

Medieval Britain and Ireland in 1995

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The compilers are grateful to those secretaries of specialist groups and contributors who provided reports on excavations and survey work. For Scotland the C.B.A. Scotland publication, *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, was also consulted.

With the increasing quantity of reports submitted, it is essential that summaries are provided in correct house style. Style sheets are distributed to field units and other bodies every year, and are available direct from the compilers. In view of the time involved in abstracting from longer reports, it is unacceptable to submit annual unit interims. This annual national survey has a strict publication deadline and contributors are reminded to submit their entries on excavation, survey and antiquities for 1996 by the end of May 1997 at the latest.

In certain cases the National Grid Reference number has been deliberately omitted to protect the site. Please notify the compilers if this information is to be withheld.

Pre-Conquest sites and Post-Conquest sites

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Irish sites

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SPECIALIST GROUP REPORTS

CASTLE STUDIES GROUP

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

The ninth annual conference and A.G.M. were held at the University of East Anglia (Norwich) in April 1995. Evening lectures were given on the roles of castles in warfare, the architecture of Orford castle and the excavations at Castle Acre. Three days of field visits took in a dozen castles and related sites where talks were given by appropriate specialists.

Details of members' activities, recent publications on castle studies and other relevant matters will be found in *Newsletter* No. 9 (1995-96), Autumn 1995.

MEDIEVAL POTTERY RESEARCH GROUP

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

The A.G.M. was held in Norwich in October and coincided with a one-day conference on the publication and presentation of medieval pottery. The A.G.M. saw the retirement of the Vice-President, Clive Orton, to whom the Group is indebted for his commitment over the past few years.

The Council has furthered its ongoing projects. A discussion draft of the occasional paper *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Pottery Forms* was produced and sent to English Heritage and to M.P.R.G. Council members. A draft of the forthcoming Minimum Standards for the Recording and Publication of Medieval Pottery is expected. Five regional group meetings were held, including gatherings at the British Museum, Cirencester, Bedford and Oxford. Two training days, funded by English Heritage, were held at the University of Southampton. These provided a refresher course in the identification and characterization of clays and inclusions and proved very popular.

For the second time in its history the group went to mainland Europe for its three-day conference. The venue was Cologne, where a series of lectures and pottery viewings demonstrated, to the British contingent at least, the depth and complexities of Rhenish pottery production.

Medieval Ceramics 18 was published in the summer. This volume included the final batch of papers from the conference held in Southampton in 1992 and included articles from Spain, Antwerp, Holland, Norway and Denmark. As usual, three issues of the M.P.R.G. *Newsletter* were also produced.

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CHANNEL ISLANDS

GUERNSEY

1. ALBECQ (WV 286 805). An excavation was directed by B. Burns for Guernsey Museum on a small medieval settlement on the W. coast of Guernsey in advance of severe coastal erosion. Three buildings were excavated, the largest of which was *c.* 6.6 m × 4.8 m, and also part of a boundary wall. Indications were that this is only a small part of the settlement as other walls and ditches were located on the surface. Ceramics in the form of Normandy gritty wares and Chocolate Brown wares indicate a date in the late 14th and early 15th centuries. A small coin hoard was also found containing eighteen silver coins, several of the Black Prince of Aquitaine (1362-72).

ENGLAND

AVON

2. BATH, EMPIRE HOTEL (ST 751 648). A mitigation excavation and watching brief by M. Lewcun for Bath Archaeological Trust, on construction work to convert the disused hotel into retirement flats, revealed traces of the 17th and 18th-century houses on the site, the city ditch and the city wall (all demolished in 1900). The houses were along Lot Lane

(closed and buried 1900), which ran parallel to the city walls, from East Gate, immediately N. of the site, to the site of the medieval town mill. Surfaces and make-up of the road were recorded dating from 12th and 13th centuries, truncated by an 18th or early 19th-century paved surface. These surfaces sealed a ditch at least 1 m deep and 3.4 m wide. This had been deliberately backfilled and contained pottery of 12th and 13th-century date. The ditch ran parallel to the city wall only 2 m from it. It is probably the early post-conquest city defensive ditch, possibly of Saxon origin. It did not cut the Roman ditch found to the E. Over most of the site the city wall had either been completely removed or survived only centimetres high. The width of 2.8 m was recorded. However, in the southern part of the site a section of city wall almost 5 m high was preserved in cellars incorporated into the hotel in 1900. A full record of this was made and the wall preserved *in situ*. No clear evidence of its date was recovered.

3. ———, ROMAN BATHS MUSEUM (ST 750 647). Evaluation trenches prior to a proposed refurbishment of cellar storage areas, excavated by T. Barnett-Tucker for Bath Archaeological Trust and Bath Museums Service, revealed a late Saxon burial from the abbey cemetery. This was left *in situ*. This is the latest part of the cemetery to be excavated. Excavation just to the N. and E. revealed a group of such burials in 1993. These seemed to be laid in rows, some charcoal bedded, some with 'ear-muffs', with or without evidence of wooden coffins. This burial fitted this pattern. A large fragment of a 10th-century cist cover was found in 1993 decorated in well-executed interlaced foliage. Part of a grave marker, similarly decorated, was found then.

4. ———, YORK STREET (ST 751 647). A further charcoal burial was found on the S. side of the Baths during work required after partial collapse of York Street, S. of the Roman Baths. This was cut through a dark silt layer covering a series of interleaved occupation and dilapidation layers that had formed above a sub-Roman floor over a hypocaust of the Baths. This burial, *c.* 950–1050 in date, and the dark layer into which it was cut, also sealed a very substantial stone footing of a wall running E.–W. The footing contained reused Roman masonry and cut through the E. wall of the Roman Baths. It was 2.4 m wide at this point. Excavations carried out in disused cellars by R. Bell for Bath Archaeological Trust showed that the wall continued for at least 12.2 m eastwards and had an average width of nearly 3 m. The wall was only robbed in the mid 16th century, so must have continued in use, or was reused as a footing, through the life of the medieval Cathedral Priory. It is thought most likely to have been the southern boundary wall of the Saxon abbey precinct. The wall follows the current ecclesiastical alignment rather than the Roman one. This is not true of a slighter but still substantial wall footing found in 1993 just S. of the present Abbey, but only this year recognized for what it was. This post-Roman wall footing follows the line of a demolished Roman wall, but with dark earth between the two. This slight trace may be part of the earlier Saxon presence, whereas most of the remains recently uncovered seem to be from the 10th century or later.

BRISTOL

5. At *British Gas Seabank, Chittening* (ST 534 826) three trenches were excavated within and close by the site of British Gas Seabank in advance of the construction of a combined — cycle gas turbine power station by J. Brett of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. Of the three, two trenches (in the centre of the site, and in a field to the SW. inside the bend of Severn Road) were devoid of archaeological features. The remaining trench, located within a grassed area by the entrance to the site, produced evidence of four main phases of activity. The earliest was a section of curved ditch cut into the grey alluvial clay (at 5.2 m above O.D.) and dating to the first half of the 12th century, from which most of one half of a large pottery vessel was recovered. This was sealed by *c.* 0.9 m of silty clay into which a large ditch had been cut during the 14th century. Evidence for a third period

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of activity in the 16th century was recorded, including a number of placed stones which hint at the presence of a structure.

6. At *Cannon Street, St James' Priory* (ST 589 735) an excavation was directed by R. Jackson for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services on the site of a proposed office development. The site had to be totally excavated prior to development under the terms of the planning consent. It was hoped that the excavation would uncover the E. end of the church of the Benedictine priory of St James which was founded c. 1129 by Robert, Earl of Gloucester as a cell of Tewkesbury Abbey. The nave and tower of the church survive in use to the present day, although the remainder of the priory buildings have almost entirely disappeared. Excavations in 1989 had uncovered part of the burial ground associated with the priory (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 34 (1990), 167–68).

Although only ephemeral remains of the priory church were found, these all appeared to date to the 12th century and comprised the chancel, N. transept and a possible side chapel in the angle between the chancel and the N. transept. Head-niche burials, where the grave had been cut to shape to take the head and shoulders of the burial, extended throughout the excavated area to the N. and E. of the church and were the earliest burials on the site. They did not underlie the church and therefore appeared to be no earlier than the church. Coffin burials extended N. and E. of the church and the cemetery may have continued in use until the dissolution of the priory. In all cases where a relationship could be determined, the coffin burials cut the head-niche burials. A total of 252 burials were excavated including those from the earlier excavation on the site. The graves contained only a few finds including pewter chalices, a jet pendant decorated with a cross, and two coins folded in half.

At a later date a wall was built to block the S. transept of the priory church and this may have been associated with the conversion of the nave of the church to parochial use in 1374. Two burials in the chancel contained floor-tiles within their fill and appear to be 14th or 15th-century in date. An E.–W. wall, represented by a substantial robber trench across the N. end of the site, overlies/cuts the burials and must be a later priory building. The construction of a stone-lined drain running NW.–SE. to the N. of the chancel also appears to be late medieval in date.

After the dissolution of the priory in 1540 there was demolition of walls and the robbing of the foundations of the priory buildings including the E. end of the church, the N. transept and side chapel and the major E.–W. wall across the northern part of the site. Pits were dug, presumably for the extraction of sand, and backfilled with rubbish and parts of the priory buildings including roof and floor-tiles, architectural fragments and plaster.

7. At *35 Corn Street* (ST 588 730) a watching brief was carried out during conversion to a public house, by J. Bryant for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. A 15th-century cellar with ribbed vault and associated square window was recorded.

8. At *King Street* (ST 587 727) excavation beneath the former office building known as Olivetti House revealed a length of the 13th-century town wall known as the Marsh Wall. The wall, measuring 2.8 m across and founded on a deposit of red gravelly sand, was constructed mostly of Brandon Hill Grit and bonded in a red sandy mortar. Work was carried out by R. Burchill for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services.

9. At *13–16 St James Parade* (ST 589 735) after a year's delay, work was completed on excavation of the proposed hostel site adjacent to St James' Church for English Heritage by J. Bryant, for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. Thirty-three burials, including infants, were recovered from what is thought to have once been part of the main

churchyard prior to southwards extension of the church in the later medieval period. Some of the burials were of the head-niche variety, dating them to not later than the 12th century. A linear feature running from the SW. corner of the Norman church to the southern end of the White Hart public house may have marked the precinct boundary.

10. At *Temple Back* (ST 596 726) a single evaluation trench was excavated by N. Tavener, for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services, SE. of Temple Back c. 100 m S. of the Floating Harbour to locate the medieval Portwall and the associated defensive ditch. The trench measured 30 m × 10 m at the surface and was 5 m deep.

The Portwall was 2 m wide and stood to a height of 1.5 m above what appeared to be the foundation courses. It had survived to within 1 m of the modern ground surface (to 9.6 m above O.D.). The northern part of the Portwall had been destroyed by a very large deep cut (to below 6 m above O.D.) for a concrete base for a large metal upright associated with the 1926 covered goods yard and also a pile from the 1984 factory.

The defensive ditch in its later development was more than 10 m wide and cut from an alluvial ground surface of 17th-century date lying at around 7.6 m–7.7 m O.D. The western edge lay 3.5 m–4 m to the E. of the Portwall. The eastern side was not found owing to the presence of a substantial stone-built sewer, but must lie at least 14 m to the E. of the Portwall. The trench was excavated 1 m further down into the ditch deposits (deeper excavation was not practicable for reasons of safety) but no artefacts earlier than the 17th century were found. Part of a recut was observed, but no dating evidence was found for this feature. Permanent waterlogging would seem to occur below c. 6.2 m O.D.

11. At *U-Shed, Canons Marsh* (ST 585 726) an evaluation by N. Tavener for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services, and consisting of three trenches, was carried out to locate a dry dock and slipways or 'launching places' known from map evidence to have been in use during the 18th and 19th centuries. In addition, it was intended to place a further trench between these two locations to establish the nature and extent of archaeological remains.

The evaluation area was confined to the footprint of the existing U-Shed (Bristol Exhibition Centre) building along the western side of the Floating Harbour c. 300 m S. of the Neptune statue.

The earliest feature found was part of a substantial early river-front wall running SW.–NE. in Trench 2. The wall was built with random block Pennant Sandstone bonded with a distinctive bright red sandy mortar. The footings were 1.1 m wide and built onto natural alluvium at c. 6.6 m above O.D., and the wall above was 0.85 m wide, surviving to a maximum height of 2.25 m. No dating evidence was recovered, but the wall was of some antiquity when the western side was buried under landfill in the late 18th century, and may be of medieval origin, perhaps associated with the 13th-century recut for the R. Frome. It appears on the Ordnance Survey 1883 edition, and appears to have been demolished soon afterwards, at the same time that the dry-dock was filled in.

12. At *5 Welsh Back* (ST 589 729) excavations by K. Blockley, for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services, in advance of rebuilding an office block, were funded by the developer Helical Bar plc. The site lay on low-lying ground S. of the late Anglo-Saxon and Norman city, in an area drained in the 1240s.

Cutting into marshland and dump deposits, dating to the 11th and 12th centuries, was a timber building probably built soon after the drainage of the marsh. This structure was rebuilt in masonry late in the 13th century. A major phase of expansion, probably around 1300, saw the construction of a row of merchant's houses. Parts of two houses were investigated, the first being badly disturbed by later cellarage, the second revealing four main phases of medieval occupation and representing a hall with clay floor and central hearth. A kitchen lay to the rear, incorporating a substantial oven of three phases. To the

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rear lay an open area, containing a stone-lined cess-pit with preserved timber floor of planks and joists. One of the houses may be part of Spicer's Hall (later known as Back Hall), the elaborate medieval doorway and surround of which are displayed in the Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery. The houses were rebuilt, probably in the 16th century.

13. SALTFOURD, FISHPONDS (ST 685 675). These presumably medieval fishponds are overgrown but still damp, with one still holding some water. An assessment of the implications of clearing and refilling them was carried out by M. Lewcun for Bath Archaeological Trust and Saltford Parish Council. The ponds were well preserved. Study of aerial photographs and a site visit suggested that elements of the earlier supply network also survived. Previous work (reported by the Parish Council) had found a lining or base of cobbles. Unauthorized removal of some vegetation by local anglers showed that this was likely to be all that was required to allow the ponds to fill, and no excavation would be necessary, though the ponds would be relatively shallow. This course of action was recommended should refilling be desirable.

14. THORNBURY, THE VICARAGE, CASTLE STREET (ST 664 905). Three trenches were excavated by J. Brett, for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services, on a plot adjacent to the Vicarage which revealed several features. A shallow post-hole, cut by a gully dating to the 12th century, was succeeded by a number of other pits and gullies, including a possible hearth, ranging in date from the 11th century to the 18th. A scaled photographic survey was made of a rubble boundary wall fronting Castle Street, the earliest phase of which is likely to be of medieval date.

BEDFORDSHIRE. Work by Bedfordshire County Council Planning Department's Archaeology Services.

15. BEDFORD, 29-41 HIGH STREET (TL 053 498). An archaeological investigation carried out by S. M. Steadman on behalf of Leathbond plc uncovered evidence of late Saxon/early medieval industrial activity and occupation prior to the construction of the outer bailey ditch and rampart of Bedford castle. Quarry pits, post-hole structures, a boundary ditch and a number of clay-lined gullies were located in the E. of the site. Several pits containing charcoal, slag and hammer-scale were discovered together with evidence of associated structures which may have been destroyed by fire. A number of cess or rubbish-pits and a possible boundary ditch denoting yards to the rear of properties along the High Street were discovered in the W. of the site.

A series of dumped deposits representing the lower levels of the outer bailey rampart were encountered above the earlier features in the E. of the site, and the line of the outer bailey ditch was established during piling for foundations. The pottery assemblage from the site comprised predominantly St Neots-type wares dating from the 10th/11th centuries. A silver penny of Edward the Confessor was recovered from the lower rampart levels whilst residual sherds of early-mid Saxon pottery and a copper alloy disc brooch from these layers attest earlier activity of the site. Little or no evidence of post-castle activity had survived to the rear of the High Street.

16. STRATTON, BIGGLESWADE (TL 204 442). A further 1.8 ha of the Saxon and medieval settlement of Stratton were excavated under the direction of D. Shotliff. The work was carried out on behalf of Mid Bedfordshire District Council in advance of the construction of a swimming pool complex. The area under investigation lay immediately N. of the 6 ha excavated during 1991-92 (see *Medieval Archaeol.*, 37 (1993), 247-48). The excavation revealed several major phases of activity, ranging in date from the early-mid Saxon to the late medieval periods.

The western edge of the site was occupied by an early-mid Saxon industrial zone. A curving boundary ditch with two entrance causeways enclosed an area of *c.* 3,200 sq. m. Six sunken-featured buildings (S.F.B.) of varying size and form lay within the enclosure, together with a number of pits rich in ferrous slag. A further four S.F.B.s and a number of possible granary structures were recorded outside the enclosure. A rich assemblage of artefacts, animal bone and charred plant remains was recovered from these features.

The S. central part of the site contained a cluster of Saxo-Norman buildings, constructed with a mixture of earth-fast posts and timber sill-beams set into foundation slots. A latrine in a small ditched enclosure was located immediately to the W. of the buildings. A ditched trackway leading southwards linked this area to the rest of the Saxo-Norman settlement, excavated in 1991-92.

By the medieval period settlement had again shifted further eastwards. A high density of pits, cobbled surfaces and remains of building foundations were recorded in the SE. corner of the site. A circular (*c.* 10 m diameter), earth-built, late medieval dovecote was excavated in the NE. corner of the site. A similar, though less well preserved, structure was found 500 m to the S. during the initial phase of archaeological work on the development area. The late medieval structures fronted onto a substantial cobbled trackway, preserved in a linear wood immediately to the E. of the excavated area. The earlier Saxon and Saxo-Norman settlement remains were overlain by medieval field boundary ditches.

Further archaeological fieldwork is still anticipated within the Stratton Residential Development Area.

BERKSHIRE

17. KINTBURY, KINTBURY SQUARE (SU 384 669). Excavation by S. Ford of Thames Valley Archaeological Services for Berkeley Homes Ltd revealed a small concentration of late Saxon and medieval pits, post-holes and a gully. No structures were evident and it is assumed that these are associated with the plots fronting Church Street. One of the pits contained a deposit of disarticulated human remains, interpreted as a criminal burial.

18. MORTIMER, LAND ADJACENT TO ST MARY'S CHURCHYARD (SU 667 640). S. Ford of Thames Valley Archaeological Services, for Stratfield Mortimer Parish Council, revealed a possible house platform with associated hearth and pits with a boundary ditch. The dating evidence suggests activity between the 12th and 13th centuries.

19. NEWBURY, CINEMA SITE, PARK WAY (SU 473 676). S. Weaver of Thames Valley Archaeological Services, for Bath Estates and Investments, found a number of features cut into a peat level, which are interpreted as a peat cutting site, dated between the 12th and 15th centuries.

20. READING, FRIAR ST (SU 713 735). B. Ford and S. Ford of Thames Valley Archaeological Services, for Deramore Properties, carried out the first excavation inside the historic core of Reading. The site revealed a dense concentration of medieval activity, including floor surfaces, demolition layers, walls, and refuse-pits. The post-fieldwork analysis is in progress. The initial dating evidence suggests a range between the 12th and 15th centuries.

21. SHOTTESBROOKE, SMEWINS FARM (SU 847 761). An evaluation and a watching brief were carried out by S. Ford and T. Durden, of Thames Valley Archaeological Services for Hencan Ltd. The evaluation indicated possible medieval activity, S. of a Grade II listed building, consisting of an ash-pit or hearth of mid to late medieval date, and a medieval pit. A humic layer was also defined, interpreted as upcast material from the moat and also dated to the late medieval period.

(BERKSHIRE)

22. SLOUGH, WEXHAM COURT COMBINED SCHOOL (SU 991 815). Evaluation by L. Torrance of Thames Valley Archaeological Services, for Berkshire County Council, discovered a large linear feature interpreted as part of the moat complex of the original Wexham Court.

23. SONNING, ST ANDREW'S CHURCH (SU 755 756). An evaluation and excavation by M. Hall of Thames Valley Archaeological Services, for the Diocese of Oxford, revealed several ditches, post-holes and pits with pottery dated between the 11th and 14th centuries. It is possible to connect this significant amount of activity with the Bishop of Salisbury's palace which is located c. 100 m S. of the site.

24. WINDSOR CASTLE (SU 971 770). A programme of archaeological recording has followed the fire of November 1992. Following the clearance of the fire debris, work by the Central Archaeology Service of English Heritage has largely consisted of fabric survey with some excavation carried out in advance of reconstruction.

The fire affected an enormously complex set of buildings which formed part of the historic core of the state and private apartments. The principal discoveries are described by area as follows.

Grand Reception Room. This was formerly the Hall, then the King's Great Chamber, then the Great Watching Chamber. The wall which formerly divided this chamber from the tower to its N. has been identified as a partition at ground floor level and a wall scar above. At principal floor level a large 14th-century doorway in the W. wall gave access to the state apartments from a stair in the King's Cloister. This is surmounted by a range of windows which appear to be later in date, possibly from the second half of the 15th century. The E. wall was refaced in the late 17th century, with two large windows and a fireplace inserted. At ground floor level, fragmentary remains of the pre-14th-century Hall have been found, and also preserved were features relating to the adjacent Kitchen, including a probable serving hatch and a connecting doorway. The floor, of 17th-century date, contains a large number of reused common rafters, which probably came from the roofs of the mid 14th-century S. and E. Lodging Ranges.

Kitchen. The shell of the Kitchen is of mid 14th-century date, although it clearly incorporates earlier fabric, notably a stretch of the late 12th-century N. curtain wall. The three fireplaces in the N. wall are of mid 14th-century date, as are the doors and fragments of windows in the S. wall. The timber roof is dated by dendrochronology largely to 1489 and comprises a low-pitched roof with a large lantern or louvre. Expenditure on the work of carpenters, plumbers, and masons was noted in that year, suggesting that a defective roof was being renewed somewhere in the castle. If we can assume that the Kitchen roof is the one in question, then it was built by John Squier or Squyer, the carpenter who also roofed the Choir of St George's Chapel and Henry VII's tower. The roof of 1489 replaced a similar roof of 14th-century date from which the corbels and lower wall-plate survive. The roof was repaired in 1577 (dendrochronology and documentary evidence), with the removal of two smoke-hoods and the replacement of several major elements. Two fireplaces were added to the S. elevation, and in the 17th century repairs were carried out to the walls in brick. Wyattville's alterations of 1828 included the disguising of the medieval roof with softwood decoration, the extension of the lantern, and the reconstruction of two large chimneys at the N. and S. ends in brick.

Kitchen Court. The late 17th or early 18th-century brick-built New Kitchen has been recorded, as has the Kitchen Cloister built by Blore in 1843 and amended by Salvin in the 1850s. Excavation has uncovered a range of earlier foundations, including what was probably the late medieval Privy Kitchen. The medieval Kitchen Well was also partially excavated; the shaft, lined in greensand, was capped in brick in the 17th century, and an access stair was added.

Prince of Wales and Brunswick Towers. The W. elevation of Prince of Wales Tower is of 14th-century date, containing a large window and doorway at principal floor level and evidence for windows in two further floors above. The other walls of the tower contain medieval work, but were heavily rebuilt by Hugh May in the late 17th century. Wyattville reconstructed the interior of the tower in the early 19th century, and this was subsequently rebuilt by Salvin after the fire of 1853. The Brunswick Tower is entirely of 19th-century date, although fragments of the medieval tower which it replaced have been recorded.

Crimson Drawing Room and Chester Tower. The Chester Tower and E. Curtain were built in the late 12th century, and in the early 13th century the Chester Tower's rear face was built or extended in masonry. A large garderobe appears to have been added to the N. face of the tower, also in the 13th century. This was demolished when the 14th-century East Lodging Range was built; from this period at principal floor level survive the remains of two large windows and the building's roof scar, and a doorway and fireplace inserted in the Chester Tower at ground floor level. Hugh May rebuilt much of the Lodging Range at principal floor level in the 1670s. Wyattville added an attic storey in the 19th century and rebuilt the Chester Tower above the ground floor.

Kitchen Gatehouse. Built in 1362–63, remains are largely confined to the ground floor, and consist of the gate passage and the well-preserved W. flanking chamber, which includes windows, a doorway and a fireplace. The E. flanking chamber contains the remains of a spiral stair which gave access to the upper floors. These were largely removed by Wyattville in the 1820s, and remodelled by Blore in 1843 with the creation of the private Royal Chapel. The remains of a small 14th-century garderobe did survive at principal floor level, with a chute in the rear wall of the Gatehouse running into a chalk-lined garderobe pit within the W. flanking chamber.

St George's Hall. This range is the most complex recorded. The present Hall was created (by Wyattville in the 1820s) by combining the earlier Hall and Royal Chapel. At ground floor level the medieval vaults survive. The small Steward's Hall vault is probably of mid 14th-century date, although two doorways and a window appear to have been retained from a 13th-century building. The 'Larderie' vault was added to the N. side of the Steward's Hall in 1362–63. To the W., the much larger 14th-century 'Servants' Hall' vault was inserted into an existing range. The low-pitched roof scar of this earlier range survives in the W. gable of the present Hall, surmounted by a 13th-century string-course which was cut by the much higher roof of the 14th-century Chapel. Evidence for medieval fenestration survives throughout the ground floor, but is absent from principal floor level, the main S. elevation having been entirely rebuilt by May in the 1670s. May also heightened the N. wall in brick, and the low-pitched oak king-post roof was part of his work. The N. elevation of the Chapel was known to have been painted by Antonio Verrio, the subject being Christ healing the sick in the Temple. A large section of the painted architectural framework survives, and shows some differences from the *modello* by Verrio which is preserved in the Royal Collection. The main figures within the painting were destroyed in the course of Wyattville's work in the late 1820s. The 17th-century roof had been strengthened by Smirke in 1824 with a superimposed system of cast and wrought iron trusses.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

25. AYLESBURY, WALTON ROAD (SP 824 133). S. Ford and I. Howell of Thames Valley Archaeological Services, for Barrett Homes North London Ltd, excavated a multi-period site with most activity belonging to the mid Saxon period. Ten structures were identified, including a single sunken-floored building, along with seven sub-rectangular and square post-holed structures. A later square foundation trench formed the centre of activity. Other features consisted of fence lines, gullies and hearths. The ceramic evidence suggests a date between the 6th and 8th centuries.

(BUCKINGHAMSHIRE)

26. MILTON KEYNES, WOLVERTON MILL (SP 803 407). B. Ford of Thames Valley Archaeological Services, for Morrisons Development Ltd, excavated a multi-period site, with some activity possibly occurring in the c. 8th–9th centuries. The features observed consisted of a possible post-hole structure and a number of ditches, including part of a substantial mid Saxon enclosure ditch (the Wolverton Turn enclosure); no interior features could confidently be assigned to the Saxon period.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

27. BURY, OWL'S END ROAD (TL 284 528). Excavations were carried out by C. Begg for Cambridge Archaeological Unit. The majority of the features represent medieval settlement activity: ditches, pits, midden deposits and substantial post-holes, ranging in date from the 12th–14th centuries (including a small number of residual Saxon sherds). These are likely to be associated with the medieval hamlet of *Hepmangrove*. Medieval and post-medieval earthworks of interconnecting fishponds and bank systems represented the final phase of activity.

28. CAMBRIDGE, GARRET HOSTEL LANE (TL 446 585). Work by C. Evans of Cambridge Archaeological Unit anticipated redevelopment of the Thornton Building at Trinity Hall. An Anglia Water inspection pit excavated within the laneway to the N. was utilized as a test-pit. The pit, 2.00 × 2.50 m in plan, was dug to a depth of 2.50 m; its base was cored and subsoil was reached at a depth of 4.50 m (2.90 m above O.D.). The lower strata — organic clays and waterwashed sands and silts — were consistent with its location on the northern side of the King's/Town Ditch which had skirted an island of medieval common, Garret Hostel Green. The Lane was established in 1545, and the ditch infilled in the early 17th century; sherds of 15th/early 16th-century pottery were recovered from the lower sequence.

29. ———, JESUS COLLEGE (TL 452 589). Archaeological investigations were carried out by C. Evans of Cambridge Archaeological Unit. An outbreak of dry rot in the toilets on either side of 'F' Stair Passage within Cloister Court, the core of the site of the Nunnery of St Radegund (founded 1130–38), led to the stripping of wall plaster and excavation of sub-floor deposits to reveal the surfaces and fabric of the Chapterhouse and Vestry. Although the western façade of the former (exposed during the late 19th century) is thought to date to the 13th century, the investigations demonstrated that this was probably an alteration to an earlier building. Not itself primary, its construction entailed the insertion of a round-arch door through the wall and foundation of the N. Transept of the Chapel. Lying c. 0.3–0.4 m lower than the Chapel floor, the Chapterhouse was evidently of sunken construction. A detailed record was also made of the original College fabric (established 1496).

30. ———, ST EDWARD'S PASSAGE (TL 448 584). Excavations were carried out by R. Mortimer for Cambridge Archaeological Unit. A small area along the southern frontage of St Edward's Passage, opposite St Edward's Church just off the Market Square, was excavated in conjunction with the redevelopment of the Cambridge Arts Theatre. Heavily truncated by modern cellaring, only the bases of deep features survived and no layered occupation deposits or structural elements remained. The principal features were large and intercutting gravel extraction pits with backfills dating from the 12th to 14th centuries; a deep wattle-lined well dated to the same period. The earliest pits contained, exclusively, St Neots, Thetford and Stamford wares. All respected the line of the northern laneway indicating its presence as a boundary, but without a built frontage, throughout the medieval period.

31. ———, SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE (TL 450 587). Evaluation excavations by D. Hind and I. Marsden for Cambridge Archaeological Unit, S. of the Master's Garden and W. of Garden Court, revealed a clay-lined fish tank/pond, dating to between the 13th and 15th centuries. This was sealed by successive dumped layers including demolition debris deriving from the Grey Friars, dating shortly after its dissolution in 1538.

32. ELY, BISHOP'S PALACE (TL 539 803). Archaeological investigation by R. Regan for Cambridge Archaeological Unit took place prior to the construction of railings at the front of the old Bishop's Palace. Two road surfaces were uncovered, associated with the 16th-century palace. Beneath the road, the substantial remains of a wall foundation were found oriented N.-S. from the Palace across to the Palace Green. The most surprising discovery was a previously unknown cemetery. Several burials were uncovered, and the presence of disturbed human bone suggests that the cemetery was used over a lengthy period. The burials are certainly earlier than the 16th century and the cemetery is not documented amongst the other medieval cemeteries of Ely.

33. ELY CATHEDRAL (TL 542 803). Excavation of a pipe trench to the S. of Ely Cathedral, by M. Alexander for Cambridge Archaeological Unit, revealed the footings of the inner wall of the 12th-century cloister. The 15th-century cloister foundations appear to have been used to support the existing garden wall; its outer wall was robbed away. Deep foundations, probably associated with the 'Bishop's Parlour' mentioned in documentary sources, were found to the W. There was considerable evidence for occupation prior to the construction of the cathedral including mortared surfaces and a substantial stone foundation possibly relating to the Saxon church. Structural remains of a medieval covered gallery were anticipated, but not satisfactorily identified.

34. HINXTON, HINXTON QUARRY (TL 489 465). Work was carried out by M. Alexander and R. Mortimer for Cambridge Archaeological Unit. Saxon occupation of the 7th or 8th century is directly attested by a lone sunken-featured building and a series of pits in the central zone. The northern and eastern enclosures only just extended into the quarry. Perhaps because of their greater distance from the settled area, they produced very little dating evidence. What there was suggests an early Roman date; Saxon material was recovered from the upper fills of gravel pits dug within the northern system.

35. HUNTINGTON, ORCHARD LANE (TL 243 716). N. Oakey (Cambridgeshire County Council, Archaeological Field Unit) for English Heritage excavated pits and other features of the Saxo-Norman period (900-1150), but they had been badly truncated by later activity, including a cemetery. Twenty-three skeletons were recorded; they are thought to have been buried within the churchyard of St Clement's church, which disappears from documentary records after the later 14th century. The churchyard was no longer used in the 15th or 16th centuries, at which time quarries were dug to extract clay for brick-making. Although no traces of brick kilns or clamps were found during the excavation, they must have been nearby as the quarries were partially backfilled with badly-fired bricks, dumped while still hot. After the quarries had been backfilled, the site was used for garden plots and orchards until the later 19th century, when it became a builder's yard.

36. IMPINGTON, ST ANDREW'S CHURCH (TL 448 632). An evaluation was conducted by D. Gibson for Cambridge Archaeological Unit within the footprint of the proposed extension to adjoin the existing vestry of the medieval church. The remains of ten inhumations were identified and recorded; associated artefacts included six sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery. Although residual, the pottery possibly derives from features disturbed by grave digging, perhaps structures associated with the earlier church of St Etheldreda which the present church replaced in the 14th century.

37. OAKINGTON, ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERY (TL 416 646). Excavations by S. Macaulay (Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit) for South Cambridgeshire District Council, in advance of construction work for recreation equipment, revealed part of a 6th-century Saxon cemetery. Twenty-four skeletons were found, of which five were male adults, eight female adults and nine children. Almost all, including the children, were accompanied by some grave goods including beads (65 amber, eleven glass, two 'silver in-glass'), brooches (five annular, one applied, four cruciform, one disc, eight small-long, one great square-headed), eleven knives, one spear, two shield-bosses, one ivory bag-ring, three buckles, three keys, four pins, one pair of tweezers, four pairs of wrist-clasps, one spindle-whorl and five pots (near complete or large sherds). Two also had sheep bones as grave goods.

38. PAMPISFORD, BOURN BRIDGE (TL 517 495). Work was carried out by J. Pollard for Cambridge Archeological Unit. Roman activity is represented by the ditches of rectilinear fields and a riverside droveway. Set within the (then abandoned?) field system were seven early Saxon sunken-featured buildings, six of which were clustered on a terrace c. 50 m S. of the river. Substantial quantities of bone, pottery, baked clay and other artefactual material were recovered from their 'midden' fills. It is unlikely that all were directly contemporary. Individual structures were evidently replaced upon going out of use and served a secondary function as refuse-pits for rubbish generated within the new building(s). Though searched for, no post-built 'halls' were located. The S.F.B.s probably represent a shifting farmstead occupied by a single household unit. Taken in conjunction with the results of work at Hinxtan Hall and Hinxtan Quarry (A. Taylor and C. Evans 'Field-Work in Cambridgeshire: January 1993–September 1993', *Proc. Cambridge. Antiq. Soc.*, 82 (1994), 163–71), the site adds to increasing evidence for extensive early Saxon settlement on the gravel terraces of the southern Cambridgeshire downlands.

39. PETERBOROUGH, LONG CAUSEWAY (TL 193 988). The area excavated by A. Jones, of Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit for Milford Estates, included part of the street frontage, the backplot area, and part of the western walled boundary of the monastic precinct. The earliest features, including rubbish-pits, post-holes and a broad, flat-based ditch aligned parallel to the modern street, belong to the early medieval period, and pre-date the construction of stone-footed buildings along the street frontage. In the later medieval period property boundaries were defined and stone-footed structures were constructed, partly overlying the now largely infilled medieval ditch. Further structures were constructed on the street frontage in the post-medieval period, often reusing medieval wall footings, and the ditch was recut to the E. of its former position. The walled boundary of the monastic precinct was also demolished.

The excavation has provided the first evidence that well-preserved stratified medieval urban deposits survive in Peterborough. Moreover the extensive waterlogging encountered suggests a very high potential for the study of the medieval/post-medieval environment.

40. ———, CUMBERGATE, THE STILL (TL 191 988). Large-scale excavations, by K. Welsh of Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit for Norwich Union, immediately outside the medieval town revealed a mass of minor urban features dating from Saxo-Norman to modern times. The earliest feature, a quarry pit whose infill included Stamford ware and other pottery (A.D. 900–1150) was succeeded by stone-built structures including an oven, cistern and various walls, probably dating to the refounding of Peterborough in the mid 12th century. In the 13th and 14th centuries the area was apparently derelict and small quarry pits were the main feature, except along the Cumbergate frontage, which was maintained and resurfaced until demolition in the late 17th century.

CORNWALL

41. BODMIN PRIORY (SX 071 669). An evaluation was carried out by C. Johns for Cornwall Archaeological Unit (Cornwall County Council) on the proposed site of a new library, a garden at the rear of Barclays Bank, Mount Folly. Preliminary documentary and cartographic research indicated that the garden, created in the mid 19th century and substantially retaining the terraced layout shown on the 1880 Ordnance Survey map, probably lay within the enclosing wall of the priory precinct. Seven trenches were excavated which revealed shallow medieval drainage channels, a buried soil containing medieval pottery sherds, and a N.-S. aligned ditch along the W. edge of the garden, perhaps associated with the priory precinct. The evaluation suggested that the primary use of the site during the medieval and post-medieval periods was horticultural.

42. LITTLE PINNOCK, TYWARDREATH (SX 105 537). A building in this medieval farming hamlet, refurbished in the 19th century as a cowhouse and barn, was recorded in the summer of 1995 by A. Lawson Jones of the Cornwall Archaeological Unit (Cornwall County Council) after planning officers working for Restormel Borough Council had identified several early features within its fabric. The building was being proposed for reuse as a dwelling and the pre-planning archaeological recording work was funded by the estate agents May, Whetter and Grose. Several 16th-century features were identified in the preparation of a plan and in the drawing of elevations, including a well-preserved wooden door frame and a fine granite fireplace. A curving indent in a wall was interpreted as the position of a spiral stone staircase. Walling was up to 1.0 m thick, typically later medieval. A report was prepared by A. Lawson Jones and P. Herring which included recommendations for sensitive restoration respectful of the later medieval features, and for further archaeological recording should the floor levels be disturbed.

43. LOSTWITHIEL, RESTORMEL CASTLE (SX 104 604). N. Thomas of the Cornwall Archaeological Unit (Cornwall County Council) carried out annotation of photogrammetric elevations of the shell keep, prepared for English Heritage Historic Properties by Atkins A.M.C. The whole of the exterior of the shell wall was recorded, working where possible using scaffolding erected for conservation works, with the remainder of the walls examined from ground level. Within the interior, recording was concentrated on key areas that could provide maximum information on how the keep was constructed, altered and used, namely the Gatehouse, Hall and Chapel. Interpretation of the elevations supports inferences made during investigations of the castle in 1993 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 38 (1994), 199). The drawings will serve as a detailed archaeological record of the site, and will also be used to guide any future conservation works.

44. NORTH PETHERWIN CHURCH (SX 282 896). A watching brief by C. Johns for Cornwall Archaeological Unit (Cornwall County Council), on a trench for combined electrical and water services in the NW. part of the churchyard, revealed the top of a clay bank 3.35 m wide, with a wall of horizontally laid slates on the inner edge and a ditch, probably 6.10 m wide and excavated to a depth of 0.70 m, on the outer edge. The bank, wall and ditch are on the projected line of the former curvilinear churchyard boundary. No datable finds were recovered from these features.

A medieval gable cross, carved from Polyphant stone, was recovered from a drainage trench excavated around the perimeter of the church. The cross had been used to backfill a late 19th/early 20th-century drain. Fragments of medieval roofing tile and slate and a large quantity of disarticulated human bone was recovered from this and another drainage trench, which disturbed eight early/mid 19th-century burials. The bones were reburied in a special service at the end of the programme of works.

Examination of the masonry at the NE. corner of the church suggests that the S. wall of the S. aisle has been rebuilt.

(CORNWALL)

45. ST BUDOCK CHURCH (SW 786 323). A watching brief for Budock Church was undertaken by C. Thorpe of Cornwall Archaeological Unit (Cornwall County Council) during work in the W. end of the church, comprising the construction of a new organ loft and the repositioning of the font. The positions of eleven 18th or 19th-century graves were identified, three in the nave and eight in the north aisle, set in orderly rows respecting one another. In the nave three mortar floor levels were recognized, pre-dating the graves. Though undated the floors may relate to building phases from the 13th to 16th centuries. The upper mortar floor surface preserved traces of the impressions of tiles. The floor level has been successively raised over the centuries (by 0.5 m); this process suggests that the church may have high archaeological potential, with a sequence of well-preserved archaeological levels, though a percentage of the evidence will have been destroyed by post-medieval burials.

46. ST MICHAEL'S MOUNT (SW 515 300). A watching brief was carried out by P. Herring of the Cornwall Archaeological Unit (Cornwall County Council) on a trench dug to take a foul-water drain from the eastern edge of the island around to the village on its northern shore. Several medieval layers were noted, which included finewares and coarsewares. One was associated with a ruined building, the possible priory 'banqueting hall' shown on 16th to 18th-century engravings of the Mount. This is assumed to have been used to provide hospitality to the many pilgrims who came to claim indulgences at the summit chapel of St Michael. One inhumation burial, of a child, was also found.

47. STONAFORD, NORTH HILL (SX 256 759). A small rescue excavation was undertaken in 1994, by M. Rosevear for the Cornwall Archaeological Unit (Cornwall County Council), of the lower room of this early farmhouse. Truncated raised crucks were recorded in the walls once later plaster had been removed, and these were associated with a longhouse whose cowhouse was revealed in the excavation. A substantial drain and patterns of stake-holes were recorded in layers dated through associated pottery to the 14th or 15th centuries. The house was significantly altered in the 17th century but has survived largely intact through low-level reuse as labourers' cottages in the 18th and 19th centuries.

48. TINTAGEL CASTLE (SX 050 890). A series of short watching briefs was undertaken by A. Jones of Cornwall Archaeological Unit (Cornwall County Council) for English Heritage. In only a few cases there was some very slight disturbance which gave an indication of possible archaeological layers, and in three areas artefacts were recovered, a total of 61 sherds of Romano-British (one sherd), post-Roman and medieval date. Most significant were works at the well (SX 049 891): a trench to improve drainage demonstrated that there is considerable archaeological potential in this area. Most of the sherds found in the project came from this site and included a high proportion of medieval sherds (including fragments of jugs and a cistern), implying that the well was in use in the medieval period.

49. WEEK ST MARY, THE SQUARE, MALAGA COTTAGE (SX 234 977). An evaluation was carried out by C. Johns for Cornwall Archaeological Unit (Cornwall County Council) on a proposed development site at the rear of Malaga Cottage. The site is immediately S. of the churchyard and two of the five trenches excavated revealed an E.-W. aligned churchyard boundary ditch 2.02 m wide and 1 m deep (1.80 m below the present ground surface). An assemblage of 45 sherds of 12th/13th-century pottery was recovered from the basal layer of ditch fill.

Pottery of a similar date was recovered from two shallow N.-S. linear features, spaced 6.5 m apart and interpreted as marking-out trenches for medieval burgrave plots. The narrow width of the plots may reflect the commercial value of the medieval market

frontage. A post-medieval recut of the churchyard boundary ditch was identified. The features had been truncated by later gardening activity and were sealed below layers of loamy topsoil and subsoil.

CUMBRIA

50. WORKINGTON, ST MICHAEL'S CHURCH (NX 998 290). A serious fire in 1994 reduced St Michael's Church to a shell in which the medieval tower and the post-medieval walls are all that remain. An evaluation was undertaken by P. A. Flynn for Carlisle Archaeological Unit on behalf of the Parish Council, in order to determine whether the remains of the pre-18th-century church survive.

The evaluation revealed the partially robbed walls of the nave of the medieval church and its porch, together with a number of graves which are currently undated. There is some stratigraphic evidence to suggest that the N. wall of the nave, which may be 12th-century in date, cut two phases of robbing, one of which contained foundation material *in situ*. Finds included three fragments of high-quality sculpture and fragments of metalwork. The sculpture includes (i) a fragment bearing a Jelling-style beast; (ii) a cross shaft 1.32 m in length incorporated into the 12th-century tower footings and attributed to the 9th or 10th centuries; (iii) a substantial part of a possible cross-shaft base decorated with interlace, comparable to material from Beckermet a short distance to the S. The metalwork includes a D-shaped buckle with a rectangular plate and a strap-end. Both pieces have Hiberno-Norse affinities and can be attributed to the mid 9th to 10th centuries.

The medieval church appears to have been a simple three-cell structure to which a porch had been added. This church was demolished in 1770 and replaced by a larger hall-church. This was destroyed by fire in 1888 and rebuilt in 1890, and then burnt down again in 1994.

The evaluation confirms the site as of exceptional importance and the sculpture, when added to discoveries made in the 19th century, brings the total known from the site to twelve, the second largest number in Cumbria.

DEVON

51. DARTINGTON HALL (SX 798 628). During training excavations by C. K. Currie for C.K.C. Archaeology (Gardens Archaeology Project) a further part of the plan of a stone structure known as the 'tower' was revealed on the main lawn (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 39 (1995), 194). Excavations showed that there has been considerable build-up over these ruins to create a level lawn, now known as the Best Lawn. Outside the S. wall of the 'tower' a considerable quantity of discarded rubbish, dating mainly from the 15th–17th centuries, was possibly the fill of a large pit or ditch.

The buried wall at the end of the Bowling Green seems to have been built in the post-medieval period, not the medieval, as previously suspected.

52. PLYMPTON, RIDGEWAY PHASE II (SX 541 562). An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology during development and comprised the monitoring of all invasive construction groundwork considered to pose a threat to any subsurface archaeological remains.

The watching brief revealed the presence of at least two small medieval ditches, as well as the shillet foundations for the post-medieval Ridgeway Methodist Chapel and Sunday School that formerly occupied the site. Although the ditches are dated to the medieval period, there were no associated structural remains fronting on to Ridgeway, and it is therefore probable that these remains represent plot divisions for burgage tenements, as indicated on early 18th-century maps of Plympton.

DORSET

53. BROADMAYNE, BROADMAYNE CHURCH (SY 728 866). An archaeological evaluation of 1,250 sq. m was conducted by Wessex Archaeology to the N. of Broadmayne Church in response to a planning application to extend the churchyard. The excavation of three trenches revealed the remains of a field system of medieval date. These fields probably lay to the rear of medieval building plots fronting on to the present street.

54. KINGTON MAGNA, KINGTON MANOR FARM (ST 768 231). A watching brief was carried out by Wessex Archaeology as a requirement of planning consent following the advice of the County Archaeological Officer.

The present Kington Manor Farm is a two-storey building of mid 17th-century construction, although it may occupy the site of the earlier medieval manor. Archaeological survey, fieldwalking, and excavation have demonstrated the presence of medieval settlement remains in the vicinity of and, in particular, immediately to the W. of Kington Manor Farm.

The watching brief recorded a post-medieval stone culvert, a cobbled surface, and a wall. The cobbled surface sealed a make-up layer containing medieval pottery probably of 13th-century date. The absence of widespread medieval deposits and finds during the watching brief probably reflects the site's long use as a farm with the repeated construction and use of yard surfaces and outbuildings, which has probably disturbed or removed any deposits which might otherwise have survived.

55. WINTERBOURNE STICKLAND, QUARLESTON FARM (ST 835 039). Wessex Archaeology conducted an archaeological excavation on a site on the S. side of the village of Winterbourne Stickland overlooking the R. Winterbourne at a height of *c.* 90 m O.D. It is close to a series of earthworks representing the remains of the deserted medieval settlement of Winterbourne Quarleston. Preliminary assessment of the excavation results indicates multi-period activity dating from the prehistoric period to the present day.

A range of features, including large pits and ditches as well as post-holes and beam-slots, were dated to the medieval period. Preliminary assessment suggests two phases of medieval activity, the first dated to the 10th–11th century, followed by a second phase dating to the late 12th–13th century. While the later phase is broadly contemporary with the recorded settlement remains and documentary evidence for Winterbourne Quarleston, the earlier may provide important evidence regarding the settlement's origin and development. A small assemblage of 10th/11th-century pottery was recovered; such assemblages are not common in Dorset, especially from rural sites.

A significant ecofactual assemblage was also recovered which is rich in charred cereal remains as well as chaff, suggesting that crop processing and storage were carried out at the site.

ESSEX

56. BOREHAM, BOREHAM AIRFIELD (TL 746 123). A watching brief was undertaken by M. Germany for Essex County Council Field Archaeology Group, during the stripping of topsoil and runways prior to gravel extraction. Two medieval ditches, one pit and one large amorphous feature were located beneath one of the World War Two runways. The ditches were aligned SW.–NE. and SE.–NW. respectively, and contained sherds of early 13th-century pottery, oyster shells and many small fragments of daub.

These features, together with the complex of crop-marks to their immediate W., may have been part of a medieval moated settlement. The crop-marks seem to include the remains of several timber buildings and several enclosures surrounded by a number of very large ditches or moats.

57. ———, BULLS LODGE QUARRY (TL 745 121). An evaluation was carried out by M. Germany, for Essex County Council Field Archaeology Group, to determine the extent of archaeology at Boreham Airfield prior to gravel extraction. An early medieval ring-ditch has been located with a large pit within the interior. This probable 13th-century windmill is surrounded by a medieval field system and an enclosure ditch.

58. CHIPPING ONGAR, NEW LIBRARY SITE, THE PLEASANCE CAR PARK (TL 552 031). Excavation by R. Clarke for Essex County Council Field Archaeology Group recorded over 100 archaeological features, the majority of which were found to be post-holes, pits and gullies dating from various periods. Very little deep stratification was present, and archaeological deposits have probably been truncated as a result of levelling or ground reduction.

Two sherds of possible Saxon pottery were found, one of which was from a stratified context (a possible pit), the other apparently residual from the fill of a 12th to 13th-century pit. This, together with a single sherd of Saxon pottery recovered from the fill of a post-hole during the evaluation stage, provides some tentative evidence for Saxon occupation in the vicinity.

About one-fifth of the features excavated have been dated broadly to the medieval period. No obvious building foundation plans can be identified, although the majority of the more substantial post-holes appear to be concentrated in the NW. corner of the excavation, close to the High Street. A possible zone of rubbish pits was also located in the eastern half of the site, away from the High Street.

Moderate quantities of medieval and post-medieval pottery were recovered. Other finds include animal bone, shell, daub, brick and tile which have not as yet received specialist attention. Two charred pit-fills were sampled for environmental analysis.

COLCHESTER

59. At *St Mary Magdalen's Hospital, Brook Street* (TM 006 248), an initial season of excavations in 1989 revealed a small chapel and adjacent accommodation block associated with the 12th-century foundation of St Mary Magdalen's leper hospital. By the mid 13th century the chapel had been extended and converted to form St Mary Magdalen's parish church. The hospital accommodation building was subsequently demolished and its site incorporated into the churchyard.

English Heritage-funded rescue excavations in 1995 by C. Crossan established that the hospital was relocated to land immediately to the N. following the acquisition of its original site by the parish. On its new site the c. 13th to 16th-century hospital buildings included a substantially larger chapel (the Maudlin Chapel) with separate living quarters to the E. The accommodation was retained after 1610, when the hospital was re-established as an almshouse, and demolished in the early 19th-century.

60. At *79 Hythe Hill* (TM 013 247), excavations by H. Brooks, of Colchester Archaeological Trust/Howard Brooks Archaeological Services, on the medieval and post-medieval buildings at the former Colchester Tractors site were completed. The earliest building dated to the 13th/14th centuries. It was a three-roomed house with masonry footings, clay floors and a central hearth. The footings presumably supported a timber superstructure. The implication of the central hearth is that the hall was single-storeyed and open to the roof. To the rear of the house were yard areas, a few pits, and a tile-built circular bread oven. The house was substantially rebuilt during the 15th/16th centuries into what was ultimately a five-roomed structure — still with masonry footings, clay floors, and central hearths. Although the earlier structure was probably a domestic residence, this later and larger structure may have contained shops or industrial units — blacksmithing debris was found on one of the floors.

61. CRESSING, CRESSING TEMPLE (TL 799 187). Field School excavations were directed by T. Robey for Essex County Council, just N. of the Granary. Last year's trenches were re-opened to excavate the cellar and other features hinted at by the deposits revealed in 1994 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 39 (1995), 199). The excavations revealed that the gravel foundations of the medieval house became much deeper in the W. corner, and may have been as much as 50 per cent wider here. Disturbance from the cellar construction made accurate measurement impossible. The foundations here were in excess of 1.8 m deep compared with the average of 0.5 m and must have been designed to support a large staircase or chimney. Part of the foundations of a second building were found, built against the first. These buildings were of flint with dressed greensand quoins and apertures.

Work also began on the new system to link the site to the main sewage network. This involved the excavation of a trench across the SE. corner of the monument and a watching brief on a trench along the B1018. It was clear that there has never been a direct connection between the present moat and the pond across the road.

62. GRAYS, STIFFORD COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL, PARKER ROAD (TQ 606 782). Six trenches were excavated by K. Reidy for Essex County Council Archaeology Group, revealing evidence of pits, ditches and gullies. These may have been on the edge of a small early medieval settlement occupied between the 11th and 14th centuries, with the centre of activity some distance from the development area. Further work is expected.

63. A604 HAVERHILL BYPASS PHASE II (TL 687 444). Excavation by C. Abbott of Suffolk County Council, adjacent to the A604 and the Sturmer Barrow, revealed part of a medieval settlement site. After topsoiling, a colluvial or remnant ploughsoil deposit was seen to cover the eastern part of the site. It contained abraded early to mid 13th-century pottery. A number of shallow post-holes or pads were cut into this deposit. On removal of this layer, a series of ditches was discovered; several contained pottery, and they probably defined fields and domestic plots. At least four phases of layouts appear to be represented.

64. SAFFRON WALDEN, 15 GIBSON CLOSE (TL 535 382). Excavation by A. Garwood, for Essex County Council Archaeology Group, revealed a substantial boundary ditch aligned on an E.-W. axis and at 90 degrees to the medieval town defensive ditch (the *Magnum Fossatum*). This ditch survives in a good state of preservation within and towards the northern limits of the development area. No dating evidence was recovered but it may be suggested that the boundary ditch is part of a rectilinear street pattern laid out in the early 13th century.

65. TOLLESBURY, TOLLESBURY WICK MARSH (TL 970 090). Two test-pits were investigated by A. Garwood for Essex County Council Archaeology Group, as part of the archaeological evaluation of two mounds identified from aerial photography and previously interpreted as possible red hills. Neither mounds was a red hill, but were comparable to groups of medieval mounds and tanks investigated at Hullbridge and Tolleshunt D'Arcy, interpreted as salterns.

66. WEST HANNINGFIELD, DOWNHOUSE FARM (TL 746 014). Excavations by S. Godbold for Essex County Council Archaeology Group uncovered evidence of early Saxon occupation including a post-built structure, ditches, a possible trackway, post-holes and pits, all dated to the 5th/6th centuries. Part of a large medieval ditch or moat was also located along with some smaller medieval field ditches.

67. WIMBISH, PARSONAGE FARM (TL 580 354). Three test-pits and a linear trench were excavated by A. Garwood for Essex County Council Archaeology Group in order to assess

the degree of survival of archaeological remains within this scheduled moated site. Medieval occupation deposits were found to lie beneath 0.38–0.43 m of post-medieval overburden in test-pits C and D. Pottery dated these deposits to the 12th–14th centuries. More dating evidence was recovered from a domestic rubbish pit in test-pit A, indicating that the main focus of active occupation in the medieval period was from the 12th to the 14th century.

68. ———, TIPTOFTS FARM, SEWARDS END (TL 570 374). Recording of *in situ* timbers and investigations of the underlying archaeology was carried out by R. Clarke and M. Germany for Essex County Council Archaeology Group during improvements to a 14th-century moated farmhouse which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (S.A.M. No. 20685). After removal of the floorboards, plans of the timber joists were made in the drawing room, dining room and study, and the different joints recorded. It was noted that the wings at the side of the house were later than the main building. Box sections were dug through the floor below, revealing medieval floor layers, the original north-eastern wall of the house, and a cobbled yard surface. The cobbled yard was also recorded outside the present-day house during a watching brief on groundworks. The depth and make-up of the moated platform were revealed during this work, as well as the remains of a now demolished post-medieval chimney breast.

69. WITHAM, MALTINGS LANE (TL 815 132). Field walking by H. Brooks of Howard Brooks Archaeological Services has produced an almost complete absence of medieval material, thus weakening any claim that this area is the location of the Saxon or early medieval *burh*. Rodwell (*The Origins and Development of Witham, Essex*, (1993), 52–54) has suggested that this area may have been an enclosed medieval or later woodland.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

70. EBLEY, 127 WESTWARD ROAD (SO 831 047). Evaluation by M. Ings for Cotswold Archaeological Trust revealed ditches, a pit, and a post-hole of 13th-century date surviving on the edge of St Matthew's church hall.

71. MORETON-IN-MARSH, TINKER'S CLOSE (SP 206 320). Excavation directed by B. Langton and G. Walker for Cotswold Archaeological Trust revealed traces of medieval arable cultivation. A narrow-rig field system originating in the 11th century or earlier was superseded by 13th-century broad-rig cultivation, confirming early activity in the vicinity of 'Old Town' and the present church. Cultivation ceased when the town was resited astride the Fosse Way in the first half of the 13th century.

72. NORTHLEACH, EAST END (SP 117 145). Evaluation by B. Langton for Cotswold Archaeological Trust revealed small pits and ditches, dating to the 13th–15th centuries, which may relate to activity on the very periphery of the medieval town.

73. OFFA'S DYKE (SO 596 170–ST 602 183). Gloucestershire County Environment Department, Archaeology Service were commissioned by English Heritage to undertake a survey of Offa's Dyke in Gloucestershire as part of an integrated approach to the management of the monument in England and Wales. The project collected published and unpublished information to enhance the County Sites and Monument Record. In addition, a field survey was undertaken to make a rapid record of the Dyke's form and dimensions, to investigate the numerous gaps in the monument, and to record erosion, land use, and current management regimes. The results of the survey have been entered into a computer database and geographical information system based on that used for the Gloucestershire County Sites and Monuments Record.

(GLOUCESTERSHIRE)

74. POULTON, CHURCH COTTAGE (SP 099 006). A watching brief by A. Manning for Cotswold Archaeological Trust recorded two ditches which contained 12th to 14th-century pottery and a possible lead gaming counter.

75. WHITMINSTER, SCHOOL LANE (SO 775 080). Wessex Archaeology undertook the excavation of c. 330 sq. m of land immediately S. of School Lane, in advance of the construction of six domestic dwellings and their associated services.

The excavations consisted of two separate areas (A and B) and produced some evidence of medieval (12th to 14th-century) and slightly more post-medieval (16th to 18th-century) activity c. 20 m to the rear of the School Lane street frontage, along with some post-medieval activity on the frontage itself.

The medieval features identified in Area A consisted of an elongated depression exposed along the south-western edge, and dumb-bell-shaped feature towards the northern end which contained a large concentration of ironworking slag.

Finds consisted mainly of medieval and post-medieval pottery with some slag (predominantly from the medieval period) and some ceramic building material from both periods.

GREATER LONDON

Sites are listed under the names of London Boroughs.

Work by the Museum of London Archaeology Service unless stated otherwise.

BROMLEY

76. WALSINGHAM SCHOOL, ST PAULS CRAY (TP 463 697). S. Ford and M. J. Saunders of Thames Valley Archaeological Services, for Miller Homes Ltd, revealed a ditch terminal, a hearth, a rectangular stone foundation structure and associated make-up surfaces. These have been dated approximately to the 13th century and may be part of a manorial complex.

CITY OF LONDON

77. At 10 *Bouverie Street* (TQ 314 811) a watching brief by P. Askew for T. P. Bennett Partnership recorded a series of possibly medieval dumps and, to the E., a medieval wall foundation which may have been part of the N. nave of the 13th-century Whitefriars church.

78. At *Bull Wharf Lane, Upper Thames Street* (TQ 323 808) excavations were completed under the supervision of J. Ayre for Markborough Properties Ltd (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 38 (1994), 212-13). This site is situated to the E. of Queenhithe. A substantial build-up of alluvial silts and gravels of the foreshore covered the Roman quay and were cut by the earliest Saxon features. One of these was a human skeleton interred less than 5 m away from that found in 1991 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 36 (1992), 228-29); both seemed to be female and dated to the late 9th or 10th century. From this foreshore were found London-minted coins of King Alfred who established Queenhithe as a port after the resettlement of London in the late 880s.

The late Saxon period marked the beginning of a process of reclaiming land from the river, either deliberately or following natural silting. This was achieved by dumping deposits and huge quantities of timber on the foreshore, mostly logs and other waste wood, to form a raft. The timber was held in place either by post-and-plank revetments or by

lines of posts. Much of the timber was reused from buildings or boats. The earliest of the revetments contained four architectural members from a major aisled building, complementing the single aisle post discovered at Vintners' Place which is dated to the mid 10th century (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 35 (1991), 153). Some of the planks from the same structure derived from an English boat. The subsequent phase of reclamation produced substantial fragments of a 10th-century Frisian vessel of a type hitherto believed incapable of sea crossings. The rafts also contained discarded building and boat timbers, some very rare or unique in Britain. The latest of the rafts is dated to 1045.

All of the Saxon phases of reclamation returned N. to form the E. side of what became Queenhithe dock. In the later stages it was represented by a sharp curve in the timber rafts which extended exactly the same alignment southwards into the river. This line became permanently established as a property boundary, even after Queenhithe contracted in the medieval period, and survives today as a pile foundation built in 1995.

Reclamation was followed by a short period of relative inactivity, during which only minor structures were built, until the beginning of the 12th century when a masonry building was erected at the N. end of the site, its W. side forming a dockside wall for the E. edge of Queenhithe. The first major post-Conquest advance, dated to 1120-21, was a revetment built with large staves set vertically into a baseplate and retained with long horizontal tie-backs. The northward return of this revetment was less substantial and the baseplate smaller and set at a higher level than the E.-W. section so that, although the construction method was the same, it may have been constructed later, possibly after Queenhithe had begun to silt up. During the 12th century the southward advance of the waterfront was rapid: a post-and-plank revetment was followed in quick chronological succession by the construction of three bulwark revetments, advancing the waterfrontage by nearly 30 m. At the same time the position of the E. side of Queenhithe remained constant, merely extending southwards with each successive advance. The final revetment found on the site was a front-braced, post-and-plank structure dating to 1181.

To the N. of the waterfrontages a series of building foundations was uncovered, together with associated surfaces and occupation material. A major drain complex was recorded, consisting of box drains, barrel sumps and a drain running S. to the river. It remained in use throughout most of the 12th century, being extended with each riverside advance. On the end of its final extension was an unusually well-preserved flap-valve. The E. side of one of the buildings was demolished in the 12th century to make way for Bull Wharf Lane. On the W. side of the lane were the walls and foundations of a complex of masonry properties, parts of which were frequently rebuilt on the same foundations, up to the Great Fire: in one building, 12th to 13th-century masonry survived to window sill level, with pre-Great Fire brick construction on top. The buildings had undercrofts with windows in the main walls, and were associated with a large group of brick-earth hearths which were in use for a long period of time and frequently rebuilt. A barrel-lined pit, possibly 14th-century in date, contained ceramic money-boxes, a pewter tankard, wooden bowls and food debris. The equivalent structures on the E. side of the lane had been all but destroyed by modern activity, except for part of the chalk and ragstone foundation of a structure. The lane itself survived as a succession of gravel surfaces, culminating in an exceptionally complete cobbled surface, with a central open drain fed by side gutters. It was covered by a thick deposit of 1666 fire debris.

Notable finds from the site include two well-preserved medieval padlocks, the first Alfred London-mint pennies in the City, other English and foreign coins and various brooches: one of Borre style, several of copper alloy based on Continental coin designs and some of lead/tin with close parallels found in Germany.

79. At 52-60 Cannon Street (TQ 325 809) a watching brief by A. Miles, for B.B.C. Pension Funds, found reburied human remains from the churchyard of St Thomas the Apostle (documented from 1170).

(CITY OF LONDON)

80. At 76–80 *Cheapside, Bolsa House* (TQ 325 811) an excavation by A. Woodger, for Tesco Stores Ltd, revealed a group of 10th or 11th-century pits associated with evidence of industrial activity, including leather offcuts, a possible iron furnace bowl and furnace lining.

81. At *Dukes Place, Sir John Cass Primary School* (TQ 335 812) a watching brief by T. Brigham continued for the Corporation of London (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 39 (1995), 203). Disturbed burials of probable medieval date in post-medieval make-up are likely to have been associated with Holy Trinity Priory (founded 1108).

82. At 68–71 *Fenchurch Street, Lloyd's Register of Shipping* (TQ 334 810) an evaluation by R. Bluer, for Lloyd's Registry of Shipping, revealed a substantial chalk and ragstone foundation which probably represents the N. wall of the church of St Katherine Coleman, first documented in the mid 12th century and demolished in 1925. Human bones, presumably derived from its graveyard, were recovered in a test-pit to the SW. of the foundation.

83. At 168 *Fenchurch Street* (TQ 330 810) an evaluation by G. Malcolm for Barclays Bank plc found that some of the 2nd-century forum walls seem to have been reused as footings for the medieval church of St Dionysus Backchurch.

84. At 60 *Gracechurch Street* (TQ 330 809) an evaluation and watching brief by B. Watson, for Société Generale and Wates City, revealed a stone-lined well of late medieval date.

85. At *Guildhall Yard, Guildhall Art Gallery* (TQ 325 814) excavations continued under the supervision of N. Bateman, I. Blair and G. Porter for the Corporation of London (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 38 (1994), 213). Excavation in the berms left in the SE. corner of the area under Guildhall Yard allowed identification of the E. limits of the late Saxon timber-and-wattle buildings excavated previously. The watching brief in the E. part of the site resulted in the recording of many more Blackwell Hall foundations, and so contributed to an understanding of the ground plan of the building at different periods. The underpinning of Guildhall Porch allowed limited recording of the many phases of foundation of Guildhall and earlier masonry buildings. A large number of moulded stones from the original medieval Porch frontage, discarded when the Porch was rebuilt in the late 18th century, were recovered.

86. At 41–46 *King William Street, Regis House, 18–20 Fish Street Hill, 'The Canterbury Arms'* (TQ 329 807) excavations supervised by T. Brigham and B. Watson for Land Securities plc followed an evaluation (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 39 (1995), 204). Sunken-floored buildings and rubbish pits of 10th/11th-century date represented the earliest activity after the Roman period. Truncated wall foundations, walls and cess-pits were late medieval in date; the bottom fill of one of the walls contained a large collection of tools.

87. At 71–76 *Little Britain, 10 King Edward Street* (TQ 307 811) an evaluation by S. Gibson, for St George's plc (North London), recorded a large E.–W. ditch, the infill of which is dated to the mid 11th–mid 12th centuries. Stakes had been driven into the sides of the ditch, possibly as a defensive measure; the ditch may have been part of the City Wall defensive system.

88. At *Lower Thames Street, Three Quays House* (TQ 334 806) an evaluation was carried out by D. Lakin for Scottish Widows. In the N. of the site medieval pits, foreshore deposits and

a pile-built wooden structure were recorded. The medieval foreshore was also located in the central part of the site, as well as a substantial timber revetment. In the S. of the site late medieval consolidation deposits were recorded.

89. At 1 *Poultry* (TQ 326 811) excavations continued under the supervision of M. Burch, J. Hill, S. Jones, D. Lees, P. Rowsome and P. Treveil (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 39 (1995), 204–05), for Altstadtbau Ltd on behalf of Adavanta plc and City Acre Ltd.

The side lies on the W. side of the middle Walbrook valley near the Roman and medieval Walbrook crossings. Late Saxon occupation was revealed to the S. of Poultry, with a sunken-floored building constructed against the wall of a Roman stone building. Late Saxon buildings were identified to the E., indicating that the Roman Walbrook crossing to the S. had been abandoned in favour of what later became the medieval Walbrook crossing at Poultry. By the 12th century the S. side of Poultry was lined with timber buildings, many of which contained evidence of metalworking. The area further to the S. was consistently undeveloped during this period, first as a large open area and then as backyards to the properties to the N. In the 13th century larger medieval properties were established across the entire area, as evidenced by the chalk foundations of the trading house of the merchants of Lucca. Floor levels and ground surfaces associated with later medieval occupation did not survive on the E. half of the site.

Late Saxon and early medieval artefacts included tools associated with metalworking, bone and antler-working, weaving and other trades carried out within the dwellings and workshops along Poultry and Bucklersbury. Several late Saxon shoes and ankle-boots, and metal objects which include decorated knife blades and a possible shield-boss, have come from cess-pits beneath the 11th-century church of St Benet Sherehog. An unusual find is the skeleton of a snake from a medieval yard area.

90. At 22, 30–32 *St Mary Axem*, 19–21 *Bury Street* (TQ 332 813) excavations were supervised by L. Howe and R. Nielsen for Trafalgar House. Several medieval pits, containing fragments of bell moulds, bronze metal waste and stone crucibles were found in the W. of the site. One clay-lined pit, showing signs of burning, may have been associated with bell-casting; it is dated to the 11th–13th centuries. A well was also recorded. In the N. of the site substantial pits, possibly quarry pits, were infilled with domestic refuse, including a complete 15th-century flagon. A number of shallow ditches may have been property boundaries.

HACKNEY

91. At the corner of 2–16 *Link Street*, 12–14 *Homerton High Street* (TQ 353 851) an evaluation by K. Pitt for New Islington and Hackney Housing Association revealed a Saxo-Norman quarry pit and a gully in the N. of the site.

HILLINGDON

92. At *Hayes*, *Judge Heath Lane*, land adjacent to *Hayes Stadium* (TQ 090 811) an evaluation, by N. Elsdon for Acton Housing Association, found two ditches which were probably part of the NW. side of the moat enclosing Park Hall, the medieval sub-manor of Hayes demolished in the 1840s, and a possible feeder channel aligned at right angles to the NW. side of the moat. Dating evidence suggests that they were infilled in the 19th or 20th century.

HOUNSLOW

93. At *Corney Reach*, the former *Valor Site* (TQ 215 773) an excavation by D. Lakin for Barratt Southern Counties Ltd revealed alluvial deposits succeeded by the formation of a

(HOUNSLOW)

soil datable to the post-Roman period. During the deposition of this soil a single inhumation burial had taken place, that of a middle-aged male, supine, orientated E.-W. and datable to the Saxon period.

ISLINGTON

94. At *8-15 Aylesbury Street* (TQ 317 822) a watching brief was carried out by I. Grainger for M.F.S. Communications Ltd. The site lies within the precinct of the medieval priory of St John of Jerusalem. A series of medieval chalk and ragstone walls and foundations were found to have survived immediately below the present basement slabs. They included the remains of two cellars, one possibly large enough to have been part of an undercroft, and one possible pier base or buttress foundation for a substantial building of 15th-century or later date. All were clearly parts of buildings belonging to the inner precinct of the priory. A number of other medieval or earlier pits and robbed wall foundations were also recorded.

95. At *Sans Walk* (TQ 315 822) an evaluation, excavation and watching brief were carried out, by B. Sloane for the Mercers' Company, on a site that was formerly part of the Augustinian nunnery of St Mary de Fonte, founded in 1144. Walls dating to the 12th, 14th, and 16th centuries excavated in 1987 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 32 (1988), 250) were repaired, consolidated and then reburied to be preserved under a new development by the Mercers' Company. Mo.L.A.S. photographed the preservation works and will produce a report showing details of the conservation measures. In addition, three areas of the site were investigated. A sequence of bedding trenches, rubbish-pits and a gravel pathway was recorded and is dated from the 13th century to the dissolution of the nunnery in 1538. Amongst the more important finds were dress pins, a large hat-pin and several fragments of decorated floor-tiles. Moulded stone from at least two windows of the nunnery buildings were also found. These complement fragments recovered in the excavations of 1987.

KINGSTON

96. At *Kingston, 70-76 Eden Street* (TQ 182 692) an excavation was supervised by P. Miller for Simplon Estates. This site had been excavated in the late 1960s by K.U.T.A.S. when a medieval Surrey white-ware pottery kiln was revealed at the rear of 70-72 Eden Street. Four 14th-century kilns, one of which was relatively intact, and associated features such as stoking and waster-pits, were recorded in 1995. The kilns had been cut into the natural brick-earth and lined with a mixture of brick-earth and straw. The best example was a two-flued kiln with stoking-pits at either end (Pl. xi; Fig. 1). The flues were constructed of medieval roof tiles, and the kiln capping with a mixture of brick-earth and straw. The kiln capping and the fired clay used to seal the flue openings during firing were found within the kiln backfills. Vast quantities of Kingston-type Surrey white-ware pottery waster material, including many intact vessels, were retrieved from the kiln interiors, stoking and waster-pits. Most of the material consisted of small and large jugs and cooking pots, though other forms such as crucibles, cups (lobed and plain), bowls, a dripping dish, condiment dish and money-box, were also represented. Many vessels exhibited the variability of the kiln firing by the discolouration of their fabric and glaze, and by buckling, explosion or implosion and fusing.

97. At *Kingston, London Road, Tiffin (Boys') School* (TQ 188 694) an evaluation by R. Cowie for Tiffin School revealed an 11th-century pit containing late Saxon and early medieval pottery, and a 12th-century pit. The latter was sealed by ploughsoil which produced a

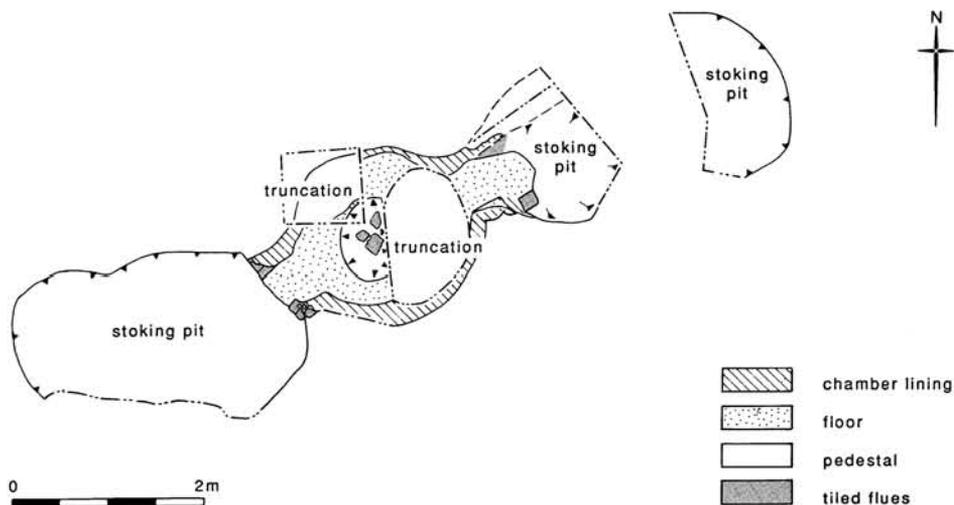


FIG. 1
Kingston. Plan of Kingston-type ware kiln

sherd of early medieval pottery. Residual sherds of 13th/14th-century date were also recovered from the site suggesting that the area continued to be farmed in the medieval period.

98. At *Kingston, Thames Side, Turks Boatyard* (TQ 178 695) an evaluation, by S. Tucker for T. J. Turks and Son, revealed two medieval river revetments above the foreshore gravels. One, located in the N. of the site, was a low wattle structure held together by timber stakes. The other, in the S. of the site, was of late medieval date and constructed of reused boat timbers supported by driven posts. Environmental samples produced seeds indicating weeds of disturbed or waste ground, and plants of a wet or marshy environment; molluscs, animal bones and fish vertebrae were also recovered.

SOUTHWARK

99. At *Battle Bridge Lane, London Bridge City* (TQ 332 802) an evaluation and excavations, by I. Grainger for St Martin's Property Investments Ltd, located largely sterile water-laid clay deposits which represent flood episodes associated with the Thames from the prehistoric to early medieval periods. Evidence of medieval occupation of the 13th century or earlier (possibly even the 11th century) was found close to the Tooley Street frontage; pits and ditches, and possibly cobbled and metallated surfaces, in one of the trenches may be of similar date. Much of the site appears to have been an open area during the later medieval and early post-medieval periods, part of the hinterland to the N. of Tooley Street around The Rosary, Edward II's house built in 1325 to the NE., and the Abbot of Battle's house to the NW. The excavation has confirmed the presence and further defined the extent and function of two late medieval or 16th-century ponds — the largest being over 4 m deep — and their associated channels which were identified in the evaluation. Both ponds were backfilled in the 16th century.

100. At *20–26 London Bridge Street* (TQ 328 802) an excavation by R. Bluer, for London Underground Ltd (Jubilee Line Extension), recorded a medieval rubbish pit and an arched

(SOUTHWARK)

foundation constructed of roughly coursed ragstone blocks: this was probably part of St Thomas's Hospital (founded in 1213).

101. At *Tower Bridge Road, Grange Walk* (TQ 334 797) a watching brief by P. Askew for Countryside Properties plc continued the monitoring of groundworks on this Scheduled Ancient Monument site of Bermondsey Abbey, a Cluniac monastery founded in 1089 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 39 (1995), 208). An E.-W. linear feature and a pit were recorded; above their backfill was a thick dump of material which was in turn overlaid by a layer of burnt daub. No dating material was recovered from these layers, although a similar deposit was found on the site during excavations in 1987 and this contained *sceattas* of Saxon date. Overlying the dumped layer was an E.-W. chalk wall, its alignment incompatible with the layout of the abbey and therefore suggesting a later date. Just to the NE. of the White Bear public house, a fragment of the N. wall of the Chapter House was recorded during the excavation of a utilities trench. To the S., in the central area of the site, part of the E. dorter wall was located. In the SE. corner of the site, medieval masonry was found, some of which may have been a post-medieval rebuild. To the E. of the White Bear public house, and fronting on to Long Walk, a short length of wall, built of dressed Caen stone and greensand, represents part of a post-medieval building which reused stonework derived from the demolition of the abbey.

SUTTON

102. At *Wallington, London Road, Elmwood Sports Field* (TQ 287 654) an evaluation and excavation, by S. Tucker for Laing's Homes Ltd, found evidence of a timber building with a central stone hearth dated, by large quantities of pottery found nearby, to the 13th-14th centuries. A channel or ditch was also recorded nearby, as well as pieces of contemporary metalwork.

TOWER HAMLETS

103. At *250 Bishopsgate, Steward Street* (TQ 334 818), a site which lies within the outer precinct of the medieval Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital, an evaluation was carried out by L. Dunwoodie for Spitalfields Development Group. Quarrying seem to have been the earliest activity, mostly dated to the 12th and 13th centuries, but some of 14th and 15th-century date. The quarry pits were in general succeeded by medieval horticultural or agricultural deposits and cut features, such as rubbish-pits, ditches and bedding trenches.

WESTMINSTER

104. At *Bridge Street, Westminster Station, Areas 1 and 2* (TQ 303 797) an excavation by C. Thomas, for London Underground Ltd (Jubilee Line Extension), continued (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 39 (1995), 210). On the W. of the site extensive dumping of greensand chippings was sealed by three phases of a medieval stone pathway. There was also evidence of extensive reclamation dumping, cut by a number of isolated pits and post-holes. Cutting the reclamation dumping was a late medieval vaulted chalk and ragstone drain which was aligned N.-S. at the W. end of the site, and then turned E. towards the Thames. A buttress in the SW. corner suggests that it may have lain underneath a building. To the S. of the former Victorian frontage of the site, the end of a N.-S. river-wall c. 3 m wide was located; to its W. was found an oak box structure which may have been the N. edge of a quay at least 11.5 m in length.

105. At 8-18 *Charing Cross Road* (TQ 299 807) a watching brief by D. Bowsher for Peabody Trust followed an evaluation (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 39 (1995), 208) which recorded two possible Saxon pits. A further six pits were identified and have been dated to the mid Saxon period. The largest of them may have been a well.

106. At 17 *Elverton Street, Assets House* (TQ 297 790) an evaluation by R. Cowie for United House Construction revealed a number of pits, a few of which contained the dismembered remains of possibly two adult horses. Some bones may not have survived burial in the acid sand, which may account for several apparently empty pits. Although only one 13th-century potsherd was recovered from the pits, it is likely that they are contemporary with those found at 1 Elverton Street and dated to the medieval period (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 39 (1995), 208).

107. At 1-3 *Long Acre* (TQ 301 809) an excavation, by A. Miles for National Westminster Estate Management and Development, located three pits, quarry and/or cess-pits, which are assumed to be of mid Saxon date although no dating evidence was recovered.

108. At 15-17 *Long Acre* (TQ 302 809) an evaluation by J. Partridge for D.T.Z. Debenham Thorpe recorded three quarry pits of Saxon or early medieval date.

109. At *Old Palace Yard, The Jewel Tower garden* (TQ 302 794) a watching brief by C. Thomas for Parliamentary Works Directorate was carried out on a cable trench through the Scheduled Ancient Monument of the former Palace of Westminster. The walls and floor of a late medieval building were uncovered in the SE. corner of the area, below which were the extant remains of the Westminster Abbey great drain. The backfill of the construction trench for the moat wall of the Jewel Tower was also recorded.

110. At *Parliament Square (SE corner)* (TQ 301 796) an excavation, by C. Thomas for London Underground Ltd (Jubilee Line Extension) and Thames Water Utilities Ltd, revealed numerous 11th/12th-century pits and other features. At the S. end of the site was a ragstone wall which formed the S. boundary of New Palace Yard and the N. boundary of Green Yard, both within the Palace of Westminster. One pit and a very compacted layer of greensand were excavated to the N. of the wall. To the S. of the wall lay a floor of greensand slabs with a greensand step at the W. end. In a tunnel subsequently excavated beneath St Margaret Street, more of the timber structure and the substantial piles of a stone-founded structure were revealed. These latter may have been part of the late 13th-century gatehouse into the inner court of the Palace.

GREATER MANCHESTER

111. SADDLEWORTH, CASTLESHAW, Recent field investigations (1992-95) by N. Redhead of the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit, jointly funded by North West Water Ltd and the British Academy, have revealed evidence for medieval iron smelting at the head of the Castleshaw valley, Saddleworth, on the western fringe of the central Pennines (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 38 (1994), 216). The project examined two sites, c. 200 m apart: one beside *Spa Clough* (SD 999 104), indicated by a large, disturbed slag spoil heap, the other on *Cudworth Pasture* (SD 997 105), where a furnace base was revealed in 1907 by a local antiquarian, Ammon Wrigley and re-dug by the local archaeology society in the 1970s.

Excavations beside Spa Clough successfully located and recorded two iron smelting furnace bases of the free-standing shaft or bloomery type, together with an associated depression and post-setting. These features were preserved under the deposits of slag, one roughly contemporary with the smelting, the other representing upcast from late 19th-century quarrying connected with construction of the adjacent reservoir.

(GREATER MANCHESTER)

The furnaces represented two phases. Clay was dug out to build the first furnace wall, leaving a depression that was then used as a slag collecting pit. Three patches of heat-reddened clay indicated where very hot slag had been pulled from the pit. A second furnace was built partly on the site of the first, but with its tapping channel running in the opposite direction. Neither furnace retained its superstructure but the shaft bases were well preserved, giving an internal diameter of 0.38 m–0.40 m. In both cases slag had replaced the clay lining above the tapping arch and was particularly thick on one side of the shaft, indicating where the tuyère was located. The second furnace had evidently been used much more than the first as slag had replaced clay lining on a much more massive scale. Clay lining survived well enough from the first furnace's shaft to show repair work.

Excavation on Cudworth Pasture revealed the site of Wrigley's furnace only as a patch of very hard baked clay surrounded by a ring of softer dark red clay. However, other related features survived remarkably well. A simple ore-roasting bed, comprising charcoal, iron fines and cinder and forming a low elliptical mound 4 m × 3.2 m, lay only 6 m from the furnace site. Two dumps of untreated ironstone and flat pieces of stone (for furnace construction or repair?) lay in a depression 7 m from the furnace. A very short tapping channel rapidly splayed out into a slag collecting pit, 1.5 m from the furnace site. The pit retained slag and cinder from the last smelt. Beside the pit was an ovoid stone platform, interpreted as a base from which to rake hot slag on to a large slag spoil heap. A slot excavated through this slag mound showed it to be 8.5 m across with a maximum depth of 0.7 m. A total weight of about 29 metric tonnes has been calculated for the slag spoil heap.

Dating these remains was of key importance. Datable finds were scarce with just a handful of pottery sherds of late medieval Pennine Gritty Ware and only one of these securely stitified. A series of radiocarbon and archaeomagnetic dates correlate quite well and put both sites into the late 12th to early 14th centuries.

HAMPSHIRE

112. ANDOVER, LONDON STREET (SU 368 457). A watching brief by Hampshire Archaeology Ltd, in advance of construction of sheltered housing, revealed a series of medieval features apparently associated with settlement on the site in the 13th/14th century. Finds included 13th/14th-century roof furniture, 15th/16th-century Tudor Green ware and medieval ceramics. A child inhumation was excavated and is currently awaiting radiocarbon dating. Though the burial was not Christian in orientation and was accompanied by an iron pin on the shoulder, typical of prehistoric and Roman burials, a medieval date cannot be ruled out since pottery associated with it is 12th/14th-century in date. A number of chalk walls, which may be medieval in origin, were observed and planned.

113. BASINGSTOKE, RIVERDENE (SU 650 523). M. Hall and S. Weaver, for Thames Valley Archaeological Services for P.R.P. Architects, excavated one or possibly more post-hole buildings and a number of sunken-featured buildings. The pottery suggests a single occupation phase within a date range between the 5th and 6th centuries.

114. GOODWORTH CLATFORD, ST PETER'S CHURCH (SU 366 425). A watching brief by Test Valley Archaeological Trust was undertaken during the excavation, by building contractors, of foundation trenches for an extension directly to the N. of the church. The watching brief followed an evaluation conducted by Test Valley Archaeological Trust in 1994. A series of graves had been exposed during the construction work, and these were recorded. The construction of a doorway in the 15th-century N. aisle church wall for the new extension exposed parts of the original wall fabric which were also recorded.

115. MOTTISFONT, MOTTISFONT ABBEY (SU 326 269). Building recording and watching-brief work by Test Valley Archaeological Trust was undertaken as part of a two-year programme of building renovation by the National Trust. Six sections through the building were drawn and a series of service trenches were recorded. The footings of the early 13th-century chancel were identified along with other medieval and post-medieval features. Analysis of the section drawings enabled a detailed interpretation of the Tudor conversion of the priory to a private house to be made. A program of dendrochronology conducted by D. Miles indicates that the main roof of the building was replaced after the suppression in 1536.

116. SHERBORNE ST JOHN, THE VYNE (SU 636 568). An evaluation excavation was undertaken by C. K. Currie for C.K.C. Archaeology (Gardens Archaeology Project) for the National Trust (Southern Region) in advance of remedial work on the lawn and along the lake edge to the NW. of the Vyne, a country mansion thought to date from the late 15th or early 16th century, but on the site of an earlier medieval moated site. The house was believed to have been of greater extent than presently remains.

An evaluation was undertaken to record any archaeology being eroded in the lake's E. edge, and to determine the cause of the unevenness in the lawn. As part of this exercise, the lake was partially drained so that any features revealed on the lake bed could be recorded before remedial work was undertaken.

This revealed early Tudor brick foundations associated with the outer courts and gardens of the early Tudor house, and one corner of what was believed to be a main southern range. Pits, thought to be domestic rubbish and cess-pits, were located to the W. of this putative range.

A survey of extensive parch-marks around the house was carried out late in August 1995. The marks were caused by a long spell of hot weather without rain in the summer of 1995. Features include a range of buildings on the SE. side between the house and the lake, a series of buildings roughly parallel with the lake under the main lawn, and garden court walls N. of the house on both sides of the lake. A number of drains were also visible on the main lawn, some of which were thought to be an early date.

SOUTHAMPTON. Work by Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit.

117. At *City College* (SU 426 117) an evaluation and subsequent excavation were carried out by M. P. Smith for Southampton City College. Post-holes of a rectangular timber-framed building were found. These were associated with a small quantity of mid Saxon finds including pottery and animal bone.

118. At *84 High Street* (SU 420 110) an excavation and watching brief, by M. F. Garner, revealed a length of the medieval town wall and the well-preserved base of Notebeme Tower, first mentioned in the 15th century.

119. At *Lordswood* (SU 399 167) a long-term survey project was started. Work was carried out by M. F. Garner with members of the Southampton Branch of the Young Archaeologists' Club and the Southampton City Museums Archaeology Society as part of the Community Archaeology Programme. Plans and profiles were drawn of boundary banks and ditches, probably of late Saxon/medieval date. A survey was also undertaken to determine the age of trees in the area.

120. At *23-25 Northam Road* (SU 426 122) a watching brief by M. F. Garner revealed natural brick-earth cut by a mid Saxon pit.

(SOUTHAMPTON)

121. At *St Mary's Church* (SU 426 116) excavation by M. P. Smith for new footings for the mid 19th-century churchyard wall revealed one probable early medieval grave, and pits and other features of mid Saxon date.

122. At *Seaway House* (SU 420 110) a watching brief by H. Kavanagh revealed a stone-built cellar, incorporating reused Caen stone. A timber-framed building is shown on this a spot in an engraving of 1800.

HEREFORD AND WORCESTER

123. BOSBURY, OLD COURT FARM (SO 695 435). An outline analysis and partial survey of the remains of the palace of the bishops of Hereford at Bosbury, *c.* four miles N. of Ledbury, was carried out by R. K. Morriss, then of the City of Hereford Archaeology Unit. There are traditions of a '*fayre palace*' at Bosbury owned by an 8th-century bishop during the time of Offa, and Bishop Athelstane (*obit.* 1056) is said to have died there. The palace, one of several owned by the bishops of Hereford, was in use up to the Commonwealth, but thereafter became a tenanted farmhouse. The southern part of the rectangular, possibly defended plot contains the parish church, a late 12th or early 13th-century aisled church with a tall but narrow W. wall that could be of late Saxon date. The main building to survive from the bishops' palace is the medieval gatehouse, a composite structure of rubble stone and timber-framing. The main two-centred arched opening and the smaller two-arched pedestrian way are placed in the external rubble wall between two flat buttresses, and would both have led into a gate passage wider than the present one. The passage still includes internal posts that would have supported a substantial timber arch and indicate that the now-lost rear wall was originally timber-framed. There could have been two stories on either side of the gate passage. The ground floor room to the S. contains the remains of a medieval fireplace. The gatehouse was meant as a symbol of power and strength, but there is no indication that it has anything but a nominal defensive purpose. It was probably built at some time between the late 13th and mid 14th centuries. The present farmhouse contains some 15th-century work, but this was not part of the survey.

124. LONGTOWN CASTLE (SO 322 295). A watching brief on the clearance of an area just outside the wall of the main bailey of Longtown Castle was carried out by N. Appleton-Fox for the City of Hereford Archaeology Unit. The castle and borough at Longtown were probably founded towards the end of the 12th century. A round, stone keep stands on a motte and the main bailey, in two parts, is also walled. A secondary bailey to the E. gives the whole site a rectangular shape. The area within the outer bailey, adjacent to the entrance into the main bailey, had been used for dumping rubble for many years. This area was to be cleared and levelled without damaging archaeological strata. Following the clearance it was obvious that a stone building including a fireplace had, at one time, been built against the bailey wall. The footings of the other walls survived and the building was shown on the 1905 Ordnance Survey map. There was nothing to indicate its date of construction.

125. HARVINGTON, HARVINGTON HALL (SO 877 745). A small archaeological excavation, a watching brief and a limited survey of a section of the courtyard wall by R. Stone, then of the City of Hereford Archaeology Unit, took place in advance of the construction of a new lavatory and the associated drainage works. Harvington Hall, built on a triangular moated site, dates mainly from the 1560s although parts of a medieval building were incorporated in the new building. The building is famous for its many well-hidden priests' holes. Continuous occupation of the site began during the 13th century, with high status

demonstrable by the 14th century with abundant roof and floor tile. Wall foundations exposed in drainage trenches represent buildings that were demolished before the site was laid out after the Elizabethan rebuilding. Little of archaeological interest later than this was found within the areas examined. A trench was also dug through the silts of the moat for new services. The moat had apparently been dredged in 1931 when a large collection of pottery of 17th and 18th-century date was recovered. Some of this material is still stored at the Hall.

HEREFORD

126. At *All Saints' Church* (SO 518 461), an archival report, following a survey and analysis of the roof of the S. chapel, was prepared by R. Stone for the City of Hereford Archaeology Unit. Subsequently a second report was produced by R. Morriss and J. Eisel providing additional details and comparing the roof with other roofs in the building. All Saints' Church is an extraordinarily complicated structure. It includes the substantial traces of a very grand early 13th-century church that may not have been completed. The S. chapel was probably extended to its present size in the late 14th century. The roof consists of 28 pairs of coupled rafters, each with a braced collar. The principal rafters widen at the foot with double tenons to fit double wall-plates. There is no reason to suppose that this roof is anything but late 14th-century in date, earlier than the king-post roof in the nave and the hammer-beam roof of the N. chapel, both of which are 15th-century.

127. At *Blackfriars Monastic Precinct* (SO 512 405) a geophysical survey of parts of the precinct of the Blackfriars priory was undertaken by Stratascan on behalf of the City of Hereford Archaeology Unit and Hereford City Council. The survey, which followed an evaluation of the whole area, was undertaken to assess the various options for a new sewage pipeline required in the Widemarsh area of the city. The upstanding remains of the priory consist of part of the western range of the cloisters that had been converted to a townhouse for Sir Thomas Coningsby at the beginning of the 17th century. He was also responsible for building the Coningsby Almshouses W. of the priory and adjoining Widemarsh Street. Coningsby's house was apparently destroyed during the Civil War, but the almshouses still survive. The survey demonstrated the existence of probable wall foundations and robber trenches to the W. of the cloister, but no firm evidence for the monastic church which is known to have been directly S. of the upstanding ruins. The results are such that the sewer will probably be constructed along Widemarsh Street, turning to the E. in the northern part of the precinct.

128. At *Gaol Street/Bath Street, Medieval Defences* (SO 513 399) an evaluation excavation, consisting of two longitudinal trenches, was undertaken by T. Hoverd for the City of Hereford Archaeology Unit. The trenches cut across the line of the 12th-century defended rampart and the 13th-century city wall and were designed to establish the depth and quality of the archaeological deposits. Both trenches included substantial remains of the defensive earthwork, but all traces of the city wall had disappeared when cottages with cellars had been built on the site.

129. At *Hereford Castle, Redcliffe Gardens* (SO 512 397) an archaeological watching brief was undertaken by R. Shoemith for the City of Hereford Archaeology Unit, during the demolition and site clearance of a bandstand, pond and cascade on the site of the motte of Hereford castle. Every effort was made to ensure that archaeological levels remained undisturbed and the remains of the various features were buried wherever possible. No damage was caused to the Scheduled Ancient Monument.

130. At *9 St Ethelbert Street* (SO 512 397) a watching brief was carried out by various members of staff of the City of Hereford Archaeology Unit during the construction of an

(HEREFORD)

extension. The house is just N. of the postulated line of the main W.-E. road within the Saxon city. Although no trace of Saxon occupation was found in these limited excavations, pottery from the 12th to the 15th centuries has given an indication of the relatively high status of this area during the whole of the period.

131. At *St Guthlac's Monastery* (SO 515 403) an evaluation excavation and a watching brief on engineers' trial holes in the north-eastern corner of the probable precinct of St Guthlac's monastery was undertaken by R. Stone, then of the City of Hereford Archaeology Unit. St Guthlac's monastery was refounded on a new site, to the NE. of the city, in 1144 and survived there until the Dissolution. The evaluation excavation, on the line of a proposed new road, exposed what was thought to be a steep-sided ditch of medieval date running along the edge of Commercial Road. The skeleton of a two year-old pig, covered in stones, may represent an animal that died of a disease and required careful disposal in a remote part of the precinct.

Engineers' trial pits, NE. of the evaluation excavation and close to the Stonebow Brook, confirmed earlier observations that this area had been largely given over to agricultural purposes during the monastic period. There was some evidence for localized flooding from the stream with well-preserved plant remains extracted from the alluvium.

132. At *28 St Martin's Street* (SO 508 395) an evaluation excavation was undertaken by T. Hovord for the City of Hereford Archaeology Unit on this site S. of the R. Wye. The site was on the line of the embankment, confusingly known as Rowe Ditch, which defended the bridgehead settlement of St Martin's. The excavation established the presence of the remains of a clay defensive rampart, probably constructed during the late 12th or early 13th centuries. A limited excavation through the eroded rampart established that there was a substantial occupation layer, below the rampart, at least 0.3 m thick. Previous excavations in an adjoining area had established the presence of pre- and early post-Conquest levels.

133. WORCESTER CATHEDRAL (SO 850 545). The following works were carried out for the Dean and Chapter of Worcester by the Cathedral Archaeologist, C. Guy. A 1 m wide trench was excavated from the N. side of College Green to the S. side of the Cathedral for a new gas main. This exposed the surfaces of several earlier roads around the green, numerous post-medieval drains and culverts (including a brick cistern finally used as a cess-pit), a medieval wall aligned N.-S. and part of a wide polygonal or circular stone foundation apparently concentric with the present Chapter House of c. 1120 and perhaps earlier than it. A research excavation, preceded by geophysical survey, will be carried out in September 1996 to examine the relationship of the foundation to the Chapter House and to recover more of its plan.

Scaffolding erected within the SW. transept enabled a record of the E. elevation to be made and correlated with the exterior elevation recorded in 1992. The Norman barrel-vaulted clerestory wall-passage still survives in the SE. corner of the transept, as does an inserted late 12th-century wall-passage at triforium level.

A survey has been carried out, by staff and students from the Courtauld Institute, of all the polychromy in the Cathedral. This showed that much more survived than was anticipated and also that some of it is of very high quality. Of particular significance are the Quire spandrel figures (mid 13th-century) and the ghosts of four shields painted on the N. wall of the sanctuary of the Lady Chapel c. 1230-40, perhaps the earliest such painted shields in the country.

A survey has also been carried out of the undercroft of the Refectory, now College Hall. The undercroft is very complex and the analysis suggests that some parts may be of pre-Conquest date and have been subsumed into a larger structure with later alterations.

HERTFORDSHIRE

134. BERKHAMSTED, KINGSGATE (SP 990 080). A programme of excavation and sampling was carried out by C. Walker and E. Guttman for the Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust, prior to retail redevelopment. The site occupies an area between the High Street and the R. Bulbourne. Following the results of an earlier evaluation, several 6×2 m areas were opened to reveal the medieval deposits covering much of the area. These were then sampled, using both dry and wet-sieving techniques, to recover artefactual and environmental evidence relating to the occupation of properties fronting the High Street during the medieval period. The excavation also revealed a number of cob-walled structures of medieval date.

HUMBERSIDE

135. COTTAM, BURROW HOUSE FARM (SE 975 667). Evaluation of the Anglian and Viking-Age settlement at Cottam continued, directed by J. D. Richards for the Department of Archaeology, University of York, funded by the British Academy.

Work concentrated on a possible 10th-century settlement focus, c. 200 m NE. of the 8th and 9th-century site investigated in 1993 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 38 (1994), 228). Two so-called Norse bells, a 10th-century spearhead and a Jellinge-style brooch had been recovered from this area by metal-detector users, and field walking had yielded Torksey-type ware sherds. Aerial photographs showed very few crop-marks in this area, although a magnetometer survey revealed several possible ditched enclosures either side of droveways.

The purpose of the evaluation was to (a) evaluate the preservation of structural evidence and investigate the reasons for the lack of crop-marks; (b) test the theory that this location represented a localized settlement shift from the SW.; and (c) further characterize the nature of the settlement.

A trench $20 \text{ m} \times 100 \text{ m}$ was cut across the entrance, a central trackway, and parts of at least two enclosures. This revealed a massive ditched entrance-way with an internal bank and substantial wooden gate structure. At this point the ditch was at least 1.5 m deep by 2.5 m wide with a bank behind it, although elsewhere the trackways and enclosures were defined by shallow ditches, less than 0.5 m in depth. It appears that the main purpose of the entrance was for display rather than defensive purposes.

Traces of several post-built structures were discovered within the enclosures, although truncation by ploughing had removed all occupation deposits and makes it difficult to define coherent building plans. The lack of crop-marks was demonstrated to be the result of the shallow nature of most of the features, many less than 0.1 m deep, making them visible to magnetometry but not affecting crop growth. Nevertheless structural remains were identified, including a possible quarry pit and several industrial features which yielded large quantities of fuel ash slag.

The finds recovered included two 10th-century strap-ends, as well as a number of dress pins, and a finger ring decorated with ring and dot ornament. The pottery, including York, Torksey and Maxey-type wares, attests to a range of trading contacts, both N. and S. of the Humber. This is in stark contrast to the 8th and early 9th-century focus, which was apparently aceramic. On the other hand, there was virtually no evidence for animal processing, unlike the earlier site which was rich in animal bone. A Northumbrian *styca* was the only coin found, whereas five coins had been recovered from the earlier site. This also corresponds with the smaller number of coins recovered by the metal detectors from this area, and must again relate to the change in activities on the site.

Preliminary analysis of the dating evidence suggests relatively short-lived occupation in this area from the late 9th to early 10th century. This supports the idea of a settlement shift, but suggests that occupation lasted only briefly before it again moved, probably this time to the site of one of the nearby deserted medieval villages represented by earthworks at Cottam or Cowlam.

KENT

136. RAMSGATE, TESCO SITE, MANSTON ROAD (TR 361 665). In April 1995 Wessex Archaeology conducted an archaeological evaluation on the western edge of Ramsgate in advance of a proposed retail store development. Eighteen machine-dug trenches were excavated; six of these investigated a crop-mark site identified from aerial photographs, taken in the 1960s, in the eastern half of the site.

The crop-mark was found to be a multi-ditched enclosure with the slight remains of at least one stone building at its centre. Dating evidence from the ditches suggested that it was medieval in origin, but provided no evidence for its survival into the post-medieval period. One ditch contained sherds of Saxon organic-tempered pottery, but these are considered to have been residual. Any upstanding remains of the buildings within the enclosure, recorded as having been demolished before the reign of Queen Anne, appear to have been completely destroyed by levelling of the site in the 1970s. The archaeological investigation, combined with the documentary evidence, suggest that this enclosure and the buildings within it are the remains of the medieval manor known as Upper Court, marked on the OS 1:1250 map of the area but placed *c.* 100 m to the SE. Some of the ditches may have been garden features within a pseudo-moated site.

LEICESTERSHIRE

137. LEICESTERSHIRE, TRINITY HOSPITAL, THE NEWARKE (SK 583 041). A small evaluation in the rear garden of the Trinity Hospital was carried out by the Leicestershire Museums, under the direction of J. Gossip. The work was funded by De Montfort University. Only the topmost archaeological levels were examined. A section of stone wall, parallel with the axis of the original medieval hospital, was identified, together with either a disturbed wall or cobbled surface, three pits of possible post-medieval date and a possible ditch. It was clear that dense archaeological levels survived over the area of the garden.

138. OAKHAM, ALL SAINTS' CHURCH (SK 860 089). An evaluation and watching brief were carried out during building work within the church. The work was funded by the Parochial Church Council of All Saints' Church and carried out by the Leicestershire Museums, under the direction of A. Connor and S. Cox. Stratigraphic evidence indicated that, as expected, the chapel was later than the chancel. A possible earlier dividing wall between the nave and the chancel was identified, together with evidence of earlier floors, one of which could be contemporary with the 14th-century nave piers. The foundation for the S. wall of the nave had also been used as the foundation for an earlier building. Within the nave a base of a possible earlier pier was identified, together with an earlier foundation. In the choir vestry further evidence of possibly earlier piers and floor levels was found.

LINCOLNSHIRE

139. BASSINGHAM, WATER LANE (TF 390 360). Excavations were carried out by P. Cope-Faulkner of Archaeological Project Services (Heritage Lincolnshire) on the E. bank of the R. Witham. Funding was initially provided by N. A. Berry and B. A. Mablethorpe with further funding from the developer, Allison Premier Homes. An enclosure map of 1654 depicts a large house and four smaller structures surrounding it, within the area of investigation.

Above Romano-British field boundaries was a system of E.-W. boundary ditches of early land blocks. These were replaced in the 13th century by a moat adjoining the R. Witham. A simple aisled hall, 18 m × 11 m, was constructed within the area defined by the moat. An adjoining garderobe and small room was located at the NE. corner of the building. Some 40 m to the E. a circular dovecote was uncovered, *c.* 7 m in diameter.

Following a period of abandonment in the 15th and 16th centuries, the aisled hall was extended and a new floor laid. An ancillary building, perhaps for livestock, was constructed

to the S. At this time the dovecote fell into disuse and collapsed or was demolished. The building was finally abandoned in the 18th century, and reused masonry and timbers incorporated into the adjacent Hall Farm.

BOSTON

140. At *General Hospital* (TF 329 434) M. Dymond of Archaeological Project Services supervised further investigations (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 39 (1995), 225–26). A substantial stone structure of probable 14th-century date, perhaps the remains of a warehouse, was revealed near to the northern corner of the site. Although pre-dating the earliest documentary reference (1585), this is possibly the custom house (or a precursor) identified during the desk-top assessment. Adjacent was a contemporary brick-built structure, perhaps a bakehouse. The cellar of one of the hospital ancillary buildings, the Nurses' Home built in 1934, was found to have utilized a medieval brick surface for its floor.

141. At *Spain Lane* (TF 329 445) archaeological watching briefs were undertaken by C. Moulis of Archaeological Project Services, during trial-pit excavation in advance of development. The proposed development area site is located on the site of the Dominican friary founded in 1238. A series of mortar surfaces and two possible pits of medieval date were recorded, and pottery and tile datable to the 14th century was recovered.

142. CHAPEL ST LEONARDS, SEA ROAD (TF 552 772). A watching brief was carried out by N. Herbert of Archaeological Project Services. Medieval pottery has been recovered from the town and, in particular, a number of salt-making sites have been revealed by tidal erosion on the beach. A medieval settlement has also been located on land adjacent to the development. Medieval remains were identified, though these had been disturbed by modern development. Additionally, large quantities of medieval pottery were recovered.

143. KIRKSTEAD, OLD ABBEY FARM (TF 191 610). A watching brief was undertaken, by R. Mouraille for Archaeological Project Services, during construction work. Kirkstead Abbey, built in 1187 and dissolved in 1537, is located in the fields N. of the development area. Deposits related to the construction of the 18th-century farmhouse were identified and reused medieval bricks and masonry, probably derived from the abbey, were also revealed.

144. LANGTOFT HALL, LANGTOFT (TF 127 130). Wessex Archaeology conducted an archaeological evaluation of a site, scheduled for redevelopment, at the E. end of Langtoft village. A significant amount of historical research and archaeological survey had been carried out on the site prior to this evaluation, which consisted of the machine excavation of ten trenches. These trenches were sited at carefully selected points around the proposed development area in order to further investigate features already identified, and to attempt to identify the site of Langtoft Hall itself, which had been demolished in the late 18th century.

Trenching revealed a western extension to a previously known medieval moat which was found to run south-westwards across the site for a distance of at least 75 m. Further medieval activity, dating from the 10th–11th centuries, was recorded in the area delimited by this moat. Trenching over the site of a suspected 17th-century formal garden revealed spreads of redeposited soil and demolition rubble, along with the remains of a substantial limestone-walled building, assumed to belong to the medieval site enclosed by the moat. Trenching in the centre of the site revealed shallow and irregular features, one of which contained a medieval copper alloy token. Two trenches in the SW. corner of the site uncovered the wall foundations of a post-medieval dovecote and two linear features, tentatively identified as drains. A single trench, dug in the crew-yard of the farm which

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currently stands on the site, identified a wall foundation which is believed to be the remains of Langtoft Hall. Below this was a large ditch which was interpreted as the south-westwards continuation of the medieval moat found to the NE. As a result of this evaluation it is clear that significant archaeological deposits, dating from the 10th–18th centuries, exist across the entire area of proposed development.

LINCOLN. Work by the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit.

145. At *Bishop Grosseteste College* (SK 976 727) area excavations directed by K. Wragg, funded by the College in advance of new library extension, revealed several periods of medieval structures. There were five or six adjacent buildings which had probably fronted on to Newport. Occupation, represented by remains of timber structures later replaced in stone, probably began by c. 1100, and appeared to last until the 15th century.

146. At *St Mark's Station* (SK 973 708) (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 31 (1987), 51) an evaluation followed by extensive excavation was carried out in advance of the redevelopment of the site as a retail complex. The site lies within the area of the medieval suburb of Wigford and is bounded by the High Street to the E. and the R. Witham to the W. Excavations between the railway station platforms during 1986–87 had already located the southern part of the property of Lincoln's Carmelite friary. The evaluation confirmed the presence of friary buildings further to the N. and located walls and graveyards of the Church of St Edward the Martyr which lay immediately to the S. of the friary. The impact of the development upon the St Edward's site was slight and resulted in a watching brief only. Friary remains, on the other hand were exposed over a large area. The friary buildings had evidently been thoroughly robbed at the time of the Dissolution but several major phases of building and rebuilding were apparent, including the N. wall of a probable late 15th-century buttressed building corresponding to a S. wall recorded during the earlier excavations in 1986. Very substantial foundations of an earlier phase of building were truncated by the buttressed building, and by later grave cuts. The burials included a group of three which lay below decorated stone slabs. Walls defining what is thought to be a cloister lie to the N. and a sequence of tile hearths probably relate to a kitchen area to the NW. of the complex. Fragmentary evidence for late Saxon and Norman occupation was encountered at various points along the High Street and nearer to the Witham to the W. Work was supervised by R. Trimble, and funded by the developers, Simons Estates.

147. LOW BARLINGS, BARLINGS ABBEY (TF 090 736). C. Moulis of Archaeological Project Services monitored the excavation of two small trenches for the emplacement of interpretive panels close to the N. arcade of Barlings Abbey. Medieval make-up layers and a brick culvert were revealed beneath 19th-century demolition debris.

148. SCAMPTON, SCAMPTON HOUSE (SK 945 795). Scampton House was probably built for Sir John Bolle some time after 1603 and located in the area previously occupied by East Grange, a medieval manorial farm of Kirkstead Abbey. In consequence, the creation of an access route for the house was subject to a watching brief, carried out by K. Hughes of Archaeological Project Services. A linear earthen bank, probably part of the boundary of the medieval grange, was revealed. A wall, perhaps part of the formal gardens associated with the manor house, and waste materials from an undated brick/tile kiln, were also identified.

NORFOLK. Work by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit except where specified.

149. FINCHAM, HIGH STREET (TF 685 063). Trench evaluation by K. Penn for Bexwell Tractors Ltd revealed a series of large cess-pits, the earliest of them probably of late

medieval date. A second trench, at the S. end of the plot away from the High Street, exposed an undated linear feature.

150. GREAT YARMOUTH, TOWN WALL (TG 525 070). Architectural and archaeological surveys of two stretches of wall, immediately S. of Pudding Gate and W. of King Henry's Tower, were undertaken by R. Smith for Norfolk County Council and English Heritage in advance of repair and consolidation.

151. KING'S LYNN, CORN EXCHANGE (TF 616 204). Trench evaluation and subsequent watching-brief work was undertaken by S. Bates for the Borough of King's Lynn and West Norfolk in advance of conversion of the building to a new concert hall. A 2 m depth of former riverbank deposits, rich in medieval organic material and artefacts, resulted from deliberate dumping of the town's rubbish in the river. A bell-casting pit, cut into the top of the infill deposits, was located, the first to be excavated in King's Lynn. Documentary research by P. Cattermole has shown that a bell, of the same size as that represented by the original pit, was cast in 1616 in Common Staithe Yard (in the area of the Corn Exchange excavations) for the Chapel of St Nicholas by bellfounder James Edberry.

NORWICH

152. At *Bethel Street Car Park* (TG 228 074) evaluation trenching by S. Percival for the Technopolis Project took place in advance of proposed redevelopment. Seven trenches were excavated, exposing well-preserved medieval deposits and structures which included the remains of a 15th-century undercroft on the site formerly occupied by the White Swan Inn. A power-probe survey indicated that the depth of made ground varied across the site between 0.6 m and 2.4 m.

153. At *The Cathedral* (TG 234 088) a drawn archaeological survey of the N. face of the cathedral tower was undertaken by D. Adams and K. Forrest for the Dean and Chapter of Norwich Cathedral in order to calibrate and detail a previous photogrammetric and architectural survey. The south-western tower pinnacle and its pilasters were also recorded to provide an assessment of their current external condition. The drawings produced on site were subsequently digitized for incorporation into a wider cumulative C.A.D. record of the tower.

154. At *City Wall* (TG 238 076) an architectural and archaeological survey of the Black Tower, Carrow Hill, the largest surviving tower on the city wall, was carried out by R. Smith for Norwich City Council.

155. At *Coslany Street* (TG 228 089) archaeological evaluation was carried out on behalf of the Norfolk Archaeological Unit by N. Oakey (Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit) for Wilcon Homes Ltd. A sample trench on the Coslany Street frontage exposed 18th-century deposits, probably floors located within buildings of late medieval or post-medieval date. Another trench located close to the N. bank of the R. Wensum uncovered a canalized channel which had been partially culverted. This was interpreted as a northern arm of the river, flowing around an island depicted on maps of the early 19th century and before. Organic survival in medieval deposits was good. Evidence of industrial activity was recovered.

156. At *Greyfriars* (TG 234 086) further work additional to the major excavations of 1992-94 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 39 (1995), 233) was made necessary by the incorporation of a further three properties into the redevelopment. Excavation was by P. Emery for N.F.U.

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Mutual and Avon Group. Evidence pre-dating the Franciscan friary (1226) included traces of a timber building and a ditch, both of 11th-century date, and a number of 12th-century cess and quarry pits. These pre-friary features reaffirmed the alignment of tenements that had been suggested by the 1992-94 work. New insight into the development of the friary ground-plan was provided by remains of flint foundations and tile flooring. Additional wall lines were inferred either from footings or from robber trenches relating to the Dissolution. Buildings forming a southward extension of the complex had been constructed on a substantial artificial terrace. A W.-E. friary sewer was tracked electronically beyond the eastern site limit while the interior of the culvert was recorded using a remote-controlled mobile video camera.

Finds of particular significance included pieces of architectural worked stone, medieval window glass a medieval oyster-shell painter's palette, and a silver-gilt strip bracelet with *pointillé* decoration (?15th-century).

157. At *St Martin at Palace Plain* (TG 234 081) a watching brief on excavations connected with the planting of seven trees was maintained by P. Emery. The occurrence in one excavation of a human burial, possibly dating to the 14th century, provides some indication of the possible former westward extent of the churchyard of St Martin at Palace. A possible roadway, composed of large flint fragments, was found in another excavation.

158. SOUTH WALSHAM, CHURCH OF ST LAWRENCE (TG 366 133). An evaluation excavation within the chancel revealed two graves and the remains of the probable chancel arch foundation wall. A layer of loose rubble across the whole building probably dated to the disastrous fire of 1827, which led to the removal of the ruined nave and the extension of the chancel westwards.

159. THETFORD, MILL LANE (TL 870 826). An area of 1.6 ha, to the W. of the R. Ouse and lying within the late Saxon defended town, was excavated by J. Bown in advance of housing development. The work took place within two areas designated as Scheduled Ancient Monuments and was funded by Centurian Safety Products and English Heritage. Activity was predominantly of Saxo-Norman date, with some 12th to 14th-century deposits recorded in the western part of the site and on the Mill Lane street frontage. Two well-preserved 10th to 11th-century cellared buildings lay in close proximity to each other. One still displayed the remains of a clay lining adhering to the walls, while the post-holes and slots in the bases of these structures provide much information about the method of construction used. Evidence of late Saxon ferrous metalworking was prevalent all over the site, with some significant concentrations. Non-ferrous metalworking was also recorded, notably in the form of a complete crucible found within a hearth or furnace which had been used for at least eight separate firings.

160. ———, SAXON PLACE (TL 866 826). A watching brief by R. Masefield of R.P.S. Clouston for Peddars Way Housing Association is in progress following an evaluation by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology. From its situation within the Saxon town and from previous excavations in the close vicinity it was known that the site would be rich in archaeological remains. The development (replacement housing) has therefore been piled and existing spine roads reused. Trenches for essential services and minor alterations to levels at the western side of the site have exposed over 100 pits and post-holes, cobbled surfaces, mortar floors and evidence for ironworking. A large percentage of the pottery assemblage is Thetford ware but Stamford ware and St Neot's ware sherds are also present. Items of decorative metalwork including a cogwheel brooch were located by metal detector. Several coins were retrieved.

161. WEREHAM SEWERAGE SCHEME (TF 687 006). A watching brief on pipelaying work by Anglian Water was carried out for Norfolk Archaeological Unit by S. Leith (of Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit). Evidence for late Saxon/early medieval occupation, represented by boundary ditches, pits and part of a post-built structure, was located next to the moat. An assemblage of 10th to 12th-century pottery was recovered.

162. WEST ACRE, PRIORY (TF 783 150). A watching brief on behalf of the Norfolk Archaeological Unit was undertaken by N. Oakey (Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit) for the West Acre Theatre Trust. Neither structures nor archaeological deposits were seen in most of the excavations observed but, in one trench, the foundations of a medieval building extending northwards from the extant medieval barn were recorded.

163. WIGGENHALL, CHURCH OF ST MARY MAGDALEN (TF 599 114). Small-scale excavation within the church by K. Penn revealed that the rebuilding of the church in the 15th century, while retaining the original tower, involved the construction of the new nave and chancel at a level raised c. 0.7 m above the original. This disparity, probably the result of flooding, accounts for a marked difference in level between tower and nave floors which is now apparent.

164. WYMONDHAM, THE BRIDEWELL (TG 113 015). Excavations were carried out in the courtyard by the Wymondham Heritage Trust, under P. Codling with advice from E. Rose (Norfolk Landscape Archaeology Section), prior to conversion for use as a heritage and social centre. The present building, an important model prison, consists of two wings of 1785 joining the governor's house of 1810. An unexpected discovery was that of an attached barrel-vaulted undercroft of medieval date which had been incorporated into the later cellars. There is no other record of building on the site prior to the 17th century.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

165. BRIXWORTH (SP 751 699). S. Ford for Thames Valley Archaeological Services and David Wilson Homes Ltd excavated an enclosed settlement comprising four sub-rectangular and one square post-built structures and four sunken-featured buildings. The ceramic and radiocarbon dating evidence suggests a date between the 5th and 7th centuries, but with no evidence of continuity of settlement from the Roman period.

166. GLAPTHORN. Two 15th-century pottery kilns were excavated by A. G. Johnston and P. J. Foster. The *Leacroft* kiln, situated in a private garden (TL 021 957), was associated with a medieval building which had been reused as a pottery workshop. The *Gypsy Lane* kiln (TL 025 907) was an open field site which was being destroyed by ploughing. These kilns were producing a wide range of typical 15th-century forms, including vessels for brewing and dairying, and crested ridge tiles. Documentary evidence shows that they were known to be in operation in 1483. An interesting feature was the use of the kilns for lime burning between pot firings throughout the life of the structures. The excavators would be pleased to hear from anyone who has seen this dual usage elsewhere. Contact: Mrs A. G. Johnston, Church Farmhouse, Glapthorn, Peterborough PE8 5BE.

167. NEWTON (SP 884 833). Topsoil stripping in the field adjacent to the isolated church of St Faith was watched by B. Bellamy for Northamptonshire Heritage. No evidence of the D.M.V. of Little Newton was discovered. However, a field walking survey of the rest of the field located evidence of settlement dating from the 11th–14th centuries on an ironstone knoll 140 m SW. of the church, together with evidence of iron-smelting. Pottery recovered

from the site consisted of Stamford ware, medieval shelly and green-glazed Stanion/Lyveden pottery. Extensive quarrying for ironstone earlier this century appears to have destroyed part of the site.

A further area, 200 m N. of the church, was also field walked to determine if medieval settlement extended in this direction. No evidence of this was found but early/mid Saxon pottery with iron slag was found over an area of 2 ha. These scatters of pottery correspond with R.B. and Saxon features seen in the adjacent quarry face in 1973.

168. SOUTHWICK (TL 0198 9209). A watching brief by A. G. Johnston and B. Bellamy for Northamptonshire Heritage revealed a medieval multi-phase stone building, the floors of which contained at least seven furnace/oven/hearth structures of varying shapes and sizes. One furnace contained fragments of a thick-walled grass-tempered clay vessel whose inside surface was coated in melted copper. The site is being excavated in co-operation with Northampton Archaeology.

NORTHUMBERLAND

169. CORBRIDGE (NY 981 647). An evaluation was carried out by P. T. Bidwell and M. E. Snape of Tyne and Wear Museums, on behalf of English Heritage and Northumberland County Council, of a site on the N. bank of the R. Tyne threatened by erosion. The site has been known since 1906 (C. L. Woolley 'Corstopitum: provisional report of the excavations in 1906', *Archaeol. Aeliana*, 3 ser. 3 (1907), 180) and was planned by J. P. Gillam in 1949 and again in 1984 (P. T. Bidwell and N. Holbrook, *Hadrian's Wall Bridges* (London, 1989), 106-07); radiocarbon dates of the 8th and the 10th centuries were recently obtained (J. D. Anderson, *Roman military supply in North-East England* (Oxford, 1992), 40-41). The evaluation identified the site as the remains of an Anglo-Saxon horizontal-wheel watermill.

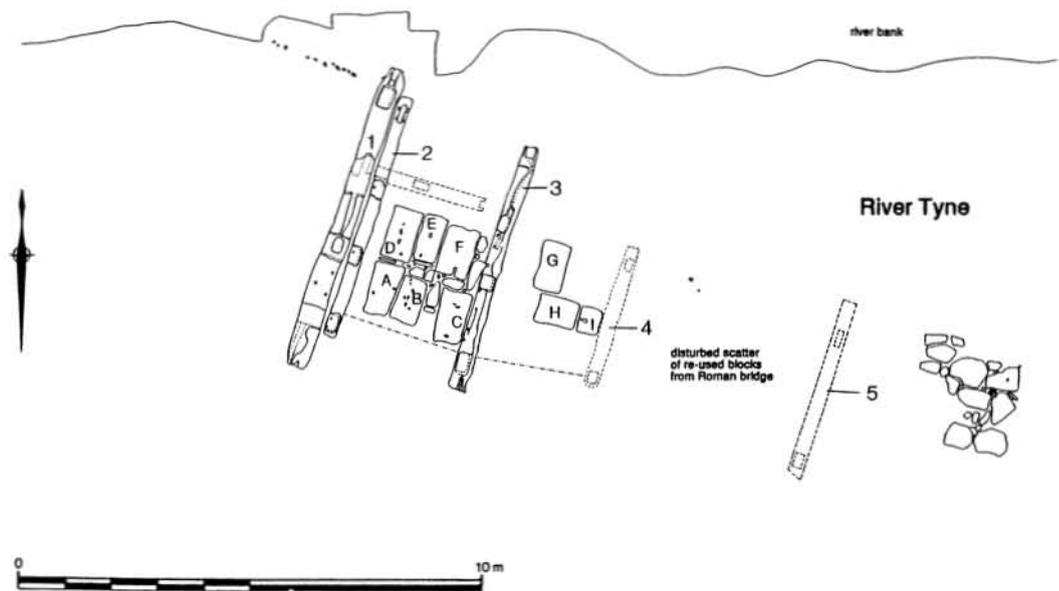


FIG. 2

Corbridge, Northumberland. Plan of Anglo-Saxon watermill

The remains occupy an area 18 m × 7 m, in shallow water at the eastern end of a shelf of boulders and cobbles, probably representing the earlier position of the northern bank, flooded when the river moved northwards (Fig. 2). The Roman site of Corbridge lies on the scarp immediately to the N.; the remains of the Roman bridge meet the northern bank c. 90 m upstream from the watermill.

The western end of the remains comprises a floor of large dressed stones derived from the Roman bridge, bounded on the E. and W. sides by timbers 5.5 m–7 m in length. This was interpreted as the floor of the basement wheel-house, the slots in the timbers being intended to carry waterchute emplacements and uprights for a timber superstructure. Other areas of paving to the E., and a large concentration of blocks derived from the Roman bridge, suggested that the structure had been a complex one, possibly of several phases. Limited excavation revealed a line of stakes running under the present river bank, possibly the timber side of a millpool. A timber waterchute, 4.6 m in length, was discovered, no longer *in situ*, but lying on the edge of the shelf of boulders, one end tilted into deep water. It was not possible to recover it, but a field drawing suggests it to be a close parallel of a chute from a horizontal-wheel mill at Knocknagranshy in Ireland (P. Rahtz and R. Meeson, *An Anglo-Saxon Watermill at Tamworth* (London, 1992), Figs. 101, 102).

OXFORDSHIRE

170. BANBURY, BROUGHTON CASTLE (SP 418 382). A detailed archaeological survey and analysis of the E. face of the castle by R. K. Morriss, then of the City of Hereford Archaeology Unit, took place before general repair works. Broughton Castle is one of the largest and best-preserved medieval fortified mansions in Britain. Surrounded by a moat and once possessing two gatehouses, the building dates to the late 13th century. Since the 15th century it has belonged to the same family and the present owner, the 21st Baron Saye and Sele, has continued the programme of renovation begun by his father in the 1950s. The recording project included a set of rectified photographs, a full stone-by-stone survey in advance of the renovation work, and a set of overlays to show the extent of stone replacement. At the same time an attempt was made to analyse the development of the eastern part of the house. On this side the main late 13th or early 14th-century phase comprised a two-storey solar block with domestic and chapel wings to the E. and a small external courtyard between them. The first major change, perhaps a century later, was the addition of a *loggia*. This two-bay arcade was built in front of the solar and flush with the eastern ends of the two blocks flanking the courtyard. It was vaulted and probably had a chamber above the vaulting. In the late 15th century new square-headed windows were inserted into the room above the *loggia*. The *loggia* arcade was filled in, the vaulting was removed, and new plain windows inserted. A new eastern service wing was added in the 18th century as a series of ranges against an outer crenellated wall. The crenellations were added to the main E. wall about the same time.

171. YARNTON (SP 471 114). G. Hey for the Oxford Archaeological Unit undertook excavations in Cresswell Field as part of the English Heritage-funded Yarnton–Cassington Project. The post-holes of a Saxon timber hall 10 m × 6 m, with an annexe 5 m × 5 m to the E., were distinguished among Iron Age settlement features. To the S. lay three sunken-featured buildings, including a large structure 6 m × 4 m with an internal arrangement of stake-holes. Fence-lines indicating pens and paddocks, and two larger ditched enclosures, formed part of the Saxon layout. Finds were few and not closely datable, but included combs, annular loom-weights and a pair of shears. This group of features lay 500 m W. of the Yarnton Saxon settlement excavated in 1991 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 36 (1992), 258) and 1 km E. of the Worton Saxon settlement evaluated in 1993 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 38 (1994), 245–46).

SOMERSET. Work by Somerset County Council unless stated otherwise.

172. COMPTON DUNDON, COMPTON STREET (ST 491 329). A watching brief by C. and N. Hollinrake on a new housing development on Compton Street produced medieval and later pottery sherds. The earliest pottery finds were of 12th-century date with no evidence for earlier settlement. Enough early pottery was recovered to suggest that this may represent the approximate date of the onset of occupation in Compton Street, a settlement that has all the appearances of a medieval planned village.

173. MARTOCK, TREASURER'S HOUSE (ST 462 191). Between 1993 and 1995 the National Trust carried out refurbishment work on this medieval building. Archaeological recording was carried out as the work has progressed.

In the 13th-century solar block a rare survival on the interior face of the W. first-floor gable is a medieval wall painting. The wall painting consists of an imitation masonry pattern, red joints painted on to a white background with red flowers painted at intervals between the joints. This room would have been open to the rafters in the medieval period and an examination of the loft space revealed a continuation of the wall painting which included a vine scroll on the N. side.

Sample areas of the wall face were examined and cleared and the painting was dated stylistically to the mid 13th century. The central scene above the window was found to be of St John and the Virgin Mary on either side of Jesus on the cross. Funds were made available to conserve, clean and display this wall painting in October 1995.

The exterior face of the same gable wall was cracking away from its core and a rapid structural solution needed to be implemented. A scaffolding support was constructed to hold the wall face braced against a concrete foundation. In August 1993 the trench for the concrete foundation was excavated and revealed a good stratigraphic sequence.

Below blue lias flagstones was 18th to 19th-century material, above early 17th-century occupation debris which lay above building rubble containing 16th-century pottery, above plaster waste in a loamy clay, above a deposit of occupation debris and some building rubble. This deposit contained fragments of 15th-century pottery, window lead and a spread of painted window-glass with decoration typical of the 13th–15th centuries. Below the 15th-century deposit was a layer containing fragments of earlier medieval pottery filling a ditch cutting the natural clay subsoil.

In June 1994 drainage trenches were excavated around the building to alleviate the rising damp in the hall. This work was also carried out by National Trust archaeologists and volunteers. The footings for the demolished 17th-century cottages which once abutted the N. side of the hall were uncovered. Below the topsoil was demolition rubble associated with 15th-century pottery. It seemed to be the result of re-roofing of the hall as there were many fragments of West Country slate as well as occasional slates of Ham stone and blue lias. Many fragments of green-glazed clay ridge tiles were also found in this layer. One find of particular importance was a medieval small bronze privy seal. The drainage trenches revealed that the footings of the medieval hall continued 1 m further N. of the E. gable, suggesting that the hall was shortened and the gable rebuilt in the later medieval period.

During 1995 the pinning of the solar gable wall was carried out. The floorboards were taken up in the solar and the area between the joists and above the lath and plaster ceiling was cleaned. Much of the material from this area was 19th-century. Although the planks were recent, the joists probably date to the late 15th–early 16th century and were smoke-blackened. The solar floor was raised when the room below was converted to a parlour. The lifting of the floorboards revealed hidden details of the S. wall of the room. Straight joints were faintly discernible under the plaster above the floor-boards. Below this level the wall was unplastered and the chamfered jambs of a blocked medieval door were visible. This door probably led into a garderobe block demolished in the later medieval period when the kitchen was built on the W. side of the building. The subsequent shortening of

the kitchen revealed a drip moulding which preserves parts of the line of the garderobe block roof. Work was directed by M. Papworth.

174. MUCHELNEY, PRIEST'S HOUSE (ST 429 250). During 1993, the National Trust carried out repair work on this 14th-century building. Archaeological excavation was carried out before a new floor was laid in the parlour at the E. end of the building. This work revealed that the medieval floor had been removed during 19th-century alterations. A line of lias ashlar surviving E. of the hall/parlour screen indicated that this screen was not in its original position and had been rebuilt below the medieval truss II. It is thought that originally the solar was jettied into the hall.

Examination of drainage trenches around the house revealed 18th to 19th-century deposits with occasional fragments of late medieval pottery at the lowest levels.

At the W. end of the N. wall, at first floor level, masonry was removed from a blocked door which once provided access to a guest room via a stair turret. The blocking contained fragments of carved and painted Hamstone of a style typical of the 12th–13th centuries. The stone probably came from Muchelney Abbey and the survival of paint on the stone suggests that the blocking took place soon after the dissolution. Work was directed by M. Papworth.

175. SOMERTON, EASTON HOUSE (ST 489 286). An archaeological evaluation by C. and N. Hollinrake behind Easton House, West Street, in connection with plans to build a new town library in Somerton, found evidence that occupation on the site may have begun in the late 12th or early 13th century. Pottery of that date was found in sufficient quantity to suggest that this may have been the period when tenements fronting on to West Street were established. There was no evidence for any Romano-British or Saxon settlement on this property.

176. SUTTON BINGHAM, ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, (ST 548 111). Three trenches were excavated by A. H. Graham in the graveyard against the S. side of the church, to determine whether the proposal to lower the ground level along the wall was a threat to any buried remains. The two trenches against the wall of the nave, one at the SW. corner of the church and the other outside the now blocked S. door, revealed the edge of the terrace into which the church was built. The nave wall was founded on a wide rubble base in a trench along the edge of the terrace. Details of the ashlar which framed the doorway were revealed but the original threshold was not *in situ*; at some time it had been raised, with a Hamstone sill set in above an infilling of the base of the doorway. This change probably reflected the build-up of the ground level in the churchyard. The third trench was against the wall of the chancel but was obstructed by a modern storm-drain. Late medieval pottery sherds were recovered from the topsoil layer in the churchyard, as well as fragments of glazed decorated ridge tiles, probably from the roof of the church in the late medieval period.

177. STAWELL, CHURCH FARM (ST 368 384). Wessex Archaeology conducted an archaeological evaluation immediately to the N. of the parish church of St Francis. Three trenches, representing *c.* 3.2 per cent of the development area, were machine-excavated and hand-cleaned, revealing a number of medieval and post-medieval features. These comprised two linear features of 12th or 13th-century date, one of the 15th or 16th century, a large linear feature of 18th-century date, and two undated features. The majority of these were recorded towards the southern end of the site, closest to the church.

The 12th to 13th-century probable ditches could represent property or field boundaries, but could also be drainage ditches. The recovery of large quantities of grain, peas, beans, and chaff from the environmental sample possibly indicates grain processing in the near vicinity, suggesting that the site could have been a farmyard since the 12th or 13th centuries, and that the land use has changed very little in the last 700–800 years. It

(SOMERSET)

may be significant that all the linear features were oriented roughly N.-S. Work was directed by V. Birbeck.

178. TAUNTON, THE COUNTY HOTEL (ST 228 244). An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Wessex Archaeology within the area enclosed by the medieval town defences. Three test-pits were hand-dug inside the hotel building and three machine trenches were excavated within the surrounding car park.

One of the test-pits near to the front of the hotel revealed a stone wall marking the line of the earlier, medieval street frontage, and another identified a probably infilled and capped post-medieval cellar. No floor levels survived but there were traces of a thin soil which overlies the natural ground surface in this area.

The machine trenches revealed one early medieval (12th/13th-century) quarry pit. The latter was sealed by a thick deposit of colluvium.

A small assemblage of finds was recovered, mostly of post-medieval date, but six sherds of early medieval pottery were identified.

179. WASHFORD, CLEEVE ABBEY (ST 047 408). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Exeter Archaeology for English Heritage on the proposed line of a floodwater drainage pipe crossing fields on the N. side of the abbey church. The route runs north-westwards to the Washford River from a point NE. of the church. Five small trenches were hand-excavated along the line and magnetometer and resistivity surveys were conducted in certain areas by P. and N. Linford of the English Heritage Ancient Monuments Laboratory. The northern inner precinct boundary wall of the abbey was located in one trench and alluvial deposits were encountered over most of the site. The geophysical survey identified E.-W. linear features which subsequent observations suggest represent modern field drains.

A number of features were recorded in a watching brief on the pipeline construction works, which involved topsoil stripping in a 6 m wide corridor followed by the excavation of a pipe-trench up to 3 m deep and 1.5 m wide.

The footings of a building lying against the N. side of the precinct wall had been partially robbed, probably at the Dissolution. Fragments of medieval floor-tiles, some apparently kiln wasters, were found in this area, and several medieval pits were observed to the N. of the building. A 0.7 m deep stone-lined pit or water channel 3 m wide by at least 3 m long was recorded within the precinct to the NE. of the church. Adjacent to this feature were two round pier foundations which probably belonged to an open-fronted building. The date of these structures was not established.

A northward continuation of the abbey leat (not diverted westwards within a pipe) was located to the N. of the gatehouse courtyard. In the same area a section was recorded through the southern extremity of the moat, which produced a few sherds of mid 16th-century pottery. Work was directed by M. A. Watts and M. E. P. Hall.

180. WELLS, THE OLD ARCHDEACONRY (ST 552 460). An archaeological evaluation, undertaken by P. Cox and S. Robinson for A.C. Archaeology on the site of the proposed new buildings, comprised the recording of six trial pits. Medieval deposits were present in most cases and included stone walls and surfaces, and other layers containing pottery, animal bone and metalwork, including a copper alloy mount of (probably) 11th-century date recovered from a context which otherwise contained later (12th/13th-century) pottery.

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181. LICHFIELD, 1 BIRD STREET (SK 116 094). Evaluation by B. Langton for Cotswold Archaeological Trust examined an area adjoining the site of the friary church. Up to

1.14 m of medieval deposits was recorded including pits, a grave and a possible stone surface dating to the 13th–14th centuries. The presence of the grave suggests that a burial ground may extend into this area. At the Franciscan friary at Walsingham, Norfolk, the lay cemetery was situated to the N. of the church, and a similar arrangement might exist at the Lichfield friary. Finds included a lozenge-shaped copper alloy mount with stamped decoration comprising a fleur-de-lis within a beaded border, probably a pilgrim's souvenir.

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182. BARSHAM, HOLY TRINITY CHURCH (TM 39 89). Archaeological recording by S. Boulter for Suffolk County Council, English Heritage and Barsham Parochial Church Council was carried out as part of a wider programme of works to re-point the tower and patch some of the interior walls. A photographic and drawn record was made of the internal elevation of the round tower. The recording was concentrated on the second, central, stage of the tower's three phases of construction and on its interfaces with the two other phases. The earliest phase, from ground level to a point level with the apex of the W. gable of the nave, can be attributed to the 11th or 12th century, though the evidence for this was limited. The second stage was represented by c. 2.75 m of walling. The four blocked windows in this stage suggested a 14th-century date for what would have been, prior to the construction of the third stage, the belfry. The third and final stage, represented by the present belfry, is the Tudor period with red brick in its construction. The present bellframe is a Victorian (1893) replacement of the Tudor one.

183. BURY ST EDMUNDS, 'ABBEY NORTH PRECINCT WALL' (TL 85 64). A measured-drawing and photographic survey was made by D. Gill for Suffolk County Council and English Heritage of what is called the 'North Precinct Wall'. This is not actually the precinct wall, which surrounds the claustral buildings, but the wall dividing the Abbey's Palace Yard and Great Court. The survey was conducted during an English Heritage project to repair and consolidate the section that included the N. wall of the Hall of Pleas (which lay within the Palace Yard). The N. and S. elevations and, where the wall facing had fallen away, the inner structural detail, were recorded prior to the addition of repair fabric.

184. ———, WEST FRONT OF THE ABBEY (TL 85 64). Work on the drains behind the W. front revealed the *in situ* remains of pillar bases of the Abbey church very close to the surface. Large loose fragments of fallen masonry were also identified, as well as a 1 m deep layer of demolition rubble throughout the length of the trench. A further trench in front of the W. front demonstrated a depth of loamy overburden, with much less dense demolition rubble than the trenches within the site of the church. Work by J. Caruth and D. Gill for Suffolk County Council and St Edmundsbury Borough Council.

185. ———, ST EDMUND'S HOSPITAL (TL 85 63). A small trench was machine-dug in the garden of the hospital in advance of building work by A. Tester for Suffolk County Council and St Edmund's Hospital and Nursing Home. This revealed evidence of late Saxon and early medieval occupation in the form of two or three ditches and an earlier clay structure that was partly exposed on the edge of the trench. The largest ditch contained early medieval and late Saxon pottery and was probably the source of an iron military arrowhead that was found with a metal-detector.

186. CAMPSEA ASH, CAMPSEA ASH PRIORY (TM 31 54). A watching brief on an extension to the E. elevation of Ashe Abbey House revealed a stone-lined drain crossing the site from N. to S. The drain was composed of reused fragments of building stone, presumably recovered from the demolition or alteration of some of the buildings of the Augustinian nunnery. The fragments had obviously been sorted before reuse: thin flat pieces were used

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for the floor of the drain, cubed pieces (often bearing ornate decoration) were used for the sides, and reworked fragments of moulded pieces, predominantly from door and window apertures, made up the arched top. The drain was empty, except for a thin layer of silt on the floor stones, and was *c.* 0.5 m wide and 0.35 m high.

The size of the drain suggests that it was of some importance, and while little is known of the site's post-Dissolution history, it seems more probable that it was constructed during the lifetime of the nunnery. The drain's orientation suggests that it had been used to channel waste from a range (probably the reredorter) located to the of the main cloister block to the mill stream lying to the S. of the prioress's lodgings. Work by T. Loader for Suffolk County Council and Bouldless A-G.

187. CARLTON COLVILLE, BLOODMOOR HILL (TM 90 52). An archaeological evaluation (trial trenching, metal-detector survey and limited geophysical survey) was carried out on a 19 ha site to the E. of Bloodmoor Hill, as a result of a planning application for development. The results suggested that the known early Saxon cemetery on Bloodmoor Hill did not extend into the area of proposed development. However, three previously unknown sites were identified.

The largest of the new sites covered *c.* 1 ha and consisted of a large number of features and a possible occupation layer of Roman and early Saxon date, sealed beneath a protective layer of hill-wash. The early Saxon finds consisted of hand-made pottery and a possible bronze bucket-mount. The archaeological interpretation was hampered by the limited nature of the evaluation, but it is possible that all the activity related to the early Saxon period and that the Roman material was reused.

188. CHILTON, CHILTON HALL (TL 89 42). A monitoring visit was made to observe the construction of a conservatory against the W. face of the Hall, which is a fragment of a moated Tudor mansion. The foundation trenches exposed a shallow brick footing and a rubbish pit. The bricks were thin (5 cm × 11 cm × 19 cm), hand-made and appeared consistent with the fabric of the existing house. Seven sherds of 13th-century pottery were collected from the pit and trench spoil, indicating that there was occupation on the site before construction of the Tudor house. Work was carried out by D. Gill for Suffolk County Council and Mr A. Herbert.

189. DEBENHAM (TM 16 SE.). Further field walking has revealed thirteen new medieval sites, mostly with 13th/14th-century pottery, but five also had small amounts of 12th-century pottery. Among the new sites were two on the Aspell Road, suggesting 'ribbon' development on the roads leading out of the town. A number of medieval sites were also found on the high ground (Hunger Down) between Sandy Lane and Gracechurch Street. Work was carried out by E. Savery.

190. EARTHWORK RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY IN SUFFOLK (RAPID IDENTIFICATION SURVEY). This survey was designed as a way of gauging the types and survival of earthworks in the county. Five sample areas were selected on different soil types and landscape zones: High Suffolk (S.), High Suffolk (N.) and the Waveney Valley, Stour Valley and Shotley Peninsula, Sandlings (S.) and Deben Valley, and Sandlings (N.) and the Blyth Valley. Breckland was omitted as it is currently the subject of a separate survey. Within each of the five areas, two strips of 10 km × 1 km were randomly selected for intensive survey. For each strip, land use information and field boundaries were transcribed from the Tithe Maps of *c.* 1840 on to 1:10,000 base maps. (For four strips it was also possible to include information from earlier maps). Similar information was taken from the 1986 colour aerial photographs held by Suffolk County Council, amplified by data from the 1946 aerial photographs held by

the National Monuments Record in Swindon. Archaeological sites were also plotted from the county Sites and Monuments Record. All the current areas of grassland, heathland and woodland (as the areas most likely to contain upstanding earthworks) were then inspected on the ground.

Although many of the 184 new earthworks located by the survey were of minor archaeological significance, they included seventeen medieval moats or fragments of moats; four areas of hollows and platforms; two fishpond dams associated with the site of Dodnash Priory; three areas of possible water-meadow earthworks; two areas of banks on heathland possibly associated with intermittent cultivation; two animal pounds; and two oval mounds over 2 m high (?ornamental features) in Grey Friars Wood, Dunwich. The majority (62 per cent) of the significant new sites were located in the claylands of High Suffolk, with a smaller concentration in the northern Sandlings. The lowest total (8 per cent) was recorded in the Stour Valley and the Shotley Peninsula, but paradoxically this was the area with the highest number of wood banks.

The work on the Tithe Maps indicated that, by the 1840s, Suffolk was already a highly arable county and that a significant proportion of the grassland was in the form of temporary 'leys'. Three strips — two in High Suffolk (S.) and one in the Sandlings (N.) — had close to the present day average of 83 per cent arable land. Since the 1840s the amount of grassland has declined even further. The study of the 1946 aerial photographs showed that even by that date there were few earthworks on the surviving areas of grassland. The survey indicated a higher rate of survival for earthworks on heaths, marshes and in woodland, than on grassland.

The evidence from the pre-1840 maps indicated that the clayland fieldscape of High Suffolk is significantly older than that of the lighter lands of the Sandlings, confirming the designation of the former as an area of 'Ancient Countryside'.

Field boundary removal has been most intense in High Suffolk (N.) and the Waveney Valley and in the Stour Valley. In parts of northern High Suffolk the pattern of the landscape has been destroyed, including important areas of co-axial field systems in the South Elmhams and Ilkeshalls and sites of dispersed farmsteads. The area of least field boundary removal is the Sandlings, mainly because the fields there were already larger and more regular, as a result of late 18th-century/early 19th-century land reorganization.

Overall, the survey showed a relatively low level of survival of earthworks on grassland, but more on the heath, marshes and in the woods. Boundary features (field boundaries, green-edge ditches, wood banks, etc.) emerge as vital features of the historic landscape, especially in High Suffolk, but they are currently unprotected and very vulnerable to destruction. Work was carried out by S. Podd for Suffolk County Council and the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England.

191. IPSWICH, 24 AND 26 WESTGATE STREET (TM 16 44). An area of 24 sq. m was excavated to the rear of 26 Westgate Street in advance of building works. The excavation revealed features relating to seven phases of activity.

Phase 1 appeared, on the strength of one datable sherd, to belong to the late Saxon period (c. 850–1000). The remains consisted of nine post-holes forming the corner of a surface-laid building. The orientation of the walls suggested that the building had been aligned to respect the intramural street and the town's defensive ditch to the N., which suggests that the building was not erected until after the construction of defences in the early 10th century. The second phase was also attributable to the late Saxon period and consisted of two pits which appeared to cut the Phase 1 building. The third phase was also represented by two pits, but of the early medieval period (c. 1000–1200). Phases 2 and 3 might relate to a continuous period of pit digging in the backyards of buildings lying to the N. and S. of the site.

In the fourth phase, dated to the late medieval period (c. 1200–1480), a ditch was dug across the site, probably a property boundary between tenements fronting on to Westgate Street in the S., and on to the intramural street in the N. Also of the late medieval period,

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but in Phase 5, were two clay-lined ovens. The larger of the two ovens straddled the boundary ditch, indicating that the ditch could only have been in use for a relatively short period before being backfilled. A further late medieval phase was represented by a single pit which cut the larger oven, suggesting a change in the character of the activity taking place within the site at that time. The final phase (later than *c.* 1485) consisted of a single pit. Work was carried out by S. Boulter for Suffolk County Council and Marks and Spencer plc.

192. ———, HEWLETT PACKARD PLC, WHITEHOUSE INDUSTRIAL ESTATE (TM 13 47). An area of 3,400 sq. m was excavated in advance of a new development on the outskirts of the town, in an area that was formerly a part of Bramford parish. Attention had been drawn to this area by the finding of five human graves during the construction of a car park. The excavation revealed significant occupation of the mid and late Saxon periods.

The most extensive remains related to a small mid Saxon settlement contained within a sub-rectangular enclosure (Fig. 3) measuring 80 m × 100 m and defined by a ditch that was up to 2.8 m wide and 1.4 m deep. Artefacts were recovered from the N. side of the ditch. The interior of the enclosure was subdivided into at least three unequal parts by small ditches or gullies. Two internal entrances were located, one with a line of three post-holes set close to the opening.

The northern segment of the enclosure was the largest and contained a rectangular building, an inhumation cemetery and five large rubbish pits. The building measured 11.5 m × 7 m and was constructed using a combination of foundation trenches and individual post-holes. The trenches for the long walls were relatively substantial, but those for the end walls were shallow and sometimes absent. Opposed entrances in the middle of the long walls were marked by short inset trenches, probably for thresholds. No hearths or floors were found in this or any of the other mid Saxon buildings. The cemetery lay to the N. of the building and consisted of sixteen graves containing fourteen bodies (in addition to the five found in 1993). All were aligned E.-W. with their heads to the W. and lying in a supine position. Both adults and children were represented, but there were no grave goods and no evidence for coffins. Two silver *sceattas* were recovered from the largest rubbish pit and fragments of bone combs were found in two of the others.

The building in the southern segment of the enclosure measured 9.3 m × 5.5 m and was built mainly using post-holes, but two opposed slots were present towards the W. ends of the long walls. A third building, with substantial post-holes and probably of Saxon date, was identified just outside the NW. corner of the enclosure. The E. wall of this lay outside the excavation area, but it measured 5.8 m × at least 10.75 m. Close by, but overlying the enclosure ditch, was a late Saxon post-built building with a central clay hearth. A tight group of six late Saxon rubbish pits was found within the mid Saxon enclosure *c.* 30 m to the SW. of the building. Work was carried out by J. Caruth for Suffolk County Council and Hewlett Packard plc.

193. ORFORD, ORFORD CASTLE (TM 41 49). A watching brief was undertaken on the motte during the insertion of a new underground electricity supply from the existing car park to a new Visitors' Centre within the keep. Excavation was restricted to *c.* 0.7 m in depth in a trench *c.* 0.3 m wide that followed the line of an existing cable trench. Remnants of a septaria wall, plastered on its western (upslope) face, with a mass of septaria and mortar rubble to the W. of it, suggest the existence of a demolished building half-way up the motte. While no dating evidence was recovered from the rubble, a shallow pit containing large septaria blocks (lying directly to the W. of the rubble spread) produced nineteen sherds of 13th/14th-century pottery. Work was carried out by T. Loader for Suffolk County Council and English Heritage.

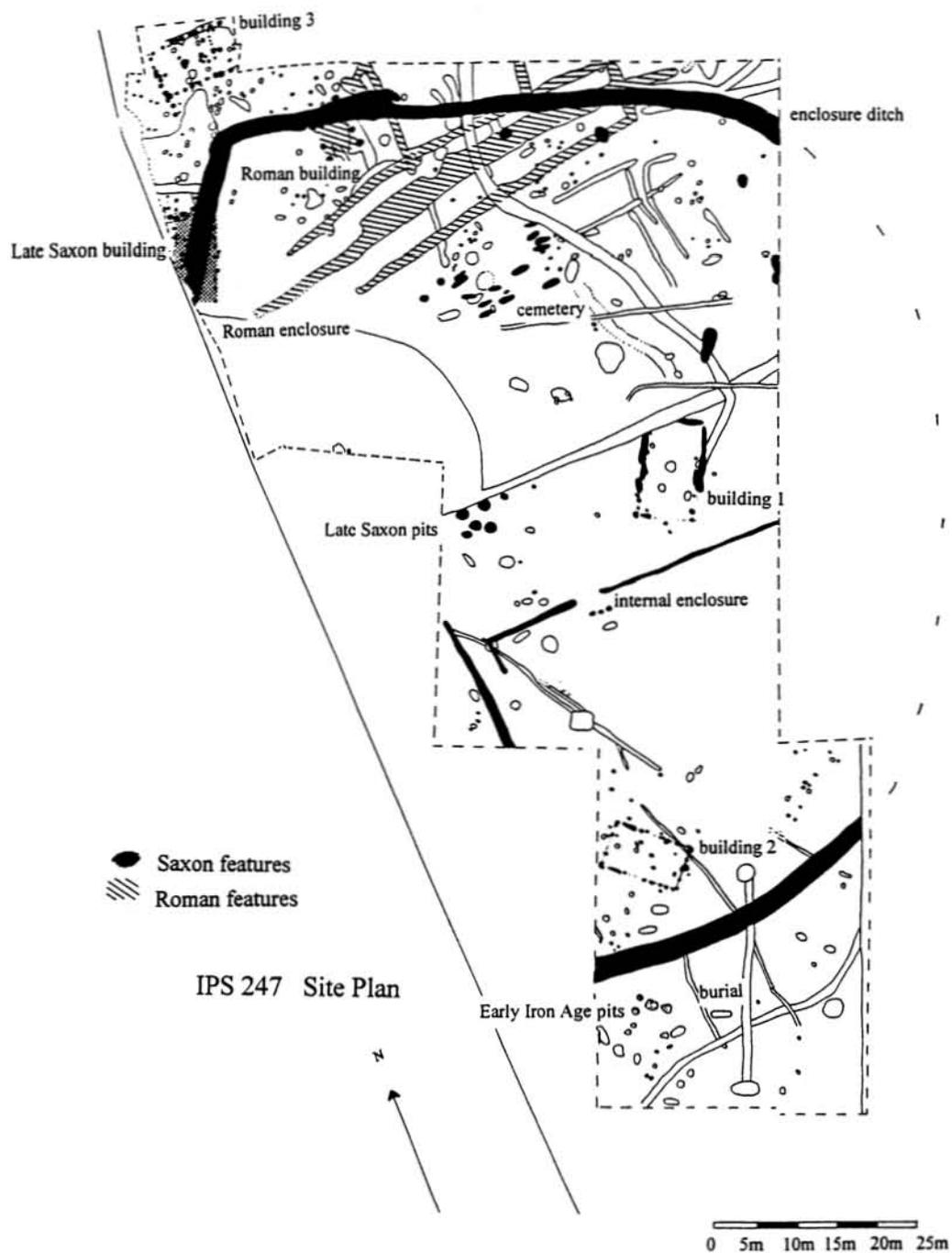


FIG. 3
Whitehouse Industrial Estate, Ipswich, Suffolk. Site plan

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194. SUTTON, SUTTON HOO (TM 28 48). A two-week period of additional survey work was carried out to complete a programme of investigations for the Sutton Hoo Research Project. This included both topographic and geophysical reconnaissance.

The topographic work had two objectives: an intensive contour survey of the Scheduled Monument (including a feature map of the existing buildings and fence) and an extensive contour survey of the surrounding fields. Large-scale excavations on the site followed by reinstatement and experimental reconstruction (Mound 2) had significantly altered the topography recorded by previous surveys (Hipkin 1966 and Bruce, Ingram and Cooper 1983–84). Previous surveys were also incomplete. No new burial mounds were recognized during the survey, but it did suggest that the Mounds 8 and 9 had been robbed.

Beyond the site, the survey was extended into the surrounding fields, including Top Hat Wood, and covered an area of 2.25 sq. km. This work has placed the site in its topographic setting and identified, in addition to the promontory on which Mound 1 stands, three similar promontories also lying on the 30 m contour between the site and Sutton Hoo House.

The geophysical survey was conducted with a fluxgate gradiometer and a resistance meter, and covered an area of over 2 ha. Two areas were investigated: a field N. of Sutton Hoo House and an area on the Scheduled site to the N. and E. of Mound 2. Both areas had already produced evidence for Saxon activity, either from field walking or aerial survey. The survey revealed no additional burial mounds, although a large circular feature (8 to 10 m in diameter) E. of Mound 2 was identified as a possible ring-ditch. Elsewhere, large-scale rectilinear structures were recorded in both areas, the remains of large enclosures or land boundaries. Work was carried out by A. Copp, Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd, for the Sutton Hoo Research Trust.

195. TRIMLEY ST MARY, PARKER AVENUE (TM 27 34). An archaeological evaluation was carried out on c. 6 ha of land to the rear of Parker Avenue. Evidence for medieval activity (covering the 13th or 14th centuries) was recovered from two of the trial trenches in the lowest-lying area of the site. A metalled surface and two ditches (one recut) were located, together with a significant quantity of unabraded medieval pottery and a silver penny of Edward I. The limited nature of the investigation meant that the exact nature of the activity could not be determined, but an isolated farmstead with associated fields seems most likely. Work was carried out by S. Boulter for Suffolk County Council and Trinity College, Cambridge.

196. WESTHALL, ST ANDREW'S CHURCH (TM 42 80). Recording work was undertaken as part of a programme of works to repoint the walls of the S. aisle. The recording included a drawn and photographic record of the exterior faces of the S. and E. walls of the aisle and a ground plan.

The main part of the S. wall was faced with horizontally coursed un-knapped flints. The coursing was most clearly visible in the deeply weathered area at the base of the wall, but is also present higher up (*contra* J. Middleton-Stewart, 'Patronage, personal commemoration and progress: St Andrew's Church, Westhall c. 1140–1543', *Proc. Suffolk Inst. Archaeol.*, xxxvii, Pt. 4 (1992), 298), though less obvious. 'Lift lines', indicating constructional stages of the wall, were intermittently visible. The Norman S. doorway, made of a soft yellow Caen-type limestone, appears to be contemporary with the wall, with the lift lines and stratification running up to the door frame. A line of limestone blocks at the top of the wall was also contemporary with the wall. These are thought to represent the stubs of a broken corbel table. The presence of a contemporary corbel table contradicts suggestions that the wall was raised to accommodate the later windows (R. Freeman, *A Short Guide to the Church of St Andrew, Westhall, Suffolk Halesworth*, 1975), 4; D. P. Mortlock,

The Popular Guide to Suffolk Churches, No. 3 East Suffolk (Cambridge, 1992), 216). The limestone (soft cream Caen-type) quoins at the western end of the wall were also contemporary, the lift lines of the wall coinciding in many places with the joints between the quoins. Two further quoins of the same stone occur at the base of the wall *c.* 5.5 m from the eastern end, suggesting that the wall originally stopped at this point. The facing of the wall to the E. of these residual quoins was different to that to the W. and consisted of closely coursed touching flints with a random scatter of brick and broken limestone corbel stones (one of which bore an incised inscription: 'ES 1884'). The quoins at the E. end were a hard grey limestone, very different to those at the W. end. There is no surviving evidence for any windows contemporary with the original wall fabric — the two existing Perpendicular windows are later insertions. The remains of a third Perpendicular-style window were recorded above the residual quoins, but blocked by the later wall-facing. A number of blocked putlog holes were also recorded, some of which were original features, while others may have been inserted during later alterations.

The facing of the S. edge of the E. wall of the S. aisle was similar to that at the E. end of the S. wall: closely coursed flints with bricks and corbel stone fragments (one inscribed JW 1884). A stub of flint walling at ground level close to the SE. corner, together with vertical changes in the wall facing and a large crack, indicated the line of an earlier wall that ran at right-angles through the existing E. wall. The mortar suggests that this wall fragment was contemporary with the earlier section of the S. wall, though inset from it by 0.75 m and extending at least 0.60 m higher than it, with no trace of a corbel table. In the middle of the E. wall an inserted Perpendicular-style window cut through the remains of a rounded arch made of soft yellow Caen-type limestone. The northern side of the arch was also cut by an inserted and now blocked doorway that reused some of the stone from the arch.

The recording work suggests that the S. aisle formed part of a Norman church of tripartite form: nave, central tower and chancel. The main part of the aisle formed the nave of the church, with a major doorway at the W. end (which still survives, though cloaked by the later tower). The main evidence for the central tower comes from the area of inset walling between the residual quoins seen in the S. wall and the remains of a likely chancel arch in the centre of the E. wall. This inset wall rose higher than the nave walls, making it unlikely to be part of the chancel, a supposition which is supported by the position of the chancel arch. The most likely explanation for this square area between the nave and a demolished chancel (now represented only by the short stub of walling projecting from the E. end) is a central tower.

The Norman work probably belongs to the mid 12th century. The chancel and tower were probably demolished in the 14th century, when the present chancel, nave and W. tower were added. New windows were inserted in the 15th century, coinciding with the reroofing of the aisle and the insertion of a priest's door at the E. end. Rebuilding and refacing work was carried out in 1884. Work was carried out by S. Boulter for Suffolk County Council, English Heritage and Westhall Parochial Church Council.

SURREY

197. BOTLEYS PARK MOAT, NEAR CHERTSEY (TQ 025 650). Evaluation of a moated site, which is to be partly restored during the creation of a public park, was undertaken by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit for P. and O. Developments Ltd. Trenching across the line of the moat indicated that filling had occurred recently. The moat measures *c.* 11 m across and appears to have a roughly U-shaped profile, with steep sides. A number of sherds of whiteware, of late 15th/early 16th-century date, were recovered from the inner side of the moat; a quantity of roof tile was also found as was a quantity of slag. The moat was presumed to originate in the 12th–13th centuries, but no evidence for occupation at that date was recovered from these limited excavations.

(SURREY)

198. DORKING, DORKING HIGH STREET (TQ 165 494). J. M. Pine and M. J. Saunders of Thames Valley Archaeological Services, for Fairclough Homes, excavated a small concentration of mid to late medieval features comprising a well and a number of pits, post-holes and gullies. Two of these pits contained near-complete articulated carcasses of a pair of pigs. The pottery evidence has suggested a date range between the 12th and 13th centuries.

199. GUILDFORD, THE ANGEL HOTEL (SU 996 495). An evaluation and watching brief were undertaken by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit on the construction of an extension to the rear of the Angel Hotel in the centre of the town of Guildford, for S. K. Kuntze and Associates. Ground levels had been reduced at some point. The evaluation in 1994 revealed two large cess-pits infilled in the mid 13th century. Finds were mainly of pottery, but also included roof tile and a mica-schist hone. The subsequent watching brief revealed a further nine pits and two chalk wall foundations. Six of these pits were dated to the late 12th–14th centuries with finds including pottery, roof tile and animal bone; two pits contained no dating material but had similar fills to the medieval pits; one pit was dated to the late 17th–early 18th century. The dates of the medieval pits suggest that they are nearly contemporary with the undercroft which survives at the front of the hotel.

EAST SUSSEX

200. PEVENSEY CASTLE (TQ 645 047). Excavations by M. Fulford and S. Rippon for English Heritage continued (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 39 (1995), 252–53). The third season of excavations on and around the keep of Pevensey Castle took place throughout July 1995 in advance of conservation. The programme included the completion of the investigation of the putative NE. tower and the associated collapsed keep wall (Trench 6), an exploration of the relationship between the late medieval cut behind the E. wall of the keep identified in 1993–94 and the N. wall of the keep (Trench 7), and an exploration of the masonry (possible quay) adjacent to the postern to the S. of the keep (Trench 8).

WEST SUSSEX

201. CRAWLEY, HIGH ST RELIEF RD (TQ 266 366). S. Ford, for Thames Valley Archaeological Services for West Sussex County Council, excavated three pit groups associated with post-holes and gullies, which contained pottery dated to the late 13th–15th centuries. Other features are described as boundary ditches. Further investigation will be undertaken to define an iron-working area.

WARWICKSHIRE

202. ADMINGTON, LOWER LARK STOKE MANOR (SP 197 439). A small-scale excavation was carried out by J. Meek for the Warwickshire Museum after landscaping operations S. of Lower Lark Stoke Manor and at the N. end of the deserted village site exposed human remains. Six definite and three possible burials were revealed: two adult males, one adult female, two juveniles and two indeterminates. The burials, which contained a single 12th-century sherd, were cut by one of two undated wall footings. The pottery from the excavation included two possibly 11th-century sherds, the rest being 12th to 14th/15th-century. It is likely that the burials belonged to a cemetery around an unrecorded church or chapel.

203. WARWICK, EARLS OF WARWICK, 38 ST NICHOLAS CHURCH STREET. Excavation of foundations by contractors on a site in the medieval E. suburb produced a copper alloy

flagon, which was reported to the Warwickshire Museum and subsequently identified by Dr Roger Brownsword as an English-made vessel, comparable to examples from Weoley Castle, Birmingham, Dorset and Caerphilly, and dating probably to the early 14th century.

204. WARWICK CASTLE (SP 284 647). A number of projects were undertaken by M. Booth and N. Palmer for the Warwickshire Museum on behalf of Warwick Castle Ltd. Four trial trenches were excavated on top of the Mound, the only surviving part of the original Norman castle. The W. wall of the polygonal medieval shell keep was located, and 13th-century pottery recovered from its construction trench. The line of its N. wall was possibly marked by a robber trench. The modern ground level was found to lie *c.* 1 m–1.3 m above the medieval one, the difference probably caused by the importation of earth to build a Civil War gun battery. Two trenches contained timber settings, probably for a revetment to this battery. The foundation of the standing medieval wall on top of the mound was strengthened, probably in the late 18th century when the existing turrets and parapet were added.

Four trial trenches were excavated along the N. edge of the Castle Park in an area that was part of the town until the 18th century. All four trenches contained stratification beneath 18th and 19th-century landscaping; none was bottomed. Two trenches encountered former streets and a third revealed contexts dating to the 13th century or earlier.

Trial trenching beneath Caesar's Tower suggested that the existing contours of the ditch belonged to late 18th-century landscaping, the medieval ditch being wider and much deeper. A path to the Lady's Walk terrace along a ledge around the batter below Caesar's Tower was identified, and a flight of steps leading up from the ledge to the berm on the inside of the ditch was unearthed. The path was probably contemporary with Lady's Walk (*c.* 1730) and designed to provide access for gardeners.

A detailed documentary and structural survey was carried out on the Gatehouse and Barbican, which identified nine phases of structural development from the later 13th century to the 20th century. It was concluded that the existing Barbican was built in the early 14th century as a free-standing outwork to an earlier, possibly later 13th-century, gatehouse whose foundations were observed in a gas trench in 1987. When the existing Gatehouse was built in the mid 14th century the linking walls to the Barbican were raised. A major refurbishment of the building was carried out in the early 17th century, presumably under Fulke Greville. From the mid 18th century the building became servants' quarters and little money was thereafter spent on it, so that many early features have survived.

WILTSHIRE

205. AMESBURY, AMESBURY ABBEY (SU 151 417). An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Wessex Archaeology prior to development as disabled persons' dwellings and gardeners' store.

Three walls or wall foundations were recorded below modern/post-medieval deposits at depths of between 1 and 1.2 m in one of the machine-excavated evaluation trenches, not far NW. of Amesbury Abbey. Two contiguous N.–S. walls lay towards the western end of this trench. Neither wall could be securely dated but both contained reused stone and the later, eastern, wall of the pair also contained reused post-medieval roof tile. The western edge of the earlier, western wall was reduced by a large post-medieval feature which wholly occupied and extended beyond that end of the trench. The third wall was on a slightly different alignment, lying towards the eastern end of the trench. Fragments of reused late medieval roof tile were recovered from this wall. No floor levels associated with any of the walls were seen. Natural gravel was encountered at a depth of *c.* 1.2 m at the eastern end of the trench.

Trench 2, to the NE. of, and further away from, Amesbury Abbey, showed no structural features and contained a shallower (*c.* 0.9 m deep) sequence of layers above an

apparently clean alluvial deposit. A reduced N.–S. gully of probable post-medieval date cut through a layer from which sherds of medieval pottery were recovered.

206. DEVIZES, CASTLE LANE (SU 400 161). Wessex Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation to the N. and NW. of Castle Lane.

Two 2 m × 2 m, two 1 m × 1 m hand-dug test-pits, and a 12.50 m long machine-excavated trench were dug to a maximum depth of 1.20 m within the presumed inner bailey of Devizes Castle. Below the present topsoil or metalled surface, substantial dump/made-ground deposits in excess of 1.20 m deep were encountered. The depth of these deposits was investigated by auger. The natural greensand was only encountered in one of the auger bores, below 3.40 m of dump/made-ground deposits. Three of the six auger bores were halted when solid chalk was encountered and in the remaining two, the depth of the dump/made-ground deposits exceeded the length of the auger.

It is suggested that the dump/made-ground deposits are the result of the destruction of, or are the reduced remains of, the large defences shown in a 1723 engraving, and that the medieval pottery recovered from the auger bore in one of the trenches, the solid chalk encountered in three of the auger bores, and the charcoal-rich deposit in another trench indicate that medieval deposits may be sealed below the dump/made-ground deposits.

207. GREAT CHEVERELL, LAND ADJACENT TO 106 HIGH STREET (ST 984 544). Two fields on the eastern edge of the village were investigated by Wessex Archaeology. The fields contained two extant lynchets and were investigated by five machine-excavated trenches. Great Cheverell is a shrunken medieval village, and the fieldwork revealed probable agricultural features containing pottery of late 12th and 13th-century date in two of the five trenches. Unstratified pottery from the site has a broad date-range of late 10th–14th centuries. The lynchets were not bisected by the trenches, but it is suggested that they may also be of medieval date.

208. MARKET LAVINGTON, GROVE FARM (SU 013 541). An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Wessex Archaeology, before redevelopment as a community hall and associated car park, with machine excavation of four trenches, two 20 m in length, one 15 m long and another 10 m in length. These trenches uncovered evidence for Saxon and late medieval settlement, and a single inhumation of uncertain date. Trenching also revealed some wall foundations from the now-ruinous farm and evidence for an associated paddock to the W. Overall the site is considered to be of high archaeological potential.

SALISBURY

209. At *Cathedral School* (SU 144 293) Wessex Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation prior to redevelopment of part of the School within the medieval walled precinct of the Close, which surrounds the cathedral, and in the area of the former kitchen gardens of the Bishop's Palace, currently used as a play area for Salisbury Cathedral School.

Investigation of 16 sq. m of hand-excavated trenches, positioned in three discontinuous lengths in the W. of the site, revealed deep deposits of well-mixed garden soils beneath gravel paths, sealing the latest phase of a broad, timber-revetted, E.–W. aligned ditch. The position and alignment of all these features correspond to those recorded on plans of late 18th and early 19th-century date and with the results of a geophysical survey of the site undertaken in January 1995. A small quantity of medieval pottery was recovered, mostly as residual material in later contexts, although the lowest soil layers in the S. of the site contained finds only of medieval date.

210. WILTON, NEW DOCTORS' SURGERY, SOUTH STREET (SU 953 310). Wessex Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation. The site lies within the area of the Saxon and medieval town of Wilton, and both Saxon and medieval finds have been recorded in the area. Evidence was found for medieval and post-medieval structures and deposits extending back from the South Street frontage, including two wall foundations, a brick culvert, a post-hole, probable pits, and compacted clay surfaces. Late Saxon (10th to 11th-century) and medieval (13th to 14th-century) pottery was recovered. All the features were sealed below up to 0.7 m of soil containing pottery and other artefacts of post-medieval date.

211. YATESBURY, MANOR FARM (SU 065 716). The fourth and final season of research excavations were directed by S. J. Semple and R. M. Edmunds, on behalf of the Compton Bassett Area Research Project, University College London, within an earthwork enclosure evaluated in 1994. This enclosure lay W. of the enclosure investigated in previous years (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 39 (1995), 259–60).

A total area of 450 sq. m was stripped with the intention of obtaining detailed information about the nature of occupation within the enclosure. Beneath a 17th-century midden, which contained a wide array of high-status artefacts including pewter spoons and window and vessel glass, there were two late medieval/early post-medieval buildings, a substantial number of medieval pits, a well and other features such as gullies and post-holes. The earliest occupation comprised 12th-century pits.

By the late medieval period the area had become subdivided with structures on either side of a low earthen bank, being the site of a former manor with an associated structure.

The results of the excavations have confirmed earlier hypotheses concerning changes in the morphology of the settlement.

NORTH YORKSHIRE

212. CATTERICK, RACE COURSE (SE 232 976). The final phase of the recent multi-phase excavations at Catterick Race Course was undertaken by C. Moloney and P. Wheelhouse for West Yorkshire Archaeology Service. An Anglian cemetery was located in the SW. corner of the site. The 44 inhumations revealed were mainly adult excepting four juveniles and one adolescent. The majority of the adult burials were female. Grave goods were of a high quality and included objects of glass, amber, various metals and ceramics. The 'female' assemblage appeared to consist of glass and amber necklaces, assorted bronze brooches and fasteners, girdle hangers, rings, knives and buckles. The 'male' assemblage was less elaborate and consisted of knives, spearheads, buckles and in one grave a shield from which the boss survived.

Interestingly the shield was associated with a male adolescent burial. A gaming piece and a spindle whorl fashioned from Samian ware were also recovered. Burials did not appear to conform to any specific orientation. The bodies were crouched, extended, slightly flexed or in a few examples face down. It has, however, been possible to identify a number of plots. The brooches have been dated typologically to between A.D. 450 and 550.

213. HELMSLEY CASTLE (SE 609 837). A. Boucher and A. Webb of West Yorkshire Archaeology Service carried out a geophysical survey in the outer bailey for the North York Moors National Park. The survey revealed a high resistance anomaly consistent with the remains of a former structure.

214. KIRKDALE (SE 677 857). Work by L. Watts and P. Rahtz has begun on elucidating the history of the postulated pre-Conquest monastery, associated with St Gregory's Minster. This is dated in its latest phase to c. 1055–65 by the well-known sundial inscription. Research comprises fieldwork, documentation, structural analysis and excavation.

Excavation by the Hodge Beck has shown a sequence extending from Roman times to medieval ridge-and-furrow. Geophysics and excavation show that part of the pre-Conquest complex, including graves, lies outside the present churchyard wall to the N.

Observations of the Minster itself have identified several new features suggesting that the pre-Conquest church was larger than the present one. These include a double plinth 0.6 m below the present ground level, and a course of 'herringbone' masonry, neither noted by Taylor and Taylor. A mortar floor was found extending W. from a foundation below the footings of the 11th-century church. A half-buried recumbent stone *c.* 2 m long may be a 10th-century grave cover.

215. WHITBY ABBEY HEADLAND (NZ 903 112). Work continued in advance of a proposed development on the abbey headland (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 39 (1995), 261). Evaluation by excavation was carried out by T. Wilmott and D. Batchelor for English Heritage. S. of the ruined abbey church around Abbey Lands Farm the line of the 13th-century monastic boundary, which had been found in previous evaluations on the W. side of Abbey Lands Farm, was located further E. An early medieval cemetery was discovered lying S. of the 13th-century monastic boundary with a *sceatta* in one of the three excavated graves. Quartz pebbles, which do not occur elsewhere on the site, were found in or on the graves. The cemetery appears to have had an internal dividing wall and may have had an external ditch. There was evidence for extensive later medieval terracing of the site which sealed a stone building immediately N. of the farm.

NW. of the abbey church an evaluation trench dug against the modern retaining wall of the site found that much of the stone and spoil from the 1920s excavation had been dumped and landscaped in this area. A number of features were encountered, including a metallised surface of compacted cobbles scored with wheel ruts, which were not excavated. Again there was evidence for substantial medieval terracing of the site. The archaeology of this area is complex and deeply stratified. Natural clay was not reached at 3.5 m below present ground surface.

Further evaluation work was begun in and around the banqueting hall, which lies to the W. of the abbey and forms the N. wing of the post-medieval manor complex. Geotechnical profiling showed that while the eastern end of the building sits on clay, there is a considerable depth of debris under the western half of the structure. Evaluation trenches at the W. end of the banqueting hall revealed that the N. and W. walls were supported by good ashlar. Earlier underlying features were also found and there was structural evidence for internal partitioning of the building.

Standing building recording and analysis was begun on the banqueting hall walls and on St Mary's parish church. Work continued on the N. presbytery aisle wall of the abbey church. Specialist reports were prepared assessing the significance of the monastic site and historic buildings on the headland. Work on the computer archive was continued.

216. YORK, BARBICAN ROAD (SE 611 513). R. Holbrey of West Yorkshire Archaeology Service carried out trial trenching on the Old Bus Depot site, to the W. of the walled town, revealing evidence of possible medieval timber structures and puddled clay floors.

SOUTH YORKSHIRE

217. BRAMLEY, SANDY LANE (SK 497 917). A. Boucher of West Yorkshire Archaeology Service excavated seven late medieval lime kilns, archaeomagnetically dated to the late 15th to late 16th centuries. The kilns, originally located by gradiometer survey, took the form of a simple flat circular pits with a single flue. In some cases there was evidence of internal structural supports. A number of ditches and a trackway may also form part of a contemporary field system.

218. TICKHILL, 14 MARKET PLACE (SK 592 932). B. Barkle and A. Boucher of West Yorkshire Archaeology Service carried out excavations to the rear of the property; they revealed a pit and a ditch dating to the 13th/14th century, presumed to relate to former medieval tenements lying between Market Place and St Mary's Road.

WEST YORKSHIRE

219. BRADFORD CATHEDRAL (SE 333 166). I. Roberts, for West Yorkshire Archaeology Service, carried out recording and analysis of the distribution of late medieval masons' marks during the renovation of the cathedral tower. Over 300 marks, representing 36 forms, were recorded. The distributions of the various forms broadly corresponded to the construction phases and architectural features of the tower. Comparison was also made with masons' or assembly marks recorded in the earlier N. arcade.

220. COLLINGHAM, MAIN STREET (SE 389 460). An archaeological evaluation consisting of geophysical prospection and trial trenching was carried out by C. Moloney for West Yorkshire Archaeology Service on an area of open grassland at the junction of Main Street and Church Lane in Collingham, adjacent to the Anglo-Saxon church. This revealed a sequence of medieval tenements, the eastern-most of which contained a stone structure with mortar and clay floors. The archaeology appeared to be confined to the E. side of the site with very few features surviving towards the W. A large NW.-SE. ditch containing medieval pottery was also identified. The results of the evaluation would seem to indicate that the original focus of medieval settlement in the town consisted of a ribbon development with Church Lane acting as the spine which developed towards the E. from the church.

221. KIRKLEES PRIORY (SE 175 221). K. Keith and A. Webb carried out research and trial excavations for West Yorkshire Archaeology Service, in the complex of Home Farm. They located one pit and a metallised surface. No tangible evidence of the Cistercian priory was found in this area which is proposed for small-scale development.

222. KIRKSTALL ABBEY (SE 362 260). Trial excavations by R. Holbrey for West Yorkshire Archaeology Service have located the medieval cobbled road surface to the N. of the inner gatehouse. West Yorkshire Archaeology Service have also adopted the work on the lay brothers' reredorter, initiated originally as a Community Programme training scheme. Recent work by D. Kenny has seen the completion of the on-site recording and the production of an archive.

223. LEEDS, SOVEREIGN STREET (SE 300 331). C. Moloney and A. Francis, for West Yorkshire Archaeology Service, have carried out trial excavations to locate the remains of a stone-built post-medieval watermill, believed to occupy the site of the medieval Kings Mill. Preserved timbers below the stonework may relate to the earlier mill, though these deposits need further investigation to confirm this.

224. LOTHERTON HALL ESTATE (SE 444 363). An assessment of the archaeological potential of the estate by D. Weldrake of West Yorkshire Archaeology Service has revealed the presence of substantial earthworks relating to the medieval village of Lotherton. These included the major part of two tofts defined by low earthen banks and a substantial area of ridge-and-furrow. No earthworks are visible beyond the boundaries of the estate but documentary work has enabled a tentative layout of the field system to be established.

225. NOSTELL PRIORY (SE 405 175). P. Wheelhouse carried out trial excavations, for West Yorkshire Archaeology Service, which have demonstrated the existence of previously

unknown building foundations and paved surfaces relating to the monastic grange. One trial trench has produced evidence of an earlier timber structure.

226. PONTEFRACT, DOMINICAN FRIARY (SE 456 217). I. Roberts of West Yorkshire Archaeology Service carried out further geophysical survey work in the area of the Valley Gardens to the W. of the known friary buildings. A number of enigmatic anomalies have been identified and it is planned that small-scale excavation will take place in order to clarify these and other possible structural anomalies identified in previous survey work.

227. WAKEFIELD, LOWER ALTOFTS (SE 390 238). A. Francis and A. Boucher, of West Yorkshire Archaeology Service, carried out open area excavations on the new Europort site. These excavations demonstrated the existence of a medieval farming landscape superimposed upon an earlier Iron Age/Roman settlement. The medieval component of the site consisted of a regime of N.-S. and E.-W. ditches, the former often in pairs. Pottery dates this system to the 12th/13th centuries. Ridge-and-furrow earthworks have been observed immediately to the S. of the excavation site.

NORTHERN IRELAND

CO. ANTRIM

228. CARRIGFERGUS (J 414 875). Four trenches were excavated close to Lancasterian Street by R. O'Baoill, on behalf of Environment and Heritage Service, D.o.E. (N.I.), in advance of urban development. A total area of 308 sq. m was investigated. The 16th-century defensive ditch (4.7 m wide \times 1.5 m deep) was located, running E.-W., and contained pottery, leather, tiles, cloth, iron blades and part of a human skull.

229. CUSHENDUN, CASTLE GARRA, CASTLE PARK (D 249 334). D. P. Hurl (Environment and Heritage Service, D.o.E. (N.I.)), undertook excavation at the behest of the National Trust, which owns the property. The excavation within and immediately around the tower-house preceded work on the conservation and presentation of the building.

The results suggest that the tower house was built in the late 14th century with an entrance half-way between the ground and first floors in the N.-W. corner. Locally produced pottery with everted rims was found in association with the construction level. The tower house appears to have been abandoned within a century of its construction, and it was subsequently used as an infant's cemetery, or *killeen*, at the end of the medieval period. Conservation work also revealed the remains of a narrow stairway within the N. wall of the structure.

230. GRANGE OF MALLUSK (J 286 833). Housing development adjacent to a cemetery uncovered a souterrain which was investigated by N. Crothers prior to conservation. A low chamber, entered by a creep, was found to have been deliberately infilled during the early medieval period. There were also several associated surface features, such as a curving gully and a band of cobbles. Finds included souterrain ware and everted-rim ware and lumps of slag.

231. JORDANSTOWN, MEADOWBANK RATH (J 361 850). Trial trenching and a subsequent investigative excavation were carried out by E. Halpin and N. Crothers on a raised rath (ring-fort) in advance of building development. The rath was 30 m in diameter and 1.4 m high, with a surrounding ditch, 7.6 m wide (max.) \times 2.4 m deep. The enclosing bank was 3 m wide, with an entrance-way in the SE.

Within the rath six phases of occupation were identified. At the lowest level a structure enclosed an iron-working pit. Later, a souterrain was constructed, although it was deliberately destroyed in the last phase of occupation, which saw the erection of structures and the laying of a cobbled path. Finds included lignite bracelets, a perforated whetstone, bone, iron and bronze pins, an iron spearhead, iron slag and tuyère fragments, and sherds of souterrain ware.

CO. ARMAGH

232. BALLYDOO (H 824 452). The excavation of an ecclesiastical enclosure, by M. Conway, was one of several projects which formed the 'Time Team' research investigation of the Navan landscape. Initially identified through aerial reconnaissance, the site survives as a low curving earthen bank and shallow external ditch. The ditch was U-shaped in section (1.7 m wide and 1.9 m deep) cut through on its inner edge by a similar though somewhat narrower and shallower ditch; the bank was 1.5 m wide and 0.26 m high. Several pits and possible wall foundations were also uncovered, and finds included sherds of souterrain ware, a broken lignite bracelet, a small glass rod, iron knives and a medieval iron spur.

CO. DERRY

233. OLD TOWN DEER PARK, BELLAGHY BAWN (H 953 963). An investigation by D. P. Hurl in two rooms of a plantation period house revealed the ditch of a possible rath (ring-fort) beneath the floor. Associated with the ditch were lines of stake-holes, a sizeable pit and a truncated bank. Sherds of souterrain ware were uncovered.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

CO. CLARE

234. BUNRATTY (R 145 161). An intertidal survey was carried out by the North Munster Project (Discovery Programme) under the supervision of A. O'Sullivan. An important newly discovered fishweir complex of medieval date is situated on the mudflats S. of the medieval borough of Bunratty. This foreshore contains a large number of post-and-wattle fishweirs, a possible hurdle trackway, a possible boat jetty and a number of ships' timbers. The most striking find is a large conical fish-basket, 2.25 m in length, laid horizontally on the clays and associated with vertical post-and-wattle fences. Nearby, a number of earlier sea-banks lying further inland have been identified.

CO. CORK

235. YOUGHAL, THE COLLEGE GROUNDS, EMMET PLACE (X 782 210). Testing by C. Power was carried out in advance of a proposed housing development within the medieval walled town. In the 15th century it was the gardens of the first University of Ireland (the College of Youghal). In the 17th century the College and grounds were acquired by Boyle, Earl of Cork.

Beneath the floor of a post-medieval building and 0.9 m below the present ground surface, a ditch 2 m wide and 2.25 m deep was excavated. The ditch was cut into the boulder clay and appeared to run parallel to the nearby medieval town walls. The ditch fill, consisting of grey silty clay flecked with charcoal, appears to be deliberate. It contained sheep and cattle bone as well as sherds of 13th-century pottery from a minimum of four vessels. Saintonge green glazed ware and Cork/Youghal type ware were represented by at least one jug and one possible cooking vessel. The ditch is interpreted as part of the Anglo-Norman defensive system pre-dating the construction of the town walls.

CO. DUBLIN

236. CABINTEELY (O 233 242). Test trenching by M. Gowen was carried out on the site of a proposed redevelopment. Archaeological discoveries in this area from 1993 onwards are recorded in the Topographical Files of the National Museum; in most instances these comprised skeletal material and there is one instance of a stone-lined 'lintel grave' recorded in 1958.

Six test trenches were opened by mechanical excavator to the level at which human burials became evident and thereafter by hand excavation. A minimum of fourteen *in situ* burials, all aligned E.-W., were revealed at the W. of the site; no burials were noted at the E. There was no evidence that the burials lay in an artificial mound, nor was there evidence for wooden coffins or stone lining. The only find was a sherd of cooking ware dated to the 13th/14th century. On the basis of the number and density of inhumations revealed in the test trenches, it was estimated that the W. portion of the site may contain at least 100-150 inhumations.

The association and alignment of this group of burials and the stone-lined 'lintel grave' recorded in 1958 suggest an early Christian date for the complex. While there are no documentary records to support this supposition, the name of the adjacent townland, Kilbogget, suggests that an ecclesiastical foundation gave rise to the townland name.

237. LUCAN, BALLYOWEN CASTLE (O 052 345). L. Simpson carried out an assessment in advance of redevelopment by Ballymore Homes. This involved a full survey of the standing building and an excavation which revealed evidence for at least two earlier stone structures. The castle, consisting of the ruin of a 16th/17th-century fortified house, is to be preserved within the new development. The upstanding remains consist of a rectangular stone building (11.6 m E.-W. × 5.7 m N.-S.) surviving to first floor level.

Excavations on the N. side of the castle revealed the remains of a stone wall, orientated E.-W., but extending beneath the castle at the E. side, forming what may represent the NE. corner of a substantial structure. Several sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from within the fabric of the wall.

This wall partially overlay the remains of a second medieval stone structure on the E. side of the castle. This structure (12.5 m N.-S. × 6 m E.-W.) had a central external rectangular projection, possibly for a hearth/chimney, in the E. wall. Several sherds of medieval pottery were also found at the base of this wall.

The stratigraphy suggests a sequence of habitation on the site, probably dating from the late 14th/early 15th century onwards. The original structure may represent the dwelling of John Owens who received property in the area in 1407.

DUBLIN CITY

238. At *Back Lane/Lamb Alley* (O 149 150) a survey to map the surface of the archaeological deposit was undertaken by M. Gowen in advance of a proposed development on a large vacant site. Preliminary assessment had been carried out by A. Halpin in 1991 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 36 (1992), 281). The site was contour surveyed; the present ground level varied by over 1 m from SW. to NW.

A total of sixteen trenches were then opened to coincide with the location of the proposed ground beams in the original foundation design. Preliminary excavations along the base of the existing wall of Lamb Alley suggested that the remains of the city wall lay beneath it. A yellow/orange redeposited boulder clay, located only on the S. side of the site, lay at a relatively high level. This is interpreted as the remains of a defensive bank. The clay appeared to abut the face of the wall and it is likely that the wall was cut through the clay when the bank was replaced by the wall. This clay does not occur on the remainder of the site.

The top of the truncated city wall was exposed in Trench 3 with the line suggested in Trench 1 by foundation trench fill. The stretch of the above-ground city wall was also

tested, exposing a deep rubble layer. The yellow/orange redeposited boulder clay also abutted this wall at the lowest exposed level.

With the exception of a small area in the SW. corner, there were no 18th-century cellars on the site. The site, therefore, appears to contain an unbroken sequence of archaeological strata from its earliest levels (c. 11th century) to the 18th century.

239. At 5–6 *Cecilia Street; Fownes Street; Temple Lane* (O 156 341) preliminary archaeological assessment was carried out by M. Gowen as part of a planning submission for redevelopment. Based on cartographic and documentary sources, the block was thought to be the site of the Augustinian friary, dedicated to the Holy Trinity and reputedly founded in c. 1259 by the Talbot family. A general college for the Augustinian friars was established as part of the foundation in the late 14th century.

The results from the areas tested indicated that remains of the friary, though scant, survived on the E. side of Cecilia House, but in a very truncated and poorly preserved state. The old ground level was removed on the S. side of the block by the 18th-century basements and stone from the friary buildings was reused in the buildings. No structural remains were revealed in the two trenches on the W. side. To the N. a thin sequence of possible medieval deposits survived. An archaeological excavation was carried out by L. Simpson and substantial remains of the foundations of friary structure were revealed.

240. At *Fishamble Street, Exchange Street Lower and Essex Street West* (O 153 342) a series of archaeological test investigations have been undertaken since 1989 by M. Gowen, adjacent to the church of SS Michael and John (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 38 (1994), 272). The site lies between the line of the Viking (mid 12th century) and Anglo-Norman (13th century) city walls just E. of the supposed location of an inlet at the bottom of Fishamble Street known as the 'Fyschhe Slippe'.

Four boreholes were examined for archaeological purposes and two test-pits were opened along the Essex Street West frontage to establish whether remains of the Viking city wall occur on this part of the site. A portion of the site at the bottom of Fishamble Street/Exchange Street Lower was also tested by two trenches mechanically excavated to the top of the archaeological deposits. Excavation of the N.–S. trench revealed the remains of a wooden revetment and clay-gravel bank, which had previously been interpreted as a possible natural deposit.

The results indicated that the depositional build-up on the site was similar to that recorded on the adjacent, archeologically excavated site at SS Michael and John. It also revealed that three retaining structures, two with associated clay banks and a fourth, light timber feature, crossed the site from E. to W. A two-phase sequence of reclamation/development of the riverfront from the early 13th century to the early 14th century was recorded, after which time the area inside the new Anglo-Norman city wall seems to have remained open for cultivation. The deposits and structures on the site are not complex. On the Fishamble Street frontage, however, excavation of a 4 m long trench revealed the foundation of a possible clay floor and masonry wall foundation immediately below the backfilled basement. Excavation was discontinued as it was feared that unnecessary damage would be caused. The testing of the site failed to reveal evidence for the remains of the early Viking town wall.

A new building has now been constructed on the site and material extruded from the bored piles was sieved, revealing a number of artefacts.

241. At 30–32 *South Earl Street* (O 141 338) excavation by C. Walsh, funded by Zoe Developments Ltd, was undertaken in advance of redevelopment in the Dublin Liberties. Part of the precinct of St Thomas's Abbey was uncovered. The Abbey of St Thomas the Martyr was founded in 1177 and became the most powerful of the ecclesiastical foundations in the medieval city.

(DUBLIN CITY)

The abbey boundary in this area was formed by a ditch, which was almost 2.5 m deep and varied from 7 m to 10 m in width. The ditch was dug initially in the late 12th century and artefacts from this period were uncovered from the lowest levels. At some time in the 14th century the ditch was infilled with sterile clays and a stone wall was constructed overlying the ditch. A smaller ditch was then dug outside the wall. Only the footings of the wall survived. Several decorated medieval ceramic floor tiles were amongst the artefacts recovered. These derived from refurbishment to the Abbey church in the Middle Ages and include several previously unknown patterns.

242. At *Thomas Street* (O 143 339) archaeological test-trenching was undertaken by M. Gowen as part of an archaeological evaluation of the site. Two long test-trenches and four test-pits were opened. The deposits recorded at the S. of the site represent the fill of a watercourse or ditch, silted-up largely with habitation debris containing late medieval pottery. At a similar level, a 'garden soil' was revealed to the N. Such large assemblages of pottery are not common in Dublin as basements have frequently removed the deposits.

CO. GALWAY

243. HIGH ISLAND MONASTERY (L 501 572). Excavation by G. Scally, prior to conservation work, was funded by the Office of Public Works, a private developer and the National University of Ireland. St Fechin is associated with the foundation of the monastery and also with the nearby ecclesiastical foundation on Omev Island.

Three trenches were opened: Trench 1 was located between the E. gable wall of the church and the E. side of the enclosure wall; Trench 2 was located in the NE. corner of the church, and Trench 3 at the W. end of the church, extending through the doorway. Eight stone-lined burials, orientated E.-W., were exposed in Trench 1. Two burials lay partially beneath the E. wall of the church. Five burials were marked by substantial recumbent slabs, of which four were decorated. Six foot-stones and four head-stones were also uncovered, the head-stones being incorporated into the foundation course of the E. gable wall. One burial was excavated and dated to the 9th/10th century. In Trench 2, a second burial was excavated and dated to the 12th/13th century. This burial cut through a layer of ash of Iron Age date. In Trench 3 remains of a rough surface were exposed overlying beautifully laid paving both within and outside the church.

CO. KERRY

244. ILLAUNLOUGHAN (V 362 733). Excavation by C. Walsh and J. White Marshall, begun in 1992 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 37 (1993), 295-96), was completed in 1995. Work was concentrated on the area to the N. of the drystone hut, in a trench measuring 12 m N.-S. × 10 m E.-W. Two conjoined round huts were uncovered, both pre-dating the construction of the drystone hut. One hut, measuring 3.6 m internally, with a wall thickness in excess of 1 m, had an internal ring of posts and a large stone-kerbed hearth. The second hut (c. 4 m in diameter) had partially surviving earth walls, kerbed internally and externally by large upright stones set in sockets, and interspersed with horizontally laid drystone masonry. The walls measured up to 1 m in thickness, and abutted the enclosure wall. A poorly preserved stone-kerbed hearth occurred also in this hut. Infant burials dating from the *ceallunach* phase overlay the area of the huts.

Evidence for the graveyard to the W. of the oratory was excavated in a trench linked with the midden area. Further lintel and slab-lined graves were excavated as well as infant burials from the later period. There was no evidence of a physical boundary between the early medieval burial area and the midden outside the drystone hut. The well was also excavated.

245. VALENTIA ISLAND (V 342 738). C. Walsh undertook research excavation of earthworks and a hut site selected for investigation by G. F. Mitchell as part of an on-going research project into the early farmsteads of Bray Head.

The sites are located on the S. slopes of Bray Head where the farm includes several fields containing cultivation ridges with high lynchets at their S. ends, two groups of house platforms and a poorly preserved corn-drying kiln. The extant remains represent several periods.

Investigation of part of an earthen embankment showed that it overlay an earlier stone structure, interpreted as the demolished remains of a corn-drying kiln. No surface trace of this structure was apparent prior to excavation, neither was it apparent on the aerial photographs. The structure measures *c.* 4.6 m N.-S. \times *c.* 1.8 m E.-W.

An excavation trench (5.5 m N.-S. \times 4.3 m E.-W.) was opened to encompass the hut site. Prior to excavation, this was apparent as a semicircle of vertically set sandstone slabs, which appeared to represent the inner line of the wall of a round hut. A low mound, approx. 0.3 m in height, defined the wall structure on the S., W. and E. sides. No trace of the wall was visible on the E. side. A doorway on the E. side is likely as this is sheltered from the prevailing wind. Time did not allow for full excavation of the area surrounding the hut and work was concentrated on the visible structural remains. The hut measures *c.* 4.9 m in diameter externally and 3.2 m in diameter internally. The wall, of sods or earth, was revetted on both faces by large boulders set on edge and varied in width from 0.9 m to 1 m. Within the hut a large stone-kerbed hearth was placed slightly off-centre. A broken whetstone was the sole find from the structure. No internal posts or other structural features were noted. These, however, could exist as excavation of the interior is incomplete.

The hut is similar in many elements to structure excavated in 1994 and 1995 on nearby Illaunloughan (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 34 (1995), 268; this Vol. 244). While a date is awaited for the Bray Head structure, its circular form and the finding of a whetstone suggest an occupation date in the early Christian period.

CO. KILDARE

246. NAAS (N 289 219). N. Reid monitored the excavation of foundation trenches on a site within the walls of medieval Naas where human skeletons had previously been found. A deposit of gravelly clay (0.3 m–0.4 m deep) contained human bone. One articulated skeleton was excavated and this directly overlay a second individual whose remains were left undisturbed. In addition, disarticulated remains represented a minimum of five adults and two juveniles. The undisturbed skeleton was an adult male whose skull had been cut a minimum of five times, and several of these cuts were probably made *post mortem*. Several sherds of medieval pottery were associated with the burials. The site has been identified as the cemetery of the hitherto unlocated Dominican friary in Naas.

CO. KILKENNY

247. KILKENNY, KYTLERS INN, 25–26 ST KIERAN'S STREET (S 505 565). An archaeological assessment was undertaken by M. Gowen in advance of a proposed extension to an important medieval building with much of its primary fabric surviving. Kytlers Inn is a two-storey over-basement building where Dame Alice Kyteler is reputed to have lived in 1324. In the late 15th century it was owned by Kilkenny Corporation and served as an inn.

Six archaeological test-pits were opened in the yard to the rear of the building. No medieval stone structures were apparent but the preliminary testing revealed a sequence of redeposited clays, up to 1 m deep, dated by pottery to the 14th/15th century. This overlay a build-up of very well-preserved, organic deposits of earlier date.

CO. LAOIS

248. ROCK OF DUNAMASE (N 251 196). Two seasons of excavation by B. Hodkinson revealed two phases of early Christian drystone walling underlying the main curtain wall of the castle. The gate tower, uncovered in 1994, straddled the original entrance through these earlier walls. The early phases are dated to the 9th century or later by two pieces of decorated metalwork and a coin.

The standing structure of the keep is interpreted as a single-storey hall with a solar block at the E. end. The entrance was protected by the addition of a forebuilding in the early 13th century. The building was modified in the post-medieval period. Excavation revealed a further 7.5 m of the N. wall but failed to locate the NW. corner, now known to lie further to the W. A slight offset between the line of the surviving above-ground wall and that exposed by excavation is taken as evidence for a suspended wooden floor, while a stone feature with sluice, built into an embrasure, is believed to be part of a laver. The exposed section of wall was extremely degraded and survived for the most part as a single course of massive stones.

CO. LIMERICK

249. DEEL ESTUARY (R 123 151). An intertidal survey was carried out by the North Munster Project (Discovery Programme) under the supervision of A. O'Sullivan. A complex of medieval fishweirs was identified on the Deel estuary, off Ballynash. At least three linear structures were exposed, some of the posts only surviving as short stumps with pointed ends. The largest fishweirs were 25 m long, consisting of three converging fences of stout upright posts, interwoven wattle and small horizontal wooden platforms. Two further wooden structures to the S. measured *c.* 10 m long. A sample from one structure has provided a radiocarbon date of 740 ± 15 B.P. (Cal. A.D. 1261–1278, GrN-20975), possibly contemporary with the site of an adjacent castle or towerhouse.

Historical and archaeological research also revealed evidence for medieval reclamation of the coastal wetlands at Newtown, where a sequence of at least three earthen sea-banks, the earliest of probable medieval date, run inland parallel to the modern sea-bank.

250. NEWCASTLE WEST, DESMOND'S CASTLE (R 128 134). Excavations by K. Hanley, for the Office of Public Works, were undertaken in the course of on-going restoration. The castle consists of a 13th-century keep, with a peel tower, a bastion and curtain wall, and two later halls, Desmond's Hall and the Great Hall. Initial assessments suggested that the hall may have been founded on an earlier 13th-century church. Five cuttings revealed three main medieval archaeological horizons.

The earliest horizon, lying below the 13th-century church foundations, contained a possible fence line, a shallow L-shaped trench, some random stake-holes and post-holes but no datable finds. These were sealed by a sterile landfill subsequently cut by a very large N.–S. linear trench. A trial cutting (4a) near the present entrance revealed parts of four oak timbers, extending beneath the foundations of a modern house. One timber produced a radiocarbon date of A.D. 1242 (± 9). It was not possible to establish a link between this feature and the earliest horizon below the church.

Close examination of the hall revealed much of the original 13th-century church which had been incorporated into the later 15th-century hall (Fig. 4). The lower part of both gables, including the original E. window (sealed when the hall was built) belonged to the 13th-century church. The 15th-century builders reinforced the church walls and added a second storey. The floors of the church and hall did not survive.

CO. LOUTH

251. CARLINGFORD, NEWRY STREET (J 188 119). Archaeological testing of an area 7 m \times 6 m was undertaken by D. Murphy. Immediately below the level of modern

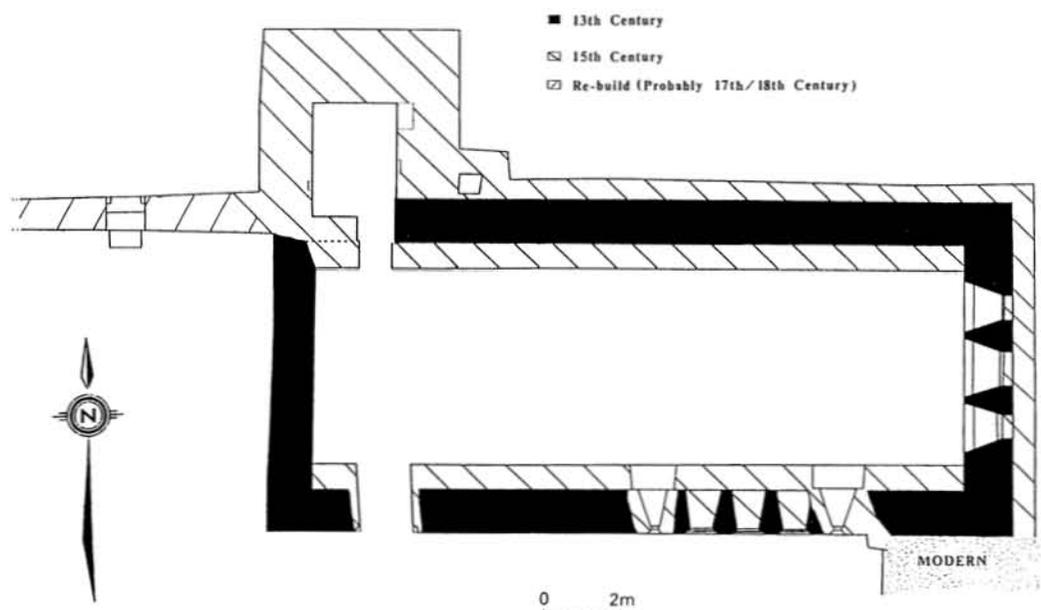


FIG. 4

Desmond's castle, Newcastle West, Co. Limerick. Phase plan of 13th-century church and 15th-century hall

disturbance was a 1 m deep layer of grey garden soil. The only find from this layer was a sherd of late medieval pottery of probable local manufacture.

Over most of the site the garden soil overlay natural gravels, except in the NE. corner where it sealed a peaty layer containing fragments of timber. The peat (0.8 m deep) was defined by a stone setting at its W. end. The only find from the layer was a sherd of 13th/14th-century local ware. This layer lay directly on the natural gravels that sloped to the E. About 4 m from the E. edge of the site the slope became more dramatic, and it is possible that this slope represents the outer edge of a moat around King John's Castle which stands just across the road. The moat, which appears to have been at least 2 m deep and possibly up to 8 m wide at the top, extended SE.-NW. The peaty layer probably represents the fill of the moat.

DROGHEDA

252. At *Calendar Building, Bachelors Lane* (O 091 752) archaeological monitoring by D. Murphy, on a site in the medieval area of the town, revealed that archaeological deposits existed at ground level within the building. The floor was covered by a sandy layer containing medieval pottery. Two foundation walls of two structures were uncovered. These probably represent houses which fronted onto Bachelors Lane. A black organic layer which may have been associated with one of the buildings contained oyster shell and medieval pottery. The foundations were 0.85 m in thickness and were cut into the sandy layer. The dimensions of the W. building were 5 m x 8.5 m. Only a small return of a second building was discovered to the E. The foundation wall was of a similar thickness. A cobbled area, probably an associated backyard, was uncovered N. of the first building.

253. At *Duleek Street/Priest Lane* (O 750 746) a trial trench, mechanically excavated under the supervision of D. L. Swan, revealed a length of ditch further to that located in 1988.

(DROGHEDA)

The line of this ditch has been traced for upwards of 10 m. It roughly follows the supposed line of the town wall as indicated by the Urban Archaeological Survey, Co. Louth, but at a distance of c. 8 m inside this line. Testing in the area where the town wall is believed to have stood did not reveal any evidence for its existence.

The ditch terminated at c. 9.5 m inside the S. boundary of the site, a line which also marks the supposed line of the original town wall. R. Newcomer's 1657 map of Drogheda appears to show an open ditch inside the line of the town wall in this area. It is possible that the ditch may be as early as, or perhaps even earlier than, the town wall. The pottery recovered from the fill is dated to the 13th and 14th centuries by comparison with wares found elsewhere in Drogheda.

254. At 30 *Peter Street* (O 090 760) archaeological monitoring by D. Murphy was carried out on a proposed commercial development. Foundation trenches for the new building were excavated. The S. and W. parts of the site were disturbed or removed by drains and a basement. Archaeological deposits were present at the E. end of the site where a 5 m length of a medieval wall (0.55 m wide) was uncovered. A deposit of brown loam (0.3 m deep) containing shell and medieval pottery lay against the S. side of the wall. It was obvious that the wall and associated layer continued to the E. but this area was not disturbed during the development. The wall was interpreted as a boundary wall for a burgage plot.

255. At *St Mary D'Urso Priory and Hospital* (O 085 752) archaeological monitoring was carried out by D. Murphy in advance of redevelopment. The site is located S. of the priory church and was partially excavated by E. Halpin (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 34 (1990), 236), at which time significant archaeological deposits were shown to be present, including the remains of claustral buildings. The central part of the site was disturbed before monitoring took place, and only the E. and W. portions remained undisturbed.

Substantial evidence was recovered for the existence of priory buildings to the S. of the church. This comprised both internal and external walls of a W. and S. range as well as the remains of an ambulatory and cloister garth. A partition wall, with a doorway, divided the range into two rooms, the larger to the N. and a much smaller room to the S. The S. range appeared to have been one long room as no evidence of partitions was uncovered. The foundations for the ambulatory wall were only fragmentary and suggest that it was arcaded.

Archaeological deposits exist within the ranges, the ambulatory and the cloister garth, but these were not excavated as they were undisturbed by the development. Two test-trenches excavated on the site suggest a possible 14th-century date for the S. portion of the W. range and a 13th-century date for the N. internal wall of the same range. The external wall of the W. range, which still stands, probably dates to the 15th century.

CO. MEATH

256. DUNSHAUGHLIN (N 289 589). An excavation by L. Simpson took place on the N. side of the Church of St Secundinus. This is recorded as the location of an early ecclesiastical centre and the remains of a medieval church survive on the site.

The excavation located a curving ditch which originally enclosed an area 180 m in diameter, with the church at the centre. The ditch measured 4 m wide, narrowing to 1 m at the base and had an average depth of 2.2 m. The remains of an internal bank were also located, 7–8 m wide and surviving to 0.4–0.8 m in height. The ditch was originally water-filled, serviced by a stone drain which led from a natural spring beneath the internal bank. The bank was levelled and pushed into the ditch, sealing the drain. After this, several pits were cut into the exposed clays. These were filled with ash, charcoal, and burnt stone and suggest some small-scale industrial process.

The ditch was subsequently recut but was smaller in size, measuring 2.8 m–3.2 m wide and 1.6 m–0.8 m in depth. A slot trench and post-holes were all that remained of a large oval structure, located in the NE. corner of the site, outside the line of the ditch but inside the line of the curving road boundary. The structure measured 8 m in diameter with entrances at the N. and S. ends. No other features survive and the entire structure was sealed under a deep layer of charcoal. During the later medieval period the site was extensively cultivated and drained using a series of large gullies and ditches.

257. STAMULLIN (O 150 657). Testing was carried out by D. L. Swan on a site near the ancient churchyard and within the area defined by the curved road which forms the main street of the village. Much of the site was destroyed by a gravel quarry and only a single possible early feature survived in this area. The base of a ditch, deeply cut into the underlying deposits, was exposed *c.* 60 m S. from the present boundary wall of the churchyard. No artefacts were recovered.

In the E. part of the site significant undisturbed deposits were recorded at a depth of between 0.6 m and 0.8 m below the present surface. Underlying a deposit of human bone, associated with 13th/14th-century locally made pottery, evidence for a hut or house site survived. This was defined by two layers of redeposited boulder clay interleaved with occupation material. Within these deposits a well-defined hearth was associated with a stone setting. One of the stones was part of a rotary quern. No other diagnostic artefact was recovered.

CO. TIPPERARY

258. KNOCKGRAFFON (S 204 129). A developer-funded assessment, in part of a deserted medieval village, was undertaken by D. Pollock. The site of a proposed dwelling lying N. of the ruined church was trenched mechanically. Below the topsoil, a number of parallel linear features filled with an old soil may represent medieval cultivation. A number of pits, a ditch, two fire-spots and suggestions of one or two wicker buildings suggest the edge of a possible medieval settlement. Decayed bone was noted in the features, but no pottery or industrial waste was found.

259. CASHEL, WILLIAM STREET (S 207 140). An investigation ahead of private residential development was undertaken by D. Pollock. Test-trenches were excavated mechanically. Below a truncated cultivation soil a number of ditches and large pits containing medieval pottery were found. There was no sign of housing and the features probably represent land division into small fields rather than burgage plots. The pits may have provided a source of silty clay, potentially for daub.

260. FETHARD, BARRACK STREET AND BURKE STREET (S 215 348). Two site investigations by J. Moran and D. Pollock were funded by Tipperary S.R. County Council in advance of redevelopment. Both sites lay beyond the medieval town wall.

Three trenches in the Barrack Street site revealed cultivated ground developed for housing in the post-medieval period. A medieval ditch below the houses probably performed the double function of land drain and barrier around the open fields on the E. side of the town. A parallel pair of ditches may have defined the medieval road preceding Barrack Street.

Two trenches were excavated at Burke Street. One trench revealed cultivation furrows and field boundary ditches parallel to the town wall. Medieval pottery was recovered from the furrows. The second trench, closer to Burke Street, revealed mortared stone walling, mud floors and suggestions of wicker buildings associated with medieval pottery and apparently pre-dating the town wall.

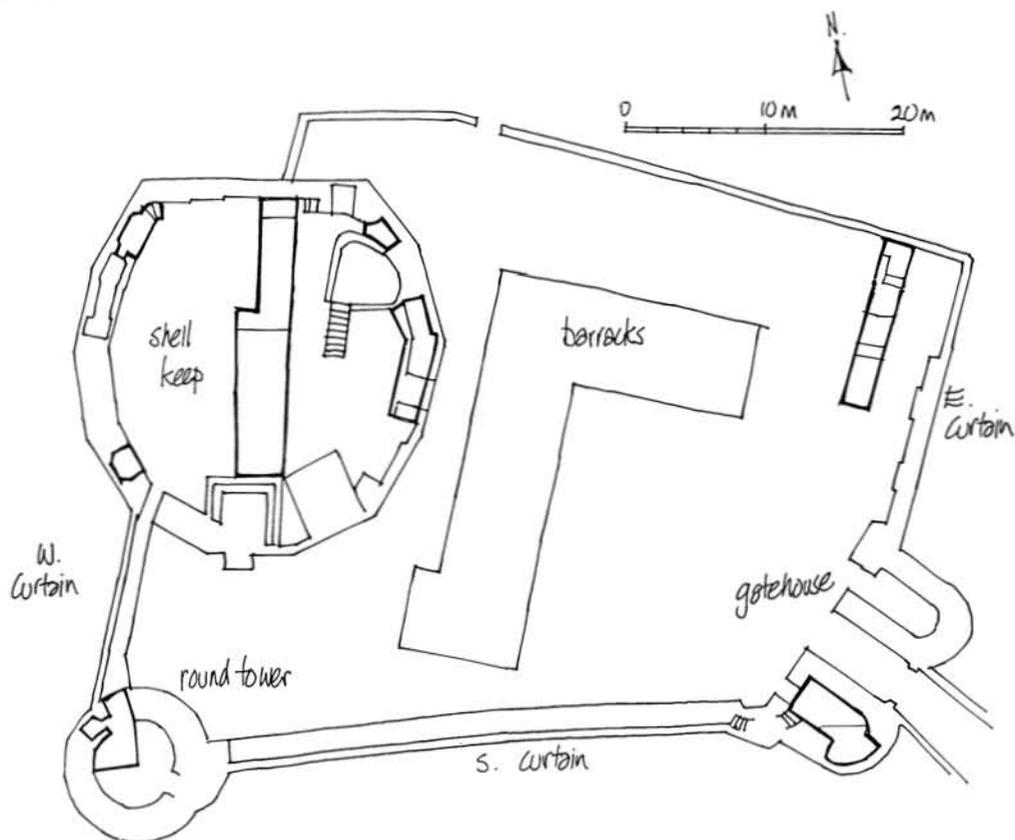


FIG. 5
Dungarvan Castle, Co. Waterford

CO. WATERFORD

261. DUNGARVAN CASTLE (X 262 930). Research excavation by D. Pollock in advance of consolidation was funded by the Office of Public Works. Trenches were excavated in the shell keep, the round tower, one of the gate towers, and the main castle yard (Fig. 5).

The shell keep was standing by 1209, but incomplete. An original three-storeyed building, sharing the longest wall of the keep, was dismantled and rebuilt with a plank-centred, vaulted basement *c.* 1250 before the garderobes and another building in the shell were roofed. Ground level inside the keep was on a natural knoll *c.* 2 m above the present castle yard and *c.* 0.6 m below the level of the entrance. A sherd of imported 7th-century glass on the knoll suggests a long use of the site. The E. end of the vaulted building was damaged and the arrow-loops in the basement were remodelled to take artillery in the 16th century.

The round tower at the SW. angle of the castle was built immediately before the massive S. curtain wall. Three storeys of the original tower can be identified, with access from a spiral stone staircase. The insertion of a wicker-centred, domed vault disrupted the floor arrangement and necessitated the removal of the stone stairs. An excavation over the vault failed to provide a date for the insertion.

Excavation in the S. gate tower uncovered the base of the massive S. curtain below the tower. The suggestions of a ditch and upcast below the wall are probably associated

with the original keep. Construction of the D-tower probably started before the S. curtain was well advanced. The tower probably had a vaulted ground floor. It was slighted in the 16th or 17th century but later repaired.

Excavation in the castle yard revealed a substantial curtain wall with a tower or stairs expansion. A dock of tidally flooded revetted ditch separated the substantial curtain from the castle yard. The rough-cobbled yard appeared to incorporate the rubble bases for wicker buildings. The yard and ditch were subsequently overbuilt with stone footings for rectangular timber-framed buildings. The curtain wall, ditch and wicker buildings are thought to be no older than the 15th or 16th century; an earlier curtain wall may underlie the yard.

CO. WEXFORD

262. FERNES, CASTLELANDS (T 023 498). Archaeological assessment by M. Gowen was carried out on the site of a proposed private residence. The site lies c. 100 m SE. of Fernes Castle, excavated by P. D. Sweetman for the Office of Public Works between 1972 and 1975.

Seven trenches were opened by mechanical excavator. In general the topsoil/sod was 0.2 m deep, with c. 0.1 m of cultivated soil between this and a sterile orange/brown stony boulder-clay subsoil. The site was very disturbed where a previous building had been demolished. One trench, almost 50 m long, contained the fill of an enigmatic archaeological feature. Following partial excavation the fill yielded a quantity of coarse, friable pottery, identified as 13th-century, hand-built cooking ware. The trench was widened into an area 3 m x 3 m and the full extent of the feature was revealed. It was a parallel-sided trench (2.6 m long), filled with dark brown earth with patches of oxidized clay in the upper levels. The trench was 0.3 m deep, with steep sides and a gently rounded base. Angular uncut stones were found to be concentrated at the W. end and ranged in size from 0.1 m to 0.23 m; amongst these a door pivot or spud-stone was found.

Interpretation is problematic. It could be the remains of a slot trench of a domestic structure, all other traces of which have been obliterated. The presence of the door pivot strengthens this possibility. The site lacked any further archaeological features.

Almost 800 sherds of pottery, representing at least eight vessels, of probable 13th-century date, were recovered. It was almost all domestic cooking ware, some of which was sooted. There were no wasters and while the feature could be part of a drafting flue of a kiln, there was no evidence for extensive burning.

263. WEXFORD, NORTH MAIN STREET (T 304 121). Two trial trenches by J. Moran were mechanically excavated in advance of redevelopment. The site lies within the medieval town, on the seaward side of Main Street and immediately above the suggested line of the medieval shore. Stratified midden deposits had accumulated over estuarine gravel but there was no evidence for associated buildings. The pottery recovered from the midden ranged from the 13th to the 17th centuries.

SCOTLAND

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

264. BUITTLE (BOTEL) CASTLE BAILEY (NX 819 616). This site is situated in the valley of the R. Urr in the grounds of Buittle Tower, a fortified L-shaped tower of the late 16th century. The castle was the court of two Scottish Kings — John Baliol (1292–96) and his son Edward Baliol (1332–56). Excavation, carried out by A. Penman and a team of volunteers, continued on this motte and bailey site for a third season (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 39 (1995), 272).

All existing trenches were extended and yielded further evidence relating to the medieval Burgh of Botel, gifted by King Robert the Bruce to his friend Sir James (the

(DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY)

Good) Douglas in 1323/24. Investigation has yielded evidence of massive timber tower and palisade defences round the perimeter of the main bailey; a second, smaller bailey, probably used for livestock has been identified immediately to the N. and field survey suggests that was also palisaded.

A paved metalworking area, protected by a light timber building, has been dated to c. 1200–1400 by metalworking slag and green/yellow glazed pottery. A coin of King John minted in Norwich between 1208 and 1216 was also recovered. A stone *poignon* or pottery stamp was found in one of the trenches, as well as an almost complete candleholder of c. 1300.

Evidence of two buildings with stone foundations has been uncovered; one had a clay floor, the other was cobbled. There were also clay-lined hearths, both single and double, and several furnaces, though with little artefactual dating evidence.

A metalled roadway opposite the gate of the castle was further excavated and yielded an arrowhead and pottery evidence of the 12th/13th centuries. There was earlier ploughing underneath this, and two silver pennies of King Edward III were recovered from the trench.

The finds were dominated by local ceramics of 13th/14th-century date. Items of jewellery, rings, beads and brooches, confirmed the dating of this site to the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries.

265. WHITHORN PRIORY (NX 444 402). In a thirteen-week season the 17 m × 8 m trench on the flat hilltop, directed by D. Pollock, was continued by A. Clarke of the York Archaeological Trust (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 38 (1994), 280). The 1995 season revealed a graveyard, originally bounded to the N. by a wall foundation of 8th/9th-century or later date. This graveyard remained in use for several centuries, with some of the graves post-dating a fire radiocarbon dated to the 11th/12th century. More than 50 burials were excavated in 1995, a proportion of which produced corroded iron hinges, brackets and locks, suggesting burial in wooden coffins. The orientation of the burials was mainly E.–W., although there was some variation and a degree of intercutting. The bone preservation was generally poor. At least 50 burials remain to be excavated in a future season. Investigation also suggested that the graveyard had been encroached upon several times during its lifetime, probably by industrial structures used for small-scale metalworking.

There are also indications of 5th/6th-century occupation of the hilltop pre-dating the graveyard, associated with a narrow ditch underlying the possible Northumbrian wall foundation and cutting into the bedrock. These early features will be investigated in 1996.

In addition to this main excavation, a 9 m square trench, Trench B, was opened in the field to the W., at the foot of the hilltop. It was intended that this trial trench would locate the limit of significant archaeology, and it was positioned over a possible linear feature identified by early survey work.

Investigation revealed a conglomeration of linear alignments and stone surfaces running N. down the slope towards the Kett burn. No dating evidence was recovered from these deposits but they were sealed by 15th-century and later plough soils. The results suggest that further excavation here would prove fruitful. Work was sponsored by Whithorn Board of Management, Dumfries and Galloway Regional Council, Wigtown District Council, Friends of Whithorn Trust, The Mousewald Trust, The Jennie S. Gordon Memorial Foundation, The Russell Trust, The Hunter Trust, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Dumfries and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society.

FIFE

266. ISLE OF MAY ENVIRONMENTAL INTERPRETATION PROJECT (NT 659 990). The fourth season of excavations at St Ethernan's Priory was directed by H. James and P. Yeoman

(*Medieval Archaeol.*, 39 (1995), 273–74). Excavations continued in the cemetery, the church, the E. range, and the S. range. The cloister garth was investigated for the first time, as was the W. range following structural consolidation.

Part of the 1994 cemetery excavation area was reopened and enlarged, revealing numerous graves spanning a long period of time, possibly with early Christian origins. Various burial types were recorded, including further long cists with well-preserved extended inhumations, as well as multiple burials within and beneath cists. The skeletons of at least three children were found. Many of the cists and later shallow graves were dug into a possible, large burial cairn, 25 m N.–S., composed principally of rounded beach stones. Some of the later burials, presumed to be of 14th–16th-century date, were very shallow indeed, having been buried in graves in the top of the burial cairn, covered with shell sand and reused cist slabs. A 5 m wide paved roadway sealed part of the W. side of the burial cairn, apparently heading towards the W. door of the church. This was partly sealed by the stone foundations of an ancillary building of the monastery located to the NW. of the church.

Although the monastery was established in the 1140s, evidence has been found to suggest that the conventual church was not constructed until some time in the 13th century. One of the principal aims of the excavation has therefore been to identify any remains of a pre-Benedictine church, which had been constructed to contain the shrine of the saints and martyrs associated with the island, and would have been available for immediate use by the colonizing Benedictine brethren. The excavations did reveal part of a stone structure within and beneath the later church. The older structure may be the E. end square apse of an 11th-century church, with one corner of dressed masonry surviving above foundations. Both churches were built on the raised beach burial cairn which originally extended to beyond the S. wall of the monastery church. This may have been altered to form a terrace, and at some time had been provided with a double revetment wall along the seaward side. At least two levels of extended inhumations survived within the cairn, and these were on the same alignment as the long cist burials. These were orientated NE.–SW., as opposed to the true E.–W. arrangement of the later burials which mirrored the alignment of the monastery church.

Excavations within the cloister garth, which measured 8 m E.–W. × 10 m, revealed two phases of stone-lined and capped drains, which continued beneath and through the walls of the E. range where they joined with the main drain under the floor of the Chapter House, to then debouch down the slope to the E. A significant amount of disturbed human bone was found within the cloister garth, indicating that the pre-Benedictine burial ground had originally extended this far.

The project is jointly led by Fife Regional Council and S.N.H. The Archaeological Team and post-excavation facilities are provided by GUARD. Work was sponsored by Fife Regional Council, Scottish Natural Heritage, North East Fife District Council, Historic Scotland, The Russell Trust, the Hunter Archaeological Trust, The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and the St Andrews and North East Fife Tourist Board.

GRAMPIAN

267. ABERDEEN, THE GREEN (NJ 941 060). Further excavation and site observation continued by Aberdeen City Council Archaeological Unit (A. Cameron and D. Harding) at the Carmelite friary (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 39 (1995), 275; J. Stones (ed.), *Three Scottish Carmelite Friaries: Excavations at Aberdeen, Linlithgow and Perth 1980–86* (Edinburgh, 1989). A Victorian sewer pipe was replaced along the full length of Carmelite Street. Monitoring revealed the probable E. end wall of the church, making its internal length 24.5 m. Evidence of other walls, possibly part of the S. and E. ranges, was seen in section. No excavation of these was possible, although portions may remain below the street and adjacent areas.

In advance of a sewer pipe being laid to the E. of the church, 24 skeletons were excavated in the graveyard. Finds include roof and floor-tiles and window glass, suggesting that demolition material was scattered over the graveyard area. The impressions of several coffins were clearly seen but no wood was preserved well enough to lift. Reburial of several skeletons had taken place in the foundation trench of a 19th-century cellar wall.

268. FETTERNEAR (NJ 723 170). The first season of excavation at the summer palace of the bishops of Aberdeen was directed by P. Z. Dransart, N. Q. Bogdan and P. Bewers. This had been preceded by a resistivity survey of the area immediately S. of the ruined mansion. This area includes the remains of the pre-Reformation bishops' palace, parts of which had been exposed in 'excavation' in the late 19th century.

The resistivity survey indicated that the site retained considerable archaeological potential despite the 19th-century exploration. It also confirmed many aspects of the plans of the foundations marked as the 'Fortress of Fetternear' recorded on the 1900 2nd Edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. Documentary sources suggest that the bishops of Aberdeen already had a residence at Fetternear by the mid 13th century. This seems to have been extended/rebuilt in the 1330s by Bishop Kyninmund, who used it as a summer residence. The 19th-century excavation resulted in the detection of 'some perfect pieces of advanced first-pointed mouldings and tracery' which should probably be associated with this rebuilding. A finely-carved granite capital, a surface find, was recovered near the late 16th-century nucleus of Fetternear House, presumably recovered during earlier excavation, and suggesting that further work was being carried out in c. 1500.

The already exposed foundations were cleaned and recorded (Area A). An area measuring 9 m x 35 m, to the W. of these foundations extending southwards from the 16th-century towerhouse, was opened (Area B). Thus the upper contexts of a total of nearly 500 sq. m were investigated. The earliest feature within Area A (the 19th-century excavation) consisted of a substantial wall c. 2 m wide extending N. towards the mansion. Within Area B it had been cut down to serve as part of a cobbled courtyard immediately to the S. of Fetternear House. The area between the 19th-century excavation and the mansion remained substantially undisturbed and in places organic deposits survive. In addition, the resistivity survey was enlarged to the E. of the site, and a contour survey was undertaken.

Working in association with the excavation team, surveyors from the R.C.A.H.M.S. undertook a survey of the ruinous mansion, revealing a much more complex architectural history than previously has been suggested (*P.S.A.S.* 103, 178-91). A two-and-half storey hall-house was added to the late 16th-century towerhouse, probably in the 17th century. The building was enlarged again at the end of the 17th century, with the construction of the present frontage, which bears the coat of arms of Patrick Leslie, a count of the Holy Roman Empire, and Mary Irvine. Further extensions and alterations were made in the 19th century.

During the architectural survey a number of reused stones from the bishops' palace were detected. The N. wall of the 17th-century hall-house may have included parts of the pre-Reformation palace.

This project forms part of a larger research programme, the Scottish Episcopal Palaces Project, one of the purposes of which is to examine the relationship between castellar and ecclesiastical architecture in medieval Scotland.

The writers wish to thank Mrs C. Whittall, Mrs C. Fyffe, Mr R. Fyffe and Mr D. Fyffe for their support and for allowing access to the site. The work was sponsored by University of Wales, Lampeter; R.C.A.H.M.S.; the British Academy; Grampian Regional Council; University of Aberdeen and the Scottish Castle Survey.

HIGHLAND

269. INVERLOCHY CASTLE (NN 120 754). Exploratory excavations were carried out, by H. Smith of Scotia Archaeology Ltd for Historic Scotland, at several locations within and adjacent to the 13th-century castle. Trenching immediately outside the main S. entrance to the castle revealed that the low terrace against the curtain wall was bounded by a wall which abuts (and presumably post-dates) the putative barbican which survives to a height of *c.* 1 m. A small, L-shaped mound in the SE. corner of the courtyard proved to be of 19th or 20th-century origin. The excavation of several trenches against the outer enclosure wall did little to prove or disprove that this wall was of mainly 19th-century origin.

LOTHIAN

270. NORTH BERWICK PRIORY (NT 546 850). Archaeological evaluation by J. O'Sullivan at North Berwick Priory was commissioned by MacAlister and Gilmour Architects and was conducted by A.O.C. (Scotland) Ltd in advance of a proposed building development.

North Berwick Priory was a foundation of Duncan, 1st Earl of Fife, *c.* A.D. 1150, and was a house of Cistercian nuns. The ruined N. range of the convent buildings still stands in the grounds of 'The Abbey', an old people's home. Previous excavation had revealed a 13th-century tile kiln 30 m N. of the present priory ruins. The present evaluation took the form of trial trench excavation at four locations SW., S. and SE. of these ruins.

Twenty-four graves recorded in a trench E. of the ruins appear to represent an organized cemetery, probably contemporary with the occupation of the site by the Cistercian priory.

Two large, deep pits recorded in the same trench are interpreted as industrial features and appear to have been used to fire or roast limestone in the preparation of building mortar. One of the pits demonstrably pre-dates the cemetery as it is cut by several graves.

The present grounds are bordered on the S. and E. by a shallow, dry valley with former stream channel which falls towards NE. issuing seawards. The higher ground on the N. side of this stream valley is demarcated by a stone-revetted terrace edge or by a stone kerb. Both the stream channel and the stone revetments were buried under a series of deep land-fill dumps — rich in medieval midden materials — with which this low-lying area of the site had been levelled or reclaimed. Work was sponsored by F.A.S.G.A. Ltd.

TAYSIDE

271. KIRRIEMUIR OLD PARISH CHURCH (NO 385 539). The proposal to replace the path leading to the W. side of the church with a vehicular road was preceded by an investigation of the area by R. Murdoch, of Scotia Archaeology Ltd, for Tayside Regional Council. Within a trench measuring 15.5 m E.-W. by 3 m wide, and a small northward extension, were uncovered six courses of a 1.25 m wide, clay-bonded, rubble wall. That wall was thought to have formed the S. boundary of the churchyard before the extant church was built in 1787. Immediately to the N. of the wall were the lower courses of three walls, forming a U-shaped arrangement. Within the space between these walls were the disarticulated skeletons of at least fifteen individuals. Built into the putative boundary wall was a complete carved Pictish stone and at least fourteen fragments of others, all from different stones. Most, if not all, of these stones are thought to date from the 9th century.

WESTERN ISLES ISLANDS AREA

272. BORNISH MOUNDS 2 AND 3 (NF 729 303 and NF 730 303). Field survey by M. Parker Pearson, N. Sharples and J. Webster along the South Uist machair has demonstrated the survival of at least 80 settlement mounds in the southern half of the island. Forty-four of these have been found in an area of 5 sq. km around the broch of Dun Vulcan. They are

(WESTERN ISLES ISLANDS AREA)

grouped into clusters within each of the five townships in this area, Stoneybridge, Ormiclate, Upper Bornish, Lower Bornish and Kildonan. On the machair of Upper Bornish there is cluster of three mounds. Bornish 1 has not yet been excavated but it has produced pottery of middle Iron Age (c. 100 B.C.–A.D. 500) and Pre-Viking late Iron Age date (c. A.D. 500–800). Bornish 2 and Bornish 3 have yielded grass-impressed sherds of the Viking period. The spatial patterning of the mound clusters and the apparent chronological sequence of the three Bornish mounds suggest that the origin of the township territories and organization may lie in prehistory, possibly at the beginning of the middle Iron Age. These excavations are part of a long-term programme to test and explore this model.

Excavations on Mound 2 in 1994 demonstrated the existence of a large stone building of the 11th century, aligned E.–W. and containing a number of bone and iron artefacts. An earlier building appeared to have rounded rather than rectangular walls but it was not excavated. In June 1995 part of the trench was reopened and a third stone building was located immediately above the house with rounded walls. Associated with the construction of this new building were three fragments of a decorated whalebone plaque.

Mound 3 was also excavated in June 1993 to reveal the foundations of another two Viking Age buildings, one above the other. They cannot be dated precisely nor can their full dimensions be determined without further excavation.

This excavation took place within the South Uist Machair Management Project, assessing the survival of archaeological sites, the threats to those sites and the potential management options to secure their continued preservation. The 1994 excavations demonstrated that house walls were being damaged by ploughing. One of the main lessons learned in 1995 was that Viking Age buildings survive at a shallow depth of 20 cm–50 cm within the mounds and are very easily damaged by the burrows of rabbits, which may go down at least 1 m. Since this area is heavily colonized by rabbits these sites remain under threat. Work was sponsored by Historic Scotland.

WALES

CLWYD

273. LLANDRILLO, PALE ESTATE SURVEY (SJ 040 320). The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust was commissioned by the Countryside Council for Wales in July 1994 to carry out a survey of the archaeology of a tract of land forming part of the Pale Estate near Llandrillo in Clwyd. The area of 5.4 sq. km selected for the survey is located to the E. and SE. of the head of Cwm Pennant, the valley to the S. of Llandrillo and to the W. of Moel Sych.

The landscape is one of rounded hills and spurs, divided by steep-sided U-shaped valleys, probably formed by glacial action, which now carry small, rapidly flowing streams. The lower sections of the area have a cover of grass, bracken and rushes, while the upper slopes, to an elevation of 730 m, have a dense cover of heather. A total of 37 sites, ranging from the prehistoric to modern periods, were identified within the survey area; only six of these sites had been previously recognized.

One small area of ridge-and-furrow cultivation can be found at the north-western end of the survey area, but, in general, the area falls outside the zone of intensive medieval agriculture typified by strip-field systems associated with shelf above Cwm Pennant. Two probable *hafotai*, which are likely to date to the medieval period, were discovered adjacent to streams in the northern section of the survey area.

The results of the survey suggest that the main use of the survey area has been for pastoral agriculture. More intensive farming has occurred on the periphery during the Bronze Age and medieval periods, most probably as a result of more favourable climatic conditions. Work was directed by R. Hankinson.

GLAMORGAN, MID

274. WICK, ST JAMES' CHURCH (SS 923 722). A watching brief by M. Locock for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Davies Sutton Architecture in respect of drainage improvements. The entire external perimeter was observed, except for the stretch from the SE. corner of the nave to the tower. The base of the walls of the tower are battered with the foundations offset. At the W. end of the N. side of the nave the wall overlay a projecting stub of rough masonry (c. 4 m wide); the remainder of the wall overlay an offset foundation of two courses over rubble in powdery white mortar. A stub of masonry projected W. from the W. wall of the vestry at its junction with the nave. The remainder of the W. wall and the N. wall of the vestry were built on two foundation courses overlying a thin (0.05 m) lens of dark soil and natural clay. The E. wall of the vestry and the N. wall of the chancel are built on a poor rubble foundation, which is not offset. The E. wall of the chancel has an offset foundation 0.3 m deep overlying rubble in the centre. The S. wall of the chancel had no visible foundation. No clear chronology can be derived from the inspection of the foundations, but it seems likely that the vestry is the latest visible feature, and it is possible that the chancel has been rebuilt. The stubs of wall on the N. side of the nave may represent old N. doors.

A small number of disarticulated human bones had been retained by the main site contractors. Visual inspection concluded that they displayed no special features, and they were not removed from site.

GLAMORGAN, SOUTH

275. LLANCARFAN, WALTERSTON FARM (ST 068 712). M. Ponsford carried out a watching brief for V. J. Thomas and Son Ltd following their submission of a planning application for the construction of a concrete farm manure store c. 34 m in diameter at Walterston Farm. The work followed an evaluation conducted in 1994. The store foundation trench was excavated on the W. edge of a Scheduled Ancient Monument, a ringwork castle of which the N. bank and ditch are preserved. Part of a stone ?hall has also been found (*Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales, An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Glamorgan, 3: Part 1a, Medieval Secular Monuments, The Early Castles from the Norman Conquest to 1217* (1991), 132–33).

Stripping and bulk excavation of the area of the manure store revealed three archaeological structures, two linear features and a stone-built drain. One feature, a ditch which measured 6.25 m in width at the surface and 1.4 m deep, appears to have formed the W. side of the 12th-century ringwork defences. The ditch ended at the natural low scarp to the S. On the S. side, just below the scarp, an E.–W. excavated feature may have formed part of the S. defences of the ringwork. No sign of an accompanying bank was found, and it is thought that any such had been slighted in this section and the ditch or ditches backfilled during the later medieval period. During the 13th–16th centuries occupation continued in the area, which may now have been undefended. A drain constructed then or in the 17th century served the area uphill to the N. where buildings may have been located. The area continued to be occupied by farm buildings to the present day. The village has contracted to the present few houses and is technically a shrunken village site with visible earthworks in adjacent fields.

GWENT

276. LLANDENNY, LLANERTHAL FARM (SO 435 045). Trial excavations in a seven-acre field during 1993 uncovered building foundations and occupation levels beginning at least as early as the 12th century. The known 14th-century knight's estate appears to have been abandoned after the Civil War and remained undisturbed until the present. Finds include a sandstone and a lead spindle whorl, a silver penny of Henry III, ironwork and pottery.

(GWENT)

Trial excavation on a low mound revealed stonework with evidence of burning and 13th-century pottery, so an area 10 m × 15 m was stripped in the spring of 1994. The circular base of a kiln-like structure was uncovered, built in roughly dressed sandstone together with a single stoke-pit and other features. Fired clay fragments of kiln lining, oven floor and bricks were found. Several hundred sherds of pottery were recovered, mainly of cooking pots of a local fabric with a wide variety of rim forms. A sherd of 'Monnow Valley ware', with glaze along a broken edge, is dated to the mid 13th century, but the cooking pots are probably earlier. There was no evidence of ploughing since the abandonment of the site, and it was possible to identify working surfaces. Finds here included stonework and pottery, a burnishing tool, nails, a barrel lock key and a stirrup-shaped iron tool. A variety of flints were also found. The structural remains, the thick area of fine charcoal and the fill of the stoke-pit suggest a short working life for the site, perhaps only one or two seasons. Excavations are continuing in the hope of confirming the site as a pottery kiln and uncovering further evidence of the workshops.

Works were directed by Hancocks, Dean Archaeological Group and Monmouth Archaeological Society.

277. MAGOR, ST MARY'S CHURCH (ST 425 870). A survey by M. Lawler for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments in respect of a proposal to restore the churchyard cross base. A stipulation of the grant aid was that, prior to restoration, the existing structure be recorded.

This cross base lies c. 28 m to the N. of the N. wall of the church. In its present form the monument consists of an irregular platform, two steps high, surmounted by a rectangular moulded socket stone. The lower step has been built of substantial blocks of coarse grey sandstone, forming a rectangle 2.90 m N.-S. × 2.70 m E.-W., and c. 0.3 m in height above the present turf line; it has a core of earth and rubble. Variations in the shape and dressing of the blocks, as well as their fitting, suggest reuse. The upper step is even less uniform. The rectangle is 1.90 m N.-S. × 1.70 m E.-W.; it has a core of earth and rubble from which sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered. The socket stone is set in a central position. The stone is rectangular, 0.7 m square and 0.46 m high, with a projecting chamfered and moulded upper rim 0.8 m square. The stone has a rectangular socket measuring 0.36 m × 0.34 m, piercing it from top to base, and it is unlikely that it was intended to support a heavy stone cross when it was put in place. In its present form the cross base seems to be a much later reconstruction, which has incorporated parts of the original stonework.

278. MAGOR PILL BOAT, MAGOR PILL, GWENT LEVELS INTERTIDAL ZONE (ST 43 84). An excavation of a 13th-century boat, directed by N. Nayling for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, was commissioned by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments. The boat was discovered during a visit to examine palaeochannel deposits exposed on the foreshore off Magor Pill, when previously unseen timbers, apparently the stem or sternpost of a boat with attached oak planking, were observed. Subsequent dendrochronological analysis of a tree-ring sample from the planking gave a *terminus post quem* of A.D. 1174. Limited excavation in May 1995 confirmed the survival of up to 8 m of a clinker-built vessel which appeared to have been truncated and disturbed, possibly by fluvial action following its deposition. Complete excavation followed, comprising stratigraphic excavation of overlying palaeochannel sediments and gravel, the *in situ* recording of the vessel by photogrammetry, and the removal of the remains of a cargo of iron ore (Pl. X B; Fig. 6). With logistic support from Laing-G.T.M., the consortium constructing the Second Severn Bridge, a collaborative team consisting of staff from G.G.A.T., the National Museum of Wales and Laing-G.T.M., constructed a lifting cradle underneath the vessel during low tides and the

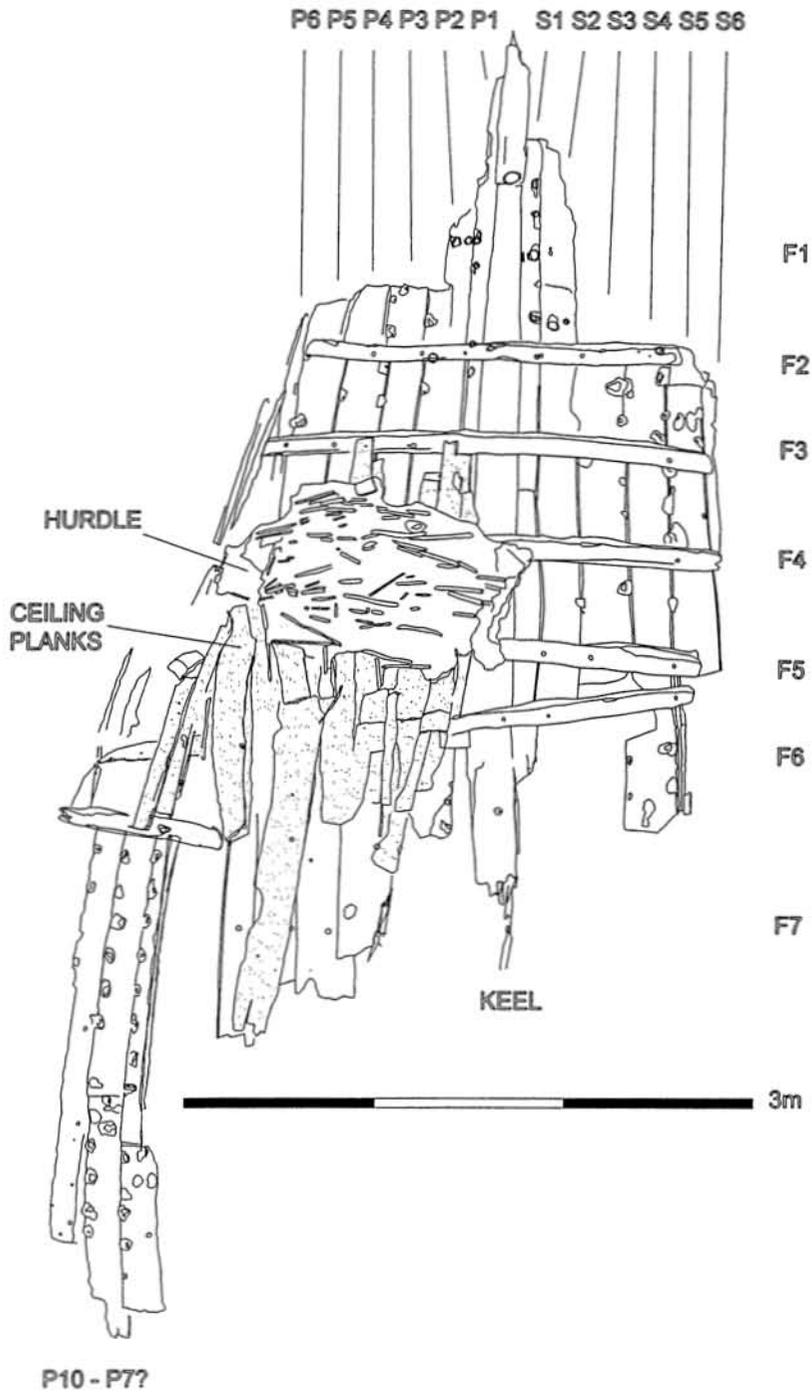


FIG. 6
Magor Boat, Gwent

(GWENT)

whole object was successfully recovered and transported to dedicated facilities in Cardiff. The vessel was then dismantled in controlled conditions and the task of recording the individual timbers began.

The stratigraphic context of the vessel has only been investigated in the restricted area where excavation was necessary to enable recovery of the remains. The boat appeared to rest in the bed of a palaeochannel, with the base of the keel at *c.* 2.1 m below O.D. and the stempost surviving to a height of 1.2 m below O.D., with the bed of the palaeochannel defined by a spread of fine-grade ore washed out from the wreck. The channel had partially truncated earlier palaeochannel fills characterized by the inclusion of peat clasts in a matrix of relatively stone-free buff-grey silty clay, and in turn had been truncated by a later channel which had passed obliquely across the wreck, eroding it prior to deposition of infill rich in organics.

The vessel as found comprised the incomplete forward section of a clinker-built vessel, *c.* 7 m in length and up to 3.3 m wide, which had undergone selective salvage and subsequent collapse and erosion. Nearly all the timbers used in its construction were of oak. A rabbeted keel was incomplete and survived from forward of midships to its forward end, where it was attached to an incomplete stempost by a modified through-splayed scarf secured with iron nails. The rabbet on the keel was carried forward onto the stempost to receive the hull planking. Six clinkered strakes of radially split planks survived on the starboard side (S1–S6) whilst on the port side up to ten strakes survived (P1–P10). The planks were attached to the keel and adjoining strakes by iron nails turned over roves. Five floor timbers (F2–F6) and fragmentary remains of side-frames were secured to the strakes with wedged trenails. Ceiling planking of beech and oak survived in a restricted area where an overlying remnant of a cargo of iron ore, placed on a laid hurdle, had prevented its removal by either salvage or erosion.

The vessel exhibits many of the traits associated with Norse boat-building traditions, and additional dendrochronological analysis dates its construction to A.D. 1233–78. It may be associated with the documented landing place or harbour of *Abergwaitha* which was destroyed by the sea in the 14th century.

MONMOUTH

279. At *The Gloucestershire House* (SO 505 126) further building work was carried out by Monmouth Archaeological Society on this town centre site. Almost all medieval levels and much of the Roman were destroyed by machine excavation. Some recording was carried out on the mainly 12th-century occupation of the Manor House site adjoining *The Gloucestershire House*. This included stone hearths, a wattle-and-daub building destroyed by fire (early 13th century), and 13th-century cess-pit to the rear of the structures. A large assemblage of pottery, bone and environmental remains was recovered, mainly under salvage conditions.

On *The Gloucestershire House* part of the development, evidence was found for medieval industries, including crucible sherds for metalworking. A hearth associated with ironworking was recorded, together with a quantity of non-ferrous slag. A rim fragment with part of pouring lip of a small crucible, 3 mm thick with fine quartz temper, is seen as evidence for precious metalworking. It is similar to sherds from a Norman house site of late 11th or early 12th-century date at 71 Monnow Street. There is also an example from London attributed to the 10th or 11th century (J. Bayley, 'Metalworking Ceramics', in *Medieval Ceramics*, 16 (1992), 3–9).

280. At *Hancocks Orchard/Smith's Garden, Nailor's Lane* (SO 506 128) research excavations by Monmouth Archaeological Society, with student volunteers, were continued for the third season in an exploration of the early medieval town defences. A feature infilled in the

later 13th century at Smith's Garden, containing the remains of numerous water snails, proved to be a flat-bottomed pond. This is believed to be the pond mentioned in 1249 when John of Monmouth granted Robert le Ffrere 'Free tenement, curtilage and garden etc. between the great road leading to the R. Mona in the garden on the pond and the Castle ditch'. This and other medieval references to a castle ditch may refer to the shallow moat found during current excavations below the castle scarp, or to the deeper castle bailey ditch that has been found mainly on the W. of the town. Observations of various development works over many years indicate that there was no ditch at the junction of the castle scarp with the R. Monnow, against Agincourt Square or against Priory Street. Another ditch, discovered running in line with Nailor's Lane at its junction with Monnow Street, that had been backfilled before the middle of the 13th century, may be associated with a possibly pre-Norman defensive structure found at the frontage of 22-24 Monnow Street. At Hancock's Orchard the ditch that had been previously exposed at the junction of Nailor's Lane and Monnow Street was not found, although a further stretch of the 'Castle ditch' was found to be only 1 m deep. A thick (?agricultural) layer that may have been built up by flood silts from the R. Monnow separated Roman from later levels.

281. At *Monmouth Borough Council Car Park, Whitecross Street* (SO 510 130) excavations by Monmouth Borough Council for a surface water soakaway reached a depth of 3 m. A watching brief was carried out by S. Clarke, L. Harper and J. Wilson for Monmouth Archaeological Society. At lower levels (beneath an 18th-century cess-pit) the casting pits of a medieval bell foundry were encountered. Remains associated with this industry included convex and concave pieces of bell and possibly cauldron moulds, other fired clay, bell-metal dross and scrap metal. Much charcoal and some coal was recovered. Pottery from the foundry levels is mainly of the 13th century, but a few sherds from the infill of the casting pits indicate a date in the 14th or 15th centuries.

282. *102 Monnow Street* (SO 506 125) an archaeological evaluation was directed by R. Jackson for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services prior to the proposed development of the back garden. In one of the trial trenches, at a depth of 1.5 m below ground level, was a substantial paved surface interpreted as a yard or working surface and dated by pottery to the late 13th/early 14th century. This overlay 2nd/3rd-century Roman occupation. Natural was encountered at 14.97 m above O.D., some 2.5 m below ground level. In a second trench was a stone feature set in a layer which also produced late 13th/early 14th-century pottery.

GWENT

283. *TRELLECH, COURT FARM* (SO 499 054). The construction of a large clamp took place in the centre of this failed town, claimed to have been one of the largest medieval boroughs in Wales. The site is immediately NW. of the scheduled medieval motte (the Tump Terrett). It also adjoins the site of medieval houses and ironworking being explored by R. Howell and is W. of the medieval church and a second Scheduled site of medieval houses. The development entailed the stripping to below natural of over 400 sq. m of the field. Structural remains and evidence of metalworking were noted along the edges of the destroyed areas. Pottery from the same areas and the spoil heaps was dated from the 13th to the 18th century. This material was mainly of local origin although ridge tiles in the assemblage were from Malvern, Bristol and Monmouth. Work was carried out by Monmouth Archaeological Society.

284. *USK PRISON* (SO 388 004). A watching-brief by A. G. Mein of the Trostre Excavation Group, for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, was commissioned by International Security Services in respect of the construction of a new security fence.

(GWENT)

Data retrieval was limited by the post-in-pit construction method; these pits were individually numbered. A soakway was found in Pits 50/51. This type of feature is commonly associated with the rear of burgage plots in the town, and would appear to support the case for medieval housing and development S. of Pook Lane. Further evidence for buildings was also found in Pits 55 and 56. If, as seems likely, these buildings fronted one of the streets of the medieval town, then the former street frontage along Maryport Street must have been to the W. of the current line. Finds in association with these structures were of 13th to 15th-century date.

285. USK TY BRITH (SO 378 009). A watching brief by M. Lawler for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Ferrier and Co. in respect of a building development. Part of the boundary ditch surrounding the precinct of Usk Priory was recorded.

POWYS

286. BRECON, BETHEL SQUARE (SO 045 286). A two-stage excavation programme directed by M. Lockett, for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, was commissioned by Boots Properties in advance of redevelopment within a former part of the medieval town. The first stage of works was concentrated just inside the N. wall of the town to the rear of 9 *Lion Street*. Four phases of activity were identified. The earliest was represented by the medieval town ditch, 7 m wide and 2 m deep, subsequently reduced in width through backfilling to 5 m. In Phase 2 a new ditch, 2 m wide and 0.6 m deep, was cut and a counterscarp bank formed from clay and gravel brought into the site; the ditch was subsequently recut and later filled with rubble. Subsequently the area was levelled up and used mainly as a school yard. The second stage of works was concentrated in the SW. part of development site to the rear of 10 *Lion Street*. Six phases of activity were identified. Medieval activity was only apparent in Phase 1 and was represented by three circular cess-pits and a stone-lined rectangular pit, measuring 2.8 m (min.) × 2 m × 1.5 m deep; this feature may have been associated with some form of craft process requiring immersion, for example maturing clays prior to potting, or grain soaking for brewing.

A470 CWMBACH-NEWBRIDGE-ON-WYE. Field evaluation by D. Williams for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Wye was commissioned by Powys County Council at a number of sites along the proposed improvement of the A470 between Cwmbach and Newbridge-On-Wye.

287. At *Cyrt Llechrhyd* (SO 275 532) four trenches were excavated in two fields to the N. and E. of the moated site. Within Trench 1 an area of buried ridge-and-furrow was recorded. In Trench 2 a second outer bank of the moated site was uncovered. Trenches 3 and 4, to the N. of the moated site, revealed only glacial deposits, but in so doing confirmed the natural origin of a raised mound to the NW. of the Scheduled Ancient Monument. The old and new banks of the monument were further surveyed by means of measured transects to establish topographical setting and record current condition.

288. At *Smithfield Farm* (SO22 548) visible ridge-and-furrow was recorded through measured survey.

289. DOLFORWYN CASTLE (SO 152 950). The fifteenth season of excavation, sponsored by Cadw and directed by L. Butler (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 39 (1995), 292-93), concentrated upon the hall or NW. room, adjacent courtyard areas and the NE. room and its immediate

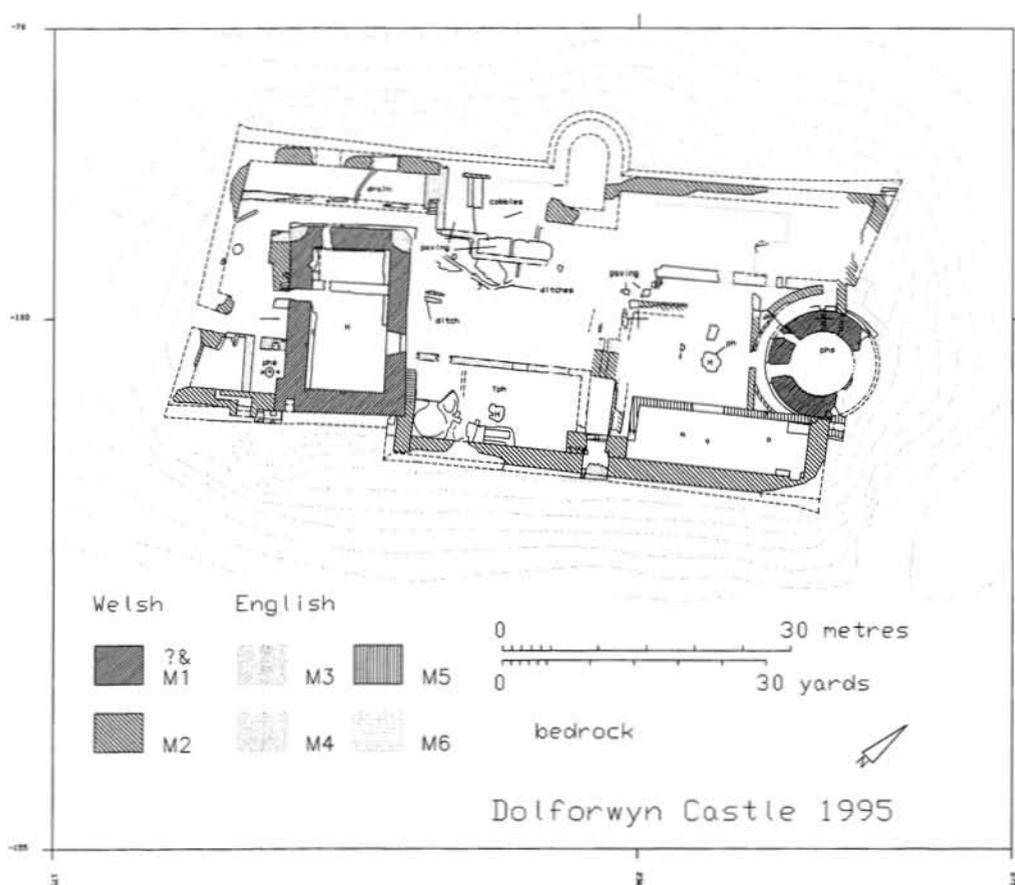


FIG. 7
Dolforwyn Castle, Powys

vicinity (Fig. 7). Because of the continuing use of the approach track no new work was done on the North Ditch and only preliminary clearance was undertaken on the semicircular North Tower. Of the latter tower sufficient was seen to suggest a W. wall standing to a modest height above the rock and the E. wall junction with a broad batter or a latrine shoot in the external angle. The remainder of the tower is not yet accessible.

The Hall survived with a large part of its paved floor intact. The main area was either paved (S.) or cobbled (N.) with pieces of sandstone and broken grindstone used to augment river pebbles and local siltstone. A well-constructed hearth was set on a raised platform at the W. with a baffle wall behind it. Alongside the hearth, a step up led into a private chamber with a window in the N. curtain wall. To the S. of the main area was an aisle with paving and most of its wall plaster intact; it may have been separated from the main area by a timber partition. The E. wall had not survived except for a low sill course and the much higher SW. angle of the N. tower. A necklace of shale beads had fallen on to the paving at the E. end and become trodden in the joints of the pavement. The Hall seems to be situated on made-up ground, with the English masons filling up the quarry pits of the Welsh construction period.

The W. courtyard was cleared down to the rock or to the overlying red clay. Two gullies or soakaways led NE. and NW. from the centre of the courtyard where a pit with a clean yellow clay backfill had been examined last year; this pit may have been the base for a water tank and the gullies were dug to take away the overflow. Two other unrelated drains were found without any dating evidence. Mortar spreads associated with the initial Welsh construction and the later English repair of the Keep were examined, as was the metalling over the most heavily used areas of the courtyard.

The NE. room is at an early stage of investigation; a good state of preservation is anticipated beneath 1.5 m of tumble. The northern edge of the E. courtyard between the revetting wall 424 and the NE. room has been tackled. It appears that the low N.-S. wall near Round Tower continues northwards with cobbling formed of sandstone building waste close to the NE. room. A pit dug into the rock surface of the courtyard had a generally clean filling; its purpose was uncertain.

There were relatively few medieval finds: coarse and fine glazed pottery, including part of a face mask on a jug rim, oyster, whelk and mussel shell, animal, bird and fish bone, lead sheets from roofing, iron nails, a horseshoe fragment and a lock plate, copper alloy items including a knife handle plate, a lead plumb-bob, shale beads and one triangle of window glass. Painted plaster was found in limited area SE. of the Hall. Red sandstone window tracery and door jambs were found in the destruction levels. The amount of post-medieval pottery clay tobacco pipe suggested episodes of use or visitors' discards spread over two centuries.

The masonry conservation programme is progressing on the revetment walls of the S. ditch and on the eastern part of the N. curtain wall, where a postern gate or drain exit may have been discovered, similar to that in the inner ward of Montgomery.

290. MONTGOMERY, PLAS DU (SO 223 960). An evaluation was requested by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments following a proposal to reconsolidate a section of the town wall, including the NE. corner tower. The evaluation consisted of three stages: a photographic and drawn survey, a single evaluation trench along the line of the corner tower, and a watching brief during consolidation.

The evaluation proved conclusively that the surviving section of masonry belonging to the corner tower, and presumably also the adjoining boundary wall, are of relatively modern construction. It is possible that both may be associated with the construction of the existing Plas Du in 1901.

During later stages of the evaluation and watching brief a small section of curved masonry, faced externally and unmortared, was revealed; it was assumed to be part of the original medieval tower. Only the lower courses, survived. No evidence for an internal face was apparent, and it is possible that the base of the tower was solid. The majority of the tower had been removed by the modern reconstruction. Work was directed by N. Jones of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust.