Medieval Britain in 1980

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and

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The compilers thank all those who have sent information about recent excavations and discoveries. The usefulness of this summary depends upon full coverage of the year's archaeological work and readers are therefore urged to contribute information for inclusion in future volumes. In addition to individual contributions and reports forwarded by the D.o.E. the following publications have been consulted: C.B.A. Group 2, Archaeology in Wales, C.B.A. Group 6, West Midlands Archaeology, C.B.A. Group 9, Newsletter: The Scottish Group C.B.A., Discoveries and Excavations in Scotland, The London Archaeologist, Lincolnshire History and Archaeology and Universities of Durham and Newcastle, Archaeological Reports.

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Entries are arranged according to the counties and regions established under the local government reorganization of 1974. Where the old county names differ they are included in parentheses.

1. PRE-CONQUEST

ENGLAND

AVON (Gloucestershire): BRISTOL, TOWER LANE. See p. 205.

BEDFORDSHIRE: BEDFORD, BEDFORD CASTLE (TL 0523 4977). E. Baker for Bedfordshire Borough Council and D.o.E. carried out a small excavation in the NE. quadrant of the castle, extending the area of known early middle Saxon occupation (cf. Bedfordshire Archaeol. J., 13 (1979), 7-64). Features of this period were sealed by Saxo-Norman deposits, including pits and a dwarf wall probably of the castle period.

———: LEIGHTON BUZZARD, GROVE PRIORY (SP 923 227). E. Baker for Bedfordshire County Council and D.o.E. continued excavation on the site of the post-Conquest priory (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxiv (1980), 237). A large post-built structure containing Saxon pottery was located below a post-pad building. Work is continuing in this area together with further investigations of close boundary banks and ditches. See also p. 187.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: GREAT LINFORD (SP 862 411). R. J. Williams for Milton Keynes Corporation and D.o.E. excavated a small area to the NE. of the Pennsylans Saxon settlement investigated in 1979 (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxiv (1980), 218). Another small sunken-featured building 3.75 × 2.75 m was excavated similar in form to those found previously. Finds included a complete bone comb and an assemblage of pottery fragments representing several vessels including a very large storage jar and bowl with upright pierced lugs. The first post-built structure was identified, 8 × 5 m, with a single cross-partition and buttressing on the NE. and SE. sides; some post-pits contained evidence of stone packing (See C.B.A. Group 9, Newsletter, 11 (1981), 52-54).
CHESHIRE: CHESTER, PRINCESS STREET (SJ 403 664). The development area site was excavated by S. Ward for the D.o.E. It lies near the pre-Conquest foundation of St Werburgh's and was occupied by the market in later medieval times and is therefore thought likely to have been developed early. Street front deposits showed that a large timber building was erected parallel to the street, probably in the early 10th century, on top of the remains of Roman military buildings. Part of the interior had rough sandstone paving in which were cut several small post-holes. Three clay spindlewhorls were found in the deposits on this surface. This building survived until about the Conquest. See also p. 206.

CROFT, SOUTHWORTH HALL (ST 619 936). D. Freke for Liverpool University Rescue Archaeology Unit and D.o.E. excavated a Bronze Age barrow, also revealing a church and extensive Christian cemetery around and over the mound. Few bones survived but several hundred grave slots were distinguished and three phases of use identified. More than 1500 sq. m were excavated but no boundary was found. Some coffin stains survived. The church was identified by tracing the gaps in the interlocking graves where its walls had once stood. It was 4 m wide and at least 8 m long. Circumstantial evidence suggests a pre-Conquest date for church and cemetery.

DORSET: BRADFORD PEVERELL (SY 361 092). L. J. Keen and J. B. Hawthorne for D.o.E. continued excavation of the late 7th- to early 8th-century inhumation cemetery (cf. Medieval Archaeol., XXIV (1980), 219). Two further graves brought the total to twelve. One shallow grave cut into natural chalk for 0.15 to 0.3 m contained a small knife at the head end towards the top of the grave fill. The other grave was cut some 0.5 m into the chalk, and was very narrow, some 0.4 m, with large flints at the top and bottom of the grave. Beneath these at the head end was a small pit at least 0.3 m deep and the full width of the grave, probably to hold a marker post. An iron knife lay across the skeleton’s left forearm.

ESSEX: CRESSING TEMPLE. See p. 188.

GREAT WALTHAM (TL 699 132). P. J. Drury for the Chelmsford Excavation Committee excavated at 11, Dickey Moor to record and obtain a controlled sample from a large feature located in extending the house. Excavation revealed a small part of the filling of a large late Roman feature, probably a gravel pit, consisting of a sequence of soils and deliberate fillings. The lowest level produced only late Roman pottery but the middle levels yielded Saxon pottery ranging from a 5th-century carinated vessel to a bar-lip pot perhaps of the 9th or 10th century, and medieval wares in the upper layers. A Saxon ceramic assemblage of such scope is unusual in central Essex. There is a possible connection between this site and the focus of the royal estate established in the area before the mid 6th century, implied by Wealdham, i.e. Waltham (cf. Medieval Archaeol., XIX (1975), 198-201), and with a 'princely' burial on the probable S. boundary at Broomfield (C.B.A. Research Report, 34 (1980), 89-90). Finds with Chelmsford Excavation Committee.

GRAYS, THURROCK. T. J. Wilkinson for Essex County Council assisted by Wimpey International excavated two sites in advance of extensions to the A13 and M25: 1. NORTH STIFFORD, Ardale School (TQ 598 798). A small Saxon settlement, probably 6th or 7th century, was discovered. Six gribenhäuser were partly excavated and a rectangular stake-built building 4 × 5 m possibly of Saxon date. 2. STIFFORD CLAYS (TQ 610 804). A rectangular post-built structure 4 × 3 m associated with a 'hook-shaped' gully is probably of Saxon date. Residual Romano-British pottery was found in the post holes but plain grass-tempered Saxon sherds came from the gully fill. A small late pagan Saxon cemetery was found 30 to 100 m SW. of the settlement. Three body stains were found and several of the deeper graves had sufficient bone traces to establish that seven out of eight bodies lay N.-S. with the head to the S.; the eighth lay E.-W. with the head to the W. Grave goods were almost all of iron, comprising several knives,
two spearheads and a sugarloaf shield boss. One cremation was found in a plain grass-tempered bowl. Three circular gullies lay within the scatter of graves, two (diameters 4 m and 8 m) had opposed N. and S. entrances but the third (diameter 8 m) had only a S. entrance; no cremations or burials remained inside. Stratigraphical evidence dated two only to post-2nd century and finds consisted of residual Romano-British and Belgic wares. These gullies were probably ploughed-out Saxon barrows.

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MALDON. M. R. Eddy and P. N. Brown excavated two sites in the supposed Saxon burgh for Essex County Council and Maldon Archaeological Group. One (TL 848 073) proved sterile, the other (TL 847 074) provided a section through a major contour-following ditch containing St Neots-type pottery.

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WEST THURROCK, ST CLEMDIT'S CHURCH (TQ 593 772). Further excavations were undertaken by B. Milton for Essex County Council on this late Saxon or early Norman circular structure (cf. Medieval Archael., xxiv (1980), 220). A small trench dug to the W. of the tower uncovered a section of the round nave wall demolished to just above the plinth. It appeared to continue below the doorway and there was evidence of an internal step. The laying of the tower foundations had destroyed all floor levels within this area of the nave while the 1912 excavations had removed any external features associated with the doorway.

HAMPShIRE: BASINGSTOKE, GOWDERY'S DOWN (SU 656 533). M. Millett continued excavation of the Saxon rural settlement for Hampshire County Museums Service, D.o.E., and Wessex Archaeological Committee (cf. Medieval Archael., xxiv (1980), 220). Five further halls were revealed including one 22 × 9 m and another 20 × 8 m, and a sunken-floored building of the third phase identified in 1979. Structural details were very clear and quantities of burnt walling material were also recovered. Radiocarbon dates from the previous season suggest the first phase of the settlement is late 5th to early 6th century.

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A summary of the interim report concludes that there are three major Saxon occupation phases represented. During the first an unmetalled road ran E.-W. across the site; several rubbish-pits may also belong to this phase. The second phase is marked by the metalling and widening of this road and division of the area into properties. Three can be distinguished although there are probably six in the area, three wells, a few rubbish-pits and nine timber buildings. One of the buildings burnt down and was not replaced; two share a hard-standing. Seven were built beam-on to the road, which was twice re-metalled. Third phase occupation evidence consists mainly of large deep pits dug throughout the area. Filled in slowly and by accident, serving no apparent purpose, many remain a puzzle. Other pits were dug for smoking (perhaps hides) and three were roasting hearths presumably for iron working. During this phase chalk was burnt to produce lime, probably for retting hides. Other contemporary industries were the working of bone and iron, as well as wool preparation and weaving. The road continued in use until the end of the Saxon occupation of this area. One further timber building belongs to this third phase.

The picture of growth and decline in this area resembles that noted in Area I; as such it is remarkable for its sameness, which suggests a surprising degree of control in all circumstances and which probably mirrors the history of the entire Saxon town.

valley, the first pollen diagram for Worcestershire. After forest clearance and arable farming there is evidence for a resurgence of woodland c. 700 A.D. before clearance resumed. Further results are expected from seeds, insects, pollen and radiocarbon samples.

— (Worcestershire): Grimley (SO 84 61). D. Hooke surveyed the remains of early medieval trackways in the W. of the parish, identifying features referred to in Birch, Cartularium Saxonicum, nos. 219, 1242 and Robertson, Anglo-Saxon Charters, no. 120 (see C.B.A. Group 8, West Midlands Archaeology, 23 (1980), 88, fig. 24).

— (Worcestershire): Hanbury (SO 96 64). S. R. Bassett and C. C. Dyer, University of Birmingham School of History, continued long-term research into settlement and landscape history of the parish by field and documentary survey. There is place-name evidence for post-Roman British settlement but although a Saxon minster was located in the Church Hill hill fort in the 7th century, and the Anglo-Saxon royal estate of Freckenham extended into the parish, there is as yet no material evidence for Anglo-Saxon settlements. The survey continues (see C.B.A. Group 8, West Midlands Archaeology, 23 (1980), 91 and fig 25).

— (Herefordshire): Hereford (SO 508 398). R. Shoesmith for the City of Hereford Archaeology Committee made observations and a measured sketch in a telephone duct trench in King Street, c. 100 m long from a point in Broad Street on the edge of the Cathedral close to the junction with Bridge Street. These confirmed that the area was marshy, as found in earlier excavations, and showed that the waterlogged black silt had been covered by large branches and small tree-trunks at right angles to the line of King Street. The wood was in a good state of preservation and may date to the 10th century or earlier, representing the earliest road W. of the cathedral across the marshy area. Stone and gravel above the timber show subsequent consolidation of the road. Scraps of leather shoes were found in the silt but no other datable material. Silt and timber samples were taken (see C.B.A. Group 8, West Midlands Archaeology, 23 (1980), 93).

— (Worcestershire): Leintwardine (SO 403 704). During a three-month season on the Roman fort by J. Sawle for Hereford and Worcester County Council and D.o.E. a 3 m deep cess pit was found to contain amongst other finds, one sherd of late Saxon 'Chester' ware, and another sherd of this ware was recovered on the site. (See C.B.A. Group 8, West Midlands Archaeology, 23 (1980), 98).

— (Herefordshire) Offa's Dyke. See entries under WAlEs, ClwYd.

Humberside (Lincolnshire): Barton-upon-Humber, St Peter's Church (TA 035 219) (Fig 1). W. J. and K. A. Rodwell for D.o.E. continued the excavation and structural survey of this redundant church (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxiv (1980), 223–24). All medieval floors, graves and other features inside the nave and the aisles have been excavated and the Anglo-Saxon and Norman graveyard sealed by the extended church is now under investigation. Two or three phases of pre-Conquest burial can be distinguished, mostly in un-nailed timber coffins; some were made of charred boards. In several instances stones were placed beside the skulls to maintain them in an upright position, and two coffins included roved-and-clinchcd nails in their lids; these imply house-shaped coffins with clinker-built lids.

Some 20 m E. of the three-celled Anglo-Saxon church lay a complex of wells and a masonry foundation, either the base of a cross or possibly the corner of an otherwise unknown building. Another foundation, evidently a cross or monument base, was located off the NE. corner of the chancel. The wells, which are not yet fully excavated, include preserved timber linings. The base of a kiln of unknown use, close to the well-group, is
FIG. 1

ST. PETER'S, BARTON-UPON-HUMBER, HUMBERSIDE

Plan of the Anglo-Saxon remains excluding the cemetery. The Saxon-Norman church is shown in dotted outline.

Plan of the Anglo-Saxon remains excluding the cemetery. The Saxon-Norman church is shown in dotted outline.
probably only a fortuitous siting of a pre-cemetery feature: dating is uncertain, but it may be early Anglo-Saxon.


Kent: Canterbury (TR 149 576). Two further excavations were carried out by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust. K. Blockley, funded by Canterbury City Council and D.O.E., completed the final area of the Marlowe Car Park excavation (cf. Medieval Archaeol., XXIV (1980), 225-27). Between May and November 1980 over 780 sq. m were excavated to an average depth of 3 m. Thirteen sunken-floored buildings were located, dated to the late 6th and 7th centuries (Fig. 2, nos. 1 to 13), and one late Saxon cellar (Fig. 2, no. 14) survived to a depth of 1.7 m. A lined pit contemporary with the cellar was also excavated. Publication in 1982 as part of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust monograph series, published by the Kent Archaeological Society.

P. Bennett excavated in 60a Stour Street and Adelaide Place (CB/R sites IV and V), funded by Pipers, Society of Antiquaries and Canterbury Archaeological Trust. Work (completed May 1981) was on the last of a sequence of five adjacent sites located on the S. and E. sides of a large colonnaded Roman enclosure, possibly a temple precinct. They contained the remains of a 7th- to 8th-century post-built timber building and a large rectangular cellared building of late Saxon date located within the portico of the Roman building.

Cutting the latest Roman courtyard metalling was a large pit containing an inhumation burial of two adults, two children and a dog. This 5th-century burial contained a remarkable assemblage of jewellery typical of the later Roman period, together with a number of glass and amber beads of continental (Saxon) origin. See also p. 208.

---: Dover (TR 318 413). B. Philp for Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit and D.O.E. carried out trial excavations at Albany Place in gardens of a major housing development. The site included the W. side of the Roman naval fort, locating part of the S. gate of the fort and parts of two major chalk block buildings. Demolition rubble covering these buildings was cut by four adult inhumation burials, probably part of a hitherto unknown cemetery of Saxon or medieval date.

---: Ramsgate, Ozenell (TR 337 654). Excavation by G. Grainger with the Thanet Archaeological Unit uncovered a further 23 graves all from the early to mid 7th century. Several were associated with grave structures of various types and nearly half, mostly containing females, had been robbed. Precision of the robbing indicated that it occurred soon after burial. Most male graves contained weapons with two notable assemblages; in grave 105 a sword with decorated fittings, a shield, two spears, a knife and two squat jars; in grave 110 a seax, spear, two knives, buckles and a pair of pouch bottles. A medieval bank covered the end of grave 105 preserving the section up to the Saxon land surface: elsewhere heavy ploughing and a sub-soiler had scored the chalk surface, partially obliterating some structural features.

Lincolnshire: Caistor (TA 1127 0087). P. Everson for Lincoln City and County Museum excavated an Anglo-Saxon inhumation at 35 Nettleton Road accidentally discovered by the houseowner. A shallow grave cut in chalk contained the crouched body of a male aged 23-28 years, lying on his right side, head to the SW. Associated finds were two bronze annular brooches, an iron knife with associated iron ring, six glass, pottery and
amber beads, with replaced textile on one brooch. The burial lay 550 m from the Roman walled enclosure at Caistor. Earlier finds in the area indicate it is part of an early Anglo-Saxon cemetery. Publication including textile report in *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*, 16 (1981), 68–70.

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CHERRY WILLINGHAM (TF 032 724). The North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit excavated E. of the churchyard in advance of housing development on a site identified
by fieldwalking in 1977 (*Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*, 14 (1979), 79). The area proved to be on the edge of Saxon and medieval settlement, with dating evidence from pottery finds from 6th to 12th centuries. One sunken hut associated with 9th-century pottery, and drainage gullies and fences were located. Remains of an iron smelting furnace were sampled for radiocarbon and magnetic dating, and are probably Saxon.

---: **Hornsea** (TF 2597 6967). A. J. White for Lincoln City and County Museum reports the discovery of two skeletons during drainage work at 2 High Street. The first, removed by the police, lay N.-S. with decayed ironwork on its ankles, the second lay E.–W. 2 m away, and was of a woman. Museum staff investigated the grave after receiving grave goods from the burial, comprising a bronze annular brooch, two beads and a knife found subsequently. It is clear evidence for the presence of Anglo-Saxons within the Roman walled area by the 6th century, the burial lying directly outside the line of the E. wall. Published in *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*, 16 (1981), 71–72.

---: **Lincoln, east bight.** See p. 209.

---: **Ruskington** (TF 076 314). The Hossack Collection which includes an important group of Anglo-Saxon finds from gravel pits in *Lincoln Road* has been acquired by donation by Lincoln City and County Museum, together with associated MS. notes and a plan. Despite deterioration and losses the re-emergence of this material has enabled finds held in the Lincoln and Grantham museums to be more accurately provenanced and some grave groups to be reassembled.

---: **Lincoln, east bight.** See p. 209.

---: **London: City.** J. Norton for Department of Urban Archaeology, Museum of London, on the W. side of *Ironmonger Lane* (TQ 3250 8124), on an 8 × 8 m site, located two interconnecting oval sunken Saxon structures (Pl. XVI). They were dug into Roman road gravels to a depth of 1.3 m and filled with 9th-century debris accumulated on the floors and against the gravelled walls. Nearby robber trenches of about the same date contained fragments of chalk and ragstone, suggesting that ruined Roman walls still stood in the city. A series of truncated late Saxon and early medieval rubbish pits was excavated across the whole site. An almost complete skeleton of a male horse was recovered from the bottom of a deep cess pit. Post-1666 basements sealed the site and have removed all evidence of late medieval activity.

---: **Lambeth** (TQ 2927 7588). R. Densom for Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Excavation Committee and D.o.E. excavated on a large development site in *Rectory Grove* to examine remains of medieval Clapham. One of two machine-cut trial trenches contained five Saxon pits with Roman material and early Saxon grass-tempered ware. Some of the pits intersected; the largest, extending beyond the trial trench, was at least 0.8 m deep and contained a spindlewhorl in the same fabric as the pottery. The pits underlay agricultural earth; there is no evidence of structures to date and excavation will continue.

---: **Lambeth, Lambeth Palace** (TQ 3057 7906). R. Densom for Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Committee observed and excavated the line of a contractor’s trench linking Lollards’ Tower with the Great Hall and Morton’s Gateway. Saxo-Norman pottery together with bone and shell was found in dumped deposits by Morton’s Gateway, overlain by later material (see p. 195).

---: **Southwark, 15–23 Southwark Street.** See p. 211.

---: **Norfolk: Beeston with Bittering, Bittering Pit** (TF 923 171). A. Rogerson for Norfolk Archaeological Unit excavated in advance of quarrying at a site N. of where the
E.-W. Roman road is crossed by the Launditch, a linear earthwork assumed to be early Saxon. An alignment of post-holes was found running N.-S. parallel with the Launditch, 25 to 31 m to its E., some containing Iron Age sherds. Other pre-Roman and Roman sherds were found but not Saxon material; this suggests the earthwork may be pre-historic rather than Saxon.

---: Norwich (TG 231 160 8660). B. S. Ayers excavated for Norfolk Archaeological Unit a late Saxon pottery kiln uncovered by building work at 27 Bedford Street (historically Pottergate) (Pl. xvii). The kiln proved to be a single flue updraught feature (Musty type 1b), oval in shape, cut into natural chalk and lined with clay. Two pedestals constructed of chalk supported the floor, although one had been repaired with clay where the end had been damaged by heat from the flue. Both were subsequently protected from heat with waster sherds packed around them. No trace of floor or superstructure was found, although the flue arch base survived. The plan is similar to that from Wharf Road, Stamford (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xiii (1969), 234). Considerable quantities of Thetford-type cooking-pot sherds were recovered, including wasters. Remnant magnetic dating of the clay lining of the flue gave a last firing date between 960 and 1060 A.D. Report forthcoming in East Anglian Archaeology.

---: North Elmham, Spong Hill (TF 981 19S). The ninth season of excavation by C. Hills for Norfolk Archaeological Unit and D.o.E. exposed a large part of the S. half of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery with underlying Roman and prehistoric features. Six hundred cremations were found, most packed together in one part of the site, bringing the cemetery total to more than 2,200. Amongst them were some grouped burials including a cluster of twenty urns, apparently buried simultaneously, which should help provide a relative site chronology. Some pots belonged to types known on the Continent from the late 4th and early 5th centuries, notably a small carinated pedestal pot and several with finger-tip rosettes. Early brooches included a cruciform of Aberg type 1 and a Stutzarm brooch (late Roman type). Remains of a rare blue glass vessel were also found. No inhumations were found. The S. edge of the cemetery was established by excavation of a 20 m zone containing nothing except a scatter of Roman pottery and a Roman pit. Work will continue in the SW. corner of the cemetery.

---: Pentney, St Mary Magdalen (TF 7208 138S). A. Rogerson and S. Ashley, Norfolk Archaeological Unit, conducted a small excavation on the N. side of a modern grave in the churchyard where in 1978 the gravedigger found a unique group of six silver 9th-century Anglo-Saxon disc brooches. The hoard was subsequently declared Treasure Trove and acquired by the British Museum. Excavation showed the E. part of a substantial early or middle Saxon ditch, running N.-S., probably a boundary. This was sealed by a layer containing late Saxon sherds and organic material of a domestic nature with no evidence of burials, suggesting the area was a late inclusion in the churchyard. It is likely that the brooches were dug into the fill of the ditch which would still have been visible as a slight depression in the late Saxon land surface.

---: Tasburgh (TM 200 960). Excavations by S. Smith for Norfolk Archaeological Unit in the SE. corner of what had been thought an Iron Age hillfort produced a scatter of Ipswich-type and Thetford-type wares under the tail of the bank (above a substantial flint industry with middle Neolithic sherds). This indicates that at least part of the 'hillfort' is late 9th century A.D.
completed from contractor's scaffolding after raking out pointing mortar. Some petrological identifications were made and a statistical survey of arcade bricks begun. The exterior survey is now largely complete.

In 1980 stone work inside the upper stages of the W. tower was partially drawn. The W. gable of the Anglo-Saxon nave was shown to have been largely rebuilt in the 14th century. Mortar sampling continued in both seasons.

Grendon (SP 876 622). Salvage excavation by D. Jackson and G. Foard for Northampton County Council Archaeology Unit in 1976 and 1977 revealed Bronze Age features and three Anglo-Saxon *grübenhäuser*. Two of these were single phase two-post structures with long axes lying E. – W.; the third was rebuilt several times and re-oriented. None showed evidence of an entry but the multi-phase building had a hearth and internal features. All contained early Saxon pottery which included a ladle; among other finds were an iron knife with serrated edge, fragments of iron weights and animal bones. Level 3 report on the material by M. Thomson held at the Northamptonshire Council Archaeological Unit, finds at present in Leicester University to be housed by the Unit.

Harrington (SP 934 982). D. Hall and P. Martin in a general parish survey of the county located a Saxon site at Harrington adjacent to the Saxon cemetery excavated by D. Jackson in 1970. The furlong *bosley* is a compound of the personal name *Bosa* and *leah*, clearing, which fits with local settlement name types (see C.B.A. Group 9, *Newsletter*, 11 (1981), 36).

Round (SP 998 733). G. Cadman continued excavation for Northampton County Council, Manpower Services Commission and D.O.E. In previous seasons at *Brick Kiln Road* there has been excavation of the medieval manor house and outbuildings, two late Saxon churches and most of the surrounding burial ground (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxiv (1980), 230 and see p. 218). 1980 saw the recovery of most of the burials and investigation of middle Saxon occupation. By December a total of 365 burials had been excavated between the churches and in the graveyard. In the S. part of the graveyard and in that area below the churches post-holes, shallow pits, a hearth and remnants of beam slots were located; although cut about by later activity enough survived to indicate middle Saxon metalworking. Two contemporary N. – S. parallel ditches in the W. of the excavation may form the E. side of an enclosure as yet unexcavated, but a high density of features is indicated within it. This could be a settlement concentration pre-dating that of Saxon/medieval date along Rotten Row. A timber building of pre-enclosure date remains to be fully excavated in 1981 and boundary work continues.

Oxfordshire: Berinsfield, Mount Farm (SU 583 967). In 1977 and 1978 G. Lambrick, Oxford Archaeological Unit, excavated a Neolithic to Saxon settlement site assisted by D.O.E. and Manpower Services Commission. The site, previously excavated by J. N. L. Myres in 1933, lies 1 mile N. of *Wally Corner* Anglo-Saxon cemetery (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xix (1975), 227). Saxon features included three waterholes or wells, one wicker-lined, another using the bottom of a barrel, c. 6 pits and several post-holes, some possibly forming part of a rectangular building. Finds include grass-tempered and other Saxon pottery, loomweights and bone.

Coggles Priory (SP 3607 0962). J. M. Steane for Oxfordshire County Museum and D.O.E. excavated in the Priory garden. Multi-period features included remains of Saxon buildings over most of the site of post-hole and post and trench construction. Associated pottery included grass-tempered, grass- and limestone-tempered wares, shelly and oolitic limestone and hard sandy wares all of 6th- to 8th-century date. There were also 9th/-10th-century wares, the midrib of a comb, and a small bronze bell with openwork decoration (see C.B.A. Group 9, *Newsletter*, 11 (1980), 81–82). See also p. 190.
I. Work on several sites in the city by Oxfordshire Archaeological Unit for D.o.E. located late Saxon features. B. Durham recorded four sightings of primary street metalling probably dating to the foundation of the burh 911–12, in Catte Street, St Aldates and New Inn Hall Street. At the last site a pebbled surface was observed rather than the limestone blocks seen in 1979 (C.B.A. Group 9, Newsletter, 10 (1979), 158). Catte Street is normally assumed to be outside the original burh. Pebble scatters were also seen in St Aldates and down the incline there were signs of heavy use wearing away the earlier surfaces.

2. B. Durham excavated a small trench in the cellar floor of 11–12 Queen Street (SP 513 061) showing that 0.24 m of late Saxon stratification survived including the original street frontage.

3. I. Williams with the University Archaeological Society conducted a small excavation in Bulwarks Lane (SP 511 061) to see if the medieval properties perpetuated the line of the W. rampart of the Saxon burh, which would agree with the early ditch found to the N. (C.B.A. Group 9, Newsletter, 9 (1978), 38). 12th-/13th-century pits and occupation seem to disprove this but there was a substantial property boundary on the E. side whose earlier phase was a broad post-in-trench feature on N.–S. alignment containing 10th-century pottery. It is hoped to do further work on this feature in 1981. See also p. 212.

(Berkshire): Wallingford (SU 607 893). B. Durham for Oxfordshire Archaeological Unit with Wallingford Historical and Archaeological Society excavated a deeply stratified area in advance of development at 9–11 St Martin’s Street to recover late Saxon material. Trial trenches in 1979 had established that a small 5 m x 4 m area had escaped destruction by later cellars. Earliest features were an 11th-century wicker-lined well next to a sunken-floored building where horizontal planks by vertical wall posts 0.20 m square lined a pit 0.80 m deep. A series of beaten floors was associated with very few finds, and the sunken level may be a workshop area. Similar smaller buildings are known from York. In a second phase the building was shortened and a plank floor laid on joists notched into the wall posts. The excavation shows St Martin’s Street is probably pre-Conquest and study of the pottery may bring the date earlier still (see C.B.A. Group 9, Newsletter, 11 (1980), 140–42 and fig.)

Salop (Shropshire): Offa’s Dyke. See entry under WALES, CLWYD.

Somerset: Taunton, Fore Street. See p. 213.

———: Wells Cathedral (ST 551 459) (Fig. 3). W. Rodwell for Committee for Rescue Archaeology in Avon, Gloucestershire and Somerset and D.o.E., assisted by British Academy, Society of Antiquaries and Maltwood Fund for Archaeological Research in Somerset, completed a three-year programme of excavation to the SE. of the cathedral on the site of two demolished chapels (cf. Medieval Archaeol., XXIV (1980), 230). The 1980 season was to investigate the E. arm and transepts of the Stillington chapel (see p. 196) and also the E. end of the Saxon and early medieval chapels in an area S. of the cathedral S. transept and quire, adjoining the 1978–79 excavation.

Further evidence was found suggesting nearby Roman occupation but the principal discovery was an underground tomb-chamber of the type often associated with a late Roman mausoleum. The chamber was a rectangular pit, 2.3 x 1.5 m cut 0.75 m into the ground, lined with well-constructed, mortared masonry into which six upright timbers had been embedded presumably to carry a floor or monument. No burials remained. The tomb was housed in a mausoleum floored with chalk brought from several miles away. Its plan was presumably rectangular but obscured by later features. Painted wall plaster was found inside and an inscription fragment (found 1979) may well have been associated. The tomb was of the kind intended to hold two N.–S. coffins, somewhat like the Lullingstone Villa, Kent, arrangement. In or by the 8th century a middle Saxon cemetery of orientated burials
had been established around and chiefly to the W. of the mausoleum. Scanty traces suggest that a timber-framed building was erected in this area. In late Saxon period (I) the mausoleum was emptied and used as an ossuary with hundreds of bones representing c. 30 individuals, stacked with moderate care. Bones were fresh but disarticulated, clearly not derived from disturbed burials but from coffins or tombs above ground, presumably a process of tomb clearance. Late Saxon period (II) saw the erection of a small chapel c. 3 m square internally, with its NE. corner over the site of the mausoleum. It had mortared foundations but probably a timber superstructure. Inside, a central burial had been cut by further burials, one of a child, while to the S. of these lay an adult grave, and to the N. another child. In late Saxon period (III) the chapel was rebuilt, floored with mortar and a central altar established, no further burials taking place inside. Then, or soon after a nave was added to the W. (excavated 1979); and two external well shafts were dug a short distance from the NE. and SE. corners. This provides the first English evidence for a sequence of late Roman sepulchral and Christian religious structures like those found under continental churches; Xanten provides a close parallel.

Parts of Saxo-Norman and later buildings were found N. of the chapel but are now largely below the cathedral S. transept.

**STAFFORDSHIRE: FAWFIELDHEAD, THE LOW (SK 0900 6282).** D. Wilson of the Department of Adult Education, University of Keele reports that during the excavation of a prehistoric barrow a secondary burial was exposed. The grave had been emptied and back-filled in the 18th century but its size, shape and E.-W. orientatation together with an associated piece of iron suggest an Anglian burial. This would be the first such burial known on the gritstone of the Peak District.

**SOMERSET: WELLS.** J. Wells of the Department of Adult Education, University of Keele reports that during the excavation of a prehistoric barrow a secondary burial was exposed. The grave had been emptied and back-filled in the 18th century but its size, shape and E.-W. orientatation together with an associated piece of iron suggest an Anglian burial. This would be the first such burial known on the gritstone of the Peak District.

**TAMWORTH (SK 209 039).** R. Sulima of Tamworth Museum reports the discovery and removal by building contractors of a piece of ancient timber adjacent to the site of the Anglo-Saxon watermill at Bolebridge Street (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xvi (1972), 161). The oak timber had been lying on and in the gravel bed of the old course of the R. Anker; 2.37 m long x 6.6 m wide, it has a prow-shaped front with sloping shoulders, the
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rest forming the flat bottom of the ‘boat’; it may have had one side re-cut for secondary use. Timber now in Tamworth Museum.

SUFFOLK: BUTLEY, BURROW HILL (TM 390 485). V. Fenwick with Butley Excavation Group excavated for a third season on the hill summit in advance of gravel extraction (cf. Medieval Archaeol., XXIII (1979), 245). An inhumation cemetery was further examined for an early phase of which a radiocarbon date of 1170 ± 80 years B.P. (A.D. 780) had been obtained. It included unassociated oriented inhumations in monoxylous coffins of boat and bathtub form. Two occupation phases were revealed, the earlier mid 8th century, and also evidence of ironworking. Both cemetery and settlement may have been enclosed by V-shaped ditches which define an oval area.

SURREY (Middlesex): STaines (TQ 033 714S). K. Crouch for Surrey Archaeological Unit and D.O.E., during deep foundation work at the Day Centre, excavated remains of Roman and medieval bridge foundations, approach road and structures interpreted as associated wharves. In front of these was a late Saxon wooden revetment abutting the Roman bridge foundations which may also have served for a Saxon bridge. Further into the river a third sequence of piles and revetment abutted the medieval bridge foundations. Environmental and wood samples were taken.

SUSSEX: ASHDOWN FOREST (TQ 441 296). A water pipeline trench exposed an iron smelting site with bowl furnace and two subsidiary hearths. Rescue excavation by Wealden Iron Research Group recovered the site plan and hand-made flint-tempered pottery of Saxon type. D.O.E. archaeomagnetic dating of the furnace structure gave a 9th-century date.

TYNE AND WEAR (Northumberland): TYNEMOUTH PRIORY. See p. 192.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH (Yorkshire, North Riding): WEST HESLERTON (SE 917 765). J. Dent of Humberside Archaeological Unit and D.O.E., North Yorkshire County Council for University of York with D.O.E. (1978 onwards), conducted large-scale rescue excavation ahead of sand extraction as part of a multi-period landscape project over three summer seasons. 1978–80 has included examination of c. 3,500 sq. m in the NE. of a large Anglian inhumation cemetery. No boundary could be located to the N. although this may have been lost in earlier quarrying; to the E. the cemetery was bounded by an alignment of small pits probably for a hedge. A single burial 100 m N. of the main group is considered an outlier. Over 70 graves have been examined, bone survival is minimal, body position surviving as soil silhouette. Orientation varied widely but more than half lay E.–W., head generally W. No evidence survived of grave markers but the area was plough damaged. More than 80 per cent of the graves were furnished; four with spearheads, one associated with a shield boss. One grave apparently placed at random contained a 5-year-old mare buried with the body curved round the decapitated head, with an iron bit below. In two cases with unusually well-preserved bone, the bodies were face down, apparently hastily buried and the legs of one were tied together. These have been interpreted as mid or late Saxon criminal burials, ceawalmswága.

Grave distribution shows no obvious planning but a number of groups of four or five graves are clearly recognizable. A possible sunken-floored building over 300 m N. may indicate the edge of a contemporary settlement. Work will continue in this area and further sampling of the cemetery. Find records will be deposited in Malton Museum.


--- : (Yorkshire, York): YORK, COPPERGATE (SE 604 516). Excavations in progress continuously since 1976 under R. A. Hall for York Archaeological Trust went on
throughout 1980. Four long narrow tenements running back from Coppergate towards the R. Foss were investigated. The tenements seem to have been laid out systematically in the last third of the 9th century with post-and-wattle fences defining the properties, and buildings about 3.25 m wide and over 7 m long running back from the street front. Each building, of post-and-wattle, was repeatedly strengthened, altered or reconstructed, using a variety of construction techniques — stakes; stakes and posts; posts in the main wall line; or posts as roof supporters outside the main wall line. Several buildings had long central hearths, edged with either reused Roman tiles, limestone, or oak beams. Some buildings had internal features including side benches. The wattle-and-stake buildings were eventually replaced in the first half of the 10th century with buildings set some 1.5 m into the ground, having walls of close-set upright squared posts and horizontal planks.

Two buildings of this type were excavated in 1980 immediately behind the street-front buildings, set gable-end to their street-front neighbours. The buildings on the N. tenement had squared oak foundation beams with a flange on the inner edge to accommodate the base of squared upright wall-posts, outside which there were the usual horizontal wall-planks. Within the building were horizontal floor joists, and various substantial beams, evidently part of internal structures in a secondary phase; a floor-box of vertical planks was found in one corner. The similar sunken buildings in the adjacent tenement to the S. had squared wall-posts set directly into the ground, plank walls, squared longitudinal floor joists and carefully cut and fitted floor planks. These buildings underlay similar structures excavated in previous years, but a plank-lined drain belonging to one of these was excavated in 1980, consisting of paired planks set in a V-groove and chocked in part with small pegs, all being topped with planks. In the two S. tenements structures of the later phases were not excavated in 1980 but two elements of interest were located: a narrow beam with the uprights of a wattle wall set into its upper surface, perhaps to overcome the tendency of wattle walls to decay at the base; and a shutter made of two battens held together with two short ledges attached by six dowels. In or near the street-front buildings at various stages there were pits, some lined with post-and-wattle, including a barrel-lined water-hole or store; in open areas behind were numerous pits, some very large, and often elaborately lined with wickerwork. One, perhaps a well, had wicker lining with hollowed-out poplar bole within.

Damp conditions ensured excellent preservation of organic materials and a full programme of environmental and ecological investigations was maintained. Industries include spinning (whorls); weaving (loomweights; tablet for tablet weaving; perhaps parts of a loom); bone and antler working (debris: trial-or motif-piece with Jelling-style ornament); metalworking (lead ore, crucibles for lead, bronze, silver and gold; stone and clay moulds); coin die-cutting and perhaps minting (trial strikes on lead for coin of Athelstan (20) and Eadwy (1); iron pile for a coin of the St Peters' pence series c. 920); and fast wheel-thrown pottery with thick glassy incrustation, perhaps vessels used in glass-making by the batch process. International trade was indicated by finds of silk, including a complete cap, a Red Sea cowrie shell, a counterfeit dirham of Ismail ibn Ahmad of the Samarkand mint c. 903–7/8, a Hedebj penning, soapstone, Telemark mica schist, Badorf ware and numerous other non-local artefacts. Excavation continues.
courses of small stones to level up to the top of the quoins, and various other technical features were noted. W. and S. doors to the tower were revealed by internal stripping and the original flooring arrangements of the tower were deduced. The door from tower to existing roof space proved to have been heavily worn, suggesting a former W. gallery. The nave roof timbers were twice reused, perhaps suggesting, through the distinctive early joints, the form of the roof of the earlier church.

Yorkshire, West (Yorkshire, West Riding): Tong, St James’ Church See p. 199.

Isle of Man

Michael: Druidale, Keeill Vael (SC 371 888). C. D. Morris for University of Durham and the Manx Museum completed work on this site prior to destruction for a dam and reservoir (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxiv (1980), 234). After completion of the site survey the chapel walls were dismantled revealing that the latest building phase involved widening the walls on the outside. A number of cross-incised slabs and a gaming-board were found re-used. It was also clear that a vertically set arc of stones in the E. wall was part of an earlier structure, some of which could also be recognized in stones of the ‘enclosure wall’ to the N. There was a platform; stones in a line E. of the Keeill were not an enclosure wall but some sort of revetment for the site. Removal of the ‘enclosure wall’ to the W. revealed a large pit with charcoal, sampled for radiocarbon determinations. Clearance of some of the other walls located other primary features, some perhaps post-holes, cut into the natural ground surface.

A large area around the keeill was excavated, but no graves were noted either here or on the plateau to the S. A boundary bank with boulders was excavated c. 20 m E. on the cliff-edge, but although two or three phases were noted, none could be linked up with the use of the chapel. Published Universities of Durham and Newcastle upon Tyne, Archaeological Reports for 1980 (Durham, 1981), 41–44.

Rapid surveys were also undertaken on neighbouring sites in Druidale, including two deserted farms, a mill-site and some field-boundaries.

Scotland

Borders (Berwickshire): Coldstream, The Hirsel (NT 830 406). R. J. Cramp for Durham University, S.D.D., Douglas and Angus Estates undertook a second season to determine the W. limit of the recently located cemetery and confirm the location of an associated church (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxiv (1980), 234). Part of a burial platform was uncovered extending 19 m N.–S. between the cemetery enclosure and N. wall of the church; a post-hole and stone foundation on the platform crown may indicate a marker. Modern ploughing has disturbed the upper burial levels but the cemetery appears deeply stratified. Twenty-six burials were excavated and cuts of three more determined; several skeletons were aligned on a markedly different orientation from the church and true E.–W. A small early medieval domestic structure was also found inside the enclosure, finds including knives, a decorated bell and 12th/13th-century pottery.

The church was almost completely exposed, a simple but multiperiod structure, its length in final form 10.8 m externally, 8.2 m internally, estimated width 4 m. It went out of use in the 14th century and was overlaid by a domestic structure W. of the church; another stone structure was located beneath the later medieval cemetery. Further work remains to be done on the S. wall of the church to determine the earliest construction phase and also on the S. cemetery.

———: Kirk Hill (NT 91 68). L. Alcock, University of Glasgow, excavated a cliff castle in a position of great natural strength with vertical sea cliffs on the NE. and steep
ME DIE VAL BRITAIN IN I g80

slopes around the rest of the perimeter. It was found to have two major defensive phases; Phase 1 consisted of a double palisade 5.0 m wide (or possibly two successive palisades), replaced in Phase 2 by a turf rampart c. 8 m wide with its front resting on a row of pitched blocks of quarry-dressed limestone. Both front and rear were originally faced with clay, replaced at the front by crude dry-stone wailing of massive blocks.

There were no dateable finds but three radiocarbon determinations from the inner palisade. Oak charcoal presumably from main posts yielded $1395 \pm 60$ b.p. (GU 1387); predominantly hazel, willow and birch from a wicker infilling average $1275 \pm 40$ b.p. (GU 1388, 1389). On Clark's calibration at 2 sigma level a terminus post quem at 635–765 A.D. for the palisade suggests an identification with the *burh* within which St Aebbe built her double monastery of Colodaesburg (Coldingham).

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ST ABB’S HEAD (NT 911 694). L. Alcock, University of Glasgow, examined the defences and an internal building of the supposed site of St Aebbe's monastery. The defences comprised an unfinished mortared wall behind a rock-cut ditch. The building was of dry stone with a mortared recess, probably a fireplace, in the uphill gable, and secular rather than ecclesiastical use is indicated. The identification with St Aebbe has no lengthy tradition and should be abandoned. (cf. Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Archaeol. Field Survey, Archaeol. Sites and Monuments of Berwickshire (1980), item 516).

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY (Dumfrieshire): MOTE OF MARK (NS 845 540). D. Longley for Society of Antiquaries of Scotland reports four radiocarbon determinations from samples collected in 1979 (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxiv (1980), 234), augmenting the triple result from a 1973 sample (SRR 321). Timber from N. rampart (GU 1315) 355 a.d. ± 50; (GU 1316) 425 a.d. ± 50; (GU 1313) 380 a.d. ± 60, indicating a calibrated date early in the 5th century for the N. rampart construction. The S. rampart samples (CU 1314) 425 a.d. ± 50; (SRR 321) 459 a.d. ± 42, gave a similar date for its construction. As structural timbers may be cut from trees of relatively large dimensions, these results give the earliest possible construction dates. The S. rampart at the sampling points sealed white-trailed Germanic glass which is associated elsewhere with metalworking.

HIGHLAND (Caithness): Freswick Links (ND 378 676). C. Morris, C. Batey and N. Pearson for Durham University and S.D.D. followed up a preliminary site investigation (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxiv (1980), 235) with a detailed survey. The whole of the site's coastal margin had been destroyed since an O.S. survey c. 40 years ago; many more artefacts were collected from eroding areas, and midden deposits were sampled with a small trench at the most vulnerable points: vast amounts of fish bone were recovered. Excavation was begun to locate previous excavations on a possible broch (F. Tress Barry) and a late Norse building (A. O. Curle). The structures were located and shown to have complicated structural sequences. Curle's building 6 is inland suffering erosion by wind and rabbits; another eroding inland area contained little except a probable cist grave, now empty.

ORKNEY: Birsay, Beachview Studio Site (HY 247 275). C. D. Morris and N. Emery continued excavation for Durham University and S.D.D. (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxiv (1980), 235, Universities of Durham and Newcastle, Archaeological Report for 1980, 38–40). Earlier excavations were extended to the W. and the building discovered previously was found to have had at least three construction periods. It had a possible byre to the W. and further buildings to the S. Midden deposits were not excavated or sampled further this year, but excavation to the E. indicated that the curving structure, later than the rectangular building, was probably associated with a further building running SW.–NE. This building had a lean-to structure added in a later phase, and itself overlay earlier remains.

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BROUGH OF BIRSAY. C. D. Morris with N. Pearson and N. Emery for Durham University and S.D.D. continued to work on the medieval sites, at Peerie Broch.
(HY 237 285) where a perimeter wall probably overlying a bank and ditch was found on the SE. cliff edge. The buildings located in 1979 proved to overlie yellow clay and midden-like layers, possibly associated with an earlier building phase (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxiv (1980), 235 and ibid., xxii (1978), 153 fig. 4). Site E within the Guardianship area (HY 239 285) was completed, with many burnt areas and rubble spreads found to overlie a mass of features. An ogam stone was recovered from one spread, and some burnt areas have produced radiocarbon dates suggesting pre-Norse occupation. The features below include gulleys and post-holes from at least one structure. Final excavations on site N, also producing radiocarbon dates suggesting pre-Norse occupation, revealed a complicated sequence of drainage gulleys below building N and presumably associated with structures of which all other trace is lacking except for some slots and post-holes. Site S, to the N. of site E, was reopened and continued work begun in 1976 and 1977. The latest feature was a ditch cutting through at least two walls and turning a right-angle roughly parallel with the exposed W. churchyard perimeter wall. Many drainage and structural features were found below the building remains, often cut into natural clay, as on Site E. Fuller report in *Northern Studies* and Universities of Durham and Newcastle, *Archaeological Reports for 1980*, 35-37. See also the following entry.

2. J. Hunter for S.D.D. and University of Bradford, completed excavation on a second area of coastal erosion (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxiv (1980), 235). Some 200 sq. m were investigated revealing four main phases of use. In the pre-Norse era it had been used as a place of external working with open hearths and post-holes, protected from flooding from the landward side by a substantial drainage gully. There was evidence for wattle fencing and minor gully systems, but no stone structures or evidence of type of activity. Fragments of hand-made, poorly fired pottery in Iron Age tradition were found.

A stone structure, interpreted as Norse, overlay these features; 12 m long, it had a 2 m wide central doorway suggesting an agricultural function. The long W. wall survived, the E. having fallen into the sea. The pre-Norse gully had been filled and a stone platform constructed across the fill to ease access. A new, larger gully gave protection from flooding. Slightly further N. remains of an additional structure were found, also within the protective gully. Erosion and slumping prevented recovery of a plan.

It appears that here as elsewhere on the site the same solutions were found to adverse climatic changes and drainage problems. The supposed agricultural building was subdivided with the long axis now E.–W., as opposed to the N.–S. axis of the whole structure. The alterations were of inferior quality; the two derived structures appear to have been fitted with benches suggesting a change of function. The main gully was out of use and presumably replaced by one further up the slope away from the excavated area. Another structure had been established slightly N., an estimated 12 m long with its long axis E.–W. although half was completely eroded. The W. end foundation courses had been set on the silt and infill of the earliest Norse gully and gradually collapsed. There was evidence of benches but no traces of hearth. Steatite was discovered throughout this phase in relative profusion. The site appears to have been abandoned in the 12th or 13th century, with evidence of post-medieval kelp burning. See also previous entry.

---: HOWE OF HOWE (HY 276 109). S. Carter and B. Smith for S.D.D. completed excavation of the Pictish settlement (cf. *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 1979*, 24) and a medieval or possibly Norse structure on a multiperiod site with broch and pre-broch structures.

---: ORPHIR, EARL'S BU (HY 335 045). C. E. Batey for Durham University Excavation Committee with Society of Antiquaries of Scotland continued excavation in the tunnel area and E. of the Guardianship site (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxiv (1980), 236). Work on the tunnel/drain in an area next to rich midden deposits discovered in 1979 exposed the end of the known midden overlying a clay deposit sealing two further middens. The more southerly of these was of black charcoal-rich soil and burnt stones with a little bone,
and included a fine piece of roughly tooled steatite similar to Shetland types. The midden contained much humus and mammal and fish bones; small finds include a bone pin, sherd of steatite vessel and part of a steatite (?) fishing weight, all with strong Norse affinities. The tunnel drain was sealed by this deposit, indicating its exposure in the Viking period when the midden was deposited. Its massive roofing slabs extended into the area in a SE.-NW. direction but the interior was not examined. Carbonised seeds including cereals were recovered from the middens.

Further fieldwalking on the adjacent ploughed mound Lacacroon (HY 332 045) produced a lesser density of finds and less evidence of damage than previously noted. Finds ranged from prehistoric to the Norse period and later.

ROUSAY, WESTNESS (HY 375 293). S. H. H. Kaland for S.D.D. excavated a 9th-century Viking cemetery threatened by erosion. The full extent was difficult to determine but 32 graves have been uncovered, and earlier foundations. A boat-grave was excavated, revealing details of boat construction as well as the method of deposition. Five oval graves nearby contained weapons, jewellery and tools. Other graves were examined; in some, including children’s, acid clay had destroyed the bones. Dating was based on artefacts and radiocarbon dating. Most bones are well preserved and suitable for demographic study.

SHELTAND: SANDWICK, I (HP 617 025). G. Bigelow, T. McGovern and S. Butler, for Hunter College, CUNY, made test excavations in heavily eroded structural features N. of the late Norse farmstead (Sandwick II). Suggested Viking-late Norse dating was supported by the discovery of a steatite gaming-board fragment, expanded spatulate-headed bone pins and steatite vessel fragments. The site is located within the present spring-tide zone and has been largely destroyed by the sea.

SANDWICK II (HP 619 022). G. Bigelow for S.D.D. during completion of third and final season on the late Norse longhouse excavated a pre-Norse cairn almost identical to a previous find with skeletal remains dated by radiocarbon to 445 ± 75 A.D. (GU 1291, calibrated). The second flat square-kerbed cairn was adjacent to the first (1978) find in an eroded area outside the late Norse yard. No skeleton was recovered although the cairn was undisturbed; it may be a cenotaph or memorial-like structure. See also p.222.

STRATHCLYDE (Argyllshire): DUNADD (NR 836 936). A. M. Lane for S.D.D. excavated the known citadel wall of the Dark Age fort on the hill summit. The inside face stands up to 1 m high; the outer face has largely collapsed but a well-built drystone rampart c. 4 m wide is indicated. An underlying earlier rampart foundation was located cutting the summit on a different orientation. The fort interior had been disturbed by previous excavation but some undisturbed deposits were exposed.

The wall enclosing Christison’s ‘fort D’ was also examined. This survives in places up to 0.70 m high, probably 2 m wide although no rear revetment was discovered. A build-up of black soil at least 0.7 m deep was revealed behind it, part disturbed by 1929 excavation and possibly other activities; undisturbed deposits included a possible metalworking hollow and stone spread. This area produced moulds, crucibles, slag and ore from iron and bronze working. The outer enclosure wall of Christison’s ‘fort F’, with outer face standing 1 m high, proved to have two rampart phases. The first was a well-built drystone rampart 2.6 to 3.1 m wide, subsequently widened internally with a boulder revetment giving a combined width of 4 to 4.7 m. The first rampart incorporated slight evidence of earlier ironworking, but no precise date for any of the fort phases is yet available. Finds include beads, iron objects, moulds (several for penannular brooches), bronze pins and a slate trial-piece, indicating a mainly Dark Age occupation.
WALES

CLWYD: OFFA'S DYKE. The following notes on work on Offa's Dyke 1977–80 have been contributed by D. Hill, University of Manchester Department of Extra-Mural Studies. They cover the four counties of SALOP (Shropshire), HEREFORD AND WORCESTER (Herefordshire) in England, and CLWYD (Flintshire) and POWYS (Radnorshire and Montgomeryshire) in Wales and are grouped by results.

The line of Wat's Dyke: although not recorded in Fox's survey, this is shown by fieldwork to be practically continuous in the N. section from Basingwerk; the results were checked by excavation at:

- CLWYD: Holywell Coed Strand (Site 57) (SJ 191 767)
- CLWYD: Holywell, Coed Llwybr-ya-bi (Site 37) (SJ 196 747)
- CLWYD: Holywell, Ceotia Clwyd (Site 36) (SJ 198 745)
- CLWYD: Flint, Bethel Chapel (Site 38) (SJ 213 731)
- CLWYD: Flint, Fernside Cottage (Site 39) (SJ 216 727)
- CLWYD: Flint Mountain, Bryn-y-Garreg (Site 35) (SJ 232 698)

The stretch of Wat's Dyke on the R. Alyn was shown to exist by fieldwork and checked by the excavation of:

- CLWYD: Hope, Rhyddden Hall (Site 53) (SJ 312 569)

The southern end of Wat's Dyke has been shown to continue well to the S. of the termination postulated by Fox. The line was confirmed by aerial photography and the excavation of:

- SALOP: Maesbury, Redwith (Site 59) (SJ 304 241)
- SALOP: Maesbury, Moreton Hall (Site 60) (SJ 305 237)

but a satisfactory termination further S. linking to either the Morda Brook or the R. Vyrnwy has not been found despite the excavation of:

- SALOP: Crickheath (Site 61) (SJ 302 229)

This work appears to show that the Dyke is only seriously intermitted by the Dec-CEirog Valley and should be regarded as two sections N. and S. of that valley. The length of known earthwork (previously thought to be 20½ miles) is thus increased by the rediscovered portions to at least 32½ miles.

The line of Offa's Dyke: in line with earlier work the lack of a northern (Prestatyn) section of the Offa's Dyke was again demonstrated at:

- CLWYD: Whitford, Brynbella (Sites 1 and 65) (SJ 129 771)

The problem of the Dyke in the Herefordshire Plain has led to a new campaign of aerial survey, fieldwork and excavation whilst the Garnons Bank can be shown to extend N. at:

- HEREFORD AND WORCESTER: Bishopstone, Garnons Hill (Site 73) (SO 403 439)

However, the interrelations of the supposed stretches of Dykes in the plain to the N. have proved confusing; excavation of the previously supposed early medieval Rowe Ditch has revealed post-holes and ?palisades, but the pottery suggests strongly a Roman context at:

- HEREFORD AND WORCESTER: Rowe Ditch, Heathy Fields (Site 71) (SO 379 605)
- HEREFORD AND WORCESTER: Rowe Ditch, Pembridge (Site 51) (SO 381 587)

No trace can be found of the 'Grimsditch' evidenced by fieldname and early maps at:

- HEREFORD AND WORCESTER: Luntley, Grimsditch (Site 72) (SO 379 550)
Gateways. Investigation was completed on the postulated gateways by limited excavation showing primary ditches under the causeways leading to these features. In all cases they have been felt to be later cuttings through the dykes, although this begs the question of what the nature of the early entrances through the dykes were. All available sites have now been checked at:

**salop:** Chirbury, Rownal Covert (Site 55) (SO 234 979)
**salop:** Castlewright, Kerry Ridgeway (Site 56) (SO 258 896)
**powys:** Evenjobb, Pen Offa (Site 62) (SO 266 639)
**clwyd:** Hope, Clawdd Offa (Site 58) (SJ 299 607) (On the Wat's Dyke).

Rescue excavations recording ditch and/or bank sections have taken place at:

*Offa’s Dyke*  
**powys:** Llandrinio, The Nea (Site 44) (SJ 276 163)
**powys:** Buttington, Redwood Lodge (Site 46) (SJ 249 084)
**clwyd:** Llanfyndd, Schoolfield (Site 52) (SJ 279 567)
**salop:** Selattyn, Woodside (Site 63) (SJ 251 346)

*Wat’s Dyke*  
**salop:** St Martin’s, Nefod (Site 40) (SJ 309 362)
**salop:** St Martin’s, Esgob Mill (Site 47) (SJ 309 361)
**salop:** Whittington, Pen-y-Cae (Site 49 (SJ 305 343)
**salop:** Selattyn, Pentre-Wern (Site 66) (SJ 302 329)
**clwyd:** Ruabon, Boat House, (Site 67) (SJ 308 432)
**clwyd:** Ruabon, Nant-y-Cae-Coch (Site 68) (SJ 307 423).

*Short Dykes.* Fox considered a number of features in the Border region to be ‘Mercian’ short dykes. Three of these have been excavated, and whilst the survey and fieldwork has shown that the limits of these works can be extended, there is no evidence to suggest that the dating is early medieval. In general they would fit into a 12th-/13th-century context better. The sites are:

**powys:** Kerry, Wanten Dyke (Site 42) (SO 189 911)
**powys:** Kerry, Upper Short Ditch (Site 43) (SO 194 872)
**powys:** Rhos-y-Brithdir, Dyke Q (Site 50) (SJ 133 232).

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(Flinshire): Rhuddlan (SJ 030 773). J. F. Manley for Clwyd County Council continued excavation of an 11 m wide section of the S. defences of the presumed Anglo-Saxon burh (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxiv (1980), 236). The total area excavated is 515 sq. m. Four phases are identified, the first of ten small fires lying under the inner bank and counterscarp, on or slightly beneath the old ground surface. All are similar with shallow charcoal deposits, burnt bone in some, and an iron arrowhead in one. Unburnt bone fragments and pieces of metalwork were found beneath the fires, interpreted as a temporary camp. Uncalibrated radiocarbon dates give 790 ± 60 a.d. (CAR 240) and 795 ± 55 a.d. (CAR 241); others are forthcoming. A small ditch to the N. may be associated with this activity. Phase two saw the construction of a small bank with a ditch facing the interior of the site. The bank followed the line taken by a later earthwork which in phase three buried all earlier features. The inner bank of the later defences was 13 m wide at the base, fronted by a ditch 17 m wide, 2.5 m to 3 m deep, with a counterscarp c. 10 m wide. Both banks were of redeposited boulder clay cut from the ditch. There was no indication of earthfast timber or stonework, so presumably the banks were of “dumped” construction with sloping faces. Traces of post-holes and a slot that possibly held timber uprights found in the site interior.
in 1979 may be associated with this third phase. Phase four consisted of drainage work and domestic activity, with an uncalibrated radiocarbon date of 1440 ± 60 a.d. (CAR 239).

DYFED (Pembrokeshire): BAYVIL, CAER (SN 112 417). Trial excavations in September 1979 by H. J. James for the Dyfed Archaeological Trust in a small univallate single entrance, pear-shaped enclosure of presumed Iron Age date showed the final use of the site to have been as a cemetery. One cist grave had been found in the 1920s cut through the ramparts and two more full cists were found in 1979 cut through the inner kerbing of the rampart bank. These were set radially around the bank. A trench across the interior showed, by contrast to the cists, rows of simple E.-W. graves with a high degree of superimposition. Bone preservation was poor but a radiocarbon determination on skeletal material from one of the cists produced a date of 665 ± 60 a.d., suggesting that the cemetery may be a Christian one.

--- (Carmarthenshire): CARMARTHEN, ST JOHN'S PRIORY (SN 419 8204). T. James for Dyfed Archaeological Trust excavated a cemetery E. of the Augustinian Priory Church (See p. 195.). The latter occupied the same site as ‘Llandeullydog’, one of the seven bishop houses of Dyfed of the Welsh laws, outside the E. boundary of the Roman town. The cemetery sealed up two possible boundary ditches to an earlier enclosure. A radiocarbon determination on charcoal from the primary silt of the earliest ditch yielded 735 ± 60 a.d.

GWYNEDD (Anglesea): ANGLESEA, CAPEL EITHIN (SH 489 729). S. White for the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust with Manpower Services Commission excavated a multi-period site first investigated in 1973. A substantial stone building with internal pit of Romano-Celtic date preceded a dense mass of Early Christian graves (c. 400–700 a.d.) of a sort known from W. Britain, Ireland and N. France. It appears to be the edge of an extensive cemetery. So far some 30 empty inhumation graves, nearly half children’s, have been recognized, concentrated beneath the NE. edge of a large cairn and scattered in the NE. of the site. All but four lie within a boundary ditch, none near the stone ‘temple’. Most graves were dug into clay, the majority of children in slab-lined or partially lined graves. The overlying cairn is only partially excavated and is a prominent site feature which may prove to be a pagan Viking grave. Further excavation will be undertaken.

POWYS (Montgomeryshire): FORDE, KINGSWOOD (SJ 242 025). P. Dorling, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, recorded work on a track obliquely crossing Offa’s Dyke in a scheduled but poorly preserved section. The dyke is sited on the crest of a slight natural ridge, maximum height from ditch bottom to bank crest being 2.7 m. Half the bank width had been removed by the trackway and the installation of a water pipe up the track centre exposed the denuded bank and old ground surface. Maximum depth of bank material was 0.58 m; no structural evidence was found.

--- (—): OFFA’S DYKE. See entries under CLWYD.

SOUTH GLAMORGAN (Glamorganshire): LLANDOUGH (ST 168 733). Radiocarbon testing of human bone samples from the excavation undertaken by the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust has yielded the following results expressed in years before 1950. CAR 271, 885 ± 60 centered a.d. 1065; CAR 305, 1155 ± 65, centered a.d. 795; CAR 306, 1175 ± 55, centered a.d. 775. Two of the three burials therefore belong to a pre-Norman context and were in close proximity to the probable site of one of the most important Early Christian monastic settlements in Glamorgan. Interim report in the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd., Annual Report ’78–’79, Swansea 1979, full publication in G. C. Boon (ed.), Cambrian Archaeological Association Monographs and Collections, Vol. 2, forthcoming.
ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE: LEIGHTON BUZZARD, GROVE PRIORY (SP 923 227). E. Baker continued excavations on behalf of Bedfordshire County Council and D.o.E. on the site of this alien priory of the Order of Fontevrault (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxiv (1980), 237). Below ground evidence tends to support documentary research showing that the site was the Royal Manor of Leighton before becoming a priory, and reverted to the status of Royal Manor at the end of the 13th century.

The 13th-century bake/brew house utilized the N. wall of the earlier and shortened post-pad structure. Within its construction levels was a circular feature reminiscent of the Northampton mortar mixers. It, and the bake house, were built on clay deposited to raise the building above the overspill water from the flooded fishponds. Two phases of drain, contemporary with the structure, were cut into the deliberately backfilled ditch running underneath the buildings. The ditch runs into the fishponds at the W. end of the site. Wood piles found within one fishpond may represent traces of an earlier bridge. The post-pad building to the S. of the bake house was probably a two-aisled erection in its early form. A short-cross penny (Henry II) was sealed within the dwarf stone wall footings. A series of drainage gullies predating the building contained pottery of 12th-century type. They were cut into a buried soil, and also appeared to be combating flood water. A large post-built structure containing Saxon pottery was located beneath the post-pad building. Other features containing only flints were sealed by an earlier turf line. Work in this area of main buildings is continuing, together with further investigations of close boundary banks and ditches and a possible windmill tump.

CHESHIRE: RUNCORN, NORTON PRIORY (SJ 548 831). J. P. Greene and B. Sale for Runcorn Development Corporation and Cheshire County Council (Planning Department) continued to work on an area to the SW. of the main claustral buildings of the Augustinian priory, extending the area first examined in 1979 (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxiv (1980), 238). Further traces of timber buildings were discovered, with large post-pits containing in some cases the surviving stumps of posts. Most belonged to the second of the two phases of timber buildings which probably provided temporary accommodation for the canons until their permanent masonry quarters were complete in the late 12th century. Contemporary with the second timber phase was a large ditch which provided drainage, and which fed into the original monastic drain, itself an open ditch. A large 12th-century pond (previously thought to be part of the ditch system) was further investigated; its N. and E. limits were identified.

In the late 13th century the partially filled ditches and the pond were deliberately levelled with clay and rubble. This enabled the extension S. of the kitchens, and the construction of two new buildings with broad, deep foundations. Their situation, near the kitchens and accessible from the outer courtyard, suggests that they may have been guest quarters. The western of the two buildings was found to have terminated in a rounded front on the N. (an oriel window overlooking the courtyard?). A short-cross penny (1216-47) found in a context immediately pre-dating the construction of the building supports the dating that had previously been suggested. In 1979 it had been thought that the two masonry buildings might have continued in use after the Dissolution. The 1980 excavation proved that this was not so; demolition took place in the latter half of the 16th century, and no new buildings were erected on this part of the site.

DEVON: EXETER, COLLETON CRESCENT (SX 921 292). Excavation by P. Weddell of Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit for Exeter City Council and D.o.E. located the junction of the E. and S. claustral ranges of the Franciscan friary, which moved to this site in
the 1290s (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 188). The dorter was traced for 13 m; it was 7 m wide internally with buttresses set 5 m apart on its W. side, which was abutted by the S. wall of the S. range. A second E.–W. wall abutting the dorter 7 m S. of the latter may represent the N. wall of an additional S. range. The finds included a Valencian lustreware dish bearing the IHS monogram. The Dissolution deposits contained 40% imported pottery and a few bricks, the earliest known from Exeter.

Remains of St Nicholas’ Priory were also noted at Bartholomew Street East and Mary Arches Street, see p. 207.

**Essex**: Cressing Temple (TL 799 187). Excavations at the Preceptory of the Knights Templars by J. H. Hope for Brain Valley Archaeological Society produced evidence of multi-period occupation. The stratigraphy of the site had been destroyed by 17th-century landscaping. The chapel was a one-celled structure 7 m × 16 m, with foundations of packed gravel, the E. wall yielding evidence of a 15th-century rebuild in a deeper construction trench, due to the superimposition of the original wall over an earlier cemetery, probably late Saxon or Saxo-Norman.


**Humberside** (Yorkshire, East Riding): BEVERLEY, LURK LANE (TA 0379 3919). Excavations were carried out by P. Armstrong of the Humberside Archaeological Unit for Humberside Joint Archaeological Committee and D.o.E. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxiv (1980), 252). The site, lying on the S. side of Beverley Minster and E. of Hall Garth, the Archbishop of York’s moated manor house, has been found to contain a succession of structures aligned on the same axis as the present Minster and tentatively identified as Collegiate buildings of the Church.
The latest major phase of construction dating to c. 1300, but with some substantial modifications in the 15th century involving the use of brick, comprised a ground plan of column or pier foundations of rubble chalk up to 1.9 m deep. Although no floor levels or above ground masonry survived, the building was seen to fall into three parts as excavated. (1) A N.–S. under-crofted hall 6.8 m wide by over 13.4 m long, with a possible staircase tower at the SW. corner. (2) Opposite on the SE. a sanitary block with integral garderobe and external single flight stairs. (3) A spacious U-shaped arcade, 11.5 m × 10.0 m, erected upon six piers infilled only on the narrowest W. side representing part of the substantial W. range of the complex. Occupation until the 16th century is indicated by material overlying a pitched chalk courtyard at the rear of the building on the S.

The chalk phase constitutes a major upgrading of a timber-framed aisled hall of at least six bays, constructed in the last quarter of the 12th century. The hall was quickly enhanced by an alteration allowing for an E. cross wing — probably two-storeyed — projecting N. and raised on six padstones. Demolition debris indicated the hall roof was originally tiled. A sequence of beaten earth floors and five open hearths of tile marked more than a century’s occupation of the building. A second 12th-century structure of stone and chalk, separated from the hall by a pond, contained reused Norman masonry and may be a detached kitchen. A timber-framed annexe was added to this building and later improved.

An earlier hall building of 11th-century date constructed of earth-fast posts is currently under excavation, occupying a similar ground plan to the padstone-based timber-framed hall. See also p. 171.


During the summer of 1980 a sewer trench cut by the City Corporation down the centre of High Street, St Gregory located two substantial flint and mortar walls. The proximity of these walls to a previously located corner of the cloister (Archaeol. Cantiana, LXXII (1958), 199–200) suggests that they may belong to the church or priory complex.

---: ---, Stour Street, Poor Priests’ Hospital (Hospital of St Mary) (TR 147 577). Excavations by P. Bennett for Canterbury Archaeological Trust and Canterbury City Council took place prior to the conversion of the existing building to a new museum. (Excavations in the hall, part of the chapel and the service wing took place in 1976, 1977 and 1979.)

Excavation in the solar of the hospital indicated two major construction phases, of the late 12th/early 13th century and the late 14th century. The early levels consisted of a sequence of mortar and clay floors, separated by lenses of flood silt. These floors were probably associated with the first stone house, apparently that of Lambin Frese, the moneyer, built (as recorded in documents) by 1180. The floors were approximately 1 m lower than the associated floors in the hall. This would suggest that the solar was, in part at least, a half-cellar, with access via a door in the NE. corner of the hall. The early floors were sealed by dumped deposits and the infill sealed by a further sequence of clay floors, and at least two parallel dwarf walls. This intermediate construction phase indicates an infilling of the cellar and perhaps the reconstruction of the solar floor in the early 13th century, possibly when the building was converted into the hospital of St Mary to shelter poor priests in c. 1220.

The earlier walls were cut by the late 14th-century walls, of roughly hewn chalk blocks, which were trench-laid on arched pier foundations from the level of the intermediate floor, and were carried up to a height of c. 10.5 m above the level of the floor to an offset. During the late 14th century reconstruction the E. wall of the earlier building was demolished and the solar extended to the E.
A late 14th-century fireplace was discovered in the main N. wall of the solar block, and doorways in the extreme N.E. corner of the room which gave access to the outside and the chapel. A small dwarf wall indicated the presence of a screen containing doors in the NW. corner of the hall and the N. wall of the solar. (Archaeol. Cantiana, xcv (1980), 399-402).

Leicestershire: Ulverscroft Priory (SK 502 127). N. J. Baker recorded the W. range for D.o.E. in advance of repair and reconstruction work. The principal building of the W. range is a single storey structure generally assumed to have been the Guest Hall. In its latest monastic form (c. 1500) it consisted of four bays, with rubble side walls and timber-framed (close-studded) gables. The three internal roof trusses consisted of principal rafters with arch-braced collars and V-struts, the feet of the principals and arch-braces both resting on sole pieces across the twin wall-plates. Plain, curved wind braces support two tiers of butt-purlins, and short inward-sloping ashlars, housed in the inner wall-plate, were nailed to the common rafters. It is likely that this roof is secondary to the stone side walls, which represents an earlier structure reduced in height and length.

London: Southwark, Hibernia Wharf. See p. 211

Northamptonshire: Higham Ferrers, Chichele College (SP 966 687). G. M. Hey excavated within the S. range of Chichele College for D.o.E. The original footings of the N. wall were revealed to the S. of the present barn wall and patches of a medieval mortar surface, including a steep emplacement, were discovered. Two partition walls were also found but their age was uncertain.

———: Northampton, St Andrew's Priory (SP 752 612). J. H. Williams and M. Shaw for Northampton Development Corporation and D.o.E. carried out watching briefs on the site of the Cluniac priory during redevelopment. Numerous burials, mainly in rough stone cists, were found in the area of Upper Harding Street. Substantial foundations were noted at SP 7499 6114 together with a few further cist burials, and a 20 m length of monastic drain was recorded at SP 7496 6110. Evidence of ditches or water channels and possibly one of the monastic fishponds was seen at SP 749 609.

Oxfordshire: Abingdon, Checker Walk (SU 499 971). Excavations were carried out by the Abingdon Area Archaeological and Historical Society on a vacant site in an area known to have been the 'Base Court' or domestic courtyard of the Abbey. A compact surface of small cobbles and gravel sealing earlier features can be identified as part of the Court. Elsewhere two cess-pits had completely removed all earlier deposits.

———: Cogges Priory (SP 3610 0965). Excavation and study of standing remains, carried out by J. Blair and J. M. Steane for Oxfordshire County Council Department of Museum Services and D.o.E., at this cell of Fécamp Abbey, founded shortly before 1103 and dissolved in the early 15th century, established the following sequence (Fig. 4):

Phase 1 (mid 10th to mid 11th century and earlier): A scatter of post-holes and post-trenches produced numerous sherds of c. 950-1050. In the light of a statement in the foundation charter that the lay lord 'gave his house of Cogges' to build the Priory, this may be interpreted as the late Saxon and early Norman manor-house site. See also p. 175.

Phase 2 (late 11th or early 12th century?): Small sections of footings pre-dated the late 12th- and 13th-century phases; they suggest a rectilinear walled enclosure, apparently with a substantial building adjoining it on the SE. side.

Phase 3 (c. 1150-80): Fragmentary footings and one standing wall are interpreted as a two-storey chamber-block of conventional type. The ground floor was apparently divided into two rooms, and an internal buttress may have supported a first-floor fireplace. This range was built within the Phase 2 enclosure, abutting one of its walls. There is
FIG. 4
COGGES PRIORY, OXFORDSHIRE
Interpretation of phases of development
documentary evidence that the Priory was ruinous during Stephen's reign; Phase 3 may represent a rebuilding, perhaps on a reduced scale, after 1154.

Phase 4 (c. 1230–50): Substantial remains still stand of the following, probably contemporaneous, additions: a service-block in series with the Phase 3 range; a small open hall abutting the service-block at right-angles; and a small room of uncertain purpose adjoining the hall on its NE. side. The hall retains two original windows and the original coupled-rafter roof with collars and soulaces, assembled with open notched-lap joints. At the lower end of the hall fragments remain of an open timber screen and associated framing for a floor over the service block. These enlargements are perhaps to be associated with Prior Hilary (1238–51), an influential royal servant and subsequently Abbot of Pershore.

Phase 5 (c. 1600–20): After the Dissolution the building seems to have suffered long neglect. An extensive early 17th-century reconstruction included the truncation and re-roofing of the service-block, the flooring-in of the hall, and the demolition of most of the Phase 3 range. A detached kitchen probably dates from this period.

---: oxford, blackfriars (SP 512 058). excavations in 1979 and 1980 s. of the Great Cloister of the Blackfriars Priory by G. Lambrick for oxfordshire archaeological unit and D.o.E. have revealed evidence of a reredorter and a subsidiary cloister. A large culvert discovered previously during excavations of the domestic buildings was located further N. aligned on the back of the W. range of the main cloister. The reredorter was at the N. end of a range of buildings running S. from the SW. corner of the Great Cloister beside the culvert, into which a narrow, but deep stone-lined drain debouched. The range had been added to the original buildings early in the life of the priory; it overlay soil containing 13th-century domestic refuse sealed by a layer containing a penny demonetized in 1247 (two years after the Friars are recorded as taking possession of their new priory). The reredorter had ceased to function in the 14th century when its drain was robbed and backfilled. Against the E. side of this range was a gravel path and beyond it an area of thick garden soil. The path was replaced by a wider covered walk joining an existing covered passage running along the back of the S. cloister range, thereby apparently making a proper second cloister out of a simple quadrangle (though its E. and S. ranges have yet to be located for certain). Footings of a possible stair also abutted the S. wall of the reredorter, perhaps indicating that the little cloister was of two storeys.

SomerSeT: wasHford, cleeve abbey (ST 046 407). excavations were undertaken in August/September 1980 by C. j. Guy for D.o.E. The foundations of the N. and S. walls of the reredorter were found and the line of the W. wall was visible. These show that the building was 6 m wide internally and at least 9 m long. The E. end of the reredorter was outside the excavated area. The S. part of the building was occupied by the reredorter drain, which had a floor of lias slabs. After the Dissolution this floor was robbed and the drain replaced by a rubble soakaway. The excavation of the N. part of the building was not completed and its function is as yet unknown. It was entered from the SE. corner of the Common Room. There was evidence of a cobbled surface immediately N. of the reredorter, also accessible from the Common Room. Most of the buildings were demolished soon after the Dissolution but parts were incorporated into farm buildings.

tyne and wear (Northumberland): Tynemouth Priory (NZ 373 694). excavation for D.o.E. by G. Fairclough revealed remains of three medieval timber buildings beneath a house of 1670 and modern installations. The latest medieval structure was part of a major aisled building, the Great or Wheat Barn referred to in Elizabethan surveys. It was of two main periods, the latest with stone outer walls but otherwise constructed entirely on earthfast posts. A 13th- or 14th-century date appears probable on technological and stylistic grounds. Fragments of earlier medieval grave-markers and covers were found re-used as pad-stones in period 2 post-pits. The second building was also of post-hole construction,
apparently trussed with central ridge-supporting posts. The earliest structure was built on horizontal sills laid in trenches. It is to be compared with the possibly pre-Conquest buildings excavated in Tynemouth Priory by George Jobey in 1963.

Yorkshire, North (Yorkshire, West Riding): Fountains Abbey (SE 273 682). Excavations directed by G. Coppack and D. Greenhalf for D.o.E. between 1977 and 1980 on two buildings within the Outer Court first excavated by Sir William St John Hope in 1888 and identified by him as the bakehouse and malthouse called into question Hope’s interpretation of the N. building as a bakehouse. Only the N. part of his malthouse was available for excavation (Fig. 5).

The earliest structure, dated architecturally to c. 1150-60, was an aisled building some 16.25 m × 23.50 m internally, entered through a wagon door in the S. gable wall. The N. wall was impressive with clasping buttresses at the angles. This building was substantially altered and extended, apparently as part of Abbot John of Kent’s major reconstruction of the precinct between 1220 and 1247. The N. part of the building became the abbey woolshed. Its access was by a carriage-way paved with massive slabs of grit-stone. A floor, lit by five two-light windows, was provided on the E. side, reached by an external stair, with a wall fireplace in the third bay. The greater part of the window from the southernmost bay remained where it had fallen as did the stone chimney that served the fireplace. The W. aisle was added c. 1260-70, being provided with a two-light window in its N. wall. The original wall was removed and replaced by a timber arcade, and at the same time a room was added to the N. corner of the building with a stone stair leading to a first floor or loft above. The woolshed was again altered towards the end of the 13th century when the malthouse was also built to the S.

The next development, dated by Hope on architectural features which no longer survive in situ to c. 1320-40, was principally concerned with the provision of two offices to the E. Both were provided with garderobes and fireplaces. The woolshed office was entered from the N. room of the range by a forced door. At its N. end a tiled dais was provided for the obedientiary or clerk in charge of the building. Within the woolshed, a massive masonry platform filled the second bay of the centre aisle, and on this platform were two furnaces which would have heated coppers reached by way of a broad stair against the N. side of the platform. The fulling mill was dismantled, a large rectangular stone tank was cut through the E. tub, and a rectangular clay-lined pit was provided on the site of the W. tub. Chases for lead pipes showed that both these features were provided with hot water from the coppers, and it would appear that this part of the woolshed was then used for the processing of finished cloth, perhaps dyeing. In the mid 15th century a major fireplace and chimney-stack was added to the S. end of the woolshed office, incorporating the earlier garderobe shaft, and rooms were partitioned off within the inner W. aisle. This partitioning, and the repositioning of the aisle-post, may suggest that the building was becoming unstable, and the insertion of a smithy into the E. aisle, which was cannibalizing ironwork from this or another building, soon after the completion of the latest building work, would indicate that the woolshed was no longer serving its intended purpose. By the 1480s, on the evidence of the coins and jettons found within demolition contexts, the building had been demolished and the area levelled with rubble.

West (Yorkshire, West Riding): Leeds, Kirkstall Abbey (SE 259 362). Excavations by the West Yorkshire Metropolitan County Council, Archaeology Unit, in co-operation with Leeds City Council and D.o.E. were begun on the site of the guest house prior to consolidation and display. Traces of late 12th-century structures were located (the community moved to Kirkstall in 1152) but require further investigation. In the early 13th
Fountains Abbey - The woolshed & malthouse

FIG. 5
FOUNTAINS ABBEY, NORTH YORKSHIRE
Woolshed and malthouse
century the guest house was constructed, consisting of a large aisled hall with a two storied solar to the N. and a kitchen to the S. Running immediately W. of the range was a length of the main drain of the abbey, also built at the same date. In the 14th century a detached kitchen block was added, to the S. of the range, and the former kitchen converted to the standard medieval services arrangement. During the 16th century the hall appears to have been used as a chemical and metallurgical workshop.

SCOTLAND

FIFE: BALMERINO ABBEY (NO 358 246). Excavation of an area 3.5 m x 2.5 m over the W. door of the ruined Cistercian Abbey, founded c. 1227, was carried out by J. B. Kenworthy in July 1980 in advance of the insertion of timber steps, at the request of the National Trust for Scotland. A partial section of the foundation trench of the W. wall was obtained, with the sleeper wall underlying the doorway, but the steps and details of the doorway had been destroyed. Cut into the foundation trench were a large post-hole probably associated with reconstruction following the English attack in 1547, and a shallow, probably square, pit of approximately the same date.

WALES

DYFED (Carmarthenshire): CARMARTHEN, ST JOHN'S PRIORY (SN. 4198 2044). Excavations on the site of St John's Priory, an Augustinian house on the site of a pre-Conquest bishop house (see p. 186), by T. James for Dyfed Archaeological Trust, revealed the remains of the E. end or presbytery of the Priory church and a cemetery to the E. of it. The site was severely damaged by an 18th-century lead smelting works. A small lime kiln, whose base was cut by several inhumations, lay close to an earlier E. end of the church. The kiln is dated by radiocarbon to 1080 ± 60 a.d. It may therefore have produced lime for the building of the first stone church following the establishment of an Augustinian house by Bishop Bernard of St David's after a short-lived attempt by Henry I to establish a cell of the Benedictine Battle Abbey there c. 1110. Some structural remains of what is presumed to be the Chapter House and Prior's Guesthouse were recovered, with evidence of late medieval rebuilding. Intact floor surfaces of green and yellow tile were given a terminus post quem of 1334-42 by a papal bulla of Benedict XII from a grave cut by the foundation of the latest building phase. Quantities of decorated floor tile were recovered from the area of smelting house disturbance.

B. CATHEDRALS AND ECCLESIASTICAL PALACES

ENGLAND

DEVON: EXETER CATHEDRAL (SX 921 926). When some figures in the image screen were removed in the course of restoration works on the W. front, elements of an earlier, probably 14th-century, design of the W. front were found concealed behind the figures in the lower register. These were recorded by J. P. Allan and B. Jupp of Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit for Exeter City Council and D.o.E. In the N. transept and tower the bosses and corbels were photographed and a record was made of the carpenters' assembly marks on the ribs of the early 14th-century timber vault in the tower.

LONDON: LAMBETH, LAMBETH PALACE (TQ 3057 7096). Recording of a contractor's trench linking Lollard's Tower with the Great Hall and Morton's Gateway by R. Densem for the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Committee and D.o.E. revealed that
above Saxo-Norman deposits was a sequence of dumped layers, perhaps associated with

SOMERSET: WELLS CATHEDRAL (ST 551 459). The excavation of the Lady Chapel-by­
the-Cloister and overlying chantry chapel built by Bishop Stillington in 1477 was completed
by W. J. Rodwell for the Committee for Rescue Archaeology in Avon, Gloucestershire and

The E. arm of the Lady Chapel was found to comprise three bays, not two as previously
thought, and was built in the 13th century to replace the Anglo-Saxon chapel. The founda­
tion for the 13th century altar was located in the centre of the E. arm with a single grave
immediately to the W. Outside the E. end a group of eight burials of vicars choral was
excavated.

The great cruciform chapel erected by Stillington has now also been fully excavated
(plan, Medieval Archaeol., xxiii (1979), 258), together with its full complement of burials, all
badly robbed. There were two graves in the S. transept, four in the N. transept in front of
an altar, two at the W. end of the nave, three under the crossing and one in the E. arm.
This last lay in front of the high altar and had been surmounted by the magnificent tomb
of Bishop Stillington (d. 1491), but was thoroughly looted at the Dissolution. Fragments of
the painted and gilded canopy were found, together with skeletal fragments. The sappers'
holes of 1552 were found, showing how two E. piers of the crossing and the E. wall of the
chancel were undermined and blown up with gunpowder.

A project was also begun in 1980 to record fully the archaeology and architecture of
the W. front of Wells Cathedral, as part of the long-term restoration scheme. All medieval
statues and sculptural stonework are photographed before, during and after treatment, and
a full conservation report is prepared, recording not only the present treatment and dis­
coversies, but also incorporating, as far as possible, the entire history of restoration and
decay, including the extensive works undertaken in the 1970s and 1920s. Stone-by-stone
drawings of the entire W. front have been produced photogrammetrically and are being
colour-coded to record the several periods of construction and repair, from 13th century
to modern. The NW. tower has been completed and work has begun on the W. face of the
SW. tower.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH (Yorkshire, York): YORK, YORK MINSTER, BEDERN (SE 605 521).
Excavation, directed by M. Stockwell and C. Briden for York Archaeological Trust,
continued on the College of the Vicars Choral at Bedern. The area to the NE. of the modern
street is being investigated. A long aisled building was subdivided into small blocks in the
14th century, suggesting a change of use. The E. gable of this building was also uncovered
revealing similar construction techniques to the main side walls: continuous sill walls, with
regularly placed piling in pits beneath, at points where the vertical uprights of the timber
framing must have been.

To the SE. of this building a long small-roomed timber-framed house was located. In
its earliest phases, perhaps dating from initial college building after 1252, these rooms were
nearly square, most with their own hearths, but in the 14th to 15th centuries some rooms
were joined together, and a well-built enclosed drain ran through the building. Another
small building was found outside what was thought to be the College boundary, but clearly
belonging to the main phase of early college building.

A small excavation within the upstanding Bedern Trinity Chapel uncovered the earliest
medieval floors within the building. The chapel, consecrated in 1349, appears to have been
extended in the 15th century to be completely replanned with a screen and 'U'-shaped
stall layout in the late 16th century.

A watching brief carried out on the Bedern Hall during restoration has recorded a
previously hidden bay window, with a decorated 'Fan' type vault, in the SW. wall. This
appears to date the building between 1370-90, later than originally thought. The scissor­
braced rafter roof has also been carefully recorded.
SCOTLAND

STRATHCLYDE (Lanarkshire): GLASGOW, PROVAND’S LORDSHIP (NS 601 655). T. Chilton for S.D.D. excavated the much damaged remains of medieval stone walling and drains believed to be parts of the Govan Cathedral Manse.

C. CHURCHES AND CHAPELS

ENGLAND

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: GREAT LINFORD, ST ANDREWS CHURCH (SP 8506 4234). Limited excavation by R. J. Williams for Milton Keynes Development Corporation during extensive alterations to the church produced evidence for construction phases earlier than the 13th-century structure in the form of stone foundations within the body of the nave. A well preserved pavement of Little Brickhill tiles was found, dated to 1473 from a reference on a nearby monumental brass. An early medieval pewter chalice and paten, and headstone with floriate cross, were excavated in the graveyard. (C.B.A. Group 9, Newsletter, 11 (1981), 56–60).

ESSEX: CRESSING TEMPLE. See p. 188.

---: WEST THURROCK, ST CLEMENT’S CHURCH. See p. 168.

HEREFORD AND WORCESTER (Herefordshire): LLANWARNE, ST JOHN’S CHURCH (SO 506 282). Following a complete photographic survey and some survey work in 1978, work was completed by R. Shoesmith and M. G. Boulton for City of Hereford Archaeology Committee and D.o.E. preceding consolidation and restoration. Finds were very limited and dating evidence poor, but the available evidence suggests that the earliest floor level was probably of 13th-century date. (C.B.A. Group 8, West Midlands Archaeology, 23 (1980), 99–100).

HUMBERSIDE (Lincolnshire): BARTON-UPON-HUMBER, ST PETER’S CHURCH (TA 035 219). See also p. 169. W. J. and K. A. Rodwell for D.o.E. continued the internal excavation of the whole area of the nave and aisles, completing the study of the medieval and later floor levels, graves, timber slots and other features. The development of the plan has only been slightly modified from that previously published (Medieval Archaeol., xxiv (1980), 224); chapels have been found at the E. end of the N. aisle, and the footings of a continuous wall-bench have been noted. There had also been stone benches in the 14th century between alternate pairs in the nave arcades.

Amongst the medieval burials of interest was that of a 12th-century priest with crossed legs (presumably indicating membership of a military order) and with a pewter chalice and paten resting on the stomach. Another burial, certainly medieval and not earlier, had had gypsum or lime packed around the head and shoulders, inside a timber coffin. The total number of articulated burials, complete and fragmentary, excavated at Barton is now 627.

KENT: CANTERBURY, MARLOWE CAR PARK, ST MARY BRELIN CHURCH (TR 149 576). K. Blockley for Canterbury Archaeological Trust, D.o.E. and Canterbury City Council completed the excavation of the final area of the Marlowe Car Park site (cf. Medieval Archaeology, xxiv, (1980), 253. See also p. 171). Over 780 sq. m were excavated to an average depth of 3 m. The rear of the St Mary Bredin Church was fully excavated. The earliest phase recovered can be dated to the late 13th/early 14th century, but re-used fragments of worked Caen stone from this phase indicate that a mid 12th-century church once stood on the site. Ninety skeletons were associated with the later medieval church and it is possible that two graves excavated may relate to the earlier, mid 12th-century, phase attested by documentary sources.
Lincolnshire: Lincoln, Orchard Street, St Stephen’s Church (SK 973 714). R. H. Jones for Lincoln Archaeological Trust observed during building work remains of the N. part of the cemetery of St Stephen’s church; further W. was a medieval or later building with an associated clay-lined oven or furnace.


Phase 1: a stone building, presumed to be rectangular, constructed with walls of small flints set in regular courses, dated to c. 1100 on the basis of an infilled Norman door to the E. of the present S. door. Shallow footings to the wall.

Phase 2: an extension to the E. on a slightly different alignment creating a small chancel. The walls were faced with large chalk blocks on the interior, and the E. wall, with three lancet windows, suggests a date of c. 1200. Excavation of the base of the wall revealed deeper footings than for Phase 1.

Phase 3: the W. end of the church was also extended with walls faced with chalk and having deeper footings than for Phase 1. It is most likely that Phases 2 and 3 are of approximately the same date. The N. wall of the original church was completely destroyed by post-medieval building, but a segment of the chalk wall (Phase 3) on the NW. corner of the building was revealed. A complete burial was found sealed beneath this segment suggesting that the original cemetery for the church was to the W. and was covered by the c. 1200 extension.

The entire area of the medieval nave was excavated but all medieval floor levels had been destroyed by post-medieval burials and burial vaults. Small excavations outside the S. wall revealed no surviving medieval features.

Oxfordshire (Berkshire): Great Coxwell, St. Giles’ Church (SU 270 934). Excavations by R. Chambers and M. Stone were carried out for Oxfordshire Archaeological Unit and D.o.E. when the wooden flooring beneath the pews was replaced.

The original floor of the Norman church survived throughout much if not all of the medieval period. It consisted of the soil of the pre-church ground surface well compressed, worn and uneven through long use. A heat-reddened area which marked the site of a small furnace was uncovered against the wall foundation to the side of the now blocked Norman S. door. At a later date another furnace had been dug into the floor of the SW. part of the nave to melt lead for further building or repair work. Five large post-holes, equally spaced and close to the inside of the nave wall may have belonged to wooden scaffolding used when building the original Norman church. There was no dating evidence. No foundations were discovered pre-dating the present nave walls with their surviving 12th-century features, but these walls appear to have been rebuilt.

Salop (Shropshire): Telford, Strritchley, St James’ Church (SJ 6998 0671). B. Meeson for Telford Development Corporation recorded Norman and medieval features revealed during conservation. When plaster was stripped from the chancel wall it was discovered that the tiny Norman chancel arch was set into the infill of a larger, earlier arch. Remnants of medieval painted plaster sealed the blocking masonry, indicating that the smaller (later) chancel arch had probably been inserted during the Norman period and not as a result of post-medieval alterations. Above the larger (earlier) arch and close to the apex of the original chancel wall was a blocked, tall, round-headed opening which could have served either as a window or a door. With the exception of a few minor alterations the N., S. and E. walls of the chancel are remarkably complete, with four original windows and a chamfered plinth. The N. wall plinth returns across the W. face of the chancel wall and terminates at the jamb of the larger chancel arch. The chamfer passes uninterrupted
behind the butt end of the later nave N. wall. Inside the chancel, there are blocked joist sockets which might indicate anything from a post-medieval ceiling to an original first floor. (C.B.A. Group 8, West Midlands Archaeology, 23 (1980), 114-15).

Yorkshire, North (Yorkshire, East Riding): Wharram Percy, St Martin’s Church (SE 858 642). R. D. Bell for D.o.E. and Medieval Village Research Group continued work (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxiv (1980), 246) on the archaeological report of the church excavations. The phasing of all the excavated areas was completed. Landscaping of the churchyard where it sloped down to the S. aisle offered an opportunity to re-examine the early porch and its relationship to the aisle. It now appears that the porch was contemporary with the Norman aisle, but had been demolished, with its truncated wall scars converted into buttresses, before the aisle itself was pulled down. It was impossible to date the demolition of the porch, but it may perhaps be associated with the rebuilding and shortening of the S. aisle, possibly in the 15th century.


———, West (Yorkshire, West Riding): Tong, St James’ Church (SE 219 305). Excavations by West Yorkshire Metropolitan County Council Archaeology Unit took place in 1979 (not previously reported) prior to structural alterations. The existence of a substantial church was confirmed on the site with the discovery in plan of the nave and chancel. The church was dated to the mid 12th century by association with re-used architectural fragments. The plans of two earlier structures were located below the foundations of the Norman church. The foundations of the earliest building may have supported a timber superstructure and were of pre-Conquest date. Finds from the Norman church included a quantity of re-used 11th-century grave-marker stones.

Scotland


Fife: St Andrews, Kirkhall, St Mary of the Rock (NO 515 166). Excavation by J. Wordsworth for S.D.D. revealed 19th-century gun platforms cut into a medieval cemetery from which over 150 discrete skeletons have so far been uncovered. These appear to relate to the collegiate church of St Mary of which the N. wall of the N. transept has also been uncovered.

Highland (Caithness): Watten, Clow Chapel (ND 233 524). A further season of work by E. Talbot on the site (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxii (1978), 167) yielded more burials. Fragments of a possibly 13th-century jug were found close to the foundations of the N. nave wall.

Wales

Glamorgan, West (Glamorgan): Rhossili (SS 415 882). Excavations by E. F. and A. F. Davidson for Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust were carried out on the site of the church of this deserted medieval village (see also p. 225), which was to be cut by a new footpath. The church had a nave 16 m x 6 m and a chancel 4.5 m square. It was probably built in the 12th century and abandoned in the 13th century in the face of incoming sand. The only object of significance recovered from the site was a complete schist hone, 0.16 m long, with an ‘hourglass’ perforation for thonging at one end.

Since the excavation the proposed footpath has been rerouted away from the site; the buildings have been backfilled to prevent further damage to the fabric; and the entire site
ENGLAND

AVON (Somerset): NEWTON ST LOE (ST 6936 6398). Continuing excavations (cf. Medieval Archaeol., XXI (1977), 233) by C. J. Arnold indicate that the 'fortified manor house' consisted of a rectangular court-yard with square corner towers and connecting ranges behind a curtain wall, surrounded on at least three sides by a ditch. Three main medieval building phases have been identified, the principal one during the first quarter of the 14th century, and a ceramic sequence from the 12th/13th centuries to the 18th century. Study of the standing remains and other medieval sites within the Park has also been carried out.

BEDFORDSHIRE: BEDFORD (TL 0523 4977). Small-scale excavations were carried out by E. Baker for Bedfordshire County Council, North Bedfordshire Borough Council and D.O.E. in the NE. quadrant of Bedford Castle. Pits and a dwarf wall, probably of the castle period were found, post-dating middle Saxon deposits.

CHESHIRE: BEESTON (SJ 537 593). Excavation by P. R. Hough for D.O.E. continued (cf. Medieval Archaeol., XXIII (1979), 260). At the outer ward gateway the lowest of a sequence of cobbles appeared to enter the outer ward at a level well below that of the gate passage formed by the 13th-century twin-towered gatehouse. This would appear to point to the use of Beeston Crag before the construction of the stone castle. So far, dating evidence is scarce although some factors suggest a pre-historic defence of the hill. At the same time excavation within the outer ward has indicated the presence of a late Bronze Age/early Iron Age settlement.

DEVON: OAKHAMPTON (SX 584 943). Excavations by R. A. Higham for D.O.E. were continued (cf. Medieval Archaeol., XXII (1978), 169). Beneath the great hall of c. 1300 two earlier buildings were located. One was a stone structure with massive boulder foundations, the other a clay building set on stone footings. The building sequence in this area probably goes back to the 12th century. Beneath the adjacent curtain wall of c. 1300 extensive remains of an earlier curtain wall were found dating to the late 12th or 13th century. The excavations are now completed, and a preliminary report of all seasons of excavation in the bailey is included in Proc. Devon Archaeol. Soc., 38 (1980), 49–51. Full publication is in preparation.

ESSEX: PLESHEY (TL 666 144). Excavation in 1978 and 1980 by S. R. Bassett at the castle (cf. Medieval Archaeol., XXI (1978), 169) established that the penultimate bridge between the motte and the S. bailey was constructed c. 1200, very probably to cross a recut of the existing Norman ditch. Its lowest masonry on the bailey side sat on an extensive horizontal ledge which had been cut against the slope, leading W. from the entrance refortification of the castle. This ledge (of which much is still visible) would presumably have allowed the motte to be reached by a simple timber bridge near the later ones. When the (extant) brick bridge was constructed in the late 14th or earlier 15th century, an entirely new ditch was needed in the vicinity, rather to the N. of its predecessor.

HAMPSHIRE: BENTLEY (SU 793 462). The second, and last, brief season of exploratory excavations funded by Hampshire County Council and directed by P. A. Stamper (cf. Medieval Archaeol., XXIV (1980), 247) took place on this mid 12th-century siege castle. Six trenches were dug by machine across the ditch around the motte in order to determine its
full extent and scale. It was established that the 3 m deep V-shaped ditch located in 1979 ran right around the motte, apart from where it was abutted by the bailey. It had not been deliberately backfilled, but had gradually silted up.

----: SOUTHAMPTON, MADISON STREET (SU 4190 1150). Excavations by S. Rollo-Smith for Southampton Archaeological Research Committee, City of Southampton, Hampshire County Council, and D.o.E. on this site in Southampton Castle tentatively dated the N. bailey wall as 14th-century from material sealed in and beneath a remnant of the rampart. A line of posts acted as an internal revetment to what must have first been an earthen defence later enhanced by the insertion of a stone wall. Other features of this date included four cess-pits and several linear features, which may have been the robbed-out remains of internal stone partitions within the bailey. This activity seems to indicate the expansion of the castle and an improving of its defences.

At the S. end of the site was a V-sectioned ditch, certainly open in the 12th century and backfilled by the 14th. Its backfill suggested filling only from one side and a possible bank and robbing trench suggested a N. facing defence of the earlier castle. If this is the case, several massive quarry pits to the N. will have been outside the castle at this stage. In the centre of these quarry pits was a lime kiln, c. 2.5 m in diameter and 1.5 m deep, clay-lined in its first stage and lined in limestone at a second stage, which incorporated two flues and a raised kiln floor. This kiln may have been replaced by at least two further kilns to the N. The disuse of both the S. ditch and these kilns in the early 14th century was followed by the burial of at least eight corpses in the partially back-filled structures. Several were in a state of decomposition at the time of burial.

A building of the 11th century, of post-in-gulley foundations and wattle and daub walls, was located on the site, at least 10 m long and 4.5 m wide and cut by post-Conquest pits. The building was enlarged at some time in its life by the addition of an extra bay to the N. It owed its survival to the accumulation of a buried soil some 30-40 cm deep which covered the brickearth in this part of the site.

LONDON: TOWERHAMLETS, TOWER OF LONDON (TQ 336 805). Excavation by G. Parnell for D.o.E. within the mid 13th-century Broad Arrow Tower revealed a basement of contemporary build. Infilling of the room began in the late 15th century and continued at sporadic intervals over the next 300 years.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: BARNWELL (TL 052 853). Excavations were carried out by M. Audouy for Northamptonshire County Council Archaeological Unit and D.o.E. in conjunction with a restoration scheme for Barnwell Castle. The work comprised recording and removing stones and debris from the NE. and NW. turrets of the castle, and two quadrants of the remaining floor levels and deposits in the NW. tower were excavated. The foundations rested directly upon the natural limestone cornbrash, and consisted of a limestone rubble core set in a soft matrix with little mortar.

NORTHUMBERLAND: ELDINGHAM (NU 115 092). A third season of excavation for D.o.E. (cf. Medieval Archael., xxiv (1980), 247) was completed by G. Fairclough. Work on the E. curtain wall and the E. range was completed, showing both to be of two periods, the latter in its final form being a substantial defensive structure. The earliest E. curtain wall enclosed a larger area and apparently replaced a moated enclosure. Excavation was commenced on the W. curtain wall and adjacent buildings. The ground floor of the solar tower was also excavated. It was a single large chamber, originally with a ribbed barrel-vault, possessing windows with seats, a mural garderobe chamber, and a small fireplace. The tower can now be seen to have contained two separate chamber units. Five periods of construction can be defined. In the earliest, of the 13th century, Eldingham consisted of a large first-floor hall-house within a moated enclosure. Subsequently in periods 2-5, during the 15th centuries, fortification and domestic aggrandisement proceeded hand-in-hand.
Finally, in the 16th century, the castle lost much of its military character, while its domestic quarters experienced both retrenchment and modernization.

**STAFFORDSHIRE**: STAFFORD (SJ 902 223). Excavations on the site of Stafford Castle, with its attached defended village enclosure, have been carried out by C. Hill for Stafford Borough Council in three main areas.

*The deserted medieval village:* Fieldwork in 1978 discovered the earthwork remains of a village attached to the outer bailey of the castle. In 1979 a trial excavation showed that the site was occupied in the 13th/14th centuries with abandonment occurring by the mid 15th century. The remains of timber structures, together with a wide pebble track-way and drainage system, were found.

*The Inner Bailey:* A long term excavation has found a sequence of timber buildings dating from the Middle Ages. The remains of an unusually complicated stone building, possibly the medieval chapel of St Nicholas, have also been found.

*Within the Keep:* Excavations have shown that far more of the medieval fabric survived the Parliamentary demolition of 1643–44 than has generally been considered. The NE. Tower has survived remarkably well and medieval doorways, window settings and a fireplace have been found.

**SCOTLAND**

**DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY**: CRUGGLETON (NX 484 428). G. J. Ewart for S.D.D. traced almost the entire length of the 13th-century curtain wall surrounding the motte summit on the seaward side of the site during this third season of excavation (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, XXIII (1979), 263). Elements of this defensive line were very well preserved, notably a later latrine tower with associated garderobe pits (late 15th century) situated in the NE. corner of the site. A kitchen was located in the SE. corner of the summit, along with an associated drain and large hearth (16th-century). A third phase of timber building, predating the stone castle construction, has been isolated, apparently predating the two other known timber phases. This earliest structure was only partially excavated but appears to be a large hut circle, underlying the wooden tower and hall structures.

**GRAMPIAN**: CASTLEHILL OF TRACHAN (NO 672 921). Excavation and survey by P. A. Yeoman for S.D.D. was carried out on this motte site. The clear, flat top was stripped to reveal a centrally placed possible timber structure, 9 m long by 6 m wide, on a N.-S. orientation. Three circular stone ovens were found immediately to the N. Each of these had a single re-used millstone, 1 m in diameter, as a base. The 7 m high circular mound was found to be almost completely natural with a 1 m average depth of levelling and occupation deposits on the sub-rectangular summit. Small finds consisted mainly of pottery (approximately 50 sherds) dating to the 13th and 14th centuries.

**WALES**

**DYFFED**: CARMARTHEN (SN 413 192). Small-scale excavations by H. J. James for Dyfed Archaeological Trust discovered a previously unknown building beside the SW. Tower in the angle formed by the junction of two lines of curtain wall. Its walls stood in parts to a height of 1.5 m. The building, some 7 × 8 m, comprised two small chambers. Abutting the curtain wall was a rubble-filled chamber, mortared to provide a firm base for a stone-slabbed circular structure, heavily robbed, but interpreted as an oven base. Access to this bake-house was obtained from a small room to the N. which may have
continued in use until the building of the County Gaol in 1789. Access to the lower chamber(s) of the SW. Tower was obtained through a passage alongside the curtain wall.

--- (---): DRYSLWYN (SN 554 203). Excavations by P. Webster for Welsh Office (Ancient Monuments Branch) concentrated in the SW. corner of the ward in an area adjoining one of the two major pieces of upstanding masonry. At least three phases of occupation were revealed, probably of the 13th/15th centuries:

**Phase 1:** A terrace of compacted clay and stone lay immediately N. of the upstanding (S.) wall of the Inner Ward. Let into the terrace was a N.–S. wall, 90–100 cm wide, of unmortared grey limestone. Possibly also associated with this period was a fragment of wall running E.–W. and apparently overlaid by the inner reinforcement of the later S. wall. A pit cut the terrace floor.

**Phase 2:** The major stone walls on the site all belonged to Phase 2. On the S. the existing terrace was cut to receive the S. wall with its two rows of windows indicating at least two floors on this side of the building. An even lower floor was created to the N. and reached by a small flight of steps through a new E.–W. wall. The lower floor was c. 7.25 m wide (N.–S.) and more than 13 m long. Through the centre of the area was a 'column' with rounded corners with a possible offset at ceiling height. Only the edges of this sub-rectangular structure lay within the area excavated and its purpose is unknown; the stone-work was noticeably concentric throughout and use as the shaft of a well serving a higher level of the building seems possible. Abutting its W. side were walls dividing the lower area. A single window in the N. wall gave light to the more westerly of the chambers thus formed. The more easterly chamber was served by an arched doorway c. 1.5 m wide and over 2 m high, and a further window. The W. wall of both the W. chamber and the upper room was formed by the W. wall of the ward which had a minimum width of c. 1.75 m. The Inner Ward itself was probably polygonal. The building excavated appears to have been laid out with its E.–W. walls approximately parallel with the external S. wall of the ward. It occupied most of the western side of the ward with a narrow gap between the W. end of its N. wall, and the N. wall of the ward closed with a wall forming a small corner tower.

Both lower chambers were filled with stone rubble below which a level of slate and burnt clay c. 20 cm thick, mixed with quantities of nails and some door fittings and wall brackets for candles, showed that both the roof and the upper floors had been burnt and fallen into the lower chambers. Beneath the destruction debris lay a mortared stone floor which had apparently been kept fairly clean in the period prior to the destruction.

**Phase 3:** Subsequent to the destruction of the Phase 2 building a further mortared stone structure was erected on the site. One end of an E.–W. wall projected into the area excavated. This re-used stone from the earlier building and overlay its demolition debris.

--- (---): KIDWELLY (SN 4085 0705). A small-scale excavation by H. J. James for Dyfed Archaeological Trust took place in the former Castle Farm farmyard. One section located the original edge of the Castle ditch and showed that post-medieval activities had removed the medieval ground surface in all areas save the vicinity of the medieval town wall. A trench cut to the rear of the town wall showed it to be built over a levelled-off bank. The original borough of Kidwelly was built in the southern of two outer enclosures thought to be contemporary with the construction of the Norman ringwork on and within which the present 13th- and 14th-century castle was built.

GLAMORGAN, SOUTH (Glamorgan): RUMNEY, CAE CASTELL (ST 2102 7894). Excavation on the N. two-thirds of this earthwork castle commenced in May 1980 under the supervision of K. J. Lightfoot for Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust. The S. third had already been examined in 1978 (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxiii (1979), 263–64). A hall measuring c. 11 m x 7 m was identified on the N. edge of the site, and contained a raised dais. A
possible service block to the W. of this structure was burnt down and a securely sealed coin hoard indicated that this destruction may have taken place during the Welsh revolt of 1294. Another structure has been partly recorded on the E. side of the site, possibly butting onto the NE. wall of the gate tower revealed in 1978. Areas of hardstanding and a well have been identified. All the features can be regarded as belonging to a manorial phase of activity. Further excavation should produce evidence related to the underlying ringwork, the defences of which were partly levelled to make way for the manorial buildings.


The entrance: The pebble surface filled a long narrow depression in the boulder clay subsoil. At the foot of the adjacent rampart slope, two lines of stones lay parallel to the pebble surface, and on the slope above were the remains of two truncated timber slots. These features seem to represent the inner part of a gatehouse.

The defences: More post-holes and pits belonging to an earlier phase of the defences on the rampart were excavated. Like those previously discovered, they consisted of a palisade, a tower overlooking the entrance, and a small room beneath the fighting platform. A further stretch of palisade trench was discovered, narrow and shallow, belonging to the defences excavated previously. Several of the pits excavated in 1980 suggest a rebuilding of the defences while the existing timbers remained in situ. Further post-holes behind the defences on the E. suggest some physical connection with the adjacent hall, either for access to the rampart, or perhaps a covered alley between the two. This area must have had a planked floor, since it was occupied by a gulley (see below). A second gulley behind the N. defences drained into a water cistern.

Domestic buildings: The final traces of a clay-walled building behind the N. rampart were removed. Darker occupation layers lay underneath, running S. into the centre of the bailey. The large building immediately in front of the motte bridges had cut through a pebble surface, removal of which revealed a shallow gulley and a series of post-holes aligned obliquely to the later, overlying, larger building. The edge of the pebble surface itself followed this oblique line. These features belong to the earliest castle, perhaps being contemporary with the concentric stake fences behind the rampart, reflecting temporary structures which were soon succeeded by the impressive building in front of the bridges. This building was later rebuilt with a series of posts some 3 m in front of its E. wall, forming a portico or perhaps supporting a jettied upper storey. The massiveness of its foundations strongly suggests that it carried a first floor hall above an undercroft throughout its life.

The area to the E. of this building contained a large number of small post- and stake-holes, perhaps the support for planking (this is the steepest slope in the bailey), or perhaps the site of frequently replaced drying sacks adjacent to the granary. Four of the post-pits of the twelve-post (or two six-post?) granary were emptied. All were dug into the boulder clay subsoil. The remaining pits are still sealed by layers built up at the back of the rampart.

Dissection of the clay platform behind the E. rampart has revealed a complex situation. It served to level the site where it sloped steeply, and was laid on top of the late pre-Conquest ploughsoil. The platform itself had sunk in places and been levelled up. Further features belonging to the hall which eventually occupied this site were revealed. This last building had a narrower N. extension, with a gulley to its E. behind the rampart. The N. part of this gulley was a level trough which stopped short of an 8 ft. deep pit cut through the rampart into the boulder clay subsoil. This pit, which had no internal features, would have made an effective cold cellar, and it is tempting to see this area as the service end of the hall.

Some of the features examined are very early, but the others date roughly from the first half of the 12th century. There is very little independent dating evidence, archaeological or historical, for the succession of structural phases on the site.
AVON (Gloucestershire): BRISTOL, REDCLIFF STREET (ST 5908 7246). Excavations by B. Williams for Bristol District Council revealed a small part of the 13th-century outer defensive wall (Portwall), the back of an adjoining tower and a quay wall on the R. Avon. A 13th-century, or earlier, slipway would have extended to the quay to the W. The complete excavation of adjoining and connecting 14th-century dyers' workshops and earlier buildings (B. 1–B. 5, Fig. 6) at Nos. 86–87 Redcliff Street revealed a complex of water-cisterns, vat-bases, hearths and an extensive drainage system, and evidence of 13th-century horn-working. The fronts of B. 4 and B. 5 were of timber and were entered from Redcliff Street, which had not been widened on that side. B. 4 was rebuilt in the 16th century and was subsequently used for metalworking. At the rear of B. 2 was a substantial circular oven of two periods and an associated bake-house (B. 6). Finds to be deposited in Bristol City Museum, site to be published in a Bristol Museum Monograph.

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TOWER LANE (ST 5886 7317). Excavations by E. J. Boore for Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery, Bristol City Council and D.o.E., revealed the following sequence:

**Period 1:** At the W. end of the site cess-pits, isolated post-holes and one pit contained evidence of burning, metal slag, animal bone, and pottery dated to the 10th/11th centuries.
Period 2: A large, somewhat trapezoidal stone building, 16 × 7 m, fronted on to Tower Lane which runs just inside the original town walls. A cistern was constructed externally on the SW. corner. A central entrance of freestone steps led from the lane down into the structure at the E. end. At the W. end were the partial remains of a pitched stone hearth. Pottery from the E. wall foundation trench and a coin of Henry I discovered in the S. wall suggest a date in the first half of the 12th century. The building was interpreted as a merchant's house with undercroft for storage purposes. Documentary sources suggest it may have belonged to Robert FitzHarding, who was probably 'reeve' of Bristol during the early 12th century.

Period 3: In the 13th century slight timber buildings and rubbish pits at the W. end of the site suggested gardening activities and reflected a change in property ownership.

Period 4: A complex of stone and timber buildings occurred during the 14th and 15th centuries. At the W. end of the site two walls and part of a mortar floor survived in a badly disturbed area. This building continued W. beyond the excavation. At the E. end a trapezoidal stone building, about 5 × 4 m, fronted Tower Lane with an entrance on the S. This building, probably a shop, was constructed immediately above the destruction level of the 12th-century building. There were at least six successive floor levels. Between the two stone buildings there was a timber structure, 12.5 × 6 m with a W. room 4 × 2.6 m. Three floor levels were found with a pit in the centre. A large number of antler off-cuts was associated with this building.

Period 5: In the late 15th century a timber building was constructed towards the W. end of the site, defined by a series of post-holes and mortar floors. The building continued W. beyond the excavation.

Period 6: A series of shallow rubbish pits and odd post-holes made at the end of the 15th century reflected a reversion of the site to gardening.

Among the pottery finds were sherds from a Ham Green jug with applied decoration in the form of serpents and two rim sherds of imported, medieval tin-glazed bowls of Spanish type. Finds and site records are to be deposited in Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery; final report to appear in a City Museum and Art Gallery monograph.

Cheshire: Chester, Princess Street (SJ 403664). Excavations by S. Ward for D.o.E. took place in the development area W. of the medieval market. The site was occupied in the Roman and Saxon periods (see p. 167), and shortly after the Conquest the properties were re-arranged and laid out in strips about 4 to 4.5 m wide running back from Princess Street. Parts of the two strips were excavated. The E. one was not built on in the medieval period, but was used for rubbish and cess-pits which possibly belonged to houses fronting onto Market Square to the E. The W. one, possibly after a short period of disuse, was levelled with a crushed sandstone deposit on which a timber building on sleeper beams was erected. The rear room contained a central hearth. The front of the building, which lies beneath a pavement, was not excavated. This structure was rebuilt twice in the medieval period on basically the same plan and survived till the 17th century. To its rear lay a large rock-cut pit used during the 13th and 14th centuries and filled in the 15th. Immediately behind this was a further large cess-pit used in the 13th century.

---: Nantwich. See p. 227.

Cumbria (Cumberland): Cockermouth (NY 119 307). Excavations by R. H. Leech for Cumbria and Lancashire Archaeological Unit and D.o.E., were undertaken at 75-87 Main Street. Three adjacent burgage plots were examined, of which two were extensively excavated. The initial development took place in the later 12th century. Subsequently, major rebuilding occurred c. 1400 and c. 1700. Later 12th century-c. 1400. The burgage plots were c. 13–15 m wide. On each was a house, parallel to the street, one room in depth and with a crosswing later added at the rear. In the
areas behind were wells, pits serving various functions, and gardens or allotments. The buildings of this phase were of timber, with the principal posts set in post-holes. Partitions were of wattle and daub and one of the houses had on the rear wall a chimney stack, presumably that of the hall. The roofs were tiled in the local slate.

c. 1400–1700. Major rebuilding took place on both plots. The new buildings were clay-walled with cruck trusses. The area of garden was reduced in size with the construction of barns to the rear of the houses, while new wells were constructed, approached by steps down to the water's edge. At the rear, the crosswing of the house fronting the street subsequently became the house of a separate half burgage, occupied in the mid 17th century by the schoolmaster of the town. Major rebuilding took place c. 1700 on all three plots, the clay-walled structures being replaced by buildings with mortared stone walls.

(Williamson): Kendal (SD 5168 9277). Trial excavations were undertaken by R. H. Leech for Cumbria and Lancashire Archaeological Unit and D.o.E. in advance of development at 15 Stramongate. Examination of the entire width of one burgage plot showed that the only surviving features were either late 19th century or were the bases of 13th-century pits. Rebuilding in the 17th century had resulted in a lowering of the 13th-century surface by 0.5–1 m, from which a similar lowering of the street level could be inferred.

Devon: Exeter. Excavations by Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit (director C. G. Henderson) for Exeter City Council and D.o.E. (See also p. 187, 195.)

At 41–42 High Street (SX 9204 9267), excavation by J. Pamment in the cellars of this mid 16th-century building uncovered the base of a circular medieval lime-burning pit 2 m behind the frontage. The pit was 3.8 m in diameter, with a 2.2 m long tunneled flue on its W. side. A late medieval stone-lined industrial pit was partly overlain by the rear wall of the standing building.

At 34–38 Bartholomew Street East (SX 9172 9253), J. Pamment, P. Weddell and B. Jupp uncovered pits and boundary ditches attesting domestic occupation in the 12th and 13th centuries. A lane running NE.–SW. 20 m NW. of the N. end of the standing W. range of St Nicholas' Priory (founded in the late 11th century) developed in the 12th century as a hollow way 2.5 m wide and by 1250 received a metalled surface which increased its width to c. 4 m; it probably went out of use a little before 1300. On the SE. side of the lane were four successive 12th- and 13th-century boundary ditches and several pits, one of which produced a small group of clay cauldron-mould fragments. Overlying the lane was a masonry building of unknown width which appears to have formed an extension to the W. range of the priory. The N. wall of the building lay 28 m from the end of the standing range. Demolition probably took place at the Dissolution.

At 21 Mary Arches Street (SX 9174 9253), overlying Roman deposits in a small trench close to the street frontage, was a 12 cm thick layer of dark loam containing Roman residual finds only. This was cut by 12th- and 13th-century pits which were sealed by a second layer of loam, 25 cm deep, marking the period from c. 1300 to the Dissolution when this area lay within the precinct of St Nicholas' Priory.

Essex: Braintree (TL 757 231). Rescue excavations by B. H. Milton for Essex County Council uncovered a medieval property boundary ditch containing c. 13th-century pottery. It had been cut by at least two phases of post-medieval ditch along the same alignment. The butt end of a ditch containing 13th-/14th-century finds was sealed by several layers of hard-packed orange gravel, probably a road running E.–W. Other medieval and post-medieval features included small pits, depressions and post-holes.

———: Chelmsford, Moulsham Street (TL 7006). Two sites investigated within the Roman settlement area by M. Eddy, H. Major and B. Milton for Essex County Council produced evidence of medieval occupation.
207–208 Moulsham Street: Excavation revealed medieval structures, but only the post- and stake-holes of internal partitions lay within the limits of the trench. A well shaft of square section was partially excavated and a complete jug, probably of the later 13th century, was recovered from its upper fills. In the 16th century a series of gravel surfaces was laid over most of the site. Fronting onto this late medieval roadway was a timber-framed building with dwarf-wall tile footings. Within this building a series of tile-built ovens had been constructed.

207–208 Moulsham Street: a box trench, 3 m long x 2 m wide, revealed an early medieval gulley and a pit cut through the Roman levels.


Worcester, 61 Sidbury (SO 8524 5445). Excavations by J. Sawle for Hereford and Worcester County Museum revealed phases in the development of the town wall. The earliest phase was represented by a green clay layer with black loam above, probably the remnants of a pre-13th-century clay bank with the buried turf on its surface. The earliest ditch was only investigated in a very small area, but it may be the ditch associated with this early rampart, or a palisade trench along the outer edge of the bank. The first surviving, perhaps 13th-century, phase of the stone wall was built in this ditch with the earliest construction trench cutting the clay rampart. It was composed of broken and crushed red sandstone fragments. The foundations of the wall were stepped; the level of the top plinth stone on the outside face corresponded with the base of the construction trench and of the lowest foundation course on the inner face. At a later date, perhaps the mid 17th century, another trench was dug along the inside of the wall, which was then rebuilt, using very large stones for the outside face, and re-using the old blocks on the inside. The trench contained much mortar and sandstone.

The wall was finally demolished and the ground level outside brought up to the level of that inside in the early 19th century, probably when the construction of the canal altered the topography of this area of the town (C.B.A. Group 8, West Midlands Archaeol., 23 (1981) 132–35).

Hertfordshire: Hitchin, Portmill Lane (TL 186 291). Excavation by G. R. Burleigh for North Hertfordshire Museums in advance of redevelopment revealed the remains of a series of yards and timber-framed buildings fronting Portmill Lane. Dating evidence for the medieval features was slight but the earliest structures were probably 13th/14th century. The edge of the medieval ditch on the N. side of the road was located, and a cess pit produced substantial fragments of two late 13th- or early 14th-century jugs, as well as pieces of glazed crested ridge tiles.

Humberside: Beverley, Lurk Lane. See p. 171.

Kent: Canterbury, Stour Street and Adelaide Place (TR 146 576). Excavations by P. Bennett for Canterbury Archaeological Trust and D.o.E. (see also p.171) on the final two sites in a sequence of five adjacent areas were completed. A complex sequence of Saxon and Roman deposits was sealed by the medieval levels. The robbing of the masonry walls of the S. and W. portico of a large Roman colonnaded enclosure, possibly a temple precinct, took place in the late 12th century. Several rubbish pits were cut at approximately the same time as the robbing of the portico. A line of pits at right angles to Stour Street may indicate the presence of a nearby boundary. The pit disturbances were sealed by a small timber-framed and clay-floored workshop, containing at least two small hearths or ovens of
13th-century date, and an associated barrel-lined well containing preserved (waterlogged) timbers. A large flint wall, aligned roughly NW.-SE., bisected the site. This wall, possibly part of a large c. 13th-century stone house for which no documentary evidence has yet been found, was associated with a single-phase clay floor. In the late 13th century two small hall houses with central hearths and associated service rooms were built either side of the flint wall. These buildings were extended and modified over a period of time and in the 15th century a detached kitchen block, with two well-preserved bread ovens, was constructed at the rear of the properties. Only four 12th-14th-century pits and the remains of a 14th-century flint and chalk soak-away were found on this site. Documentary evidence suggests that the area behind the buildings may have been open ground or orchards in the medieval period.

———: DOVER, ALBANY PLACE. See p. 171.

———: QUEEN STREET (TR 319 413). A large area-excavation was carried out by B. Philp and Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit for D.o.E. on the S. side of Queen Street: the backs of several masonry structures of medieval date were located and examined. The primary structures on the site, built with chalk-block walls and with soil floors, were probably of 13th-century date. These had been rebuilt progressively, either in chalk or stone, and adjacent areas infilled with smaller structures or boundary walls. Four separate stone-lined garderobe shafts had been inserted in different buildings and subsequently filled with domestic rubbish and rubble. The latest material seems to be 17th or 18th century and the site was later occupied by the stone-built Zion Chapel. The medieval deposits sat directly on clean, yellow wind-blown sand representing substantial sand dunes which buried this area in post-Roman times.

———: SANDWICH, THE BULWARKS (TR 335 581). A watching-brief was carried out by Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit for D.o.E. on contractors’ trenches during pipe-laying operations in the scheduled area close to the external face of the town wall. Two very deep trenches through waterlogged estuarine silts cut through timber-framed structures of medieval date at a depth of 3 to 5 m. This included planking from a substantial medieval ship located here in 1974, whose keel must lie deeper than 5 m. The circumstances only allowed basic recording.

LANCASHIRE: PRESTON, CHURCH STREET (SD 5421 2942). Trial excavations were undertaken in advance of redevelopment by R. H. Leech for Cumbria and Lancashire Archaeological Unit and D.o.E. Although the site extended over three complete burgage plots, cellaring had caused considerable disturbance, and more seriously, erosion of the soft sandy natural subsoil had lowered the ground surface since the medieval period. The only pre-17th-century features recognized were the bases of pits.

LINCOLNSHIRE: LINCOLN, EAST BIGHT (SK 978 722). K. Gamidge for Lincoln Archaeological Unit excavated to the rear of the N. defences of the Roman city. There were traces of pits of 11th- to 12th-century date cut into the Roman rampart, but there was no evidence to suggest that the rampart had been heightened at all in the post-Roman period. A gulley of medieval date with post-sockets at irregular intervals ran along the crest of the rampart, but whether this was part of a structure, a fence, or a defensive feature could not be determined.

———: ORCHARD STREET, See p. 198.

———: WEST BIGHT (SK 976 721). J. Clipson for Lincoln Archaeological Trust excavated remains of a 14th-century house fronting on to West Bight. To the rear, to the N. of the so-called ‘Mint Wall’, were several stone-lined pits and an oven or kiln.
---: LOUTH, CORNMARKET (TF 328 875). Trial trenches were made by N. Field for North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit and D.o.E. The properties formed part of an island of buildings which appeared to have been built within an area which was originally part of a larger market place. The standing 18th-century building extends over four properties, two of which were investigated. Courtyard surfaces were found under No. 4 but at No. 2 the chalk footings of a medieval building and its associated floor levels were found. Underneath this building was a rammed chalk surface 0.40 m thick which extended into both properties suggesting that the market place had in fact been larger than it is today, until the late medieval period. All but the latest deposits were waterlogged and had preserved leather and wood items, indicating that more extensive excavations elsewhere in the town should produce useful environmental data.

LONDON: CITY. Excavations for Museum of London, Department of Urban Archaeology and D.o.E. (See also p. 173).

At 174-176 Aldersgate (TQ 321 4816), M. Barker and D. Perring in a N.-S. section to the rear of this extra-mural property revealed a possibly Roman horizon of redeposited natural, overlaid by a series of make-ups/dumps which in turn were cut by an E.-W. ditch, perhaps a property boundary, provisionally dated to the 12th/13th century. Gravel and silty clay dumps were laid across the site over the ditch fills. These were sealed by a medieval tile-based hearth which pre-dated chalk block wall foundations.

At 13-16 Bevis Marks (TQ 333 5810), C. Midgley discovered that all horizontal stratigraphy had been destroyed by Victorian basementing. Surviving features included 11th- to 13th-century rubbish pits and two linear cuts running E.-W., possibly a property boundary.

At 62-64 Cannon Street (TQ 324 448095), D. Perring, J. V. Price and P. Rowesome recorded in a trench along the College Hill frontage a sequence of late and post-medieval features. These had cut into an early medieval intrusive feature which contained clay and silt surfaces and an E.-W. beam trench.

At 46-48 Fenchurch Street (TQ 333 58095), M. Barker and D. Perring found Roman levels cut by an early medieval pit, a medieval chalk cess-pit and a 16th- or 17th-century brick foundation.

At 86 Fenchurch Street, (TQ 334 78110), A. Upson excavated a Roman sequence cut along the E. side of the site by a N.-S. line of early medieval pits.

At Miles Lane (TQ 328 48075), L. M. B. Miller recorded chalk foundations and cess pits of several medieval tenements, some of which would originally have fronted onto Upper Thames Street, and some onto St Martins Lane on the W. side of the site.

At Watling Court (TQ 323 58105), D. Perring and P. A. Cardiff observed to the N. of the excavated area (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxiii (1979), 267-68) a sequence of chalk footings to 13th-century (and later) structures fronting onto Watling Street.

At Well Court (TQ 323 88108), D. Perring, P. A. Cardiff and R. J. Millner revealed two pre-Great Fire cellars, perhaps 14th century, surviving to street level.

LONDON (Surrey): KINGSTON UPON THAMES, HORSEFAIR (TQ 177 694). Initial work by S. Nelson and Kingston Archaeological Society for Kingston upon Thames Museum centered on a 7 sq. m trench at the bottom of Old Bridge Street adjacent to the site of the old Kingston bridge. Some disturbance by 19th-century buildings was encountered. A complex deposit of ash, burnt clay and gravel spreads concentrated towards the street frontage and contained 12th-/early 14th-century material, presumably the result of rubbish disposal and other activities. Beneath these deposits 'dirty' loose gravel graded into 'clean' sharp yellow-ginger gravel seem to indicate a medieval river bank or beach. From the 'dirty' gravel, which was almost barren of finds, came a single handle-sherd of 12th- or early 13th-century Stamford-type ware and immediately over this was recovered a Rhineland blaugrau ladle handle of similar date, the first non-local products from the town. This point
in Old Bridge Street would appear to have become dry land sometime towards the end of the 12th century.

LONDON: SOUTHWARK, IBERNIA WHARF (TQ 3270 8035). Excavation by G Dennis for Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Excavation Committee and D.o.E. revealed, cutting extensive Roman deposits, a number of early medieval rectangular pits, probably cess-pits. The overlying cloister of the Priory of St Mary Overie survived only as one truncated chalk footing.

15-23 SOUTHWARK STREET (TQ 3252 8011). Excavation by M. Dean for Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Excavation Committee and D.o.E. on a 1-acre site revealed a series of pits, late Saxon to 14th century, running in line across the site, suggesting a NE.-SW. property boundary. Stonework of an underlying Roman building was robbed, indicated by 11th-century pottery in two robber trenches. Two rectangular cellars were excavated, one backfilled c. 1390, the other, with a floor of flint blocks, constructed c. 1450.

TOWER HAMLETS, TOWER HILL (TQ 336 806). Excavation took place of the medieval city gate known as the Tower Postern, by D. Whipp for Inner London (North) Archaeological Unit and D.o.E. The excavated remains consisted of a stone gate-house with a fragmentary stone passage on its N. side. The gate-house was backfilled with rubble in the mid 16th century but may have been ruined a century earlier. No archaeological evidence was found relating to the date of construction of the gate, but documentary references begin at the end of the 13th century.

MERSEYSIDE (Lancashire): PRESCOT (SJ 465 925). Excavation by R. Holgate for Liverpool University Rescue Archaeology Unit and D.o.E. on five derelict sites was undertaken in the medieval town of Prescot. Three sites were investigated at the back of later medieval burgage plots, revealing garden layers containing 14th- and 15th-century pottery, and the presence of wasters and daub from one of these sites suggests the existence of a pottery kiln in the vicinity. The two remaining sites confirmed that post-medieval cellar and building construction has destroyed later medieval street frontages. No traces of earlier medieval occupation were encountered.

NORWICH, KING STREET (TG 2355 0819). Excavation was undertaken by B. S. Ayers for Norfolk Archaeological Unit and Norwich City Council at the rear of the Old Barge, King Street. The building is currently being restored, in tandem with a thorough architectural study of the structure by the City Council and members of the Buildings section of the Norwich Survey. The excavation was designed to test the hypothesis that a large brick arch in the rear of the building was connected by a dyke to the R. Wensum. No such dyke was located, the rear area generally being occupied by post-medieval outbuildings. The excavation indicated, however, that occupation did not occur prior to the 12th century and is further confirmation of current speculation concerning the relatively late development of the S. part of King Street.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: NORTHAMPTON, ABINGDON STREET (SP 757 607). A site N. of Abingdon Street was trenched E.-W. for 100 m by J. H. Williams and M. Shaw for Northampton Development Corporation Archaeological Unit, to test for possible early post-Norman Conquest defences. No evidence of such defences was found and most of the area seems never to have been built over. At the W. side of the site, however, evidence of medieval occupation was noted.

DERNGATE (SP 7565 6038). Derngate lies in the SE. quarter of the medieval walled town, c. 300 m E. of the E. gate of the late Saxon town. Documentary
evidence suggested that Derngate had been one of the wealthier areas of the town. Two trenches were excavated. Trench A, 30 m long and 1.5 m wide lay immediately to the E. of and parallel to Swan Street, a minor lane running S. from Derngate and part of the medieval street system, while trench B, 6 m long and 1.5 m wide, was adjacent to Derngate. Both produced evidence of medieval buildings. In trench A much of the evidence was destroyed by post-medieval cellars but an area to the S. contained a (?) robber trench which was later overlaid by the remains of a late medieval (?) cooking-oven. A small area to the N. of the cellars was excavated down to a depth of c. 2.5 m through layers which resembled quarry backfill. Subsequent observations during building operations immediately E. of this area again produced deposits which seem best interpreted as quarry fill. In trench B a series of clay floors and occupation of medieval date was discovered to the W. of a stone wall which lay partially under the E. baulk. Neither trench produced any pre-Conquest pottery and the results would thus seem to suggest a post-Conquest date for settlement in this area. The quality of the structural remains does not seem to indicate substantial structures.

OXFORDSHIRE: BEECER, THE CAUSEWAY (SP 5844 2235). A small excavation was conducted by R. White for Oxfordshire Archaeological Unit and D.o.E. The Causeway connects the Market Square with St Edburg’s Church. It crosses two branches of the R. Bure to the E. and W. of the site as well as the flood plain itself. Tipped deposits which formed the edge of the foundation of the Causeway contained several fragments of probably 14th-century pottery. The Causeway may however be earlier than the 14th century since it connects directly with the market square which was probably laid out around 1239 when Henry III gave a grant of a market to William de Longspec. If so, the excavated foundation may only represent a repair or enlargement of an existing embankment.

———: OXFORD. Excavations for Oxfordshire Archaeological Unit and D.o.E. (See also pp. 176 and 192.)

At 51—55 Holywell Street/St Helen’s Passage (SP 516 065), N. Palmer and B. Durham observed the excavation by contractors of a basement for Hertford College which permitted the examination of the N. city defences immediately to the W. of the outer city wall postern excavated in 1974 (Oxoniensia, XL (1976), 148–60). The basement lay across the outer city wall coming to within 2.75 m of the inner wall. The excavation revealed a ditch whose lip was approximately 3.75 m out from the inner wall and whose edge had probably been revetted with turf. There was no primary silt in the ditch from which dating material could be recovered, so it is not possible to say whether the ditch was constructed contemporaneously with the inner stone wall or predated it.

The outer city wall was found to have been built in the bottom of this ditch and to have had silty gravel dumped behind it to make up the ground level. Two sherds of pottery dating to the later 13th century were found in this gravel, showing the wall to be a late 13th-century addition to the stone defences, and making less likely suggestions that the gravel was the remains of the early earth rampart. A length of outer wall 22 m long was exposed and partly removed by the contractors. It was 1.05 m thick, constructed of coursed limestone rubble, set on a rough footing and had survived to a height of 1.75 m. In front of the outer city wall the ditch fell away more sharply. At a point 15.5 m out from the inner wall it was 5 m deep below modern ground level and still getting deeper. The material from the lowest layers in the ditch was late medieval or post-medieval.

At 21 Longwall Street (SP 519 064), stanchion holes for New College’s new residential building provided a discontinuous oblique section across the city ditch. The Civil War recut seems to have been over 20 m wide, while the early medieval ditch, prior to the building of the outer defences, may have been more than 30 m wide.

At New Inn Hall, Frewin Hall (SP 512 063), T. Ainslie excavated part of the floor of the 12th-century undercroft (see Oxoniensia, XLIII (1978), 48–99). Only post-medieval floors have survived, presumably because the early layers had been dug away to increase
headroom. The 12th-century pillar was shown to be a post-medieval insertion. A small pit beneath the floors yielded a unique pottery jug with animal-head handle, in a 15th-century fabric and perhaps copying the shape of a metal jug.

At 1–7 New Inn Hall Street (SP 511 062), B. Durham and J. Munby made a record of the surviving parts of the medieval New Inn Hall, site of the Royalist mint in 1643–46.

Salop (Shropshire): Oswestry (SJ 288 297). Excavations by Border Counties Archaeological Group in 1979 and 1980 in an attempt to establish the exact course of the town wall had mixed results. A trench cut in Cae Glas Park revealed a destruction layer containing pottery of medieval date and a number of large dressed stones, presumably tumble from a wall of considerable size. Two further trenches to the NW, produced negative results; a third in the garden of the Walford Cafe, Willow Street was more productive. At the E. end of the trench a semi-circular line of hand-made bricks was traced down to its base, revealing a funnel-shaped structure lined with red clay which led into a stone-lined and -bottomed pit, full of ash and burnt debris. The massive stone blocks were traced down and discovered to be the end of a building, the first medieval building to come to light in Oswestry. The pit appears to belong to a second phase in construction. Associated with this structure was a small number of late 15th-century pottery sherds and a little bone. The failure to locate the course of the town wall in these trenches suggests that its line is to be found running much closer to, and probably under, the footpath and road in Welsh Walls.

Contractors for Oswestry’s new sewerage scheme broke through the footings of the town wall at the junction of Castle Street and Willow Street. The wall was clearly visible in section in the Castle Street end of the trench, but not on the opposite side, as the wall had been removed during the laying of the Victorian sewer which lies alongside the new one (C.B.A. Group 8, West Midlands Archaeology, 23 (1986), 106–08).


At Church Street (ST 523 224), medieval pits and ditches were revealed and the S. edge of the town ditch, just outside the S. gate. This was filled with 13th- and 14th-century material, but may represent a re-cut of a presumed Roman perimeter ditch. Suburban features were also examined.

At Manor House Orchard (ST 522 225) behind Almshouse Lane a late medieval building with drystone foundations overlay earlier medieval material and Roman deposits of the 4th century.

———: Taunton, 5–8, Fore Street (ST 227 245). Excavations were carried out in 1979 (not previously reported here) by K. Markuson for Taunton Deane Research and Excavation Committee and D.o.E. across the rear of burgage plots. Two rubbish pits of late Saxon or Norman date pre-dated the burgage plot boundaries, which were only recognizable by pit alignments and originated in the 13th/14th centuries. Evidence of a building and industrial activity, probably tanning, was found.


Sussex, East: Wincleslea (TQ 9009 1704–9030 1729). A watching brief by D. R. Rudling for Sussex Archaeological Field Unit and D.o.E. was kept on the line of a cable trench cut across the presumed lines of the two systems of town defences (that constructed during the reign of Edward I, the other relating to a redefence of the town in 1414), but in both cases no traces of any wall or post-holes were discovered. The trench also crossed parts of Quarters XXI and XXII but again no definite signs of any walls or buildings were observed, although finds included pieces of masonry, ‘Flemish’ bricks and sherds of medieval pottery.
Excavation by D. R. Rudling for Sussex Archaeological Field Unit, East Sussex County Council and D.o.E. revealed traces of four medieval tenements all of which had been extensively damaged by gardening. A variety of building techniques was encountered, including the use of drystone foundation, clay-bedded walls and sill-beams. One of the buildings had a central hearth made of yellow 'Flemish' bricks. Two drains were discovered running at right angles to the street frontage and it is possible that these lie on tenement boundaries. One trench exposed part of the foundations of the W. end of an unrecorded cellar situated on land immediately to the E. of the site investigated.

**Wessex (Warwickshire): Coventry.** Excavations by Coventry Museums.

At Earl Street (SP 336 787), M. A. Stokes, with the help of Coventry and District Archaeological Society, revealed considerable post-medieval destruction, but located a ditch c. 6 m wide, the S. course of a medieval defensive work, the 'Red Ditch'. On present evidence the Ditch was infilled by c. 1350 and two substantial sandstone structures were then erected on and partly in the fill. Both buildings suffered from subsidence and were partly rebuilt on a number of occasions.

At Kirby House, Little Park Street (SP 335 787), M. Rylatt recorded eight sections through the Red Ditch during construction work. There was also a suggestion of a second ditch running N. towards Hay Lane. Nearer to Salt Lane the Red Ditch was c. 8 m deep and up to c. 8 m wide at the surface, while nearer to Little Park Street, the Ditch was considerably shallower, being only c. 4 m deep but up to c. 8 m wide. The change came abruptly. Pottery recovered from the primary silt dated to the 13th/14th centuries.

**Scotlan**

Grampian (Aberdeen): Aberdeen, St Martin's Lane (NJ 941 060). Trial excavations by J. Stones prior to demolition at 12 St Martin's Lane revealed 0.9 m of medieval deposits, including the foundations of a substantial wall c. 0.7 m wide, containing medieval pottery and half an Edwardian silver penny.

Lothian (Midlothian): Leith, Bernard Street (NT 272 765). Excavation by N. M. McQ. Holmes for City of Edinburgh Museums showed that the area S. of Bernard Street had lain below the high tide line until the second half of the 15th century, when the land had been reclamed by the deposition of large quantities of domestic refuse mixed with sand and soil. Alignments of stones survived as evidence of primitive structures associated with the deposition of this midden, which was dated on the basis of coin finds to the early 1470s. The evidence for this came in the form of a hoard of 358 coins, buried at the time of the deposition of the midden and including billon pennies of James III class A but no placks or pennies of class C. Stray finds of copper coins of the late 1460s supported this dating. The upper levels of the site contained part of a large stone building, probably a 17th-century house.

Tayside (Perthshire): Perth. Excavations for Urban Archaeology Unit and S.D.D. At Methven Street, (NO 115 237), the outer edge of the town ditch was recorded.
running parallel with the street. The ditch fill included bovine horn cores, evidence of hornworking. Two properties facing on to the Mill Wynd around the Hal o' the Wynds House were examined, one providing evidence of a mill leat and associated timber structures.

At 21–22 Mill Street (NO 116 237), excavation by N. McGavin produced a stone-revetted scarp at the N. edge of the medieval town. Tipped deposits of the 15th century, at the foot of the slope, produced 21 large stone shot. An area of kilns and ovens stood at the head of the slope, across the estimated line of Edward I's defensive wall; a 15th- to 16th-century paved road led over this area and down the scarp to gravel floors and structural features at the foot; other features were interspersed among a total of 5 m of tipped fills.

**WALES**

CLWYD (Flintshire): RHUDDLAN See p. 185.

DYFED (Carmarthenshire): KIDWELLY. See p. 203.

GLAMORGAN, SOUTH (Glamorgan): CARDIFF, WOMANBY STREET (ST 1610 7640) Excavations were undertaken by P. V. Webster for Welsh Office (Ancient Monuments Branch) at Jones Court. As on other sites in the S. two-thirds of the medieval city, it is clear that there was little activity prior to the 12th/13th century. Substantial medieval activity followed, apparently relating to the occupation of High Street rather than Womanby Street. In the early post-medieval period an unfinished well shaft was filled with the debris from a mortared building, including many fragments of decorated medieval floor tile, the source of which should be close by.

———, ——— (———): COWBRIDGE, HIGH STREET (SS 9956 7461). Investigation by D. Robinson for Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust during development at 14 High Street revealed a section of wall possibly related to the medieval town wall near the East Gate, and the lip of the ditch.

———, WEST (Glamorgan): SWANSEA, RUTLAND STREET (SS 6562 9282/6570 9279). The outer lip of the medieval defensive ditch was noted by S. H. Sell and J. Parkhouse for Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust during development on the S. side of Rutland Street. The inner edge was also noted on the opposite side of Rutland Street at a point between these two sightings. The width of the ditch was estimated to be a little over 8 m, the maximum recorded depth c. 2.5 m below the overburden and the angle of the external slope c. 30°. Its orientation lay WNW–ESE. and its line was apparently perpetuated by Rutland Street.

POWYS (Montgomeryshire): NEWTOWN (SO 108 917). Excavations by C. R. Musson and P. W. Williams for Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust and Welsh Office (Ancient Monuments Branch) took place in an area approximately 30 × 15 m in extent adjacent to St Mary's church. Some of the pottery seems likely to predate the town's market charter of 1280. Useful collections of later medieval and post-medieval pottery were recovered.

**F. ROYAL PALACES**

No work reported.

**G. MOATS AND MANORS**

ENGLAND

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: GREAT LINFORD (SP 851 422). Excavations by R. J. Zeepvat for Milton Keynes Development Corporation were carried out on the site of the medieval
manor previously identified from documentary evidence and located by trial trenching in 1978. An area of some 75 sq. m in the stable yard of the present manor revealed the foundations of a large house, much altered and added to, and produced occupation evidence from the 13th to the late 17th century, when the building was demolished and replaced by the present manor house to the E. of the site. Details of the various phases of construction are not fully understood, but the earliest part of the house appears to consist of a hall, with cross-passage and service room. Walls were massive in construction throughout, consisting of limestone laid in a sandy mortar mix, with an average width of 80 cm and foundations cut well into the natural clay subsoil. A substantial kitchen/brew house was also found, containing a malt kiln, hearth, and a series of ovens. Two phases were identified in this structure, the earliest having apparently burnt down and been rebuilt on similar though smaller lines. The later phase of this building was found to have been joined to the house by two walls, forming a small enclosed courtyard (C.B.A. Group 9, *Newsletter*, 11 (1981), 61–64).

Cumbria (Westmoreland): Crosby Ravensworth (NY 6204 1481). Observation of development and levelling operations was undertaken by R. H. Leech for Cumbria and Lancashire Archaeological Unit and D.o.E. within the moated area, but 30 m SW. of the hall. No structural features or occupation debris of medieval or earlier date were observed. Part of the moat was planned in advance of infilling.

Derbyshire: South Wingfield (SK 375 537). Excavations were continued for North Derbyshire Archaeological Trust and D.o.E. and pre-manor structures of particular interest were revealed beneath the S. end of the W. range. A curving bastion and a substantial stone wall had been built over the loose rubble infill of a ditch or quarry-like feature. The latter may be linked with the hollow previously recorded by a resistivity survey of the outer court. The earliest phase at South Wingfield may have been a defended one.

Greater Manchester (Cheshire): Halebarns, Davenport Green (SJ 801 866). The fourth and final season of excavation by D. Wilson on this hitherto unrecorded moated site in Butterly House Lane revealed post-hole evidence for medieval buildings, together with a large medieval ditch running from the centre of the platform to the moat, a medieval drainage gulley fronting the buildings, a filled-in fish pond, and an unbroken pottery sequence from at least the 14th to the mid 20th century.

Humberside (Yorkshire, East Riding): Beverley, Hall Garth (TA 0370 3913). A watching brief conducted by P. Armstrong and Humberside Archaeological Unit on a high level sewer scheme cutting the W. platform edge of the Archbishop of York's moated manor was followed by limited excavation when the inner abutment of a timber bridge structure was encountered of Rigold type IIIc (S. E. Rigold, 'Structural Aspects of Medieval Timber Bridges', *Medieval Archaeol.*, XIX (1975), 48–91) (Fig. 7 and Pl. xvii). Two parallel E.-W. sole plates, each scarf-jointed and lying across the bottom of the moat, were trenched to accommodate two N.-S. transverse plates, one 4.20 m long tying the eastern end, the other 7.82 m long forming the base of a trestle. Squared timber verticals and corner braces, surviving to a height of 1.50 m, were central tenoned and pegged to the sole plates. The two heaviest verticals straddled the sole plate/transverse plate junction, were rebated on the inner W. facing angle and were each shored outwardly from the transverse plate with two braces, with a third from the W. side. A further four verticals (three only surviving), were evenly spaced between them, tenoned into the transverse plate. The box frame of the abutment, which measured internally 3.05 m by 2.95 m, was encased on three sides, N., W., and S., by boards, 4 cm thick on average, butted edge to edge and surviving to a height of 1.40 m, or four widths, which did not however ultimately prevent the complete silting within the frame into which the counterweight of the lifting platform would have
FIG. 7
HALL GARTH, BEVERLEY, HUMBERSIDE
Abutment of timber bridge
descended. A dendrochronological date for the felling of the timbers between 1315 and 1330 has been secured by J. Hillam at Sheffield University.

LONDON (Middlesex): HILLINGDON, WEST DRAFTON (TQ 062 795). Excavations by J. Cotton for Museum of London and West London Archaeological Field Group to pinpoint the site of the house built by Sir William Paget in 1546-49 revealed the S. wing of the Tudor house overlying a series of courtyard surfaces of late medieval date, beneath which early medieval pits and ditches, for which pottery evidence suggests a date in the 11th or 12th century.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: RAUNDS (SP 998 733). Excavation by G. Cadman for Northamptonshire County Council and D.o.E. continued on this Saxon and medieval site (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxiv (1980), 230 and 258-59. See also p. 175). An outbuilding situated c. 25 m N. of the main manor house was investigated. Constructed of up to six surviving courses of oolite limestone it contained at its E. end a malt drying oven. Five post-holes associated with the oven were probably used to support racking for barley or to support a chimney. The room to the W. of that containing the oven enclosed a rectangular hearth and a circular oven whilst at the E. end of the structure was a semi-circular, stone-built room, apparently without an entrance and thus interpreted as a bread baking oven. Evidence was also found of a timber structure extending W. from the E. end of the stone outbuilding and for a single wall running from the E. end. The conclusion that the outbuildings form a N. boundary to the manor house and its immediate environs is supported by the apparent absence of any further medieval structures N. of this line (C.B.A. Group 9, Newsletter, 11 (1981), 26-29).

NORTHUMBERLAND: EDLINGHAM. See p. 201.

OXFORDSHIRE: CHESTERTON OLD MANOR HOUSE (SP 563 1335). A survey was carried out by J. M. Steane and J. Blair of the 'barn' to the rear of the house. This proved to have a basement with walls 1.20-1.66 m thick, a barrel vault, semi-circular deeply splayed windows in the basement at the gable end and two semi-circular headed doorways (one blocked, one rebuilt). It was recognized as being the lower part of a Norman first floor hall-house: photographic and measured surveys have been made.

———: KIDDLINGTON, MOAT COTTAGE (SP 488 137). A third season of excavations by R. Chambers and I. Meadows for Oxfordshire Archaeological Unit and D.o.E. was carried out on this manor site. Several periods of building were present and the medieval establishment must have been largely stone-built. At least some of these buildings were roofed with Cotswold limestone slates. Several decorated clay floor-tiles were also recovered, both 13th-/early 14th-century and also later medieval examples.

Sufficient pottery was recovered to suggest that the site was not occupied before the late 13th century. The complex appears to have been replaced in the early post-medieval period by the great house which survived until the early 19th century.

SALOP (Shropshire). A comprehensive field survey of medieval moated sites in the county is being undertaken as part of the Shropshire Sites and Monuments Record.

STAFFORDSHIRE: HYDE LEA (SJ 9057 2030). Rescue excavations were carried out on this extensive moated site by C. Hill for Stafford Borough Council when the farmer decided to deepen and widen the moat. Waterlogged medieval deposits were excavated; large timbers were recovered which probably formed part of a medieval bridge.

WARWICKSHIRE: HUNNINGHAM (SP 371 680). Excavation by F. Radcliffe with Trinity School Archaeologists and Leamington Archaeology Group has continued on this moated
MEDIEVAL BRITAIN IN 1980

Neither the plan nor character of the building on the moated platform is yet clear; but the evidence so far suggests a type of Dutch barn, the walls consisting simply of timber uprights resting on red sandstone pads, and the roof of timber and clay tiles. The building must have been carefully dismantled, leaving behind only broken tile, stone fragments and some nails. Dating given by the pottery is broadly 13th century.

On the NE. side of the platform, facing the church and the village, is a possible entrance. A line of irregularly shaped sandstone blocks forms a disturbed revetment along the edge of the moat; there was no stone in the corresponding position on the NW. side, and it is possible that the revetment forms part of a bridge abutment.

WEST MIDLANDS (Warwickshire): SOLIHULL, SYDENHAM'S MOAT (MONKSPATH) (SP 144 757). Excavations by I. Smith and Solihull Archaeological Group began again on the central and E. areas of this moated platform (cf. Medieval Archaeol., XXIV (1980), 258). The courtyard previously recorded in the central and S. parts was removed. A series of possibly industrial features in the E. side of the platform appear to be contemporary with or later than the courtyard, but the yard itself covers slight traces of major structures at the centre of the platform. Traces of minor buildings have been found at the S. edge of the platform predating at least the top surface of the yard. The possibly industrial features, with a thick deposit of charcoal and what appear to be tank bases, show some similarity to features at the centre of the W. side of the platform previously excavated and are probably contemporary and of similar purpose. Slight traces of a large central building are beginning to take shape, and some structures previously regarded as separate buildings at the edge of the platform may have to be reinterpreted in the light of this (C.B.A. Group 8, West Midlands Archaeology, 23 (1980), 117-19).

C. WALSALL, RUSILL HALL (SP 026 998). N. J. Baker recorded the structure and undertook limited excavation within the gatehouse, for Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit and West Midlands County Council. The survey showed that the gatehouse was a late 15th-century addition to an archway through the 14th-century curtain wall surrounding the hall site. The new gatehouse was square in plan and consisted of ground, first and second storeys, with access to the upper floors by a circular staircase in one corner. Large fireplaces were provided in the S. wall, a garderobe chute in the N. Both upper floors were lit by large rectangular mullioned windows in the front (W.) wall over the archway. A doorway at first floor level gave access to adjoining buildings or a wall-walk. The gatehouse was partially demolished in the early 19th century, and the first floor subsequently converted into a garden.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH (Yorkshire, East Riding): WHARRAM PERCY, NORTH MANOR (SE 858 645). The fourth season of excavation on Site 45 was directed by G. Milne assisted by W. R. Burton and C. Milne for D.O.E. and Medieval Village Rescue Group (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxiv (1980), 260). At least seven major phases of activity have been identified. The first three phases were Iron Age and Roman; this whole area was sealed by a spread of fresh midden material including many large unabraded sherds of (?!)late 4th-century pottery. This was not subsequently ploughed and may possibly have been under grass for a period, suggesting that a major reorganization of activity/land use was involved. A number of features including several stone-packed post-holes ultimately cut this horizon, but were probably earlier than the 12th- or 13th-century quarry excavated in 1979. Other later medieval features associated with manorial activity within the enclosure included a rutted road or yard surface and the pit kiln examined in the first two seasons. There was no pottery which could be dated later than the 14th century associated with these features. The stone-free silty loam layer which sealed these deposits indicated that turf had naturally developed over them by the end of the medieval period.
Site 60 comprises an area of 20 x 10 m spanning the S. part of the S. enclosure of the N. manor, the S. boundary of the manor, and the hollow way beyond. The excavation was directed by P. A. Rahtz and was the first stage of involvement in the Wharram Research Project by University of York Department of Archaeology, run as a student training school and as part of the department's research. A deep hollow way complex was defined which was certainly in use in Roman times. This hollow way was then abandoned and backfilled with an almost stone-free 'turfy' soil. In this, in an excavated area of c. 1 sq. m were animal bones (including ox, sheep and bird) and a layer of burnt and unburnt straw-tempered chalk cob or daub. Pottery included Roman wares, a grass- or chaff-tempered sherd, and one which has an incised decoration in a triangular panel, possibly Anglian. The abandonment of the deep hollow way and its backfilling is tentatively dated to the 5th or 6th century, but could be of any later date up to the 12th or 13th centuries. There are as yet no definable levels of Saxon date. There were, however, a dozen Saxon sherds from the 1976 trench (in the bank under the boundary wall) and several more were found in the 1980 excavation.

The S. boundary of the manor, a two-course chalk block wall set into a bank, was partly defined. The bank is probably at least partly of pre-medieval, even possibly prehistoric date, but this has not yet been examined. To the N. of the bank, the latest medieval occupation levels were found to spread over the bank tail. They were removed to definable surfaces, in which could be seen spreads of chalk rubble, worn chalk 'cobbled', post-holes and areas of burnt clay and stone. These probably mark the location of agricultural industrial features in the S. enclosure. To the S. of the bank, an extensive zone of medieval and possibly later tracks or roadways were defined. There were terraces, paths and ruts in the surface of chalk and flint metalling which in places was up to 30 cm thick. This had been laid partly on the filled-up deep hollow way and partly on the higher areas to the N. (and probably also to the S.).

Wales

Glamorgan, South (Glamorgan): Rumney, Caer Castell. See p. 203.

H. FARMS AND SMALLER DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE

England

Berkshire (Buckinghamshire): Slough, Upton Court (SU 980 790). This building in the outskirts of Slough, was recognized by J. Chevenix Trench in 1980 as an aisled hall, with service-end bay and a later cross-wing (Fig. 8). It appears anomalous in showing no evidence of longitudinal bracing on the E. side of the central truss (C-C): but close inspection was not possible. Evidence is also lacking for lateral bracing in the speer truss; but here the upper parts of the aisle posts have been altered. In their lower parts vertical grooves in the outer faces suggest plank-and-muntin partitions. The collar purlin survives only at its S. end, where it is boxed. The step for the postulated crown-post is also boxed. The scantlings are massive, the posts being 12 in. (300 mm) square, and the spandrels of the doorways single pieces of oak. The position of the window is attested by mortices and a shutter groove; its detail is conjectural. For the hall a date in the early 14th century is suggested. The wing is independently framed, and a late 15th-century date is indicated by the moulding on the door-frame in the NE. corner, though this is not in its original position (the stair turret to which it gives access being modern). It is hoped in due course to publish a fuller account elsewhere.

Oxfordshire: Standlake Rectory (SP 3988 0349). A field investigation of this medieval house was made by J. M. Steane, L. Armstrong and D. Aylwin during alterations.
FIG. 8

UPTON COURT, SLOUGH, BERKSHIRE

The removal of the ceiling in the S. wing revealed a mid to late 13th-century trussed rafter roof. The oak rafters were only 11 cm in diameter and many were waney. They were joined by single collars with arched struts. The wall plate and ashlars remained on either side. In the E. gable-end wall were the remains of a large pointed late 13th-century window. This wing apparently housed a large chamber and was probably a solar block added to the central hall. The hall had been rebuilt in the late Middle Ages and reroofed with three bays, principal rafters, collars and queenposts. The common rafters were jointed to the purlins and there was a windbrace on the S. side. The last three bays are scissors trusses with the purlins butting into the principal trusses.

**SCOTLAND**

**Orkney: Howe of Howe:** See p. 182.

**Shetland: Unst, Framgord (HP 618 029).** Trial excavations were made by G. Bigelow for Shetland Islands Council at the Priest's House, a 26 m x 6 m ruin located 40 m from a medieval chapel. Loomweights, pottery and steatite vessel fragments were recovered, confirming medieval Norse occupation of the site.

-------: Sandwick (HP 619 022). A third season of excavations was carried out for S.D.D. on a late Norse longhouse. The S. gable was shown to be secondary, a feature used to shorten the house early in its history. During the primary phase a door in the W. long wall was eventually blocked by the construction of the new gable. Small rooms on the structure's W. side were also shown to be additional early design features. W. of the longhouse was a series of yard walls, some of which were buried in sandblow during the early phases of the site's occupation. Radiocarbon assays on animal bone from the house and yard span the period from the mid 12th to the early 15th century; the site's artefact assemblages also support this dating. See also p. 183.

**Wales**

**Glamorgan, South (Glamorgan): Barry, Cold Knap (ST 0993 6648).** During excavation of the courtyard of a Roman building at Glan-y-Mor by Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust in advance of development, a 'rounded' dry-stone building, c. 5.30 x 4.60 m, was revealed. The building was constructed of local lias limestone and rubble, with two or three courses of walling remaining to a maximum height of c. 0.35 m. The floor was of lias flags. No dateable objects were removed but the building was similar to types excavated within the area of Barry dating to the 11th/12th centuries.

I. VILLAGES

**Summary of the work of the Medieval Village Research Group in 1980**

It is now fifteen years since the Group submitted a Memorandum on the Preservation of Medieval Village Sites to the Department of the Environment (later published in M. W. Beresford and J. G. Hurst (eds), *Deserted Medieval Villages* (London, 1971), 301-09). The implementation of the new Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) will make it possible to negotiate management agreements with owners of scheduled monuments. The time is therefore opportune for amending and supplementing the 1965 Memorandum in the light of subsequent research. The Group has asked for suggestions in areas for which no sites were previously proposed in the original Memorandum. All suggestions are being collated and considered for inclusion in a revised Memorandum.
A summary of the work of the Group is being prepared to mark its 30th Anniversary in 1982. The background notes and records made by Mrs E. Grant have now been deposited with the Group. Mrs Grant was a Research Assistant in 1960, during which time she amassed a considerable amount of documentary evidence on the D.M.V.s of twelve Midland counties, some of which was later incorporated in the Group's monographs on Northamptonshire and Oxfordshire. Mr E. E. Dodd has begun to transcribe lay subsidy and hearth tax records in the Public Record Office for the deserted settlements of Somerset and Staffordshire.

The Group has received from the Cambridge University collection 186 prints of D.M.V. sites taken during 1977 and 1978. These were paid for with the grant from the Council for British Archaeology and funds made available by the National Monuments Record.

The Group continued to advise the D.o.E. on priorities on threatened sites and recommended excavations on Anglo-Saxon settlement sites and deserted medieval villages.

ENGLAND

CORNWALL: BODMIN MOOR, COLLIFORD RESERVOIR. See p. 226.

NORTHUMBERLAND: ALNHAMSHELES (NT 965 154). A second season of excavation was carried out by P. J. Dixon for Newcastle University on this deserted medieval hamlet in the Cheviots (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxiv (1980), 261). The medieval house partially uncovered in 1979 proved to be a sub-rectangular structure, 20 × 5 m, with apsidal ends. Its walls were faced with large boulders encasing a core of clay and medium-sized stones. In width between 0.70 and 1.00 m, the wall survived to 0.50 m or two courses high at the well preserved W. end. Internally it was divided into three parts. The W. end or habitation area, 6 m long, had a floor of yellow clay in the centre of which was a hearth of large stones set around a depression. The central part of the house was a byre with a paved gulley serving as a drain and the E. end with its hard earth and 'cobble' floor was probably a store or barn. An extensive area of burning covered the W. end of the house including burnt timbers and shattered pottery of late medieval date. The house and the adjacent enclosure appear to be entirely independent structures, but the function of the latter is not yet clear. Unexplained features and 13th-century pottery hint at an earlier period of occupation.

OXFORDSHIRE: DEDDINGTON, ILBURY FARM (SP 441 303). Following the uncovering of medieval pottery by the farmer, survey of the site by R. Chambers for Oxfordshire Archaeological Unit revealed a hollow way, foundations of a building and ridge and furrow belonging to the lost village of Ilbury (C.B.A. Group 9, Newsletter, 11 (1981), 116–19).

———: SANDFORD ON THAMES (SP 5201 5301). A survey of upstanding earthworks was carried out by S. Brown and R. White for Oxfordshire Archaeological Unit in advance of building works. A hollow way and adjacent narrow rectangular enclosures at one time lay N. of Church Lane but were subsequently abandoned (C.B.A. Group 9, Newsletter, 11 (1981), 109–11).


WARWICKSHIRE: WARWICK, MYTON (SP 302 652). Leamington Archaeology Group has undertaken a watching brief on the site of this deserted village during development for housing purposes. Finds from construction trenches have included 12th- and 13th-century pottery.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH (Yorkshire, East Riding): WHARRAM PERCY. The 31st season was under the general direction of J. G. Hurst and P. A. Rahtz for the Medieval Village

At the valley floor pumphouse, Site 63 (SE 859 643) excavation has begun by D. Andrews of the bottom of the valley to the N. and S. of the pump house (built in 1935) of a number of trenches, 1 m square, at intervals of about 4–5 m to sample about 4% of the area that would eventually be denied to future work. No archaeological features had been previously recognized here, though a terrace on the edge of a low-lying area, probably formed by springs that flow into the valley-bottom stream, may be artificial. To the N. the area passes just outside the well-defined toft boundaries of the row of houses which includes Nos. 1–3. To check this apparent absence of human occupation, a detailed survey was carried out by W. J. Hopkins. To date, nine trenches have been excavated, all to the S. of, or opposite, the pump house. In all, the upper deposits comprised dark brown clay-loams, 0.40–0.50 m thick, containing abundant small pieces of 12th-13th-century pottery and bone. They give the impression of having been a well manured garden soil, and it may be concluded that the trenches were situated in the area of a former toft. A silver half-penny of Henry III of c. 1250–70 was found in trench 3. Earlier and later finds were totally absent below the level of the topsoil. This evidence suggests the existence of further houses to the S. of Nos. 1–3, which were in existence in the 12th century and abandoned by 1300, leaving no visible trace as earthworks.

In field 32, Site 58 (SE 860 646) a trench 10 ft (3.00 m) wide and 40 ft (12.00 m) long through the E. boundary on the N. side of the village was excavated by D. Andrews. The earliest evidence for human activity in the area consisted of about eight Romano-British and four Anglo-Saxon sherds. The field boundary comprised two ditches originally about 2 ft (0.60 m) wide, 1 ft 6 in. (0.45 m) deep, and 9 ft (2.70 m) apart, between which was a bank. Today, this stands no higher than the upward sloping land to the W. of it. It was found to be in a very weathered condition. In its latest phase, it had a crude chalk wall or capping at the top of it little more than 1 ft (0.30 m) wide and surviving in places to a depth of three courses. This may have been covered by turf to protect it from the frost. It was impossible to determine stratigraphically whether the two ditches were contemporary. However, the E. ditch may well have been filled up before the last phases of the existence of the bank, whilst the W. one was clearly filled with chalk rubble from the bank itself, which may have been deliberately razed. Pottery of the late 13th and 14th centuries was recovered from the bank, both from the probable buried turf and the layers associated with its destruction.

---, west (---, West Riding): colton (SE 366 325). Excavation by West Yorkshire Metropolitan County Rescue Archaeology Unit took place in one part of the sunken medieval village in advance of the laying of a main sewer. The flat building platforms, initially visible as earthworks, suggested that desertion had occurred before the 16th century when the use of stone and brick became common in this region. Archaeological features were only visible at the level of the natural clay where numerous post-holes and beam-slots appeared. A linear ditch running across the site perpendicular to the medieval road line was tentatively interpreted as the boundary between two tenements. Abundant pottery from the level immediately above these features ranged between the late 12th and late 13th or early 14th centuries.

---, (---, ---): hillam (SE 416 376). West Yorkshire Metropolitan County Council Rescue Archaeology Unit has examined 1600 sq. m of a site called Hillam Burchard on the magnesian limestone slopes of a river valley which extends over an area of about 2.2 ha (5 acres). Excavations have revealed a terraced yard area, bounded by revetment walls and earthen banks, within which was a series of timber buildings. The earlier structures had earth-fast posts while the later ones rested on stylobates. Downhill from this yard area was a number of large garderobe pits (one of which produced a complete bowl of late 12th- or early 13th-century date), an ovate stone-lined lime-burning
kiln, and an extensive sandstone quarry for the production of thackstones which produced a particularly fine group of 15th-century pottery. Alongside the quarry was a multi-phase rectangular building, displaying both sill-wall and timber-post construction, and incorporating a square stone-built garderobe. Pottery from the site covers the period from the late 12th to the 15th centuries — a range which accords well with the documentary evidence. On the lower slopes is a series of more prominent earthworks which represent enclosures, house-platforms, terraced and hollow ways, as well as an elaborate fishpond complex, and it is intended to examine these fully over the coming year.

SCOTLAND

ORKNEY: BROUGH OF BIRSAy. See p. 181.

WALES

GLAMORGAN, WEST (Glamorgan): RHOSILI (SS 415 882). Excavations by E. E. and A. F. Davidson for Glamorgan-Gwent Archæological Trust were carried out on the site of a house threatened by erosion in this deserted medieval village (see also p. 199). It was a round-cornered house c. 17 m x 7 m. The internal floor deposits had been badly eroded by stream action but finds from the surviving deposits and from two adjacent middens indicate a 12th- and 13th-century date for the occupation of the house.

ENGLAND

J. OTHER SITES

ESSEX: PLESHEY. See p. 200.

HUMBERSIDE (Yorkshire, East Riding): BEVERLEY, HALL GARTH. See p. 216.

OXFORDSHIRE. A survey of medieval bridges in Oxfordshire by J. M. Steane and others for Oxfordshire County Council is in progress. Bridges surveyed (measured or photogrammetric surveys) in 1980 were Abingdon, Ock Bridge (SU 488 969), Heyford Bridge (SP 483 247), Newbridge (SP 493 014), Chiselhampton Bridge (SU 594 987) and Wheatley Old Bridge (SP 612 052). (C.B.A. Group 9, Newsletter, 11 (1981), 93–95).

STAFFORDSHIRE: HYDE LEA. See p. 218.

SURREY (Middlesex): STAINES. See p. 178.

K. INDUSTRIAL SITES

ENGLAND

CLOTH

AVON (Gloucestershire): BRISTOL, REDCLIFF STREET. See p. 205.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH (Yorkshire, West Riding): FOUNTAINS ABBEY. See p. 193.
Horn

AVON (Gloucestershire): BRISTOL, REDCLIFF STREET. See p. 205.

Leather

SOMERSET: TAUNTON, FORE STREET. See p. 213.

Metals

AVON (Gloucestershire): BRISTOL, REDCLIFF STREET. See p. 205.

CORNWALL: BODMIN MOOR, COLLIFORD RESERVOIR (SX 177 713). Excavation by D. Austin and others for D.o.E. in conjunction with the flooding and dam construction programme of the South West Water Authority focused on the tin mill where excavations were begun in 1979. The floors of the structure were completely excavated and two phases of culvert were found feeding the tinning slime from the stamping process out beyond the building into settling pits. In one of these culverts, sealing rubble from the collapse of the mill, was an early clay pipe suggesting some early post-medieval activity in the derelict structure. Thus a termination date around 1600 is fairly secure, but date of origin is less clear, though probably 15th century. Settling tanks, leats and other parts of the process were also examined.

Fieldwork in the mill area located other possible structures and some re-surveying was carried out. Work at Stuffle (SX 183 719) consisted of detailed survey of ridge and furrow within the enclosures, phosphate analysis and pollen sampling.


Mills and Dams

CORNWALL: BODMIN MOOR, COLLIFORD RESERVOIR. See above, Metals.

HEREFORD AND WORCESTER (Worcestershire): REDDITCH, BORDESLEY ABBEY. See p. 188.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH (Yorkshire, West Riding): FOUNTAINS ABBEY. See p. 193.

———, ———: (———, East Riding): WHARRAM PERCY (SE 858 641). See also p. 219. The ninth season on the dam (site 30) was directed by C. Treen for D.o.E. and Medieval Village Research Group (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxiv (1980), 264). At the W. end P. Stamper excavated the remaining hard packed chalk layers within the area first excavated in 1979. These layers appear to have been laid during a short period at the end of the 13th century or the beginning of the 14th. Large amounts of pottery, horse and ox shoes, and large mammal bones, especially jaws, were incorporated within the layers and on their surfaces. The quality of the surfaces deteriorated eastwards towards the fishpond edge, and stopped westwards at the deep SW.-NE. channel. The lowest layer of the deep channel bottom included pot sherds provisionally dated as 15th-century.

At the E. end work on the lower levels beneath the chalk dam excavated in previous seasons was hindered by exceptionally wet and boggy conditions. A clay bank dam, previously noted in section, was exposed with associated silt layers in part of its pond preserved beneath the chalk dam. In its final phase the middle of the dam had a channel cut through it. The channel had two recuts and had subsequently been blocked with chalk rubble. A period of silting of the pond, channel and hollow occurred before clay bank construction was abandoned in favour of the very different chalk and earth dam construction. Vestiges of a sloping channel were found at the eastern edge of the clay bank dam.
beneath the line of similar features associated with the later chalk dam. This channel would have operated as a water outlet from the clay bank pond when the central channel through the clay bank dam was shut off or blocked.

The W. edge of the clay bank pond was a rise in the natural clay of the valley floor. The E. side was very different. When the upper deposits of clay bank pond, alternating brown silt and chalk pebble layers, were removed they proved to have been waterlain onto a surface of blue clay. This clay had been puddled into the lower silt deposits of the clay bank pond, but had also been extended eastwards over a good quality hard packed chalk pebble surface. Removal of the lower silt deposits revealed the chalk pebble surface which had formed an earlier eastern edge of the clay bank pond. Section evidence shows that this pebble surface seals redeposited layers containing Saxon carbonized grain.

Salt

Cheshire: Nantwich (SJ 649 524). Excavations by R. McNeil Sale for Liverpool University Archaeological Unit, D.o.E. and Cheshire County Council at Wood Street uncovered part of a medieval salt works employing the open pan method of boiling off the brine. Two wich houses were investigated, each employing a different method of construction; the larger post-built type, wich house 2 (the later building) and the smaller post and wattle-work type, wich house 1. This salt house represents the initial colonization of the W. bank of the R. Weaver and the expansion of the industry in the 13th century. A medieval wich house in Wood Street is between 10 m and 12 m long and 8 m wide (measurements based on the assumption that wich house 1 as excavated is half of a complete wich house). Industrial activities within each house were well organized: the yards and the short axis of the building fronted onto present-day Wood Street and each house was divided by an irregular but central partition. Salt boiling areas were found in the E. part, six in wich house 2 and three in wich house 1. Lead fragments suggest that brine was boiled up in lead pans over open fires. The boiling areas were oval in plan and consisted of the rakeout formed by partially burnt clays and charcoal, an oval of burnt soil, and thirdly the central ashy residue from boiling off the brine. In both houses a clay-puddled channel was deliberately positioned adjacent to three of the salt boiling areas and a boat-shaped area of stakes was located midway down the W. end. It seems possible that this end of the house was used as a drying room with the E. sector being reserved for the kilns.

Two hollowed-out tree trunks, each some 8 m long, were installed at a later date, but were abandoned during the 16th century. These are interpreted as troughs or 'ships' and were used for storing the brine. A row of barrels, also used for holding the brine, was set into the ground orthogonally to the two ships. There was no associated building with this equipment, but the ships would not have survived unless they were under cover (Current Archaeol., 77 (1981), 185–87).

Stone

Devon: Exeter, High Street. See p. 207.

Yorkshire, west (Yorkshire, West Riding): Hillam. See p. 224.

Unidentified

Devon: Exeter, High Street. See p. 207.


SCOTLAND

Horn


Mills and Dams


Unidentified


WALES

Metals

GWENT (Monmouthshire): Trellech (SO 4995 0545). Salvage excavation by Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust to the W. of St Nicholas’ Church, revealed features peripheral to an area of iron working. Slag recovered was derived from a pre-blast furnace technique, and may be related to documentation for medieval iron working in the borough. Structural features post-dating the iron working were recorded but were difficult to interpret because of the small size of the excavation area.

Stone

DYFED (Carmarthenshire): Carmarthen, St John’s Priory. See p. 195.