been 17 adult and 22 child inhumations. Another cemetery with at least 35 inhumations has been identified on the S. side. The churchyard boundary is probably represented by a ditch of V-profile which is over 3 m wide at the surface.

On the excavated evidence the date for the church, graveyard and a substantial building N. of the church seems to be later 12th through to the early/mid 14th century. The remains are probably the village of *Hatch* which is mentioned in Domesday and seems to have been depopulated by c. 1380; the village has generally been considered to have been located about 1 km E. of the new site in the general area of Hatch Warren Farm.

79. ITCHEN ABBAS (SU 537 329). R. Whinney for Winchester Archaeology Office recorded twenty inhumation burials in the grounds of Itchen Abbas County Primary School. The majority of the burials, seen in a trench 40 m long and 0.5 m wide, were aligned E.–W.; they

were set at a depth of 0.8–1.0 m. There were no visible traces of coffins or of other grave furnishings. One burial aligned N.–S. had been badly damaged during trench cutting and this was carefully excavated. It contained the skeleton of a male lying on its back with the head to the S. It was the only grave to contain artefacts: an iron sword, an iron socketed spearhead, and an iron knife or dagger, together with a bronze chape and two bronze belt fittings. All were in excellent condition and may be assigned to the mid/late 5th century A.D.

Further work will be undertaken to establish details of the demography, chronology and extent of this newly-discovered cemetery.

80. KINGS SOMBORNE (SU 361 310). Excavation by F. J. Green for Test Valley Archaeological Committee in advance of an extension to the school adjacent to the site of John of Gaunt's Palace revealed two ditches parallel with the street filled with middle/late Saxon material. Evidence of iron-smelting and probable glass-working was recovered. The faunal remains are closely paralleled at *Hamwic*. Finds of Saxon material in the adjacent churchyard, during excavations for an electricity cable trench, and in excavations 400 m to the S. on the other side of the palace, suggests extensive Saxon settlement. All finds will go to Hampshire County Museum Service after publication in *Proc. Hampshire Fld. Club*.

81. MEONSTOKE, SHAVARDS FARM (SU 618 209). M. F. Hughes for Hampshire County Council reports that the 1984 season was aimed primarily at evaluating the archaeological potential and significance of the farm area. Three sites were examined. The first was a previously known Roman building where features included flint and chalk block walls, a rough mortar floor and roof and wall debris. Layers overlying the structural features contained some fragments of grass-tempered pottery. The second site, c. 200 m to the S. was an 8th- to 9th-century Saxon settlement with post-hole and pit features. Finds included pottery, animal bones and evidence of iron workings. The third site, roughly equal distance from the previous two sites, but to the E., was a 6th-century Saxon cemetery. One male warrior grave was completely excavated. Finds included a shield boss, spearhead and a copper-alloy buckle.

82. NURSING (SU 358 165). Excavations by S. Cooper with Lower Test Valley Archaeological Study Group and P. Blackman with an M.S.C. team for Test Valley Archaeological Committee revealed a series of 12th-century ditches and associated timber structures and occupation. The site lies next to the parish church, possibly a successor to the monastery of St Boniface. A watching brief in the gravel quarry to the N. of the site resulted in the retrieval of a Saxon coin. Excavations continue, all finds to go to the Hampshire County Museum Service.

83. OTTERBOURNE, OLD CHURCH (SU 466 227). D. A. Hinton with University of Southampton Department of Archaeology and a grant from Hampshire County Council completed excavation of the medieval church (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 220). It was a simple two-cell stone structure of rectangular nave and chancel, without evidence of enlargements or contractions. No trace of an underlying timber predecessor was discovered.

ROMSEY. Excavations for Test Valley Archaeological Committee.

84. At *Angel Hotel, Bell Street* (SU 352 210) excavations by F. J. Green in advance of building work at the rear of this Victorian building above a medieval undercroft revealed a succession of stream deposits. This is the first archaeological evidence of the channel known as the Shit lake in medieval documents. Far from being a channel associated with the abbey it appears that it was open in the late Roman period; evidence from the excavations conducted in 1982 on a site 50 m to the S. of the Angel suggest that it dates back at least into the Bronze Age. This stream course appears to have formed the boundary to the Roman and middle/late Saxon settlement as well as the Abbey.

(HAMPSHIRE)

85. At 29/31 *Church Street* (SU 352 213) excavations behind 18th-century buildings adjacent to the site where medieval structures were uncovered in 1972 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 200) revealed further 13th-century rubbish pits overlain by the bases of tile-built hearths of ovens/furnaces probably associated with the late medieval cloth processing trade known from documentary evidence. Similar structures were found on the opposite side of the street in 1977.

SOUTHAMPTON. Excavations by Southampton Museums Archaeology Section.

86. At *The Deanery* (SU 426 115) M. F. Garner excavated trial trenches funded by Southampton City Council, within a large area of proposed redevelopment near the S. edge of the middle Saxon town of *Hamwic* to assess the area's archaeological potential. Middle Saxon occupation of the site was confirmed but its S. limit was not precisely located due to heavy post-medieval disturbance, including brick-earth extraction trenches and a large Victorian fish pond, at the S. end. The occupation evidence consisted of the usual *Hamwic* rubbish/cess-pits, one well and several post-and stake-holes, but not enough to reconstruct building plans. A complex of inter-stratified shallow pits, of unknown function, and a short section of a shallow E.-W. ditch were also exposed.

Medieval activity was represented by three N.-S. ditches acting as field boundaries and/or drainage channels. Two other features, a disturbed wall of reused dressed stone and a semi-circular ditch, are probably late medieval. Full-scale excavation is planned in advance of redevelopment and the planned monograph report will include the trial trench information.

87. At 146-49 *St Mary Street* (SU 425 118) excavations on a development site in a central position within *Hamwic* were directed by H. Kavanagh. Modern disturbance was considerable, and no structures could be identified from the few scattered post-holes recovered. Fifteen middle Saxon rubbish pits and two wells were recovered, while a late Saxon well produced a number of unusual finds, including an entire articulated skeleton of a red deer, and one bone from a small dog. A well and four rubbish pits dating to the late medieval period were also found.

88. At *York Buildings* (SU 421 116) trial excavations were directed by H. Kavanagh in order to assess the potential of a proposed development site in the NE. corner of the medieval defensive circuit. Archaeological deposits were well preserved, and a considerable amount of late Saxon material was recovered from several pits and gullies. Full-scale excavations which commenced later in the year have produced at least two pre-Conquest and three medieval structures.

89. TITCHFIELD ABBEY, CARRON ROW FISHPONDS (SU 541 066). Excavation and surveys are currently under way on the site of medieval fishponds to the NW. of the former Premonstratensian abbey of Titchfield as part of a research thesis by C. K. Currie, University College, London. Originally the site of five fishponds, the top three ponds have recently been converted into a modern fishery and a survey has been undertaken of the remaining two ponds. This has shown that a by-pass leet diverted a small valley stream around the four upper ponds of the system thus enabling them to be drained individually. This would have ensured easy access to the fish and would have inhibited the build-up of silt on the pond floors. The leet empties directly into the lowest pond and clearance at the point of entry has revealed the collapsed remains of a possible stone sluice. Ground collapse near the SE. corner of this pond has led to the discovery of drains leading to the abbey buildings. This has led to the conclusion that the lower pond acted as the main water supply to the abbey.

The dam of this lower pond shows signs of having been rebuilt in the 16th century. Considerable quantities of tile and slate have been found within the fill of the dam with the

occasional sherd of glazed pottery of late medieval date. Clearance around a collapse in the dam wall has uncovered a sluice of stone and 16th-century brickwork. To the N. of this collapse signs of similar brickwork have been found revetting a short length of the pond bank.

90. ———, ST PETER'S CHURCH (SU 541 058). M. J. Hare, with students from Southampton University, continued the investigation of the E. face of the chancel-arch wall (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 221). A short section of a bonding-course of reused Roman tile was uncovered at the same height as the course which passes right round the surviving early fabric at the W. end; this establishes beyond reasonable doubt that the E. wall of the nave (above the inserted chancel arch) is of the same date as the Anglo-Saxon work at the W. end. The scar of the N. wall of the original chancel was discovered, showing the early chancel to have been 4.35 m wide. Just beneath the present chancel roof the line of an earlier roof was traced, formed in brown plaster identical to that found extensively in early contexts at the W. end. It is probable that this roof line is of Anglo-Saxon date.

91. WARBLINGTON (SU 7340 0598). Excavations by J. A. Johnston and R. T. Fox for Portsmouth City Museums on the route of a Southern Gas pipeline trench revealed an area of made-up ground which included a large quantity of sherds of local coarseware of 13th- to 14th-century date, burnt flint nodules and oyster shells. Some residual Romano-British tile and coarseware were also recovered.

92. WELLOW (SU 303 203). Refurbishing work in the church involving the removal of the below-floor deposits allowed excavation by F. J. Green for Test Valley Archaeological Committee. The nave of the church was seen to have been of two phases, the first being constructed on unmortared flint and chalk rubble footings. The second phase extended the nave by 50% and used mortared flint rubble. Considerable late medieval rebuilding had taken place resulting in a layer of broken floor tile and medieval roof slates which produced a coin of Richard III. The medieval wall paintings, thought to date to the early 13th century, were executed after the phase two extension to the nave, thus indicating an earlier date for the original structure.

WINCHESTER. Excavations and investigations for Winchester Archaeology Office.

93. At *Winchester Castle Great Hall* (SU 4777 2947) an evaluation exercise funded by Hampshire County Council was carried out by G. Scobie on an area of 100 sq. m, immediately S. of the Hall, prior to replanning of the area as a garden. Three major structural phases were recorded. The earliest phase observed was part of a 12th-century structure with a splayed opening to the S., clearly built from a substantially lower ground level than the Great Hall. It may originally have formed part of a gate to the keep at the N. end of Winchester Castle, but was apparently partially retained as an entry porch to the Great Hall, built 1222–35. Soon after, the 12th-century structure was demolished and a new porch, c. 7 × 4 m in plan, built. Major, but undated, structural additions to this porch included buttresses and a spiral stair, added to the thickness of the E. wall.

94. At *St Mary's Abbey* (SU 4843 2932) a watching brief was maintained by G. Scobie during construction work immediately N. of the 1981–83 excavation (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 221). The outer face of the N. wall of the Norman and later abbey church was identified. Dense burial was recorded further N., including a range of chalk-coffined graves.

95. At *Staple Gardens* (SU 4786 2959) rescue excavations were directed by K. White as an M.S.C. Community Programme project on a 360 sq. m area within the NW. quarter of the city. Excavation of Iron Age and Roman deposits is continuing. The earliest certain post-Roman feature was a pit containing sherds of a red-painted sandyware vessel, probably a French import from Beauvais. This, and the associated cooking-pots, suggest a date pre-850.

(HAMPSHIRE)

Several pits, associated clay and cobble spreads, and post-holes appear to mark a resurgence of urban activity on the site, and are tentatively dated to the period 850–900. Sealing some of these features was an E.–W. street, c. 3 m wide, formed of compacted flints and some gravel. It survived only in the easternmost 10 m of the excavation, apparently destroyed to the W. by post-medieval levelling. It continues the line of St George's Street, and may therefore have formed part of Winchester's 9th-century street plan.

To the N. of the street was an industrial area of several phases, which apparently continued in use for a considerable period of time. The discovery of a number of litharge cakes and adjacent hearths point to the refining, and possible working, of silver. S. of the street several medieval properties extending back from the High Street were identified. The single most important structure was an early 12th-century masonry building with an undercroft, which underwent a series of modifications and extension before its disuse in the 14th century. At this time, or a little later, pits were cut on the line of the street, marking its disuse as a through route.

96. At *Tower Mound* (SU 4792 2986), a scheduled Ancient Monument at the NW. corner of the town defences, J. Bailey cleaned and recorded the W. face of the mound as part of an M.S.C. Community Programme prior to a landscaping scheme. Five major phases were identified, the two earliest of probable Roman date. Two substantial additions to the Roman ramparts occurred. While these cannot be precisely dated, the presence of bright yellow mortar lumps in the earlier suggests a 12th- or 13th-century date, rather than earlier. The later phase included foundations of a structure running back into the mound — perhaps a corner tower.

## HEREFORD AND WORCESTER

97. GARWAY, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR CHURCH (SO 455 225). The foundations of part of the circular nave of the preceptory of the Knights of the Temple were cleared and consolidated by City of Hereford Archaeology Committee for the Parochial Church Council (Fig. 2). Much of the circular nave lies underneath the present parish church, but the foundations on the N. side were exposed and examined in 1927 by members of the Woolhope Club. The preceptory was probably founded in the latter part of the 12th century and the decorated arch which joined the round nave to the chancel still survives inside the present, mainly 13th-century, building.

98. GOODRICH CASTLE (SO 577 199). City of Hereford Archaeology Committee carried out detailed survey work at Goodrich Castle on behalf of D.o.E. and H.B.M.C. between 1982 and 1984. The drawings, together with a full photographic survey, are intended as a full record of the building in advance of consolidation works. The stone-by-stone surveys have included the interiors of the late 13th-century semi-circular towers at the SW. and SE. of the curtain wall and the first-floor range of rooms above the chapel and gatehouse passage.

## HEREFORD. Excavations and investigations by City of Hereford Archaeology Committee.

99. At *Castle Green* (SO 513 396) foundation trenches were examined for H.B.M.C. but were too shallow to disturb the known Saxon burial ground. Evidence for the castle occupation was established in the lower levels but most of the material consisted of successive builds of the embankment during the 18th and 19th centuries.

100. At *Maylord Street* (SO 512 402), formerly Jewry Lane, the centre of the medieval Jewish quarter, an excavation was undertaken for Norwich Union. The area was first developed in the latter part of the 11th century when Maylord Street was laid out. Traces of post-hole buildings and a widened part of Maylord Street, which may have been used for a small



## (HEREFORD AND WORCESTER)

market, were dated to the 12th and 13th centuries. The large quantity of animal bones found may indicate the industry practised in this area. Although there were no buildings on the site between the 14th and the 17th centuries, the continuing presence of animal remains suggests a butchery or tannery in the immediate locality.

101. At *St Guthlac's* (SO 515 403) part of the burial ground of the monastery was recorded in foundation trenches for extensions to the County Hospital, the work being funded by the Local Health Authority. Some 34 inhumations were examined, several of which were children. Only one burial was in a stone cist and there were only slight indications that one or two others had been buried in coffins.

102. At *St Owen's Street/Mill Street* (SO 514 397) a watching brief was carried out for H.B.M.C. during reconstruction works to the 13th-century City Wall. At this point the medieval wall acts as a revetment to the Saxon defences. The watching brief ensured that the wall, which had partly collapsed, was rebuilt as a reasonable facsimile without disturbing the Saxon defences.

103. REDDITCH, BORDLESLEY ABBEY (SP 045 699). The sixteenth season of excavations was funded by British Academy, British Museum, Redditch Borough Council and Redditch Development Corporation with support from Universities of Reading, Rochester (New York), University College London, and York; the graveyard of St Stephen's Chapel was laid out under an M.S.C. scheme (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 222–23).

S. Hirst and S. Wright directed excavations on the church, continuing the investigation of the S. side of the W. choir, retrochoir, E. end of the nave and S. aisle. 15th- and 16th-century phases of the S. choir stall included weathered mouldings from late 13th-century vaulting. The make-up of the dirt floor exposed in 1983 contained two coins of late 14th- to early 15th-century date. Below the make-up in the S. aisle was a badly broken tile floor, apparently contemporary with that of the S. transept (c. 1200), perhaps the result of waterlogging and flood damage. Further graves were discovered in the nave and S. aisle.

G. Astill directed work on the industrial site. Work was resumed on the N. mill building. A hearth belonging to its final phase of use had replaced a larger pitched tile hearth surrounded by layers of charcoal, sand and gravel, with fragments of copper, iron and lead. A large post-hole to one side might have supported an anvil. These features cut an even larger hearth associated with layers that contained a coin of c. 1361–69. Excavation in the head race confirmed the existence of a timber-revetted leat with two (possibly three) sluices. The wheel pit and tail race had been rebuilt at least once (Fig. 3). In the first phase the sides of the wheel pit were stabilized by driven vertical posts. Three transverse beams formed the base of the wheel frame. The contemporary tail race was well carpentered, with planked bottom and sides; a jetton of c. 1300 was found on the bottom boards. In the second phase the sides of the wheel pit were recut and two new longitudinal timbers placed to support the wheel frame. Two timbers from the original frame seem to have been reused to replace the planked sides of the tail race, with new horizontal planking behind. The tail race was shortened, its end widened into a pool with revetted sides. Finds included worn pebbles which may have been bearings to support horizontal axles. A building located to the S. of the wheel pit proved to have been in use after the tail race had been filled in.

A transect through the middle of the mill pond was excavated in five trenches. No archaeological feature was encountered; the depth of silts associated with the pond (c. 1 m) may suggest that its rapid infilling was a contributory factor in the abandonment of the mill.

## HERTFORDSHIRE

104. ST ALBAN'S CATHEDRAL (TL 145 071). M. Biddle and B. Kjøbye-Biddle for the Dean and Chapter excavated a 4th-century inhumation cemetery under the W. range of the

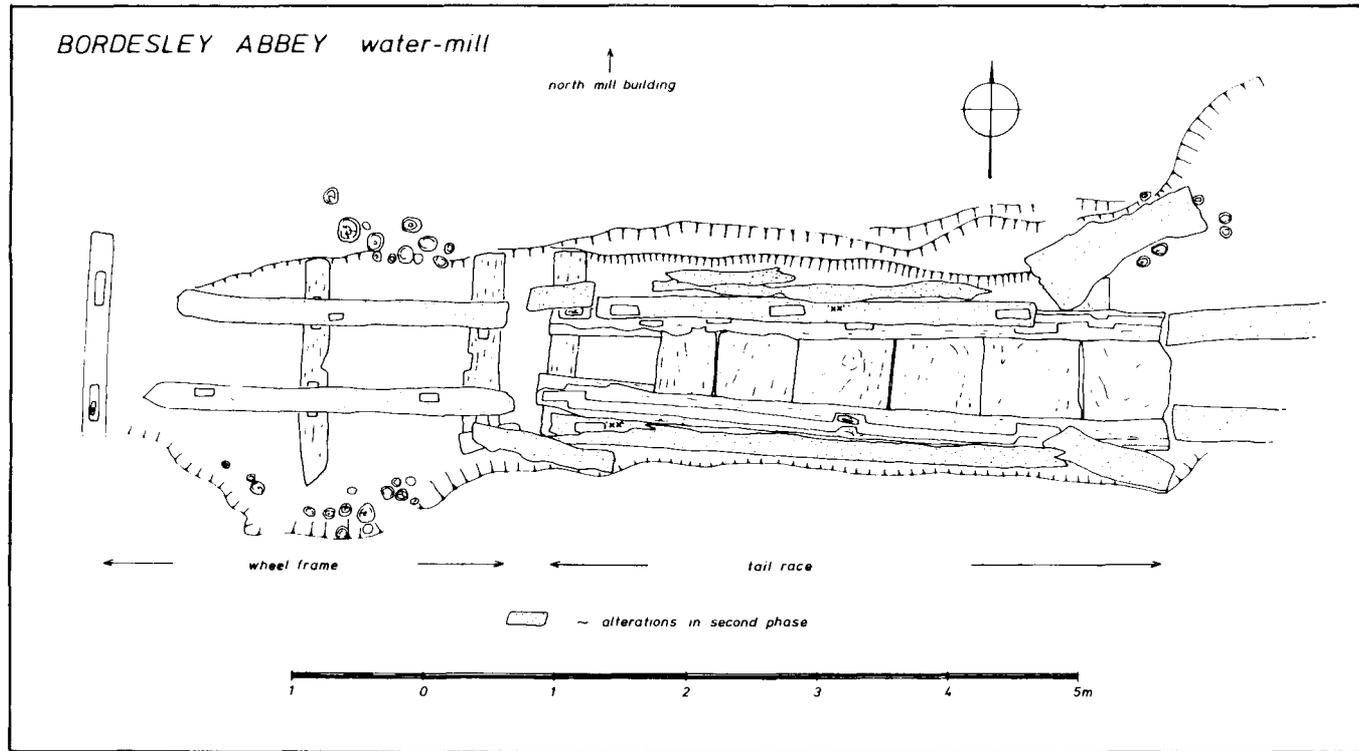


FIG. 3  
 BORDESLEY ABBEY, REDDITCH, HEREFORD AND WORCESTER  
 Wheel-frame and tail race of watermill

(HERTFORDSHIRE)

cloister. Twenty graves were excavated, some richly furnished, two with lead scrolls. The cemetery was replaced after 350 by a gravelled area which seems to have been intensively used by people who lost a lot of coins but broke limited quantities of glass and pottery (coin: glass sherds: pottery sherds, 1:2.5:10). The cemetery and subsequent use of the site may provide a context for the burial and the cult of Alban at a basilica over his grave somewhere in the vicinity. No Anglo-Saxon graves or structures were found. Medieval sequence began with the W. range of the cloister of 1077–88, extended in the mid 12th century. The cloister walk was rebuilt in the 13th and 14th century. (To be published in *Hertfordshire Archaeol.*)

## HUMBERSIDE

105. BARTON-UPON-HUMBER, ST PETER'S CHURCH (TA 035 219). The seventh season of excavation and structural survey on the redundant church was undertaken by W. J. Rodwell for H.B.M.C. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 223). Excavation took place outside the SW. corner of the church, examining the relationship between the S. aisle, S. porch and the free-standing churchyard cross. It was demonstrated that aisle and porch were of a single, 13th-century build, cutting through the Saxon and early medieval cemetery. The excavation of a further 180 graves brought the total so far investigated to 2803. The pre-Conquest burials were evidently confined, but no timber survived in this dry part of the site; further examples of pillow-stones were encountered, as was one more burial with crossed lower legs. There are now three such burials from Barton: two of Saxon date, and one 12th-century priest. Medieval burials in this area were evidently of higher status than most of the outdoor graves previously excavated, on account of the presence here of nailed coffins.

The churchyard cross was restored in 1903, from a stump c. 1 m high: the sculptured base is 13th century and the shaft is composed of fragments from two medieval crosses, as well as modern pieces. Excavation revealed that the base rests on a Victorian brick plinth, and that the whole construction overlies 18th-century graves. Close study of the masonry suggests that the base does not belong to a cross at all, but is part of a font. The medieval font was ejected from the church during the 1858 restoration, and it now appears likely that its base, together with other loose pieces of masonry, was used to fabricate a churchyard cross.

106. BEVERLEY, EASTGATE (TA 0380 3935). P. Armstrong of the Archaeology Unit, Humberside County Architect's Department, for H.B.M.C. and Humberside County Council, excavated parts of two medieval burgage tenements, each with a detailed structural history from the 12th to the 14th centuries, represented by buildings erected first as earth-fast post constructions replaced by timber frames raised on padstones underpinned by closely driven piles, and latterly on heavy chalk foundations. Industrial use, possibly wool dyeing, in the 12th and 13th centuries was indicated by wattle-lined drains, plank culverts and bowl hearths. A sunken barrel and a hollowed-out wooden vat fed by boxed pipes were also found to the rear of the buildings.

Finds were mostly of a functional nature and the absence of coinage is a further indication of the low status of the properties which stood in the shadow of an exceptionally wealthy Minster church at this period. Finds include tools and ornaments of bone, copper-alloy needles, dress fastenings of pewter, structural ironwork, padlocks and keys. Amongst the well-preserved organic finds was a 13th-century gaming board marked out for the game of merells.

In its natural state the site lay within a peat and silt filled hollow or channel which was not conducive to early settlement in the town, but the presence of cut wood chippings, discarded stake points and offcut scraps of leather found sealed within these deposits indicate habitation on the margins of this wet ground. This could correspond to the 8th-century developments recorded at Lurk Lane S. of the Minster in 1979–82 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxv (1981), 171). Two small N.–S. ditches were later cut, probably to assist the drainage of the

area which was reclaimed and marked out by wattle fences and drainage gullies aligned E.-W. in the 10th or 11th centuries, setting the pattern for the burgate tenement development which was to follow.

107. BURTON AGNES, OLD HALL (TA 103 633). P. R. Wilson carried out trial excavations for Central Excavation Unit, H.B.M.C., to determine the likely disturbance to archaeological levels by the proposed insertion of 'air-drains'. It was shown that no Norman masonry survived in the S. wall, although the post-medieval rebuilding apparently made use of the Norman chalk-rubble foundations. On the N. side of the building a foundation was found for a stair serving a now blocked first-floor doorway. Within the Norman undercroft of the building what was possibly the original rammed-chalk floor was revealed. This surface was extensively repaired with patches of mortar prior to being replaced, in the post-medieval period, with a brick floor. The work also produced much evidence relating to the ruinous post-medieval structures to the N. of the Norman hall.

#### KENT

108. ADISHAM, BOSSINGTON HOUSE (TR 234 550). P. Bennett and J. Rady, Canterbury Archaeological Trust, investigated reports of human remains found during the cutting of a service trench. At least ten inhumations were recorded, aligned E.-W., with traces of coffins in at least two cases. Abraded pottery in the grave fills and topsoil suggested a date of 12th-14th century or slightly later. There is no documentary evidence for a cemetery in this area.

CANTERBURY. Investigations by Canterbury Archaeological Trust (Canterbury Archaeological Trust, *8th Annual Report, 1983-1984*).

109. At *44 Burgate* (TR 150 578) trenches dug in the existing cellar revealed parts of a sequence of at least four cellars dating from the 12th century. The S. wall of the earliest cellar, built of coursed flints and plaster-faced, cut the surface of black loam overlying Roman levels. An extension under adjacent buildings is best preserved in *43 Burgate*. At a later date a second cellar was added, extending along the Butcher's Lane frontage.

110. At *Church Lane* (TR 151 582) excavations for D.o.E. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 224) located 12th-century pits and an oven and hearth base, possibly associated with fragments of glass-working crucibles and glass waste. These were overlain by an industrial timber-framed structure dating from c. 1275 to c. 1400, containing several ovens and hearths, post bases and wattle partitions. Around c. 1400 the frontage was lined by timber buildings of a domestic nature. These were overlain by post-medieval structures. A plan of one range of the *Archbishop's Stables* was obtained in a rescue operation in contractors' trenches to the S. of the excavated area.

111. At *Linacre Gardens* (TR 150 580) J. Rady and P. Blockley recorded the remains of a 15th-century drain largely destroyed by building works at Linacre House, King's School. It ran approximately SW.-NE. and pierced the priory wall under an inserted relieving arch. The insert was of large ragstone slabs, the sides of three courses of Caen stone, and one capstone of Purbeck marble survived. It probably carried effluent from the kitchen of the late 14th- to early 15th-century building known as Meister Omers.

112. At *46 North Lane* (TR 147 582) P. Blockley directed excavations, funded by Friends of Canterbury Archaeological Trust, to investigate the nature of activity along the street frontage. A late medieval tannery, constructed on substantial masonry foundations, was located. The courtyard adjacent to this building contained a group of well-preserved slaking barrels. The tannery was cut by large post-medieval tanning pits.

(KENT)

113. In *Pound Lane — St Radigund's Street* (TR 146 581 — TR 149 583) sites on the City Wall were investigated by an M.S.C. Community Programme team on behalf of Canterbury City Council. The medieval wall was revealed on three sites.

114. At *St Augustine's Abbey* (TR 154 579) salvage excavations continued under the direction of P. Bennett (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 224). The cellarer's range, S. of the Abbey's outer court, overlay a substantial V-shaped ditch — possibly a boundary separating the Abbey from an area then called the North Holmes. The cutting of a large soakaway exposed a group of pits containing Anglo-Saxon pottery, including 9th-century Ipswich ware, and a coin of Ethelbert (858–66). Investigations to the N. revealed a long section of the Great Drain and a well-preserved section of terracotta water pipe. A complex sequence of outer court metallings, medieval pits and ditches and a thick deposit of 'ploughsoil' containing residual Roman, Anglo-Saxon and early medieval pottery were recorded here.

115. At *St John's Hospital, Northgate* (TR 152 583) the M.S.C. Community Programme team carried out clearance in advance of consolidation work. Limited excavation inside the reredorter revealed original Norman arches and 14th-century underpinning. A continuing programme of repair and consolidation has been agreed by the Trustees of the Hospital.

116. At *St Martin's Hill* (TR 158 577) excavations for H.B.M.C. were undertaken primarily to investigate the nature and extent of Roman and Anglo-Saxon activity in the area S. of St Martin's church. A gravel-filled sunken way running approximately N.–S. from St Martin's Hill was exposed adjacent to the *North Holmes Road* frontage. At least one associated pit contained mid to late Saxon pottery including Ipswich ware, broadly similar in date to the material from St Augustine's Abbey (*above*). This feature is probably contemporary with other pits found scattered elsewhere on the site.

A range of late medieval timber structures redeveloped in the post-medieval period was exposed along the N. frontage of St Martin's Hill. These buildings sealed a number of rubbish pits and a large clay quarry, which probably dated to the 14th century. Rubbish pits relating to the occupation of the buildings were excavated in the gardens to the rear. Most of the medieval deposits had been disturbed by extensive landscaping which occurred in the late medieval and post-medieval periods.

117. At *St Peter's Street/The Friars* (TR 147 580) the main E. gate of the Blackfriars was cut through during the laying of a mains water pipe. A 1.32 m wide wall foundation, located 0.3 m below the present pavement, was constructed of roughly coursed chalk rubble, faced front and back with a mixture of small greensand blocks and knapped flint. The foundation cut a sequence of earlier street metallings and was sealed by construction debris of spent mortar and chalk rubble. Extensive dumps of gravel capped the debris and abutted against the face of the wall. The contemporary levels E. of the wall had been severely truncated by recent service trenches and by a large pit cut against the back face of the wall. Traces of compact gravel and mortar, cut by these disturbances, may have been associated with a lane running through the gate to the Friars' building. The gate, built by 1356, was demolished in 1787. Information taken from a print showing the gate shortly before 1787 and from the First Edition Ordnance Survey 1:500 map of 1873 has been used in a tentative location of the gateway itself. The wall foundation, initially considered to be part of the W. abutment of the gate, was thought more likely to be a foundation spanning the gate jambs, set below contemporary ground level.

Building survey work was continued, largely by J. Bowen, funded by grants from Canterbury City Council and from individual owners and developers. Buildings investigated included *Cathedral Gate Hotel, Burgate* (The Sun Inn, 1437–38); *Chequers of Hope, Mercery Lane* (late 14th-century courtyard inn); *25–26 St Margaret's Street/8–9 The Parade; 17 Palace Street* (late

14th-century over cellar *c.* 1200); *Beverley Farm, University of Kent* (late 15th-century roof of Wealden house); *The Maiden's Head, Wincheap* (early 15th-century hall house with free-standing extension to rear); 7-9 *Sun Street* (Sun Hotel); 5-8 *Turnagain Lane* (row of medieval tenements); 3 *Church Street St Pauls*; 36-37 *High Street* (12th-century cellar); 14-15 *St Peter's Street* (15th-century hall with 14th-century structure to rear); *Eastbridge Hospital* (13th-century king-strut and scissor-braced roof with spirelet over chapel).

118. DUNTON GREEN, POLHILL (TQ 550 159). B. Philp for Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit directed rescue excavations during the construction of the M25 motorway, with funding from Kent County Council, Department of Transport and Esso Petroleum Ltd. In 1964 and 1967 the Unit's C.I.B. teams had excavated over 100 Anglo-Saxon graves to the W. (B. J. Philp, *Excavations in West Kent 1960-1970* (London, 1973), 164-214). The 1984 excavation revealed another 50 graves, all inhumations, including several more small barrows. The orientations of the graves were much more varied than before and about half the graves contained grave goods. The date range seems to be mid 7th to mid 8th century. It is clear that the cemetery originally contained well over 200 burials and is thus by far the largest yet known in West Kent.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE

LINCOLN. Investigations by Lincoln Archaeological Trust.

119. At *Lincoln Castle* (SK 972 719) D. A. Stocker directed limited excavation and recording of the W. Gate in 1983, with the help of Lincolnshire County Council and funds from D.o.E. and M.S.C., in advance of consolidation of the masonry. The work allowed a provisional scheme to be postulated for the development of the gate-structures. The original gate survived only as a rubble foundation and walls revetting the earthen banks: the super-structure may have been of timber. The visible Norman tower and arch belong to a second phase, which had an arched enclosure in front of the tower, dating to the years around 1100. A new arch was added soon after, immediately E. of the earlier one. There were further modifications later in the medieval period. More extensive investigations are planned for 1985-86, together with work at the E. Gate, where preliminary survey showed the barbican towers to survive well beneath the ground. (Lincoln Archaeological Trust, *Archaeology in Lincoln 1982-1983* (1983), 18-27).

120. At the request of the Dean and Chapter, two exploratory trenches were dug adjacent to *Lincoln Cathedral* (SK 978 718) by D. A. Stocker and A. M. Snell. One revealed the well-built foundations of the N. wall of the retro-choir (1255-65); the other showed the relationship between the E. end of the Early English church and the Roman city wall, which it utilized as a foundation. (Interim report forthcoming in *Lincolnshire Hist. Archaeol.*).

121. Further structural details have been noted during building work at *St Mary's Guildhall* (SK 974 705) (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 190).

122. At *Spring Hill* (SK 975 716), excavations early in 1984 supervised by A. M. Snell, funded by D.o.E., revealed the W. end of the church of *St Peter Stanthacket*. Remains of a W. tower and the W. ends of a nave and added S. aisle were uncovered, together with part of the graveyard. The nave had been constructed in the mid to late 11th century, the tower *c.* 1100, and the aisle in the 13th century. The church is known to have gone out of use by the end of the 15th century.

123. WAINFLEET ST MARY (TF 495 574). Prior to a change in land use, F. McAvoy for Central Excavation Unit, H.B.M.C., conducted an investigation into earthworks associated with marine salt extraction. These took the form of long mounds, both linear and curving in

## (LINCOLNSHIRE)

plan, arranged in rows, covering an area of c. 11.5 ha. A number of areas totalling c. 2300 sq. m were machine stripped; the same types of feature were revealed in each, providing a broad insight into the operation of the industry.

An essential part of the process was the filtration unit (Fig. 4), found positioned in long rows on the same alignments as the mounds. At one end was a shallow rectangular pit with a clay-lined bottom and partially lined sides. The bottom sloped slightly down towards a clay-lined channel which was roofed over with turf. The channel led, via a pipe, to a collecting vat. This was in a circular pit and had an outer clay lining and an inner reinforcing wall made from turf. This wall continued, as a cone, above the clay lining to form a smaller circular opening which probably had a timber cover.

A layer of turves was placed upon the clay lining or 'floor' of the rectangular pit and a timber box positioned over the turves. Salt-enriched mud from the sea-shore was placed inside the box and raked whilst sea water was poured over it. Salt particles percolated through the turf filter bed, collected in the vat and were drawn off for boiling when the brine solution was strong enough. The denuded mud was then removed and deposited behind the units, eventually creating the earthworks. The large amount of sea water required in the filtering process was obtained from a series of sumps. These were large circular clay-lined pits interlinked both with each other and with the sea-shore by clay-lined, turf-roofed pipes set in deep channels.

LONDON *see* GREATER LONDON

## MERSEYSIDE

124. PRESCOT (SJ 466 927). Sampling excavations were conducted at 20 sites in Prescott by P. J. Davey and R. A. Philpott for University of Liverpool to assess the survival of medieval stratigraphy in advance of town centre redevelopment. Eight sample holes revealed medieval deposits. Finds together with the archive will be housed at Merseyside County Museums (R. A. Philpott and P. J. Davey, *Prescot Sampling Project 1983-84* (North West Archaeological Trust, 1985); *J. Merseyside Archaeol. Soc.*, 5, forthcoming).

## NORFOLK

125. CROSTWICK, ST PETER'S CHURCH (TG 2579 1588). E. J. Rose for Norfolk Archaeological Unit, Norfolk Museums Service, carried out investigations during repair works involving replacement of the floor of the nave by an M.S.C. team. The church has a Perpendicular tower, nave and chancel of random brick apparently added c. 1500, and a 16th-century S. porch. Removal of the pews revealed lines of 15th- to 16th-century glazed tiles reset in a 19th-century restoration and, below the bedding of these, the impressions of a removed tiled pavement on both sides of the present central aisle, with only a couple of fragments of tile remaining. Robber trenches confirmed that the original nave had been considerably narrower than the present, with walls aligned on marks on the E. face of the tower now within the nave. A medieval brick footing, possibly a doorstep or altar base, was also uncovered. The tiled pavement only occupied the W. end of the nave, and was continued to the E. by a rammed clay floor, with ridges at intervals presumably indicating the position of benches. Finds included a large quantity of Norwich painted glass of high quality. (It is hoped to publish a detailed report in a future volume of *Norfolk Archaeol.*).

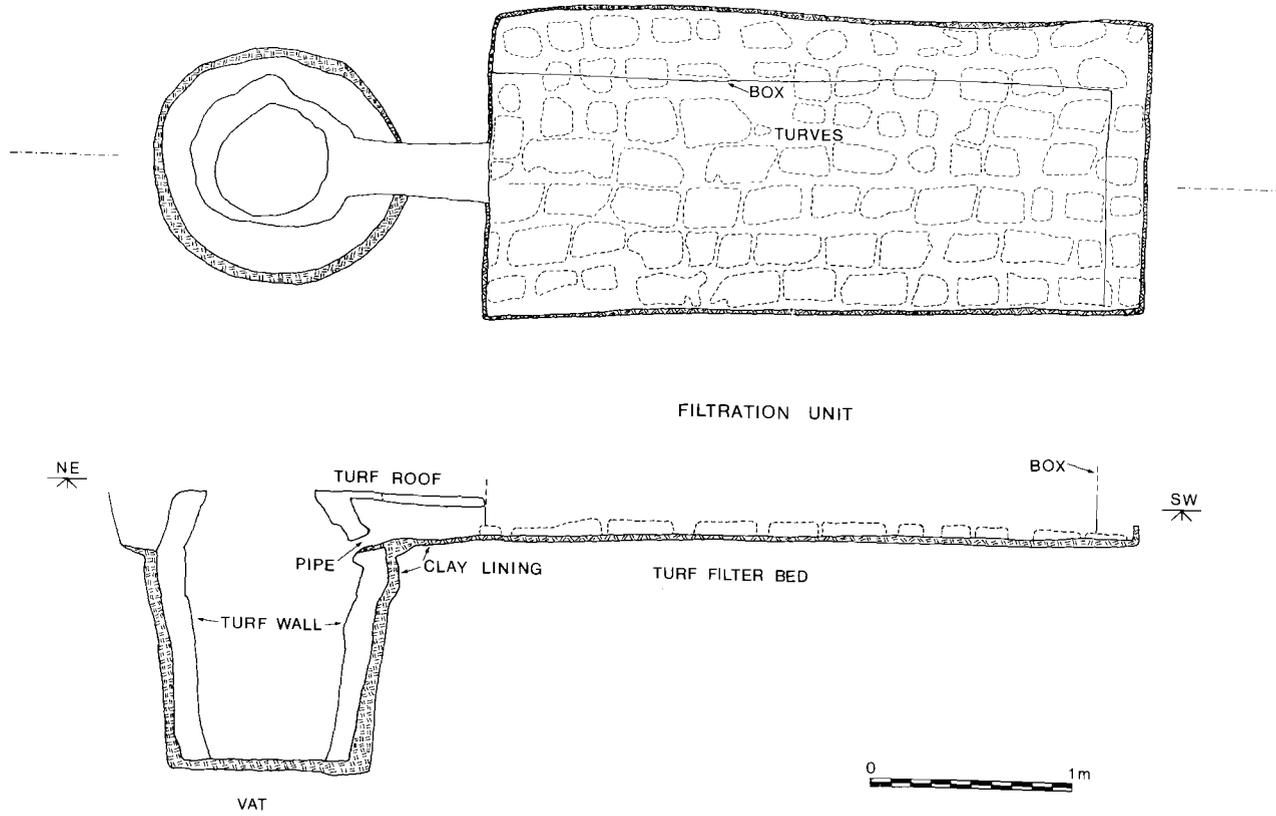


FIG. 4  
WAINFLEET ST MARY, LINCOLNSHIRE  
Salt-works, filtration unit

## NORTHUMBERLAND

HOLY ISLAND. P. Beavitt, D. O'Sullivan and R. Young, University of Leicester Department of Archaeology and St David's University College Lampeter Archaeology Unit, continued a programme of field work in progress since 1980.

126. At *The Heugh* (NU 126 416), after previous attempts to locate the Anglo-Saxon period monastery had not proved fruitful, this rocky promontory and look-out point was resistivity-surveyed and a number of structures detected. Some of the four rectangular structures and the circular 'cock-pit' may have pre-Conquest origins.

127. At *Green Shiel* (NU 123 436) a group of early medieval buildings, observed in 1980, was partially excavated (Fig. 5). It may be identified with buildings partly exposed and described in the 19th century, when two 9th-century coins were found nearby. There are at least three



FIG. 5

HOLY ISLAND, NORTHUMBERLAND  
Plan of pre-Conquest settlement at Green Shiel

identifiable structures forming a T-shaped settlement in a hollow in sand dunes by the N. shore. The central building running N.–S., has clear evidence of a partition at one end. The W. building has an associated rectangular garth; the E. building has a narrow, rectangular enclosure to the W. which may be another structure. There is no evidence of mortar anywhere on the site. An area  $5 \times 4$  m was excavated in the centre of building E where a magnetometer survey suggested a hearth. Amongst animal bone, lead-working waste and faunal refuse including whalebone was a well-preserved late Anglo-Saxon spearhead of 10th-century date. No floor levels were found. A complete magnetometer survey will be made in 1985.

128. At *Jenny Bell's Well* (NU 130 435) a multi-period midden overlying massive dry-stone structures was sampled by J. Rackham (University of Durham Environmental Archaeology Laboratory) and R. Young. Preliminary cliff samples with a range of pottery from the 11th to the 15th centuries yielded plentiful and varied evidence of secular and monastic domestic and industrial debris, with discrete dumps observed. They produced evidence of diet and local fowling and fishing patterns. Evidence for the post-medieval period was also obtained.

All three sites are published by the excavators in *Recent Fieldwork on Lindisfarne* (University of Leicester, Department of Archaeology Occasional Papers no. 1).

#### OXFORDSHIRE

129. CUMNOR, DEAN COURT FARM (SP 476 059–474 061). Excavations of parts of a medieval grange were directed by T. Williams for Oxford Archaeological Unit, funded by H.B.M.C. and the landowners, Oxford University. The grange belonged to Abingdon Abbey until the Dissolution. In the area of the modern farm building one wall of a stone building was located, with a large drain containing 14th-century pottery running NE. from it. 200 m to the NW. three solidly built masonry buildings were uncovered. One, previously noted in 1976, was an L-shaped block  $18 \times 12$  m, with four rooms identified as hall, private chamber, service room and kitchen. An adjacent building may have been a barn. Only part of one wall of the third building was seen. A cobbled road with cart ruts lay SW. of the first building. This complex may have represented the original centre of the grange. It seems to have been abandoned at the end of the 13th century.

Just W. of the modern farm buildings a house platform revealed an E.–W. building of several phases. A central room contained a large rectangular hearth and a circular oven. Pottery suggests a 15th-century date. To the N. was another late medieval building. Beneath the late medieval features was late 12th- to 13th-century occupation, though no buildings.

A site to the N. dug to investigate resistivity anomalies showed mostly ridge-and-furrow, but a mid to late 14th-century stone building was located at its E. end, with a yard on the W. containing ovens and a small hearth.

OXFORD. Investigations and excavations by Oxford Archaeological Unit.

130. At *All Souls College* (SP 516 063) refacing of the N. side of the chapel revealed painted fragments of medieval masonry walled up in a cavity. These were attributable to the 15th-century reredos restored in 1872, but also included a fragment of a 14th-century cross head. This fragment is identified as that illustrated by J. C. Buckler in the 19th century, when it was found built into the wall of North Hinksey church, two miles W. of Oxford; it is not clear how it came to All Souls.

131. At 7–8 *Queen Street* (SP 512 063) B. Durham directed excavation funded by H.B.M.C. Beneath the cellar floor was a sequence of 12th-century clay floors, subsiding into a large pit which must be an earlier cellar. The building levels overlay a series of gravel layers, the

(OXFORDSHIRE)

metalling of a wide market place. The bulging S. frontage at the E. end of Queen Street thus seems to be the result of encroachment in late Saxon times, the N. frontage being fixed by St Martin's church. The central 'crossroads' at Carfax would thus have been a dog-leg, Queen Street and the High Street being offset.

132. At *24A St Michael's Street* (SP 511 065) B. Durham excavated a section through the city's original defensive line, funded by H.B.M.C. A 1.7 m depth of redeposited gravel and topsoil represented the rampart, with a timber palisade with earth-fast posts and lacing to the rear. The fill included gravel dug from the ditch and silty loam perhaps from the flood-plain 300 m away. In the absence of datable finds it is not clear whether these defences should be attributed to Alfred (c. 880–90) or Edward the Elder (c. 911–12). Ploughsoil beneath the bank contained mainly Roman pottery. The rampart seems to have needed refacing very soon, a massive ragstone wall 1.5 m thick being erected in front of the timber facing. The implication is that here, and probably elsewhere, the medieval city wall stood on 10th-century footings.

133. RADLEY, BARROW HILLS (SU 5135 9815). R. A. Chambers of Oxford Archaeological Unit excavated this multi-period site with funding from Kibswell Builders Ltd and H.B.M.C. and labour provided through an M.S.C. project, uncovering the major part of an early Anglo-Saxon settlement.

Two ha (5 acres) of this site have now been stripped of topsoil. The settlement appears to have been established sometime during the first quarter of the 5th century and deserted during the 7th century. It lies on the well-drained second gravel terrace between the SW. end of a prehistoric barrow cemetery and a stream to the W. In the medieval period the stream valley was dammed to form a fishpond for Abingdon Abbey. In 1928 early Saxon pottery was found within the area occupied by the pond. This suggests the pond construction destroyed the W. edge of the Anglo-Saxon settlement.

The archaeological remains of this settlement take three distinct forms: sunken-featured buildings, rectangular post-built structures and domestic rubbish deposits which accumulated within the earthwork remains of Bronze Age and Neolithic barrow ditches.

More than 40 sunken-featured buildings have now been excavated. Each building is represented by a generally sub-rectangular pit with a post-hole placed centrally at either end. The pits varied in size from 1 m deep by 4.5 m sq. to shallow scrapings. In several buildings the end posts had been replaced, which suggested rebuilding. In only one of the sunken-featured buildings had the pit bottom been used as a floor surface. In the remaining buildings the pits appear to have been covered with floor boards. The walls of each building lay beyond the pit edges and no archaeological evidence survives for them. Many of these sunken features appear to have been purposely backfilled to avoid the nuisance of open pits close to replacement buildings. However some pits were allowed to fill up gradually as refuse tips for domestic rubbish. In two instances partly backfilled pits were briefly used to protect open fires, possibly for cooking.

Timber post-built structures form the second building category. These can currently be divided into two distinct building techniques. Firstly, post-built rectangular structures in which the spaces between the uprights would have been filled perhaps with wattle-and-daub panels. The second technique employed pairs of posts in place of large single posts. Presumably the posts were placed either side of wattle panels. More than ten post-built structures have so far been identified but in many cases only a few of the post-holes had penetrated the topsoil to leave recognizable traces in the gravel beneath.

This settlement appears to have been finally deserted around the time of the foundation of Abingdon Abbey, itself one of the earliest English monastic foundations. Early charter evidence suggests that Barrow Hills may have been included in the initial 20 hides of land granted to the Abbey in the 670s. Work on this scheduled monument will continue in 1985 after which the land will be taken for house building.

134. WANTAGE, THE VICARAGE (SU 396 879). B. Durham directed excavations for Oxford Archaeological Unit W. of the churchyard to try to find traces of early settlement. Most areas investigated produced only evidence of cultivation; a patch of silty loam contained two sherds of pottery, one grass-tempered. A late 12th- to early 13th-century ditch ran NE.-SW. parallel to the existing churchyard boundary and 8.5 m from it, and may have defined a lane.

135. WITNEY, COGGES (SP 3632 0980). R. A. Chambers, Oxford Archaeological Unit, sectioned the medieval fishpond for H.B.M.C. in advance of house building. The pond was shown to be trapezoidal in plan, created by constructing two dams across the flood plain of the Madley Brook and a bank along the SE. edge to match the height of the NW. edge; the brook was diverted through a leat which still carries it. Survey revealed that the dam forming the head of the pond lay beneath houses to the NE.; earthworks previously assumed to represent it were shown to be 19th- to 20th-century rubbish dumps. Silts in the bottom of the pond contained remains of terrestrial rather than aquatic molluscs, consistent with the damp, shaded conditions of an overgrown and derelict pond.

#### SHROPSHIRE

136. BURWARTON OLD CHURCH (SO 619 849). City of Hereford Archaeology Committee was commissioned by D.O.E. to survey the ruined church of St Laurence at Burwarton, which had been abandoned in 1876 when a new larger church was built on a nearby plot. The survey included plans, full stone-by-stone elevations, sections and a complete photographic cover. The church is a simple two-cell building consisting of nave and chancel and is basically of 12th-century date; the E. and W. walls were rebuilt in the late 18th century.

The main architectural feature is the round chancel arch, with a single squared order. The square abaci are supported on capitals decorated with stiff-leaf and strapwork, a feature found in other late 12th-century Shropshire churches and abbeys. An unusual feature is the round-headed opening above the chancel arch and apparently of the same period. Several stones belonging to a late 12th-century decorated hood moulding, including stiff-leaf 'trumpets' and a head, are reused in the S. wall of the nave. (*Trans. Shropshire Archaeol. Soc.* (forthcoming)).

137. SHREWSBURY, SIXTH FORM COLLEGE (SJ 4875 1264). B. Bennison of Shrewsbury Borough Museums and Y. Staelens of Shropshire County Museums undertook rescue excavation of human remains on the site of St Austins Friary, following their discovery during construction work at the school. Three individuals were identified from disturbed contexts. All were young males with one example displaying serious head wounds deemed to have been the cause of death. A gold ring associated with the burials and inscribed on the exterior with the wording AVE + MARIA + GRATIA + PLENA in Gothic script has been dated to the first half of the 15th century. The finds have been deposited in Rowley's House Museum, Shrewsbury. (*Trans. Shropshire Archaeol. Soc.*, 64 (forthcoming)).

#### SOMERSET

138. LANGPORT, BOW STREET (ST 418 267). Excavations were carried out in an empty burgrave plot by E. Grant, financed by Middlesex Polytechnic and the Maltwood Fund of the Royal Society of Arts. The site has been in domestic occupation from at least the 12th century; a living floor of that date was succeeded by a 13th-century house with drystone walls. Owing to a subsidence problem this was replaced in the early 14th century by a well-built stone house with tiled roof and smoke louvre. The quality of the pottery and the animal bone evidence suggests a residence of some local importance. This house was largely rebuilt on the same lines in the 16th century and enlarged in the 18th; a burnt horizon may correlate with known destruction in the area during the Civil War in 1645. Bow Street itself was shown to lie on an artificial causeway dating from the 12th century. Though there may have been

(SOMERSET)

earlier settlement on the site (possibly destroyed by flooding, for which there is evidence) the whole of Bow Street and its adjacent burgrave plots may be a planned 12th-century addition to the former Saxon town whose centre was on a more elevated position to the E. of Bow Street. The site is to be redeveloped but it is hoped to continue the excavation in 1985.

## STAFFORDSHIRE

139. LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL (SK 115 097). Following the discovery of a tomb and relics in the S. wall of the chapel of St Chad's Head (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 204), a full archaeological survey of this part of the cathedral was undertaken by W. J. Rodwell, for the Dean and Chapter. Several discoveries of major significance have emerged. First, encapsulated in the wall between the S. quire aisle and the chapel complex, are the remains of a three-bay Transitional arcade, which appears to have escaped previous notice. This is the earliest standing masonry in the cathedral, and associated pier bases were discovered *in situ* in heating ducts beneath the floor.

The Chapel of St Chad's Head is at first-floor level, over a chamber now known as the Consistory Court, but in the Middle Ages it was St Peter's Chapel. Although it was known that beneath the floor lay a vault containing burials of the Marquises of Anglesey, a pre-18th-century origin for the tomb had not been considered. Upon opening the vault it was found to be a fully preserved 13th-century crypt of the same size as the chapels. The crypt was approached from the chapel above via a (blocked) newel stair in the S.E. corner turret; its original purpose may have been a treasury. In the 14th century an external entrance to the crypt was created, providing access for coffins; cleared and refurbished in the late 18th century, the crypt became the Anglesey vault.

The chapel complex also has a turret at its SW. corner which was likewise presumed to contain a blocked newel stair, but this was demonstrated not to be the case. The only part of the turret which is hollow is a tiny chamber, without windows or other features, which is approached from St Peter's Chapel. The chamber has been badly damaged by a Victorian boiler installation, but in the centre of its floor a stone-built shaft 0.9 m sq. has been located. The feature is now full of earth and rubble, but it is clearly original to the construction of the chapel. There can be little doubt that it is a holy well.

140. STAFFORD CASTLE (SJ 9016 2226). Excavations by C. Hill for Stafford Borough Council were carried out in three main areas. On top of the 11th- to 12th-century motte, work within the 14th-century keep showed that the three-storeyed appearance of the exterior is misleading, the 'ground floor' consisting of retained motte material and being solid apart from a cellar. A set of octagonal stone foundations were located around the NW. tower (Fig. 6). Not aligned on the bottom course of ashlar, presumed to date to 1348, they show signs of wear which could not have occurred once the ashlar was in place. It is not clear whether they represent an earlier structure or an interruption in the 14th-century building programme.

In the SW. corner of the inner bailey the area of the W. lodgings was examined. Six late medieval structures were discovered, of stone, timber framing on dwarf stone walls (possibly a kitchen) and post construction. In the area of the castle village occupation of at least three periods has been identified, and features including roads, drainage, timber buildings and gardens or paddocks have been uncovered.

The castle is to be re-roofed for use as a museum/interpretation centre, and the Borough Council has acquired the castle grounds from Lord Stafford for public use.

## SUFFOLK

141. BRANDON, STAUNCH MEADOW (TL 77 86). R. D. Carr for Suffolk County Council and H.B.M.C. concluded work on the middle Saxon settlement for the 1984/85 season with the

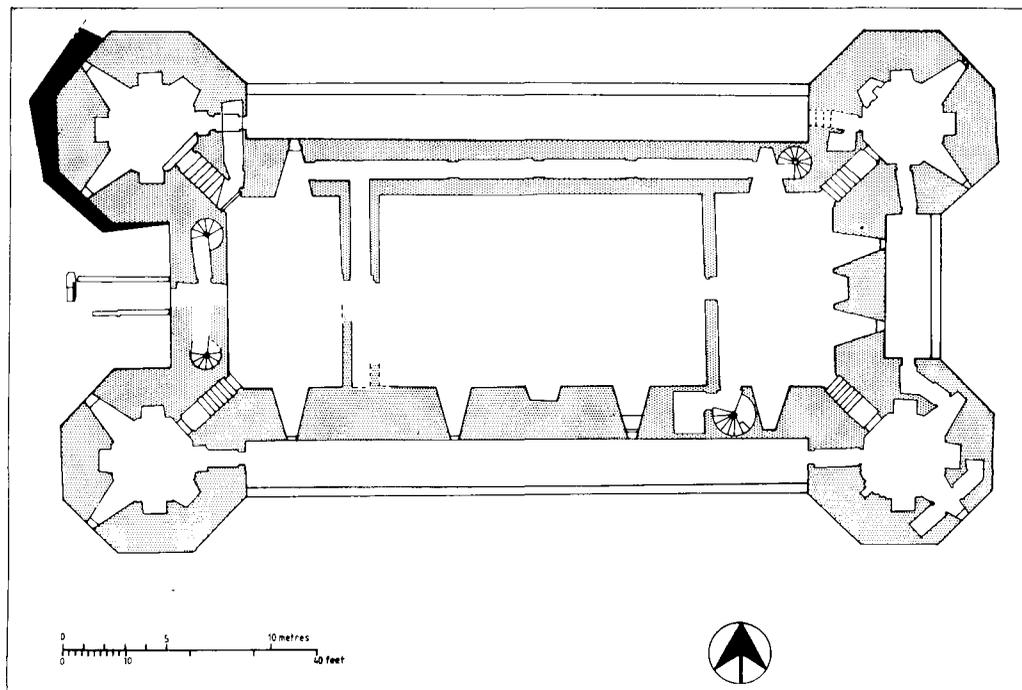


FIG. 6

## STAFFORD CASTLE, STAFFORDSHIRE

Plan of 14th-century keep showing earlier foundations at NW. tower

excavation of an island edge area in its final stages. Following the uncovering in 1983/84 of a piled area on the island edge (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 240), excavation was concentrated here in anticipation of the discovery of a formal waterfrontage. In fact the area appears to have had an industrial function, and was adjacent to peat levels and not open water.

In an excavated area of *c.* 700 sq. m distinct areas of land reclamation were discovered. They formed rectangular promontories from the N. edge of the sand island, separated from each other by shallow gullies (possibly with wattle retaining walls) and from the peat on the riverward side by what was a water-filled ditch. The most notable promontory was *c.* 6 × 12 m, formed of *c.* 0.5 m of sand on top of peat and brushwood. The simple structures on these reclaimed areas were in several forms but can be generalized as being *c.* 4 m square enclosures within which was a rectangular clay patch *c.* 2 × 0.9 m. There was evidence of burning but not intense and continuous hearth-like heating; large quantities of ash and charcoal were deposited in the surrounding areas. Phases of use were separated by a deposit of clean sand.

The discovery of large (up to *c.* 0.28 sq. m) patches of elderberry seeds, together with the association of water, ash and hard surfaces suggests that the area may have been used in cloth production, for dyeing and washing large quantities of wool and possibly producing felt.

Items recovered from the surrounding peats include worked wood fragments, probably from buildings and domestic refuse. Although on the periphery of the settlement the quality of finds remained high with 'sceattas' and a very large quantity of fine decorated and coloured vessel glass and plain window glass.

## (SUFFOLK)

142. BUTLEY, BURROW HILL (TM 39 48). V. Fenwick and Butley Excavation Group undertook a seventh season of excavation (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 241) on the summit which has revealed middle Saxon post-in-hole structures. Clay loom-weights as small as 150 g, together with iron 'dressmakers' pins, needles and a bone bobbin, showed that fine cloth was being woven in the early 9th century.

IPSWICH. K. Wade for Suffolk County Council, Ipswich Borough Council and H.B.M.C. excavated on two sites.

143. At *School Street* (TM 1665 4435) excavation of the N. half of the Ipswich Blackfriars and underlying Anglo-Saxon deposits continued (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 241). The Anglo-Saxon frontage on to *Foundation Street* consisted of middle Saxon pits and a timber-lined well but no buildings of this date. A series of cellared and half-cellared buildings, occupied during the 10th and 11th centuries was found up to 10 m back from the Anglo-Saxon street edge. An inhumation cemetery, probably of 10th-century date, was found immediately behind the late Saxon town defences. Excavation continues.

144. At *Smart Street* (TM 1655 4422) an area of 300 sq. m was excavated revealing occupation from the middle Saxon period onwards, including a late Saxon cellared building.

145. LEISTON ABBEY (TM 445 642). Consolidation of the standing walls of the 14th-century 'reredorter' was preceded by survey of the fabric by University of York Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies Photogrammetric Unit and archaeological investigation by V. Fenwick for H.B.M.C. to establish the identity of the building and elucidate its construction. At right angles to the long axis of the building a two-period drain crossed its E. end; robbed foundations showed the S. wall to have been arcaded.

146. SUTTON HOO (TM 288 478). M. O. H. Carver for Sutton Hoo Research Committee sponsored by Society of Antiquaries of London, British Museum, B.B.C., National Maritime Museum and Suffolk County Council undertook a first full field season on the Anglo-Saxon barrow cemetery and prehistoric site. In addition to site surveys and field walking, exploratory transects were excavated on the E., S. and W. sides of the site, a total of 774 sq. m being examined and recorded in 1984. The prehistoric settlements are now seen to cover at least 12 ha and the middle Saxon cemetery about 4 ha. Feature preservation is good beneath the plough and woodland, but poor in the central area under the turf where the archaeological record has been damaged by bracken, rabbits, military operations and treasure hunters. Part of Basil Brown's 1938 trench through mound 2 was used to examine the potential of distinguishing barrow strata and ship remains. An exploratory trench or transect 2 × 100 m running due E. from a point roughly 100 m E. of mound 6, was enlarged at its W. end and three inhumations of Anglo-Saxon date were found in addition to Neolithic remains. Two of the burials lay E.-W., one NW.-SE.; none was furnished. (*Current Archaeol.*, 95 (January 1985), 358-59).

## SURREY

147. BLETCHINGLEY, LITTLE PICKLE. A small earthwork, c. 70 m sq., believed to represent a medieval deer pound within the North Park, was investigated by R. J. Poulton for Surrey County Council and British Industrial Sand (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 241). In a field to the S. greensand foundations of a building, perhaps early 14th-century, were located, with a brick-built soakaway suggesting continuing use in the 16th century. The character of the demolition debris, including fragments of leaded windows, brick and stone mouldings and floor tiles, and the existence of a piped water supply, in earthenware pipes, suggests a

building of high status. It seems likely to have been the de Clare manor house, known to have been in existence from the 13th century. The recovery of Saxo-Norman pottery from the site encourages the view that a principal building existed in Bletchingley from the Saxon period.

148. STANWELL, HEATHROW AIRPORT (TQ 052 746). M. G. O'Connell for Surrey County Council directed large-scale excavations in a large arable field S. of the airport in advance of gravel extraction, funded by H.B.M.C. and Hall Aggregates (Thames Valley) Ltd and assisted by Community Task Force. In addition to Neolithic and late Bronze Age features several Saxon features were identified including two gullies and part of a very shallow ditch which ended in a large oval area, 60 × 50 m, with almost no occupation evidence. Medieval and later field ditches were also discovered.

#### SUSSEX, EAST

ALCISTON (TQ 506 056). P. E. Leach excavated two sites, both of which received grants from Sussex Archaeological Society Margary Research Fund.

149. The *church*, although apparently simple, raises a number of questions which remain to be resolved. The chancel, with one surviving post-Conquest Romanesque window and some inserted lancets, has clearly been shortened in length and an excavation took place outside the present E. Wall to find its predecessor. The remains of this, of flint in badly decomposed mortar, were found although largely destroyed by grave slots. Below this are the substantial remains of an apse, built of finely cut chalk blocks. No dating evidence was found but the apse is assumed to be part of a hitherton unknown pre-Conquest church.

150. The two-celled *dovecote*, which is well documented, was built in 1368, fell into disuse in the 16th century and is now largely ruined. An excavation established the positions of the lost walls, showing the external plan not as rectangular but as a six-sided slightly lozenge-shaped figure. The walls are of flint externally and originally probably of chalk blocks internally. The lost corner had been built onto a large sarsen stone but the rest of the structure seems to bear directly onto the gault clay. No evidence for a floor or potence was found. (Publication proposed in *Sussex Archaeol. Collect.*).

151. LAUGHTON PLACE (TQ 483 114). An archaeological watching brief and rescue excavations were undertaken by D. Rudling for Field Archaeology Unit, Institute of Archaeology, University of London, during large-scale clearance and excavation work to the moat. Most of the archaeological discoveries were in the S. part of the site. The only features of medieval date were the timber foundations of a bridge along the E. side of the moat (Pl. IX, B). The partially uncovered foundations consist of a soleplate and two pairs of cross beams. The soleplate has pegged mortices. A morticed 'arcade-plate' was also discovered. The Tudor period was represented by the uncovering of a brick curtain wall, eight towers/turrets and the foundation of three bridges. With the exception of a timber sluice (as yet undated), the N. part of the moat was devoid of archaeological interest. The moat in general yielded very few finds and had obviously been cleaned out in the past.

#### SUSSEX, WEST

CHICHESTER. Excavations and investigations directed by A. Down for Chichester Excavations Committee.

152. At *Greyfriars* (SU 861 051) excavations were funded by Chichester District Council, H.B.M.C. and M.S.C. On the E. of the site, fronting Priory Road, the area was heavily disturbed by a series of deep cess-pits containing large amounts of late Saxon pottery, some of it complete. The wares date towards the end of the 11th century and go on into the 12th. The

(SUSSEX, WEST)

pits testify to the existence of domestic occupation along the periphery of the outer bailey of the castle, represented by the line of Priory Road; it seems likely they just pre-date the Conquest. The remains of the wattle-and-daub superstructure of an oven were found in one pit. The same area produced traces of medieval occupation. Several cess-pits, a length of flint walling and a line of post-holes aligned E.–W. were found in levels below the 18th- to 19th-century cottages. A gold finger-ring provisionally dated to the 12th–13th century was found in one of the post-holes.

153. At *Orchard Street* (SU 859 052) the medieval town ditch was recorded dipping to the S. just over 0.5 m below ground level. This would suggest that its N. lip lay about on the line of the kerb along the S. side of the road, c. 30 m from the town wall.

154. At *74 South Street* (SU 860 047) a watching brief funded by the developers, Hogg Robinson Travel, recorded two sides of a medieval garderobe pit of mortared flints, containing large fragments of several 14th-century jugs.

155. COMPTON APPLIEDOWN (SU 79 13). The third season of excavations by A. Down for Chichester Excavations Committee of the migration period cemetery (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 242–44) concentrated on Area 2, to explore further the earlier cemetery which appears to date from c. early 6th century. Fifty-three additional burials were recorded, bringing the total for the three seasons to 113. Of these, 87 inhumations and 26 cremations were identified, but the proportion is misleading, as many cremations had been placed in the topsoil and had been ploughed away.

A further nine four-post structures (provisionally identified as ‘mortuary houses’) were found this year, bringing the total to eleven. They vary in size. One cuts a rectangular ditched enclosure which must have enclosed a small barrow, one was immediately above a very wide deep grave containing a warrior buried with a shield and the remainder could not be associated with any other features. It is possible that they might be roofed structures where bodies were exposed before burial, that they may have served as cremation platforms or that they may have been timber-revetted barrows, where the body (cremated or inhumed) was buried above the contemporary ground surface.

The number of ditched enclosures, some round, others rectangular, now totals ten. These again appear to have covered burials above-ground or just below the surface of the turf. The ditch, first recorded in 1982, was traced for a distance of 90 m. It wanders diagonally up the hill, changing direction twice. It is cut by cremations and inhumations and may predate the cemetery.

M. G. Welch reports that the two richest assemblages were both from male burials. Grave 63 contained among other items a gilt copper-alloy buckle and rectangular belt plate in Salin’s Style 1 with two garnet settings (Pl. x, A), an iron spear, buckle and purse-mount and a copper-alloy bound wooden bucket. The latter had been badly damaged when a stamped and bossed cremation pot (burial 64) had been inserted into the head area of the grave. A low cone shield boss represents the first shield to be recovered, being associated with a spear, buckle and knife in Grave 99. No female brooches were excavated this year, but an interesting group of ornamented glass and amber beads was found in Grave 107 and a copper-alloy finger-ring with a bezel came from Grave 88.

#### TYNE AND WEAR

156. NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE CASTLE (NZ 250 639). B. Harbottle and J. Nolan, excavating for City of Newcastle upon Tyne in the castle of Newcastle, continued work (begun in 1983) on an area to the N. and E. of the Black Gate, *temp.* Henry III, 1247–50 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 206). The remains of a substantial stone structure, incorporating a stone-lined

cess-pit, were found to underlie the footings of the Black Gate on its N. side. This was probably the back wall of a house which opened on to the *Side*, and which had encroached into the castle ditch. It had had to be deliberately demolished to make room for the new gatehouse.

To the rear of the Black Gate removal of the filling of the castle ditch began below the site of a 17th-century house. This work exposed a short piece of blocking wall between the Black Gate and the drawbridge pit. This wall contained a defensible doorway and the remains of a garderobe chute.

More of the terracing created in the 19th century, and noted in 1983, was removed, and a massive 19th-century cut for a retaining wall was emptied to the level of the subsoil. The clearing of the remains of a modern house revealed the lower courses of a hitherto unknown stretch of the curtain wall of the castle.

#### WARWICKSHIRE

157. WARWICK, BRIDGE END (SP 286 646). Excavations at *Park House* funded by M.S.C. Community Programme, begun in 1983 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 245) were directed by S. Cracknell for Warwickshire Museum. The earliest feature on the site was a stone-revetted causeway which led through the marshes to the Old Bridge across the R. Avon. Rubbish and silt accumulated against the causeway and eventually the deposits dried out sufficiently for houses to be built. The earliest fronted on the causeway, which came to be known as Little Street. Later, the gravel courtyard behind these houses was encroached on by a building fronting on Mill Street, the road running towards Myton. The pottery has not yet been studied in detail but the earliest sherds seem to belong to the 12th or 13th century.

#### WEST MIDLANDS

158. DUDLEY CASTLE (SO 93 90). Dudley Castle Archaeological Project was established as an M.S.C. Community Programme. The existing castle is largely late 13th to early 14th century, but there is evidence for an 11th-century motte and bailey, refortified in stone by the 1130s and slighted by order of Henry II in 1175. Architectural survey is being undertaken and excavations, directed by P. Boland, are being carried out in several areas (Fig. 7).

*Area 1.* An area of some 200 sq. m has been stripped S. of the keep. The first major level reached was composed of rubble which had resulted from the Civil War slighting of the keep by Parliament in 1647. Over 600 architectural fragments were recovered and are being recorded. Predating the destruction and revetting the side of the motte was a wall which enclosed a narrow area roughly concentric to the keep. This appears slightly later than the keep itself, perhaps dating from the late 14th century and designed as a defensive refinement protecting the base of the tower. The foundation of the keep was also exposed and the tower's main batter was found to sit over an offset stone plinth. This offset sat over another and much wider bed of masonry which ran between the drum towers at an angle very much askew of the alignment of the keep. Preliminary analysis suggests that this basal offset is earlier in date than the present tower and may represent one side of a 12th-century keep reused as foundation. Excavation is still in progress. A small area E. of the keep has also been excavated and from analysis of the standing masonry it is possible to isolate two phases of the 14th-century entrance arrangements leading from the bailey to the motte prior to the construction of the stables late in the 17th century. The construction of the second phase of entrance led to the creation of a deep masonry shaft rising from the level of the bailey to that of the motte. The shaft has now been excavated to a depth of 5 m and at its base is a remnant of walling which appears to predate a fragment of 12th-century curtain wall and may relate to the 11th-century motte and bailey castle. Excavation is still in progress.

*Area 2.* Excavation between the chapel and the main gate revealed parts of a very substantial building, perhaps part of the surviving 16th-century domestic range. This cut through a surface created by the destruction and levelling of an earlier stone building;

(WEST MIDLANDS)

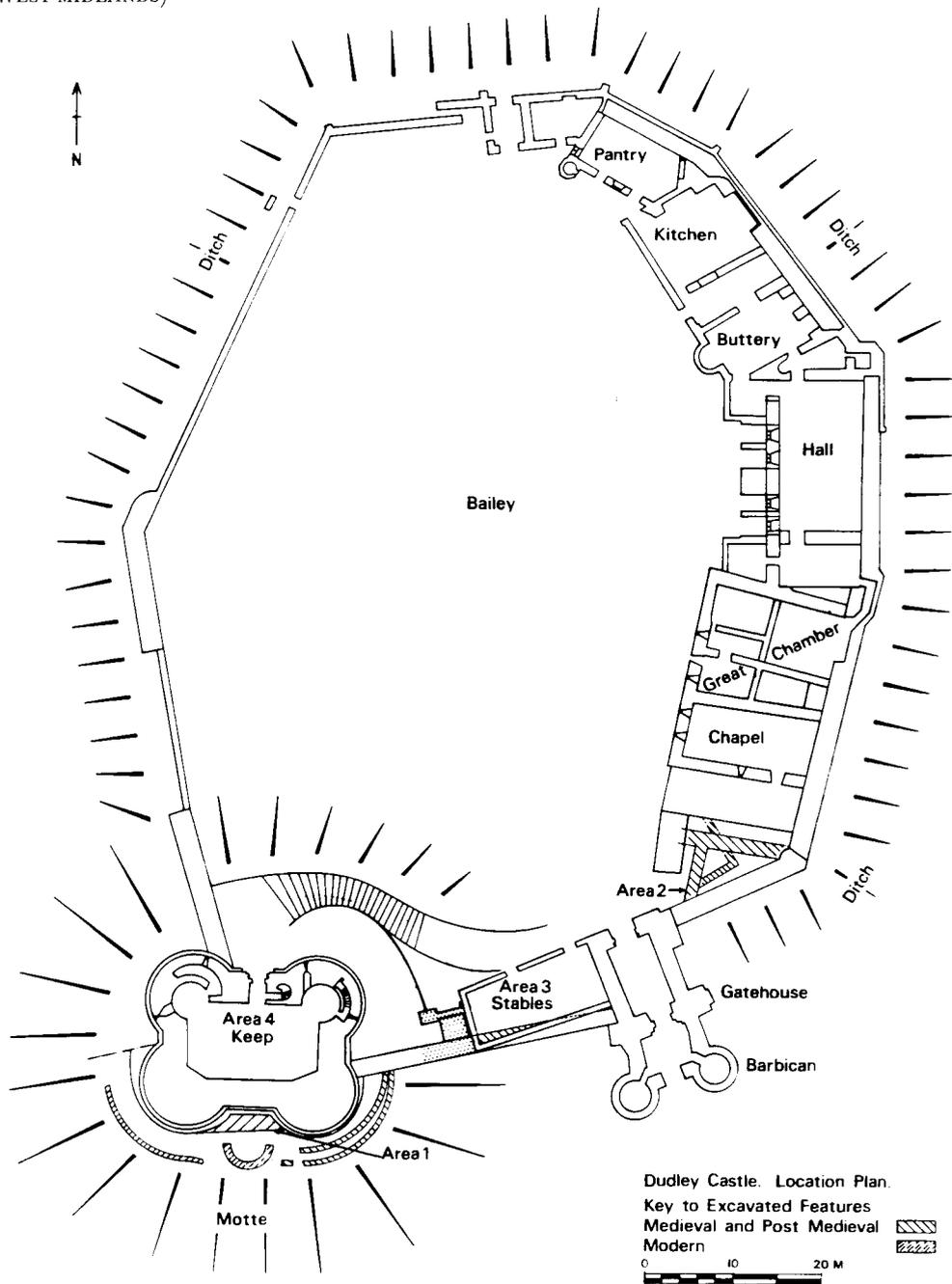


FIG. 7  
 DUDLEY CASTLE, WEST MIDLANDS  
 General plan showing excavated areas

occupation levels within the earlier building, perhaps part of the 12th-century castle slighted in 1175, showed traces of intense burning, perhaps destruction by fire. Earlier clay layers may represent levelling over a preceding timber structure, perhaps related to the 11th-century castle.

*Area 3.* Limited excavation at the W. end of the stables exposed part of the S. curtain wall, reduced to a low level in 1647 and surmounted by the S. wall and floor of the stables.

*Area 4.* Excavation began within the keep with the removal of 17th-century destruction material revealing remnants of a plaster floor and internal partitions.

(C.B.A. Group 8, *West Midlands Archaeol.*, 27 (1985)).

159. SANDWELL PRIORY (SP024913). Excavations continued, directed by M. A. Hodder, Sandwell Valley Archaeological Project, for Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council, funded by M.S.C. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 246). The church, to the S. of the cloister, was shown to have an apsidal presbytery and apsidal chapel. The N. chapel may originally have been apsed, but extended at a later period. The whole of the E. range of the cloister buildings has been exposed, and later additions have been found to its N. and E. The E. end of the N. range and the kitchen area at the NW. corner have been located. Timber and clay features adjacent to a stone wall attributed to the W. range may indicate an earlier phase of this range. Stone foundations further W. may belong to barns. To the E., part of the priory cemetery has been found, and to the NE. a ditch at least 2.5 m deep and at least 7 m wide, probably the precinct boundary, was located. It had been deliberately backfilled with clay in the 13th or early 14th century, and may have been replaced by a boundary further E. whose line was later followed by an 18th-century ha-ha.

The landscape around the priory is being studied. 18th-century pools to the NE. were probably created by the enlargement and landscaping of the priory's fishponds. Ridge-and-furrow of medieval type has been found to the S. Documentary research has shown that the priory was built in an area which was remote from the settlement and open fields of West Bromwich, to the NW., and was probably heath and woodland at the time of the priory's foundation c. 1180.

(C.B.A. Group 8, *West Midlands Archaeol.*, 27 (1985)).

#### WILTSHIRE

160. SALISBURY, CULVER STREET (SU 148 299). Excavations were undertaken by P. W. Cox and P. Donaldson for Trust for Wessex Archaeology, funded by D.o.E., in the hope of establishing the date of housing at the E. limit of the city as laid out in 1220. Two trenches were dug across the projected line of a deep ditch noted in 1972 during the construction of the nearby ring road, which may have been a defence on the NE. edge of an earlier settlement around St Martin's church. The first revealed a great depth of make-up with little stratification, natural being reached at a depth of c. 2.5 m. The second area investigated, 14 m along the street frontage, revealed traces of early buildings. Two structures of mortared flint and tile with clay and chalk floors were probably late 13th to early 14th century. There were fragmentary remains of a later more substantial building. Two earlier pits contained late 13th-century pottery and slag.

The buildings were aligned on Culver Street. They represent early activity at the E. edge of the street grid designed in 1220. However, the presence of the massive ditch, though it was possibly sighted in the first trench, could not be confirmed.

161. SHAW. Survey and excavation were carried out by P. Pattison, L. P. Manley and C. J. Chandler of Swindon Work Opportunity Programme Youth Training Scheme for M.S.C., Swindon Development Trust and Wiltshire County Council, as part of the continuing study of the West Swindon Expansion Area.

Survey SE. of Shaw (SU 1193 8535) located an irregular platform c. 20 m in diameter. Excavation revealed two phases of activity. The construction of the platform, a mound

## (WILTSHIRE)

surrounded by a low clay bank and small external ditch, was undatable, and its function is uncertain. Later the interior was filled with a deep dark deposit containing much pottery and animal bone. High phosphorus levels suggest it represents a midden. The pottery is largely hand-made flint-filled vessels, probably Newbury 'B' ware, and wheelthrown products of the later Minety industry. The deposit probably dates to the late 14th or early 15th century.

S. of Shaw (SU 1175 8517) excavation took place on a small settlement site located by previous fieldwork. The site consists of several platforms/enclosures on both sides of a central hollow way. A meandering ditch defines the W. extremity of settlement, ridge-and-furrow the E. A section across the hollow way revealed a road surface metalled with small, worn flints and flanked by drainage ditches. Several sections were cut across the W. boundary ditch. It was consistently U-shaped and approximately 1 m wide by 1 m deep, except where a flint-paved causeway had been constructed across it; here it was wide and shallow. Excavation began on a rectangular platform within the settlement but only reached initial stages. Pottery indicated a date range from 12th to 14th century.

Landscape survey reported previously (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 207) continued under the direction of J. A. Hemingway and P. Pattison. Work focused on a low clay ridge just to the W. of Swindon where records have been compiled for hedgerows and ridge-and-furrow over some 5 sq. km (centred SU 115 850). These records are now being placed on a microcomputer with a view to analysis and interpretation. Together with data from earthwork survey, watching briefs and excavation, this material will help in interpretation of landscape history in a small part of the N. Wiltshire clay belt.

## YORKSHIRE, NORTH

WHARRAM PERCY. The thirty-fifth season of the Wharram Research Project was under the general direction of J. G. Hurst and P. A. Rahtz for Medieval Village Research Group and H.B.M.C. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 248-49). Organization was by M. W. Beresford.

162. On *North Manor, Site 60* (SE 858 645) excavation by P. A. Rahtz on a 10 × 5 m extension E. of the hollow way zone completed in 1983 investigated a strip of road unconfused by intrusive features. The results confirmed that the Roman road had been abandoned before sunken-featured buildings were constructed in it. Finds included a 9th- to 10th-century multi-faceted-head pin. More generally, geophysical survey by H.B.M.C. revealed that rather than being a hollow way linking two Roman centres, they and the road were part of a single 'ladder' settlement; its plan is quite distinct from that of the medieval earthworks. Thermoluminescence dating suggests that occupation began in the N. Manor area as early as the 7th century B.C.

163. In *Toft 10, Site 76* (SE 858 643) P. A. Stamper and R. A. Croft completed excavation of the 10 m square. Important evidence was found of two main periods; the mid Saxon, and the early medieval. Sealed by the (?) 14th-century building excavated in 1983 were the remains of up to three earth-fast buildings. The latest, not certainly a building, comprised a penannular U-profiled gully, 4.8 m in diameter, probably of the 12th century. A dovecote (but note the early date) is the most probable interpretation, unless the gully was a hay or straw stack drainage trench. Cut by the gully were two sill beam slots for 8-inch timbers, one at least having a right-angled return. Perhaps also of early medieval date was a stone-packed (?) ritual pit containing six large mammal bones including ox and dog skulls. It is now clear the impressive stone *camera* block excavated in the mid 1950s did not stand isolated but had ancillary structures behind. Well preserved mid Saxon levels were again encountered (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 208-09). Finds included large faunal and ceramic

assemblages and a dump of smithying slag. At least one structure could be isolated from among the post-holes excavated, and in a pit a section of a carbonized wall or screen was found.

164. In *Croft 6 West, Site 78* (SE 856 642) P. Herbert began excavation of a 20 × 10 m square on the W. village boundary. Most of two (?) hearths were exposed. Finds included at least two possibly Anglo-Scandinavian bone combs, and pottery from all periods between the Roman and post-medieval. This occupation probably forms part of the same settlement as Site 70 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 249). If future finds confirm that this Romano-British farm continued in use into the Scandinavian period it will suggest that village nucleation was incomplete at the latter time. It may also explain why the village boundary kinks at this point, probably to follow the Romano-British farm enclosure.

165. M. Atkin began a major five-year excavation on *Glebe West, Site 77* (SE 858 642), where trenching in 1971 revealed substantial late medieval stone buildings, most probably a sequence of rectories, sealed by hill wash. Levels excavated this year were largely associated with the adjoining post-medieval vicarage (Site 54), where C. Harding continued work on 16th- to 17th-century levels. S. of the church chance discovery of a skeleton suggests that here the medieval churchyard was more extensive than had been thought.

(Finds to Hull Museum)

#### YORKSHIRE, WEST

166. COLTON, GRIMS DITCH (SE 375 325). A. B. Sumpter and M. Haynes for West Yorkshire M.C.C. Archaeology Unit, in advance of road construction N. of *Avenue Wood*, excavated a section across the bank, ditch and counterscarp of Grims Ditch. This is a defensive linear earthwork c. 8.8 km in length running N.–S. on the E. side of Leeds and is thought to be a 7th-century defence to the British kingdom of Elmet. The section was cut through an existing gap in the earthwork giving access to a field which seems to have originated as an enclosed furlong. It was established that the gap was a post-medieval breach created by levelling the bank and backfilling the ditch. The site was of interest in showing the point at which the earthwork crossed the shallow valley of a minor stream. A wooden pile or stake was recovered from beneath the tail of the rampart and will be submitted for radiocarbon determination. The report on this excavation and on the section dug on the same monument at *Whinmoor* (SE 363 377) in 1979 is in preparation.

167. OULTON, FLEET MILLS (SE 379 285). Fleet Mills is one of two medieval corn mills in the manor of Rothwell and is recorded from the 13th century. The site has now been destroyed as part of a river diversion scheme connected with the St Aiden's N.C.B. open-cast workings. Recording of the weir before destruction by S. Moorhouse and R. E. Yarwood for West Yorkshire M.C.C. Archaeology Unit revealed a succession of timber-built structures on different alignments beneath the 19th-century stone- and concrete-faced weir. The frame of each phase was of timber-box construction with pegged joints. The back of the weir was made of vertical planks placed inside the frame held in position by carefully laid loose rubble. Details of the deals and their hinge positions on the latest weir threshold were recorded. The front threshold of the weir lay over 2 m above the bed of the R. Aire, a build-up explained by the frequent major repairs to the dam structure. This supports the documentary evidence which suggests that medieval weirs on major rivers often had substantial repairs made to them almost annually.

168. KIRKSTALL ABBEY (SE 259 361). Excavation of the guest house precinct was continued under the direction of S. Wrathmell and P. Kennedy for West Yorkshire M.C.C. Archaeology Unit, on behalf of Leeds City Museum and in association with M.S.C. (cf. *Medieval*

(YORKSHIRE, WEST)

*Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 211–14). Work on the principal building units — the main range, the W. hall and the ancillary buildings — is now almost complete, and a report on their structural sequence has been prepared. The 15th-century remains have been conserved by H.B.M.C. with the intention of displaying a coherent set of structures representing a single phase of occupation. At the same time, work proceeds on the recording and analysis of artefacts, some of which will shortly be ready for publication, and on the preparation of the report.

A series of important discoveries has been made since the last report. The first is a well-preserved cobbled road in the NE. corner of the site, apparently linking the inner gatehouse to the claustral buildings. The second is a stretch of what was probably the pre-guest house main drain, disused and backfilled in the early 13th century. The S. roadway was in use from the original building of the guest house to the 19th century. The S. bay of the W. hall was demolished and the roadway extended over its site probably during the 13th century, whilst a succession of drains, conduit pipes and resurfacing increased the height of the roadway throughout the Middle Ages. Finally, part of the large aisled building, traditionally known as a 'bakehouse' but more probably a malthouse, has been excavated beyond the SW. corner of the guest house precinct. Though partially destroyed in 1893, the structure is represented by wall foundations, drain bases and areas of flooring.

Analysis of the finds and in particular the pottery is continuing to produce interesting results. An exceptionally large quantity of non-local pottery from the excavations strengthens the suggestion that the guest house was an important stopping-off place for long-distance travellers, emphasizing the siting of the Abbey close to an important manorial route from Pontefract to Clitheroe which crossed the R. Aire ½ mile to the S. A discussion of the two bell-founding sites within the guest house and one found in the kitchen of the main claustral range in 1953 is to appear in a forthcoming volume of *Hist. Metall.*

169. PONTEFRACT CASTLE (SE 460 223). Progress continues on a scheme of excavation, stonework conservation and environmental improvements carried out by West Yorkshire M.C.C. Archaeology Unit, with Wakefield Metropolitan District Council, D.o.E./H.B.M.C., the Duchy of Lancaster and M.S.C. support, under the supervision of S. Moorhouse, M. Haynes and I. Roberts (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 214). Most of the major archaeological work within the current scheme has been completed.

The King's Tower basement probably formed the E. end of an extensive undercroft running beneath the apartment range adjacent to the N. curtain. St Clement's Chapel has been fully excavated and its conservation is nearing completion. Evidence for a substantial pre-chapel cemetery was identified, probably of late Anglo-Saxon date. The chapel exposed by Holmes in the 1880s was found to be of two phases. The chancel formed a primary single cell stone structure to which was added an apse during the second half of the 12th century. The nave was added either at this time or later. A probable altar foundation was associated with the single cell structure and possible reliquary stand positions with the later additions. An unusual D-shaped pit, 1 m deep, neatly respected the inner profile of the apse. Prior to the castle the chapel stood on the highest point on the commanding spur; the orientation of the buildings suggest that it respects and perpetuates a pre-castle site, which may be the church for the pre-Conquest borough of *Tanshelf*. The 'Elizabethan' chapel has been fully excavated and conserved. Built probably in the 16th century, it overlay a series of earlier structures of medieval date, including a badly disturbed garderobe shaft.

The Constable Tower was fully excavated and conserved. The site of the Tower, built probably 1405–12, was previously known only from documents. The basement survived intact, 4 m deep, except where Civil War bombardment had demolished the outer wall. A garderobe chute adjoined to the N. A narrow doorway gave access from the basement to a well-preserved seat position in the shaft. The floor of the basement formed the pre-castle

ground surface. In this were found the remains of a timber building aligned diagonally to the basement wall. A few abraded Roman sherds were found in the old ground surface.

Work in the bakehouse block has also been completed. Floor surfaces of the 15th-century existing buildings lay directly on top of the truncated early castle rampart. Work in the kitchen is nearing completion. Levels associated with existing 15th-century building were excavated. A series of hearths and ovens was located suggesting that this had been the pre-15th-century kitchen site. A stone-lined garderobe containing 14th-century pottery, at right angles to the curtain, was excavated. Examination of the line of the now absent N. gable revealed a maze of walls all on large foundations. Their relationship to the existing kitchen building is uncertain and some may relate to what the 16th-century surveys called the 'privy kitchen and pantry'. An unusual find was a pot buried to its rim and set within clean clay within a pit. The upper part contained lead which had been poured in molten and solidified *in situ*. Of 15th-century date, the pot probably had an industrial or craft use.

The NW. line of the curtain wall has been shown to be a creation of the Victorian period. The correct line will be shown where it leaves the kitchen.

Work on the keep is nearing completion. Archaeological work was restricted to the careful removal of Victorian capping to the wall tops and inner surface. These have been conserved. Clearance and excavation of the basement of a large shaft in the W. tower revealed that it had been inserted into the earlier foundations of the keep and cut into horizontal laminated layers which may form part of the artificial upcast for the original motte, around which the mid 13th-century keep had been constructed. The shaft or basement was of medieval date but had subsequently been modified on more than one occasion.

#### ISLE OF MAN

170. JURBY, BALLATEARE (SC 348 971). L. S. Garrad, Manx Museum, carried out small-scale trials after A. Skillan had noticed an exposure of charcoal and darkened soil close to the Viking burial mound and Ronaldsway cemetery site (G. Bersu and D. M. Wilson, *Three Viking Graves in the Isle of Man* (Soc. Medieval Archaeol. Mono. Ser. 1, 1966); *Proc. Prehist. Soc.*, 13 (1947)). Some 5 kg of iron slag was recovered, similar to that from the medieval smelting site at Ballavarry (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 251). A charcoal-filled pit, 15 cm deep and some 2 m in diameter, and a single post-hole widely separated from it were the only structural features found. Metal-working traces extended over at least 75 sq. m. The stone packing in the post-hole included a portion of a much-decayed granite mill-stone, and a further piece was found in the same trial hole. It seems likely that this site also was medieval.

171. —, WEST NAPPIN (SC 348 982). Following ploughing F. Blackall, a member of Manx Metal Detectors Club, recovered a ring-headed pin, a harebell-shaped bronze bell and a lead spindle-whorl, presumably from disturbed graves near St Patrick's Chapel, a now roofless structure known to stand on the site of an Early Christian church. The pin is very similar to that from the Cronk Moor Viking burial (G. Bersu and D. M. Wilson, *Three Viking Graves in the Isle of Man* (Soc. Medieval Archaeol. Mono. Ser. 1 (1966), pl. xiv, c), and a date of 850–950 is suggested by T. Fanning. The bell is of a type which seems to have Christian associations, but which has been found as a charm in pagan graves in Iceland. The spindle-whorl, on the other hand, has a Manx parallel of possible 17th-century date.

172. MALEW, BALLASALLA, RUSHEN ABBEY (SC 279 702). A. M. Cubbon inspected human bones exposed during clearance work at the rear of the hotel in two places near the middle of the standing rear wall. Undisturbed burials were found during L. A. S. Butler's 1978 and 1979 excavations of the Rushen Abbey Garden immediately adjacent (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxiv (1980), 242); it was assumed that this was a further portion of the cemetery, and a rescue excavation was mounted under the direction of L. S. Garrad.

(ISLE OF MAN)

Substantial walling, of a character reminiscent of that in the Abbey, was fully exposed and found to be three sides of a solidly built structure, the walls being 0.92–1.32 m thick. Orientated burials, some of them little disturbed, were found both inside and outside the structure. Those within were mainly represented by skulls and appeared to be in two layers, a feature also noted in the 1978/79 excavations within the Abbey church. Outside, to the S., mainly lower limbs were preserved. A skull immediately beneath the S. corner of the rear standing wall of the hotel lent credibility to a report that burials had been found previously beneath it. One skeleton lying very close to the foundations of the N. wall of the newly found structure had a copper-alloy buckle with an iron tongue lying on the pelvis, beneath its crossed hands.

The exposed bones from the hotel's rear wall seemed mainly to have come from a charnel deposit in a rectangular walled enclosure, the W. end of which was formed by the outside face of the E. wall of the newly found structure. It was concluded that the charnel deposit represented a single clearance, probably from the N. transept, when the standing 15th-century tower was built, or possibly from the area occupied by the structure itself. Investigations in Rushen Abbey Gardens revealed the unkeyed junction of the S. wall of the structure with the E. wall of the N. transept chapels of the Abbey church. It was conjectured that the structure had been a replacement for the nave of the Abbey church which is known to have decayed before the end of the active life of the community. Whether this would be for the use of secular worshippers, or the community, is uncertain. It is conceivable that it was a family mortuary chapel.

Preliminary cleaning revealed that the remains were of more than 100 individuals, including some very tall men. Bones from butchered animals were also recovered, probably from an overlying deposit cut into when the original outbuildings at the rear of the hotel were built and representing post-monastic activity. A single floor tile, identical with others from the Abbey, was also found.

173. PEEL CASTLE (SC 241 071). Excavations were carried out at Peel Castle in 1982, 1983 and 1984 by the late P. Gelling of University of Birmingham and D. Freke of Archaeological Services, University of Liverpool, initially on behalf of the Manx Museum alone, then also under the auspices of the St Patrick's Isle (I.O.M.) Archaeological Trust. The excavations were initiated by the Manx Museum and National Trust to investigate specific aspects of the very complex and very important multi-period site on St Patrick's Isle, Peel, In particular, the date of the Half Moon Battery was examined (first by P. Gelling in 1982 and then by University of Liverpool Archaeological Services in 1983) and the date and function of the range of buildings N. of St German's Cathedral, known as the Earl of Derby's Apartments, were investigated by D. Freke in 1982–84. The relationship of these buildings with the adjacent curtain wall of the castle — a problem raised by Bersu's work in 1947 — also required elucidation.

The excavation of approximately a third of the interior of the Half Moon Battery revealed a medieval cemetery underlying the 16th-century battery. A gully cut through the cemetery produced a late medieval bronze signet ring bearing the seal of Sir Brian de Stapleton, a Yorkshire knight in the service of the second Earl of Salisbury, Lord of Man in the 15th century. The cemetery itself had three phases, and contained a mixed population, and was presumably a parish cemetery for either German or Patrick parishes. The boundary between them passes across St Patrick's Isle, but its precise line is not known. Studies of the bones have revealed differences between male and female diet, and a number of diseases. A full study of the pathology has been prepared by S. Rubin, and is to be published later in 1985 with the final report.

The excavation of the Earl of Derby's Apartments has shown that the standing ruins are post-medieval but that there is a continuous sequence of buildings underneath dating from the 12th century. These earliest structures can be related, because of their sophistication, to

the domestic occupation of St Patrick's Isle by the Norse Kings of Man from the 11th century to the mid 13th. A sequence of at least eight phases of building and rebuilding has been identified so far, including the construction and demolition of two towers, witnesses to the military importance of the site.

Beneath the building phases are burials which date back to the pre-Norse Early Christian period. Many are 'lintel graves' constructed, more or less efficiently, of stone slabs, others are coffin burials. Two simple incised cross slabs have been recovered which may date from the 8th century. The bone is poorly preserved but all the identifiable individuals have been male and adult. This may be the result of the partial excavation of a zoned cemetery, or it may suggest a monastic cemetery. Study of the bones has revealed an individual at least 6ft. 11in. tall and a microcephalic who reached old age, implying a society prepared to look after its handicapped members.

To the N. of the N. transept, just adjacent to the Earl of Derby's Apartments, a small trench was excavated to examine a large bank which proved to be another cemetery — probably with early Christian beginnings, but continuing through the pagan Viking period up to the 14th century at least. In an area of 20 sq. m over 90 graves were revealed, of which at least four were pagan Viking in date. The most elaborate was that of a woman, who suffered from osteomalacia (adult rickets), buried in a solidly constructed lintel grave aligned with the Christian burials, and accompanied by a cooking spit, bone comb, two knives, an unidentifiable handled implement, a work box with needles, a pair of shears, a pendant and a splendid necklace of over 60 glass and amber beads. The other pagan burials were accompanied by beads, knives, buckles and in one case a row of thirteen wire-wound silver 'balls', tentatively interpreted as tassels or ornaments on clothing. A coin of Edmund was conclusively associated with the latter burial, indicating a mid to late 10th-century date. The pagan burials included a child in a coffin. The full extent of this cemetery was not uncovered; a lintel burial was discovered 25 m N. of the cathedral chancel near the end of the courtyard and burials continued under the W., N. and S. sections of trench L. It is hoped that future work will clarify the relationship of the pagan and pre-Norse burials, and establish the full extent of the pagan cemetery here.

The relationship between the rampart and the curtain wall was investigated and it was discovered that the foundations of medieval buildings continued underneath the present stone curtain wall. The slate rock of St Patrick's Isle in the area of the excavations is covered by natural sand, in places more than 2 m thick, and it appears that this has eroded. This would have caused the collapse of any earlier ramparts on the E. of the islet N. of the cathedral, and an unknown width of land has been lost to the sea. A total of five wells was discovered, the earliest sealed by a lintel grave, the latest cleaned and capped in the 19th century, and still visible.

## NORTHERN IRELAND

### CO. ANTRIM

174. BALLYVOLLEN (J 133 728). An emergency excavation was carried out by B. B. Williams of Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch, D.o.E. (N.I.) on a site identified as an annular crop-mark in a survey organized by Queen's University, Belfast. The site was removed in connection with lignite quarrying. There was a scatter of Early Christian period features and finds in the centre. Large amounts of slag and several well-preserved tuyères testified to iron-working but no trace of the crop-mark feature was located.

175. BALLYWEE (J 218 898). A small-scale investigation on an Early Christian period structure, probably a turf- and drystone-walled outbuilding, was carried out by C. J. Lynn of Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch, D.o.E. (N.I.) in connection with conservation works.

## (CO. ANTRIM)

176. CARRICKFERGUS, WOODBURN (J 402 871). Trial trenching by N. F. Brannon of Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch, D.o.E. (N.I.) on O.S. 'Site of Abbey', scheduled for redevelopment, revealed no trace of the supposed house of Premonstratensian Canons or other ancient activity.

177. GLENARM, DEER PARK FARMS (J 288 088). The summit of an Early Christian rath-mound, 25 m in diameter and 5 m high, was excavated by C. J. Lynn of Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch, D.o.E. (N.I.) in advance of destruction in a farm improvement scheme. Finds from the final phase occupation level on the summit, which was not well preserved, included 700 sherds of souterrain ware, two glass beads and a ringed pin. Two small souterrains of this phase had been deliberately unroofed and filled in before occupation ceased. At least three further occupation levels are sealed in build-up at lower levels in the mound. It is hoped to carry out a full excavation in 1985.

## CO. ARMAGH

178. ARMAGH CITY (H 877 451). J. A. Quinn excavated several redevelopment sites at 46-56 *Scotch Street* on behalf of Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch D.o.E. (N.I.). An important fourfold sequence was uncovered which greatly amplified evidence from earlier excavations in the area. *Phase 1*: Early Christian period cemetery. *Phase 2*: Early Christian period occupation with rubbish deposits, pits, gullies and evidence for glass- and amber-working. Occupation continued into the medieval period. *Phase 3*: the foundations of a medieval building, perhaps a domestic structure belonging to an Augustinian nunnery. *Phase 4*: post-medieval context and finds including pits, foundations and a well containing 18th-century finds.

## CO. DOWN

179. NEWTOWNARDS (J 493 749). Trial excavations in 9 *Court Square* (N. of the Dominican friary) by N. F. Brannon of Historic Monuments Branch, D.o.E. (N.I.) in advance of redevelopment revealed stone-filled foundation trenches of 17th-century houses with thin medieval deposits containing pottery beneath.

## CO. LONDONDERRY

180. COLERAINE (C 849 324). A 17th-century house site at 10-12 *New Row* was excavated in advance of redevelopment by N. F. Brannon of Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch, D.o.E. (N.I.). Beneath abundant post-medieval contexts a medieval occupation layer and a deep ditch were found. The ditch fill contained Early Christian souterrain ware, local medieval coarse wares and some late medieval imports.

## CO. TYRONE

181. DUNMISK (H 628 706). R. J. Ivens, on behalf of Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch, D.o.E. (N.I.) excavated at 'Dunmisk Fort' in advance of gravel quarrying. Excavations proved the site not to have been a fort, but in all probability an ecclesiastical enclosure of the Early Christian period. About 20% of the interior was dug and with the exception of a small metal-working area almost the whole of the excavated area was occupied by a graveyard. About 140 graves were discovered, the majority of which were dug head-to-toe in W.-E. alignments. Test trenches established that the burial ground extended well beyond the area excavated. Bone survival was poor but sufficient material was recovered to allow the construction of an age/sex profile. It is hoped to continue the excavations in 1985.

182. TULLY (H 416 768). A test-trench was excavated by R. J. Ivens on behalf of D.o.E. (N.I.) on an artificial mound threatened with imminent destruction in a farm scheme. A ditch encircled the mound on its lower slopes but no evidence was recovered for the date of the monument. It was perhaps a platform rath of the Early Christian period.

### REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

#### CO. CORK

183. CAHIRVAGLIAIR, CAPPEEN (24W 313 605). Some further excavation directed by C. Manning of Office of Public Works was carried out at this site (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 254) in conjunction with conservation works. A portion of the N. wall, which had subsided, was taken down and re-erected. Behind it a second face was found more roughly built than the main face and presumably built to help retain the bank. The front facade of the entrance was also uncovered. This extended for about 4 m at each side of the entrance before turning back to meet the bank of the ringfort.

184. CORK CITY, TOBIN STREET (22W 167 071). Excavations were carried out by a team funded by Department of Labour's Youth Employment Scheme and directed by C. Papazian prior to construction and renovation work on the site. Two areas, 13 × 3 m and 3 × 2 m, were opened for investigation although only the former was excavated to medieval levels. The medieval layers at Tobin Street constitute the backyards of houses which, during the late 13th and early 14th centuries, had fronted onto the street. These backyards were used primarily for the disposal of rubbish. Since the site had been subjected to periodic flooding (demonstrated by the deposition of natural clay over the site) such dumping enabled the population to raise the ground level and reduce the risk of inundation. The type of datable material recovered suggests a short period of medieval occupation dating at the earliest from the mid 13th century to the second or third decade of the 14th. There is no evidence of any use of the site during most of the 14th and throughout the 15th and 16th centuries, when Cork had been badly affected by recession, political unrest and plague.

185. GLANWORTH, BOHERASH (22R 757 041). A final season of excavation (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 216; xxviii (1984), 254) directed by C. Manning of Office of Public Works, was concentrated on the NW. and SW. corners of the castle. A post-medieval kitchen was discovered with a large fireplace and associated bread oven in the NW. corner of the castle. The original SW. corner of the curtain wall was located to the S. of the original gatehouse but not quite as far as the present S. wall. An unexpected discovery was that of a medieval wall running W. from close to the SW. corner of the castle. This may be part of a town wall.

186. LISLEAGHI (22R 786 065). 1984 was the penultimate year in a five-year research excavation of this well-preserved ringfort by M. A. Monk, Department of Archaeology, University College, Cork. The excavation is planned as part of an on-going project researching into a number of adjacent sites in a defined area of the county (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 217; xxviii (1984), 255). Previous years' work had revealed a bivallate earthen-banked ringfort of c. 63 m in diameter, with a stone-revetted and paved entrance and a very dense concentration of occupation in the interior. In the 1984 season, work continued on unravelling the complex phases of rebuilding in several round houses and post complexes (Pl. x, B), and in the continued stripping of the shallow but very complex stratigraphy over the inner bank and ditch in order to determine when and for what purpose they were levelled and infilled. A section through another area of the inner bank was also begun. Work in the entrance area revealed a complex series of modifications to the facing of the bank, several further layers of paving and a so far enigmatic trench underlying the outer bank which cuts through an earlier gravel surface over which the bank was erected.

## (CO. CORK)

Finds were few but included a sherd of E-ware from the entrance area; processing of samples for environmental remains continues and has already revealed an interesting pattern in the use to which different timbers were put.

## CO. DUBLIN

187. BALLYMAN (16O 238 286). Excavation continues under the direction of E. O'Brien, Rathmichael Historical Society, near the Early Christian/medieval church site of *Glen Muneri* (Ballyman) (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 255–56). Work this season concentrated firstly on completing the excavation of the grain-drying kiln which is in boulder clay at the W. extremity of the site. Radiocarbon dating for this hour-glass shaped kiln places it in the early 5th century A.D. Further samples of charred grain are currently being processed. Further ground around the area of iron-working activity was also opened. Radiocarbon dating for charcoal associated with this activity places it in the 14th century. The slag recovered is the result of smelting in small bowl type furnaces. The actual smelting area has not yet been located. Several iron artefacts were recovered from the new cuttings this season, including a jew's harp, two small single-edged tanged knives, several iron spikes of a type used in heavy woodworking, and an iron stick pin with globular head. Further evidence for drainage of the area prior to the iron-smelting activity has come to light and will be further investigated. A flat topped rock at the centre of the site shows evidence of having been used as an anvil. This 14th-century iron-working activity is probably associated with the medieval occupation of the nearby church. Further investigation of the site will continue in the coming season.

## CO. GALWAY

188. TEMPLE BENAN, KILLEANY, ARAN (14L 885 070). Excavation by C. Manning of Office of Public Works was conducted prior to conservation on two drystone structures and other features close to the tiny church of Temple Benan. Some sherds of a 13th- or 14th-century jug were found close to the church but the structures produced only post-medieval finds.

189. TIGHLAGHEANY, KILLEANY, ARAN (14L 893 068). Excavation to remove sand from around this church was directed by C. Manning of Office of Public Works. A portion of a cross head with a crucifixion scene on one side and a cross slab were found.

## CO. LOUTH

190. DROGHEDA, JAMES ST (13O 095 750). Observation and limited excavation directed by K. Campbell took place during roadworks through the site partially excavated in 1982–83 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 256). The remainder of the plan of the 13th-century *Hospital of St James* was recovered showing it to be a two-roomed building measuring 15.8 × 16.1 m. A contractor's trench produced a section 180 m long and up to 4 m deep. At *Graves Lane*, which crosses the site, the section showed a succession of paved street surfaces, the lowermost of which sealed a clay bank and silted-up ditch probably of 13th-century date. A number of cess-pits contained leather and wooden objects including barrel lids and staves and a toilet seat with two holes, the latter in association with Ham Green-type pottery.

## CO. MEATH

191. MOYNAGH LOUGH, BRITTAS (13N 818 860). J. Bradley reports that the excavation of this crannog continued (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 256–57). An entrance was discovered on the N. side of the site and work concentrated here and on the metal-working area W. of the round house. The entrance consisted of a wooden pathway of corduroy construction, about

1 m wide, leading in for a distance of over 5 m from the palisade. At least 31 timbers were used but their surviving condition varied. Those nearest the palisade were in waterlogged conditions and survived well but further in only the barest fragments of some timbers were present. Of the 25 that were substantial enough for identification, 17 were of oak. Immediately W. of the entrance a small section was cut in order to examine the palisade and the stratification of the crannog. This revealed a layer of organic material divided in two by a horizontal wattle hurdle comprised of six sails. Immediately below the organic layer and resting on the basal lake mud was a sherd of E-ware.

Further work on the metal-working area W. of the round house has revealed the presence of two furnaces, one of which was excavated. It was bowl-shaped and the fill consisted of a sterile deposit of sand and tiny pebbles. The finds included an additional 90 mould fragments bringing the total from this metal-working area to over 550; two iron knives and two hones were also found. The decorated moulds were quite similar to those recovered in the 1983 season except for one which had a bird's head terminal. The large quantity of these moulds and the repeated occurrence of the same interlaced mount suggests that production was orientated towards a region rather than to the occupants of the crannog alone (Interim report in *Riocht na Midhe* 7.4 (1985)).

192. TRIM, ST JOHN'S PRIORY (13N 818 568). At the Crutched Friars' hospital and priory, an early 13th-century foundation, archaeological excavation by P. D. Sweetman of Office of Public Works in the choir and nave revealed remains of a 15th-century rood screen and a doorway in the gable end of the nave. Post-medieval structures were uncovered at the W. end of the nave. Remains of a tower leading to a room over the sacristy were uncovered, as well as part of the original domestic range, NE. of the choir. Finds consisted of unassociated stray sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery.

#### CO. ROSCOMMON

193. BOYLE ABBEY (7G 802 032). Limited excavations were carried out by A. Lynch of Office of Public Works in the area of the N. cloister walk in advance of a conservation/presentation programme at the abbey. Features associated with 17th- to 18th-century military occupation of the abbey were uncovered at a high level. These included paved and cobbled surfaces and the remains of a small lime kiln. Underlying these features, the foundations of the medieval cloister wall, the S. nave wall and the W. claustral range wall, were revealed. A stone-built drain, which pre-dates the W. range building (probably 15th century) was found to run N. under the nave of the abbey church. The finds recovered from the site were few and belonged mostly to the post-medieval period. Fragments of cut stone were found but none belonged to the cloister arcade.

#### CO. SLIGO

194. DRUMCLIFFE SOUTH (7G 681 420). J. Enright carried out a fourth season of excavations in advance of County Council extension to a burial ground, at the 6th-century Columban foundation (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 257). Funding was provided by the Department of Labour Youth Employment Scheme sponsored by Drumcliffe Development Association and National Parks and Monuments Branch, Office of Public Works. Traces of three to four parallel furrows running N.-S. c. 0.4 m wide and c. 2.5 m apart (measured from centre to centre of furrow) have been interpreted as leached ridge-and-furrows. There is evidence to suggest the area was previously ridge-and-furrowed E.-W. At the W. and N. extent of the ridge-and-furrows was a ditch, the fill of which contained a single sherd of late medieval pottery, a concentrated dump of c. 550 fragments of iron slag debris and one possible post-pit stone packing. Parallel to the ditch 5.8 m to the N. was another ditch with no apparent connection. Pre-dating the ridge-and-furrow was a circular pit lined by a 60 mm layer of

(CO. SLIGO)

charcoal, containing a large quantity of charred seeds. It was sampled for a radiocarbon determination. A section of one of the enclosure banks and waterlogged ditches was opened, and the area N. of it was found to be roughly cobbled.

CO. TIPPERARY

195. KILCASH (18S 323 272). At the Early Christian and Romanesque church, with a not very ornate doorway in the S. wall of the nave, limited archaeological excavations by P. D. Sweetman of Office of Public Works in the nave and the chancel were undertaken to assist in conservation works. Finds included two sherds of Ham Green pottery and remains of a medieval tomb (not *in situ*). The chancel or Early Christian portion of the church is constructed of large granite blocks and is featureless. The nave of the Romanesque building was added to the W. gable of the earlier church. No decorated stone of the chancel arch remains.

196. MOOR ABBEY (18R 801 208). Excavations were carried out by A. Lynch of Office of Public Works in advance of conservation works at this Franciscan Friary. Work within the church revealed widespread disturbance caused by post-Dissolution burials and modern drains. No medieval features had survived. An area outside the N. wall of the church was also excavated. Only the very basal courses of the E. and W. claustral range walls and one small fragment of the cloister arcade wall had survived here. Stone-lined post-holes, some with the wooden post still *in situ*, have been interpreted as the remains of scaffolding posts erected during the construction of the 15th-century church. Three burials, all facing W., were found in the S. cloister walk area. A bronze crucifix found with one of the burials has been tentatively dated to the 16th/17th centuries.

CO. WATERFORD

197. WATERFORD CITY, CITY WALL. The excavations by B. Murtagh consist of two sites in the *Railway Square* area of the city, owned by Waterford Corporation (Fig. 8). The first site is in *Manor Street* (23S 6068 1196) (*site A*) and the second in *Grady's Yard* (23S 6073 1196) (*site B*) to the NE. The excavations are being conducted in relation to the conservation of the section of the city wall between *Manor Street* and *John's River*. This section of wall forms the S. extremity of the English town which was created in the 13th century after the city expanded beyond the W. limits of the Old Ostman or Scandinavian City. It is hoped that the *Railway Square* excavations will give a clear indication of the date of the defences in this part of the city.

In *site A* stands one of the best preserved towers of the city walls. Excavations have commenced in this structure, known as the 'Watch Tower'. It is circular in plan, and consists of three floors, together with a wall-walk. On the first and second floors there survives a total of four well-preserved cannon-loops. The architectural features of this site would suggest a late 15th-century date for its construction. This is of similar date to the mural tower house, known as the 'Double Tower', in *Castle Street* to the NW.

Only a small portion of wall survives to full height running from the 'Watch Tower' towards *Castle Street*, where the *Close Gate* stood. It is proposed to excavate the area along *Manor Street* with the aim of exposing the foundation of the missing wall and the moat, which existed outside it.

From the 'Watch Tower' a well preserved section of city wall runs NE. for a short distance. Then it turns SE. along the S. boundary of *Grady's Yard* (*site B*), until it reaches the remains of a large water gate bastion. The latter section of wall preserves its wall-walk parapet, together with three arrow-loops.

The water gate bastion commanded access up and down *John's River* when the water reached the city walls. It also had a commanding view of the medieval bridge across *John's*

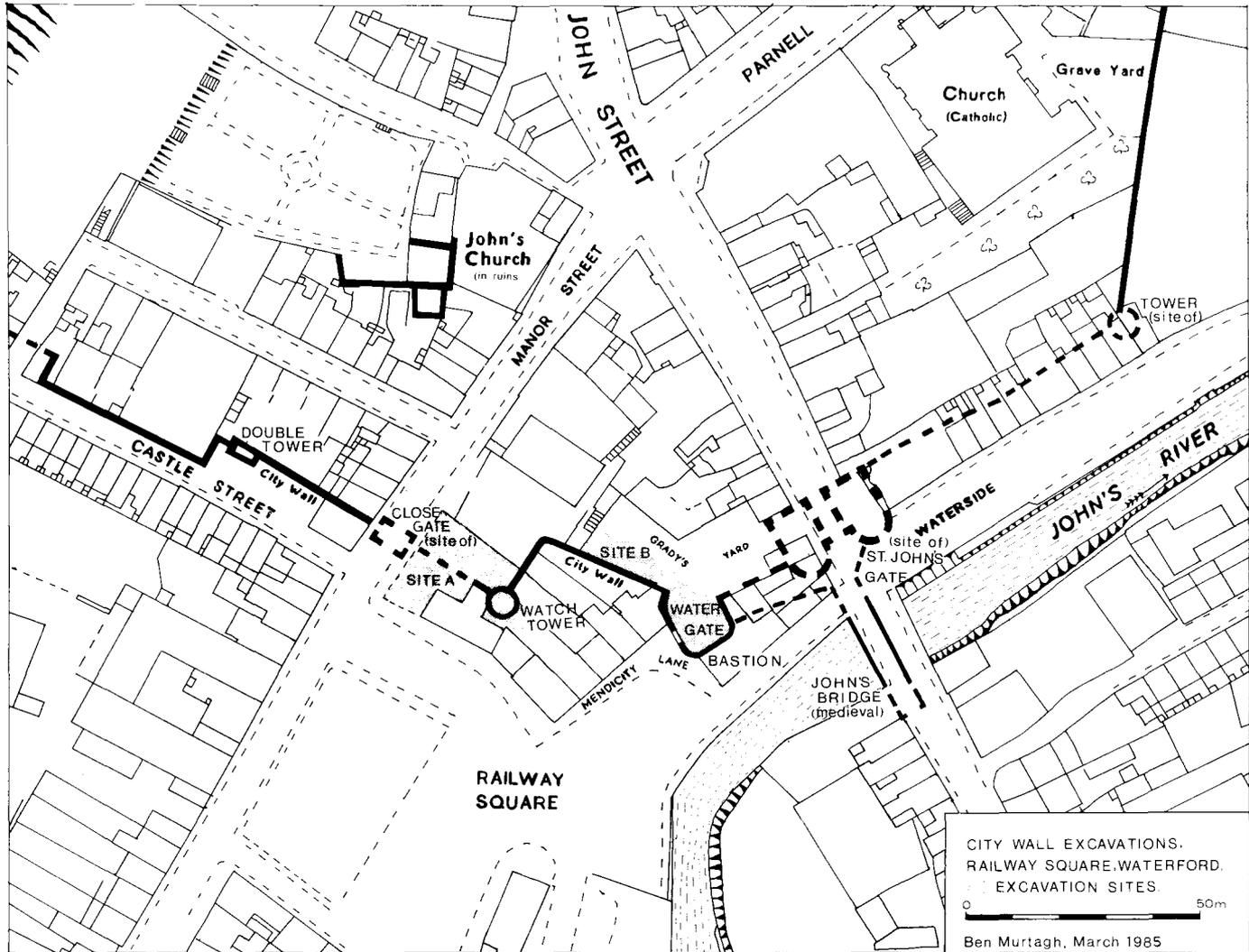


FIG. 8  
WATERFORD CITY, CO. WATERFORD  
City wall, showing sites of excavations at Railway Square

(CO. WATERFORD)

River, which still survives to the N. To date the excavations have concentrated on this bastion, which incorporated 19th-century houses. These have now been removed to expose the inner face of this feature, together with the E. side of the water gate, with its pointed arch, which gave access to the John's River where Mendicity Lane now exists. It is proposed to expand the excavation into the garden adjoining the E. face of the bastion. This will be necessary in relation to the new roadway which will be built running N. from Railway Square, between the bastion and the river, to John Street. Here stood the massive St John's Gate, which defended the E. side of John's Bridge.

The city wall project in Railway Square commenced in December 1984 and it is hoped to have the two excavations and restoration work on the walls in Railway Square completed by February 1986.

198. —, DEANERY GARDEN (23S 6103 1235). Excavation of the area over the existing crypt or cellar was directed by C. O Rahilly and a team from a Manpower Employment Scheme. The original structure, dating to the 13th century, is still largely intact, with modifications and alterations made at different stages, and it is hoped that it can be restored by the present owner, Waterford Corporation. As this would involve waterproofing the roof, the excavation was primarily to ascertain if there were any traces of a first floor remaining under the existing garden deposits. This stage of the project produced no archaeological deposits nor any evidence of a structure overlying the cellar or undercroft.

It was also decided to try to ascertain where the original city wall was located in relation to the N. side of the City Hall. It was not possible to excavate fully the trench up against the City Hall, but a trial bore hole (which, from the evidence of pottery it contained, dates to the 17th or early 18th century) showed that the city wall here used a very unstable-looking foundation wall, the upper portion of which had been repointed. As yet it cannot be said that this foundation wall is the original city wall. Running N. from it, and roughly parallel to the E. cellar wall to the W., and to an existing garden wall to the E., was a substantially built stone wall. These three walls are almost equidistant and could be medieval property boundaries which would have backed on to the city wall (to the S.) and could have faced on to an extinct street to the N. (The existing Bailey's New Street would be too far to the N. for the 13th-century structures, but the 15th- to 16th-century addition to the cellar does face on to this street).

At present, the work, under the directorship of M. O'Sullivan, is being concentrated in the cellar; cleaning out the debris, defining a floor level and establishing a relationship between the two phases of the cellar, 13th century and 15th/16th century, and attempting to date the various alterations to the structures. It is proposed to resume excavation in 1985 in a limited area of the garden, where already, along the E. wall of the cellar, apparently undisturbed archaeological deposits have been uncovered.

199. —, HIGH STREET/EXCHANGE STREET (23S 6083 1245). Excavation has been carried out by S. Stevens for Waterford Corporation, at a site on the corner of High Street and Exchange Street within the heart of the medieval city, and the site of the Shambles (meat market and abattoir) in the 18th century and possibly earlier. Work to date, within an area 18 × 15 m, has revealed much 17th-century activity, including the construction of a cellar (possibly during the Shambles phase), and an underlying cobbled courtyard with associated oven-like structures, and a well (possibly a bakehouse).

The W. edge of this cellar and courtyard structure is defined by a medieval wall of substantial proportions (15 m long by *c.* 1 m or more wide and 2 m high). This may well date to the 13th or 14th century, although it may have been refaced in the 17th century. Its long usage is indicated by the many joints, repairs and changes in the stonework. Below the 17th-century phase, to the W. and rear of this wall, lay what appears to have been largely a medieval refuse dumping area. These medieval levels lie approximately 1.5 m above the level

of the 17th-century deposits which are situated to the E. of the wall. It would seem therefore that the early deposits must have been removed from the E. side of the wall during the 17th century, and that there must have been quite a disparity in ground level on either side of the wall, even during the medieval period.

Apart from the refuse dumps and pits to the W. of the wall, the remains of a further wall and possible pathway have been uncovered, and a trampled clay surface, with two associated hearths, scattered post-holes, a flimsy wall and a stone trackway, all dating to the 13th century, have been found.

The refuse layers have produced a considerable amount of pottery, and on sieving some layers, a range of fish bones has been collected, in addition to the normal faunal remains. The medieval pottery includes both French and English imports (Saintonge and Ham Green types). Amongst the other medieval artefacts removed are a simple bronze stick pin and a bone comb fragment.

CO. WESTMEATH

200. NEWTOWNLOW (15N 379 369). Excavations continued at this crannog site under the direction of C. Bourke (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 258). A palisade consisting of a double line of oak planks was shown to retain a densely packed timber platform which formed the substructure of the site. The platform was buttressed at one point by pitched sections of tree-trunks. Above it was a layer of brushwood incorporating habitation debris. Finds included an iron woodman's axe, staves from wooden vessels, bone toggles and spindle-whorls and an iron ladle.

CO. WEXFORD

201. FERRYCARRIG, NEWTOWN (19S 979 278). Excavation of a trial trench through the fosse of a possible ringwork was carried out by I. Bennett with funding from Wexford County Council. The site, in a defensive position overlooking the estuary of the R. Slaney, is reputed to have been first constructed c. 1169–70 by Robert Fitzstephen or Maurice Fitzgerald, members of the earliest group of Normans to arrive in Ireland.

The U-bottomed fosse, where excavated, was 1.9 m deep by 5.2 m wide at the top and 1.8 m wide at the base. It contained few finds and appeared to have been deliberately backfilled, certainly during the 17th century, and also perhaps earlier. There was some charcoal staining at the base of the fosse, near which was found a tiny sherd of imported French or English pottery of 13th- to 14th-century date. A stone wall was partially exposed on the crest of the bank, and there are documentary references to a castle having been erected on the site. The interior is now greatly disturbed.

SCOTLAND

BORDERS

202. COLDSTREAM, THE HIRSEL (NT 830 406). The final season of excavations was directed by R. J. Cramp, funded by Douglas and Angus Estates, Hunter Trust, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and Society of Antiquaries of London, and supported by University of Durham (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 221–22).

Pre-church features included evidence of prehistoric and Roman occupation. A further 69 burials were excavated, bringing the total to 345. None of the skeletons so far radiocarbon-dated yield dates earlier than 10th/11th century. Excavation of the church was completed. *Phase I* seems to have been a single cell 4.45 × 4.65 m, with walls of cobbles with rounded internal corners and a W. entrance. There may have been a turf or sod superstructure. A 10th-century date is possible. In *Phase II* an E. apse was added, with well-coursed cobble foundations. *Phase III* saw the enlargement of the church by the addition of a nave 11.2 × 4.54 m internally, the old W. wall being removed, to form a step up into the chancel. The walls were of local flaggy sandstone on foundations of clay-bonded sandstone slabs on

## (BORDERS)

the N., clay-bonded cobbles on the S. The walls were mortared and there were traces of a mortar-based floor. One of the stones was incised with interlace, possibly 10th to 11th century, and the phase may be datable to late 11th–early 12th century. In *Phase IV* extensive repairs cut into the original floor, including a small bell-casting pit, which contained fragments of early 13th-century pottery. A new floor was laid. It is probably in this phase that the W. wall was thickened, cutting a burial which yielded a radiocarbon date centring on early 13th century.

*Phase IV* is represented by more domestic occupation, the floor being cut by posts representing internal screening, together with hearths and pits. The largest pit contained animal bone and pottery of 13th- to late 15th-century date. In the 14th century the church and its priests are no longer mentioned in the Coldstream Cartulary. The pottery sequence goes on into the 16th century, and the building clearly perished in a fire and stood as a ruin before demolition. The cemetery continued in use into the early 17th century. (Universities of Durham and Newcastle, *Archaeol. Reps. for 1984* (Durham, 1985), 52–57).

203. FAST CASTLE (NT 861 710). Excavation within the inner lower courtyard was directed by K. L. Mitchell for Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 222). Ash, clay and rubble strata were removed and bedrock uncovered over an area of c. 8 sq. m, at a depth of 5.8 m. Finds included animal bone, pottery and iron slag.

204. JEDBURGH ABBEY (NT 651 205). The claustral area of the abbey, founded as an Augustinian house in 1138, was excavated for S.D.D. by J. H. Lewis and G. J. Ewart. This followed trial trenching in 1983 and the closure of a road (The Bow) traversing the S. side of the abbey's precinct (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 259). Part of the 1984 work involved the re-examination of structures exposed in an unpublished excavation of 1936–37.

In the E. range, adjacent to the S. transept, was a small slype or parlour with the foundations of bench seating against the S. wall. The original chapter house projected 3 m beyond the range but was later extended to form a rectangular apartment measuring 16 m E.–W. by 5 m N.–S. internally. Finally, it was shortened to be included within the width of the range but extended S. forming a chamber 7 m square, its roof supported by a central column. To the S. of the chapter house were two apartments of unknown functions, although massive foundations in the northernmost of these rooms (Room 4) could have been those of the day stair. Towards the S. end of the range, directly beneath The Bow, was a large quadripartite-vaulted cellar, two bays wide E.–W. and at least the same N.–S. (the S. end of the range was beyond the limits of the excavation). Later an E.–W. cross wall divided the N. bays, which had been damaged and then used as a midden, from the S. bays; these functioned as a corn mill in late monastic or post-monastic times. Of seventeen monastic burials within the chapter house, two were disturbed by the addition of the central column and five by the insertion of the final E. wall. Most burials were within stone-lined graves although a few, attributed to the final phase of monastic occupation, were in wooden coffins. In the cloister and outside the E. range were numerous other graves: medieval, post-medieval, monastic and lay.

Outside Room 4, cutting an early metallated surface was a 1.8 m wide and 1 m deep ditch. It had been truncated by later landscaping and only 7.5 m of its length survived. Although presumably infilled before the foundations of the E. range were laid, the ditch probably belonged to the initial phase of Augustinian occupation. The claustral area was terraced into a sloping river bank culminating in a cliff cut into the bedrock by the Jed Water. The river's course was diverted by the abbey's builders and the ground between it and the cliff made up, mostly with midden material. The unstable nature of this ground caused a rubble-built structure outside the S. end of the E. range to slump badly. Its flimsy character suggested a post-monastic date although associated levels yielded large amounts of (?) 13th-century pottery. S. of the frater was the undercroft of a range uncovered in 1936–37 and formerly

assumed to be the infirmary. The evidence from excavation was limited but the position of the building and some of its architectural features suggested that it may have been the lodging of an abbey official or perhaps a guest house.

Three broad phases of construction have been identified in the SW. corner of the site. The earliest phase involved terracing the river bank and the construction of a substantial wall to define the limit of the abbey. Timber buildings, contemporary with this initial phase, were later replaced by a rectangular stone-built range that extended beyond the edge of the original river bank. Access to this kitchen complex was from the E., via a vaulted passage or pend. Finally, this building was extended westwards creating an L-shaped range which apparently survived into the 17th century. Evidence indicates that building activity was completed by the 14th century. Quantities of finely-made 12th-century cooking vessels and earlier (?10th- to 11th-century) pottery were found in levels pre-dating the kitchen undercroft. Other pre-12th-century artefacts from the site imply the presence of a community earlier than that of the Augustinians: however, structural evidence of such occupation was sparse.

As previously assumed, the cloister was of two phases, although stone-robbing had reduced most of the walls to single courses of rubble foundations. In the N. of the cloister four substantial stone bases may have been the foundations of flying buttresses associated with repairs or alterations to the S. wall of the church. After the suppression of 1559 the apartments in the SW. corner of the abbey remained in use, perhaps at first as the Commendator's residence and subsequently as stabling and/or stores. Apart from the church, the remainder of the abbey was then abandoned and became a source of stone for local builders.

205. JEDBURGH FRIARY (NT 6505 2078). Work continued on the site of this 16th-century Observantine house, supervised by D. Fine for Border Burghs Archaeology Project,

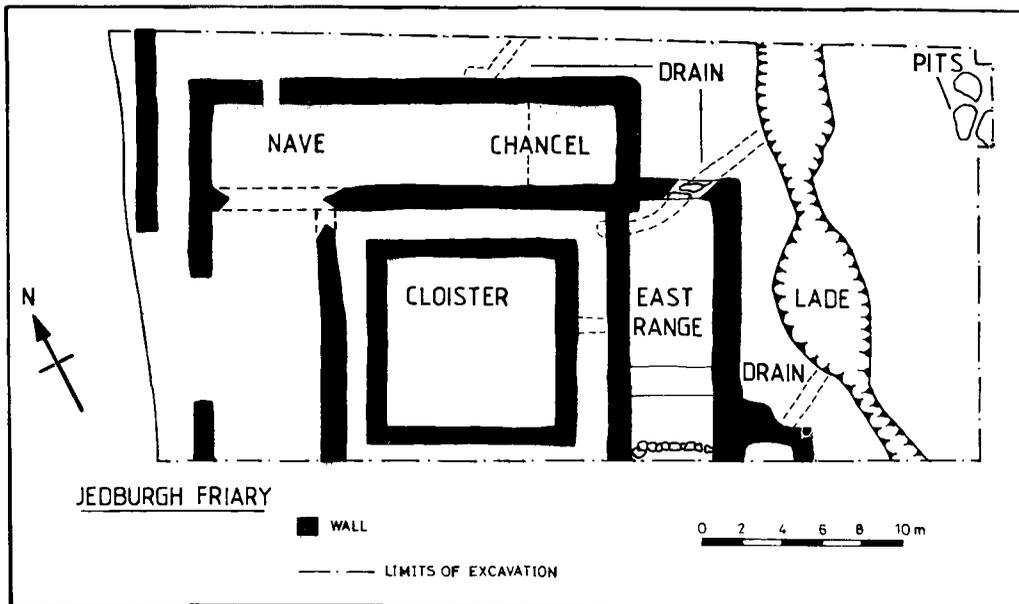


FIG. 9  
 JEDBURGH FRIARY, BORDERS REGION  
 General plan

## (BORDERS)

sponsored by Border Architects Group and funded by M.S.C. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 259). The layout of the church, cloister and E. range has been revealed (Fig. 9). Two phases of building have been identified, the church preceding the E. range. There is archaeological evidence for the burning of the church by the English in 1523 and/or 1544-45. A system of drains ran E. into a lade, which presumably fed a mill to the N. Pits E. of the lade provide environmental evidence relating to the friary and the surrounding land. After the Reformation the friary was extensively robbed in two episodes, so that nothing survives above floor level.

KELSO. Excavations directed by P. J. Dixon for Border Burghs Archaeology Project, sponsored by Border Architects Group and funded by M.S.C.

206. At 13-19 *Roxburgh Street, Kelso* (NT 7268 3420) excavations by P. J. Dixon revealed medieval occupation restricted to evidence of a building platform formed by a terrace cut into the natural gravel parallel to the street front. The terrace was backfilled in the late medieval period (14th-15th centuries). Two rubbish pits were encountered in the area behind this terrace and a corn-drying kiln of later 16th-century date.

207. At *Springwood Park* (NT 721 333) P. Sharman supervised excavations on the site of a medieval stone-built structure on the edge of a river terrace 200 m S. of the Teviot Bridge which leads to the site of the deserted Royal Burgh of Roxburgh, partially excavated in 1963/64. Pottery from the site suggests a 13th- to 14th-century date. It is possible it relates to the suburb of Roxburgh known as Roxburgh Newtown, but equally it could be a farmstead.

208. At *Wester Kelso* (NT 719 343) P. Sharman supervised a trial trench across the edge of a low ridge next to the Tweed where 13th- to 14th-century pottery was found in 1983 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 259). This has produced some evidence to support the idea that this is the site of the deserted burgh of Wester Kelso. A stone-lined well and a stone-lined cess-pit of medieval date were encountered under a large dump of soil which although full of medieval pottery included some post-medieval sherds and appears to represent an 18th-century landscaping of the site. Further excavations to define the extent of the site are planned during 1985.

## CENTRAL

209. STIRLING, TOWN WALL (NS 791 936). During works to stabilize the Town Wall in the vicinity of the Guild Hall three phases of walling were recorded by L. Main, Planning Department, Central Regional Council. The latest and most substantial was 0.67 m wide and 2.3 m long. Due to the restricted nature of the contractor's trench these walls were recorded in isolation. No finds were made.

## DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

210. BARHOBBLE (NX 310 494). W. F. Cormack and J. G. Scott excavated at a site postulated as the possible source of 10th- to 11th-century cross-fragments at nearby Airylick and House of Elrig, etc. Preliminary excavations disclosed a substantial enclosure of cashel wall around a D-shaped area about 0.2 ha in extent. Associated are a tanged iron knife, and sherds of possible Dark-Age type, stone pounders, remains of a shell midden and living site.

Inside the enclosure are the lower courses of a stone and clay mortared building internally  $10 \times 4.5$  m and oriented E. and W. Topsoil finds indicate secular use in recent centuries.

211. WHITHORN, BRUCE STREET (NX 444 402). P. H. Hill for S.D.D. Central Excavation Unit carried out excavations to assess the archaeological potential of the field immediately to the S. of the Priory Museum. These revealed deep stratified deposits representing an accumulation from an Early Christian period to the present. Four trenches (each  $5 \times 5$  m) were opened. Features revealed include slots and post-holes pertaining to a multi-phase timber roundhouse; paving and slots associated with B-ware; a drain, graves, pits and post-holes associated with E-ware and Germanic glass; a *vallum* abutted by a midden associated with Anglian artefacts including Northumbrian coins of the 8th and 9th centuries; a waterlogged stake-walled building (possibly pre-12th century); graves, a post-hole, paving and burnt soil associated with an Anglo-Norse belt buckle of the 10th or 11th century, graves associated with early medieval pottery and drains, structural remains and cultivation furrows associated with post-medieval and recent artefacts. A full interim report has been prepared.

#### FIFE

212. INCHCOLM ABBEY (NT 189 826). Excavation by J. Wordsworth for S.D.D. in advance of a drain trench showed that the N. wall of the 13th-century chapter house belonged to an earlier building lying to the N. To the S. fragmentary walls suggested buildings lying to the S. of the chapter house and E. of the gateway.

213. ST ANDREWS, NORTH STREET (NO 509 168). An excavation by L. Ross for Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust Ltd and S.D.D. inside the standing Old Cinema House revealed a sequence of well-stratified deposits 1.5 m deep, spanning late 13th to 19th centuries. Parts of two plots fronting North Street were excavated to natural. Notable features include a clay-lined tanning pit, a well, a structure and hearth and a furnace, all of 14th-century date. Finds include a wide range of local white gritty pottery, a gilded penannular brooch, an enamelled copper-alloy horse pendant and an iron barrel padlock.

214. —, ST MARY'S KIRKHILL (NO 515 166). E. Proudfoot reports that human bones were disturbed when a new gas main was laid near the remains of St Mary on the Rock. Worked stones from a medieval house and a fragment of a column, possibly from the Cathedral, were found when a wall was dismantled.

#### GRAMPIAN

215. CAPO (NO 624 673). Excavation by A. Gibson for S.D.D. Central Excavation Unit of features exposed during gravel quarrying revealed two turf-revetted stone-paved corn-drying kilns. Both had been abandoned after accidental fires. One revealed many charred timbers, probably part of a rack supporting the grain, while the other contained a large deposit of carbonized cereal seeds. Early medieval pottery was recovered from the filling of one kiln.

216. DUNNOTTAR (NO 881 838 and NO 879 839). Excavations by L. Alcock, with funding from University of Glasgow, Hunter Archaeological Trust and Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, were undertaken to seek evidence for the historically documented Pictish fort of Dun Foither, with which Dunnottar is philologically identified.

*Dunnottar Castle*. A trench was cut through the N.-W. rampart. Medieval tip deposits, incorporating pottery dating from the late 12th century onwards, a cannon breech block, and

## (GRAMPIAN)

a coin lost about 1500, lay directly on the bed-rock. The implication is that any pre-existing soil covering must have been cleared away and with it any possible early defences. Above this was a post-medieval artillery defence of layered clay and associated cannon fragment.

*Dunnottar 2.* A trench was cut across the bank and ditch of a small defensive earthwork on the mainland overlooking the castle. Cut into the subsoil were several stone-packed post-holes, but no building plans could be determined. The only associated finds of iron and slag were undatable. Above this, a late medieval cultivation horizon had developed, overlying which was a post-medieval revetted rampart and ditch, probably related to the siege of 1651–52. At the bottom of the ditch were a stone-lined drain and several well-preserved timber planks.

## HIGHLAND

217. CANISBAY (ND 35 71). C. Batey for University of Durham and R.C.A.H.M.S. reports that a survey was undertaken in the area immediately to the W. of the area already examined by Batey *et al.* in Canisbay Parish (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 223). The area is delimited by the A9 to the E. and the A836 to the N. A total of about 35 sites has been identified in the small area so far examined, ranging from an almost destroyed broch to as yet unidentifiable grassy mounds. (C. Batey *et al.*, *Caithness Coastal Survey 1980–82: Dunnet Head to Ousdale* (University of Durham, Department of Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 3, 1984)).

218. FRESWICK LINKS (ND 376 676). Surveys were undertaken by C. Batey, C. D. Morris and M. J. Raines, University of Durham on the Late Norse site (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 260). Examination of the eroding zones revealed iron and industrial waste and grass-tempered pottery, fragments of a steatite vessel, a copper-alloy ring and a glass bead. Midden deposits exposed *in situ* contained lead, copper-alloy fragments and abraded pottery. Five samples of pottery were submitted for thermoluminescent dating, with results ranging from a.d. 1088 ± 180 to 1192 ± 160, with one, 1520 ± 90, being statistically divergent. Survey was also carried out of the site of *St Moddan's Chapel* at the S. end of the Links (ND 3774 6713). (University of Durham and Newcastle upon Tyne, *Archaeol. Reps. for 1984* (Durham, 1985), 42–49).

219. URQUHART CASTLE (NH 531 286). Excavation by L. Alcock, with funding from University of Glasgow, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Hunter Archaeological Trust and Society of Antiquaries of London, was undertaken to investigate the vitrified fort underlying the medieval castle.

*Pre-Ceramic layers:* further vitrified material was recovered but all trace of pre-castle fortifications had been swept away by the construction trenches for the walling of the 'motte'. Within the E. wall-line, however, the surface of bed-rock had been levelled up with rubble retained by a boulder revetment, presumably as the floor of a building, with two hearth settings of laid slabs. The only associated artefact was a slab of mica schist, probably a battered fragment from a rotary quern. An extensive layer of charcoal, the result of destruction of the inferred fort and buildings, overlay the floor and hearths. Radiocarbon dates from this layer range from 1465 ± 50 b.p. (385–755 A.D.) to 1085 ± 100 b.p. (600–1260 A.D.), both dates calibrated to their two sigma bracket. It is reasonable to equate this settlement with the noble Pictish household of Emchatu and his descendants at *Airchartdan*, mentioned by Adomnan in his *Life of Columba*.

*Later Medieval layers* (1229 onwards): despite evidence of disturbance during 1912–22 consolidation works, coarse stratification was noted. Pottery suggests that the first castle on the site was built during the Lordship of the Durward family and not during the reign of William the Lion (1165–1214) as is sometimes supposed. The only recognizable structural

remains were laid surfaces and the corner of a drystone building. In addition to the pottery a wide range of medieval artefacts was recovered and an exceptionally large quantity of well-preserved animal bones.

## LOTHIAN

220. LINLITHGOW, NETHER PARKLEY (NT 033 765). Excavations were undertaken on the site of the Carmelite Friary by W. J. Lindsay for S.D.D. The earliest occupation was of pre-medieval date and consisted of several gullies and a large number of post-pits, but no obvious plans of structures were identified. Sherds of coarse and of burnished hand-made pottery were recovered from associated levels. Early medieval use of the site was demonstrated by the presence of a number of truncated ditches which have been interpreted as being property boundaries. A chapel, *c.* 20.6 × 8.2 m, may have been in existence in the late 13th century and continued in use till the end of the 14th century. It is likely that it was subordinate in status to the parish church of St Michael in Linlithgow.

In 1401 the chapel and surrounding land were given to the Carmelites for the construction of a friary. In the main, only foundation walling of friary buildings survived, but it was clear that the original chapel had been extended E. and adapted to form the *c.* 36.4 m long friary church during the early 15th century. In its final form it housed three altars. Primary friary activities included the construction of a well and latrine to the W. of the church.

The E. range seems to have been built by the mid 15th century. The single building occupied an area of *c.* 17.4 × 7 m and was divided into four rooms. In one of these, believed to be the chapter house, painted mortar wall facings survived together with the impressions of flooring joists. The most southerly room had the remnants of a fireplace in the S. wall and may have acted as a kitchen prior to the construction of the S. range and as a parlour subsequently. At this time a building located to the W. of the church is also likely to have been constructed. It measured *c.* 7.5 × 5 m and may have been the friars' or visitors' accommodation, although no fireplace was located as might have been expected in a building used for such purposes. The W. range may also have been built during this period although little suggestive of its presence was discovered.

The S. range had been severely robbed but was seen to have been constructed against the SW. corner of the E. range. Only the E. end of the *c.* 6 m wide building was excavated for *c.* 16.2 m. However, two rooms and part of another were identified. The largest was *c.* 9.8 m long and had a fireplace in its S. wall. In a late phase it had a slightly raised platform and possibly a canopy at its W. end. The room must have been the refectory. Apart from the creation of a level surface no refinements seem to have been undertaken in the area of the cloister. Over 200 graves relating to pre-friary, friary and the post-friary periods were excavated in various areas over the site. Much of the friary complex appears to have survived relatively intact until the late 1560s with parts of the S. and E. ranges continuing to be used up to that date. However, soon after this the ranges were systematically demolished and robbed of building materials until in 1624 'the place of the Carmelite Friars' was ultimately sold for 6s. 8d.

A large and varied assemblage of finds was recovered from the archaeological horizons, many of which are coin-dated.

## ORKNEY

221. ROUSAY, BRETTANESS (HY 397 333). J. Marwick sponsored by Rousay, Egilsay and Wyre Community Council, M.S.C. and Orkney Islands Council conducted exploratory excavations on a site traditionally identified as that of a chapel and revealed that the peninsula lying on the E. shore of Wasbister loch is largely man-made. A mound of occupation debris and structural remains, approximately 30 m diameter and 1.7 m high, overlies a masonry platform set on a dumped mound of rubble stones, today underwater.

(ORKNEY)

Limited area excavation has been undertaken to establish the major stratigraphical relationships and in particular to concentrate on the later phases, represented by structures tentatively ascribed to the later 'Pictish' and medieval periods.

A single line of sizeable wall-footings, running E.-W. and associated with a spread of building stone rubble and lime plaster could be seen as ecclesiastical in the absence of any medieval or later domestic refuse. At the W. end of the mount, substantial curving drystone walls may be related to the primary use of the site. Secondary cellular buildings, apparently partially corbelled, were succeeded by structures of which only ephemeral traces remain due to severe and repeated robbing. One, however, with flagged floor and walls faced into earlier rubble, survived in part to be reused when a kiln was constructed (of orthostats, lined with clay). TL samples were taken.

Finds include Iron-Age and 'Pictish' pottery, iron slag, hipped bone pins, a variety of domestic objects of whalebone, small crucibles and a mould fragment.

222. —, SKAILL (HY 3735 3017 and HY 3737 3019). C. E. Lowe carried out surveys of the church and the adjacent medieval fortification *The Wirk*, funded by Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and Hunter Archaeological Trust. The observable medieval fabric of the church was recorded and the W. gallery identified as a later insertion. The E. wall of the tower of The Wirk was shown to have been constructed above scarcement level prior to erection of the tower proper, largely negating the idea that The Wirk was a free-standing defensible bell tower of medieval Scandinavian type.

Seventy-three architectural fragments of 13th-century character were recorded in the walls of the church, the churchyard, nearby fields and in the vicinity. Stylistically related fragments were recorded at *Trumland House* (HY 4285 2777), including the 'lost' font from a chapel on the island of Wyre. Others were recorded at *Eynhallow chucch* (HY 3590 2883).

## STRATHCLYDE

AYR. Excavations for Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust Ltd and M.S.C.

223. At *Carrick Street* (NS 338 218), excavation behind the street frontage by R. Pollock revealed a sequence in the earliest phase of the site representing early land division and simple wooden structures cut into natural. These cut features were sealed by a thick layer of garden soil, which produced a pottery sequence dating back to the 14th century.

224. At *Garden Street* (NS 339 223) a series of trenches by P. Clark and R. Pollock revealed the property divisions of the medieval burgage plots and associated stake-hole features. In the E. part of the site traces of a large timber building were revealed and associated dumps of clay perhaps indicate wattle-and-daub or clay-lined walls. To the N. of this structure was a series of linear cuts, c. 0.7 m broad and 0.2 m deep, on a different alignment to the property boundaries. Pottery recovered from these features consisted of a large quantity of imported French and local wares of 13th- or 14th-century date. This sequence was sealed by a layer of garden soil which in turn was overlain by a stone path running roughly E.-W., c. 1.3 m broad, with an associated ditch 0.15 m deep and 0.8 m broad to the N. Near to the street frontage the path consisted of little more than a tip of large stones, but changed abruptly for the eastern 8 m into a carefully constructed trench-laid feature. No associated structures were identified, and pottery indicates a possible 17th-century date.

225. At *217 High Street* (NS 338 217) an area 10 × 14 m was excavated by P. Clark and R. Pollock behind the Clydesdale Bank. Running E.-W. across the site was a drainage gully c. 1.4 m broad and 0.3 m deep, cutting into natural subsoil. This was sealed by a series of N.-S. cultivation trenches, which also sealed a series of pits and isolated cut features. One of

these pits contained four complete sets of post-medieval leather horse harness, and another an entire horse skeleton. The cultivation trenches were cut through by two further recuts of the drainage gully, the second of which was for a stone-built drain terminating in a soakaway c. 3 m from the W. end of the site.

226. At *Kyle Street* (NS 340 216) a 3 × 10 m area was excavated at the street frontage by H. Smith. However, underlying modern tarmac a thin scattering of post-medieval pottery was found to lie directly on natural sand.

227. CARLUKE, HALLBAR TOWER (NS 839 471). Work by E. Archer and Lanark and District Archaeological Society continued (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 261–62). The stone-lined channel from the latrine was found to have been cut across in the Victorian period. A section survived with capstones but came to an abrupt end. Footings were located for a lean-to building within the enclosure.

228. COVINGTON DOVECOTE (NS 975 399). T. Ward reports that the inside of this beehive dovecote, which is being restored by Biggar Museum Trust, was cleared of 1.5 m of soil and stones. A depression in the sub-strata indicated the position of a central pole giving access to the nests.

GLASGOW. Excavations for Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust Ltd and M.S.C.

229. At *High Street* (NS 598 650) excavation by J. B. Kerr was carried out in advance of a housing development on the site of the former British Rail College Goods Yard on the E. side. The construction in 1978 of the basement of the station had removed archaeological deposits from a large part of the area but in the SW. corner of the site a large number of medieval and post-medieval features survived. Evidence for wooden structures, and a large number of cess- and rubbish-pits from the 13th century and onward were found. The line of the Old, or 'Stinking' Vennel was indicated by a 19th-century drain which bisected the site, but the associated structural evidence was limited to a rectangular stone- and clay-lined pit, probably the cellar of a post-medieval building which has left no other trace. Preservation of organic materials was poor, but large quantities of pottery were recovered dating from the 13th to the 19th century.

230. At *St James Road* (NS 801 656) excavation by J. H. McBrien, recommenced prior to major road development close to the site of the town's North Port, revealed a number of substantial sandstone structures with associated outbuildings, dating from the 17th to the 19th century. Some of these front onto an old alignment of well-laid cobbles of 19th-century date, superseding a series of earlier roughly cobbled surfaces. Underlying all this were robbed-out structural remains and associated cobbling. A large ditch, possibly of medieval date, bisects the site E.–W., the line of which survives as a modern property boundary. Finds include pottery from the 13th to the 19th century, while there are indications of good organic preservation in the progressively deeper deposits to N. and W.

231. LANARK, 5 RIDGEPARK DRIVE (NS 677 441). Lanark and District Archaeological Society investigated a wall found during work in the garden. Earth-bonded, c. 0.5 m across, the wall stretches at least 15 m. Associated pottery dates the wall to the late medieval period.

#### TAYSIDE

232. ARBROATH (NO 639 403). Digging operations on the foreshore resulted in the destruction of a long cist burial. The adult inhumation lay in a cist of sandstone slabs; only 0.4 m of the E. end of E.–W. orientated grave survived.

## (TAYSIDE)

233. DUNDEE, EGLISMONICHTY/ELSMONECHTIE (NO 477 325). B. W. H. Mecham reports that what appears to be the internal NW. angle of the pre-Reformation chapel razed c. 1765 was found during building operations, 20 m NW. of the site marked on the O.S. map, consisting of a band of stone fragments c. 1 m wide over c. 15 m, lying E.-W., with less than 1 m of wall face of undressed stone at 85° to it.

PERTH. Excavations for Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust Ltd.

234. At the *Baptist Church, Tay Street* (NO 120 233) trial excavations by D. Bowler and D. Hall after the church had been damaged by fire and demolished were funded by M.S.C. The site lies just outside the burgh defences, at the mouth of the town ditch, close to the Greyfriars monastery. Three machine trenches were dug to locate the canal mouth and harbour shown on Rutherford's town plan of 1774. The harbour works, consisting of sandstone blocks and rubble, faced with a sandstone wall, c. 2.1 m below ground, continued to at least 2.8 m below ground. It was not possible to dig below these structures into waterlogged deposits, but late medieval pottery was found further back from the river, at a depth of 0.8 m.

235. At *Blackfriars House, North Port* (NO 116 238) excavation by D. Bowler and D. Hall for S.D.D. in advance of office extension by the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board revealed a complex of pits, ditches and cultivated soils, oriented to respect the alignment of North Port, and dated from the 13th to the 16th century. These features lie in the backlands of an early N. suburb of the burgh. The absence of burials sets a limit on the E. extent of the Blackfriars cemetery. No evidence of the castle was found, perhaps due to the limited area excavated.

236. At 53-73 *Kinnoull Street* (NO 117 239) excavations by D. Bowler and D. Hall for S.D.D. and Perth and Kinross District Council revealed foundations of two stone buildings, one of them a cellar or undercroft, 2.5 m deep. Demolition material included fragments of stained glass and wall plaster. Also found were 14th- and 15th-century pottery, 15th-century coins, 13th-century jettons, and fragments of a terracotta figurine in the local fabric. All these things appear to be related to the Dominican friary. The associated graveyard produced at least 42 burials. These overlay two large V-profile ditches of unknown use.

## WALES

## DYFED

237. ABERYSTWYTH CASTLE (SN 579 816). Excavations, supervised by J. Thornburn for Ceredigion District Council (under an M.S.C.-funded scheme), took place as part of a continuing programme of clearing the inner ward of demolition and landscaping rubble.

The area of the excavations was between the S. inner gatehouse and the S. angle tower of the inner curtain, adjacent to the excavations of 1975-78 on the SW. inner curtain (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 186; xxi (1977), 240). The presence of a building here was indicated by a large mound of rubble and an upstanding gable wall. Excavation revealed the remains of a rectangular building 19 × 12.5 m, probably a hall. The E. wall was formed by the SE. curtain wall, with a centrally placed fireplace flanked by widely splayed windows; the N. wall butted against the S. gatehouse stair turret; and on the W. a double line of walling with evidence of entrances from the inner ward (one of which was marked by the lower courses of a roll and fillet door jamb). The W. walls had been largely demolished and there was no stratigraphic evidence for the relationship between them.

Medieval deposits were largely lacking due to clearance in the early 17th century when the building was refurbished and subdivided with clay-bonded rubble walls. A stone-robbers' cache of ovolo Bath stone window mouldings may have come from this building.

The medieval fireplace was used as the base of a clay-lined furnace (1 m diameter) from which a lead cast was recovered. Four smaller clay-lined bowls were excavated within the building. This period of activity may tentatively be related to Thomas Bushell's establishment of a Royal Mint at the castle in 1637.

Elsewhere in the inner ward little remained of any stratified deposits, the area having been gardened since the mid 19th century. Remains of a rectangular building, of which only the poorly preserved lower courses remained, built against the SW. inner curtain were excavated. A bank of rubble over the outer face of the SE. inner curtain was removed showing evidence that the area between the inner and outer curtains had been cobbled at some period.

The poor stratigraphy of the site has diminished the importance of the pottery recovered although an initial examination has shown there to be a mixture of gravel-tempered ware (probably local) and a wide range of imports. A large amount of ironwork, mostly constructional, was recovered.

The final stages of the work involved the consolidation of the exposed masonry and the landscaping of the area for display. The thick rubble deposits to the S. marking the position of the S. angle tower were left unexcavated and so the arrangement of the S. end of the hall is unknown. Work was started on the excavation of the angle tower and of the entire area between the curtain walls left unexcavated in the S. half of the castle. (*Archaeology in Wales*, 2 (1983)).

238. DRYSLWYN CASTLE (SN 554 203). In the fifth season of excavations by C. Caple for Welsh Office (Ancient Monuments Branch) the interior of the great hall in the inner ward was fully excavated (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 263). Several phases of 12th-/14th-century building, flooring and occupation were established. In the outer ward a complex series of buildings on the inside of the outer ward wall was revealed. In the town a section was cut through the defences revealing a wall on top of the slope with a 2 m deep by 8 m wide ditch below it. This appears to be medieval, with later use as a hollow way.

#### GLAMORGAN, SOUTH

239. COSMESTON (ST 177 689). Excavations by J. Parkhouse for Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd, supported by M.S.C. and with the co-operation of South Glamorgan County Council and Vale of Glamorgan Borough Council, continued on the site of the medieval village (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 226-27). Examination of a toft originally investigated in 1983 was completed. The three unit complex representing a farmstead comprising barn, byre/store, and house, was constructed in the early 14th century. There were no earlier features on this part of the site apart from a narrow ditch of Romano-British date, although the presence of reused masonry would seem to point to the existence of earlier buildings in this vicinity. Documentary evidence for the de Costentin family suggests that the manor was founded during the 12th century; if this is so then the building complex on this toft may represent either an expansion of the settlement or a shift in its location.

Excavation of the toft to the S. end revealed three buildings. Two were constructed end-to-end on the edge of the village street, the S. building probably having been built first. The later building was better preserved with opposing doorways and a small masonry ledge diagonally across one corner. Both buildings utilized dressed masonry, including window jambs, which had clearly been salvaged from a substantial stone building. A wall running from the junction of the two buildings approximately along the axis of the toft may represent a subdivision of the plot when the second building was constructed. The third building consisted of a small structure, probably in two phases, comprising opposing ovens which probably represented either a manorial bakehouse or corn-drying kilns.

On the opposite (W.) side of the former village street removal of an extensive 17th-century cobbled yard surface revealed the remains of medieval buildings. The largest of these, and the only one of which the complete plan has been traced to date, measured

(GLAMORGAN, SOUTH)

16 × 7 m and contained a large central room with a smaller chamber at each end. The masonry had been completely robbed. Adjacent to this structure were at least two further buildings whose masonry survived in part, but which extended beyond the present limits of excavation. It is not yet known whether more than one phase of medieval activity is represented on this part of the site, although all the buildings respect the same overall orientation. Work in this area will continue in 1985.

Trial work in the vicinity of the post-medieval Cosmeston Cottage, to the N. of the main excavation, revealed a substantial build-up of medieval soil, together with traces of masonry buildings flanking the W. side of the former village street. Some if not all of the masonry is probably medieval, but elucidation of the full sequence will be achieved by more extensive excavation in 1985. (Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust *Annual Report* 1983–1984).

#### POWYS

240. LLANDRINDOD WELLS (SO 067 613). Excavations by C. J. Arnold (University College of Wales, Aberystwyth), W. Britnell and P. Dorling (Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust) took place (by permission of M. Rowlands and E. Tully) of a church and part of a churchyard, probably the documented *Capel Maelog* which is last mentioned in the 15th century. The church stood centrally within a small, undated, enclosure bank. To the N. of the church were sporadic graves and evidence of domestic activity behind the bank. The interior of the churchyard was subdivided by undated ditches. A minimum of three phases of church construction was identified. A grave which was capped with quartz pebbles and edged with stones had been cut through by the wall-footing of the first-phase stone chancel arch, suggesting the possibility of a timber predecessor. The first stone church had a rectangular nave and a smaller rectangular chancel. Subsequently this chancel was demolished and apses added to both E. and W. ends.

241. MONTGOMERY (SO 2231 9681). Excavations in advance of housing development were directed by J. Britnell for Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust supported by M.S.C. and Welsh Office (Ancient Monuments Branch)/Cadw. The site lies on the line of *Pool Road*, one of the major roads within the medieval borough (founded c. 1227) and excavation has shown that although the plot was occupied by housing during the 13th and 14th centuries, it has since then survived as open land.

Part of the foundations of at least two, superimposed, timber buildings survived at subsoil level: the first was of post-hole construction, while the later and possibly more substantial structure had been founded on sill-beams. A hearth, two probable oven-bases and two pits lay within the interior of the building, which in both of its phases was probably domestic.

The modern road was seen to be slightly uphill and to the W. of its former course. The original road lay partially within the excavated area; by the time it was deliberately filled in the 18th-century erosion had taken its surface down c. 1 m below its likely medieval level. In both phases, the medieval house seems to have lain with its long axis on the line of the road, the later house being separated from the road by a shallow drain. A further drain ran at right angles to the road, along the uphill end of the building, and turned across the back of it.

Stretching away from the road, and continuing the line of the end of the building, was a boundary which had been marked first by a gully, and later replaced by a stone-faced bank and then perhaps a wall. The boundary itself overlay a group of earlier pits. The yard behind the house was covered by a thick layer of burnt wattle, daub and stone roof tiles, which probably represents the burning of demolition debris of the later house in the 14th or 15th century. Amongst other finds from this deposit came part of a carbonized double-sided wooden comb; a stone Nine Men's Morris board was found in a lower layer of the yard. A good assemblage of 13th- and 14th-century pottery was recovered, particularly from the pits and soils in the yard.